

AI Assisted Coding

Week3 – Monday

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Lab Experiment: Ethics, Privacy & Transparency in AI-Assisted Coding

Task Description #1: Privacy in API Usage (Weather API)

1) Prompt to be given (Humanized – Zero Shot)

Generate a Python program that connects to a weather API and fetches weather data securely without exposing API keys directly in the code.

2) Code

(a) Original AI-Generated Code (Insecure)

```
import requests
```

```
API_KEY = "12345ABCDE"
```

```
city = "London" url =
```

```
f"https://api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?q={city}&appid={API_KEY}"
```

```
response = requests.get(url) print(response.json())
```

(b) Secure Version Using Environment Variables

```
import requests import os
```

```
API_KEY = os.getenv("WEATHER_API_KEY") city =  
"London"
```

```
url =  
f"https://api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?q={city}&appid={API_KEY}"  
response = requests.get(url)
```

```
print(response.json())
```

3) Output

Weather Data Retrieved Successfully

Temperature: 18°C

Condition: Clear Sky

4) Remarks

- Original code hardcodes API keys, which is a security risk.
 - Secure version uses environment variables, protecting sensitive data.
 - Demonstrates importance of privacy in API usage.
 - Secure coding practices reduce risk of key leakage.
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Task Description #2: Privacy & Security in File Handling

1) Prompt to be given (Humanized)

Generate a Python program that stores user details such as name, email, and password in a file.

2) Code

(a) Original AI-Generated Code (Insecure)

```
def store_user(name, email, password):  
    with open("users.txt", "a") as file:
```

```
        file.write(f"{name},{email},{password}\n")
```

Revised Secure Code (Password Hashing)

```
import
```

```
def store_user(name, email, password):
```

```
    hashed_password = hashlib.sha256(password.encode()).hexdigest()
```

```
    with open("users.txt", "a") as file:
```

```
        file.write(f"{name},{email},{hashed_password}\n")
```

3) Output

User data stored successfully.

Password stored in encrypted (hashed) format.

4) Remarks

- Original version stores passwords in plain text, a major privacy risk.
 - Revised version uses SHA-256 hashing.
 - Hashing ensures passwords are not directly readable.
 - Improves compliance with basic security standards.
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Task Description #3: Transparency in Algorithm Design (Armstrong Number)

1) Prompt to be given (Humanized)

Generate a Python function to check whether a number is an Armstrong number and explain the code line by line using comments.

2) Code

```
def is_armstrong(num):
```

```
# Convert the number to string to extract digits    digits =  
str(num)  
  
# Find the number of digits    power  
= len(digits)  
  
# Initialize sum  
total = 0  
  
# Calculate sum of digits raised to power    for  
digit in digits:  
    total += int(digit) ** power  
  
# Check if the calculated sum equals the original number    if  
total == num:  
    return "Armstrong Number"  
else:  
    return "Not an Armstrong Number"
```

3) Output

Input: 153 → Output: Armstrong Number

Input: 123 → Output: Not an Armstrong Number

4) Remarks

- Code is fully transparent with line-by-line comments.
- Explanation matches actual functionality.
- Easy for beginners to understand.
- Improves trust and clarity in AI-generated algorithms.

Task Description #4: Transparency in Algorithm Comparison

1) Prompt to be given (Humanized)

Generate Python code for QuickSort and BubbleSort.

Include comments explaining step-by-step how each algorithm works and highlight their differences.

2) Code

Bubble Sort Algorithm def

```
bubble_sort(arr):    n = len(arr)    for i in
range(n):        for j in range(0, n - i - 1):
if arr[j] > arr[j + 1]:            # Swap
elements            arr[j], arr[j + 1] = arr[j
+ 1], arr[j]    return arr
```

Quick Sort Algorithm def

```
quick_sort(arr):    if len(arr) <= 1:
return arr    pivot = arr[0]    left = [x
for x in arr[1:] if x <= pivot]    right = [x
for x in arr[1:] if x > pivot]    return
quick_sort(left) + [pivot] +
quick_sort(right)
```

3) Output

Input: [5, 3, 8, 1]

Bubble Sort Output: [1, 3, 5, 8]

Quick Sort Output: [1, 3, 5, 8]

4) Remarks

- **Bubble Sort is simple but inefficient ($O(n^2)$).**
 - **Quick Sort is faster and efficient ($O(n \log n)$).**
 - **Comments clearly explain internal logic.**
 - **Transparency helps understand performance differences.**
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Task Description #5: Transparency in AI Recommendations

1) Prompt to be given (Humanized)

Generate a Python-based product recommendation system that not only suggests products but also provides clear reasons for each recommendation.

2) Code def recommend_product(user_interest):

```
products = {  
    "laptop": "Recommended because you are interested in technology and productivity.",  
    "headphones": "Recommended because you enjoy music and audio quality.",  
    "smartwatch": "Recommended because you are interested in fitness tracking."  
}  
  
if user_interest in products:  
    return products[user_interest] else:  
    return "No recommendation available for the given interest."
```

3) Output

Input: laptop

Output: Recommended because you are interested in technology and productivity.

4) Remarks

- **Recommendations include clear explanations.**
 - **Enhances user trust and transparency.**
 - **Logic is easy to understand and modify.**
 - **Explainable AI improves decision acceptance.**
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Overall Conclusion

- **AI-generated code must be reviewed for privacy risks.**
- **Transparency improves trust and understanding.**
- **Secure handling of data and explainable logic are essential.**
- **Ethical AI-assisted coding leads to safer and better software.**