

Coding standard: Python

Python Coding Standard

1. Indentation and Formatting:

- Use 4 spaces per indentation level.
- Avoid tabs for indentation.
- Limit all lines to a maximum of 79 characters for better readability.
- Use blank lines to separate functions, classes, and blocks of code inside functions.

2. Naming Conventions:

- Use '**snake_case**' for variable and function names.
- Use '**CamelCase**' for class names.
- Use '**UPPER_CASE**' for constants.
- Prefix private variables and functions with a single underscore (e.g., '**_private_variable**').

3. Comments and Documentation:

- Use comments to explain complex code sections or indicate the code block's purpose.
- Write clear and concise docstrings for functions, classes, and modules.
- Follow the Google Python Style Guide for docstring conventions.

4. Imports:

- Imports should be on separate lines.
- Imports should usually be grouped in the following order:
 1. Standard library imports.
 2. Related third-party imports.
 3. Local application/library-specific imports.
- Avoid using wildcard imports ('**from module import ***').

5. Exception Handling:

- Only catch specific exceptions, not general ones.
- Avoid using bare '**except**' statements.
- Provide informative error messages in exceptions.

6. Function and Method Definitions:

- Keep function/method definitions short and focused (usually no more than 20 lines).
- Functions should do one thing and do it well.
- Use descriptive functions and variable names.

7. Whitespace in Expressions and Statements:

- Avoid extraneous whitespace in the following situations:
 - Immediately inside parentheses, brackets, or braces.
 - Between a trailing comma and a following close parenthesis.
 - Between a trailing colon and a following comma or semicolon.

8. Testing:

- Write unit tests for functions and classes.
- Use a testing framework like '**unittest**' or '**pytest**'.
- Ensure that all tests pass before merging code into the main branch.