

Assignment 1

2303a510f2 – Anitha

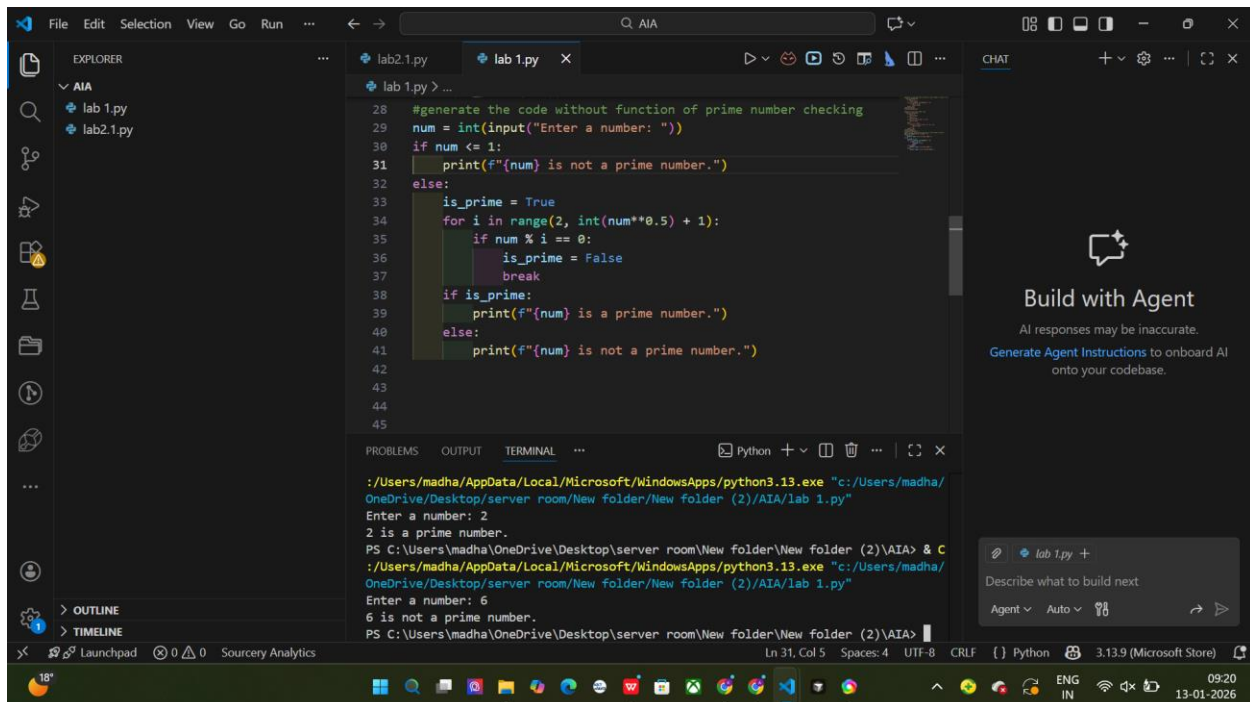
Batch – 14

Task 1: AI-Generated Logic Without Modularization (Prime Number Check Without Functions)

Prompt:

Write a Python program to accept a number from the user and check whether it is a prime number or not, using logic only in the main code (no user-defined functions), which accepts user input and display the result.

Code and Output:



The screenshot displays a code editor with a Python program for checking prime numbers. The code is as follows:

```
28 #generate the code without function of prime number checking
29 num = int(input("Enter a number: "))
30 if num <= 1:
31     print(f"{num} is not a prime number.")
32 else:
33     is_prime = True
34     for i in range(2, int(num**0.5) + 1):
35         if num % i == 0:
36             is_prime = False
37             break
38     if is_prime:
39         print(f"{num} is a prime number.")
40     else:
41         print(f"{num} is not a prime number.")
42
43
44
45
```

The terminal output shows the program being executed twice. In the first run, the user enters '2', and the output is '2 is a prime number.'. In the second run, the user enters '6', and the output is '6 is not a prime number.'. The terminal also shows the command used to run the program: `PS C:\Users\madha\OneDrive\Desktop\server room\New folder\New folder (2)\AIA> & C:\Users\madha\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\python3.13.exe "c:/Users/madha/OneDrive/Desktop/server room/New folder/New folder (2)/AIA/lab 1.py"`.

Explanation:

- The program takes a number as input from the user.
- It checks whether the number can be divided by any number other than 1 and itself.
- If it is divisible, the number is not a prime number.
- If it is not divisible by any number, it is a prime number.

Justification:

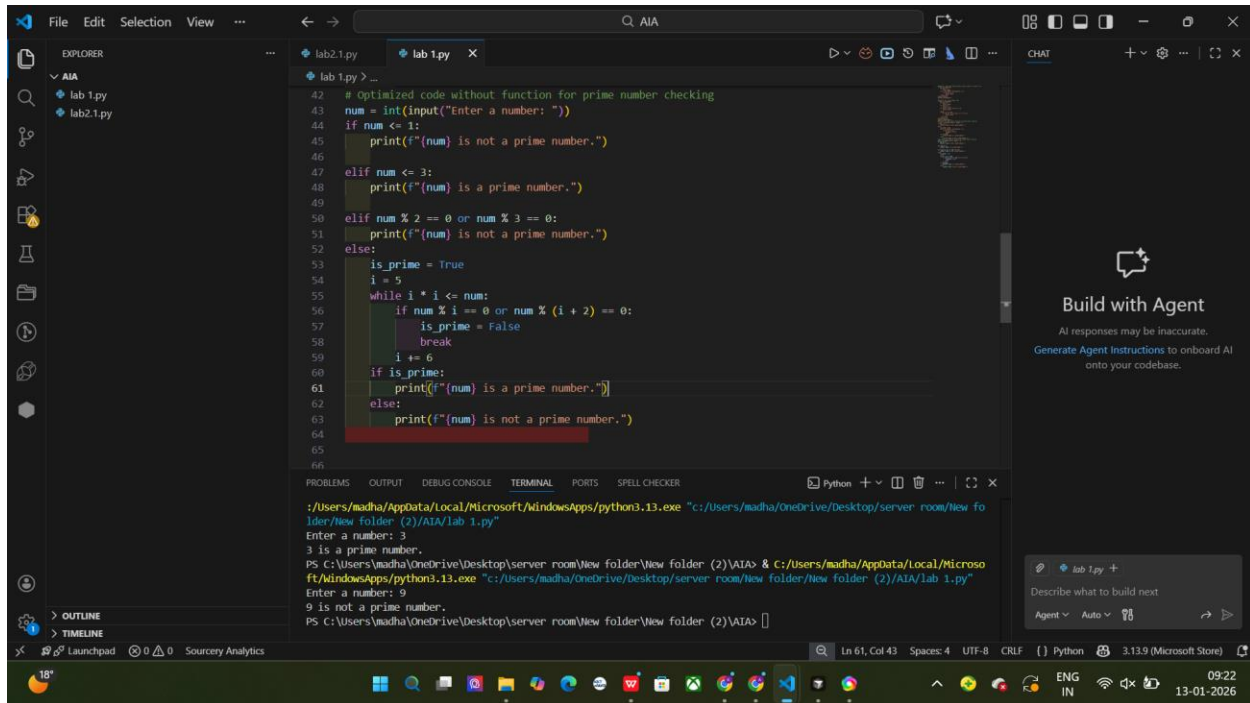
This program checks whether a given number is prime using direct conditional logic without defining any functions. All computations are performed sequentially in a single block, making the logic easy to follow and suitable for beginners.

Task 2: Efficiency & Logic Optimization (Cleanup)

Prompt:

Optimize the given Python program for checking a prime number by reducing unnecessary iterations, limiting the loop range for early termination, and improving code readability. Show both the original code and the optimized code, and explain how the changes improve efficiency and reduce time complexity.

Code & Output:



Justification:

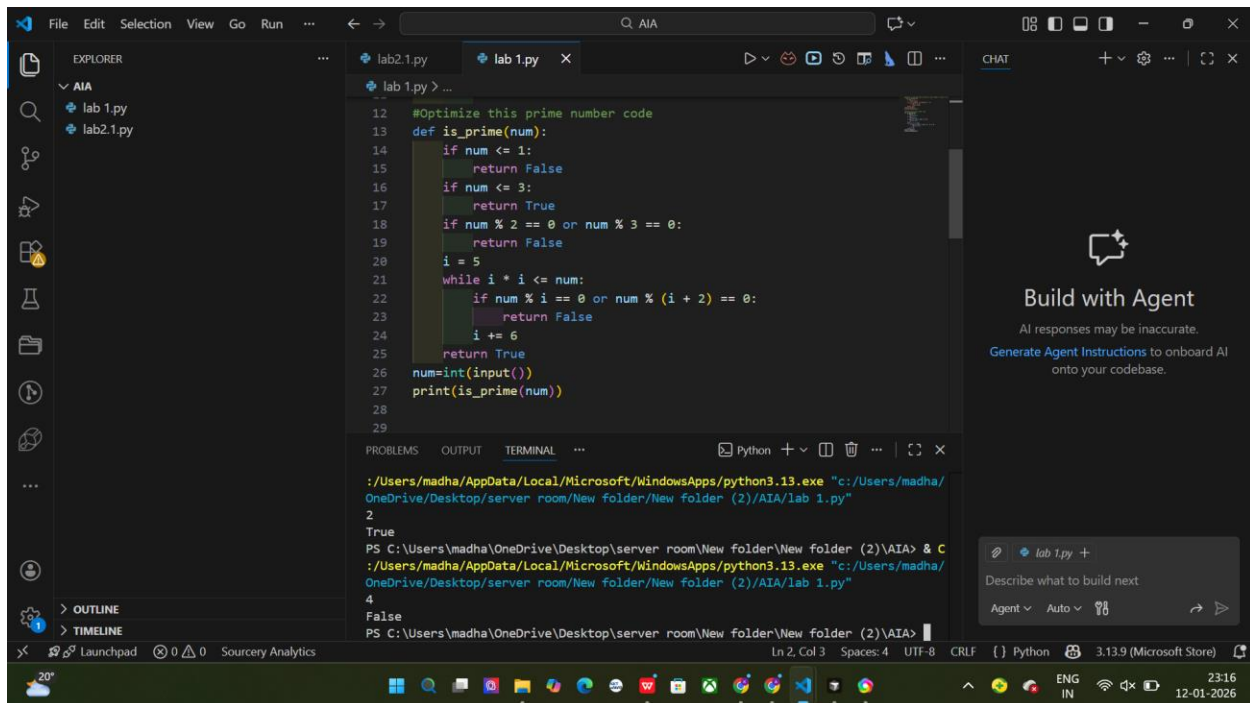
The optimized code reduces unnecessary iterations by checking divisibility only up to the square root of the number instead of all numbers up to n . Early termination using `break` stops the loop as soon as a factor is found, saving time. Using a boolean variable improves code readability and clarity.

Task 3: Modular Design Using AI Assistance (Prime Number Check Using Functions)

Prompt:

Write a Python program using a user-defined function to check whether a given number is a prime number. The function should return a Boolean value (True or False). Accept input from the user, call the function, and display the result. Include clear and meaningful comments to explain the logic

Code & Output:



Task 4: Comparative Analysis –With vs Without Functions

Prompt:

Compare two Python programs for checking prime numbers: one written without user defined functions and one written using a function. Analyze them based on code clarity, reusability, ease of debugging, and suitability for large-scale applications.

Code & Output:

The screenshot shows a Visual Studio Code editor window with a Python file named `lab1.py`. The code defines a function `is_prime(num)` that checks if a number is prime. It handles edge cases for numbers less than or equal to 3, then iterates from 2 to the square root of the number (using `i * i <= num`) to check for divisibility. The main program takes user input and prints the result of `is_prime(num)`.

```
12 #Optimize this prime number code
13 def is_prime(num):
14     if num <= 1:
15         return False
16     if num <= 3:
17         return True
18     if num % 2 == 0 or num % 3 == 0:
19         return False
20     i = 5
21     while i * i <= num:
22         if num % i == 0 or num % (i + 2) == 0:
23             return False
24         i += 6
25     return True
26 num=int(input())
27 print(is_prime(num))
28
29
```

The terminal output shows the execution of the script, where the user enters `2` and the output is `True`, and then enters `4` and the output is `False`.

```
PS C:\Users\madha\OneDrive\Desktop\server room\New folder\New folder (2)\AIA> python3.13.exe "c:/Users/madha/OneDrive/Desktop/server room/New folder/New folder (2)/AIA/lab 1.py"
2
True
PS C:\Users\madha\OneDrive\Desktop\server room\New folder\New folder (2)\AIA> python3.13.exe "c:/Users/madha/OneDrive/Desktop/server room/New folder/New folder (2)/AIA/lab 1.py"
4
False
PS C:\Users\madha\OneDrive\Desktop\server room\New folder\New folder (2)\AIA>
```

Justification:

The first program without functions works correctly but has all the logic inline, making it less clear and harder to reuse or debug. The second program uses a user-defined function, which separates the prime-checking logic from the main program, improving readability and maintainability. Using a function allows reusability, so the same logic can be called multiple times without rewriting code.

Task 5: AI-Generated Iterative vs Recursive Fibonacci Approaches (Different Algorithmic Approaches to Prime Checking)

Prompt:

Write two Python programs to check if a number is prime: one using a basic check from 2 to n-1, and one optimized by checking only up to \sqrt{n} .

Code & Output:

```
C: > Users > danda > OneDrive > Documents > 3.2 > AIA > lab1.py > ...
1  # Write two Python programs to check if a number is prime: one using a basic check from 2 to n-1,
2  # and one optimized by checking only up to  $\sqrt{n}$ .
3
4  import math
5  def is_prime_optimized(n):
6      if n <= 1:
7          return False
8      for i in range(2, int(math.sqrt(n)) + 1):
9          if n % i == 0:
10             return False
11     return True
12 n = int(input("Enter a number to check if it's prime: "))
13 print(f"Optimized check: Is {n} prime? {is_prime_optimized(n)}")
14
15
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

```
PS C:\Users\danda> & C:/Users/danda/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python313/python.exe c:/Users/danda/OneDrive/Documents/3.2/AIA/lab1.py
Enter a number to check if it's prime: 8
Optimized check: Is 8 prime? False
PS C:\Users\danda> & C:/Users/danda/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python313/python.exe c:/Users/danda/OneDrive/Documents/3.2/AIA/lab1.py
Enter a number to check if it's prime: 3
Optimized check: Is 3 prime? True
PS C:\Users\danda>
```

Justification:

The first program uses a basic divisibility check from 2 to $n-1$. While it is simple and easy to understand, it performs many unnecessary iterations, making it inefficient for large numbers. The second program uses an optimized approach, checking divisibility only up to \sqrt{n} . This reduces the number of iterations significantly, improving efficiency while giving the same correct result. The optimized version is faster, easier to scale, and more suitable for larger input values compared to the basic approach.