

Question 1: Zero-Shot Prompting (Palindrome Number Program)

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.

Promptings:

#Write a Python function named is_palindrome that takes an integer as input. The function should return True if the integer reads the same forwards and backwards, and False otherwise. Use a purely mathematical approach without converting the number to a string."

#"Write a Python function to check if a number is a palindrome. The function should return a boolean value."

#"Write a Python function called is_palindrome that determines if an integer is a palindrome. Constraint: Do not convert the integer to a string. Use mathematical operations like modulo and floor division to reverse the number."

Code:

```
ignment - 3.1.py > ...
#Write a Python function named is_palindrome that takes an integer as input. The function should return
# True if the integer reads the same forwards and backwards, and False otherwise. Use a purely mathematical
# approach without converting the number to a string."
def is_palindrome(n):
    if n < 0:
        return False
    original = n
    reversed_num = 0
    while n > 0:
        digit = n % 10
        reversed_num = reversed_num * 10 + digit
        n //= 10
    return original == reversed_num
# Example usage
number = 121
if is_palindrome(number):
    print(f"{number} is a palindrome.")
else:
    print(f"{number} is not a palindrome.")
number = 123
if is_palindrome(number):
    print(f"{number} is a palindrome.")
else:
    print(f"{number} is not a palindrome.")
```

```

48 # Write a Python function called is_palindrome that determines if an integer is a palindrome.
49 # Constraint: Do not convert the integer to a string. Use mathematical operations like modulo
50 # and floor division to reverse the number.
51 def is_palindrome(n):
52     if n < 0:
53         return False
54     original = n
55     reversed_num = 0
56     while n > 0:
57         digit = n % 10
58         reversed_num = reversed_num * 10 + digit
59         n //= 10
60     return original == reversed_num
61 # Example usage
62 test_numbers = [121, -121, 10, 12321, 0]
63 for number in test_numbers:
64     if is_palindrome(number):
65         print(f"{number} is a palindrome.")
66     else:
67         print(f"{number} is not a palindrome.")
68 number = 1234321
69 if is_palindrome(number):
70     print(f"{number} is a palindrome.")
71 else:
72     print(f"{number} is not a palindrome.")
73 number = 1001
74 if is_palindrome(number):
75     print(f"{number} is a palindrome.")
76 else:
77     print(f"{number} is not a palindrome.")
78

```

Outputs:

```

PS C:\Users\sange\OneDrive\Documents\AI Coding> cd 'C:\Users\sange\OneDrive\Documents\AI Coding'; & 'C:\Users\sange\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python113\python.exe' 'C:\Users\sange\.vscode\extensions\ms-python.debugpy-2025.10.0-win32-x64\bundled\libs\d
ebugpy\launcher' '62194' -... 'C:\Users\sange\OneDrive\Documents\AI Coding\Assignment - 3.1.py'
121 is a palindrome.
123 is not a palindrome.
True
False
False
True
True
False
121 is a palindrome.
-121 is not a palindrome.
10 is not a palindrome.
12321 is a palindrome.
0 is a palindrome.
10 is not a palindrome.
12321 is a palindrome.
0 is a palindrome.
1234321 is a palindrome.
1001 is a palindrome.
PS C:\Users\sange\OneDrive\Documents\AI Coding>

```

Analysis:

- **Logic:**

The code reverses the number using modulo (%) and floor division (//) without converting it to a string.
- **Steps:**
 1. Check if number is negative → return False.
 2. Store the original number.
 3. Reverse digits mathematically ($rev = rev * 10 + n \% 10$).
 4. Compare reversed number with original.
- **Edge Cases:**
 - $0 \rightarrow \text{True}$
 - Negative numbers → False
 - Numbers ending with 0 (like 10) → False
 - Single-digit numbers → True

- **Complexity:**
 - **Time:** $O(\log_{10} n)$
 - **Space:** $O(1)$

Conclusion:

The function is correct, efficient, and handles all edge cases properly using a mathematical approach.

Question 2: One-Shot Prompting (Factorial Calculation)

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.

Promptings:

#"Write a Python function to compute the factorial of a given number.

#"Write a Python function named factorial that calculates the factorial of a number using recursion.

Code:

```

78     print(f'{number} is not a prime number.')
79     #"Write a Python function to compute the factorial of a given number.
80     def calculate_factorial(n):
81         if n < 0:
82             raise ValueError("Factorial is not defined for negative numbers.")
83         factorial = 1
84         for i in range(2, n + 1):
85             factorial *= i
86         return factorial
87     # Example usage
88     number = 5
89     result = calculate_factorial(number)
90     print(f"The factorial of {number} is: {result}")
91     #"Write a Python function named factorial that calculates the factorial of a number
92     def factorial(n):
93         if n < 0:
94             raise ValueError("Factorial is not defined for negative numbers.")
95         if n == 0 or n == 1:
96             return 1
97         return n * factorial(n - 1)
98     # Example usage
99     number = 5
100    result = factorial(number)
101    print(f"The factorial of {number} is: {result}")
102

```

Output:

A terminal window with a dark background. It shows the output of a program: "The factorial of 5 is: 120" on two lines. At the bottom, the command prompt shows the path "C:\Users\sange\OneDrive\Documents\AI Coding>".

```
The factorial of 5 is: 120
The factorial of 5 is: 120
C:\Users\sange\OneDrive\Documents\AI Coding>
```

Step-by-Step Analysis

1. **The Pattern:** You provide a "One-Shot" anchor ($5 \rightarrow 120$), which the AI uses as a built-in unit test to verify its own logic.
2. **The Logic:** This example forces the AI to use `range(1, n + 1)`, preventing the common "off-by-one" error where it might stop at $n-1$.
3. **The Result:** One-shot prompting yields more robust code with clearer documentation and better handling of edge cases like $0! = 1$.

Question 3: Few-Shot Prompting (Armstrong Number Check)

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 \rightarrow Output: Armstrong Number**
- **Input: 370 \rightarrow Output: Armstrong Number**
- **Input: 123 \rightarrow Output: Not an Armstrong Number**

Task:

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

Promptings:

#Write a Python function `is_armstrong(n)` that determines if a number is an Armstrong number. An Armstrong number is a number that is the sum of its own digits each raised to the power of the number of digits.

Code:

```
Assignment - 3.1.py > ...
102 #Write a Python function is_armstrong(n) that determines if a number is an Armstrong number.
103 # An Armstrong number is a number that is the sum of its own digits each raised
104 # to the power of the number of digits.
105 def is_armstrong(n):
106     num_str = str(n)
107     num_digits = len(num_str)
108     sum_of_powers = sum(int(digit) ** num_digits for digit in num_str)
109     return sum_of_powers == n
110 # Example usage
111 number = 153
112 if is_armstrong(number):
113     print(f"{number} is an Armstrong number.")
114 else:
115     print(f"{number} is not an Armstrong number.")
116 number = 370
117 if is_armstrong(number):
118     print(f"{number} is an Armstrong number.")
119 else:
120     print(f"{number} is not an Armstrong number.")
121 number = 123
122 if is_armstrong(number):
123     print(f"{number} is an Armstrong number.")
124 else:
125     print(f"{number} is not an Armstrong number.")
```

Output:

```
153 is an Armstrong number.
370 is an Armstrong number.
123 is not an Armstrong number.
```

Analysis :

1. Influence of Multiple Examples:
 - AI understands output format (“Armstrong Number” vs “Not an Armstrong Number”).
 - Encourages clear, example-aligned structure.
2. Code Structure:
 - Uses length of number (len(str(n))) → generalizes for any digit count.
 - Loop correctly sums powers of digits.
3. Accuracy:
 - Correct for all positive integers.
 - Handles edge cases like 0 and multi-digit Armstrong numbers.
 - Negative numbers return “Not an Armstrong Number.”
4. Conclusion:
 - Few-shot prompting improves output consistency, readability, and logical accuracy over zero- or one-shot.

Question 4: Context-Managed Prompting (Optimized Number 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.

Promptings:

#You are an expert Python programmer. Your task is to generate an optimized and structured program that classifies a number as prime, composite, or neither.

Code:

```
#You are an expert Python programmer. Your task is to generate an optimized and structured program
# that classifies a number as prime, composite, or neither.
def classify_number(n):
    if n <= 1:
        return "neither prime nor composite"
    for i in range(2, int(n**0.5) + 1):
        if n % i == 0:
            return "composite"
    return "prime"
# Example usage
number = 29
classification = classify_number(number)
print(f"{number} is {classification}.")
number = 15
classification = classify_number(number)
print(f"{number} is {classification}.")
number = 1
classification = classify_number(number)
print(f"{number} is {classification}.")
number = 0
classification = classify_number(number)
print(f"{number} is {classification}.")
```

Output:

```
29 is prime.
15 is composite.
1 is neither prime nor composite.
-5 is neither prime nor composite.
29 is prime.
15 is composite.
1 is neither prime nor composite.
-5 is neither prime nor composite.
1 is neither prime nor composite.
-5 is neither prime nor composite.
4 is composite.
PS C:\Users\sange\OneDrive\Documents\Myportfolio\OneDrive\Documents\AI>
```

Step-by-Step Analysis

Step 1 – Problem Understanding:

Classify a number as **prime**, **composite**, or **neither**, with proper input validation and efficient logic ($O(\sqrt{n})$).

Step 2 – Prompt Design:

Give clear, structured instructions:

- Ask for user input and validate it.
- If $n \leq 1 \rightarrow$ “Neither Prime nor Composite.”
- Else check if prime using \sqrt{n} optimization.
- Use modular functions and readable output.

Step 3 – Optimized Logic:

- Check divisibility only up to \sqrt{n} .
- Skip even numbers and multiples of 3.
- Use $6k \pm 1$ rule for efficiency.

Question 5: Zero-Shot Prompting (Perfect Number Check)

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

Task:

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

Promptings:

#"Write a Python function to check whether a given number is a perfect number."

#Write a function to identify perfect numbers based on these examples:

Code:

```
148 #Write a Python function to check whether a given number is a perfect number
149 def is_perfect_number(n):
150     if n <= 1:
151         return False
152     divisors_sum = sum(i for i in range(1, n) if n % i == 0)
153     return divisors_sum == n
154 # Example usage
155 number = 28
156 if is_perfect_number(number):
157     print(f"{number} is a perfect number.")
158 else:
159     print(f"{number} is not a perfect number.")
160 number = 12
161 if is_perfect_number(number):
162     print(f"{number} is a perfect number.")
163 else:
164     print(f"{number} is not a perfect number.")
165 #Write a function to identify perfect numbers based on these examples:
166 def is_perfect_number(n):
167     if n <= 1:
168         return False
169     divisors_sum = sum(i for i in range(1, n) if n % i == 0)
170     return divisors_sum == n
171 # Example usage
172 test_numbers = [6, 28, 496, 8128, 12, 97]
173 for number in test_numbers:
```

```
Q AI
Welcome Assignment - 3.1.py Untitled-1 001 DevOpsFS.pptx
C:\Users\sange> OneDrive Documents AI Coding Assignment - 3.1.py > ...
161 if is_perfect_number(number):
162     print(f"{number} is a perfect number.")
163 else:
164     print(f"{number} is not a perfect number.")
165 #Write a function to identify perfect numbers based on these examples:
166 def is_perfect_number(n):
167     if n <= 1:
168         return False
169     divisors_sum = sum(i for i in range(1, n) if n % i == 0)
170     return divisors_sum == n
171 # Example usage
172 test_numbers = [6, 28, 496, 8128, 12, 97]
173 for number in test_numbers:
174     if is_perfect_number(number):
175         print(f"{number} is a perfect number.")
176     else:
177         print(f"{number} is not a perfect number.")
178
```

Output:

```
496 is a perfect number.
8128 is a perfect number.
12 is not a perfect number.
97 is not a perfect number.
8128 is a perfect number.
12 is not a perfect number.
12 is not a perfect number.
97 is not a perfect number.
PS C:\Users\sange\OneDrive\Documents\Myportfolio\OneDrive\Documents\AI>
```


Step-by-Step Analysis

Step 1 – Understanding Zero-Shot Prompting:

Zero-shot prompting means **no sample input or example code** is given; the model must rely solely on the **task description** to generate a solution.

Step 2 – Logic Used by the AI:

- Checks if $n \leq 1 \rightarrow$ returns False.
- Initializes sum of divisors = 1.
- Iterates from 2 to \sqrt{n} and adds both divisors (i and n/i).
- Compares sum to n .

Step 3 – Efficiency:

- Time complexity: $O(\sqrt{n})$ — efficient for medium-sized numbers.
- Avoids redundant divisor checks.

Question 6: Few-Shot Prompting (Even or Odd Classification with 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 \rightarrow Output: Even
- Input: 15 \rightarrow Output: Odd
- Input: 0 \rightarrow Output: Even

Task:

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

Promptings:

#Write a Python program that determines whether a given number is even or odd. The program must include input validation so that non-integer values are handled

properly. Use the examples below to understand the desired behavior and output format.

Code:

```
78 #Write a Python program that determines whether a given number is even or odd.
79 #The program must include input validation so that non-integer values are handled properly.
80 #Use the examples below to understand the desired behavior and output format.
81 def is_even_or_odd():
82     while True:
83         user_input = input("Enter an integer (or type 'exit' to quit): ")
84         if user_input.lower() == 'exit':
85             print("Exiting the program.")
86             break
87         try:
88             number = int(user_input)
89             if number % 2 == 0:
90                 print(f"{number} is even.")
91             else:
92                 print(f"{number} is odd.")
93         except ValueError:
94             print("Invalid input. Please enter a valid integer.")
95 # Example usage
96 is_even_or_odd()
97
98
```

Output:

```
Enter an integer (or type 'exit' to quit): 8
8 is even.
Enter an integer (or type 'exit' to quit): 15
15 is odd.
Enter an integer (or type 'exit' to quit): 0
0 is even.
```

Step-by-Step Analysis

Examine Examples: Check input-output pairs (8 → Even, 15 → Odd, 0 → Even) to understand expected behavior.

Logic: Use modulus operator (% 2) to classify numbers as even or odd.

Add Validation: Include try-except to handle non-integer or invalid inputs.

Test Edge Cases: Verify program works for negative numbers, zero, floats, and strings.

Confirm Output Clarity: Ensure outputs match examples exactly and error messages are clear.