

ASSIGNMENT – 15.4

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TASK 1:

PROMPT:

Generate a simple Flask backend with one endpoint that returns a JSON message “Welcome to AI-assisted API”.

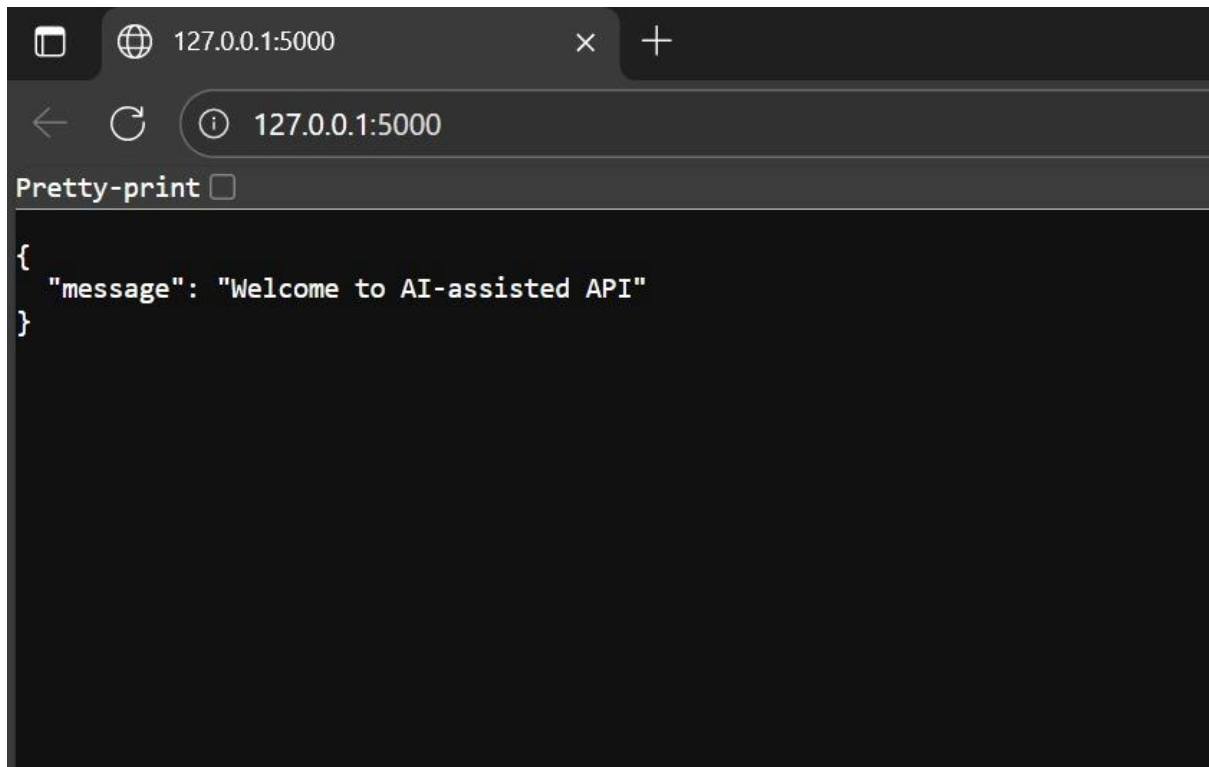
CODE:

```
lab-15 > task1.py > ...
1  from flask import Flask, jsonify
2
3  app = Flask(__name__)
4
5  @app.route('/')
6  def home():
7      return jsonify({"message": "Welcome to AI-assisted API"})
8
9  if __name__ == "__main__":
10     app.run(debug=True)
11
```

OUTPUT:

```
in\OneDrive\Desktop\AI Assisted coding assignments\AI Assisted Coding\lab-15\task1.py'
* Serving Flask app 'task1'
* Debug mode: on
WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment. Use a production WSGI server instead.
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000   arting with stat
Press CTRL+C to quit
* Restarting with stat
* Debugger is active!
```

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The screenshot shows a web browser window with a single tab titled '127.0.0.1:5000'. The address bar also displays '127.0.0.1:5000'. Below the address bar, there is a 'Pretty-print' checkbox which is currently unchecked. The main content area of the browser displays a JSON object:

```
{  
  "message": "Welcome to AI-assisted API"  
}
```

OBSERVATION:

In python we used flask library. Code was simple and short. In normal python code we use print but here it used jsonify. When we run the code. In terminal it is showing a link in which the text is deployed. When we click on that we can see the message.

TASK 2:

PROMPT:

Create a simple Flask CRUD API with Read (GET) and Create (POST) operations using an in-memory list.

CODE:

```

lab-15 > task2.py > ...
1  from flask import Flask, jsonify, request
2  app = Flask(__name__)
3  items = []
4  @app.route('/')
5  def home():
6      return jsonify({"message": "Welcome to the CRUD API! Try /items"}), 200
7  # GET all items
8  @app.route('/items', methods=['GET'])
9  def get_items():
10     return jsonify(items), 200
11  # POST a new item
12  @app.route('/items', methods=['POST'])
13  def add_item():
14     data = request.get_json()
15     if not data or "name" not in data:
16         return jsonify({"error": "Invalid item data"}), 400
17     item = {
18         "id": len(items) + 1,
19         "name": data["name"]
20     }
21     items.append(item)
22     return jsonify({"message": "Item added", "item": item}), 201
23 if __name__ == "__main__":
24     app.run(debug=True)
25

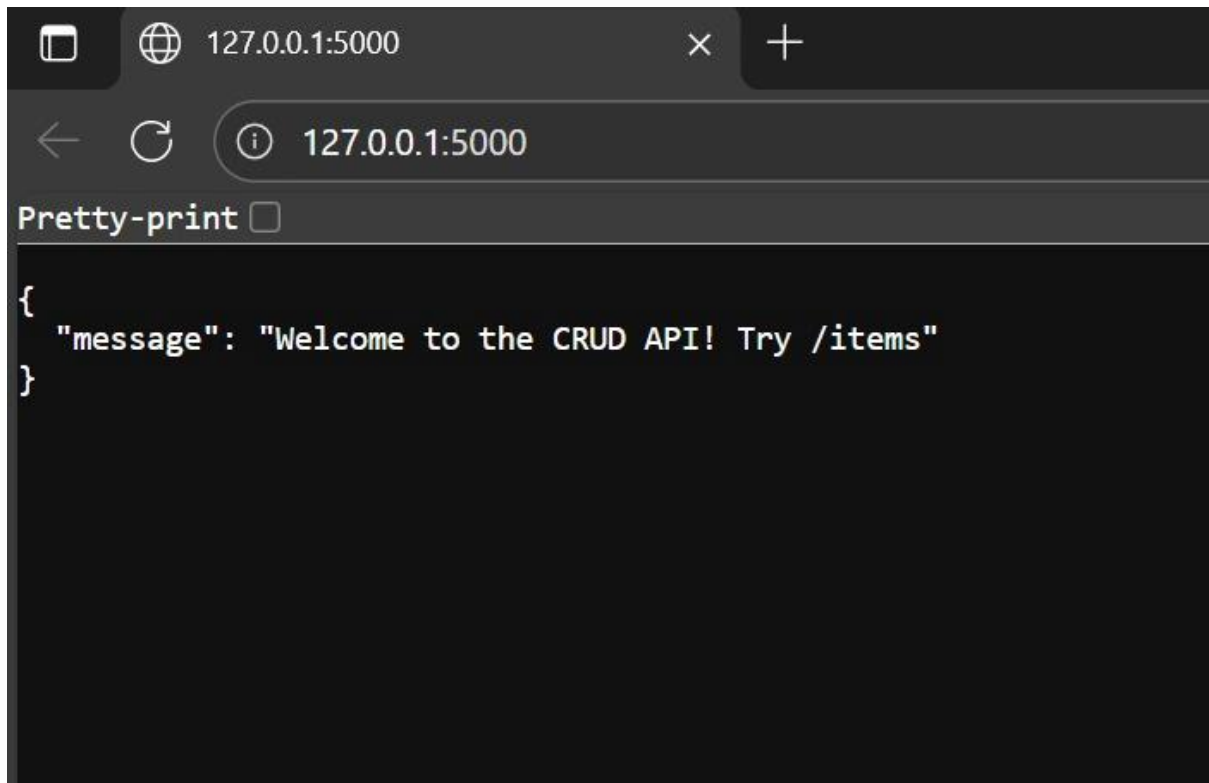
```

OUTPUT:

```

* Serving Flask app 'task2'
* Debug mode: on
WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment. Use a production WSGI server instead.
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000
Press CTRL+C to quit
* Restarting with stat
* Debugger is active!
* Debugger PIN: 747-951-939
127.0.0.1 - - [23/Oct/2025 12:24:11] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -

```



OBSERVATION:

Here it used Flask to create two API endpoints for reading and adding items. The /items route with the GET method returns all items stored in the in-memory list, while the POST method adds a new item received as JSON data. The added item is appended to the list and a success message is returned. Since the data is stored in memory, it will reset when the server restarts. This provides a simple demonstration of basic CRUD operations.

TASK 3:

PROMPT:

Create a PUT endpoint in Flask to update an existing item by its index.

CODE:

```

lab-15 > task3.py > ...
1  from flask import Flask, jsonify, request
2  app = Flask(__name__)
3  # In-memory list
4  items = []
5  # Home route
6  @app.route('/')
7  def home():
8      return jsonify({"message": "Welcome to the CRUD API! Try /items"}), 200
9  # GET all items
10 @app.route('/items', methods=['GET'])
11 def get_items():
12     return jsonify(items), 200
13 # POST a new item
14 @app.route('/items', methods=['POST'])
15 def add_item():
16     data = request.get_json()
17     if not data:
18         return jsonify({"error": "Invalid item data"}), 400
19     items.append(data)
20     return jsonify({"message": "Item added", "item": data}), 201
21 # PUT /items/<int:index> - update an existing item
22 @app.route('/items/<int:index>', methods=['PUT'])
23 def update_item(index):
24     if index < 0 or index >= len(items):
25         return jsonify({"error": "Item not found"}), 404
26     data = request.get_json()
27     if not data:
28         return jsonify({"error": "Invalid item data"}), 400
29     items[index] = data
30     return jsonify({"message": "Item updated", "item": data}), 200
31 if __name__ == "__main__":
32     app.run(debug=True)

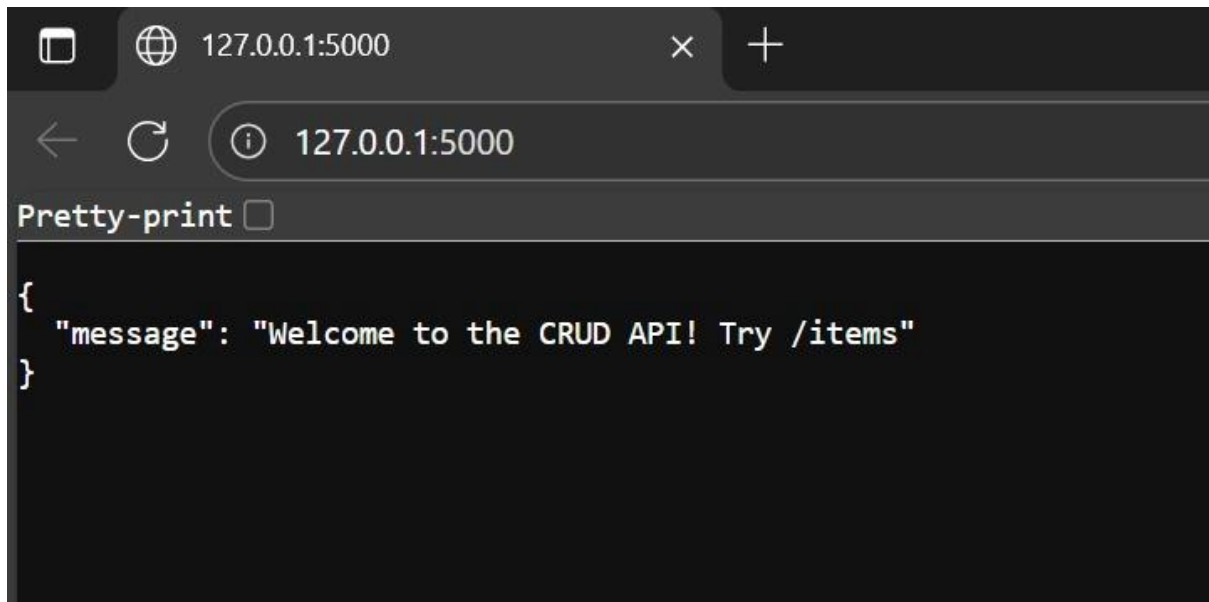
```

OUTPUT:

```

* Serving Flask app 'task3'
* Debug mode: on
WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment. Use a production WSGI server instead.
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000
Press CTRL+C to quit
* Restarting with stat
* Debugger is active!
* Debugger PIN: 747-951-939
127.0.0.1 - - [23/Oct/2025 12:30:05] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -
Press CTRL+C to quit
* Restarting with stat
* Debugger is active!
* Debugger PIN: 747-951-939
127.0.0.1 - - [23/Oct/2025 12:30:05] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -

```



OBSERVATION:

This Flask code defines a PUT endpoint allows updating an existing item in the list based on its index. It first checks if the given index is valid to avoid errors when accessing non-existent items. The new data for the update is received as a JSON payload from the client request and replaces the old item in the list. Finally, the API returns a JSON response containing a success message along with the updated item details, confirming that the update was successful.