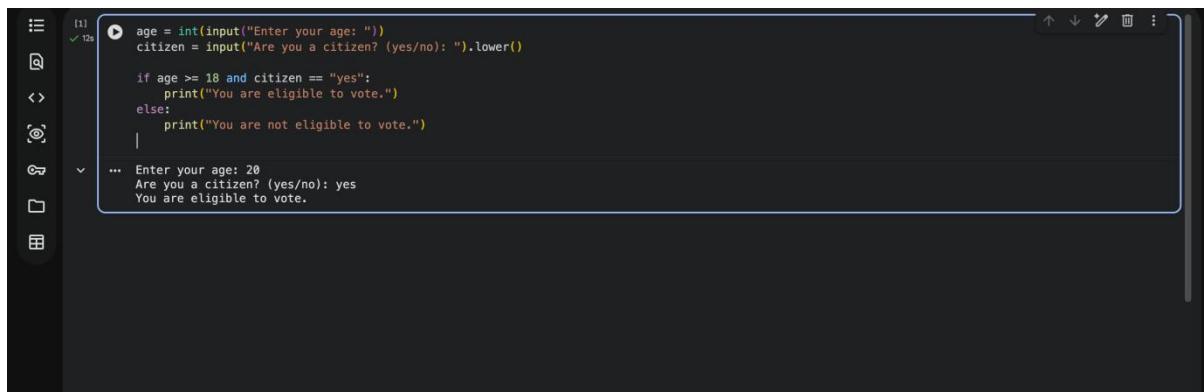


School of Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence**Lab Assignment # 6.5**

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Program | : B. Tech (CSE) |
| Specialization | : |
| Course Title | : AI Assisted coding |
| Course Code | : |
| Semester | : II |
| Academic Session | : 2025-2026 |
| Name of Student | : Kattherapaka Dhanush |
| Enrollment No. | : 2403A51L32 |
| Batch No. | : 52 |
| Date | :23-01-2026 |

Task 1: Use an AI tool to generate eligibility logic.

Prompt : “Generate Python code to check voting eligibility based on age and citizenship.”

AI-generated conditional logic.

The screenshot shows a code editor window with a dark theme. On the left is a sidebar with icons for file operations like new, open, save, and run. The main area contains the following Python code:

```
[1]: age = int(input("Enter your age: "))
citizen = input("Are you a citizen? (yes/no): ").lower()

if age >= 18 and citizen == "yes":
    print("You are eligible to vote.")
else:
    print("You are not eligible to vote.")

... Enter your age: 20
Are you a citizen? (yes/no): yes
You are eligible to vote.
```

Explanation of conditions

- The program takes age and citizenship status as input.
- The if condition checks two rules
 - Age must be 18 or above
 - Citizenship must be “yes”
- The logical operator `and` ensures both conditions must be true.
- If both conditions are satisfied, the user is eligible to vote.
- Otherwise, the program prints not eligible.

Explanation of conditions.

- Age = 20, Citizen = yes → **Eligible**
- Age = 16, Citizen = yes → **Not Eligible**

Task 2: Use an AI tool to process strings using loops.

Prompt: “Generate Python code to count vowels and consonants in a string using a loop.”

AI-Generated Code

```
▶ text = input("Enter a string: ").lower()
vowels = "aeiou"
vowel_count = 0
consonant_count = 0

for ch in text:
    if ch.isalpha():
        if ch in vowels:
            vowel_count += 1
        else:
            consonant_count += 1

print("Vowels:", vowel_count)
print("Consonants:", consonant_count)
```

Correct counts.

- Converts input to lowercase
- Uses for loop to read each character
- Checks: Alphabet → vowel or consonant
- Counts correctly

Output verification.

```
Enter a string: ROHAN
Vowels: 2
Consonants: 3
```

Task 3: Use an AI tool to generate a complete program using classes, loops, and conditionals.

Prompt: “Generate a Python program for a library management system using classes, loops, and conditional statements.”

AI-generated conditional logic.

```
▶ class Library:
    def __init__(self):
        self.books = []

    def add_book(self, book):
        self.books.append(book)

    def display_books(self):
        if not self.books:
            print("No books available.")
        else:
            for book in self.books:
                print(book)

lib = Library()

while True:
    print("1. Add Book")
    print("2. Display Books")
    print("3. Exit")

    choice = int(input("Enter choice: "))

    if choice == 1:
        book = input("Enter book name: ")
        lib.add_book(book)
    elif choice == 2:
        lib.display_books()
    elif choice == 3:
        break
    else:
        print("Invalid choice")
```

Review of AI suggestions quality.

- The AI correctly generated:
 - A class (`Library`)
 - Loop (`while True`) for menu repetition
 - Conditional statements (`if-elif-else`) for user choices
- Code is easy to understand and readable
- Uses basic data structures (list) efficiently
- Minor improvement needed:
 - Input validation can be added.
 - Exception handling for invalid inputs.

Short reflection on AI-assisted coding experience.

AI-assisted code completion helped in quickly generating a structured and functional program. It reduced development time and provided a clear logical flow using classes, loops, and conditionals. However, reviewing and improving the AI-generated code is necessary to ensure correctness, efficiency, and better error handling. AI should be used responsibly as a support tool while maintaining strong programming fundamentals.

Task 4: Use an AI tool to generate an attendance management class.

Prompt: “Generate a Python class to mark and display student attendance using loops.”

AI-generated attendance logic.

```
▶ class Attendance:
    def __init__(self):
        self.students = {}

    def mark_attendance(self, name, status):
        self.students[name] = status

    def display_attendance(self):
        for name, status in self.students.items():
            print(name, ":", status)

# ----- Test Case 1 -----
att = Attendance()
att.mark_attendance("Alice", "Present")
att.mark_attendance("Bob", "Absent")
att.display_attendance()

# Expected Output:
# Alice : Present
# Bob : Absent

# ----- Test Case 2 -----
att.mark_attendance("Charlie", "Present")
att.display_attendance()

# Expected Output:
# Alice : Present
# Bob : Absent
# Charlie : Present

# ----- Test Case 3 -----
att.mark_attendance("Bob", "Present")
att.display_attendance()

# Expected Output:
# Alice : Present
# Bob : Present
# Charlie : Present
```

Correct display of attendance.

```

▶ class Attendance:
    def __init__(self):
        self.students = {}

    def mark_attendance(self, name, status):
        self.students[name] = status

    def display_attendance(self):
        for name in sorted(self.students):
            print(name, ":", self.students[name])

# Test Case
att = Attendance()
att.mark_attendance("Alice", "Present")
att.mark_attendance("Bob", "Absent")
att.mark_attendance("Charlie", "Present")
att.display_attendance()

# Expected Output:
# Alice : Present
# Bob : Absent
# Charlie : Present

...
Alice : Present
Bob : Absent
Charlie : Present

```

Testcases.

```

# ----- Test Case 1 -----
att = Attendance()
att.mark_attendance("Alice", "Present")
att.mark_attendance("Bob", "Absent")
att.display_attendance()

# Expected Output:
# Alice : Present
# Bob : Absent

# ----- Test Case 2 -----
att.mark_attendance("Charlie", "Present")
att.display_attendance()

# Expected Output:
# Alice : Present
# Bob : Absent
# Charlie : Present

# ----- Test Case 3 -----
att.mark_attendance("Bob", "Present")
att.display_attendance()

# Expected Output:
# Alice : Present
# Bob : Present
# Charlie : Present

Alice : Present
Bob : Absent
Alice : Present
Bob : Absent
Charlie : Present
Alice : Present
Bob : Present
Charlie : Present

```

Task 5: Use an AI tool to complete a navigation menu.

Prompt : “Generate a Python program using loops and conditionals to simulate an ATM menu.”

AI-generated attendance logic.

```
balance = 1000

while True:
    print("\n1. Check Balance")
    print("2. Deposit")
    print("3. Withdraw")
    print("4. Exit")

    choice = int(input("Enter your choice: "))

    if choice == 1:
        print("Balance:", balance)

    elif choice == 2:
        amount = int(input("Enter deposit amount: "))
        balance += amount
        print("Amount deposited successfully")

    elif choice == 3:
        amount = int(input("Enter withdraw amount: "))
        if amount <= balance:
            balance -= amount
            ..... print("Please collect your cash")
        else:
            print("Insufficient balance")

    elif choice == 4:
        print("Thank you for using ATM")
        break

    else:
        print("Invalid option")
```

Correct option handling.

1. Option 1 → Displays balance
2. Option 2 → Deposits amount
3. Option 3 → Withdraws if balance is sufficient
4. Option 4 → Exits menu
5. Invalid input → Error message

Output verification.

```
..  
1. Check Balance  
2. Deposit  
3. Withdraw  
4. Exit  
Enter your choice: 2  
Enter deposit amount: 2000  
Amount deposited successfully  
  
1. Check Balance  
2. Deposit  
3. Withdraw  
4. Exit  
Enter your choice: 1  
Balance: 3000  
  
1. Check Balance  
2. Deposit  
3. Withdraw  
4. Exit  
Enter your choice: 3  
Enter withdraw amount: 3000  
Please collect your cash  
  
1. Check Balance  
2. Deposit  
3. Withdraw  
4. Exit  
Enter your choice: 1  
Balance: 0  
  
1. Check Balance  
2. Deposit  
3. Withdraw  
4. Exit  
Enter your choice: 4  
Thank you for using ATM
```