## Toppic: Documentation and commenting

# 1. Commenting in Python

#### **Definition:**

- Comments are notes written inside code that are ignored by the Python interpreter.
- Purpose → improve readability, explain logic, remind future developers (or yourself).

#### **Types of Comments:**

```
# This is a single-line comment x = 5 # Assigning value to x

1.

Multi-line comment (block) → written using multiple # lines or triple quotes ''' ... '''

(not technically comments, but often used as block notes).

""

This is a multi-line note
Often used for long explanations
""
```

#### **Best Practices:**

2.

- Keep comments short and meaningful.
- Don't state the obvious (bad example: x = x + 1 # add one to x).
- Update comments when code changes.

### 2. Documentation in Python

#### **Definition:**

 Documentation explains the purpose, usage, and behavior of code (modules, classes, functions). • Done using **docstrings** (triple quotes """ . . . """).

#### **Example: Function Documentation**

```
def add_numbers(a: int, b: int) -> int:
    """

Add two numbers and return the result.

Parameters:
    a (int): The first number
    b (int): The second number

Returns:
    int: Sum of a and b
"""

return a + b
```

#### **Example: Class Documentation**

### 3. Why It Matters

- Comments = quick clarifications for code logic.
- **Documentation** = structured explanation of how code should be used.

Together, they:

• Improve readability and maintainability.

- Help teams collaborate better.
- Make code **self-explanatory** for future use.

### 4. Tools & Standards

- **PEP 8** → style guide for Python code (commenting rules).
- $\bullet \quad \text{PEP 257} \rightarrow \text{conventions for docstrings}.$
- Tools like **Sphinx** or **pdoc** can auto-generate documentation from docstrings