

## AI ASSISTED CODING - ASSIGNMENT - 6

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### TASK - 1 : CLASSES – DATA VALIDATION

PROMPT : CREATE A STUDENT CLASS WITH NAME, ROLL\_NO, MARKS AND A METHOD IS\_PASS()

The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled "AI&AC\_ASSINMT\_6". The code cell contains the following Python code:

```
class Student:
    def __init__(self, name, roll_no, marks):
        self.name = name
        self.roll_no = roll_no
        self.marks = marks

    def is_pass(self, passing_marks=33):
        """
        Checks if the student has passed based on their marks.
        Defaults to 45 as the passing mark.
        """
        return self.marks >= passing_marks

# --- Example Usage ---
# Create a student object
student1 = Student("Alice", 101, 85)
student2 = Student("Bob", 102, 25)

# Check if students passed
print(f"{student1.name} (Roll No: {student1.roll_no}) scored {student1.marks} marks. Pass: {student1.is_pass()}")
print(f"{student2.name} (Roll No: {student2.roll_no}) scored {student2.marks} marks. Pass: {student2.is_pass()}")

# Check with a different passing mark
print(f"{student1.name} passed with 70 passing marks: {student1.is_pass(passing_marks=70)}")
```

The output cell shows the results of running the code:

```
Alice (Roll No: 101) scored 85 marks. Pass: True
Bob (Roll No: 102) scored 25 marks. Pass: False
Alice passed with 70 passing marks: True
```

The right sidebar features an AI interface named "Gemini" which provides feedback and suggestions for the code.

### EXPLANATION :

THE STUDENT CLASS STORES STUDENT DETAILS USING A CONSTRUCTOR. THE IS\_PASS() METHOD CHECKS WHETHER THE STUDENT'S MARKS ARE GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 40 AND THEN RETURNS THE RESULT AS PASS OR FAIL STATUS.

### OUTPUT :

ALICE (ROLL NO: 101) SCORED 85 MARKS. PASSED: TRUE  
BOB (ROLL NO: 102) SCORED 25 MARKS. PASSED: FALSE  
ALICE PASSED WITH 70 PASSING MARKS: TRUE

### TASK - 2 : LOOPS – PATTERN GENERATION

PROMPT :

GENERATE A PYTHON FUNCTION THAT PRINTS A RIGHT-ANGLED TRIANGLE STAR (\*) PATTERN USING A FOR LOOP.

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code (VS Code) interface in dark mode. On the left is the sidebar with various icons for file operations like Open, Save, Find, and Run. The main area has a title bar with tabs for "Welcome" and "# Generate a Python function that prints.py". Below the title bar is a search bar and a status bar with icons for zoom, orientation, and other settings.

The code editor displays the following Python code:

```
1 # Generate a Python function that prints a right-angled triangle star (*) pattern using a for loop.
2 def print_triangle(n):
3     for i in range(1, n + 1):
4         print('*' * i)
5 print_triangle(5)
```

To the right of the code editor is a "Build with agent mode" panel with a "Run" button and a note that AI responses may be inaccurate. Below the code editor is a terminal window titled "TERMINAL" showing the command line output:

```
/usr/local/bin/python3 "/Users/ronithreddyrevuri/Documents/AI Asstd Coding/assingy - 6/# Generate a Python function that prints.py"
ronithreddyrevuri@Roniths-MacBook-Air ~ % /usr/local/bin/python3 "/Users/ronithreddyrevuri/Documents/AI Asstd Coding/assingy - 6/# Generate a Python function that prints.py"
*
**
***
****
*****
ronithreddyrevuri@Roniths-MacBook-Air ~ %
```

The bottom of the screen shows the status bar with "Spaces: 4", "UTF-8", "Python", "Python 3.13.9", and other system information.

## PROMPT - 2 :

**GENERATE ANOTHER FUNCTION THAT PRINTS THE SAME RIGHT-ANGLED TRIANGLE STAR PATTERN USING A WHILE LOOP.**

This screenshot is identical to the one above, showing the same VS Code interface and the same Python code for generating a right-angled triangle star pattern using a for loop. The terminal output is also identical, showing the same five-line star pattern.

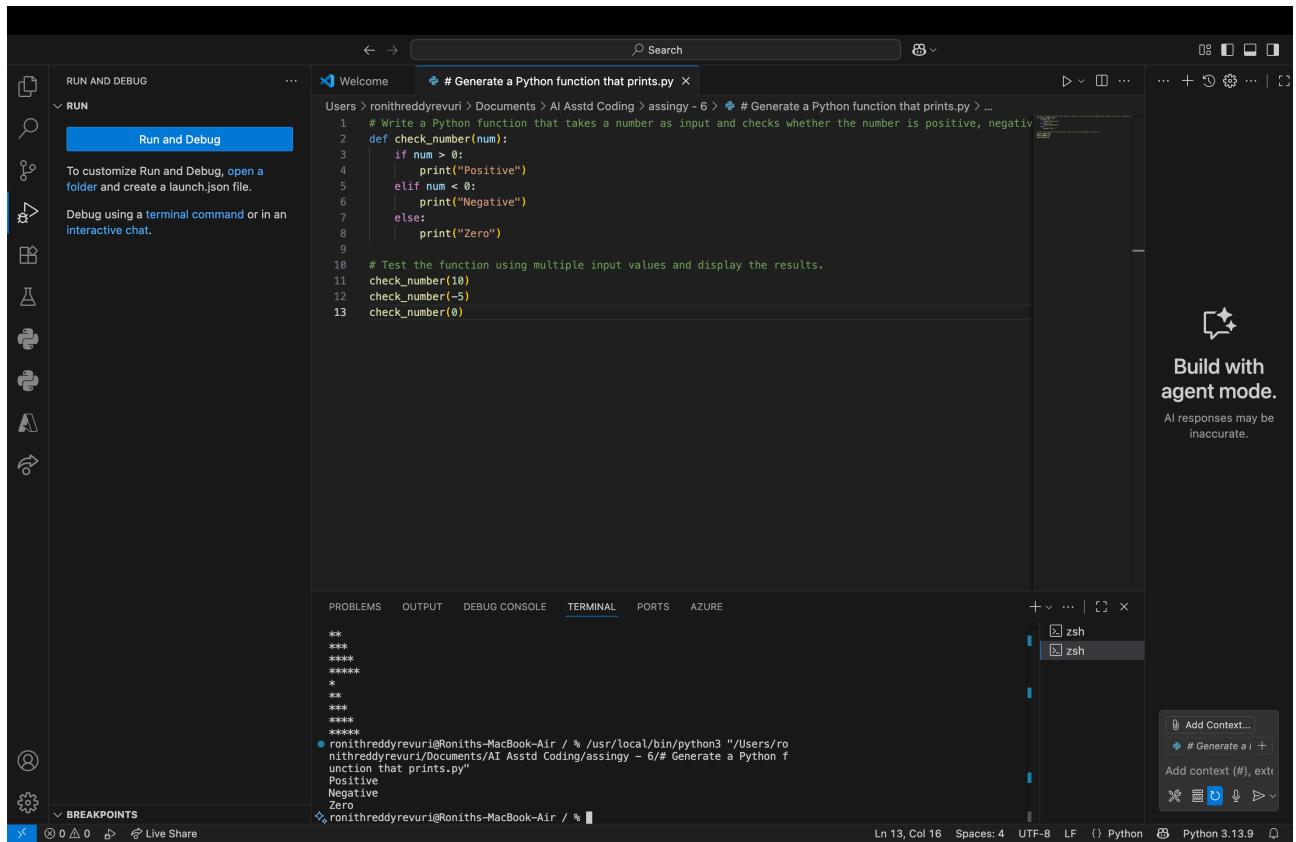
## EXPLANATION :

**THIS PROGRAM PRINTS A RIGHT-ANGLED TRIANGLE USING STAR SYMBOLS.**  
**FIRST, THE PATTERN IS CREATED USING A FOR LOOP, AND THEN THE SAME PATTERN IS CREATED USING A WHILE LOOP.**  
**BOTH LOOPS INCREASE THE NUMBER OF STARS IN EACH ROW.**  
**THIS SHOWS THAT DIFFERENT LOOP TYPES CAN PRODUCE THE SAME RESULT.**

## TASK - 3 : CONDITIONAL STATEMENTS – NUMBER ANALYSIS

### PROMPT :

**WRITE A PYTHON FUNCTION THAT TAKES A NUMBER AS INPUT AND CHECKS WHETHER THE NUMBER IS POSITIVE, NEGATIVE, OR ZERO USING IF-ELIF-ELSE CONDITIONAL STATEMENTS.**  
**TEST THE FUNCTION USING MULTIPLE INPUT VALUES AND DISPLAY THE RESULTS.**



```
# Write a Python function that takes a number as input and checks whether the number is positive, negative or zero.
def check_number(num):
    if num > 0:
        print("Positive")
    elif num < 0:
        print("Negative")
    else:
        print("Zero")

# Test the function using multiple input values and display the results.
check_number(10)
check_number(-5)
check_number(0)
```

The terminal output shows:

```
Positive
Negative
Zero
```

## EXPLANATION :

**THIS TASK USES IF-ELIF-ELSE CONDITIONAL STATEMENTS TO ANALYZE A GIVEN NUMBER.**

- **IF THE NUMBER IS GREATER THAN ZERO, IT IS CLASSIFIED AS POSITIVE.**
- **IF THE NUMBER IS LESS THAN ZERO, IT IS CLASSIFIED AS NEGATIVE.**
- **IF THE NUMBER IS EQUAL TO ZERO, IT IS CLASSIFIED AS ZERO.**

**THE FUNCTION IS TESTED WITH MULTIPLE INPUT VALUES TO ENSURE THAT ALL CONDITIONS ARE HANDLED CORRECTLY.**

**THIS TASK DEMONSTRATES PROPER DECISION-MAKING LOGIC USING CONDITIONAL STATEMENTS IN PYTHON.**

## TASK - 4 : NESTED CONDITIONAL STATEMENTS

**PROMPT :**

**GENERATE A PYTHON FUNCTION NAMED `CHECK_DISCOUNT(AGE, IS_MEMBER)` THAT DETERMINES DISCOUNT ELIGIBILITY USING NESTED IF STATEMENTS BASED ON THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:**

- IF AGE IS GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 60, APPLY A SENIOR DISCOUNT.
- IF THE USER IS A MEMBER, APPLY AN ADDITIONAL DISCOUNT.

CLEARLY DEMONSTRATE THE DECISION FLOW USING NESTED CONDITIONALS.

**EXPLANATION:**

THIS PROGRAM CHECKS DISCOUNT ELIGIBILITY USING NESTED IF STATEMENTS.

IT FIRST CHECKS THE AGE FOR A SENIOR DISCOUNT AND THEN CHECKS MEMBERSHIP FOR AN ADDITIONAL DISCOUNT.

THIS HELPS IN MAKING CLEAR AND STRUCTURED DECISIONS.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Visual Studio Code interface. The code editor displays a Python script named `check_discount.py` with the following content:

```
1 # Generate a Python function named check_discount(age, is_member) that determines discount eligibility
2 # If age is greater than or equal to 60, apply a senior discount.
3 # If the user is a member, apply an additional discount. Clearly demonstrate the decision flow using nested conditionals.
4 def check_discount(age, is_member):
5     if age >= 60:
6         if is_member:
7             return "Senior + Member Discount"
8         else:
9             return "Senior Discount"
10    else:
11        if is_member:
12            return "Member Discount"
13        else:
14            return "No Discount"
15
16
17 # Testing
18 print(check_discount(65, True))
19 print(check_discount(65, False))
20 print(check_discount(30, True))
21 print(check_discount(30, False))
```

The terminal below shows the output of running the script:

```
*****
● ronithreddyrevuri@Roniths-MacBook-Air ~ % /usr/local/bin/python3 "/Users/ronithreddyrevuri/Documents/AI Asstd Coding/assingy - 6/# Generate a Python function that prints.py"
Positive
Negative
Zero
● ronithreddyrevuri@Roniths-MacBook-Air ~ % /usr/local/bin/python3 "/Users/ronithreddyrevuri/Documents/AI Asstd Coding/assingy - 6/# Generate a Python function that prints.py"
Senior + Member Discount
Senior Discount
Member Discount
No Discount
● ronithreddyrevuri@Roniths-MacBook-Air ~ % [ ]
```

A sidebar on the right indicates "Build with agent mode." and "AI responses may be inaccurate."

## TASK - 5 : CLASS – MATHEMATICAL OPERA

**PROMPT : CREATE A PYTHON CLASS NAMED CIRCLE WITH AN ATTRIBUTE RADIUS. IMPLEMENT METHODS TO CALCULATE THE AREA AND CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE CIRCLE. ENSURE THE CLASS IS WELL-STRUCTURED AND USES APPROPRIATE MATHEMATICAL FORMULAS.**

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with a dark theme. On the left is a sidebar with various icons for file operations like Run, Debug, and Terminal. The main area displays a Python script named `prints.py`. The code defines a `Circle` class with methods for calculating area and circumference. It then creates an instance of the class and prints its properties. The terminal below shows the execution of the script and its output.

```
5  class Circle:
6      def __init__(self, radius):
7          self.radius = radius
8
9      def area(self):
10         return 3.14159 * self.radius * self.radius
11
12     def circumference(self):
13         return 2 * 3.14159 * self.radius
14
15
16     # Input
17     c = Circle(9)
18
19     # Output
20     print("Area:", c.area())
21     print("Circumference:", c.circumference())
22
23
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS AZURE

```
Senior + Member Discount
Senior Discount
Member Discount
No Discount
● ronithreddyrevuri@roniths-MacBook-Air / % /usr/local/bin/python3 "/Users/ronithreddyrevuri/Documents/AI Asstd Coding/assingny - 6/# Generate a Python function that prints.py"
● ronithreddyrevuri@roniths-MacBook-Air / % 
zsh: command not found: 6
● ronithreddyrevuri@roniths-MacBook-Air / % Radius = 9
zsh: command not found: Radius
● ronithreddyrevuri@roniths-MacBook-Air / % /usr/local/bin/python3 "/Users/ronithreddyrevuri/Documents/AI Asstd Coding/assingny - 6/# Generate a Python function that prints.py"
Area: 254.46875
Circumference: 56.54862
```

Ln 22, Col 1 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 LF () Python Python 3.13.9

Build with agent mode.

AI responses may be inaccurate.

### EXPLANATION :

THIS PROGRAM USES A CIRCLE CLASS TO CALCULATE AREA AND CIRCUMFERENCE. THE RADIUS IS GIVEN AS INPUT, AND STANDARD FORMULAS ARE USED FOR CALCULATIONS. IT SHOWS HOW CLASSES AND METHODS WORK IN PYTHON.