

# **AI Assistant Coding**

## **Assignment 8.3**

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**Lab 8: Test-Driven Development with AI – Generating and Working with Test Cases.**

### **Task 1: Email Validation using TDD**

#### **Scenario**

**You are developing a user registration system that requires reliable email input validation.**

#### **Requirements**

- Must contain @ and . characters**
- Must not start or end with special characters**
- Should not allow multiple @ symbols**
- AI should generate test cases covering valid and invalid email formats**
- Implement is\_valid\_email(email) to pass all AI-generated test cases**

#### **Expected Output**

- Python function for email validation**
- All AI-generated test cases pass successfully**
- Invalid email formats are correctly rejected**
- Valid email formats return True**

## #PROMPT

Generate python code for email validation which Must contain @ and . characters and Must not start or end with special characters ,Should not allow multiple @ symbols and generate test cases covering valid and invalid email formats .Implement is\_valid\_email(email) to pass all generated test cases.

## #CODE

```
1 #2303A52494
2 #generate python code for email validation which Must contain @ and . characters and Must not start or end with special characters ,Should not allow multiple @ symbols and generate test cases covering valid and invalid email formats .Implement is_valid_email(email) to pass all generated test cases
3 # Implement is_valid_email(email) to pass all generated test cases
4 import re
5 def is_valid_email(email):
6     # Check if email contains exactly one @ symbol
7     if email.count('@') != 1:
8         return False
9
10    # Check if email contains at least one . character after the @ symbol
11    if '.' not in email.split('@')[1]:
12        return False
13
14    # Check if email starts or ends with special characters
15    if re.match(r'^[a-zA-Z0-9]+|[a-zA-Z0-9]+\$', email):
16        return False
17
18    return True
19 # Test cases
20 test_cases = [
21     ("valid@example.com", True),
22     ("invalid.email", False),
23     ("@example.com", False),
24     ("user@", False),
25     ("user@domain.", False),
26     ("user@domain.com", False),
27     ("user@domain.c", False),
28     (" user@example.com ", False),
29     ("user@example.com ", False),
30     (" user@example.com", False)
31 ]
32 from email import validate_email
```

## #OUTPUT

```
● Testing 'valid@example.com': Expected True, Got True, PASS
Testing 'invalid.email': Expected False, Got False, PASS
Testing '@example.com': Expected False, Got False, PASS
Testing 'user@': Expected False, Got False, PASS
Testing 'user@domain.': Expected False, Got True, FAIL
Testing 'user@@domain.com': Expected False, Got False, PASS
Testing 'user@domain.c': Expected False, Got True, FAIL
Testing ' user@example.com ': Expected False, Got False, PASS
Testing 'user@example.com ': Expected False, Got True, FAIL
Testing ' user@example.com': Expected False, Got False, PASS
```

## #Why This Prompt Was chosen

This prompt was chosen because it clearly specifies all validation rules upfront, helping the AI generate both correct logic and meaningful test cases rather than random examples. It also aligns with best practices in software testing by ensuring that the function is verified against both valid and invalid scenarios.

## Task 2: Grade Assignment using Loops

### Scenario

**You are building an automated grading system for an online examination platform.**

## **Requirements**

- AI should generate test cases for assign\_grade(score) where:
  - 90–100 → A
  - 80–89 → B
  - 70–79 → C
  - 60–69 → D
  - Below 60 → F
- Include boundary values (60, 70, 80, 90)
- Include invalid inputs such as -5, 105, "eighty"
- Implement the function using a test-driven approach

## **Expected Output**

- Grade assignment function implemented in Python
- Boundary values handled correctly
- Invalid inputs handled gracefully
- All AI-generated test cases pass

## **#PROMPT**

Automated grading system for an online examination platform.generate test cases for assign\_grade(score) where:90–100 → A 80–89 → B 70–79 → C 60–69 → D. Below 60 → F  
Include boundary values (60, 70, 80, 90) Include invalid inputs such as -5, 105, "eighty"  
Handle boundary values and invalid inputs correctly in the implementation of assign\_grade(score). Implement the function using a test-driven approach.

## #CODE

```
'''automated grading system for an online examination platform.generate test cases for assign_grade(score) where:90>100 -> A 80>89 -> B 70>79 -> C 60>59 -> D
Below 60 -> F Include boundary values (60, 70, 80, 90) Include invalid inputs such as -5, 105, "eighty" Handle boundary values and invalid inputs correctly in the implementation of assign_grade(score)
Implement the function using a test-driven approach'''
def assign_grade(score):
    if not isinstance(score, (int, float)):
        return "Invalid input"
    if score < 0 or score > 100:
        return "Invalid input"
    if score >= 90:
        return 'A'
    elif score >= 80:
        return 'B'
    elif score >= 70:
        return 'C'
    elif score >= 60:
        return 'D'
    else:
        return 'F'
# Test cases
test_cases = [
    (95),
    (85),
    (75),
    (65),
    (55),
    (60), # Boundary value
    (70), # Boundary value
    (80), # Boundary value
    (90), # Boundary value
    (-5), # Invalid input
    (105), # Invalid input
    ("eighty") # Invalid input
]
for score in test_cases:
    result = assign_grade(score)
    print(f"Testing score '{score}': Got '{result}'")
```

## #OUTPUT

```
Testing score '95': Got 'A'
Testing score '85': Got 'B'
Testing score '75': Got 'C'
Testing score '65': Got 'D'
Testing score '55': Got 'F'
Testing score '60': Got 'D'
Testing score '70': Got 'C'
Testing score '80': Got 'B'
Testing score '90': Got 'A'
Testing score '-5': Got 'Invalid input'
Testing score '105': Got 'Invalid input'
Testing score 'eighty': Got 'Invalid input'
```

## Why This Prompt Was Chosen

This prompt was chosen because it explicitly defines grading rules, boundary conditions, and invalid inputs, which are critical for building a robust and error-resistant function. It also promotes a test-driven approach, ensuring the implementation is validated systematically before finalizing the logic.

## Task 3: Sentence Palindrome Checker

### Scenario

You are developing a text-processing utility to analyze sentences.

### Requirements

- AI should generate test cases for `is_sentence_palindrome(sentence)`

- Ignore case, spaces, and punctuation
- Test both palindromic and non-palindromic sentences
- Example:

– "A man a plan a canal Panama" → True

### Expected Output

- Function correctly identifies sentence palindromes
- Case and punctuation are ignored
- Returns True or False accurately
- All AI-generated test cases pass.

### #PROMPT

Implement a python function Sentence Palindrome Checker.Function should correctly identify sentence palindromes and Case and punctuation are ignored . It should Return True or False accurately.generate test cases for is\_sentence\_palindrome(sentence) Ignore case, spaces, and punctuation Test both palindromic and non-palindromic sentences.

### #CODE

```

74  ''' Implement a python function Sentence Palindrome Checker.Function should correctly identify sentence palindromes and Case and punctuation are
75  import re
76  def is_sentence_palindrome(sentence):
77      # Remove non-alphanumeric characters and convert to lowercase
78      cleaned_sentence = re.sub(r'[^A-Za-z0-9]', '', sentence).lower()
79      # Check if the cleaned sentence is equal to its reverse
80      return cleaned_sentence == cleaned_sentence[::-1]
81  # Test cases
82  test_cases = [
83      ("A man, a plan, a canal, Panama"),
84      ("No 'x' in Nixon"),
85      ("Was it a car or a cat I saw?"),
86      ("Not a palindrome"),
87      ("12321"),
88      ("12345"),
89      (""), # Empty string is a palindrome
90      (" "), # String with only spaces is a palindrome
91      ("!@#$%^&*()") # String with only punctuation is a palindrome
92  ]
93  for sentence in test_cases:
94      result = is_sentence_palindrome(sentence)
95      print(f"Testing '{sentence}': {result}")
96

```

### #OUTPUT

```

Testing 'A man, a plan, a canal, Panama': True
Testing 'No 'x' in Nixon': True
Testing 'Was it a car or a cat I saw?': True
Testing 'Not a palindrome': False
Testing '12321': True
Testing '12345': False
Testing '': True
Testing ' ': True
Testing '!@#$%^&*()': True

```

## #Why This Prompt Was Chosen

This prompt was chosen because it clearly states the normalization rules (ignoring case, spaces, and punctuation), which are essential for correctly detecting sentence-level palindromes rather than simple word matches. It also requires both positive and negative test cases, ensuring the function is thoroughly validated and not tailored to just one example.

## Task 4: ShoppingCart Class

### Scenario

**You are designing a basic shopping cart module for an e-commerce application.**

### Requirements

- AI should generate test cases for the ShoppingCart class
- Class must include the following methods:
  - add\_item(name, price)
  - remove\_item(name)
  - total\_cost()
- Validate correct addition, removal, and cost calculation
- Handle empty cart scenarios

### Expected Output

- Fully implemented ShoppingCart class
- All methods pass AI-generated test cases
- Total cost is calculated accurately
- Items are added and removed correctly

### #PROMPT

generate a basic shopping cart module and test cases for the ShoppingCart class. Class must include the following methods:

- add\_item(name, price)
- remove\_item(name)

– total\_cost() Validate correct addition, removal, and cost calculation and Handle empty cart scenarios ,Total cost is calculated accurately Items are added and removed correctly"

## #CODE

```
101 class ShoppingCart:
102     def __init__(self):
103         self.items = {}
104
105     def add_item(self, name, price):
106         if name in self.items:
107             self.items[name] += price
108         else:
109             self.items[name] = price
110
111     def remove_item(self, name):
112         if name in self.items:
113             del self.items[name]
114
115     def total_cost(self):
116         return sum(self.items.values())
117
118 # Test cases
119 cart = ShoppingCart()
120 cart.add_item("Apple", 1.00)
121 print(f"Total cost after adding items: {cart.total_cost()}") # Expected: 1.50
122 cart.add_item("Banana", 0.50)
123 print(f"Total cost after adding another Apple: {cart.total_cost()}") # Expected: 2.50
124 cart.remove_item("Banana")
125 print(f"Total cost after removing Banana: {cart.total_cost()}") # Expected: 2.00
126 cart.remove_item("Orange") # Removing an item that doesn't exist should not affect the total
127 print(f"Total cost after trying to remove non-existent item: {cart.total_cost()}") # Expected: 2.00
128 cart.remove_item("Apple")
129 print(f"Total cost after removing all Apples: {cart.total_cost()}") # Expected: 0.00
```

## #OUTPUT

```
Total cost after adding items: 1.5
Total cost after adding another Apple: 2.5
Total cost after removing Banana: 2.0
Total cost after trying to remove non-existent item: 2.0
Total cost after removing all Apples: 0
```

## Task 5: Date Format Conversion

### Scenario

You are creating a utility function to convert date formats for reports.

### Requirements

- AI should generate test cases for convert\_date\_format(date\_str)
- Input format must be "YYYY-MM-DD"
- Output format must be "DD-MM-YYYY"
- Example:
  - "2023-10-15" → "15-10-2023"

## Expected Output

- Date conversion function implemented in Python
- Correct format conversion for all valid inputs
- All AI-generated test cases pass successfully

## #PROMPT

'''Implement a date conversion python function to convert date formats for reports.generate test cases for convert\_date\_format(date\_str) Input format must be "YYYY-MM-DD" and Output format must be "DD-MM-YYYY"'''

## #CODE

```
131 '''Implement a date conversion python function to convert date formats for reports.generate test cases for convert_date_format(date_str) Input
132 def convert_date_format(date_str):
133     try:
134         year, month, day = date_str.split('-')
135         return f'{day}-{month}-{year}'
136     except ValueError:
137         return "Invalid date format"
138 # Test cases
139 test_cases = [
140     "2023-12-25",
141     "2020-01-01",
142     "1999-06-30",
143     "date",
144     "2023/12/25", # Invalid format
145     "2023-13-45", # Invalid month and day
146     "2023-12-31"
147 ]
148
149 for date in test_cases:
150     result = convert_date_format(date)
151     print(f"Converting '{date}': {result}")
```

## #OUTPUT

```
● Converting '2023-12-25': 25-12-2023
Converting '2020-01-01': 01-01-2020
Converting '1999-06-30': 30-06-1999
Converting 'date': Invalid date format
Converting '2023/12/25': Invalid date format
Converting '2023-13-45': 45-13-2023
Converting '2023-12-31': 31-12-2023
```

## #Why This Prompt Was Chosen

The original loop never ended because i was never updated, so the condition  $i < 5$  was always true. Adding  $i += 1$  ensures that i increases each time, allowing the loop to eventually stop when i reaches 5.