

ASSIGNMENT-9

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Lab9 :-

DocumentationGeneration–AutomaticDocumentationandCodeComments

Problem 1

GivenPythonFunction

```
def find_max(numbers):  
    return max(numbers)
```

(a) Docstring Documentation

```
def find_max(numbers):  
  
    """Return the maximum value from a list of numbers.  
  
    Parameters:  
    numbers(list): A list of numeric values.  
  
    Returns:  
    int or float: The maximum value in the list. return  
  
    max(numbers)"""
```

(b) Inline Comments

```
def find_max(numbers):  
    # Find and return the maximum value from the list  
    return max(numbers)
```

(c) Google-Style Documentation

```
def find_max(numbers):
```

```
    """Find the maximum value in a list of numbers.
```

```
    Args:
```

```
        numbers (list): A list containing numeric values.
```

```
    Returns:
```

```
        int or float: The largest number in the list. """
```

```
    return max(numbers)
```

Critical Comparison

- **Docstrings** provide structured internal documentation and are accessible using `help()` and `pydoc`.
- **Inline comments** are simple but limited and unsuitable for detailed explanations.
- **Google-styled documentation** is highly readable, standardized, and ideal for large projects.

Recommendation

For a mathematical utilities library, **Google-styled documentation** is most effective due to its clarity, consistency, and compatibility with documentation tools.

Problem 2

Given Python Function

```
def login(user, password, credentials):  
    return credentials.get(user) == password
```

(a) Docstring Documentation

```
def login(user, password, credentials):
```

```
    """Verifies user login credentials.
```

```
    Parameters:
```

```
        user (str):
```

```
            Username and password (str): User
```

```
            password
```

```
            credentials (dict): Dictionary of stored credentials
```

```
    Returns:
```

```
        bool: True if login is successful, False otherwise
```

```
        return credentials.get(user) == password
```

(b) Inline Comments

```
def login(user, password, credentials):
```

```
#Checkiftheenteredpasswordmatchesstoredcredentials
return credentials.get(user) == password
```

(c) Google-Style Documentation

```
def login(user, password, credentials):
```

```
    Authenticates a user using provided credentials. Args:
        user(str): Username of the user.
        password(str): Password entered by the user.
        credentials(dict): Dictionary mapping users to passwords.
```

```
    Returns:
        bool: True if authentication succeeds, otherwise False. return
```

```
    credentials.get(user) == password
```

Comparison and Recommendation

Google-style documentation is most helpful for new developers onboarding a project because it clearly explains parameters, return values, and intent in a standardized format.

Problem 3—Calculator Module

calculator.py

```
def add(a, b):
    Return the sum of two numbers. return
    a + b
```

```
def subtract(a, b):
    Return the difference of two numbers. return
    a - b
```

```
def multiply(a, b):
    Return the product of two numbers.
    return a * b
```

```
def divide(a, b):
    Return the quotient of two numbers.
    return a / b
```

DocumentationGeneration

- Terminaldocumentation:help(calculator)
- HTMLdocumentationgeneration:

pydoc-wcalculator

Thegenerated calculator.htmlfileisopened inawebbrowsertoverify documentation.

Problem4 –ConversionUtilities Module

conversion.py

```
defdecimal_to_binary(n):  
    Convertsadecimalnumbertobinary.  
    return bin(n)[2:]
```

```
defbinary_to_decimal(b):  
    Convertsabinarynumbertodecimal.  
    return int(b, 2)
```

```
defdecimal_to_hexadecimal(n):  
    Convertsadecimalnumbertohexadecimal.  
    return hex(n)[2:]
```

DocumentationGeneration

- Terminal:help(conversion)
- HTMLexportusing:

pydoc-wconversion

Problem5 –Course ManagementModule

course.py

```
courses={}
```

```
defadd_course(course_id,name,credits):  
    Adds a new course to the course list.  
    courses[course_id]={'name':name,'credits':credits}
```

```
def remove_course(course_id):  
    RemovesacourseusingcourseID.  
    courses.pop(course_id, None)
```

```
def get_course(course_id):  
    """Retrieves course details by course ID.  
    """  
    return courses.get(course_id)
```

Documentation Generation

- Terminal documentation using `help(course)`
- HTML documentation exported using:

```
pydoc-wcourse
```

The generated HTML file is opened in a browser to verify correctness.

Conclusion

This lab demonstrates the importance of proper documentation in software development. Automatic documentation generation improves maintainability, onboarding efficiency, and overall code quality. Google-style docstrings are recommended for professional and collaborative projects.