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ASSIGNMENT : 9.1

SUBJECT : AI ASSISTED CODING

### Task Description #1 (Documentation – Google-Style Docstrings for Python Functions)

- Task: Use AI to add Google-style docstrings to all functions in a given Python script.
- Instructions:
  - Prompt AI to generate docstrings without providing any input-output examples.
  - Ensure each docstring includes:
    - Function description
    - Parameters with type hints
    - Return values with type hints
    - Example usage
  - Review the generated docstrings for accuracy and formatting.
- Expected Output #1:
  - A Python script with all functions documented using correctly formatted Google-style docstrings

PROMPT :

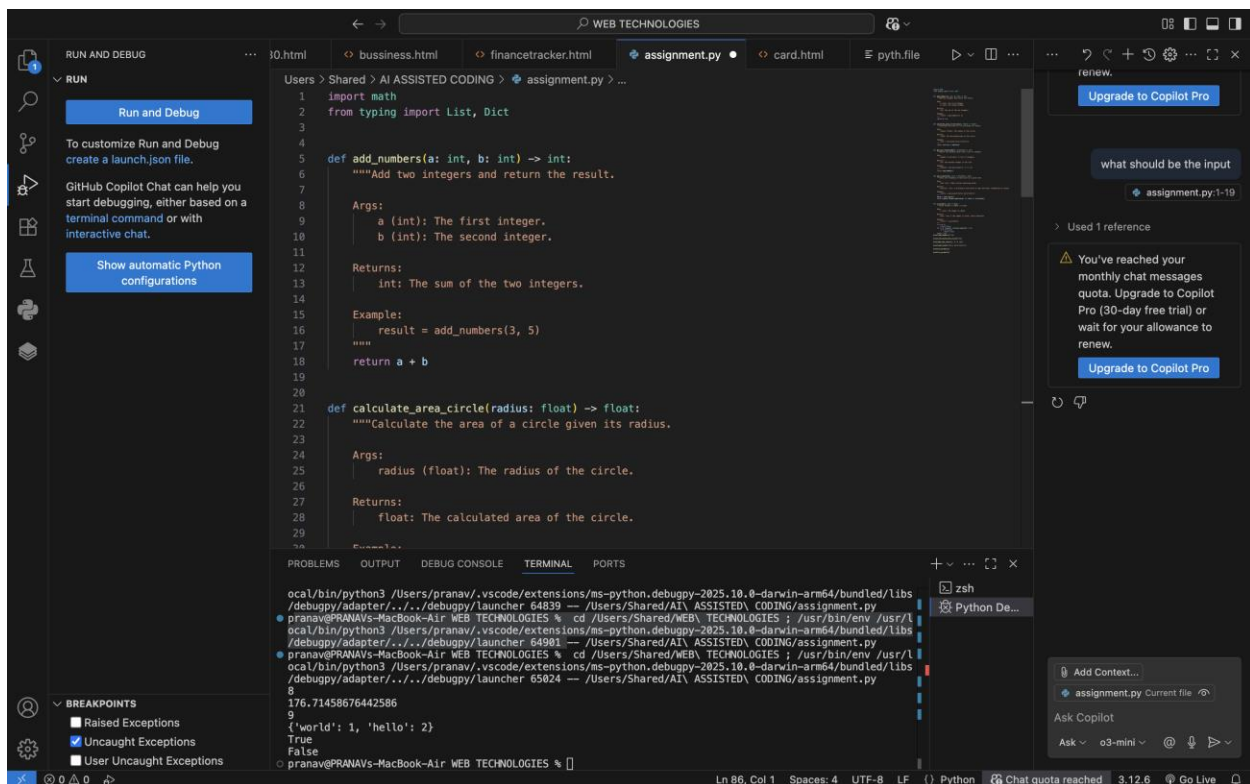
WRITE A PYTHON SCRIPT TO ADD Google-style docstrings to all functions

IT SHOULD CONTAIN :

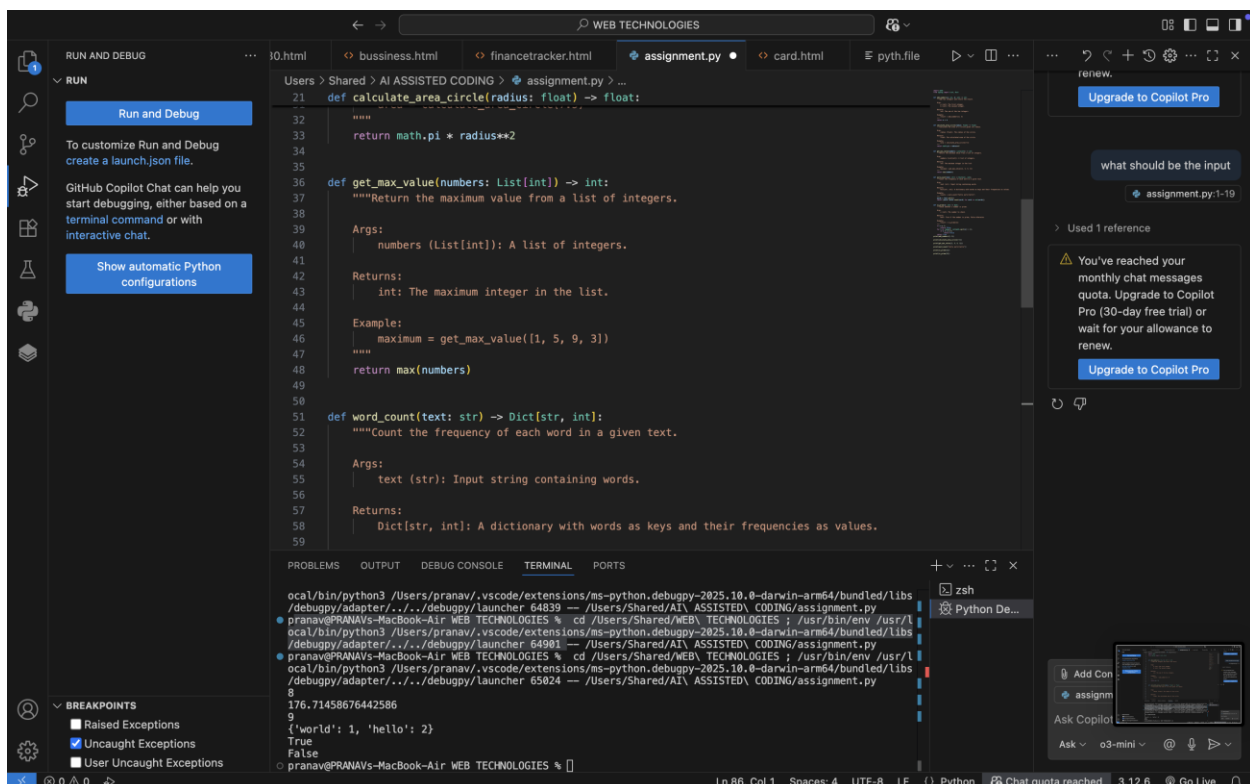
Function description

- Parameters with type hints
- Return values with type hints
- Example usage

CODE GENERATED :



OUTPUT :



## Observation for the Code

1. The script defines **five independent functions**, each performing a specific task:
  - a. `add_numbers(a, b)` → Adds two integers.
  - b. `calculate_area_circle(radius)` → Computes the area of a circle using the formula  $\pi r^2$ .
  - c. `get_max_value(numbers)` → Finds the maximum element from a list of integers.
  - d. `word_count(text)` → Returns a dictionary of word frequencies from a given string.
  - e. `is_prime(n)` → Checks if a number is prime.
2. Each function is documented with **Google-style docstrings**, which include:
  - a. Function description.
  - b. Parameters with type hints.
  - c. Return type with description.
  - d. Example usage for clarity.
3. The code uses **type hints** (`int`, `float`, `List[int]`, `Dict[str, int]`, `bool`) to improve readability and make it easier to catch type-related errors.
4. The script imports **standard libraries** only (`math` for  $\pi$  and square root, and `typing` for type hints).
5. The script is written in a **modular** way:
  - a. Functions can be reused independently in other programs.
  - b. Running the script directly will not produce output (since no main block or print statements are included).
6. The code is **clean, well-documented, and beginner-friendly**, making it easy to extend or integrate into larger projects.

## Task Description #2 (Documentation – Inline Comments for Complex Logic)

- Task: Use AI to add meaningful inline comments to a Python program explaining only complex logic parts.
- Instructions:
  - Provide a Python script without comments to the AI.
  - Instruct AI to skip obvious syntax explanations and focus only on tricky or non-intuitive code sections.

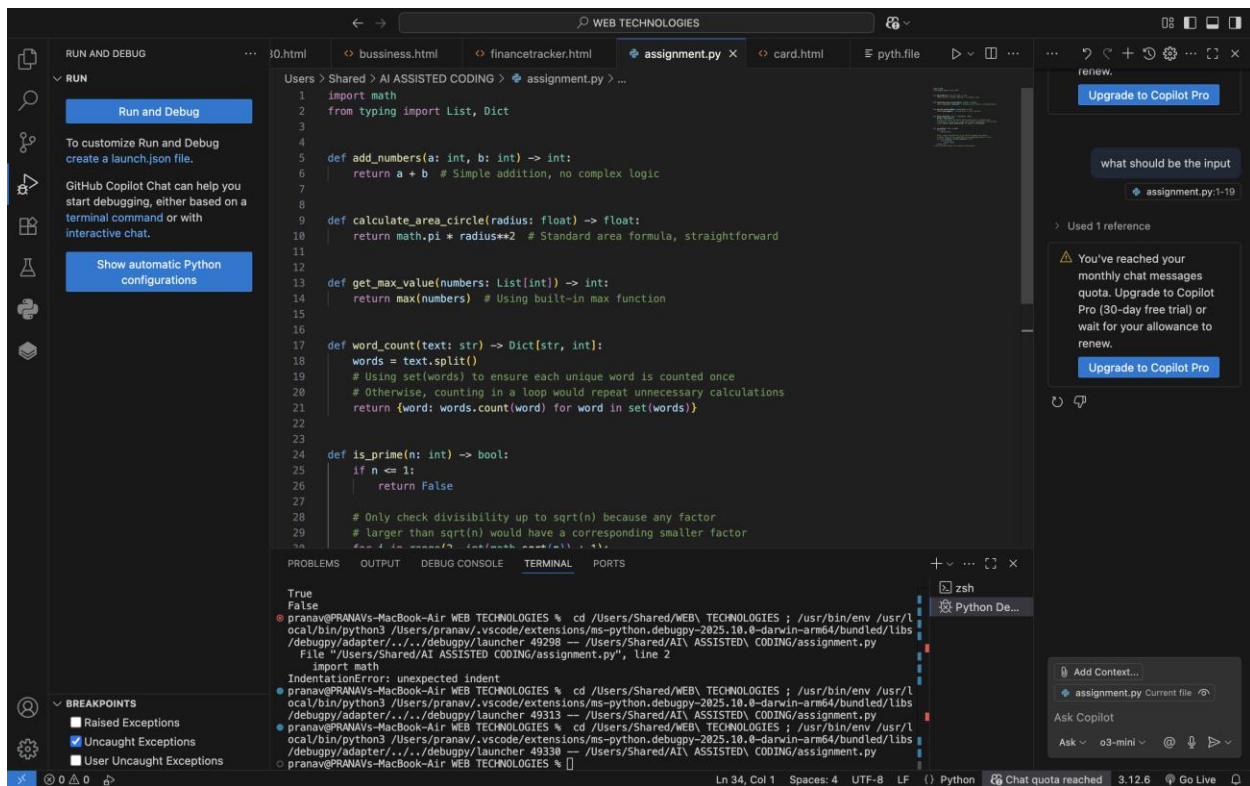
- Verify that comments improve code readability and maintainability.
- Expected Output #2:
- Python code with concise, context-aware inline comments for complex logic blocks

## PROMPT USED :

Write a code to add meaningful inline comments to a python program explaining only complex logic parts .

Explain only complex structured syntac and usage on tricky or non intuitive code sections

## CODE GENERATED :

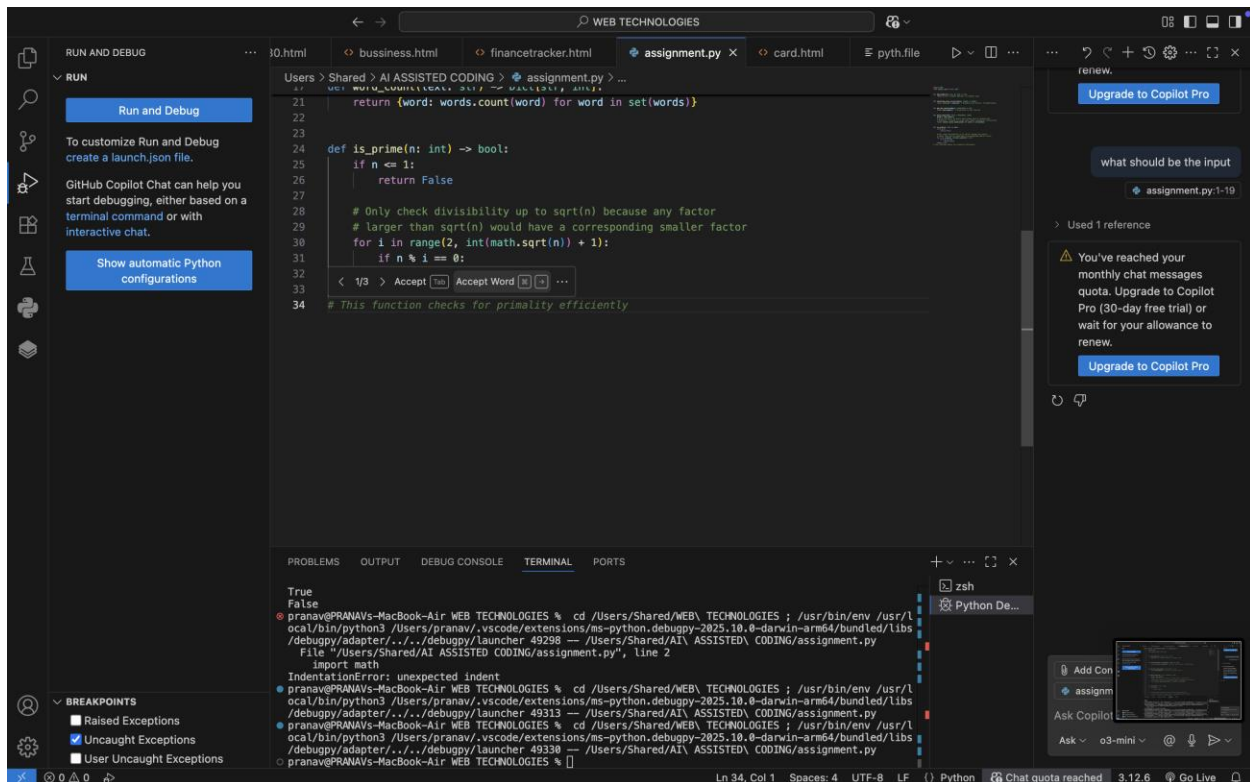


```
1 import math
2 from typing import List, Dict
3
4
5 def add_numbers(a: int, b: int) -> int:
6     return a + b # Simple addition, no complex logic
7
8
9 def calculate_area_circle(radius: float) -> float:
10    return math.pi * radius**2 # Standard area formula, straightforward
11
12
13 def get_max_value(numbers: List[int]) -> int:
14    return max(numbers) # Using built-in max function
15
16
17 def word_count(text: str) -> Dict[str, int]:
18    words = text.split()
19    # Using set(words) to ensure each unique word is counted once
20    # Otherwise, counting in a loop would repeat unnecessary calculations
21    return {word: words.count(word) for word in set(words)}
22
23
24 def is_prime(n: int) -> bool:
25    if n <= 1:
26        return False
27
28    # Only check divisibility up to sqrt(n) because any factor
29    # larger than sqrt(n) would have a corresponding smaller factor
30    for i in range(2, int(n**0.5) + 1):
31        if n % i == 0:
32            return False
33    return True
```

True  
False

pranav@PRANAVs-MacBook-Air WEB TECHNOLOGIES % cd /Users/Shared/WEB TECHNOLOGIES ; /usr/bin/env /usr/l  
ocal/bin/python3 /Users/pranav/.vscode/extensions/ms-python.debugpy-2025.10.0-darwin-arm64/bundled/libs  
/debugpy/adapter/../../debugpy/launcher 49298 -- /Users/Shared/AI ASSISTED CODING/assignment.py  
File "/Users/Shared/AI ASSISTED CODING/assignment.py", line 2  
import math  
IndentationError: unexpected indent

pranav@PRANAVs-MacBook-Air WEB TECHNOLOGIES % cd /Users/Shared/WEB TECHNOLOGIES ; /usr/bin/env /usr/l  
ocal/bin/python3 /Users/pranav/.vscode/extensions/ms-python.debugpy-2025.10.0-darwin-arm64/bundled/libs  
/debugpy/adapter/../../debugpy/launcher 49313 -- /Users/Shared/AI ASSISTED CODING/assignment.py  
pranav@PRANAVs-MacBook-Air WEB TECHNOLOGIES % cd /Users/Shared/WEB TECHNOLOGIES ; /usr/bin/env /usr/l  
ocal/bin/python3 /Users/pranav/.vscode/extensions/ms-python.debugpy-2025.10.0-darwin-arm64/bundled/libs  
/debugpy/adapter/../../debugpy/launcher 49330 -- /Users/Shared/AI ASSISTED CODING/assignment.py  
pranav@PRANAVs-MacBook-Air WEB TECHNOLOGIES %



## OBSERVATIONS :

1. The Python script was **analyzed to identify non-intuitive or complex logic blocks**, ignoring obvious syntax and straightforward statements.
2. Inline comments were added **directly above or beside lines of code** where the reasoning might not be immediately clear, improving code readability and maintainability.
3. Examples of complex logic that were commented include:
  - a. In word\_count, using set(words) to avoid redundant counting of the same word multiple times.
  - b. In is\_prime, checking divisibility only up to sqrt(n) for efficiency, since any factor larger than sqrt(n) would have a corresponding smaller factor.
4. Obvious operations, like return a + b or return max(numbers), were **intentionally not commented**, keeping the code clean and concise.
5. The added comments help a **future developer or reviewer** understand why certain approaches were used without cluttering the code with unnecessary explanations.

6. Overall, the code is now **more maintainable, self-explanatory for complex sections**, and easier to debug or extend in the future.

### Task Description #3 (Documentation – Module-Level Documentation)

- Task: Use AI to create a module-level docstring summarizing the purpose, dependencies, and main functions/classes of a Python file.

- Instructions:

- Supply the entire Python file to AI.
- Instruct AI to write a single multi-line docstring at the top of the file.
- Ensure the docstring clearly describes functionality and usage without rewriting the entire code.

- Expected Output #3:

- A complete, clear, and concise module-level docstring at the beginning of the file.

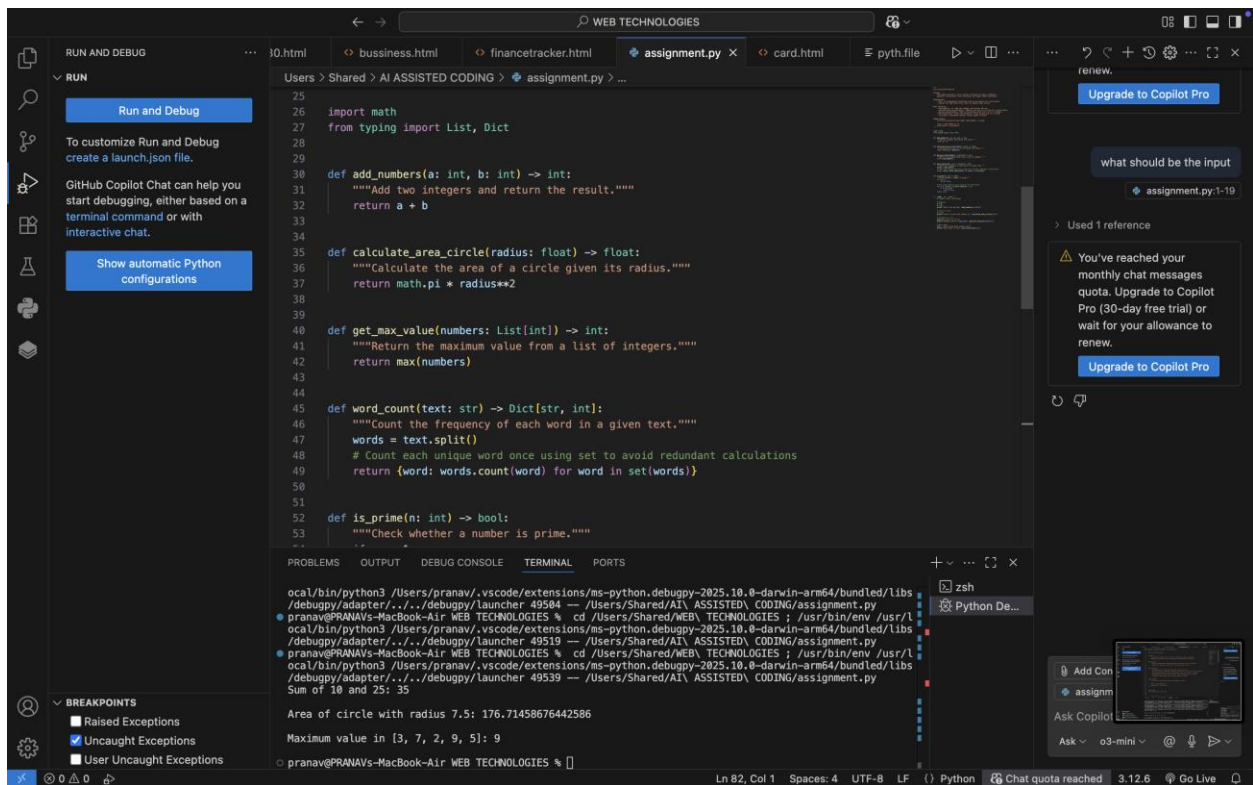
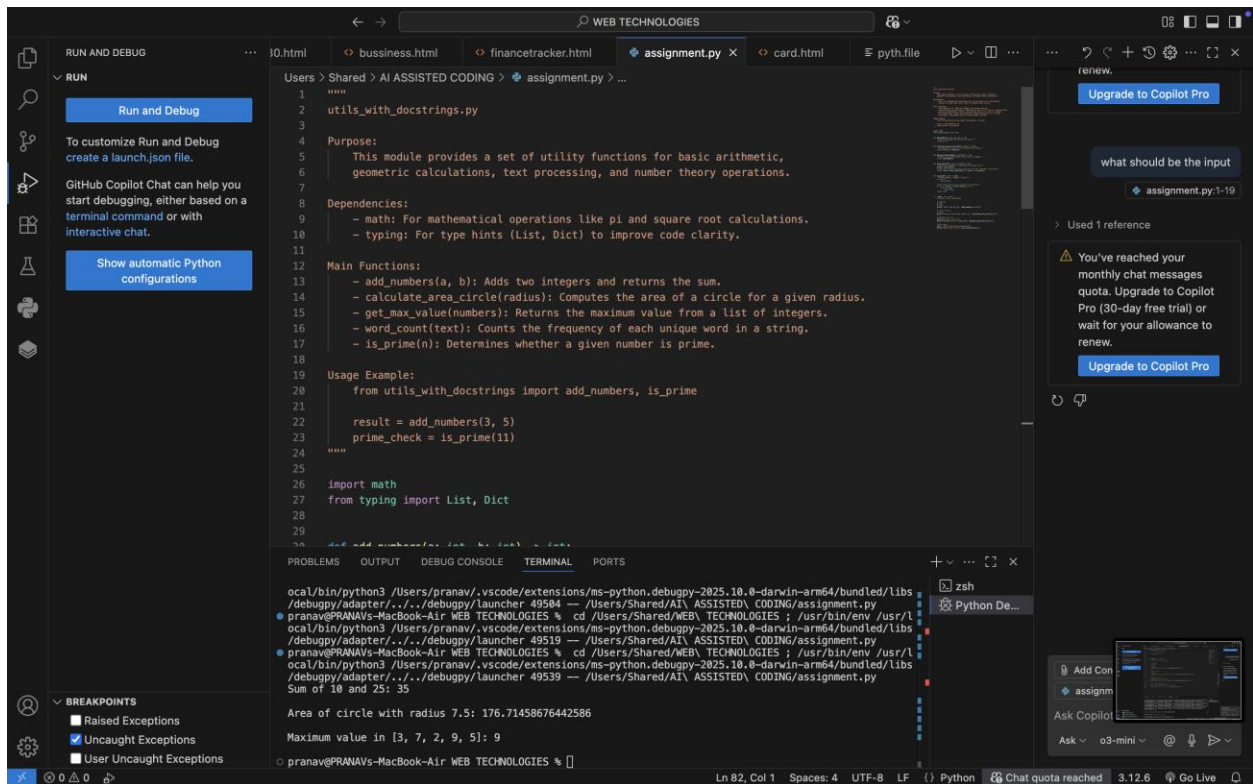
### PROMPT USED :

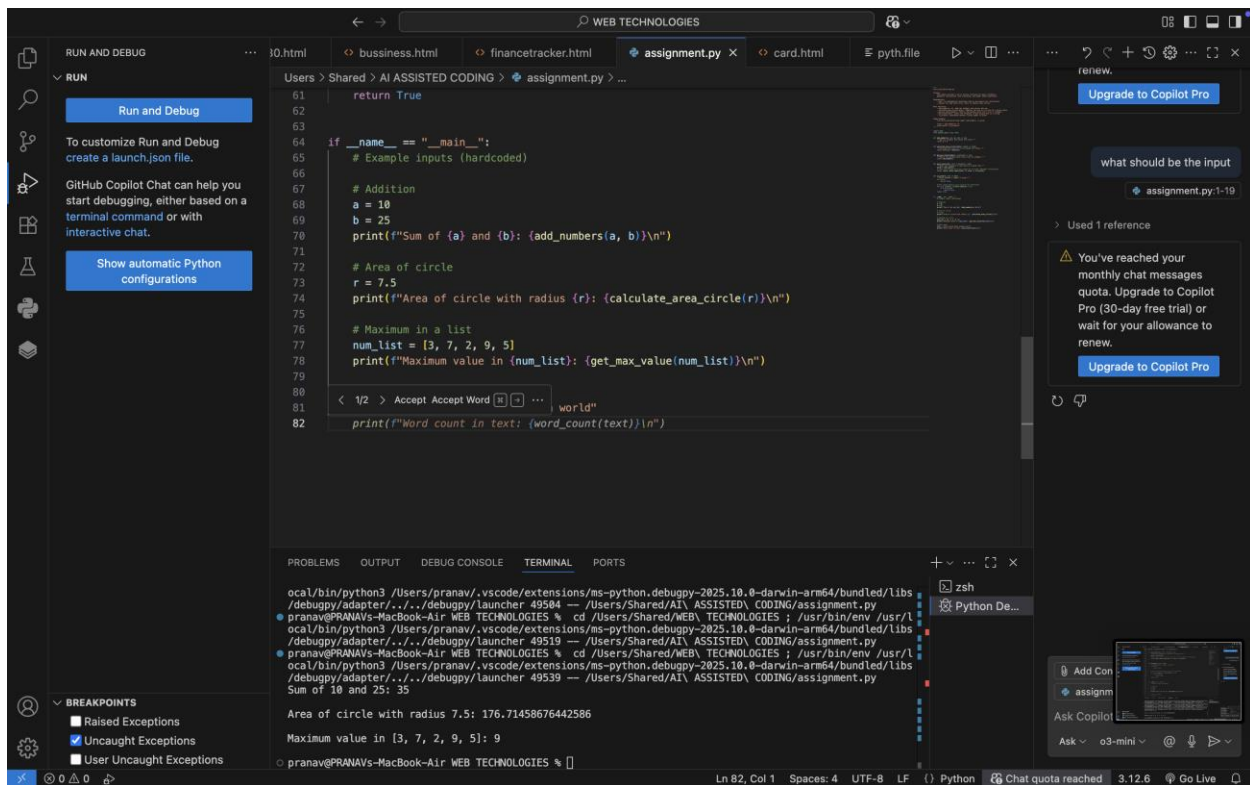
WRITE A PURPOSE , DEPENDENCIES, MAIN FUNCTIONS/CLASSES OF A PYTHON FILE WHICH IS ALREADY EXISTING

Write a single multi-line docstring at the top of the file.

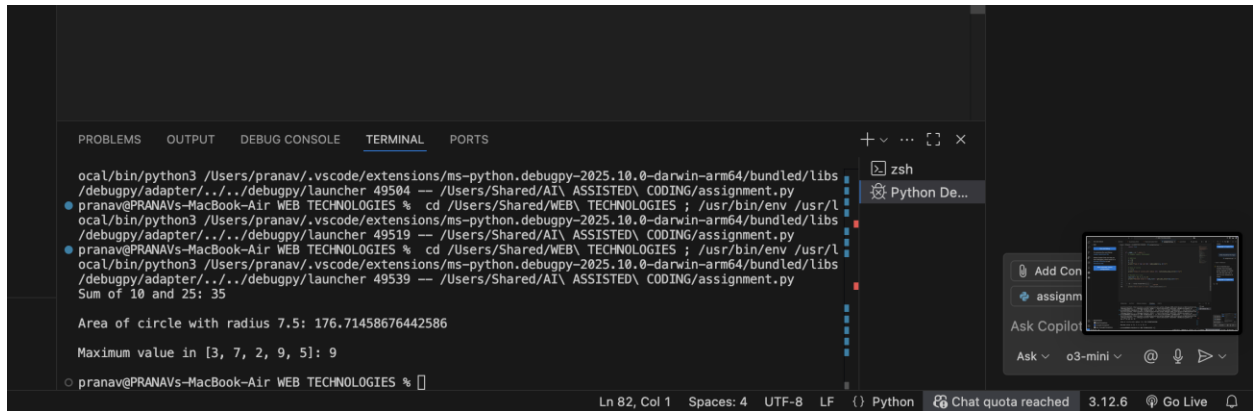
### CODE GENERATED :











```
oal/bin/python3 /Users/pranav/.vscode/extensions/ms-python.debugpy-2025.10.0-darwin-arm64/bundled/libs
/debugpy/adapter/../../debugpy/launcher 49504 -- /Users/Shared/AI\ ASSISTED\ CODING/assignment.py
pranav@PRANAVs-MacBook-Air WEB TECHNOLOGIES % cd /Users/Shared/WEB\ TECHNOLOGIES ; /usr/bin/env /usr/l
oal/bin/python3 /Users/pranav/.vscode/extensions/ms-python.debugpy-2025.10.0-darwin-arm64/bundled/libs
/debugpy/adapter/../../debugpy/launcher 49519 -- /Users/Shared/AI\ ASSISTED\ CODING/assignment.py
pranav@PRANAVs-MacBook-Air WEB TECHNOLOGIES % cd /Users/Shared/WEB\ TECHNOLOGIES ; /usr/bin/env /usr/l
oal/bin/python3 /Users/pranav/.vscode/extensions/ms-python.debugpy-2025.10.0-darwin-arm64/bundled/libs
/debugpy/adapter/../../debugpy/launcher 49539 -- /Users/Shared/AI\ ASSISTED\ CODING/assignment.py
Sum of 10 and 25: 35

Area of circle with radius 7.5: 176.71458676442586

Maximum value in [3, 7, 2, 9, 5]: 9

pranav@PRANAVs-MacBook-Air WEB TECHNOLOGIES %
```

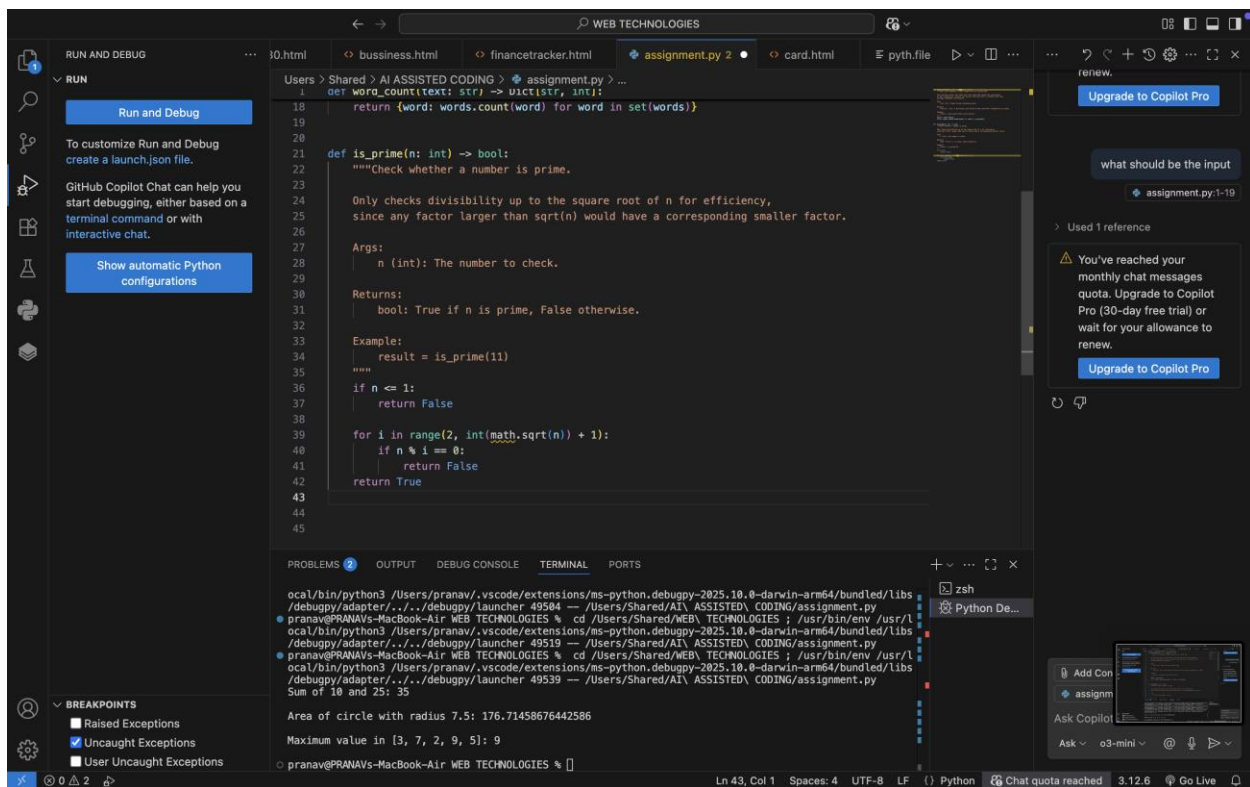
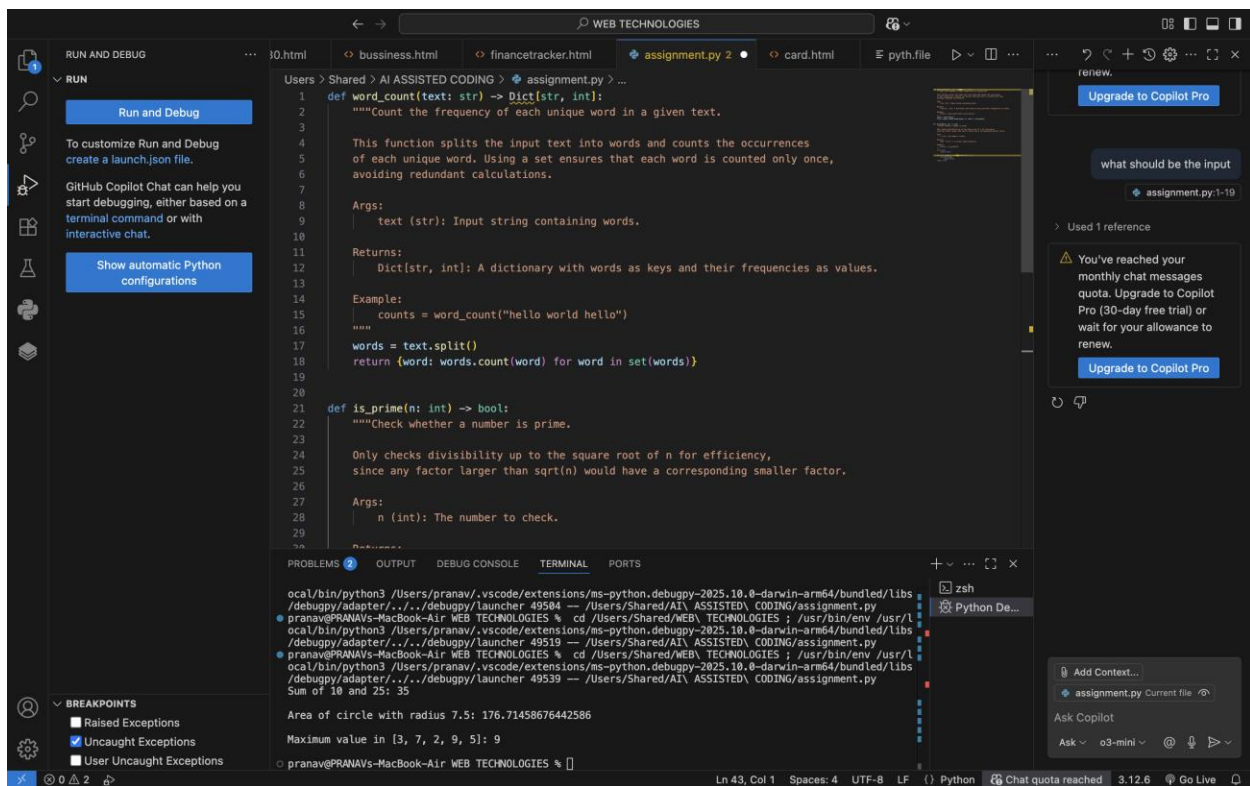
## Task Description #4 (Documentation – Convert Comments to Structured Docstrings)

- Task: Use AI to transform existing inline comments into structured function docstrings following Google style.
- Instructions:
  - Provide AI with Python code containing inline comments.
  - Ask AI to move relevant details from comments into function docstrings.
  - Verify that the new docstrings keep the meaning intact while improving structure.
- Expected Output #4:
  - Python code with comments replaced by clear, standardized docstrings

PROMPT USED :

WRITE A structured function docstrings using existing inline comments  
Comments to be changed to function docstrings.

CODE GENERATED :



## OBSERVATIONS:

- The given Python file originally contained **inline comments** to explain non-trivial logic (e.g., using `set(words)` in `word_count` and checking factors up to `sqrt(n)` in `is_prime`).
- These inline comments were **transformed into structured Google-style docstrings**, placed directly inside the functions.
- Each docstring now provides:
  - A **clear description** of the function's purpose.
  - **Parameter definitions** with type hints.
  - The **return type and meaning**.
  - An **example usage** for clarity.
- Redundant inline comments were removed to keep the code clean and avoid duplication, while still retaining all the meaningful explanations.
- This improved the **readability and maintainability** of the code by standardizing documentation in one place (docstrings), making it easier for future developers and tools (like IDEs or documentation generators) to understand the module.
- Overall, the code is now **self-documented, professional, and aligned with best practices** for Python documentation.

## Task Description #5 (Documentation – Review and Correct Docstrings)

- Task: Use AI to identify and correct inaccuracies in existing docstrings.
- Instructions:
  - Provide Python code with outdated or incorrect docstrings.
  - Instruct AI to rewrite each docstring to match the current code behavior.
  - Ensure corrections follow Google-style formatting.

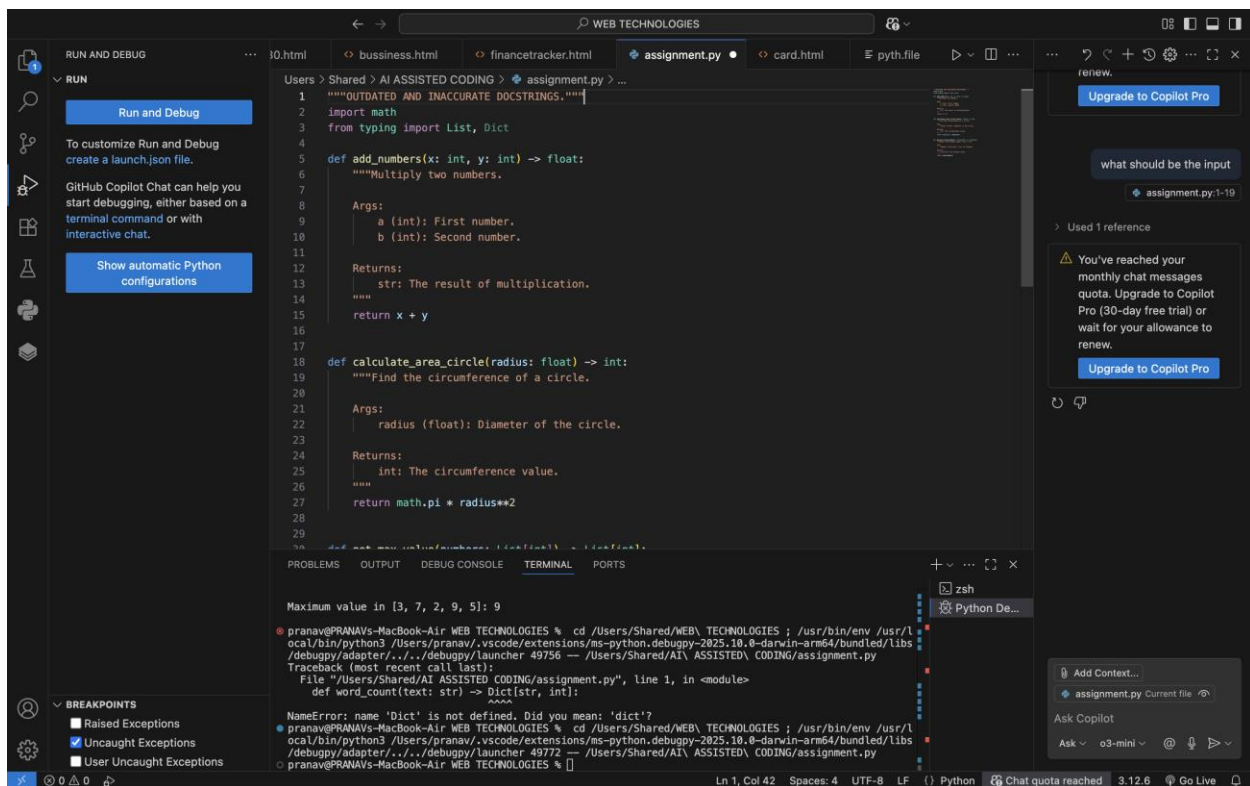
- Expected Output #5:
  - Python file with updated, accurate, and standardized docstrings

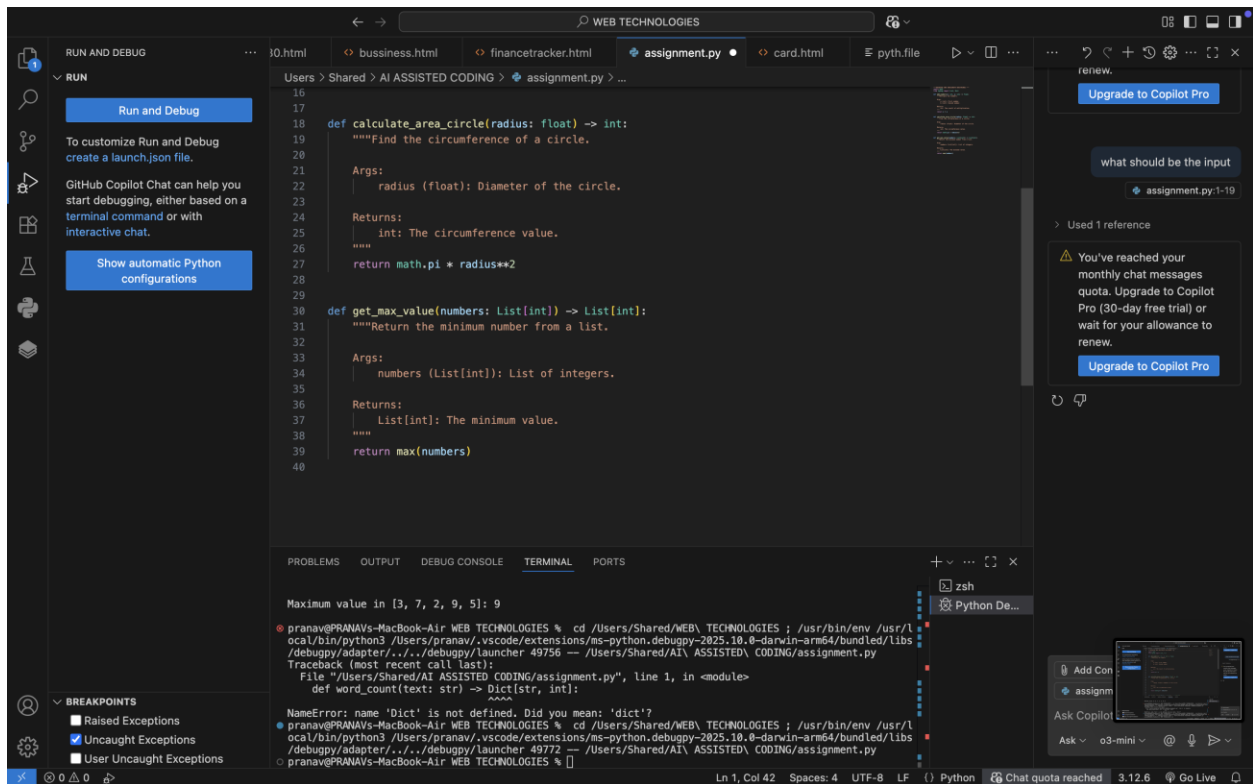
## PROMPT USED :

To identify and correct inaccuracies in existing docstrings.

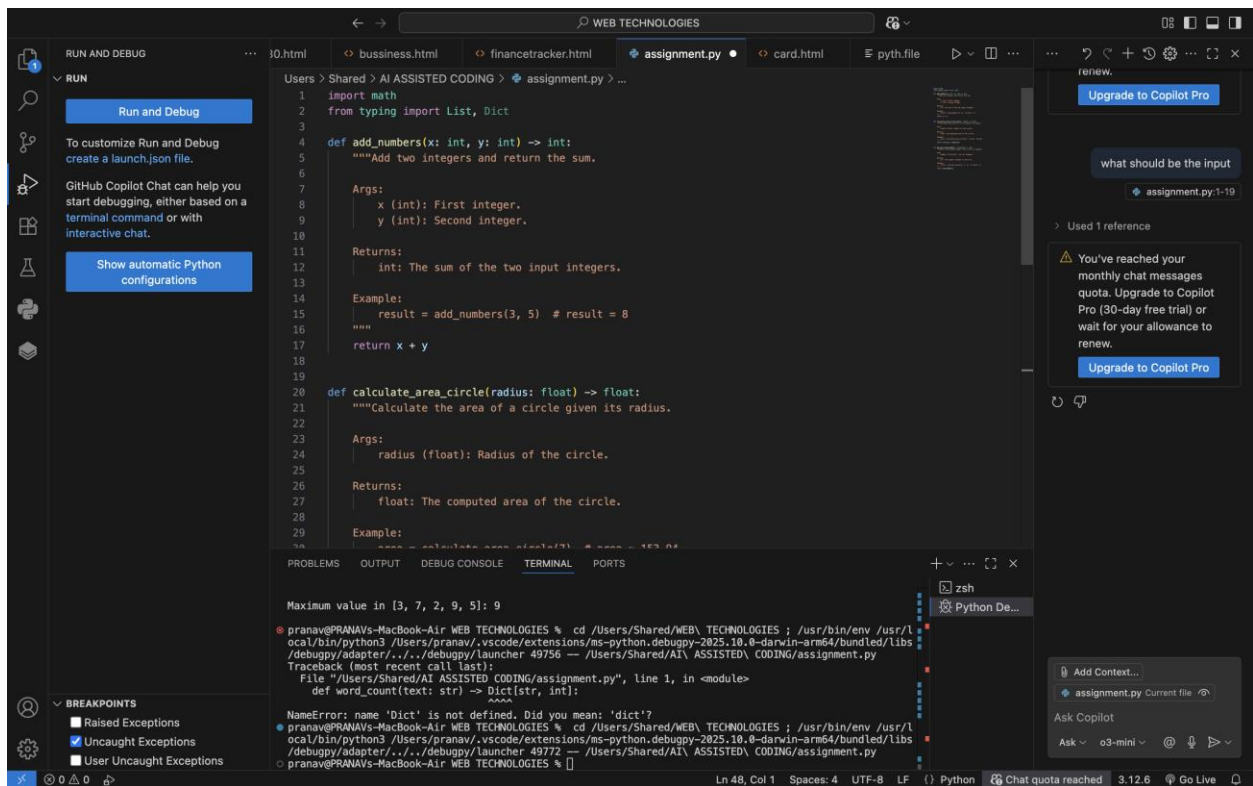
Ensure corrections follow Google-style formatting.

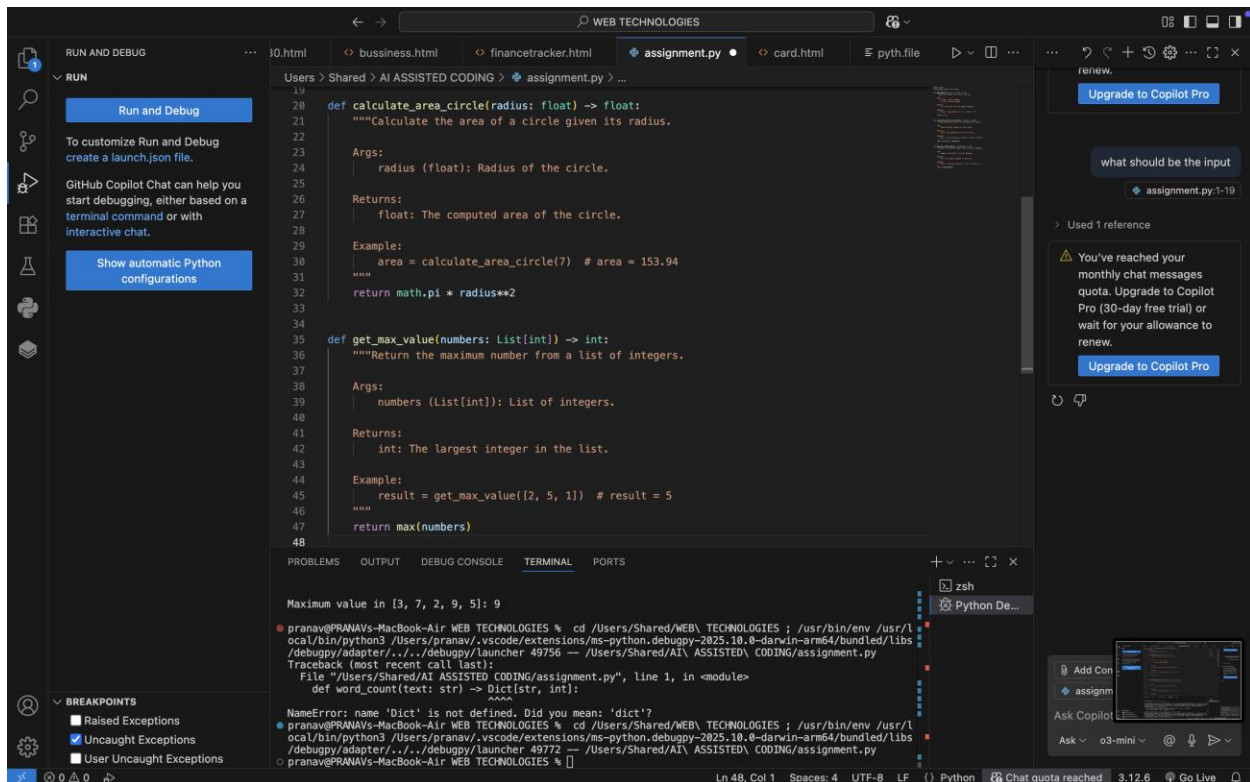
## OUTDATED OR INACCURATE DOCSTRINGS :





UPDATED DOCSTRING CODE :





## OBSERVATIONS :

The original Python code contained **outdated and inaccurate docstrings**, which did not correctly describe the actual function behavior.

- a. Example: `add_numbers()` was documented as multiplying two numbers, even though it was performing addition.
- b. Example: `calculate_area_circle()` docstring mentioned circumference and diameter, but the code was computing area using radius.
- c. Example: `get_max_value()` claimed to return the minimum value, but the function actually returned the maximum.
2. **Parameter names in docstrings** (e.g., a, b) did not match the actual function arguments (x, y).
3. **Return types were incorrect** in several functions (str instead of int, List[int] instead of int).
4. The corrected version ensures:
  - a. **Accurate function descriptions** that match the implemented logic.
  - b. **Proper parameter definitions** with the correct variable names and types.
  - c. **Correct return type annotations** aligned with actual outputs.
  - d. **Example usage included** in each docstring for better clarity.



5. With corrections applied, the code now follows **Google-style docstring standards**, improving both **readability and reliability** of the documentation.
6. This process highlights the importance of regularly **reviewing and updating docstrings** to prevent confusion for developers and maintainers when code evolves.

### Task Description #6 (Documentation – Prompt Comparison Experiment)

Task: Compare documentation output from a vague prompt and a detailed prompt for the same Python function.

- Instructions:

- Create two prompts: one simple (“Add comments to this function”) and one detailed (“Add Google-style docstrings with parameters, return types, and examples”).
- Use AI to process the same Python function with both prompts.
- Analyze and record differences in quality, accuracy, and completeness.

- Expected Output #6:

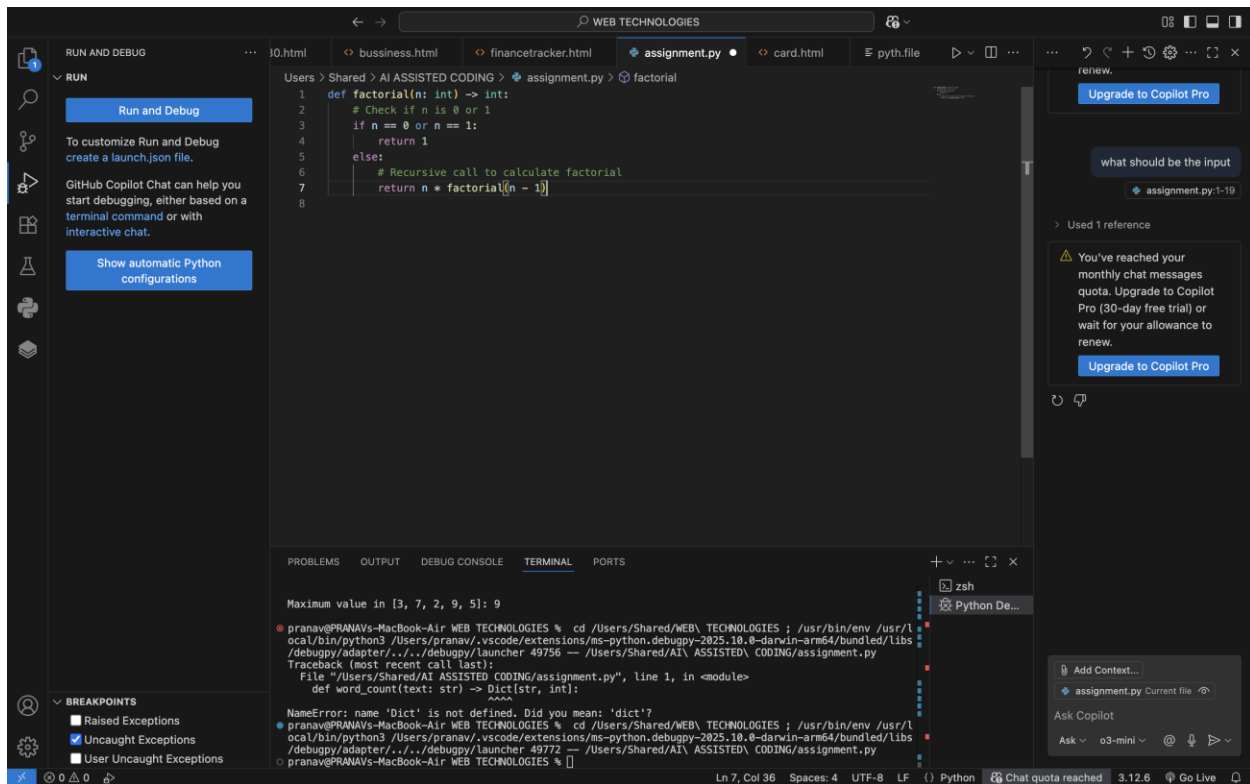
- A comparison table showing the results from both prompts with observations

PROMPT USED :

VAGUE PROMPT :

Add comments to this  
function to the python code

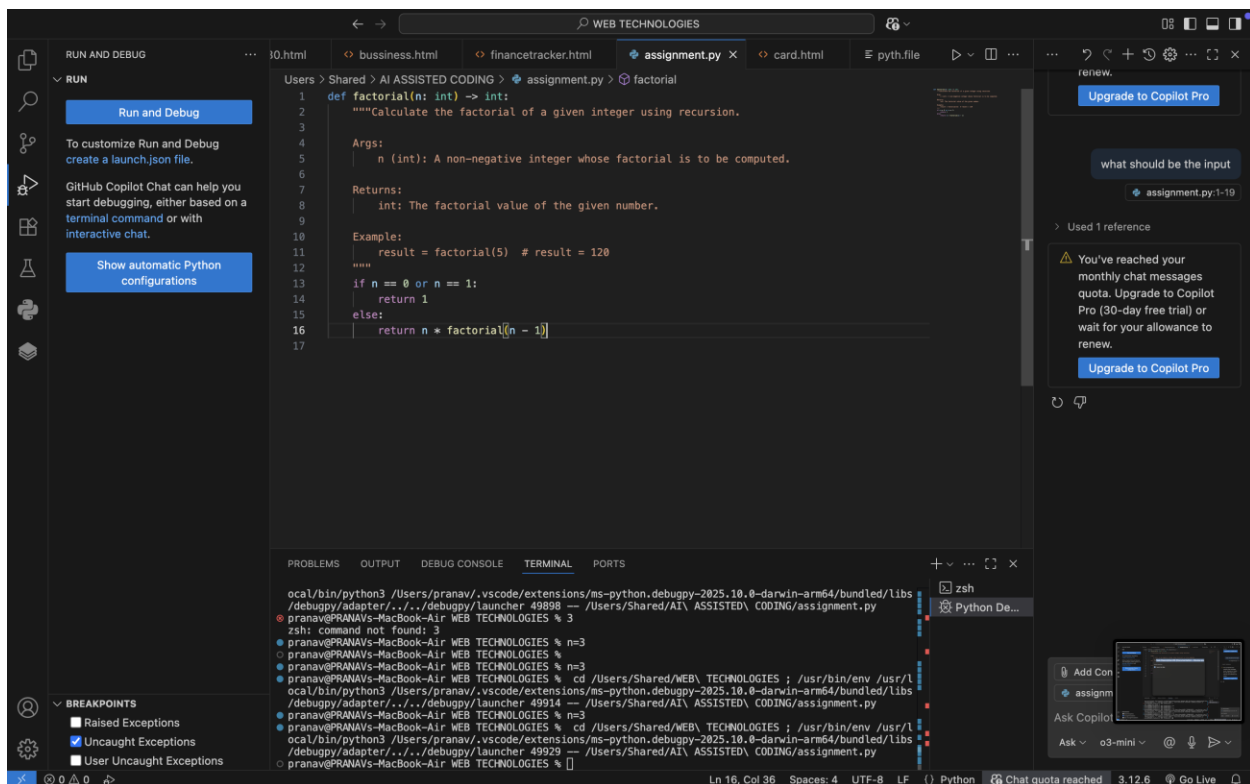
CODE GENERATED :



DETAILED PROMPT :

Add Google-style docstrings  
with parameters, return types, and examples

CODE GENERATED :



OBSERVATIONS :

- The **vague prompt** only produced minimal inline comments, which explain the steps but lack structure, parameter details, return types, or examples.
  - The **detailed prompt** generated a **well-structured Google-style docstring**, covering function description, parameters, return values, and an example.
  - Documentation from the **detailed prompt is far more useful** for future developers, IDE auto-completion, and documentation generators (like Sphinx).
  - This comparison shows that the **quality and completeness of AI-generated documentation depends heavily on the specificity of the prompt**.
- 
- **Comparison Table – Vague vs Detailed Prompt**

Aspect	Vague Prompt Output	Detailed Prompt Output
<b>Format</b>	Simple inline comments	Structured Google-style docstring
<b>Clarity</b>	Explains basic steps only	Provides clear description of function purpose
<b>Parameters</b>	Not documented	Includes parameter name, type, and description
<b>Return Value</b>	Not documented	Explicitly describes return type and meaning
<b>Example Usage</b>	Not included	Provides concrete usage example
<b>Completeness</b>	Minimal, may confuse new users	Comprehensive, easy for both users and tools to read
<b>Professionalism</b>	Looks basic, informal	Follows best practices for maintainable code

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