PART ONE. TASK 1: THEORETICAL QUESTIONS

Q1: How do Al-driven code generation tools reduce development time, and what are their limitations?

Benefits:

- **Speedy boilerplate creation** Tools like GitHub Copilot can quickly generate common code structures like API endpoints or tests.
- **Reduced cognitive load** Developers can focus on logic and architecture while the tool handles repetition.
- **In-context suggestions** Real-time help boosts productivity and accelerates learning.

Limitations:

- Contextual gaps Generated code may not fully align with your specific logic or requirements.
- Overreliance Can lead to blindly accepting insecure or inefficient code.
- **Licensing issues** Some generated code might originate from sources with restrictive licenses.
- **Weak at architecture** It assists with syntax, not high-level system design or architectural decisions.

Q2: Compare supervised and unsupervised learning in the context of automated bug detection.

Feature	Supervised Learning	Unsupervised Learning
Training Data	Labeled examples (buggy vs clean code)	Unlabeled code
Approach	Classification or regression	Clustering, anomaly detection
Use Cases	Detecting known bugs	Spotting unusual behavior or new bugs

Advantages	High accuracy on known problems	Discover hidden patterns, handles novel bugs
Drawbacks	Needs lots of labeled data, weak on unknowns	May flag false positives, lacks clear labels

Q3: Why is bias mitigation critical when using Al for user experience personalization?

- Fairness Without mitigation, certain groups may be unfairly favored or excluded.
- Inclusivity Prevents cultural, gender, or accessibility biases from affecting experience quality.
- **Trust and reputation** Biased experiences erode user trust and damage brand reputation.
- **Legal compliance** Bias in personalization may violate anti-discrimination laws or ethical standards.

2. Case Study Analysis

Article: "Al in DevOps: Automating Deployment Pipelines"

Q: How does AlOps improve software deployment efficiency? Provide two examples.

1. Predictive Failure Detection

AlOps tools analyze metrics and logs to detect early signs of failure (e.g., memory spikes, slow queries). This allows for proactive intervention before users are affected.

2. Automated Rollbacks

If a deployment causes issues, AIOps systems can detect anomalies and automatically revert to the last stable version—reducing downtime and human error.

Summary:

AlOps makes DevOps smarter by enabling **real-time insights**, **self-healing systems**, and **faster, more reliable deployments**.

PART TWO. TASK 2:

SELENIUM IDE CHROME EXTENSION TESTING

Website used: https://practicetestautomation.com/practice-test-login/

I used Selenium IDE to automate login testing for valid and invalid credentials on a public test website. The test cases included inputting known credentials, submitting the login form, and verifying the presence of either a success message or an error message.

Al plugins for Selenium IDE (or Al-driven test tools like Testim.io) greatly enhance traditional test automation. They can automatically detect changes in the UI, such as altered button IDs or dynamic layouts, and adapt the tests without human intervention. This "self-healing" capability reduces the need to constantly update test scripts as the application evolves.

Al also suggests test cases by analyzing usage data or inspecting patterns, thus improving test coverage—something that's often missed in manual testing. Overall, Al-driven automation leads to more reliable, scalable, and maintainable testing workflows, especially in fast-paced agile development environments.

I. Valid Credentials Test

Logged In Successfully

Congratulations student. You successfully logged in!

Log out



Test login

This is a simple Login page. Students can use this page to practice writing simple positive and negative LogIn tests. Login functionality is something that most of the test automation engineers need to automate.

Use next credentials to execute Login:
Username: **student**Password: **Password123**

Username	
student	
Password	
••••••	
Submit	
	Se Selenium IDE is recording

II. Invalid Credentials Test

Test login

the test auto	n tests. Login functionality is something that most of omation engineers need to automate.
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1	Password: Password123
sername	
wronguser	
assword	
133WOI U	
•••••	
Submit	
Your username is invalid!	
Your username is invalid!	
Your username is invalid!	
	t
Your username is invalid! est case 1: Positive LogIn test 1. Open page	t Sellenium IDE is recording

2 Time password Decemend 122 into Descripted follows

PART THREE. Ethical Reflection.

When deploying the predictive model from Task 3 in a real company setting, several ethical concerns emerge—especially around bias and fairness.

1. Potential Biases in the Dataset:

Although we used a medical dataset for simulation, in a real-world company scenario, the data used to predict issue priority could be biased. For example:

- Underrepresented teams or departments might have fewer logged issues, making the model less accurate for them.
- Historical labels for "priority" may reflect managerial bias (e.g., prioritizing issues from senior staff or certain departments).
- Features such as time of submission, reporter role, or project type could introduce systemic bias if they correlate with team identity or status.

2. Fairness Tools - IBM Al Fairness 360:

To mitigate these risks, tools like IBM AI Fairness 360 (AIF360) can be used to:

- Audit the model for disparate impact across teams, roles, or departments.
- Apply fairness metrics (e.g., equal opportunity, disparate impact ratio).
- Rebalance or reweigh data using algorithms like Reweighing or Disparate Impact Remover.
- Continuously monitor fairness in production with explainability modules.

Conclusion:

Ethical Al deployment means going beyond accuracy. It requires tools, policies, and vigilance to ensure the model doesn't unintentionally reinforce existing inequalities.

PART FOUR. BONUS PROPOSAL.

Code Whisperer DX – Al-Powered Developer Experience Optimizer

Purpose

Code Whisperer DX is an Al-powered tool that analyzes not just the logic of a codebase, but the emotional and cognitive impact it has on developers. It identifies areas that are overly complex, hard to maintain, or mentally taxing—then offers improvements that enhance developer experience (DX). Think of it as Grammarly meets therapy, but for your source code.

Workflow

- 1. Ingest Codebase
 - Parses repositories including commit history, code comments, and structure.
 - Scores functions, components, and files based on readability, churn, and clarity.
- 2. Developer Sentiment Integration
 - Gathers optional, anonymous developer feedback on code complexity and stress levels.
 - Tracks developer frustration signals from IDEs (e.g., hesitation, frequent undo, debug loops).
- 3. DX Insights Engine (Al Core)
 - Uses NLP and code embeddings to detect:
 - Mental fatigue hotspots
 - o Overengineered logic
 - Vague or misleading naming
- 4. Recommendations

- Suggests refactors that improve clarity and reduce mental load.
- Flags problem areas with emoji-coded DX alerts:

•• Too Clever Needs Cleanup Elegant Simplicity

Impact

- Reduces burnout by identifying stress-inducing code patterns.
- Improves long-term maintainability and onboarding.
- Enhances team morale by aligning code quality with human experience.

Tagline:

"Because writing code is human. So fixing it should be too."