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School of Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence

Lab Assignment # 2.2

Program	**: B. Tech (CSE)**
Specialization	**:**
Course Title	**: AI Assisted coding**
Course Code	**:**
Semester	**: II**
Academic Session	**: 2025-2026**
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Enrollment No.	**: 2403A51L38**
Batch No.	**: 52**
Date	**:013-01-2026**

Task -1: Cleaning Sensor Data

Prompt : Generate a Python function that filters out all negative numbers from a list.

```
[1]
✓ 0s
def remove_negative_values(sensor_data):
    cleaned_data = []
    for value in sensor_data:
        if value >= 0:
            cleaned_data.append(value)
    return cleaned_data
```

Output

```
[2]
✓ 0s
sensor_data = [12, -5, 7, -3, 0, 15, -8]
print("Before Cleaning:", sensor_data)
print("After Cleaning:", remove_negative_values(sensor_data))

Before Cleaning: [12, -5, 7, -3, 0, 15, -8]
After Cleaning: [12, 7, 0, 15]
```

Code Explanation

The function checks each value in the list.

Negative values are ignored.

Only valid non-negative values are stored and returned.

Comments

Gemini generated correct and simple logic.

The code is easy to understand and reusable.

Task 2: String Character Analysis

Prompt: Generate a Python function that counts vowels, consonants, and digits in a string.

```
[3]
✓ 0s
def analyze_string(text):
    vowels = "aeiouAEIOU"
    vowel_count = 0
    consonant_count = 0
    digit_count = 0

    for char in text:
        if char.isdigit():
            digit_count += 1
        elif char.isalpha():
            if char in vowels:
                vowel_count += 1
            else:
                consonant_count += 1

    return vowel_count, consonant_count, digit_count
```

Output:

```
[4]
✓ 0s
text = "Hello123World"
v, c, d = analyze_string(text)
print("Vowels:", v)
print("Consonants:", c)
print("Digits:", d)

Vowels: 3
Consonants: 7
Digits: 3
```

Code Explanation:

The function checks each character.

Digits, vowels, and consonants are counted separately.

Uses built-in string methods like `isdigit()` and `isalpha()`.

Comments:

Gemini helped understand string handling.

Code is well structured and efficient.

Task 3: Palindrome Check – Tool Comparison Gemini Generated code

```
[5]
✓ 0s
    def is_palindrome_gemini(s):
        s = s.lower()
        return s == s[::-1]
```

Copilot Generated Code:

```
[6]
✓ 0s
    def is_palindrome_copilot(text):
        cleaned = text.lower()
        reversed_text = cleaned[::-1]
        if cleaned == reversed_text:
            return True
        return False
```

Code Explanation:

Both codes check whether a string reads the same forward and backward.

Gemini uses a shorter, optimized approach.

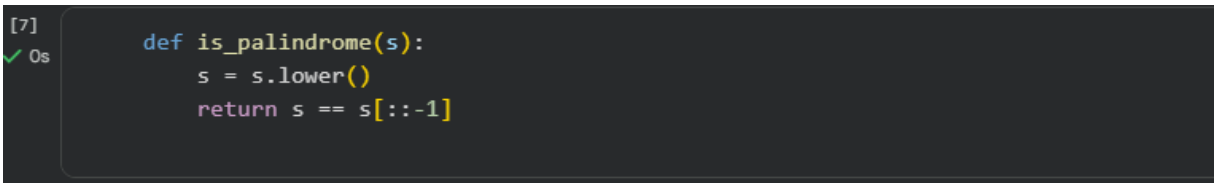
Copilot uses step-by-step logic for better readability.

Comments:

Gemini is concise and fast.

Copilot is easier to understand for beginners.

Task 4: Code Explanation Using AI



AI Explanation

- The function defines a palindrome check.
- Converts input to lowercase.
- Compares the string with its reversed version.
- Returns True or False.

Student Understanded:

Gemini clearly explained slicing (`[::-1]`).

Helpful for quick code review.

Cursor AI – Explanation

What is Cursor AI?

- Cursor AI is an AI-powered code editor.
- It helps generate, refactor, and explain code.
- Useful for debugging and improving code quality.

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Student Comments on Cursor AI

Good for editing large code files.

Helpful in understanding existing code.

Improves productivity.

Final Conclusion:

This lab helped me understand how AI tools like **Gemini, Copilot, and Cursor AI** assist in coding, explanation, and optimization. Each tool has its own strengths and improves learning efficiency.