

Dealing with the Second Hardest Thing in Computer Science

Thoughts on naming things for software development

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Source code for these slides can be found [on GitHub](#).

What you'll learn today

- Why naming impacts code quality and maintainability
- How naming improves software design and architecture
- Common naming pitfalls to avoid
- Practical strategies for clear, consistent, and meaningful names*
- Tools and techniques for better naming (AI, code review)



Transform naming from an afterthought into a deliberate practice.

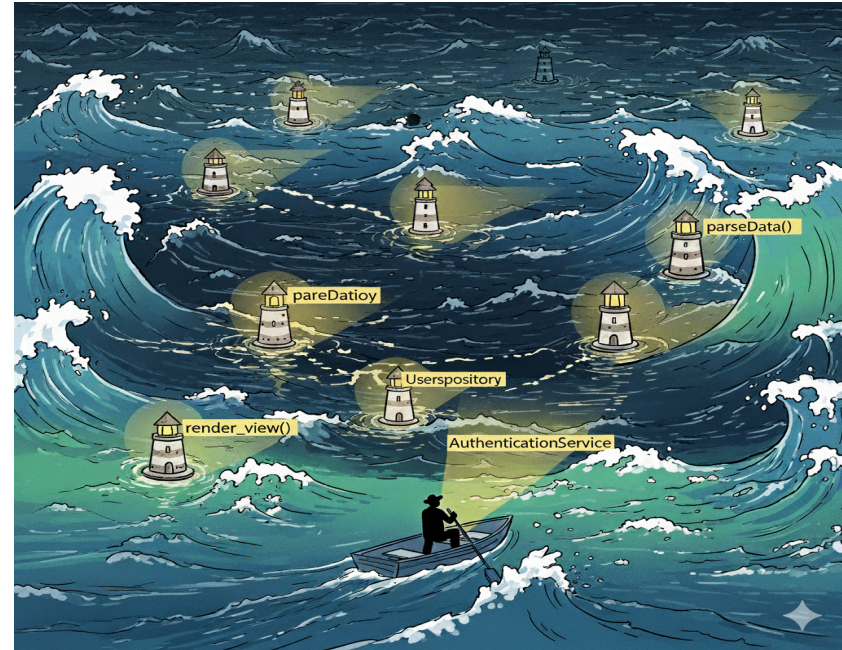
*Despite Python examples, all the mentioned strategies are **language-agnostic**.

“There are only two hard things in Computer Science: cache invalidation and naming things.”

- Phil Karlton

Why naming matters

Navigating the codebase with good names as beacons of clarity



The hidden cost of poor naming

Bad names create a cascade of problems that compound over time.

Immediate consequences:

- Longer code reviews due to unclear intent
- Debugging becomes detective work
- Extensive onboarding needed for new team members

Long-term impact:

- Technical debt accumulation from avoidance
- Higher bug introduction rates
- Risky refactoring due to uncertainty

The multiplication effect

Poor naming spreads confusion throughout the entire system.

Good names pay dividends


Well-chosen names transform code from puzzles into stories.

Development velocity:

- Code reviews focus on logic, not deciphering
- Faster component targeting during debugging
- Confident feature development

Maintenance benefits:

- Safe and predictable refactoring
- Root cause fixes over symptom patches
- Self-documenting code

 The investment mindset

Time spent on naming is not overhead—it's an investment that pays compound interest.

Naming and good design

Illustrating benefits of thoughtful naming for software design using *function* as an example

Following Unix philosophy

Unix philosophy specifies the golden rule for writing good a function:
“Do One Thing And Do It Well.”

Finding a descriptive name for a function can inform us if we are following this rule.
Consider a function to extract a table of regression estimates for a statistical model.
For convenience, it also allows sorting the table by estimate.



Naming is hard

Trying to find a name highlights that the function is doing more than one thing.

```
1 def extract_and_sort_estimates(model, sort="asc"):
2     # code to extract estimates from model
3     # code to sort table
4     pass
```



Naming is easy

These individual functions are easier to read, understand, and test.

```
1 def extract_estimates(model):
2     # code to extract estimates from model
3     pass
4
5 def sort_estimates(table, sort="asc"):
6     # code to sort table
7     pass
```

Functions with `and` or `or` in their names are dead giveaways that they don't follow the Unix philosophy.

Function parameter names

When it comes to writing a good function, finding a good name for a parameter can also reveal design problems.

E.g. a boolean or flag parameter name means function is doing more than one thing.

Consider a function that converts Markdown or HTML documents to PDF.



Boolean parameter necessary

Doing more than one thing.

```
1 def convert_to_pdf(file, is_markdown=False):
2     if is_markdown:
3         # code to convert Markdown to PDF
4         pass
5
6     if not is_markdown:
7         # code to convert HTML to PDF
8         pass
```



Boolean parameter unnecessary

Doing one thing.

```
1 def convert_md_to_pdf(file):
2     # code to convert Markdown to PDF
3     pass
4
5 def convert_html_to_pdf(file):
6     # code to convert HTML to PDF
7     pass
```

Naming: The Do's and Don'ts

“The beginning of wisdom is to call things by their proper name.” - Confucius

The Don'ts

You won't have to remember any of these rules if you follow the following principle:

Names must be readable for the *reader*, not *author*, of code.

Confusion & Similarity

- **Avoid imprecise opposites**, since they can be **confusing**. E.g. parameter combination `begin/last` is worse than either `begin/end` or `first/last`.
- **Don't use hard-to-distinguish character pairs in names** (e.g., `l` and `I`, `o` and `0`, etc.). With certain fonts, `count0` and `counto` look identical.
- **Don't use similar names for entities with different meanings**. E.g. `PatientRecs` and `PatientReps` are easily confused because they are so similar. There should be at least two-letter difference: `PatientRecords` and `PatientReports`.
- **Avoid naming separate entities with homonyms**. Discussing entities named `waste` and `waist` is inevitably going to lead to confusion.
- **Don't use easily confused names**. Names that are too similar make great candidates for mistaken identity. E.g. `nn` and `nnn` are easily confused; use `n_square` and `n_cube` instead.

Consistency & Standards

- **Don't use inconsistent abbreviations.** E.g. instead of using `numColumns` (*number of columns*) in one function and `noRows` (*number of rows*) in another, choose one abbreviation as a prefix and use it consistently.
- **Don't allow multiple English standards.** E.g. using both American and British English standards would have you constantly guessing if the variable is named (e.g.) `centre` or `center`. Adopt one standard and stick to it.
- **Don't use misleading abbreviations.** E.g., in Python, `str` conventionally refers to string type. Using `str` to mean “structure” in a function parameter will be misleading to other developers.
- **Avoid misleading names.** Names that imply wrong information are worse than no names. Update names when functionality changes. E.g. `accounts_list` should not be used for a dictionary; if `get_means()` changes to computing on-the-fly, rename it to `compute_means()`.

Clarity & Communication Issues

- **Don't use pop-culture references in names.** Not everyone knows them. E.g. `female_birdsong_recording` is a better variable name than `thats_what_she_said`.
- **Don't use slang.** You can't assume current or future developers to be familiar with them. E.g. `exit()` is better than `hit_the_road()`.
- **Avoid unintended meanings.** Do your due diligence to check dictionaries (especially [Urban dictionary](#)!) if the word has unintended meaning. E.g. `export_data()` is a better function name than `dump()`.
- **Don't use uncommon English words.** Stick to common parlance that most developers understand. E.g. `start_process()` is better than `commence_process()`.
- **Don't use unpronounceable names.** While this is the weakest requirement, pronounceable names enable easier verbal communication. E.g. `generate_timestamp()` is better than `genymdhms()`.

Technical & Maintainability Issues

- **Don't misspell to save a few characters.** Remembering spelling is difficult, and remembering *correct misspelling* even more so. E.g. don't use `hilite` instead of `highlight`. The benefit is not worth the cost here.
- **Don't use commonly misspelled words in English.** Using such names for variables can, at minimum, slow you down, or, at worst, increase the possibility of making an error. E.g. is it `accumulate`, `accummulate`, `acumulate`, or `acummulate`?!
- **Don't use numeric suffixes in names to specify levels.** E.g. variable names `level1`, `level2`, `level3` are not as informative as `beginner`, `intermediate`, `advanced`.
- **Don't use unsearchable names.** Single letters and very generic terms are hard to find and replace in a codebase. E.g. parameters `a` and `f` should be `arr` and `fun`.
- **Don't prioritize grammar over clarity.** Breaking grammatical rules can improve code readability. E.g. use `fishes`, `peoples`, `feedbacks` when the plural form aids comprehension.

The Do's

You won't have to remember any of these rules if you follow the following principle:

Good names reveal intention and eliminate guesswork.

Names should be self-documenting

How good a name is can be assessed by how detailed the accompanying comment needs to be.

Poor names require more comments: Good names are self-documenting:

```
1 # function to convert temperature
2 # from Fahrenheit to Celsius scale
3 # temp is the temperature in Fahrenheit
4 def unit_converter(temp: float):
5     pass
```

```
1 def fahrenheit_to_celsius(temp_fahrenheit: float):
2     pass
```



Tip

Good names rarely require readers to read the documentation to understand what they represent.

Names should be specific

Generic names are widely used and acceptable for short-lived contexts. However, as scope and complexity increase, specific names become essential for clarity.

For longer loops, use meaningful names instead of `i`, `j`, `k`:

```
1 # abstruse
2 inventory[i][j]
```

```
1 # crystal clear
2 inventory[warehouse][product]
```

All variables are temporary in some sense. Calling one `tmp` is inviting carelessness.

```
1 # generic name
2 tmp = a + b
3 result = tmp * 2
```

```
1 # more descriptive
2 sum_values = a + b
3 result = sum_values * 2
```



Tip

Even when you *think* you need generic names, you are better off using more descriptive names.

Test function names should act as a comment

Unlike regular functions, long names are less problematic for test functions because they are not visible to users or called repeatedly throughout the codebase.

```
1 # bad: test_retrieve_commands
2 # good: test_all_saved_commands_should_be_retrieved
```

Names should be difficult to misinterpret

Try your best to misinterpret candidate names and see if you succeed.

```
1 # ambiguous - what kind of size?
2 def get_size(
3     file_path: str,
4 ) -> int:
5     pass
```

How I interpret:

“File size in bytes on disk”

```
1 # clear - character count!
2 def get_character_count(
3     file_path: str,
4 ) -> int:
5     pass
```

In reality:

“Number of characters in the file content”



Tip

Precise and unambiguous names leave little room for misconstrual.

Names should be appropriately abstract

Find the right level of detail and domain focus—precise enough to be clear, concise enough to be readable, and focused on *what* rather than *how*.

Use context to eliminate redundancy:

```
1 # redundant in context
2 Router.run_router()
3 BeerShelf.beer_count
```

```
1 # leverages context
2 Router.run()
3 BeerShelf.count
```

Avoid encoding implementation details in names:

```
1 # implementation details encoded
2 binary_search_users()
3 sql_query_products()
4 bonuses_pd # pandas DataFrame
5 hash_map_cache
```

```
1 # implementation independent
2 find_user()
3 fetch_products()
4 bonuses
5 cache
```

Find the precision sweet spot:

```
1 # too imprecise → okay → good → unnecessarily precise
2 d → days → days_since_last_accident → days_since_last_accident_floor_4_lab_23
```



Tip

Good names focus on purpose, include critical details, and remain meaningful across implementations.

Names should maintain standards

Standards **reduce cognitive burden**: readers can reuse knowledge across contexts.

Avoid conflicting meanings and maintain consistency:

```
1 # inconsistent - size means different things
2 size = len(x.encode('utf-8')) # bytes
3 size = len(a)                 # elements
4
5 # inconsistent - different words, same concept
6 CreditCardAccount().retrieve_expenditure()
7 DebitCardAccount().fetch_expenditure()
```

```
1 # consistent - clear distinctions
2 byte_size = len(x.encode('utf-8'))
3 length = len(a)
4
5 # consistent - same word, same concept
6 CreditCardAccount().retrieve_expenditure()
7 DebitCardAccount().retrieve_expenditure()
```

Follow language and domain conventions:

```
1 # violates conventions
2 class playerEntity:
3     self.HairColor = ""
```

```
1 # follows conventions
2 class PlayerEntity:
3     self.hair_color = ""
```

Use consistent prefixes for IDE tab completion:

```
1 # bad - scattered when tab-completing
2 parse_json()
3 xml_reader()
4 csv_processor()
```

```
1 # good - groups related functions
2 parse_json()
3 parse_xml()
4 parse_csv()
```

Following a standard consistently is more important than *which* standard you adopt.

Unnecessary details in names should be removed...

```
1 # okay
2 convert_to_string()
3 file_object
4 str_name # Hungarian notation
```

```
1 # better
2 to_string()
3 file
4 name
```

Avoid redundancy

- In type names, avoid using *class*, *data*, *object*, and *type* (e.g. bad: `classShape`, good: `Shape`)
- In function names, avoid using *be*, *do*, *perform*, etc. (e.g. bad: `doAddition()`, good: `add()`)

but important details should be kept!

```
1 # okay
2 child_height
3 password
4 id
5 address
```

```
1 # better
2 child_height_cm
3 plaintext_password
4 hex_id
5 ip_address
```

Tip

If some information is critical to know, it should be part of the name.

Boolean names should be clear

Names for Boolean variables or functions should make clear what true and false mean. This can be done using prefixes (**is**, **has**, **can**, etc.).

```
1 # not great
2 if child:
3     if parent_supervision:
4         watch_horror_movie = True
```

```
1 # better
2 if is_child:
3     if has_parent_supervision:
4         can_watch_horror_movie = True
```

In general, use positive terms for Booleans since they are easier to process.

```
1 # double negation - difficult
2 is_firewall_disabled = False
```

```
1 # better
2 is_firewall_enabled = True
```

But if the variable is only ever used in its false version (e.g. `is_volcano_inactive`), the negative version can be easier to work with.



Tip

Boolean variable names should convey what true or false values represent.

Choose domain-appropriate names

Select terminology that matches your context: computer science terms for technical concepts, problem domain terms for business logic.

Use computer science terms for technical concepts:

```
1 # vague business language
2 process_items_sequentially()
3 store_thing_temporarily()
```

```
1 # precise CS terminology
2 traverse_list()
3 push_to_stack()
```

Use problem domain terms for business concepts:

```
1 # generic technical terms
2 validate_input_data()
3 process_financial_records()
```

```
1 # domain-specific terms
2 validate_loan_application()
3 calculate_mortgage_payment()
```



Tip

Choose names that are meaningful to both developers and domain experts.

Use appropriate grammatical forms

Follow consistent patterns: nouns for entities and data, verbs for actions.

Classes and objects should use nouns:

```
1 # verb-based - confusing
2 class ProcessPayment:
3     pass
4
5 class HandleError:
6     pass
```

```
1 # noun-based - clear
2 class PaymentProcessor:
3     pass
4
5 class ErrorHandler:
6     pass
```

Methods that return values use nouns, action methods use verbs:

```
1 # inconsistent grammar
2 user.get_name()      # returns name
3 user.save()          # performs action
4 user.validate_age() # returns boolean
```

```
1 # consistent grammar
2 user.name()          # returns name
3 user.save()          # performs action
4 user.is_adult()      # returns boolean
```



Tip

Grammatical consistency helps readers predict what methods do without reading documentation.

Utilizing tools

Naming limitations of linters

Linters can only do so much when it comes to naming.

What they CAN do:

- Enforce naming conventions
- Check for reserved keywords
- Detect naming pattern violations
- Flag overly short or long names
- Ensure consistent formatting

What they CANNOT do:

- Understand the intent behind your code
- Suggest meaningful names based on context
- Assess whether names represent what entities do
- Determine problem domain consistency
- Evaluate clarity for future developers

The fundamental limitation

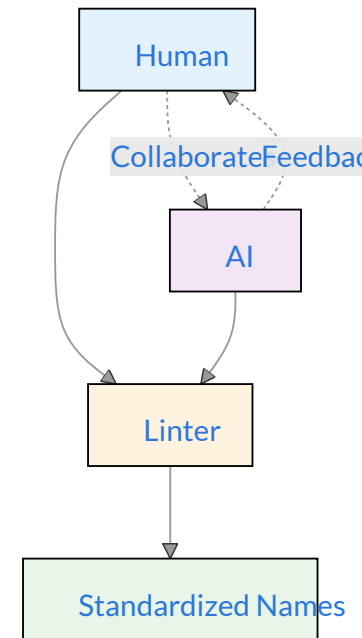
Linters can enforce *syntax* but not *semantics*. Good naming requires human understanding of both the problem and the solution.

Generative AI tools can be valuable allies

AI tools have context of your entire codebase and can provide meaningful names.

Why AI tools can help:

- Full context understanding of functions/classes
- Cross-domain pattern recognition
- Inconsistency detection across codebase
- Multiple naming suggestions with rationales

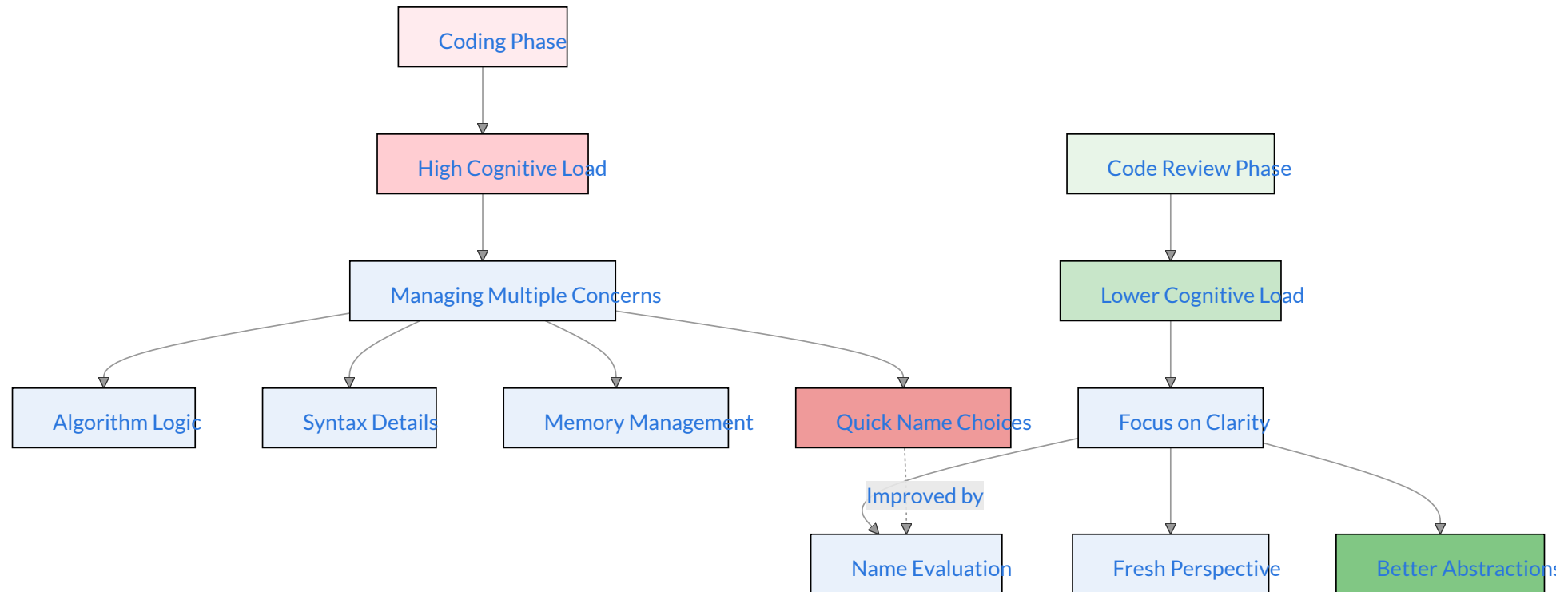


Symbiotic Naming

Try to come up with good names yourself. Then, ask AI tools to validate, assess, or suggest improvements.

Code Review: A fresh perspective

When coding, we operate at peak cognitive load and this mental overload makes it the worst time to choose thoughtful names.



The Code Review Advantage

It provides the mental space needed to evaluate whether names truly capture the intent and abstraction level of code.

Benefits of good names

“In your name I will hope, for your name is good.” - Psalms 52:9

“What’s in a name?” Well, everything!

- Intent-revealing names make the **code easier to read**.
- Trying to find good names forces you to detach from the problem-solving mindset and to **focus on the bigger picture** that motivates this change. This is critical for thoughtful software design.
- Searching for precise names requires clarity, and seeking such clarity **improves your own understanding** of the code.
- Naming precisely and consistently **reduces ambiguities and misunderstandings**, reducing the possibility of bugs.
- Good names **reduce the need for documentation**.
- Consistent naming **reduces cognitive overload** for the developers and makes the code more maintainable.

Naming is hard, but worth it

Invest time in good names early—they pay dividends by reducing system complexity.

The more you do it, the easier it will get!

“Using understandable names is a foundational step to producing quality software.” - Al Sweigart

Thank You

And Happy Naming! 😊

TL;DR Summary

Principle: Names are a form of abstraction

“*[T]he best names are those that focus attention on what is most important about the underlying entity, while omitting details that are less important.” - John Ousterhout

Importance: Names are at the core of software design

If you can't find a name that provides the right abstraction for the underlying entity, the design may be unclear.

Properties: Good names are precise and consistent

If a name is good, it is difficult to miss out on critical information about the entity or to misunderstand what it represents.

ICYMI: Available casing conventions

There are various casing conventions used for software development.

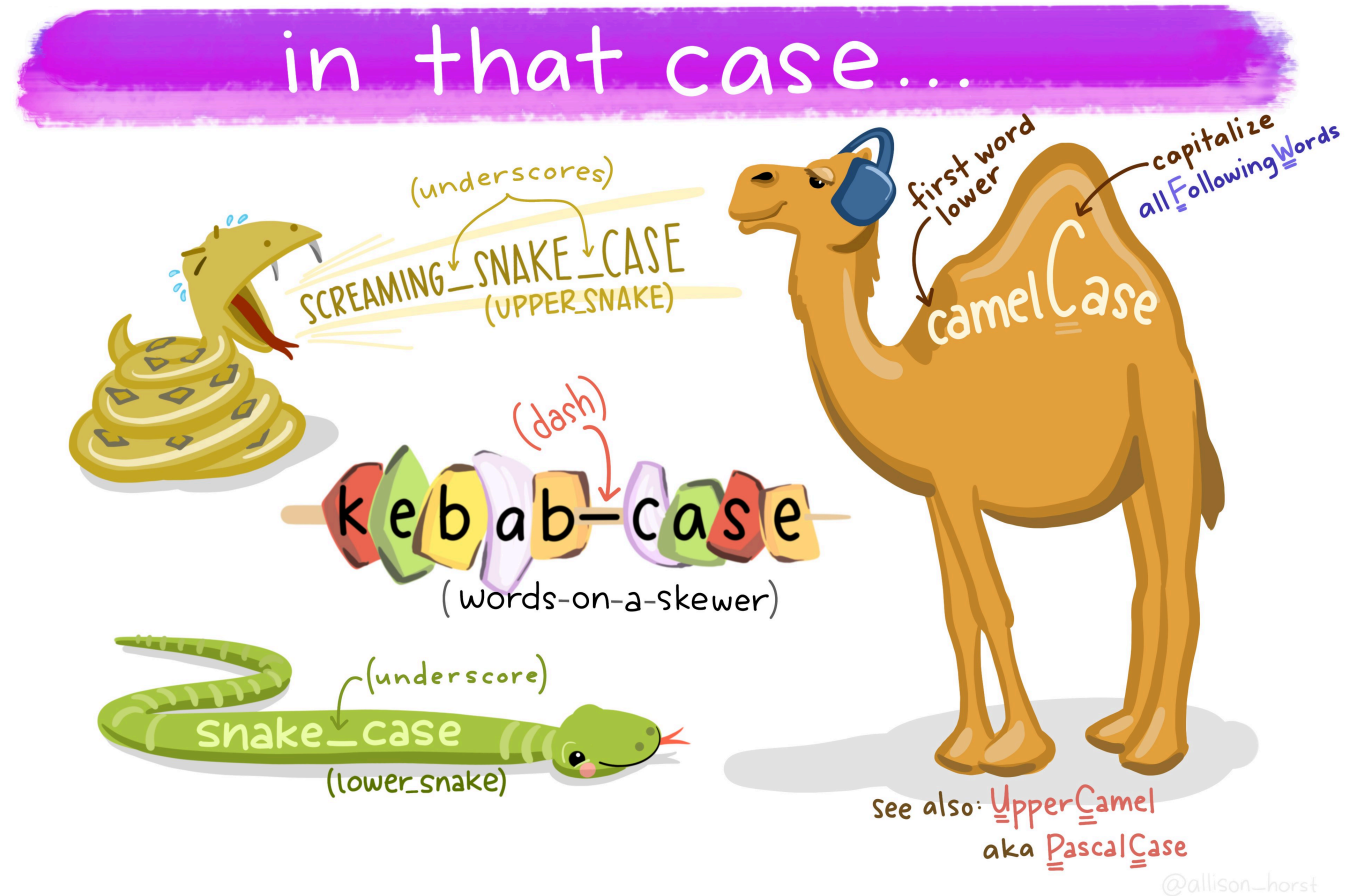


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Further Reading

For a more detailed discussion about how to name things, see the following references.

References

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- Thomas, D., & Hunt, A. (2019). *The Pragmatic Programmer*. Addison-Wesley Professional. (pp. 238-242)
- [Ottinger's Rules for Variable and Class Naming](#)
- For a good example of organizational naming guidelines, see [Google C++ Style Guide](#).

For more

If you are interested in good programming and software development practices, check out my other [slide decks](#).

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