

School of Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence**Lab Assignment # 2**

Program	: B. Tech (CSE)
Specialization	:
Course Title	: AI Assisted coding
Course Code	: 23CS201PC302
Semester	: II
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Batch No.	: 51
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Submission Starts here**OUTPUT :****SCREENSHOTS:****Task1:**without using functions**Prompt:**# Fibonacci number series without using functions**Code Screenshot:**

```
# Fibonacci number series without using functions
n = 10 # Number of terms
a, b = 0, 1

print("Fibonacci Series:")
for i in range(n):
    print(a, end=" ")
    a, b = b, a + b
```

Output Screenshot:

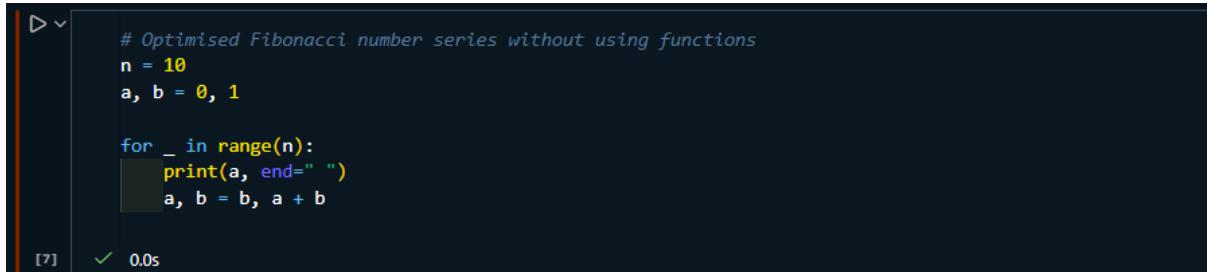
```
Fibonacci Series:
0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34
```

Explanation of code:

- The program prints the Fibonacci series up to 10 numbers.
- It starts with **0** and **1**, which are the first two Fibonacci values.
- In each loop, the current number is printed.
- Then the next number is created by adding the previous two numbers.
- This repeats until all 10 numbers are printed.

Task 2:Optimised Code

Prompt:# Optimised Fibonacci number series without using functions
Code Screenshot:



```
# Optimised Fibonacci number series without using functions
n = 10
a, b = 0, 1

for _ in range(n):
    print(a, end=" ")
    a, b = b, a + b
```

Output Screenshot:



```
... 0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34
```

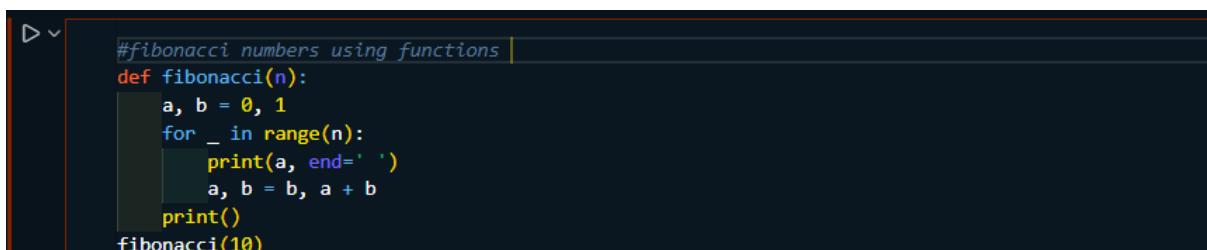
Explanation of code:

- It uses **constant memory ($O(1)$)** — only two variables are used.
- No extra lists or arrays are created.
- Python's **tuple assignment** updates values in a single step, making it fast and clean.

Task 3:with using functions

Prompt:# Fibonacci number series with using functions

Code Screenshot:



```
#fibonacci numbers using functions |
def fibonacci(n):
    a, b = 0, 1
    for _ in range(n):
        print(a, end=' ')
        a, b = b, a + b
    print()
fibonacci(10)
```

Output Screenshot:



```
... 0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34
```

Explanation of code:

- The function **fibonacci(n)** prints the first **n** Fibonacci numbers.
- **a** and **b** store the last two numbers of the series.
- The loop runs **n** times to generate **n** values.
- Each iteration prints **a**.
- Then the next Fibonacci number is calculated by **a + b**.
- Tuple assignment updates both values efficiently in one step

Task4:with and without using functions

Prompt: # Fibonacci number series with vs without using functions

Code Screenshot:

```
#fibonacci numbers using functions vs without functions
def fibonacci(n):
    a, b = 0, 1
    print("Fibonacci series using functions:")
    for _ in range(n):
        print(a, end=' ')
        a, b = b, a + b
    print()
fibonacci(10)
# Fibonacci number series without using functions
n = 10 # Number of terms
a, b = 0, 1
print("Fibonacci series without functions:")
for i in range(n):
    print(a, end=' ')
    a, b = b, a + b
```

Output Screenshot:

```
... Fibonacci series using functions:
0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34
Fibonacci series without functions:
0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34
```

Explanation of code:**Using functions**

- The Fibonacci logic is **wrapped inside a function**.
- **n** is passed as a parameter, so the function can be reused for any value.
- Code is **organized, modular, and reusable**.
- Best for **large programs and real projects**.

Without using functions

- The logic is written **directly in the program**.
- Simple and easy to understand for beginners.
- Not reusable; code must be rewritten if needed again.
- Suitable for **small programs or learning basics**.

Task5:Using recursion

Prompt: # fibonacci numbers using recursion

Code Screenshot:

```
#fibonacci numbers using recursion
def fibonacci_recursive(n, a=0, b=1):
    if n == 0:
        return
    print(a, end=' ')
    fibonacci_recursive(n - 1, b, a + b)

fibonacci_recursive(10)
[18] ✓ 0.0s
```

Output Screenshot:

```
Fibonacci Series:
0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34
```

Explanation of code:

- The function prints the current Fibonacci number.
- It calls itself with updated values.
- Stops when `n` becomes `0`.
- No loops are used → **pure recursion**.

