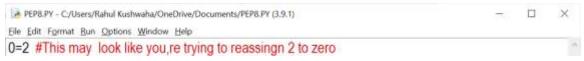
PRACTICAL-07: Implementing coding practices in Python using PEP8

PEP 8 exists to improve the readability of Python code.

1) Naming Conventions:

When you write Python code, you have to name a lot of things: variables, functions, classes, packages, and so on. Choosing sensible names will save you time and energy later. You'll be able to figure out, from the name, what a certain variable, function, or class represents. You'll also avoid using inappropriate names that might result in errors that are difficult to debug.



1) How to Choose Names:

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When naming variables, you may be tempted to choose simple, single-letter lowercase names, like x. But, unless you're using x as the argument of a mathematical function, it's not clear what x represents. Imagine you are storing a person's name as a string, and you want to use string slicing to format their name differently. You could end up with something like this:

```
**PEP8.PY - C/Users/Rahul Kushwaha/OneDrive/Documents/PEP8.PY (3.9.1)**

File Edit Egimat Bun Options Window Help

**Mot Recommanded
2 x = 'Rahul Kushwaha'
3 y , z = x.split()
4 print(z, y, sep=', ')
5 'Rahul, Kushwaha'
```

The following example is much clearer. If you come back to this code a couple of days after

writing it, you'll still be able to read and understand the purpose of this function:

2) Code Layout:

PEP 8 guidelines suggest that each line of code (as well as comment lines) should be 79 characters wide or less. This is a common standard that is also used in other languages including R.

1) Whitespace in Expressions and Statements:

Adding space when there is more than one operator in a statement.

Surround the following binary operators with a single space on either side:

- Assignment operators (=, +=, -=, and so forth)
- •Comparisons (==, !=, >, <. >=, <=) and (is, is not, in, not in)
- Booleans (and, not, or)

```
PEP8.py ×

1  # Recommanded

2  y = x**2 + 5

5  z = (x+y) * (x-y)

2  PEP8.py ×

1  # Not Recommanded

2  y = x ** 2 + 5

3  z = (x + y) * (x - y)
```

3) Comments:

Comments are lines that exist in computer programs that are ignored by compilers and interpreters.

Comment begins with a hash mark (#) Generally, comment looks like this:
this a comment.

Because comment does not execute, when you will run program you will not see any indication of the comment there.

• Inline Comments:

Inline comment should be separated by at least two spaces from the comment. They should start with a # and a single space.

Inline comments are unnecessary and in fact distracting if they state the obvious

```
PEP8.py ×

def print_name(self):

print(self.name) # comment is correct nowneeds a space
```

```
PEP8.py ×

1 def print_name(self):
2 print(self.name) # comment is correct now
```