Python uses new lines to complete a command, as opposed to other programming languages which often use semicolons or parentheses.

Python relies on indentation, using whitespace, to define scope; such as the scope of loops, functions, and classes. Other programming languages often use curly-brackets for this purpose.

Python runs on an interpreter system, meaning that code can be executed as soon as it is written. This means that prototyping can be very quick

Look to books as an analogy. Chapters might correspond to programming structures called classes. Use a separate file for each. Each chapter will have sections. These should be easily identifiable.

Variable, field or parameter names should indicate the data they contain. Method names should indicate what they do. Class names should indicate the kind of object they define and its primary responsibility.

Use a comment block above all but the simplest methods to describe the method. Inputs, Outputs, and Behavior should be defined.

Use a comment block to describe each class. What is its responsibility?

Use comments above each section or block of code to describe what the code does.

Make sure your code fits within the first 80 columns.

Use a file header in program.cs in each project to identify the author, date, and problem statement.