PEP 8 – Style Guide for Python Code

Naming Conventions	
Overriding Principle	Names that are visible to the user should follow conventions that reflect usage rather than implementation. ● As public parts of the API.
Descriptive: Naming Styles	Commonly distinguished naming styles: ● b (single lowercase letter) ● B (single uppercase letter) ● lowercase ● lower_case_with_underscores ● UPPERCASE ● UPPER_CASE_WITH_UNDERSCORES ● CapitalizedWords (or CapWords, or CamelCase). ○ Capitalize all the letters of the acronym. ● mixedCase ● Capitalized_Words_With_Underscores (ugly!) Also a style of using a short unique prefix to group related names together. ● E.g., os.stat() -> st_mode, st_size, st_mtime, etc. The following special forms using leading or trailing underscores are recognized: ● _single_leading_underscore: weak “internal use” indicator. ○ E.g., from M import * -> no import on names that start with an underscore. ● single_trailing_underscore_: used by convention to avoid conflicts with Python keywords. ○ E.g., class_ attributes ● __double_leading_underscore: when naming a class attribute, invokes name mangling. ○ E.g., __boo inside class FooBar -> _FooBar__boo ● __double_leading_and_trailing_underscore__: “magic” objects or attributes that live in user-controlled namespaces. ○ E.g., __init__, __import__, or __file__ -> only use them as documented.
Prescriptive: Naming Conventions	Names to Avoid: ● Never use the characters ‘l’ (lowercase letter el), ‘O’ (uppercase letter oh), or ‘I’ (uppercase letter eye). ○ In some fonts, these characters are indistinguishable from the numerals one and zero. ● When tempted to use ‘l’, use ‘L’ instead. ASCII Compatibility: ● Identifiers used in the standard library must be ASCII

	compatible as described in the policy section of PEP 3131. Package and Module Names ● Modules should have short, all-lowercase names. ○ Underscores can be used in the module name if it improves readability. ● Packages should also have short, all-lowercase names, although the use of underscores is discouraged. ○ C/C++ modules that extend and accompany Python modules with higher level interface have a leading underscore (e.g., _socket). Class Names ● Should normally use the CapWords convention. ○ Would apply the naming conventions for functions if the interface is documented and used primarily as a callable. ● Different with most builtin names (single words or two words run together, with the CapWords convention used only for exception names and built in constants). Type Variable Names ● Should normally use CapWords preferring short names: T, AnyStr, Num. ● Recommended to add suffixes _co or _contra to declare covariant or contravariant behavior. Exception Names ● Generally follow the naming conventions for classes. ● Should use the suffix “Error” on your exception names. Global Variable Names ● Almost the same as those for functions. ● Modules that are designed for use via from M import * should use the __all__ mechanism to prevent exporting globals, or use the older convention of prefixing such globals with an underscore. ○ Or to indicate such globals as “module non-public”. Function and Variable Names ● Function names should be lowercase, with words separated by underscores. ● Variable names follow the same convention as function names. ○ mixedCase is allowed only in contexts where that’s already the prevailing style (e.g. threading.py). Function and Method Arguments ● Always use “self” for the first argument to instance methods.

	● Always use “cls” for the first argument to class methods. ○ Append a single trailing underscore instead of an abbreviation if a function argument’s name clashes with a reserved keyword. Method Names and Instance Variables ● Use the function naming rules: lowercase with words separated by underscores. ○ Use one leading underscore only for non-public methods and instance variables. ○ Use two leading underscores to avoid name clashes with subclasses. ■ Python mangles these names with the class name: if class Foo has an attribute named __a, it cannot be accessed by Foo.__a. ■ Only to avoid name conflicts with attributes in classes designed to be subclassed. Constants ● Usually defined on a module level and written in all capital letters with underscores separating words. Designing for Inheritance ● Always decide whether a class’s methods and instance variables (collectively: “attributes”) should be public or non-public. ○ Public attributes are those that you expect unrelated clients of your class to use, with your commitment to avoid backwards incompatible changes. ○ Non-public attributes are those that are not intended to be used by third parties; you make no guarantees that non-public attributes won’t change or even be removed. ● If in doubt, choose non-public; it’s easier to make it public later than to make a public attribute non-public. ● Another category of attributes are those that are part of the “subclass API” (often called “protected” in other languages). ○ Some classes are designed to be inherited from, either to extend or modify aspects of the class’s behavior. ● Public attributes should have no leading underscores. ○ Append a single trailing underscore to your attribute name if it collides with a reserved keyword. ● Simple public attributes is best to be exposed just the attribute name, without complicated accessor/mutator methods. ● Attributes that reject the use from subclassed classes should name them with double leading underscores and no trailing underscores. ○ To invoke name mangling algorithm.

Public and Internal Interfaces	Any backwards compatibility guarantees apply only to public interfaces. ● Documented interfaces are considered public without explicit declarations. ● To better support introspection, modules should declare the names in their public API using the __all__ attribute. ○ Setting __all__ to an empty list indicates that the module has no public API. ● Internal interfaces (packages, modules, classes, functions, attributes or other names) should still be prefixed with a single leading underscore. ○ Also considered internal if any containing namespace (package, module or class) is considered internal. ● Imported names should always be considered an implementation detail.

Regarding single quotes and double quotes…	
PEP 8	PEP doesn't recommend whether to use single or double quotes - pick a rule and stick to it: In Python, single-quoted and double-quoted strings are the same. This PEP does not make a recommendation for this. Pick a rule and stick to it. When a string contains single or double quote characters, however, use the other one to avoid backslashes in the string. It improves readability.
However, ...	Best practices for single-quoted strings: ● Identifiers or string literals. ● No single quotations inside the string, so no escape characters are used, reducing readability. Best practices for double-quoted strings: ● Text, string interpolation and quotations. Best practices for triple-quoted strings: ● Primary use cases are documentation strings.