

# Code Comment Style

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# Agenda

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- Why  
Why a good comment matters?
- Where/When  
Where/When to comment?
- How  
How to comment?
- Examples  
Comment examples

# Why a good comment matters?

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# A good comment matters

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- To speed up the reviewing process
- To help maintain the code
- To improve the API document readability
- To improve the development efficiency of the whole team

# Where/When to comment?

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# Write a comment where/when:

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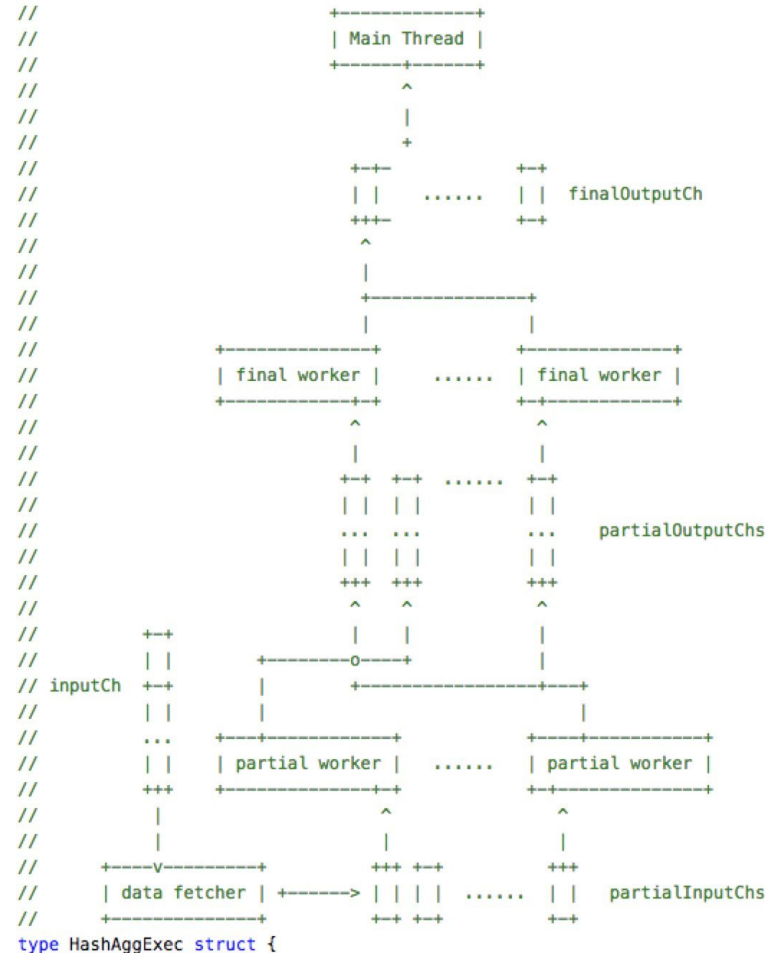
- For important code
- For obscure code
- For tricky or interesting code
- For a complex code block
- If a bug exists in the code but you cannot fix it or you just want to ignore it for the moment
- If the code is not optimal but you don't have a smarter way now
- To remind yourself or others of missing functionality or upcoming requirements not present in the code

## Example: comment for important code

Chunk is the core data structure of SQL engine

```
// Chunk stores multiple rows of data in Apache Arrow format.  
// See https://arrow.apache.org/docs/memory\_layout.html  
// Values are appended in compact format and can be directly accessed without decoding.  
// When the chunk is done processing, we can reuse the allocated memory by resetting it.  
type Chunk struct {  
    columns []*column  
    // numVirtualRows indicates the number of virtual rows, which have zero column.  
    // It is used only when this Chunk doesn't hold any data, i.e. "len(columns)==0".  
    numVirtualRows int  
}
```

```
// HashAggExec deals with all the aggregate functions.
// It is built from the Aggregate Plan. When Next() is called, it reads all the data from Src
// and updates all the items in PartialAggFuncs.
// The parallel execution flow is as the following graph shows:
```





# Example: comment for tricky code

## A corner case

```
if (e.groupMap.Len() == 0) && len(e.GroupByItems) == 0 {  
    // If no groupby and no data, we should add an empty group.  
    // For example:  
    // "select count(c) from t;" should return one row [0]  
    // "select count(c) from t group by c1;" should return empty result set.  
    e.groupMap.Put([]byte{}, []byte{})  
}  
e.prepared = true
```

## Example: TODO

Have no idea about how to handle it, so add a TODO comment.

```
// TODO: Need to do something when err is not nil.  
err := statsOwner.CampaignOwner(cancelCtx)  
if err != nil {  
    log.Warnf("[stats] campaign owner fail: %s", errors.ErrorStack(err))  
}  
return statsOwner
```

## A comment is generally required for:

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- Package (Go)
- File
- Type
- Constant
- Function
- Method
- Variable
- Typical algorithm
- Exported name
- Test case
- TODO
- FIXME

# How to comment?

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# Write a good comment

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- Format
- Language
- Tips

# Format of a good comment (1/2)

- Go
  - Use `//` for a single-line comment and trailing comment
  - Use `/* ... */` for a block comment (used only when needed)
  - Use **gofmt** to format your code
- Rust
  - Non-doc comment
    - Use `//` for a line comment
    - Use `/* ... */` for a block comment (used only when needed)
  - Doc comment
    - Use `///` for a line comment
    - Use `//!` for a block comment
    - Use **rustfmt** to format your code

# Format of a good comment (2/2)

- Place the single-line and block comment above the code it's annotating
- Fold long lines of comments
- Each line of text in your code and comment should be at most 100 characters long
- Do not use relative URLs; use **absolute URLs** instead
  - `// For more configuration details, see  
https://example.com/project/tools/config-items.`
  - `// For more details, see [Configuration  
Items](../tools/config-items.md).`



# Language for a good comment (1/4)

- For each comment, capitalize the first letter and end this sentence with a period
  - If a lower-case identifier comes at the beginning of a sentence, don't capitalize it

```
// enterOrbit causes Superman to fly into low
// Earth orbit, a position that presents
// several possibilities for planet salvation.
func enterOrbit() os.Error {
    ...
}
```



# Language for a good comment (2/4)

- Word

- Use **American English** rather than British English
  - color, canceling, synchronize (Recommended)
  - colour, cancelling, synchronise (Not recommended)
- Use correct spelling
  - grammar ✓
  - grammer ✗
- Use **standard or official capitalization**
  - TiKV, TiDB-Binlog, Region, gRPC, RocksDB, GC, K8s, mydumper, Prometheus Pushgateway ✓
  - Tikv, TiDB Binlog, region, grpc, rocksdb, gc, k8s, MyDumper, Prometheus PushGateway ✗

# Language for a good comment (3/4)

- Word
  - Use words and expressions consistently
    - dead link vs. broken link
  - Do not use lengthy compound words
  - Do not abbreviate unless it's absolutely necessary
  - “we” can be used only when it means the code writer
- Sentence
  - Use standard grammar and correct punctuation
  - Use relatively short sentences

# Language for a good comment (4/4)

- When used for description, comments should be **descriptive** rather than **imperative**
  - Opens the file ✓
  - Open the file ✗
- Use “this” instead of “the” to refer to the current thing
  - Gets the toolkit for this component (Recommended)
  - Gets the toolkit for the component (Not recommended)
- Markdown format is allowed
  - Opens the `log` file ✓

# Tips for a good comment

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- Comment code while writing it
- Do not assume the code is self-evident
- Avoid unnecessary comments for simple code
- Write comments as if they were for you
- Make sure the comment is up-to-date
- Let the code speak for itself

# Comment examples

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# Comment examples

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- Package comment (Go)
- Type comment
- Function comment
- TODO comment
- FIXME comment
- Test case comment

# Package comment (Go) (1/2)

- Put the comment immediately preceding the package statement in one of the files in the package (It only needs to appear in one file)

```
// Package superman implements methods for saving
// the world.
//
// Experience has shown that a small number of
// procedures can prove helpful when attempting to //
save the world.
package superman
```

# Package comment (Go) (2/2)

- Comment contains:
  - The first sentence: “Package *packagename*” + a concise summary of the package functionality
  - Subsequent sentences give more details

```
/*
Package regexp implements a simple library for regular expressions.

The syntax of the regular expressions accepted is:

    regexp:
        concatenation { '|' concatenation }
    concatenation:
        { closure }
    closure:
        term [ '*' | '+' | '?' ]
    term:
        '^'
        '$'
        '.'
        character
        '[' [ '^' ] character-ranges ']'
        '(' regexp ')'
*/
package regexp
```



# Type comment

- Comment non-obvious type declaration
- Comment may contain:
  - What this type is for
  - How/When to use this type
  - Example

```
// Iterates over the contents of a GargantuanTable.  
// Example:  
//     GargantuanTableIterator* iter = table->NewIterator();  
//     for (iter->Seek("foo"); !iter->done(); iter->Next()) {  
//         process(iter->key(), iter->value());  
//     }  
//     delete iter;  
type GargantuanTableIterator {  
    ...  
}
```

# Function comment

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- Comment every function unless the function is simple and obvious
- Comment may contain:
  - What the inputs and outputs are
  - Whether any of the arguments can be a null pointer or how zero values are treated
  - Whether there are any performance implications of how a function is used
  - How and why the function might panic or report an error

# TODO comment

- Use TODO comments for code that is temporary, a short-term solution, or good-enough but not perfect
- A TODO comment should include the string TODO in all caps, followed by the issue to resolve

```
// TODO: Use a "*" here for concatenation operator.  
// TODO: Change this to use relations.  
// TODO: Remove the "Last visitors" feature.
```

# FIXME comment

- Use FIXME comments for code that is broken but you do not want to worry about for the moment
- A FIXME comment should include the string FIXME in all caps, followed by the issue description

```
// FIXME: This won't work if the file is missing.
```

```
// FIXME: It should return a decimal value, but  
// now it returns a double value.
```

# Test case comment

- Comment may contain:
  - Test purpose
  - Test method
  - Test data
  - The expected result

```
+ // The ODBC syntax for time/date/timestamp literal.  
+ // See: https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-literals.html  
+ {"select {ts '1989-09-10 11:11:11'}", true},  
+ {"select {d '1989-09-10'}", true},  
+ {"select {t '00:00:00.111'}", true},  
+ // If the identifier is not in (t, d, ts), we just ignore it and consider the following expression as a  
+ string literal.  
+ // This is the same behavior with MySQL.  
+ {"select {ts123 '1989-09-10 11:11:11'}", true},
```

Thanks for your cooperation!

**Embrace elegant comments**

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