

# **LAB ASSIGNMENT-8.1**

**G.ASHOK**

**2503A52L21**

**Test-Driven Development with AI – Generating and Working with Test Cases Lab Objectives:**

- To introduce students to test-driven development (TDD) using AI code generation tools.

Week4 -

Monday

- To enable the generation of test cases before writing code implementations.
- To reinforce the importance of testing, validation, and error handling.
- To encourage writing clean and reliable code based on AI-generated test expectations.

Lab Outcomes (LOs):

After completing this lab, students will be able to:

- Use AI tools to write test cases for Python functions and classes.
- Implement functions based on test cases in a test-first development style.
- Use unittest or pytest to validate code correctness.
- Analyze the completeness and coverage of AI-generated tests.
- Compare AI-generated and manually written test cases for quality and logic

## Task Description #1 (Password Strength Validator – Apply AI in Security Context)

- Task: Apply AI to generate at least 3 assert test cases for `is_strong_password(password)` and implement the validator function.
- Requirements:
  - o Password must have at least 8 characters.
  - o Must

include uppercase, lowercase, digit, and special character.

- o Must not contain spaces.

Example Assert Test Cases:

```
assert is_strong_password("Abcd@123") == True
assert is_strong_password("abcd123") == False
assert is_strong_password("ABCD@1234") == True
```

### Prompt for test case:

Generate at least 3 assert-based test cases for a Python function `is_strong_password(password)` that validates password strength. The password must:

- Be at least 8 characters long
- Include uppercase, lowercase, digit, and special character
- Not contain spaces

### Test case:

```
assert is_strong_password("Abcd@123") == True
assert is_strong_password("abcd123") == False # No uppercase or special character
assert is_strong_password("ABCD@1234") == False # No lowercase
assert is_strong_password("A1@ bcdef") == False # Contains space
assert is_strong_password("Abcdefg@1") == True
```

### Prompt for code:

Write a Python function `is_strong_password(password)` that returns True if the password meets all strength criteria and False otherwise. Use regular expressions for validation.

## Code:

```
import re

def is_strong_password(password):
    if len(password) < 8:
        return False
    if " " in password:
        return False
    if not re.search(r"[A-Z]", password):
        return False
    if not re.search(r"[a-z]", password):
        return False
    if not re.search(r"\d", password):
        return False
    if not re.search(r"[!@#$%^&*(),.?\"':{}|<>]", password):
        return False
    return True
```

## Expected Output #1:

- Password validation logic passing all AI-generated test cases.

All password validation tests passed.

## Task Description #2 (Number Classification with Loops –

Apply AI for

Edge Case Handling)

- Task: Use AI to generate at least 3 assert test cases for a `classify_number(n)` function. Implement using loops.
- Requirements: o Classify numbers as Positive, Negative, or Zero. o Handle invalid inputs like strings and None. o Include boundary conditions (-1, 0, 1).

Example Assert Test Cases: `assert classify_number(10) == "Positive"` `assert`

`classify_number(-5) == "Negative"` `assert`  
`classify_number(0) == "Zero"` **prompt for**  
**test case:**

Generate at least 3 assert-based test cases for a Python function `classify_number(n)` that:

- Returns "Positive", "Negative", or "Zero" based on the input
- Handles invalid inputs like strings and None
- Includes boundary values like -1, 0, and 1

**Test case:**

```
assert classify_number(10) == "Positive"
assert classify_number(-5) == "Negative"
assert classify_number(0) == "Zero"
assert classify_number("abc") == "Invalid Input"
assert classify_number(None) == "Invalid Input"
```

**Prompt for code:**

Write a Python function `classify_number(n)` using a loop that classifies the input number as "Positive", "Negative", or "Zero". Return "Invalid Input" for non-numeric values.

**Code:**

```
def classify_number(n):
    for _ in range(1): # Loop used as per requirement
        if not isinstance(n, (int, float)):
            return "Invalid Input"
        if n > 0:
            return "Positive"
        elif n < 0:
            return "Negative"
        else:
            return "Zero"
```

Expected Output #2:

- Classification logic passing all assert tests.

All number classification tests passed.

### Task Description #3 (Anagram Checker – Apply AI for String Analysis)

- Task: Use AI to generate at least 3 assert test cases for `is_anagram(str1, str2)` and implement the function.
- Requirements:
  - o Ignore case, spaces, and punctuation.
  - o Handle edge cases (empty strings, identical words).

Example Assert Test Cases: `assert`

`is_anagram("listen", "silent") == True` `assert`

`is_anagram("hello", "world") == False` `assert`

`is_anagram("Dormitory", "Dirty Room") == True`

**Prompt for test case:**

Generate at least 3 assert-based test cases for a Python function `is_anagram(str1, str2)` that checks if two strings are anagrams. The function should:

- Ignore case, spaces, and punctuation
- Handle edge cases like empty strings and identical words

### Test case:

```
assert is_anagram("listen", "silent") == True
assert is_anagram("hello", "world") == False
assert is_anagram("Dormitory", "Dirty Room") == True
assert is_anagram("", "") == True
assert is_anagram("School master", "The classroom") == True
```

### Prompt for code:

Write a Python function `is_anagram(str1, str2)` that returns True if the strings are anagrams, ignoring case, spaces, and punctuation. Use character filtering and sorting.

### Code:

```
import string

def is_anagram(str1, str2):
    def clean(s):
        return sorted(c.lower() for c in s if c.isalnum())
    return clean(str1) == clean(str2)
```

### Expected Output #3:

- Function correctly identifying anagrams and passing all AI-generated tests.

All anagram tests passed.

## **Task Description #4** (Inventory Class – Apply AI to Simulate Real-World Inventory System)

- Task: Ask AI to generate at least 3 assert-based tests for an Inventory class with stock management.

- Methods:

o add\_item(name, quantity) o  
remove\_item(name, quantity) o  
get\_stock(name) Example

Assert Test Cases: inv =  
Inventory()

inv.add\_item("Pen", 10) assert

inv.get\_stock("Pen") == 10

inv.remove\_item("Pen", 5) assert

inv.get\_stock("Pen") == 5

inv.add\_item("Book", 3) assert

inv.get\_stock("Book") == 3

### **Prompt for test case:**

Generate at least 3 assert-based test cases for a Python class Inventory with methods:

- add\_item(name, quantity)
- remove\_item(name, quantity)
- get\_stock(name) Validate stock updates after adding and removing items.

### **Test case:**



```
inv = Inventory()
inv.add_item("Pen", 10)
assert inv.get_stock("Pen") == 10
inv.remove_item("Pen", 5)
assert inv.get_stock("Pen") == 5
inv.add_item("Book", 3)
assert inv.get_stock("Book") == 3
```

## Prompt for code:

Write a Python class Inventory that manages stock levels. Implement methods to add items, remove items (without going negative), and retrieve current stock.

## Code:

```
class Inventory:
    def __init__(self):
        self.stock = {}

    def add_item(self, name, quantity):
        if name in self.stock:
            self.stock[name] += quantity
        else:
            self.stock[name] = quantity

    def remove_item(self, name, quantity):
        if name in self.stock:
            self.stock[name] = max(0, self.stock[name] - quantity)

    def get_stock(self, name):
        return self.stock.get(name, 0)
```

## Expected Output #4:

- Fully functional class passing all assertions.

All inventory management tests passed.

## Task Description #5 (Date Validation & Formatting – Apply AI for



## Data Validation)

- Task: Use AI to generate at least 3 assert test cases for `validate_and_format_date(date_str)` to check and convert dates.
- Requirements:
  - o Validate "MM/DD/YYYY" format.
  - o Handle invalid dates.
  - o Convert valid dates to "YYYY-MM-DD".

Example Assert Test Cases: `assert validate_and_format_date("10/15/2023") == "2023-10-15"` `assert validate_and_format_date("02/30/2023") == "Invalid Date"` `assert validate_and_format_date("01/01/2024") == "2024-01-01"`

## Prompt for test case:

```
Generate at least 3 assert-based test cases for a
Python function
validate_and_format_date(date_str) that:
```

- Validates dates in "MM/DD/YYYY" format
- Returns "Invalid Date" for incorrect inputs
- Converts valid dates to "YYYY-MM-DD" format

## Test case:

```
assert validate_and_format_date("10/15/2023") == "2023-10-15"
assert validate_and_format_date("02/30/2023") == "Invalid Date"
assert validate_and_format_date("01/01/2024") == "2024-01-01"
assert validate_and_format_date("13/01/2023") == "Invalid Date"
assert validate_and_format_date("abc") == "Invalid Date"
```

## Prompt for code:

Write a Python function `validate_and_format_date(date_str)` that checks if the input is a valid date in "MM/DD/YYYY" format. If valid, return it in "YYYY-MM-DD" format; otherwise, return "Invalid Date".

## Code:

```
from datetime import datetime

def validate_and_format_date(date_str):
    try:
        date_obj = datetime.strptime(date_str, "%m/%d/%Y")
        return date_obj.strftime("%Y-%m-%d")
    except ValueError:
        return "Invalid Date"
```

## Expected Output #5:

- Function passes all AI-generated assertions and handles edge cases.

All date validation and formatting tests passed.

## Final summary:

- ✓ Task 1 Output: All password tests passed.
- ✓ Task 2 Output: All number classification tests passed.
- ✓ Task 3 Output: All anagram tests passed.
- ✓ Task 4 Output: All inventory tests passed.
- ✓ Task 5 Output: All date validation tests passed.