

# LABASSIGNMENT- 3.1

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## Question1:

Zero-ShotPrompting(PalindromeNumberProgram)

Write a zero-shot prompt (without providing any examples) to generate a Python function that checks whether a given number is a palindrome.

Task:

- Record the AI-generated code.
- Test the code with multiple inputs.
- Identify any logical errors or missing edge-case handling.

## CODE:

```
def is_palindrome(num: int) -> bool:
    # Negative numbers are not considered palindromes
    if num < 0:
        return False

    if num < 10:
        return True

    num_str = str(num)

    return num_str == num_str[::-1]

# Test cases
print("121 is a palindrome: ", is_palindrome(121))
print("-121 is a palindrome: ", is_palindrome(-121))
print("10 is a palindrome: ", is_palindrome(10))
print("7 is a palindrome: ", is_palindrome(7))
print("12321 is a palindrome: ", is_palindrome(12321))
print("12345 is a palindrome: ", is_palindrome(12345))
```

## OUTPUT:

```
*** 121 is a palindrome: True
-121 is a palindrome: False
10 is a palindrome: False
7 is a palindrome: True
12321 is a palindrome: True
12345 is a palindrome: False
```

## EXPLANATION:

Explanation of the `is_palindrome` function:

1. **Handle Negative Numbers:** Any negative number is immediately returned as `False` because the negative sign breaks the palindrome property.
2. **Handle Single-Digit Numbers:** Any single-digit number (0-9) is considered a palindrome, so it returns `True`.
3. **Convert to String:** The integer is converted to a string. This makes it easy to reverse the number.
4. **Compare Original with Reversed:** The original string representation of the number is compared with its reversed version (`num_str[::-1]`). If they are identical, the number is a palindrome.

## Question2:

One-ShotPrompting(FactorialCalculation)

Write a one-shot prompt by providing one input-output example and ask the AI to generate a Python function to compute the factorial of a given number.

Example:

Input:5→Output:120 Task:

- Compare the generated code with a zero-shot solution.
- Examine improvements in clarity and correctness.

CODE:

```
def calculate_factorial_with_display(num: int) -> int or None:  
    if not isinstance(num, int):  
        print("Error: Input must be an integer.")  
        return None  
  
    if num < 0:  
        print("Error: Factorial is not defined for negative numbers.")  
        return None  
    elif num == 0:  
        return 1  
    else:  
        result = 1  
        for i in range(1, num + 1):  
            result *= i  
        return result  
print("Factorial of 5: {calculate_factorial_with_display(5)}" # Expected: 120  
print("Factorial of 0: {calculate_factorial_with_display(0)}" # Expected: 1  
print("Factorial of -3:")  
calculate_factorial_with_display(-3) # Expected: Error message  
print("Factorial of 3.5:")  
calculate_factorial_with_display(3.5) # Expected: Error message
```

OUTPUT:

```
Factorial of 5: 120  
Factorial of 0: 1  
Factorial of -3:  
Error: Factorial is not defined for negative numbers.  
Factorial of 3.5:  
Error: Input must be an integer.
```

EXPLANATION:

Explanation of the `calculate_factorial_with_display` function:

1. **Input Type Validation:** It first checks if the input `num` is an integer. If not, it prints an error message and returns `None`.
2. **Negative Number Handling:** If `num` is negative, it prints an error message stating that factorial is not defined for negative numbers and returns `None`.
3. **Base Case for Zero:** If `num` is 0, it returns 1, as the factorial of 0 is 1.
4. **Iterative Calculation:** For any positive integer `num`, it calculates the factorial iteratively by multiplying numbers from 1 up to `num`.
5. **Return Value:** It returns the calculated factorial for valid inputs or `None` for invalid inputs.

## Question3:

Few-ShotPrompting(ArmstrongNumberCheck)

Write a few-shot prompt by providing multiple input-output examples to guide the AI in generating a Python function to check whether a given number is an Armstrong number.

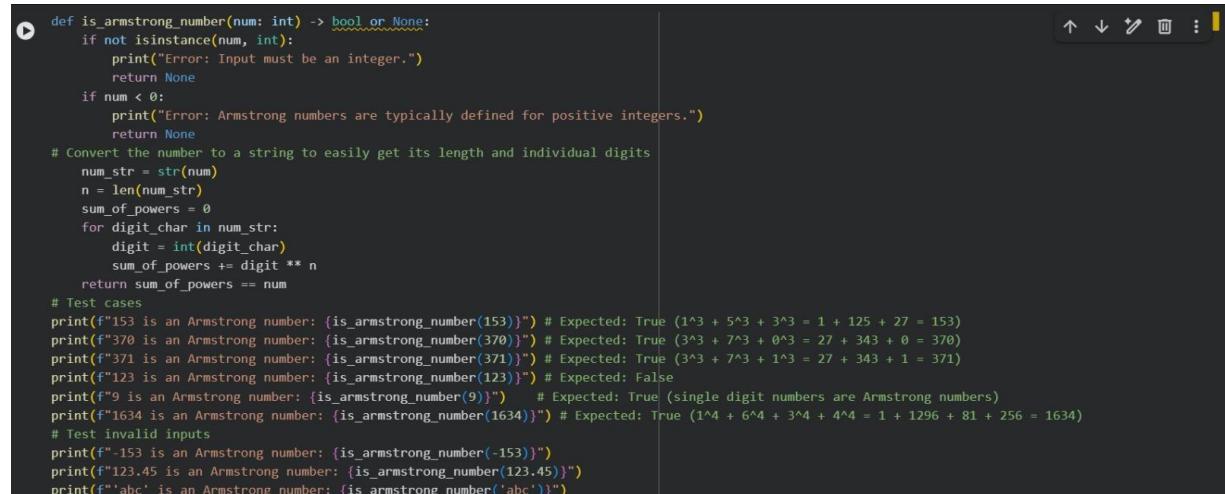
Examples:

- Input: 153 → Output: ArmstrongNumber
- Input: 370 → Output: ArmstrongNumber
- Input: 123 → Output: NotanArmstrongNumber

Task:

- Analyze how multiple examples influence code structure and accuracy.
- Test the function with boundary values and invalid inputs.

**CODE:**

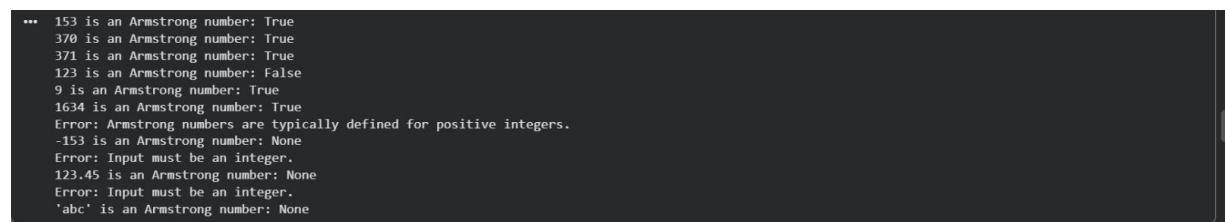


```
def is_armstrong_number(num: int) -> bool or None:
    if not isinstance(num, int):
        print("Error: Input must be an integer.")
        return None
    if num < 0:
        print("Error: Armstrong numbers are typically defined for positive integers.")
        return None
    # Convert the number to a string to easily get its length and individual digits
    num_str = str(num)
    n = len(num_str)
    sum_of_powers = 0
    for digit_char in num_str:
        digit = int(digit_char)
        sum_of_powers += digit ** n
    return sum_of_powers == num

# Test cases
print(f"153 is an Armstrong number: {is_armstrong_number(153)}") # Expected: True (1^3 + 5^3 + 3^3 = 1 + 125 + 27 = 153)
print(f"370 is an Armstrong number: {is_armstrong_number(370)}") # Expected: True (3^3 + 7^3 + 0^3 = 27 + 343 + 0 = 370)
print(f"371 is an Armstrong number: {is_armstrong_number(371)}") # Expected: True (3^3 + 7^3 + 1^3 = 27 + 343 + 1 = 371)
print(f"123 is an Armstrong number: {is_armstrong_number(123)}") # Expected: False
print(f"9 is an Armstrong number: {is_armstrong_number(9)}") # Expected: True (single digit numbers are Armstrong numbers)
print(f"1634 is an Armstrong number: {is_armstrong_number(1634)}") # Expected: True (1^4 + 6^4 + 3^4 + 4^4 = 1 + 1296 + 81 + 256 = 1634)

# Test invalid inputs
print(f"-153 is an Armstrong number: {is_armstrong_number(-153)}")
print(f"123.45 is an Armstrong number: {is_armstrong_number(123.45)}")
print(f"'abc' is an Armstrong number: {is_armstrong_number('abc')}")
```

**OUTPUT:**



```
... 153 is an Armstrong number: True
370 is an Armstrong number: True
371 is an Armstrong number: True
123 is an Armstrong number: False
9 is an Armstrong number: True
1634 is an Armstrong number: True
Error: Armstrong numbers are typically defined for positive integers.
-153 is an Armstrong number: None
Error: Input must be an integer.
123.45 is an Armstrong number: None
Error: Input must be an integer.
'abc' is an Armstrong number: None
```

**EXPLANATION:**

Explanation of the `is_armstrong_number` function:

- Input Validation:** The function first checks if the input `num` is an integer and non-negative. If it's not an integer, an error message is printed and `None` is returned. For negative numbers, an appropriate message is printed and `None` is returned, as Armstrong numbers are generally defined for positive integers.
- Convert to String:** The integer `num` is converted to a string (`num_str`). This allows easy determination of the number of digits (`n = len(num_str)`) and iteration through individual digits.
- Calculate Sum of Powers:** A loop iterates through each character in `num_str`. Each character is converted back to an integer (`digit`), and then raised to the power of `n` (the total number of digits). This value is added to `sum_of_powers`.
- Compare and Return:** Finally, `sum_of_powers` is compared with the original `num`. If they are equal, the number is an Armstrong number, and `True` is returned; otherwise, `False` is returned.

## Question4:

Context-ManagedPrompting(OptimizedNumber Classification)

Design a context-managed prompt with clear instructions and constraints to generate an optimized Python program that classifies a number as prime, composite, or neither.

Task:

- Ensure proper input validation.
- Optimize the logic for efficiency.
- Compare the output with earlier prompting strategies.

CODE:

```
import math
def classify_number(num: int) -> str:
    if not isinstance(num, int):
        raise TypeError("Input must be an integer.")
    if num <= 1:
        return "Neither" # Numbers less than or equal to 1 are neither prime nor composite
    elif num == 2:
        return "Prime" # 2 is the only even prime number
    elif num % 2 == 0:
        return "Composite" # All other even numbers are composite
    for i in range(3, int(math.sqrt(num)) + 1, 2):
        if num % i == 0:
            return "Composite"
    return "Prime"

# Test cases
print("1 is: {classify_number(1)}") # Expected: Neither
print("2 is: {classify_number(2)}") # Expected: Prime
print("4 is: {classify_number(4)}") # Expected: Composite
print("9 is: {classify_number(9)}") # Expected: Composite (3^2)
print("17 is: {classify_number(17)}") # Expected: Prime
print("-5 is: {classify_number(-5)}") # Expected: Neither
try:
    print("3.14 is: {classify_number(3.14)}")
except TypeError as e:
    print(f"Error for 3.14: {e}")
try:
    print("hello is: {classify_number('hello')}")
except TypeError as e:
    print(f"Error for 'hello': {e}")
```

OUTPUT:

```
...
1 is: Neither
2 is: Prime
4 is: Composite
9 is: Composite
17 is: Prime
-5 is: Neither
Error for 3.14: Input must be an integer.
Error for 'hello': Input must be an integer.
```

EXPLANATION:

Explanation of the `classify_number` function:

1. **Input Validation:** The function first checks if the input `num` is an integer using `isinstance()`. If not, it raises a `TypeError` to ensure valid input types.
2. **Handle 'Neither' Cases:** According to mathematical definitions, numbers less than or equal to 1 are neither prime nor composite. This includes 0, 1, and negative integers. These are handled immediately.
3. **Handle Small Primes/Composites:** 2 is the only even prime number. All other even numbers (greater than 2) are composite. These are efficiently checked at the beginning.
4. **Optimized Prime Checking:** For odd numbers greater than 2:
  - o It iterates from 3 up to the square root of `num` (inclusive). We only need to check up to the square root because if a number `n` has a divisor greater than `sqrt(n)`, it must also have a divisor smaller than `sqrt(n)`.
  - o It increments the loop variable `i` by 2 (`range(3, ..., 2)`) to only check odd divisors, as even divisors have already been handled.
  - o If `num` is divisible by any `i` in this range, it's a `Composite` number.
5. **Return 'Prime':** If the loop completes without finding any divisors, the number is `Prime`.

## Question5:

Zero-ShotPrompting(PerfectNumberCheck)

Write a zero-shot prompt (without providing any examples) to generateaPythonfunctionthatcheckswhetheragivennumberis a perfect number.

Task:

- Record the AI-generated code.
- Test the program with multiple inputs.
- Identify any missing conditions or inefficiencies in the logic.

## CODE:

```
def is_perfect_number(num: int) -> bool or None:  
    if not isinstance(num, int):  
        print("Error: Input must be an integer.")  
        return None  
    if num <= 0:  
        print("Error: Perfect numbers are defined for positive integers only.")  
        return None  
  
    sum_of_divisors = 1 # 1 is always a proper divisor for any num > 1  
    # Iterate from 2 up to the square root of num for efficiency  
    # If 'i' is a divisor, then 'num // i' is also a divisor.  
    # We only need to check up to sqrt(num).  
    for i in range(2, int(num**0.5) + 1):  
        if num % i == 0:  
            sum_of_divisors += i  
            if i * i != num: # Avoid adding the same divisor twice for perfect squares  
                sum_of_divisors += num // i  
    return sum_of_divisors == num  
  
# Test cases  
print("6 is a perfect number: {is_perfect_number(6)}") # Expected: True (1+2+3 = 6)  
print("28 is a perfect number: {is_perfect_number(28)}") # Expected: True (1+2+4+7+14 = 28)  
print("496 is a perfect number: {is_perfect_number(496)}") # Expected: True (1+2+4+8+16+31+62+124+248 = 496)  
print("12 is a perfect number: {is_perfect_number(12)}") # Expected: False (1+2+3+4+6 = 16 != 12)  
print("7 is a perfect number: {is_perfect_number(7)}") # Expected: False (1 != 7)
```

## OUTPUT:

```
... 6 is a perfect number: True  
28 is a perfect number: True  
496 is a perfect number: True  
12 is a perfect number: False  
7 is a perfect number: False  
1 is a perfect number: True
```

## EXPLANATION:

Explanation of the `is_perfect_number` function:

1. **Input Validation:** The function first checks if the input `num` is an integer and if it's a positive number. Perfect numbers are strictly defined for positive integers. If `num` is not a positive integer, an appropriate error message is printed, and `None` is returned.
2. **Initialize Sum of Divisors:** `sum_of_divisors` is initialized to `1` because `1` is a proper divisor of every positive integer greater than `1`.
3. **Efficient Divisor Summation:** The function iterates from `2` up to the square root of `num` (`int(num**0.5) + 1`). This is an optimization because if `i` is a divisor of `num`, then `num // i` is also a divisor. By checking up to the square root, we find pairs of divisors.
  - If `num % i == 0`, `i` is added to `sum_of_divisors`.
  - To avoid double-counting in the case of perfect squares (where `i * i == num`), an additional check `if i * i != num` ensures that `num // i` is only added if it's different from `i`.
4. **Compare and Return:** Finally, the `sum_of_divisors` is compared with the original `num`. If they are equal, the number is a perfect number, and `True` is returned; otherwise, `False` is returned.

## Question6:

Few-ShotPrompting(EvenorOddClassificationwith Validation)

Write a few-shot prompt by providing multiple input-output examples to guide the AI in generating a Python program that determines whether a given number is even or odd, including proper input validation.

Examples:

- Input:8→Output: Even
- Input:15→Output:Odd
- Input:0→Output:Even

Task:

- Analyze how examples improve input handling and output clarity.
- Test the program with negative numbers and non-integer inputs.

**CODE:**

```
def check_even_odd(num: int) -> str or None:
    if not isinstance(num, int):
        print("Error: Input must be an integer.")
        return None

    # Even numbers are divisible by 2 with no remainder
    if num % 2 == 0:
        return "Even"
    else:
        return "Odd"

# Test cases
print(f"8 is: {check_even_odd(8)}")  # Expected: Even
print(f"15 is: {check_even_odd(15)}") # Expected: Odd
print(f"0 is: {check_even_odd(0)}")   # Expected: Even
print(f"-4 is: {check_even_odd(-4)}") # Expected: Even (negative even)
print(f"-7 is: {check_even_odd(-7)}") # Expected: Odd (negative odd)

# Test invalid inputs
print(f"3.14 is:")
check_even_odd(3.14) # Expected: Error message
print(f"'hello' is:")
check_even_odd('hello') # Expected: Error message
```

## OUTPUT:

```
8 is: Even
15 is: Odd
0 is: Even
-4 is: Even
-7 is: Odd
3.14 is:
Error: Input must be an integer.
'hello' is:
Error: Input must be an integer.
```

## EXPLANATION:

### Explanation of the `check_even_odd` function:

- Input Validation:** The function first checks if the input `num` is an integer using `isinstance()`. If it's not an integer, an error message is printed to the console, and `None` is returned, as specified.
- Even/Odd Check:** For valid integer inputs, the modulo operator (`%`) is used. An integer is considered even if `num % 2 == 0` (i.e., it has no remainder when divided by 2). Otherwise, it is odd.
- Handle Negative Numbers:** The modulo operator works correctly for negative numbers in Python. For example, `-4 % 2` is `0` (Even), and `-7 % 2` is `-1` (Odd, as it's not `0`), so negative even and odd numbers are handled correctly.
- Return Value:** The function returns the string "Even" or "Odd" based on the check, or `None` if the input was invalid.