

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:

The screenshot shows a Python code editor with the following details:

- File Menu:** File, Edit, Selection, ...
- Toolbar:** Back, Forward, Search icon, AI Assistant Coding, Refresh, Minimize, Maximize, Close.
- Code Area:** The main code file is `contact_manager.py`. The code implements a linked list for contacts and provides methods for adding, searching, and deleting contacts.
- Code Content:**

```
class Contact:
    def __init__(self, name, phone, email):
        self.name = name
        self.phone = phone
        self.email = email

    def __str__(self):
        return f'{self.name} ({self.phone}, {self.email})'

class ContactList:
    def __init__(self):
        self.head = None
        self.size = 0

    def add(self, contact):
        if self.head is None:
            self.head = contact
            self.size += 1
        else:
            current = self.head
            while current.next is not None:
                current = current.next
            current.next = contact
            contact.prev = current
            self.size += 1

    def search(self, name):
        for contact in self:
            if contact.name == name:
                return contact
        return None

    def delete(self, contact_id):
        for i, contact in enumerate(self):
            if contact.id == contact_id:
                del self[i]
                self.size -= 1
                print(f'Contact with ID {contact_id} deleted successfully')
                break
        else:
            print(f'Contact with ID {contact_id} not found')

    def display_all(self):
        if self.size == 0:
            print('No contacts found')
        else:
            print('All contacts list ---')
            for contact in self:
                print(contact)
            print('---')

    def __len__(self):
        return self.size

    def __iter__(self):
        current = self.head
        while current is not None:
            yield current
            current = current.next
```
- Left Sidebar:** Shows the project structure with files like `__init__.py`, `main.py`, `functions.py`, `contact_manager.py`, and `tempfile.py`.
- Right Sidebar:** Displays a sidebar titled "MULTIPLICITY ASSISTANT" with various code snippets and documentation related to contact management.

Output:

```

File Edit Selection ...
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE PORTS TERMINAL POSTMAN CONSOLE
diana@email.com
No matching results
BUG FIXING ASSISTANT...
powerhell... powerhell... python
Write a python program to Create a Contact Manager using list and linked list with add, search, and delete functions.

Planned Contact Manager
program with lists and linked lists
I'll create a comprehensive Contact Manager program with both list and linked list implementations.

Created contact_manager.py
cd "C:\AI Assistant Coding"
;& python contact_manager.py
Ran contact_manager.py program and demonstrated all features
Perfect! I've created a comprehensive Contact Manager program saved to contact_manager.py with the following features:
Classes Included:
Ln 226 Col 1 Spaces:4 UFF-8 Python 3.11.9 (Microsoft Store) 8 Go Live Prettier

```

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Visual Studio Code interface. The left sidebar displays a file tree with various files, including Python scripts like `ass.py`, `bug.py`, and `contact_manager.py`, and several PDF files. The main terminal window shows the execution of a Python script named `bug.py`. The output of the script is displayed, showing operations on a linked list of contacts. The right sidebar contains a 'BUG FIXING ASSISTANT...' panel with suggestions for creating a contact manager using lists and linked lists, along with a preview of the generated `contact_manager.py` code.

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:

File Edit Selection ... 🔍 AI Assistant Coding

OPEN EDITORS

- J fb.java
- ass.py
- everodump.py
- student.py
- function.py
- temperaturePY
- vote.py
- bug.py
- library_book_request.py
- contact_manager.py

AI ASSISTANT CODING

```
# ----- NORMAL QUEUE IMPLEMENTATION -----
class BookRequest:
    """Represents a book request"""
    def __init__(self, request_id, requester_name, book_title):
        self.request_id = request_id
        self.requester_name = requester_name
        self.book_title = book_title

    def __str__(self):
        return f"ID: {self.request_id}, Requester: {self.requester_name}, Book: {self.book_title}"

class NormalQueue:
    """Simple FIFO queue for book requests"""
    def __init__(self):
        self.queue = deque()

    def add_request(self, request):
        """Add a request to the queue"""
        self.queue.append(request)
        print("Request added: (request)")

    def remove_request(self):
        """Remove and return the first request"""
        if not self.queue:
            print("Queue is empty!")
            return None
        request = self.queue.popleft()
        print("Request processed: (request)")
        return request

    def display_queue(self):
        """Display all requests in queue"""
        if not self.queue:
            print("Queue is empty!")
            return
        print("== Normal Queue ==")
        for i, req in enumerate(self.queue, 1):
            print(f"({i}): ({req})")

    def size(self):
        return len(self.queue)

# ----- PRIORITY QUEUE IMPLEMENTATION -----
class PriorityBookRequest:
    """Priority Queue for book requests (Faculty > Student)"""
    def __init__(self, request_id, requester_name, book_title, user_type):
        self.request_id = request_id
        self.requester_name = requester_name
        self.book_title = book_title
        self.user_type = user_type # "Faculty" or "Student"

    def __str__(self):
        return f"ID: {self.request_id}, Requester: {self.requester_name} ({self.user_type}), Book: {self.book_title}"

    def get_priority(self):
        """Get priority (lower number = higher priority)"""
        if self.user_type.lower() == "faculty":
            return 1
        else:
            return 2

    def add_request(self, request):
        """Add a request with priority sorting"""
        self.queue.append(request)
        self.queue.sort(key=lambda x: x.get_priority())
        print("Request added: (request)")

    def remove_request(self):
        """Remove and return the highest priority request"""
        if not self.queue:
            print("Queue is empty!")
            return None
        request = self.queue.pop(0)
        print("Request processed: (request)")
        return request

    def display_queue(self):
        """Display all requests in priority order"""
        if not self.queue:
            print("Queue is empty!")
            return
        print("== Priority Queue ==")
        for i, req in enumerate(self.queue, 1):
            print(f"({i}): ({req})")

    def size(self):
        return len(self.queue)

# ----- DEMO PROGRAM -----
if __name__ == "__main__":
    print("== NORMAL QUEUE (FIFO) ==")
    normal_q = NormalQueue()

    # Add requests
    normal_q.add_request(BookRequest1, "Alice", "Python Programming")
    normal_q.add_request(BookRequest2, "Bob", "Data Science")
    normal_q.add_request(BookRequest3, "Charlie", "Web Development")
    normal_q.add_request(BookRequest4, "Diana", "Machine Learning")

    # Display queue
    normal_q.display_queue()
    print("Queue size: (normal_q.size())")

    # Process requests
    print("== Processing Requests (Normal Queue) ==")
    normal_q.remove_request()
    normal_q.remove_request()

    # Display queue
    normal_q.display_queue()
    print("Queue size: (normal_q.size())")

    # ----- Priority Queue Demo -----
else:
    print("== Priority Queue ==")
```

← BACK TO INDEX

requests are given first priority over student requests. Include functions to add a request and remove a request.

✓ Create file

Executed program

✓ To demonstrate both systems working

Run with command:

```
cd "C:\AI Assistant Coding"
python library_bo ok_request.py
```

Allow Skip

edit in this file without creation of another file

✓ Reviewed and updated bug.py

Now let me test the updated code

Run with command:

```
cd "C:\AI Assistant Coding"
python bug.py
```

Allow Skip

Go Live Preview

Ln 26 Col 50 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 Python 3.11.0 (Microsoft Store)

File Edit Selection ... 🔍 AI Assistant Coding

OPEN EDITORS

- J fb.java
- ass.py
- everodump.py
- student.py
- function.py
- temperaturePY
- vote.py
- bug.py
- library_book_request.py
- contact_manager.py

AI ASSISTANT CODING

```
# ----- NORMAL QUEUE IMPLEMENTATION -----
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    def __init__(self, request_id, requester_name, book_title):
        self.request_id = request_id
        self.requester_name = requester_name
        self.book_title = book_title

    def __str__(self):
        return f"ID: {self.request_id}, Requester: {self.requester_name}, Book: {self.book_title}"

class NormalQueue:
    """Simple FIFO queue for book requests"""
    def __init__(self):
        self.queue = deque()

    def add_request(self, request):
        """Add a request to the queue"""
        self.queue.append(request)
        print("Request added: (request)")

    def remove_request(self):
        """Remove and return the first request"""
        if not self.queue:
            print("Queue is empty!")
            return None
        request = self.queue.popleft()
        print("Request processed: (request)")
        return request

    def display_queue(self):
        """Display all requests in queue"""
        if not self.queue:
            print("Queue is empty!")
            return
        print("== Normal Queue ==")
        for i, req in enumerate(self.queue, 1):
            print(f"({i}): ({req})")

    def size(self):
        return len(self.queue)

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class PriorityBookRequest:
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        self.request_id = request_id
        self.requester_name = requester_name
        self.book_title = book_title
        self.user_type = user_type # "Faculty" or "Student"

    def __str__(self):
        return f"ID: {self.request_id}, Requester: {self.requester_name} ({self.user_type}), Book: {self.book_title}"

    def get_priority(self):
        """Get priority (lower number = higher priority)"""
        if self.user_type.lower() == "faculty":
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        else:
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    def add_request(self, request):
        """Add a request with priority sorting"""
        self.queue.append(request)
        self.queue.sort(key=lambda x: x.get_priority())
        print("Request added: (request)")

    def remove_request(self):
        """Remove and return the highest priority request"""
        if not self.queue:
            print("Queue is empty!")
            return None
        request = self.queue.pop(0)
        print("Request processed: (request)")
        return request

    def display_queue(self):
        """Display all requests in priority order"""
        if not self.queue:
            print("Queue is empty!")
            return
        print("== Priority Queue ==")
        for i, req in enumerate(self.queue, 1):
            print(f"({i}): ({req})")

    def size(self):
        return len(self.queue)

# ----- DEMO PROGRAM -----
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    normal_q.add_request(BookRequest4, "Diana", "Machine Learning")

    # Display queue
    normal_q.display_queue()
    print("Queue size: (normal_q.size())")

    # Process requests
    print("== Processing Requests (Normal Queue) ==")
    normal_q.remove_request()
    normal_q.remove_request()

    # Display queue
    normal_q.display_queue()
    print("Queue size: (normal_q.size())")

    # ----- Priority Queue Demo -----
else:
    print("== Priority Queue ==")
```

← BACK TO INDEX

requests are given first priority over student requests. Include functions to add a request and remove a request.

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Executed program

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Run with command:

```
cd "C:\AI Assistant Coding"
python library_bo ok_request.py
```

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edit in this file without creation of another file

✓ Reviewed and updated bug.py

Now let me test the updated code

Run with command:

```
cd "C:\AI Assistant Coding"
python bug.py
```

Allow Skip

Go Live Preview

Ln 26 Col 50 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 Python 3.11.0 (Microsoft Store)

This screenshot shows a Microsoft Visual Studio Code interface with the 'AI Assistant Coding' extension active. The left sidebar displays a file tree with various Python files and a cursor icon over a file named 'bug.py'. The main editor area contains the code for 'bug.py', which includes a Priority Queue class and several test cases for adding and processing requests. A status bar at the bottom right indicates the code is 98% complete. On the right side, there are several floating windows from the AI Assistant Coding extension, showing prompts for creating files, running commands like 'git push', and viewing logs. A large red box highlights one of these floating windows.

```
File Edit Selection ... < > AI Assistant Coding Explorer J.java ass.py evenoddsum.py student.py function.py temperature.py vote.py bug.py library_book_request.py contact_manager.py

J.java
ass.py
evenoddsum.py
student.py
function.py
temperature.py
vote.py
bug.py
library_book_request.py
contact_manager.py

OPEN EDITORS
bug.py > NormalQueue.py size
class PriorityQueue:
    def __init__(self):
        print("In--> Priority Queue ---")
        for i, req in enumerate(self.queue, 1):
            print(f"({i}), ({req})")

    def size(self):
        return len(self.queue)

    # ----- DEMO PROGRAM -----
    if __name__ == "__main__":
        print("-" * 60)
        print("----- LIBRARY BOOK REQUEST SYSTEM -----")
        print("-" * 60)

        # Create Normal Queue
        normal_q = NormalQueue()
        print("In--> NORMAL QUEUE (FIFO) ---")
        normal_q.add_request("Alice", "Python Programming")
        normal_q.add_request("Bob", "Data Science")
        normal_q.add_request("Charlie", "Web Development")
        normal_q.add_request("Diana", "Machine Learning")

        normal_q.display_queue()
        print(f"Queue size: {normal_q.size()}")

        # Process requests
        normal_q.remove_request()
        normal_q.remove_request()
        normal_q.remove_request()
        normal_q.remove_request()

        normal_q.display_queue()
        print(f"Queue size: {normal_q.size()}")

        # Create Priority Queue
        priority_q = PriorityQueue()

        # Add requests [User, Faculty and Student]
        priority_q.add_request("PriorityBookRequest1", "Alice", "Python Programming", "Student")
        priority_q.add_request("PriorityBookRequest2", "Prof. Bob", "Data Science", "Faculty")
        priority_q.add_request("PriorityBookRequest3", "Charlie", "Web Development", "Student")
        priority_q.add_request("PriorityBookRequest4", "Prof. Diana", "Machine Learning", "Faculty")
        priority_q.add_request("PriorityBookRequest5", "Eve", "Database", "Student")

        priority_q.display_queue()
        print(f"Queue size: {priority_q.size()}")

        # Process requests
        priority_q.remove_request()
        priority_q.remove_request()
        priority_q.remove_request()
        priority_q.remove_request()

        priority_q.display_queue()
        print(f"Queue size: {priority_q.size()}")

Ln 43 Col 20 Spaces: 4 UFT-8 CR/LF () Python 11.0 (Microsoft Store) 0 Go Live Poster
```

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:

The screenshot shows a development environment with multiple tabs open. The main tab displays a Python file named `bug.py` containing code for a stack-based ticket system. The code includes methods for pushing and popping tickets from a stack, as well as checking if the stack is full or empty. The AI Assistant is providing real-time feedback and suggestions, such as completing method signatures and catching syntax errors. A sidebar on the right shows a history of changes and a preview of the updated code. The bottom of the screen features a toolbar with various icons for navigating through the project and its components.

Output:

```

File Edit Selection ...
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE PORTS TERMINAL POSTMAN CONSOLE
OPEN EDITORS
  PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE PORTS TERMINAL POSTMAN CONSOLE
  OPEN EDITORS
    fb.java
    ass.py
    evenoddsum.py
    student.py
    function.py
    temperature.py
    volvay
    bug.py
    library_book_request.py
    contact_manager.py
  AI ASSISTANT CODING
    bug.py
    2303A1282_ASSIGNMENT1-1-3dec0
    2303A1282_ASSIGNMENT1-1-3dec0
    2303A1282_ASSIGNMENT1-2-3dec0
    2303A1282_ASSIGNMENT1-4-4dec0
    2303A1282_ASSIGNMENT1-5-4dec0
    2303A1282_ASSIGNMENT1-7-5dec0
    ass.py
    bug.py
    contact_manager.py
    evenoddsum.py
    fbclass
    fbjava
    ass.py
    function.py
    library_book_request.py
    sample.txt
    student.py
    sum.py
    temperature.py
    volvay

PS C:\AI Assistant Coding & C:/users/edua/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "C:/AI Assistant Coding/bug.py"
[0] Resolving next ticket...
✓Resolving: Ticket #80 | Customer: John Smith | Issue: Login issue
All tickets have been resolved!
Final Stack Size: 0
Is Stack Empty? True
Stack is empty! No tickets to display.
PS C:\AI Assistant Coding>
[1] Resolving next ticket...
✓Resolving: Ticket #80 | Customer: Emma Brown | Issue: Account suspended
[2] Resolving next ticket...
✓Resolving: Ticket #80 | Customer: John Smith | Issue: Login issue
[3] Resolving next ticket...
✓Resolving: Ticket #80 | Customer: Mike Wilson | Issue: Data export failed
[4] Resolving next ticket...
✓Resolving: Ticket #80 | Customer: Sarah Johnson | Issue: Payment processing error
[5] Resolving next ticket...
✓Resolving: Ticket #80 | Customer: John Smith | Issue: Login issue
[6] Resolving next ticket...
✓Resolving: Ticket #80 | Customer: Emma Brown | Issue: Account suspended
[7] Resolving next ticket...
✓Resolving: Ticket #80 | Customer: Emma Brown | Issue: Account suspended
[8] Resolving next ticket...
✓Resolving: Ticket #80 | Customer: Mike Wilson | Issue: Data export failed
[9] Resolving next ticket...
✓Resolving: Ticket #80 | Customer: Sarah Johnson | Issue: Payment processing error
[10] Resolving next ticket...
✓Resolving: Ticket #80 | Customer: Sarah Johnson | Issue: Payment processing error
[11] Resolving next ticket...
✓Resolving: Ticket #80 | Customer: John Smith | Issue: Login issue
[12] Resolving next ticket...
✓Resolving: Ticket #80 | Customer: Mike Wilson | Issue: Data export failed
[13] Resolving next ticket...
✓Resolving: Ticket #80 | Customer: Sarah Johnson | Issue: Payment processing error
[14] Resolving next ticket...
✓Resolving: Ticket #80 | Customer: Sarah Johnson | Issue: Payment processing error
[15] Resolving next ticket...
✓Resolving: Ticket #80 | Customer: John Smith | Issue: Login issue
[16] Resolving next ticket...
✓Resolving: Ticket #80 | Customer: John Smith | Issue: Login issue
All tickets have been resolved!
Final Stack Size: 0
Is Stack Empty? True
Stack is empty! No tickets to display.
PS C:\AI Assistant Coding>

```

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:

File Edit Selection ...

AI Assistant Coding

buggy.py

```
#> HashTable
#> HashTable is a class that handles collisions using chaining.
#> It stores multiple key-value pairs that hash to the same index in a linked list.
#>
#> Represents a key-value pair in the hash table
#> A pair consists of a key and a value
#> self.key is the key
#> self.value is the value
#>
#> def __init__(self, key, value):
#>     self.key = key
#>     self.value = value
#>
#>     def __str__(self):
#>         return f"({self.key}, {self.value})"
#>
#> class HashTable:
#>
#>     Hash Table implementation using chaining to handle collisions.
#>     Chaining stores multiple key-value pairs that hash to the same index in a linked list.
#>
#>     def __init__(self, size=10):
#>         self.size = size
#>         self.table = [None] * size
#>         self.total_items = 0
#>
#>     def __len__(self):
#>         return len(self.table)
#>
#>     def _hash_function(key):
#>         # Hash function to determine the index for a given key
#>         # Uses simple modulo operation: hash(key) % table_size
#>
#>     def insert(self, key, value):
#>         # Insert a key-value pair into the hash table
#>         # If key already exists, update its value
#>         # If collision occurs, add to the chain (list) at that index
#>
#>         #> Args:
#>             #> key: The key to hash
#>             #> value: The value associated with the key
#>
#>         #> Returns:
#>             #> int: Index in the hash table
#>             #>
#>             #> Converts key to string and sum ASCII values for different key types
#>             #> key_str = str(key)
#>             #> hash_value = sum(ord(char) for char in key_str)
#>             #> return hash_value % self.size
#>
#>         def insert(self, key, value):
#>
#>             #> key: The key to insert
#>             #> value: The value associated with the key
#>
#>             #> Returns:
#>             #> bool: True if insertion successful, False otherwise
#>             #>
#>             #> Insert the pair into the chain
#>             #> index = self._hash_function(key)
#>             #> chain = self.table[index]
#>
#>             #> Check if key already exists in the chain and update if found
#>             #> for i, pair in enumerate(chain):
#>             #>     if pair.key == key:
#>             #>         pair.value = value
#>             #>         return True
#>
#>             #> If key not found, add key-value pair to the chain
#>             #> chain.append(KeyValue(key, value))
#>             #> self.total_items += 1
#>             #> print(f"Added ({key}, {value}) at index {index}")
#>             #> return True
#>
#>         def search(self, key):
#>
#>             #> Search for a key in the hash table
#>             #> Args:
#>                 #> key: The key to search for
#>
#>             #> Returns:
#>                 #> The value associated with the key, or None if not found
#>                 #>
#>             #> index = self._hash_function(key)
#>             #> chain = self.table[index]
#>
#>             #> Search for the key in the chain
#>             #> for pair in chain:
#>             #>                 if pair.key == key:
#>             #>                     print(f"Found ({key} = {pair.value}) at index {index}")
#>             #>                     return pair.value
#>
#>             #>     #> If key not found
#>             #>     print(f"X key '{key}' not found in the hash table")
#>             #> return None
#>
#>         def delete(self, key):
#>
#>             #> Delete a key-value pair from the hash table
#>             #> Args:
#>                 #> key: The key to delete
#>
#>             #> Returns:
#>                 #> bool: True if deletion successful, False if key not found
#>                 #>
#>             #> index = self._hash_function(key)
#>             #> chain = self.table[index]
#>
#>             #> Search for the key in the chain
#>             #> for i, pair in enumerate(chain):
#>             #>                 if pair.key == key:
#>             #>                     index = self._hash_function(key)
#>             #>                     self.table[index] = None
#>             #>                     self.total_items -= 1
#>             #>                     print(f"Deleted ({key}, {pair.value}) from index {index}")
#>             #>                     return True
#>
#>             #>     #> If key not found
#>             #>     print(f"X key '{key}' not found in the hash table")
#>             #> return False
#>
#>         def display(self):
#>
#>             #> Print all items in the hash table
#>             #> for index in range(len(self.table)):
#>             #>                 if self.table[index] is not None:
#>             #>                     print(f"Index {index}: {self.table[index]}")
```

File Edit Selection ...

AI Assistant Coding

buggy.py

```
#> HashTable
#> HashTable is a class that handles collisions using chaining.
#> It stores multiple key-value pairs that hash to the same index in a linked list.
#>
#> Represents a key-value pair in the hash table
#> A pair consists of a key and a value
#> self.key is the key
#> self.value is the value
#>
#> def __init__(self, key, value):
#>     self.key = key
#>     self.value = value
#>
#>     def __str__(self):
#>         return f"({self.key}, {self.value})"
#>
#> class HashTable:
#>
#>     Hash Table implementation using chaining to handle collisions.
#>     Chaining stores multiple key-value pairs that hash to the same index in a linked list.
#>
#>     def __init__(self, size=10):
#>         self.size = size
#>         self.table = [None] * size
#>         self.total_items = 0
#>
#>     def __len__(self):
#>         return len(self.table)
#>
#>     def _hash_function(key):
#>         # Hash function to determine the index for a given key
#>         # Uses simple modulo operation: hash(key) % table_size
#>
#>     def insert(self, key, value):
#>         # Insert a key-value pair into the hash table
#>         # If key already exists, update its value
#>         # If collision occurs, add to the chain (list) at that index
#>
#>         #> Args:
#>             #> key: The key to hash
#>             #> value: The value associated with the key
#>
#>         #> Returns:
#>             #> int: Index in the hash table
#>             #>
#>             #> Converts key to string and sum ASCII values for different key types
#>             #> key_str = str(key)
#>             #> hash_value = sum(ord(char) for char in key_str)
#>             #> return hash_value % self.size
#>
#>         def insert(self, key, value):
#>
#>             #> key: The key to insert
#>             #> value: The value associated with the key
#>
#>             #> Returns:
#>             #> bool: True if insertion successful, False otherwise
#>             #>
#>             #> Insert the pair into the chain
#>             #> index = self._hash_function(key)
#>             #> chain = self.table[index]
#>
#>             #> Check if key already exists in the chain and update if found
#>             #> for i, pair in enumerate(chain):
#>             #>     if pair.key == key:
#>             #>         pair.value = value
#>             #>         return True
#>
#>             #> If key not found, add key-value pair to the chain
#>             #> chain.append(KeyValue(key, value))
#>             #> self.total_items += 1
#>             #> print(f"Added ({key}, {value}) at index {index}")
#>             #> return True
#>
#>         def search(self, key):
#>
#>             #> Search for a key in the hash table
#>             #> Args:
#>                 #> key: The key to search for
#>
#>             #> Returns:
#>                 #> The value associated with the key, or None if not found
#>                 #>
#>             #> index = self._hash_function(key)
#>             #> chain = self.table[index]
#>
#>             #> Search for the key in the chain
#>             #> for pair in chain:
#>             #>                 if pair.key == key:
#>             #>                     print(f"Found ({key} = {pair.value}) at index {index}")
#>             #>                     return pair.value
#>
#>             #>     #> If key not found
#>             #>     print(f"X key '{key}' not found in the hash table")
#>             #> return None
#>
#>         def delete(self, key):
#>
#>             #> Delete a key-value pair from the hash table
#>             #> Args:
#>                 #> key: The key to delete
#>
#>             #> Returns:
#>                 #> bool: True if deletion successful, False if key not found
#>                 #>
#>             #> index = self._hash_function(key)
#>             #> chain = self.table[index]
#>
#>             #> Search for the key in the chain
#>             #> for i, pair in enumerate(chain):
#>             #>                 if pair.key == key:
#>             #>                     index = self._hash_function(key)
#>             #>                     self.table[index] = None
#>             #>                     self.total_items -= 1
#>             #>                     print(f"Deleted ({key}, {pair.value}) from index {index}")
#>             #>                     return True
#>
#>             #>     #> If key not found
#>             #>     print(f"X key '{key}' not found in the hash table")
#>             #> return False
#>
#>         def display(self):
#>
#>             #> Print all items in the hash table
#>             #> for index in range(len(self.table)):
#>             #>                 if self.table[index] is not None:
#>             #>                     print(f"Index {index}: {self.table[index]}")
```

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Visual Studio Code (VS Code) window with the following details:

- Title Bar:** File, Edit, Selection, ...
- Search Bar:** AI Assistant Coding
- Left Sidebar:** Shows a tree view of files and folders, including Python scripts like `hash.py`, `student.py`, `function.py`, `temperatureURL.py`, `work.py`, `library_book_request.py`, and `contact_manager.py`.
- Right Sidebar:** Basic Python Assistance, displaying code snippets and documentation for various Python features.
- Status Bar:** AI Assistant Coding | C:\Users\Akhilesh\PycharmProjects\Python\Assignment\python\11.py | AI Assistant Coding Log.txt

The main code editor contains the following Python script:

```
class HashTable:
    def __init__(self):
        self.all_items = []

    def get_all_items(self):
        """Return all key-value pairs in the hash table"""
        all_items = []
        for chain in self.all_tables:
            for pair in chain:
                all_items.append(pair)
        return all_items

    # ----- BLDG PROGRAM -----
    if __name__ == "__main__":
        print("----- BUILD -----")
        print("----- HASH TABLE WITH CHAINING COLLISION HANDLING")
        print("----- v 0.1 -----")

    # Create a hash table with 5 buckets
    hash_table = HashTable(5)

    # ----- INSERT OPERATION -----
    print("----- INSERTING DATA -----")
    hash_table.insert("name", "Akhilesh")
    hash_table.insert("name", "Akash")
    hash_table.insert("city", "New York")
    hash_table.insert("country", "United States")
    hash_table.insert("country", "USA") # This may collide with other keys
    hash_table.insert("country", "India")
    hash_table.insert("country", "IT") # Display the hash table
    hash_table.display()

    # ----- SEARCH OPERATION -----
    print("----- SEARCHING FOR DATA -----")
    hash_table.search("name")
    hash_table.search("city")
    hash_table.search("country") # Key that doesn't exist

    # ----- UPDATE OPERATION -----
    print("----- UPDATING DATA -----")
    hash_table.insert("name", "Akhilesh") # Update existing key
    hash_table.insert("name", "Akash") # Update existing key
    # Display the hash table after update
    hash_table.display()

    # ----- DELETE OPERATION -----
    print("----- DELETING DATA -----")
    hash_table.delete("name")
    hash_table.delete("city")
    hash_table.delete("country") # Try to delete non-existent key

    # Display the hash table after deletion
    hash_table.display()

    # ----- GET ALL ITEMS -----
    print("----- GET ALL ITEMS -----")
    all_items = hash_table.get_all_items()
    for item in all_items:
        print(item)

    print("Total items: (hash_table.get_size())")
    print("Is it empty: (hash_table.is_empty())")

# ---
```

Output:

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Visual Studio Code interface with the 'AI Assistant Coding' extension installed. The top bar includes the standard File, Edit, Selection, and terminal tabs, along with a search bar containing 'AI Assistant Coding'. On the left, the Explorer sidebar lists various Python files and a 'HIGH TABLE CONTENTS' section. The main editor area displays a Python script named 'bug.py' with code related to a hash table. The status bar at the bottom right shows the file path 'C:\AI Assistant Coding\bug.py' and the status '1 HIGHLIGHTED'. A floating panel on the right provides 'BUG FIXING ASSISTANCE' with suggestions for fixing bugs in the code.

```
PS C:\AI Assistant Coding - & C:/Users/edua/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "</>AI Assistant Coding/bug.py"
Index 0: age: 30 >-> department: IT
Index 1: name: Alice >-> salary: 75000
Index 2: name: Alice >-> salary: 75000
Index 3: phone: 555-1234 -> country: USA
Index 4: (empty)

Total items in hash table: 8

--- SEARCHING FOR DATA ---

✓ Found: name = Alice (at index 2)
✓ Found: age = 31 (at index 1)
X Key 'unknown_key' not found in the hash table

--- UPDATING DATA ---

✓ Updated: age = 31 (at index 1)

✓ Updated: bug.py

HIGH TABLE CONTENTS

Index 0: email: alice@mail.com
Index 1: age: 31 >-> 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: 8

--- DELETING DATA ---

✓ Deleted: email = alice@mail.com (from index 0)
✓ Deleted: city = New York (from index 1)
X 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
P: C:\AI Assistant Coding\bug.py
```

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:

```
File Edit Selection ... < > Q AI Assistant Coding
OPEN EDITORS campus_resource_management.py ...
campus_resource_management.py ...
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: deque (FIFO queue) for fair registration processing
6 - Library: dict (hashmap) to store books and their record for fast retrieval
7 - Bus Schedule: list of routes -> sorted list of stops along the route (knot sorted)
8 - Cafeteria Orders: heap (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 import bisect
16 from datetime import timedelta, timedelta
17
18 # ..... Attendance (set) .....
19 class Attendance:
20     """Track student presence using a set for O(1) add/remove/check."""
21     def __init__(self):
22         self.present = set()
23
24     def mark_present(self, student_id):
25         self.present.add(student_id)
26     def mark_absent(self, student_id):
27         print("Marked absent: (student_id)")
28
29     def mark_absent(self, student_id):
30         self.present.discard(student_id)
31     def present_count(self):
32         return len(self.present)
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 class EventRegistration:
45     """Process registrations in arrival order using deque."""
46     def __init__(self):
47         self.queue = deque()
48
49     def add_registration(self, attendee_id, name):
50         self.queue.append((attendee_id, name))
51         print("Registered: (attendee_id) - (name)")
52
53     def process_registration(self):
54         if not self.queue:
55             print("No registrations to process.")
56             return
57         attendee = self.queue.popleft()
58         print("Processed registration: (attendee[0]) - (attendee[1])")
59         return attendee
60
61     def pending_count(self):
62         return len(self.queue)
```

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Visual Studio Code interface with the following details:

- File Explorer:** Shows a tree view of files and folders. Notable files include `campus_resource_management.py`, `bug.py`, `library_book_request.py`, `student.py`, `function.py`, `temperature.py`, `volt.py`, `campus_resource_management.py`, `bug.py`, `library_book_request.py`, `contact_m.py`, `evernote.py`, `jlib.py`, `ssypy`, `evenodsum.py`, `student.py`, `function.py`, `temperature.py`, `volt.py`, `file.py`, `function.py`, `library_book_request.py`, `sample.txt`, `student.py`, `sun.py`, `temperature.py`, and `volt.py`.
- Editor:** The main editor area contains Python code for a "Campus Resource Management Demo". It includes sections for `Attendance`, `Event Registration`, `Library`, and `Bus Schedule`. It also handles `Bug` and `Evernote` requests.
- Output:** A sidebar on the right displays the output of the code execution, showing logs and results from running `bug.py`.
- Bottom Status Bar:** Shows file status (1 file changed), search terms (`campus_resource_management.py`), and system information (L190 Col 29, Source 6, UTM-B, CPU 100%, Python 3.11.1 (Microsoft Store)).

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: S003
Present list: ['S001', 'S002', 'S003']
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: 978-0135166387).
Added book: Fluent Python (ISBN: 978-1491958296).
S001 borrowed Clean Code
S003 borrowed Clean Code
No copies available.
Available books: [('978-0135166387', 'Clean Code', 0), ('978-1491958296', 'Fluent Python', 1)]
S001 returned Clean Code
Available books after return: [('978-0135166387', 'Clean Code', 1), ('978-1491958296', 'Fluent Python', 1)]
Added bus time for Route A: 2026-02-18 10:42:24.367227
Added bus time for Route A: 2026-02-18 10:57:24.367227
Added bus time for Route B: 2026-02-18 10:39:24.367227
Next Route A bus: 2026-02-18 10:42:24.367227
Route A schedule: [datetime.datetime(2026, 2, 18, 10, 42, 24, 367227), datetime.datetime(2026, 2, 18, 10, 57, 24, 367227)]]
Order added: O001 (Student)
Order added: O002 (Faculty)
Order added: O003 (Student)
Order added: O004 (Faculty)
Pending cafeteria orders: 4
Serving order: O002 (Faculty)
Serving order: O004 (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.