

ASSIGNMENT-1.3

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Batch: 08

Lab 1: Environment Setup – GitHub Copilot and VS Code Integration + Understanding AI-assisted Coding Workflow

Task 1: AI-Generated Logic Without Modularization (Factorial without Functions)

- Scenario

You are building a small command-line utility for a startup intern onboarding task. The program is simple and must be written quickly without modular design.

- Task Description

Use GitHub Copilot to generate a Python program that computes a mathematical product-based value (factorial-like logic) directly in the main execution flow, without using any user-defined functions.

Output:

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code (VS Code) interface. The editor window displays a file named `1.2_ass.py` with the following Python code:

```
1  # (Factorial without Functions)
2  n = int(input("Enter a number: "))
3  factorial = 1
4  for i in range(1, n + 1):
5      factorial *= i
6  print(f"The factorial of {n} is {factorial}")
7
```

The bottom panel shows the **TERMINAL** view. The command prompt (PS C:\AIAC>) has executed the command:

```
PS C:\AIAC> & 'C:\Users\Vyshnavi\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\python3.11.exe' 'c:\Users\Vyshnavi\.vscode\extensions\ms-python.debugpy-2025.18.0-win32-x64\bundled\libs\debugpy\launcher' '52756' '--' 'c:\AIAC\1.2_ass.py'
```

The output of the script is:

```
Enter a number: 5
The factorial of 5 is 120
PS C:\AIAC>
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates the current file is `Ln 7, Col 1`, the encoding is `UTF-8`, and the language is `Python`.

Task 2: AI Code Optimization & Cleanup (Improving Efficiency)

◆ Scenario

Your team lead asks you to review AI-generated code before committing it to a shared repository.

❖ Task Description

Analyze the code generated in Task 1 and use Copilot again to:

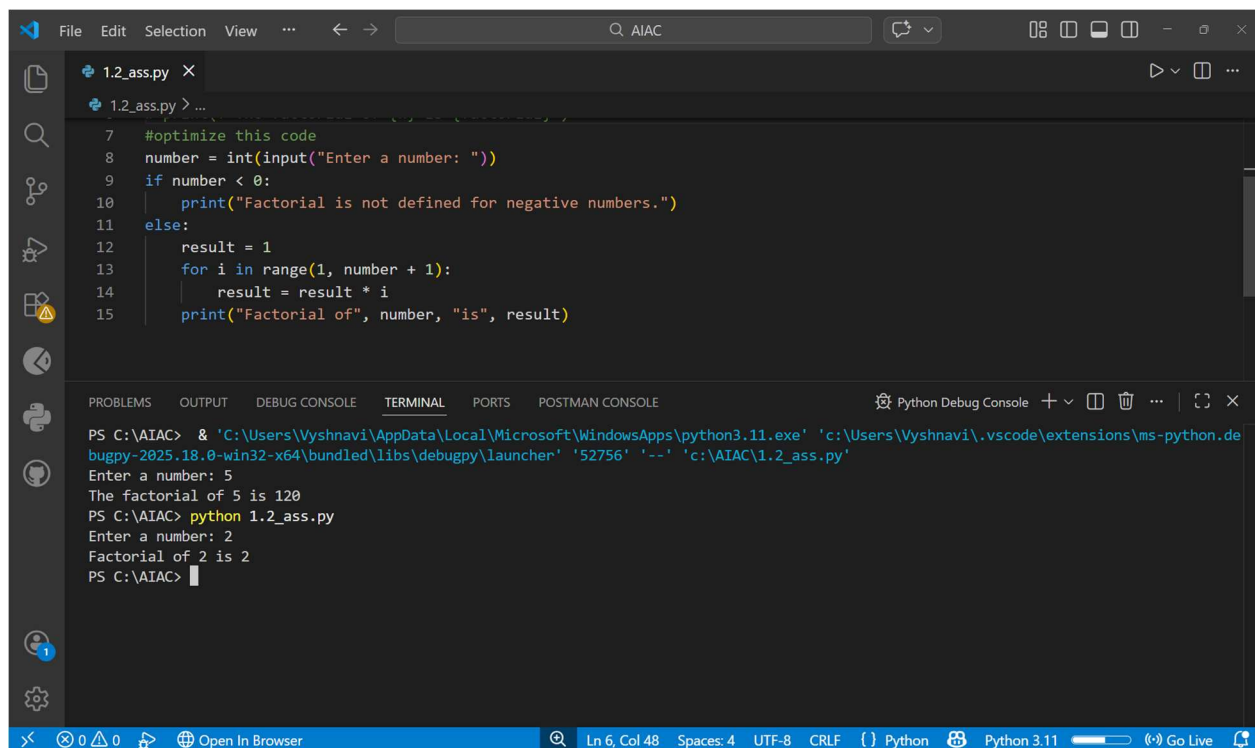
- Reduce unnecessary variables
- Improve loop clarity
- Enhance readability and efficiency

Hint:

Prompt Copilot with phrases like

“optimize this code”, “simplify logic”, or “make it more readable”

Output:



The screenshot shows a Visual Studio Code editor window with a file named `1.2_ass.py`. The code is a Python script that calculates the factorial of a number. It includes a comment `#optimize this code` at line 7. The code is as follows:

```
7 #optimize this code
8 number = int(input("Enter a number: "))
9 if number < 0:
10     print("Factorial is not defined for negative numbers.")
11 else:
12     result = 1
13     for i in range(1, number + 1):
14         result = result * i
15     print("Factorial of", number, "is", result)
```

Below the code editor, the TERMINAL panel is open, showing the execution of the script. The prompt is `PS C:\AIAC>`. The command `& 'C:\Users\Vyshnavi\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\python3.11.exe' 'c:\Users\Vyshnavi\.vscode\extensions\ms-python.debugpy-2025.18.0-win32-x64\bundled\libs\debugpy\launcher' '52756' '--' 'c:\AIAC\1.2_ass.py'` is entered. The output shows the program running and asking for input:

```
Enter a number: 5
The factorial of 5 is 120
PS C:\AIAC> python 1.2_ass.py
Enter a number: 2
Factorial of 2 is 2
PS C:\AIAC>
```

Task 3: Modular Design Using AI Assistance (Factorial with Functions)

❖ Scenario

The same logic now needs to be reused in multiple scripts.

❖ Task Description

Use GitHub Copilot to generate a modular version of the program by:

- Creating a user-defined function
- Calling the function from the main block

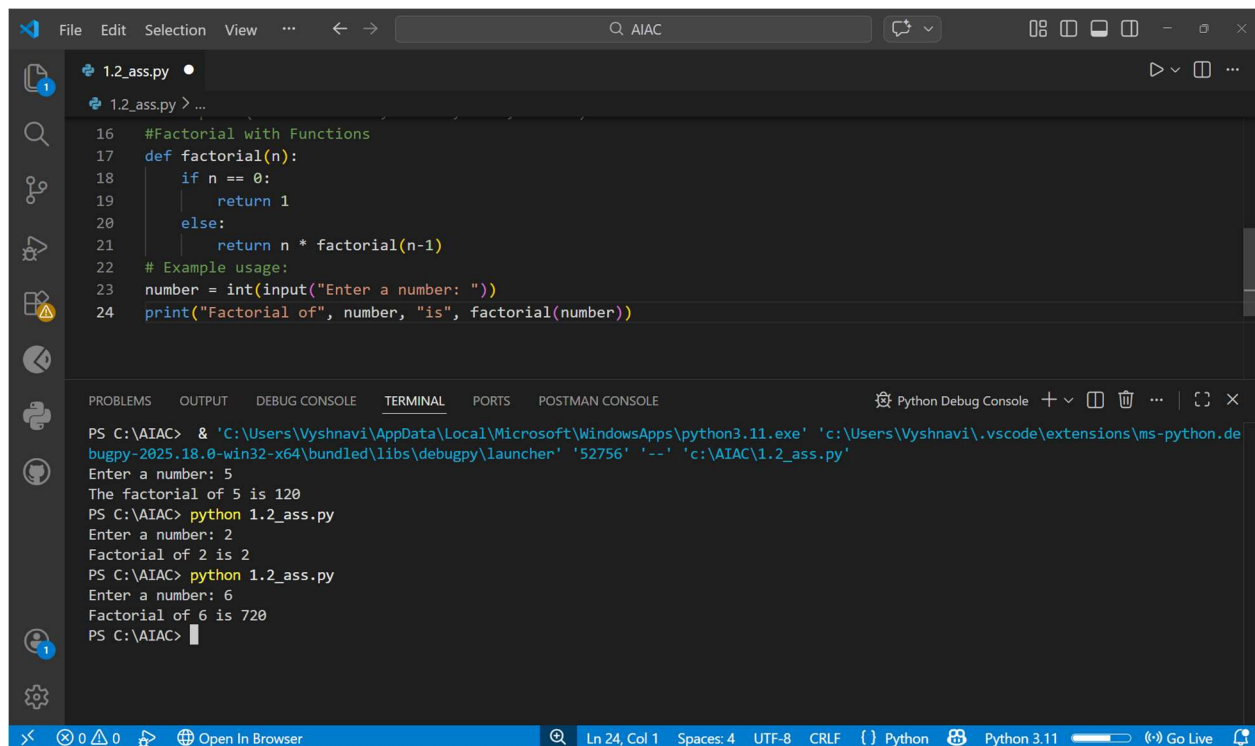
❖ Constraints

- Use meaningful function and variable names
- Include inline comments (preferably suggested by Copilot)

❖ Expected Deliverables

- AI-assisted function-based program
- Screenshots showing:
 - o Prompt evolution
 - o Copilot-generated function logic
- Sample inputs/outputs
- Short note:
 - o How modularity improves reusability.

Output:



```
16 #Factorial with Functions
17 def factorial(n):
18     if n == 0:
19         return 1
20     else:
21         return n * factorial(n-1)
22 # Example usage:
23 number = int(input("Enter a number: "))
24 print("Factorial of", number, "is", factorial(number))
```

```
PS C:\AIAC> & 'C:\Users\Vyshnavi\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\python3.11.exe' 'c:\Users\Vyshnavi\.vscode\extensions\ms-python.de
bugpy-2025.18.0-win32-x64\bundled\libs\debugpy\launcher' '52756' '--' 'c:\AIAC\1.2_ass.py'
Enter a number: 5
The factorial of 5 is 120
PS C:\AIAC> python 1.2_ass.py
Enter a number: 2
Factorial of 2 is 2
PS C:\AIAC> python 1.2_ass.py
Enter a number: 6
Factorial of 6 is 720
PS C:\AIAC>
```

Task 4: Comparative Analysis – Procedural vs Modular AI Code (With vs Without Functions)

❖ Scenario

As part of a code review meeting, you are asked to justify design choices.

❖ Task Description

Compare the non-function and function-based Copilot-generated

programs on the following criteria:

- Logic clarity
- Reusability
- Debugging ease
- Suitability for large projects
- AI dependency risk
- ❖ Expected Deliverables

Choose one:

- A comparison table

OR

- A short technical report (300–400 words).

1. Logic Clarity:

The procedural version is straightforward and easy to follow for small programs because all logic is written in one place. However, as the program grows, mixing input handling and computation logic in the same block reduces clarity. The modular version improves logic clarity by separating the factorial computation into a dedicated function. This clear separation makes the code easier to read and understand.

2. Reusability:

The non-function version lacks reusability because the logic is tightly coupled with the main script. If the same factorial logic is needed elsewhere, the entire code must be copied. In contrast, the modular version allows the function to be reused in multiple scripts or projects simply by importing it, making it significantly more flexible.

3. Debugging Ease:

Debugging procedural code becomes difficult when the file size increases, as there is no logical separation of concerns. In the modular version, bugs can be isolated within the function, allowing easier testing and troubleshooting. Functions also make unit testing possible, which improves reliability.

4. Suitability for Large Projects:

Procedural style is acceptable for small scripts or quick prototypes but is not suitable for large-scale applications. Modular design follows better software engineering principles, making it more scalable, maintainable, and adaptable for larger systems.

5. AI Dependency Risk:

In the procedural approach, beginners may rely entirely on AI-generated code without understanding the structure. Modular design encourages structured thinking and better coding habits. While AI tools accelerate development, developers must review and validate the generated logic to avoid blind dependency.

Task 5: AI-Generated Iterative vs Recursive Thinking

- ❖ Scenario

