

Naming Conventions

Terminology

There are following three terminologies are used to declare C# and .NET naming standards.

- **Camel Case (camelCase):** In this standard, the first letter of the word always in small letter and after that each word starts with a capital letter.
 - **Pascal Case (PascalCase):** In this the first letter of every word is in capital letter.
 - **Underscore Prefix (_underScore):** For underscore (__), the word after _ use camelCase terminology.
1. **Class :** Always use **PascalCase** for class names. Try to use noun or noun phrase for class name. Do not give prefixes. Do not use underscores.

Example :

```
public partial class About : Page
{
    // ...
}
```

2. **Methods :** Always use PascalCase for method names. Use maximum 7 parameters in a method.

Note : Don't use name as all character in CAPS.

Example :

```
public string GetPosts(string postId)
{
    // ...
}
```

3. **Arguments and Local Variable :** Always use camelCase with method arguments and local variables. Don't use Hungarian notation for variables.

Note: Don't use abbreviations for any words and don't use underscore (_) in between any name.

Example :

```
public string GetPosts(string postId
{
    int numberOfPost = 0;
}
```

4. **Property** : Use PascalCase for property. Never use Get and Set as prefix with property name.

Note: Don't use name with start with numeric character.

Example :

```
private int _salary = 100;
public int Salary
{
    get
    {
        return _salary;
    }
    set
    {
        _salary = value;
    }
}
```

5. **Interface** : Always use letter "I" as prefix with name of interface. After letter I, use PascalCase.

Example :

```
private int _salary = 100;
```

6. **Public Member Variable** : Always use PascalCase for public member variable,

Example :

```
public int Salary = 100;
```

7. **Member variable** : Declare member variable at the top of the class, If class has static member then it will come at the top most and after that other member variable.

Example :

```
public class Account
{
    public static string BankName;
    public static decimal Reserves;
    public string Number
```

```

    {
        get;
        set;
    }

    public DateTime DateOpened
    {
        get;
        set;
    }

    public DateTime DateClosed
    {
        get;
        set;
    }

    public decimal Balance
    {
        get;
        set;
    }

    // Constructor
    public Account()
    {
        // ...
    }
}

```

8. **Enum** : Always use PascalCasing as default naming standard.

- Use a singular type name for an enumeration unless its values are bit fields.
- Use a plural type name for an enumeration with bit fields as values, also called flags enum.
- Do not use an "Enum" suffix in enum type names.
- Do not use "Flag" or "Flags" suffixes in enum type names.
- Do not use a prefix on enumeration value names.

Example :

enum MailType

```

{
    Html,
    PlainText,
    Attachment
}

```

9. Namespace :

- Always use **PascalCase** for namespace.
- *namespace NextProgramming.Domain*
- Standard Abbreviation for Standard Controls.

Abbreviations	Standard Control
btn	Button
cb	CheckBox
cbl	CheckBoxList
ddl	DropDownList
fu	FileUpload
hdn	HiddenField
hlk	Hyperlink
img	Image
lbl	Label
lbtn	LinkButton
mv	MultiView
pnl	Panel
txt	TextBox
DataGrid	dtg
imb	ImageButton
lst	ListBox
dtl	DataList
rep	Repeater
rdo	RadioButton
rdl	RadioButtonList

phd	Placeholder
tbl	Table
gv	GridView
dtv	DetailView
fv	FormView

10. Events Names :

Events are associated with actions. Therefore, events are named with verbs. For example, Loaded, Clicked, and Printing.

- Give events names with a concept of before, current, and after, using the present and past tenses. Depending on the page, window, control, or class, the event names for a page can be, Initialised, PreRender, Rendering, PostRender, and Exited. A button event can be OnClick.
- Event handlers use "EventHandler" suffix, as shown in the following example:
- `public delegate void ClickedEventHandler(object sender, ClickedEventArgs e);`
- Use two parameters named sender and e in event handlers.
- Name event argument classes with the "EventArgs" suffix.

11. Fields Names

- Use PascalCasing in field names.
- Do not use a prefix for field names.
- Do not use underscores in field names.

12. Naming a DLL or Assembly

- Assemblies or DLLs are created for a major functionality such as a math library.
- The library name should be, CompanyName.Component.Dll. For example, Mindcracker.Math.dll and Mindcracker.Data.dll.

13. Naming Parameters

- Use camelCasing and descriptive parameter names.
- Use names based on a parameter's meaning rather than the parameter's type.

14. Naming Resources

- Use PascalCasing and descriptive names in resource keys.
- Use only alphanumeric characters and underscores in naming resources.

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