

Assignment-5.1 and 6.1

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Task 1:

Employee Data: Create Python code that defines a class named `Employee` with the following attributes: `empid`, `empname`, `designation`, `basic_salary`, and `exp`. Implement a method `display_details()` to print all employee details. Implement another method `calculate_allowance()` to determine additional allowance based on experience:

- If `exp > 10 years` → allowance = 20% of `basic_salary`
- If `5 ≤ exp ≤ 10 years` → allowance = 10% of `basic_salary`
- If `exp < 5 years` → allowance = 5% of `basic_salary`

Finally, create at least one instance of the `Employee` class, call the `display_details()` method, and print the calculated allowance

```
1  class Employee:  
2      def __init__(self, emp_id, name, designation, basic_salary,exp):  
3          self.emp_id = emp_id  
4          self.name = name  
5          self.designation = designation  
6          self.basic_salary = basic_salary  
7          self.exp=exp  
8      def display_details(self):  
9          print(f"Employee ID: {self.emp_id}")  
10         print(f"Name: {self.name}")  
11         print(f"Designation: {self.designation}")  
12         print(f"Basic Salary: {self.basic_salary}")  
13         print(f"Experience: {self.exp} years")  
14     def calculate_allowance(self):  
15         if self.exp>10:  
16             allowance = 0.20 * self.basic_salary  
17         elif 5<=self.exp<=10:  
18             allowance = 0.10 * self.basic_salary  
19         else:  
20             allowance = 0.05 * self.basic_salary  
21         return allowance  
22 emp=Employee(101,"Sony", "Manager", 100000,12)  
23 emp.display_details()  
24 allowance = emp.calculate_allowance()  
25 print(f"Allowance: {allowance}")
```

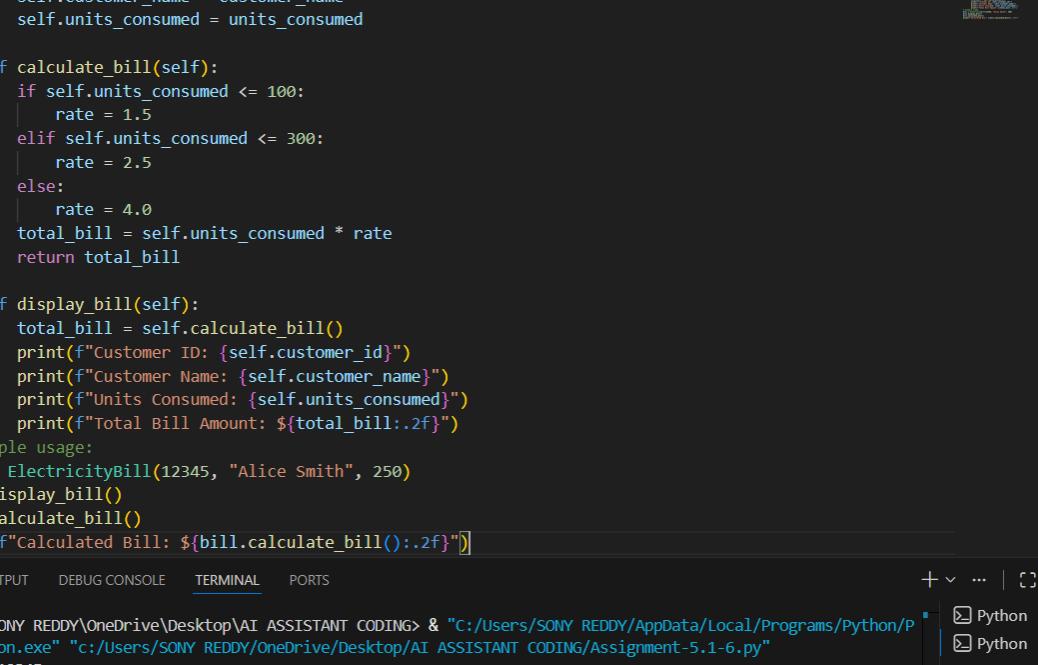
```
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Employee ID: 101  
Name: Sony  
Designation: Manager  
Basic Salary: 100000  
Experience: 12 years  
Allowance: 20000.0
```

Task 2:

Electricity Bill Calculation- Create Python code that defines a class named `ElectricityBill` with attributes: `customer_id`, `name`, and `units_consumed`. Implement a method `display_details()` to print customer details, and a method `calculate_bill()` where:

- Units \leq 100 \rightarrow ₹5 per unit
 - 101 to 300 units \rightarrow ₹7 per unit
 - More than 300 units \rightarrow ₹10 per unit

Create a bill object, display details, and print the total bill amount.



```
28 class ElectricityBill:
29     def __init__(self, customer_id, customer_name, units_consumed):
30         self.customer_id = customer_id
31         self.customer_name = customer_name
32         self.units_consumed = units_consumed
33
34     def calculate_bill(self):
35         if self.units_consumed <= 100:
36             rate = 1.5
37         elif self.units_consumed <= 300:
38             rate = 2.5
39         else:
40             rate = 4.0
41         total_bill = self.units_consumed * rate
42         return total_bill
43
44     def display_bill(self):
45         total_bill = self.calculate_bill()
46         print(f"Customer ID: {self.customer_id}")
47         print(f"Customer Name: {self.customer_name}")
48         print(f"Units Consumed: {self.units_consumed}")
49         print(f"Total Bill Amount: ${total_bill:.2f}")
50
51 # Example usage:
52 bill = ElectricityBill(12345, "Alice Smith", 250)
53 bill.display_bill()
54 bill.calculate_bill()
55 print(f"Calculated Bill: ${bill.calculate_bill():.2f}")
```

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Customer ID: 12345
Customer Name: Alice Smith
Units Consumed: 250
Total Bill Amount: \$625.00
calculated Bill: \$625.00

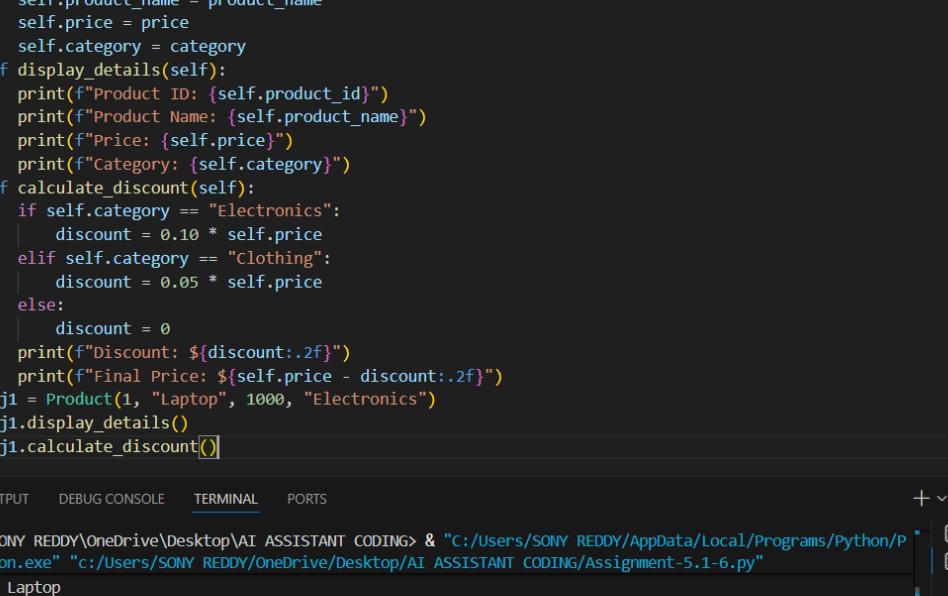
Python Python

Task 3:

Product Discount Calculation- Create Python code that defines a class named `Product` with attributes: `product_id`, `product_name`, `price`, and `category`. Implement a method `display_details()` to print product details. Implement another method `calculate_discount()` where:

- Electronics → 10% discount
 - Clothing → 15% discount
 - Grocery → 5% discount

Create at least one product object, display details, and print the final price after discount.



```
56 class Product:
57     def __init__(self, product_id, product_name, price, category):
58         self.product_id = product_id
59         self.product_name = product_name
60         self.price = price
61         self.category = category
62     def display_details(self):
63         print(f"Product ID: {self.product_id}")
64         print(f"Product Name: {self.product_name}")
65         print(f"Price: {self.price}")
66         print(f"Category: {self.category}")
67     def calculate_discount(self):
68         if self.category == "Electronics":
69             discount = 0.10 * self.price
70         elif self.category == "Clothing":
71             discount = 0.05 * self.price
72         else:
73             discount = 0
74         print(f"Discount: ${discount:.2f}")
75         print(f"Final Price: ${self.price - discount:.2f}")
76     prodobj1 = Product(1, "Laptop", 1000, "Electronics")
77     prodobj1.display_details()
78     prodobj1.calculate_discount()
```

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```
Product Name: Laptop
Price: 1000
Category: Electronics
Discount: $100.00
Final Price: $900.00
```

Python Python

Task 4:

Book Late Fee Calculation- Create Python code that defines a class named `LibraryBook` with attributes: `book_id`, `title`, `author`, `borrower`, and `days_late`. Implement a method `display_details()` to print book details, and a method `calculate_late_fee()` where:

- Days late \leq 5 \rightarrow ₹5 per day
 - 6 to 10 days late \rightarrow ₹7 per day
 - More than 10 days late \rightarrow ₹10 per day

Create a book object, display details, and print the late fee.

```
84 class LibraryBook:
85     def __init__(self, book_id, title, author, borrower, days_late):
86         self.book_id = book_id
87         self.title = title
88         self.author = author
89         self.borrower = borrower
90         self.days_late = days_late
91     def display_details(self):
92         print(f"Book ID: {self.book_id}")
93         print(f"Title: {self.title}")
94         print(f"Author: {self.author}")
95         print(f"Borrower: {self.borrower}")
96         print(f"Days Late: {self.days_late}")
97     def calculate_late_fee(self):
98         if self.days_late <=5:
99             late_fee= self.days_late * 5
100        elif 6<=self.days_late<=10:
101            late_fee= self.days_late *7
102        else:
103            late_fee= self.days_late *10
104        return late_fee
105 book1 = LibraryBook(101, "The Great Gatsby", "F. Scott Fitzgerald", "John Doe", 5)
106 book1.display_details()
107 late_fee = book1.calculate_late_fee()
108 print(f"Late Fee: ${late_fee}")
```

```
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Title: The Great Gatsby
Author: F. Scott Fitzgerald
Borrower: John Doe
Days Late: 5
Late Fee: $25
```

Task 5:

Student Performance Report - Define a function

`'student_report(student_data)'` that accepts a dictionary containing student names and their marks. The function should:

- Calculate the average score for each student
 - Determine pass/fail status (pass ≥ 40)
 - Return a summary report as a list of dictionaries

Use Copilot suggestions as you build the function and format the output.

```
110 def student_report(student_marks):
111     report=[]
112     for name,marks in student_marks.items():
113         avg_marks=sum(student_marks.values())/len(student_marks)
114         if avg_marks>=40:
115             status="Pass"
116         else:
117             status="Fail"
118         report.append({"name":name,"Average Marks":avg_marks,"status":status})
119     return report
120 student_marks={"Rishitha":85,"Anu":78,"Sana":65,"Maya":45}
121 report=student_report(student_marks)
122 for student in report:
123     print(student)
```

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{'name': 'Rishitha', 'Average Marks': 68.25, 'Status': 'Pass'}
{'name': 'Anu', 'Average Marks': 68.25, 'Status': 'Pass'}
{'name': 'Sana', 'Average Marks': 68.25, 'Status': 'Pass'}
{'name': 'Maya', 'Average Marks': 68.25, 'Status': 'Pass'}

Task 6:

Taxi Fare Calculation-Create Python code that defines a class named

`TaxiRide` with attributes: `ride_id`, `driver_name`, `distance_km`,

and `waiting_time_min`. Implement a method `display_details()` to

print ride details, and a method `calculate_fare()` where:

- ₹15 per km for the first 10 km

- ₹12 per km for the next 20 km

- ₹10 per km above 30 km

- Waiting charge: ₹2 per minute

Create a ride object, display details, and print the total fare.

```
125     class TaxiRide:
126         def __init__(self, ride_id, driver_name, distance_km, waiting_time_min):
127             self.ride_id = ride_id
128             self.driver_name = driver_name
129             self.distance_km = distance_km
130             self.waiting_time_min = waiting_time_min
131
132     def display_details(self):
133         print(f"Ride ID: {self.ride_id}")
134         print(f"Driver Name: {self.driver_name}")
135         print(f"Distance (km): {self.distance_km}")
136         print(f"Waiting Time (min): {self.waiting_time_min}")
137
138     def calculate_fare(self):
139         if self.distance_km <= 10:
140             fare = self.distance_km * 15
141         elif 11 <= self.distance_km <= 30:
142             fare = (10 * 15) + (self.distance_km - 10) * 12
143         else:
144             fare = (10 * 15) + (20 * 12) + (self.distance_km - 30) * 10
145         fare += self.waiting_time_min * 2
146         return fare
147
148 ride = TaxiRide(501, "Charlie Brown", 25, 10)
149 ride.display_details()
150 fare = ride.calculate_fare()
151 print(f"Total Fare: {fare}")
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

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Ride ID: 501
Driver Name: Charlie Brown
Distance (km): 25
Waiting Time (min): 10
Total Fare: 350

Task 7:

Statistics Subject Performance - Create a Python function

`statistics_subject(scores_list)` that accepts a list of 60 student scores

and computes key performance statistics. The function should return

the following:

- Highest score in the class
- Lowest score in the class
- Class average score
- Number of students passed (score ≥ 40)
- Number of students failed (score < 40)

Allow Copilot to assist with aggregations and logic

```
153 v def statistics_subject(score_list):
154     total = sum(score_list)
155     average = total / len(score_list)
156     highest = max(score_list)
157     lowest = min(score_list)
158     passed = 0
159     failed = 0
160     for i in score_list:
161         if i >= 40:
162             passed += 1
163         else:
164             failed += 1
165     print("Number of Students Passed: {passed}")
166     print(f"Number of Students Failed: {failed}")
167     return {
168         "average": average,
169         "highest": highest,
170         "lowest": lowest
171     }
172 v scores = [
173     28, 49, 33, 72, 15, 60, 95, 40, 53, 81, 22, 47, 68, 79, 34, 91, 44, 58, 73, 38, 66, 84, 29, 50, 77, 92,
174     36, 65, 80, 54, 87, 30, 69, 45, 71, 39, 83, 59, 74
175 ]
176 stats = statistics_subject(scores)
177 print(stats)
178
```

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```
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PS C:\Users\SONY REDDY\OneDrive\Desktop\AI ASSISTANT CODING> & "C:/Users/SONY REDDY/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python313/python.exe" "c:/Users/SONY REDDY/OneDrive/Desktop/AI ASSISTANT CODING/Assignment-5.1-6.py"
Number of Students Passed: 30
Number of Students Failed: 10
{'average': 57.775, 'highest': 95, 'lowest': 15}
```

Task Description #8 (Transparency in Algorithm Optimization)

Task: Use AI to generate two solutions for checking prime numbers:

- Naive approach(basic)
- Optimized approach

Prompt:

“Generate Python code for two prime-checking methods and explain how the optimized version improves performance.”

Expected Output:

- Code for both methods.
- Transparent explanation of time complexity.
- Comparison highlighting efficiency improvements.

```

203 # generate two programs naive approach and optimized approach to check if given number is
204 # prime or not also calculate time and space complexities of both programs
205 import time
206 # Naive Approach
207 def is_prime_naive(n):
208     if n <= 1:
209         return False
210     for i in range(2, n):
211         if n % i == 0:
212             return False
213     return True
214 start_time = time.time()
215 number = 29
216 result_naive = is_prime_naive(number)
217 end_time = time.time()
218 print(f"Naive Approach: Is {number} prime? {result_naive}")
219 print(f"Time taken (Naive): {end_time - start_time} seconds")
220 # Time Complexity: O(n)
221 # Space Complexity: O(1)

```

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Naive Approach: Is 29 prime? True
Time taken (Naive): 8.344650268554688e-06 seconds

Optimized approach

```

180 # Optimized Approach
181 def is_prime_optimized(n):
182     if n <= 1:
183         return False
184     if n <= 3:
185         return True
186     if n % 2 == 0 or n % 3 == 0:
187         return False
188     i = 5
189     while i * i <= n:
190         if n % i == 0 or n % (i + 2) == 0:
191             return False
192         i += 6
193     return True
194 start_time = time.time()
195 result_optimized = is_prime_optimized(number)
196 end_time = time.time()
197 print(f"Optimized Approach: Is {number} prime? {result_optimized}")
198 print(f"Time taken (Optimized): {end_time - start_time} seconds")
199 # Time Complexity: O( $\sqrt{n}$ )
200 # Space Complexity: O(1)

```

Task Description #9 (Transparency in Recursive Algorithms)

Objective: Use AI to generate a recursive function to calculate

Fibonacci numbers.

Instructions:

1. Ask AI to add clear comments explaining recursion.
2. Ask AI to explain base cases and recursive calls.

Expected Output:

- Well-commented recursive code.
- Clear explanation of how recursion works.
- Verification that explanation matches actual execution.

```

224 # write a code to generate a recursive function to calculate fibonacci numbers.
225 # - add clear comments explaining recursion.
226 # - also explain base cases and recursive calls.
227 # - verification that explanation matches actual execution.
228 def fibonacci(n):
229     """
230         Calculate the nth Fibonacci number using recursion.
231         The Fibonacci sequence is defined as:
232             F(0) = 0 (base case)
233             F(1) = 1 (base case)
234             F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2) for n > 1 (recursive case)
235         Parameters:
236             n (int): The position in the Fibonacci sequence to calculate.
237         Returns:
238             int: The nth Fibonacci number.
239         """
240         # Base cases
241         if n == 0:
242             return 0
243         elif n == 1:
244             return 1
245         else:
246             # Recursive case: sum of the two preceding numbers
247             return fibonacci(n - 1) + fibonacci(n - 2)
248 # Example usage and verification
249 n = 6
250 print(f"The {n}th Fibonacci number is: {fibonacci(n)}")

```

```

251 # Explanation:
252 # When we call fibonacci(6), the function checks if n is 0 or 1. Since it's neither, it proceeds to the recursive step.
253 # fibonacci(6) = fibonacci(5) + fibonacci(4)
254 # This pattern continues, breaking down each call until it reaches the base cases:
255 # fibonacci(1) = 1 and fibonacci(0) = 0.
256 # The results are then combined back up the call stack to produce the final result.
257 # The execution for fibonacci(6) would look like this:
258 # fibonacci(6)
259 # = fibonacci(5) + fibonacci(4)
260 # = (fibonacci(4) + fibonacci(3)) + (fibonacci(3) + fibonacci(2))
261 # = ((fibonacci(3) + fibonacci(2)) + (fibonacci(2) + fibonacci(1))) + ((fibonacci(2) + fibonacci(1)) + (fibonacci(1)))
262 # = ... and so on, until all calls reach the base cases.
263 # The final result is 8, which is the 6th Fibonacci number.
264

```

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The 6th Fibonacci number is: 8

Task Description #10 (Transparency in Error Handling)

Task: Use AI to generate a Python program that reads a file and processes data.

Prompt:

“Generate code with proper error handling and clear explanations for each exception.”

Expected Output:

- Code with meaningful exception handling.
- Clear comments explaining each error scenario.
- Validation that explanations align with runtime behavior.

```
266 # generate a program that reads a file and process the data
267 # Generate code with proper error handling and clear explanations for each exception.
268
269 def read_file(file_path):
270     try:
271         # Attempt to open the file
272         with open(file_path, 'r') as file:
273             data = file.read()
274             print("File content successfully read.")
275             return data
276     except FileNotFoundError:
277         # Handle the case where the file does not exist
278         print(f"Error: The file at {file_path} was not found.")
279     except PermissionError:
280         # Handle the case where there are permission issues
281         print(f"Error: You do not have permission to read the file at {file_path}.")
282     except Exception as e:
283         # Handle any other exceptions that may occur
284         print(f"An unexpected error occurred: {e}")
285
286 file_path = 'example.txt' # Specify the path to your file here
287 file_content = read_file(file_path)
288 if file_content:
289     print("File Content:")
290     print(file_content)
```

A screenshot of a Jupyter Notebook interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with various icons and a search bar. The main area shows the Python code from line 266 to 289. To the right of the code, the output of the execution is displayed in a text cell. The output consists of several lines of text: "File content successfully read.", "File Content:", "Hello Everyone", "Welcome to AI Assisted Coding class", "Third year second semester", "SR University", and "Lets work with files as part of lab assignment".

```
File content successfully read.
File Content:
Hello Everyone
Welcome to AI Assisted Coding class
Third year second semester
SR University
Lets work with files as part of lab assignment
```