

AI ASSISTED CODING

LAB ASSIGNMENT -13.2

Program : B-TECH

Specialization : AIML

Name of Student : Gurrala saispoorthi

Enrollment-No : 2403A52290

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Task Description 1 – Remove Repetition

Task: Provide AI with the following redundant code and ask it to refactor

Python Code

```
def calculate_area(shape, x, y=0):
if shape == "rectangle":
return x * y
elif shape == "square":
return x * x
elif shape == "circle":
return 3.14 * x * x
```

PROMPT:

Remove Repetition

refactor the code

Python Code

```
def calculate_area(shape, x, y=0):
    if shape == "rectangle":
        return x * y
    elif shape == "square":
        return x * x
    elif shape == "circle":
        return 3.14 * x * x
```

GENERATED CODE:

```
▶ import math

def calculate_area(shape, x, y=0):
    """Calculates the area of different shapes.

    Args:
        shape: The shape type ('rectangle', 'square', or 'circle').
        x: The first dimension (length for rectangle, side for square, radius for circle).
        y: The second dimension for rectangle (width). Defaults to 0.

    Returns:
        The calculated area.
    """
    if shape == "rectangle":
        return x * y
    elif shape == "square":
        return x ** 2
    elif shape == "circle":
        return math.pi * x ** 2
    else:
        return "Invalid shape"

# Get input from the user
shape_input = input("Enter the shape (rectangle, square, or circle): ").lower()
x_input = float(input("Enter the first dimension: "))

if shape_input == "rectangle":
    y_input = float(input("Enter the second dimension (width): "))
    area = calculate_area(shape_input, x_input, y_input)
else:
    area = calculate_area(shape_input, x_input)

if isinstance(area, (int, float)):
    print(f"The area of the {shape_input} is: {area}")
else:
    print(area)
```

OUTPUT:-

```
→ Enter the shape (rectangle, square, or circle): square
Enter the first dimension: 3
The area of the square is: 9.0
```

TASK DESCRIPTION-2

Error Handling in Legacy Code

Task: Legacy function without proper error handling

Python Code

```
def read_file(filename):
    f = open(filename, "r")
    data = f.read()
```

```
f.close()  
return data
```

PROMPT:- convert the given Python Code

```
def read_file(filename):  
    f = open(filename, "r")  
    data = f.read()
```

```
f.close()
```

return data Make sure to apply legacy function without proper error handling

GENERATED CODE:-

```
➊ # Please refactor the following code to use with open() and include try-except for error handling:  
def read_file(filename):  
    try:  
        with open(filename, "r") as f:  
            data = f.read()  
        return data  
    except FileNotFoundError:  
        return f"Error: File '{filename}' not found."  
    except Exception as e:  
        return f>An error occurred: {e}"  
  
    # Get input from the user  
filename_input = input("Enter the filename to read: ")  
  
    # Call the function with user input and print the result  
print(read_file(filename_input))
```

OUTPUT:-

```
→ Enter the filename to read: manoj  
Error: File 'manoj' not found.
```

TASK-3

Provide this legacy class to AI for readability and modularity improvements:

Python Code

class Student:

```
def __init__(self, n, a, m1, m2, m3):
```

```
    self.n = n
```

```
    self.a = a
```

```
    self.m1 = m1
```

```
    self.m2 = m2
```

```
    self.m3 = m3
```

```
def details(self):
```

```
    print("Name:", self.n, "Age:", self.a)
```

```
def total(self):
```

```
    return self.m1+self.m2+self.m3
```

PROMPT:

Refactor the following legacy Python class to improve readability, maintainability, and modularity class Student:

```
def __init__(self, n, a, m1, m2, m3):
    self.n = n
    self.a = a
    self.m1 = m1
    self.m2 = m2
    self.m3 = m3

    def details(self):
        print("Name:", self.n, "Age:", self.a)

    def total(self):
        return self.m1+self.m2+self.m3

    AI improves
    naming (name, age, marks).

    Adds docstrings.

    Improves print readability.

    Possibly uses sum(self.marks) if marks stored
    in a list
```

GENERATED CODE:-

```
● # Please refactor the following class to improve readability, maintainability, and modularity,
# and incorporate the following:
# - Improve naming (name, age, marks).
# - Add docstrings.
# - Improve print readability in the details method.
# - Possibly use sum(self.marks) if marks are stored in a list.
class Student:
    """
    Represents a student with their name, age, and marks in three subjects.
    """
    def __init__(self, name, age, mark1, mark2, mark3):
        """
        Initializes a new Student object.

        Args:
            name (str): The name of the student.
            age (int): The age of the student.
            mark1 (float): The mark in the first subject.
            mark2 (float): The mark in the second subject.
            mark3 (float): The mark in the third subject.
        """
        self.name = name
        self.age = age
        self.marks = [mark1, mark2, mark3]

    def details(self):
        """
        Prints the details of the student (name and age).
        """
        print(f"Student Name: {self.name}\nStudent Age: {self.age}")

    def total(self):
        """
        Calculates and returns the total marks of the student.

        Returns:
            float: The sum of the student's marks.
        """
        return sum(self.marks)

    # Example usage:
student1 = Student("Alice", 16, 85, 90, 78)
student1.details()
print(f"Total Marks: {student1.total()}")
```

OUTPUT:

```
→ Student Name: Alice
Student Age: 16
Total Marks: 253
```

TASK -4

Refactor this inefficient loop with AI help

PROMPT:

make and rewrite the code Python Code

```
nums = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]
squares = []
for i in nums:
    squares.append(i * i) add list comprehension
```

GENERATED CODE:

```
▶ # Please rewrite the following code using a list comprehension:
  nums = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
  squares = [i * i for i in nums]

  # You can print the new 'squares' list to verify the result:
  print(squares)
```

OUTPUT:-

```
→ [1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100]
```

THANK YOU