

AI ASSISTED CODING

ASSIGNMENT-3.1

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Batch: 32

Experiment - Prompt Engineering Techniques

Task Description: Design and refine prompts using different prompting strategies to generate Python programs for basic computational problems.

Question 1:

Zero-Shot Prompting (Palindrome Number Program)

Write a zero-shot prompt (without providing any examples) to generate a Python function that checks whether a given number is a palindrome.

Task:

- Record the AI-generated code.
- Test the code with multiple inputs.
- Identify any logical errors or missing edge-case handling.

Prompt:

Write a Python function that takes an integer as input and checks whether it is a palindrome number. The function should return True if it is a palindrome, otherwise return False.

Code:

```
def is_palindrome(n):
    """
    Check if an integer is a palindrome number.

    Args:
        n: An integer to check

    Returns:
        True if n is a palindrome, False otherwise
    """

    # Convert to string and remove negative sign if present
    s = str(abs(n))
    # Compare string with its reverse
    return s == s[::-1]

print(is_palindrome(121))  # Output: True
print(is_palindrome(331)) # Output: False
```

Output(O/P)

```
[Running] python -u "z:\AIAC\20260113\zeroshot.py"
True
False

[Done] exited with code=0 in 0.208 seconds
```

Explanation:

- A zero-shot prompt was written without giving examples.
- AI generated a palindrome-checking function in Python.
- The function reverses the number and compares it with the original.
- Answer Returns Either True or False

Question 2:

One-Shot Prompting (Factorial Calculation)

Write a one-shot prompt by providing one input-output example and ask the AI to generate a Python function to compute the factorial of a given number.

Example:

Input: 5 → Output: 120

Task:

- Compare the generated code with a zero-shot solution.
- Examine improvements in clarity and correctness.

Prompt:

Write a Python function to compute the factorial of a given non-negative integer.

Example:

Input: 5

Output: 120

The function should return the factorial value.

Code:

```
1  def factorial(n):
2      """
3          Compute the factorial of a non-negative integer.
4
5      Args:
6          n: A non-negative integer
7
8      Returns:
9          The factorial of n
10     """
11     if n < 0:
12         raise ValueError("Input must be a non-negative integer")
13     if n == 0 or n == 1:
14         return 1
15     return n * factorial(n - 1)
16
17
18 # Example usage
19 if __name__ == "__main__":
20     print(factorial(5)) # Output: 120
21
```

Output:

```
[Running] python -u "z:\AIAC\20260113\oneshot.py"
120
```

```
[Done] exited with code=0 in 0.253 seconds
```

Explanation:

- Example Given: Zero-Shot gives no example; One-Shot gives one example to help.
- Code Clarity: Zero-Shot code is basic; One-Shot code is clearer.
- Edge Cases: Zero-Shot handles few special cases; One-Shot handles them better.
- Validation: Zero-Shot doesn't show checks clearly; One-Shot shows checks clearly.
- Correctness: Zero-Shot works okay for the task; One-Shot is more accurate and reliable.

Improvements Observed in One-Shot Prompting

- Better clarity due to example-guided generation
- Improved correctness with input validation
- More readable and maintainable code
- Clear handling of edge cases compared to zero-shot

Question 3:

Few-Shot Prompting (Armstrong Number Check)

Write a few-shot prompt by providing multiple input-output examples to guide the AI in generating a Python function to check whether a given number is an Armstrong number.

Examples:

- Input: 153 → Output: Armstrong Number
- Input: 370 → Output: Armstrong Number
- Input: 123 → Output: Not an Armstrong Number
- Analyze how multiple examples influence code structure and accuracy.
- Test the function with boundary values and invalid inputs.

Prompt:

Write a Python function to check whether a given number is an Armstrong number.

Examples:

Input: 153 → Output: Armstrong Number

Input: 370 → Output: Armstrong Number

Input: 123 → Output: Not an Armstrong Number

The function should return

"Armstrong Number" or "Not an Armstrong Number" accordingly

Code:

```
1 def check_armstrong(num):
2     """
3         Check whether a given number is an Armstrong number.
4         An Armstrong number is a number that is equal to the sum of its own digits each raised
5         to the power of the number of digits.
6     """
7     try:
8         num_str = str(num)
9         num_digits = len(num_str)
10        sum_of_powers = sum(int(digit) ** num_digits for digit in num_str)
11
12        if sum_of_powers == num:
13            return "Armstrong Number"
14        else:
15            return "Not an Armstrong Number"
16    except ValueError:
17        return "Invalid Input"
18 # Test cases
19 print(check_armstrong(153)) # Armstrong Number
20 print(check_armstrong(370)) # Armstrong Number
21 print(check_armstrong(123)) # Not an Armstrong Number
```

Output:

```
[Running] python -u "z:\AIAC\20260113\fewshot.py"
Armstrong Number
Armstrong Number
Not an Armstrong Number

[Done] exited with code=0 in 0.168 seconds
```

Explanation:

Influence of Multiple Examples

- Examples clarify expected output format
- Guides correct power calculation based on digit count
- Improves accuracy compared to zero or one-shot
- Reduces ambiguity in logic and return values

Testing (Boundary and Invalid Inputs)

- Input: 0 → Armstrong Number
- Input: 1 → Armstrong Number
- Input: 9474 → Armstrong Number
- Input: -153 → Not an Armstrong Number
- Input: "abc" → Invalid Input

Question 4:

Context-Managed Prompting (Optimized Number Classification)

Design a context-managed prompt with clear instructions and constraints to generate an optimized Python program that classifies a number as prime, composite, or neither.

Task:

- Ensure proper input validation.
- Optimize the logic for efficiency.
- Compare the output with earlier prompting strategies.

Prompt:

You are a Python programming assistant.

Task:

Write an optimized Python function that takes a single input number and classifies it as Prime, Composite, or Neither.

Constraints and Instructions:

- Accept only integer inputs and validate the input properly.
- If the number is less than or equal to 1, return "Neither".
- Use an efficient algorithm by checking divisibility only up to the square root of the number.
- The function should return one of the following strings only: "Prime", "Composite", or "Neither".
- Do not use external libraries.

Output should be correct and optimized

Code:

The image shows a code editor with two tabs open, both titled "contextmanaged.py".

Left Tab (Line Numbers 1-26):

```
1 def classify_number(n):
2     """
3         Classifies a number as Prime, Composite, or Neither.
4
5         Args:
6             n: Input value to classify
7
8         Returns:
9             str: "Prime", "Composite", or "Neither"
10        """
11        # Validate input type
12        if not isinstance(n, int) or isinstance(n, bool):
13            return "Neither"
14
15        # Numbers <= 1 are Neither
16        if n <= 1:
17            return "Neither"
18
19        # 2 is prime
20        if n == 2:
21            return "Prime"
22
23        # Even numbers > 2 are composite
24        if n % 2 == 0:
25            return "Composite"
```

Right Tab (Line Numbers 26-41):

```
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
```

The right tab contains the following code, which includes a test case loop:

```
# Check odd divisors up to sqrt(n)
i = 3
while i * i <= n:
    if n % i == 0:
        return "Composite"
    i += 2
return "Prime"

# Test cases
if __name__ == "__main__":
    test_cases = [1, 2, 3, 4, 17, 20, 97, 0, -5, 1.5]
    for num in test_cases:
        print(f"{num}: {classify_number(num)}")
```

Output:

```
[Running] python -u "z:\AIAC\20260113\contextmanaged.py"
1: Neither
2: Prime
3: Prime
4: Composite
17: Prime
20: Composite
97: Prime
0: Neither
-5: Neither
1.5: Neither

[Done] exited with code=0 in 0.2 seconds
```

Explanation:

Comparison with Earlier Prompting Strategies

- More structured than zero-shot
- Clearer constraints than one-shot
- Less ambiguity than few-shot
- Produces efficient and validated code

Question 5:

Zero-Shot Prompting (Perfect Number Check)

Write a zero-shot prompt (without providing any examples) to generate a Python function that checks whether a given number is a perfect number.

Task:

- Record the AI-generated code.
- Test the program with multiple inputs.
- Identify any missing conditions or inefficiencies in the logic.

Prompt:

Write a Python function that takes an integer as input and checks whether it is a perfect number. The function should return True if the number is perfect, otherwise return False.

Code:

```
1  def is_perfect_number(n):
2      """
3          Check if a number is a perfect number.
4
5          A perfect number equals the sum of its proper divisors (excluding itself).
6          Examples: 6 (1+2+3), 28 (1+2+4+7+14)
7
8          Args:
9          |     n: Integer to check
10
11         Returns:
12         |     True if n is a perfect number, False otherwise
13         """
14
15     if n <= 1:
16         return False
17
18     # Calculate sum of proper divisors
19     divisor_sum = 0
20     for i in range(1, n // 2 + 1):
21         if n % i == 0:
22             divisor_sum += i
23
24     return divisor_sum == n
25
26 print(is_perfect_number(6))    # True
27 print(is_perfect_number(7))    # False
```

Output:

```
[Running] python -u "z:\AIAC\20260113\perfectnum.py"
True
False

[Done] exited with code=0 in 0.171 seconds
```

Explanation:

Testing the Program:

- Input: 6 → Output: True
- Input: 28 → Output: True
- Input: 7 → Output: False
- Input: 12 → Output: False
- Input: 1 → Output: False
- Input: 0 → Output: False
- Input: -6 → Output: False

Missing Conditions and Inefficiencies:

- No input type validation (floats or strings may cause errors)
- Loop runs up to $n // 2$, which is inefficient for large numbers
- Can be optimized by checking divisors only up to square root of n
- Does not explicitly handle non-integer inputs

Overall, logic is correct but performance can be improved for large values.

Question 6:

Few-Shot Prompting (Even or Odd Classification with Validation)

Write a few-shot prompt by providing multiple input-output examples to guide the AI in generating a Python program that determines whether a given number is even or odd, including proper input validation. Examples:

- Input: 8 → Output: Even
- Input: 15 → Output: Odd
- Input: 0 → Output: Even Task:
- Analyze how examples improve input handling and output clarity.
- Test the program with negative numbers and non-integer inputs.

Prompt: Write a Python program that determines whether a given input number is Even or Odd. Examples:

Input: 8 → Output: Even

Input: 15 → Output: Odd

Input: 0 → Output: Even

The program should validate the input and handle invalid (non-integer) values gracefully.

Code:

```

1  def check_even_or_odd(number):
2      """Determine if a number is even or odd."""
3      if number % 2 == 0:
4          return "Even"
5      else:
6          return "Odd"
7
8  def main():
9      try:
10          user_input = input("Enter a number: ")
11          number = int(user_input)
12          result = check_even_or_odd(number)
13          print(f"Output: {result}")
14      except ValueError:
15          print("Invalid input. Please enter a valid integer.")
16
17 if __name__ == "__main__":
18     main()
19

```

Output:

```
Enter a number: 2
Output: Even
PS Z:\AIAC>
```

Explanation:

Analysis: Effect of Examples on Input Handling and Output Clarity

- Examples make it clear that the output must be only “Even” or “Odd”
- Inclusion of 0 → Even avoids ambiguity about zero
- Encourages explicit input validation using try–except
- Improves clarity by separating logic and input handling
- Output format becomes consistent and predictable

Testing the Program:

Negative Numbers

- Input: -10 → Output: Even
- Input: -3 → Output: Odd

Non-Integer Inputs

- Input: 3.5 → Output: Invalid input. Please enter a valid integer.
- Input: "abc" → Output: Invalid input. Please enter a valid integer.

Conclusion:

Few-shot examples guide the program to handle inputs safely and produce clear, reliable outputs.