According to the PEP 8 guidelines for naming variables in Python, there are several rules that you should follow to ensure code readability and consistency. Here are some key points to keep in mind:

1. Use descriptive and meaningful names: Variable names should clearly indicate the purpose or meaning of the data they represent. Avoid using single-letter or cryptic names that may be difficult to understand. Instead, use descriptive names that convey the intent of the variable.

For example:

# Good example

python\_style\_variable = True

# Not good example

notPythonStyle = False

2. Follow the Python naming conventions: Variable names should be written in lowercase with underscores between words (snake\_case). This convention helps improve code readability and consistency.

For example:

# Good example

python\_style\_variable = True

# Not good example

camelCaseVariable = False

3. Avoid using reserved words: Do not use Python reserved words or keywords as variable names. These words have special meanings in the Python language and should not be used for other purposes.

For example:

# Good example

speed\_of\_light = 2e8

# Not good example

class = 'Physics'

4. Use all capital letters for named constants: If you have variables that are intended to be constants (values that are only assigned once and never changed), use all capital letters with underscores between words to indicate that they are constants.

For example:

# Good example

SPEED\_OF\_LIGHT = 2e8

GST = 0.05

5. Avoid using magic numbers: Magic numbers are hard-coded numeric values that have no clear meaning on their own. Instead of using magic numbers directly in your code, assign them to named constants to improve code readability and maintainability.

For example:

# Not good example

counter = counter + 1

# Good example

ONE = 1

counter = counter + ONE