

Assignment 11.3 Ai Assisted Coding

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Batch: 05

Task 1:

Smart Contact Manager (Arrays & Linked Lists)

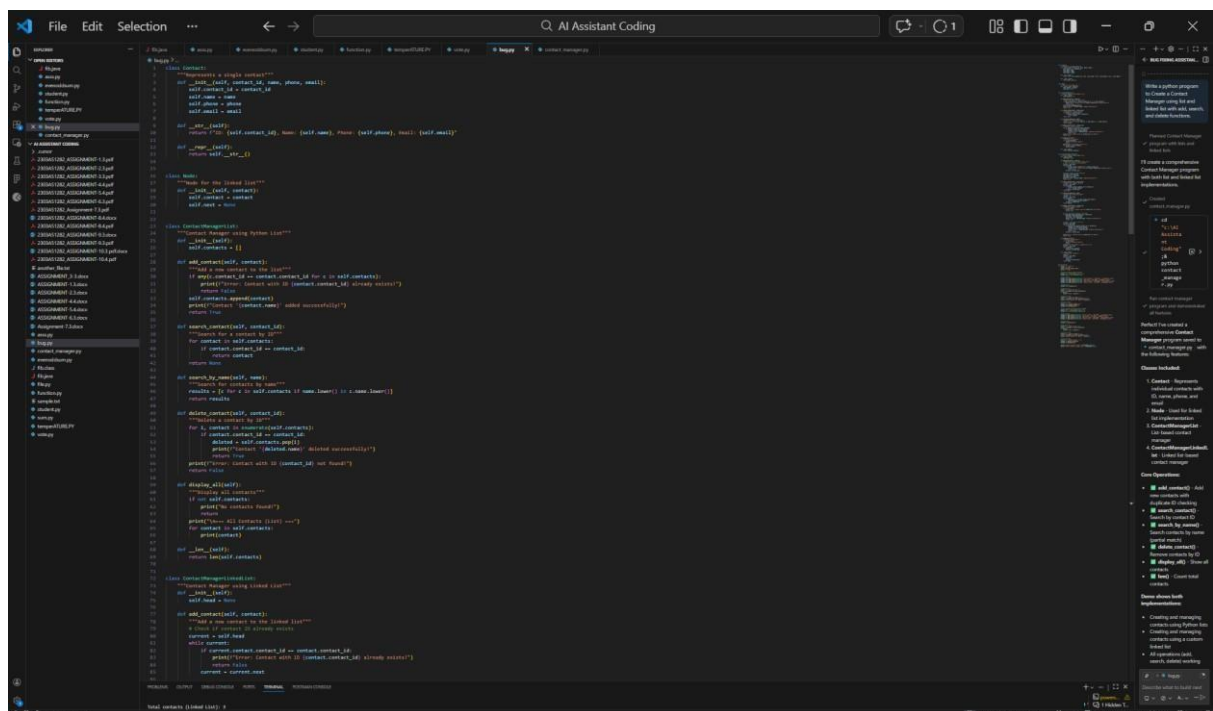
Scenario

SR University's student club requires a simple Contact Manager Application to store members' names and phone numbers. The system should support efficient addition, searching, and deletion of contacts.

Prompt:

Write a python program to Create a Contact Manager using list and linked list with add, search, and delete functions.

Code:



```
class ContactManager:
    """Contact Manager using linked list"""
    def __init__(self):
        self.head = None
        self.tail = None

    def add_contact(self, name, phone):
        """Add a new contact to the list"""
        new_contact = Contact(name, phone)
        if self.head is None:
            self.head = new_contact
            self.tail = new_contact
        else:
            self.tail.next = new_contact
            self.tail = new_contact

    def search_contact(self, name):
        """Search for a contact by name"""
        current = self.head
        while current is not None:
            if current.name == name:
                return current
            current = current.next
        return None

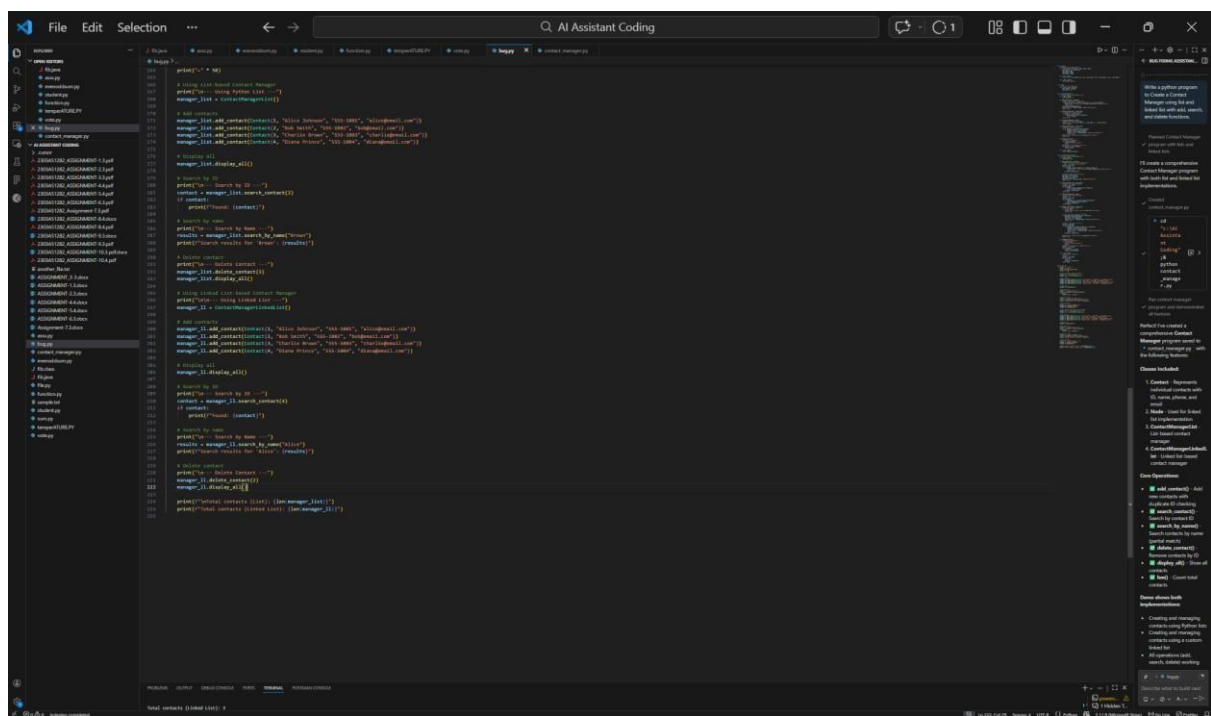
    def delete_contact(self, name):
        """Delete a contact by name"""
        if self.head is None:
            return None
        if self.head.name == name:
            self.head = self.head.next
            return self.head
        current = self.head
        while current.next is not None:
            if current.next.name == name:
                current.next = current.next.next
                return current.next
            current = current.next
        return None

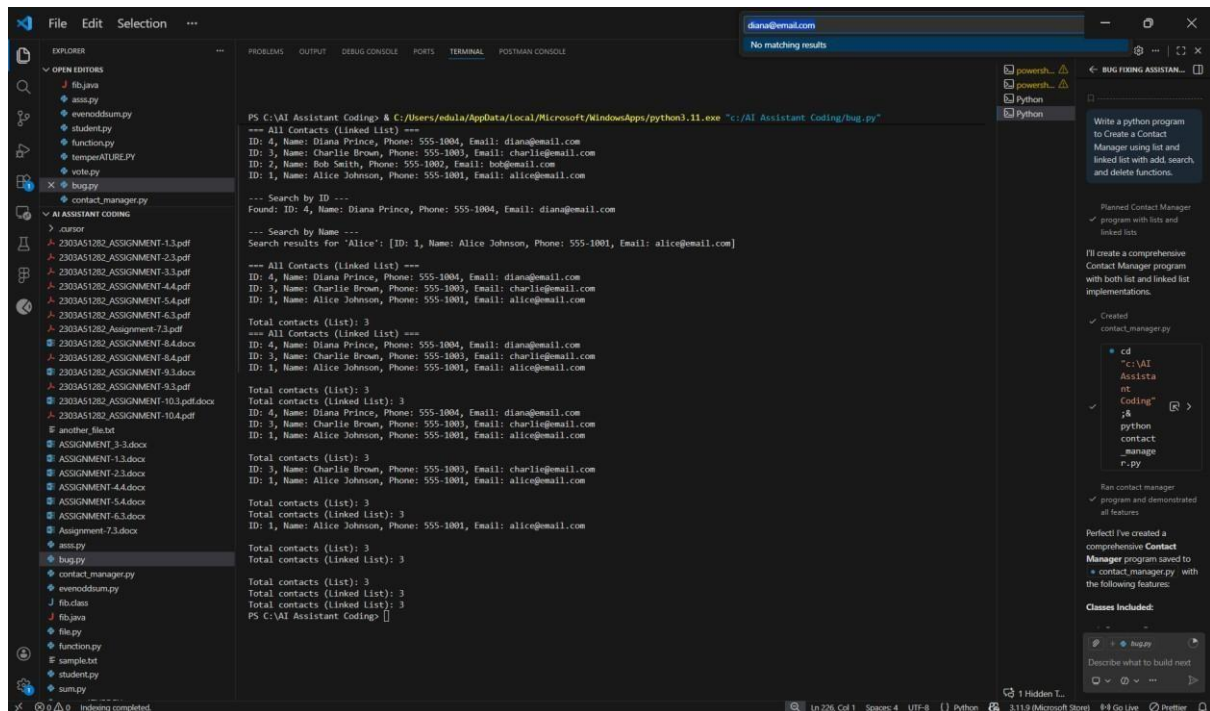
    def display_contacts(self):
        """Display all contacts"""
        if self.head is None:
            print("No contacts found")
            return
        current = self.head
        while current is not None:
            print(f"Name: {current.name}, Phone: {current.phone}")
            current = current.next

    def __str__(self):
        return str(self.head)

class Contact:
    """Contact class"""
    def __init__(self, name, phone):
        self.name = name
        self.phone = phone
        self.next = None

    def __str__(self):
        return f"Contact(name={self.name}, phone={self.phone})"
```





Explanation:

- In an array, adding at the end is fast, but inserting in the middle is slow because elements must shift.
- In a linked list, insertion is fast because no shifting is needed.
- Searching takes the same time in both (you must check each element).
- Deleting in an array is slower due to shifting elements.
- Linked list is better for frequent insertions and deletions.

Task 2:

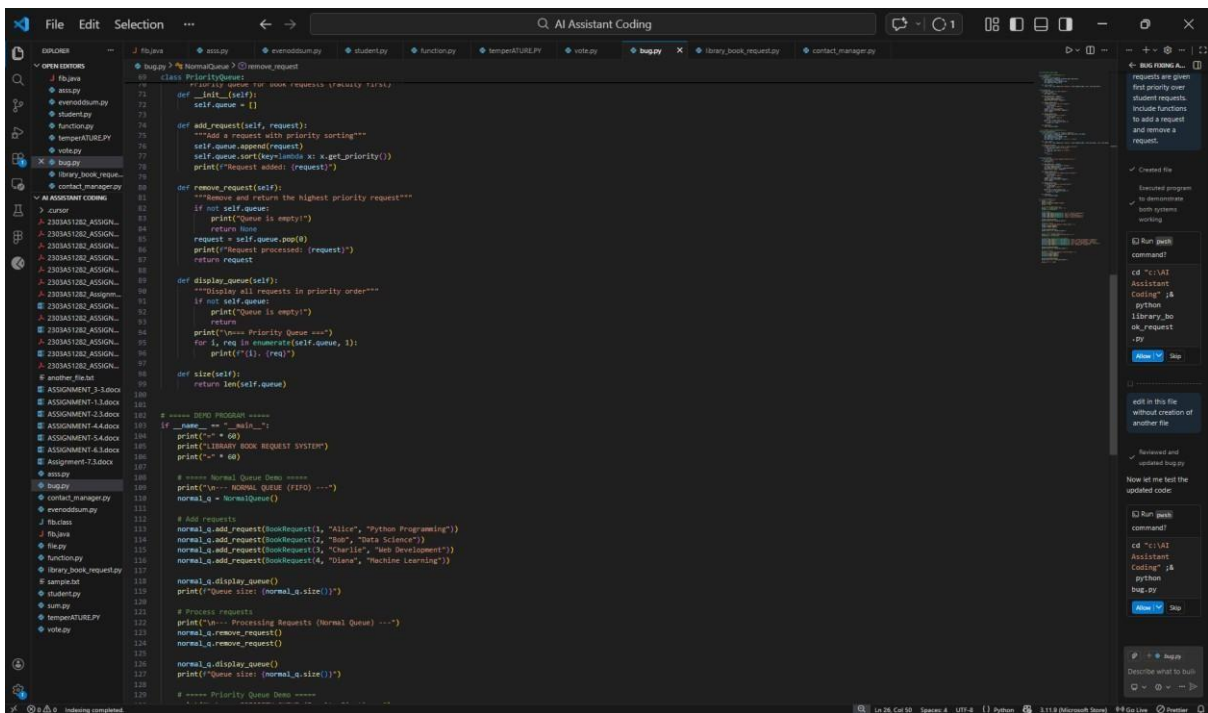
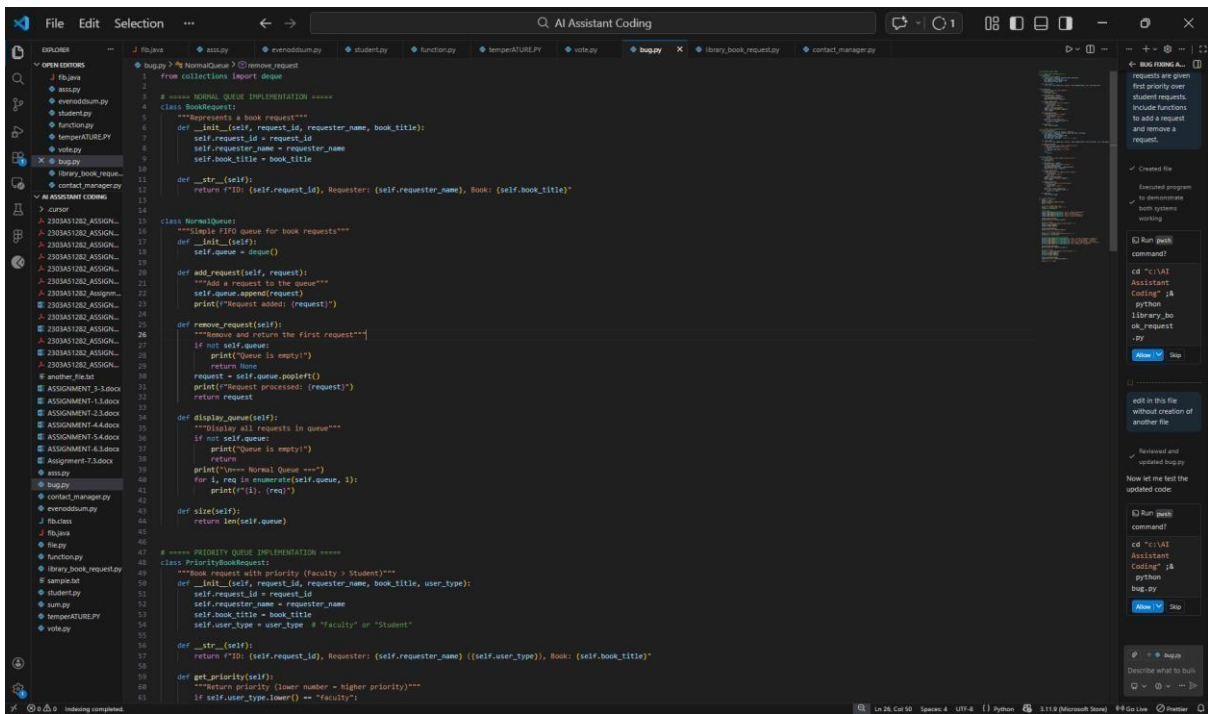
Library Book Search System (Queues & Priority Queues) Scenario

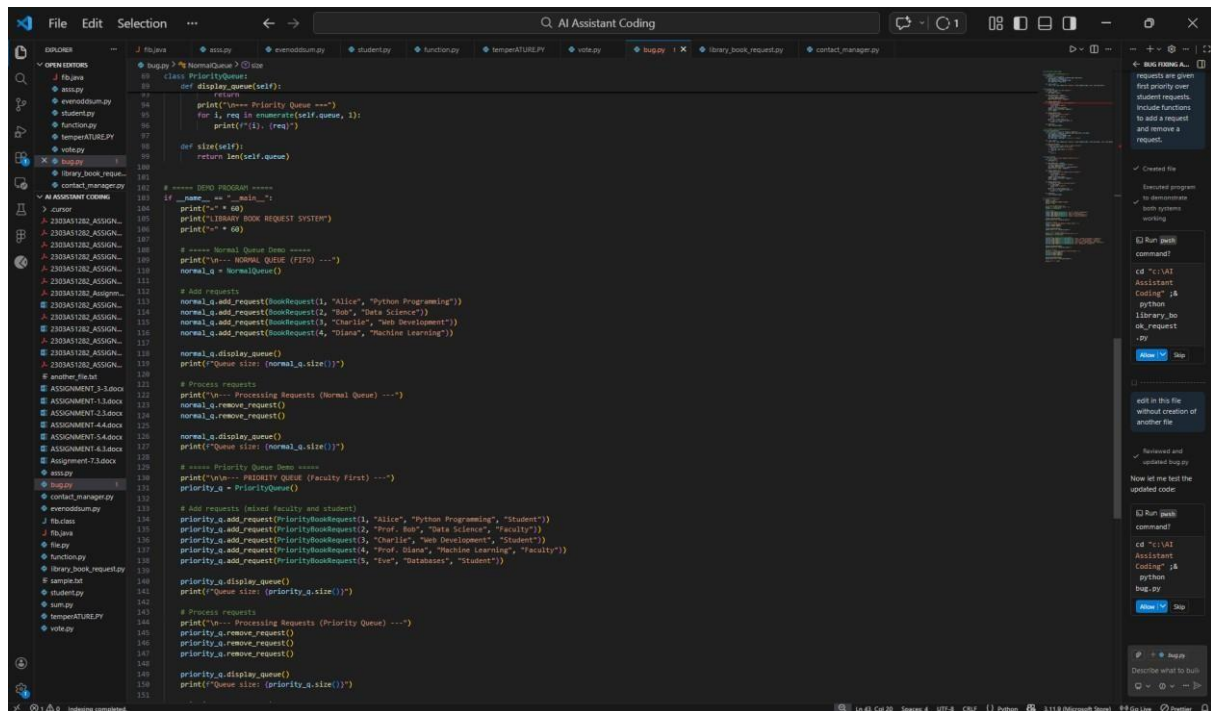
The SRU Library manages book borrow requests. Students and faculty submit requests, but faculty requests must be prioritized over student requests.

Prompt:

Write a Python program for a library book request system. First, make a normal queue where requests are handled in the order they come. Then, make another version where faculty requests are given first priority over student requests. Include functions to add a request and remove a request.

Code:





Output:

```

PS C:\AI Assistant coding> C:\Users\edula\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\python3.11.exe "c:\AI Assistant Coding\bug.py"

=== Priority Queue ===
1. ID: 3, Requester: Charlie (Student), Book: Web Development
2. ID: 5, Requester: Eve (Student), Book: Databases
Queue size: 2

=====
PS C:\AI Assistant Coding>

```

Explanation:

- Queue (FIFO) → First request comes, first served.(If a student requests first, they get the book first.)
- Priority Queue → Faculty requests are served before students, even if they come later.
- enqueue() → Adds a request to the system.
- dequeue() → Removes and processes the next request.

Task 3: Emergency Help Desk (Stack Implementation)

Scenario

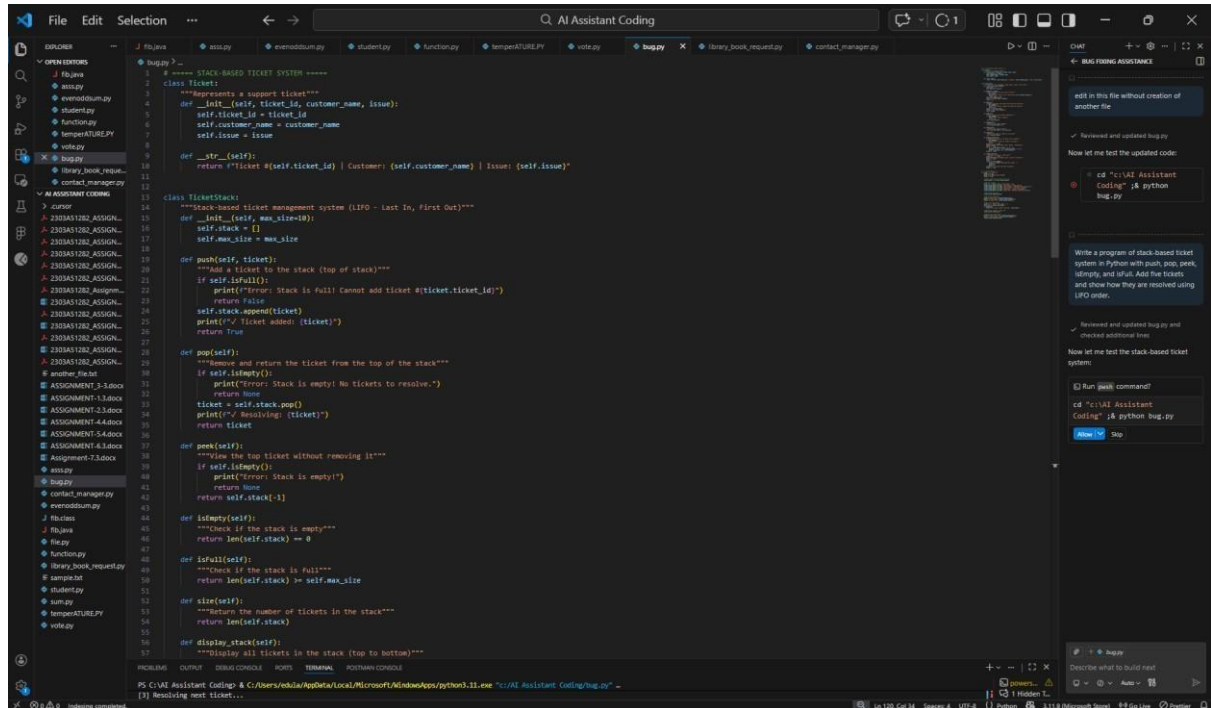
SR University's IT Help Desk receives technical support tickets from students and staff.

While tickets are received sequentially, issue escalation follows a Last-In, First-Out (LIFO) approach.

Prompt:

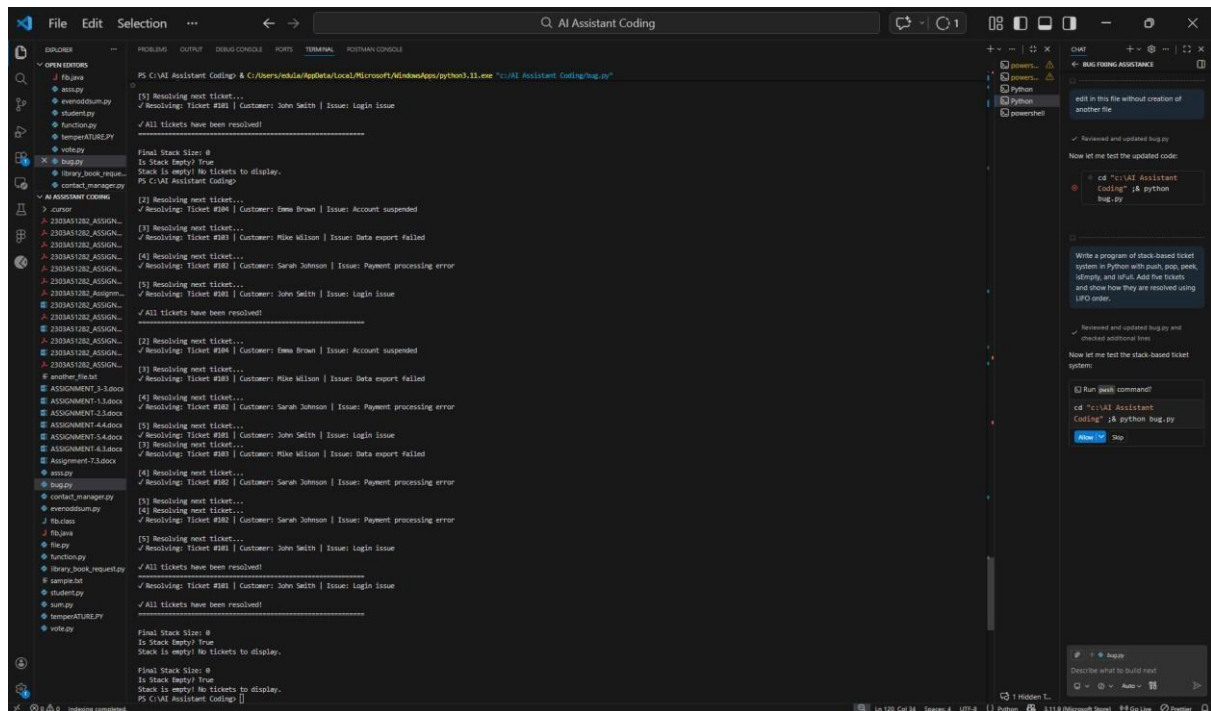
Write a program of stack-based ticket system in Python with push, pop, peek, isEmpty, and isFull. Add five tickets and show how they are resolved using LIFO order.

Code:



```
1 # ===== STACK-BASED TICKET SYSTEM =====
2 class Ticket:
3     """Represents a support ticket"""
4     def __init__(self, ticket_id, customer_name, issue):
5         self.ticket_id = ticket_id
6         self.customer_name = customer_name
7         self.issue = issue
8
9     def __str__(self):
10         return f"Ticket {self.ticket_id} | Customer: {self.customer_name} | Issue: {self.issue}"
11
12 class TicketStack:
13     """Stack-based ticket management system (LIFO - Last In, First Out)"""
14     def __init__(self, max_size=10):
15         self.stack = []
16         self.max_size = max_size
17
18     def push(self, ticket):
19         """Add a ticket to the stack (top of stack)"""
20         if self.is_full():
21             print(f"Error: Stack is full! Cannot add ticket #{ticket.ticket_id}")
22             return False
23         self.stack.append(ticket)
24         print(f"Ticket added: {ticket}")
25         return True
26
27     def pop(self):
28         """Remove and return the ticket from the top of the stack"""
29         if self.is_empty():
30             print("Error: Stack is empty! No tickets to resolve.")
31             return None
32         ticket = self.stack.pop()
33         print(f"Resolving: {ticket}")
34         return ticket
35
36     def peek(self):
37         """View the top ticket without removing it"""
38         if self.is_empty():
39             print("Error: Stack is empty!")
40             return None
41         return self.stack[-1]
42
43     def is_empty(self):
44         """Check if the stack is empty"""
45         return len(self.stack) == 0
46
47     def is_full(self):
48         """Check if the stack is full"""
49         return len(self.stack) == self.max_size
50
51     def size(self):
52         """Return the number of tickets in the stack"""
53         return len(self.stack)
54
55     def display_stack(self):
56         """Display all tickets in the stack (top to bottom)"""
57         for ticket in reversed(self.stack):
58             print(ticket)
59
60 # ===== DEMO PROGRAM =====
61 if __name__ == "__main__":
62     print("=====")
63     print("STACK-BASED TICKET SYSTEM")
64     print("=====")
65
66     # Create ticket stack with max size of 10
67     ticket_system = TicketStack(max_size=10)
68
69     # Add five tickets
70     print("\n--- ADDING TICKETS TO THE STACK ---")
71     ticket_system.push(Ticket(101, "John Smith", "Login issue"))
72     ticket_system.push(Ticket(102, "Sarah Johnson", "Payment processing error"))
73     ticket_system.push(Ticket(103, "Mike Wilson", "Data export failed"))
74     ticket_system.push(Ticket(104, "Anna Brown", "Account suspension"))
75     ticket_system.push(Ticket(105, "David Lee", "Password reset not working"))
76
77     # Display current stack
78     ticket_system.display_stack()
79
80     # Show stack information
81     print(f"Stack Size: {ticket_system.size()}")
82     print(f"Is Stack Empty? {ticket_system.is_empty()}")
83     print(f"Is Stack Full? {ticket_system.is_full()}")
84
85     # Peek at the top ticket
86     print("\n--- PEAK AT TOP TICKET ---")
87     top_ticket = ticket_system.peek()
88     if top_ticket:
89         print(f"Top ticket (without removing): {top_ticket}")
90
91     # Resolve all tickets in LIFO order
92     ticket_system.resolve_all()
93
94     # Display final stack state
95     print(f"Final Stack Size: {ticket_system.size()}")
96     print(f"Is Stack Empty? {ticket_system.is_empty()}")
97     ticket_system.display_stack()
98
99 # =====
```

Output:



Explanation:

The program uses a stack to manage help desk tickets.

A stack works in last in, first solved order.

When a new ticket is raised, it is added to the top.

When solving a ticket, the most recent one is handled first.

The program can also check if there are no tickets left or if the stack is full.

Task 4:

Hash Table

Objective

To implement a Hash Table and understand collision handling.

Prompt:

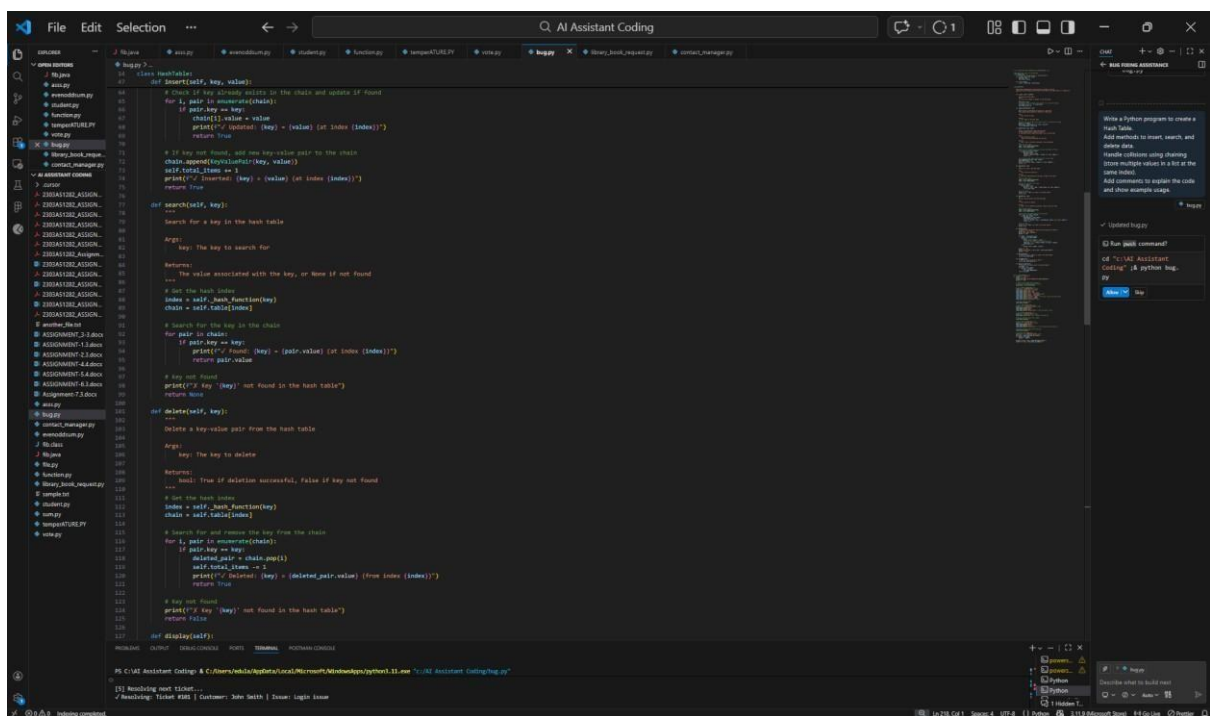
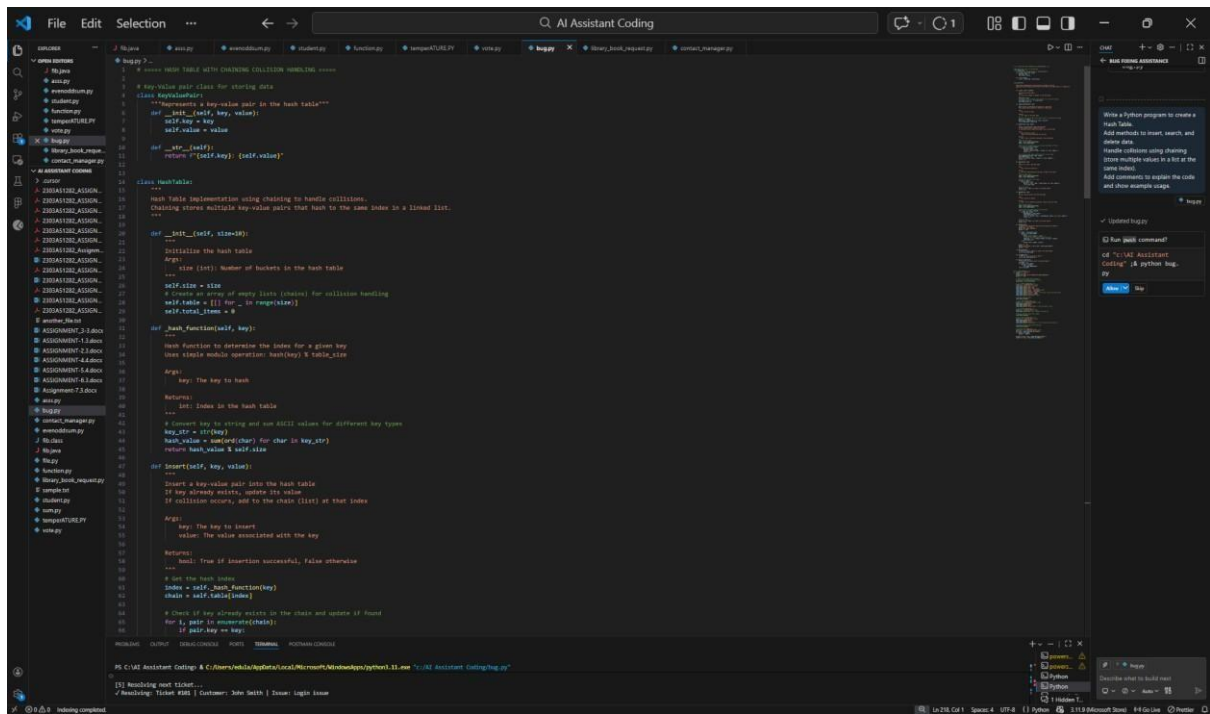
Write a Python program to create a Hash Table.

Add methods to insert, search, and delete data.

Handle collisions using chaining (store multiple values in a list at the same index).

Add comments to explain the code and show example usage.

Code:




```
def get_all_items(self):  
    """Returns all key-value pairs in the hash table"""  
    all_items = []  
    for chain in self.table:  
        for pair in chain:  
            all_items.append(pair)  
    return all_items  
  
# ===== FIND PROGRAM =====  
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    print("\n * * *")  
    hash_table = HashTableWithChaining(10)  
    print("\n * * *")  
  
    # Create a hash table with 5 buckets  
    # (will also demonstrate collisions)  
    hash_table = HashTableWithChaining(5)  
  
    # ===== INSERT OPERATIONS =====  
    print("\n--- INSERTING DATA --->>>")  
    hash_table.insert("name", "Alice")  
    hash_table.insert("age", 30)  
    hash_table.insert("city", "New York")  
    hash_table.insert("email", "alice@email.com")  
    hash_table.insert("phone", "555-1234")  
    hash_table.insert("country", "USA") # This key collides with other keys  
    hash_table.insert("salary", 75000)  
    hash_table.insert("unknown_key", "try")  
  
    # Display the hash table  
    hash_table.display()  
  
    # ===== SEARCH OPERATIONS =====  
    print("\n--- SEARCHING THE DATA --->>>")  
    hash_table.search("name")  
    hash_table.search("age")  
    hash_table.search("unknown_key") # Key that doesn't exist  
  
    # ===== UPDATE OPERATIONS =====  
    print("\n--- UPDATING DATA --->>>")  
    hash_table.update("age", 31) # Update existing key  
  
    # Display the hash table after update  
    hash_table.display()  
  
    # ===== DELETE OPERATIONS =====  
    print("\n--- DELETING DATA --->>>")  
    hash_table.delete("email")  
    hash_table.delete("city") # Try to delete non-existent key  
  
    # Display the hash table after deletions  
    hash_table.display()  
  
    # ===== GET ALL ITEMS =====  
    print("\n--- ALL REMAINING ITEMS --->>>")  
    all_items = hash_table.get_all_items()  
    for item in all_items:  
        print(" ", item)  
  
    print("\nInitial items: ", hash_table.get_size())  
    print("\nIs empty: ", hash_table.is_empty())
```

Output:

```
PS C:\AI Assistant Coding\ & C:\Users\rekhaj\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\python11.exe "C:\AI Assistant Coding\bug.py"  
Index 0: age: 30 -> city: New York -> department: IT  
Index 1: name: Alice -> salary: 75000  
Index 2: phone: 555-1234 -> country: USA  
Index 3: [empty]  
Total items in hash table: 8  
  
--- SEARCHING FOR DATA ---  
/ Found: name = Alice (at Index 2)  
/ Found: age = 30 (at Index 1)  
/ Key 'unknown_key' not found in the hash table  
  
--- UPDATING DATA ---  
/ Updated: age = 31 (at Index 1)  
  
===== HIGH TABLE CONTENTS =====  
Index 0: email: alice@email.com  
Index 1: age: 31 -> city: New York -> department: IT  
Index 2: name: Alice -> salary: 75000  
Index 3: phone: 555-1234 -> country: USA  
Index 4: [empty]  
Total items in hash table: 6  
  
--- DELETING DATA ---  
/ Deleted: email = alice@email.com (from Index 0)  
/ Deleted: city = New York (from Index 1)  
/ Key 'nonexistent' not found in the hash table  
  
===== HIGH TABLE CONTENTS =====  
Index 0: [empty]  
Index 1: age: 31 -> department: IT  
Index 2: name: Alice -> salary: 75000  
Index 3: phone: 555-1234 -> country: USA  
Index 4: [empty]  
Total items in hash table: 6  
  
--- ALL REMAINING ITEMS ---  
age: 31  
department: IT  
name: Alice  
salary: 75000  
phone: 555-1234  
country: USA  
Total items: 6  
Is empty: False  
PS C:\AI Assistant Coding\ &
```

Explanation:

- A Hash Table stores data using a key and value.
- A hash function decides where to store the data.
- Sometimes two keys go to the same place. This is called a collision.
- To solve collisions, we use chaining, meaning we store multiple items in a list at the same index.
- The program should allow adding, finding, and removing data correctly.

Task 5:

Real-Time Application Challenge Scenario

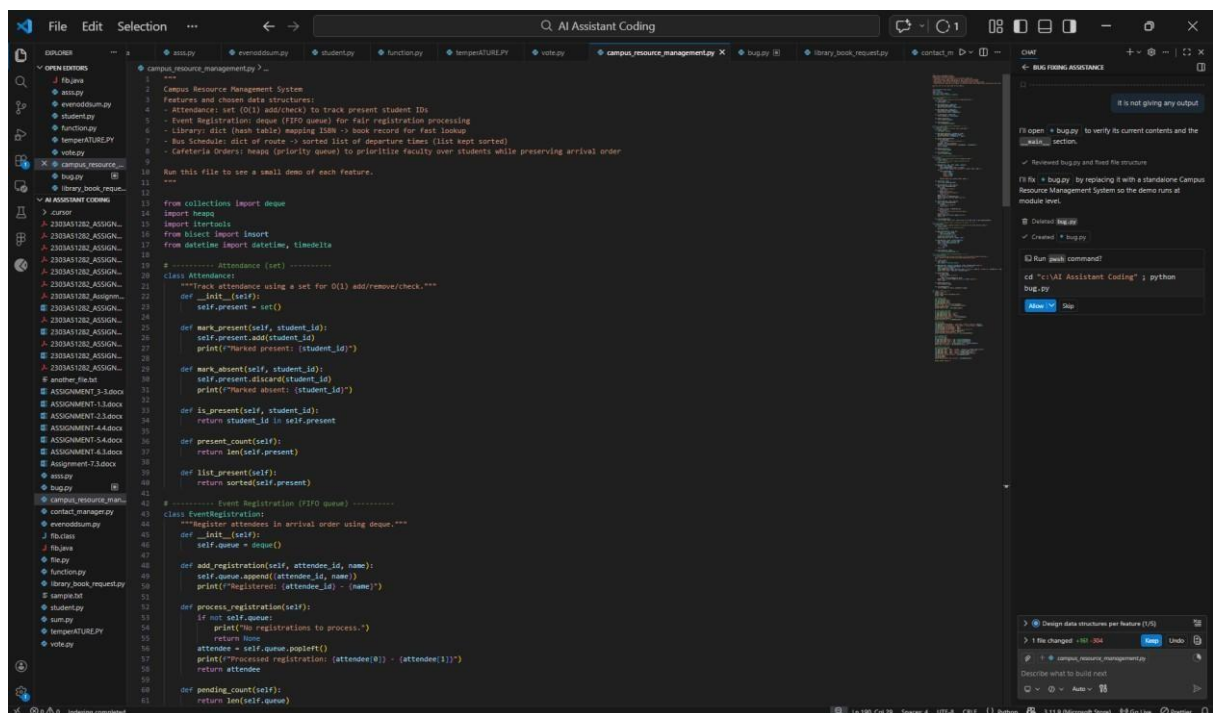
Design a Campus Resource Management System with the following features:

- Student Attendance Tracking
- Event Registration System
- Library Book Borrowing
- Bus Scheduling System
- Cafeteria Order Queue

Prompt:

Create a Campus Resource Management System in Python. For each feature (Attendance, Event Registration, Library, Bus Schedule, Cafeteria Orders), choose the best data structure

Code:



```
1 """
2 Campus Resource Management System
3 Features and chosen data structures:
4 - Attendance: set (O(1) add/check) to track present student IDs
5 - Event Registration: queue (FIFO queue) for fair registration processing
6 - Library: dict (hash table) mapping ISBN -> book record for fast lookup
7 - Bus Schedule: dict of route -> sorted list of departure times (list kept sorted)
8 - Cafeteria Orders: heapq (priority queue) to prioritize faculty over students while preserving arrival order
9
10 Run this file to see a small demo of each feature.
11 """
12
13 from collections import deque
14 import heapq
15
16 from direct import Import
17 from datetime import datetime, timedelta
18
19 # ----- Attendance (set) -----
20
21 class Attendance:
22     """Track attendance using a set for O(1) add/remove/check."""
23     def __init__(self):
24         self.present = set()
25
26     def mark_present(self, student_id):
27         self.present.add(student_id)
28         print(f"Marked present: {student_id}")
29
30     def mark_absent(self, student_id):
31         self.present.discard(student_id)
32         print(f"Marked absent: {student_id}")
33
34     def is_present(self, student_id):
35         return student_id in self.present
36
37     def present_count(self):
38         return len(self.present)
39
40     def list_present(self):
41         return sorted(self.present)
42
43 # ----- Event Registration (FIFO queue) -----
44
45 class EventRegistration:
46     """Register attendees in arrival order using deque."""
47     def __init__(self):
48         self.queue = deque()
49
50     def add_registration(self, attendee_id, name):
51         self.queue.append((attendee_id, name))
52         print(f"Registered: {attendee_id} - {name}")
53
54     def process_registration(self):
55         if not self.queue:
56             return None
57         attendee = self.queue.popleft()
58         print(f"Processed registration: {attendee[0]} - {attendee[1]}")
59         return attendee
60
61     def pending_count(self):
62         return len(self.queue)
```

```
class Library:
    """Simple library using a dict for O(1) lookups by ISBN."""
    def __init__(self):
        self.catalog = {}

    def add_book(self, isbn, title, author, copies=1):
        if isbn in self.catalog:
            self.catalog[isbn]['copies'] += copies
            print(f"Added {copies} more copy(ies) of {title} (ISBN: {isbn}).")
        else:
            self.catalog[isbn] = {
                'title': title,
                'author': author,
                'copies': copies,
                'borrowers': []
            }
            print(f"Added book: {title} (ISBN: {isbn}).")

    def search(self, isbn):
        return self.catalog.get(isbn)

    def borrow_book(self, isbn, user_id):
        book = self.catalog.get(isbn)
        if not book:
            print("Book not found.")
            return False
        if book['copies'] <= 0:
            print("No copies available.")
            return False
        book['copies'] -= 1
        book['borrowers'].append(user_id)
        print(f"{user_id} borrowed {book['title']}")
        return True

    def return_book(self, isbn, user_id):
        book = self.catalog.get(isbn)
        if not book:
            print("Book not found.")
            return False
        try:
            book['borrowers'].remove(user_id)
        except ValueError:
            print("This user did not borrow the book.")
            return False
        book['copies'] += 1
        print(f"{user_id} returned {book['title']}")
        return True

    def list_available(self):
        return [(isbn, info['title'], info['copies']) for isbn, info in self.catalog.items()]

# ----- Bus Schedule (route -> sorted list of times) -----
```

```
# ----- Bus Schedule (route -> sorted list of times) -----
def bus_schedule_demo():
    bus = {}
    now = datetime.now()
    bus.add_route_time('Route A', now + timedelta(minutes=5))
    bus.add_route_time('Route B', now + timedelta(minutes=20))
    bus.add_route_time('Route C', now + timedelta(minutes=2))
    print("Next Route A bus:", bus.next_bus('Route A', current_time=now))
    print("Route A schedule:", bus.list_routes('Route A'))

# Cafeteria orders demo
caf = CafeteriaOrders()
caf.add_order('0001', '0001', ['Coffee', 'Sandwich'], customer_type='Student')
caf.add_order('0002', '0001', ['Salad', 'Customer Type=Faculty'])
caf.add_order('0003', '0002', ['Tea'], customer_type='Student')
caf.add_order('0004', '0002', ['Pasta'], customer_type='Faculty')
print("Pending cafeteria orders:", caf.pending_count())
caf.serve_order()
caf.serve_order()
print("Pending orders after servings:", caf.pending_count())

print("Demo complete.")
```

Output:

```
PROBLEMS  OUTPUT  DEBUG CONSOLE  PORTS  TERMINAL  POSTMAN CONSOLE

PS C:\AI Assistant Coding> & C:/Users/edula/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "c:/AI Assistant Coding/bug.py"
Is empty: False
• PS C:\AI Assistant Coding> & C:/Users/edula/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "c:/AI Assistant Coding/bug.py"
• PS C:\AI Assistant Coding> & C:/Users/edula/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "c:/AI Assistant Coding/campus_resource_management.py"

=====
Campus Resource Management Demo
=====

Marked present: S001
Marked present: S002
Marked present: S010
Present list: ['S001', 'S002', 'S010']
Is S002 present? True
Marked absent: S002
Present count: 2
Registered: A001 - Alice
Registered: A002 - Bob
Registered: A003 - Charlie
Pending registrations: [('A001', 'Alice'), ('A002', 'Bob'), ('A003', 'Charlie')]
Processed registration: A001 - Alice
Pending count: 2
Added book: Clean Code (ISBN: 978-0135166307).
Added book: Fluent Python (ISBN: 978-1491958296).
S001 borrowed Clean Code
S003 borrowed Clean Code
No copies available.
Available books: [('978-0135166307', 'Clean Code', 0), ('978-1491958296', 'Fluent Python', 1)]
S001 returned Clean Code
Available books after return: [('978-0135166307', 'Clean Code', 1), ('978-1491958296', 'Fluent Python', 1)]
Added bus time for Route A: 2026-02-18 18:42:24.367227
Added bus time for Route A: 2026-02-18 18:57:24.367227
Added bus time for Route B: 2026-02-18 18:39:24.367227
Next Route A bus: 2026-02-18 18:42:24.367227
Route A schedule: [datetime.datetime(2026, 2, 18, 18, 42, 24, 367227), datetime.datetime(2026, 2, 18, 18, 57, 24, 367227)]
Order added: 0001 (Student)
Order added: 0002 (Faculty)
Order added: 0003 (Student)
Order added: 0004 (Faculty)
Pending cafeteria orders: 4
Serving order: 0002 (Faculty)
Serving order: 0004 (Faculty)
Pending orders after serving: 2

Demo complete.
• PS C:\AI Assistant Coding> █
```

Explanation:

Library Book Borrowing using a queue:

- The queue stores student names who request a book.
- When a student requests a book, we use `enqueue()` to add them to the queue.
- When a book becomes available, we use `dequeue()` to give it to the first student in line.
- This ensures fairness because the first requester gets the book first.