• Use few-shot prompting to generate a function that reads a .txt file and returns the number of lines.

Expected Output#5

Working file-processing function with AI-guided logic

```
def count lines in file(filename):
    """Reads a text file and returns the number of lines.

Args:
    filename: The path to the text file.

Returns:
    The number of lines in the file.
"""

with open(filename, 'r') as f:
    return len(f.readlines())

# Few-shot example
# file: /content/sample.txt
# output: 10
```

- Compare zero-shot and few-shot prompts for writing a function that counts the number of vowels in a string.
 Expected Output#4
 - Functional output and comparative reflection

```
def count vowels(text):
    """Counts the number of vowels in a string."""
    vowels = "aeiouAEIOU"
    vowel count = 0
    for char in text:
        if char in vowels:
            vowel count += 1
        return vowel count

# Example usage
    text = "Hello World"
    print(f"The number of vowels in '{text}' is: {count vowels(text)}")

text = "Artificial Intelligence"
    print(f"The number of vowels in '{text}' is: {count vowels(text)}")
```

```
The number of vowels in 'Hello World' is: 3
The number of vowels in 'Artificial Intelligence' is: 10
```

Few-shot: Provide 2-3 examples to generate a function that formats full names as "Last, First".

Expected Output#3

Well-structured function respecting the examples

```
def format name(full name):
    """Formats a full name as 'Last, First'.

Args:
    full name: A string containing the full name (e.g., "John Doe").

Returns:
    A string with the name formatted as 'Last, First' (e.g., "Doe, John").
    """

parts = full name.split()
    if len(parts) > 1:
        return f"{parts[-1]}, {' '.join(parts[:-1])}"
    else:
        return full name # Handle cases with single names or empty strings

# Examples

print(format name("John Doe"))

print(format name("Jane Smith"))

print(format name("Peter Jones"))
```

```
Doe, John
Smith, Jane
```

One-shot: Give one input-output example to guide AI in writing a function that converts centimeters to inches.

Expected Output#2

· Function with correct conversion logic

```
def cm to inches(cm):
    """Converts centimeters to inches."""
    # 1 inch = 2.54 centimeters
    inches = cm / 2.54
    return inches

# One-shot example
    print(cm to inches(10) == 3.937007874015748)
```

True

· Zero-shot: Prompt AI to write a function that checks whether a given year is a leap year.

Expected Output#1

AI-generated function with no examples provided

```
vear to check = 2024
if is leap(year to check):
    print(f"{year to check} is a leap year.")
else:
    print(f"{year to check} is not a leap year.")

vear to check = 1900
if is leap(year to check):
    print(f"{year to check} is a leap year.")
else:
    print(f"{year to check} is a leap year.")

vear to check = 2000
if is leap(year to check):
    print(f"{year to check} is not a leap year.")

vear to check = 2000
if is leap(year to check):
    print(f"{year to check} is a leap year.")
else:
    print(f"{year to check} is a leap year.")
```

```
2024 is a leap year.
1900 is not a leap year.
2000 is a leap year.
```

· Zero-shot: Prompt AI to write a function that checks whether a given year is a leap year.

Expected Output#1

AI-generated function with no examples provided

```
vear to check = 2024
if is leap(year to check):
    print(f"{year to check} is a leap year.")
else:
    print(f"{year to check} is not a leap year.")

vear to check = 1900
if is leap(year to check):
    print(f"{year to check} is a leap year.")
else:
    print(f"{year to check} is a leap year.")

vear to check = 2000
if is leap(year to check):
    print(f"{year to check} is not a leap year.")

vear to check = 2000
if is leap(year to check):
    print(f"{year to check} is a leap year.")
else:
    print(f"{year to check} is a leap year.")
```

```
2024 is a leap year.
1900 is not a leap year.
2000 is a leap year.
```