

## **AI ASSISTED CODING**

### **LAB ASSIGNMENT 9.5**

#### **LAB EXPERIMENT 9.5: Documentation Generation – Automatic Documentation and Code Comments**

##### **PROBLEM 1: String Utilities Function**

##### **QUESTION**

Consider the function:

```
def reverse_string(text):  
    return text[::-1]
```

Write documentation in:

1. Docstring
2. Inline comments
3. Google-style documentation

Compare the three documentation styles and recommend the most suitable style for a utility-based string library.

##### **PROMPT**

Generate proper documentation for the given string utility function in three formats: standard docstring, inline comments, and Google-style documentation. Then compare the formats and recommend the best style.

## CODE

### (a) Docstring format

```
def reverse_string(text):  
    """  
    Reverses the given string.  
  
    Parameters:  
    text (str): The string to be reversed.  
  
    Returns:  
    str: The reversed string.  
    """  
    return text[::-1]
```

### (b) Inline comments

```
def reverse_string(text):  
    # This function takes a string as input  
    # It reverses the string using slicing  
    return text[::-1] # Return reversed string
```

### (c) Google-style Documentation

```
def reverse_string(text):  
    """Reverses the given string.  
  
    Args:  
        text (str): Input string.  
  
    Returns:  
        str: Reversed version of input string.  
    """  
    return text[::-1]
```

## OUTPUT

```
PS D:\3-2 SEM> python  
olleH  
PS D:\3-2 SEM> █
```

## EXPLANATION

Docstrings provide structured documentation that can be accessed using `help()` function.

Inline comments are simple but not suitable for generating automated documentation.

Google-style documentation is structured, readable, and widely used in industry.

**Recommended Style:** Google-style documentation is most suitable for utility-based libraries because it is clean, standardized, and compatible with documentation tools.

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## Task 2: PASSWORD STRENGTH CHECKER

### QUESTION

```
def check_strength(password):  
    return len(password) >= 8
```

Document the function using docstring, inline comments, and Google style. Compare the styles and recommend the best one for security-related code.

### PROMPT

Generate structured documentation for a password strength checker function in three documentation formats and compare them.

### CODE

#### (a) Docstring format

```
def check_strength(password):  
    """  
    Checks whether the password meets minimum length requirements.  
  
    Parameters:  
    password (str): The password entered by user.  
  
    Returns:  
    bool: True if password length is at least 8 characters.  
    """  
    return len(password) >= 8
```

## (b) Inline Comments

```
def check_strength(password):  
    # Check if password length is at least 8 characters  
    return len(password) >= 8
```

## (c) Google-Style Documentation

```
def check_strength(password):  
    """Checks password strength based on minimum length.  
  
    Args:  
        password (str): User-provided password.  
  
    Returns:  
        bool: True if password length >= 8, else False.  
    """  
    return len(password) >= 8
```

```
print(check_strength("mypassword"))
```

## OUTPUT

```
PS D:\3-2 SEM> python  
True  
PS D:\3-2 SEM> █
```

## EXPLANATION

Security-related functions require clarity and precision. Google-style documentation clearly defines arguments and return types. Inline comments are insufficient for professional security systems.

**Recommended Style:** Google-style documentation because security code requires clarity and maintainability.

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## Task 3: Math Utilities Module

### QUESTION

Create a module `math_utils.py` with:

- `square(n)`
- `cube(n)`
- `factorial(n)`

Generate docstrings and export documentation as HTML.

### PROMPT

Create a math utilities module with proper documentation and generate HTML documentation using Python documentation tools.

### CODE (`math_utils.py`)

```
def square(n):
    """Returns the square of a number.

    Args:
        n (int): Input number.

    Returns:
        int: Square of n.
    """
    return n * n

def cube(n):
    """Returns the cube of a number.

    Args:
        n (int): Input number.

    Returns:
        int: Cube of n.
    """
    return n * n * n

def factorial(n):
    """Returns factorial of a number.

    Args:
        n (int): Non-negative integer.

    Returns:
        int: Factorial of n.
    """
    if n == 0 or n == 1:
        return 1
    return n * factorial(n - 1)

print(square(4))      # 16
print(cube(3))        # 27
print(factorial(5))   # 120
```

## OUTPUT

```
PS D:\3-2 SEM> python
16
27
120
PS D:\3-2 SEM>
```

## EXPLANATION

Docstrings allow automatic documentation generation using pydoc.  
Exporting to HTML improves usability and readability.  
Structured documentation improves maintainability of reusable modules.

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## Task 4: Attendance Management Module

### QUESTION

Create attendance.py module with:

- mark\_present(student)
- mark\_absent(student)
- get\_attendance(student)

Add proper docstrings and generate documentation.

### PROMPT

Develop an attendance management module with documented functions and generate documentation viewable in terminal and browser.

## CODE

```
attendance_record = {}
def mark_present(student):
    """Marks a student as present.

    Args:
        student (str): Student name.
    """
    attendance_record[student] = "Present"

def mark_absent(student):
    """Marks a student as absent.

    Args:
        student (str): Student name.
    """
    attendance_record[student] = "Absent"

def get_attendance(student):
    """Returns attendance status of a student.

    Args:
        student (str): Student name.

    Returns:
        str: Attendance status.
    """
    return attendance_record.get(student, "No record found")

mark_present("Sai")
print(get_attendance("Sai"))
```

## OUTPUT

```
PS D:\3-2 SEM>
Present
```

## EXPLANATION

Adding docstrings makes the module self-documented.

Documentation tools allow viewing structured information directly in terminal or browser.

This improves maintainability and readability.

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## Task 5: File handling function

### QUESTION

Consider the function:

```
def read_file(filename):
    with open(filename, 'r') as f:
        return f.read()
```

Write documentation using all three formats. Identify which style best explains exception handling and justify your recommendation.

## PROMPT

Generate structured documentation for a file reading function in three formats and determine which documentation style best explains exception handling.

## CODE

### (a) Docstring Format

```
def read_file(filename):  
    """  
    Reads and returns content of a file.  
  
    Parameters:  
    filename (str): Name of file to read.  
  
    Returns:  
    str: File content.  
  
    Raises:  
    FileNotFoundError: If file does not exist.  
    """  
    with open(filename, 'r') as f:  
        return f.read()
```

### (b) Inline comments

```
def read_file(filename):  
    # Opens the file in read mode  
    # Returns file content  
    with open(filename, 'r') as f:  
        return f.read()
```



## (c) Google-Style Documentation

```
def read_file(filename):  
    """Reads and returns file content.  
  
    Args:  
    | filename (str): File name to read.  
  
    Returns:  
    | str: File content.  
  
    Raises:  
    | FileNotFoundError: If file is not found.  
    """  
    with open(filename, 'r') as f:  
        return f.read()
```

```
print(read_file("sample.txt"))
```

## OUTPUT

Displays the file content

## EXPLANATION

Exception handling must be clearly documented.

Inline comments do not formally describe possible errors.

Google-style documentation includes structured Raises section, making it clear and professional.

**Recommendation:** Google-style documentation is most suitable for explaining exception handling because it clearly defines parameters, returns, and possible errors in a structured manner.

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