

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DEL ALTIPLANO



PYTHON ZEN PRINCIPLES

"Beautiful is better than ugly

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COURSE: Programming language II

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BEAUTIFUL IS BETTER THAN UGLY

The principle "Beautiful is better than ugly" is one of the fundamental principles of Python's design philosophy. This principle emphasizes the importance of readability, clarity, and simplicity in Python code.

An example of how this principle is applied in Python is the preference for using descriptive and meaningful variable names rather than short or cryptic names. For example, instead of using a variable called x to store a person's age, it would be clearer and more understandable to use a variable called age.

0.1 Ugly code

```
Programiz Python Online Compiler
main.py
                                                                        Save
 1 v def es_mayor_de_edad(edad):
      if edad >= 18:
 3
        return True
 4
      else:
 5
        return False
6
 7
   persona1 = {"nombre": "Juan", "edad": 25}
8
   persona2 = {"nombre": "María", "edad": 17}
9
10
   es_mayor1 = es_mayor_de_edad(persona1["edad"])
11
   es_mayor2 = es_mayor_de_edad(persona2["edad"])
12
13 if es_mayor1:
14
      print(f"{persona1['nombre']} es mayor de edad")
15 - else:
      print(f"{persona1['nombre']} no es mayor de edad")
16
17
18 -
   if es_mayor2:
19
      print(f"{persona2['nombre']} es mayor de edad")
20 - else:
      print(f"{persona2['nombre']} no es mayor de edad")
21
22
```

0.2 Beautiful code

