

ASSIGNMENT-2.3

Name:V.Sruthi

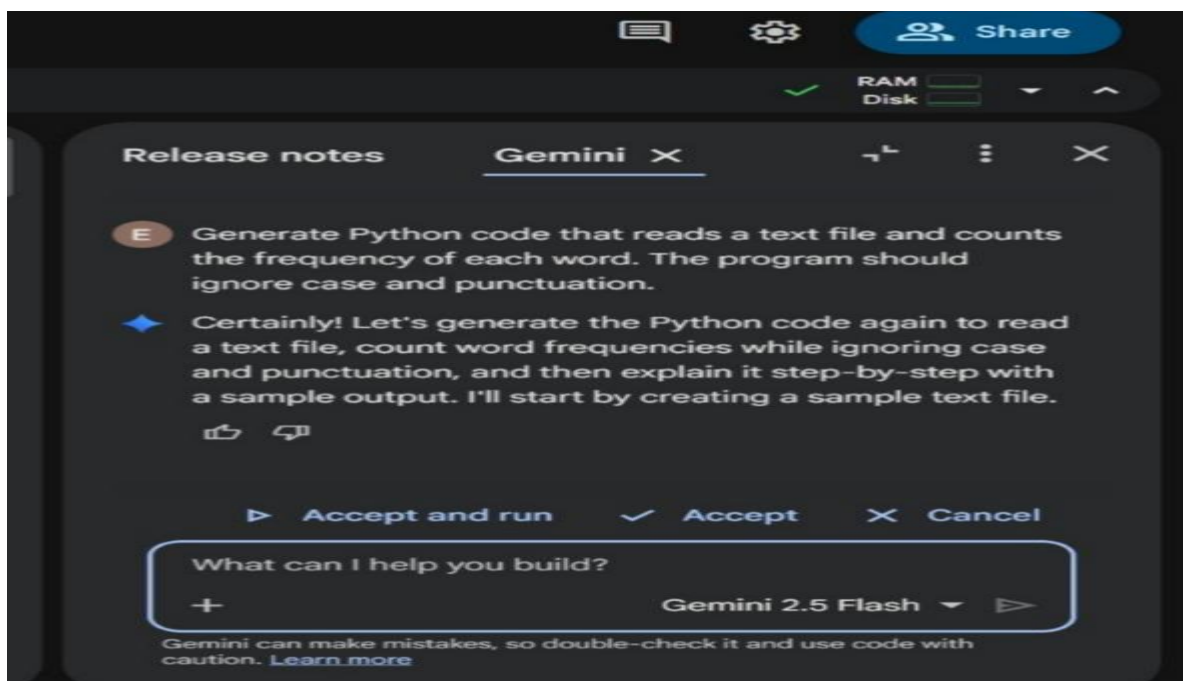
Ht.no:2303A51308

Batch:05

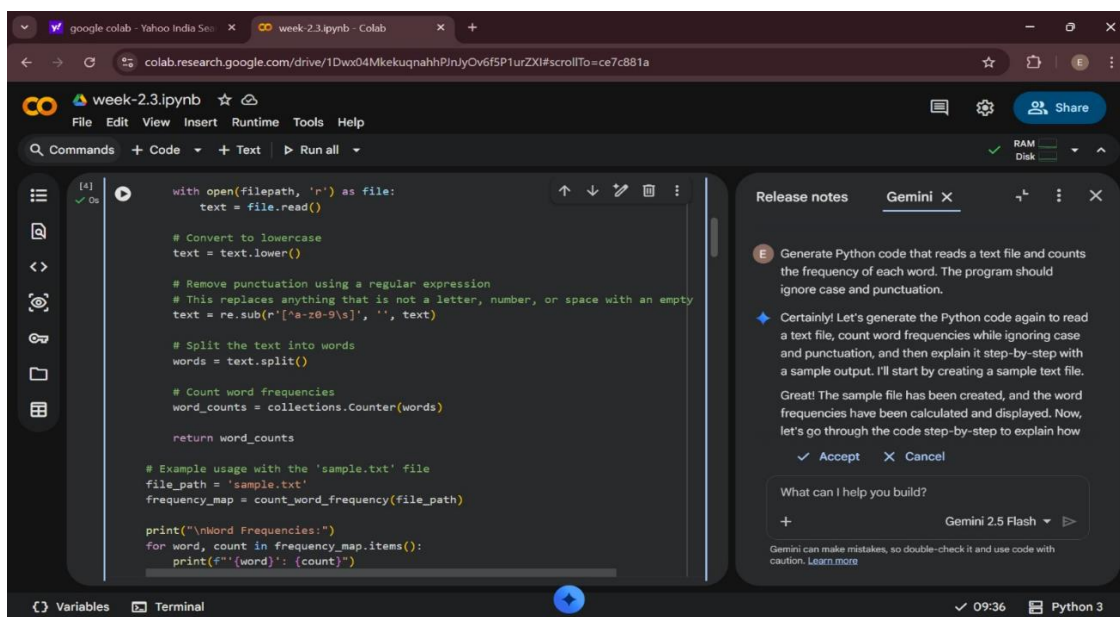
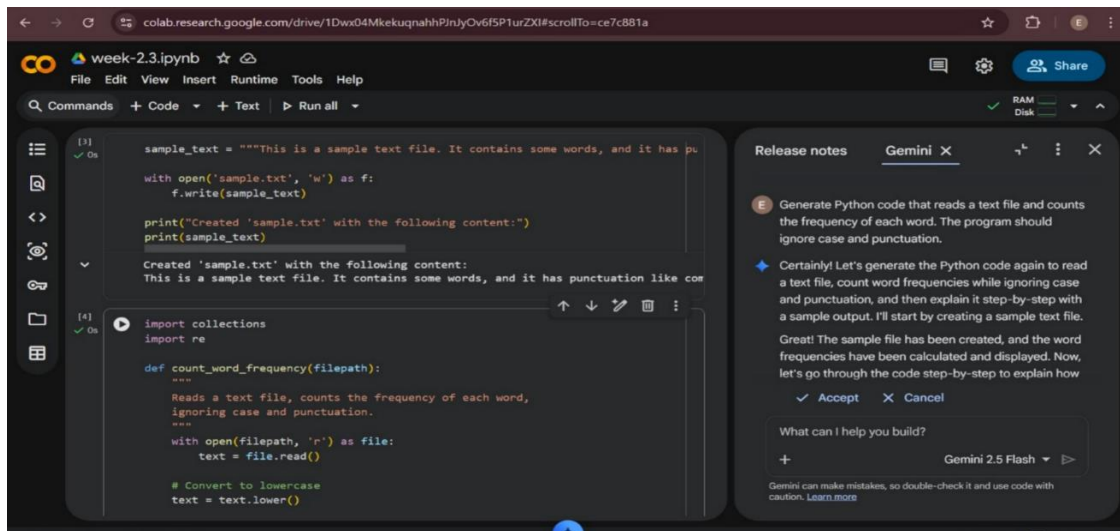
TASK:01

Word Frequency from Text File

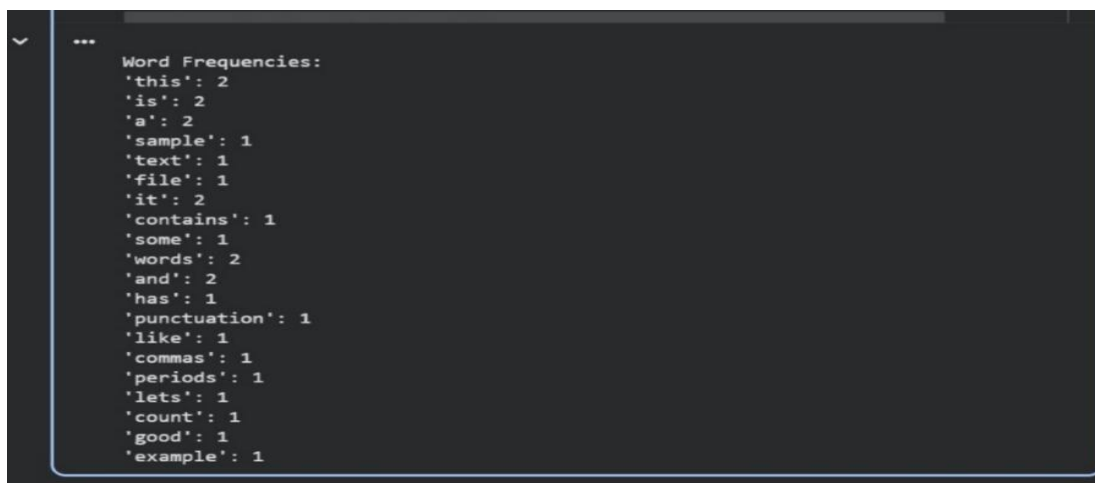
PROMPT:



CODE:



OUTPUT:

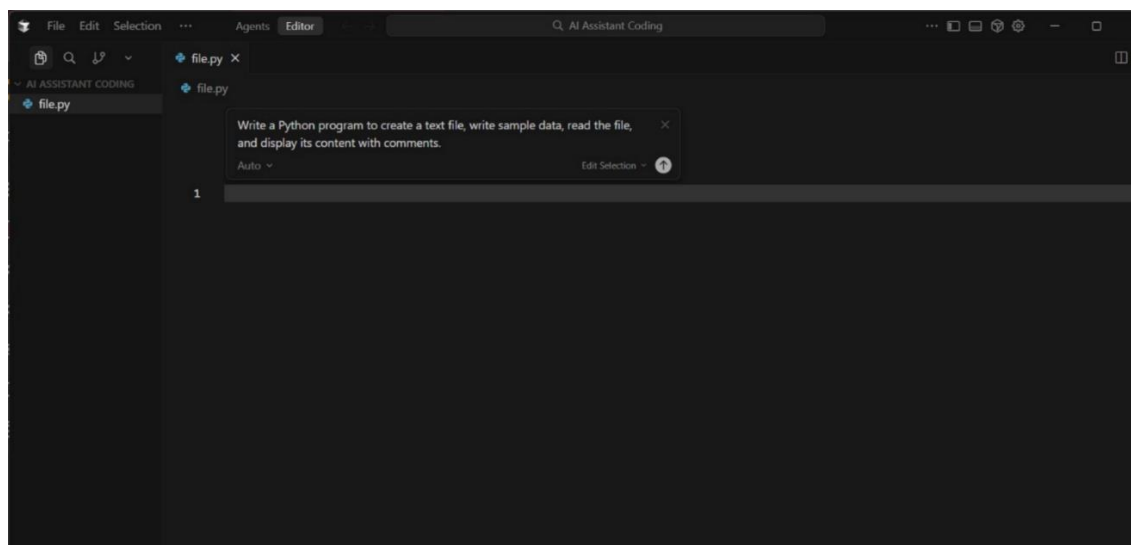


EXPLANATION:

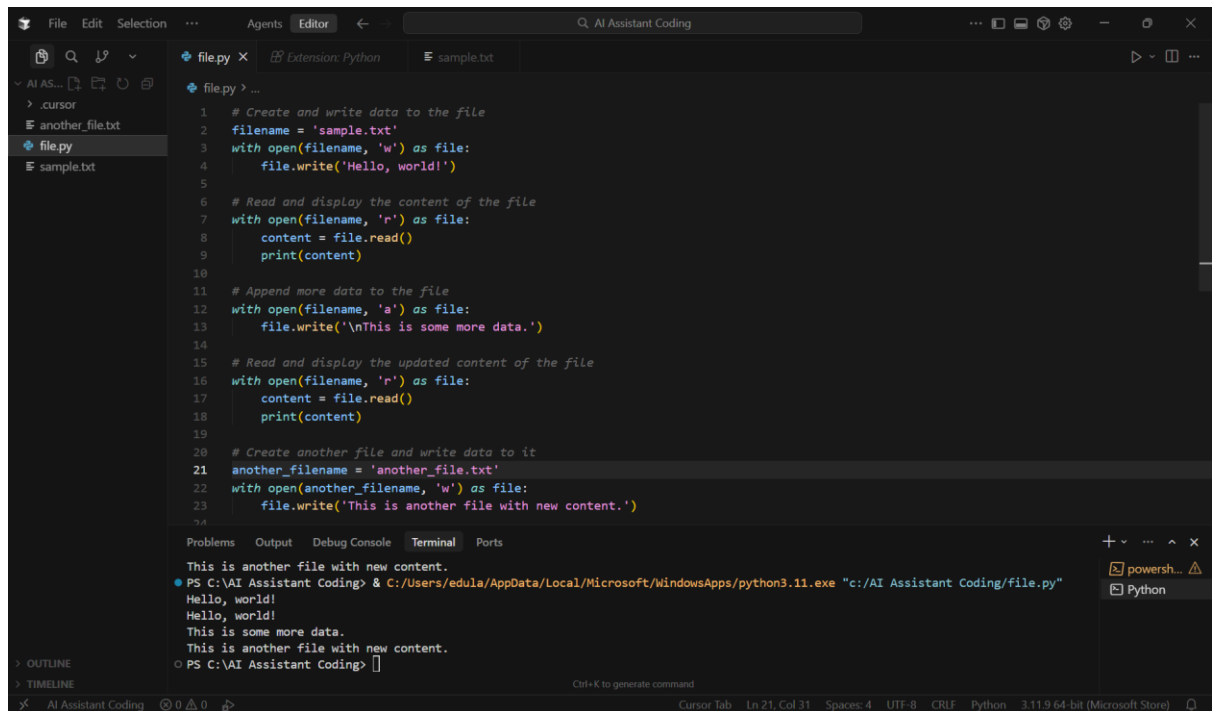
- The program reads the contents of a text file.
- It converts all text to lowercase to avoid case mismatch.
- Punctuation marks are removed to ensure accurate word counting.
- Each word is counted using a dictionary.
- The final output displays each word along with its frequency.

TASK-02:

PROMPT:



CODE:



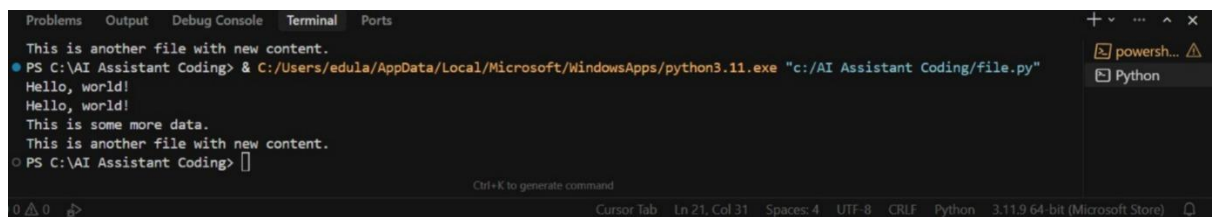
The screenshot shows a code editor with a Python file named `file.py`. The script performs the following actions:

- Creates a new text file named `sample.txt` using write mode.
- Writes the text "Hello, world!" into the file.
- Opens the file in read mode, reads the content, and prints it to the console.
- Appends the text "\nThis is some more data." to the file.
- Re-reads the file content and prints it to the console.
- Creates a new file named `another_file.txt` and writes "This is another file with new content." to it.

The terminal output at the bottom shows the execution of the script, displaying the printed content of the files:

```
This is another file with new content.  
Hello, world!  
Hello, world!  
This is some more data.  
This is another file with new content.
```

OUTPUT:



This image is a close-up of the terminal window from the previous screenshot, showing the output of the Python script:

```
This is another file with new content.  
PS C:\AI Assistant Coding> & C:/Users/edula/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.11.exe "c:/AI Assistant Coding/file.py"  
Hello, world!  
Hello, world!  
This is some more data.  
This is another file with new content.  
PS C:\AI Assistant Coding>
```

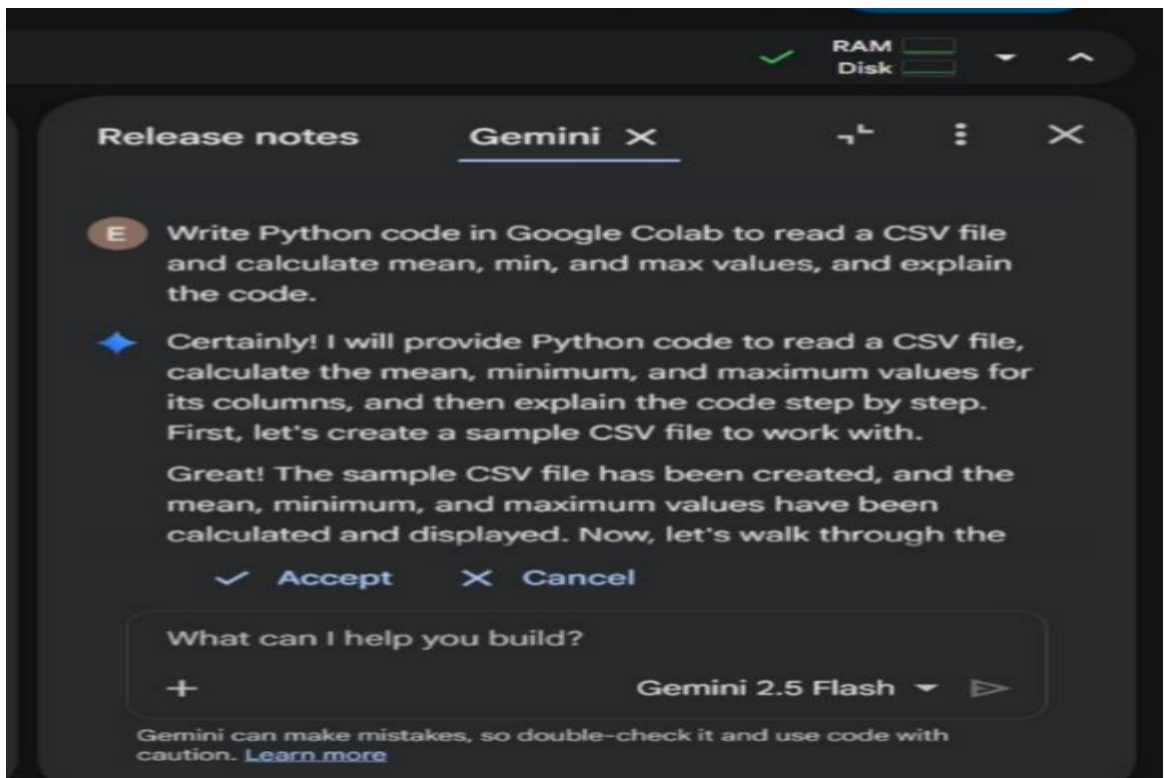
EXPLANATION:

- The program creates a new text file using write mode.
- Sample text is written into the file.
- The file is then opened in read mode.
- The program reads the content of the file.
- Finally, the file content is displayed on the screen.

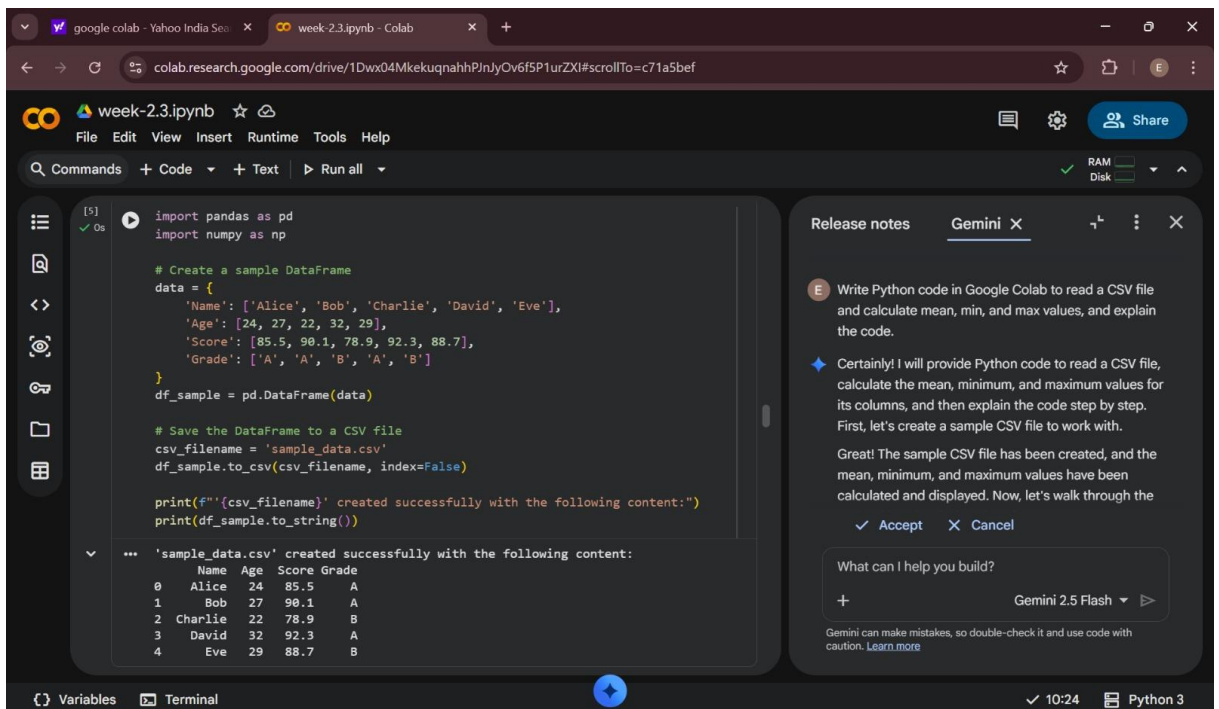
TASK-03

CSV Data Analysis

PROMPT:



CODE:



The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled "week-2.3.ipynb". The code in the cell is as follows:

```
csv_file_path = 'sample_data.csv'
try:
    # Read the CSV file into a pandas DataFrame
    df = pd.read_csv(csv_file_path)
    print(f"\nSuccessfully read '{csv_file_path}'. First 5 rows:")
    display(df.head())
    # Calculate mean, min, and max for numerical columns
    # Select only numerical columns for these operations
    numerical_df = df.select_dtypes(include=np.number)
    if not numerical_df.empty:
        mean_values = numerical_df.mean()
        min_values = numerical_df.min()
        max_values = numerical_df.max()
        print("\nMean values:")
        display(mean_values)
        print("\nMinimum values:")
        display(min_values)
        print("\nMaximum values:")
        display(max_values)
    else:
        print("No numerical columns found to calculate statistics.")
except FileNotFoundError:
    print(f"Error: The file '{csv_file_path}' was not found. Please ensure it exists.")
except Exception as e:
    print(f"An error occurred: {e}")
```

On the right side of the notebook, there is a "Release notes" panel for Gemini. It contains a message from Gemini: "Write Python code in Google Colab to read a CSV file and calculate mean, min, and max values, and explain the code." Below this, there is a section titled "What can I help you build?" with a search bar and a dropdown menu set to "Gemini 2.5 Flash".

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the same Google Colab notebook, but now the output of the code is visible. The output includes a table of data and summary statistics.

index	Name	Age	Score	
0	Alice	24	85.5	A
1	Bob	27	90.1	A
2	Charlie	22	78.9	B
3	David	32	92.3	A
4	Eve	29	88.7	B

Below the table, there is a section titled "Mean values:" with a table showing the mean values for the numerical columns:

	Age	Score
Mean values:	26.8	87.1

Below this, there is a section titled "Minimum values:" with a table showing the minimum values for the numerical columns:

	Age	Score
Minimum values:	22.0	78.9

On the right side of the notebook, there is a "Release notes" panel for Gemini. It contains a message from Gemini: "Write Python code in Google Colab to read a CSV file and calculate mean, min, and max values, and explain the code." Below this, there is a section titled "What can I help you build?" with a search bar and a dropdown menu set to "Gemini 2.5 Flash".

EXPLANATION:

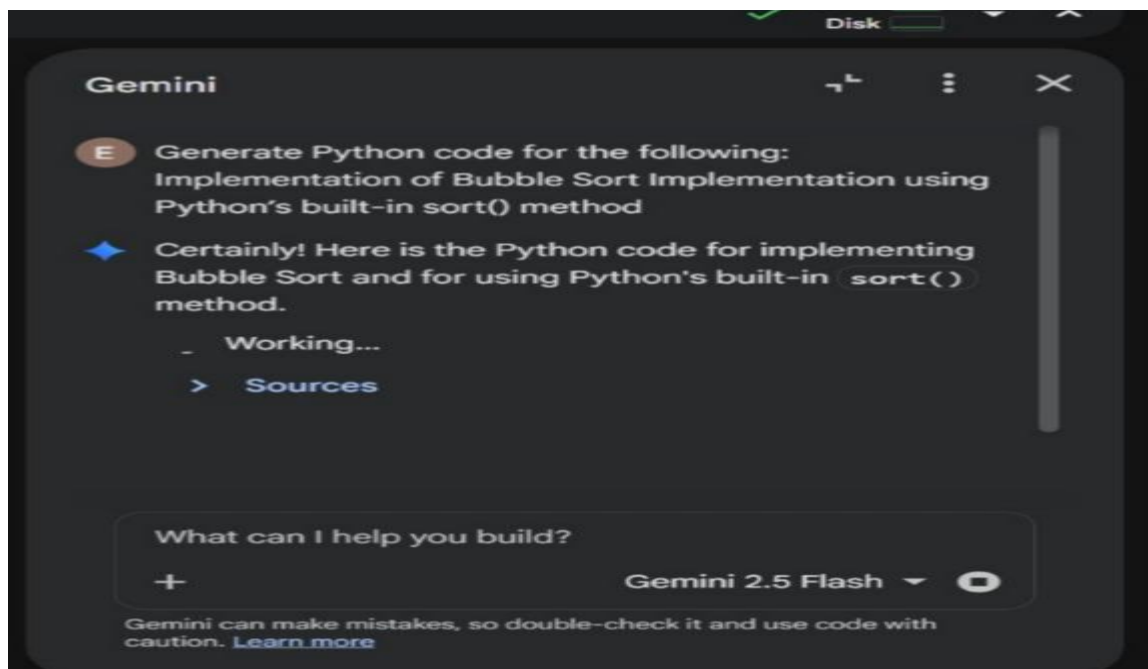
- The program imports the pandas library to work with CSV data.
- The CSV file is uploaded and read into a DataFrame.
- The dataset is displayed to understand its structure.
- The program calculates the mean of numeric columns.

- It finds the minimum value in each numeric column.
- It finds the maximum value in each numeric column.
- The results are displayed as output.

TASK-04

Sorting Lists – Manual vs Built-in

PROMPT:



CODE:

The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook with the title 'Implementation of Bubble Sort'. The code defines a `bubble_sort` function that sorts an array in place. It includes comments explaining the algorithm: finding the last element already in place, traversing the array, and swapping adjacent elements if they are in the wrong order. An example usage is provided with a list `[64, 34, 25, 12, 22, 11, 90]`. The output shows the original list and the sorted list `[11, 12, 22, 25, 34, 64, 90]`. On the right, the Gemini chat interface is visible, showing a prompt to generate Python code for Bubble Sort and a response that provides the code and explains the algorithm's time complexity.

```
def bubble_sort(arr):
    n = len(arr)
    for i in range(n):
        # Last i elements are already in place
        for j in range(0, n-i-1):
            # Traverse the array from 0 to n-i-1
            # Swap if the element found is greater than the next element
            if arr[j] > arr[j+1]:
                arr[j], arr[j+1] = arr[j+1], arr[j]
        return arr

# Example usage of Bubble Sort
my_list = [64, 34, 25, 12, 22, 11, 90]
print("Original list:", my_list)
sorted_list = bubble_sort(list(my_list)) # Pass a copy to preserve original if needed
print("Sorted list using Bubble Sort:", sorted_list)
```

... Original list: [64, 34, 25, 12, 22, 11, 90]
Sorted list using Bubble Sort: [11, 12, 22, 25, 34, 64, 90]

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the output of the code execution in the Colab notebook. It displays the original list `[64, 34, 25, 12, 22, 11, 90]` and the sorted list `[11, 12, 22, 25, 34, 64, 90]`.

```
... Original list: [64, 34, 25, 12, 22, 11, 90]
Sorted list using Bubble Sort: [11, 12, 22, 25, 34, 64, 90]
```

EXPLANATION:

1. Bubble Sort

- Bubble sort repeatedly compares adjacent elements.
- If the elements are in the wrong order, they are swapped.
- This process continues until the list is completely sorted.
- It is easy to understand but inefficient for large datasets.

2. Python Built-in sort()

- The `sort()` method sorts the list directly using an optimized algorithm.
- It is faster and more efficient than bubble sort.

- It requires less code and is suitable for large datasets.

Comparison

- Bubble sort has higher time complexity and is slower.
- Python's `sort()` is optimized and much faster.
- Bubble sort is mainly used for learning, while `sort()` is used in real applications.