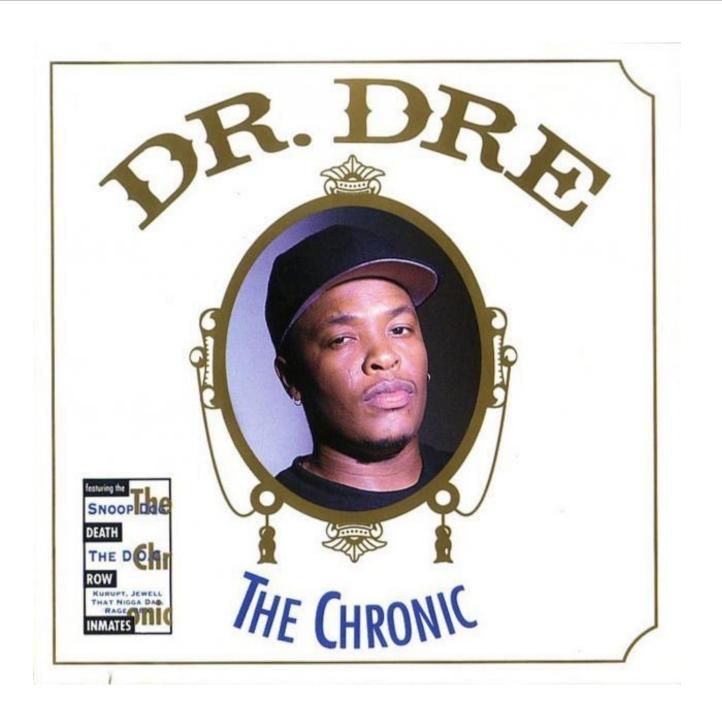
THE BEGINNER BOOKS OF...

NAMING THINGS

GITHUB: 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





"STRIVE TO BE THE DR. SEUSS OF WRITING CODE."

Phil Haack

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

```
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 CapWords 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 'l' (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')
```

```
file: CIH.py
 class Box (object):
     hook = True
     def FunInABox(self, Thing1, Thing2):
         return Thing1, Thing2
     @staticmethod
     def shakeHands(self):
         Sally = True
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         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
```

```
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
```

```
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
```

```
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)
```

```
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)
```

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

EMAIL: <u>JEREMYTEDWARDS@GMAIL.COM</u>

TWEET: @JEREMYTEDWARDS

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