SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE			DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING	
Program Name: B. Tech		Assignment Type: Lab A		Academic Year:2025-2026
Course Coordinator Name		Venkataramana Veeramsetty		
Instructor(s) Name		Dr. V. Venkata	aramana (Co-ordina	ator)
		Dr. T. Sampath Kumar		
		Dr. Pramoda Patro		
		Dr. Brij Kishor Tiwari		
		Dr.J.Ravichander		
		Dr. Mohammand Ali Shaik		
		Dr. Anirodh Kumar		
		Mr. S.Naresh Kumar		
		Dr. RAJESH VELPULA		
		Mr. Kundhan Kumar		
		Ms. Ch.Rajitha		
		Mr. M Prakash		
		Mr. B.Raju		
		Intern 1 (Dharma teja)		
		Intern 2 (Sai Prasad)		
		Intern 3 (Sowmya)		
		NS_2 (Mounika)		
Course Code	24CS002PC215	Course Title	AI Assisted Cod	ing
Year/Sem	П/Ш	Regulation	R24	
Date and Day of Assignment	Week3 – Monday	BATCHNO:06	NAME:A.SRE H.NO:2403A51	EMANTH.REDDY OG1
Duration	2 Hours	Applicable to Batches		
Assignment Nur	mber:6.1(Present ass	signment numbe	er)/ 24 (Total numbe	er of assignments)

Q.No.	Question	Expected Time to complete
1	 Lab 6: AI-Based Code Completion – Classes, Loops, and Conditionals Lab Objectives: To explore AI-powered auto-completion features for core Python constructs. To analyze how AI suggests logic for class definitions, loops, 	Week3 - Monday

and conditionals.

• To evaluate the completeness and correctness of code generated by AI assistants.

Lab Outcomes (LOs):

After completing this lab, students will be able to:

- Use AI tools to generate and complete class definitions and methods.
- Understand and assess AI-suggested loops for iterative tasks.
- Generate conditional statements through prompt-driven suggestions.
- Critically evaluate AI-assisted code for correctness and clarity.

Task Description #1 (Classes – Employee Management)

- Task: Use AI to create an Employee class with attributes (name, id, salary) and a method to calculate yearly salary.
- Instructions:
 - o Prompt AI to generate the Employee class.
 - o Analyze the generated code for correctness and structure.
 - Ask AI to add a method to give a bonus and recalculate salary.

PROMPT:

Generate a Python class named Employee with attributes name, id, and salary. Add a method to calculate the yearly salary.

```
employee.py
  class Employee:
     def __init__(self, name, id, salary):
         self.name = name
          self.id = id
         self.salary = salary
     def calculate_yearly_salary(self):
          return self.salary * 12
     def display_info(self):
         print(f"Employee Name: {self.name}")
         print(f"Employee ID: {self.id}")
         print(f"Monthly Salary: ${self.salary}")
 if __name__ == "__main__":
    # Create employee objects
    emp1 = Employee("John Doe", "E001", 5000)
     emp2 = Employee("Jane Smith", "E002", 6000)
     print("Employee 1:")
     emp1.display_info()
     print()
     print("Employee 2:")
     emp2.display_info()
     print()
     print(f"John's yearly salary: ${emp1.calculate_yearly_salary()}")
   print()
    print(f"John's yearly salary: ${emp1.calculate_yearly_salary()}")
    print(f"Jane's yearly salary: ${emp2.calculate_yearly_salary()}")
OUTPUT:
```

text

Employee 1:

Employee Name: John Doe

Employee ID: E001 Monthly Salary: \$5000 Yearly Salary: \$60000

Employee 2:

Employee Name: Jane Smith

Employee ID: E002 Monthly Salary: \$6000 Yearly Salary: \$72000

John's yearly salary: \$60000 Jane's yearly salary: \$72000

Task Description #2 (Loops – Automorphic Numbers in a Range)

- Task: Prompt AI to generate a function that displays all Automorphic numbers between 1 and 1000 using a for loop.
- Instructions:
 - Get AI-generated code to list Automorphic numbers using a for loop.
 - Analyze the correctness and efficiency of the generated logic.
 - Ask AI to regenerate using a while loop and compare both implementations.

PROMPT:

Generate a Python function that displays all Automorphic numbers between 1 and 1000 using a for loop.

```
def is_automorphic(n):
   """Check if a number is automorphic"""
   square = n * n
   return str(square).endswith(str(n))
def find_automorphic_for_loop():
    """Find automorphic numbers using for loop"""
   automorphic_numbers = []
   for i in range(1, 1001):
       if is_automorphic(i):
          automorphic_numbers.append(i)
   return automorphic_numbers
def find_automorphic_while_loop():
    """Find automorphic numbers using while loop"""
   automorphic_numbers = []
   i = 1
   while i <= 1000:
       if is_automorphic(i):
           automorphic_numbers.append(i)
       i += 1
   return automorphic_numbers
if __name__ == "__main__":
   print("Finding Automorphic Numbers between 1 and 1000")
   print("=" * 50)
   # Using for Loop
   print("\nUsing FOR loop:")
   for_result = find_automorphic_for_loop()
   print(f"Automorphic numbers found: {for_result}")
   print(f"Count: {len(for result)}")
   # Using while loop
   print("\nUsing WHILE loop:")
   while_result = find_automorphic_while_loop()
   print(f"Automorphic numbers found: {while_result}")
   print(f"Count: {len(while_result)}")
   print(f"\nBoth methods give same results: {for_result == while_result}")
   print("\nDetailed verification:")
   print("Number | Square | Is Automorphic?")
   print("-" * 35)
   for num in for_result:
```

OUTPUT:

square = num * num

print(f"{num:6} | {square:6} | Yes")

```
Finding Automorphic Numbers between 1 and 1000
Using FOR loop:
Automorphic numbers found: [1, 5, 6, 25, 76, 376, 625]
Count: 7
Using WHILE loop:
Automorphic numbers found: [1, 5, 6, 25, 76, 376, 625]
Count: 7
Both methods give same results: True
Detailed verification:
Number | Square | Is Automorphic?
           1 | Yes
           25 | Yes
    5 |
           36 | Yes
    6 |
   25 |
          625 | Yes
   76 | 5776 | Yes
  376 | 141376 | Yes
  625 | 390625 | Yes
```

Task Description #3 (Conditional Statements – Online Shopping Feedback Classification)

- Task: Ask AI to write nested if-elif-else conditions to classify online shopping feedback as Positive, Neutral, or Negative based on a numerical rating (1–5).
- Instructions:
 - o Generate initial code using nested if-elif-else.
 - o Analyze correctness and readability.
 - Ask AI to rewrite using dictionary-based or match-case structure.

PROMPT:

Write Python code using nested if-elif-else statements to classify online shopping feedback as Positive, Neutral, or Negative based on a numerical rating from 1 to 5.

```
def classify_feedback(rating):
    """Classify feedback based on numerical rating using nested if-elif-else"""
    if rating >= 1 and rating <= 5:</pre>
       if rating == 5:
           return "Positive - Excellent service and experience!"
       elif rating == 4:
           return "Positive - Good service with minor issues"
       elif rating == 3:
           return "Neutral - Average experience, room for improvement"
       elif rating == 2:
           return "Negative - Below average, significant issues"
        elif rating == 1:
           return "Negative - Poor experience, major problems"
        return "Invalid rating - Please provide a rating between 1 and 5"
def analyze_feedback_detailed(rating):
      ""More detailed feedback analysis with nested conditions"""
    if rating >= 1 and rating <= 5:
       if rating >= 4:
           if rating == 5:
              return "Positive - Outstanding! Highly recommend"
              return "Positive - Satisfactory experience"
        elif rating == 3:
           return "Neutral - Acceptable but could be better"
           if rating == 2:
               return "Negative - Disappointing experience"
                 return "Negative - Very poor, avoid this service"
    else:
        return "Invalid rating - Must be between 1 and 5"
if __name__ == "__main__":
    print("Online Shopping Feedback Classifier")
    print("=" * 40)
    test_ratings = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 0, 6]
    print("\nBasic Classification:")
    print("-" * 20)
    for rating in test_ratings:
        result = classify_feedback(rating)
        print(f"Rating {rating}: {result}")
    print("\nDetailed Classification:")
    print("-" * 20)
    for rating in test_ratings:
        result = analyze_feedback_detailed(rating)
        print(f"Rating {rating}: {result}")
    print("\n" + "=" * 40)
    print("Interactive Testing:")
    print("Enter 'quit' to exit")
    while True:
        user_input = input("\nEnter a rating (1-5): ")
        if user_input.lower() == 'quit':
             break
```

```
try:
    rating = int(user_input)
    basic_result = classify_feedback(rating)
    detailed_result = analyze_feedback_detailed(rating)

print(f"\nBasic Classification: {basic_result}")
    print(f"Detailed Classification: {detailed_result}")

except ValueError:
    print("Please enter a valid number between 1 and 5")
```

OUTPUT:

```
Online Shopping Feedback Classifier
Basic Classification:
Rating 1: Negative - Poor experience, major problems
Rating 2: Negative - Below average, significant issues
Rating 3: Neutral - Average experience, room for improvement
Rating 4: Positive - Good service with minor issues
Rating 5: Positive - Excellent service and experience!
Rating 0: Invalid rating - Please provide a rating between 1 and 5
Rating 6: Invalid rating - Please provide a rating between 1 and 5
Detailed Classification:
Rating 1: Negative - Very poor, avoid this service
Rating 2: Negative - Disappointing experience
Rating 3: Neutral - Acceptable but could be better
Rating 4: Positive - Satisfactory experience
Rating 5: Positive - Outstanding! Highly recommend
Rating 0: Invalid rating - Must be between 1 and 5
Rating 6: Invalid rating - Must be between 1 and 5
Interactive Testing:
Enter 'quit' to exit
Enter a rating (1-5): 4
```

```
Basic Classification: Positive - Good service with minor issues
Detailed Classification: Positive - Satisfactory experience

Enter a rating (1-5): 2

Basic Classification: Negative - Below average, significant issues
Detailed Classification: Negative - Disappointing experience

Enter a rating (1-5): quit
```

Task Description #4 (Loops – Prime Numbers in a Range)

- Task: Generate a function using AI that displays all prime numbers within a user-specified range (e.g., 1 to 500).
- Instructions:
 - o Get AI-generated code to list all primes using a for loop.
 - Analyze the correctness and efficiency of the primechecking logic.
 - Ask AI to regenerate an optimized version (e.g., using the square root method).

PROMPT:

Write a Python function that displays all prime numbers within a user-specified range (for example, 1 to 500) using a for loop.

```
def is prime(n):
    """Check if a number is prime"""
    if n < 2:
       return False
    if n == 2:
       return True
    if n % 2 == 0:
        return False
    for i in range(3, int(n ** 0.5) + 1, 2):
        if n % i == 0:
            return False
    return True
def find_primes(start, end):
    """Find all prime numbers in the given range"""
    primes = []
    for num in range(start, end + 1):
        if is_prime(num):
            primes.append(num)
    return primes
```

```
# Test the function
if __name__ == "__main__":
    # Find primes from 1 to 100
    start = 1
    end = 100

print(f"Prime numbers from {start} to {end}:")
print("-" * 30)

prime_list = find_primes(start, end)

for prime in prime_list:
    print(prime, end=" ")

print(f"\n\nTotal prime numbers found: {len(prime_list)}")
```

OUTPUT:

Task Description #5 (Classes – Library System)

- Task: Use AI to build a Library class with methods to add_book(), issue_book(), and display_books().
- Instructions:
 - o Generate Library class code using AI.
 - o Analyze if methods handle edge cases (e.g., issuing unavailable books).
 - o Ask AI to add comments and documentation.

PROMPT:

Generate a Python class named Library with methods add_book(), issue_book(), and display_books()

```
class Book:
     def __init__(self, book_id, title, author):
         self.book_id = book_id
         self.title = title
         self.author = author
         self.available = True
class Library:
    def __init__(self):
         self.books = {}
         self.next_id = 1
     def add_book(self, title, author):
         book_id = self.next_id
         self.books[book_id] = Book(book_id, title, author)
         self.next_id += 1
         print(f"Added: {title} by {author}")
     def issue_book(self, book_id, user_name):
         if book_id not in self.books:
             print("Book not found!")
             return False
         book = self.books[book_id]
         if not book.available:
             print(f"'{book.title}' is not available")
             return False
         book.available = False
         print(f"Issued '{book.title}' to {user_name}")
         return True
     def return_book(self, book_id):
def return_book(self, book_id):
    if\ \mathsf{book\_id}\ \mathsf{not}\ \mathsf{in}\ \mathsf{self.books:}
       print("Book not found!")
        return False
    book = self.books[book id]
    if book.available:
       print(f"'{book.title}' is already in library")
        return False
    book.available = True
   print(f"Returned '{book.title}'")
    return True
def display_books(self):
     """Show all books and their status"""
    if not self.books:
       print("No books in library")
       return
   print("\nLibrary Books:")
   print("-" * 40)
    for book in self.books.values():
       status = "Available" if book.available else "Issued"
       print(f"ID: {book.book_id} | {book.title} | {book.author} | {status}")
__name__ == "__main__":
# Create library
library = Library()
```

```
# Add books
print("Adding books:")
library.add_book("Python Basics", "John Smith")
library.add_book("Data Science", "Jane Doe")
library.add_book("Web Development", "Bob Johnson")

# Display all books
library.display_books()

# Issue books
print("\nIssuing books:")
library.issue_book(1, "Rithika")
library.issue_book(2, "Alex")

# Try to issue unavailable book
library.issue_book(1, "Tom")

# Display current status
library.display_books()

# Return a book
print("\nReturning book:")
library.return_book(1)

# Final display
library.display_books()

OUTPUT:
```

```
Adding books:
Added: Python Basics by John Smith
Added: Data Science by Jane Doe
Added: Web Development by Bob Johnson
Library Books:
ID: 1 | Python Basics | John Smith | Available
ID: 2 | Data Science | Jane Doe | Available
ID: 3 | Web Development | Bob Johnson | Available
Issuing books:
Issued 'Python Basics' to Rithika
Issued 'Data Science' to Alex
'Python Basics' is not available
Library Books:
ID: 1 | Python Basics | John Smith | Issued
ID: 2 | Data Science | Jane Doe | Issued
ID: 3 | Web Development | Bob Johnson | Available
Returning book:
Returned 'Python Basics'
Library Books:
ID: 1 | Python Basics | John Smith | Available
ID: 2 | Data Science | Jane Doe | Issued
ID: 3 | Web Development | Bob Johnson | Available
```

Note: Report should be submitted a word document for all tasks in a single document with prompts, comments & code explanation, and output and if required, screenshots

Evaluation Criteria:

Criteria	Max Marks
Class	1.0
Loops	1.0
Conditional Statements	0.5
Total	2.5 Marks