

# Lab Assignment – 9.3

Course: AI - Assisted Coding

Name :P.Srikar

Htno :2403A52002

## 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 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.

**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
```

# AI-generated Code:

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following components:

- Top Bar:** "Ai-lab9.3.ipynb" with star and share icons. A menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "View", "Insert", "Runtime", "Tools", and "Help".
- Navigation Bar:** "Inminds" | "+ Code" | "+ Text" | "▶ Run all". On the right, it shows "RAM" and "Disk" status with a green checkmark.
- Code Editor:** Contains a Python function `def sum_even_odd(numbers):` with docstrings and logic to calculate the sum of even and odd numbers in a list. It includes error handling for non-numeric entries and a section for dynamic input from the user.
- Right Panel (Gemini):** Displays a conversation with the Gemini AI model. It includes a prompt, a response, and a list of suggested next steps: "Experiment with different input formats", "Modify the function to perform other calculations on the list", and "Discuss error handling in more detail".
- Bottom Bar:** Shows "variables" and "Terminal" tabs. The status bar indicates "1:57 PM" and "Python 3".

This screenshot shows the same Jupyter Notebook interface after the code has been executed. The output is visible in the bottom cell of the code editor:

```
Enter a list of numbers separated by spaces (e.g., 1 2 3 4 5): 1 2 3 4 10 20
Sum of even numbers: 36
Sum of odd numbers: 4
```

The right panel (Gemini) remains the same, showing the same conversation history and suggestions.

## Comparison:

### Manual vs. AI Docstring

Aspect	Manual (Google Style)	AI-Generated (Typical Style)
Style Format	Follows Google Style Guide exactly	Follows a more generic format, similar to NumPy or Sphinx style
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] and explains both elements	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 AI 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 = 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    # Set the fee payment status (True or False)

    # Display all student details
    def display_details(self):
        print(f"Name: {self.name}")          # Print student's name
        print(f"Roll Number: {self.roll_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
```

# AI-generated Code:

The first screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook with the following Python code:

```
[7]: class sru_student:
    def __init__(self, name, roll_no, hostel_status):
        self.name = name
        self.roll_no = roll_no
        self.hostel_status = hostel_status
        self.fee = 0 # Initialize fee to 0

    def fee_update(self, amount):
        """Updates the student's fee by adding the given amount."""
        self.fee += amount
        print(f"Fee updated for {self.name}. Current fee: {self.fee}")

    def display_details(self):
        """Displays the student's details."""
        print("\nStudent Details:")
        print(f"Name: {self.name}")
        print(f"Roll Number: {self.roll_no}")
        print(f"Hostel Status: {self.hostel_status}")
        print(f"Current Fee: {self.fee}")

# Get input from the user
name = input("Enter student name: ")
roll_no = input("Enter student roll number: ")
hostel_status = input("Enter student hostel status (e.g., 'Resident', 'Day Scholar')")

# Create an sru_student object
student1 = sru_student(name, roll_no, hostel_status)

# Display initial details
student1.display_details()

# Update fee (example)
fee_amount = float(input("Enter fee amount to update: "))
student1.fee_update(fee_amount)
```

The second screenshot shows the same code being executed with the following input and output:

```
Enter student name: Srikanth
Enter student roll number: 2002
Enter student hostel status (e.g., 'Resident', 'Day Scholar'): Day Scholar

Student Details:
Name: Srikanth
Roll Number: 2002
Hostel Status: Day Scholar
Current Fee: 0
Enter fee amount to update: 15000
Fee updated for Srikanth. Current fee: 15000.0

Student Details:
Name: Srikanth
Roll Number: 2002
Hostel Status: Day Scholar
Current Fee: 15000.0
```

Both screenshots include a Gemini AI chat interface on the right, which provides instructions and suggestions for the code.

## Comparison:

Manual comments are more detailed and explain the purpose behind each line, making them easier to understand for beginners. AI-generated comments are shorter and focus on describing what the code does without much detail. While AI comments are quick and consistent, they may miss deeper explanations. Combining both approaches can help create clear and efficient 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():
    """
    Main function to interact with the user, get inputs,
    and perform calculator operations.
    """
    try:
        a = float(input("Enter the first number: "))
        b = float(input("Enter the second number: "))
    except ValueError:
        print("Invalid input. Please enter numeric values.")
        return

    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

## AI-generated Code:

AI-lab9.3.ipynb

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help

nmands + Code + Text ▶ Run all

```
[8] / 28s
def add(x, y):
    """Adds two numbers."""
    return x + y

def subtract(x, y):
    """Subtracts two numbers."""
    return x - y

def multiply(x, y):
    """Multiplies two numbers."""
    return x * y

def divide(x, y):
    """Divides two numbers. Returns an error message if dividing by zero."""
    if y == 0:
        return "Error! Division by zero."
    else:
        return x / y

print("Select operation:")
print("1.Add")
print("2.Subtract")
print("3.Multiply")
print("4.Divide")

while True:
    choice = input("Enter choice(1/2/3/4): ")

    if choice in ('1', '2', '3', '4'):
        try:
            num1 = float(input("Enter first number: "))
            num2 = float(input("Enter second number: "))
        except ValueError:
            print("Invalid input. Please enter numbers.")
            continue
```

Gemini X

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

Okay, I can create a Python script with functions for a basic calculator (add, subtract, multiply, and divide). The script will take input from the user to perform calculations.

The calculator script with add, subtract, multiply, and divide functions is now working and takes input from the user.

What would you like to do next? You could:

- Add more operations to the calculator (e.g., modulo, exponentiation).
- Implement a more sophisticated user interface.
- Add error handling for non-numeric input in the operation choice.
- Explore how to create a command-line interface for this calculator.

Add modulo and exponentiation to the calculator

Implement a more sophisticated user interface for the calculator

Add error handling for non-numeric input in the operation choice

What can I help you build?

Gemini can make mistakes so double-check it and use code with caution. [Learn more](#)

The screenshot displays a Jupyter Notebook environment. The main area contains a Python script for a calculator. The script uses a `while True:` loop to repeatedly prompt the user for an operation choice (1 for Add, 2 for Subtract, 3 for Multiply, 4 for Divide). It then prompts for two numbers and performs the selected operation. The script includes error handling for `ValueError` and a `break` statement to exit the loop. The output shows the user selecting '1' for addition, entering 100 and 999, and receiving the result 1099.0.

```
while True:
    choice = input("Enter choice(1/2/3/4): ")

    if choice in ('1', '2', '3', '4'):
        try:
            num1 = float(input("Enter first number: "))
            num2 = float(input("Enter second number: "))
        except ValueError:
            print("Invalid input. Please enter numbers.")
            continue

        if choice == '1':
            print(num1, "+", num2, "=", add(num1, num2))

        elif choice == '2':
            print(num1, "-", num2, "=", subtract(num1, num2))

        elif choice == '3':
            print(num1, "*", num2, "=", multiply(num1, num2))

        elif choice == '4':
            print(num1, "/", num2, "=", divide(num1, num2))
        break
    else:
        print("Invalid input. Please enter a number between 1 and 4.")
```

Select operation:  
1.Add  
2.Subtract  
3.Multiply  
4.Divide  
Enter choice(1/2/3/4): 1  
Enter first number: 100  
Enter second number: 999  
100.0 + 999.0 = 1099.0

The Gemini chat window on the right shows a prompt to write a Python script with 3-4 functions (add, subtract, multiply, divide). The response confirms the script's functionality and lists suggestions for improvement: adding more operations, implementing a more sophisticated user interface, adding error handling for non-numeric input, and exploring a command-line interface.

## 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.