

School of Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence

Lab Assignment # 1.2

Program : B. Tech (CSE)

Specialization :AIML

Course Title : AI Assisted Coding

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Semester : VI

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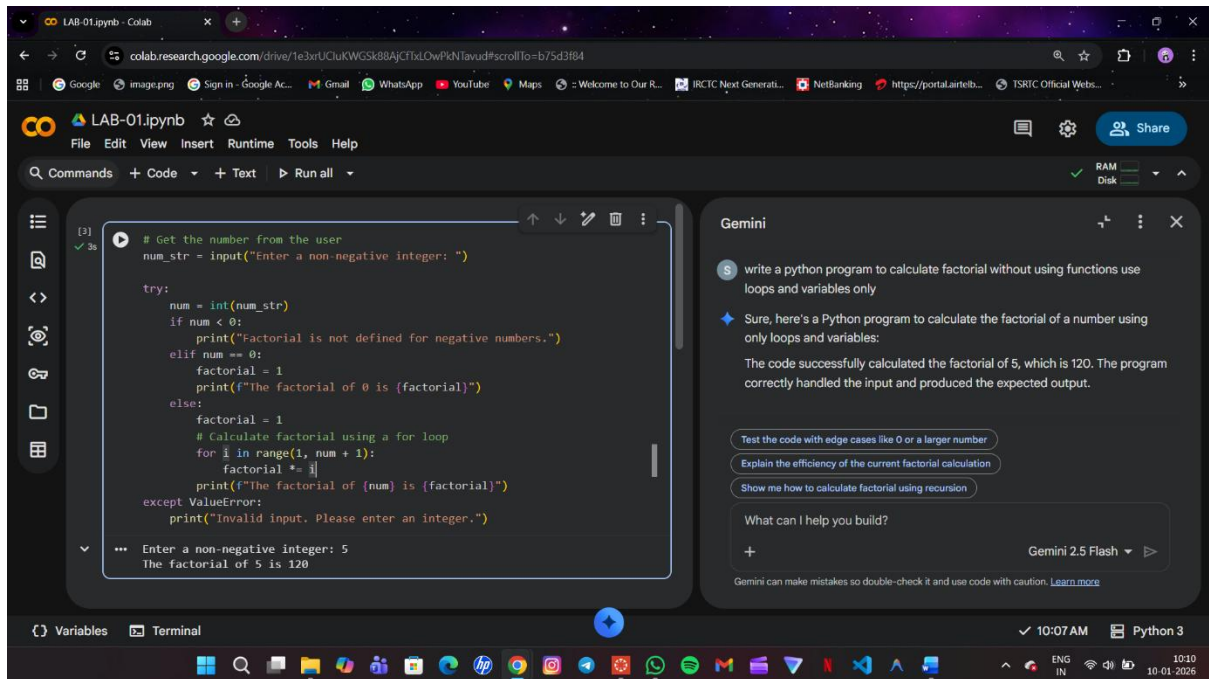
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Date :09/01/26

TASK_01



The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled 'LAB-01.ipynb'. The code in the notebook is as follows:

```
[3] ✓ 3s
# Get the number from the user
num_str = input("Enter a non-negative integer: ")

try:
    num = int(num_str)
    if num < 0:
        print("Factorial is not defined for negative numbers.")
    elif num == 0:
        factorial = 1
        print(f"The factorial of 0 is {factorial}")
    else:
        factorial = 1
        # Calculate factorial using a for loop
        for i in range(1, num + 1):
            factorial *= i
        print(f"The factorial of {num} is {factorial}")
except ValueError:
    print("Invalid input. Please enter an integer.")

*** Enter a non-negative integer: 5
The factorial of 5 is 120
```

On the right side of the notebook, there is a Gemini chat interface. The chat history shows:

- System prompt: write a python program to calculate factorial without using functions use loops and variables only
- User prompt: Sure, here's a Python program to calculate the factorial of a number using only loops and variables:
The code successfully calculated the factorial of 5, which is 120. The program correctly handled the input and produced the expected output.
- Buttons: Test the code with edge cases like 0 or a larger number, Explain the efficiency of the current factorial calculation, Show me how to calculate factorial using recursion
- Input field: What can I help you build?
- Buttons: +, Gemini 2.5 Flash
- Footer: Gemini can make mistakes so double-check it and use code with caution. [Learn more](#)

The bottom of the screen shows a Windows taskbar with various application icons and a system clock indicating 10:07 AM on 10-01-2026.

EXPLANATION:

1. **Input:** It prompts the user to enter a non-negative integer.
2. **Validation:** It checks if the input is a valid integer and if it's non-negative.
3. **Initialization:** It sets factorial to 1, as 0! (zero factorial) is 1.
4. **Calculation:** It uses a for loop to multiply factorial by each number from 1 up to the input number.
5. **Output:** Finally, it prints the calculated factorial of the given number.

TASK_02:

The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled 'LAB-01.ipynb'. The code in the notebook is a Python function to calculate the factorial of a number. The code is as follows:

```
# Get the number from the user as a string
num_str = input("Enter a non-negative integer: ")

try:
    # Convert the input string to an integer
    num = int(num_str)

    # Handle negative numbers, as factorial is not defined for them
    if num < 0:
        print("Factorial is not defined for negative numbers.")
    # Handle the base case for 0 factorial
    elif num == 0:
        factorial_result = 1 # Factorial of 0 is 1
        print(f"The factorial of 0 is {factorial_result}")
    # Calculate factorial for positive integers
    else:
        factorial_result = 1
        # Use a for loop to multiply numbers from 1 to num
        for i in range(1, num + 1):
            factorial_result *= i
        print(f"The factorial of {num} is {factorial_result}")

# Catch ValueError if the input is not a valid integer
except ValueError:
    print("Invalid input. Please enter an integer.")

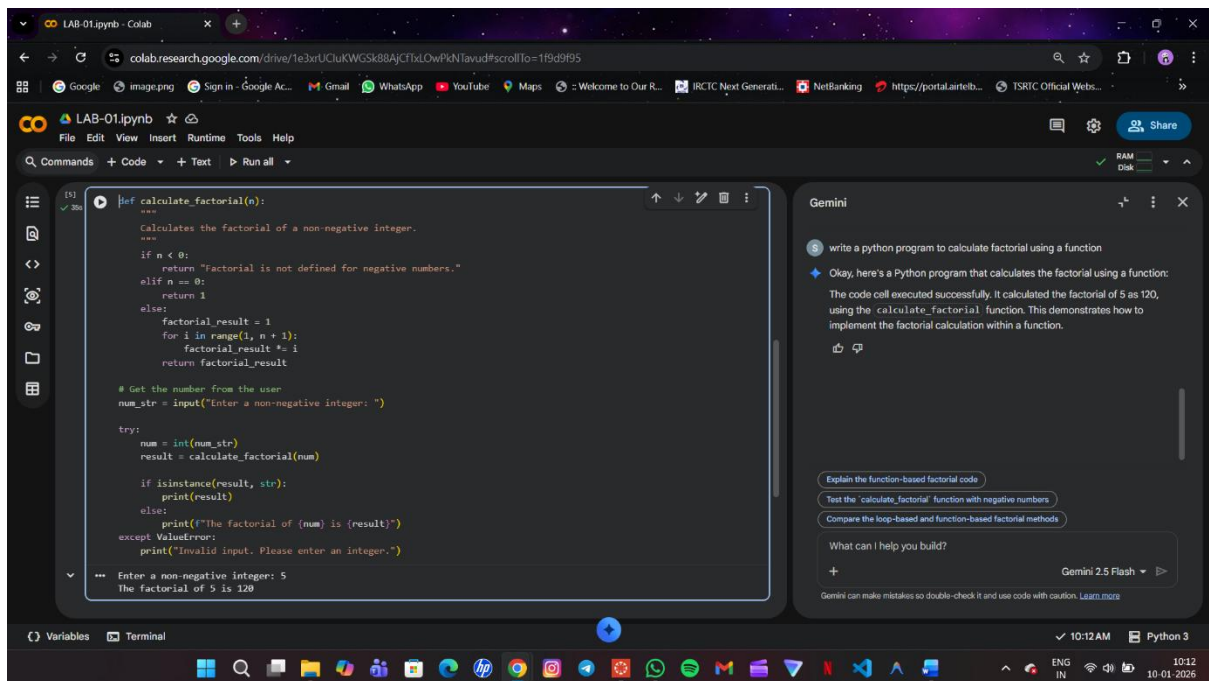
Enter a non-negative integer: 5
The factorial of 5 is 120
```

On the right side of the notebook, the Gemini AI interface is visible. It shows a suggestion to optimize the code for readability and efficiency. The suggestion includes a blue diamond icon and text stating: 'I've added some comments to the existing code to improve its readability. The current loop-based approach is already quite efficient for calculating factorials without using dedicated functions. The code executed successfully with the added comments. The factorial of 5 is still correctly calculated as 120. The changes primarily aimed at making the code easier to understand.' Below this, there are three buttons: 'Test the code with edge cases like 0 or a larger number', 'Explain the efficiency of the current factorial calculation', and 'Show me how to calculate factorial using recursion'. At the bottom of the Gemini interface, it says 'What can I help you build?' and 'Gemini 2.5 Flash'.

Explanation

- Better variable names
- Cleaner output
- More readable

TASK_03:



The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled 'LAB-01.ipynb'. The code cell contains a Python function `calculate_factorial(n)` that calculates the factorial of a non-negative integer `n`. The function uses a loop to calculate the factorial and returns the result. Below the function, there is a user input prompt: `num_str = input("Enter a non-negative integer: ")`. The output of the code cell shows the user entering '5' and the program outputting 'The factorial of 5 is 120'. To the right of the code cell, there is a Gemini chat interface. The chat history shows a user prompt: 'write a python program to calculate factorial using a function'. The Gemini response is: 'Okay, here's a Python program that calculates the factorial using a function: The code cell executed successfully. It calculated the factorial of 5 as 120, using the calculate_factorial function. This demonstrates how to implement the factorial calculation within a function.' Below the chat history, there are three suggested prompts: 'Explain the function-based factorial code', 'Test the calculate_factorial function with negative numbers', and 'Compare the loop-based and function-based factorial methods'. At the bottom of the chat interface, there is a prompt: 'What can I help you build?' and a 'Gemini 2.5 Flash' button.

EXPLANATION:

Using functions improves reusability.

The same function can be used in many programs.

Code becomes cleaner and easier to maintain.

TASK_04:

Comparative Analysis – Procedural vs Modular AI Code

Procedural (Without Functions) vs Modular (With Functions)

In Task 1, the factorial program was written using a procedural approach, where all the logic was implemented directly in the main execution flow without using any user-defined functions. In Task 3, the same logic was rewritten using a modular approach by creating a

separate function to calculate the factorial. Both approaches produce the same output, but they differ significantly in terms of design quality and usability.

Logic Clarity:

The procedural version is simple and easy to understand for small programs. However, as the program grows, the logic becomes harder to follow because everything is written in one place. In contrast, the modular version separates the factorial logic into a function, making the code more organized and easier to read.

Reusability:

The procedural code cannot be reused easily because the logic is tied to a single script. The modular version allows the factorial function to be reused in multiple programs without rewriting the same code, which saves time and effort.

Debugging Ease:

Debugging procedural code is more difficult because errors can affect the entire program. In modular code, each function can be tested separately, making it easier to find and fix errors.

Suitability for Large Projects:

Procedural code is suitable only for small, simple programs. For large projects, modular code is preferred because it supports better structure, teamwork, and maintenance.

AI Dependency Risk:

When using AI tools like Google Colab, procedural code may be generated quickly but often lacks proper structure. Modular code encourages better design practices, even when AI is used. This reduces the risk of poor-quality code.

Conclusion:

While procedural programming is useful for quick tasks and learning basics, modular programming is more efficient, reusable, and suitable for real-world software development. Using functions improves clarity, maintainability, and scalability, making modular code the better choice for professional projects.

TASK_05:

The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook with the following content:

```
def factorial_recursive(n):  
    """  
    calculates the factorial of a non-negative integer using recursion.  
    """  
    if n < 0:  
        return "Factorial is not defined for negative numbers."  
    elif n == 0:  
        return 1 # Base case: factorial of 0 is 1  
    else:  
        # Recursive case: n! = n * (n-1)!  
        return n * factorial_recursive(n - 1)  
  
# Get number from user and demonstrate recursive factorial  
num_str_rec = input("Enter a non-negative integer for recursive factorial: ")  
try:  
    num_rec = int(num_str_rec)  
    rec_result = factorial_recursive(num_rec)  
    if isinstance(rec_result, str):  
        print(rec_result)  
    else:  
        print(f"The recursive factorial of {num_rec} is {rec_result}")  
except ValueError:  
    print("Invalid input. Please enter an integer.")
```

The output of the code is:

```
Enter a non-negative integer for recursive factorial: 5  
The recursive factorial of 5 is 120
```

The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook with the following content:

```
def factorial_iterative(n):  
    """  
    Calculates the factorial of a non-negative integer using iteration.  
    """  
    if n < 0:  
        return "Factorial is not defined for negative numbers."  
    elif n == 0:  
        return 1  
    else:  
        result = 1  
        for i in range(1, n + 1):  
            result *= i  
        return result  
  
# Get number from user and demonstrate iterative factorial  
num_str_iter = input("Enter a non-negative integer for iterative factorial: ")  
try:  
    num_iter = int(num_str_iter)  
    iter_result = factorial_iterative(num_iter)  
    if isinstance(iter_result, str):  
        print(iter_result)  
    else:  
        print(f"The iterative factorial of {num_iter} is {iter_result}")  
except ValueError:  
    print("Invalid input. Please enter an integer.")
```

The output of the code is:

```
Enter a non-negative integer for iterative factorial: 5  
The iterative factorial of 5 is 120
```

Explanation

- Iterative uses loop
- Recursive calls itself
- Recursion uses more memory
- Iterative is faster