

AI ASSISTED CODING

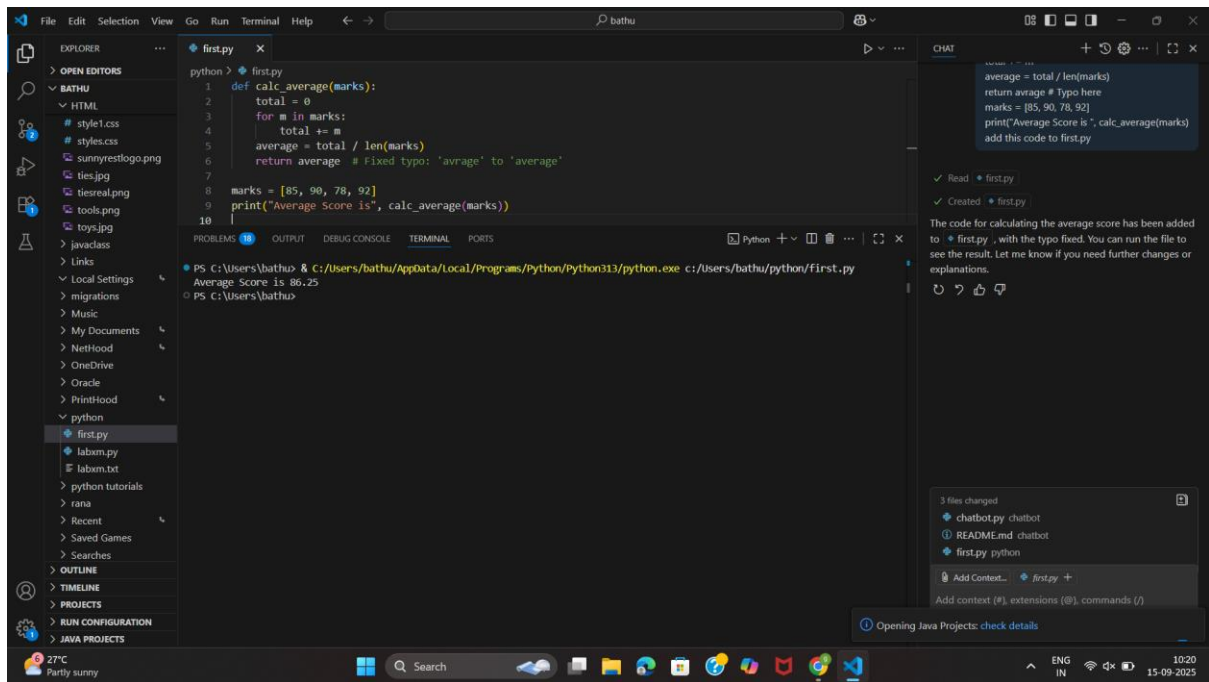
ASSIGNMENT – 10.1

2403A52187

BATCH – 18

Task 1: Use AI to identify and fix syntax and logic errors in a faulty

```
def calc_average(marks):  
    total = 0  
    for m in marks:  
        total += m  
    average = total / len(marks)  
    return avrage # Typo here  
marks = [85, 90, 78, 92]  
print("Average Score is ", calc_average(marks))
```

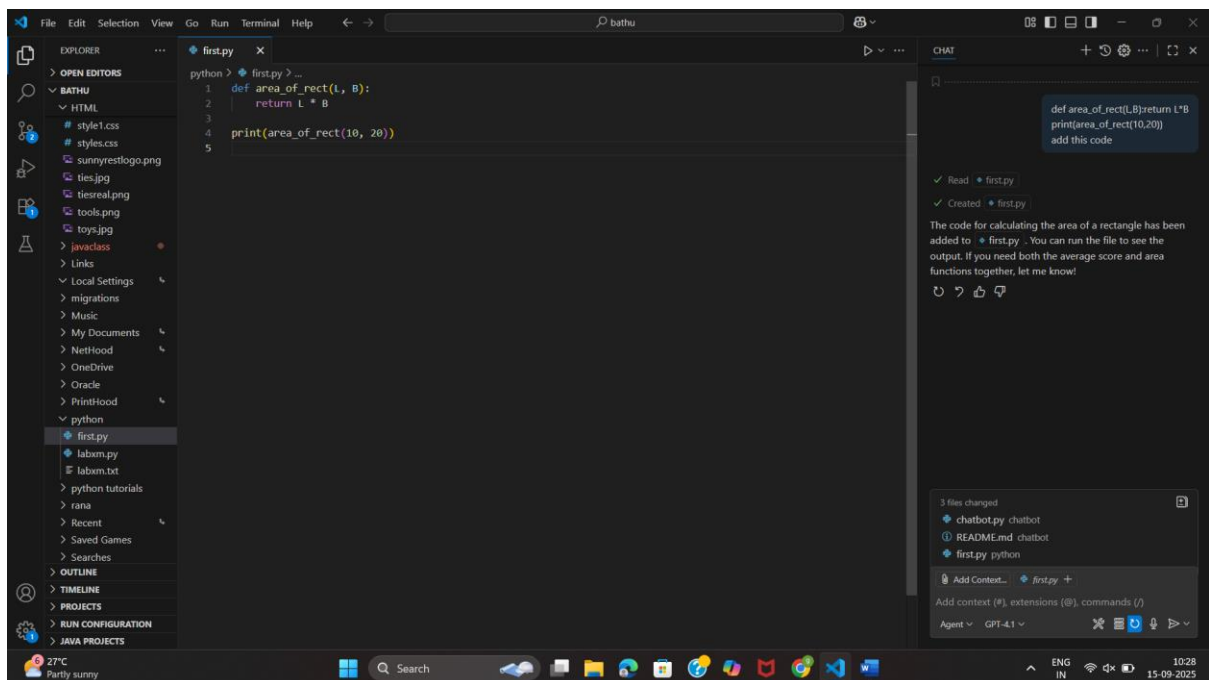


AI fixing the typo error.

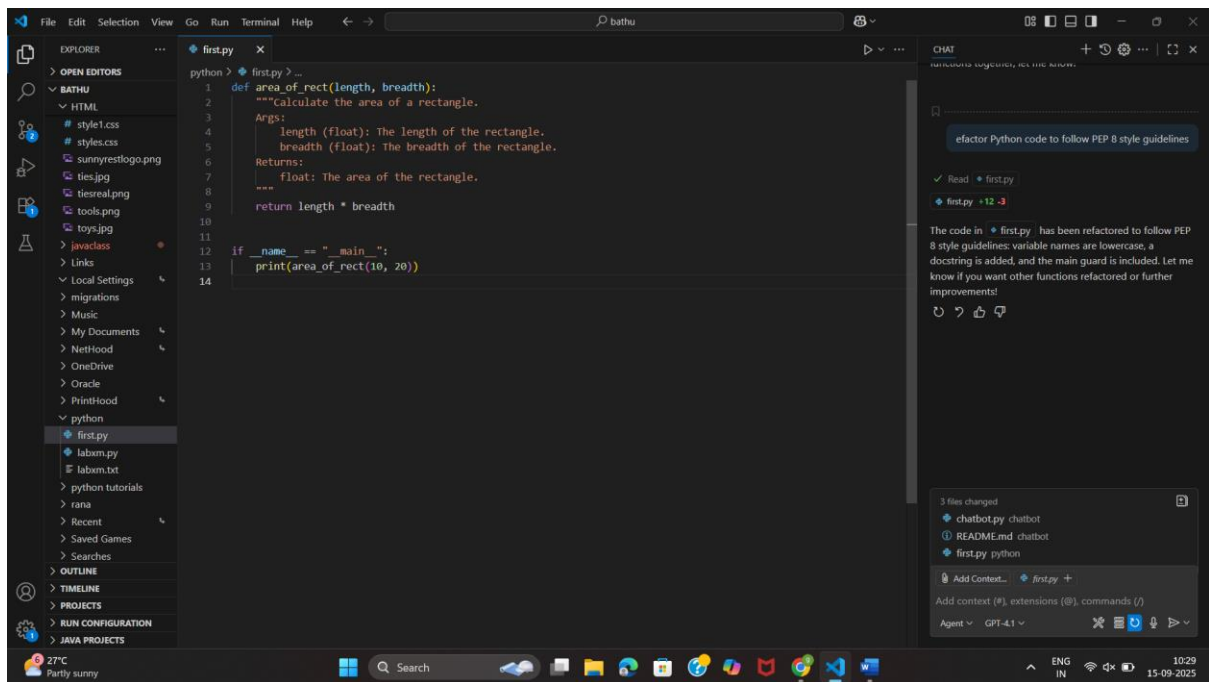
Task 2: Use AI to refactor Python code to follow PEP 8 style guidelines.

Sample Input Code:

```
def area_of_rect(L,B):return L*B
print(area_of_rect(10,20))
```



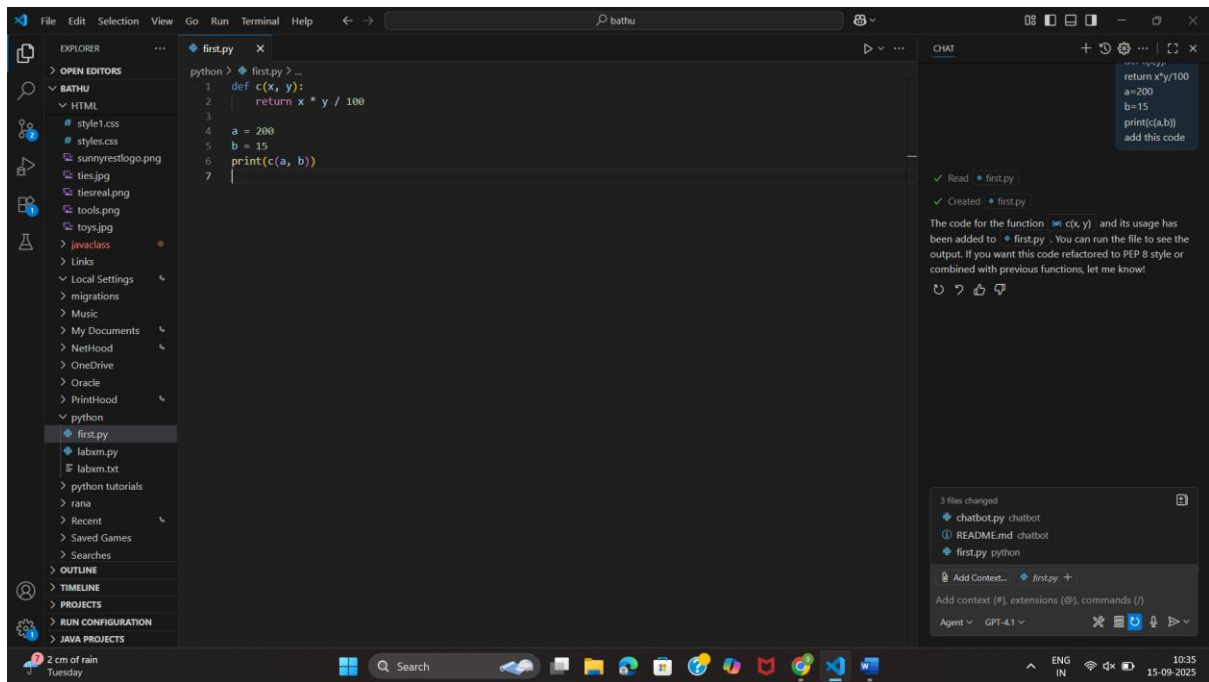
After following PEP 8 style guidelines



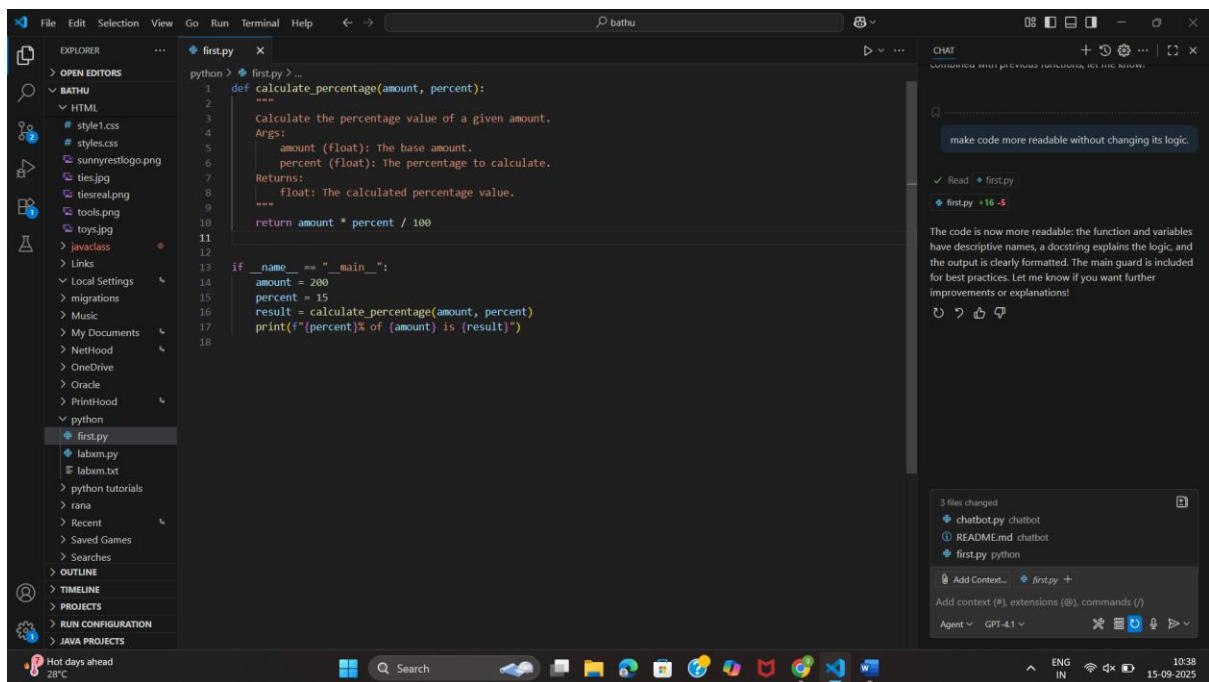
Task 3: Use AI to make code more readable without changing its logic.

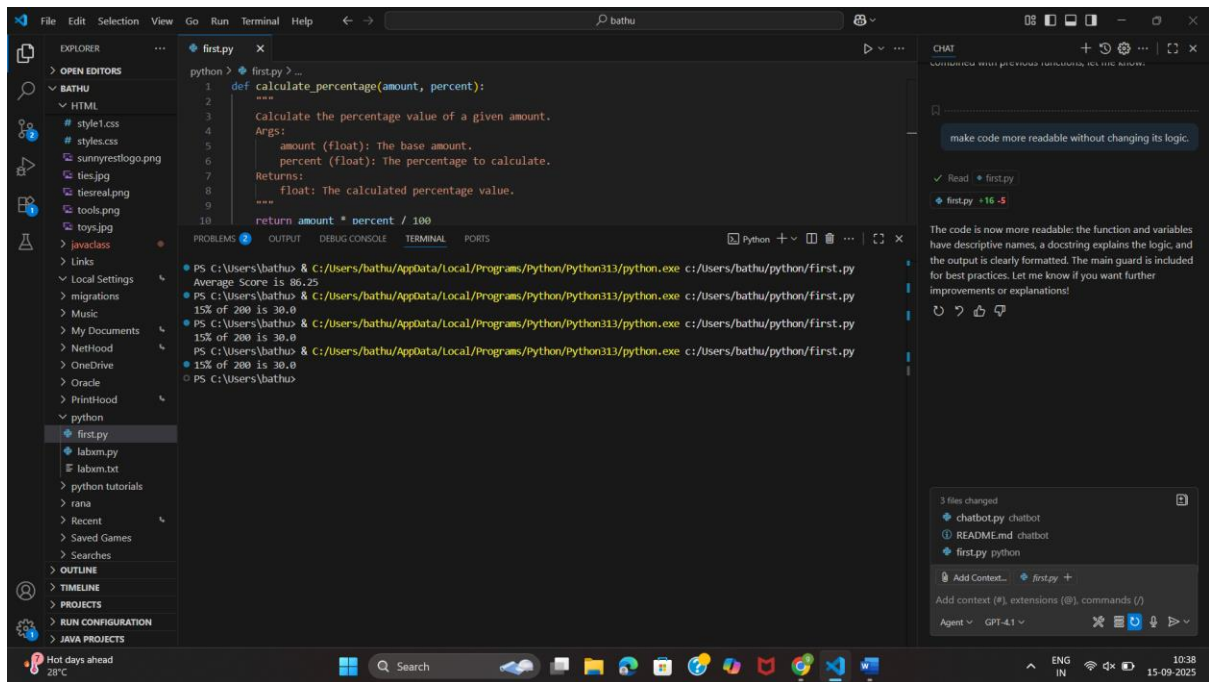
Sample Input Code:

```
def c(x,y):
return x*y/100
a=200
b=15
print(c(a,b))
```



Making code understandable without changing its logic

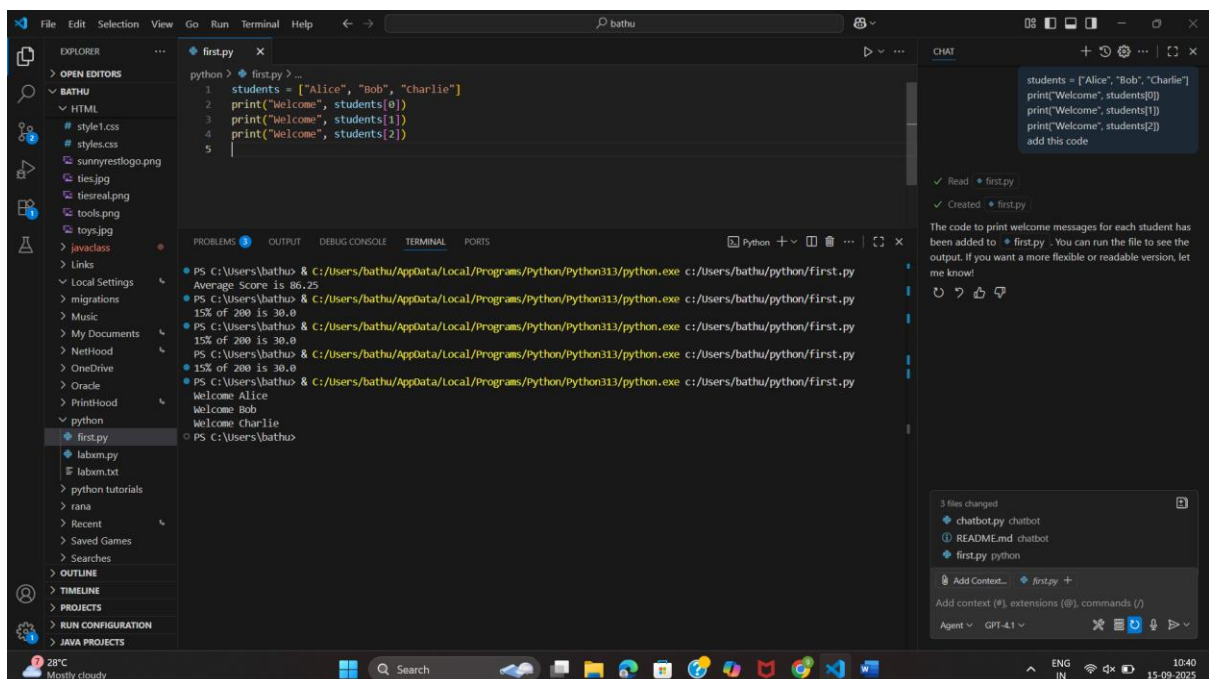




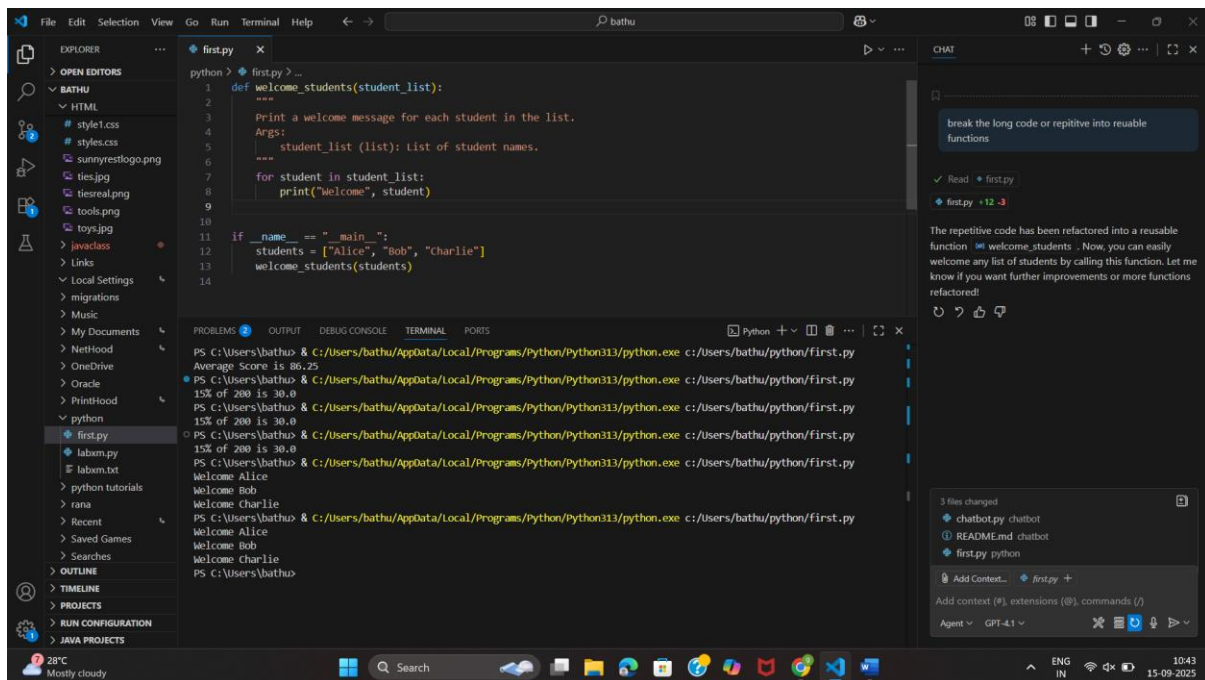
Task 4: Use AI to break repetitive or long code into reusable functions.

Sample Input Code:

```
students = ["Alice", "Bob", "Charlie"]
print("Welcome", students[0])
print("Welcome", students[1])
print("Welcome", students[2])
```



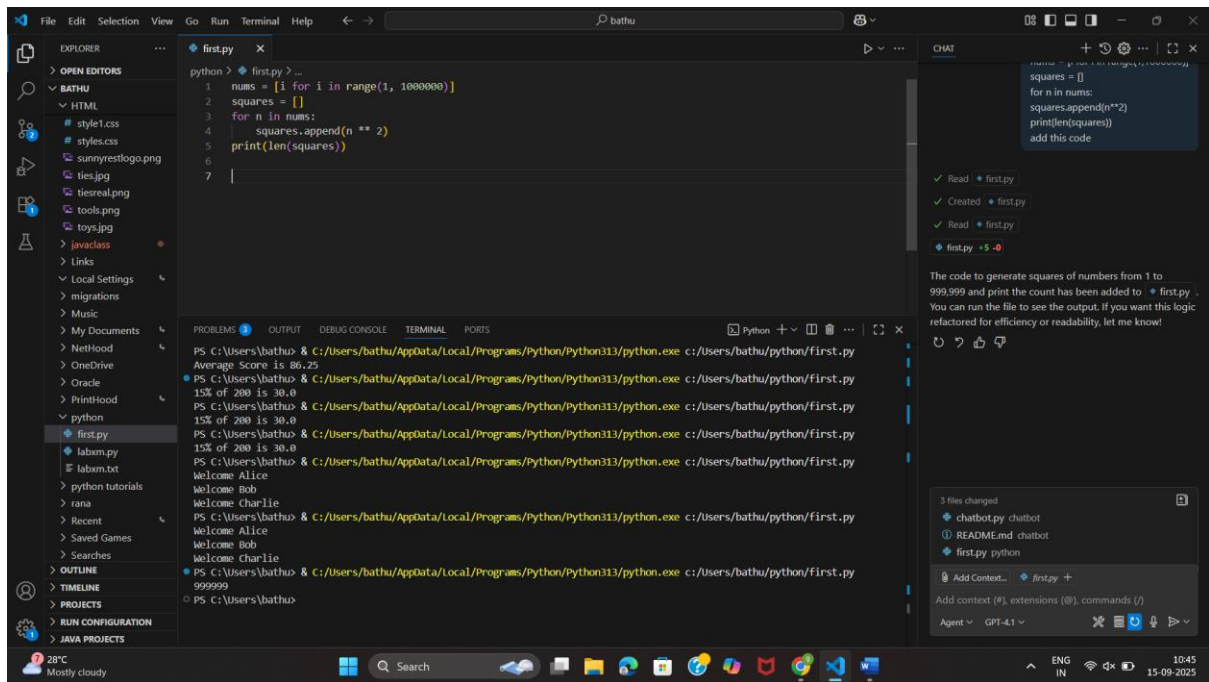
long code into reusable functions.



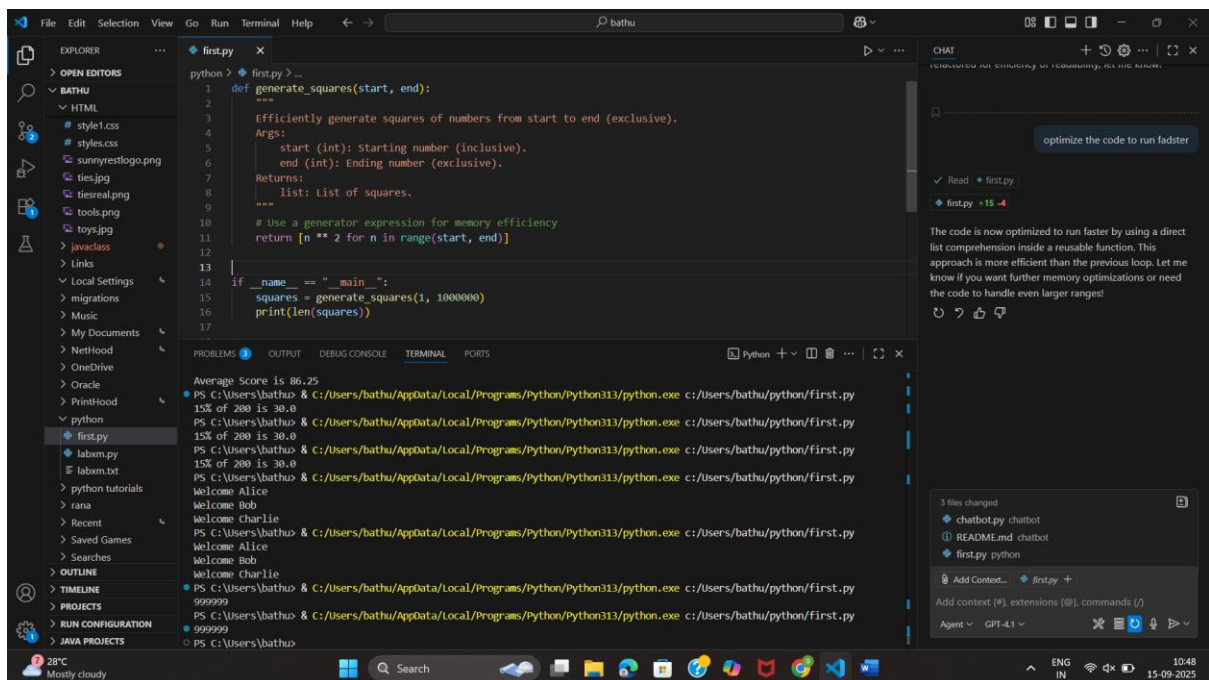
Task 5: Use AI to make the code run faster.

Sample Input Code:

```
# Find squares of numbers
nums = [i for i in range(1,1000000)]
squares = []
for n in nums:
    squares.append(n**2)
print(len(squares))
```

Optimized code



Task 6: Use AI to simplify overly complex logic.

Sample Input Code:

```
def grade(score):
```

```
if score >= 90:
```

```
return "A"
```

else:

if score >= 80:

return "B"

else:

if score >= 70:

return "C"

else:

if score >= 60:

return "D"

else:

return "F"

