

Assignment-3.1

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PROMPT :-

Generate a Python function that checks whether a given number is a palindrome.

CODE and OUTPUT:-

```
AI-3.1.py > is_number_palindrome
1  #generate a Python function that checks whether a given number is a palindrome.
2  def is_number_palindrome(number):
3      """
4      Check if a given number is a palindrome.
5
6      A number is a palindrome if it reads the same forwards and backwards.
7
8      Parameters:
9      number (int): The number to check.
10
11     Returns:
12     bool: True if the number is a palindrome, False otherwise.
13     """
14     # Convert the number to string to easily reverse it
15     str_number = str(number)
16
17     # Compare the string with its reverse
18     return str_number == str_number[::-1]
19     cleaned_s = ''.join(char.lower() for char in s if char.isalnum())
20     return cleaned_s == cleaned_s[::-1]
21
22 # Example Usage:
23 print(is_number_palindrome(121)) # True
24 print(is_number_palindrome(-121)) # False
25 print(is_number_palindrome(10)) # False
26 print(is_number_palindrome(12321)) # True
27 print(is_number_palindrome(1234321)) # True
```

PROBLEMS 2 OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

```
PS D:\AI> & 'c:\Users\aatiq\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python314\python.exe' 'c:\Users\aatiq\.vscode\extensions\ms
.debugpy-2025.18.0-win32-x64\bundled\libs\debugpy\launcher' '62967' '--' 'D:\AI\AI-3.1.py'
True
False
False
True
True
PS D:\AI>
```

Justification:-

In zero-shot prompting, the model receives only the problem statement without any supporting examples. This checks the AI's basic understanding of the concept. While generating a palindrome-checking function, the AI typically uses simple logic such as reversing the number or converting it into a string. However, due to the lack of constraints or examples, the solution may ignore important edge cases like negative values, single-digit numbers, or

invalid inputs. This indicates that although zero-shot prompting works well for simple tasks, it may not produce fully robust or real-world-ready code without additional guidance.

Task2:One-ShotPrompting:-

PROMPT :

Generate a Python function to compute the factorial of a given number.
Example: Input: 5 → Output: 120.

CODEandOUTPUT:

```
29 #generate a Python function to compute the factorial of a given number. Example: Input: 5 → Output: 120.
30 def compute_factorial(n):
31     """
32     Compute the factorial of a given number.
33
34     The factorial of a non-negative integer n is the product of all positive integers less than or equal to n.
35
36     Parameters:
37     n (int): The number to compute the factorial for.
38
39     Returns:
40     int: The factorial of the number.
41     """
42     if n < 0:
43         raise ValueError("Factorial is not defined for negative numbers.")
44     elif n == 0 or n == 1:
45         return 1
46     else:
47         factorial = 1
48         for i in range(2, n + 1):
49             factorial *= i
50         return factorial
51 # Example Usage:
52 print(compute_factorial(5)) # Output: 120
53 print(compute_factorial(0)) # Output: 1
54 print(compute_factorial(1)) # Output: 1
55 print(compute_factorial(7)) # Output: 5040
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS Python Debug Console + v

```
● PS D:\AI> & 'c:\Users\aatiq\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python314\python.exe' 'c:\Users\aatiq\.vscode\extensions\ms-pyt
.0-win32-x64\bundled\libs\debugpy\launcher' '60726' '--' 'D:\AI\AI-3.1.py'
120
1
1
5040
○ PS D:\AI>
```

Justification:

One-shot prompting provides the AI with one example along with the task description. The given example (Input: 5 → Output: 120) helps the model clearly understand the expected result and logic. Compared to zero-shot prompting, this approach leads to more accurate implementations with correct looping or recursion. The presence of a single example reduces ambiguity and improves correctness, showing that even minimal guidance can significantly enhance the quality of AI-generated code.

Task3:Few-ShotPrompting(ArmstrongNumberCheck):-

PROMPT :

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

CODE and OUTPUT:

```
57
58 #generating a Python function to check whether a given number is an Armstrong number. Examples:
59 #Input: 153 → Output: Armstrong Number
60 #Input: 370 → Output: Armstrong Number
61 #Input: 123 → Output: Not an Armstrong Number
62 def is_armstrong_number(number):
63     """
64     Check if a given number is an Armstrong number.
65     An Armstrong number (or narcissistic number) is a number that is equal to the sum of its own digits each raised
66     Parameters:
67     number (int): The number to check.
68     Returns:
69     bool: True if the number is an Armstrong number, False otherwise.
70     """
71     # Convert the number to string to easily iterate over digits
72     str_number = str(number)
73     num_digits = len(str_number)
74     # Calculate the sum of each digit raised to the power of num_digits
75     sum_of_powers = sum(int(digit) ** num_digits for digit in str_number)
76
77     # Check if the sum of powers is equal to the original number
78     return sum_of_powers == number
79 # Example Usage:
80 print(is_armstrong_number(153)) # Output: True
81 print(is_armstrong_number(370)) # Output: True
82 print(is_armstrong_number(123)) # Output: False
83 print(is_armstrong_number(9474)) # Output: True
84 print(is_armstrong_number(9475)) # Output: False
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS Python Debug Console + v

```
PS D:\AI> & 'c:\Users\aatiq\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python314\python.exe' 'c:\Users\aatiq\.vscode\extensions\ms-python
PS D:\AI> & 'c:\Users\aatiq\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python314\python.exe' 'c:\Users\aatiq\.vscode\extensions\ms-python
True
True
False
True
False
PS D:\AI>
```

Justification:

Few-shot prompting includes multiple examples, which strongly influences how the AI interprets the problem. By seeing both Armstrong and non-Armstrong cases, the model better understands digit extraction, power calculations, and decision-making logic. This results in cleaner, more structured, and mathematically accurate code. Additionally, the AI performs better when handling different test cases. Overall, providing several examples improves reliability and reduces logical mistakes, making the solution more suitable for real-world use.

Task 4: Context-Managed Prompting (Optimized Number Classification):-

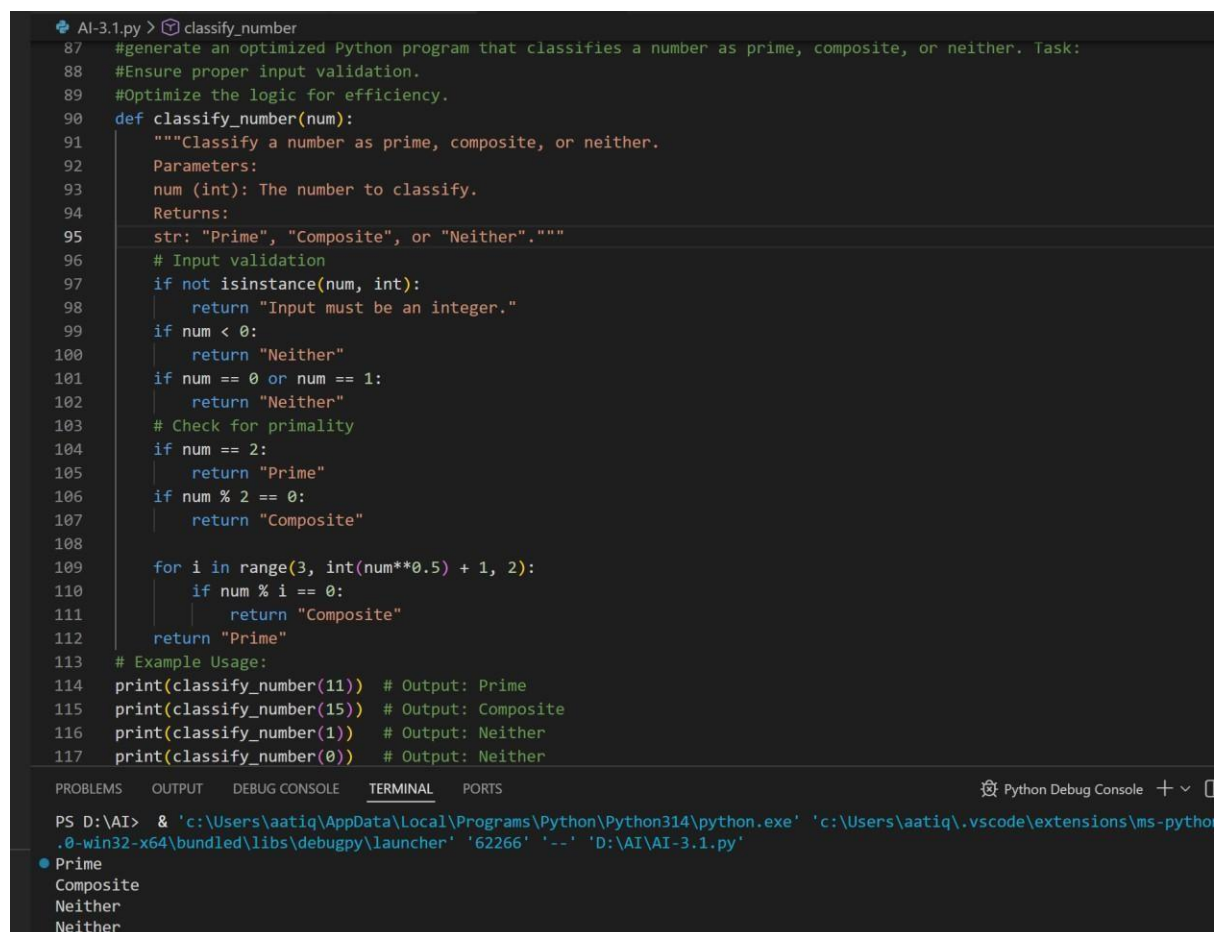
PROMPT :

Generate an optimized Python program that classifies a number as prime, composite, or neither.

Task:

- Ensure proper input validation.
- Optimize the logic for efficiency.

CODE and OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a VS Code editor with a Python file named `AI-3.1.py` containing a function `classify_number`. The code includes comments for task requirements and example usage. The terminal window at the bottom shows the command to run the script and its output.

```
AI-3.1.py > classify_number
87 #generate an optimized Python program that classifies a number as prime, composite, or neither. Task:
88 #Ensure proper input validation.
89 #Optimize the logic for efficiency.
90 def classify_number(num):
91     """Classify a number as prime, composite, or neither.
92     Parameters:
93     num (int): The number to classify.
94     Returns:
95     str: "Prime", "Composite", or "Neither"."""
96     # Input validation
97     if not isinstance(num, int):
98         return "Input must be an integer."
99     if num < 0:
100         return "Neither"
101     if num == 0 or num == 1:
102         return "Neither"
103     # Check for primality
104     if num == 2:
105         return "Prime"
106     if num % 2 == 0:
107         return "Composite"
108
109     for i in range(3, int(num**0.5) + 1, 2):
110         if num % i == 0:
111             return "Composite"
112     return "Prime"
113 # Example Usage:
114 print(classify_number(11)) # Output: Prime
115 print(classify_number(15)) # Output: Composite
116 print(classify_number(1)) # Output: Neither
117 print(classify_number(0)) # Output: Neither

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS Python Debug Console + v [
PS D:\AI> & 'c:\Users\aatig\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python314\python.exe' 'c:\Users\aatig\.vscode\extensions\ms-python
.0-win32-x64\bundled\libs\debugpy\launcher' '62266' '--' 'D:\AI\AI-3.1.py'
● Prime
Composite
Neither
Neither
```

Justification:

Context-managed prompting supplies detailed instructions, constraints, and performance expectations. By specifying input validation, efficiency requirements, and classification rules, the AI produces a well-optimized and complete program. The generated solution correctly handles special cases such as 0, 1, and negative numbers, and applies efficient logic by checking divisibility only up to \sqrt{n} . Compared to simpler prompting techniques, this method results in professional-quality, optimized, and reliable code, highlighting the importance of clear context for complex tasks.

Task 5: Zero-Shot Prompting (Perfect Number Check):-

PROMPT :

Generate a Python function that checks whether a given number is a perfect number.

CODE and OUTPUT:

```
119 #generate a Python function that checks whether a given number is a perfect number.
120 def is_perfect_number(number):
121     """
122     Check if a given number is a perfect number.
123
124     A perfect number is a positive integer that is equal to the sum of its proper positive divisors, excluding itself.
125
126     Parameters:
127     number (int): The number to check.
128
129     Returns:
130     bool: True if the number is a perfect number, False otherwise.
131     """
132     if number <= 0:
133         return False
134
135     # Calculate the sum of proper divisors
136     sum_of_divisors = 0
137     for i in range(1, number // 2 + 1):
138         if number % i == 0:
139             sum_of_divisors += i
140
141     # Check if the sum of divisors equals the original number
142     return sum_of_divisors == number
143 # Example Usage:
144 print(is_perfect_number(6))    # True
145 print(is_perfect_number(28))  # True
146 print(is_perfect_number(12))  # False
147 print(is_perfect_number(496)) # True
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE **TERMINAL** PORTS Python Debug Console + v

```
PS D:\AI> & 'c:\Users\aatig\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python314\python.exe' 'c:\Users\aatig\.vscode\extensions\ms-python
.0-win32-x64\bundled\libs\debugpy\launcher' '51384' '--' 'D:\AI\AI-3.1.py'
True
True
False
True
PS D:\AI>
```

Justification:

In this zero-shot scenario, the AI depends entirely on its prior knowledge to generate the solution. The code usually identifies divisors and calculates their sum correctly. However, it may include inefficiencies such as checking all numbers up to n or failing to validate non-positive inputs. This demonstrates that while zero-shot prompting can generate functional code, it often lacks optimization and thorough validation. Therefore, it is better suited for basic demonstrations rather than efficient or production-level solutions.

Task6:Few-Shot Prompting(Even or Odd Classification with Validation):-

PROMPT :

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

CODEandOUTPUT:

```

149 #generating a Python program that determines whether a given number is even or odd, including proper input validation
150 #Examples:
151 #Input: 8 → Output: Even
152 #Input: 15 → Output: Odd
153 #Input: 0 → Output: Even
154 def check_even_odd(number):
155     """
156     Determine whether a given number is even or odd.
157
158     Parameters:
159     number (int): The number to check.
160
161     Returns:
162     str: "Even" if the number is even, "Odd" if the number is odd.
163     """
164     # Input validation
165     if not isinstance(number, int):
166         return "Input must be an integer."
167
168     # Check if the number is even or odd
169     if number % 2 == 0:
170         return "Even"
171     else:
172         return "Odd"
173
174 # Example Usage:
175 print(check_even_odd(8))    # Output: Even
176 print(check_even_odd(15))  # Output: Odd
177 print(check_even_odd(0))   # Output: Even
178 print(check_even_odd(-4))  # Output: Even

```

The terminal output shows the execution of the program with the following results:

PS D:\AI> & 'c:\Users\aatig\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python314\python.exe' 'c:\Users\aatig\.vscode\extensions\ms-python.debugpy-1.6.0-win32-x64\bundled\libs\debugpy\launcher' '51813' '--' 'D:\AI\AI-3.1.py'

Even

Odd

Even

Even

Justification:

Few-shot prompting, supported by multiple examples including edge cases like zero, helps the AI clearly understand expected behavior and output formatting. The generated program typically includes proper conditional checks, clear messages, and better handling of negative numbers. Compared to zero-shot approaches, the solution also performs better when dealing with invalid or unexpected inputs. This confirms that providing multiple examples improves robustness, accuracy, and clarity in AI-generated programs.