

# ASSIGNMENT- 9.3

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Batch: 20

## Task 1: Basic Docstring Generation

Scenario

You are developing a utility function that processes numerical lists and must be properly documented for future maintenance.

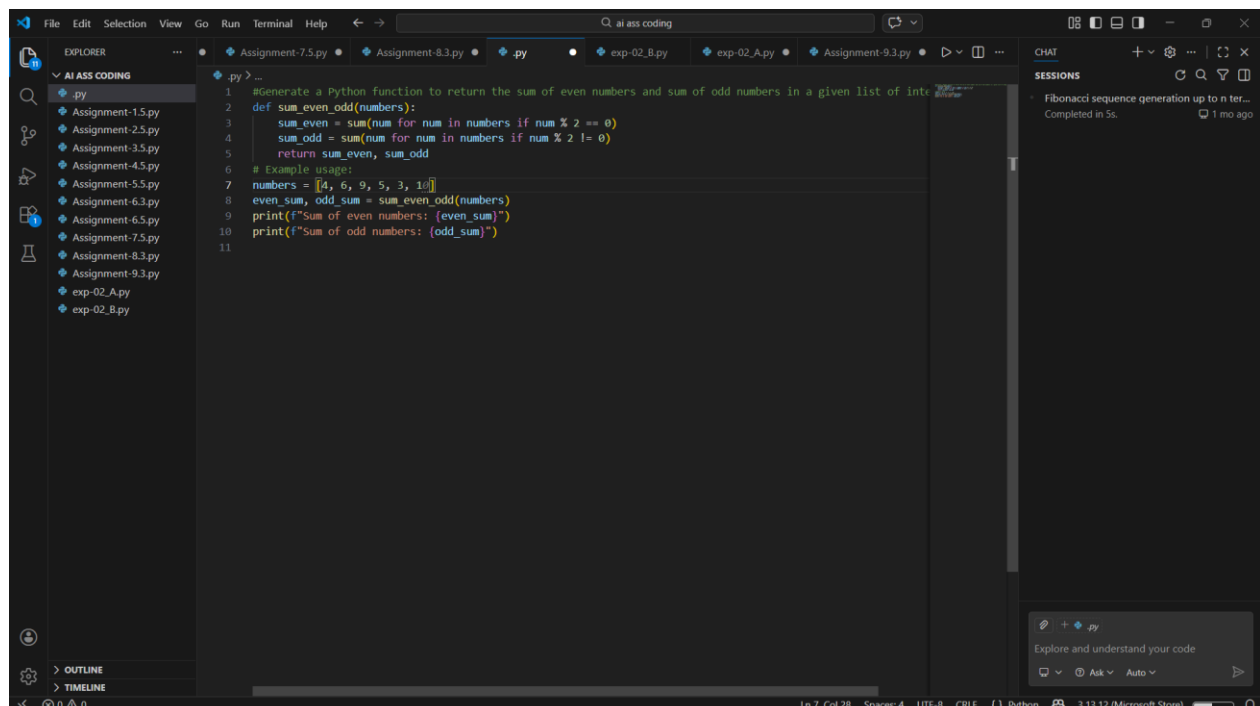
Requirements

- Write a Python function to return the sum of even numbers and sum of odd numbers in a given list
- Manually add a Google Style docstring to the function
- Use an AI-assisted tool (Copilot / Cursor AI) to generate a function-level docstring
- Compare the AI-generated docstring with the manually written docstring
- Analyze clarity, correctness, and completeness

Expected Output

- Python function with manual Google-style docstring
- AI-generated docstring for the same function
- Comparison explaining differences between manual and AI-generated documentation • Improved understanding of AI-generated function-level documentation

CODE:



```
1 #Generate a Python function to return the sum of even numbers and sum of odd numbers in a given list of integers
2 def sum_even_odd(numbers):
3     sum_even = sum(num for num in numbers if num % 2 == 0)
4     sum_odd = sum(num for num in numbers if num % 2 != 0)
5     return sum_even, sum_odd
6
7 # Example usage:
8 numbers = [4, 6, 9, 5, 3, 10]
9 even_sum, odd_sum = sum_even_odd(numbers)
10 print(f"Sum of even numbers: {even_sum}")
11 print(f"Sum of odd numbers: {odd_sum}")
```

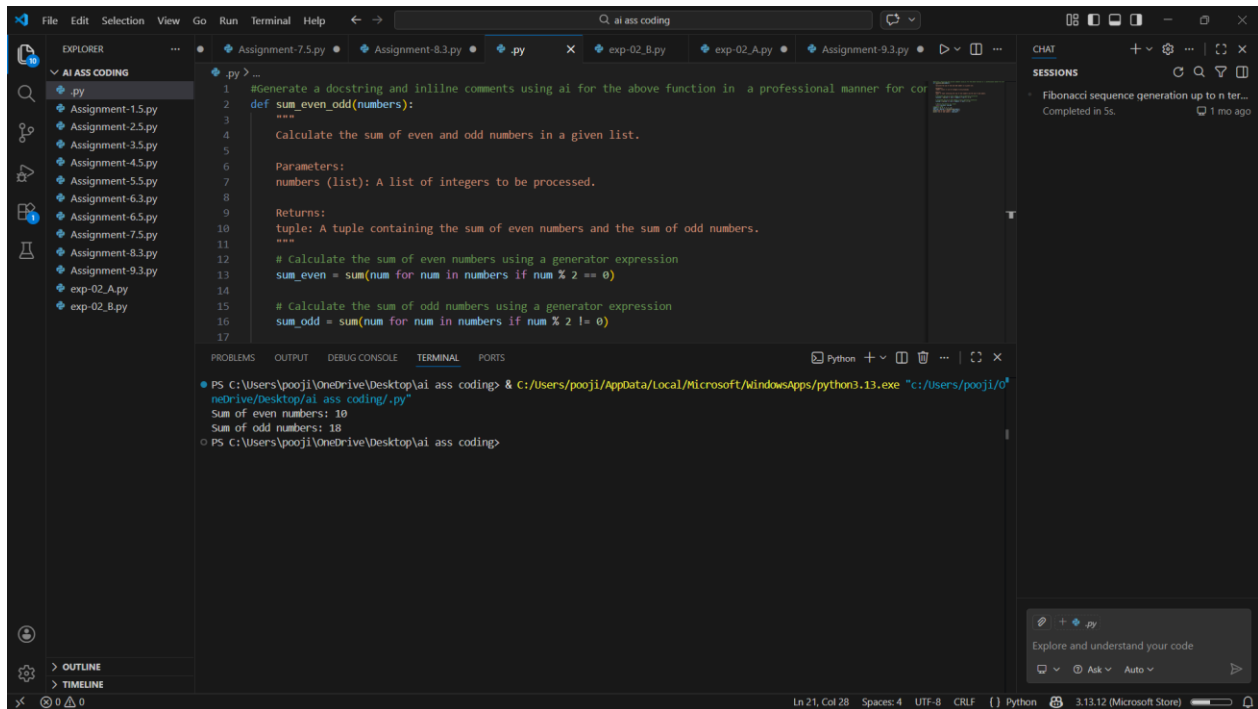
The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with a Python file named `.py` open. The code defines a function `sum_even_odd(numbers)` that calculates the sum of even and odd numbers in a given list. The function uses generator expressions for both sums. The example usage shows a list `numbers = [4, 6, 9, 5, 3, 1]` resulting in `even_sum = 10` and `odd_sum = 18`.

```
1 #Generate a docstring and inline comments using ai for the above function in a professional manner for con
2 def sum_even_odd(numbers):
3     """
4     Calculate the sum of even and odd numbers in a given list.
5
6     Parameters:
7     numbers (list): A list of integers to be processed.
8
9     Returns:
10    tuple: A tuple containing the sum of even numbers and the sum of odd numbers.
11    """
12    # Calculate the sum of even numbers using a generator expression
13    sum_even = sum(num for num in numbers if num % 2 == 0)
14
15    # Calculate the sum of odd numbers using a generator expression
16    sum_odd = sum(num for num in numbers if num % 2 != 0)
17
18    # Return the results as a tuple
19    return sum_even, sum_odd
20
21 # Example usage:
22 numbers = [4, 6, 9, 5, 3, 1]
23 even_sum, odd_sum = sum_even_odd(numbers)
24 print(f"Sum of even numbers: {even_sum}")
25 print(f"Sum of odd numbers: {odd_sum}")
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with the same Python file. The terminal window at the bottom displays the command to run the script and the resulting output.

```
PS C:\Users\pooji\OneDrive\Desktop\ai ass coding> & C:\Users\pooji\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\python3.13.exe "c:/Users/pooji/OneDrive/Desktop/ai ass coding/.py"
Sum of even numbers: 10
Sum of odd numbers: 18
PS C:\Users\pooji\OneDrive\Desktop\ai ass coding>
```



## OBSERVATION:

The function correctly calculates the sum of even and odd numbers in a clean and efficient way. Without documentation, the logic is understandable but not immediately clear to someone new reading the code. The AI-generated docstring improves clarity by clearly explaining the input, output, and purpose of the function. The added inline comments also make the step-by-step logic easier to follow. Overall, AI documentation enhances readability and professionalism, but it should always be reviewed to ensure it fully matches the code.

## Task 2: Automatic Inline Comments

### Scenario

You are developing a student management module that must be easy to understand for new developers.

### Requirements

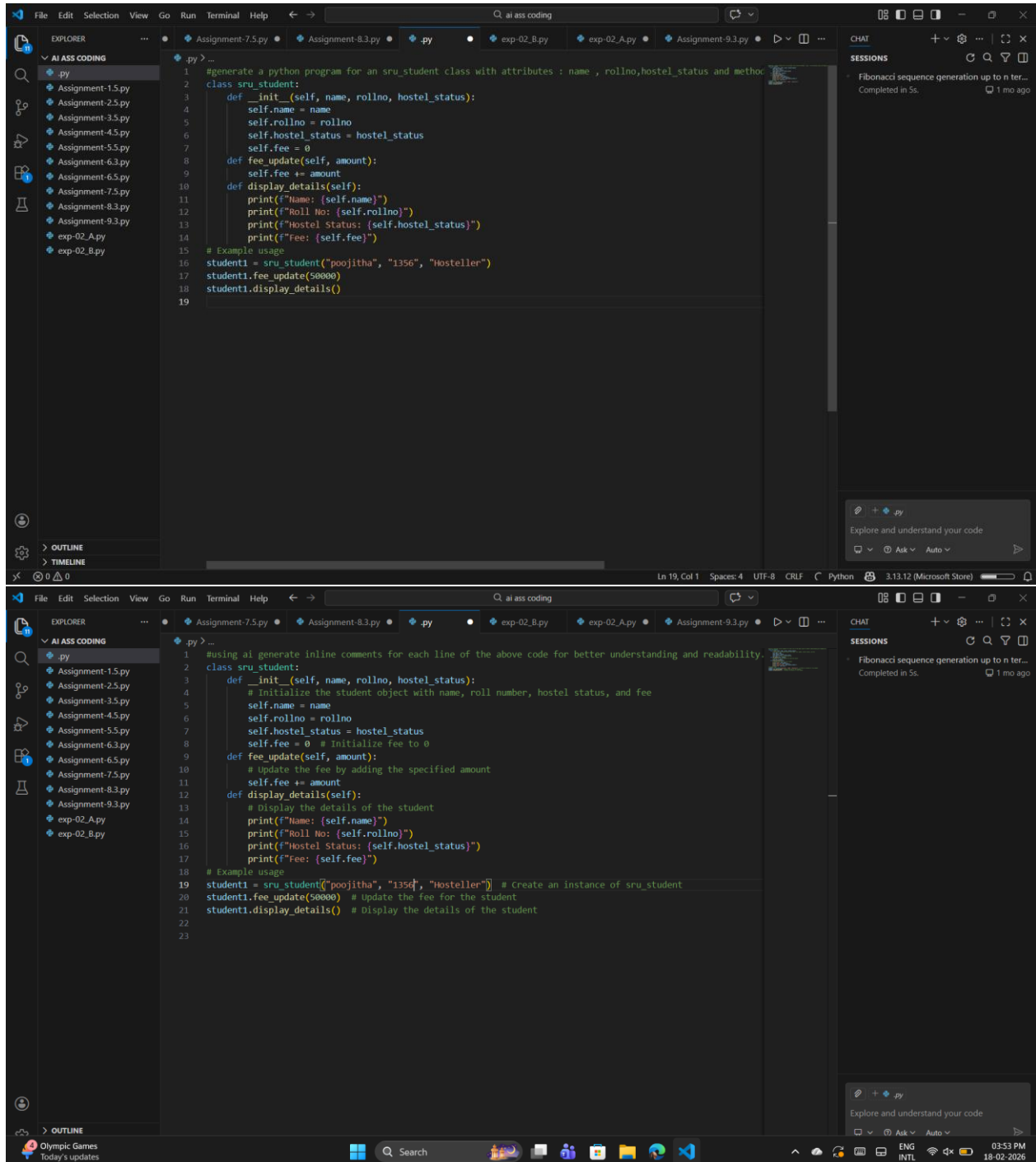
- Write a Python program for an `sru_student` class with the following:
  - Attributes: `name`, `roll_no`, `hostel_status`
  - Methods: `fee_update()` and `display_details()`
- Manually write inline comments for each line or logical block
- Use an AI-assisted tool to automatically add inline comments
- Compare manual comments with AI-generated comments
- Identify missing, redundant, or incorrect AI comments

### Expected Output

- Python class with manually written inline comments
- AI-generated inline comments added to the same code
- Comparative analysis of manual vs AI comments

- Critical discussion on strengths and limitations of AI-generated comments

## CODE:



```
1 #generate a python program for an sru_student class with attributes : name , rollno, hostel_status and method
2 class sru_student:
3     def __init__(self, name, rollno, hostel_status):
4         self.name = name
5         self.rollno = rollno
6         self.hostel_status = hostel_status
7         self.fee = 0
8     def fee_update(self, amount):
9         self.fee += amount
10    def display_details(self):
11        print(f"Name: {self.name}")
12        print(f"Roll No: {self.rollno}")
13        print(f"Hostel Status: {self.hostel_status}")
14        print(f"Fee: {self.fee}")
15
16 # Example usage
17 student1 = sru_student("poojitha", "1356", "Hosteller")
18 student1.fee_update(50000)
19 student1.display_details()
```

```
1 using ai generate inline comments for each line of the above code for better understanding and readability.
2 class sru_student:
3     def __init__(self, name, rollno, hostel_status):
4         # Initialize the student object with name, roll number, hostel status, and fee
5         self.name = name
6         self.rollno = rollno
7         self.hostel_status = hostel_status
8         self.fee = 0 # Initialize fee to 0
9     def fee_update(self, amount):
10        # Update the fee by adding the specified amount
11        self.fee += amount
12    def display_details(self):
13        # Display the details of the student
14        print(f"Name: {self.name}")
15        print(f"Roll No: {self.rollno}")
16        print(f"Hostel Status: {self.hostel_status}")
17        print(f"Fee: {self.fee}")
18
19 # Example usage
20 student1 = sru_student("poojitha", "1356", "Hosteller") # Create an instance of sru_student
21 student1.fee_update(50000) # Update the fee for the student
22 student1.display_details() # Display the details of the student
23
```

## OUTPUT:

The image displays two screenshots of a Visual Studio Code editor interface. The top screenshot shows a Python file named `.py` with the following code:

```
1 #generate a python program for an sru_student class with attributes : name , rollno,hostel_status and method
2 class sru_student:
3     def __init__(self, name, rollno, hostel_status):
4         self.name = name
5         self.rollno = rollno
6         self.hostel_status = hostel_status
7         self.fee = 0
8     def fee_update(self, amount):
9         self.fee += amount
10    def display_details(self):
11        print(f"Name: {self.name}")
12        print(f"Roll No: {self.rollno}")
13        print(f"Hostel Status: {self.hostel_status}")
14        print(f"Fee: {self.fee}")
15    # Example usage
16    student1 = sru_student("poojitha", "1356", "Hosteller")
17    student1.fee_update(50000)
```

The bottom screenshot shows the same code with inline comments added by AI:

```
1 #using ai generate inline comments for each line of the above code for better understanding and readability.
2 class sru_student:
3     def __init__(self, name, rollno, hostel_status):
4         # Initialize the student object with name, roll number, hostel status, and fee
5         self.name = name
6         self.rollno = rollno
7         self.hostel_status = hostel_status
8         self.fee = 0 # Initialize fee to 0
9     def fee_update(self, amount):
10        # Update the fee by adding the specified amount
11        self.fee += amount
12    def display_details(self):
13        # Display the details of the student
14        print(f"Name: {self.name}")
15        print(f"Roll No: {self.rollno}")
16        print(f"Hostel Status: {self.hostel_status}")
17        print(f"Fee: {self.fee}")
```

Both screenshots show the terminal output of the program:

```
PS C:\Users\pooji\OneDrive\Desktop\ai ass coding> & C:\Users\pooji\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\python3.13.exe "c:/Users/pooji/OneDrive/Desktop/ai ass coding/.py"
Name: poojitha
Roll No: 1356
Hostel Status: Hosteller
Fee: 50000
PS C:\Users\pooji\OneDrive\Desktop\ai ass coding>
```

## OBSERVATION :

The `sru_student` class is simple, organized, and easy to understand. The AI-generated inline comments explain the purpose of attributes and methods clearly, which makes the program more beginner-friendly. The comments help readers understand how the fee is updated and how details are displayed. However, some comments describe very obvious actions, which may not be necessary in professional code. Still, AI assistance improves clarity and makes the code easier to maintain.

# Task 3: Module-Level and Function-Level Documentation

## Scenario

You are building a small calculator module that will be shared across multiple projects and requires structured documentation.

## Requirements

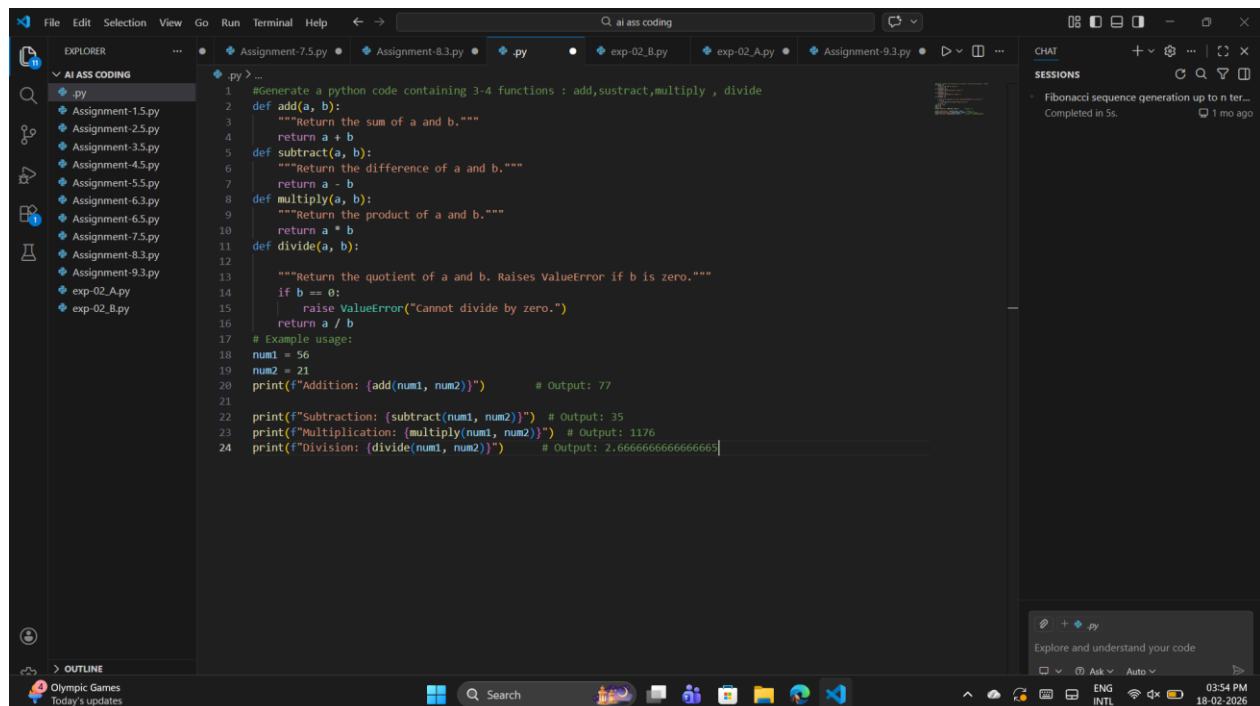
- Write a Python script containing 3–4 functions (e.g., add, subtract, multiply, divide) •  
Manually write NumPy Style docstrings for each function
- Use AI assistance to generate:
  - A module-level docstring
  - Individual function-level docstrings

- Compare AI-generated docstrings with manually written ones
- Evaluate documentation structure, accuracy, and readability

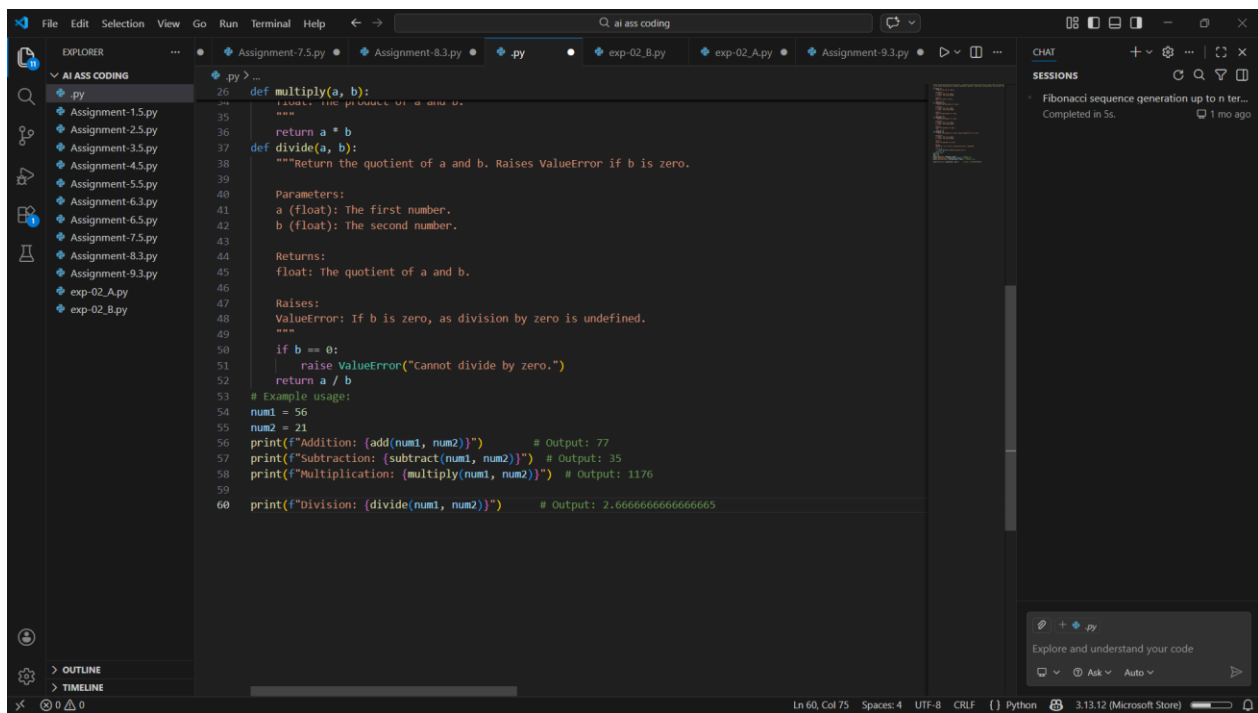
## Expected Output

- Python script with manual NumPy-style docstrings
- AI-generated module-level and function-level documentation
- Comparison between AI-generated and manual documentation
- Clear understanding of structured documentation for multi-function scripts

## CODE:

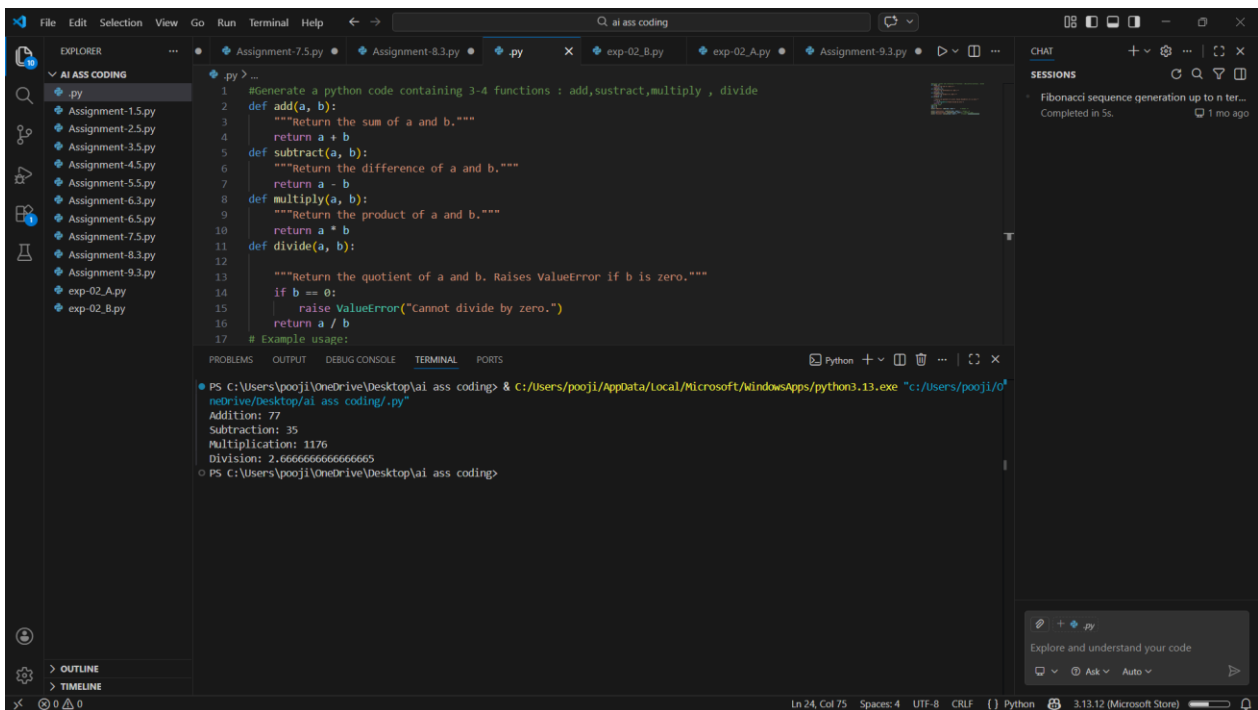


```
1 #Generate a python code containing 3-4 functions : add,subtract,multiply , divide
2 def add(a, b):
3     """Return the sum of a and b."""
4     return a + b
5 def subtract(a, b):
6     """Return the difference of a and b."""
7     return a - b
8 def multiply(a, b):
9     """Return the product of a and b."""
10    return a * b
11 def divide(a, b):
12
13    """Return the quotient of a and b. Raises ValueError if b is zero."""
14    if b == 0:
15        raise ValueError("Cannot divide by zero.")
16    return a / b
17
18 # Example usage:
19 num1 = 56
20 num2 = 21
21 print(f"Addition: {add(num1, num2)}")          # Output: 77
22
23 print(f"Subtraction: {subtract(num1, num2)}")  # Output: 35
24 print(f"Multiplication: {multiply(num1, num2)}") # Output: 1176
25 print(f"Division: {divide(num1, num2)}")      # Output: 2.6666666666666666
```

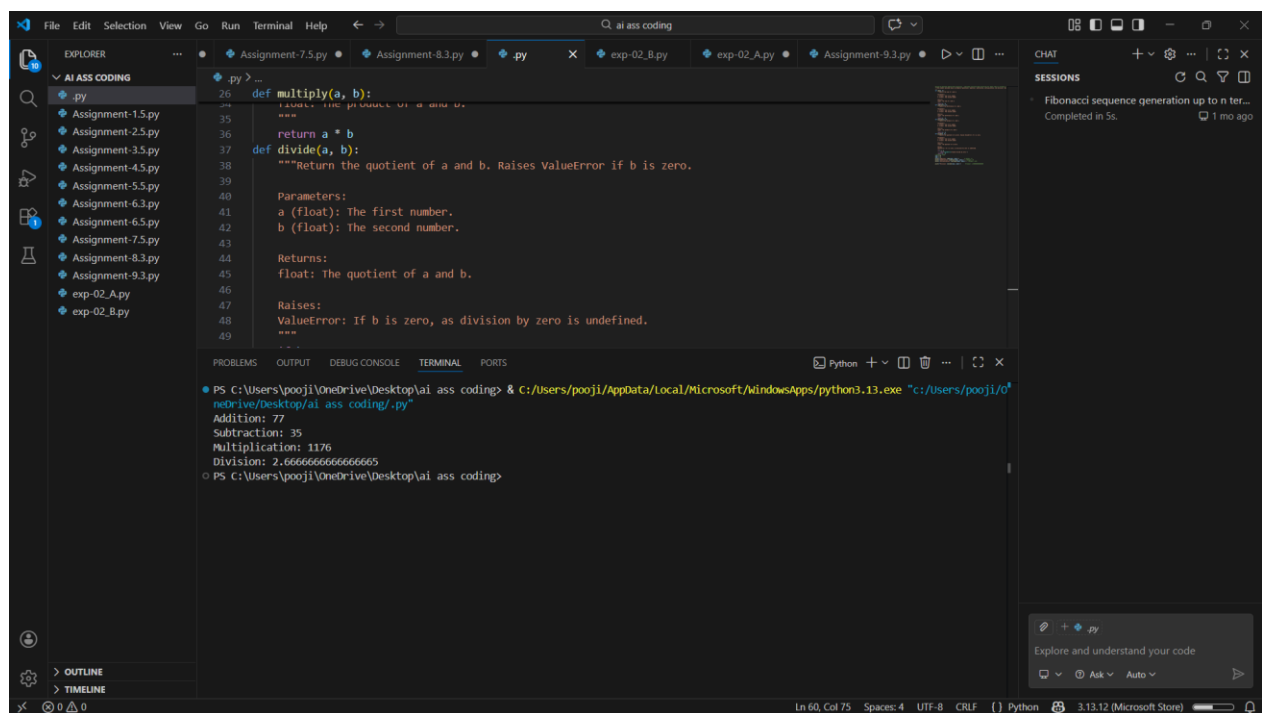


```
1 def add(a, b):
2     """Return the sum of a and b."""
3     return a + b
4
5 def subtract(a, b):
6     """Return the difference of a and b."""
7     return a - b
8
9 def multiply(a, b):
10    """Return the product of a and b."""
11    return a * b
12
13 def divide(a, b):
14    """Return the quotient of a and b. Raises ValueError if b is zero."""
15    if b == 0:
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20 num1 = 56
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22 print(f"Addition: {add(num1, num2)}") # Output: 77
23 print(f"Subtraction: {subtract(num1, num2)}") # Output: 35
24 print(f"Multiplication: {multiply(num1, num2)}") # Output: 1176
25 print(f"Division: {divide(num1, num2)}") # Output: 2.6666666666666665
```

OUTPUT:



```
PS C:\Users\pooji\OneDrive\Desktop\ai ass coding> & C:\Users\pooji\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\python3.13.exe "c:/Users/pooji/OneDrive/Desktop/ai ass coding/.py"
Addition: 77
Subtraction: 35
Multiplication: 1176
Division: 2.6666666666666665
PS C:\Users\pooji\OneDrive\Desktop\ai ass coding>
```



## OBSERVATION:

The calculator functions are logically correct and work as expected. In the original version, the documentation is brief and does not provide detailed information about parameters or exceptions. The AI-generated module-level and function-level docstrings add structure and clarity by explaining inputs, outputs, and error handling in a professional format. This makes the script more suitable for collaborative projects and real-world applications. Overall, AI improves documentation quality while keeping the program logic unchanged.