

Assignment11.2

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TaskDescription-1–(StackUsingAIGuidance)

- Task: With the help of AI, design and implement a Stack data structure supporting basic stack operations.

ExpectedOutput:

- A Python Stack class supporting push, pop, peek, and empty-check operations with proper documentation.

The screenshot displays a VS Code editor with a Python file named `task1.py` containing a `Stack` class implementation. The code includes docstrings, comments, and example usage. The terminal output shows the execution of the code, demonstrating push, pop, peek, and empty-check operations. On the right, a chat window titled "DESIGNING A STACK DATA STRUCTURE IN PYTHON" provides AI-generated guidance, including requirements, a list of methods to implement, and a summary of the implementation steps.

```
1 """Simple Stack implementation in Python.
2 This module defines a Stack class with the following operations:
3 - push(item)
4 - pop()
5 - peek()
6 - is_empty()
7 It also includes example usage at the bottom.
8 """
9 class Stack:
10     """A simple LIFO (Last-In, First-Out) stack data structure.
11     Internally this uses a Python list to store elements.
12     """
13     def __init__(self):
14         """Initialize an empty stack.
15
16         Time Complexity: O(1)
17         """
18         self.items = []
19     def push(self, item):
20         """Add an item to the top of the stack.
21
22         Args:
23             item: The value to be pushed onto the stack.
24
25         Time Complexity: O(1) on average (amortized), because list append is O(1).
26 """
```

Pushing elements: 10, 20, 30
Current stack: Stack([10, 20, 30])
Top element (peek): 30
Popping elements:
Popped: 30
Popped: 20
Current stack: Stack([10])
Is stack empty? False
Stack size: 1

CHAT: DESIGNING A STACK DATA STRUCTURE IN PYTHON
Tip: Try Plan mode to let the agent perform deep analysis and planning before implementing changes.
Act as a Python programming expert.
Help me design and implement a Stack data structure in Python.
Requirements:
• Create a Stack class
• Implement push(), pop(), peek(), and is_empty() methods
• Include proper comments explaining each method
• Add example usage with sample output
• Also explain time complexity of each operation
✓ Optimizing tool selection...
✓ Designing a Python Stack
I'll open your lab1.py to either extend or replace it with a clean Stack implementation and example usage.
✓ Reviewed lab1.py
Now I'll write a Stack class with all required methods, comments, and an example usage into lab1.py.
✓ Updated lab1.py
Here's what I've added and how it meets your requirements:
task5.py task1.py
Describe what to build next
GPT-5.1

Implemented a Stack class backed by a Python list. Methods:

- `push(item)`: adds an element to the top.
- `pop()`: removes and returns the top element, raises `IndexError` if empty.
- `peek()`: returns (without removing) the top element, raises `IndexError` if empty.
- `is_empty()`: returns `True` if there are no elements.

Task Description-2-(Queue Design)

- Task: Use AI assistance to create a Queue data structure

following FIFO principles

Expected Output:

- A complete Queue implementation including `enqueue`, `dequeue`, front element access, and size calculation

The screenshot shows a VS Code editor with a Python file named `task2.py`. The code implements a `Queue` class using `collections.deque` for efficient operations. The class has methods `enqueue`, `dequeue`, `front`, and `size`. The terminal output shows the execution of the code, demonstrating the queue's behavior with enqueue, dequeue, and front element access.

```
1 """Queue implementation in Python following FIFO (First-In, First-Out) principle.
2
3 This module defines a Queue class with the following operations:
4 - enqueue(item)
5 - dequeue()
6 - front()
7 - size()
8
9 It also includes example usage at the bottom.
10 """
11
12 from collections import deque
13
14
15 class Queue:
16     """A simple FIFO (First-In, First-Out) queue data structure.
17
18     Internally this uses collections.deque for efficient O(1) operations
19     at both ends.
20     """
21
22     def __init__(self):
23         """Initialize an empty queue.
24
25         """
```

Terminal Output:

```
C:\Users\akhil\OneDrive\Documents\Devops>python -u "c:\Users\akhil\OneDrive\Documents\Devops\AI-ASSISTED_CODEING\task2.py"
Is queue empty? True

Enqueuing elements: 'A', 'B', 'C'
Current queue: Queue(['A', 'B', 'C'])

Front element: A

Dequeuing elements (FIFO order):
Dequeued: A
Dequeued: B
Current queue: Queue(['C'])

Queue size: 1
```

- Implemented a `Queue` class using `collections.deque` for efficient operations.
- Methods:
 - `enqueue(item)`: adds an element to the rear of the queue (FIFO).

dequeue(): removes and returns the front element; raises IndexError if empty.

front(): returns (without removing) the front element; raises IndexError if empty. size(): returns the current number of elements.

is_empty(): helper to check if the queue has no elements.

Task Description-3 (Singly Linked List Construction)

- Task: Utilize AI to build a singly linked list supporting insertion and traversal.

Expected Output:

- Correctly functioning linked list with node creation, insertion logic, and display functionality.

```
1 # This file defines:
2 # - Node class: represents a single node in the list
3 # - LinkedList class: manages the list of nodes
4
5 # Features implemented:
6 # - Insertion at the end of the list
7 # - Traversal / display of all elements
8
9 # It also includes example usage at the bottom.
10
11 class Node:
12     """A single node of a singly linked list.
13
14     Each node stores:
15     - data: the value we want to keep
16     - next: a reference (link) to the next node in the list, or None
17     """
18     def __init__(self, data):
19         # Store the actual data value in this node
20         self.data = data
21         # next will point to the next node in the list.
22         # For a new node that is not yet connected, it is None.
23         self.next = None
24
25 class LinkedList:
26     """Singly Linked List Implementation.
27     Internally, the list is represented by a chain of Node objects.
28     The LinkedList keeps a reference to the first node, called 'head'.
29     Each node points to the next one, forming a chain.
30
31     head -> [data | next] -> [data | next] -> ... -> None
32
33     """
34     def __init__(self):
35         # head points to the first node in the list.
36         # For an empty list, head is None.
37         self.head = None
38
39     def insert_at_end(self, data):
40         """Insert a new node with the given data at the end of the list.
41
42         Steps:
43         1. Create a new node.
44         2. If the list is empty (head is None), make this node the head.
45         3. Otherwise, traverse to the last node and link its 'next' to the new node.
46         """
47         new_node = Node(data)
48
49         # Case 1: The list is empty; the new node becomes the first node (head).
50         if self.head is None:
51             self.head = new_node
52             return
53
54         # Case 2: The list is not empty; find the last node.
55         current = self.head
```

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```
C:\Users\akhil\OneDrive\Documents\Devops>python -u "C:\Users\akhil\OneDrive\Documents\Devops\AI-ASSISTED_CODING\task3.py"
Inserting elements at the end: 10, 20, 30

Linked list (display):
10 -> 20 -> 30 -> None

Linked list as Python list (traverse):
[10, 20, 30]
```

C:\Users\akhil\OneDrive\Documents\Devops>

- Added Node and LinkedList classes.
- Node holds data and a next reference that points to the next node (or None for the last node).
- LinkedList:

- Maintains head (first node).
- insert_at_end(data): creates a new node and links it at the end by walking from head to the last node and updating its next.
- traverse(): walks from head via next, collects data values into a Python list, and returns it.
- display(): prints the list in the form 10->20->30->None.

Task Description-4-(Binary Search Tree Operations)

• Task: Implement a Binary Search Tree with AI support focusing on insertion and traversal.

Expected Output:

• BST program with correct node insertion and in-order traversal output.

```

1  """Binary Search Tree (BST) implementation in Python.
2
3  This file defines:
4  - Node class: represents a single node in the BST
5  - BinarySearchTree class: supports insertion and in-order traversal
6
7  Features implemented:
8  - Insert a value into the BST
9  - In-order traversal (left, root, right)
10
11 Example usage is provided at the bottom.
12 """
13
14
15 class Node:
16     """A single node in a Binary Search Tree.
17
18     Each node stores:
19     - data: the value stored at this node
20     - left: reference to the left child (values < data)
21     - right: reference to the right child (values > data)
22     """
23
24     def __init__(self, data):
25         self.data = data
26         self.left = None
27         self.right = None
28
29
30 class BinarySearchTree:
31     """Binary Search Tree (BST) with recursive insertion and in-order traversal."""
32
33     def __init__(self):
34         # Root of the BST. Initially, the tree is empty so root is None.
35         self.root = None
36
37     def insert(self, value):
38         """Insert a value into the BST.

```

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C:\Users\akhil\OneDrive\Documents\Devops>python -u "c:\Users\akhil\OneDrive\Documents\Devops\AI-ASSISTED_CODING\task4.py"

Inserting values into BST: [50, 30, 70, 20, 40, 60, 80]

In-order traversal result:

[20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80]

Expected sorted order:

[20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80]

C:\Users\akhil\OneDrive\Documents\Devops>

Added Node and BinarySearchTree classes in AI-ASSISTED_CODING/task4.py. Node holds data, left, and right references.

BinarySearchTree:

insert(value): public insert method using _insert_recursive(node, value):

Basecase:if nodeisNone, createandreturnanewNode.

Recursivecase:goleftif value<node.data,rightifvalue>node.data,then returnnodeltomaintain links.

inorder_traversal():returnsalistofvalues;uses_inorder_recursive(node,result): Base

case: node is None → return.

Recursive case: traverse left, visit node (append data), traverse right.

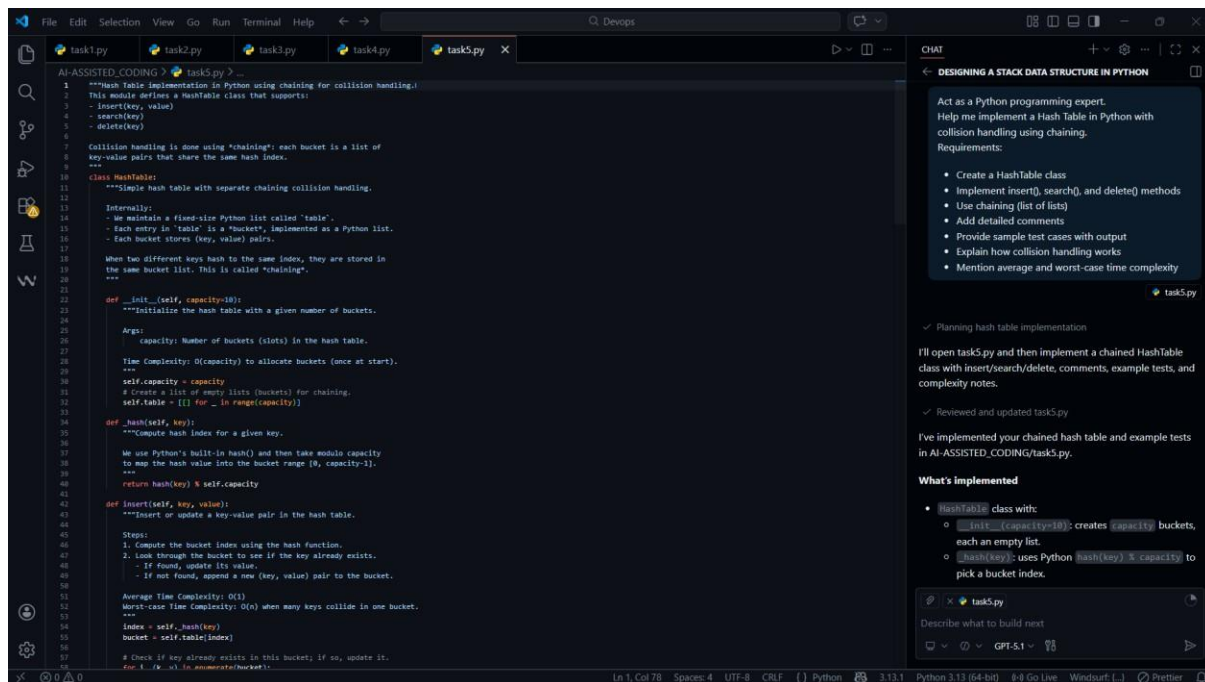
Commentsinbothrecursivehelpersexplainbase/recursivecasesclearly.

TaskDescription-5–(HashTableImplementation)

• Task:CreateahashtableusingAIwithcollisionhandling

Expected Output:

• Hashtablesupportinginsert,search,anddeleteusingchainingoropen



```
1 """Hash Table Implementation in Python using chaining for collision handling.
2 This module defines a HashTable class that supports:
3 - insert(key, value)
4 - search(key)
5 - delete(key)
6
7 Collision handling is done using "chaining": each bucket is a list of
8 key-value pairs that share the same hash index.
9
10 class HashTable:
11     """Simple hash table with separate chaining collision handling.
12
13     Internally:
14     - We maintain a fixed-size Python list called 'table'.
15     - Each entry in 'table' is a "bucket", implemented as a Python list.
16     - Each bucket stores (key, value) pairs.
17
18     When two different keys hash to the same index, they are stored in
19     the same bucket list. This is called "chaining".
20     """
21
22     def __init__(self, capacity=10):
23         """Initialize the hash table with a given number of buckets.
24
25         Args:
26             capacity: Number of buckets (slots) in the hash table.
27
28         Time Complexity: O(capacity) to allocate buckets (once at start).
29         """
30         self.capacity = capacity
31         # Create a list of empty lists (buckets) for chaining.
32         self.table = [[] for _ in range(capacity)]
33
34     def _hash(self, key):
35         """Compute hash index for a given key.
36
37         We use Python's built-in hash() and then take modulo capacity
38         to map the hash value into the bucket range [0, capacity-1].
39         """
40         return hash(key) % self.capacity
41
42     def insert(self, key, value):
43         """Insert or update a key-value pair in the hash table.
44
45         Steps:
46         1. Compute the bucket index using the hash function.
47         2. Look through the bucket to see if the key already exists.
48            - If found, update its value.
49            - If not found, append a new (key, value) pair to the bucket.
50
51         Average Time Complexity: O(1).
52         Worst-case Time Complexity: O(n) when many keys collide in one bucket.
53         """
54         index = self._hash(key)
55         bucket = self.table[index]
56
57         # Check if key already exists in this bucket; if so, update it.
58         for i, (k, v) in enumerate(bucket):
59             if k == key:
60                 bucket[i] = (key, value)
61                 return
62
63         # Key not found, append new pair to the bucket.
64         bucket.append((key, value))
65
66     def search(self, key):
67         """Search for a key in the hash table and return its value.
68
69         Returns:
70             The value associated with the key, or None if not found.
71
72         Time Complexity: O(1) on average, O(n) in the worst case.
73         """
74         index = self._hash(key)
75         bucket = self.table[index]
76
77         for k, v in bucket:
78             if k == key:
79                 return v
80
81         return None
82
83     def delete(self, key):
84         """Delete a key-value pair from the hash table.
85
86         Returns:
87             True if the key was found and deleted, False otherwise.
88
89         Time Complexity: O(1) on average, O(n) in the worst case.
90         """
91         index = self._hash(key)
92         bucket = self.table[index]
93
94         for i, (k, v) in enumerate(bucket):
95             if k == key:
96                 del bucket[i]
97                 return True
98
99         return False
```

AI-ASSISTED CODING > task5.py > -

DESIGNING A STACK DATA STRUCTURE IN PYTHON

Act as a Python programming expert.
Help me implement a Hash Table in Python with collision handling using chaining.
Requirements:

- Create a HashTable class
- Implement insert(), search(), and delete() methods
- Use chaining (list of lists)
- Add detailed comments
- Provide sample test cases with output
- Explain how collision handling works
- Mention average and worst-case time complexity

task5.py

✓ Planning hash table implementation

I'll open task5.py and then implement a chained HashTable class with insert/search/delete, comments, example tests, and complexity notes.

✓ Reviewed and updated task5.py

I've implemented your chained hash table and example tests in AI-ASSISTED_CODING/task5.py.

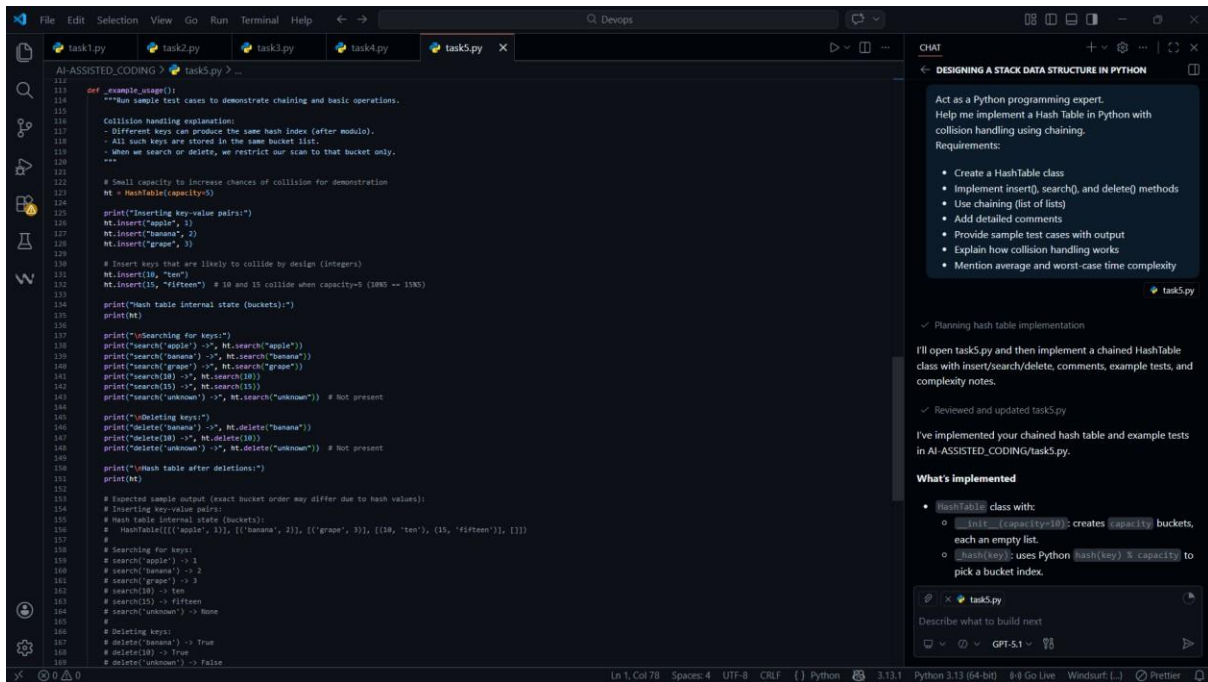
What's Implemented

- HashTable class with:
 - o `__init__(capacity=10)`: creates `capacity` buckets, each an empty list.
 - o `_hash(key)`: uses Python `hash(key) % capacity` to pick a bucket index.

task5.py

Describe what to build next

Ln 1, Col 78 | Spaces: 4 | UTF-8 | ORF | Python | 3.12.1 | Python 3.12 (64-bit) | 84 Go Live | Windsurf [..] | Prettier



Inserting values into BST: [50, 30, 70, 20, 40, 60, 80]

In-order traversal result:
[20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80]

Expected sorted order:
[20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80]

In-order traversal result:
[20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80]

Expected sorted order:
[20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80]
Expected sorted order:
[20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80]

C:\Users\akhil\OneDrive\Documents\Devops>python -u "c:\Users\akhil\OneDrive\Documents\Devops\AI-ASSISTED_CODING\task5.py"

Inserting key-value pairs:
Hash table internal state (buckets):
HashTable([(['apple', 1]), (10, 'ten'), (15, 'fifteen')], [], [], [(['grape', 3]), [(['banana', 2])])])

Searching for keys:
search('apple') -> 1
search('banana') -> 2
search('grape') -> 3
search(10) -> ten
search(15) -> fifteen
search('unknown') -> None

Deleting keys:
delete('banana') -> True
delete(10) -> True
delete('unknown') -> False

- HashTable class with:
 - init(capacity=10): creates capacity buckets, each an empty list.
 - _hash(key): uses Python hash(key) % capacity to pick a bucket index.
 - insert(key, value): updates existing key or appends (key, value) into the bucket.
 - search(key): scans the bucket for key, returns the value or None.

- `delete(key):` removes `(key, value)` from the bucket, returns `True/False`.
- Chaining:
 - `self.table` is a list of lists (buckets).
 - Each bucket stores multiple `(key, value)` pairs that share the same index → this is collision handling by chaining.