SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE				DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING		
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Course Code		24CS002PC215	Course Title	AI Assisted Co	ding	
Year/Sem		II/I	Regulation	R24		
Date and Day of Assignment		Week6 - Thursday	Time(s)			
Duration		2 Hours	Applicable to Batches			
Assignmen	tNum	ber:12.1(Present as	signment numb	per)/ 24 (Total num	ber of assignments)	
Q.No.	Question					Expected Time to complete
	Lab 12: Algorithms with AI Assistance – Sorting, Searching, and Optimizing Algorithms					W. 16
1	Lab Objectives:					Week6
	Apply AI-assisted programming to implement and optimize sorting and searching algorithms.				Thursday	

- Compare different algorithms in terms of efficiency and use cases.
- Understand how AI tools can suggest optimized code and complexity improvements.

Task 1: Implementing Bubble Sort with AI Comments

- Task: Write a Python implementation of **Bubble Sort**.
- Instructions:
 - o Students implement Bubble Sort normally.
 - Ask AI to generate inline comments explaining key logic (like swapping, passes, and termination).
 - Request AI to provide time complexity analysis.
- Expected Output:
 - A Bubble Sort implementation with AI-generated explanatory comments and complexity analysis.

```
Ass1.py > ..
    1 def bubble_sort(arr):
                       swapped = False
                       # Inner loop for comparing adjacent elements
                       for j in range(0, n - i - 1):
                             # Compare current element with the next one
                              # Swap if elements are in the wrong order
                                    swapped = True # Mark that a swap occurred
                       if not swapped:
              return arr
         # --- User Input and Output ---
arr = list(map(int, input("Enter numbers separated by spaces: ").split()))
         print("Original List:", arr)
          sorted_arr = bubble_sort(arr)
          print("Sorted List:", sorted_arr)
         # --- Time Complexity Analysis
           print("Best Case: O(n) - when the list is already sorted (no swaps).")
           print("Worst Case: O(n²) - when the list is in reverse order (maximum swaps).")
  PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS QUERY RESULTS
 /usr/local/bin/python3 /Users/brungisrikar/Desktop/WTMP/Ass1.py
/dev/fd/13:25: command not found: compdef
/Users/brungisrikar/.zshrc:5: no such file or directory: /opt/homebrew/bin/brew
brungisrikar@Brungis-MacBook-Pro WTMP % /usr/local/bin/python3 /Users/brungisrikar/Desktop/WTMP/Ass1.py
Enter numbers separated by spaces: 5 3 8 4 2
Original List: [5, 3, 8, 4, 2]
Sorted List: [2, 3, 4, 5, 8]
Time Complexity Analysis:

Best Case: O(n) — when the list is already sorted (no swaps).

Average Case: O(n²) — general case with multiple swaps per pass.

Worst Case: O(n²) — when the list is in reverse order (maximum swaps).

by brungisrikar@Brungis-MacBook-Pro WTMP % ■
```

Task 2: Optimizing Bubble Sort → **Insertion Sort**

- **Task**: Provide Bubble Sort code to AI and ask it to suggest a **more efficient algorithm** for partially sorted arrays.
- Instructions:
 - o Students implement Bubble Sort first.
 - Ask AI to suggest an alternative (Insertion Sort).
 - o Compare performance on nearly sorted input.

Expected Output:

- Two codes (Bubble Sort + Insertion Sort).
- AI explanation of why Insertion Sort is more efficient for partially sorted data.

```
Ass1.py >  insertion_sort
  1 def bubble_sort(arr):
               """Bubble Sort algorithm — simple but inefficient for large or partially sorted data."""
                 swapped = False
for j in range(0, n - i - 1):
    if arr[j] > arr[j + 1]:
        arr[j], arr[j + 1] = arr[j + 1], arr[j]
        swapped = True
           | swapped = True
if not swapped: # Optimization: stop if no swaps occurred
        def insertion sort(arr):
            """Insertion Sort algorithm — efficient for small or nearly sorted datasets."""
 16
            key = arr[i] # Current element to insert
j = i - 1
# Move elements greater than key one position ahead
while j >= 0 and arr[j] > key:
    arr[j + 1] = arr[j]
    j -= 1
                    arr[j + 1] = key  # Insert key into correct position
# --- User Input ---
29 arr = list(map(int, input("Enter numbers separated by spaces: ").split()))
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS QUERY RESULTS
brungisrikar@Brungis-MacBook-Pro WTMP % /usr/local/bin/python3 /Users/brungisrikar/Desktop/WTMP/Ass1.py
Original List: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
Sorted by Bubble Sort: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
Sorted by Insertion Sort: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
Performance Comparison and Explanation:
Bubble Sort:

- Works by repeatedly swapping adjacent elements.

- Requires multiple passes even for nearly sorted arrays.

- Time Complexity: O(n²) in all but best cases.

- Best Case: O(n) if already sorted (with early stop optimization).
```

Task 3: Binary Search vs Linear Search

Task: Implement both Linear Search and Binary Search.

• Instructions:

- Use AI to generate docstrings and performance notes.
- o Test both algorithms on sorted and unsorted data.
- o Ask AI to explain when Binary Search is preferable.

• Expected Output:

- o Two implementations with docstrings.
- A student observation table comparing performance (Linear vs Binary Search).

```
Ass1.py >
def binary_search(arr, target):
          while low <= high:
           mid = (low + high) // 2 # Find middle index
if arr[mid] == target:
                    return mid
              elif arr[mid] < target:</pre>
                    high = mid - 1 # Search in left half
      arr = list(map(int, input("Enter numbers separated by spaces: ").split()))
      target = int(input("Enter number to search: "))
      print("\n--- Linear Search on Unsorted Data ---")
lin_result = linear_search(arr, target)
      print(f"Result: {'Found at index ' + str(lin_result) if lin_result != -1 else 'Not found'}")
      sorted_arr = sorted(arr)
      print(f"Sorted List: {sorted_arr}")
      bin_result = binary_search(sorted_arr, target)
      print(f"Result: {'Found at index ' + str(bin_result) if bin_result != -1 else 'Not found'}")
     # --- AI Explanation and Comparison Table ---
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS QUERY RESULTS
brungisrikar@Brungis-MacBook-Pro WTMP % /usr/local/bin/python3 /Users/brungisrikar/Desktop/WTMP/Ass1.py
Enter number to search: 6
--- Linear Search on Unsorted Data --- Result: Found at index 3
--- Binary Search on Sorted Data ---
Sorted List: [1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9]
Result: Found at index 3
Performance Comparison Table
                           Time Complexity
    Search Type
                                                       Works On
                                               | Sorted/Unsorted Data
| Sorted Data Only
 Linear Search
Binary Search
```

Task 4: Quick Sort and Merge Sort Comparison

- Task: Implement Quick Sort and Merge Sort using recursion.
- Instructions:
 - Provide AI with partially completed functions for recursion.
 - Ask AI to complete the missing logic and add docstrings.

 Compare both algorithms on random, sorted, and reversesorted lists.

• Expected Output:

- Working Quick Sort and Merge Sort implementations.
- AI-generated explanation of average, best, and worst-case complexities.

Task 5: AI-Suggested Algorithm Optimization

- **Task:** Give AI a naive algorithm (e.g., $O(n^2)$ duplicate search).
- Instructions:
 - o Students write a brute force duplicate-finder.
 - Ask AI to optimize it (e.g., by using sets/dictionaries with O(n) time).
 - o Compare execution times with large input sizes.

• Expected Output:

o Two versions of the same algorithm (brute force +

optimized).

o AI explanation of how complexity was improved.

```
Ass1.py > .
   21 def find_duplicates_optimized(arr):
                     if item in seen:
                         duplicates.add(item)
                        seen.add(item)
              return list(duplicates)
         example_input = [5, 3, 8, 5, 2, 3, 9, 1, 8]
         print("Input List:", example_input)
         print("Brute Force Duplicates:", find_duplicates_brute(example_input))
print("Optimized Duplicates:", find_duplicates_optimized(example_input))
         # Performance Comparison on Large Input
          large_input = [random.randint(0, 10000) for _ in range(10000)]
          def time_function(func, arr):
               start = time.time()
              end = time.time()
              return result, end - start
          brute_result, brute_time = time_function(find_duplicates_brute, large_input)
          opt_result, opt_time = time_function(find_duplicates_optimized, large_input)
         print("\nO Performance on Large Input (10,000 elements):")
         print(f"Brute Force Time: {brute_time:.4f}s")
         print(f"Optimized Time: {opt_time:.4f}s")
print("Same Results:" set(brute result) == set(opt_result))
  PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS QUERY RESULTS
  /usr/local/bin/python3 /Users/brungisrikar/Desktop/WTMP/Ass1.py
 /dev/fd/13:25: command not found: compdef
/dev/fd/13:25: command not found: compdef
/Users/brungisrikar/.zshrc:5: no such file or directory: /opt/homebrew/bin/brew
brungisrikar@Brungis-MacBook-Pro WTMP % /usr/local/bin/python3 /Users/brungisrikar/Desktop/WTMP/Ass1.py
Input List: [5, 3, 8, 5, 2, 3, 9, 1, 8]
Brute Force Duplicates: [5, 3, 8]
Optimized Duplicates: [8, 3, 5]
 © Performance on Large Input (10,000 elements):
Brute Force Time: 2.3887s
Optimized Time: 0.0018s
Same Results: True
 brungisrikar@Brungis-MacBook-Pro WTMP %
```