SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE				DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING			
Program Name: B. Tech			Assignment Type: Lab A		Academic Year:2025	cademic Year:2025-2026	
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Course Cod	e	24CS002PC215	Course Title	AI Assisted Cod	ling		
Year/Sem		II/III	Regulation	R24			
Date and Day of Assignment		Week3 – Monday	Time(s)				
Duration		2 Hours	Applicable to Batches				
Assignment	t Nun	nber:6.1(Present ass	signment numb	per)/ <b>24</b> (Total numb	er of assignments)		
Q.No.	Que	stion			Exp Tim	ected e	

Q.No.	Question	Expected Time
		to complete
1	<ul> <li>Lab 6: AI-Based Code Completion – Classes, Loops, and Conditionals</li> <li>Lab Objectives:         <ul> <li>To explore AI-powered auto-completion features for core Python constructs.</li> <li>To analyze how AI suggests logic for class definitions, loops,</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Week3 - Monday

and conditionals.

• To evaluate the completeness and correctness of code generated by AI assistants.

# Lab Outcomes (LOs):

After completing this lab, students will be able to:

- Use AI tools to generate and complete class definitions and methods.
- Understand and assess AI-suggested loops for iterative tasks.
- Generate conditional statements through prompt-driven suggestions.
- Critically evaluate AI-assisted code for correctness and clarity.

Task Description #1 (Classes – Employee Management)

- Task: Use AI to create an Employee class with attributes (name, id, salary) and a method to calculate yearly salary.
- Instructions:
  - o Prompt AI to generate the Employee class.
  - o Analyze the generated code for correctness and structure.
  - Ask AI to add a method to give a bonus and recalculate salary.

# PROMPT:

Generate a Python class named Employee with attributes name, id, and salary. Add a method to calculate the yearly salary.

```
employee.py
class Employee:
    def __init__(self, name, id, salary):
        self.name = name
        self.id = id
        self.salary = salary
    def calculate_yearly_salary(self):
        return self.salary * 12
    def display_info(self):
        print(f"Employee Name: {self.name}")
        print(f"Employee ID: {self.id}")
        print(f"Monthly Salary: ${self.salary}")
        print(f"Yearly Salary: ${self.calculate_yearly_salary()}")
if __name__ == "__main__":
    # Create employee objects
    emp1 = Employee("John Doe", "E001", 5000)
emp2 = Employee("Jane Smith", "E002", 6000)
    print("Employee 1:")
    emp1.display_info()
    print()
    print("Employee 2:")
    emp2.display_info()
    print()
    print(f"John's yearly salary: ${emp1.calculate_yearly_salary()}")
  print()
   # Direct method calls
   print(f"John's yearly salary: ${emp1.calculate_yearly_salary()}")
   print(f"Jane's yearly salary: ${emp2.calculate_yearly_salary()}")
Expected Output #1:
        A class with constructor, display details(), and calculate bonus()
```

A class with constructor, display\_details(), and calculate\_bonus()
methods.

#### text

Employee 1:

Employee Name: John Doe

Employee ID: E001

Monthly Salary: \$5000 Yearly Salary: \$60000

Employee 2:

Employee Name: Jane Smith

Employee ID: E002 Monthly Salary: \$6000 Yearly Salary: \$72000

John's yearly salary: \$60000 Jane's yearly salary: \$72000

Task Description #2 (Loops – Automorphic Numbers in a Range)

- Task: Prompt AI to generate a function that displays all Automorphic numbers between 1 and 1000 using a for loop.
- Instructions:
  - Get AI-generated code to list Automorphic numbers using a for loop.
  - Analyze the correctness and efficiency of the generated logic.
  - Ask AI to regenerate using a while loop and compare both implementations.

### PROMPT:

Generate a Python function that displays all Automorphic numbers between 1 and 1000 using a for loop.

```
def is_automorphic(n):
    """Check if a number is automorphic"""
    square = n * n
   return str(square).endswith(str(n))
def find_automorphic_for_loop():
    """Find automorphic numbers using for loop"""
    automorphic_numbers = []
    for i in range(1, 1001):
       if is_automorphic(i):
           automorphic_numbers.append(i)
    return automorphic_numbers
def find_automorphic_while_loop():
    """Find automorphic numbers using while loop"""
    automorphic_numbers = []
    i = 1
    while i <= 1000:
       if is_automorphic(i):
           automorphic_numbers.append(i)
    return automorphic_numbers
if __name__ == "__main__'
    print("Finding Automorphic Numbers between 1 and 1000")
    print("=" * 50)
```

```
# Using for Loop
print("\nUsing FOR loop:")
for_result = find_automorphic_for_loop()
print(f"Automorphic numbers found: {for_result}")
print(f"Count: {len(for_result)}")
print("\nUsing WHILE loop:")
while_result = find_automorphic_while_loop()
print(f"Automorphic numbers found: {while_result}")
print(f"Count: {len(while_result)}")
print(f"\nBoth methods give same results: {for_result == while_result}")
print("\nDetailed verification:")
print("Number | Square | Is Automorphic?")
print("-" * 35)
for num in for_result:
    square = num * num
    print(f"{num:6} | {square:6} | Yes")
```

# Expected Output #2:

• Correct implementation that lists Automorphic numbers using both loop types, with explanation.

```
Finding Automorphic Numbers between 1 and 1000
Using FOR loop:
Automorphic numbers found: [1, 5, 6, 25, 76, 376, 625]
Count: 7
Using WHILE loop:
Automorphic numbers found: [1, 5, 6, 25, 76, 376, 625]
Both methods give same results: True
Detailed verification:
Number | Square | Is Automorphic?
    1 | 1 | Yes
           25 | Yes
    5 |
    6 I
           36 | Yes
   25 |
          625 | Yes
   76 | 5776 | Yes
  376 | 141376 | Yes
  625 | 390625 | Yes
```

Task Description #3 (Conditional Statements – Online Shopping Feedback Classification)

- Task: Ask AI to write nested if-elif-else conditions to classify online shopping feedback as Positive, Neutral, or Negative based on a numerical rating (1–5).
- Instructions:
  - o Generate initial code using nested if-elif-else.
  - o Analyze correctness and readability.
  - Ask AI to rewrite using dictionary-based or match-case structure.

### PROMPT:

Write Python code using nested if-elif-else statements to classify online shopping feedback as Positive, Neutral, or Negative based on a numerical rating from 1 to 5.

```
def classify_feedback(rating):
    """Classify feedback based on numerical rating using nested if-elif-else"""
    if rating >= 1 and rating <= 5:</pre>
        if rating == 5:
           return "Positive - Excellent service and experience!"
        elif rating == 4:
           return "Positive - Good service with minor issues"
        elif rating == 3:
           return "Neutral - Average experience, room for improvement"
        elif rating == 2:
           return "Negative - Below average, significant issues"
        elif rating == 1:
           return "Negative - Poor experience, major problems"
        return "Invalid rating - Please provide a rating between 1 and 5"
def analyze_feedback_detailed(rating):
    """More detailed feedback analysis with nested conditions"""
    if rating >= 1 and rating <= 5:</pre>
        if rating >= 4:
           if rating == 5:
               return "Positive - Outstanding! Highly recommend"
              return "Positive - Satisfactory experience"
        elif rating == 3:
           return "Neutral - Acceptable but could be better"
           if rating == 2:
               return "Negative - Disappointing experience"
                  return "Negative - Very poor, avoid this service"
    else:
        return "Invalid rating - Must be between 1 and 5"
if __name__ == "__main__":
    print("Online Shopping Feedback Classifier")
    print("=" * 40)
    # Test all valid ratings
    test_ratings = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 0, 6]
    print("\nBasic Classification:")
    print("-" * 20)
    for rating in test_ratings:
         result = classify_feedback(rating)
        print(f"Rating {rating}: {result}")
    print("\nDetailed Classification:")
    print("-" * 20)
    for rating in test_ratings:
         result = analyze_feedback_detailed(rating)
        print(f"Rating {rating}: {result}")
    print("\n" + "=" * 40)
    print("Interactive Testing:")
    print("Enter 'quit' to exit")
    while True:
        user_input = input("\nEnter a rating (1-5): ")
         if user input.lower() == 'quit':
```

break

# Expected Output #3:

• Feedback classification function with explanation and an alternative approach.

```
Online Shopping Feedback Classifier
Basic Classification:
Rating 1: Negative - Poor experience, major problems
Rating 2: Negative - Below average, significant issues
Rating 3: Neutral - Average experience, room for improvement
Rating 4: Positive - Good service with minor issues
Rating 5: Positive - Excellent service and experience!
Rating 0: Invalid rating - Please provide a rating between 1 and 5
Rating 6: Invalid rating - Please provide a rating between 1 and 5
Detailed Classification:
Rating 1: Negative - Very poor, avoid this service
Rating 2: Negative - Disappointing experience
Rating 3: Neutral - Acceptable but could be better
Rating 4: Positive - Satisfactory experience
Rating 5: Positive - Outstanding! Highly recommend
Rating 0: Invalid rating - Must be between 1 and 5
Rating 6: Invalid rating - Must be between 1 and 5
Interactive Testing:
Enter 'quit' to exit
Enter a rating (1-5): 4
```

```
Basic Classification: Positive - Good service with minor issues
Detailed Classification: Positive - Satisfactory experience

Enter a rating (1-5): 2

Basic Classification: Negative - Below average, significant issues
Detailed Classification: Negative - Disappointing experience

Enter a rating (1-5): quit
```

Task Description #4 (Loops – Prime Numbers in a Range)

- Task: Generate a function using AI that displays all prime numbers within a user-specified range (e.g., 1 to 500).
- Instructions:
  - o Get AI-generated code to list all primes using a for loop.
  - Analyze the correctness and efficiency of the primechecking logic.
  - Ask AI to regenerate an optimized version (e.g., using the square root method).

### PROMPT:

Write a Python function that displays all prime numbers within a user-specified range (for example, 1 to 500) using a for loop.

```
def is_prime(n):
    """Check if a number is prime"""
    if n < 2:
       return False
    if n == 2:
       return True
    if n % 2 == 0:
        return False
    for i in range(3, int(n ** 0.5) + 1, 2):
       if n % i == 0:
            return False
    return True
def find_primes(start, end):
    """Find all prime numbers in the given range"""
   primes = []
   for num in range(start, end + 1):
        if is_prime(num):
            primes.append(num)
    return primes
```

```
# Test the function
if __name__ == "__main__":
    # Find primes from 1 to 100
    start = 1
    end = 100

print(f"Prime numbers from {start} to {end}:")
print("-" * 30)

prime_list = find_primes(start, end)

for prime in prime_list:
    print(prime, end=" ")

print(f"\n\nTotal prime numbers found: {len(prime_list)}")
```

# Expected Output #4:

• Python program that lists all prime numbers within a given range, with an optimized version and explanation.

Task Description #5 (Classes – Library System)

- Task: Use AI to build a Library class with methods to add book(), issue book(), and display books().
- Instructions:
  - o Generate Library class code using AI.
  - o Analyze if methods handle edge cases (e.g., issuing unavailable books).
  - o Ask AI to add comments and documentation.

#### PROMPT:

Generate a Python class named Library with methods add\_book(), issue\_book(), and display\_books()

```
class Book:
    def __init__(self, book_id, title, author):
    self.book_id = book_id
         self.title = title
         self.author = author
         self.available = True
class Library:
    def __init__(self):
         self.books = {}
         self.next_id = 1
    def add_book(self, title, author):
          """Add a new book to the library"""
         book_id = self.next_id
         self.books[book_id] = Book(book_id, title, author)
         self.next_id += 1
         print(f"Added: {title} by {author}")
    def issue_book(self, book_id, user_name):
         if book_id not in self.books:
             print("Book not found!")
             return False
         book = self.books[book_id]
         if not book.available:
             print(f"'{book.title}' is not available")
             return False
         book.available = False
         print(f"Issued '{book.title}' to {user_name}")
         return True
    def return_book(self, book_id):
def return_book(self, book_id):
   if book_id not in self.books:
       print("Book not found!")
       return False
   book = self.books[book id]
   if book.available:
       print(f"'{book.title}' is already in library")
       return False
   book.available = True
   print(f"Returned '{book.title}'")
   return True
def display_books(self):
    """Show all books and their status"""
    if not self.books:
       print("No books in library")
       return
   print("\nLibrary Books:")
   print("-" * 40)
   for book in self.books.values():
       status = "Available" if book.available else "Issued"
       print(f"ID: {book.book_id} | {book.title} | {book.author} | {status}")
_name__ == "__main__":
# Create library
```

library = Library()

```
# Add books
print("Adding books:")
library.add_book("Python Basics", "John Smith")
library.add_book("Data Science", "Jane Doe")
library.add_book("Web Development", "Bob Johnson")

# Display all books
library.display_books()

# Issue books
print("\nIssuing books:")
library.issue_book(1, "Rithika")
library.issue_book(2, "Alex")

# Try to issue unavailable book
library.issue_book(1, "Tom")

# Display current status
library.display_books()

# Return a book
print("\nReturning book:")
library.return_book(1)

# Final display
library.display_books()

Expected Output #5:

• Library class with all methods, inline comments, and explanation.
```

```
Adding books:
Added: Python Basics by John Smith
Added: Data Science by Jane Doe
Added: Web Development by Bob Johnson
Library Books:
ID: 1 | Python Basics | John Smith | Available
ID: 2 | Data Science | Jane Doe | Available
ID: 3 | Web Development | Bob Johnson | Available
Issuing books:
Issued 'Python Basics' to Rithika
Issued 'Data Science' to Alex
'Python Basics' is not available
Library Books:
ID: 1 | Python Basics | John Smith | Issued
ID: 2 | Data Science | Jane Doe | Issued
ID: 3 | Web Development | Bob Johnson | Available
Returning book:
Returned 'Python Basics'
Library Books:
ID: 1 | Python Basics | John Smith | Available
ID: 2 | Data Science | Jane Doe | Issued
ID: 3 | Web Development | Bob Johnson | Available
```

Note: Report should be submitted a word document for all tasks in a single document with prompts, comments & code explanation, and output and if required, screenshots

### Evaluation Criteria:

Criteria	Max Marks
Class	1.0
Loops	1.0
Conditional Statements	0.5
Total	2.5 Marks