

AI Assistant Coding

Assignment-9.3

Name: Shah Alam

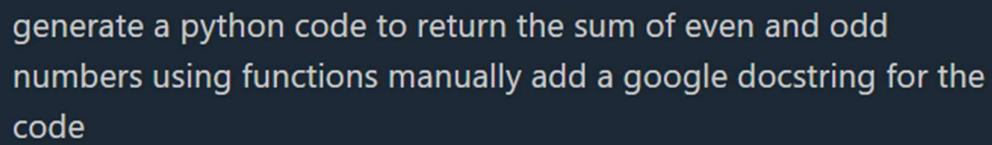
Roll No: 2303A510C1

Batch:06

Task 1: Basic Docstring Generation

Scenario: You are developing a utility function that processes numerical lists and must be properly documented for future maintenance.

Prompt:



generate a python code to return the sum of even and odd numbers using functions manually add a google docstring for the code

Code

```

sum.py > main
1 def sum_even(numbers: list) -> int:
2     """Calculate the sum of even numbers in a list.
3     Args:
4         numbers: A list of integers.
5     Returns:
6         The sum of all even numbers in the list.
7     Raises:
8         TypeError: If numbers is not a list.
9     Example:
10        >>> sum_even([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6])
11        12
12    """
13    if not isinstance(numbers, list):
14        raise TypeError("Input must be a list")
15    return sum(num for num in numbers if num % 2 == 0)
16 def sum_odd(numbers: list) -> int:
17     """Calculate the sum of odd numbers in a list.
18     Args:
19         numbers: A list of integers.
20     Returns:
21         The sum of all odd numbers in the list.
22     Raises:
23         TypeError: If numbers is not a list.
24     Example:
25        >>> sum_odd([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6])
26        9
27    """
28    if not isinstance(numbers, list):
29        raise TypeError("Input must be a list")
30    return sum(num for num in numbers if num % 2 != 0)
31 def main():
32     """Main function to demonstrate even and odd sum calculations.
33
34     This function takes a list of numbers from the user and displays
35     the sum of even numbers and the sum of odd numbers.
36     """
37     try:
38         user_input = input("Enter numbers separated by spaces: ")
39         numbers = [int(num) for num in user_input.split()]
40
41         even_sum = sum_even(numbers)
42         odd_sum = sum_odd(numbers)
43
44         print(f"\nInput list: {numbers}")
45         print(f"Sum of even numbers: {even_sum}")

```

Output:

• Compare the AI-generated docstring with the manually written docstring

Key sections:

1. Manual vs AI-Generated Documentation - Overview of both approaches
2. Characteristics - What makes each approach unique
3. Google Docstring Structure - Detailed breakdown of each section (Args, Returns, Raises, Examples)
4. Benefits of AI-Generated Docs - Developer, code quality, and maintenance advantages
5. Side-by-side Examples - Practical comparison from your [sum.py](#) code
6. Best Practices - Hybrid approach combining both manual and AI methods

The document shows how your AI-generated Google docstrings are:

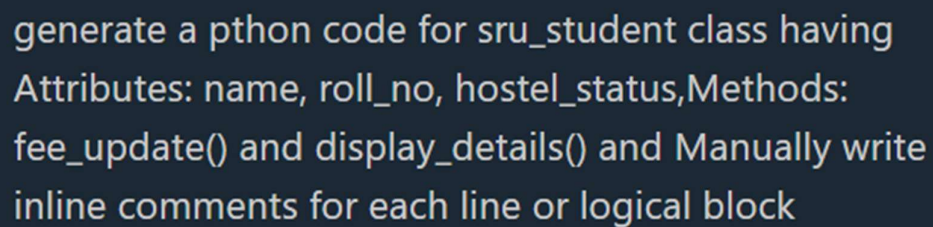
- Consistent and standardized
- Complete with type info, exceptions, and examples
- IDE-integrated for better development experience
- Maintainable and searchable.

Task 2: Automatic Inline Comments

Scenario

You are developing a student management module that must be easy to understand for new developers.

Prompt:



```
generate a pthon code for sru_student class having
Attributes: name, roll_no, hostel_status,Methods:
fee_update() and display_details() and Manually write
inline comments for each line or logical block
```

Code:

```

sru_student.py > sru_student > display_details
1 # sru_student.py - defines the sru_student class with detailed inline comments
2 class sru_student:
3     """Class representing a student at SRU with basic details and fee handling.
4     This class stores name, roll number, hostel status, and outstanding fees,
5     and provides methods to update fees and display student details.
6     """
7     def __init__(self, name: str, roll_no: str, hostel_status: bool, fees_due: float = 0.0):
8         # Initialize a new sru_student instance with provided attributes
9         self.name = name # store the student's full name
10        self.roll_no = roll_no # store the student's roll number or ID
11        self.hostel_status = bool(hostel_status) # store whether the student is in hostel (True/False)
12        self.fees_due = float(fees_due) # store outstanding fees as a float (default 0.0)
13    def fee_update(self, amount: float) -> float:
14        """Apply a payment to the student's outstanding fees and return updated balance.
15        Args:
16            amount: The payment amount to apply toward 'fees_due'.
17        Returns:
18            The updated 'fees_due' after applying the payment.
19        Raises:
20            TypeError: If 'amount' is not a number.
21            ValueError: If 'amount' is negative.
22        """
23        # Validate that the provided amount is numeric (int or float)
24        if not isinstance(amount, (int, float)):
25            raise TypeError("amount must be a number") # raise if bad type
26        # Convert to float for consistent arithmetic
27        payment = float(amount) # local variable holding the payment as float
28        # Do not accept negative payments
29        if payment < 0:
30            raise ValueError("amount must be non-negative") # invalid negative payment
31        # Subtract payment from fees_due but never drop below zero
32        self.fees_due = max(0.0, self.fees_due - payment) # update outstanding fees safely
33        return self.fees_due # return the new fees_due value
34    def display_details(self) -> None:
35        """Print formatted student details to standard output.
36        This shows name, roll number, hostel status (Yes/No), and current fees due.
37        """
38        # Print the student's name
39        print(f"Name: {self.name}")
40        # Print the student's roll number
41        print(f"Roll No: {self.roll_no}")
42        # Print a human-friendly hostel status
43        print(f"Hostel Status: {'Yes' if self.hostel_status else 'No'}")
44        # Print the outstanding fees with two decimal places
45        print(f"Fees Due: {self.fees_due:.2f}")
46    # Demonstration block: create an instance and show behavior when run directly
47    if __name__ == "__main__":
48        # Create a sample student with some fees due
49        student = sru_student("Alice Example", "SRU2026", True, fees_due=4500.0)
50
51        # Show details before payment
52        print("Before payment:")
53        student.display_details()
54
55        # Apply a payment and show updated fees
56        student.fee_update(1500) # apply a payment of 1500
57
58        # Show details after payment
59        print("\nAfter payment:")
60        student.display_details()
61

```

Output:

Comparative Analysis

Purpose & Focus:

- *Manual*: explains developer intent and business reasoning.
- *AI*: describes code behavior, syntax, and structure.

Consistency:

- *Manual*: varies by author.
- *AI*: uniform style across the codebase.

Completeness:

- *Manual*: often partial or missing.
- *AI*: systematically includes Args/Returns/Examples.

Speed:

- *Manual*: slow and effort-intensive.
- *AI*: fast and scalable.

Accuracy:

- *Manual*: high for intent.
- *AI*: good for obvious logic, may miss corner cases.

Strengths of AI Comments

- Rapid generation at scale
- Standardized documentation format
- Good use of type hints
- Helps junior developers
- Easy CI/CD automation

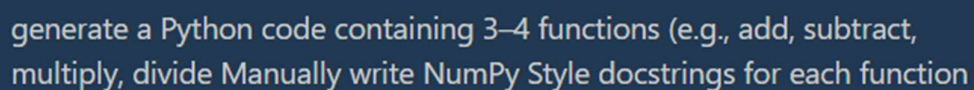
Limitations of AI Comments

- Misses “why” and business context
- Lacks domain knowledge
- Risk of incorrect interpretations
- Can become outdated
- Over-verbose/redundant
- May expose sensitive details
- Lacks human tone and ownership.

Task 3: Module-Level and Function-Level Documentation

ScenarioYou are building a small calculator module that will be shared across multiple projects and

requires structured documentation.

Prompt:

generate a Python code containing 3–4 functions (e.g., add, subtract, multiply, divide) Manually write NumPy Style docstrings for each function

Code:

```

15 from typing import Union
16 Number = Union[int, float]
17 def add(a: Number, b: Number) -> Number:
18     """Add two numbers.
19     Parameters
20     -----
21     a : int or float
22         First operand.
23     b : int or float
24         Second operand.
25     Returns
26     -----
27     int or float
28         The sum of ``a`` and ``b``. If both inputs are integers the result
29         will be an integer; otherwise a float is returned.
30     Raises
31     -----
32     TypeError
33         If either ``a`` or ``b`` is not a number.
34     Examples
35     -----
36     >>> add(1, 2)
37     3
38     >>> add(1.5, 2.0)
39     3.5
40     """
41     # Validate types
42     if not isinstance(a, (int, float)) or not isinstance(b, (int, float)):
43         raise TypeError("Both a and b must be int or float")
44     return a + b
45 def subtract(a: Number, b: Number) -> Number:
46     """Subtract one number from another.

```

```

69 def multiply(a: Number, b: Number) -> Number:
70     """
71     if not isinstance(a, (int, float)) or not isinstance(b, (int, float)):
72         raise TypeError("Both a and b must be int or float")
73     return a * b
74 def divide(a: Number, b: Number) -> float:
75     """Divide one number by another.
76     Parameters
77     -----
78     a : int or float
79         Numerator.
80     b : int or float
81         Denominator.
82     Returns
83     -----
84     float
85         The division result as a float.
86     Raises
87     -----
88     TypeError
89         If either ``a`` or ``b`` is not a number.
90     ZeroDivisionError
91         If ``b`` is zero.
92     Examples
93     -----
94     >>> divide(10, 2)
95     5.0
96     >>> divide(5, 2)
97     2.5
98     """
99     if not isinstance(a, (int, float)) or not isinstance(b, (int, float)):
100         raise TypeError("Both a and b must be int or float")
101     if b == 0:
102         raise ZeroDivisionError("Denominator b must not be zero")
103     return float(a) / float(b)
104 if __name__ == "__main__":
105     # Simple demonstration when run as a script
106     print("Demo: basic arithmetic functions from math_ops")
107     print("add(2, 3) ->", add(2, 3))
108     print("subtract(5, 2) ->", subtract(5, 2))
109     print("multiply(3, 4) ->", multiply(3, 4))
110     print("divide(7, 2) ->", divide(7, 2))

```

Output:

Comparison between AI-generated docstrings with manually written ones

- Purpose: AI—produce structured docs quickly;
Manual—explain intent, rationale, domain nuance.
- Speed:
AI—instant and scalable; Manual—time-consuming.
- Consistency:
AI—uniform format; Manual—varies by author.
- Completeness:
AI—reliable sections (Args>Returns/Examples); Manual—often incomplete.
- Accuracy:
Manual—better for intent/edge cases; AI—good for surface logic, may misread intent.
- Context:
Manual—aware of history and business rules; AI—limited without prompts.
- Maintainability:
AI—easy to regenerate but can go stale; Manual—accurate if maintained, often neglected.
- Tone & Readability:
AI—neutral and predictable; Manual—team voice with caveats.
- Granularity:
AI—mechanics and types; Manual—“why,” pitfalls, alternatives.
- Risk:
AI—trivial or incorrect details, oversharing; Manual—inconsistency or missing docs.

