

## **ASSIGNMENT** – 9.3

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BATCH:11

### **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.

**Expected Outcome-1**: Students understand how AI can produce function-level documentation.

**Prompt:** Write a Python function to return the sum of even and odd numbers in a list. Add a manual Google-style docstring. Then, use an AI tool to generate a docstring for the same function. Compare both docstrings.

**Explanation:** Manual docstrings and comments are more detailed, structured, and educational, clearly explaining parameters, return values, examples, and code purpose. AI-generated documentation is concise and readable, providing a quick understanding but often lacking depth and examples. Overall, manual documentation is better for learning and professional code, while AI-generated docs are useful for saving time and quickly understanding the code.

### Code:

```
abnine | Edit | Test | Explain | Document
     def sum_even_odd(numbers):
         Compute the sum of even and odd numbers from a list.
             numbers (list of int): List containing integers.
         Returns:
             tuple: A tuple containing:
                - sum_even (int): Sum of all even numbers.
                 - sum_odd (int): Sum of all odd numbers.
             >>> sum_even_odd([10, 21, 32, 43])
13
             (42, 64)
14
15
         sum even = 0
16
         sum_odd = 0
17
         for num in numbers:
18
             if num % 2 == 0:
                 sum_even += num
20
21
                 sum_odd += num
22
         return sum_even, sum_odd
23
24
    if __name _ == "__main__":
25
        test_list = [10, 21, 32, 43]
26
         even_sum, odd_sum = sum_even_odd(test_list)
         print(f"Sum of even numbers: {even_sum}")
         print(f"Sum of odd numbers: {odd sum}")
```

# Output:

```
python3.11.exe "c:/Users/sonti/OneDrive/Documents/aicodi
Sum of even numbers: 42
Sum of odd numbers: 64
PS C:\Users\sonti\OneDrive\Documents\aicodind ass-3>
```

#### 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 a Python class sru\_student with attributes name, roll\_no, hostel\_status, and methods fee\_update and display\_details. Add manual inline comments for each line. Then, use AI to generate inline comments for the same code and compare both sets of comments.

**Explanation:** Manual comments precisely explain the purpose of each line or code block, helping the reader understand the logic clearly and encouraging critical thinking. AI-generated comments also describe each line but tend to be more verbose and sometimes repeat obvious information, which can be helpful for beginners but may feel redundant. Overall, manual comments are more concise and targeted, while AI comments provide extra guidance but with less efficiency.

# Code:

### **AI-Generated Inline Comments Version code:**

```
class sru_student:
   def __init__(self, name, roll_no, hostel_status):
       self.hostel_status = hostel_status # Assign the hostel status (True/False)
   def fee_update(self, fee_amount):
       self.fee = fee_amount
                              # Update the student's fee with the given amount
   def display_details(self):
       print(f"Name: {self.name}")
      print(f"Roll No: {self.roll_no}")  # Output the student's roll number
       print(f"Hostel Status: {self.hostel_status}") # Output whether the student is in hostel
          hasattr(self, 'fee'): # Check if the student object has a fee attribute print(f"Fee: {self.fee}") # Output the fee if it exists
       if hasattr(self, 'fee'):
student1 = sru_student("Alice", 101, True) # Instantiate a student object
student1.fee_update(5000)
                                        # Call method to update the student's fee
student1.display_details()
                                        # Call method to display all student details
```

### **Manual Comments Version code:**

```
# Define the class sru student
class sru_student:
   # Constructor method to initialize student attributes
   Tabnine | Edit | Test | Explain | Document
   def __init__(self, name, roll_no, hostel_status):
      self.hostel_status = hostel_status # Store hostel status (True/False)
   def fee_update(self, fee_amount):
      self.fee = fee_amount  # Store the updated fee
   def display_details(self):
      print(f"Name: {self.name}")  # Print student's name
print(f"Roll No: {self.roll_no}")  # Print roll number
      print(f"Hostel Status: {self.hostel_status}") # Print hostel status
      # Create a student object
student1 = sru_student("Alice", 101, True)
student1.fee_update(5000)
# Display student details
student1.display_details()
```

# Output:

```
PS C:\Users\sonti\OneDrive\Documents\aicodind ass-3> & C:
python3.11.exe "c:/Users/sonti/OneDrive/Documents/aicodin
Name: Alice
Roll No: 101
Hostel Status: True
Fee: 5000
PS C:\Users\sonti\OneDrive\Documents\aicodind ass-3>
```

#### Task-3: Calculator

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

**Prompt**: Write a Python script with functions add, subtract, multiply, and divide. Add manual NumPy-style docstrings for each function. Then, use AI to generate module-level and function-level docstrings. Compare AI-generated docstrings with manual ones.

**Explanation**: The manually written docstrings are detailed, structured, and follow a standard format like Google or NumPy style, including parameters, return values, examples, and error handling. In contrast, the AI-generated docstrings are concise and easy to read but often lack depth, structure, and examples. Overall, manual docstrings are more professional and educational, while AI-generated ones are quicker for basic understanding.

### Code:

## Manual NumPy-style Docstrings Version code:

```
calculator_module.py
A simple calculator module with basic arithmetic operations.
This module provides functions to add, subtract, multiply, and divide numbers.
def add(a, b):
   Add two numbers.
   Parameters
       First number.
   b : float
       Second number.
   Returns
   float
      Sum of a and b.
   Examples
   >>> add(2, 3)
   return a + b
def subtract(a, b):
   Subtract second number from first number.
```

```
Minuend.
    b : float
       Subtrahend.
    Returns
    float
   Difference (a - b).
   Examples
   >>> subtract(5, 3)
    return a - b
Tabnine | Edit | Test | Explain | Document
def multiply(a, b):
   Multiply two numbers.
   Parameters
    a : float
       First factor.
    b : float
       Second factor.
    Returns
    float
      Product of a and b.
```

```
>>> multiply(2, 3)
   6
   return a * b
def divide(a, b):
   Divide first number by second number.
   Parameters
    a : float
       Dividend.
    b : float
      Divisor (must not be zero).
   Returns
    float
       Quotient (a / b).
   Raises
   ValueError
      If b is zero.
   Examples
    >>> divide(6, 3)
   2.0
```

```
if b == 0:
    raise ValueError("Cannot divide by zero")
    return a / b

# Example usage
if __name__ == "__main__":
    print("Add:", add(5, 3))
    print("Subtract:", subtract(5, 3))
    print("Multiply:", multiply(5, 3))
    print("Divide:", divide(5, 3))
```

### **AI-Generated Docstrings version code:**

```
Calculator Module
This module contains basic arithmetic functions: add, subtract, multiply, and divide.
Each function takes two numbers as input and returns the computed result.
def add(a, b):
   """Return the sum of two numbers a and b."""
   return a + b
def subtract(a, b):
    """Return the difference when b is subtracted from a."""
   return a - b
def multiply(a, b):
    """Return the product of two numbers a and b."""
Tabnine | Edit | Test | Explain | Document
def divide(a, b):
    """Return the result of dividing a by b. Raises error if b is zero."""
       raise ValueError("Cannot divide by zero")
    return a / b
```

# **Output**:

```
python3.11.exe "c:/Users/sonti/OneDrive/Documents/aicodind ass-3/a
Add: 8
Subtract: 2
Multiply: 15
Divide: 1.666666666666667
PS C:\Users\sonti\OneDrive\Documents\aicodind ass-3\ & C:\Users\sonti\OneDrive\Documents\aicodin
```