Using Linters to Achieve Python Code Quality

Linter	Purpose
pylint	Performs comprehensive static analysis. Checks for errors, style issues, unused variables, naming conventions, complexity and coding standards. Provides a score.
pyflakes	Detects logical errors and unused imports/variables. Faster and lighter than pylint, but with fewer checks. Ignores style.
pycodestyle	Checks compliance with PEP 8 (Python style guide). Focuses only on formatting (indentation, spacing, line length, etc.).
pydocstyle	Checks compliance of docstrings with PEP 257. Focuses on presence, format and structure of docstrings.

pylint

Strengths:

- Covers logic, structure, naming, and formatting
- Finds unreachable code and shadowing
- Gives a quality score

Weaknesses:

- Too many warnings by default
- Slower than others

pyflakes

Strengths:

- Fast and low-overhead
- Finds real bugs like unused or undefined names
- Few false positives

Weaknesses:

- No checks for style or docs
- Misses structural issues

pycodestyle

Strengths:

- Enforces clean layout
- Flags bad indentation, spacing, and line length

Weaknesses:

- Style-only focus
- Ignores logic and bugs

pydocstyle

Strengths:

- Enforces docstring rules
- Checks structure and punctuation

Weaknesses:

- Does not assess clarity or accuracy
- No impact on code logic

Conclusions

No single linter ensures complete code quality. Each tool has a defined scope:

- pylint: broad coverage
- pyflakes: fast correctness check
- pycodestyle: visual and formatting consistency
- pydocstyle: documentation standards

Best approach, use all four.

Test Code

Code from unit 10, Software Engineering Project Management

```
import io
from math import *
from time import time
some global var = 'GLOBAL VAR NAMES SHOULD BE IN ALL CAPS WITH UNDERSCOES'
def multiply(x, y):
    This returns the result of a multiplation of the inputs
    some global var = 'this is actually a local variable...'
   result = x*y
    return result
    if result == 777:
        print("jackpot!")
def is sum lucky(x, y):
    """This returns a string describing whether or not the sum of input is lucky
    This function first makes sure the inputs are valid and then calculates the
    sum. Then, it will determine a message to return based on whether or not
    that sum should be considered "lucky"
    11 11 11
    if x != None:
        if y is not None:
            result = x+y;
            if result == 7:
                return 'a lucky number!'
            else:
                return( 'an unlucky number!')
            return ('just a normal number')
class SomeClass:
    def init (self, some arg, some other arg, verbose = False):
        self.some_other_arg = some_other_arg
        self.some arg
                            = some arg
       list comprehension = [((100/value)*pi) for value in some arg if value != 0]
       time = time()
       from datetime import datetime
        date and time = datetime.now()
```

Due to the Replit IDE using tabs instead of spaces the first thing highlighted by pylint was the incorrect indentation.

pyflakes

```
~/workspace$ pyflakes main.py
main.py:1:1: 'io' imported but unused
main.py:2:1: 'from math import *' used; unable to detect undefined names
main.py:12:5: local variable 'some_global_var' is assigned to but never used
main.py:39:44: 'pi' may be undefined, or defined from star imports: math
main.py:39:9: local variable 'list_comprehension' is assigned to but never used
main.py:40:16: local variable 'time' defined in enclosing scope on line 4 referenced before assignment
main.py:40:9: local variable 'time' is assigned to but never used
main.py:42:9: local variable 'date_and_time' is assigned to but never used
```

pycodestyle

```
v/workspace$ pycodestyle main.py
main.py:8:1: E302 expected 2 blank lines, found 1
main.py:13:15: E225 missing whitespace around operator
main.py:18:1: E302 expected 2 blank lines, found 1
main.py:19:80: E501 line too long (80 > 79 characters)
main.py:24:10: E711 comparison to None should be 'if cond is not None:'
main.py:26:25: E703 statement ends with a semicolon
main.py:30:23: E275 missing whitespace after keyword
main.py:30:24: E201 whitespace after '('
main.py:34:1: E302 expected 2 blank lines, found 1
main.py:36:58: E251 unexpected spaces around keyword / parameter equals
main.py:36:60: E251 unexpected spaces around keyword / parameter equals
main.py:37:28: E221 multiple spaces before operator
main.py:37:31: E222 multiple spaces after operator
main.py:38:22: E221 multiple spaces before operator
main.py:38:27: E222 multiple spaces after operator
main.py:39:80: E501 line too long (83 > 79 characters)
main.py:44:1: E101 indentation contains mixed spaces and tabs
main.py:44:1: W191 indentation contains tabs
main.py:44:1: W293 blank line contains whitespace
main.pv:44:6: W292 no newline at end of file
```

pydocstyle

```
~/workspace$ pycodestyle main.py
main.py:8:1: E302 expected 2 blank lines, found 1
main.py:13:15: E225 missing whitespace around operator
main.py:18:1: E302 expected 2 blank lines, found 1
main.py:19:80: E501 line too long (80 > 79 characters)
main.py:24:10: E711 comparison to None should be 'if cond is not None:'
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main.py:44:6: W292 no newline at end of file
```