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ASSIGNMENT – 9.2

Task Description #1 (Documentation–Google-StyleDocstrings for Python Functions)

• Task:UseAItoaddGoogle-styledocstringstoall functionsinagivenPythonscript.
• Instructions:oPromptAI to generate docstrings without providing any input-output examples.
o Ensureeachdocstringincludes:
▪ Functiondescription
▪ Parameterswithtypehints
▪ Returnvalueswithtypehints
▪ Exampleusage
o Reviewthegenerateddocstrings for accuracy and formatting.
• ExpectedOutput#1:
o A Pythonscriptwithallfunctions documented using correctly formatted Google-style docstrings.

CODE

```
def add_numbers(a: int, b: int) -> int:

    """Adds two integers and returns the result.

    Args:

        a (int): The first integer.

        b (int): The second integer.

    Returns:

        int: The sum of the two integers.

    Example:

        >>> add_numbers(3, 5)

        8

    """

    return a + b
```

```
defgreet_user(name: str) -> str:
   """Generates a greeting message for a user.


   Args:
      name(str): The name of the user.
   Returns:
      str:Agreeting message that includes the user's name.
   Example:
      >>>greet_user("Alice")
      'Hello,Alice!'
   """
   returnf"Hello, {name}!"
deffactorial(n: int) -> int:
   """Calculates the factorial of a given non-negative integer.
   Usesarecursive approach.
   Args:
      n(int):Anon-negative integer.
   Returns:
      int:Thefactorial of the input number.
   Raises:
      ValueError: If n is negative.
   Example:
      >>>factorial(5)
      120
   """
   ifn<0:
      raiseValueError("n must be a non-negative integer")
   ifn==0orn == 1:
```

```
        return 1
    return n * factorial(n - 1)
print(add_numbers(3,   5))
print(greet_user("Alice"))
print(factorial(5))
```

OUTPUT

8

Hello, Alice!

120

OBSERVATION

? After adding **Google-style docstrings**, every function in the script is now **well-documented**.

? The docstrings clearly describe:

- **What the function does** (description).
- **What inputs it expects** (parameters with type hints).
- **What it returns** (return type).
- **How to use it** (example usage).
- **Possible errors** (Raises section in factorial).

? Running the functions produced correct outputs:

- add_numbers(3, 5) → 8
- greet_user("Alice") → "Hello, Alice!"
- factorial(5) → 120

? The **documentation makes the code easier to understand and maintain**, especially for new users or collaborators.

? Example usage inside the docstrings also serves as **inline testing** for correctness.

TaskDescription#2(Documentation–InlineCommentsforComplexLogic)

• Task: Use AI to add meaningful inline comments to a Python program explaining only complex logic parts.

• Instructions:
o Provide a Python script without comments to the AI.
o Instruct AI to skip obvious syntax explanations and focus only on tricky or non-intuitive code sections.
o Verify that comments improve code readability and maintainability.
• Expected Output #2:
o Python code with concise, context-aware inline comments for complex logic blocks

CODE

```
def is_prime(n: int) -> bool:
    """Check if a number is prime."""
    if n <= 1:
        return False
    for i in range(2, int(n**0.5) + 1):
        # Only check divisors up to sqrt(n),
        # because any larger factor would already
        # have a corresponding smaller factor.
        if n % i == 0:
            return False
    return True
def fibonacci(n: int) -> list[int]:
    """Generate the first n Fibonacci numbers."""
    sequence = [0, 1]
    while len(sequence) < n:
        # Next number is sum of the last two numbers in the sequence.
        sequence.append(sequence[-1] + sequence[-2])
    return sequence[:n]
def binary_search(arr: list[int], target: int) -> int:
    """Perform binary search on a sorted list."""
    left, right = 0, len(arr) - 1
    while left <= right:
```

```
        mid = (left + right) // 2
        # Compare middle element with the target
        if arr[mid] == target:
            return mid
        elif arr[mid] < target:
            # Target is in the right half
            left = mid + 1
        else:
            # Target is in the left half
            right = mid - 1
    return -1
def factorial(n: int) -> int:
    """Calculate factorial recursively."""
    if n == 0 or n == 1:
        return 1
    # Recursive call reduces the problem size by 1 each step.
    return n * factorial(n - 1)
print(is_prime(7))        # Prime number
print(is_prime(12))       # Not prime
print(fibonacci(7))       # First 7 Fibonacci numbers
print(binary_search([1, 3, 5, 7, 9], 7)) # Find element
print(binary_search([1, 3, 5, 7, 9], 4)) # Element not found
print(factorial(5))
# Factorial of 5
```

OUTPUT

True

False

[0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8]

3

-1

120

OBSERVATION

? **nline comments** were added **only in complex logic sections**, such as:

- Explaining why prime checking stops at sqrt(n).
- Clarifying how Fibonacci numbers are generated.
- Showing how binary search adjusts search boundaries.
- Explaining recursion in factorial.

? **Obvious syntax** (like return n + 1) was not commented, keeping the code clean.

? Comments **improved readability** by giving context to tricky steps without cluttering.

? Code runs correctly, producing expected outputs for all test cases.

Task Description #3 (Documentation – Module-Level Documentation)

• Task: Use AI to create a module-level docstring summarizing the purpose, dependencies, and main functions/classes of a Python file.

• Instructions:

o Supply the entire Python file to AI.
o Instruct AI to write a single multi-line docstring at the top of the file.
o Ensure the docstring clearly describes functionality and usage without rewriting the entire code.

• Expected Output #3:

o A complete, clear, and concise module-level docstring at the beginning of the file.

CODE

```
def is_prime(n: int) -> bool:
    """Check if a number is prime."""
    if n <= 1:
        return False
    for i in range(2, int(n**0.5) + 1):
        if n % i == 0:
            return False
```

```python
    return True
def fibonacci(n: int) -> list[int]:
    """Generate the first n Fibonacci numbers."""
    sequence = [0, 1]
    while len(sequence) < n:
        sequence.append(sequence[-1] + sequence[-2])
    return sequence[:n]
def binary_search(arr: list[int], target: int) -> int:
    """Perform binary search on a sorted list."""
    left, right = 0, len(arr) - 1
    while left <= right:
        mid = (left + right) // 2
        if arr[mid] == target:
            return mid
        elif arr[mid] < target:
            left = mid + 1
        else:
            right = mid - 1
    return -1
def factorial(n: int) -> int:
    """Calculate factorial recursively."""
    if n == 0 or n == 1:
        return 1
    return n * factorial(n - 1)
# Sample test calls
print(is_prime(11))
print(fibonacci(6))
print(binary_search([2, 4, 6, 8, 10], 8))
```

print(factorial(5))

OUTPUT

True

[0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5]

3

120

OBSERVATION

 The **module-level docstring** at the top summarizes the **purpose, functions, dependencies, and usage** of the file.

 It clearly lists available functions and their roles, making the module **self-explanatory** for future users.

 No external dependencies are required, keeping the module lightweight.

 Running the test calls verified correctness:

- is_prime(11) → True
- fibonacci(6) → [0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5]
- binary_search([2,4,6,8,10], 8) → 3
- factorial(5) → 120

 The docstring improves **maintainability and usability**, serving as quick documentation for the entire file.

Task Description #4 (Documentation – Convert Comments to Structured Docstrings)

• Task: UseAIto transform existing inline comments into structured function docstrings followingGoogle style.
• Instructions:
o ProvideAIwith Python code containing inline comments.
o Ask AItomove relevant details from comments into function docstrings.
o Verifythatthe new docstrings keep the meaning intact while improving structure.
• ExpectedOutput #4:
o Pythoncodewith comments replaced by clear, standardized docstrings.

CODE

```
def is_prime(n: int) -> bool:
    if n <= 1:
        return False
    for i in range(2, int(n**0.5) + 1):
        if n % i == 0:
            return False
    return True
def fibonacci(n: int) -> list[int]:
    sequence = [0, 1]
    while len(sequence) < n:
        sequence.append(sequence[-1] + sequence[-2])
    return sequence[:n]
def binary_search(arr: list[int], target: int) -> int:
    left, right = 0, len(arr) - 1
    while left <= right:
        mid = (left + right) // 2
        if arr[mid] == target:
            return mid
        elif arr[mid] < target:
            left = mid + 1
        else:
            right = mid - 1
    return -1
def factorial(n: int) -> int:
    if n == 0 or n == 1:
        return 1
    return n * factorial(n - 1)
# Sample test calls
```

```
print(is_prime(7))

print(is_prime(12))

print(fibonacci(7))

print(binary_search([1, 3, 5, 7, 9], 7))

print(binary_search([1, 3, 5, 7, 9], 4))

print(factorial(5))
```

OUTPUT

```
True

False

[0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8]

3

-1

120
```

OBSERVATION

� nline comments were **converted into structured Google-style docstrings**, preserving their meaning.

� Each function now has:

- **Description** of what it does.
- **Args** with type hints.
- **Returns** with type hints.
- **Example usage** for clarity.

� The code executed successfully and produced expected results:

- is_prime(7) → True
- is_prime(12) → False
- fibonacci(7) → [0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8]
- binary_search([...], 7) → 3
- binary_search([...], 4) → -1
- factorial(5) → 120

� The new structure makes documentation **standardized and professional**, improving code **readability and reusability**.

TaskDescription#5(Documentation–ReviewandCorrectDocstrings)

• Task: Use AI to identify and correct inaccuracies in existing docstrings.
• Instructions:
o Provide Python code with outdated or incorrect docstrings.
o Instruct AI to rewrite each docstring to match the current code behavior.
o Ensure corrections follow Google-style formatting.
• Expected Output #5:
o Python file with updated, accurate, and standardized docstrings**.**

CODE

```
def is_prime(n: int) -> bool:
    if n <= 1:
        return False
    for i in range(2, int(n**0.5) + 1):
        if n % i == 0:
            return False
    return True
def fibonacci(n: int) -> list[int]:
    sequence = [0, 1]
    while len(sequence) < n:
        sequence.append(sequence[-1] + sequence[-2])
    return sequence[:n]
def binary_search(arr: list[int], target: int) -> int:
    left, right = 0, len(arr) - 1
    while left <= right:
        mid = (left + right) // 2
        if arr[mid] == target:
            return mid
        elif arr[mid] < target:
```

```
            left = mid + 1
        else:
            right = mid - 1
    return -1
def factorial(n: int) -> int:
    if n < 0:
        raise ValueError("n must be a non-negative integer")
    if n == 0 or n == 1:
        return 1
    return n * factorial(n - 1)
# Sample test calls print(is_prime(11))
print(is_prime(12))  print(fibonacci(6))
print(binary_search([1, 3, 5, 7, 9], 7))
print(binary_search([1, 3, 5, 7, 9], 4))
print(factorial(5))
```

OUTPUT

```
True
False
[0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5]
3
-1
120
```

OBSERVATION

 The original docstrings were reviewed and corrected to **accurately describe code behavior**.

 Now every docstring follows **Google-style formatting** with correct:

- Function description
- Args with type hints
- Returns with type hints
- Example usage
- Error handling (Raises in factorial)

? Test calls confirm correctness:

- Prime check → True / False
- Fibonacci sequence generated correctly
- Binary search returned correct index or -1
- Factorial returned correct result 120

? The code is now **fully documented, standardized, and consistent with functionality**.

Task Description #6 (Documentation – Prompt Comparison Experiment)

• Task: Compare documentation output from a vague prompt and a detailed prompt for the same Python function.
• Instructions:
o Create two prompts: one simple (“Add comments to this function”) and one detailed (“Add Google-style docstrings with parameters, return types, and examples”).
o Use AI to process the same Python function with both prompts.
o Analyze and record differences in quality, accuracy, and completeness.
• Expected Output #6:
o A comparison table showing the results from both prompts with observations.

CODE

```
# Function without documentation

def square(n): return n * n


# Output from vague prompt: "Add comments to this function"

def square_vague(n):

    # multiply the number by itself

    return n * n
```

```
# Output from detailed prompt: "Add Google-style docstrings with parameters, return types, and examples"
def square_detailed(n: int) -> int:

    return n * n

# Sample test calls

print(square(5))

print(square_vague(6))

print(square_detailed(7))
```

OUTPUT

25 36 49

OBSERVATION

1. The **vague prompt** added only a single inline comment, which is technically correct but lacks detail.

2. The **detailed prompt** generated a complete **Google-style docstring**, including description, parameters, return type, and example usage.

3. Running test calls confirmed correct outputs for all function versions.

4. This shows that **specific prompts lead to higher-quality documentation**, while vague prompts produce minimal results.