

# AI Assisted Coding

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## TASK 1

a=10

if a=10;

print("Equal")

In the given code identify the Syntax error in comditionals and give the correct code

The screenshot shows a code editor on the left and an AI assistant (Gemini) on the right. The code editor contains the following code:

```
[ ] Start coding or generate with AI.  
[1]  
✓ Os  
a = 10  
if a == 10:  
    print("Equal")  
Equal
```

The AI assistant (Gemini) provides the following response:

**T** a=10 if a=10; print("Equal") in the given code identify the Syntax error in comditionals and give the correct code

**◆** You're right, there's a syntax error in the conditional statement. In Python, you use `==` for comparison, not `=`. Also, you need a colon after the condition and indentation for the code inside the `if` block. Here's the corrected code:

Great! The syntax error is fixed. Since you previously uploaded a PNG file, would you like to work with that image? For example, we could explore ways to display it or perform some image processing if that's what you have in mind.

👍 🔄

◆ What can I help you build? [Learn more](#)

✓ 1:39 PM Python 3

## TASK 2

def sum\_upto\_n(n); total=0 for i in range(1,n): total +=i return total from the given code identify the error and give me the correct code

The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook interface. The code editor contains the following Python code:

```
def sum_upto_n(n):  
    total = 0  
    for i in range(1, n + 1):  
        total += i  
    return total  
  
print(sum_upto_n(5))
```

The output of the code is 15. Below the code editor, there is a chat window with the following text:

**T** def sum\_upto\_n(n); total=0 for i in range(1,n): total +=i return total from the given code identify the error and give me the correct code

Sure, I can help with that! It looks like there's a syntax error in the function definition. Here's the corrected code:

```
def sum_upto_n(n):  
    total = 0  
    for i in range(1, n + 1):  
        total += i  
    return total
```

I have corrected the code and executed it. Is there anything else you would like to do with this code, such as trying different inputs or using it in a larger program?

What can I help you build?

Gemini can make mistakes so double-check it and use code with caution. [Learn more](#)

### TASK 3

class User: def \_\_init\_\_(self,name): self.name=name u=User("Alice")  
print(u.getName()) From the give code identify the error and give me the correct code

The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook interface. The code editor contains the following Python code:

```
class User:  
    def __init__(self, name):  
        self.name = name  
  
    def getName(self):  
        return self.name  
  
u = User("Alice")  
print(u.getName())
```

The output of the code is Alice. Below the code editor, there is a chat window with the following text:

**T** class User: def \_\_init\_\_(self,name): self.name=name u=User("Alice")  
print(u.getName()) From the give code identify the error and give me the correct code

It seems like you are trying to call a method `getName()` that is not defined in your `User` class. I've added the `getName()` method to the class definition. Here is the corrected code:

```
class User:  
    def __init__(self, name):  
        self.name = name  
  
    def getName(self):  
        return self.name
```

Great! Is there anything else you would like to do with this code, like adding more methods to the `User` class or creating more user objects?

What can I help you build?

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### TASK 4

class Car: def start(): print("Car started") mycar=Car() mycar.start() from the given code identify the error and give me the correct code

```
class Car:
    def start(self):
        print("Car started")

mycar = Car()
mycar.start()
```

T class Car: def start(): print("Car started") mycar=Car() mycar.start() from the given code identify the error and give me the correct code

◆ I can help with that! The error is that the `start` method in the `Car` class is missing the `self` parameter. Instance methods in Python require `self` as the first argument to refer to the instance of the class.

Here is the corrected code:

The code has been corrected and executed successfully.

Is there anything else you would like to do with this `Car` class, like adding

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## TASK 5

def grade\_student(score): if score<40: return "A" elif score <70: return "B" else: return"C" from the given code identify the error and give me the correct code

Start coding or [generate](#) with AI.

```
def grade_student(score):
    if score < 40:
        return "C" # Corrected: Scores less than 40 should be "C"
    elif score < 70:
        return "B"
    else:
        return "A" # Corrected: Scores 70 or greater should be "A"

# Example usage:
print(grade_student(30))
print(grade_student(55))
print(grade_student(80))
```

◆ I can help with that! The error in the code is in the logic of the conditional statements. Currently, a score of 30 would result in "B" because it's less than 70. I'll generate a new cell with the corrected code that will assign grades based on the correct score ranges.

I've corrected the code and it's running as expected. Would you like to try another example with different scores, or perhaps explore how to handle invalid input (like negative scores or non-numeric input)?

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◆ What can I help you build?

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