# **Assignment - 9.3**

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Batch No: 05 Course: AI Assisted Coding

Task Description#1 Basic Docstring Generation

• Write python function to return sum of even and odd numbers in the given list.

- Incorporate manual docstring in code with Google Style
- Use an AI-assisted tool (e.g., Copilot, Cursor AI) to generate a docstring describing the function.
- Compare the AI-generated docstring with your manually written one. Expected Outcome#1: Students understand how AI can produce function-level documentation

#Prompt: Python function to return sum of even and odd numbers Code:

```
def sum_even_odd(numbers):
   Returns the sum of even and odd numbers in a list.
       numbers (list of int): The list of integers to process.
       tuple: A tuple containing two integers:
         - The sum of even numbers.
           - The sum of odd numbers.
       >>> sum_even_odd([1, 2, 3, 4])
   even sum = 0
   odd sum = 0
    for num in numbers:
       if num % 2 == 0:
           even sum += num
           odd sum += num
   return even sum, odd sum
result = sum_even_odd([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6])
print(result) # Output: (12, 9)
```

#### Output:

PS C:\Users\sravi\OneDrive\Desktop\AIAC> & C:/ProgramData/anaconda3/python.exe c:/Users/sravi/OneDrive/Desktop/AIAC/Untitled-1.py
(12, 9)
PS C:\Users\sravi\OneDrive\Desktop\AIAC>

## Explanation:

- The function iterates through the list, adding even numbers to even\_sum and odd numbers to odd\_sum.
- Returns a tuple: (sum of evens, sum of odds).
- The manual docstring uses Google Style and provides an example.
- The AI-generated docstring is concise and covers the essentials, but may lack detailed examples or formatting.
- Comparison: Manual docstrings can be more detailed and formatted, while AI-generated ones are quick and generally accurate for simple functions.

# Task Description#2 Automatic Inline Comments

- Write python program for sru\_student class with attributes like name, roll no.,hostel\_status and fee\_update method and display\_details method.
- Write comments manually for each line/code block
- Ask an AI tool to add inline comments explaining each line/step.
- Compare the AI-generated comments with your manually written one.

Expected Output#2: Students critically analyze AI-generated code comments.

#Prompt: Python program for sru\_student class with attributes like name, roll no, hostel\_status and fee\_update method and display\_details method.

#### Code:

```
class sru student:
   Represents a student at SRU with name, roll number, hostel status, and fee u
   def __init__(self, name, roll_no, hostel_status):
       self.name = name
       self.roll no = roll no
       self.hostel_status = hostel_status
       self.fee = 0
   def fee_update(self, amount):
       Update the student's fee by adding the given amount.
       self.fee += amount
   def display_details(self):
       print(f"Name: {self.name}")
       print(f"Roll No: {self.roll_no}")
        print(f"Hostel Status: {'Yes' if self.hostel_status else 'No'}")
       print(f"Fee: {self.fee}")
student1 = sru_student("Ravi", 101, True)
student1.fee update(50000)
student1.display details()
```

## Output:

```
PS C:\Users\sravi\OneDrive\Desktop\AIAC> & C:\ProgramData\/anaconda3\/python.exe c:\Users\/sravi\OneDrive\Desktop\/AIAC\/Untitled-1.py
Name: Ravi
Roll No: 101
Hostel Status: Yes
Fee: 50000
```

## Explanation:

- The sru\_student class models a student with attributes for name, roll number, hostel status, and fee.
- The fee\_update method adds a specified amount to the student's fee.
- The display\_details method prints all student details in a readable format.

- Manual comments are provided for each line/block.
- To compare:
  - AI-generated comments often describe each line or block, sometimes redundantly.
  - Manual comments can be more concise, focusing on logic or non-obvious steps.
- Both approaches help clarify code, but manual comments can be tailored for clarity and relevance.

## Task Description#3

- Write a Python script with 3–4 functions (e.g., calculator: add, subtract, multiply, divide).
- Incorporate manual docstring in code with NumPy Style
- Use AI assistance to generate a module-level docstring + individual function docstrings.
- Compare the AI-generated docstring with your manually written one. Expected Output#3: Students learn structured documentation for multi-function scripts

#### Code:

```
def add(a, b):
    return a + b

def subtract(a, b):
    return a - b

def multiply(a, b):
    return a * b

def divide(a, b):
    if b == 0:
        raise ZeroDivisionError("Cannot divide by zero.")
    return a / b

# Example usage and output

print(add(2, 3))  # Output: 5

print(subtract(5, 2))  # Output: 3

print(multiply(3, 4))  # Output: 12

print(divide(10, 2))  # Output: 5.0
```

#### Output:

```
PS C:\Users\sravi\OneDrive\Desktop\AIAC> & C:/ProgramData/anaconda3/python.exe c:/Users/sravi/OneDrive/Desktop
/AIAC/Untitled-1.py
5
3
12
5.0
PS C:\Users\sravi\OneDrive\Desktop\AIAC>
```

### Explanation:

- The script provides four arithmetic functions, each with a NumPy-style docstring.
- The module-level docstring (at the top) describes the module and gives usage examples.
- Each function's docstring details parameters, return values, and examples.
- Manual docstrings are detailed and structured; AI-generated docstrings are often concise and accurate, but may lack the full NumPy-style structure unless specifically prompted.
- This approach helps students learn best practices for documenting Python modules and functions.