

# Coding Standards

REVISION DATE	REASON	NAME(S)
3/10/16	Doc. Created	Aaron Starr

## Comment Blocks:

Begin with line of comment variables, descriptive title of function or structure, comment variables, function variables

```
#####  
#   QUERIES DATABASE  
#####  
#   DESC: This function takes in the  
#           number of entries to print  
#           (starting at index 0)  
#           and prints up to the index given  
#   input: int - represents the number  
#             of entries to print  
#   output: NULL - prints in function  
#   EXC-H: This function handles no exceptions  
#           in-house  
#  
def databaseQuery(int):  
    print()  
    # CODE...
```

```
#####  
#   QUERIES DATABASE  
#####  
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#           number of entries to print  
#           (starting at index 0)  
#           and prints up to the index given  
#  
def databaseQuery(int):  
    print()  
    # CODE...
```

LEFT: A more formal comment block with good information, more can be added if desired.

RIGHT: Bare minimal, at least say what is happening inside the function

## Camel-Casing:

Camel-casing is the practice of creating a variable that is multiple words and distinguishing between words using capital letters in the new words. For example:

“databaseQuery” ::: starts with the first word lowercase and the next has a capital start

“databaseQueryListOfResidents” ::: this example shows a larger string of words using camel-casing

NOTICE: The first word is lowercase, this is the typical convention of camel-casing

## Naming Conventions:

Naming a variable, function, class, or else is very important when there is a lot of code. Thus name variables wisely.

```
#####
#   QUERIES DATABASE
#####
#   REMOVED FOR SMALLER PICTURE
#
def databaseQuery(int):
    z = 5
    for x in database:
        print(database[x])
        y = database[x] * database[z]
        print(y)
```

```
#####
#   QUERIES DATABASE
#####
#   REMOVED FOR SMALLER PICTURE
#
def databaseQuery(int):
    staticMultiple = 5
    for x in database:
        print(database[x])
        indexWithMultiple = database[x] * database[staticMultiple]
        print(indexWithMultiple)
```

LEFT: Not a lot of information given by the variables. Very generic names

RIGHT: Names that have some meaning. Notice x did not change, variables that remain are used for iteration are typically left bland, because they have little involvement.

## Functional Organization:

In this particular project, most code is placed into a flat file, a file that contains a large number of functions. To combat the stress of this we can organize the functions, classes, etc. together in terms of functionality or whatever is decided.

```
#####
#   ADDS TO DATABASE
#####
#   REMOVED FOR SMALLER PICTURE
#
def databaseAdd(int):
    pass

#####
#   DIVIDES GALAXIES
#####
#   REMOVED FOR SMALLER PICTURE
#
def galaxyDivider(int):
    pass

#####
#   REMOVES FROM DATABASE
#####
#   REMOVED FOR SMALLER PICTURE
#
def databaseRemove(int):
    pass
```

```
#####
#   ADDS TO DATABASE
#####
#   REMOVED FOR SMALLER PICTURE
#
def databaseAdd(int):
    pass

#####
#   REMOVES FROM DATABASE
#####
#   REMOVED FOR SMALLER PICTURE
#
def databaseRemove(int):
    pass

#####
#   DIVIDES GALAXIES
#####
#   REMOVED FOR SMALLER PICTURE
#
def galaxyDivider(int):
    pass
```

LEFT: Not organized as well as it could be.

RIGHT: A reasonable organizational scheme