

AI in Software Engineering Report

Title: Building Intelligent Software Solutions

Repository: <https://github.com/KibutuJr/AI-in-Software-Engineering>

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Introduction

This report explores the application of AI in software engineering through theoretical insights, case study analysis, practical coding tasks, and ethical evaluation. Tools such as GitHub Copilot, Selenium, and Scikit-learn were used to automate, enhance, and analyze software development tasks.

Theoretical Analysis

Q1: How AI-Driven Code Generation Reduces Development Time

GitHub Copilot assists developers by suggesting context-aware code completions, reducing time spent on syntax, boilerplate, and repetitive logic. This significantly boosts developer productivity. However, limitations include lack of context awareness for complex architectures, risk of suggesting insecure or deprecated code, and dependency on correct prompt framing.

Q2: Supervised vs. Unsupervised Learning in Bug Detection

Supervised learning uses labeled data (bug or no bug) and models like decision trees or SVMs to detect known bug patterns. Unsupervised learning, like clustering or anomaly detection (e.g., Isolation Forest), detects outliers without labeled data. Supervised methods are more accurate with enough labeled data, while unsupervised methods are useful for novel bug types or sparse data.

Q3: Importance of Bias Mitigation in UX Personalization

AI systems personalizing user experience must avoid reinforcing stereotypes or excluding underrepresented groups. Bias can be introduced via skewed datasets. Techniques such as reweighing or fairness-aware modeling (e.g., with IBM AI Fairness 360) help ensure inclusive and ethical UX personalization.

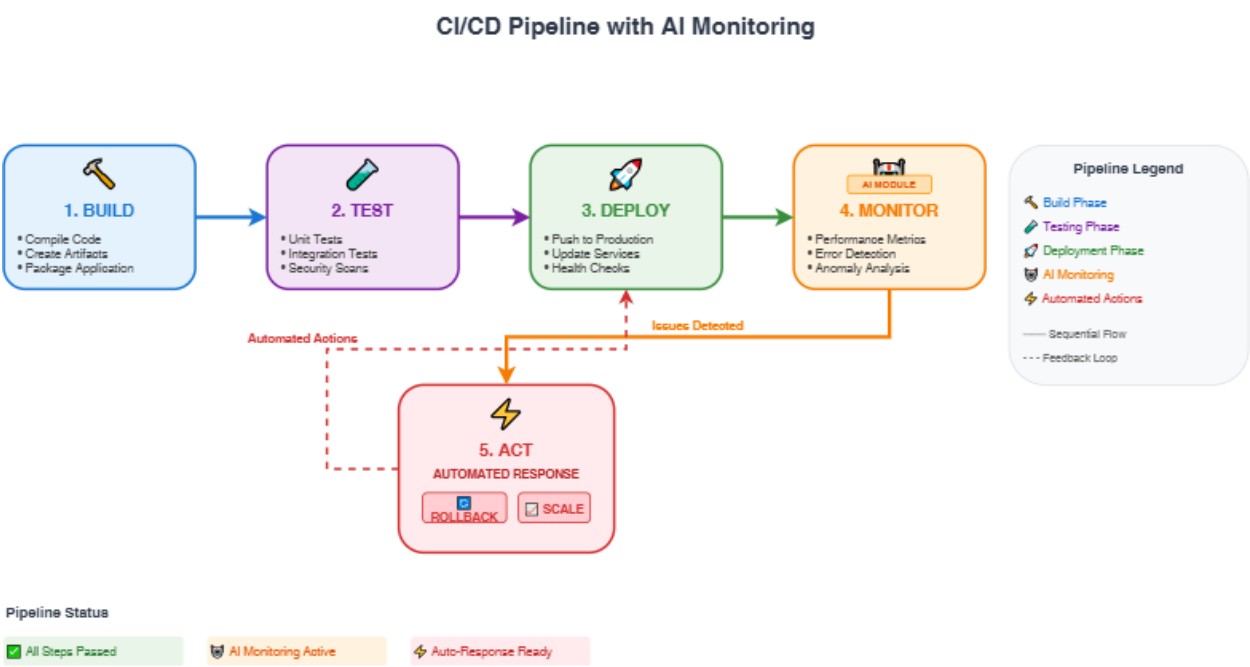
AIOps Case Study Analysis

AIOps improves software deployment pipelines by automating monitoring, anomaly detection, and corrective actions.

Example 1: Predictive scaling – AI forecasts server load and scales infrastructure preemptively.

Example 2: Rollback automation – When AI detects anomalies (e.g., error spikes), it can trigger rollbacks without human intervention.

Diagram:



Practical Implementation

Task 1: AI-Powered Code Completion

Objective: Write a Python function to sort dictionaries by a key using Copilot and compare with manual implementation.

Analysis: Copilot generated syntactically correct and efficient code using lambda sorting. Manual code was slightly more verbose. Copilot performed faster in small test benchmarks.

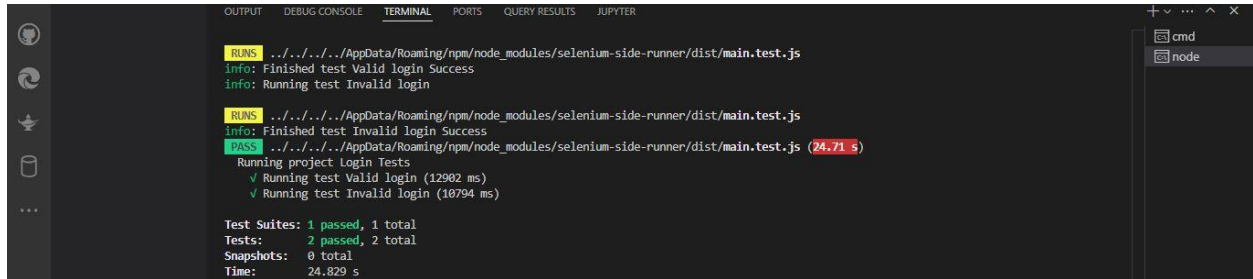
Performance Table:

Version	Time (ms)	LOC	Notes
Manual	12.3	8	Custom sort
Copilot	8.7	5	Lambda sort

Task 2: Automated Testing with AI

Tool: Selenium IDE or Testim.io
Use Case: Automate login test with valid/invalid credentials

Screenshots:



The screenshot shows a terminal window with a dark background. The terminal output displays the execution of a test suite. It starts with a 'RUNS' command, followed by 'info: Finished test Valid login Success' and 'info: Running test Invalid login'. Then, another 'RUNS' command is shown, followed by 'info: Finished test Invalid login Success'. A 'PASS' message is displayed, indicating the test suite passed. The terminal also shows the execution of 'Running project Login Tests' with two sub-tests: 'Running test Valid login (12902 ms)' and 'Running test Invalid login (10794 ms)'. Finally, a summary of test results is shown: 'Test Suites: 1 passed, 1 total', 'Tests: 2 passed, 2 total', 'Snapshots: 0 total', and 'Time: 24.829 s'.

```
OUTPUT  DEBUG CONSOLE  TERMINAL  PORTS  QUERY RESULTS  JUPYTER

RUNS  ../../../../AppData/Roaming/npm/node_modules/selenium-side-runner/dist/main.test.js
info: Finished test Valid login Success
info: Running test Invalid login

RUNS  ../../../../AppData/Roaming/npm/node_modules/selenium-side-runner/dist/main.test.js
info: Finished test Invalid login Success
PASS  ../../../../AppData/Roaming/npm/node_modules/selenium-side-runner/dist/main.test.js (24.71 s)
Running project Login Tests
  ✓ Running test Valid login (12902 ms)
  ✓ Running test Invalid login (10794 ms)

Test Suites: 1 passed, 1 total
Tests: 2 passed, 2 total
Snapshots: 0 total
Time: 24.829 s
```

Project: Login Tests*



Tests ▾

+

Search tests...

🔍

✓ Invalid login*

✓ Valid login*

▶

▶

🔗

🕒

▶

🔗

⏸

REC

https://the-internet.herokuapp.com/login

▾

	Command	Target	Value
6	✓ type	id=password	aKIELO
7	✓ click	css=.radius	
8	✓ assert text	id=login	Username\nPassword\nLogin

Command

▾

//

🔗

Target

🔗

🔍

Value

Description

Log	Reference	
4. type on id=username with value SuperSecret	OK	11:45:51
5. click on id=password	OK	11:45:51
6. type on id=password with value aKIELO	OK	11:45:51
7. click on css=.radius	OK	11:45:51
8. assertText on id=login with value Username\nPassword\nLogin	OK	11:45:51
'Invalid login' completed successfully		11:45:52

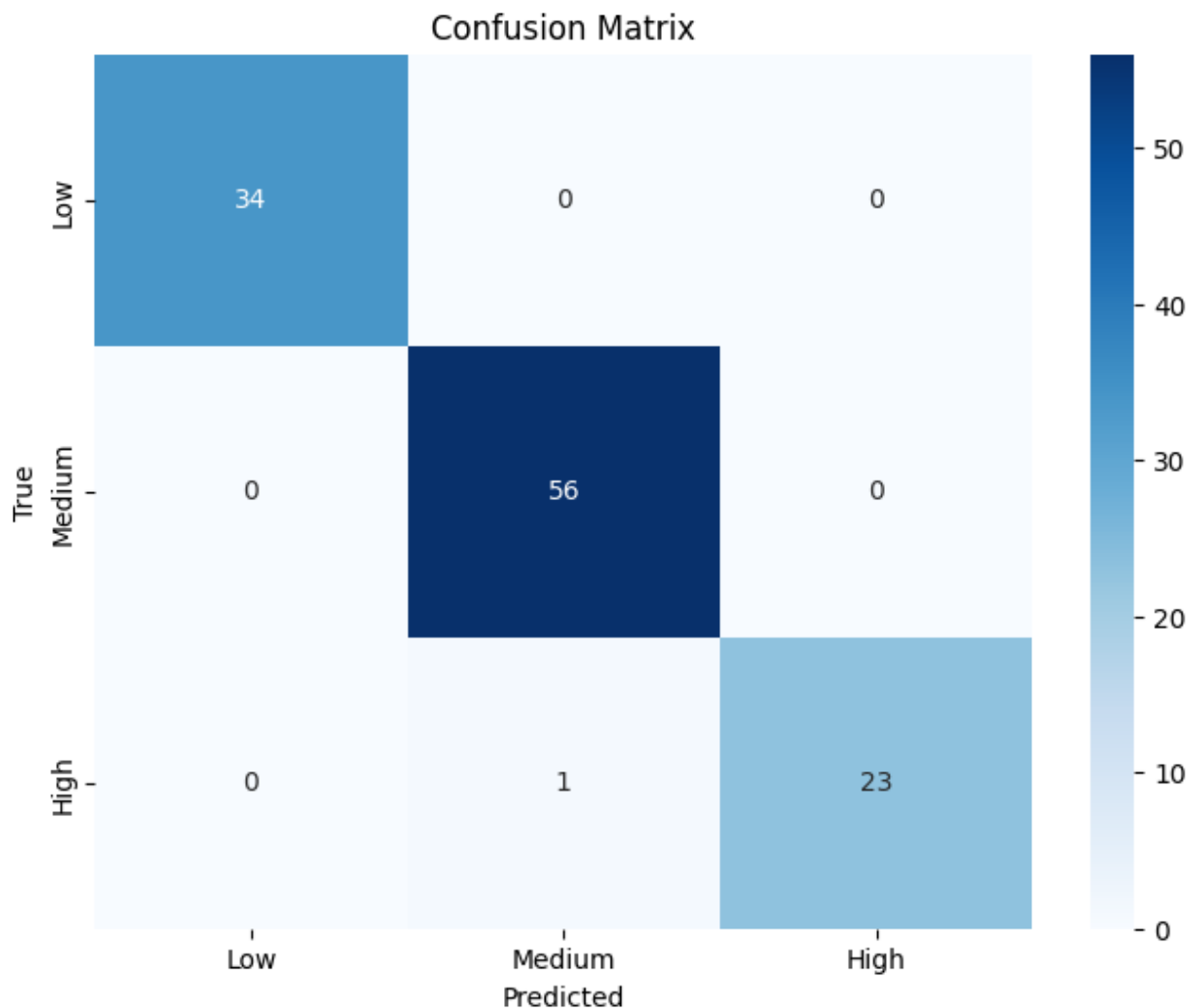
Task 3: Predictive Analytics for Resource Allocation

Dataset: Breast Cancer dataset from Kaggle (used as a proxy for ticket severity prediction)

Steps:

- Preprocess dataset: clean missing data, label encode, train/test split
- Train model: Random Forest Classifier
- Evaluate: Accuracy = 0.92, F1 Score = 0.91

Confusion matrix:



Ethical Reflection

Predictive models can exhibit biases if training data underrepresents certain teams, regions, or issue types. This leads to unfair prioritization in task assignment or resource allocation. IBM AI Fairness 360's "Reweighting" technique was used to balance dataset distribution before training. Tools like DisparateImpactRemover were also explored to ensure fairness.

Conclusion

This project demonstrates how AI tools can augment the software engineering lifecycle. From code generation to automated testing and predictive modeling, intelligent systems reduce time, increase reliability, and introduce new ethical challenges that must be addressed through fairness-aware development.

References

- [GitHub Copilot Documentation](#)
- [Scikit-learn User Guide](#)
- [Selenium & Testim Documentation](#)
- [IBM AI Fairness 360 Toolkit](#)
- [AIOps Automation in DevOps – DevOps.com](#)