

# Lab Assignment-4.1

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Batch-12

**Problem Statement:** A news aggregation platform wants to automatically categorize headlines into Politics, Sports, Technology, and Entertainment without training a machine learning model. Tasks to be Completed

## 1. Prepare Sample Data

Collect 10 news headlines, each belonging to one of the four categories.

**PROMPT:** #write a code to collect 10 news headlines each belonging to different categories such as technology,sports,health,entertainment,politics by using only this four categories dont use other categories and store them in a dictionary where the key is category and value is headline

**Code:**

```
palindrome.py > ...
1  #write a code to collect 10 news headlines each belonging to different categories such as technology,sports,health,entertainment
2  news_headlines = {
3      "technology": "New AI technology is transforming the tech industry",
4      "sports": "Local team wins championship after a thrilling final",
5      "health": "New breakthrough in cancer research offers hope",
6      "entertainment": "Blockbuster movie breaks box office records",
7      "politics": "Elections bring significant changes to the government",
8      "technology_2": "Tech giant releases latest smartphone model",
9      "sports_2": "Star athlete sets new world record",
10     "health_2": "Study reveals benefits of a balanced diet",
11     "entertainment_2": "Famous singer announces world tour",
12     "politics_2": "New policies aim to improve education system"
13 }
14 # Example usage
15 for category, headline in news_headlines.items():
16     print(f"{category.capitalize()}: {headline}")
17
```

## Output:

```
Sports: Local team wins championship after a thrilling final
Health: New breakthrough in cancer research offers hope
Entertainment: Blockbuster movie breaks box office records
Politics: Elections bring significant changes to the government
Technology_2: Tech giant releases latest smartphone model
Sports_2: Star athlete sets new world record
Health_2: Study reveals benefits of a balanced diet
Entertainment_2: Famous singer announces world tour
Politics_2: New policies aim to improve education system
```

## 2. Zero-shot Prompting

Write a prompt asking the LLM to classify a headline into a category without examples.

**Prompt:** #write a code to check whether the headline is present in which category or not if present print the category else print not found by using input user

## Code:

```
lab2.py > ...
1 #write a code to check whether the headline is present in which category or not if present print the category else print not
2 news_headlines = {
3     "technology": "New AI technology is transforming the tech industry",
4     "sports": "Local team wins championship after a thrilling final",
5     "health": "New breakthrough in cancer research offers hope",
6     "entertainment": "Blockbuster movie breaks box office records",
7     "politics": "Elections bring significant changes to the government",
8     "technology_2": "Tech giant releases latest smartphone model",
9     "sports_2": "Star athlete sets new world record",
10    "health_2": "Study reveals benefits of a balanced diet",
11    "entertainment_2": "Famous singer announces world tour",
12    "politics_2": "New policies aim to improve education system"
13 }
14 # Example usage
15
16 headline_to_search = input("Enter a headline to search: ")
17 found = False
18 for category, headline in news_headlines.items():
19     if headline_to_search.lower() == headline.lower():
20         print(f"Headline found in category: {category.capitalize()}")
21         found = True
22         break
23 if not found:
24     print("Headline not found")
25
26
27
```

## Output:

```
Enter a headline to search: Elections bring significant changes to the government
Headline found in category: Politics
```

### 3.One-shot Prompting

Add one labeled headline example before classifying a new headline.

**PROMPT:** #write a code to collect 10 news headlines each belonging to different categories such as technology,sports,health,entertainment,politics by using only this four categories dont use other categories and store them in a dictionary where the key is category and value

**#input:**"Elections bring significant changes to the government",output:"Headline found in category:Politics"

**CODE:**

```
palindrome.py > ...
1  #write a code to collect 10 news headlines each belonging to different categories such as technology,sports,health,entertainme
2  news_headlines = {
3      "technology": "New AI technology is transforming the tech industry",
4      "sports": "Local team wins championship after a thrilling final",
5      "health": "New breakthrough in cancer research offers hope",
6      "entertainment": "Blockbuster movie breaks box office records",
7      "politics": "Elections bring significant changes to the government",
8      "technology_2": "Tech giant releases latest smartphone model",
9      "sports_2": "Star athlete sets new world record",
10     "health_2": "Study reveals benefits of a balanced diet",
11     "entertainment_2": "Famous singer announces world tour",
12     "politics_2": "New policies aim to improve education system"
13 }
14 #input:"Elections bring significant changes to the government",output:"Headline found in category:Politics"
15 # Example usage
16 headline_to_search = input("Enter a headline to search: ")
17 found = False
18 for category, headline in news_headlines.items():
19     if headline_to_search.lower() == headline.lower():
20         print(f"Headline found in category: {category.capitalize()}")
21         found = True
22         break
23 if not found:
24     print("Headline not found")
25
```

**Output:**

```
Enter a headline to search: Elections bring significant changes to the government
Headline found in category: Politics
```

### 4.Few-shot Prompting

Use 3—5 labeled headlines in the prompt before requesting Classification

**PROMPT:** #write a code to collect 10 news headlines each belonging to different categories such as technology,sports,health,entertainment,politics by using only

this four categories dont use other categories and store them in a dictionary where the key is category and value is headline

**input:**"Elections bring significant changes to the government",output:"Headline found in category:Politics"

**input:**"New AI technology is transforming the tech industry",output:"Headline found in

category :Technology

**input:**"Local team wins championship after a thrilling final",output:"Headline found in category:Sports""

**CODE:**

```
palindrome.py X
palindrome.py > ...
1 #write a code to collect 10 news headlines each belonging to different categories such as technology,sports,health,entertainme
2 news_headlines = {
3     "technology": "New AI technology is transforming the tech industry",
4     "sports": "Local team wins championship after a thrilling final",
5     "health": "New breakthrough in cancer research offers hope",
6     "entertainment": "Blockbuster movie breaks box office records",
7     "politics": "Elections bring significant changes to the government",
8     "technology_2": "Tech giant releases latest smartphone model",
9     "sports_2": "Star athlete sets new world record",
10    "health_2": "Study reveals benefits of a balanced diet",
11    "entertainment_2": "Famous singer announces world tour",
12    "politics_2": "New policies aim to improve education system"
13 }
14 """input:"Elections bring significant changes to the government",output:"Headline found in category:Politics
15 input:"New AI technology is transforming the tech industry",output:"Headline found in category :Technology
16 input:"Local team wins championship after a thrilling final",output:"Headline found in category:Sports""
17 def find_headline_category(headline):
18     for category, stored_headline in news_headlines.items():
19         if stored_headline == headline:
20             return f"Headline found in category: {category.split('_')[0].capitalize()}"
21     return "Headline not found in any category"
22 # Example usage
23 print(find_headline_category("Elections bring significant changes to the government"))
24 print(find_headline_category("New AI technology is transforming the tech industry"))
25 print(find_headline_category("Local team wins championship after a thrilling final"))
26
27
```

**Output:**

```
op/AIAC/palindrome.py
op/AIAC/palindrome.py
Headline found in category: Politics
Headline found in category: Technology
Headline found in category: Sports
```

## 5.Evaluation

Compare outputs from all three prompting methods using the same test headlines and document observation

**Zero-shot:**

We will not use any input examples in zero-shot. It will work with minimal instruction, but the output may be incorrect. We will not provide any examples here.

**One-shot:**

We will use only one input for example in one-shot. It improves accuracy, as the AI understands the task better from a single labelled example.

**Few-shot:**

We will use more than one inputs for examples in few-shot. It gives the best results. The AI shows higher consistency and correctly classifies most headlines.

As the number of examples increases, the AI's understanding of categories becomes clearer.

Therefore, few-shot prompting is the most effective method for news headline classification without training a model.

- Customer Email Classification

Prepare five short sample emails, each belonging to one of the above categories.

1. Write a zero-shot prompt to classify a given email into one of the categories without providing any examples.

**Prompt:**

```
#write a code to collect 5 short sample emails each belonging to different categories like billing,technical support,feedback and others by using only these four categories don't use other categories and store them in a dictionary where the key is category and value is email give examples
```

```
# write a code to check whether the given email is present in which category or not if present return the category else return email not found in any category
```



## Code:

```
lab4.py > ...
1 #write code to collect 5 short sample emails each belonging to different categories like billing,technical support,feedback
2 sample_emails = {
3     "billing": "I was charged twice for my monthly subscription. Please help me get a refund.",
4     "technical_support": "The application crashes every time I try to log in. Please assist.",
5     "feedback": "The new update is very user-friendly and much faster than before.",
6     "others": "I would like to know your customer support working hours.",
7     "billing_2": "I did not receive my invoice for last month. Kindly send it again."
8 }
9
10 # write code to check whether the given email is present in which category or not if present return the category else return email
11 def find_email_category(email):
12     for category, stored_email in sample_emails.items():
13         if stored_email == email:
14             return f"Email found in category: {category.split('_')[0].capitalize()}"
15     return "Email not found in any category"
16
17 # Example usage
18 print(find_email_category("I was charged twice for my monthly subscription. Please help me get a refund."))
19 print(find_email_category("The application crashes every time I try to log in. Please assist."))
20 print(find_email_category("The new update is very user-friendly and much faster than before."))
21 #write code to collect 10 news headlines each belonging to different categories such as technology,sports,health,entertainment,science,history,art,travel,food,environment
```

## Output:

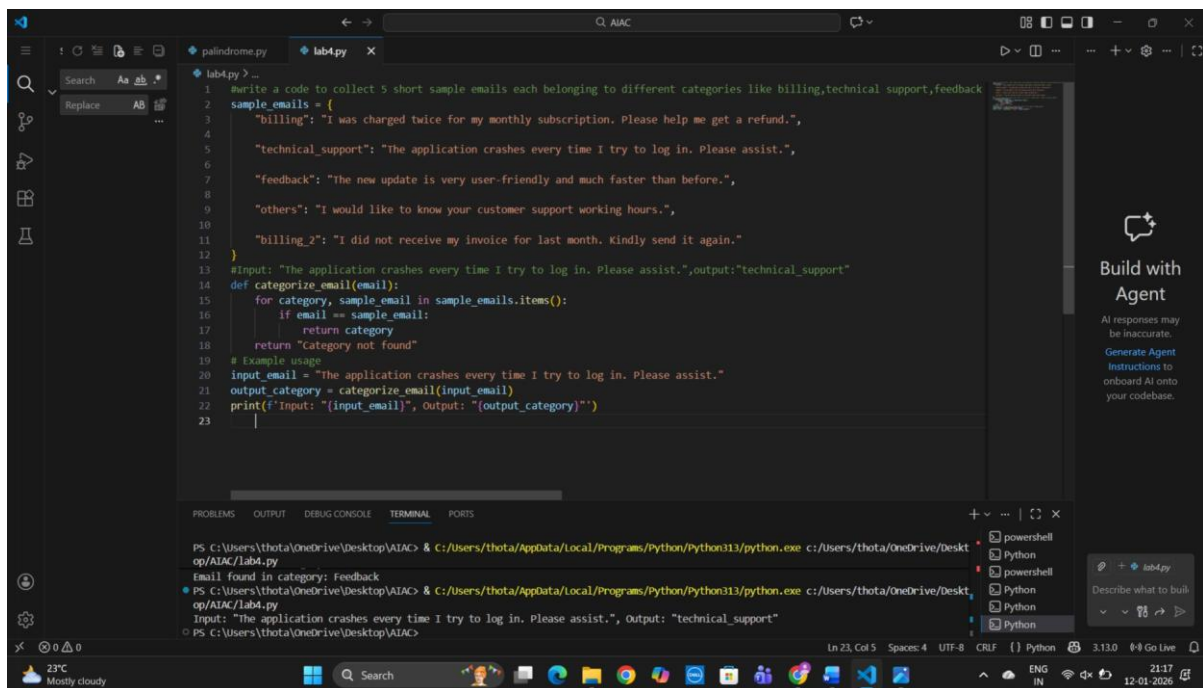
```
op/AIAC/lab4.py
Email found in category: Billing
Email found in category: Technical
Email found in category: Feedback
```

Write a one-shot prompt by including one labeled email example and ask the model to classify a new email.

**Prompt:** #write a code to collect 5 short sample emails each belonging to different categories like billing,technical support,feedback and others by using only these four categories don't use other categories and store them in a dictionary where the key is category and value is email give examples

**#Input:** "The application crashes every time I try to log in. Please assist.",output "technical\_support"

## Code and Output:



The screenshot shows a Visual Studio Code editor with a Python file named `lab4.py` open. The code defines a dictionary of sample emails and a function to categorize them. The terminal output shows the execution of the script, which successfully categorizes the input email as 'technical\_support'.

```
1 #write a code to collect 5 short sample emails each belonging to different categories like billing,technical support,feedback
2 sample_emails = {
3     "billing": "I was charged twice for my monthly subscription. Please help me get a refund.",
4     "technical_support": "The application crashes every time I try to log in. Please assist.",
5     "feedback": "The new update is very user-friendly and much faster than before.",
6     "others": "I would like to know your customer support working hours.",
7     "billing_2": "I did not receive my invoice for last month. Kindly send it again."
8 }
9
10 #input: "The application crashes every time I try to log in. Please assist.",output:"technical_support"
11
12 def categorize_email(email):
13     for category, sample_email in sample_emails.items():
14         if email == sample_email:
15             return category
16     return "category not found"
17
18 # Example usage
19 input_email = "The application crashes every time I try to log in. Please assist."
20 output_category = categorize_email(input_email)
21 print(f'Input: "{input_email}", Output: "{output_category}"')
22
23
```

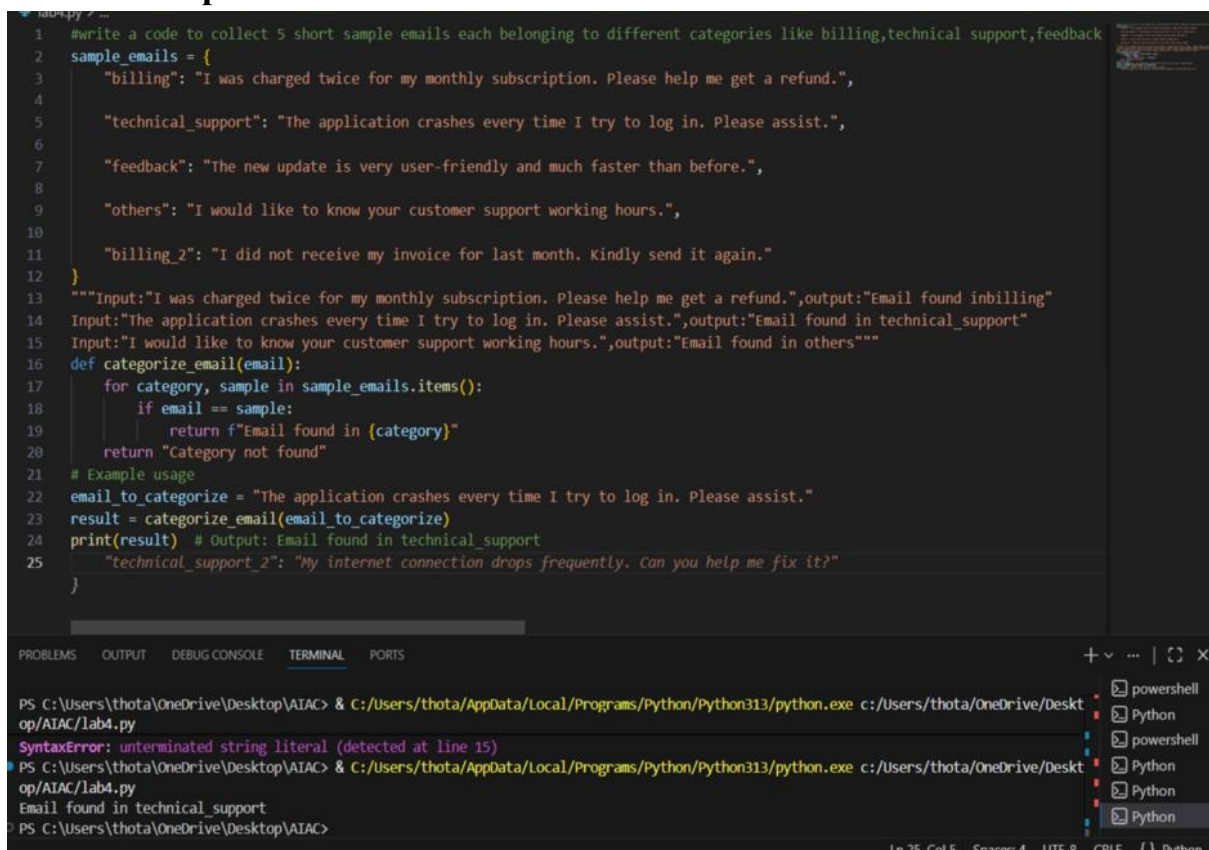
Terminal Output:

```
PS C:\Users\thota\OneDrive\Desktop\AIAC> & C:/Users/thota/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python313/python.exe c:/Users/thota/OneDrive/Desktop/AIAC/lab4.py
Email found in category: Feedback
PS C:\Users\thota\OneDrive\Desktop\AIAC> & C:/Users/thota/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python313/python.exe c:/Users/thota/OneDrive/Desktop/AIAC/lab4.py
Input: "The application crashes every time I try to log in. Please assist.", Output: "technical_support"
PS C:\Users\thota\OneDrive\Desktop\AIAC>
```

Write a few-shot prompt by including two or three labelled email examples and ask the model to classify a new email.

**Prompt:** #write a code to collect 5 shol sample emails each belonging to different categories like biIling,technical suppoI,feedback and others by using only this four categories dont use other categories and store them in a dictonary where the key is category and value is email give examples

## Code & Output:



```
1 #write a code to collect 5 short sample emails each belonging to different categories like billing,technical support,feedback
2 sample_emails = {
3     "billing": "I was charged twice for my monthly subscription. Please help me get a refund.",
4
5     "technical_support": "The application crashes every time I try to log in. Please assist.",
6
7     "feedback": "The new update is very user-friendly and much faster than before.",
8
9     "others": "I would like to know your customer support working hours.",
10
11     "billing_2": "I did not receive my invoice for last month. Kindly send it again."
12 }
13 """Input:"I was charged twice for my monthly subscription. Please help me get a refund.",output:"Email found in billing"
14 Input:"The application crashes every time I try to log in. Please assist.",output:"Email found in technical_support"
15 Input:"I would like to know your customer support working hours.",output:"Email found in others"""
16 def categorize_email(email):
17     for category, sample in sample_emails.items():
18         if email == sample:
19             return f"Email found in {category}"
20     return "Category not found"
21 # Example usage
22 email_to_categorize = "The application crashes every time I try to log in. Please assist."
23 result = categorize_email(email_to_categorize)
24 print(result) # Output: Email found in technical_support
25 "technical_support_2": "My internet connection drops frequently. Can you help me fix it?"
}
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

PS C:\Users\thota\OneDrive\Desktop\AIAC> & C:/Users/thota/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python313/python.exe c:/Users/thota/OneDrive/Desktop/op/AIAC/lab4.py

SyntaxError: unterminated string literal (detected at line 15)

PS C:\Users\thota\OneDrive\Desktop\AIAC> & C:/Users/thota/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python313/python.exe c:/Users/thota/OneDrive/Desktop/op/AIAC/lab4.py

Email found in technical\_support

PS C:\Users\thota\OneDrive\Desktop\AIAC>

Compare the outputs obtained using zero- shot, one-shot, and few-shot prompting techniques and briefly comment on their effectiveness

### Zero-shot:

We will not use any input examples in zero-shot .It will work with minimal instruction,but the output may be incorrect ..We will not provide any examples here.

### One-shot:

We will use only one input for example in one-shot.It improves accuracy,as the AI understands the task better from a single labelled example.

### Few-shot:

We will use more than one inputs for examples in few- shot.

It gives the best results.The Ai shows higher consistency and correctly classifies most headlines.

As the number of examples increases, the AI's understanding of categories becomes clearer.



Therefore, few-shot prompting is the most effective method for news headline classification without training a model.

**Zero-shot:**

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We will use more than one inputs for examples in few-shot.

It gives the best results. The AI shows higher

consistency and correctly classifies most headlines.

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Therefore, few-shot prompting is the most effective method for news headline classification without training a model.