Python Style Rules

- Two PEPs (Python Enhancement Proposals) you should be familiar with:
 - PEP 8 Style Guide for Python Code
 - PEP 257 Docstring Conventions

Docstring Conventions

- A string literal for documenting a module, function, class, or method.
- Such string literals are accessible as the __doc__ attribute of the object

Docstring Conventions

- Use triple quotes to surround the literal:
- A triple quote that ends a multiline docstring should be on a line by itself, and preferably preceded by a blank line

```
def blah(a,b):
    """Does something with a,b."""

def bar(a,b):
    """Does something really
    complex with a and b, and then
    returns a new value.
    """
```

Docstring Conventions

- Your docstrings should be informative and tell the reader what the module/function/etc. does.
- E.g. for a function docstring, do not simply reiterate the function signature, or for a class docstring, do not say "this is a class of type <classname>".

- 4 spaces per indentation level
- Never mix tabs and spaces (and preferably use only spaces)
- Max line length: 79 characters
- Top level functions separated from class definitions by 2 blank lines
- Methods in a class separated by a single blank line

Surround binary operators by a single space

```
- e.g. ("x + y" not "x+y").
```

- Comments should not contradict the code, and should be complete sentences.
- Use inline comments sparingly, and never use them when they state the obvious

- Class names should begin with a capital, and each distinct word in a class name should be capitalized. (e.g. class FileMonitor)
- Module names, function names, and variable names should be lower case with words separated by underscores (e.g. def do_something())

- Python doesn't have public/protected/private modifiers like in Java.
- Instead, you can use the convention that a class attribute that begins with an underscore is private (e.g. _myvar).
- Technically, it can be accessed, but you shouldn't.