

Assignment 10.4

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Task 1:

AI-Assisted Syntax and Code Quality Review

Scenario

You join a development team and are asked to review a junior developer's Python script that fails to run correctly due to basic coding mistakes. Before deployment, the code must be corrected and standardized.

Task Description

You are given a Python script containing:

- Syntax errors
- Indentation issues
- Incorrect variable names
- Faulty function calls

Use an AI tool (GitHub Copilot / Cursor AI) to:

- Identify all syntactic and structural errors
- Correct them systematically
- Generate an explanation of each fix made

Expected Outcome

- Fully corrected and executable Python code
- AI-generated explanation describing:

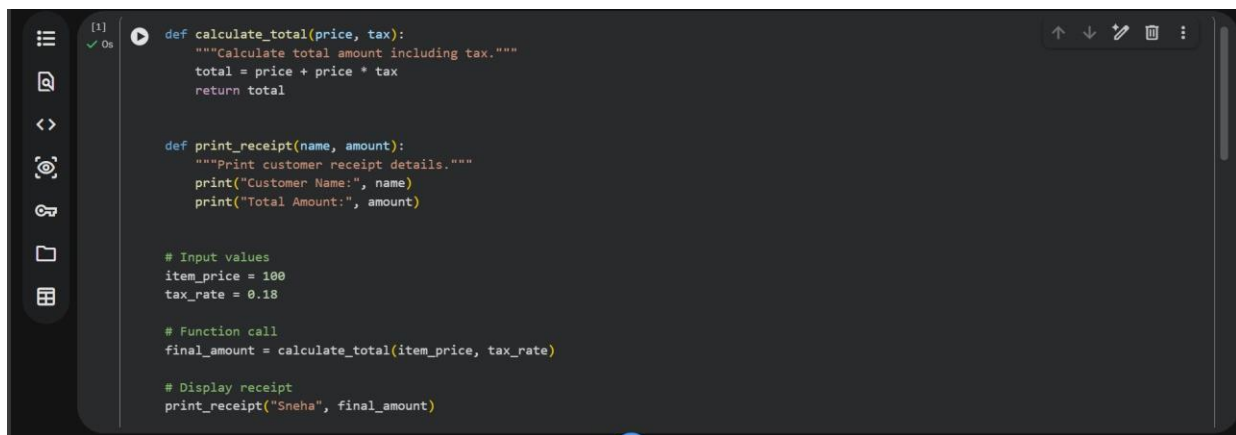
o Syntax fixes

o Naming corrections

o Structural improvements

- Clean, readable version of the script

Code:



```
[1] ✓ 0s
def calculate_total(price, tax):
    """Calculate total amount including tax."""
    total = price + price * tax
    return total

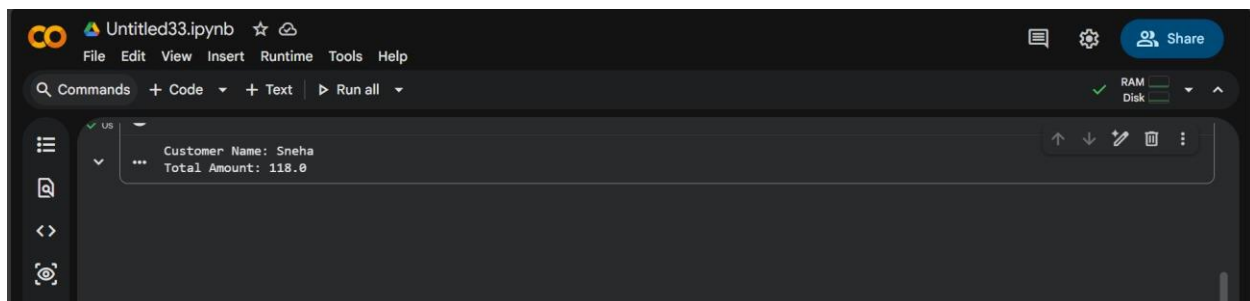
def print_receipt(name, amount):
    """Print customer receipt details."""
    print("Customer Name:", name)
    print("Total Amount:", amount)

# Input values
item_price = 100
tax_rate = 0.18

# Function call
final_amount = calculate_total(item_price, tax_rate)

# Display receipt
print_receipt("Sneha", final_amount)
```

Output:



```
Untitled33.ipynb
File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help
Commands + Code + Text Run all
RAM Disk
✓ US
Customer Name: Sneha
Total Amount: 118.0
```

Explanation:

- >AI fixed syntax mistakes and indentation errors in the script.
- >It corrected wrong function calls and mismatched variable names.
- >Naming was standardized using proper Python conventions.
- >The code structure was cleaned and organized properly.
- >The final program runs correctly without errors.

Task 2:

Performance-Oriented Code Review Scenario

A data processing function works correctly but is inefficient and slows down the system when large datasets are used.

Task Description

You are provided with a function that identifies duplicate values in a list using inefficient nested loops.

Using AI-assisted code review:

- Analyze the logic for performance bottlenecks
- Refactor the code for better time complexity
- Preserve the correctness of the output

Ask the AI to explain:

- Why the original approach was inefficient
- How the optimized version improves performance

Expected Outcome

- Optimized duplicate-detection logic (e.g., using sets or hash-based structures)
- Improved time complexity
- AI explanation of performance improvement
- Clean, readable implementation

Code:

```
[2]
✓ 0s
def find_duplicates(numbers):
    seen = set()
    duplicates = set()

    for num in numbers:
        if num in seen:
            duplicates.add(num)
        else:
            seen.add(num)

    return list(duplicates)

data = [1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 5, 6, 3, 7, 1]
print("Duplicates:", find_duplicates(data))
```

Output:

```
Commands + Code + Text ▶ Run all
... Duplicates: [1, 2, 3]
```

Explanation:

-->The original code used **nested loops**, comparing each element with every other element.

-->This caused **$O(n^2)$ time complexity**, making it slow for large lists.

-->The optimized version uses a **set** for quick lookup of seen elements.

-->Set operations work in **$O(1)$ time**, allowing duplicates to be found in one pass.

-->This reduces overall complexity to **$O(n)$** , improving performance while keeping correct results.

Task 3:

Readability and Maintainability Refactoring

Scenario

A working script exists in a project, but it is difficult to understand due to poor naming, formatting, and structure. The team wants it rewritten for long-term maintainability.

Task Description

You are given a poorly structured Python function with:

- Cryptic function names
- Poor indentation
- Unclear variable naming
- No documentation

Use AI-assisted review to:

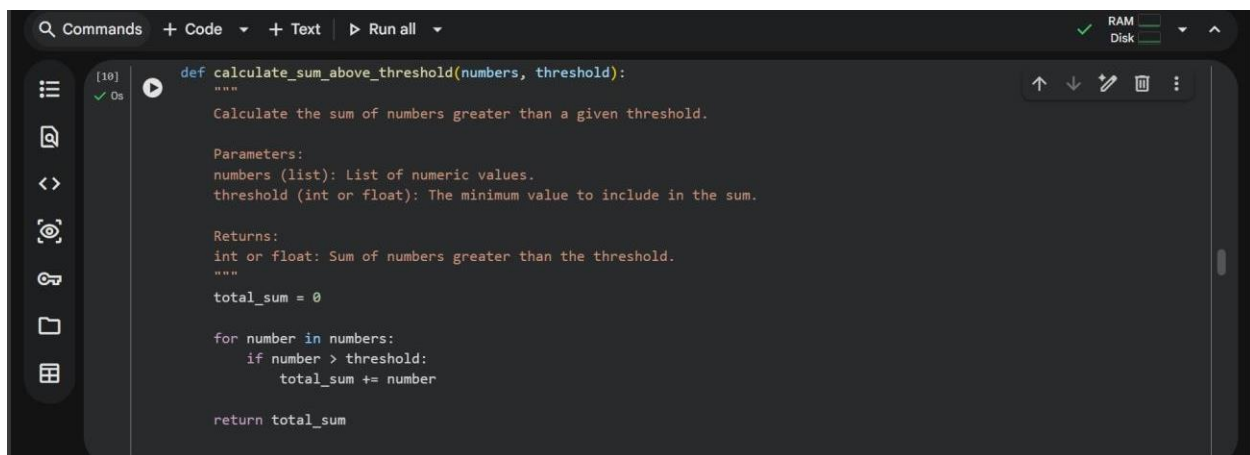
- Refactor the code for clarity
- Apply PEP 8 formatting standards
- Improve naming conventions
- Add meaningful documentation

Expected Outcome

- Clean, well-structured code
- Descriptive function and variable names

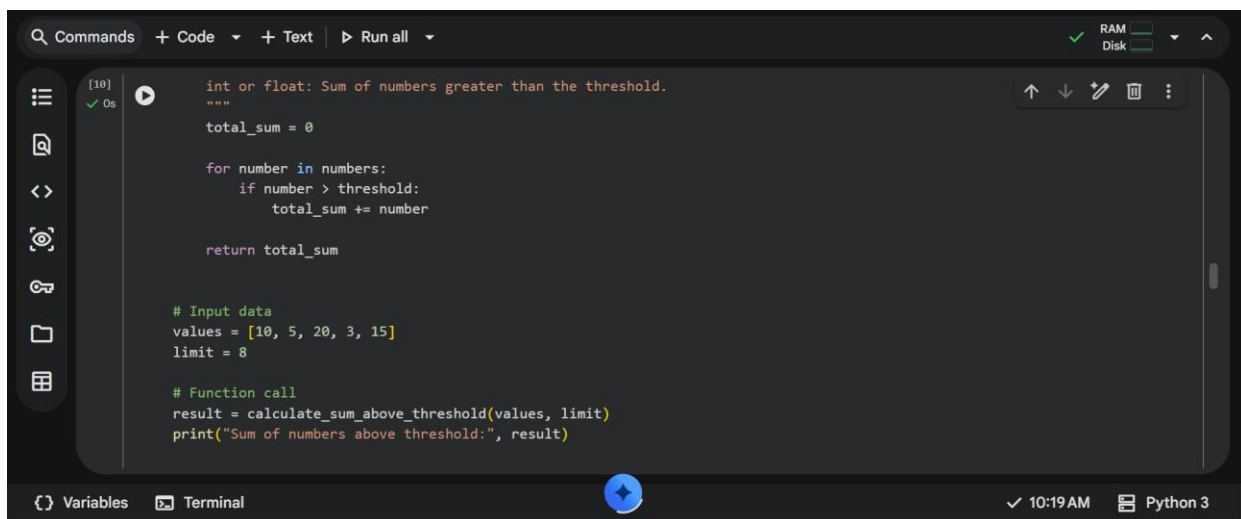
- Proper indentation and formatting
- Docstrings explaining the function purpose
- AI explanation of readability improvements

Code:



A screenshot of a code editor interface. The top bar shows 'Commands', '+ Code', '+ Text', and 'Run all'. The left sidebar has icons for file explorer, search, and other tools. The main editor area displays a Python function definition for `calculate_sum_above_threshold`. The function has a docstring explaining its purpose and parameters. The code is as follows:

```
[10] def calculate_sum_above_threshold(numbers, threshold):  
    """  
    Calculate the sum of numbers greater than a given threshold.  
  
    Parameters:  
    numbers (list): List of numeric values.  
    threshold (int or float): The minimum value to include in the sum.  
  
    Returns:  
    int or float: Sum of numbers greater than the threshold.  
    """  
    total_sum = 0  
  
    for number in numbers:  
        if number > threshold:  
            total_sum += number  
  
    return total_sum
```

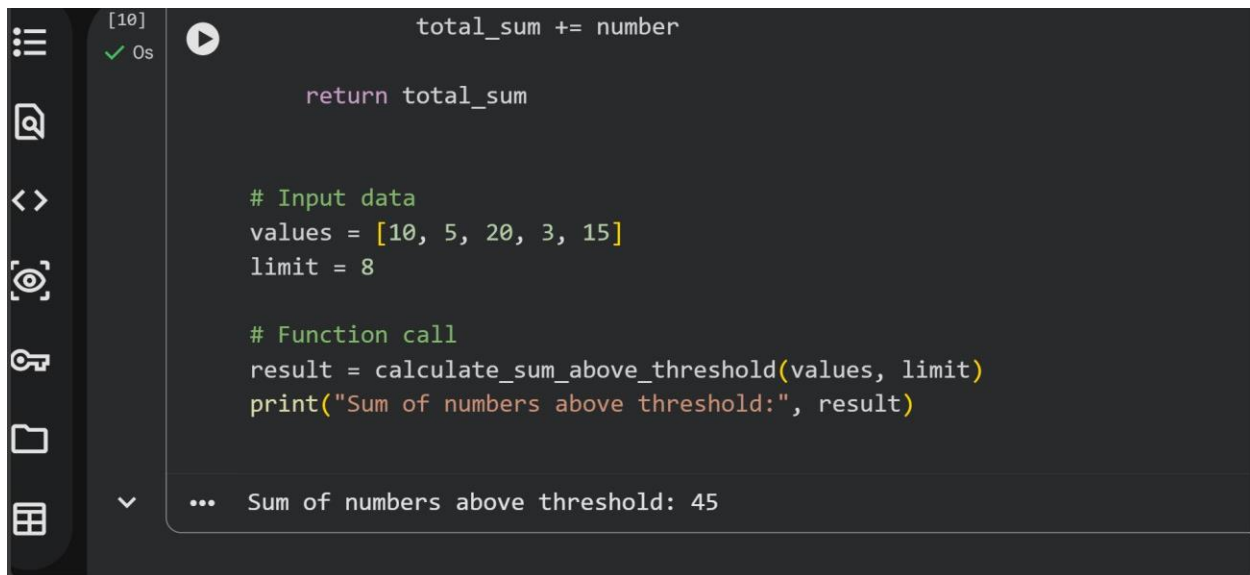


A screenshot of a code editor interface, similar to the one above. The main editor area displays the same Python function definition, followed by input data and a function call. The code is as follows:

```
int or float: Sum of numbers greater than the threshold.  
"""  
total_sum = 0  
  
for number in numbers:  
    if number > threshold:  
        total_sum += number  
  
return total_sum  
  
# Input data  
values = [10, 5, 20, 3, 15]  
limit = 8  
  
# Function call  
result = calculate_sum_above_threshold(values, limit)  
print("Sum of numbers above threshold:", result)
```

The bottom status bar shows 'Variables', 'Terminal', a blue circular icon, '10:19 AM', and 'Python 3'.

Output:



```
[10] ✓ 0s
total_sum += number

return total_sum

# Input data
values = [10, 5, 20, 3, 15]
limit = 8

# Function call
result = calculate_sum_above_threshold(values, limit)
print("Sum of numbers above threshold:", result)

... Sum of numbers above threshold: 45
```

Explanation:

-->The original code was hard to understand due to unclear function and variable names, poor formatting, and no documentation.

--> The refactored version improves readability by using a descriptive function name and meaningful variable names.

-->Proper indentation and spacing were applied following PEP 8 standards. A docstring was added to explain the function's purpose, parameters, and return value.

--> These changes make the code easier to read, maintain, and modify in the future.

Task 4:

Secure Coding and Reliability Review Scenario

A backend function retrieves user data from a database but has security vulnerabilities and poor error handling, making it unsafe for production deployment.

Task Description

You are given a Python script that:

- Uses unsafe SQL query construction
- Has no input validation
- Lacks exception handling

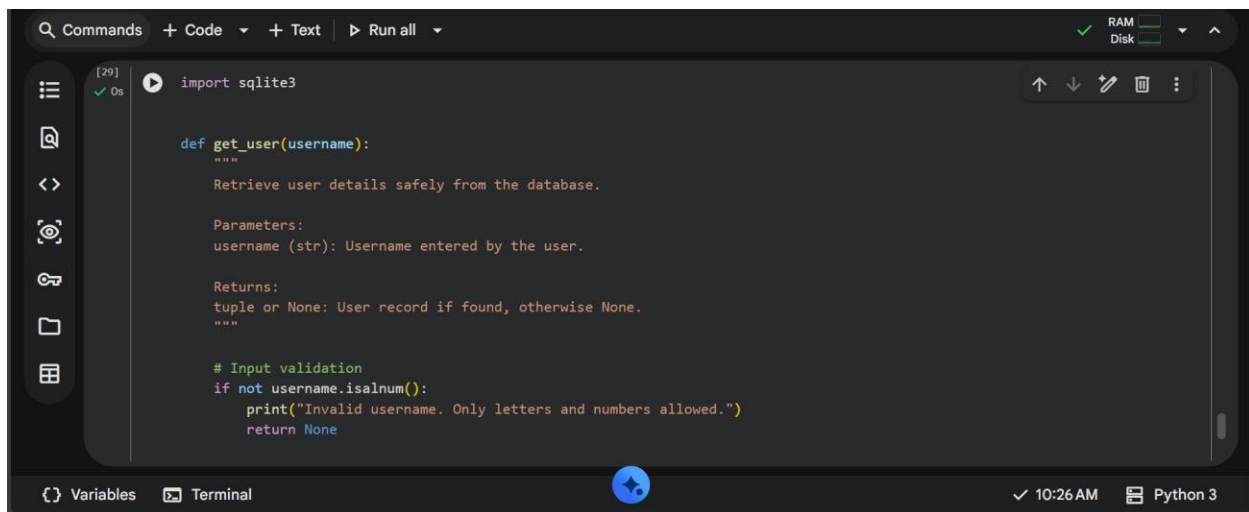
Use AI tools to:

- Identify security vulnerabilities
- Refactor the code using safe coding practices
- Add proper exception handling
- Improve robustness and reliability

Expected Outcome

- Secure SQL queries using parameterized statements
- Input validation logic
- Try-except blocks for runtime safety
- AI-generated explanation of security improvements
- Production-ready code structure

Code:



This screenshot shows a code editor with a dark theme. The top bar includes a search icon, the word 'Commands', and buttons for '+ Code', '+ Text', and 'Run all'. On the right, there are status indicators for 'RAM' and 'Disk'. The left sidebar contains icons for file management and a search icon. The main code area shows the following Python code:

```
[29]
import sqlite3

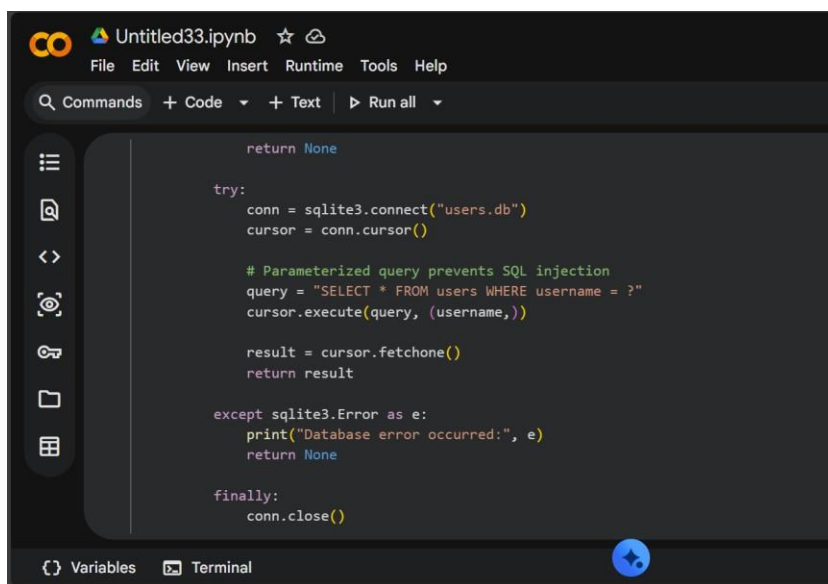
def get_user(username):
    """
    Retrieve user details safely from the database.

    Parameters:
    username (str): Username entered by the user.

    Returns:
    tuple or None: User record if found, otherwise None.
    """

    # Input validation
    if not username.isalnum():
        print("Invalid username. Only letters and numbers allowed.")
        return None
```

The bottom status bar shows 'Variables', 'Terminal', a blue bug icon, '✓ 10:26 AM', and 'Python 3'.



This screenshot shows the same code editor with the following Python code:

```
return None

try:
    conn = sqlite3.connect("users.db")
    cursor = conn.cursor()

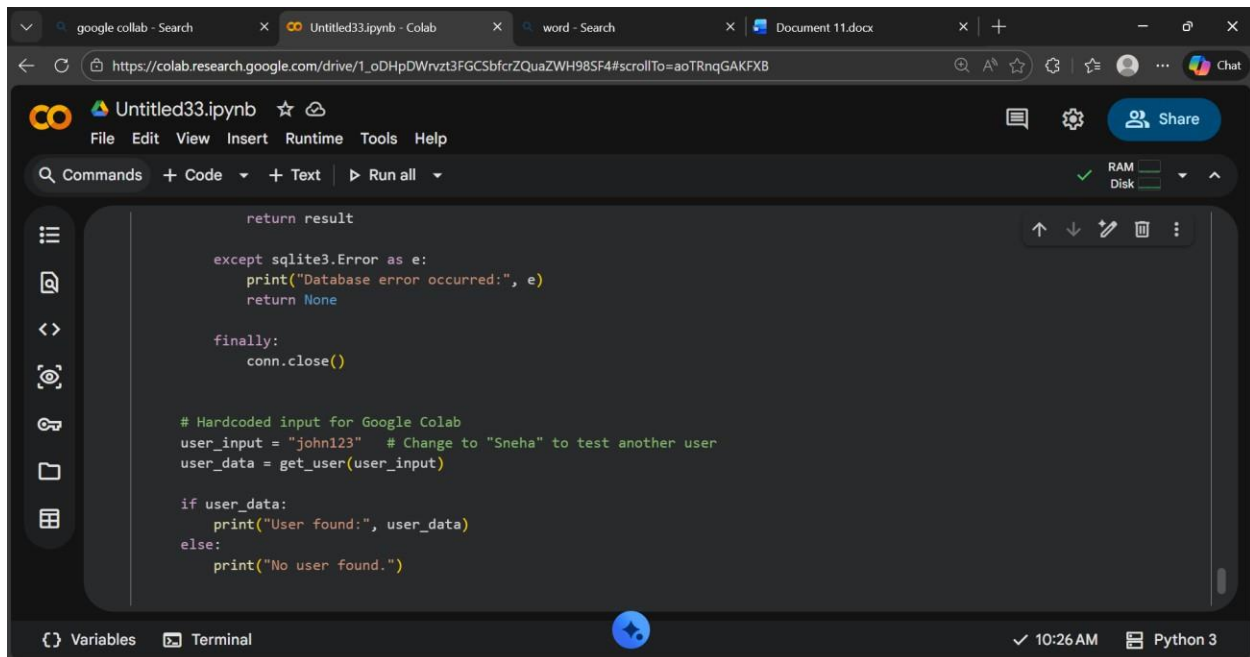
    # Parameterized query prevents SQL injection
    query = "SELECT * FROM users WHERE username = ?"
    cursor.execute(query, (username,))

    result = cursor.fetchone()
    return result

except sqlite3.Error as e:
    print("Database error occurred:", e)
    return None

finally:
    conn.close()
```

The top bar now includes a file icon and the text 'Untitled33.ipynb' along with 'File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help'. The bottom status bar remains the same as the previous screenshot.



```
        return result

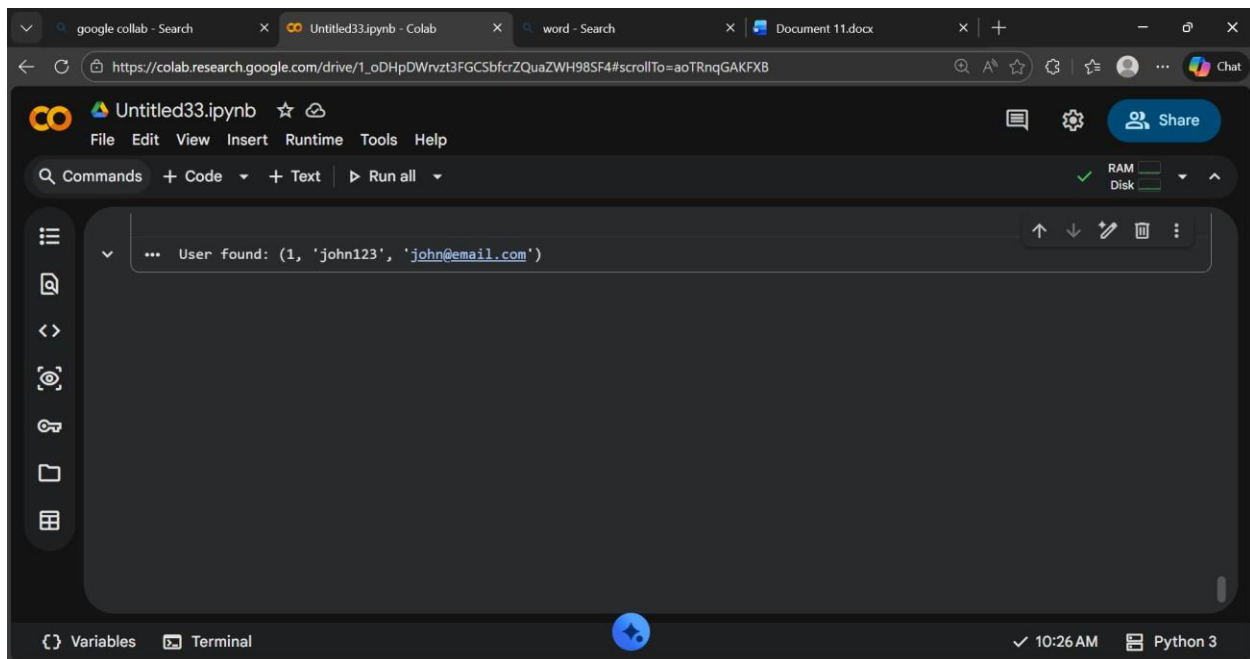
    except sqlite3.Error as e:
        print("Database error occurred:", e)
        return None

    finally:
        conn.close()

# Hardcoded input for Google Colab
user_input = "john123" # Change to "Sneha" to test another user
user_data = get_user(user_input)

if user_data:
    print("User found:", user_data)
else:
    print("No user found.")
```

Output:



```
... User found: (1, 'john123', 'john@email.com')
```

Explanation:

-->The original code was insecure because it built SQL queries using string concatenation, which could lead to SQL injection attacks.

-->The refactored version uses parameterized queries (?) to safely pass user input to the database.

-->Input validation was added to ensure only alphanumeric usernames are accepted, reducing the risk of malicious input.

-->Try-except blocks were introduced to handle database errors without crashing the program.

--> A finally block ensures the database connection is always closed, improving reliability and making the code safe for production use.

Task 5:

AI-Based Automated Code Review Report

Scenario

Your team uses AI tools to perform automated preliminary code reviews before human review, to improve code quality and consistency across projects.

Task Description

You are provided with a poorly written Python script. Using AI-assisted review:

- Generate a structured code review report that evaluates:

- o Code readability
- o Naming conventions
- o Formatting and style consistency
- o Error handling
- o Documentation quality
- o Maintainability

The task is not just to fix the code, but to analyze and report on quality

issues.

Expected Outcome

- AI-generated review report including:
 - o Identified quality issues
 - o Risk areas
 - o Code smell detection
 - o Improvement suggestions
- Optional improved version of the code

Code:

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook titled 'Untitled33.ipynb'. The code cell contains a function definition for `check_value_in_list`. The function takes a list of numbers and a target value as input and returns a boolean indicating whether the target is in the list. The code is as follows:

```
[39] def check_value_in_list(numbers, target):  
    """  
    Check whether a target value exists in a list.  
  
    Parameters:  
    numbers (list): List of values to search.  
    target (int/float): Value to find.  
  
    Returns:  
    bool: True if found, otherwise False.  
    """  
    for number in numbers:  
        if number == target:  
            print("Value found in list.")  
            return True  
    print("Value not found.")  
    return False
```

The interface includes a sidebar with icons for file, code, and output, and a top bar with menu options like File, Edit, View, Insert, Runtime, Tools, and Help. A 'Run all' button is visible in the top right.

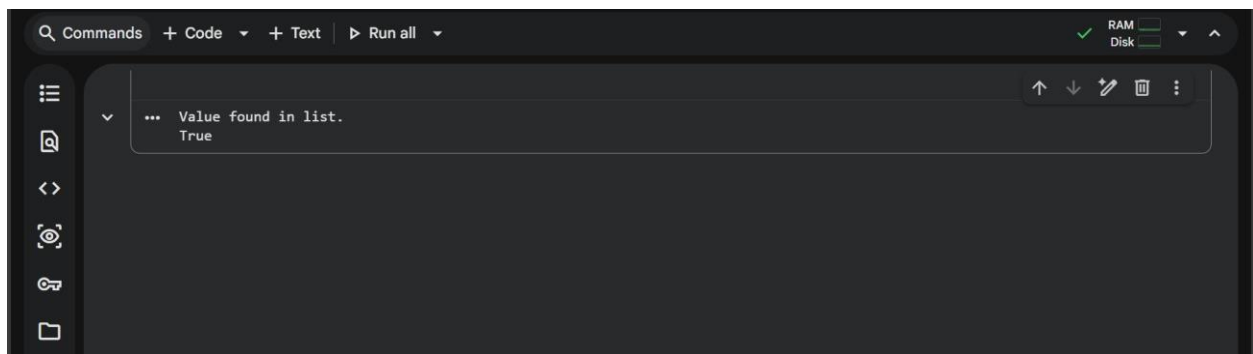
This screenshot shows the same Jupyter Notebook after the function has been called. The code cell now includes the function definition followed by a call to `check_value_in_list` with a list of values and a search value. The code is as follows:

```
Parameters:  
numbers (list): List of values to search.  
target (int/float): Value to find.  
  
Returns:  
bool: True if found, otherwise False.  
"""  
for number in numbers:  
    if number == target:  
        print("Value found in list.")  
        return True  
print("Value not found.")  
return False  
  
values = [1, 2, 3, 4]  
search_value = 3  
check_value_in_list(values, search_value)
```

The output of the function call is visible in the bottom right corner of the code cell, showing the printed messages: "Value found in list." and "Value not found.".

A 'Snipping Tool' window is open in the bottom right corner, displaying the text: "Screenshot copied to clipboard. Automatically saved to screenshots folder." and a button labeled "Markup and share".

Output:



Explanation:

-->In this task, AI was used as a code reviewer to analyze code quality instead of just fixing errors.

-->The AI identified issues related to poor readability, unclear naming, bad formatting, missing documentation, and lack of error handling.

-->It also detected code smells such as unused variables and unnecessary statements. Based on this analysis, improvement suggestions were provided to make the code more maintainable and professional.

-->This demonstrates how AI helps teams perform faster and more consistent preliminary code reviews before human evaluation.