

# AI Assisted Coding

Week3 – Wednesday

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## Lab 6: AI-Based Code Completion – Classes, Loops, and Conditionals

**Week 3 – Wednesday**

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### Task Description #1: Classes (Student Class)

#### 1) Prompt to be given (Humanized – VS Code / AI Tool)

Complete a Python Student class with attributes name, roll number, and branch. Include a constructor and a method display\_details() that prints student information.

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#### 2) Code

class Student:

```
def __init__(self, name, roll_number, branch):  
    self.name = name  
    self.roll_number = roll_number  
    self.branch = branch
```

```
def display_details(self):  
    print("Name:", self.name)  
    print("Roll Number:", self.roll_number)  
    print("Branch:", self.branch)
```

```
# Object creation  
  
student1 = Student("Anita Rao", 101, "CSE")  
  
student1.display_details()
```

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### 3) Output

Name: Anita Rao

Roll Number: 101

Branch: CSE

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### 4) Remarks

- AI correctly generated a class with constructor and method.
  - Code is readable and logically structured.
  - Uses proper object-oriented principles.
  - Suitable for beginner-level student management systems.
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## Task Description #2: Loops (Multiples of a Number)

### A) Using for Loop

#### 1) Prompt to be given (Humanized)

Write a Python function that prints the first 10 multiples of a given number using a for loop.

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### 2) Code

```
def print_multiples_for(num):  
  
    for i in range(1, 11):  
  
        print(num * i)
```

```
print_multiples_for(5)
```

---

### 3) Output

```
5  
10  
15  
20  
25  
30  
35  
40  
45  
50
```

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## B) Using while Loop

### 1) Prompt to be given (Humanized)

Generate the same program to print the first 10 multiples of a number,  
but use a while loop instead of a for loop.

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### 2) Code

```
def print_multiples_while(num):  
    i = 1  
    while i <= 10:  
        print(num * i)  
        i += 1
```

```
print_multiples_while(5)
```

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#### 4) Remarks

- Both loops produce correct output.
  - for loop is shorter and more readable.
  - while loop provides more control but requires manual increment.
  - AI-generated logic is correct in both cases.
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### Task Description #3: Conditional Statements (Age Classification)

#### A) Nested if-elif-else Approach

##### 1) Prompt to be given (Humanized)

Generate a Python function using if-elif-else statements to classify age as child, teenager, adult, or senior.

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##### 2) Code

```
def classify_age(age):  
    if age < 13:  
        return "Child"  
    elif age < 20:  
        return "Teenager"  
    elif age < 60:  
        return "Adult"  
    else:  
        return "Senior"
```

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#### B) Alternative (Dictionary-Based Logic)

##### 1) Prompt to be given (Humanized)

Generate an alternative age classification approach using simplified logic or dictionary-based conditions.

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## 2) Code

```
def classify_age_alt(age):  
    if age < 0:  
        return "Invalid Age"  
  
    categories = {  
        "Child": age < 13,  
        "Teenager": 13 <= age < 20,  
        "Adult": 20 <= age < 60,  
        "Senior": age >= 60  
    }  
  
    for category, condition in categories.items():  
        if condition:  
            return category
```

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## 3) Output

Input: 10 → Child

Input: 17 → Teenager

Input: 35 → Adult

Input: 65 → Senior

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## 4) Remarks

- Conditions are clear and logically correct.

- if-elif-else is simpler for beginners.
  - Dictionary approach improves scalability.
  - AI-generated alternatives are efficient.
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## Task Description #4: For and While Loops (Sum of First n Numbers)

### A) Using for Loop

#### 1) Prompt to be given (Humanized)

Write a Python function to calculate the sum of the first n natural numbers using a for loop.

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#### 2) Code

```
def sum_to_n_for(n):  
    total = 0  
    for i in range(1, n + 1):  
        total += i  
    return total
```

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### B) Using while Loop

#### 1) Prompt to be given (Humanized)

Generate an alternative implementation using a while loop or a mathematical formula.

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#### 2) Code

```
def sum_to_n_while(n):  
    total = 0  
    i = 1  
    while i <= n:
```

```
total += i
```

```
i += 1
```

```
return total
```

---

### 3) Output

Input: 10

For Loop Output: 55

While Loop Output: 55

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### 4) Remarks

- Both implementations are correct.
  - Mathematical formula would be most efficient.
  - Loop-based solutions are easier to understand.
  - AI suggestions are logically sound.
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## Task Description #5: Classes (Bank Account Class)

### 1) Prompt to be given (Humanized – VS Code)

Generate a Python Bank Account class with methods deposit(), withdraw(), and check\_balance(). Include comments explaining the working of each method.

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### 2) Code

```
class BankAccount:
```

```
    def __init__(self, account_holder, balance=0):  
        # Initialize account holder name and balance  
        self.account_holder = account_holder  
        self.balance = balance
```

```
def deposit(self, amount):
    # Add money to the account
    if amount > 0:
        self.balance += amount
        print("Deposited:", amount)
    else:
        print("Invalid deposit amount")

def withdraw(self, amount):
    # Withdraw money if sufficient balance is available
    if amount <= self.balance:
        self.balance -= amount
        print("Withdrawn:", amount)
    else:
        print("Insufficient balance")

def check_balance(self):
    # Display current balance
    print("Current Balance:", self.balance)

# Demonstration
account = BankAccount("Rahul Kumar", 1000)
account.deposit(500)
account.withdraw(300)
account.check_balance()
```

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### **3) Output**

Deposited: 500

Withdrawn: 300

Current Balance: 1200

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### **4) Remarks**

- AI-generated class structure is clear and functional.
  - Methods follow correct banking logic.
  - Comments improve transparency and understanding.
  - Suitable for basic banking applications.
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### **Overall Lab Conclusion**

- AI-assisted code completion effectively generates classes, loops, and conditionals.
  - Generated code is readable, correct, and efficient.
  - Human review is necessary to verify edge cases and logic.
  - AI tools significantly speed up development and learning.
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