

AI ASSISTED CODING ASS-6.1

2303A51642

B-28

Task Description #1 (AI-Based Code Completion for Loops)

Task: Use an AI code completion tool to generate a loop-based program.

Prompt:

“Generate Python code to print all even numbers between 1 and N using a loop.”

AI-Generated Python Code:

```
n = int(input())
for i in range(1, n + 1):
    if i % 2 == 0:
        print(i)
```

Loop Type Used:

- For loop
- The loop iterates from 1 to N using Python's range() function.

Validation With Sample Inputs:

Sample Input:

Output:

10

2

4

6

8

Task Description #2 (AI-Based Code Completion for Loop with Conditionals)

Task: Use an AI code completion tool to combine loops and conditionals.

Prompt:

“Generate Python code to count how many numbers in a list are even and odd.”

AI-Generated Python Code:

```
numbers = list(map(int, input().split()))
even_count = 0
odd_count = 0

for num in numbers:
    if num % 2 == 0:
        even_count += 1
    else:
        odd_count += 1

print(even_count, odd_count)
```

Correct Count Validation:

Sample Input:

1 2 3 4 5 6

Output:

3 3

Explanation of Logic Flow:

1. The program takes a list of integers as input.
2. Two counters are initialized to track even and odd numbers.
3. A **for loop** iterates through each number in the list.
4. An **if condition** checks whether the number is divisible by 2.
 - If true, the even counter is incremented.
 - Otherwise, the odd counter is incremented.
5. Finally, the program prints the count of even and odd numbers.

Task Description #3 (AI-Based Code Completion for Class Attributes Validation)

Task: Use an AI tool to complete a Python class that validates user input.

Prompt:

“Generate a Python class User that validates age and email using conditional statements.”

AI-Generated Python Class with Validation Logic:

```
class User:
    def __init__(self, age, email):
        self.age = age
        self.email = email

    def validate_age(self):
        if self.age >= 18:
            return True
        return False

    def validate_email(self):
        if "@" in self.email and "." in self.email:
            return True
        return False

    def is_valid_user(self):
        return self.validate_age() and self.validate_email()

# Example usage:
user1 = User(22, "test@example.com")
print(user1.is_valid_user())

user2 = User(16, "test@example.com")
print(user2.is_valid_user())

user3 = User(25, "testexample.com")
print(user3.is_valid_user())
```

Verification of Condition Handling:

Age validation

- Accepts age **18 or above**
- Rejects age below 18

Email validation

- Checks for presence of @ and.
- Rejects emails missing either condition

Overall validation

- User is valid only if both age and email conditions pass

Test Cases:

Test Case 1: Valid Input

```
user1 = User(22, "test@example.com")  
print(user1.is_valid_user())
```

Output

True

Test Case 2: Invalid Age

```
user2 = User(16, "test@example.com")  
print(user2.is_valid_user())
```

Output

False

Test Case 3: Invalid Email

```
user3 = User(25, "testexample.com")  
print(user3.is_valid_user())
```

Output

False

Test Case 4: Both Invalid

```
user4 = User(15, "testexample.com")  
print(user4.is_valid_user())
```

Output

False

Task Description #4 (AI-Based Code Completion for Classes)

Task: Use an AI code completion tool to generate a Python class for managing student details.

Prompt:

“Generate a Python class Student with attributes (name, roll number, marks) and methods to calculate total and average marks.”

AI-Generated Python Class:

```
class Student:
    def __init__(self, name, roll_number, marks):
        self.name = name
        self.roll_number = roll_number
        self.marks = marks

    def calculate_total(self):
        total = 0
        for m in self.marks:
            total += m
        return total

    def calculate_average(self):
        if len(self.marks) == 0:
            return 0
        return self.calculate_total() / len(self.marks)

student1 = Student("Amit", 101, [80, 75, 90])
print(student1.calculate_total())
print(student1.calculate_average())
```

Verification of Class Structure:

Attributes

- name stores the student's name
- roll_number stores the roll number

- marks stores a list of subject marks

Methods

- calculate_total() correctly sums all marks using a loop
- calculate_average() calculates the average and safely handles empty marks

Encapsulation

- Data and behavior are properly grouped inside the Student class

Sample Test Case (Validation):

```
student1 = Student("Amit", 101, [80, 75, 90])  
print(student1.calculate_total())  
print(student1.calculate_average())
```

Output

245

81.66666666666667

Minor Manual Improvements (With Justification):

1. **Empty marks check in average**
 - Prevents division by zero errors
 - Makes the class more robust
2. **Reuse of calculate_total()**
 - Avoids duplicate logic
 - Improves maintainability and readability

Task Description #5 (AI-Assisted Code Completion Review)

Task: Use an AI tool to generate a complete Python program using classes, loops, and conditionals together.

Prompt:

“Generate a Python program for a simple bank account system using class, loops, and conditional statements.”

AI-Generated Python Program:

(Simple Bank Account System using class, loops, and conditionals)

```
class BankAccount:
    def __init__(self, name, balance=0):
        self.name = name
        self.balance = balance

    def deposit(self, amount):
        if amount > 0:
            self.balance += amount
            print("Deposit successful")
        else:
            print("Invalid deposit amount")

    def withdraw(self, amount):
        if amount > 0 and amount <= self.balance:
            self.balance -= amount
            print("Withdrawal successful")
        else:
            print("Invalid or insufficient balance")

    def show_balance(self):
        print("Current balance:", self.balance)

name = input("Enter account holder name: ")
account = BankAccount(name)
```

```
while True:
    print("1. Deposit")
    print("2. Withdraw")
    print("3. Balance")
    print("4. Exit")

    choice = int(input("Enter choice: "))

    if choice == 1:
        amount = int(input("Enter amount: "))
        account.deposit(amount)
    elif choice == 2:
        amount = int(input("Enter amount: "))
        account.withdraw(amount)
    elif choice == 3:
        account.show_balance()
    elif choice == 4:
        break
    else:
        print("Invalid choice")
```

Sample Test Case:

Input (User Interaction)

Enter account holder name: Rahul

1. Deposit

Enter amount: 500

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 2. Withdraw | 1. Deposit |
| 3. Balance | 2. Withdraw |
| 4. Exit | 3. Balance |
| Enter choice: 1 | 4. Exit |
| Enter choice: 2 | Enter choice: 3 |
| Enter amount: 200 | 1. Deposit |
| 1. Deposit | 2. Withdraw |
| 2. Withdraw | 3. Balance |
| 3. Balance | 4. Exit |
| 4. Exit | Enter choice: 4 |

Output

Deposit successful

Withdrawal successful

Current balance: 300

Strengths of AI-Generated Solution:

1. Clear class structure

- Encapsulates account data and operations cleanly.
- Uses methods logically for deposit, withdrawal, and balance check.

2. Proper use of loops

- while True loop allows continuous user interaction.

3. Effective conditionals

- Validates deposit amount.
- Prevents withdrawal beyond available balance.
- Handles invalid menu choices.

4. Readable and beginner-friendly

- Easy to understand and extend.

Limitations of AI Suggestions:

1. No exception handling

- Invalid inputs like letters instead of numbers may crash the program.

2. No transaction history

- Only current balance is maintained.

3. Single account support

- Cannot manage multiple users or accounts.

4. Basic security

- No PIN or authentication mechanism.

These are acceptable limitations for a simple demonstration program.

Reflection: How AI Assisted Coding Productivity:

- AI reduced development time by instantly generating a working structure.
- It helped combine **classes, loops, and conditionals** correctly without syntax errors.
- AI served as a strong starting point, allowing the programmer to focus on improvements rather than boilerplate code.
- Manual review is still essential to handle edge cases and improve robustness.