

SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE		DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING	
Program Name: B. Tech		Assignment Type: Lab	Academic Year:2025-2026
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CourseCode	23CS002PC304	Course Title	AI Assisted Coding
Year/Sem	III/II	Regulation	R23
Date and Day of Assignment	Week6 – Monday	Time(s)	23CSBTB01 To 23CSBTB52
Duration	2 Hours	Applicable to Batches	All batches
Assignment Number: 11.1(Present assignment number)/24(Total number of assignments)			
Q.No.	Question		Expected Time to complete
1	<b>Lab 11 – Data Structures with AI: Implementing Fundamental Structures</b> <b>Lab Objectives</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use AI to assist in designing and implementing fundamental data structures</li> </ul>		Week6 - Monday

	<p>in Python.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Learn how to prompt AI for structure creation, optimization, and documentation.</li><li>• Improve understanding of Lists, Stacks, Queues, Linked Lists, Trees, Graphs, and Hash Tables.</li><li>• Enhance code quality with AI-generated comments and performance suggestions.</li></ul> <hr/>	
	<p><b>Task Description #1 – Stack Implementation</b></p> <p>Task: Use AI to generate a Stack class with push, pop, peek, and is_empty methods.</p> <p>Sample Input Code:</p> <pre>class Stack:     pass</pre> <p>Expected Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A functional stack implementation with all required methods and docstrings.</li></ul> <p>Prompt:</p> <p>Generate a Stack class in Python with push, pop, peek, and is_empty methods and proper docstrings.</p> <p>Code:</p>	

```

#Generate a Stack class in Python with push, pop, peek, and is_empty methods and proper docstrings.
class Stack:
    """
    A Stack is a data structure that follows the Last In First Out (LIFO) principle.
    It supports operations to add, remove, and inspect elements.
    """

    def __init__(self):
        """Initialize an empty stack."""
        self.items = []

    def push(self, item):
        """
        Add an item to the top of the stack.

        Parameters:
        item: The item to be added to the stack.
        """
        self.items.append(item)

    def pop(self):
        """
        Remove and return the item at the top of the stack.

        Returns:
        The item at the top of the stack.

        Raises:
        IndexError: If the stack is empty.
        """
        if self.is_empty():
            raise IndexError("Pop from an empty stack")
        return self.items.pop()

    def peek(self):
        """
        Return the item at the top of the stack without removing it.

        Returns:
        The item at the top of the stack.

        Raises:
        IndexError: If the stack is empty.
        """
        if self.is_empty():
            raise IndexError("Peek from an empty stack")
        return self.items[-1]

    def is_empty(self):
        """
        Check if the stack is empty.

        Returns:
        True if the stack is empty, False otherwise.
        """
        return len(self.items) == 0

```

## Task Description #2 – Queue Implementation

Task: Use AI to implement a Queue using Python lists.

Sample Input Code:

```
class Queue:
```

```
    pass
```

Expected Output:

- FIFO-based queue class with enqueue, dequeue, peek, and size methods.

Prompt:

*Create a Queue class in Python using a list. Implement enqueue, dequeue, peek, and size methods. Follow FIFO principle and include docstrings.*

Output:

```
#Create a Queue class in Python using a list. Implement enqueue, dequeue, peek, and size methods. Follow FIFO principle and include docstring
class Queue:
    """
    A Queue is a data structure that follows the First In First Out (FIFO) principle.
    It supports operations to add, remove, and inspect elements.
    """

    def __init__(self):
        """Initialize an empty queue."""
        self.items = []

    def enqueue(self, item):
        """
        Add an item to the end of the queue.

        Parameters:
        item: The item to be added to the queue.
        """
        self.items.append(item)

    def dequeue(self):
        """
        Remove and return the item at the front of the queue.

        Returns:
        The item at the front of the queue.

        Raises:
        IndexError: If the queue is empty.
        """
        if self.is_empty():
            raise IndexError("Dequeue from an empty queue")
        return self.items.pop(0)

    def peek(self):
        """
        Return the item at the front of the queue without removing it.

        Returns:
        The item at the front of the queue.

        Raises:
        IndexError: If the queue is empty.
        """
        if self.is_empty():
            raise IndexError("Peek from an empty queue")
        return self.items[0]

    def size(self):
        """
        Return the number of items in the queue.

        Returns:
        The number of items in the queue.
        """
        return len(self.items)

    def is_empty(self):
        """
        Check if the queue is empty.

        Returns:
        True if the queue is empty, False otherwise.
        """
        return len(self.items) == 0
```

### Task Description #3 – Linked List

Task: Use AI to generate a Singly Linked List with insert and display methods.

Sample Input Code:

```
class Node:
```

```
    pass
```

class LinkedList:

pass

Expected Output:

- A working linked list implementation with clear method documentation.

```
1 # Generate Python code for a singly linked list.
2 # Requirements:
3 # Node class with data and next.
4 # LinkedList class with:
5 # insert(data) - insert at end
6 # display() - print elements
7 # Add clear docstrings and comments.
8 # Include a small example.
9 class Node:
10     """A node in a singly linked list."""
11     def __init__(self, data):
12         """
13         Initialize a new node with the given data and no next node.
14         :param data: The data to store in the node.
15         """
16         self.data = data # Store the data
17         self.next = None # Initialize next as None
18
19 class LinkedList:
20     """A singly linked list."""
21
22 # Example usage
23 ll = LinkedList()
24 ll.insert(10)
25 ll.insert(20)
26 ll.insert(30)
27 ll.display()
```

```
PS C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Documents\Desktop\ai> & C:\Users\HP\AppData\Local\python\pythoncore-3.14-64/python.exe c:
/Users/HP/OneDrive/Documents/Desktop/ai/lab2-1/armstrong_v2.py
Queue size: 3
Front item: 1
Dequeue item: 1
Queue size after dequeue: 2
Dequeue from an empty queue
Peek from an empty queue
PS C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Documents\Desktop\ai> & C:\Users\HP\AppData\Local\python\pythoncore-3.14-64/python.exe c:
/Users/HP/OneDrive/Documents/Desktop/ai/lab2-1/armstrong_v2.py
Elements in the linked list:
10
20
30
```

## Task Description #4 – Binary Search Tree (BST)

Task: Use AI to create a BST with insert and in-order traversal methods.

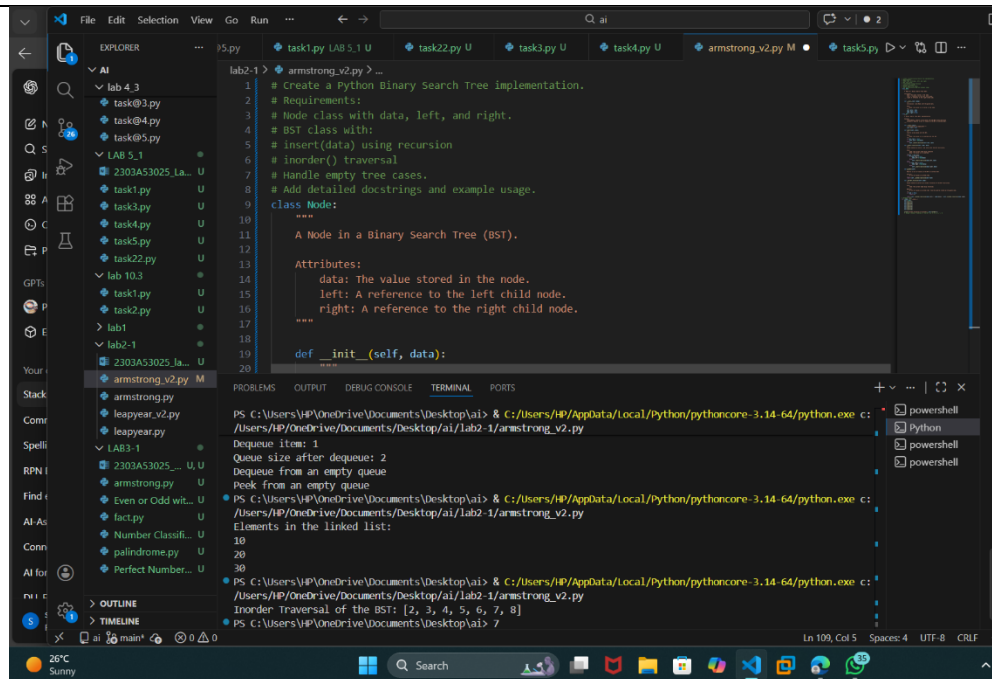
Sample Input Code:

class BST:

pass

Expected Output:

- BST implementation with recursive insert and traversal methods.



## Task Description #5 – Hash Table

Task: Use AI to implement a hash table with basic insert, search, and delete methods.

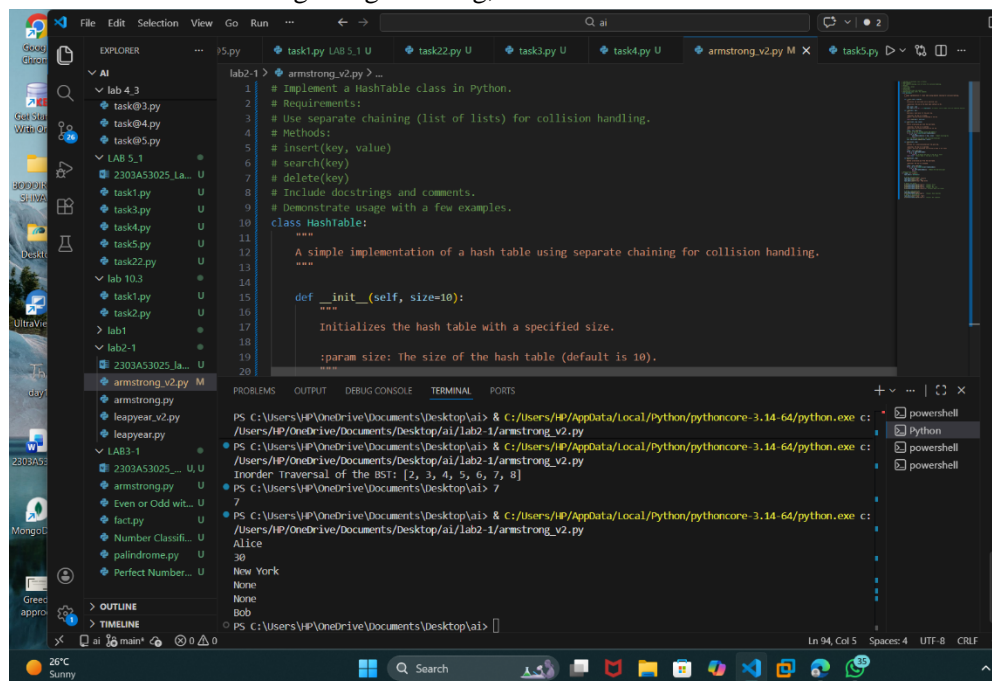
Sample Input Code:

```
class HashTable:
```

```
    pass
```

Expected Output:

- Collision handling using chaining, with well-commented methods.



## Task Description #6 – Graph Representation

Task: Use AI to implement a graph using an adjacency list.

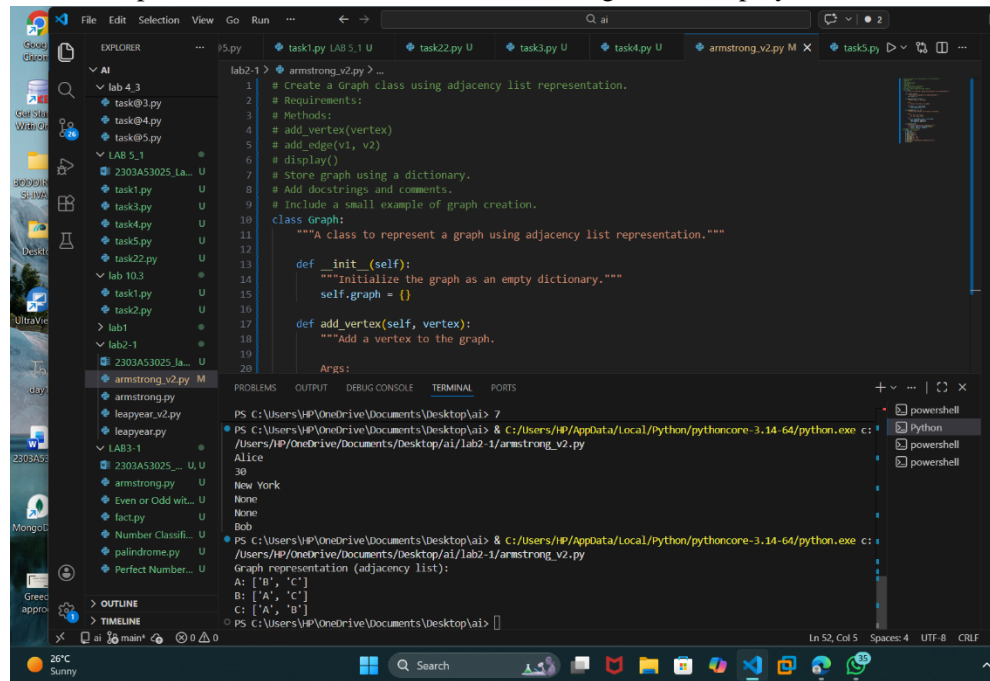
Sample Input Code:

```
class Graph:
```

```
    pass
```

Expected Output:

- Graph with methods to add vertices, add edges, and display connections.



```
1 # Create a Graph class using adjacency list representation.
2 # Requirements:
3 # Methods:
4 # add_vertex(vertex)
5 # add_edge(v1, v2)
6 # display()
7 # Store graph using a dictionary.
8 # Add docstrings and comments.
9 # Include a small example of graph creation.
10
11 class Graph:
12     """A class to represent a graph using adjacency list representation."""
13
14     def __init__(self):
15         """Initialize the graph as an empty dictionary."""
16         self.graph = {}
17
18     def add_vertex(self, vertex):
19         """Add a vertex to the graph.
20
21         Args:
22             vertex: The vertex to be added to the graph.
23         """
24         self.graph[vertex] = []
25
26     def add_edge(self, v1, v2):
27         """Add an edge between two vertices.
28
29         Args:
30             v1: The first vertex.
31             v2: The second vertex.
32         """
33         self.graph[v1].append(v2)
34         self.graph[v2].append(v1)
35
36     def display(self):
37         """Display the graph representation (adjacency list).
38
39         Returns:
40             A dictionary representing the graph.
41         """
42         return self.graph
43
44 # Example usage:
45 g = Graph()
46 g.add_vertex('A')
47 g.add_vertex('B')
48 g.add_vertex('C')
49 g.add_edge('A', 'B')
50 g.add_edge('B', 'C')
51 g.add_edge('C', 'A')
52
53 # Output:
54 print(g.display())
55 print(g.graph)
```

```
PS C:\Users\WP\OneDrive\Documents\Desktop\ai> 7
PS C:\Users\WP\OneDrive\Documents\Desktop\ai> & C:\Users\WP\AppData\Local\Python\pythoncore-3.14-64\python.exe c:
/Users/WP/OneDrive/Documents/Desktop/ai/lab2-1/armstrong_v2.py
Alice
30
New York
None
None
Bob
Graph representation (adjacency list):
A: ['B', 'C']
B: ['A', 'C']
C: ['A', 'B']
PS C:\Users\WP\OneDrive\Documents\Desktop\ai>
```

## Task Description #7 – Priority Queue

Task: Use AI to implement a priority queue using Python's heapq module.

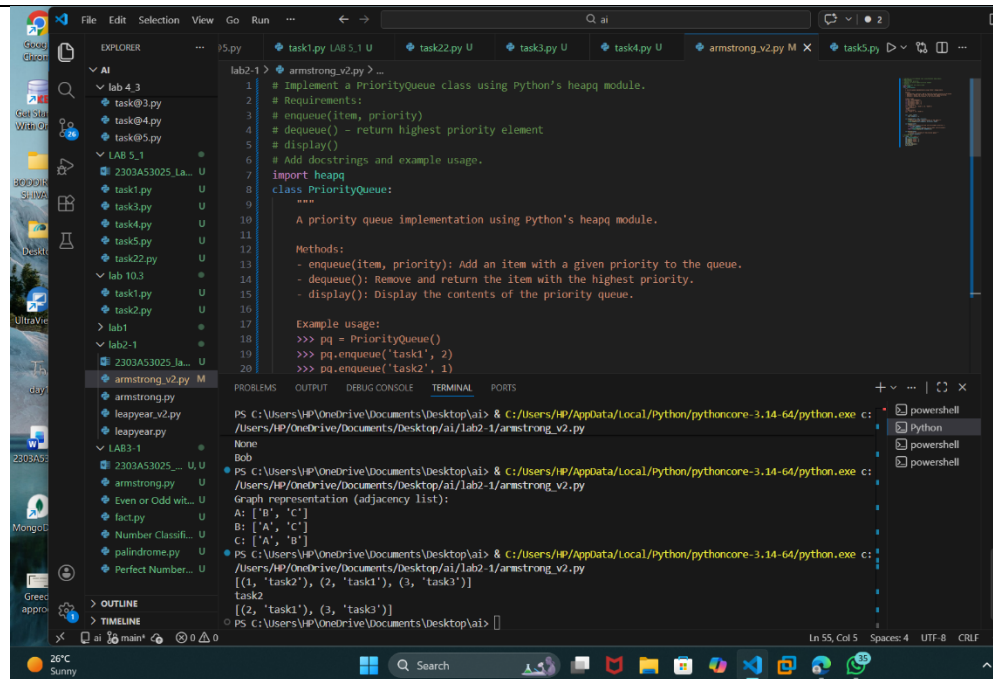
Sample Input Code:

```
class PriorityQueue:
```

```
    pass
```

Expected Output:

- Implementation with enqueue (priority), dequeue (highest priority), and display methods.



## Task Description #8 – Deque

Task: Use AI to implement a double-ended queue using collections.deque.

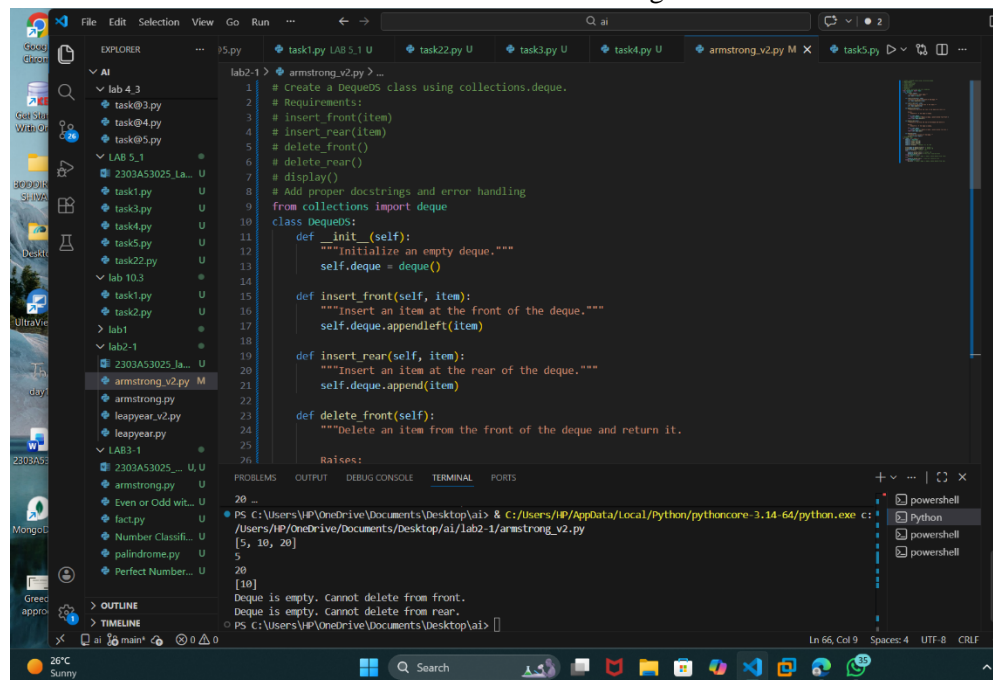
Sample Input Code:

class DequeDS:

pass

Expected Output:

- Insert and remove from both ends with docstrings.





**Task Description #9 Real-Time Application Challenge – Choose the Right Data Structure**

**Scenario:**

Your college wants to develop a Campus Resource Management System that handles:

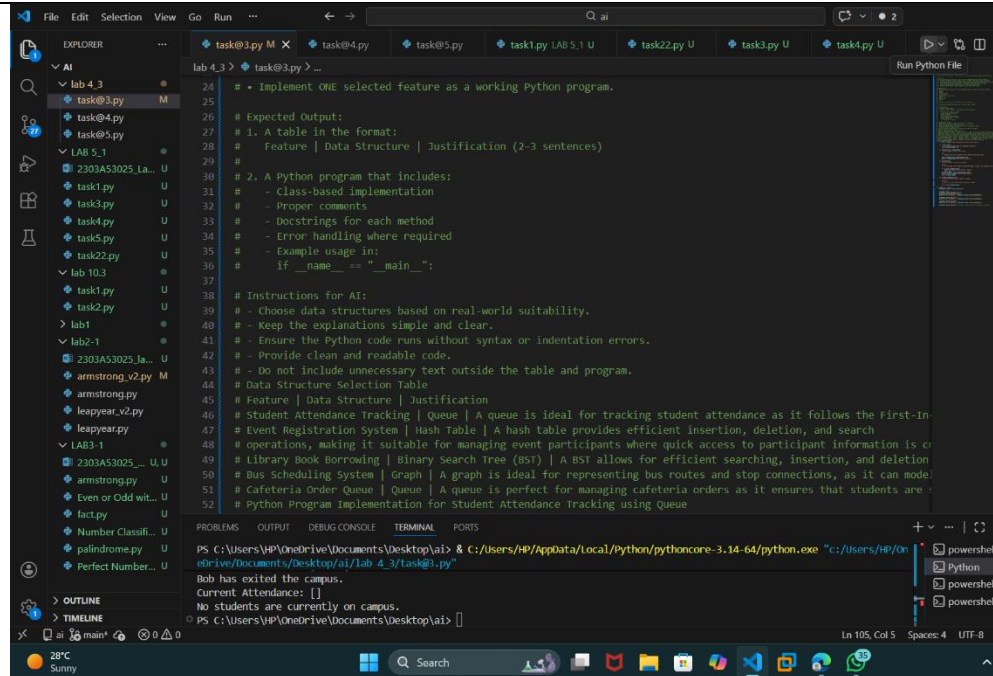
1. Student Attendance Tracking – Daily log of students entering/exiting the campus.
2. Event Registration System – Manage participants in events with quick search and removal.
3. Library Book Borrowing – Keep track of available books and their due dates.
4. Bus Scheduling System – Maintain bus routes and stop connections.
5. Cafeteria Order Queue – Serve students in the order they arrive.

**Student Task:**

- For each feature, select the most appropriate data structure from the list below:
  - Stack
  - Queue
  - Priority Queue
  - Linked List
  - Binary Search Tree (BST)
  - Graph
  - Hash Table
  - Deque
- Justify your choice in 2–3 sentences per feature.
- Implement one selected feature as a working Python program with AI-assisted code generation.

Expected Output:

- A table mapping feature → chosen data structure → justification.
- A functional Python program implementing the chosen feature with comments and docstrings.



## Task Description #10: Smart E-Commerce Platform – Data Structure Challenge

An e-commerce company wants to build a Smart Online Shopping System with:

1. Shopping Cart Management – Add and remove products dynamically.
2. Order Processing System – Orders processed in the order they are placed.
3. Top-Selling Products Tracker – Products ranked by sales count.
4. Product Search Engine – Fast lookup of products using product ID.
5. Delivery Route Planning – Connect warehouses and delivery locations.

### Student Task:

- For each feature, select the most appropriate data structure from the list below:
  - Stack
  - Queue
  - Priority Queue
  - Linked List

- Binary Search Tree (BST)
- Graph
- Hash Table
- Deque
- Justify your choice in 2–3 sentences per feature.
- Implement one selected feature as a working Python program with AI-assisted code generation.

Expected Output:

- A table mapping feature → chosen data structure → justification.
- A functional Python program implementing the chosen feature with comments and docstrings.

```

1 # Smart E-commerce Platform - Data Structure Challenge
2
3 # Feature: Shopping Cart Management
4 # Requirement:
5 # Implement Shopping Cart Management using a Singly Linked List.
6
7 # Task:
8 # Generate Python code that includes:
9 # 1. A Node class with:
10 # - product_id
11 # - quantity
12 # - next pointer
13 #
14 # 2. A ShoppingCart class with methods:
15 # - add_product(product_id, quantity) → add new product or update quantity
16 # - remove_product(product_id) → remove product from cart
17 # - display_cart() → display all products
18 #
19 # 3. Additional Requirements:
20 # - Use linked list for dynamic insertion and deletion
21 # - Add proper docstrings for each class and method
22 # - Include comments explaining the logic
23 # - Handle empty cart cases properly
24 # - Write clean and readable code
25 #
26 # 4. Include example usage in:
27 # if __name__ == "__main__":
28 #
29 # Expected Output:
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```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

PS C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Documents\Desktop\ai> & C:/Users/HP/appdata/local/python/pythoncore-3.14-64/python.exe "c:/Users/HP/OneDrive/OneDrive/ai/lab\_4\_3/task3.py"

Shopping Cart Contents:  
Product ID: P001, Quantity: 3  
The shopping cart is empty.

PS C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Documents\Desktop\ai>