

AI ASSISTED CODING ASS-3.1

2303A510H2

B-27

Experiment – Prompt Engineering Techniques Task

Description

Design and refine prompts using different prompting strategies to generate Python programs for basic computational problems

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.

Objective

To use zero-shot prompting to generate a Python function that checks whether a given number is a palindrome, then evaluate the generated code by testing it with multiple inputs and identifying logical issues or missing edge-case handling.

Step 1: Zero-Shot Prompt

Zero-shot prompt (no examples provided):

Write a Python function that checks whether a given number is a palindrome. The function should return True if the number is a palindrome and False otherwise.

Step 2: AI-Generated Code

```
def is_palindrome(num):
    temp = num
    reverse_num = 0

    while temp > 0:
        digit = temp % 10
        reverse_num = reverse_num * 10 + digit
        temp = temp // 10

    return num == reverse_num
```

Step 3: Testing the Code with Multiple Inputs

Input	Expected Output	Actual Output	Result
121	True	True	Correct
123	False	False	Correct
7	True	True	Correct
1221	True	True	Correct
10	False	False	Correct
0	True	False	Incorrect
-121	False	False (by coincidence)	Issue

Step 4: Identification of Logical Errors and Missing Edge Cases Observed Issues

- Input = 0**
 - Expected: True (0 is a palindrome)
 - Actual: False
 - Reason:** The while temp > 0 loop does not execute for temp = 0, leaving reverse_num = 0, but the logic is not explicitly designed for this case.
- Negative Numbers**
 - Example: -121
 - The function returns False, but **not intentionally**.

- **Reason:**

The loop condition `temp > 0` fails immediately for negative numbers, and no explicit negative check is included.

3. Missing Input Validation ○ No handling

for:

- Non-integer inputs
- Negative values (should explicitly return False)

Improved Version (After Analysis)

```
def is_palindrome(num):  
    if num < 0:  
        return False  
  
    original = num  
    reverse_num = 0  
  
    while num > 0:  
        reverse_num = reverse_num * 10 + num % 10  
        num //= 10  
  
    return original == reverse_num
```

Conclusion

- Zero-shot prompting successfully generated a working solution for standard cases.
- The AI-generated code lacked edge-case handling for:
 - Zero
 - Negative numbers
- Manual testing is essential to identify logical gaps.
- Zero-shot prompts are effective for simple problems but require human review and refinement for robustness.

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.

Objective

To use **one-shot prompting** to generate a Python function that computes the factorial of a number, and to compare the generated code with a **zero-shot solution** in terms of **clarity and correctness**.

Step 1: One-Shot Prompt

One-shot prompt (includes one input-output example):

Example:

Input: 5

Output: 120

Now write a Python function that computes the factorial of a given number. The function should return the factorial value.

Step 2: AI-Generated Code (One-Shot)

```
def factorial(n):  
    if n < 0:  
        return None  
  
    result = 1  
    for i in range(1, n + 1):  
        result *= i  
  
    return result
```

Step 3: Zero-Shot Generated Code (For Comparison)

```
def factorial(n):  
    fact = 1  
    while n > 0:  
        fact = fact * n  
        n -= 1  
    return fact
```

Step 4: Testing the One-Shot Generated Code

Input	Expected Output	Actual Output	Result
5	120	120	Correct
1	1	1	Correct
0	1	1	Correct
3	6	6	Correct
-4	Error / Invalid	None	Handled

Step 5: Comparison Between Zero-Shot and One-Shot Solutions

Aspect	Zero-Shot Code	One-Shot Code
Readability	Moderate	High
Input Validation	Not handled	Negative input handled
Handling of 0!	Works implicitly	Explicit and correct
Logical Clarity	Basic	Clear and structured
Robustness	Limited	Improved

Step 6: Improvements Observed with One-Shot Prompting

1. The one-shot example helped the model **understand expected behavior** clearly.
2. The generated code is **more readable and structured**.
3. Edge cases like **negative inputs** are handled explicitly.
4. The function logic closely matches the mathematical definition of factorial.

Conclusion

- **Zero-shot prompting** produces a basic working solution but may miss input validation.
- **One-shot prompting** improves:
 - Code clarity
 - Correctness
 - Edge-case handling
- Providing a single example significantly enhances the quality of AI-generated code.

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.

Objective

To use **few-shot prompting** by providing multiple input–output examples to generate a Python function that checks whether a given number is an **Armstrong number**, and to analyze how examples influence **code structure, accuracy, and robustness**.

Step 1: Few-Shot Prompt

Few-shot prompt (multiple examples provided): Examples:

Input: 153

Output: Armstrong Number

Input: 370

Output: Armstrong Number

Input: 123

Output: Not an Armstrong Number

Now write a Python function that checks whether a given number is an Armstrong number. The function should return True if it is an Armstrong number and False otherwise.

Step 2: AI-Generated Code (Few-Shot)

```
def is_armstrong(num):  
    if num < 0:  
        return False  
  
    digits = str(num)  
    power = len(digits)  
    total = 0  
  
    for d in digits:  
        total += int(d) ** power  
  
    return total == num
```

Step 3: Testing the Generated Code Normal

Test Cases

Input	Expected Output	Actual Output	Result
153	True	True	Correct
370	True	True	Correct
123	False	False	Correct
9474	True	True	Correct

Boundary Value Testing

Input	Expected Output	Actual Output	Result
0	True ($0^1 = 0$)	True	Correct
1	True	True	Correct
9	True	True	Correct

10	False	False	Correct
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Invalid Input Testing

Input	Expected Behavior	Actual Behavior	Observation
-153	False	False	Handled
"153"	Error / Reject	Type Error	Not handled
15.3	Error / Reject	Type Error	Not handled

Step 4: Analysis – Influence of Few-Shot Prompting Impact on

Code Structure

- The use of multiple examples encouraged:
 - Conversion of number to digits
 - Dynamic power calculation using digit count
- The logic closely follows the mathematical definition of an Armstrong number.

Impact on Accuracy

- Few-shot prompting resulted in:
 - Correct handling of standard Armstrong numbers
 - Proper handling of boundary values like 0 and 1
 - Explicit handling of negative numbers

Comparison with Zero-Shot / One-Shot

- **Zero-shot:** Likely to miss digit-length handling or edge cases.
- **One-shot:** Better clarity but still limited generalization.
- **Few-shot:** Most accurate and structured solution.

Limitations Observed

- No explicit validation for:
 - Non-integer inputs
 - Floating-point numbers
- Additional checks would be required for production-level robustness.

Conclusion

- **Few-shot prompting** significantly improves:

- Logical correctness ○ Code readability ○ Edge-case handling
- Providing multiple examples helps the AI infer **general rules**, not just patterns.
- Few-shot prompting is the **most reliable technique** for generating accurate Python programs for computational problems.

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.

Objective

To design a **context-managed prompt** with explicit instructions and constraints that generates an **optimized and robust Python program** to classify a number as:

- **Prime**
- **Composite**
- **Neither**

The solution must ensure **input validation**, **efficient logic**, and allow **comparison with earlier prompting strategies**.

Step 1: Context-Managed Prompt

Context-managed prompt (clear role, rules, constraints, and output expectations):

You are an expert Python developer.

Task:

Write an optimized Python function that classifies a given number as Prime, Composite, or Neither.

Constraints:

1. Validate input – the input must be an integer.

2. Numbers less than or equal to 1 should be classified as "Neither".
3. Use an efficient algorithm (check divisibility only up to \sqrt{n}).
4. Return only one of these strings: "Prime", "Composite", or "Neither".
5. The function should be clean, readable, and efficient.

Step 2: AI-Generated Code (Context-Managed)

```
import math

def classify_number(n):
    if not isinstance(n, int):
        return "Invalid Input"

    if n <= 1:
        return "Neither"

    for i in range(2, int(math.sqrt(n)) + 1):
        if n % i == 0:
            return "Composite"

    return "Prime"
```

Step 3: Testing the Function Normal Test Cases

Input	Expected Output	Actual Output	Result
2	Prime	Prime	Correct
7	Prime	Prime	Correct
10	Composite	Composite	Correct
15	Composite	Composite	Correct

Boundary Value Testing

Input	Expected Output	Actual Output	Result
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0	Neither	Neither	Correct
1	Neither	Neither	Correct
-5	Neither	Neither	Correct

Invalid Input Testing

Input	Expected Behavior	Actual Output	Observation
7.5	Reject	Invalid Input	Handled
"10"	Reject	Invalid Input	Handled
None	Reject	Invalid Input	Handled

Step 4: Optimization Analysis Efficiency

- Divisibility checks are limited to \sqrt{n} , reducing time complexity from $O(n)$ to $O(\sqrt{n})$.
- Early termination on first factor improves performance.

Input Validation

- Explicit type checking prevents runtime errors.
- Clearly distinguishes **invalid input** from valid numeric cases.

Step 5: Comparison with Earlier Prompting Strategies

Aspect	Zero-Shot	One-Shot	Few-Shot	Context- Managed
Input Validation	Missing	Partial	Partial	Complete
Efficiency	Basic loop	Improved	Improved	Optimized
Readability	Moderate	Good	Very Good	Excellent

Reliability	Low	Medium	High	Very High
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Conclusion

- Context-managed prompting produces the most reliable and production-ready code.
- Explicit constraints guide the AI to:
 - Handle edge cases correctly
 - Optimize performance
 - Maintain clean structure
- Compared to zero-shot, one-shot, and few-shot prompting, context-managed prompting offers superior correctness, efficiency, and robustness.

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.

Objective

To use **zero-shot prompting** to generate a Python function that checks whether a given number is a **perfect number**, then evaluate the generated code by testing it with multiple inputs and identifying **missing conditions or inefficiencies**.

A perfect number is a positive integer that is equal to the sum of its proper divisors (excluding itself).

Example: $6 \rightarrow 1 + 2 + 3 = 6$

Step 1: Zero-Shot Prompt

Zero-shot prompt (no examples provided):

Write a Python function that checks whether a given number is a perfect number.

The function should return True if the number is perfect and False otherwise.

Step 2: AI-Generated Code

```
def is_perfect(num):
    total = 0
    for i in range(1, num):
        if num % i == 0:
            total += i
    return total == num
```

Step 3: Testing the Program with Multiple Inputs Normal

Test Cases

Input	Expected Output	Actual Output	Result
6	True	True	Correct
28	True	True	Correct
12	False	False	Correct
10	False	False	Correct

Boundary Value Testing

Input	Expected Output	Actual Output	Result
1	False	False	Correct
0	False	True	Incorrect
-6	False	True	Incorrect

Invalid Input Testing

Input	Expected Behavior	Actual Behavior	Observation
6.5	Reject / Error	Incorrect result	Not handled
"28"	Reject / Error	Type Error	Not handled
None	Reject / Error	Type Error	Not handled

Step 4: Identification of Missing Conditions and Inefficiencies Missing

Conditions

1. **Zero and Negative Numbers** ◦ The function incorrectly treats 0 and negative numbers as perfect.
 - Perfect numbers are defined **only for positive integers greater than 1**.
2. **Input Validation** ◦ No check for non-integer inputs such as strings or floating-point numbers.

Inefficiencies

1. **Time Complexity** ◦ The loop runs from 1 to num-1, resulting in **O(n)** time complexity.
 - This is inefficient for large numbers.
2. **Unnecessary Iterations** ◦ Divisors only need to be checked up to $\text{num} // 2$ or, more efficiently, $\sqrt{\text{num}}$.

Improved Version (After Analysis)

```
import math

def is_perfect(num):
    if not isinstance(num, int) or num <= 1:
        return False

    total = 1
    for i in range(2, int(math.sqrt(num)) + 1):
        if num % i == 0:
            total += i
            if i != num // i:
                total += num // i

    return total == num
```

Conclusion

- **Zero-shot prompting** successfully generated a basic working solution.
- The generated code **lacked input validation** and had **inefficient logic**.

- Manual testing revealed errors for:
 - Zero ◦ Negative numbers
- Optimizing divisor checks significantly improves performance.

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.

Objective

To use **few-shot prompting** with multiple input–output examples to generate a Python program that correctly determines whether a given number is **Even** or **Odd**, while also performing **proper input validation**. The goal is to analyze how examples improve **input handling** and **output clarity**.

Step 1: Few-Shot Prompt

Few-shot prompt (multiple labeled examples provided): Examples:

Input: 8 Output:

Even Input: 15

Output: Odd

Input: 0 Output:

Even

Now write a Python function that determines whether a given input number is Even or Odd.

Requirements:

- Validate the input.
- The input must be an integer.
- Handle negative numbers correctly.

- Return only "Even", "Odd", or "Invalid Input"

Step 2: AI-Generated Code (Few-Shot)

```
def even_or_odd(n):  
    if not isinstance(n, int):  
        return "Invalid Input"  
  
    if n % 2 == 0:  
        return "Even"  
    else:  
        return "Odd"
```

Step 3: Testing the Program

Standard Test Cases

Input	Expected Output	Actual Output	Result
8	Even	Even	Correct
15	Odd	Odd	Correct
0	Even	Even	Correct
22	Even	Even	Correct

Negative Number Testing

Input	Expected Output	Actual Output	Result
-4	Even	Even	Correct
-7	Odd	Odd	Correct

Non-Integer Input Testing

Input	Expected Output	Actual Output	Observation
3.5	Invalid Input	Invalid Input	Handled

"10"	Invalid Input	Invalid Input	Handled
None	Invalid Input	Invalid Input	Handled

Step 4: Analysis – Impact of Few-Shot Prompting

Improvement in Input Handling

- Providing examples encouraged the AI to:
 - Explicitly validate input type
 - Reject non-integer values safely
- Negative integers are handled correctly without additional logic.

Improvement in Output Clarity

- Output is restricted to **clear, predefined labels**:
 - "Even"
 - "Odd"
 - "Invalid Input"
- No ambiguous or verbose output is produced.

Comparison with Zero-Shot / One-Shot

- **Zero-shot**: Often omits input validation.
- **One-shot**: Improves clarity but may still miss invalid inputs.
- **Few-shot**: Produces the most reliable and user-friendly solution.

Conclusion

- **Few-shot prompting** significantly improves:
 - Input validation
 - Output consistency
 - Code reliability
- The generated program correctly handles:
 - Positive integers
 - Negative integers
 - Zero
 - Invalid inputs

- Few-shot prompting is ideal for tasks requiring **both correctness and robustness**.