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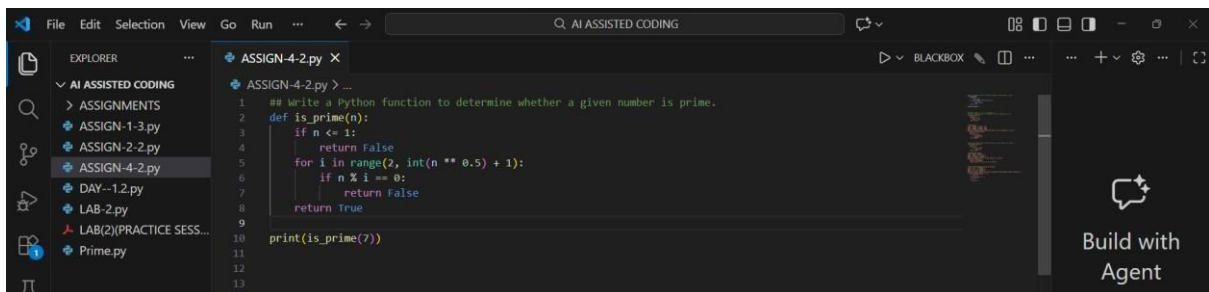
B-52

## Lab 4

Advanced Prompt Engineering – Zero-shot, One-shot, and Few-shot Techniques

### Task Description-1: Zero-shot Prompting

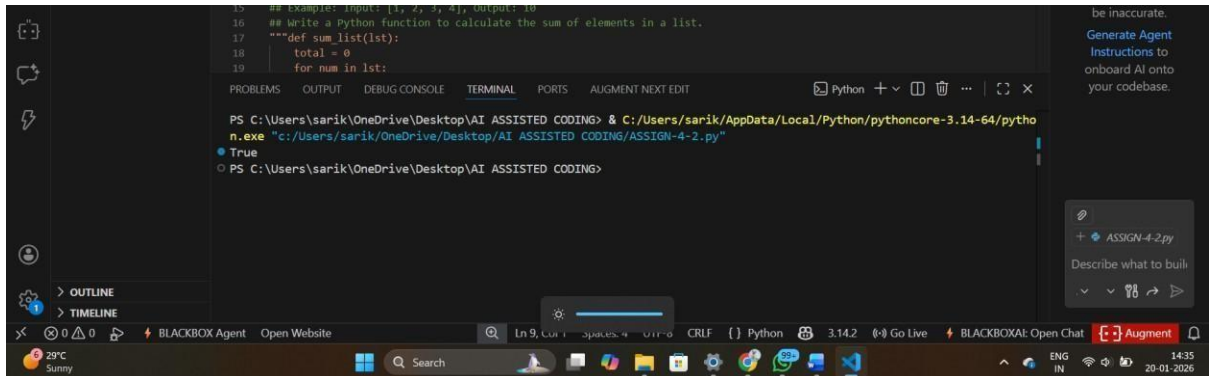
**Prompt:** Write a Python function to determine whether a given number is prime.



The screenshot shows a code editor with a file explorer on the left. The file explorer lists several files under 'AI ASSISTED CODING', including 'ASSIGN-1-3.py', 'ASSIGN-2-2.py', 'ASSIGN-4-2.py', 'DAY-1-2.py', 'LAB-2.py', 'LAB(2)(PRACTICE SESS...', and 'Prime.py'. The main editor window displays the code for 'ASSIGN-4-2.py'. The code is as follows:

```
1  ## Write a Python function to determine whether a given number is prime.
2  def is_prime(n):
3      if n <= 1:
4          return False
5      for i in range(2, int(n ** 0.5) + 1):
6          if n % i == 0:
7              return False
8      return True
9
10 print(is_prime(7))
11
12
13
```

**OUTPUT:**



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following output:

```
PS C:\Users\sarik\OneDrive\Desktop\AI ASSISTED CODING> & C:/Users/sarik/AppData/Local/Python/pythoncore-3.14-64/python
n.exe "c:/Users/sarik/OneDrive/Desktop/AI ASSISTED CODING/ASSIGN-4-2.py"
True
PS C:\Users\sarik\OneDrive\Desktop\AI ASSISTED CODING>
```

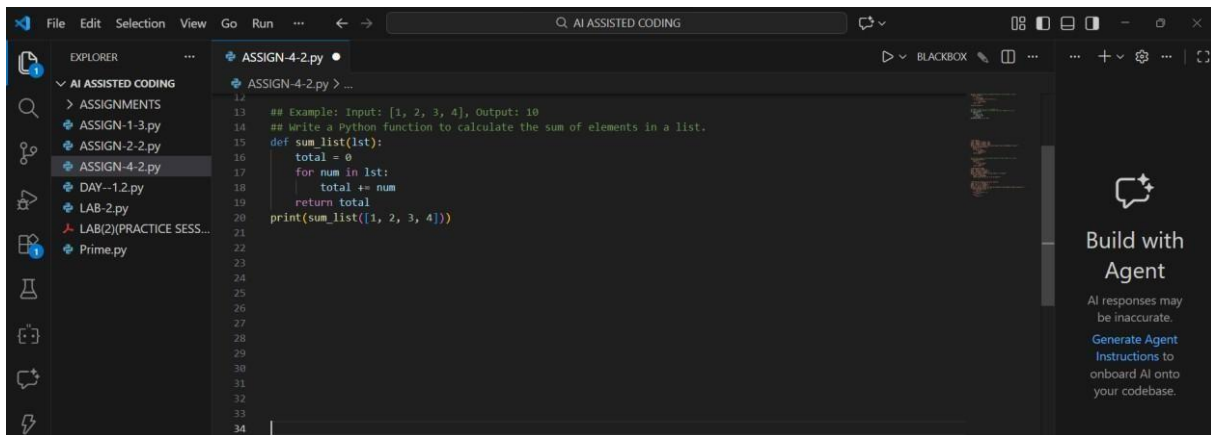
**Explanation:**

1. Zero-shot prompting provides only instructions, no examples.
2. The AI correctly implemented:
  - Prime definition logic
  - Square-root optimization
3. Demonstrates that simple logical problems work well with zero-shot prompts.

## Task Description-2: One-shot Prompting

**Prompt:** Write a Python function to calculate the sum of elements in a list.

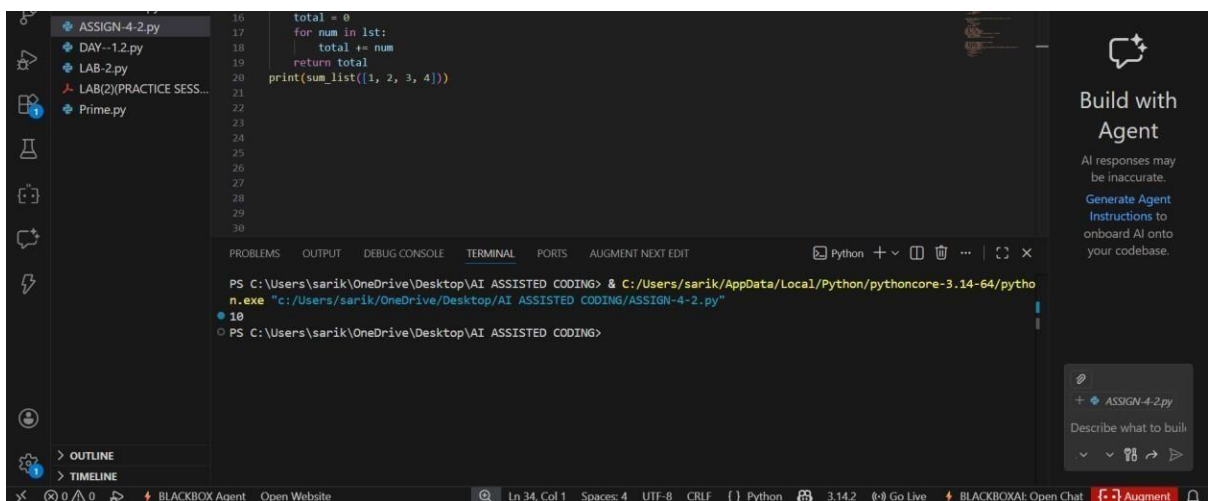
Example: Input: [1, 2, 3, 4], Output: 10



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with a file named 'ASSIGN-4-2.py'. The code is a Python function that calculates the sum of elements in a list. The code is as follows:

```
12  
13 ## Example: Input: [1, 2, 3, 4], Output: 10  
14 ## write a Python function to calculate the sum of elements in a list.  
15 def sum_list(lst):  
16     total = 0  
17     for num in lst:  
18         total += num  
19     return total  
20 print(sum_list([1, 2, 3, 4]))  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34
```

**OUTPUT:**



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with the same file 'ASSIGN-4-2.py'. The code is the same as in the previous screenshot. The output of the code is shown in the terminal window at the bottom of the editor. The output is:

```
PS C:\Users\sarik\OneDrive\Desktop\AI ASSISTED CODING> & C:/Users/sarik/AppData/Local/Python/pythoncore-3.14-64/pytho  
n.exe "c:/Users/sarik/OneDrive/Desktop/AI ASSISTED CODING/ASSIGN-4-2.py"  
10  
PS C:\Users\sarik\OneDrive\Desktop\AI ASSISTED CODING>
```

**Explanation:**

1. One example clarifies the expected behavior.
2. The AI correctly inferred:
  - Iteration over list
  - Accumulation of sum
3. The example helped remove ambiguity.

## Task Description-3: Few-shot Prompting

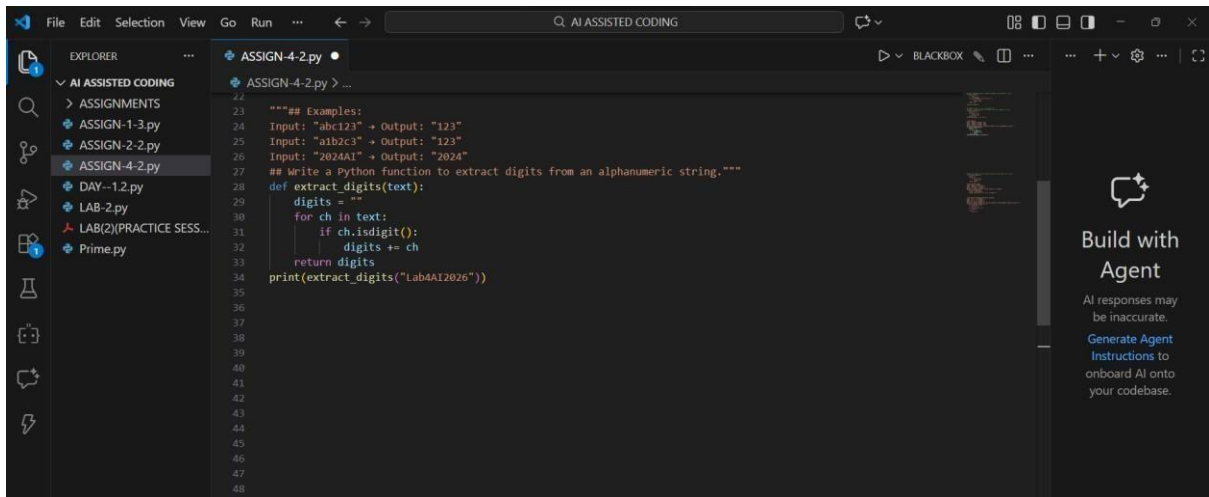
**Prompt:** Write a Python function to extract digits from an alphanumeric string.

Examples:

Input: "abc123" → Output: "123"

Input: "a1b2c3" → Output: "123"

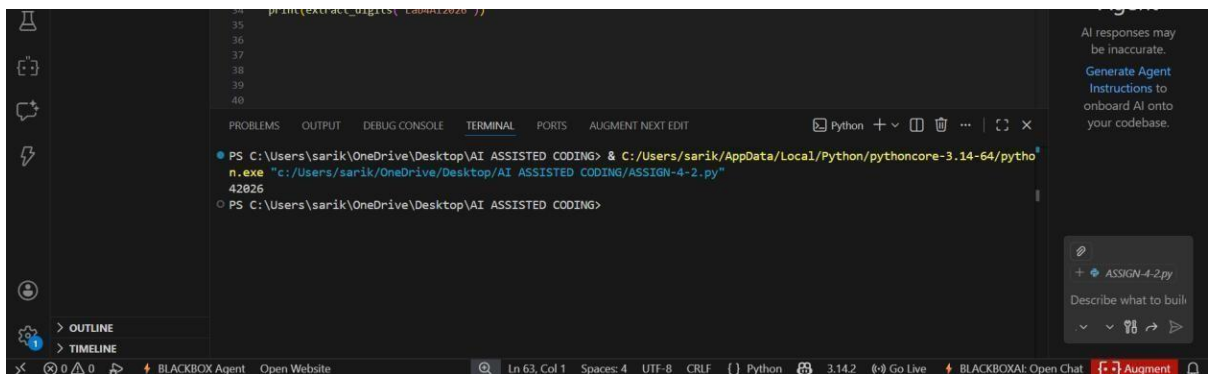
Input: "2024AI" → Output: "2024"



The screenshot shows a code editor with a file explorer on the left. The file explorer lists several files under 'AI ASSISTED CODING', including 'ASSIGN-1-3.py', 'ASSIGN-2-2.py', 'ASSIGN-4-2.py', 'DAY-1-2.py', 'LAB-2.py', 'LAB(2)(PRACTICE SESS...', and 'Prime.py'. The main editor window displays the code for 'ASSIGN-4-2.py'. The code includes a docstring with examples and a function 'extract\_digits' that iterates through each character in a string, checking if it is a digit and appending it to a list. The function is then called with the string 'Lab4AI2026'.

```
22 """## Examples:
23 Input: "abc123" + Output: "123"
24 Input: "a1b2c3" + Output: "123"
25 Input: "2024AI" + Output: "2024"
26 """
27 ## Write a Python function to extract digits from an alphanumeric string.
28 def extract_digits(text):
29     digits = ""
30     for ch in text:
31         if ch.isdigit():
32             digits += ch
33     return digits
34 print(extract_digits("Lab4AI2026"))
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
```

**OUTPUT:**



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the command 'python c:\Users\sarik\AppData\Local\Python\pythoncore-3.14-64\python.exe "c:\Users\sarik\OneDrive\Desktop\AI ASSISTED CODING\ASSIGN-4-2.py"' and the output '42026'. The terminal window is part of a larger application window that also shows a file explorer and a code editor. The file explorer lists several files under 'AI ASSISTED CODING', including 'ASSIGN-1-3.py', 'ASSIGN-2-2.py', 'ASSIGN-4-2.py', 'DAY-1-2.py', 'LAB-2.py', 'LAB(2)(PRACTICE SESS...', and 'Prime.py'. The main editor window displays the code for 'ASSIGN-4-2.py'. The code includes a docstring with examples and a function 'extract\_digits' that iterates through each character in a string, checking if it is a digit and appending it to a list. The function is then called with the string 'Lab4AI2026'.

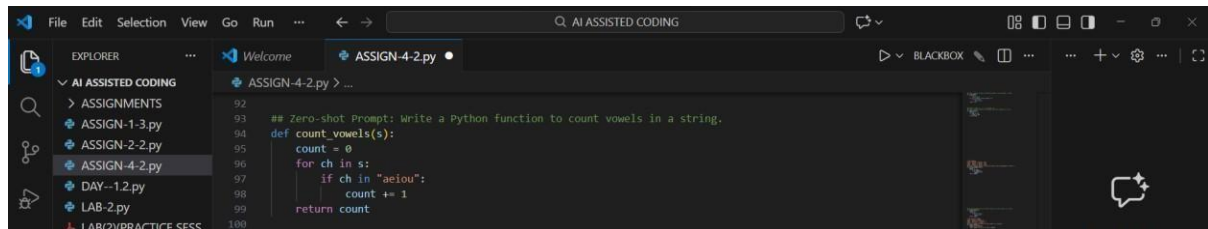
```
PS C:\Users\sarik\OneDrive\Desktop\AI ASSISTED CODING> & C:/Users/sarik/AppData/Local/Python/pythoncore-3.14-64/python.exe "c:/Users/sarik/OneDrive/Desktop/AI ASSISTED CODING/ASSIGN-4-2.py"
42026
PS C:\Users\sarik\OneDrive\Desktop\AI ASSISTED CODING>
```

**Explanation:**

1. Few-shot prompting provides pattern recognition.
2. AI correctly:
  - Identified digit extraction rule
  - Ignored alphabetic characters
3. Output accuracy improved due to multiple examples.

### Zero-shot Prompt: Write a Python function to count vowels in a string.

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### Few-shot Prompt: Write a Python function to count vowels in a string

Examples:

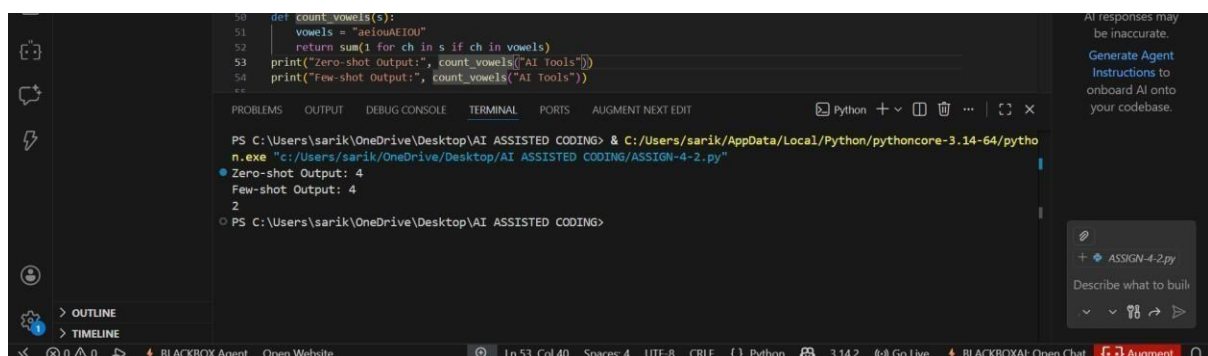
Input: "hello" → Output: 2

Input: "Education" → Output: 5

Input: "AI Tools" → Output: 4



**OUTPUT:**



### Comparison Table:

Feature	Zero-shot	Few-shot
Upper &		

Case handling	Only lowercase	lowercase
Accuracy	Moderate	High
Robustness	Basic	Improved
Readability	Simple	Optimized

## Explanation:

1. Few-shot prompting improved the output by providing examples that showed:

Upper and lowercase handling

Realistic input patterns

This helped the AI generate a more accurate and generalized solution.

## Task Description-5: Few-shot Prompting (No min() function)

**Prompt:** Write a Python function to find the minimum of three numbers without using min().

Examples:

Input: (3, 5, 1) → Output: 1

Input: (10, 2, 7) → Output: 2

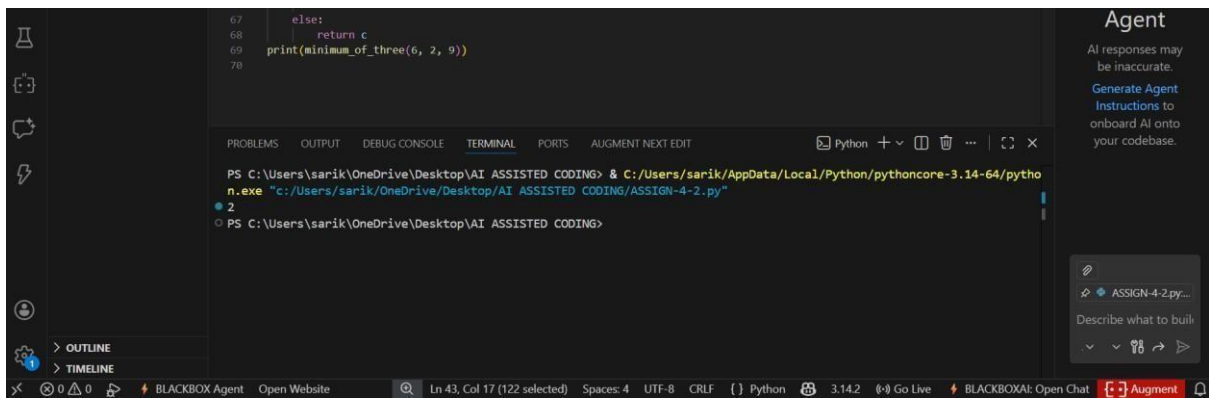
Input: (4, 4, 9) → Output: 4

```

57 """Few-shot Prompting (No min() function)
58 Input: (3, 5, 1) → Output: 1
59 Input: (10, 2, 7) → Output: 2
60 Input: (4, 4, 9) → Output: 4
61 """
62 # Write a Python function to find the minimum of three numbers without using min().
63 def minimum_of_three(a, b, c):
64     if a <= b and a <= c:
65         return a
66     elif b <= a and b <= c:
67         return b
68     else:
69         return c
70 print(minimum_of_three(6, 2, 9))
71

```

**OUTPUT:**



## Explanation:

1. Few-shot examples guided logical comparisons.
2. Handles: Equal values  
All ordering cases
3. Does not use built-in min() as instructed.