

ASSIGNMENT – 6.1

2303A510H2

Batch-27

AI-Based Code Completion

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.”

Expected Output:

- **AI-generated loop logic.**

```
N = int(input("Enter a value for N: "))

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

- **Identification of loop type used (for or while).**

❑ **Loop type:** for loop

❑ **Why:**

- The for loop iterates through a known range (1 to N)
- It is simple, readable, and ideal when the number of iterations is predetermined

- **Validation with sample inputs.**

Enter a value for N: 10

OUTPUT :

2
4
6
8
10

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.”

Expected Output:

- **AI-generated code using loop and if condition.**

```
numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]

even_count = 0
odd_count = 0

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

print("Even numbers:", even_count)
print("Odd numbers:", odd_count)
```

- **Correct count validation.**

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]

- **Explanation of logic flow.**

② A list of numbers is defined.

❑ Two counters (even_count and odd_count) are initialized to zero.

❑ A for loop iterates through each number in the list.

❑ Inside the loop:

- The if condition checks if the number is divisible by 2.
- If true → the number is even, so even_count is increased.
- Otherwise → the number is odd, so odd_count is increased.

❑ After the loop finishes, the final counts are printed.

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.”

Expected Output:

- AI-generated class with validation logic.

```
class User:  
  
    def __init__(self, age, email):  
        self.age = age  
        self.email = email  
  
    def validate_age(self):  
        if isinstance(self.age, int) and self.age >= 18:  
            return True  
        else:  
            return False  
  
    def validate_email(self):  
        if isinstance(self.email, str) and "@" in self.email and "." in  
        self.email:  
            return True  
        else:  
            return False
```

- **Verification of condition handling.**

Age Validation

- Checks if:
 - Age is an integer
 - Age is 18 or above
- Returns:
 - True → valid age
 - False → invalid age

Email Validation

- Checks if:
 - Email is a string
 - Contains "@" and "."
- Returns:
 - True → valid email format
 - False → invalid email format

- **Test cases for valid and invalid inputs.**

Valid user

```
user1 = User(25, "user@example.com")
print("User1 Age Valid:", user1.validate_age())
print("User1 Email Valid:", user1.validate_email())
```

Invalid age

```
user2 = User(16, "teen@example.com")
print("User2 Age Valid:", user2.validate_age())
```

```
# Invalid email

user3 = User(30, "invalidemail")

print("User3 Email Valid:", user3.validate_email())
```

```
# Invalid age and email

user4 = User("twenty", "userexample.com")

print("User4 Age Valid:", user4.validate_age())

print("User4 Email Valid:", user4.validate_email())
```

Expected Output

User1 Age Valid: True

User1 Email Valid: True

User2 Age Valid: False

User3 Email Valid: False

User4 Age Valid: False

User4 Email Valid: 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.”

Expected Output:

- AI-generated class code.

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

```

def calculate_total(self):
    return sum(self.marks)

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

```

- **Verification of correctness and completeness of class structure.**

Class Structure Check

- Attributes
 - name → stores student name
 - roll_number → stores roll number
 - marks → list of numerical marks ✓
- Methods
 - calculate_total() → correctly returns sum of marks
 - calculate_average() → correctly returns average marks ✓
- Handles division safely when marks list is empty

- **Minor manual improvements (if needed) with justification.**

Sample Test Case

```
student1 = Student("Alice", 101, [85, 90, 78, 92])
```

```

print("Total Marks:", student1.calculate_total())
print("Average Marks:", student1.calculate_average())

```

Expected Output

Total Marks: 345

Average Marks: 86.25

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.”

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

    def deposit(self, amount):
        if amount > 0:
            self.balance += amount
            print(f"Deposited: {amount}")
        else:
            print("Deposit amount must be positive.")

    def withdraw(self, amount):
        if amount <= 0:
            print("Withdrawal amount must be positive.")
        elif amount > self.balance:
            print("Insufficient balance.")
        else:
            self.balance -= amount
            print(f"Withdrawn: {amount}")

    def check_balance(self):
        print(f"Current Balance: {self.balance}")

    choice = input("Enter your choice: ")

    if choice == "1":
        amount = float(input("Enter amount to deposit: "))
        account.deposit(amount)

    elif choice == "2":
        amount = float(input("Enter amount to withdraw: "))
        account.withdraw(amount)

    elif choice == "3":
        account.check_balance()
```

```
elif choice == "4":  
    print("Thank you for using the bank system.")  
    break  
  
else:  
    print("Invalid choice. Please try again.")
```