ASSIGNMENT-6.1

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Batch:23

Task Description #1 (Loops – Automorphic Numbers in a Range)

• Task: Prompt AI to generate a function that displays all Automorphic numbers between 1 and 1000 using a for loop.

• Instructions:

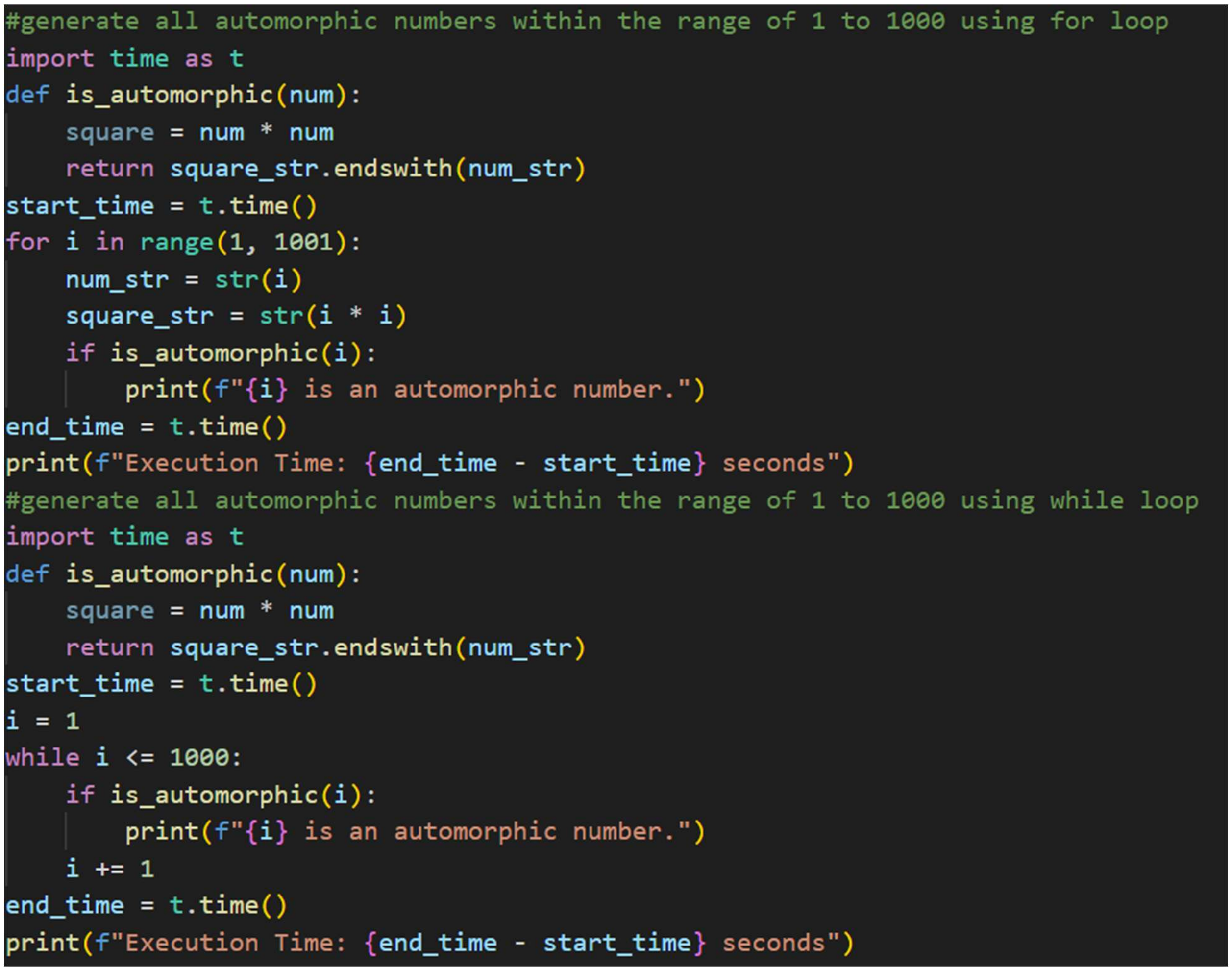
o Get AI-generated code to list Automorphic numbers using a for loop.

o Analyze the correctness and efficiency of the generated logic.

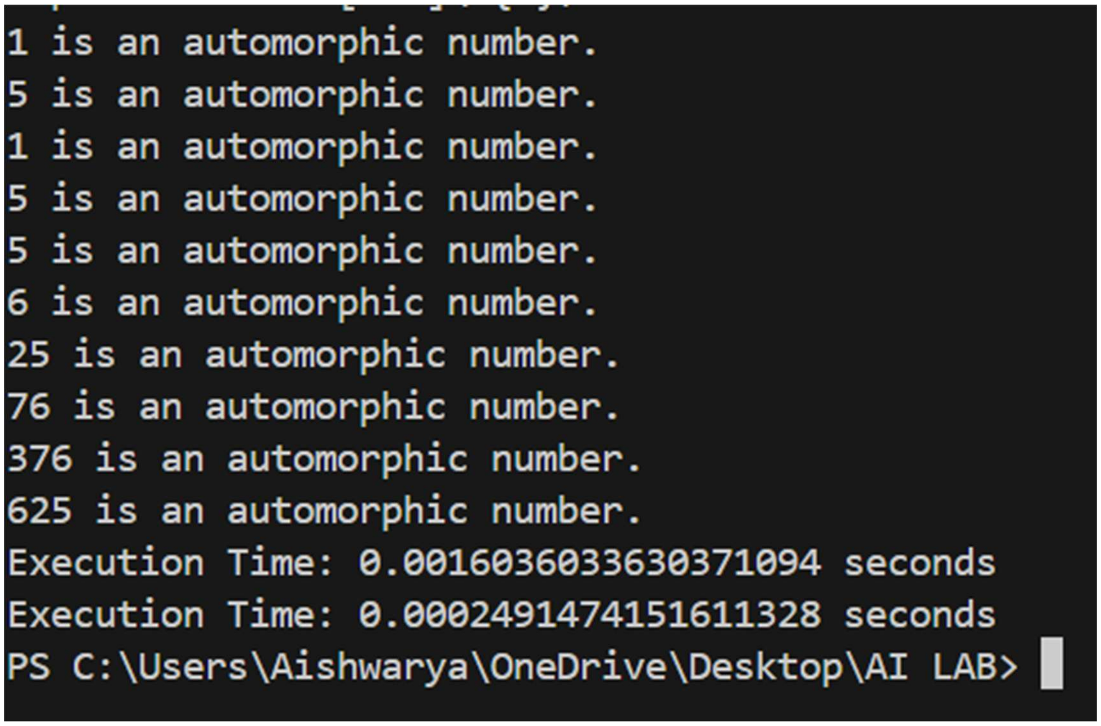
o Ask AI to regenerate using a while loop and compare both implementations.

Expected Output #1:

• Correct implementation that lists Automorphic numbers using both loop types, with explanation



```python
#generate all automorphic numbers within the range of 1 to 1000 using for loop
import time as t
def is_automorphic(num):
    square = num * num
    return square_str.endswith(num_str)
start_time = t.time()
for i in range(1, 1001):
    num_str = str(i)
    square_str = str(i * i)
    if is_automorphic(i):
        print(f"{i} is an automorphic number.")
end_time = t.time()
print(f"Execution Time: {end_time - start_time} seconds")
#generate all automorphic numbers within the range of 1 to 1000 using while loop
import time as t
def is_automorphic(num):
    square = num * num
    return square_str.endswith(num_str)
start_time = t.time()
i = 1
while i <= 1000:
    if is_automorphic(i):
        print(f"{i} is an automorphic number.")
    i += 1
end_time = t.time()
print(f"Execution Time: {end_time - start_time} seconds")
```



```
1 is an automorphic number.
5 is an automorphic number.
1 is an automorphic number.
5 is an automorphic number.
5 is an automorphic number.
6 is an automorphic number.
25 is an automorphic number.
76 is an automorphic number.
376 is an automorphic number.
625 is an automorphic number.
Execution Time: 0.0016036033630371094 seconds
Execution Time: 0.00024914741516113281 seconds
PS C:\Users\Aishwarya\OneDrive\Desktop\AI LAB>
```

Task Description #2 (Conditional Statements – Online Shopping Feedback Classification)

• Task: Ask AI to write nested if-elif-else conditions to classify online shopping feedback as Positive, Neutral, or Negative based on a numerical rating (1–5).

• Instructions:

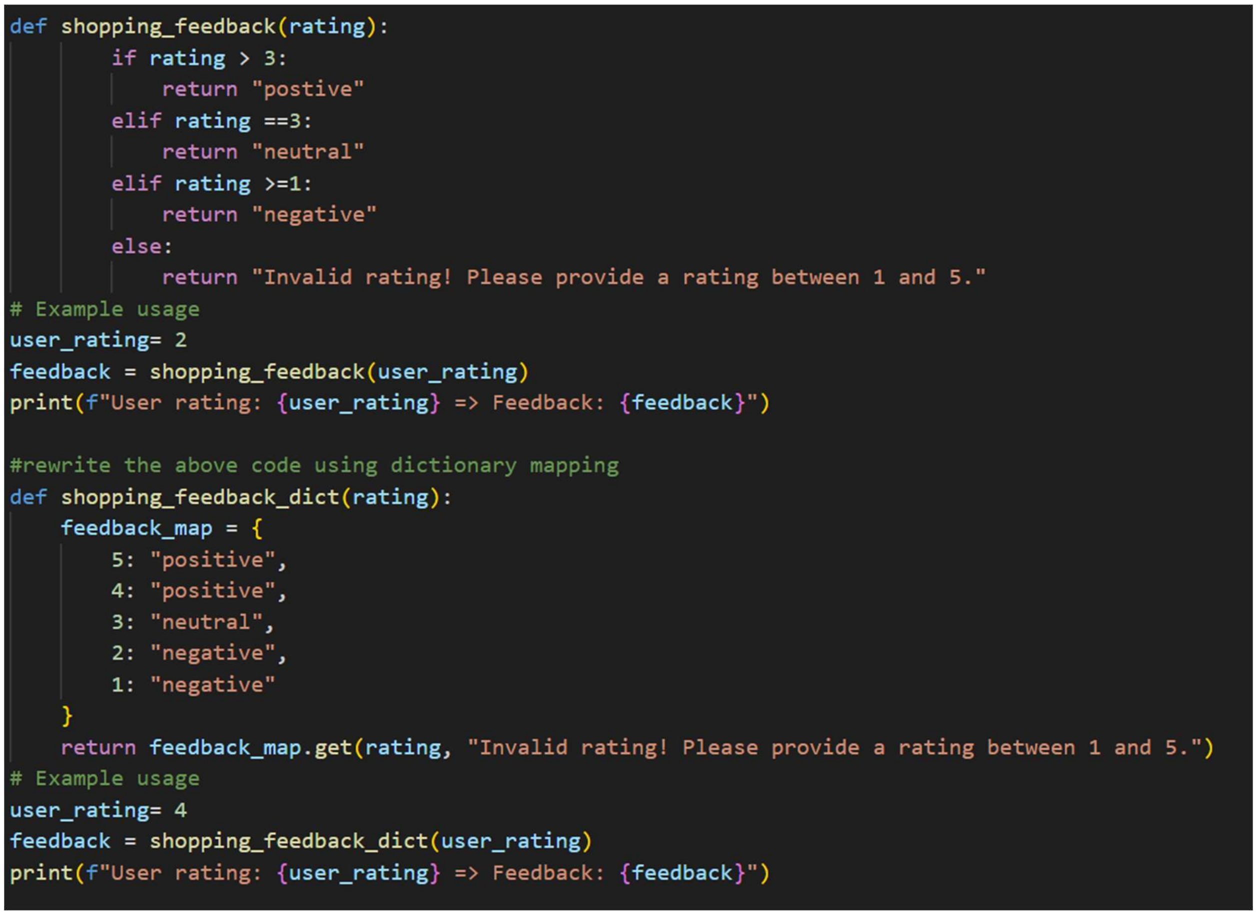
o Generate initial code using nested if-elif-else.

o Analyze correctness and readability.

o Ask AI to rewrite using dictionary-based or match-case structure.

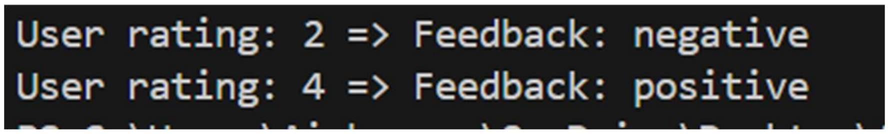
Expected Output #2:

• Feedback classification function with explanation and an alternative approach.



```python
def shopping_feedback(rating):
        if rating > 3:
            return "postive"
        elif rating ==3:
            return "neutral"
        elif rating >=1:
            return "negative"
        else:
            return "Invalid rating! Please provide a rating between 1 and 5."
# Example usage
user_rating= 2
feedback = shopping_feedback(user_rating)
print(f"User rating: {user_rating} => Feedback: {feedback}")

#rewrite the above code using dictionary mapping
def shopping_feedback_dict(rating):
    feedback_map = {
        5: "positive",
        4: "positive",
        3: "neutral",
        2: "negative",
        1: "negative"
    }
    return feedback_map.get(rating, "Invalid rating! Please provide a rating between 1 and 5.")
# Example usage
user_rating= 4
feedback = shopping_feedback_dict(user_rating)
print(f"User rating: {user_rating} => Feedback: {feedback}")
```



```
User rating: 2 => Feedback: negative
User rating: 4 => Feedback: positive
```

Task 3: Statistical_operations

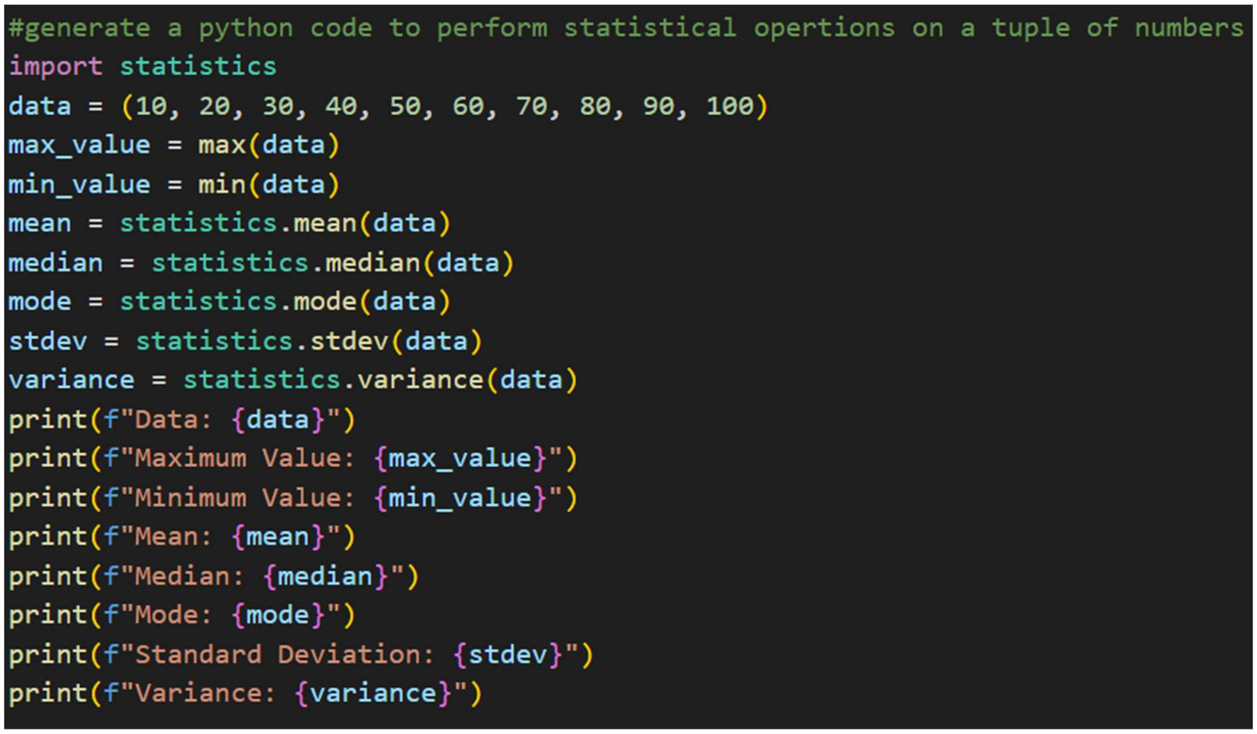
Define a function named statistical_operations(tuple_num) that performs the following statistical operations on a tuple of numbers:

• Minimum, Maximum

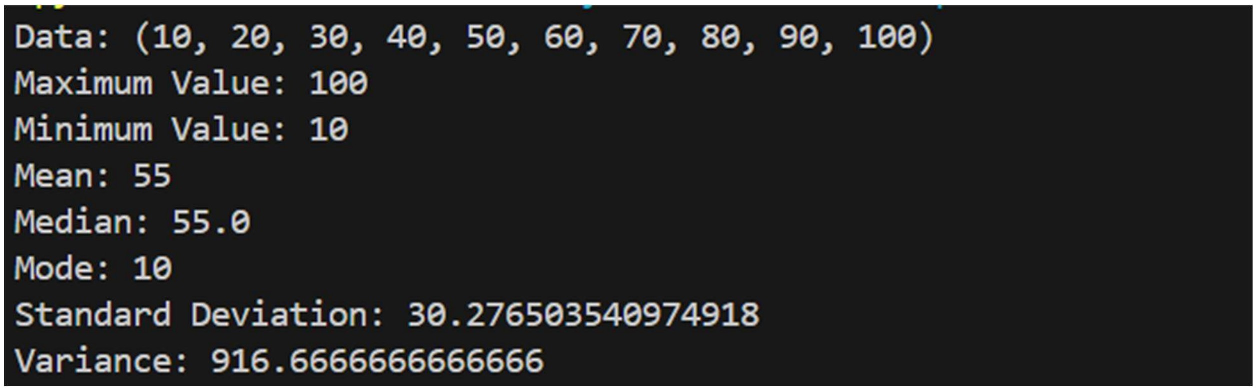
• Mean, Median, Mode

• Variance, Standard Deviation

While writing the function, observe the code suggestions provided by GitHub Copilot.Make decisions to accept, reject, or modify the suggestions based on their relevance and correctness



```python
#generate a python code to perform statistical opertions on a tuple of numbers
import statistics
data = (10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100)
max_value = max(data)
min_value = min(data)
mean = statistics.mean(data)
median = statistics.median(data)
mode = statistics.mode(data)
stdev = statistics.stdev(data)
variance = statistics.variance(data)
print(f"Data: {data}")
print(f"Maximum Value: {max_value}")
print(f"Minimum Value: {min_value}")
print(f"Mean: {mean}")
print(f"Median: {median}")
print(f"Mode: {mode}")
print(f"Standard Deviation: {stdev}")
print(f"Variance: {variance}")
```



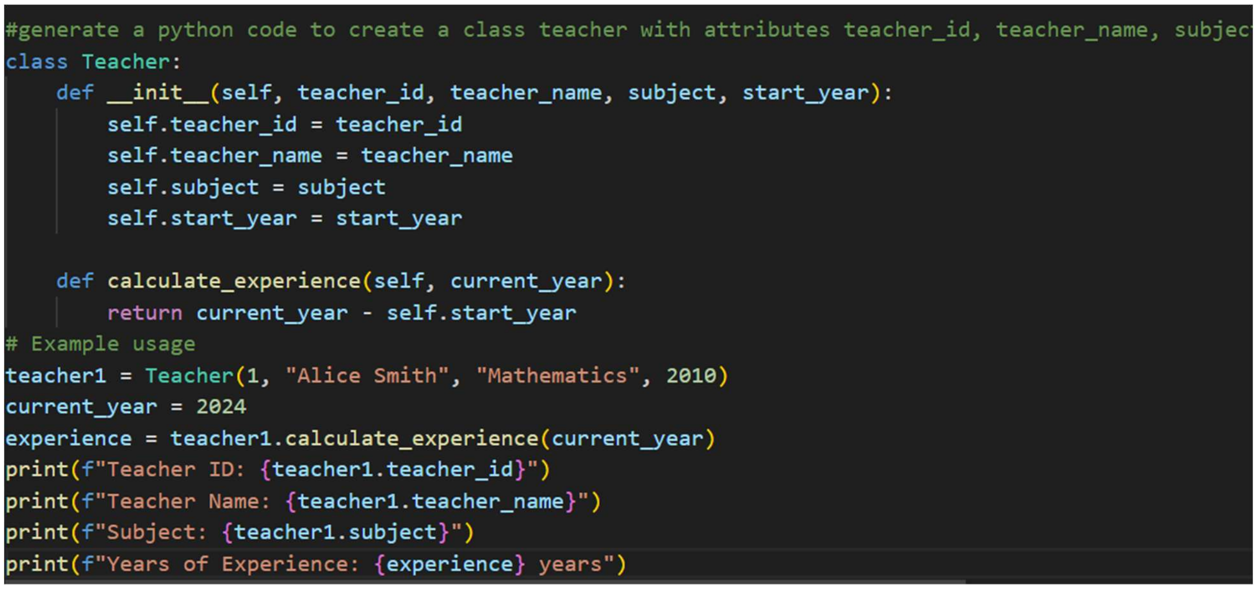
```
Data: (10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100)
Maximum Value: 100
Minimum Value: 10
Mean: 55
Median: 55.0
Mode: 10
Standard Deviation: 30.276503540974918
Variance: 916.6666666666666
```

Task 4: Teacher Profile

• Prompt: Create a class Teacher with attributes teacher_id, name,

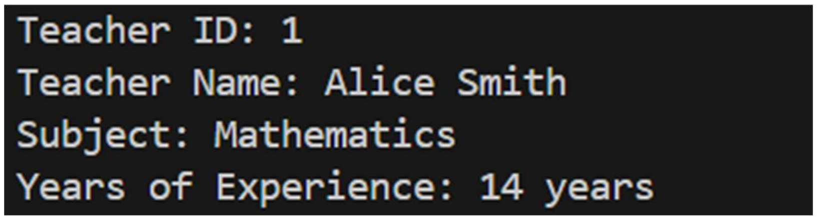
subject, and experience. Add a method to display teacher details.

• Expected Output: Class with initializer, method, and object creation.



```
#generate a python code to create a class teacher with attributes teacher_id, teacher_name, subjec
class Teacher:
    def __init__(self, teacher_id, teacher_name, subject, start_year):
        self.teacher_id = teacher_id
        self.teacher_name = teacher_name
        self.subject = subject
        self.start_year = start_year

    def calculate_experience(self, current_year):
        return current_year - self.start_year
# Example usage
teacher1 = Teacher(1, "Alice Smith", "Mathematics", 2010)
current_year = 2024
experience = teacher1.calculate_experience(current_year)
print(f"Teacher ID: {teacher1.teacher_id}")
print(f"Teacher Name: {teacher1.teacher_name}")
print(f"Subject: {teacher1.subject}")
print(f"Years of Experience: {experience} years")
```



```
Teacher ID: 1
Teacher Name: Alice Smith
Subject: Mathematics
Years of Experience: 14 years
```

Task #5 – Zero-Shot Prompting with Conditional Validation

Use zero-shot prompting to instruct an AI tool to generate a function

that validates an Indian mobile number.

Requirements

• The function must ensure the mobile number:

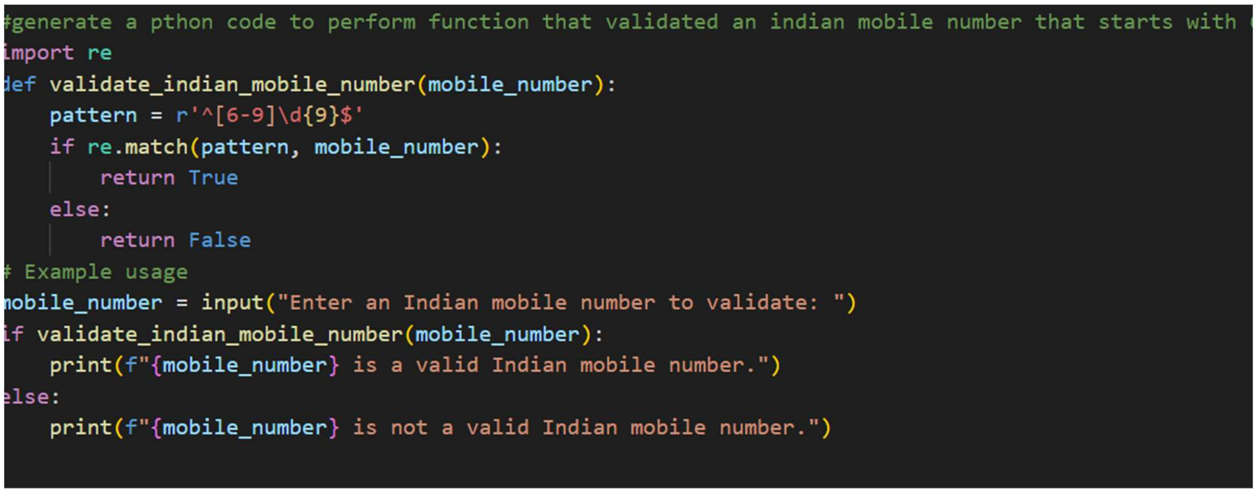
o Starts with 6, 7, 8, or 9

o Contains exactly 10 digits

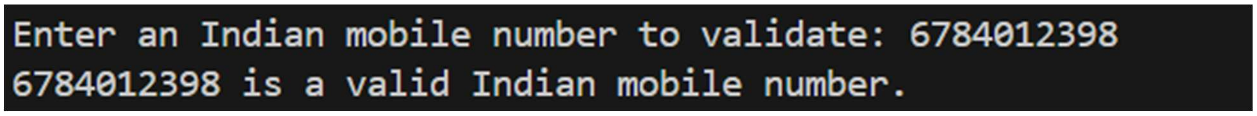
Expected Output

• A valid Python function that performs all required validations

without using any input-output examples in the prompt.



```
#generate a pthon code to perform function that validated an indian mobile number that starts with
import re
def validate_indian_mobile_number(mobile_number):
    pattern = r'^[6-9]\d{9}$'
    if re.match(pattern, mobile_number):
        return True
    else:
        return False
# Example usage
mobile_number = input("Enter an Indian mobile number to validate: ")
if validate_indian_mobile_number(mobile_number):
    print(f"{mobile_number} is a valid Indian mobile number.")
else:
    print(f"{mobile_number} is not a valid Indian mobile number.")
```



```
Enter an Indian mobile number to validate: 6784012398
6784012398 is a valid Indian mobile number.
```

Task Description #6 (Loops – Armstrong Numbers in a Range)

Task: Write a function using AI that finds all Armstrong numbers in a user-specified range (e.g., 1 to 1000).

Instructions:

• Use a for loop and digit power logic.

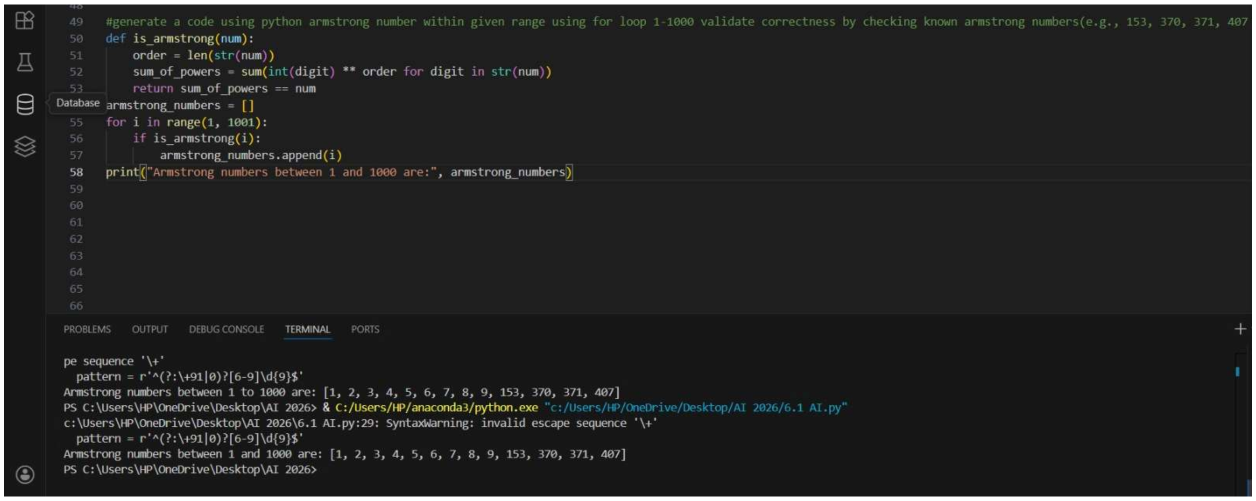
• Validate correctness by checking known Armstrong numbers (153, 370, etc.).

• Ask AI to regenerate an optimized version (using list comprehensions).

Expected Output #7:

• Python program listing Armstrong numbers in the range.

• Optimized version with explanation.



```python
#generate a code using python armstrong number within given range using for loop 1-1000 validate correctness by checking known armstrong numbers(e.g., 153, 370, 371, 407
def is_armstrong(num):
    order = len(str(num))
    sum_of_powers = sum(int(digit) ** order for digit in str(num))
    return sum_of_powers == num
armstrong_numbers = []
for i in range(1, 1001):
    if is_armstrong(i):
        armstrong_numbers.append(i)
print("Armstrong numbers between 1 and 1000 are:", armstrong_numbers)
```

```
pe sequence '\+'
  pattern = r'^(?:\+91|0)?[6-9]\d{9}$'
Armstrong numbers between 1 to 1000 are: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 153, 370, 371, 407]
PS C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\AI 2026> & C:/Users/HP/anaconda3/python.exe "c:/Users/HP/OneDrive/Desktop/AI 2026/6.1 AI.py"
c:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\AI 2026\6.1 AI.py:29: SyntaxWarning: invalid escape sequence '\+'
  pattern = r'^(?:\+91|0)?[6-9]\d{9}$'
Armstrong numbers between 1 and 1000 are: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 153, 370, 371, 407]
PS C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\AI 2026>
```

Task Description #7 (Loops – Happy Numbers in a Range)

Task: Generate a function using AI that displays all Happy Numbers within a user-specified range (e.g., 1 to 500).

Instructions:

• Implement the logic using a loop: repeatedly replace a number with the sum of the squares of its digits until the result is either 1 (Happy Number) or enters a cycle (Not Happy).

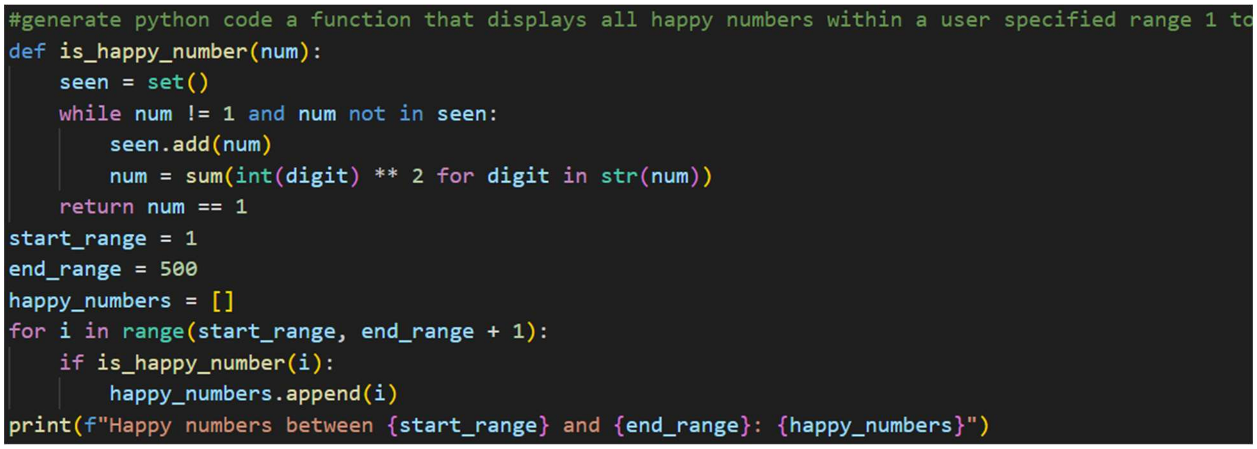
• Validate correctness by checking known Happy Numbers (e.g., 1, 7, 10, 13, 19, 23, 28...).

• Ask AI to regenerate an optimized version (e.g., by using a set to detect cycles instead of infinite loops).

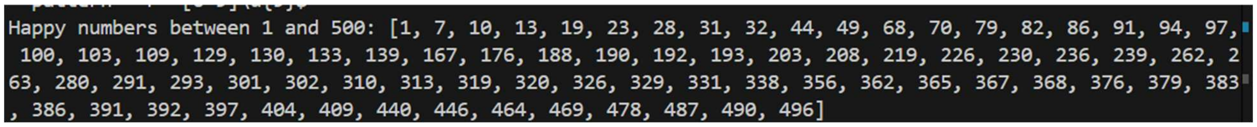
Expected Output #8:

• Python program that prints all Happy Numbers within a range.

• Optimized version using cycle detection with explanation.



```python
#generate python code a function that displays all happy numbers within a user specified range 1 to
def is_happy_number(num):
    seen = set()
    while num != 1 and num not in seen:
        seen.add(num)
        num = sum(int(digit) ** 2 for digit in str(num))
    return num == 1
start_range = 1
end_range = 500
happy_numbers = []
for i in range(start_range, end_range + 1):
    if is_happy_number(i):
        happy_numbers.append(i)
print(f"Happy numbers between {start_range} and {end_range}: {happy_numbers}")
```



```
Happy numbers between 1 and 500: [1, 7, 10, 13, 19, 23, 28, 31, 32, 44, 49, 68, 70, 79, 82, 86, 91, 94, 97,
 100, 103, 109, 129, 130, 133, 139, 167, 176, 188, 190, 192, 193, 203, 208, 219, 226, 230, 236, 239, 262, 2
63, 280, 291, 293, 301, 302, 310, 313, 319, 320, 326, 329, 331, 338, 356, 362, 365, 367, 368, 376, 379, 383
, 386, 391, 392, 397, 404, 409, 440, 446, 464, 469, 478, 487, 490, 496]
```

Task Description #8 (Loops – Strong Numbers in a Range)

Task: Generate a function using AI that displays all Strong Numbers (sum of

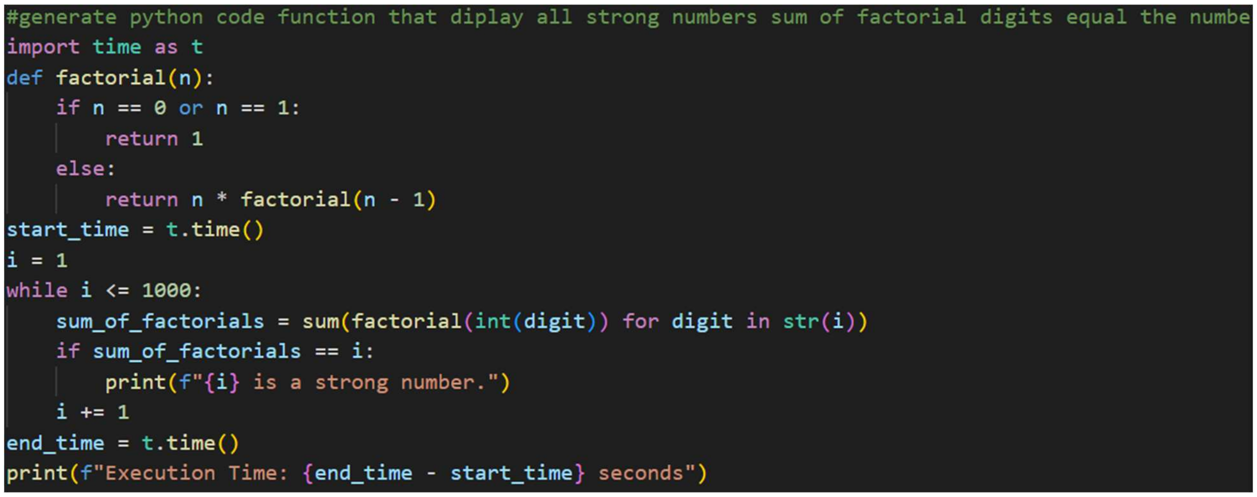
factorial of digits equals the number, e.g., 145 = 1!+4!+5!) within a given range.

Instructions:

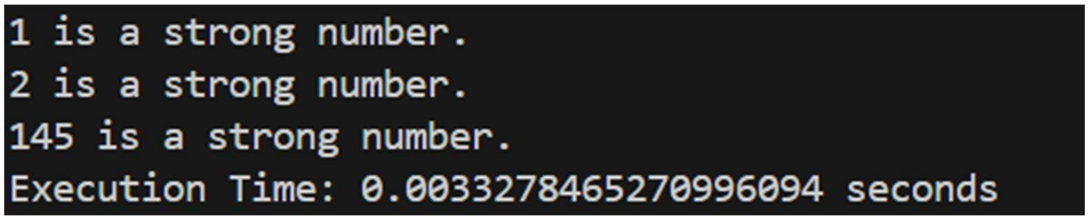
• Use loops to extract digits and calculate factorials.

• Validate with examples (1, 2, 145).

• Ask AI to regenerate an optimized version (precompute digit factorials).



```python
#generate python code function that diplay all strong numbers sum of factorial digits equal the numbe
import time as t
def factorial(n):
    if n == 0 or n == 1:
        return 1
    else:
        return n * factorial(n - 1)
start_time = t.time()
i = 1
while i <= 1000:
    sum_of_factorials = sum(factorial(int(digit)) for digit in str(i))
    if sum_of_factorials == i:
        print(f"{i} is a strong number.")
    i += 1
end_time = t.time()
print(f"Execution Time: {end_time - start_time} seconds")
```



```
1 is a strong number.
2 is a strong number.
145 is a strong number.
Execution Time: 0.0033278465270996094 seconds
```

Task #9 – Few-Shot Prompting for Nested Dictionary Extraction

Objective

Use few-shot prompting (2–3 examples) to instruct the AI to create a function that parses a nested dictionary representing student information.

Requirements

• The function should extract and return:

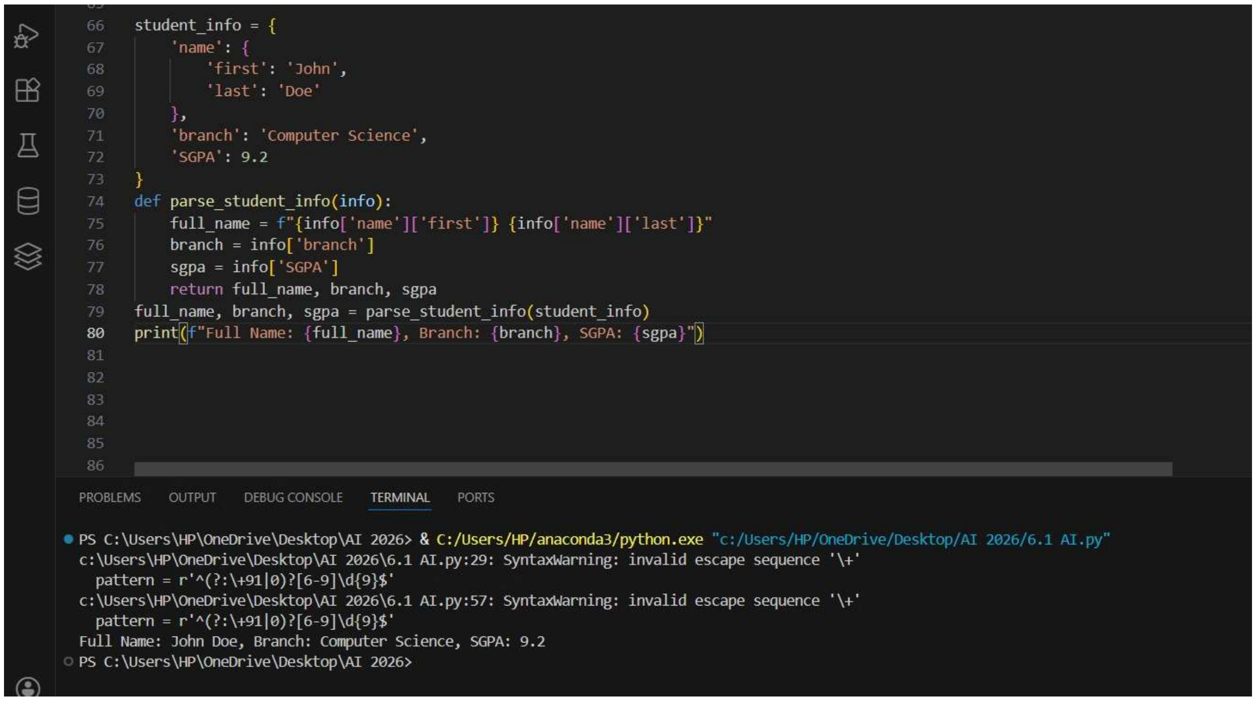
o Full Name

o Branch

o SGPA

Expected Output

A reusable Python function that correctly navigates and extracts values from nested dictionaries based on the provided examples



```python
student_info = {
    'name': {
        'first': 'John',
        'last': 'Doe'
    },
    'branch': 'Computer Science',
    'SGPA': 9.2
}
def parse_student_info(info):
    full_name = f"{info['name']['first']} {info['name']['last']}"
    branch = info['branch']
    sgpa = info['SGPA']
    return full_name, branch, sgpa
full_name, branch, sgpa = parse_student_info(student_info)
print(f"Full Name: {full_name}, Branch: {branch}, SGPA: {sgpa}")
```

```
PS C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\AI 2026> & C:/Users/HP/anaconda3/python.exe "c:/Users/HP/OneDrive/Desktop/AI 2026/6.1 AI.py"
c:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\AI 2026\6.1 AI.py:29: SyntaxWarning: invalid escape sequence '\+'
  pattern = r'^(?:\+91|0)?[6-9]\d{9}$'
c:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\AI 2026\6.1 AI.py:57: SyntaxWarning: invalid escape sequence '\+'
  pattern = r'^(?:\+91|0)?[6-9]\d{9}$'
Full Name: John Doe, Branch: Computer Science, SGPA: 9.2
PS C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\AI 2026>
```

Task Description #10 (Loops – Perfect Numbers in a Range)

Task: Generate a function using AI that displays all Perfect Numbers within a user-specified range (e.g., 1 to 1000).

Instructions:

• A Perfect Number is a positive integer equal to the sum of its proper divisors (excluding itself).

o Example: 6 = 1 + 2 + 3, 28 = 1 + 2 + 4 + 7 + 14.

• Use a for loop to find divisors of each number in the range.

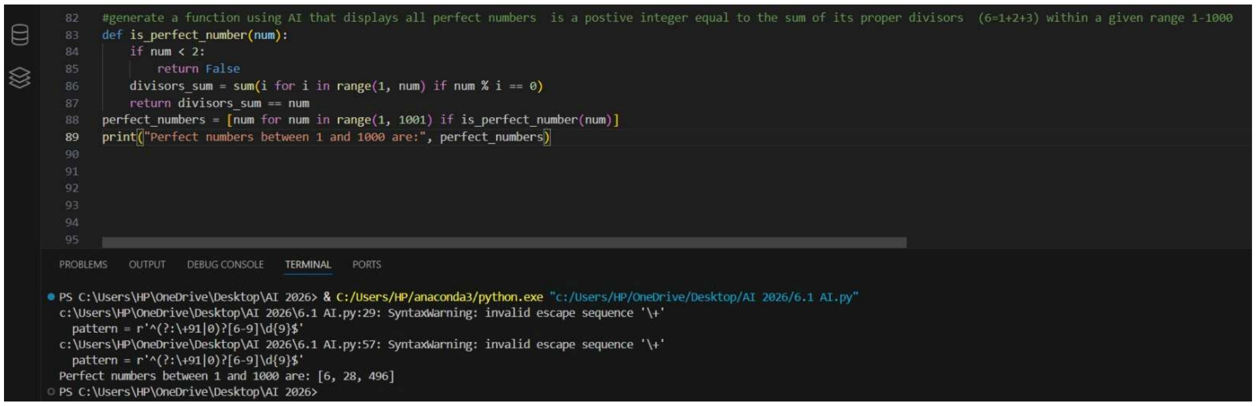
• Validate correctness with known Perfect Numbers (6, 28, 496…).

• Ask AI to regenerate an optimized version (using divisor check only up to √n).

Expected Output #12:

• Python program that lists Perfect Numbers in the given range.

• Optimized version with explanation.



```python
#generate a function using AI that displays all perfect numbers  is a postive integer equal to the sum of its proper divisors  (6=1+2+3) within a given range 1-1000
def is_perfect_number(num):
    if num < 2:
        return False
    divisors_sum = sum(i for i in range(1, num) if num % i == 0)
    return divisors_sum == num
perfect_numbers = [num for num in range(1, 1001) if is_perfect_number(num)]
print("Perfect numbers between 1 and 1000 are:", perfect_numbers)
```

```
PS C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\AI 2026> & C:/Users/HP/anaconda3/python.exe "c:/Users/HP/OneDrive/Desktop/AI 2026/6.1 AI.py"
c:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\AI 2026\6.1 AI.py:29: SyntaxWarning: invalid escape sequence '\+'
  pattern = r'^(?:\+91|0)?[6-9]\d{9}$'
c:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\AI 2026\6.1 AI.py:57: SyntaxWarning: invalid escape sequence '\+'
  pattern = r'^(?:\+91|0)?[6-9]\d{9}$'
Perfect numbers between 1 and 1000 are: [6, 28, 496]
PS C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\AI 2026>
```