

AIAC LAB ASSIGNMENT 6.3

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Batch: AIAI 02

Subject: AI Assisted Coding

Task – 1

Task Description:

Use AI to complete a Student class with attributes and a method. Check output and analyze the code generated by AI tool.

Prompt:

Create a Python class named Student with the following attributes: name, age, and grade. Include a method called display_info that prints the student's name, age, and grade in a formatted string. Input should be taken from the user.

Code:

```
[1] ✓ 16s
class Student:
    def __init__(self, name, age, grade):
        self.name = name
        self.age = age
        self.grade = grade

    def display_info(self):
        print(f"Student Name: {self.name}")
        print(f"Student Age: {self.age}")
        print(f"Student Grade: {self.grade}")

# Get student information from user
name = input("Enter student name: ")
age = int(input("Enter student age: "))
grade = input("Enter student grade: ")

# Create a Student object
student1 = Student(name, age, grade)

# Display student information
student1.display_info()
```

```
Enter student name: Navadeep
Enter student age: 19
Enter student grade: 10
Student Name: Navadeep
Student Age: 19
Student Grade: 10
```

Task – 2

Task Description:

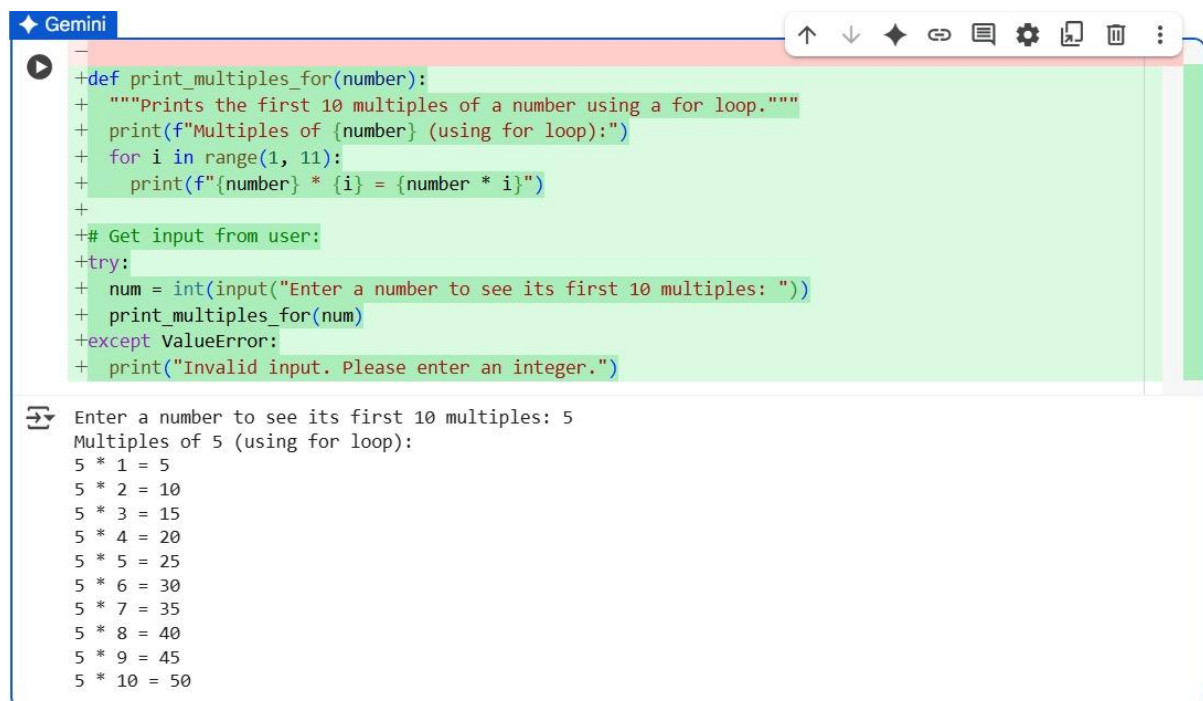
Prompt AI to complete a function that prints the first 10 multiples of a number using a loop. Analyze the generated code and ask AI to generate code using other controlled looping.

Prompt :

Generate a Python function that takes a number as input and prints its first 10 multiples using a for loop.

After generating the code, analyze it, and then ask me to generate the same functionality using a while loop. Input should be taken from the user.

Code:



The screenshot shows a Gemini AI interface. At the top, there's a blue bar with the Gemini logo. Below it, a code editor displays Python code. The code defines a function `print_multiples_for(number)` that prints the first 10 multiples of a given number using a for loop. It then prompts the user to enter a number and calls the function. An exception handler catches `ValueError` and prints a message. Below the code, the output of the program is shown, displaying the first 10 multiples of 5.

```
+def print_multiples_for(number):  
+    """Prints the first 10 multiples of a number using a for loop."""  
+    print(f"Multiples of {number} (using for loop):")  
+    for i in range(1, 11):  
+        print(f"{number} * {i} = {number * i}")  
+  
+    # Get input from user:  
+    try:  
+        num = int(input("Enter a number to see its first 10 multiples: "))  
+        print_multiples_for(num)  
+    except ValueError:  
+        print("Invalid input. Please enter an integer.")
```

Enter a number to see its first 10 multiples: 5
Multiples of 5 (using for loop):
5 * 1 = 5
5 * 2 = 10
5 * 3 = 15
5 * 4 = 20
5 * 5 = 25
5 * 6 = 30
5 * 7 = 35
5 * 8 = 40
5 * 9 = 45
5 * 10 = 50

Task – 3

Task Description:

Ask AI to write nested if-elif-else conditionals to classify age groups. Analyze the generated code and ask AI to generate code using other conditional statements.

Prompt:

Generate Python code that uses nested if-elif-else statements to classify age into Child (0-12), Teenager (13-19), Adult (20-59), and Senior (60+). Take age input from the user.

Code:



```
def classify_age(age):
    """Classifies age into different groups using nested if-elif-else."""
    if age >= 0:
        if age <= 12:
            return "Child"
        elif age <= 19:
            return "Teenager"
        elif age <= 59:
            return "Adult"
        else:
            return "Senior"
    else:
        return "Invalid age"

# Get age input from user
try:
    age = int(input("Enter your age: "))
    age_group = classify_age(age)
    print(f"You are in the {age_group} age group.")
except ValueError:
    print("Invalid input. Please enter a valid integer for age.")
```

Enter your age: 19
You are in the Teenager age group.

Explanation:

This Python program classifies a person's age into groups such as Child, Teenager, Adult, or Senior using nested if-elif-else conditions. The function `classify_age(age)` checks the given age and returns the

appropriate category. For example, ages 0–12 are classified as *Child*, 13–19 as *Teenager*, 20–59 as *Adult*, and 60+ as *Senior*. If an invalid or negative value is entered, it returns *Invalid age*. The program also includes error handling with try-except to ensure that only valid integers are accepted as input, and it displays the user's age group accordingly.

Task – 4

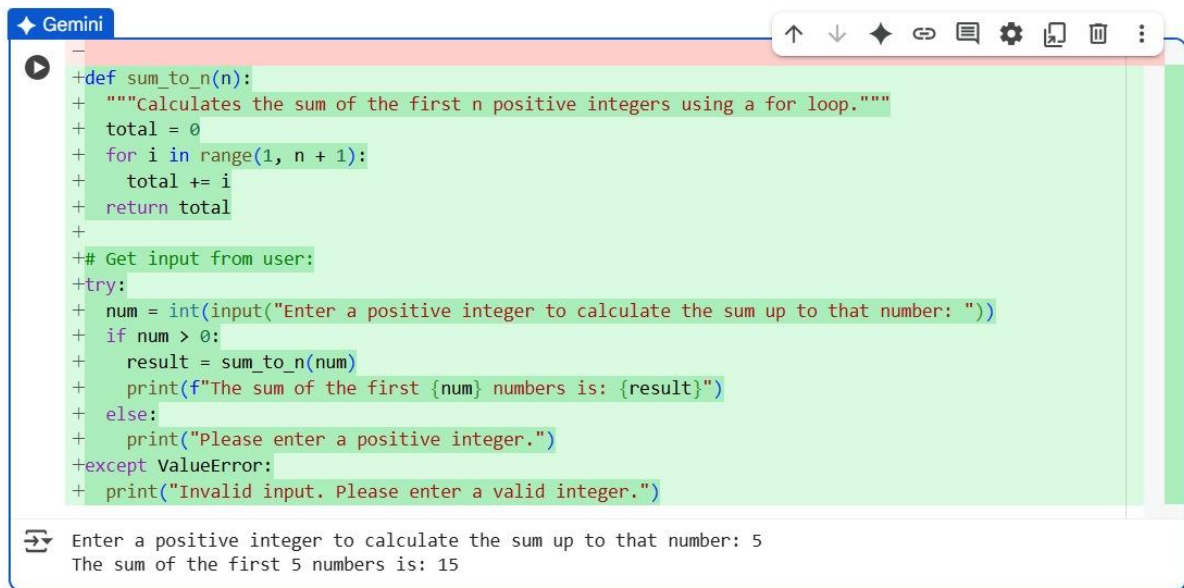
Task Description:

Generate a `sum_to_n()` function to calculate sum of first `n` numbers. Analyze the generated code and get suggestions from AI with other controlled looping.

Prompt:

Generate a Python function called `sum_to_n` that takes a positive integer `n` as input and calculates the sum of all integers from 1 to `n` using a loop.

Code:



The screenshot shows a Gemini AI interface with a code editor. The code is a Python program that calculates the sum of the first n positive integers using a for loop. The code is as follows:

```
+def sum_to_n(n):  
+    """Calculates the sum of the first n positive integers using a for loop."""  
+    total = 0  
+    for i in range(1, n + 1):  
+        total += i  
+    return total  
+  
+    # Get input from user:  
+try:  
+    num = int(input("Enter a positive integer to calculate the sum up to that number: "))  
+    if num > 0:  
+        result = sum_to_n(num)  
+        print(f"The sum of the first {num} numbers is: {result}")  
+    else:  
+        print("Please enter a positive integer.")  
+except ValueError:  
+    print("Invalid input. Please enter a valid integer.")
```

The output of the program is shown below the code editor:

```
Enter a positive integer to calculate the sum up to that number: 5  
The sum of the first 5 numbers is: 15
```

Explanation:

This Python program calculates the sum of the first n positive integers using a for loop. The user enters a number, and if it's valid and positive, the program displays the sum; otherwise, it shows an error message.

Task – 5

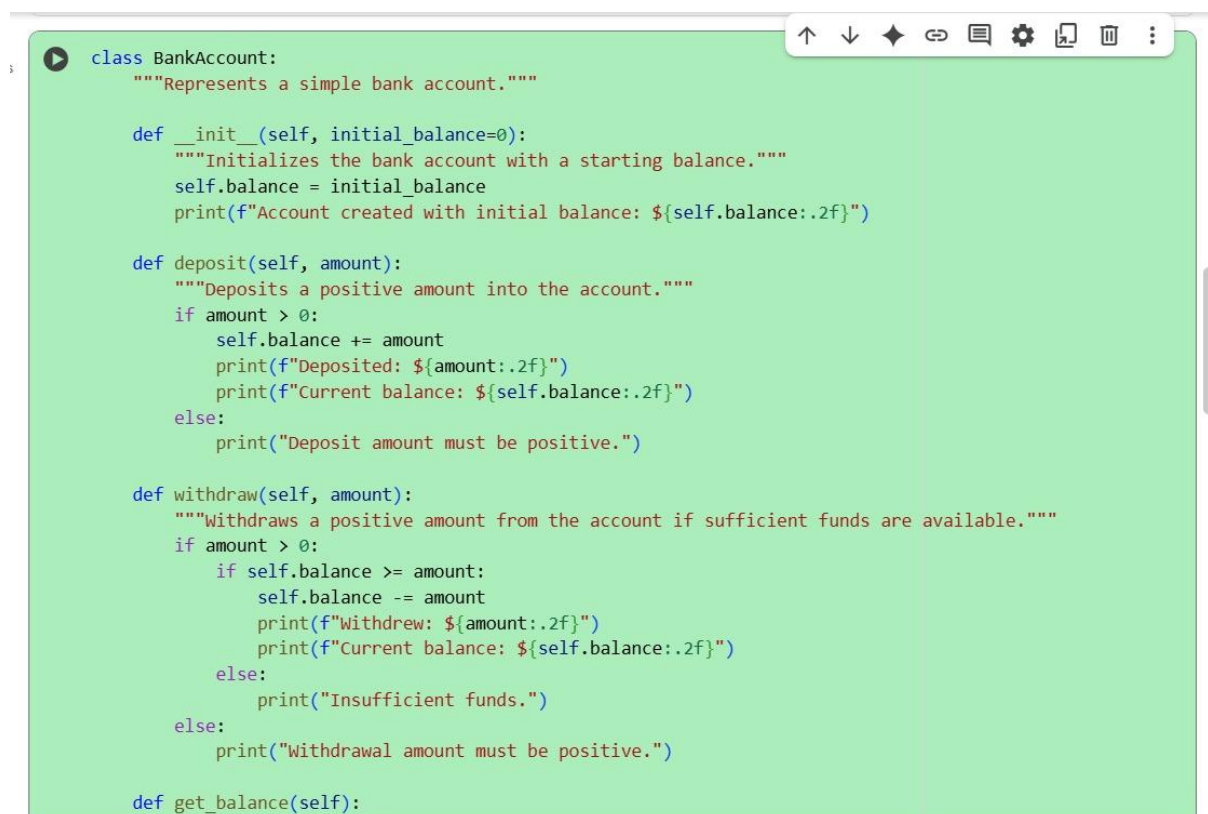
Task Description:

Use AI to build a BankAccount class with deposit, withdraw, and balance methods. Analyze the generated code and add comments and explain code.

Prompt:

Generate a Python BankAccount class with methods: deposit, withdraw, and get_balance. After generating the code, add comments and explain how it works. Take input from the user.

Code:



```
class BankAccount:
    """Represents a simple bank account."""

    def __init__(self, initial_balance=0):
        """Initializes the bank account with a starting balance."""
        self.balance = initial_balance
        print(f"Account created with initial balance: ${self.balance:.2f}")

    def deposit(self, amount):
        """Deposits a positive amount into the account."""
        if amount > 0:
            self.balance += amount
            print(f"Deposited: ${amount:.2f}")
            print(f"Current balance: ${self.balance:.2f}")
        else:
            print("Deposit amount must be positive.")

    def withdraw(self, amount):
        """Withdraws a positive amount from the account if sufficient funds are available."""
        if amount > 0:
            if self.balance >= amount:
                self.balance -= amount
                print(f"Withdrew: ${amount:.2f}")
                print(f"Current balance: ${self.balance:.2f}")
            else:
                print("Insufficient funds.")
        else:
            print("Withdrawal amount must be positive.")

    def get_balance(self):
```

```
def get_balance(self):
    """Returns the current account balance."""
    return self.balance

# --- User Interaction ---

# Create a bank account
account = BankAccount()

# Deposit funds
try:
    deposit_amount = float(input("Enter amount to deposit: "))
    account.deposit(deposit_amount)
except ValueError:
    print("Invalid input. Please enter a valid number for deposit.")

# Withdraw funds
try:
    withdraw_amount = float(input("Enter amount to withdraw: "))
    account.withdraw(withdraw_amount)
except ValueError:
    print("Invalid input. Please enter a valid number for withdrawal.")

# Display final balance
print(f"Final balance: ${account.get_balance():.2f}")
```

Account created with initial balance: \$0.00
Enter amount to deposit: 500
Deposited: \$500.00
Current balance: \$500.00
Enter amount to withdraw: 120

```
# --- User Interaction ---

# Create a bank account
account = BankAccount()

# Deposit funds
try:
    deposit_amount = float(input("Enter amount to deposit: "))
    account.deposit(deposit_amount)
except ValueError:
    print("Invalid input. Please enter a valid number for deposit.")

# Withdraw funds
try:
    withdraw_amount = float(input("Enter amount to withdraw: "))
    account.withdraw(withdraw_amount)
except ValueError:
    print("Invalid input. Please enter a valid number for withdrawal.")

# Display final balance
print(f"Final balance: ${account.get_balance():.2f}")
```

Account created with initial balance: \$0.00
Enter amount to deposit: 500
Deposited: \$500.00
Current balance: \$500.00
Enter amount to withdraw: 120
Withdrew: \$120.00
Current balance: \$380.00
Final balance: \$380.00

Explanation:

Code Explanation:

- **BankAccount class:** This class defines the structure and behavior of a bank account.
- **__init__(self, initial_balance=0) :** This is the constructor method. It's called when you create a new BankAccount object. It initializes the `balance` attribute to the `initial_balance` provided (or 0 if none is given).
- **deposit(self, amount) :** This method handles deposits. It checks if the deposit `amount` is positive and, if so, adds it to the `balance`.
- **withdraw(self, amount) :** This method handles withdrawals. It checks if the withdrawal `amount` is positive and if there are enough `balance` funds. If both conditions are met, it subtracts the amount from the `balance`. Otherwise, it prints an error message.
- **get_balance(self) :** This method simply returns the current value of the `balance` attribute.
- **User Interaction Section:**
 - An instance of the `BankAccount` class is created.
 - The code then prompts the user to enter amounts for deposit and withdrawal using `input()`.
 - `try-except` blocks are used to handle potential `ValueError` if the user enters non-numeric input.
 - The `deposit` and `withdraw` methods are called with the user-provided amounts.
 - Finally, the `get_balance` method is called to get the final balance, which is then printed.