

AI ASSISTED CODING

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BATCH – 03

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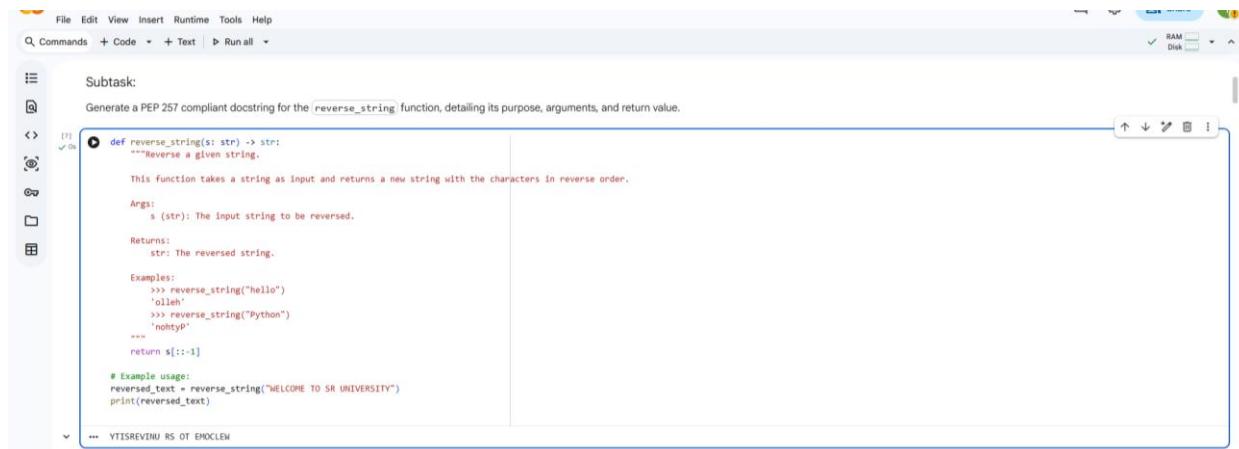
ASSIGNMENT – 9.5

Lab 9.5: Documentation Generation -Automatic documentation and code comments

Task1: String Utilities Function

Prompt 1: Generate a PEP 257 compliant docstring for the reverse_string function, detailing its purpose, arguments, and return value.

CODE & OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a code editor interface with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Runtime, Tools, Help) and a toolbar with icons for Commands, Code, Text, and Run all. A sidebar on the left has icons for Subtask, Q, and a file/folder. The main area contains Python code for a reverse_string function. The code is as follows:

```
def reverse_string(s: str) -> str:
    """Reverse a given string.

    This function takes a string as input and returns a new string with the characters in reverse order.

    Args:
        s (str): The input string to be reversed.

    Returns:
        str: The reversed string.

    Examples:
        >>> reverse_string("hello")
        'olleh'
        >>> reverse_string("Python")
        'nohtyP'
        ===
        return s[::-1]

    # Example usage:
    reversed_text = reverse_string("WELCOME TO SR UNIVERSITY")
    print(reversed_text)
    ...
    YTSREVINU RS OT EMOCLEW
```

Prompt 2: Add appropriate inline comments to the reverse_string function to explain each line or logical block of code.

CODE & OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with a toolbar at the top. The main area contains Python code for a `reverse_string` function. The code includes inline comments explaining the logic of reversing a string using slicing. A status bar at the bottom shows the file name as `STHNEPMOC ENILN1`.

```
[8] def reverse_string(s: str) -> str:  
    """Reverse a given string.  
  
    This function takes a string as input and returns a new string with the characters in reverse order.  
  
    Args:  
        s (str): The input string to be reversed.  
  
    Returns:  
        str: The reversed string.  
  
    Examples:  
        >>> reverse_string("Hello")  
        'olleH'  
        >>> reverse_string("Python")  
        'nohtyP'  
        ...  
        return s[::-1] # Use string slicing to reverse the string. The [::-1] slice creates a reversed copy of the string.  
  
    # Example usage:  
    reversed_text = reverse_string("INLINE COMMENTS")  
    print(reversed_text)
```

Prompt 3: Generate Google-style documentation for the reverse_string function, including sections for arguments, returns, and examples.

CODE & OUTPUT:

Subtask:

Generate Google-style documentation for the `reverse_string` function, including sections for arguments, returns, and examples.

```
[v] ✓ 0s
def reverse_string(s: str) -> str:
    """Reverses a given string.

    This function takes a string as input and returns a new string with the
    characters in reverse order. It provides a simple and efficient way to
    reverse strings using Python's slicing feature.

    Args:
        s (str): The input string to be reversed.

    Returns:
        str: The reversed string.

    Examples:
        >>> reverse_string("hello")
        'olleh'
        >>> reverse_string("Python")
        'nohtyP'
        >>> reverse_string("")
        ''
        ==
        return s[::-1]

# Example usage:
reversed_text = reverse_string("GOOGLE STYLE DOCUMENTATION")
print(reversed_text)
```

Comparison:

Documentation Style	Clarity	Structure	Suitability for Security Code	Limitations
Inline Comments	Basic explanation of logic.	No fixed structure	✗ Not suitable for critical security functions	Cannot clearly explain assumptions, limitations, or warnings.
Standard Docstring (PEP 257)	Clear description of parameters and return values.	Moderate structure	✓ Suitable for small security functions	May not separate security notes clearly.
Google-Style Documentation	Very clear and detailed	Highly structured (Args, Returns, Notes)	✓✓ Most suitable for security-related code	Slightly longer to write.

JUSTIFICATION FOR BEST DOCUMENT STYLE:

Google-style documentation is the most appropriate for security-related code because it provides a clear and structured format using sections like Args, Returns, and Notes.

TASK 2: Password Strength Checker

Prompt 1: Generate a PEP 257 compliant docstring for the `check_strength` function, detailing its purpose, arguments, and return value.

CODE & OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook environment. In the top bar, there are buttons for 'Commands', '+ Code', '+ Text', and 'Run all'. On the right side, there are icons for 'RAM' and 'Disk'. The main area contains a code cell with the following content:

```

Q Commands + Code + Text Run all RAM Disk
Generate a PEP 257 compliant docstring for the check_strength function, detailing its purpose, arguments, and return value.

def check_strength(password: str) -> str:
    """Analyzes the strength of a given password.
    This function evaluates a password string and categorizes its strength as 'Weak', 'Medium', or 'Strong' based on predefined criteria (e.g., length, presence of different character types).
    Args:
        password (str): The password string to be analyzed.
    Returns:
        str: A string indicating the password's strength ('Weak', 'Medium', 'Strong').
    Examples:
        >>> check_strength("short1")
        'Weak'
        >>> check_strength("MediumP@ss")
        'Medium'
        >>> check_strength("StrongPassword123!")
        'Strong'
    """
    # Placeholder logic for demonstration purposes
    if len(password) < 6:
        return "Weak"
    elif len(password) < 12 or not any(char.isdigit() for char in password):
        return "Medium"
    else:
        return "Strong"
    # Example usage:
    print(check_strength("test"))
    print(check_strength("my@ssword"))
    print(check_strength("VeryStrong@ssword123"))

...
Weak
Medium
Strong

```

Prompt 2: Add appropriate inline comments to the `check_strength` function to explain each line or logical block of code.

CODE & OUTPUT:

```

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help
Q Commands + Code + Text Run all
RAM Disk
[1]: def check_strength(password: str) -> str:
    """Analyzes the strength of a given password.
    This function evaluates a password string and categorizes its strength as
    'Weak', 'Medium', or 'Strong' based on predefined criteria (e.g., length,
    presence of different character types).
    Args:
        password (str): The password string to be analyzed.
    Returns:
        str: A string indicating the password's strength ('Weak', 'Medium', 'Strong').
    Examples:
        >>> check_strength("short1")
        'Weak'
        >>> check_strength("Medium@ss")
        'Medium'
        >>> check_strength("StrongPassword123!")
        'Strong'
    """
    # Determine password strength based on length and character types
    if len(password) < 6: # Check if password length is less than 6 characters (weak criteria)
        return "Weak"
    elif len(password) < 12 or not any(char.isdigit() for char in password): # Check if length is less than 12 OR no digits (medium criteria)
        # The "any(char.isdigit() for char in password)" checks for at least one digit in the password.
        return "Medium"
    else: # If none of the above conditions are met, the password is considered strong
        return "Strong"
    # Example usage:
    print(check_strength("test"))
    print(check_strength("MyPassword"))
    print(check_strength("VeryStrong@ssword123"))

... Weak
... Medium
... Strong

```

Prompt 3: Generate Google-style documentation for the check_strength function, including sections for arguments, returns, and examples.

CODE & OUTPUT:

```

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help
Q Commands + Code + Text Run all
RAM Disk
[1]: def check_strength(password: str) -> str:
    """Analyzes the strength of a given password.
    This function evaluates a password string and categorizes its strength as
    'Weak', 'Medium', or 'Strong' based on predefined criteria such as length
    and the presence of different character types (e.g., digits).
    Args:
        password (str): The password string to be analyzed.
    Returns:
        str: A string indicating the password's strength ('Weak', 'Medium', 'Strong').
    Examples:
        >>> check_strength("short1")
        'Weak'
        >>> check_strength("Medium@ss")
        'Medium'
        >>> check_strength("StrongPassword123!")
        'Strong'
        >>> check_strength("12345")
        'Weak'
        >>> check_strength("onlyletters")
        'Medium'
    """
    # Placeholder logic for demonstration purposes
    if len(password) < 6:
        return "Weak"
    elif len(password) < 12 or not any(char.isdigit() for char in password):
        return "Medium"
    else:
        return "Strong"
    # Example usage:
    print(check_strength("test"))
    print(check_strength("MyPassword"))
    print(check_strength("VeryStrong@ssword123"))

... Weak
... Medium
... Strong

```

TASK 3: Math Utilities Module

Prompt: Generate a complete Google Colab workflow for creating a Python module called math_utils.py with square, cube, and factorial functions including proper docstrings. Also include the commands to save the file and generate HTML documentation using pydoc.

CODE & OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows two Google Colab notebooks. The top notebook is titled 'Final Task' and contains code for a factorial function, documentation generation commands, and a summary of the task's completion. The bottom notebook is a summary of the completed task.

```

# [24] ✓ On
    raise ValueError("Factorial is not defined for negative numbers.")
elif n == 0:
    return 1
else:
    result = 1
    for i in range(1, n + 1):
        result *= i
    return result
Overwriting math_utils.py

[24] ✓ On
    Generate HTML Documentation with pydoc
    Subtask:
    Use the pydoc command-line tool to generate HTML documentation for the math_utils.py module. This will create a math_utils.html file.

    !pydoc -w math_utils
... /bin/bash: line 1: pydoc: command not found

Reasoning: The previous attempt to run pydoc failed because the command was not found. This often happens when pydoc is not directly in the shell's PATH. I will try to invoke pydoc using the python -m syntax, which explicitly runs the module as a script, making it accessible regardless of PATH settings.

[24] ✓ On
    import os
    # Ensure the math_utils.py file exists before trying to document it
    if not os.path.exists('math_utils.py'):
        print('Error: math_utils.py not found. Please ensure it was created correctly.')
    else:

```

Final Task

Subtask:

Summarize the completion of the `math_utils.py` module creation and the generation of its HTML documentation.

Summary:

Data Analysis Key Findings

- A Python file named `math_utils.py` was successfully created, containing `square`, `cube`, and `factorial` functions.
- All functions within `math_utils.py` were implemented with professional Google-style docstrings.
- The `factorial` function includes robust error handling, raising a `ValueError` for negative input and a `TypeError` for non-integer input, as specified.
- An initial `SyntaxError` during the generation of the `math_utils.py` content, caused by unescaped triple quotes within docstrings, was successfully resolved.
- HTML documentation for the `math_utils.py` module was successfully generated as `math_utils.html` using the command `python -m pydoc -w math_utils`.
- The creation of `math_utils.html` was verified, confirming its presence in the current directory.

Insights or Next Steps

- The successful creation of a well-documented and error-handled utility module (`math_utils.py`) and its corresponding HTML documentation demonstrates good software development practices, promoting code reusability and maintainability.
- The generated HTML documentation (`math_utils.html`) can be easily shared with other developers or integrated into a project's broader documentation portal, providing a clear reference for the module's functionality.

TASK 4: Attendance Management Module

Prompt: Generate a Python module named `attendance.py` with functions `mark_present(student)`, `mark_absent(student)`, and `get_attendance(student)` using a dictionary to store records, include professional docstrings explaining purpose, parameters and return values, and also provide Google Colab commands to save the file and generate HTML documentation using `pydoc`.

CODE & OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with two code cells. The first cell contains code to generate HTML documentation:

```
[34]: import os
# Try to generate HTML documentation using python -m pydoc
!python -m pydoc -w attendance
print("Attempted to generate attendance.html. Please check for its creation.")

wrote attendance.html
Attempted to generate attendance.html. Please check for its creation.
```

The second cell contains code to verify the creation of the generated HTML file:

```
[35]: import os
# Verify the creation of attendance.html
if os.path.exists('attendance.html'):
    print("Verification successful: attendance.html has been created.")
    # Optionally, you could also display the content of the file or its size
    # print(f"File size: {os.path.getsize('attendance.html')} bytes")
```

Below the code cells, there is a summary section:

Subtask:
Summarize the completion of the `attendance.py` module creation and the generation of its HTML documentation.

Summary:

Data Analysis Key Findings

- A Python module named `attendance.py` was successfully created, containing three functions: `mark_present`, `mark_absent`, and `get_attendance`.
- Each function within `attendance.py` was implemented with professional Google-style docstrings, detailing its purpose, parameters, return values, and examples.
- An initial `SyntaxError` that occurred during the generation of the `attendance.py` content (due to unescaped triple quotes within the docstring of a multi-line string literal) was successfully resolved by escaping the inner triple quotes.
- The `attendance.py` file was successfully saved to the current working directory.
- HTML documentation for the `attendance.py` module was successfully generated as `attendance.html` using the `python -m pydoc -w attendance` command.
- The creation of `attendance.html` was verified, confirming its presence in the current directory.

Insights or Next Steps

- The successful generation of a well-documented Python module and its HTML documentation exemplifies good software development practices, enhancing code readability and maintainability for future use or collaboration.
- The generated `attendance.html` can serve as a readily accessible reference for the module's functionality, which can be easily shared or integrated into a larger project documentation system.

At the bottom of the interface, there are tabs for Variables, Terminal, and Python 3. A status bar at the bottom right shows the time as 12:25 and disk usage information.

TASK 5: File Handling Function

Prompt 1: Generate a PEP 257 compliant docstring for the `read_file` function, detailing its purpose, arguments, return value, and clearly mentioning `FileNotFoundException` and `IOError`.

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a single code cell containing a script to test the `read_file` function. The script removes an existing file if it exists, prints a message, and then attempts to read from a non-existent file, catching the `IOError`.

```
Q Commands + Code + Text | Run all ▾
if os.path.exists('example_file.txt'):
    os.remove('example_file.txt')
print("\nCleaned up 'example_file.txt'.")  

... Testing with valid file ...
Content of 'example_file.txt':
This is a test file for read_file function.  

... Testing with non-existent file ...
Error reading 'non_existent_path.txt': File not found: non_existent_path.txt  

Cleaned up 'example_file.txt'.
```

Prompt 2: Add appropriate inline comments to the `read_file` function to explain each line or logical block of code, including potential exception points.

CODE & OUTPUT:

```

# Test with a non-existent file path
print("... Testing with non-existent file (inline comments) ...")
try:
    content = read_file('non_existent_path_inline.txt')
    print(f'Content of "non_existent_path_inline.txt":\n{content}')
except (FileNotFoundError, IOError) as e:
    print(f'Error reading "non_existent_path_inline.txt": {e}')

# Clean up the dummy file
if os.path.exists('example_file_inline.txt'):
    os.remove('example_file_inline.txt')
print("\ncleaned up 'example_file_inline.txt'.")
```

... Testing with valid file (inline comments) ...
Content of "example_file_inline.txt":
This is a test file for inline comments.
... Testing with non-existent file (inline comments) ...
Error reading 'non_existent_path_inline.txt': File not found: non_existent_path_inline.txt
Cleaned up 'example_file_inline.txt'.

Prompt 3: Generate Google-style documentation for the `read_file` function, including sections for arguments, returns, Raises (explicitly listing `FileNotFoundException` and `IOError`), and examples.

CODE & OUTPUT:

```

# Test with a valid file (Google-style) ...
try:
    content = read_file('example_file_google.txt')
    print(f'Content of "example_file_google.txt":\n{content}')
except (FileNotFoundError, IOError) as e:
    print(f'Error reading "example_file_google.txt": {e}')

# Test with a non-existent file path
print("... Testing with non-existent file (Google-style) ...")
try:
    content = read_file('non_existent_path_google.txt')
    print(f'Error reading "non_existent_path_google.txt": {content}')
except (FileNotFoundError, IOError) as e:
    print(f'Error reading "non_existent_path_google.txt": {e}')

# Clean up the dummy file
if os.path.exists('example_file_google.txt'):
    os.remove('example_file_google.txt')
print("\ncleaned up 'example_file_google.txt'.")
```

... Testing with valid file (Google-style) ...
Content of "example_file_google.txt":
This is a test file for Google-style documentation.
... Testing with non-existent file (Google-style) ...
Error reading "non_existent_path_google.txt": File not found: non_existent_path_google.txt
Cleaned up 'example_file_google.txt'.

COMPARISON:

Documentation Style	Exception Explanation	Exception Handling Details		Structure
Inline Comments	Basic to moderate clarity	Errors mentioned briefly within code	🟡🟡🟡	Unstructured
Standard Docstring (PEP 257)	Moderate clarity with parameter sections	May mention common errors at the end	🟡🟡🟡	Moderately structured
Google-Style Documentation	High clarity with 'Raises' section	Clearly lists possible exceptions like FileNotFoundError, IOError	🟢🟢🟢	Highly structured (Args, Returns, Raises)

RECOMMENDATION:

Google-style documentation is the most appropriate style for file handling functions because it clearly explains exception handling using a structured format. It provides separate sections such as Args, Returns, and Raises, which make it easy to understand possible errors like FileNotFoundError and IOError.

Since file operations are prone to runtime errors, clearly documenting exceptions improves code reliability, maintainability, and debugging. Therefore, Google-style documentation is recommended for explaining exception handling in file handling functions.