

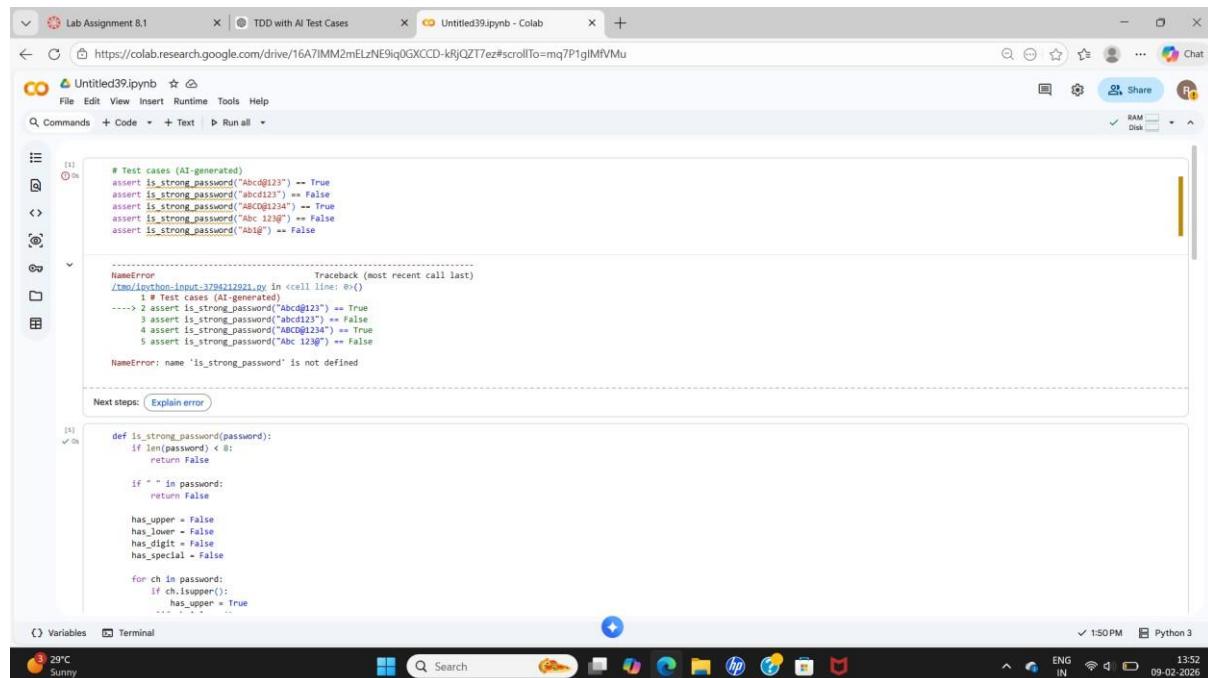
LAB ASSIGNMENT 8.1

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SUBJECT: AI ASST CODING

Task 1: Password Strength Validator



```
# Test cases (AI-generated)
assert is_strong_password("Abcd@123") == True
assert is_strong_password("abcd123") == False
assert is_strong_password("ABCD@1234") == True
assert is_strong_password("Abc 123@") == False
assert is_strong_password("Ab1g") == False

-----
NameError: name 'is_strong_password' is not defined

Next steps: Explain error

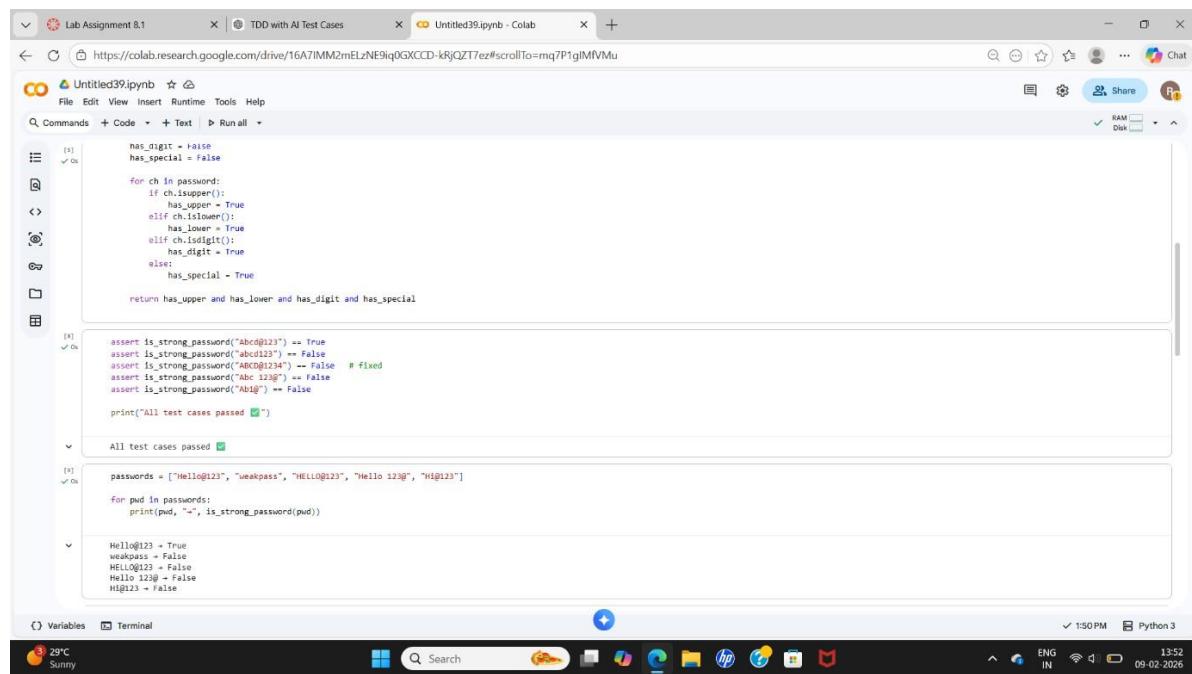
[1]: def is_strong_password(password):
    if len(password) < 8:
        return False

    if " " in password:
        return False

    has_upper = False
    has_lower = False
    has_digit = False
    has_special = False

    for ch in password:
        if ch.isupper():
            has_upper = True
        ...

```



```
has_digit = False
has_special = False

for ch in password:
    if ch.isupper():
        has_upper = True
    elif ch.islower():
        has_lower = True
    elif ch.isdigit():
        has_digit = True
    else:
        has_special = True

return has_upper and has_lower and has_digit and has_special

-----
assert is_strong_password("Abcd@123") == True
assert is_strong_password("abcd123") == False
assert is_strong_password("Abcd@1234") == True # fixed
assert is_strong_password("Abc 123@") == False
assert is_strong_password("Ab1g") == False

print("All test cases passed ✅")

-----
All test cases passed ✅

passwords = ["Hello@123", "weakpass", "HELLO@123", "Hello 123@", "Hi@123"]

for pwd in passwords:
    print(pwd, "-", is_strong_password(pwd))

-----
Hello@123 ~ True
weakpass ~ False
HELLO@123 ~ False
Hello 123@ ~ False
Hi@123 ~ False

```

Code Explanation:

The function checks whether a password is strong by verifying length, presence of uppercase, lowercase, digit, special character, and absence of spaces. It returns True for strong passwords and False otherwise.

AI Explanation:

AI generated test cases for strong and weak passwords. These tests helped verify security rules and identify incorrect password patterns.

Task 2: Number Classification Using Loops

The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled "Untitled39.ipynb". The code cell contains test cases for a function named `classify_number`. The test cases include assertions for positive numbers (10, 5), negative numbers (-5, -1), zero (0), boundary conditions (1, -1), and invalid inputs ("abc", None). A NameError is shown for the undefined function. The code cell below defines the `classify_number` function using a loop-based logic to check if the input is valid, negative, or positive.

```
##TASK 2
# AI-generated assert test cases
assert classify_number(10) == "Positive"
assert classify_number(-5) == "Negative"
assert classify_number(0) == "Zero"

# Boundary conditions
assert classify_number(1) == "Positive"
assert classify_number(-1) == "Negative"

# Invalid inputs
assert classify_number("abc") == "Invalid Input"
assert classify_number(None) == "Invalid Input"

-----
NameError                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-878530997.py> in <cell line: 0>()
      1 # AI-generated assert test cases
      2 ----> 3 assert classify_number(1) == "Positive"
      4 assert classify_number(-5) == "Negative"
      5 assert classify_number(0) == "Zero"
      6

NameError: name 'classify_number' is not defined

Next steps: Explain error

[1]: def classify_number(n):
    # Check for invalid input
    if not isinstance(n, int):
        return "Invalid Input"

    # Using loop-based logic
    for _ in range(1):
        if n > 0:
            return "Positive"
```

The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled "Untitled39.ipynb". The code cell contains test cases for the `classify_number` function, similar to the previous screenshot. In addition to the initial assertions, it includes further assertions for positive (10, 5), negative (-5, -1), and zero (0) values. A success message "All test cases passed" is printed at the end of the test cases. The code cell below defines the `classify_number` function using a loop-based logic to check if the input is valid, negative, or positive.

```
-----+> 1 # AI-generated assert test cases
      2 ----> 3 assert classify_number(10) == "Positive"
      3 assert classify_number(-5) == "Negative"
      4 assert classify_number(0) == "Zero"
      5

NameError: name 'classify_number' is not defined

Next steps: Explain error

[1]: def classify_number(n):
    # Check for invalid input
    if not isinstance(n, int):
        return "Invalid Input"

    # Using loop-based logic
    for _ in range(1):
        if n > 0:
            return "Positive"
        elif n < 0:
            return "Negative"
        else:
            return "Zero"

    assert classify_number(10) == "Positive"
    assert classify_number(-5) == "Negative"
    assert classify_number(0) == "Zero"
    assert classify_number(1) == "Positive"
    assert classify_number(-1) == "Negative"
    assert classify_number("abc") == "Invalid Input"
    assert classify_number(None) == "Invalid Input"

    print("All test cases passed")
```

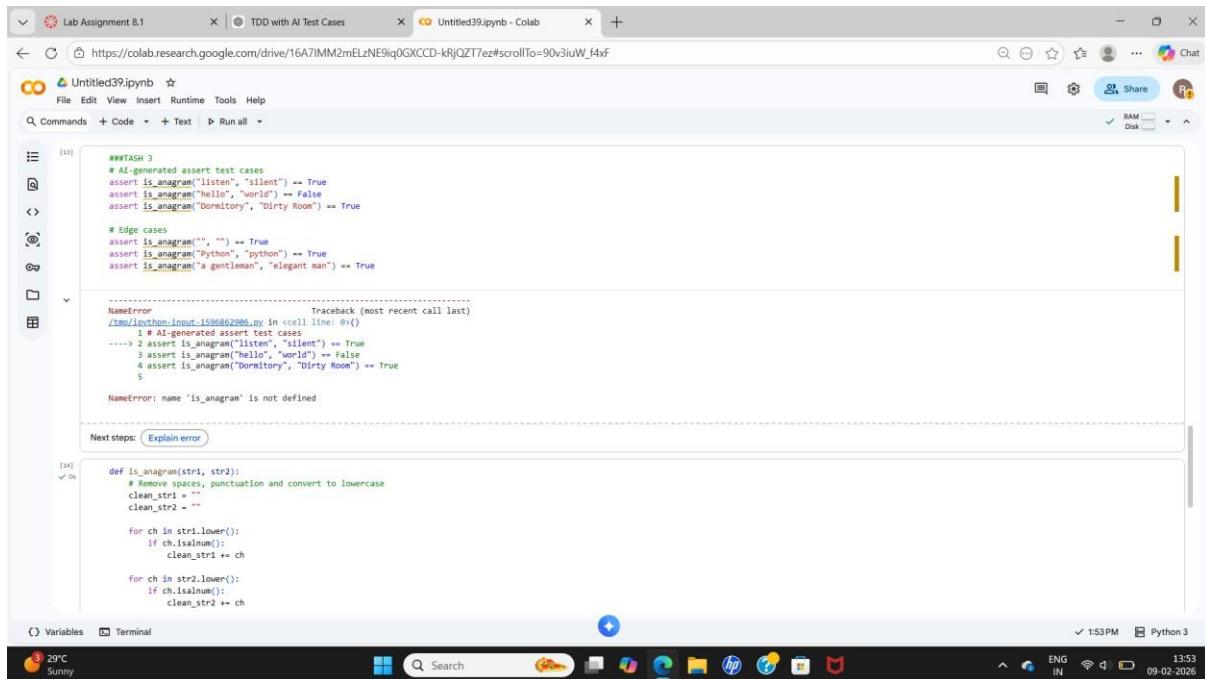
Code Explanation:

The function classifies a number as Positive, Negative, or Zero. It first checks for invalid inputs like strings or None and then uses logic inside a loop to return the correct classification.

AI Explanation:

AI generated test cases including boundary values (-1, 0, 1) and invalid inputs, ensuring correct classification.

Task 3: Anagram Checker



The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled "Untitled39.ipynb". The code cell contains the following Python code:

```
##TASH 3
# AI-generated assert test cases
assert is_anagram("listen", "silent") == True
assert is_anagram("Hello", "world") == False
assert is_anagram("Dormitory", "Dirty Room") == True

# Edge cases
assert is_anagram("", "") == True
assert is_anagram("python", "python") == True
assert is_anagram("a gentleman", "elegant man") == True

NameError: name 'is_anagram' is not defined
```

The cell shows a NameError: name 'is_anagram' is not defined. Below the code cell, the code is displayed again:

```
def is_anagram(str1, str2):
    # Remove spaces, punctuation and convert to lowercase
    clean_str1 = ""
    clean_str2 = ""

    for ch in str1.lower():
        if ch.isalnum():
            clean_str1 += ch

    for ch in str2.lower():
        if ch.isalnum():
            clean_str2 += ch
```

The notebook interface includes a toolbar at the top, a sidebar on the left, and a status bar at the bottom showing the date and time.

The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled "Untitled39.ipynb". The code defines a function `is_anagram` that takes two strings, removes punctuation and spaces, converts them to lowercase, and then compares their sorted character counts. It includes several test assertions and a final print statement confirming all tests passed.

```
def is_anagram(str1, str2):
    # Remove spaces, punctuation and convert to lowercase
    clean_str1 = ""
    clean_str2 = ""

    for ch in str1.lower():
        if ch.isalnum():
            clean_str1 += ch

    for ch in str2.lower():
        if ch.isalnum():
            clean_str2 += ch

    # If lengths differ, not anagrams
    if len(clean_str1) != len(clean_str2):
        return False

    # Compare sorted characters
    return sorted(clean_str1) == sorted(clean_str2)

assert is_anagram("listen", "silent") == True
assert is_anagram("Hello", "World") == False
assert is_anagram("Dormitory", "Dirty Room") == True
assert is_anagram("", "") == True
assert is_anagram("Python", "python") == True
assert is_anagram("a gentleman", "elegant man") == True

print("All test cases passed")
```

Code Explanation:

The function removes spaces and punctuation, converts strings to lowercase, and compares characters to check if two strings are anagrams.

AI Explanation:

AI-generated tests helped cover case differences, spaces, and empty strings for accurate string comparison.

Task 4: Inventory Class (Real-World Simulation)

The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled "Untitled39.ipynb". The code cell contains AI-generated test cases for an `Inventory` class. It includes assertions for adding items, removing items, and checking stock levels. A NameError is shown for the variable `inv`. The output cell shows the error message and the code for the `Inventory` class. The status bar at the bottom indicates it's running on Python 3.

```
##TASK 4
# AI-generated test cases
inv = Inventory()

inv.add_item("Pen", 10)
assert inv.get_stock("Pen") == 10

inv.remove_item("Pen", 5)
assert inv.get_stock("Pen") == 5

inv.add_item("Book", 3)
assert inv.get_stock("Book") == 3

# Edge cases
inv.remove_item("Pen", 10)      # removing more than available
assert inv.get_stock("Pen") == 0

assert inv.get_stock("Pencil") == 0 # item not present

-----
NameError: name 'Inventory' is not defined
/Untitled39.ipynb:1: in <cell line: 6()
  1 ##TASK 4
  2 # AI-generated test cases
  ----> 3 inv = Inventory()
        4
        5 inv.add_item("Pen", 10)

NameError: name 'Inventory' is not defined

Next steps: ( Explain error )

[17]
class Inventory:
    def __init__(self):
        self.items = {}

    def add_item(self, name, quantity):
        if name in self.items:
            self.items[name] += quantity
        else:
            self.items[name] = quantity

    def remove_item(self, name, quantity):
        if name not in self.items or quantity <= 0:
            return

        self.items[name] -= quantity

        if self.items[name] < 0:
            self.items[name] = 0

    def get_stock(self, name):
        return self.items.get(name, 0)
```

The screenshot shows the same Google Colab notebook after the class definition was added. The code cell now contains the complete `Inventory` class with methods for adding, removing, and getting stock levels. The output cell shows the results of the test cases, including a success message. The status bar at the bottom indicates it's running on Python 3.

```
if name in self.items:
    self.items[name] += quantity
else:
    self.items[name] = quantity

def remove_item(self, name, quantity):
    if name not in self.items or quantity <= 0:
        return

    self.items[name] -= quantity

    if self.items[name] < 0:
        self.items[name] = 0

def get_stock(self, name):
    return self.items.get(name, 0)

[18]
inv = Inventory()

inv.add_item("Pen", 10)
assert inv.get_stock("Pen") == 10

inv.remove_item("Pen", 5)
assert inv.get_stock("Pen") == 5

inv.add_item("Book", 3)
assert inv.get_stock("Book") == 3

inv.remove_item("Pen", 10)
assert inv.get_stock("Pen") == 0

assert inv.get_stock("Pencil") == 0

print("All inventory test cases passed ✅")
```

Code Explanation:

The Inventory class manages item stock. It allows adding items, removing items safely, and checking stock quantity.

AI Explanation:

AI provided test cases simulating real inventory actions like adding, removing, and checking items.

Task 5: Date Validation & Formatting

The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled "Untitled39.ipynb". The code cell contains AI-generated test cases for validating and formatting dates. It includes assertions for valid dates like "10/15/2023" and invalid ones like "02/30/2023". It also handles edge cases such as "13/01/2023" and "abc". A NameError is shown for the undefined function 'validate_and_format_date'. The code cell below defines the function:

```
def validate_and_format_date(date_str):  
    # Check correct format MM/DD/YYYY  
    if not isinstance(date_str, str):  
        return "Invalid Date"  
  
    parts = date_str.split("/")  
    if len(parts) != 3:  
        return "Invalid Date"  
  
    mm, dd, yyyy = parts
```

The notebook interface shows the code in a cell, the output of the test cases, and the Python 3 environment at the bottom.

The screenshot shows the same Google Colab notebook after the function has been implemented. The code now includes checks for digits, month validation (1-12), leap year calculation, day validation (1-31 based on month), and conversion to YYYY-MM-DD format. The final code is as follows:

```
# Check digits  
if not (mm.isdigit() and dd.isdigit() and yyyy.isdigit()):  
    return "Invalid Date"  
  
month = int(mm)  
day = int(dd)  
year = int(yyyy)  
  
# Validate month  
if month < 1 or month > 12:  
    return "Invalid Date"  
  
# Days per month  
days_in_month = [31, 28, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31]  
  
# Leap year check  
if (year % 4 == 0 and year % 100 != 0) or (year % 400 == 0):  
    days_in_month[1] = 29  
  
# Validate day  
if day < 1 or day > days_in_month[month - 1]:  
    return "Invalid Date"  
  
# Format to YYYY-MM-DD  
return f"(year:{4}d)-(month:{2}d)-(day:{2}d)"  
  
assert validate_and_format_date("10/15/2023") == "2023-10-15"  
assert validate_and_format_date("02/30/2023") == "2023-02-30"  
assert validate_and_format_date("13/01/2023") == "2023-13-01"  
assert validate_and_format_date("00/10/2023") == "2023-00-10"  
assert validate_and_format_date("10/10/2023") == "2023-10-10"  
assert validate_and_format_date("12/32/2023") == "2023-12-32"  
assert validate_and_format_date("2/10/2023") == "2023-02-10"  
assert validate_and_format_date("abc") == "Invalid Date"  
  
print("All date validation test cases passed")
```

The notebook interface shows the code in a cell, the output of the test cases, and the Python 3 environment at the bottom.

Code Explanation:

The function checks whether a date is in MM/DD/YYYY format, validates the date, and converts valid dates to YYYY-MM-DD.

AI Explanation:

AI generated test cases for valid dates, invalid formats, and edge cases like leap years.

