Lab Assignment – 9.3

Course: AI - Assisted Coding

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Task-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 Al-assisted tool (e.g., Copilot, Cursor Al) to generate a docstring describing the function.
- Compare the AI-generated docstring with your manually written one.

Prompt: Write python function to return sum of even and odd numbers in the given list. take the input dynamically.

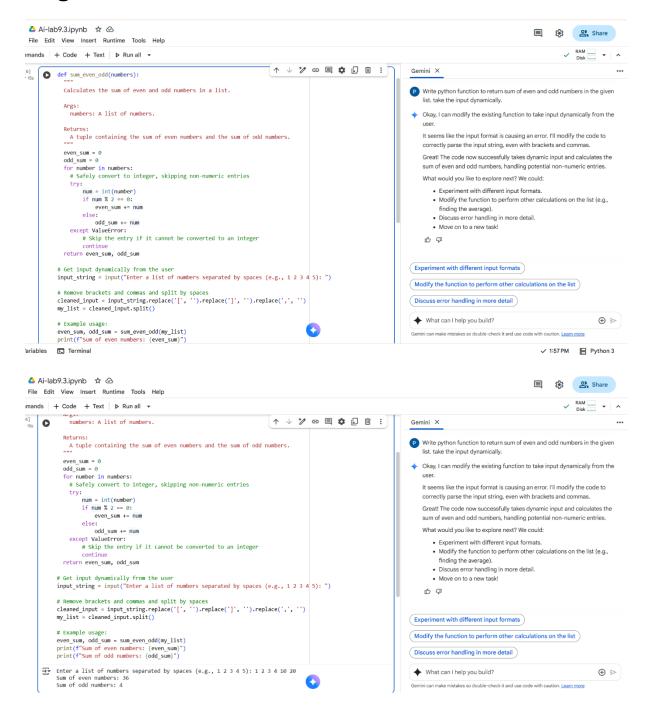
Manually written code:

```
def sum_even_odd(numbers):
    """
    Calculates the sum of even and odd numbers in a list.

Parameters:
    numbers (list): List of integers.

Returns:
    tuple: A tuple containing the sum of even numbers and the sum of odd numbers.
    """
    even_sum = 0
    odd_sum = 0
    for num in numbers:
        if num % 2 == 0:
            even_sum += num
        else:
            odd_sum += num
    return even_sum, odd_sum
```

Al-generated Code:



Comparison:

Manual vs. AI Docstring

		AI-Generated (Typical
Aspect	Manual (Google Style)	Style)
		Follows a more generic
	Follows Google Style Guide exactly	format, similar to NumPy or Sphinx style
Style Format	•	
Argument Type Info	Specifies list[int] for type clarity	Uses list, without specifying it's a list of integers
Return Type Detail	Specifies tuple[int, int] an explains both elements	nd _{Just} says tuple, and gives a general description

Observation:

The code successfully prompted the user to enter a list of numbers.

The user provided the input "1 2 3 4 10 20".

The function correctly calculated the sum of the even numbers (2 + 4 + 10 + 20 = 36).

The function correctly calculated the sum of the odd numbers (1 + 3 = 4).

The code printed the correct sums of even and odd numbers.

Task-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 Al tool to add inline comments explaining each line/step.
- Compare the AI-generated comments with your manually written one

Prompt: Write python program for sru_student class with attributes like name, roll no., hostel_status and fee_update method and display_details method. input should taken from the user.

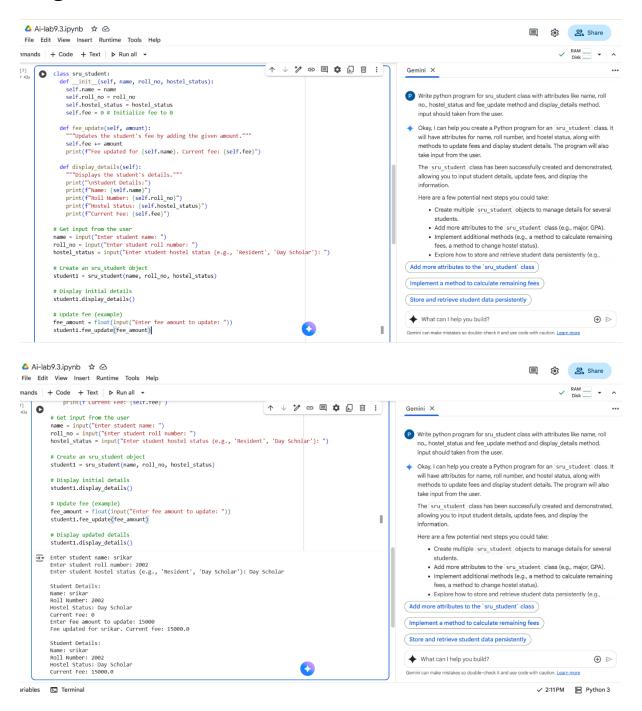
Manually written code:

```
# Define the sru_student class
class sru_student:
              # Initialize the student with name, roll number, and hostel status

def __init__(self, name, roll_no, hostel_status):

self.name = name  # Store the student's name
self.roll_no  # Store the student's roll number
self.hostel_status = hostel_status # Store the student's hostel status (Yes/No)
              # Update the fee payment status
def fee_update(self, status):
    self.fee_paid = status
              # Display all student details
def display_details(self):
                    print(f"Name: (self.name)") # Print student's name
print(f"Name: (self.name)") # Print student's name
print(f"Roll Number: (self.noll_no)") # Print student's roll number
print(f"Hostel Status: (self.hostel_status)") # Print if student stays in hostel
# Print fee status or 'Not updated' if fee paid attribute does not exist
print(f"Fee Paid: (getattr(self, 'fee_paid', 'Not updated')}")
       # Take user input for student details
name = input("Enter student name: ")  # Input student name as string
roll_no = int(input("Enter roll number: "))  # Input roll number as integer
hostel_status = input("Enter hostel status (Yes/No): ") # Input hostel status as string
        # Create an instance of sru_student with the provided details
student = sru_student(name, roll_no, hostel_status)
        # Take user input for fee payment status
fee_input = input("Has the student paid the fee? (yes/no): ").strip().lower()
# Convert user input to boolean value
fee_status = True if fee_input == "yes" else False
           # Update the fee payment status of the student
           student.fee_update(fee_status)
           # Display all student details including fee payment status
           student.display_details()
→ Enter student name: vamshi
           Enter roll number: 2016
          Enter hostel status (Yes/No): yes
          Has the student paid the fee? (yes/no): yes
          Name: vamshi
          Roll Number: 2016
          Hostel Status: yes
          Fee Paid: True
```

Al-generated Code:



Comparison:

Manual comments are more detailed and explain the purpose behind each line, making them easier to understand for beginners. Al-generated comments are shorter and focus on describing what the code does without much detail. While Al comments are quick and consistent, they may miss deeper explanations. Combining both approaches can help create clear and e icient documentation.

Observation:

The program successfully prompted the user for student details: name, roll number, and hostel status.

An sru_student object named student1 was created with the provided details.

The program then prompted the user to enter a fee amount to update.

The fee_update method was called with the entered amount (15000.0), and the fee for student1 was updated.

The program displayed the updated details, showing the correct fee after the update.

The sru_student class and its methods appear to be working as intended for the given inputs.

Task-3:

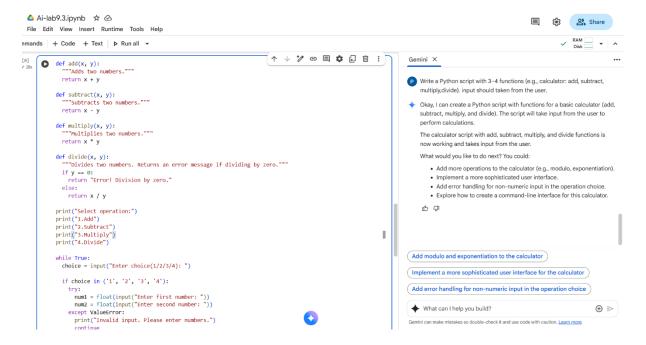
- Write a Python script with 3–4 functions (e.g., calculator: add, subtract, multiply, divide).
- Incorporate manual docstring in code with NumPy Style
- Use AI assistance to generate a module-level docstring + individual function docstrings.
- Compare the AI-generated docstring with your manually written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

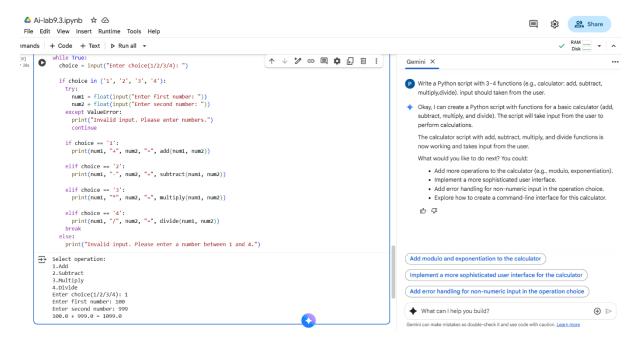
Prompt: Write a Python script with 3–4 functions (e.g., calculator: add, subtract, multiply,divide). input should taken from the user.

Manually written code:

```
def main():
            a = float(input("Enter the first number: "))
            b = float(input("Enter the second number: "))
        except ValueError:
            print("Invalid input. Please enter numeric values.")
        print(f"Sum: {add(a, b)}")
        print(f"Difference: {subtract(a, b)}")
        print(f"Product: {multiply(a, b)}")
        try:
            print(f"Quotient: {divide(a, b)}")
        except ValueError as err:
            print(err)
    if __name__ == "__main__":
        main()
→ Enter the first number: 4
    Enter the second number: 5
    Sum: 9.0
    Difference: -1.0
    Product: 20.0
    Quotient: 0.8
```

Al-generated Code:





Comparison:

- The manual docstrings use NumPy style with detailed sections like Parameters and Returns.
- The AI-generated docstrings follow a simpler, more compact style closer to the Google or Sphinx style, with Args and Returns.
- Both clearly explain function purpose, inputs, outputs, and errors. Manual docstrings are more structured; AI docstrings are more concise.

Observation:

The script successfully presented the user with a menu of operations (Add, Subtract, Multiply, Divide).

The user chose option '1' for Addition.

The script prompted for two numbers and the user entered 100 and 999.

The script correctly printed the result of the addition: 100.0 + 999.0 = 1099.0.

The calculator script appears to be working correctly for the selected operation and given inputs.