

Assignment-8.1

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Batch-44

Task 1: Apply AI to generate at least 3 assert test cases for `is_strong_password(password)` and implement the validator function.

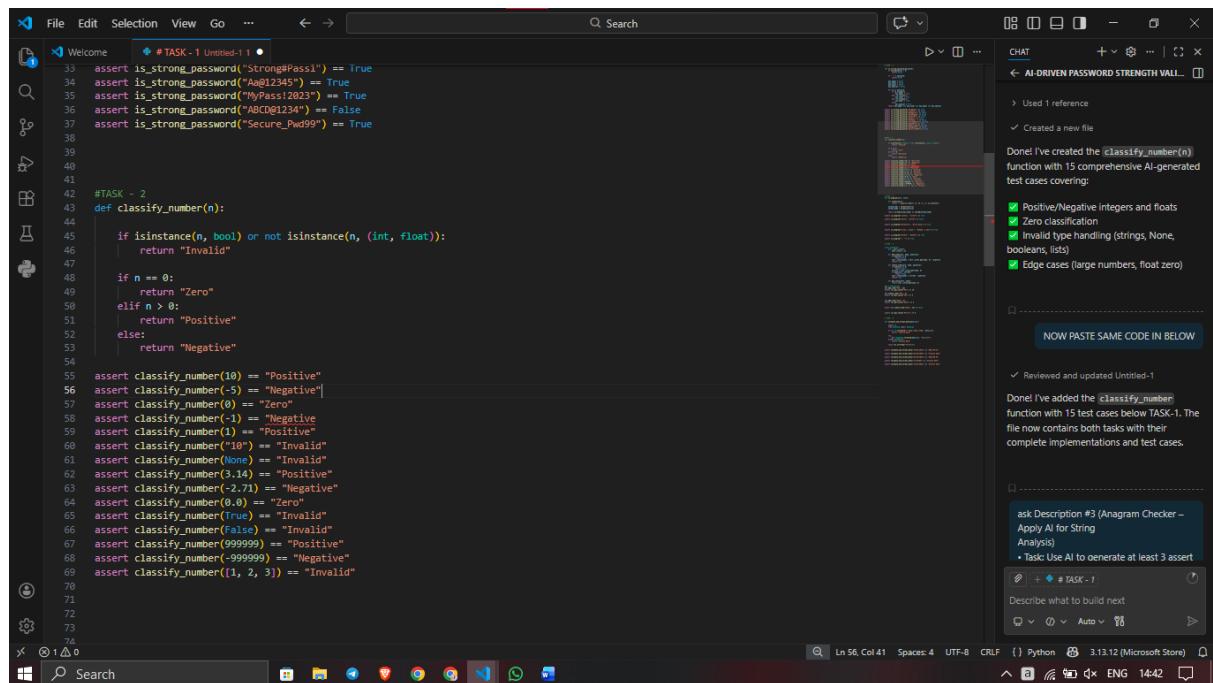
Code:

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Visual Studio Code (VS Code) interface. On the left is a code editor with a file named "# TASK - 1 Untitled-1.py" containing Python code for a password strength validator. The code defines a function `is_strong_password` that checks if a password is strong based on length (at least 8 characters), presence of uppercase, lowercase, digits, and special characters, and rejects passwords with spaces. It includes several assert statements testing various password scenarios. On the right side of the interface, there is an AI-driven password strength validation panel. This panel displays a summary message: "Perfect! I've created a comprehensive password strength validator with 12 AI-generated test cases. Here's what I implemented:" followed by a list of features and a detailed breakdown of 12 test cases. The test cases include examples like "Abcd@123!" (True), "abc@123" (False, missing uppercase), and "MyPass_123" (True, valid with underscores). The bottom right corner of the interface shows the system status bar with information like "Ln 24, Col 5", "Python", "3.13.12 (Microsoft Store)", and the date/time "14:40".

```
1 # TASK - 1
2
3 def is_strong_password(password):
4     if len(password) < 8:
5         return False
6
7     if " " in password:
8         return False
9
10    has_upper = False
11    has_lower = False
12    has_digit = False
13    has_special = False
14
15    for ch in password:
16        if ch.isupper():
17            has_upper = True
18        elif ch.islower():
19            has_lower = True
20        elif ch.isdigit():
21            has_digit = True
22        else:
23            has_special = True
24    return has_upper and has_lower and has_digit and has_special
25
26 assert is_strong_password("Abcd@123") == True
27 assert is_strong_password("abcd123") == False
28 assert is_strong_password("ABCDe1234") == False
29 assert is_strong_password("AbcdEfgh#") == False
30 assert is_strong_password("Abcd1234") == False
31 assert is_strong_password("Abc@12") == False
32 assert is_strong_password("Abcd@123 ") == False
33 assert is_strong_password("Strong#Pass1") == True
34 assert is_strong_password("AeB12345") == True
35 assert is_strong_password("MyPass12023") == True
36 assert is_strong_password("ABCDe1234") == False
37 assert is_strong_password("Secure_Pwd99") == True
38
39
40
41
```

Task 2: Use AI to generate at least 3 assert test cases for a `classify_number(n)` function. Implement using loops.

Code:



```
#TASK - 2
def classify_number(n):
    if isinstance(n, bool) or not isinstance(n, (int, float)):
        return "Invalid"
    if n == 0:
        return "Zero"
    elif n > 0:
        return "Positive"
    else:
        return "Negative"

assert classify_number(10) == "Positive"
assert classify_number(-5) == "Negative"
assert classify_number(0) == "Zero"
assert classify_number(-1) == "Negative"
assert classify_number(1) == "Positive"
assert classify_number("10") == "Invalid"
assert classify_number(None) == "Invalid"
assert classify_number(3.14) == "Positive"
assert classify_number(-2.71) == "Negative"
assert classify_number(0.0) == "Zero"
assert classify_number(True) == "Invalid"
assert classify_number(False) == "Invalid"
assert classify_number(999999) == "Positive"
assert classify_number(-999999) == "Negative"
assert classify_number([1, 2, 3]) == "Invalid"
```

The screenshot shows a code editor window with Python code. The code defines a function `classify_number` that takes a single argument `n`. It checks if `n` is a boolean or not an integer or float, returning "Invalid" if true. Otherwise, it checks if `n` is zero, positive, or negative, returning "Zero", "Positive", or "Negative" respectively. Below the function definition, there are 15 `assert` statements testing various values like 10, -5, 0, 1, "10", None, 3.14, -2.71, 0.0, True, False, 999999, -999999, and [1, 2, 3]. The code editor interface includes a sidebar with a tree view of files and a status bar at the bottom showing file details and system status.

Task 3: Use AI to generate at least 3 assert test cases for `is_anagram(str1, str2)` and implement the function.

The screenshot shows a code editor with two panes. The left pane contains Python code for an anagram checker, and the right pane contains the task description.

Code (Left Pane):

```
# TASK - 3
def is_anagram(str1, str2):
    def normalize(s):
        return "".join(ch.lower() for ch in s if ch.isalnum())
    normalized1 = normalize(str1)
    normalized2 = normalize(str2)
    return sorted(normalized1) == sorted(normalized2)

assert is_anagram("listen", "silent") == True
assert is_anagram("hello", "world") == False
assert is_anagram("Dormitory", "Dirty Room") == True
assert is_anagram("A man, a plan!", "Panama: a man") == True
assert is_anagram("Python", "Python") == True
assert is_anagram("", "") == True
```

Task Description (Right Pane):

Task Description #3 (Anagram Checker – Apply AI for String Analysis)

- Task: Use AI to generate at least 3 assert test cases for `is_anagram(str1, str2)` and implement the function.
- Requirements:
 - Ignore case, spaces, and punctuation.
 - Handle edge cases (empty strings, identical words).

Example Assert Test Cases:

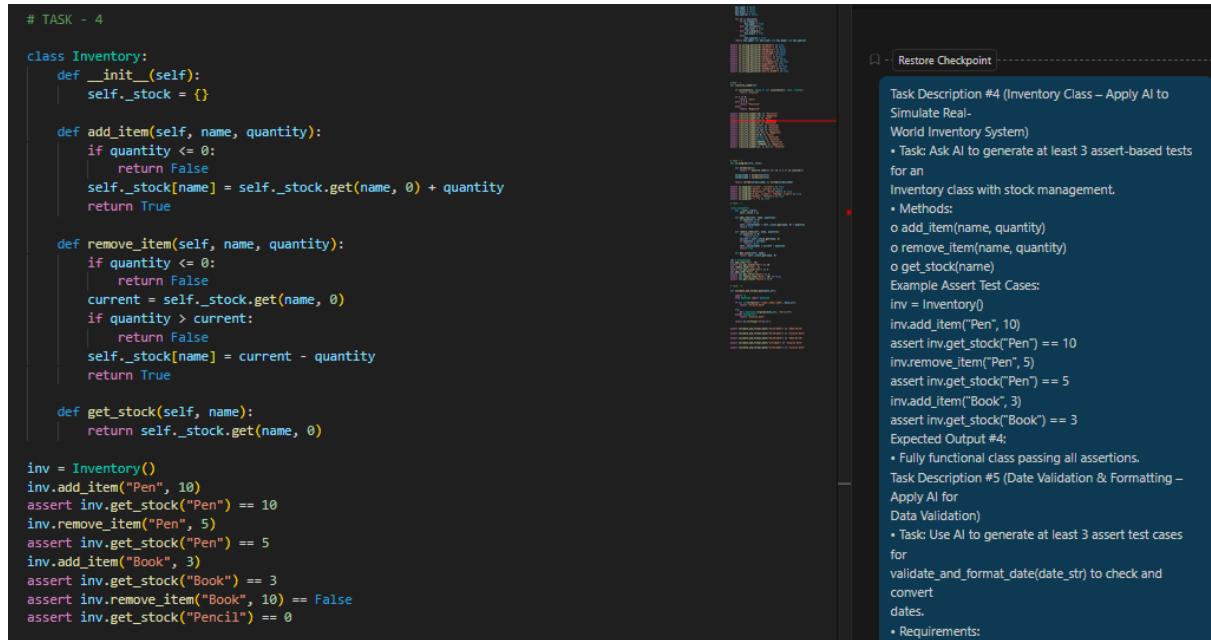
```
assert is_anagram("listen", "silent") == True
assert is_anagram("hello", "world") == False
assert is_anagram("Dormitory", "Dirty Room") == True
```

Expected Output #3:

- Function correctly identifying anagrams and passing all AI-generated tests.

Task 4: Task: Ask AI to generate at least 3 assert-based tests for an Inventory class with stock management.

Code:



```
# TASK - 4

class Inventory:
    def __init__(self):
        self._stock = {}

    def add_item(self, name, quantity):
        if quantity <= 0:
            return False
        self._stock[name] = self._stock.get(name, 0) + quantity
        return True

    def remove_item(self, name, quantity):
        if quantity <= 0:
            return False
        current = self._stock.get(name, 0)
        if quantity > current:
            return False
        self._stock[name] = current - quantity
        return True

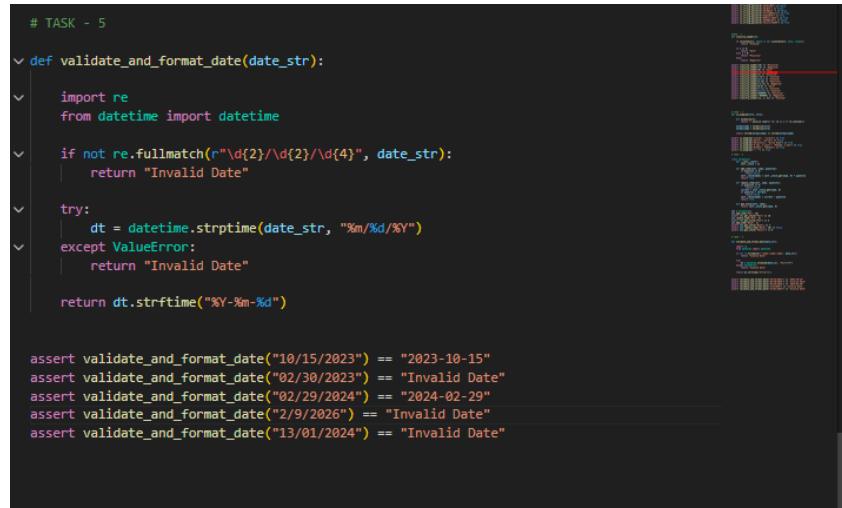
    def get_stock(self, name):
        return self._stock.get(name, 0)

inv = Inventory()
inv.add_item("Pen", 10)
assert inv.get_stock("Pen") == 10
inv.remove_item("Pen", 5)
assert inv.get_stock("Pen") == 5
inv.add_item("Book", 3)
assert inv.get_stock("Book") == 3
assert inv.remove_item("Book", 10) == False
assert inv.get_stock("Pencil") == 0
```

The screenshot shows a code editor with the provided Python code for an `Inventory` class. To the right of the code editor is a sidebar with task details and a terminal window. The terminal window displays the command `python -m venv env` followed by the output of `source env/bin/activate` and the command `code .`. The terminal also shows the path `/Users/.../Desktop/` and the command `cd ..`.

Task 5: Use AI to generate at least 3 assert test cases for validate_and_format_date(date_str) to check and convert dates.

Code:



```
# TASK - 5

def validate_and_format_date(date_str):
    import re
    from datetime import datetime

    if not re.fullmatch(r"\d{2}/\d{2}/\d{4}", date_str):
        return "Invalid Date"

    try:
        dt = datetime.strptime(date_str, "%m/%d/%Y")
    except ValueError:
        return "Invalid Date"

    return dt.strftime("%Y-%m-%d")

assert validate_and_format_date("10/15/2023") == "2023-10-15"
assert validate_and_format_date("02/30/2023") == "Invalid Date"
assert validate_and_format_date("02/29/2024") == "2024-02-29"
assert validate_and_format_date("2/9/2026") == "Invalid Date"
assert validate_and_format_date("13/01/2024") == "Invalid Date"
```

Expected Output #4:
• Fully functional class passing all assertions.
Task Description #5 (Date Validation & Formatting – Apply AI for Data Validation)
• Task: Use AI to generate at least 3 assert test cases for validate_and_format_date(date_str) to check and convert dates.
• Requirements:
o Validate "MM/DD/YYYY" format.
o Handle invalid dates.
o Convert valid dates to "YYYY-MM-DD".
Example Assert Test Cases:
assert validate_and_format_date("10/15/2023") == "2023-10-15"
assert validate_and_format_date("02/30/2023") == "Invalid Date"
assert validate_and_format_date("01/01/2024") == "2024-01-01"
Expected Output #5:
• Function passes all AI-generated assertions and handles edge cases