

AI Assistant Coding

Assignment-6.3

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Batch:05

Task Description #1: Classes (Student Class)

Prompt:

The screenshot shows a dark-themed AI interface. On the left, a text input field contains a prompt: "T give me code for developing the student information module using class which include attributes like name, roll number, and branch. Add a method display_details() to print student information". To the right of the input field are three circular icons: a white 'X' on a green background, a white left arrow on a grey background, and a white three-dot menu on a grey background. Below the input field, there's a suggestion card with a blue diamond icon followed by the text: "Sure, here's the Python code to develop a Student information module using a class, including the attributes name, roll_number, and branch,". At the bottom of the suggestion card are three buttons: a right-pointing arrow labeled "Accept & Run", a checkmark labeled "Accept", and a white 'X' labeled "Cancel". At the very bottom of the interface, there's a footer bar with a plus sign, the text "Gemini 2.5 Flash ▾", and a right-pointing arrow.

Code:

The screenshot shows a software interface titled "AI-Assignment-6.3". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Insert, Runtime, Tools, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with search, command, code, text, and run all buttons. The main area displays Python code for a "Student" class:

```
[2] ✓ Os
class Student:
    def __init__(self, name, roll_number, branch):
        self.name = name
        self.roll_number = roll_number
        self.branch = branch

    def display_details(self):
        print(f"Student Name: {self.name}")
        print(f"Roll Number: {self.roll_number}")
        print(f"Branch: {self.branch}")

# Example usage:
student1 = Student("Swetha Thakur", "S001", "Computer Science")
student1.display_details()

student2 = Student(["Varun", "S002", "Electrical Engineering"])
student2.display_details()
```

Output:

The screenshot shows a Python code editor interface with the following details:

- Header:** AI-Assignment-6.3, File, Edit, View, Insert, Runtime, Tools, Help.
- Toolbar:** Commands, Code, Text, Run all.
- Code Area:** A code editor window titled [2] showing Python code for a `Student` class. The code includes an `__init__` method for initializing student details and a `display_details` method for printing them. It also demonstrates creating two `Student` objects, `student1` and `student2`, and calling their `display_details` methods.

```
class Student:
    def __init__(self, name, roll_number, branch):
        self.name = name
        self.roll_number = roll_number
        self.branch = branch

    def display_details(self):
        print(f"Student Name: {self.name}")
        print(f"Roll Number: {self.roll_number}")
        print(f"Branch: {self.branch}")

# Example usage:
student1 = Student("Swetha Thakur", "S001", "Computer Science")
student1.display_details()

student2 = Student("Varun", "S002", "Electrical Engineering")
student2.display_details()
```

- Output Area:** Shows the terminal output of the code execution, displaying the details for `student1` and `student2`.

Code Explanation:

Class Definition

- class Student: → Defines a class named Student, which acts as a blueprint for creating student objects.

Constructor (`__init__` method)

- `def __init__(self, name, roll_number, branch):` → Special method called automatically when a new object is created.

Parameters:

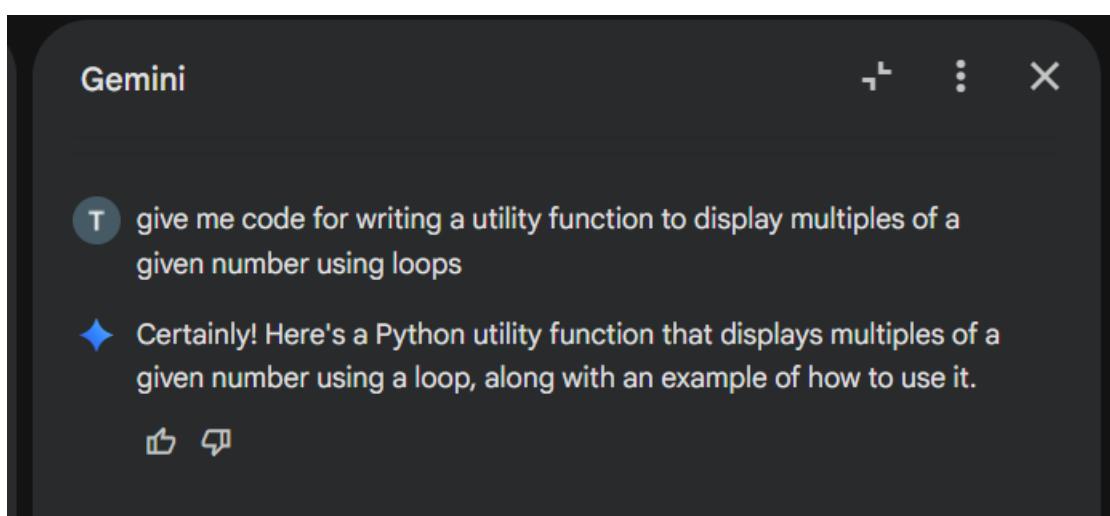
- `self` → Refers to the current object (instance of the class).
- `name, roll_number, branch` → Attributes passed during object creation.
- Inside the constructor:
- `self.name = name` → Assigns the given name to the object.
- `self.roll_number = roll_number` → Assigns the roll number.
- `self.branch = branch` → Assigns the branch.

Instance Method

- `def display_details(self):` → Defines a method to display student details.
- Uses f-strings for formatted output:
- `print(f"Student Name: {self.name}")`
- `print(f"Roll Number: {self.roll_number}")`
- `print(f"Branch: {self.branch}")`

Task Description #2: Loops (Multiples of a Number)

Prompt:



Code:

```
[3] ✓ Os def display_multiples(number, count):
    """
    Displays a specified number of multiples for a given number.

    Args:
        number (int): The base number.
        count (int): The number of multiples to display.
    """
    print(f"Multiples of {number}:")
    for i in range(1, count + 1):
        multiple = number * i
        print(multiple, end=" ")
    print() # For a new line after all multiples

# Example usage:
display_multiples(7, 5) # Display 5 multiples of 7
display_multiples(3, 10) # Display 10 multiples of 3
```

Output:

```
# Example usage:
display_multiples(7, 5) # Display 5 multiples of 7
display_multiples(3, 10) # Display 10 multiples of 3
...
... Multiples of 7:
7 14 21 28 35
Multiples of 3:
3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 27 30
```

Code Explanation:

Function Definition

- `def display_multiples(number, count):`
- Defines a function named `display_multiples`.

Parameters:

- `number` → the base number whose multiples will be displayed.
- `count` → how many multiples to display.

Printing Header

- `print(f"Multiples of {number}:")`
- Prints a header showing which number's multiples are being displayed.
- Uses an f-string for formatting.

Loop for Multiples

- `for i in range(1, count + 1):`
 - Loops from 1 up to count (inclusive).
 - Example: if `count = 5`, loop runs for `i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5`.
- Inside the loop:

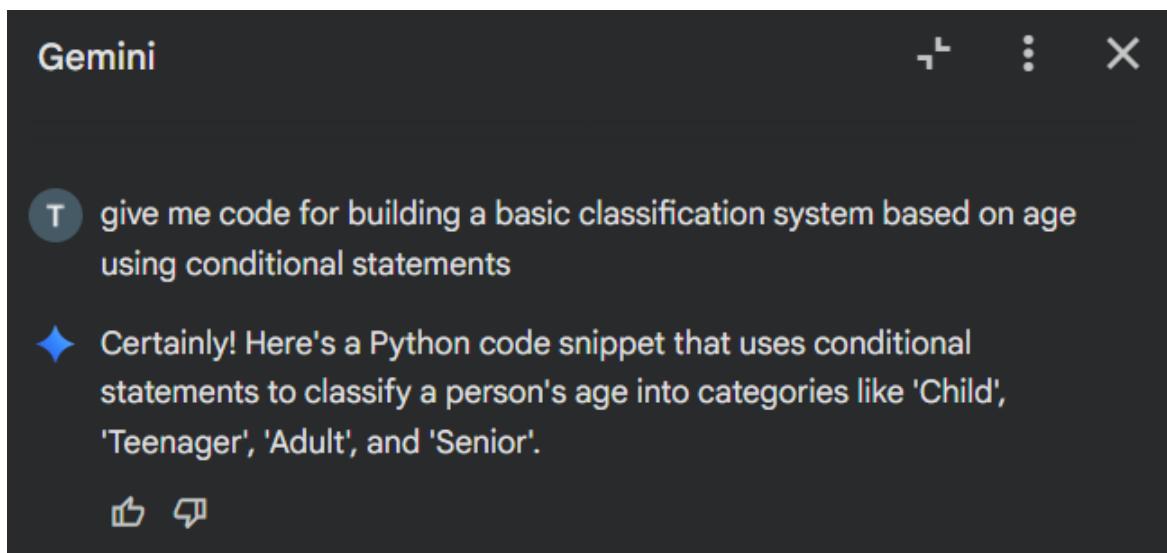
- `multiple = number * i` → calculates the multiple.
- `print(multiple, end=" ")` → prints the multiple on the same line separated by spaces (because of `end=" "`).

New Line After Loop

- `print()` → ensures the output moves to a new line after all multiples are printed.

Task Description #3: Conditional Statements (Age Classification)

Prompt:



Code:

```
[4] 0s
def classify_age(age):
    """
    Classifies a person's age into categories.

    Args:
        age (int): The age of the person.

    Returns:
        str: The age classification (e.g., 'Child', 'Teenager', 'Adult', 'Senior').
    """
    if not isinstance(age, (int, float)) or age < 0:
        return "Invalid age provided."
    elif age < 13:
        return "Child"
    elif age < 18:
        return "Teenager"
    elif age < 65:
        return "Adult"
    else:
        return "Senior"

# Example usage:
ages_to_test = [5, 15, 30, 70, -2, 12.5, 18]

print("Age Classification Results:")
for age in ages_to_test:
    classification = classify_age(age)
    print(f"Age: {age} -> Classification: {classification}")
```

Output:

```
ages_to_test = [5, 15, 30, 70, -2, 12.5, 18]
print("Age Classification Results:")
for age in ages_to_test:
    classification = classify_age(age)
    print(f"Age: {age} -> Classification: {classification}")

...
... Age Classification Results:
Age: 5 -> Classification: Child
Age: 15 -> Classification: Teenager
Age: 30 -> Classification: Adult
Age: 70 -> Classification: Senior
Age: -2 -> Classification: Invalid age provided.
Age: 12.5 -> Classification: Child
Age: 18 -> Classification: Adult
```

Code Explanation:

Function Definition

- def classify_age(age):
- Defines a function named classify_age.
- Takes one parameter: age (expected to be an integer or float).

Input Validation

- if not isinstance(age, (int, float)) or age < 0:
- Checks if age is not a number (int/float) OR is negative.
- If true → returns "Invalid age provided.".

Age Classification Logic

- elif age < 13: → Returns "Child" if age is less than 13.
- elif age < 18: → Returns "Teenager" if age is between 13 and 17.
- elif age < 65: → Returns "Adult" if age is between 18 and 64.
- else: → Returns "Senior" if age is 65 or above.

Task Description #4: For and While Loops (Sum of First n Numbers)

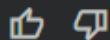
Prompt:

Gemini



T give me code for o calculate the sum of the first n natural numbers using For and While Loops

◆ Certainly! Here's the Python code to calculate the sum of the first 'n' natural numbers, first using a `for` loop, and then using a `while` loop.



Code:(For loop)

```
[5] ✓ 0s  def sum_natural_numbers_for(n):
    """
    Calculates the sum of the first n natural numbers using a for loop.

    Args:
        n (int): The number of natural numbers to sum.

    Returns:
        int: The sum of the first n natural numbers.
    """
    if n < 0:
        return "Input must be a non-negative integer."
    total_sum = 0
    for i in range(1, n + 1):
        total_sum += i
    return total_sum

# Example usage for 'for' loop:
n_for = 10
sum_for = sum_natural_numbers_for(n_for)
print(f"Sum of the first {n_for} natural numbers (using for loop): {sum_for}")

n_for_negative = -5
sum_for_negative = sum_natural_numbers_for(n_for_negative)
print(f"Sum for {n_for_negative} (using for loop): {sum_for_negative}")
```

Output:

```
n_for_negative = -5
sum_for_negative = sum_natural_numbers_for(n_for_negative)
print(f"Sum for {n_for_negative} (using for loop): {sum_for_negative}")

▼
Sum of the first 10 natural numbers (using for loop): 55
Sum for -5 (using for loop): Input must be a non-negative integer.
```

Code:(While loop)

```
[6]  ✓ 0s  def sum_natural_numbers_while(n):
    """
        Calculates the sum of the first n natural numbers using a while loop.

        Args:
            n (int): The number of natural numbers to sum.

        Returns:
            int: The sum of the first n natural numbers.
    """
    if n < 0:
        return "Input must be a non-negative integer."
    total_sum = 0
    counter = 1
    while counter <= n:
        total_sum += counter
        counter += 1
    return total_sum

    # Example usage for 'while' loop:
n_while = 7
sum_while = sum_natural_numbers_while(n_while)
print(f"Sum of the first {n_while} natural numbers (using while loop): {sum_while}")

n_while_zero = 0
sum_while_zero = sum_natural_numbers_while(n_while_zero)
print(f"Sum for {n_while_zero} (using while loop): {sum_while_zero}")
```

Output:

```
n_while_zero = 0
sum_while_zero = sum_natural_numbers_while(n_while_zero)
print(f"Sum for {n_while_zero} (using while loop): {sum_while_zero}")

...
... Sum of the first 7 natural numbers (using while loop): 28
Sum for 0 (using while loop): 0
```

Code Explanation:

Function 1: sum_natural_numbers_for(n)

- Purpose: Calculates the sum of the first n natural numbers using a for loop.
- Steps:
 1. Input validation:
 - If $n < 0$, returns "Input must be a non-negative integer."
 2. Initialize `total_sum = 0`.
 3. Loop:
 - `for i in range(1, n + 1):` → iterates from 1 to n.
 - Adds each number to `total_sum`.
 4. Returns the final sum.

Example usage:

- `n_for = 10` → Sum = 55.

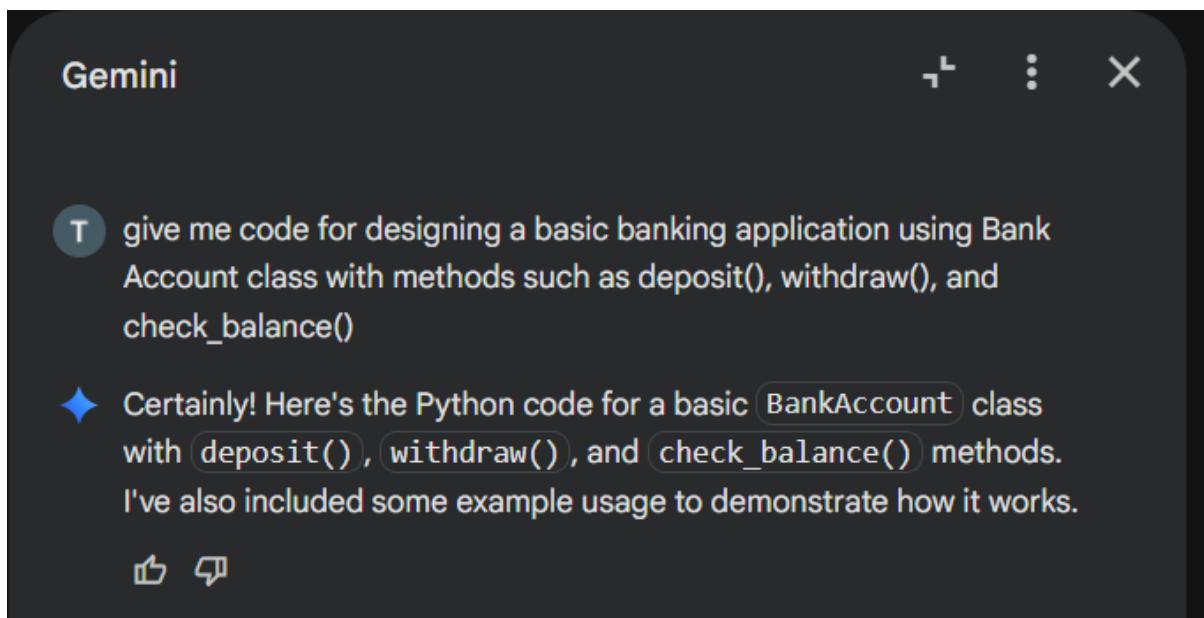
- `n_for_negative = -5` → Returns "Input must be a non-negative integer.".

◆ Function 2: sum_natural_numbers_while(n)

- Purpose: Calculates the sum of the first n natural numbers using a while loop.
- Steps:
 1. Input validation:
 - If $n < 0$, returns "Input must be a non-negative integer.".
 2. Initialize `total_sum = 0` and `counter = 1`.
 3. Loop:
 - while `counter <= n`: → runs until counter exceeds n.
 - Adds counter to `total_sum`.
 - Increments counter by 1.

Task Description #5: Classes (Bank Account Class)

Prompt:



Code:

```
[?] ✓ 0s
def __init__(self, account_holder_name, initial_balance=0):
    if initial_balance < 0:
        raise ValueError("Initial balance cannot be negative.")
    self.account_holder_name = account_holder_name
    self.balance = initial_balance
    print(f"Account created for {self.account_holder_name} with initial balance: ${self.balance:.2f}")

def deposit(self, amount):
    if amount <= 0:
        print("Deposit amount must be positive.")
        return False
    self.balance += amount
    print(f"Deposited: ${amount:.2f}. New balance: ${self.balance:.2f}")
    return True

def withdraw(self, amount):
    if amount <= 0:
        print("Withdrawal amount must be positive.")
        return False
    if amount > self.balance:
        print("Insufficient funds.")
        return False
    self.balance -= amount
    print(f"Withdrew: ${amount:.2f}. New balance: ${self.balance:.2f}")
    return True

def check_balance(self):
    print(f"Account Balance for {self.account_holder_name}: ${self.balance:.2f}")
    return self.balance
```

Output:

```
[?] ✓ 0s
print("\n--- Transactions for Jane Smith ---")
account2.check_balance()
account2.deposit(750)
account2.withdraw(300)
account2.check_balance()

...
--- Creating Accounts ---
Account created for John Doe with initial balance: $1000.00
Account created for Jane Smith with initial balance: $0.00

--- Transactions for John Doe ---
Account Balance for John Doe: $1000.00
Deposited: $500.00. New balance: $1500.00
Withdrew: $200.00. New balance: $1300.00
Insufficient funds.
Deposit amount must be positive.
Account Balance for John Doe: $1300.00

--- Transactions for Jane Smith ---
Account Balance for Jane Smith: $0.00
Deposited: $750.00. New balance: $750.00
Withdrew: $300.00. New balance: $450.00
Account Balance for Jane Smith: $450.00
450
```

Code Explanation:

Class Definition

- class BankAccount: → Defines a BankAccount class to simulate basic banking operations.

Constructor (__init__)

- `def __init__(self, account_holder_name, initial_balance=0):`
- Initializes a new account with:
 - `account_holder_name` → Name of the account holder.
 - `initial_balance` → Starting balance (default = 0).
- Validation:
 - If `initial_balance < 0`, raises a `ValueError`.
- Sets attributes:
 - `self.account_holder_name = account_holder_name`
 - `self.balance = initial_balance`
- Prints confirmation message with formatted balance.

Deposit Method

- `def deposit(self, amount):`
- Validates deposit:
 - If `amount <= 0`, prints error and returns False.
- Otherwise:
 - Adds amount to `self.balance`.
 - Prints deposit confirmation and new balance.
 - Returns True.

Withdraw Method

- `def withdraw(self, amount):`
- Validates withdrawal:
 - If `amount <= 0`, prints error and returns False.
 - If `amount > self.balance`, prints "Insufficient funds" and returns False.
- Otherwise:
 - Deducts amount from `self.balance`.
 - Prints withdrawal confirmation and new balance.
 - Returns True.

Check Balance Method

- `def check_balance(self):` Prints current balance for the account holder.

