

School of Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence

Lab Assignment # 4.2

Program	: B. Tech (CSE)
Specialization	:
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Task Description-1

- ❖ Zero-shot: Prompt AI with only the instruction. Write a Python function to determine
- ❖ whether a given number is prime

```
def is_prime(n):  
    if n <= 1:  
        return False  
    for i in range(2, int(n ** 0.5) + 1):  
        if n % i == 0:  
            return False  
    return True  
n=int(input())  
print(is_prime(n))  
  
*** 7  
True
```

Step-by-step explanation:**1. Function Definition**

- `def is_prime(n):`
- This function takes an integer `n` as input and checks whether it is a prime number.

2. Check for invalid prime numbers

- `if n <= 1:`

- Numbers less than or equal to 1 are **not prime**, so the function returns **False**.

3. Optimized loop for checking factors

- `for i in range(2, int(n ** 0.5) + 1):`
- A number only needs to be checked for divisibility up to its **square root**.
- If `n` has a factor greater than its square root, it must also have a smaller factor.

4. Divisibility test

- `if n % i == 0:`
- If `n` is divisible by any number `i` in the loop, it is **not prime**, so return **False**.

5. Prime confirmation

- `return True`
- If no divisors are found, the number is **prime**.

Example:

- `is_prime(7) → True` (7 has no divisors other than 1 and itself)
- `is_prime(10) → False` (10 is divisible by 2)

❖ Task2:One-shot:

- ❖ Provide one example: Input: [1, 2, 3, 4], Output: 10 to help AI generate a function that calculates the sum of elements in a list.

```
def sum_of_list(nums):  
    total = 0  
    for num in nums:  
        total += num  
    return total  
nums=list(map(int,input().split()))  
print(sum_of_list(nums))  
... 1 2 3 4  
10
```

Step-by-step explanation:

1. Function Definition

- `def sum_of_list(nums):`
- This function accepts a list of numbers called `nums`.

2. Initialize the sum

- `total = 0`
- A variable `total` is created to store the running sum of the elements.

3. Loop through the list

- `for num in nums:`
- The loop goes through each element (`num`) in the list.

4. Add each element

- `total += num`
- Each number in the list is added to `total`.

5. Return the result

- `return total`
- After all elements are processed, the function returns the final sum.

Example using the one-shot input:

- Input: `[1, 2, 3, 4]`
- Calculation: $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 10$
- Output: `10`

❖ Task3:Few-shot:

- ❖ Give 2–3 examples to create a function that extracts digits from a alphanumeric string.

```
def extract_digits(s):  
    result = ""  
    for ch in s:  
        if ch.isdigit():  
            result += ch  
    return result  
s=input()  
print(extract_digits(s))  
  
*** 12s34g5h6  
    123456
```

Explanation:

1. The function takes a string `s` as input.

2. An empty string **result** is initialized to store digits.
 3. The function loops through each character in the string.
 4. **isdigit()** checks whether the character is a digit (**0–9**).
 5. If it is a digit, it is added to **result**.
 6. Finally, the function returns all extracted digits as a string.
- ❖ **Task4:** Compare zero-shot vs few-shot prompting for generating a function that counts the number of vowels in a string.

```
def count_vowels(s):  
    vowels = "aeiouAEIOU"  
    count = 0  
    for ch in s:  
        if ch in vowels:  
            count += 1  
    return count  
s=input()  
print(count_vowels(s))  
  
*** vowels  
2
```

Step-by-step explanation:

1. Function definition

- **def count_vowels(s):**
- Defines a function named **count_vowels** that takes a string **s** as input.

2. Vowel list

- **vowels = "aeiouAEIOU"**
- Stores all lowercase and uppercase vowels.
- This ensures the function counts vowels regardless of case.

3. Initialize counter

- `count = 0`

- A variable to keep track of how many vowels are found.

4. Loop through the string

- `for ch in s:`
- Iterates over each character (`ch`) in the input string.

5. Check for vowels

- `if ch in vowels:`
- Checks whether the current character is a vowel.

6. Increase count

- `count += 1`
- Increments the counter whenever a vowel is found.

7. Return result

- `return count`
- Sends back the total number of vowels in the string.

8. User input

- `s = input()`
- Takes a string input from the user.

9. Print output

- `print(count_vowels(s))`
- Calls the function and prints the number of vowels

❖ **Task5:** Use few-shot prompting with 3 sample inputs to generate a function that determines the minimum of three numbers without using the built-in `min()` function.

```
def minimum_of_three(a, b, c):  
    min_val = a  
    if b < min_val:  
        min_val = b  
    if c < min_val:  
        min_val = c  
    return min_val  
  
print(minimum_of_three(3,2,1))  
print(minimum_of_three(3,2,4))  
print(minimum_of_three(3,5,4))  
  
... 1  
    2  
    3
```

Explanation:

- The function starts by assuming `a` is the smallest.
- It compares `b` with the current minimum and updates if needed.
- It then compares `c` with the updated minimum.
- Finally, it returns the smallest of the three numbers.