

ASSIGNMENT – 6.1

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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.**

❓ • 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.")

```