

AI Assistant Coding

Assignment 4.3

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Lab 4: Advanced Prompt Engineering – Zero-shot, One-shot, and Few-shot Techniques.

Task 1: Zero-Shot Prompting – Leap Year Check

Scenario

Zero-shot prompting involves giving instructions without providing examples.

Task Description

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

- Accepts a year as input
- Checks whether the given year is a leap year
- Returns an appropriate result

Note: No input-output examples should be provided in the prompt.

Expected Output

- AI-generated leap year checking function
- Correct logical conditions
- Sample input and output
- Screenshot of AI-generated response (if required)

#PROMPT

Write a Python function that accepts a year as input and checks whether the given year is a leap year. The function should return an appropriate result.

#CODE

```

1 def is_leap_year(year):
2     """
3         Check whether the given year is a leap year.
4
5         A year is a leap year if:
6             - It is divisible by 4 AND
7                 - If it's divisible by 100, it must also be divisible by 400
8
9     if year % 400 == 0:
10         return True
11     if year % 100 == 0:
12         return False
13     if year % 4 == 0:
14         return True
15     return False
16
17
18 # Example usage
19 if __name__ == "__main__":
20     print(is_leap_year(2024))    # True
21     print(is_leap_year(2000))    # True
22     print(is_leap_year(1900))    # False
23     print(is_leap_year(2023))    # False

```

#OUTPUT

```

True
True
False
False
○ PS C:\Users\shaes\OneDrive\Desktop\DevOps>

```

#Comments & Code Explanation

A leap year: Is divisible by 4

But not divisible by 100 unless it is also divisible by 400

The function checks these conditions using logical operators.

Returns True if the year is a leap year, otherwise False.

#Why This Prompt Was chosen

Zero-shot prompting tests the AI's built-in knowledge without examples.

Leap year logic is a well-defined rule, making it suitable for zero-shot.

Helps evaluate whether AI understands standard conditional logic.

Task 2: One-Shot Prompting – Centimeters to Inches Conversion

Scenario

One-shot prompting guides AI using a single example.

Task Description

Use one-shot prompting by providing one input-output example to generate a Python function that:

- Converts centimeters to inches • Uses the correct mathematical formula

Example provided in prompt:

Input: 10 cm → Output: 3.94 inches

Expected Output

- Python function with correct conversion logic
- Accurate calculation
- Sample test cases and outputs

#PROMPT

Write a Python function that converts centimeters to inches.

Example:

Input: 10 cm → Output: 3.94 inches

#CODE

```
1 def cm_to_inches(centimeters):  
2     """Convert centimeters to inches."""  
3     return centimeters / 2.54  
4  
5 # Example usage  
6 print(cm_to_inches(10)) # Output: 3.937007874015748
```

#OUTPUT

```
1 def cm_to_inches(centimeters):
2     """Convert centimeters to inches."""
3     return centimeters / 2.54
4
5 # Example usage
6 print(cm_to_inches(10)) # Output: 3.937007874015748
```

Comments & Code Explanation The conversion formula is: 1 inch = 2.54 cm. The function divides the centimeter value by 2.54.

Returns the converted value in inches.

Why This Prompt Was Chosen

One-shot prompting provides one guiding example.

Helps AI infer:

Correct formula

Expected output format

Useful when accuracy in calculations is important.

Task 3: Few-Shot Prompting – Name Formatting

Scenario

Few-shot prompting improves accuracy by providing multiple examples.

Task Description

Use few-shot prompting with 2–3 examples to generate a Python function that:

- **Accepts a full name as input**
- **Formats it as “Last, First” Example formats:**
- "John Smith" → "Smith, John"
- "Anita Rao" → "Rao, Anita"

Expected Output

- **Well-structured Python function**
- **Output strictly following example patterns**
- **Correct handling of names**
- **Sample inputs and outputs**

#PROMPT

Write a Python function that accepts a full name and formats it as "Last, First".

Examples:

"John Smith" → "Smith, John"

"Anita Rao" → "Rao, Anita"

#CODE

```
C:\> Users> shane> OneDrive> Desktop> * aiac-4.py > ...
1 def format_name(full_name):
2     """
3         Formats a full name as "Last, First".
4
5     Args:
6         full_name (str): A name in "First Last" format
7
8     Returns:
9         str: The name formatted as "Last, First"
10    """
11    parts = full_name.split()
12    if len(parts) >= 2:
13        first_name = parts[0]
14        last_name = parts[-1]
15        return f"{last_name}, {first_name}"
16    return full_name
17
18
19 # Examples
20 print(format_name("John Smith"))      # Output: Smith, John
21 print(format_name("Anita Rao"))       # Output: Rao, Anita
```

#OUTPUT

```
y \ launcher  00330  --  C:
● Smith, John
  Rao, Anita
C:\Users\shane\OneDrive\Desktop>
```

#Comments & Code Explanation

The `split()` function separates first and last names.

The order is rearranged as "Last, First".

Matches the format shown in the examples.

#Why This Prompt Was Chosen

Few-shot prompting improves pattern recognition.

Multiple examples clearly define:

Output format

String manipulation logic

Reduces ambiguity compared to zero-shot.

Task 4: Comparative Analysis – Zero-Shot vs Few-Shot

Scenario

Different prompt strategies may produce different code quality.

Task Description

- Use zero-shot prompting to generate a function that counts vowels in a string
- Use few-shot prompting for the same problem
- Compare both outputs based on:

o Accuracy o

Readability o

Logical clarity

Expected Output

- Two vowel-counting functions
- Comparison table or short reflection paragraph
- Conclusion on prompt effectiveness

#PROMPT

Zero-Shot Prompt

Write a Python function that counts the number of vowels in a string.

#CODE

```
1 def count_vowels(string):  
2     """Count the number of vowels in a string."""  
3     vowels = "aeiouAEIOU"  
4     return sum(1 for char in string if char in vowels)  
5  
6  
7     # Example usage  
8     if __name__ == "__main__":  
9         text = "Hello World"  
10        print(f"Number of vowels: {count_vowels(text)}")
```

#OUTPUT

```
y\launcher' '60176' '--' 'C:\Users\shae...  
● Number of vowels: 3  
○ PS C:\Users\shaes\OneDrive\Desktop\De...
```

#PROMPT

Few-Shot Prompt

Write a Python function that counts vowels in a string.

Examples:

"hello" → 2

"AI Tool" → 4

#CODE

```
1 def count_vowels(text):  
2     """Count the number of vowels in a string."""  
3     vowels = "aeiouAEIOU"  
4     return sum(1 for char in text if char in vowels)  
5  
6  
7 # Test cases  
8 print(count_vowels("hello"))      # Output: 2  
9 print(count_vowels("AI Tool"))    # Output: 4
```

#OUTPUT

```
y\launcher' '  
● 2  
● 4  
○ PS C:\Users\shaes\OneDrive\Desktop\De...
```

#COMPARISION TABLE

Criteria	Zero-Shot	Few-Shot
Accuracy	Correct	Correct
Readability	Moderate	High
Logical clarity	Explicit loop	Concise logic

Efficiency	Basic	Optimized
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Conclusion

Few-shot prompting produces cleaner and more optimized code by showing expected behavior through examples. Zero-shot works well but may result in longer or less refined logic.

Task 5: Few-Shot Prompting – File Handling

Scenario

File processing requires clear logical understanding.

Task Description

Use few-shot prompting to generate a Python function that:

- **Reads a .txt file**
- **Counts the number of lines in the file**
- **Returns the line count**

Expected Output

- **Working Python file-processing function**
- **Correct line count**
- **Sample .txt input and output**
- **AI-assisted logic explanation**

#PROMPT

Write a Python function that reads a .txt file and counts the number of lines.

Example:

File content:

Line 1

Line 2

Line 3

Output: 3

#CODE

```
1 def count_lines_in_file(file_path):
2     try:
3         with open(file_path, 'r') as file:
4             lines = file.readlines()
5             return len(lines)
6     except FileNotFoundError:
7         print("File not found.")
8         return 0
9
10 # Example usage
11 file_path = 'path/to/your/file.txt'
12 line_count = count_lines_in_file(file_path)
13 print(f'Number of lines: {line_count}')
```

#OUTPUT

```
y\launcher' '65138' '--' 'C:\US
● File not found.
Number of lines: 0
○ PS C:\Users\shaes\OneDrive\Desktop
```

#Comments & Code Explanation

Opens the file in read mode.

readlines() returns a list of all lines.

len() counts the number of lines. with
statement ensures safe file handling.

#Why This Prompt Was Chosen

File handling requires clear operational context.

Few-shot examples reduce ambiguity about:

Improves reliability for real-world tasks.