

ASSIGNMENT

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TASK1:

The screenshot shows the Google Colab interface. The code cell contains the following Python code:

```
def add_numbers(a: int, b: int) -> int:
    """Adds two integers and returns the result.

    Args:
        a: The first integer.
        b: The second integer.

    Returns:
        The sum of the two integers.

    Example:
        >>> add_numbers(2, 3)
        5
    """
    return a + b

def multiply_numbers(a: float, b: float) -> float:
    """Multiplies two floats and returns the result.

    Args:
        a: The first float.
        b: The second float.

    Returns:
        The product of the two floats.

    Example:
        >>> multiply_numbers(2.5, 4.0)
        10.0
    """
```

The Gemini chat interface on the right provides a detailed explanation of the code, including function descriptions, parameter types, return types, and example usage.

The screenshot shows the Google Colab interface. The code cell contains the following Python code:

```
def concatenate_strings(s1: str, s2: str) -> str:
    """Concatenates two strings and returns the result.

    Args:
        s1: The first string.
        s2: The second string.

    Returns:
        The concatenated string.

    Example:
        >>> concatenate_strings("Hello", "World")
        "HelloWorld"
    """
    return s1 + s2
```

The Gemini chat interface on the right provides a detailed explanation of the code, including function descriptions, parameter types, return types, and example usage.

TASK3:

Colab now has AI features powered by [Gemini](#). The video below provides information on how to use these features with your code.

```

"""
This code provides basic utility functions for common operations
including adding numbers, multiplying numbers, and concatenating strings.
These functions can be used for simple mathematical calculations and string mani
"""

def add_numbers(a: int, b: int) -> int:
    return a + b

def multiply_numbers(a: float, b: float) -> float:
    return a * b

def concatenate_strings(s1: str, s2: str) -> str:
    return s1 + s2

```

TASK4:

```

def greet(name):
    """Prints a greeting message."""
    print("Hello,", name)

```

```

def greet(name):
    """Greet a person by name.

    Args:
        name: The name of the person to greet (a string).
    """
    print("Hello,", name)

```

```

# You can call the function like this:
# greet("Colab User")

```

TASK5:

DOCSTRING FILE

```
"""
sample_module.py
A small demo module with outdated or inaccurate docstrings.
"""

def greet_user(name):
    """Greets the user."""
    # Function actually prints a greeting message in uppercase.
    print(f"HELLO, {name}!")

def calculate_area(length, width):
    """Compute the size."""
    # Actually calculates the area of a rectangle and returns it.
    return length * width

def divide(a, b):
    """Divide two numbers."""
    # This function also handles division by zero.
    if b == 0:
        return None
    return a / b

def get_even_numbers(numbers):
    """Get even numbers."""
    # Returns a list of all even numbers in the given list.
    return [n for n in numbers if n % 2 == 0]
```

```

"""
sample_module.py
A small demo module with outdated or inaccurate docstrings.
"""

def greet_user(name):
    """Greets the user in uppercase.

    Args:
        name: The name of the user (str).
    """
    # Function actually prints a greeting message in uppercase.
    print(f"HELLO, {name}!")

def calculate_area(length, width):
    """Calculates the area of a rectangle.

    Args:
        length: The length of the rectangle (float or int).
        width: The width of the rectangle (float or int).

    Returns:
        The area of the rectangle (float or int).
    """
    # Actually calculates the area of a rectangle and returns it.
    return length * width

def divide(a, b):
    """Divides two numbers.

    Args:
        a: The numerator (float or int).
        b: The denominator (float or int).

    Returns:
        The result of the division (float), or None if the denominator is zero.
    """
    # This function also handles division by zero.
    if b == 0:
        return None
    return a / b

def get_even_numbers(numbers):
    """Filters a list to return only even numbers.

    Args:
        numbers: A list of numbers (list[int]).

    Returns:
        A new list containing only the even numbers from the input list (list[int]).
    """
    # Returns a list of all even numbers in the given list.
    return [n for n in numbers if n % 2 == 0]

```

```
def power(base, exponent=2):  
    """Raises a base number to a given exponent.  
  
    Args:  
        base: The base number (float or int).  
        exponent: The exponent (float or int), defaults to 2.  
  
    Returns:  
        The result of the exponentiation (float or int).  
    """  
    # Default exponent is 2, so it also works as a square() helper.  
    return base ** exponent
```