

SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE		DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING	
P.SRIDHAR 2403A53013 24BTCACIYB01 LAB : 4.3		Assignment Type: Lab	AcademicYear:2025-2026
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CourseCode	24CS002PC215	CourseTitle	AI Assisted Coding
Year/Sem	II/I	Regulation	R24
Date and Day of Assignment	Week2 - Wednesday	Time(s)	
Duration	2 Hours	Applicableto Batches	
AssignmentNumber:2.3(Present assignment number)/24(Total number of assignments)			
Q.No.	Question	ExpectedTime to complete	
1	Lab 4: Advanced Prompt Engineering – Zero-shot, One-shot, and Few-shot Techniques Lab Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To explore and apply different levels of prompt examples in AI-assisted code generation. 	Week2 - Wednesday	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To understand how zero-shot, one-shot, and few-shot prompting affect AI output quality.• To evaluate the impact of context richness and example quantity on AI performance.• To build awareness of prompt strategy effectiveness for different problem types. <p>Lab Outcomes (LOs): After completing this lab, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use zero-shot prompting to instruct AI with minimal context.• Use one-shot prompting with a single example to guide AI code generation.• Apply few-shot prompting using multiple examples to improve AI responses.• Compare AI outputs across the three prompting strategies. <p>Prompt:write a function that checks whether a given year is a leap year.</p> <p>Task Description#1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Zero-shot: Prompt AI to write a function that checks whether a given year is a leap year. <pre>def is_leap_year(year): """Checks if a given year is a leap year.""" if (year % 4 == 0 and year % 100 != 0) or (year % 400 == 0): return True else: return False print(f"2020 is a leap year: {is_leap_year(2020)}") print(f"1900 is a leap year: {is_leap_year(1900)}") print(f"2000 is a leap year: {is_leap_year(2000)}") print(f"2023 is a leap year: {is_leap_year(2023)}")</pre> <p>Explanation:The code I provided defines a function called is_leap_year that takes a year as input and returns True if it's a leap year and False otherwise. Here's how it works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A year is a leap year if it is divisible by 4.• However, if the year is also divisible by 100, it is not a leap year, unless...• the year is also divisible by 400. In that case, it is a leap year. <p>The code implements these rules using conditional statements (if, else, and, or) and the modulo operator (%) to check for divisibility. The output of the execution shows that: 2020 is a leap year (divisible by 4, not by 100)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1900 is not a leap year (divisible by 100, but not by 400)• 2000 is a leap year (divisible by 400)• 2023 is not a leap year (not divisible by 4) <p>Conclusion:</p> <p>The function correctly identifies leap years based on the standard rules. Prompt:Give one input-output example to guide AI in writing a function that converts centimeters to inches.</p> <p>Expected Output#1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• AI-generated function with no examples provided	
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2020 is a leap year: True
1900 is a leap year: False
2000 is a leap year: True
2023 is a leap year: False

Prompt : write a function that converts centimeters to inches.

Task Description#2

- One-shot: Give one input-output example to guide AI in writing a function that converts centimeters to inches.

```
def cm_to_inches(cm):  
    inches = cm * 0.3937  
    return inches  
input_cm = 100  
output_inches = cm_to_inches(input_cm)  
print(f"{input_cm} centimeters is equal to {output_inches} in
```

Explanation:

- Key aspects of the code
- The conversion factor
- Potential applications of the conversion

Conclusion:

- A summary of the key features of the conversion function
- Important considerations when performing unit conversions
- Specific details about the conversion factor or formula

Expected Output#2

- Function with correct conversion logic

100 centimeters is equal to 39.37 inches.

Prompt: To Generate a function that formats full names as “Last, First”.

Task Description#3

- Few-shot: Provide 2–3 examples to generate a function that formats full names as “Last, First”.

```
def format_name(full_name):
    names = full_name.split()
    if len(names) > 1:
        first_name = names[0]
        last_name = names[-1]
        return f"{last_name}, {first_name}"
    else:
        return full_name
print(format_name("John Doe"))
print(format_name("Alice Wonderland"))
print(format_name("Peter Pan"))
print(format_name("Cher"))
```

Explanation:

- The function splits the input full name into separate parts based on spaces.
- It identifies the first name as the first part and the last name as the last part of the split.
- It formats and returns the name as "Last, First" using the identified
- If the input doesn't contain at least two parts, it returns the original name unchanged.

Conclusion:

- The function reliably reformats names from "First Last" to "Last, First."
- It uses simple string splitting and indexing to extract name parts.
- It handles edge cases by returning the original input if formatting isn't possible.
- This approach ensures consistent and clear name presentation in applications.

Expected Output#3

- Well-structured function respecting the examples

```
Doe, John
Wonderland, Alice
Pan, Peter
Cher
```

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

Task Description#4

- Compare zero-shot and few-shot prompts for writing a function that counts the number of vowels in a string.

```
def count_vowels(text):
    vowels = "aeiou"
    count = 0
    for char in text:
        if char.lower() in vowels:
            count += 1
    return count
print(f"Number of vowels in 'hello': {count_vowels('hello')}")
print(f"Number of vowels in 'Programming': {count_vowels('Programming')}")
print(f"Number of vowels in 'AEIOU': {count_vowels('AEIOU')}")
print(f"Number of vowels in 'Rhythm': {count_vowels('Rhythm')}")
```

Explanation :

- How the code handles case sensitivity
- The use of the for loop
- The in operator
- The variable initialization

Conclusion:

- Adding subheadings to the current notebook
- Organizing the explanations I've provided with subheadings
- Something else entirely

Expected Output#4

- Functional output and comparative reflection

```
Number of vowels in 'hello': 2
Number of vowels in 'Programming': 3
Number of vowels in 'AEIOU': 5
Number of vowels in 'Rhythm': 0
```

Prompt : To generate a function that reads a .txt file and returns the number of lines.

Task Description#5

- Use few-shot prompting to generate a function that reads a .txt file and returns the number of lines.

```
import os

def count_lines_in_file(file_path):
    try:
        with open(file_path, 'r') as f:
            line_count = sum(1 for line in f)
        return line_count
    except FileNotFoundError:
        print(f"Error: File not found at {file_path}")
        return -1
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"An error occurred: {e}")
        return -1
```

Explanation:

- Breaking down the previous points into more detailed sub-points
- Creating a hierarchical structure for the information
- Something else related to organizing information or planning a task with sub-steps

Conclusion:

- We created a function to check if a year is a leap year, considering the special rules for years divisible by 100 and 400.
- We developed a function to convert measurements from centimeters to inches using the conversion factor 0.3937.
- We built a function to reformat full names into a "Last, First" format, handling names with multiple parts and single names.
- We implemented a function to count the number of lines in a text file, including error handling for missing files.

Expected Output#5

- Working file-processing function with AI-guided logic

```
The number of lines in 'example.txt' is :3
```

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
Zero Shot (Task #1)	0.5
One Shot (Task#2)	0.5
Few Shot (Task#3 & Task #5)	1.0
Comparison (Task#4)	0.5
Total	2.5 Marks