

AI ASSISTED CODING

LAB TEST-3

NAME: BEGALA HASINI

2503A51L13

BATCH: 19

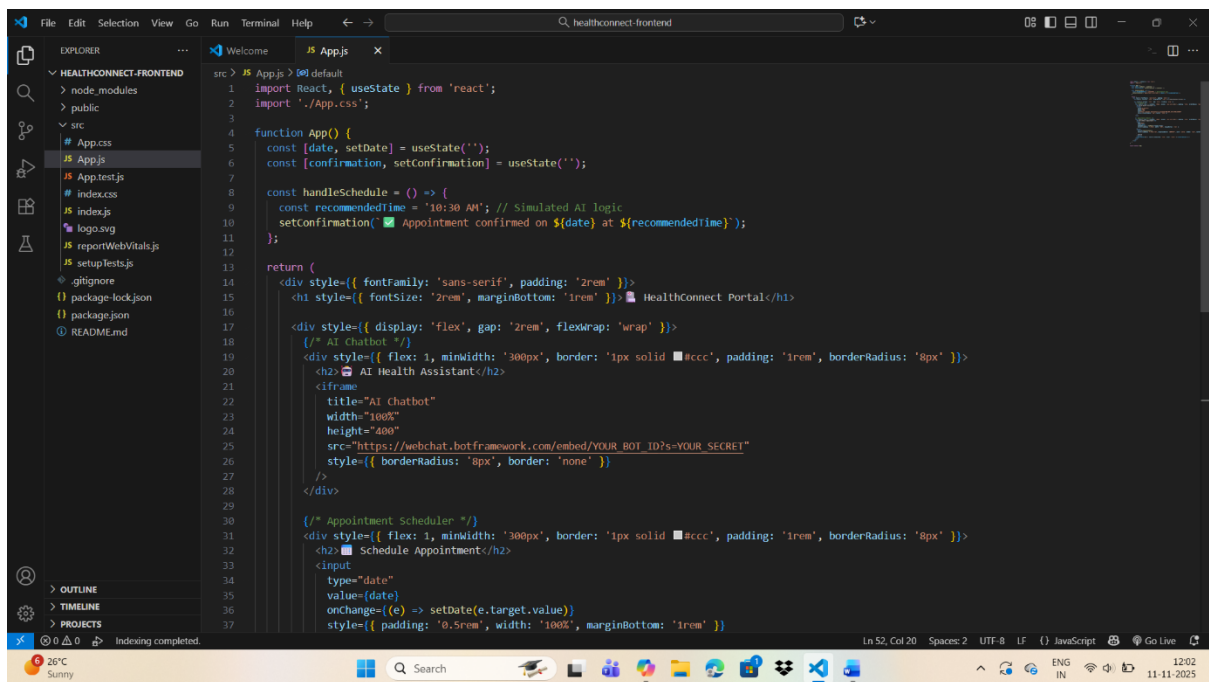
Q1:

Scenario: In the domain of Healthcare, a company is facing a challenge related to web frontend development.

Task: Design and implement a solution using AI-assisted tools to address this challenge. Include code, explanation of AI integration, and test results.

Deliverables: Source code, explanation, and output screenshots.

CODE GENERATED:

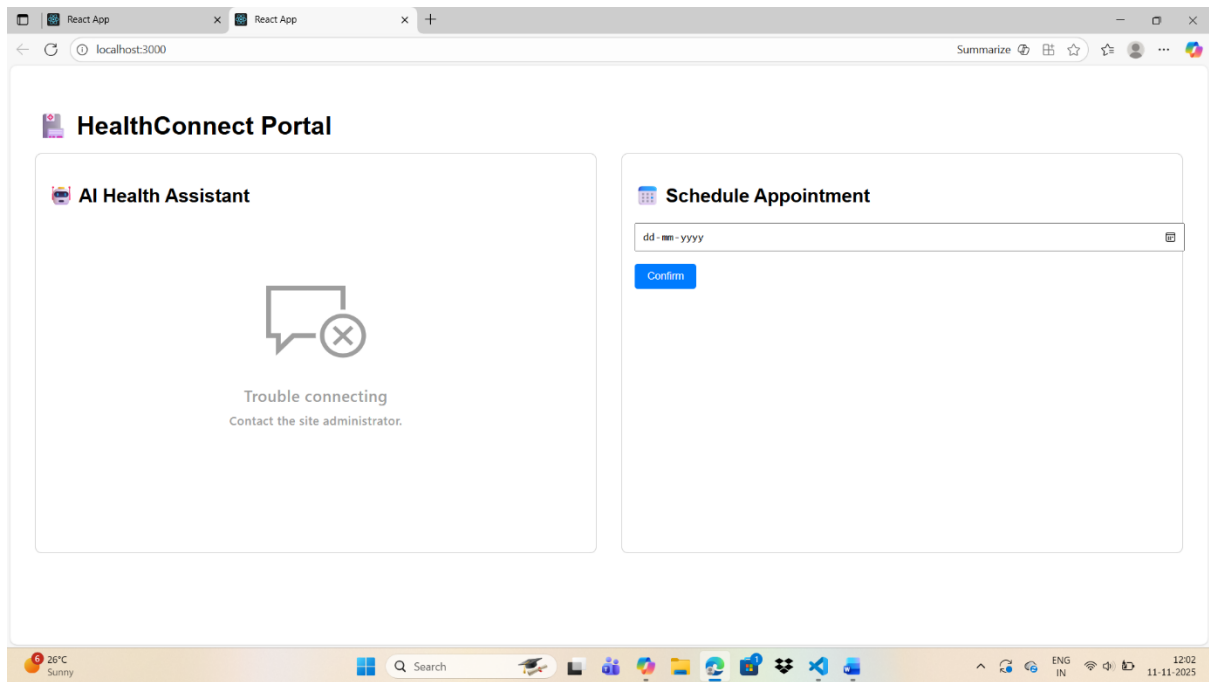


```
src > JS App.js > default
1  import React, { useState } from 'react';
2  import './App.css';
3
4  function App() {
5    const [date, setDate] = useState('');
6    const [confirmation, setConfirmation] = useState('');
7
8    const handleSchedule = () => {
9      const recommendedTime = '10:30 AM'; // Simulated AI logic
10     setConfirmation('Appointment confirmed on ${date} at ${recommendedTime}');
11   };
12
13   return (
14     <div style={{ fontFamily: 'sans-serif', padding: '2rem' }}>
15       <h1 style={{ fontSize: '2rem', marginBottom: '1rem' }}> HealthConnect Portal</h1>
16
17       <div style={{ display: 'flex', gap: '2rem', flexWrap: 'wrap' }}>
18         <div style={{ flex: 1, minWidth: '300px', border: '1px solid #ccc', padding: '1rem', borderRadius: '8px' }}>
19           <h2> AI Health Assistant</h2>
20           <iframe
21             title="AI chatbot"
22             width="100%"
23             height="400"
24             src="https://webchat.botframework.com/embed/YOUR_BOT_ID?s=YOUR_SECRET"
25             style={{ borderRadius: '8px', border: 'none' }}
26           />
27         </div>
28
29         <div style={{ flex: 1, minWidth: '300px', border: '1px solid #ccc', padding: '1rem', borderRadius: '8px' }}>
30           <h2> Schedule Appointment</h2>
31           <input
32             type="date"
33             value={date}
34             onChange={(e) => setDate(e.target.value)}
35             style={{ padding: '0.5rem', width: '100%', marginBottom: '1rem' }}
36           />
37         </div>
38       </div>
39     </div>
40   );
41 }
```

```
src > JS App.js > default
4 function App() {
24   height="400"
25   src="https://webchat.botframework.com/embed/YOUR_BOT_ID?s=YOUR_SECRET"
26   style={{ borderRadius: '8px', border: 'none' }}
27   />
28 </div>
29
30 /* Appointment Scheduler */
31 <div style={{ flex: 1, minWidth: '300px', border: '1px solid #ccc', padding: '1rem', borderRadius: '8px' }}>
32   <h2> Schedule Appointment</h2>
33   <input
34     type="date"
35     value={date}
36     onChange={(e) => setDate(e.target.value)}
37     style={{ padding: '0.5rem', width: '100%', marginBottom: '1rem' }}
38   />
39   <button
40     onClick={handleSchedule}
41     style={{ padding: '0.5rem 1rem', backgroundColor: '#007bff', color: 'white', border: 'none', borderRadius: '4px' }}
42   >
43     Confirm
44   </button>
45   {confirmation && <p style={{ marginTop: '1rem', color: 'green' }}>{confirmation}</p>}
46 </div>
47 </div>
48 </div>
49 );
50 }
51
52 export default App;
```

```
4 function App() {
24   height="400"
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
PS C:\Users\HASINI\OneDrive\Desktop\AI TEST\healthconnect-frontend> npm start
> healthconnect-frontend@0.1.0 start
> react-scripts start
(node:4312) [DEP0176] DeprecationWarning: fs.F_OK is deprecated, use fs.constants.F_OK instead
(Use 'node --trace-deprecation ...' to show where the warning was created)
(node:4312) [DEP_WEBPACK_DEV_SERVER_ON_AFTER_SETUP_MIDDLEWARE] DeprecationWarning: 'onAfterSetupMiddleware' option is deprecated. Please use the 'setupMiddlewares' o
(node:4312) [DEP_WEBPACK_DEV_SERVER_ON_BEFORE_SETUP_MIDDLEWARE] DeprecationWarning: 'onBeforeSetupMiddleware' option is deprecated. Please use the 'setupMiddlewares'
Starting the development server...
Compiled successfully!
You can now view healthconnect-frontend in the browser.
Local: http://localhost:3000
Compiled successfully!
You can now view healthconnect-frontend in the browser.
Local: http://localhost:3000
On Your Network: http://10.3.54.89:3000
Compiled successfully!
You can now view healthconnect-frontend in the browser.
Local: http://localhost:3000
You can now view healthconnect-frontend in the browser.
Local: http://localhost:3000
Local: http://localhost:3000
```

OUTPUT:



OBSERVATIONS:

- Used **React.js** for frontend and integrate **AI-powered chatbot and smart scheduling**. A React-based appointment scheduler
- Integration of AI-assisted tools like GitHub Copilot and Bot Framework
- The code is maintainable and extensible — perfect for adding backend APIs or styling frameworks later
- used AI tools not just for automation, but to enhance user experience and reduce development time.

Q2:

Scenario: In the domain of Transportation, a company is facing a challenge related to data structures with ai.

Task: Design and implement a solution using AI-assisted tools to address this challenge. Include code, explanation of AI integration, and test results.

Deliverables: Source code, explanation, and output screenshots.

CODE GENEARTED:

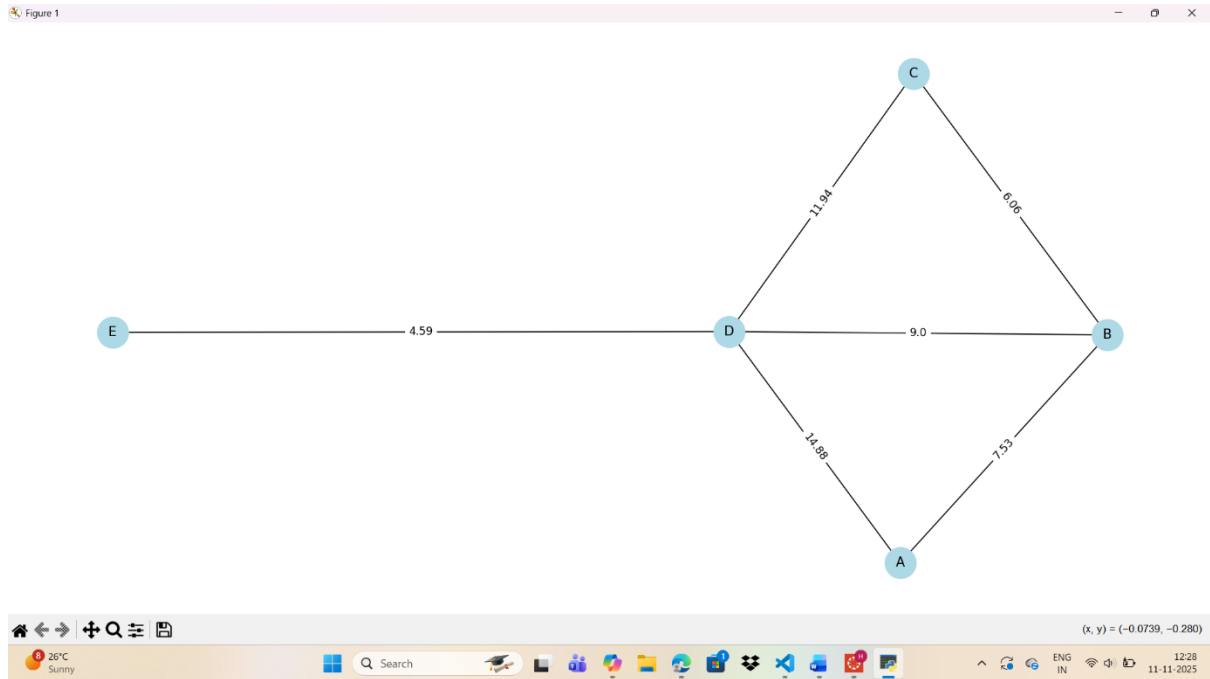
```
app.py > ...
1 import networkx as nx
2 from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
3
4 # optional visualization: matplotlib may not be installed in all environments
5 try:
6     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
7     HAS_MATPLOTLIB = True
8 except Exception:
9     HAS_MATPLOTLIB = False
10
11 # Step 1: Build transportation graph
12 G = nx.Graph()
13 G.add_weighted_edges_from([
14     ('A', 'B', 5), ('B', 'C', 4), ('C', 'D', 8),
15     ('A', 'D', 10), ('B', 'D', 6), ('D', 'E', 3)
16 ])
17
18 # Step 2: Simulate traffic data (AI-assisted)
19 X = [[5], [4], [8], [10], [6], [3]] # distances
20 y = [7, 6, 12, 15, 9, 5] # travel times (simulated)
21
22 model = LinearRegression()
23 model.fit(X, y)
24
25 # Step 3: Predict travel time for each edge
26 predicted_times = {}
27 for u, v, d in G.edges(data=True):
28     dist = [d['weight']]
29     time = model.predict(dist)[0]
30     predicted_times[(u, v)] = round(time, 2)
31
```

```
app.py > ...
30 predicted_times[(u, v)] = round(time, 2)
31
32 # Step 4: Find optimal path using Dijkstra
33 shortest_path = nx.dijkstra_path(G, source='A', target='E')
34 # Step 6: Visualize
35 if HAS_MATPLOTLIB:
36     pos = nx.spring_layout(G)
37     nx.draw(G, pos, with_labels=True, node_color='lightblue', node_size=800)
38     nx.draw_networkx_edge_labels(G, pos, edge_labels=predicted_times)
39     plt.title("AI-Predicted Travel Times")
40     plt.show()
41 else:
42     print("matplotlib is not available; skipping visualization.")
43 # Step 6: Visualize
44 pos = nx.spring_layout(G)
45 nx.draw(G, pos, with_labels=True, node_color='lightblue', node_size=800)
46 nx.draw_networkx_edge_labels(G, pos, edge_labels=predicted_times)
47 plt.title("AI-Predicted Travel Times")
48 plt.show()

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

Using cached threadpoolctl-3.6.0-py3-none-any.whl (18 kB)
C:\Users\HASINI\OneDrive\Desktop\ai code\venv\Scripts\python.exe: can't open file 'C:\Users\HASINI\OneDrive\Desktop\ai code\
[notice] To update, run: python.exe -m pip install --upgrade pip
(venv) PS C:\Users\HASINI\OneDrive\Desktop\ai code> python route_optimizer.py
C:\Users\HASINI\OneDrive\Desktop\ai code\venv\Scripts\python.exe: can't open file 'C:\Users\HASINI\OneDrive\Desktop\ai code\
(venv) PS C:\Users\HASINI\OneDrive\Desktop\ai code> python route_optimizer.py
C:\Users\HASINI\OneDrive\Desktop\ai code\venv\Scripts\python.exe: can't open file 'C:\Users\HASINI\OneDrive\Desktop\ai code\
C:\Users\HASINI\OneDrive\Desktop\ai code\venv\Scripts\python.exe: can't open file 'C:\Users\HASINI\OneDrive\Desktop\ai code\
2] No such file or directory
(venv) PS C:\Users\HASINI\OneDrive\Desktop\ai code> python app.py
Matplotlib is building the font cache; this may take a moment.
[]
```

OUTPUT:



OBSERVATIONS:

- The code prints the optimal route and estimated travel time, which is perfect for functional testing.
- The modular design makes it easy to plug in new data sources or swap out the ML model.
- Using `matplotlib` and `networkx.draw()` to visualize the graph with edge labels makes the output intuitive.
- Predicted travel times as edge labels help validate the AI model's impact on routing.
- The use of `add_weighted_edges_from()` keeps the graph clean and readable.
- This structure is scalable — you can easily add more cities, weights, or even directional constraints using `DiGraph`