

# 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:



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:



```
PEP8.PY - C:/Users/Rahul Kushwaha/OneDrive/Documents/PEP8.PY (3.9.1)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
1 # Recommended
2 name = 'Rahul Kushwaha'
3 first_name, last_name = name.split()
4 print(last_name, first_name, sep=' ')
5 'Rahul, Kushwaha'
```

## 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.



```
PEP8.py x
1 #CORRECT
2 # Perform some math
3 a = 1+2
4 b = 3+4
5 c = a+b
6
7 # Read in and Plot some
8 preceip_timeseries = pd.readcsv("precip-2019.csv")
9 preceip_timeseries.plot() |

PEP8.py x
1 #WRONG
2 a=1+2
3 b=3+4
4 c=a+b
5 date=pd.readcsv("precip=2019csv")
6 date.plot()
```

## 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 x
1 # Recommended
2 y = x**2 + 5
3 z = (x+y) * (x-y)

PEP8.py x
1 # Not Recommended
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 x
1 def print_name(self):
2     print(self.name) # comment is correct nowneeds a space
```

```
PEP8.py x
1 def print_name(self):
2     print(self.name) # comment is correct now
```