

# Lesson 8

## Python Essentials

### Overview

1. Clean code
2. Linting

### This is valid, but it is clean?

```
x = 12
if x== 24:
    print('Is valid')
else:
    print("Not valid")

def helper(name='sample'):
    pass

def convertTouc( name = 'sample' ):
    return name.upper()
```

touc: to upper case

### Why clean code?

- Makes code readable
- Easier to debug
- Easier to maintain by you and others

### Spacing

- Spaces, not tabs
- VSCode automatically converts tabs to spaces

- Avoid extraneous whitespaces

```
{'good': 200}
{ 'bad' : 100}
```

## Naming

- Spaces, not tabs
- VSCode automatically converts tabs to spaces
- Avoid extraneous whitespaces

**Bad:** - d - DaysSinceCreation - daysSinceCreation - c = dta\_rcrd\_102()

**Good:** - days\_since\_creation - customer\_address = Address()

Notes: <https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0008/>

## Functions

- Think small
- Should do one thing
  - They should do it well.
  - They should do it only.
- Descriptive names. Don't fear long names
- Reduce number of arguments.
  - wrap arguments inside meaningful objects

```
makeCircle(double x, double y, double radius)
```

```
makeCircle(Point center, double radius)
```

Notes:

Reduce number of arguments 0: ideal 1: ok 2: ok 3: justify 4 or more: avoid

## Comments

- “Don't comment bad code—rewrite it.” —Brian W. Kernighan and P. J. Plaugher
- Can be helpful or damaging
- Inaccurate comments are worse than no comments at all
- Used to compensate failure expressing with code

- They can lie
- Must have them, but minimize them
- Express yourself in code

**Bad:**

```
# Check to see if the employee is eligible for full benefits
if ((employee.flags & HOURLY_FLAG) && (employee.age > 65))
```

**Good:**

```
if (employee.isEligibleForFullBenefits())
```

## Documentation

- String literal in the first statement in a module, function, class, or method definition.
- Used for documentation.

```
def print_hello(user_name: str) -> str:
    """
    Generates a greeting to the user by name

    Parameters:
        user_name (str): The name of the user
    Returns:
        str: The greeting
    """
    return 'Hello, ' + name
```

## Classes

- Should be small
- Single responsibility principle
- Automatically run by Visual Studio Code

## Linting

- Identify formatting issues
- Pylint for Python

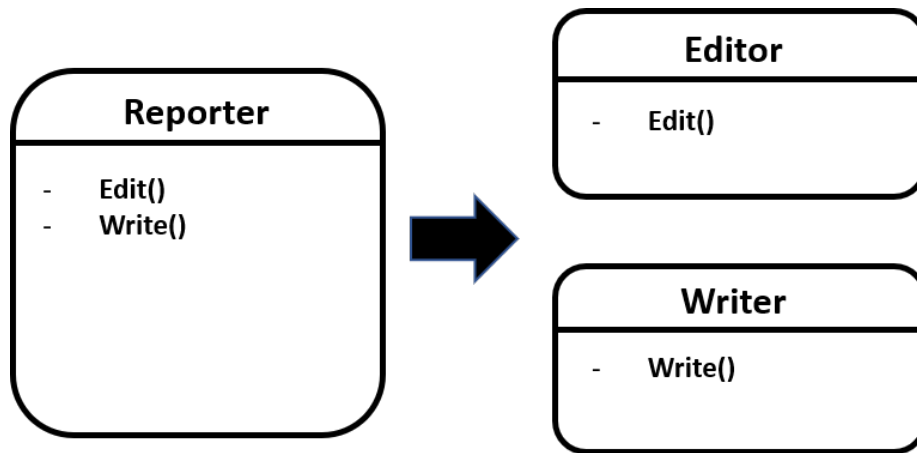


Figure 1: image

Windows:

```
pip install pylint
```

macOS or Linux:

```
pip3 install pylint
```

## Type hints

- Tell the editor and linter what data types to expect
- DOES NOT cause “compiler” errors

```
def get_user_greeting(user_name):
    return 'Hello, ' + user_name
```

```
greeting = get_user_greeting(42)
```

```
print(greeting)
```

**Error!**

```
TypeError: must be str, not int
```

```
def get_user_greeting(user_name: str) -> str:
    return 'Hello, ' + user_name

greeting = get_user_greeting(42)

print(greeting)
```

Notes: - parameter type - return type