Assignment - 1

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Batch - 03

AI Assisted Coding

07-01-2026

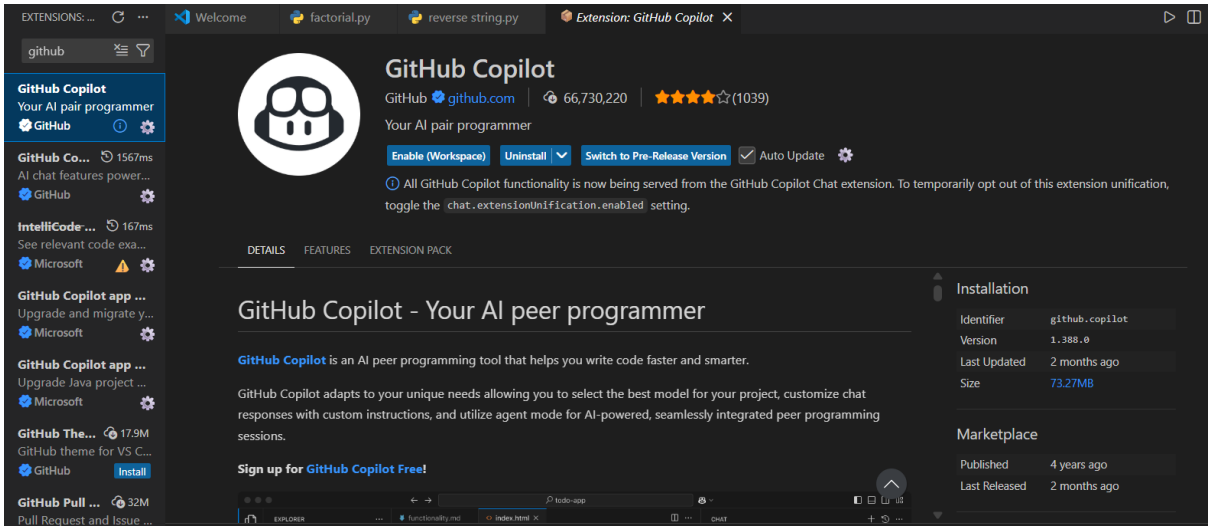
Task 0: Environment Setup:-

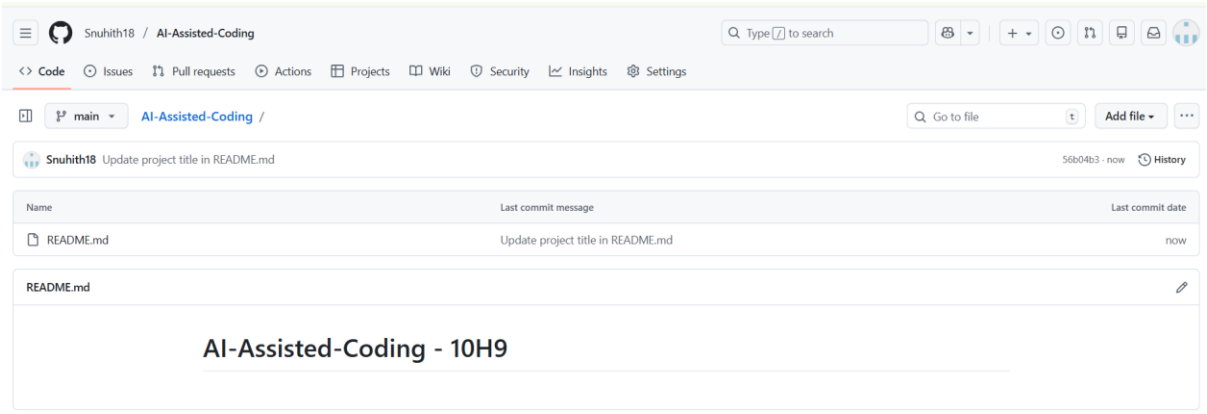
Task 0

● Install and configure GitHub Copilot in VS Code. Take screenshots of each step.

Expected Output

● Install and configure GitHub Copilot in VS Code. Take screenshots of each step.





Task 1: Non-Modular Logic (Factorial):-

AI-Generated Logic Without Modularization (Factorial without Functions)

• Scenario

You are building a small command-line utility for a startup intern onboarding task. The program is simple and must be written quickly without modular design.

• Task Description

Use GitHub Copilot to generate a Python program that computes a mathematical product-based value (factorial-like logic) directly in the main execution flow, without using any user-defined functions.

• Constraint:

➢ Do not define any custom function

➢ Logic must be implemented using loops and variables only

• Expected Deliverables

➢ A working Python program generated with Copilot assistance

➢ Screenshot(s) showing:

➢ The prompt you typed

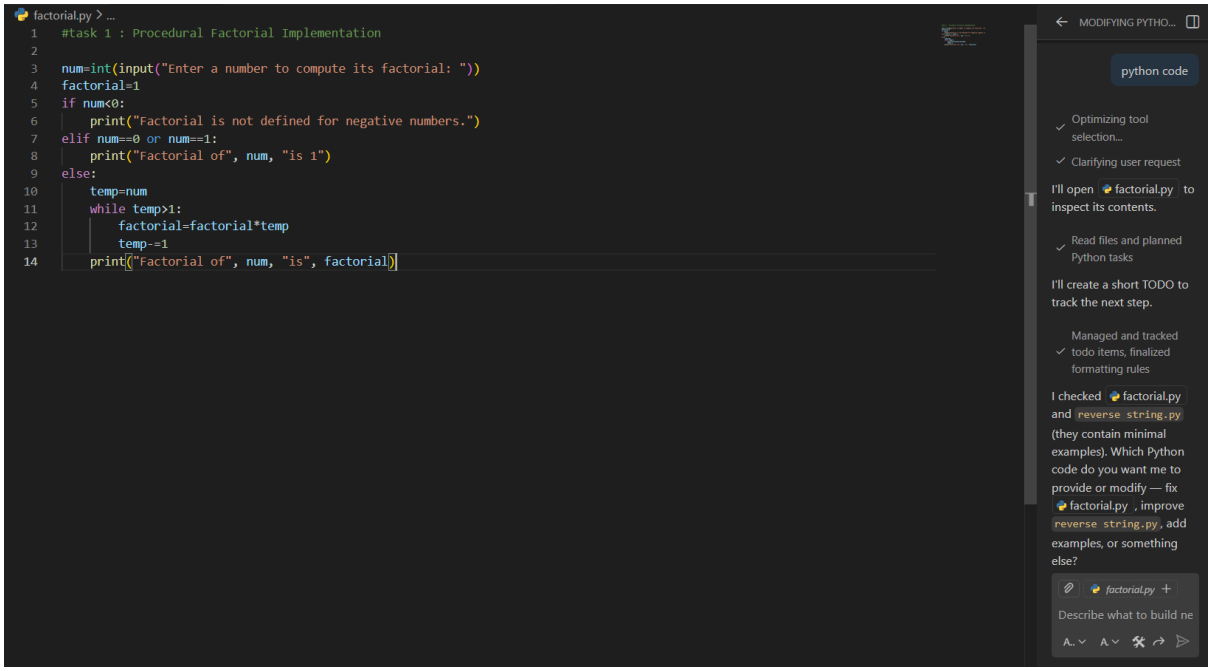
➢ Copilot's suggestions

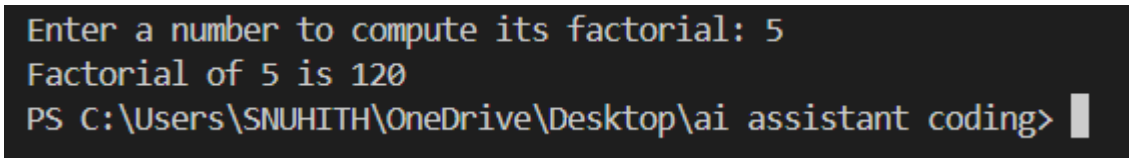
➢ Sample input/output screenshots

➢ Brief reflection (5–6 lines):

➢ How helpful was Copilot for a beginner?

➢ Did it follow best practices automatically?





Task 2: AI Code Optimization:-

AI Code Optimization & Cleanup (Improving Efficiency)

❖ Scenario

Your team lead asks you to review AI-generated code before committing it to a shared repository.

❖ Task Description

Analyze the code generated in Task 1 and use Copilot again to:

➢ Reduce unnecessary variables

➢ Improve loop clarity

➢ Enhance readability and efficiency

Hint:

Prompt Copilot with phrases like

“optimize this code”, “simplify logic”, or “make it more readable”

❖ Expected Deliverables

➢ Original AI-generated code

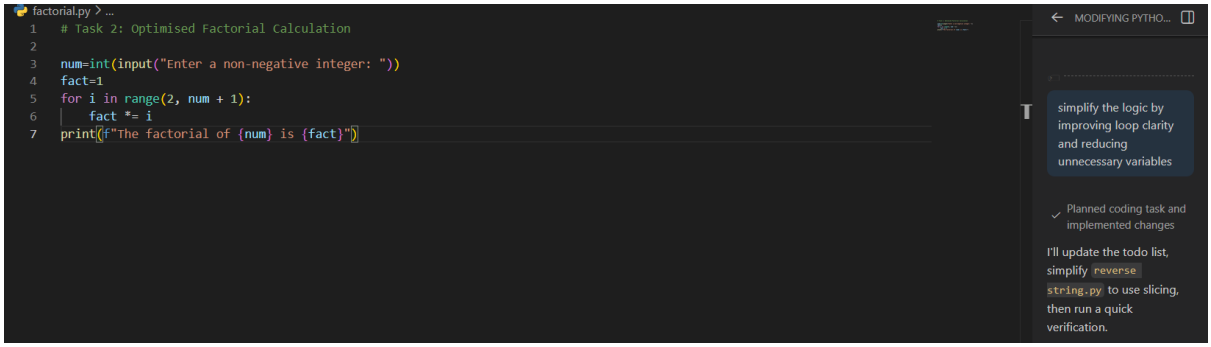
➢ Optimized version of the same code

➢ Side-by-side comparison

➢ Written explanation:

▪ What was improved?

▪ Why the new version is better (readability, performance, maintainability.



Task 3: Modular Design Using AI Assistance (Factorial with Functions)

❖ Scenario

The same logic now needs to be reused in multiple scripts.

❖ Task Description

Use GitHub Copilot to generate a modular version of the program by:

➢ Creating a user-defined function

➢ Calling the function from the main block

❖ Constraints

➢ Use meaningful function and variable names

➢ Include inline comments (preferably suggested by Copilot)

❖ Expected Deliverables

➢ AI-assisted function-based program

➢ **Screenshots showing:**

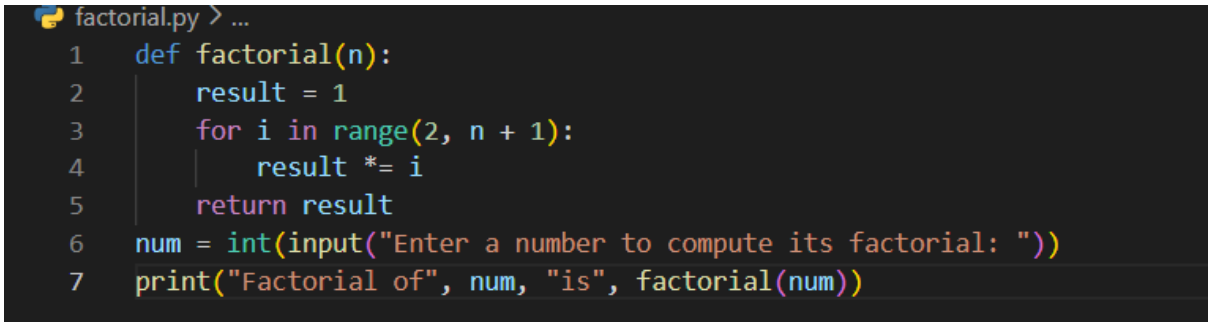
o Prompt evolution

o Copilot-generated function logic

➢ **Sample inputs/outputs**

➢ **Short note:**

o How modularity improves reusability.



Task 4: Comparative Analysis:-

Comparative Analysis – Procedural vs Modular AI Code (With vs Without Functions)

❖ **Scenario**

As part of a code review meeting, you are asked to justify design choices.

❖ **Task Description**

Compare the non-function and function-based Copilot-generated programs on the following criteria:

➢ **Logic clarity**

➢ **Reusability**

➢ **Debugging ease**

➢ **Suitability for large projects**

➢ **AI dependency risk**

❖ **Expected Deliverables**

Choose one:

➢ **A comparison table**

OR

➢ A short technical report (300–400 words).

Criteria	Procedural (Task 1 & 2)	Modular (Task 3)
Logic Clarity	Linear and straightforward for very small tasks but becomes "spaghetti code" as complexity grows.	High clarity; the mathematical logic is isolated from the input/output logic.
Reusability	None. To use the logic elsewhere, the code must be manually copied and pasted.	High. The function can be imported into other Python files or called multiple times in one script.
Debugging Ease	Difficult. Errors in logic are mixed with errors in user input handling.	Simple. You can test the function with specific values (Unit Testing) to ensure the math is correct.
Project Suitability	Suitable only for small, one-off scripts or prototypes.	Essential for enterprise-level, large-scale software development.
AI Dependency Risk	High. AI might generate redundant variables or inefficient loops in long scripts.	Low. AI is highly specialized and accurate when asked to write specific, single-purpose functions.

Task 5: Iterative vs Recursive Thinking:-

: AI-Generated Iterative vs Recursive Thinking

❖ Scenario

Your mentor wants to test how well AI understands different

computational paradigms.

❖ Task Description

Prompt Copilot to generate:

An iterative version of the logic

A recursive version of the same logic

❖ Constraints

Both implementations must produce identical outputs

Students must not manually write the code first

❖ Expected Deliverables

Two AI-generated implementations

Execution flow explanation (in your own words)

Comparison covering:

➢ Readability

➢ Stack usage

➢ Performance implications

➢ When recursion is not recommended.

```python
def factorial_iterative(n):
    result = 1
    for i in range(2, n + 1):
        result *= i
    return result
def factorial_recursive(n):
    if n == 0 or n == 1:
        return 1
    else:
        return n * factorial_recursive(n - 1)
```

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Task 0: Environment Setup:-

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Expected Output

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Task 1: Non-Modular Logic (Factorial):-

: AI-Generated Logic Without Modularization (String Reversal Without Functions)

❖ Scenario

You are developing a basic text-processing utility for a messaging application.

❖ Task Description

Use GitHub Copilot to generate a Python program that:

➢ Reverses a given string

➢ Accepts user input

➢ Implements the logic directly in the main code

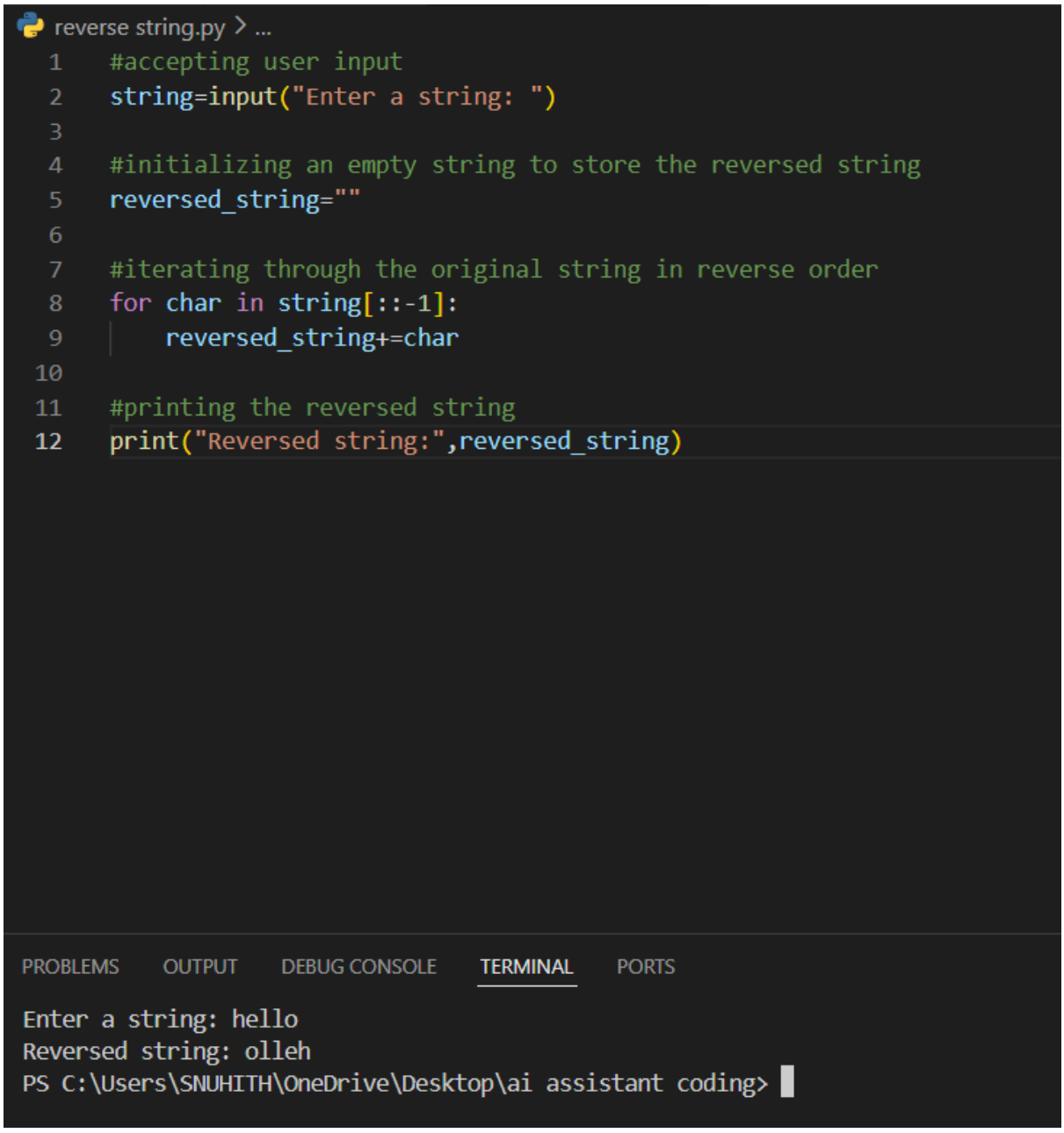
➢ Does not use any user-defined functions

❖ Expected Output

➢ Correct reversed string

➢ Screenshots showing Copilot-generated code suggestions

➢ Sample inputs and outputs



Task 2: AI Code Optimization:-

Efficiency & Logic Optimization (Readability Improvement)

❖ Scenario

The code will be reviewed by other developers.

❖ Task Description

Examine the Copilot-generated code from Task 1 and improve it by:

➢ Removing unnecessary variables

➢ Simplifying loop or indexing logic

➢ Improving readability

➢ Use Copilot prompts like:

- **“Simplify this string reversal code”**
- **“Improve readability and efficiency”**

Hint:

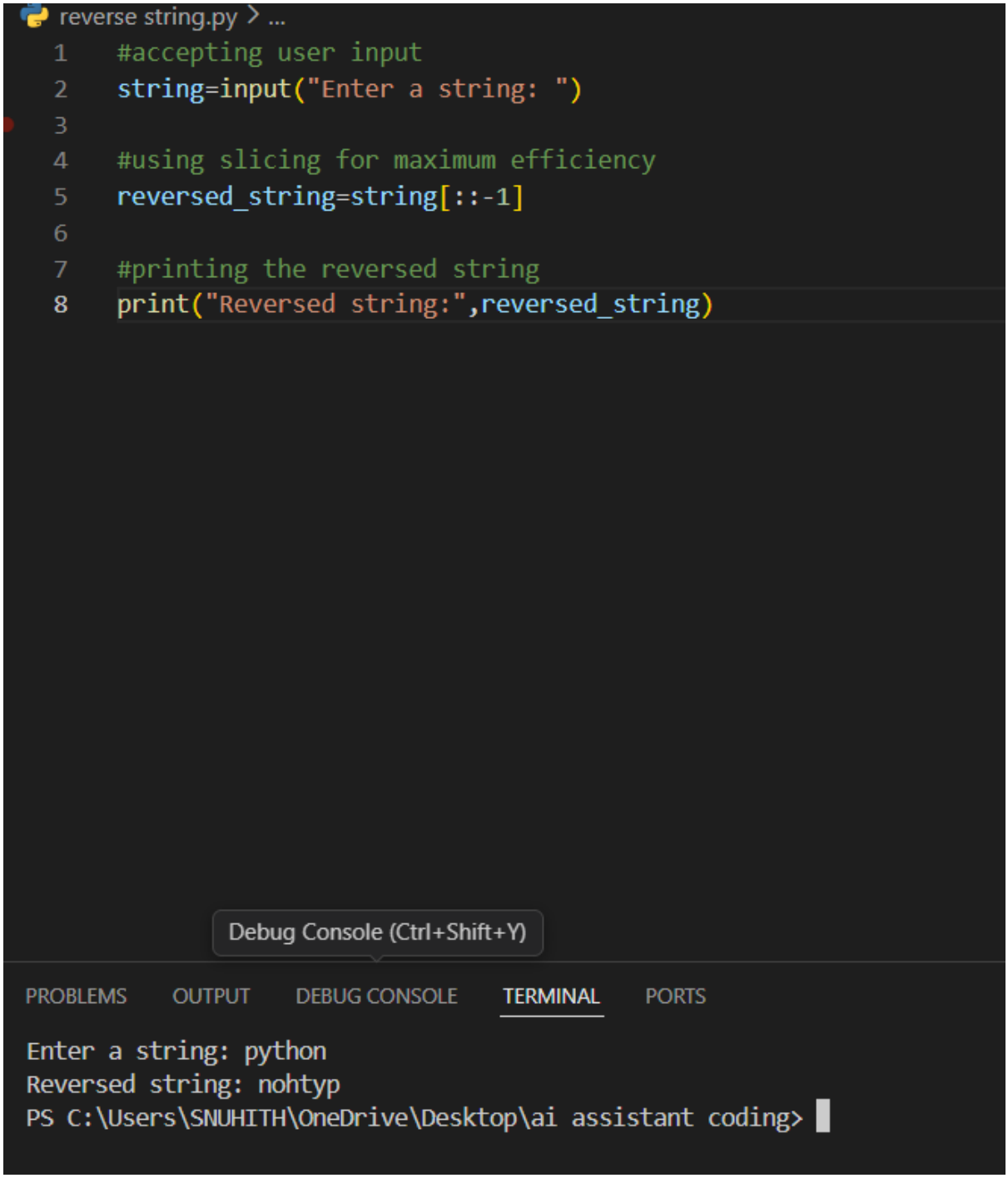
Prompt Copilot with phrases like

“optimize this code”, “simplify logic”, or “make it more readable”

❖ Expected Output

➢ Original and optimized code versions

➢ **Explanation of how the improvements reduce time complexity**



Task 3: Modular Design Using AI Assistance (String Reversal Using Functions)

❖ Scenario

The string reversal logic is needed in multiple parts of an application.

❖ Task Description

Use GitHub Copilot to generate a function-based Python program that:

➢ Uses a user-defined function to reverse a string

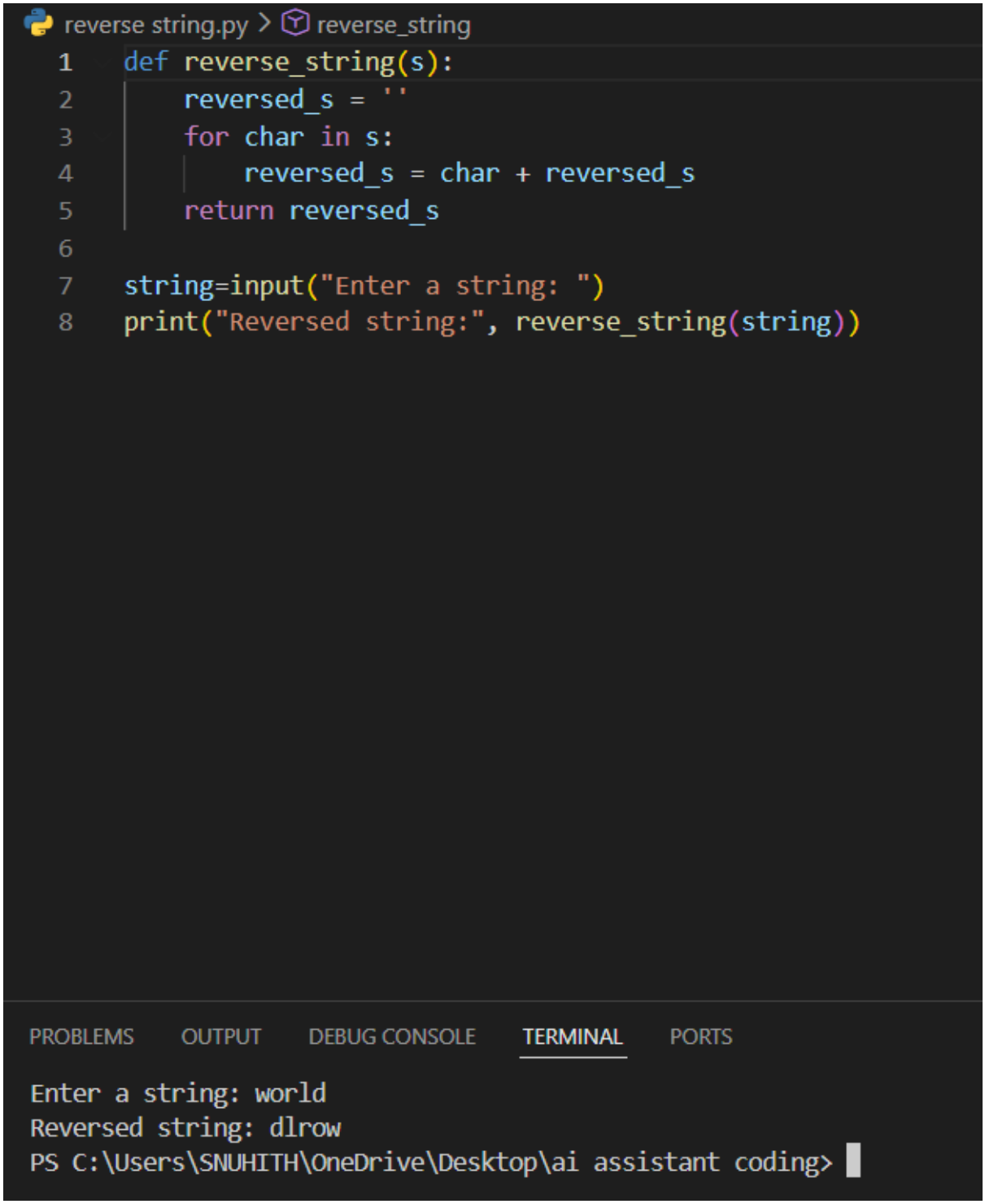
➢ Returns the reversed string

➢ Includes meaningful comments (AI-assisted)

❖ Expected Output

➢ Correct function-based implementation

➢ Screenshots documenting Copilot's function generation



Task 4: Comparative Analysis – Procedural vs Modular Approach (With vs Without Functions)

❖ Scenario

You are asked to justify design choices during a code review.

❖ **Task Description**

Compare the Copilot-generated programs:

➢ **Without functions (Task 1)**

➢ **With functions (Task 3)**

Analyze them based on:

➢ **Code clarity**

➢ **Reusability**

➢ **Debugging ease**

➢ **Suitability for large-scale applications**

❖ **Expected Output**

Comparison table or short analytical report

Feature	Procedural (Without Functions)	Modular (With Functions)
Code Clarity	Easy for tiny scripts; messy for large ones.	Very high; logic is isolated and named.
Reusability	Must copy-paste code to use it again.	Can be called anywhere in the app.
Debugging	Harder to isolate where an error occurs.	Easy to unit test the specific function.
Scalability	Not suitable for large applications.	Essential for professional development.

Task 5: AI-Generated Iterative vs Recursive Fibonacci Approaches (Different Algorithmic Approaches to String Reversal)

❖ **Scenario**

Your mentor wants to evaluate how AI handles alternative logic paths.

❖ **Task Description**

Prompt GitHub Copilot to generate:

➢ **A loop-based string reversal approach**

➢ **A built-in / slicing-based string reversal approach**

❖ **Expected Output**

➢ **Two correct implementations**

➢ **Comparison discussing:**

- **Execution flow**
- **Time complexity**
- **Performance for large inputs**
- **When each approach is appropriate.**

reverse string.py > ...

```python
def reverse_iterative(s):
    reversed_str = ""
    for char in s:
        reversed_str = char + reversed_str
    return reversed_str
def reverse_slice(s):
    return s[::-1]

test_string = input("Enter a string to reverse: ")
print("Reversed string (iterative):", reverse_iterative(test_string))
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

```
> & C:\Users\SNUHITH\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\py
rs/SNUHITH/OneDrive/Desktop/ai assistant coding/reverse string.py"
Enter a string to reverse: hello
Reversed string (iterative): olleh
PS C:\Users\SNUHITH\OneDrive\Desktop\ai assistant coding>
```