

THE BEGINNER BOOKS OF...

NAMING THINGS

GITHUB: [HTTPS://GITHUB.COM/JEREMYTEDWARDS/BEGINNER-BOOKS](https://github.com/jeremytedwards/beginner-books)

**I DON'T THINK IT'S TOO MUCH OF A STRETCH TO SAY THAT THE HARDEST PART OF CODING IS NOT WRITING CODE, BUT READING IT...
READING CODE IS HARD.**

Eric Lippert

DR. OF NAMING THINGS...NOT THIS GUY.



DR. OF NAMING THINGS.... THIS GUY.



**“STRIVE TO BE THE DR. SEUSS
OF WRITING CODE.”**

Phil Haack

(works at github, has been to burning man, and lives in Bellevue, WA)

SAMPLE CODE

► file: **CIH.py**

```
class Box(object):
    hook = True

    def FunInABox(self, Thing1, Thing2):
        return Thing1, Thing2

    @staticmethod
    def shakeHands(self):
        Sally = True
        Me = True
        Fish = "Put them out!"
        return Sally, Me, Fish

    @staticmethod
    def PutAway(self, thing1, thing2):
        fish = ""
        if Mother:
            fish = "Oh Dear"
            catchWithNet(Me)
        return thing1, thing2, fish
```

PEP-0008

- ▶ **Modules** (your files) should have short, all-lowercase names. It is usually preferable to stick to 1 word names.
- ▶ **Class names** should normally use the CamelCase convention.
- ▶ Use the **function naming** rules: lowercase with words separated by underscores as necessary to improve readability.

PEP-0008

- ▶ **Constants** are usually defined on a module level and written in all capital letters with underscores separating words. Examples include **MAX_OVERFLOW** and **TOTAL**.

PEP-0008

- ▶ Never use 'l' (lowercase letter el), 'O' (uppercase letter oh), or 'I' (uppercase letter eye) as single character variable names. When tempted to use 'l', use 'L' instead.
- ▶ `_single_leading_underscore` : weak "internal use" indicator. Don't use this outside of this class.
- ▶ `single_trailing_underscore_` : used by convention to avoid conflicts with Python keyword, e.g.

```
Tinker.Toplevel(master, class_='ClassName')
```

SAMPLE CODE

► file: **CIH.py**

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    hook = True

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    @staticmethod
    def shakeHands(self):
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        Fish = "Put them out!"
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    @staticmethod
    def PutAway(self, thing1, thing2):
        fish = ""
        if Mother:
            fish = "Oh Dear"
            catchWithNet(Me)
        return thing1, thing2, fish
```

SAMPLE CODE

► file: `cat_in_hat.py`

```
class BigRedBox(object):
    _HAS_A_HOOK = True

    def fun_in_a_box(self, thing_one, thing_two):
        return thing_one, thing_two

    @staticmethod
    def things_shake_hands(self, thing_one, thing_two):
        shook_with_sally = True
        shook_with_me = True
        fish_says = "Put them out!"
        return shook_with_sally, shook_with_me, fish_says

    @staticmethod
    def things_put_away(self, thing_one, thing_two):
        fish_says = ""
        if is_mother_coming:
            fish_says = "Oh dear!"
            catch_with_net(me)
        return thing_one, thing_two, fish_says
```

SAMPLE CODE

► file: `green_egg_ham_raw.py`

```
times_asked = 0

def ask_if_you_like_green_eggs_and_ham(where="green eggs and ham"):
    my_question = "do you like " + where
    response = input(my_question)
    return response

def main():
    eggs_are_liked = ask_if_you_like_green_eggs_and_ham()
    times_asked = 1
    questions = {
        "q1": "them here or there?",
        "q2": "them in a house with a mouse?",
        "q3": "them in a box with a fox?",
        "q4": "them on a train?",
        "q5": "them in the dark?",
        "q6": "them on a boat?",
    }
    for i in questions:
        if eggs_are_liked is not True:
            times_asked += 1
            my_question_is = questions[i]
            eggs_are_liked = ask_if_you_like_green_eggs_and_ham(my_question_is)
        else:
            break
    print("Times asked: ", times_asked)
```

AVOIDING THE ANNOYING

- ▶ Don't use a single letter for iterables, it's makes it hard to search code without getting false positives.
- ▶ Avoid making names that are prefixes of other names like `my_question` and then later use `my_question_is`.
- ▶ Shadowing is evil. Please don't do it.
(where inner variable shadows an outer local variable e.g. `count`)

NAMING

- ▶ Avoid using names that are too general or too wordy. Strike a good balance between the two.

Bad: `my_menu`, `my_dictionary`,
`ask_if_you_like_green_eggs_and_ham()`

Good: `menu_options`, `word_definitions`, `ask_do_you_like_where()`

- ▶ When using CamelCase names, capitalize all letters of an abbreviation (e.g. `HTTPServer`)

FILTERING

- ▶ If there is any sort of filtering on or action applied to a boxed type, you generally want to **prepend the name with an adjective**.

```
sold_out_products = getProducts.filter()
```

```
booked_hotels = getHotels.filter()
```

ORDINALS AND NUMBERS

- ▶ If naming a value representing a **count of objects**, preface the variable with **num**.

```
num_times_asked = get_all_timesAsked()
```


BOOLEANS / TRUTHY VALUES

- ▶ Truthy values should be named in a way that would allow the variable to "sound right" if placed after an "if" statement as if it were parsed by an English speaker. The pattern can be generalized to "**Noun_is_Adjective**" or "**is_Adjective**".

```
if subscription_is_paid and  
is_above_drinking_age:  
    pass
```

BOOLEANS / TRUTHY VALUES

- ▶ In addition to "is", there are a few words commonly used to express boolean values. Here's a non-exhaustive list for the most common ones:

<u>Usage</u>	<u>Infix or Prefix</u>
state:	is_
ownership:	has_
ownership with object:	contains_
potential ability:	should_
current ability:	can_

- ▶ Here are a few examples:

```
product_has_description  
user_has_delete_permission  
should_shave_sheep
```

FUNCTIONS

- ▶ Like variables, methods should also be named pretty similarly as if it were a variable representing the same value.

```
class Category(models.Model):  
    def is_editable_by_user(self, user):  
        pass  
    def has_permission(self, permission):  
        pass
```

SAMPLE CODE

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times_asked = 0

def ask_if_you_like_green_eggs_and_ham(where="green eggs and ham"):
    my_question = "do you like " + where
    response = input(my_question)
    return response

def main():
    eggs_are_liked = ask_if_you_like_green_eggs_and_ham()
    times_asked = 1
    questions = {
        "q1": "them here or there?",
        "q2": "them in a house with a mouse?",
        "q3": "them in a box with a fox?",
        "q4": "them on a train?",
        "q5": "them in the dark?",
        "q6": "them on a boat?",
    }
    for i in questions:
        if eggs_are_liked is not True:
            times_asked += 1
            my_question_is = questions[i]
            eggs_are_liked = ask_if_you_like_green_eggs_and_ham(my_question_is)
        else:
            break
    print("Times asked: ", times_asked)
```

BE LIKE SEUSS

SAMPLE CODE

► file: `green_egg_ham.py`

```
def ask_do_you_like_where(where="green eggs and ham"):  
    do_you_like_them = "do you like " + where  
    response = input(do_you_like_them)  
    return response  
  
def main():  
    eggs_are_liked = ask_do_you_like_where()  
    num_times_asked = 1  
    to_be_asked_dict = {  
        "q1": "them here or there?",  
        "q2": "them in a house with a mouse?",  
        "q3": "them in a box with a fox?",  
        "q4": "them on a train?",  
        "q5": "them in the dark?",  
        "q6": "them on a boat?",  
    }  
    for each_question in to_be_asked_dict:  
        if eggs_are_liked is not True:  
            num_times_asked += 1  
            question_where = to_be_asked_dict[each_question]  
            eggs_are_liked = ask_do_you_like_where(question_where)  
        else:  
            break  
    print("Times asked: ", num_times_asked)
```

THANK YOU

**Don't cry because it's over.
Smile because it happened.
-Dr. Seuss**

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