

# Code Understanding Report

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This report presents automated insights based on large language models and code analysis tools.

## File: `pasted_code.py`

### Summary

• :

```
def printlist(list): for item in list: print(item) def printdict(dict): for item in dict: print(item) def
printstring(string): print(string) def printobject(object): print("type {0}".format(type(object)))
def printlistwith_index(list): for item in list: print("item {0} : {1}".format(item, item.index + 1))
def - for Function Definitions
```

```
add = function(a, b) { return a + b; }
```

### Step 1: Initialize a array

```
a = [1,2,3]
```

### Step 2: Run the function add(x,y)

```
add(a, a)
```

### Step 3: Create a dictionary

```
m = {'a':1, 'b':2, 'c':3}
```

### Step 4: Display result

```
print(add(a, m['c']))
```

### Step 5: Call the function add(x,y)

### Docstring

• :

```
def log_calls(func): def wrapper(args, *kwargs): print(f"Calling {func.name} with arguments:
{args}, {kwargs}") result = func(*args, - ###
```

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

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

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

```
def add(
```

## Code Quality

**Tool:** `pylint`

**Issues:** 2`

```
```text [AST Parse Error] expected an indented block after function definition on line 1 (line 2)
```

---

```
[AST Parse Error] expected an indented block after function definition on line 1 (line 2) ```
```

## Conclusion

['Further information'], Description: :

Add a dictionary called `m` with an initial value of 1.

Add a function called `add(x,y)` :

```
add(a, m
```