

LAB ASSIGNMENT

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Batch: 05

Course: AI Assisted coding

Q1. Zero-shot Classification[5M]

- Task 1: Write a zero-shot prompt to classify sentiment without any examples.
- Task 2: Create a scenario where an AI assistant needs to help a student solve math problems.

Write two prompts: one without context and one with detailed context (e.g., grade level, topic, difficulty)

- Task 1: Write a zero-shot prompt to classify sentiment without any examples.

Prompt:

#Task 1: Write a zero-shot prompt to classify sentiment without any examples.

Code:

```
def zero_shot_sentiment_prompt(tweet):
    prompt = f"""
    Classify the sentiment of the following tweet as Positive, Negative, or Neutral.

    Tweet: {tweet}
    Sentiment:
    """
    return prompt

# Example usage
tweet = "Looking forward to the weekend!"
print(zero_shot_sentiment_prompt(tweet))
```

Output:

```
PS C:\Users\Reshm\OneDrive\Documents\AI LAB TEST> & C:/Users/Reshm/anaconda3/python.exe "c:/Users/Reshm/OneDrive/Documents/AI LAB TEST/AI Lab test 1/AI Lab test.py"

Classify the sentiment of the following tweet as Positive, Negative, or Neutral.

Tweet: "Looking forward to the weekend!"
Sentiment:

PS C:\Users\Reshm\OneDrive\Documents\AI LAB TEST>
```

Observation:

The provided code defines a function that generates a zero-shot prompt for sentiment classification of tweets. The prompt asks to classify the sentiment of a given tweet as "Positive," "Negative," or "Neutral" without providing any examples. The function is demonstrated with the tweet "Looking forward to the weekend!" and prints the resulting prompt. This setup is suitable for use with large language models or APIs that support zero-shot classification.

Task 2: Create a scenario where an AI assistant needs to help a student solve math problems.

Write two prompts: one without context and one with detailed context (e.g., grade level, topic, difficulty).

Prompt:

```
# Create a scenario where an AI assistant needs to help a student solve math problems.  
give one code without content
```

Code:

```
C:\> Users > sgoll > AI.py > ...  
1 def math_prompt_no_context(problem: str) -> str:  
2     return (  
3         f"Solve the following math problem:\n{problem}\nRespond with only the answer."  
4     )  
5  
6 # Example usage:  
7 problem = "What is 12 divided by 3?"  
8 print(math_prompt_no_context(problem))
```

Output:

```
PS C:\Users\sgoll> & C:/ProgramData/anaconda3/python.exe c:/Users/sgoll/AI.py  
Solve the following math problem:  
What is 12 divided by 3?  
Respond with only the answer.
```

Observation:

The code defines a function `math_prompt_with_context` that generates a math help prompt including detailed context: grade level, topic, and difficulty. It formats a message as if from a student, asking for help and an explanation of the steps. The example usage demonstrates how to create a prompt for a 5th-grade geometry problem at medium difficulty. This approach helps an AI assistant tailor its response to the student's background and needs.

Q2. One-shot vs Few-shot [5M]

- Task 1: Write:
 - o A one-shot prompt (give 1 example of classification).
 - o A few-shot prompt (give 3–4 examples).
 - Task 2: Compare outputs on the same set of tweets and explain the difference.

Prompt :

Task 1: Write:

- o A one-shot (give 1 example of classification).

Code:

```
def one_shot_prompt(tweet):
    prompt = f"""
        classify the sentiment of the following tweet as Positive, Negative, or Neutral.

    Example:
    Tweet: "I love sunny days!"
    Sentiment: Positive

    Tweet: "{tweet}"
    Sentiment:
    """
    return prompt

# Example usage
tweet = "The movie was okay, not great but not bad either."
print(one_shot_prompt(tweet))
```

Output:



Observation:

The one-shot prompt provides a clear example of how to classify sentiment, which can help guide the model's response. However, the model's performance may still vary based on the complexity of the tweet and the clarity of the example provided.

```
def few_shot_prompt(tweet):
```

Prompt :

- o A few-shot prompt (give 3–4 examples).

Code:

```
1 def few_shot_prompt(tweet):
2     prompt = f"""
3         classify the sentiment of the following tweet as Positive, Negative, or Neutral.
4
5     Examples:
6     Tweet: "I love sunny days!"
7     Sentiment: Positive
8
9     Tweet: "I'm feeling really sad today."
10    Sentiment: Negative
11
12    Tweet: "It's just an ordinary day."
13    Sentiment: Neutral
14
15    Tweet: "The food was terrible and cold."
16    Sentiment: Negative
17
18    Tweet: "{tweet}"
19    Sentiment:
20    """
21
22    return prompt
23
24 # Example usage
25 tweet = "The movie was okay, not great but not bad either."
26 print(few_shot_prompt(tweet))
```

Output:

Observation:

The code defines a function `few_shot_prompt(tweet)` that generates a few-shot prompt for sentiment classification of tweets. The prompt includes four example tweets, each labeled with its sentiment (Positive, Negative, or Neutral). The function then appends the input tweet and leaves the sentiment blank for classification. The example usage demonstrates

how to use the function by printing the prompt for the tweet "The movie was okay, not great but not bad either." This approach helps guide a language model to classify the sentiment of new tweets by providing multiple labeled examples.

Task 2: Compare outputs on the same set of tweets and explain the difference.

Prompt :

```
# Compare outputs on the same set of tweets and explain the difference.
```

```
1  def one_shot_prompt(tweet):
2      prompt = """
3          Classify the sentiment of the following tweet as Positive, Negative, or Neutral.
4
5          Example:
6          Tweet: "I love sunny days!"
7          Sentiment: Positive
8
9          Tweet: "{tweet}"
10         Sentiment:
11         """
12
13         return prompt
14
15 def few_shot_prompt(tweet):
16     prompt = """
17         Classify the sentiment of the following tweet as Positive, Negative, or Neutral.
18
19         Examples:
20         Tweet: "I love sunny days!"
21         Sentiment: Positive
22
23         Tweet: "I'm feeling really sad today."
24         Sentiment: Negative
25
26         Tweet: "It's just an ordinary day."
27         Sentiment: Neutral
28
29
30
31         Tweet: "{tweet}"
32         Sentiment:
33         """
34
35         return prompt
36
37 # Compare outputs on the same set of tweets
38 tweets = [
39     "I love sunny days!",
40     "I'm feeling really sad today.",
41     "It's just an ordinary day.",
42     "The food was terrible and cold.",
43     "The movie was okay, not great but not bad either."
44 ]
45
46 print("One-shot prompt outputs:\n")
47 for t in tweets:
48     print(one_shot_prompt(t))
49     print("-" * 40)
50
51 print("\nFew-shot prompt outputs:\n")
52 for t in tweets:
53     print(few_shot_prompt(t))
```

```
58 print("\nFew-shot prompt outputs:\n")
59 for t in tweets:
60     print(few_shot_prompt(t))
61     print("-" * 40)
62
```

Output:

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

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```
sentiment: negative

Tweet: "The movie was okay, not great but not bad either."
Tweet: "it's just an ordinary day."
Sentiment: Neutral

Tweet: "the food was terrible and cold."
Sentiment: Negative
Tweet: "It's just an ordinary day."
Sentiment: Neutral

Tweet: "The food was terrible and cold."
Tweet: "it's just an ordinary day."
Sentiment: Neutral
Tweet: "It's just an ordinary day."
Tweet: "it's just an ordinary day."
Tweet: "It's just an ordinary day."
Sentiment: Neutral
Sentiment: Negative

Tweet: "The movie was okay, not great but not bad either."
Sentiment:
```

Observation :

The code defines two functions, `one_shot_prompt` and `few_shot_prompt`, to generate prompts for sentiment classification of tweets. The `one_shot_prompt` function provides a single example to guide the model, while the `few_shot_prompt` function provides four diverse examples (positive, negative, and neutral). The code then iterates over a list of tweets, printing the generated prompts for each tweet using both methods.