

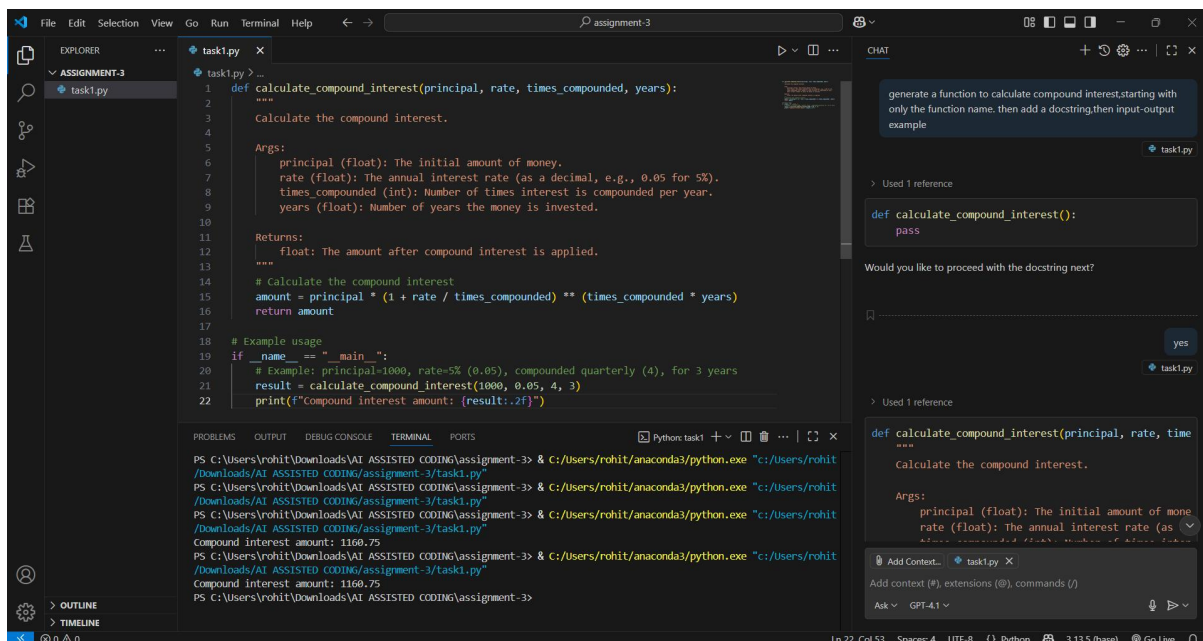
AI ASSISTED CODING LAB

ASSIGNMENT 3.2

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TASK DESCRIPTION 1: Ask AI to write a function to calculate compound interest, starting with only the function name. Then add a docstring, then input-output example

PROMPT 1: Generate a Python function to calculate compound interest, starting with only the function name. Then add a docstring. Use the following parameters: Principal = 1000, Rate = 5% (0.05), Compounded quarterly (n = 4), Time = 3 years.



The screenshot displays a Visual Studio Code editor with a Python file named `task1.py` and an AI chat interface on the right. The Python code defines a function `calculate_compound_interest` with parameters `principal`, `rate`, and `times_compounded`. It includes a docstring, an example usage, and a main block that calls the function with `principal=1000`, `rate=5%`, and `times_compounded=4` for 3 years, printing the result as `1160.75`. The AI chat interface shows a prompt to generate the function, followed by the AI's response showing the function definition and a docstring. The chat also includes a follow-up question about proceeding with the docstring, which is answered with "yes".

```
def calculate_compound_interest(principal, rate, times_compounded, years):  
    """  
    Calculate the compound interest.  
    Args:  
        principal (float): The initial amount of money.  
        rate (float): The annual interest rate (as a decimal, e.g., 0.05 for 5%).  
        times_compounded (int): Number of times interest is compounded per year.  
        years (float): Number of years the money is invested.  
    Returns:  
        float: The amount after compound interest is applied.  
    """  
    # Calculate the compound interest  
    amount = principal * (1 + rate / times_compounded) ** (times_compounded * years)  
    return amount  
  
# Example usage  
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    # Example: principal=1000, rate=5% (0.05), compounded quarterly (4), for 3 years  
    result = calculate_compound_interest(1000, 0.05, 4, 3)  
    print(f"Compound Interest amount: {result:.2f}")
```

generate a function to calculate compound interest starting with only the function name. then add a docstring then input-output example

Used 1 reference

```
def calculate_compound_interest():  
    pass
```

Would you like to proceed with the docstring next?

yes

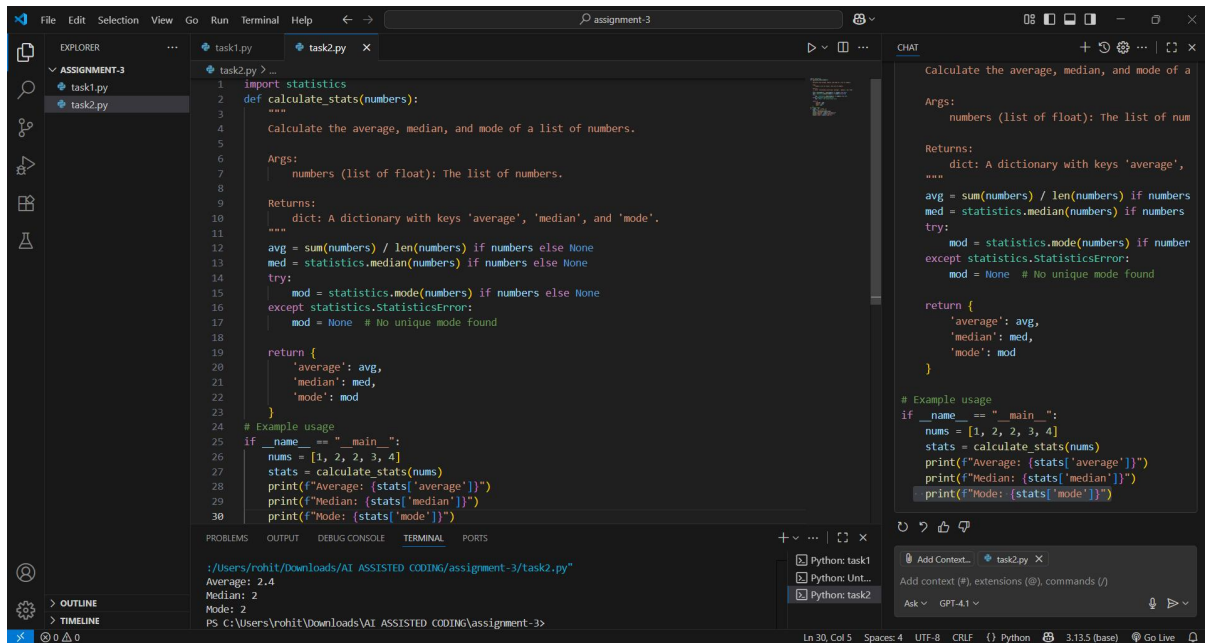
Used 1 reference

```
def calculate_compound_interest(principal, rate, time  
    """  
    Calculate the compound interest.  
    Args:  
        principal (float): The initial amount of money  
        rate (float): The annual interest rate (as
```

TASK DESCRIPTION 2: Do math stuff, then refine it to: # Write a

function to calculate average, median, and mode of a list of numbers.

PROMPT 1: Generate a Python function to calculate the **average**, **median**, and **mode** of a given list of numbers: [1, 2, 2, 3, 4].



```
1 import statistics
2 def calculate_stats(numbers):
3     """
4     Calculate the average, median, and mode of a list of numbers.
5
6     Args:
7         numbers (list of float): The list of numbers.
8
9     Returns:
10         dict: A dictionary with keys 'average', 'median', and 'mode'.
11     """
12     avg = sum(numbers) / len(numbers) if numbers else None
13     med = statistics.median(numbers) if numbers else None
14     try:
15         mod = statistics.mode(numbers) if numbers else None
16     except statistics.StatisticsError:
17         mod = None # No unique mode found
18
19     return {
20         'average': avg,
21         'median': med,
22         'mode': mod
23     }
24
25 # Example usage
26 if __name__ == "__main__":
27     nums = [1, 2, 2, 3, 4]
28     stats = calculate_stats(nums)
29     print(f"Average: {stats['average']}")
30     print(f"Median: {stats['median']}")
31     print(f"Mode: {stats['mode']}")
```

Calculate the average, median, and mode of a

Args:

numbers (list of float): The list of num

Returns:

dict: A dictionary with keys 'average',

avg = sum(numbers) / len(numbers) if numbers

med = statistics.median(numbers) if numbers

try:

mod = statistics.mode(numbers) if number

except statistics.StatisticsError:

mod = None # No unique mode found

return {

'average': avg,

'median': med,

'mode': mod

}

Example usage

if __name__ == "__main__":

nums = [1, 2, 2, 3, 4]

stats = calculate_stats(nums)

print(f"Average: {stats['average']}")

print(f"Median: {stats['median']}")

print(f"Mode: {stats['mode']}")

Python: task1

Python: Unt...

Python: task2

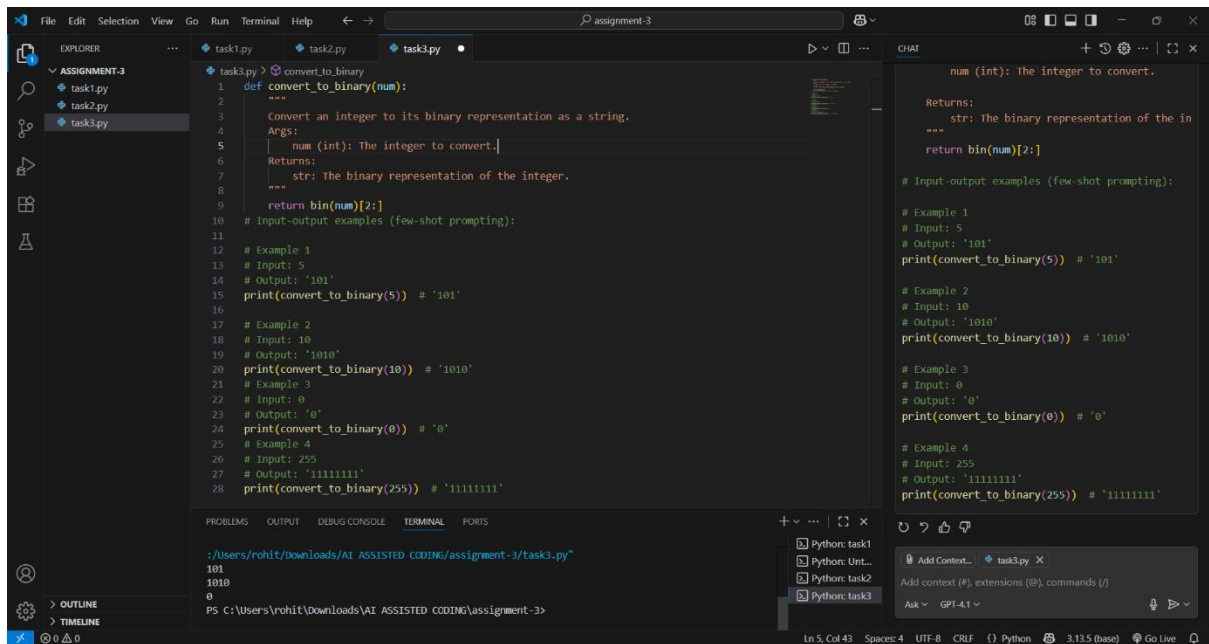
Add context (#), extensions (@), commands (/)

Ask v GPT-4.1 v

Ln 30, Col 5 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF {} Python 3.13.5 (base) Go Live

TASK DESCRIPTION 3: Provide multiple examples of input-output to the AI for `convert_to_binary(num)` function. Observe how AI uses few-shot prompting to generalize.

PROMPT 1: Generate Python code for a function `convert_to_binary(num)` that converts a number into its binary form. Provide multiple examples of input-output to guide the AI in generating generalized logic.

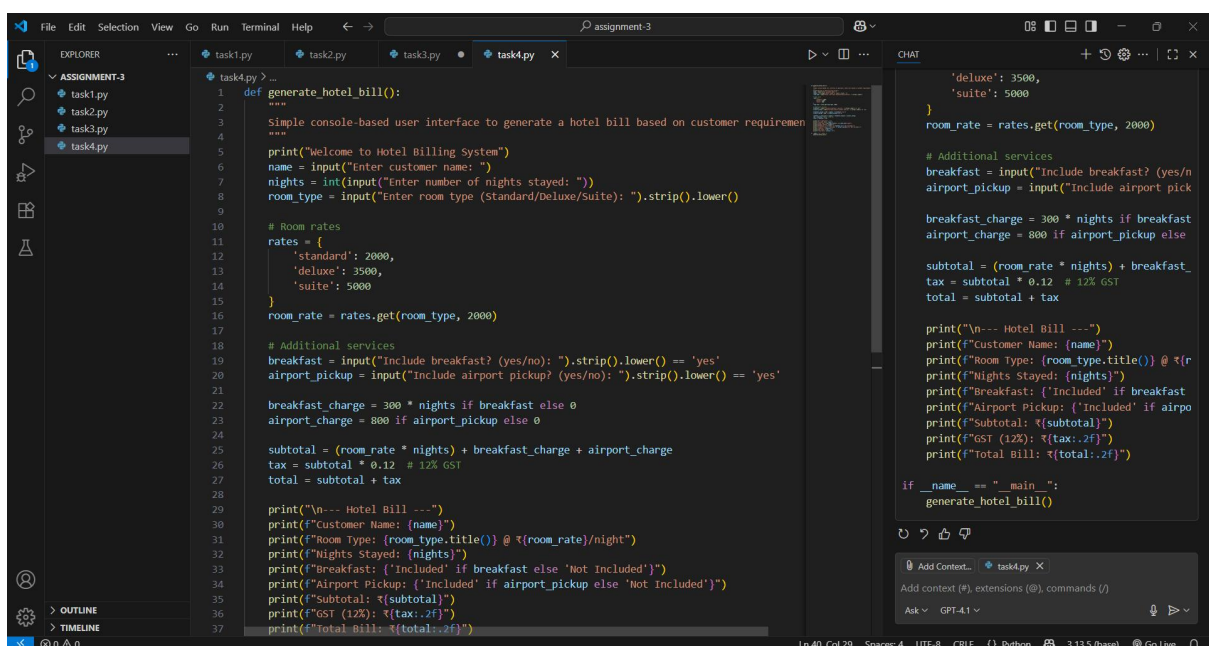


```
1 def convert_to_binary(num):
2     """
3     Convert an integer to its binary representation as a string.
4     Args:
5         num (int): The integer to convert.
6     Returns:
7         str: The binary representation of the integer.
8     """
9     return bin(num)[2:]
10
11 # Input-output examples (few-shot prompting):
12
13 # Example 1
14 # Input: 5
15 # Output: '101'
16 print(convert_to_binary(5)) # '101'
17
18 # Example 2
19 # Input: 10
20 # Output: '1010'
21 print(convert_to_binary(10)) # '1010'
22
23 # Example 3
24 # Input: 0
25 # Output: '0'
26 print(convert_to_binary(0)) # '0'
27
28 # Example 4
29 # Input: 255
30 # Output: '11111111'
31 print(convert_to_binary(255)) # '11111111'
```

```
~/Users/rohit/Downloads/AI ASSISTED CODING/assignment-3/task3.py
101
1010
0
PS C:\Users\rohit\Downloads\AI ASSISTED CODING\assignment-3>
```

TASK DESCRIPTION 4: Create a user interface for a hotel to generate bill based on customer requirements

PROMPT 1: Generate Python code to create a user interface for a hotel billing system that calculates the total bill based on customer requirements (menu selection and quantity).



```
1 def generate_hotel_bill():
2     """
3     Simple console-based user interface to generate a hotel bill based on customer requirements
4     """
5     print("Welcome to Hotel Billing System")
6     name = input("Enter customer name: ")
7     nights = int(input("Enter number of nights stayed: "))
8     room_type = input("Enter room type (Standard/deluxe/Suite): ").strip().lower()
9
10    # Room rates
11    rates = {
12        'standard': 2000,
13        'deluxe': 3500,
14        'suite': 5000
15    }
16    room_rate = rates.get(room_type, 2000)
17
18    # Additional services
19    breakfast = input("Include breakfast? (yes/no): ").strip().lower() == 'yes'
20    airport_pickup = input("Include airport pickup? (yes/no): ").strip().lower() == 'yes'
21
22    breakfast_charge = 300 * nights if breakfast else 0
23    airport_charge = 800 if airport_pickup else 0
24
25    subtotal = (room_rate * nights) + breakfast_charge + airport_charge
26    tax = subtotal * 0.12 # 12% GST
27    total = subtotal + tax
28
29    print("\n--- Hotel Bill ---")
30    print(f"Customer Name: {name}")
31    print(f"Room Type: {room_type.title()} @ ₹{room_rate}/night")
32    print(f"Nights Stayed: {nights}")
33    print(f"Breakfast: {'Included' if breakfast else 'Not Included'}")
34    print(f"Airport Pickup: {'Included' if airport_pickup else 'Not Included'}")
35    print(f"Subtotal: ₹{subtotal}")
36    print(f"GST (12%): ₹{tax:.2f}")
37    print(f"Total Bill: ₹{total:.2f}")
```

```
def generate_hotel_bill():
    total = subtotal + tax
    print("\n--- Hotel Bill ---")
    print(f"Customer Name: {name}")
    print(f"Room Type: {room_type.title()} @ ₹{room_rate}/night")
    print(f"Nights Stayed: {nights}")
    print(f"Breakfast: {'Included' if breakfast else 'Not Included'}")
    print(f"Airport Pickup: {'Included' if airport_pickup else 'Not Included'}")
    print(f"Subtotal: ₹{subtotal}")
    print(f"GST (12%): ₹{tax:.2f}")
    print(f"Total Bill: ₹{total:.2f}")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate_hotel_bill()
```

```
PS C:\Users\rohit\Downloads\AI ASSISTED CODING\assignment-3> & C:/Users/rohit/anaconda3/python.exe "c:/Users/rohit/Downloads/AI ASSISTED CODING/assignment-3/task4.py"
Welcome to Hotel Billing System
Enter customer name: ROHITH
Enter number of nights stayed: 3
Enter room type (Standard/Deluxe/Suite): DELUXE
Include breakfast? (yes/no): YES
Include airport pickup? (yes/no): YES

--- Hotel Bill ---
Customer Name: ROHITH
Room Type: Deluxe @ ₹3500/night
Nights Stayed: 3
Breakfast: Included
Airport Pickup: Included
Subtotal: ₹12200
GST (12%): ₹1464.00
Total Bill: ₹13664.00
PS C:\Users\rohit\Downloads\AI ASSISTED CODING\assignment-3>
```

TASK DESCRIPTION 5: Analyzing Prompt Specificity: Improving Temperature Conversion Function with Clear Instructions

PROMPT 1: Write a Python function that converts temperatures between Celsius and Fahrenheit. Accept two arguments: the temperature value and a string indicating the scale ('C' or 'F') Convert the temperature to the opposite scale (Celsius ↔ Fahrenheit)

This screenshot shows the initial state of a Python script in VS Code. The Explorer pane on the left shows a project named 'ASSIGNMENT-3' with files 'task1.py', 'task2.py', 'task3.py', 'task4.py', and 'task5.py'. The main editor displays the code for 'task5.py', which defines a function 'convert_temperature' with docstrings for arguments and returns, and logic for converting between Celsius, Fahrenheit, and Kelvin. The Chat pane on the right shows a partial prompt: 'to_unit = to_unit.uppe'.

```
1 def convert_temperature(value, from_unit, to_unit):
2     """
3     Convert temperature between Celsius, Fahrenheit, and Kelvin.
4
5     Args:
6         value (float): The temperature value to convert.
7         from_unit (str): The unit of the input temperature ('C', 'F', 'K').
8         to_unit (str): The unit to convert to ('C', 'F', 'K').
9
10    Returns:
11        float: The converted temperature value.
12
13    Raises:
14        ValueError: If an invalid unit is provided.
15    """
16    from_unit = from_unit.upper()
17    to_unit = to_unit.upper()
18
19    # Convert input to Celsius
20    if from_unit == 'C':
21        celsius = value
22    elif from_unit == 'F':
23        celsius = (value - 32) * 5 / 9
24    elif from_unit == 'K':
25        celsius = value - 273.15
26    else:
27        raise ValueError("Invalid from_unit. Use 'C', 'F', or 'K'.")
28
29    # Convert Celsius to target unit
30    if to_unit == 'C':
31        return celsius
32    elif to_unit == 'F':
33        return celsius * 9 / 5 + 32
34    elif to_unit == 'K':
35        return celsius + 273.15
36    else:
37        raise ValueError("Invalid to_unit. Use 'C', 'F', or 'K'.")
```

This screenshot shows the completed 'task5.py' script. The function 'convert_temperature' now includes an 'else' clause for invalid 'from_unit' values and a '# Example usage' section with a main block. The Chat pane on the right shows a more complete prompt: 'to_unit = to_unit.uppe' followed by logic for converting input to Celsius and then to the target unit. The Terminal pane at the bottom shows the output of running the script, which prints the results of several function calls.

```
1 def convert_temperature(value, from_unit, to_unit):
2     """
3     Convert temperature between Celsius, Fahrenheit, and Kelvin.
4
5     Args:
6         value (float): The temperature value to convert.
7         from_unit (str): The unit of the input temperature ('C', 'F', 'K').
8         to_unit (str): The unit to convert to ('C', 'F', 'K').
9
10    Returns:
11        float: The converted temperature value.
12
13    Raises:
14        ValueError: If an invalid unit is provided.
15    """
16    from_unit = from_unit.upper()
17    to_unit = to_unit.upper()
18
19    # Convert input to Celsius
20    if from_unit == 'C':
21        celsius = value
22    elif from_unit == 'F':
23        celsius = (value - 32) * 5 / 9
24    elif from_unit == 'K':
25        celsius = value - 273.15
26    else:
27        raise ValueError("Invalid from_unit. Use 'C', 'F', or 'K'.")
28
29    # Convert Celsius to target unit
30    if to_unit == 'C':
31        return celsius
32    elif to_unit == 'F':
33        return celsius * 9 / 5 + 32
34    elif to_unit == 'K':
35        return celsius + 273.15
36    else:
37        raise ValueError("Invalid to_unit. Use 'C', 'F', or 'K'.")
38
39 # Example usage:
40 if __name__ == "__main__":
41     print(convert_temperature(100, 'C', 'F')) # Output: 212.0
42     print(convert_temperature(32, 'F', 'C')) # Output: 0.0
43     print(convert_temperature(0, 'C', 'K')) # Output: 273.15
44     print(convert_temperature(273.15, 'K', 'C')) #
```

273.15
0.0
PS C:\Users\rohit\Downloads\VAI ASSISTED CODING\assignment-3>

OBSERVATION: This assignment demonstrates how **prompt engineering** can significantly influence the quality and accuracy of AI-generated code.

It begins with **simple prompts** (e.g., function name only) and gradually progresses to **more refined and detailed prompts**.

The process highlights how **adding clarity, examples, and specific requirements** improves AI output.

Few-shot prompting (Task 3) shows how AI can generalize from multiple examples.

The tasks illustrate a range of applications, from **mathematical functions** to **user interfaces**.

Overall, this exercise shows that **structured, specific, and context-rich prompts** yield more robust, readable, and accurate code.