

## Theoretical Questions

Q1: Explain how AI-driven code generation tools (e.g., GitHub Copilot) reduce development time. What are their limitations?

AI-driven code generation tools like GitHub Copilot reduce development time by providing real-time code suggestions, automating repetitive coding tasks, and accelerating prototyping. These tools learn from vast codebases and suggest context-aware code completions, helping developers write functional code faster. They can also assist in learning new frameworks or languages by providing syntax and example implementations instantly. However, their limitations include potential generation of insecure or inefficient code, overreliance by developers, and difficulties in understanding the business logic or project-specific context. Additionally, since they learn from public code repositories, they might inadvertently suggest copyrighted or biased code patterns.

Q2: Compare supervised and unsupervised learning in the context of automated bug detection.

In automated bug detection, supervised learning relies on labeled datasets containing examples of buggy and non-buggy code. Models are trained to classify new code samples based on these labels. For instance, a supervised model can learn to detect null pointer exceptions or syntax errors if trained on annotated examples. Unsupervised learning, on the other hand, identifies anomalies or unusual patterns in code without pre-labeled data. It's useful for discovering new or unknown types of bugs by clustering code segments or using anomaly detection algorithms. While supervised learning achieves higher accuracy for known bug types, unsupervised methods excel in uncovering hidden or previously unseen issues.

Q3: Why is bias mitigation critical when using AI for user experience personalization?

Bias mitigation is critical in AI-driven user experience personalization because biased models can lead to unfair, discriminatory, or exclusionary outcomes. Personalization systems influence what users see, buy, or engage with; thus, biases in training data can propagate unequal treatment based on demographics, preferences, or accessibility. For example, an AI recommending products or content might favor one group over another due to imbalanced data. Mitigating bias ensures inclusivity, fairness, and trustworthiness of AI systems. Techniques such as data balancing, algorithmic fairness metrics, and continuous bias audits help create ethical and user-centered personalization experiences.

## Case Study Analysis

Question: How does AIOps improve software deployment efficiency? Provide two examples.

AIOps (Artificial Intelligence for IT Operations) enhances software deployment efficiency by automating complex DevOps workflows, detecting issues in real time, and optimizing resource utilization using machine learning models. It enables systems to learn from historical data and past incidents to make predictive and autonomous operational decisions, significantly reducing human involvement and deployment downtime.

### **Example 1: Predictive Deployment Optimization**

AIOps tools like Harness and CircleCI use AI models to analyze historical build and deployment data. These systems predict potential build failures before they occur and optimize test case execution sequences to improve speed and success rates. As a result, developers receive faster feedback loops and can roll out updates more efficiently with minimal risk of errors.

### **Example 2: Automated Incident Detection and Self-Healing**

AIOps platforms such as Datadog and Splunk leverage real-time analytics to detect anomalies in system performance and automatically trigger corrective actions. This reduces downtime by proactively addressing performance bottlenecks and failures without human intervention. For example, AI-based monitoring can automatically scale infrastructure resources or roll back faulty deployments, ensuring smoother and more reliable releases.

Overall, AIOps transforms deployment efficiency by providing predictive insights, reducing human error, and enabling continuous, self-optimizing software delivery pipelines.