

# Assignment 10.1

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BATCH-40

## Task Description #1 – Syntax and Logic Errors

Task: Use AI to identify and fix syntax and logic errors in a faulty Python script.

Sample Input Code:

```
# Calculate average score of a student 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))
```

Expected Output:

- Corrected and runnable Python code with explanations of the fixes.

## PROMPT AND CODE:

```
# Find and fix all syntax and logic errors in the following Python code. Return the corrected runnable code
def calc_average(marks):
    total = 0
    for m in marks:
        total += m
    average = total / len(marks)
    return average # Fixed typo
marks = [85, 90, 78, 92]
print("Average Score is ", calc_average(marks))
```

## Task Description #2 – PEP 8 Compliance

Task: 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))
```

Expected Output:

- Well-formatted PEP 8-compliant Python code.

**PROMPT AND CODE:**

```
# 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))
```

Task Description #3 – Readability Enhancement

Task: 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))
```

Expected Output:

- Python code with descriptive variable names, inline comments, and clear formatting.

**PROMPT AND CODE:**

```
# Improve the readability of this Python code without changing its logic.  
def c(x,y):  
    return x*y/10  
a=200  
b=15  
print(c(a,b))
```

Task Description #4 – Refactoring for Maintainability

Task: 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])
```

Expected Output:

- Modular code with reusable functions.

**PROMPT AND CODE:**

```
# Improve the following code by removing repetition and creating reusable functions.
students = ["Alice", "Bob", "Charlie"]

def welcome_student(student_name):
    print("Welcome", student_name)

for student in students:
    welcome_student(student)
```

Task Description #5 – Performance Optimization

Task: 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))
```

Expected Output:

- Optimized code using list comprehensions or vectorized operations.

**PROMPT AND CODE:**

```
# optimize the code to improve the performance of the following function that calculates the sum of squares of a list of numbers.
nums = [i for i in range(1,1000000)]
squares = [n**2 for n in nums]
print(len(squares))
```

Task Description #6 – Complexity Reduction Task:

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"
```

Expected Output:

- Cleaner logic using elif or dictionary mapping.

**PROMPT AND CODE:**

```
# simplify the function to reduce complexity, using elif statements
def grade(score):
    if score >= 90:
        return "A"
    elif score >= 80:
        return "B"
    elif score >= 70:
        return "C"
    elif score >= 60:
        return "D"
    else:
        return "F"
```