

ASSIGNMENT – 1.3

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Batch - 05

Task – 0 : Installation of GitHub Copilot

The image displays two screenshots of the Visual Studio Code (VS Code) interface, illustrating the installation process of GitHub Copilot and the Python extension.

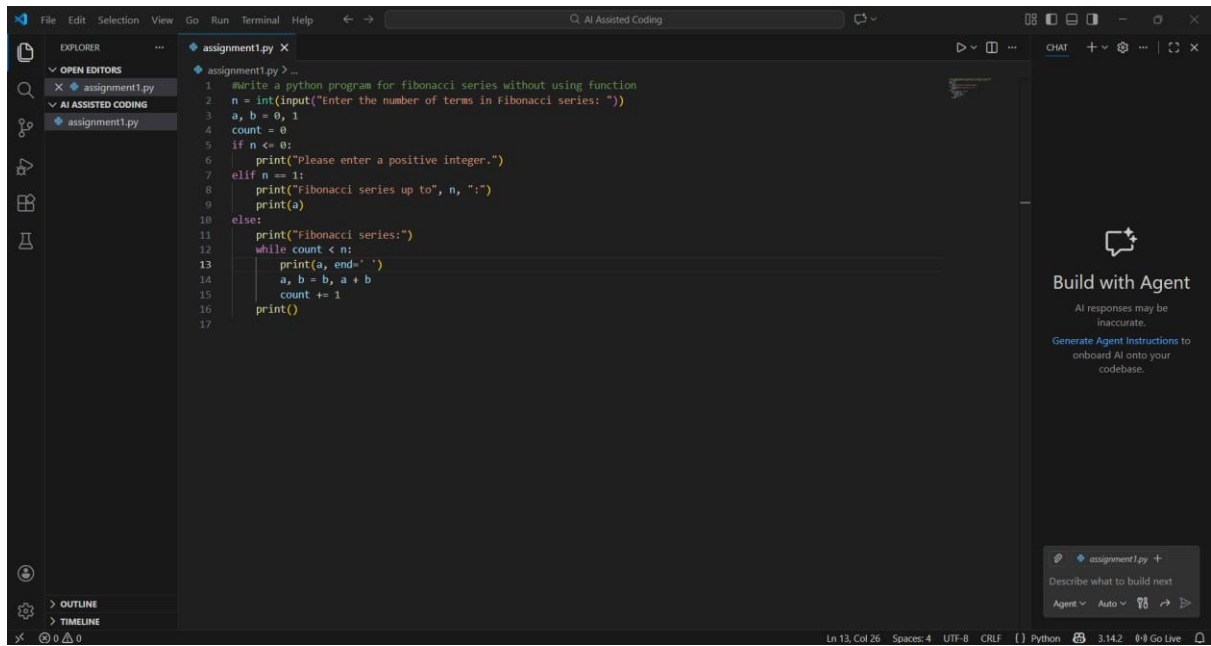
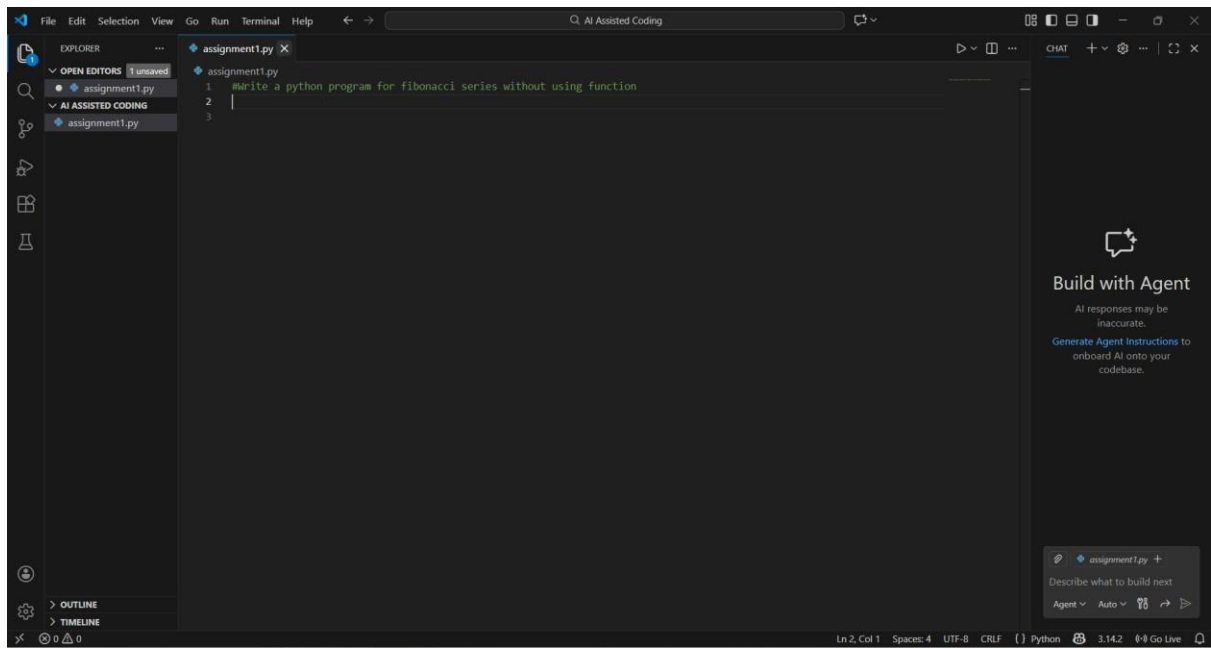
Top Screenshot: GitHub Copilot Chat Extension

- Left Panel (Extensions):** Shows the 'EXTENSIONS' view with a search for 'GitHub Copilot Chat'. The extension is listed as 'GitHub Copilot Chat' by GitHub, with 55,438,669 downloads and a 4.5-star rating (196 reviews).
- Main Panel:** Displays the 'GitHub Copilot Chat' extension details. It includes a description: 'GitHub Copilot is an AI peer programming tool that helps you write code faster and smarter.' and a 'Sign up for GitHub Copilot Free!' button. The 'Installation' section shows the identifier 'github.copilot-chat', version '0.35.3', last updated '1 day ago', size '59.22MB', and cache '32.97KB'. The 'Marketplace' section shows it was published '2 years ago' and last released '1 day ago'. The 'Categories' section lists 'AI', 'Chat', 'Programming Languages', and 'Machine Learning'. The 'Resources' section includes links to the 'Repository', 'Issues', 'License', and 'GitHub'.
- Right Panel:** Features a 'Build with Agent' section with a 'Generate Agent Instructions to onboard AI onto your codebase.' button.

Bottom Screenshot: Python Extension

- Left Panel (Extensions):** Shows the 'EXTENSIONS' view with a search for 'python'. The extension is listed as 'Python' by Microsoft, with 198,536,198 downloads and a 4.5-star rating (620 reviews).
- Main Panel:** Displays the 'Python' extension details. It includes a description: 'Python language support with extension access points for IntelliSense (Pylance), Debugging (Python Debugger), linting, formatting...'. The 'Installation' section shows the identifier 'ms-python.python', version '2025.28.1', last updated '3 weeks ago', size '29.61MB', and cache '7.08KB'. The 'Marketplace' section shows it was published '9 years ago' and last released '1 day ago'. The 'Categories' section lists 'Programming Languages', 'Debuggers', 'Other', 'Data Science', and 'Machine Learning'. The 'Resources' section includes links to the 'Repository', 'Issues', and 'License'.
- Right Panel:** Features a 'Build with Agent' section with a 'Generate Agent Instructions to onboard AI onto your codebase.' button.

Task-1: Prompt



Output:

```
1 #Write a python program for fibonacci series without using function
2 n = int(input("Enter the number of terms in Fibonacci series: "))
3 a, b = 0, 1
4 count = 0
5 if n <= 0:
6     print("Please enter a positive integer.")
7 elif n == 1:
8     print("Fibonacci series up to", n, ":")
9     print(a)
10 else:
11     print("Fibonacci series:")
12     while count < n:
13         print(a, end=" ")
14         a, b = b, a + b
15         count += 1
16     print()
```

PS C:\Users\devi\OneDrive\Desktop\AI Assisted Coding> & C:\Users\devi\AppData\Local\Python\pythoncore-3.14-64\python.exe "c:/Users/devi/OneDrive/Desktop/AI Assisted Coding/assignment1.py"

Enter the number of terms in Fibonacci series: 5

Fibonacci series:

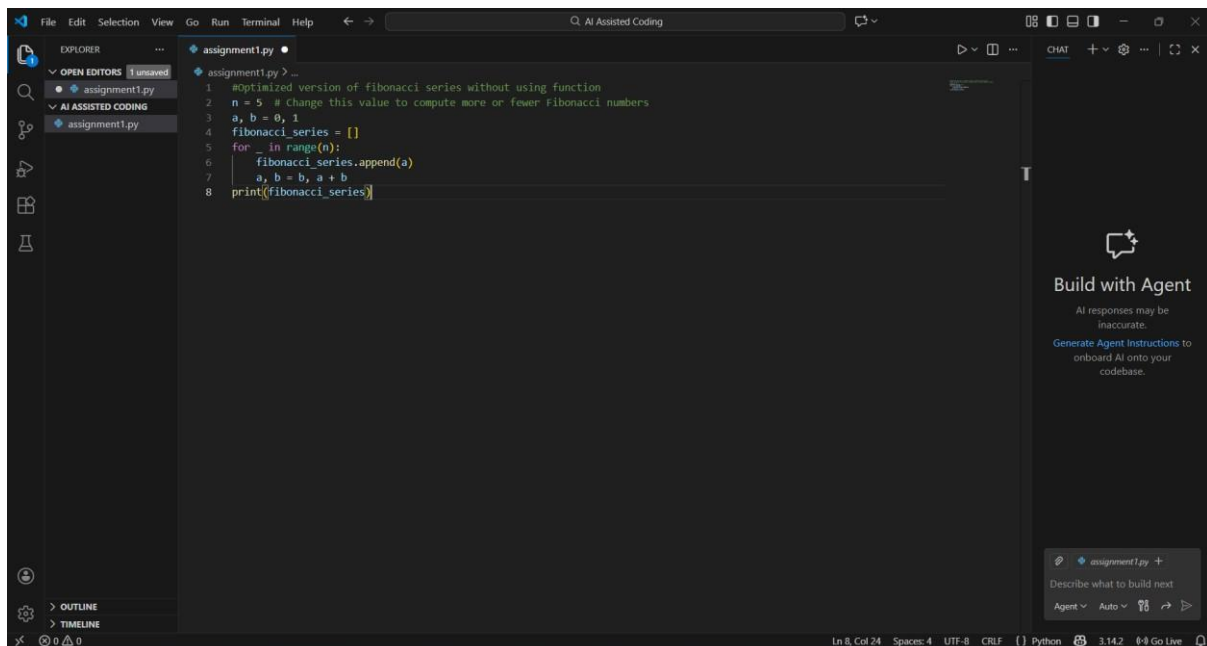
0 1 1 2 3

Explanation :

This program generates the Fibonacci series up to 'n' terms without using any functions. It first takes an integer input 'n' from the user, which represents the number of terms to be printed. It initializes two variables 'a' and 'b' to 0 and 1, which are the first two terms of the Fibonacci series. A counter variable 'count' is also initialized to keep track of the number of terms printed. The program checks if 'n' is less than or equal to 0, in which case it prompts the user to enter a positive integer. If 'n' is 1, it prints only the first term of the series (0). For values of 'n' greater than 1, it enters a while loop that continues until 'count' is less than 'n'. Inside the loop, it prints the current value of 'a', then updates 'a' and 'b' to the next two terms in the series. The values of 'a' and 'b' are updated using tuple unpacking: 'a' takes the value of 'b', and 'b' takes the sum of the previous 'a' and 'b'. The counter 'count' is incremented by 1 in each iteration. Finally, it prints the complete Fibonacci series up to 'n' terms.

Task-2

Prompt : #Optimized version of fibonacci series without using function

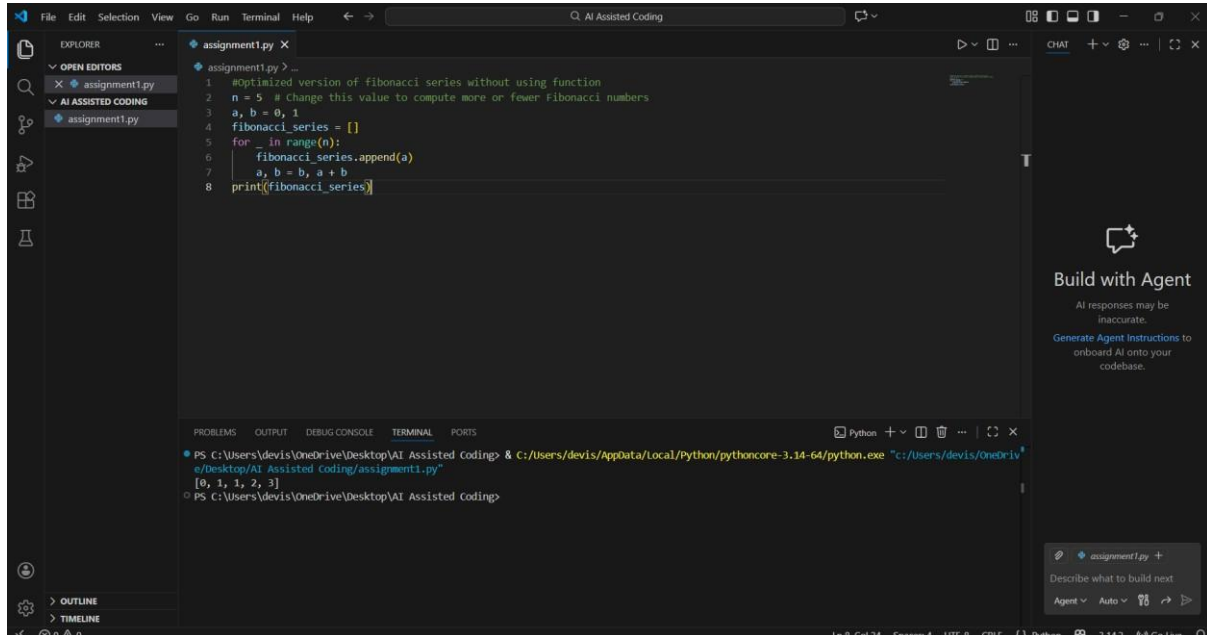


The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with a file named `assignment1.py` open. The code is as follows:

```
1 #Optimized version of fibonacci series without using function
2 n = 5 # Change this value to compute more or fewer Fibonacci numbers
3 a, b = 0, 1
4 fibonacci_series = []
5 for _ in range(n):
6     fibonacci_series.append(a)
7     a, b = b, a + b
8 print(fibonacci_series)
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates the cursor is at line 8, column 24, with 4 spaces, using UTF-8 encoding and CRLF line endings. The file is a Python script.

Output :



The screenshot shows the same VS Code editor with the `assignment1.py` file. The `TERMINAL` panel at the bottom displays the output of running the script:

```
PS C:\Users\devis\OneDrive\Desktop\AI Assisted Coding> & C:/Users/devis/AppData/Local/Python/pythoncore-3.14-64/python.exe "c:/Users/devis/OneDrive/Desktop/AI Assisted Coding/assignment1.py"
[0, 1, 1, 2, 3]
PS C:\Users\devis\OneDrive\Desktop\AI Assisted Coding>
```

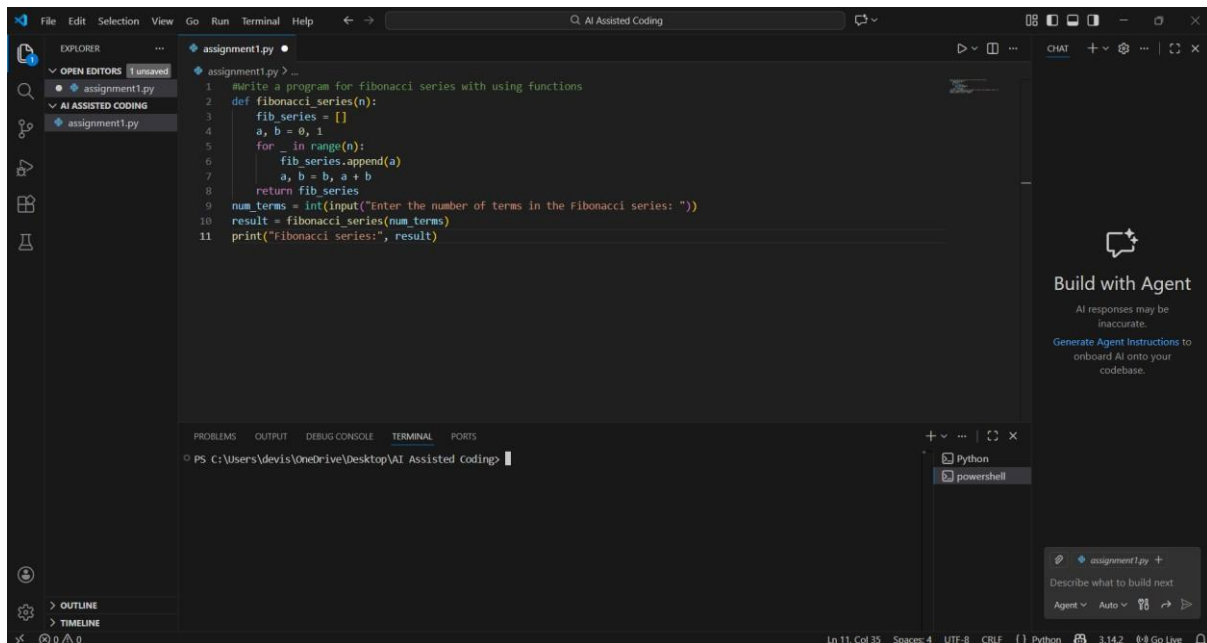
The output shows the list `[0, 1, 1, 2, 3]`, which represents the first 5 Fibonacci numbers.

Explanation : # This code generates the first 'n' numbers in the Fibonacci series using an iterative approach.

It initializes two variables 'a' and 'b' to represent the first two Fibonacci numbers (0 and 1). In each iteration of the loop, it appends the current value of 'a' to the list and then updates 'a' and 'b' to the next two numbers in the series. This method is efficient in terms of both time and space complexity.

Task – 3:

Prompt : #Write a program for fibonacci series with using functions



```
1 #Write a program for fibonacci series with using functions
2 def fibonacci_series(n):
3     fib_series = []
4     a, b = 0, 1
5     for _ in range(n):
6         fib_series.append(a)
7         a, b = b, a + b
8     return fib_series
9 num_terms = int(input("Enter the number of terms in the Fibonacci series: "))
10 result = fibonacci_series(num_terms)
11 print("Fibonacci series:", result)
```

Output :

```
1 #Write a program for fibonacci series with using functions
2 def fibonacci_series(n):
3     fib_series = []
4     a, b = 0, 1
5     for _ in range(n):
6         fib_series.append(a)
7         a, b = b, a + b
8     return fib_series
9 num_terms = int(input("Enter the number of terms in the Fibonacci series: "))
10 result = fibonacci_series(num_terms)
11 print("Fibonacci series:", result)
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

```
PS C:\Users\devi\OneDrive\Desktop\AI Assisted Coding> & C:/Users/devi/AppData/Local/Python/pythoncore-3.14-64/python.exe "c:/u
sers/devi/OneDrive/Desktop/AI Assisted Coding/assignment1.py"
Enter the number of terms in the Fibonacci series: 5
Fibonacci series: [0, 1, 1, 2, 3]
PS C:\Users\devi\OneDrive\Desktop\AI Assisted Coding>
```

Build with Agent

AI responses may be inaccurate.

Generate Agent Instructions to onboard AI onto your codebase.

assignment1.py +

Describe what to build next

Agent Auto Python

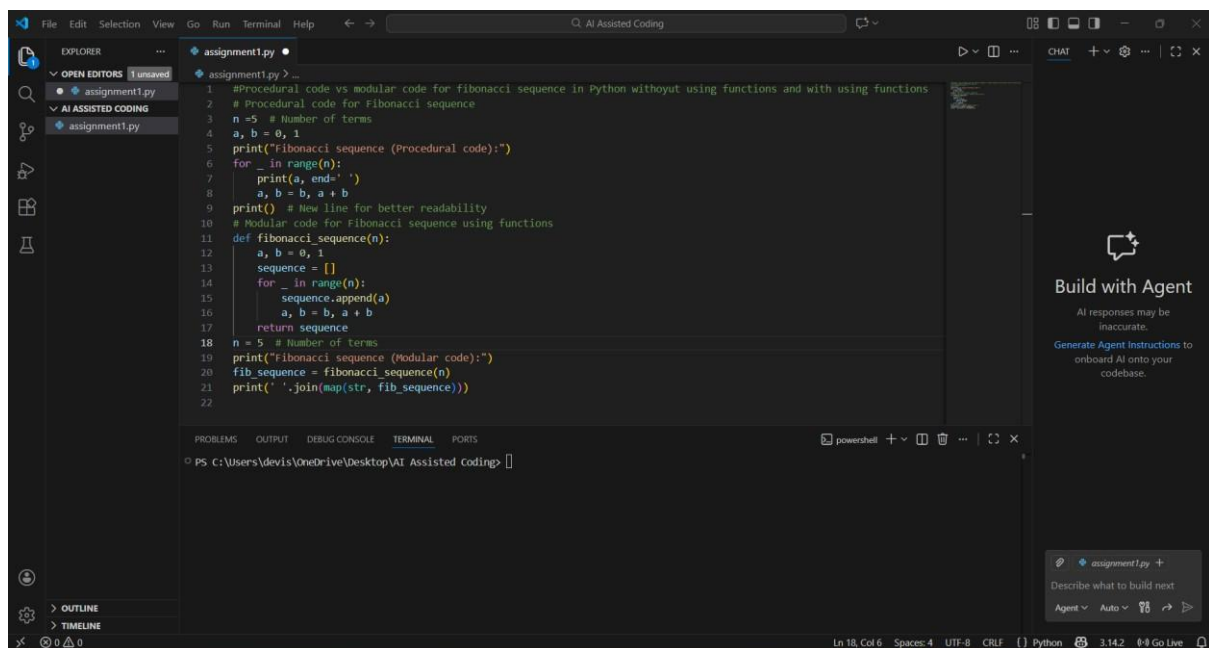
Ln 11, Col 35 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF Python 3.14.2 Go Live

Explanation :

This program defines a function called `fibonacci_series` that takes an integer `n` as input and returns a list containing the first `n` terms of the Fibonacci series. Inside the function, we initialize an empty list `fib_series` to store the Fibonacci numbers. We also initialize two variables `a` and `b` to represent the first two numbers in the series (0 and 1). We then use a for loop to iterate `n` times. In each iteration, we append the current value of `a` to the `fib_series` list, and then update `a` and `b` to the next two numbers in the series using tuple unpacking. After defining the function, we prompt the user to input the number of terms they want in the Fibonacci series. We convert this input to an integer and store it in the variable `num_terms`. We then call the `fibonacci_series` function with `num_terms` as the argument and store the result in the variable `result`. Finally, we print the resulting Fibonacci series

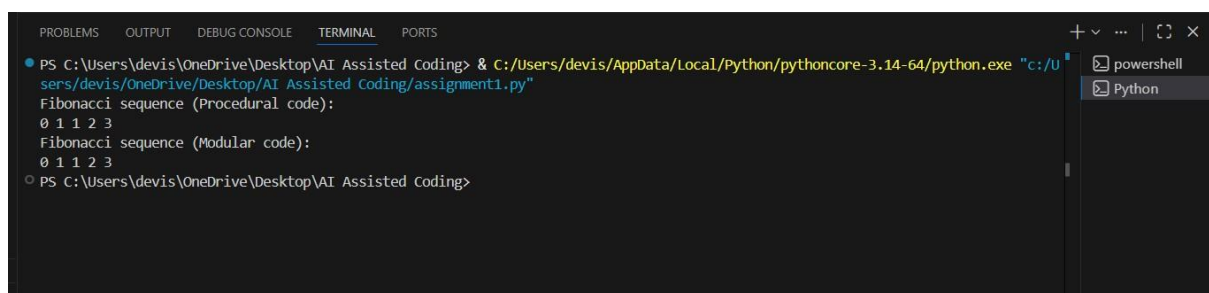
Task – 4 :

Prompt : #Procedural code vs modular code for fibonacci sequence in Python without using functions and with using functions



```
1 #Procedural code vs modular code for fibonacci sequence in Python without using functions and with using functions
2 # Procedural code for Fibonacci sequence
3 n=5 # Number of terms
4 a, b = 0, 1
5 print("Fibonacci sequence (Procedural code):")
6 for _ in range(n):
7     print(a, end=' ')
8     a, b = b, a + b
9 print() # New line for better readability
10 # Modular code for Fibonacci sequence using functions
11 def fibonacci_sequence(n):
12     a, b = 0, 1
13     sequence = []
14     for _ in range(n):
15         sequence.append(a)
16         a, b = b, a + b
17     return sequence
18 n = 5 # Number of terms
19 print("Fibonacci sequence (Modular code):")
20 fib_sequence = fibonacci_sequence(n)
21 print(' '.join(map(str, fib_sequence)))
22
```

Output :



```
PS C:\Users\devis\OneDrive\Desktop\AI Assisted Coding> & C:/Users/devis/AppData/Local/Python/pythoncore-3.14-64/python.exe "c:/Users/devis/OneDrive/Desktop/AI Assisted Coding/assignment1.py"
Fibonacci sequence (Procedural code):
0 1 1 2 3
Fibonacci sequence (Modular code):
0 1 1 2 3
PS C:\Users\devis\OneDrive\Desktop\AI Assisted Coding>
```

Explanation :

1. Code Clarity:

- Procedural Code: The logic is straightforward but can become cluttered as the program grows.
- Modular Code: The use of functions makes the code more organized and easier to read. Each function has a specific purpose.

2. Reusability:

- Procedural Code: The code is not reusable. If you need to generate the Fibonacci sequence in another part of the program, you would have to duplicate the code.
- Modular Code: The function can be reused anywhere in the program or in other programs without rewriting the logic.

3. Debugging:

- Procedural Code: Debugging can be more challenging as the entire logic is in one place. Identifying issues may require going through the whole code.
- Modular Code: Debugging is easier since you can isolate issues within specific functions. You can test functions independently.

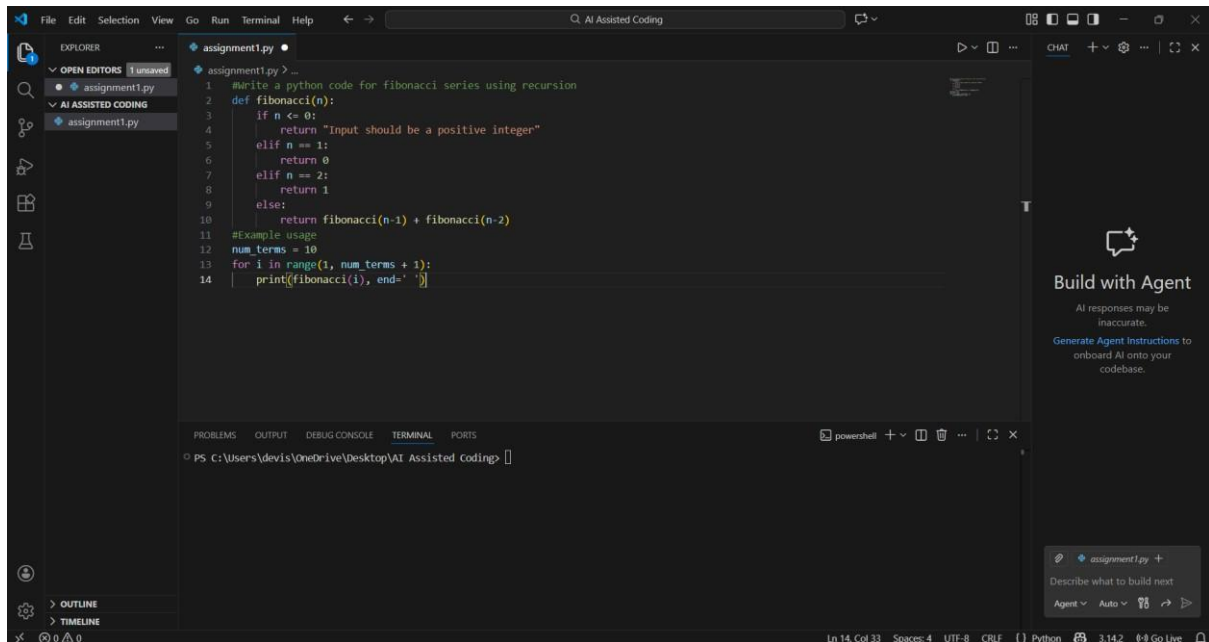
4. Maintainability:

- Procedural Code: Maintaining the code can be difficult as changes may require modifications in multiple places.
- Modular Code: The code is easier to maintain. Changes can be made within functions without affecting the overall structure of the program.

Overall, modular code is generally preferred for larger and more complex programs due to its advantages in clarity, reusability, debugging, and maintainability.

Task – 5:

Prompt : #Write a python code for fibonacci series using recursion



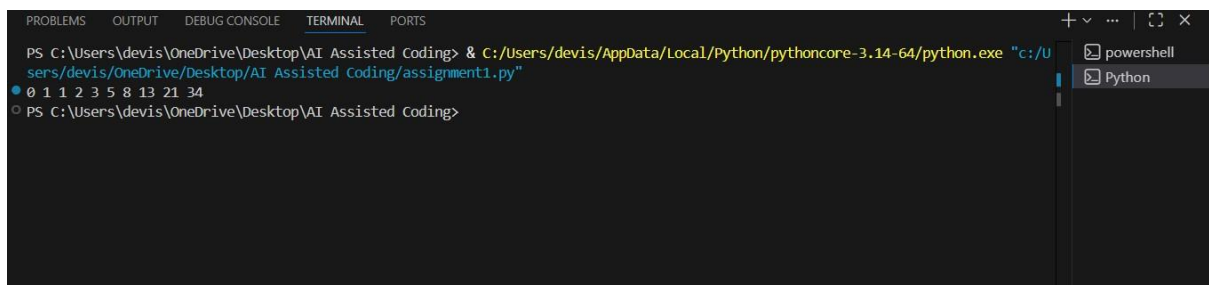
The screenshot shows a code editor with a file named `assignment1.py`. The code is as follows:

```
1 #Write a python code for fibonacci series using recursion
2 def fibonacci(n):
3     if n <= 0:
4         return "Input should be a positive integer"
5     elif n == 1:
6         return 0
7     elif n == 2:
8         return 1
9     else:
10        return fibonacci(n-1) + fibonacci(n-2)
11
12 #Example usage
13 num_terms = 10
14 for i in range(1, num_terms + 1):
15     print(fibonacci(i), end=" ")
```

The bottom panel of the editor shows the terminal output:

```
PS C:\Users\devis\OneDrive\Desktop\AI Assisted Coding>
```

Output :



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following output:

```
PS C:\Users\devis\OneDrive\Desktop\AI Assisted Coding> & C:/Users/devis/AppData/Local/Python/pythoncore-3.14-64/python.exe "c:/Users/devis/OneDrive/Desktop/AI Assisted Coding/assignment1.py"
0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34
PS C:\Users\devis\OneDrive\Desktop\AI Assisted Coding>
```

Explanation :

The fibonacci function takes a positive integer n as input and returns the n th term in the Fibonacci series. The base cases are defined for $n = 1$ and $n = 2$, returning 0 and 1 respectively. For any n greater than 2, the function calls itself recursively to calculate the sum of the two preceding terms in the series ($\text{fibonacci}(n-1) + \text{fibonacci}(n-2)$). The example usage demonstrates how to print the first 10 terms of the Fibonacci series by calling the fibonacci function in a loop.

