



# Developers Who Use Spaces Make More Money Than Those Who Use Tabs



39.2%



by [David Robinson](#) on June 16, 2017

Do you use tabs or spaces for code indentation?

This is a bit of a "holy war" among software developers, one that's been the subject of many debates and in-jokes. I use spaces, but I never thought it was particularly important. But today we're [releasing the raw data](#) behind the [Stack Overflow 2017 Developer Survey](#), and some analysis suggests this choice matters more than I expected.

Spaces make more money than tabs

There were 28,667 survey respondents who provided an answer to tabs versus spaces and who considered themselves a professional developer (as opposed to a student or former programmer). Within this group, 40.7% use tabs and 41.8% use spaces (with 17.5% using both). Of these, 12,425 also provided their salary.

[illegible]

Manual Formatting

```
-   const Rectangle<int> scaled (area * Point<float> (peerBounds.getWidth() / (float) getWidth(),
-                               peerBounds.getHeight() / (float) getHeight()));
+   auto scaled = area * Point<float> (peerBounds.getWidth() / (float) getWidth(),
+                                       peerBounds.getHeight() / (float) getHeight());
```

AntypicalC++code diff. The program maintains the spacing manually.

Programmers maintain whitespace, deciding how to indent their code, split their lines and align function arguments, to make the code readable while fitting the screen width.

Automatic Layout





```
def factors(number, bound):  
    if bound * bound > number:  
        return []  
    elif number % bound == 0:  
        return [bound, factors(number / bound)]  
    else:  
        return [bound + 1]
```



**factors** **number bound** =  
∞ Num Num

if bound \* bound > number:

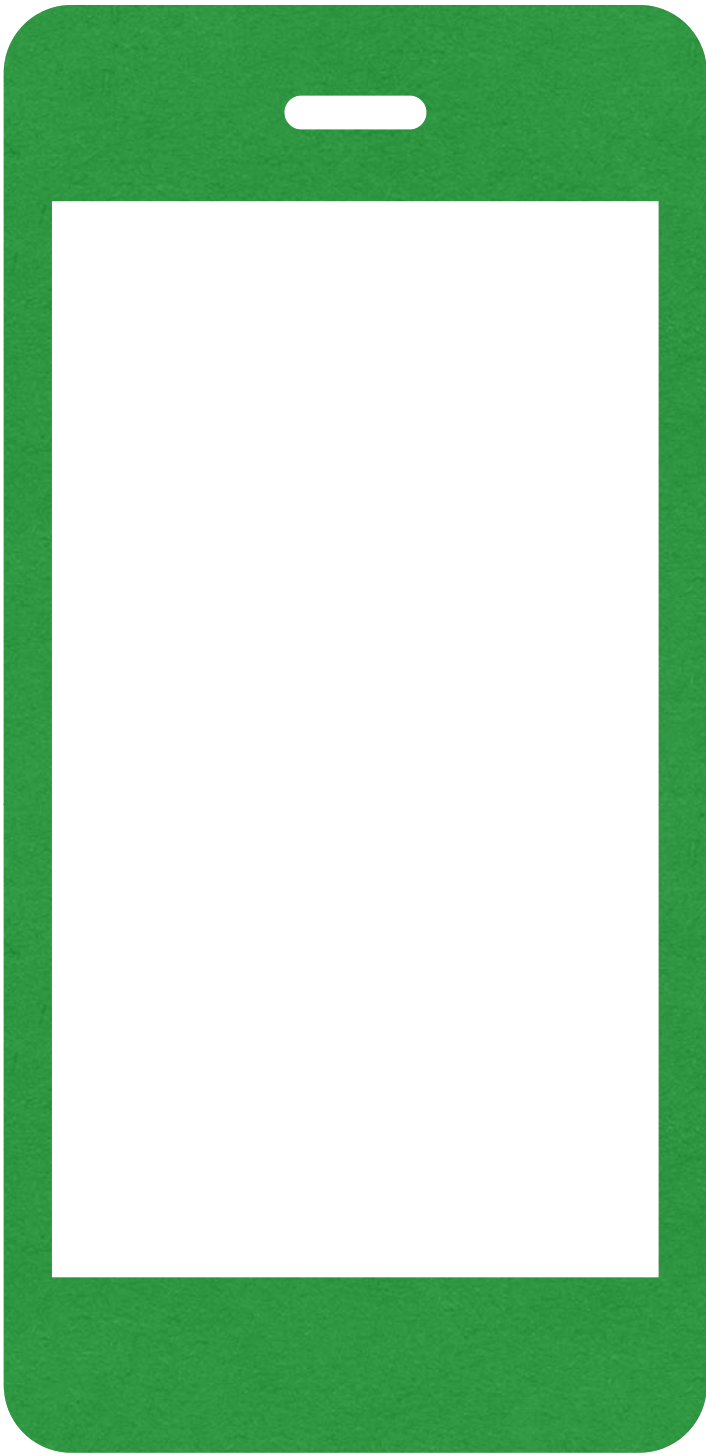
| number :: | «Stream Empty

elif number % bound == 0:

| bound :: | factors (number / bound)  
→ bound

else:

| factors number  
bound bound + 1



- Convenient
- Responsive







- Consistent
- No conflicts

go

*fmt*

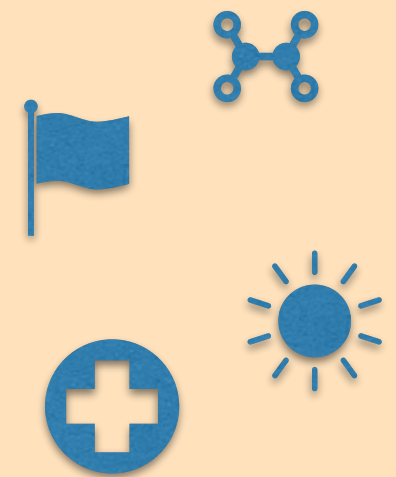


# Lamdu (Summary)

- No syntax errors
- No name errors
- Type mismatches with better blame assignment
- Live debugging
- Projectional syntactic sugar
- Automatic responsive layout



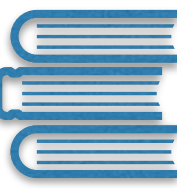
- Structural source control - eliminating spurious merge conflicts
- Localisation support (i18n)
- Rich custom visualisations for evaluation results of different types
- Integrated unit tests



Planned features

go fmt

# Manual Formatting



Programmers maintain whitespace, deciding how to indent their code, split their lines and align function arguments, to make the code readable while fitting the screen width.

```
- const Rectangle<int> scaled (area * Point<float> (peerBounds.getWidth() / (float) getWidth(),
-                               peerBounds.getHeight() / (float) getHeight()));
+ auto scaled = area * Point<float> (peerBounds.getWidth() / (float) getWidth(),
+                                     peerBounds.getHeight() / (float) getHeight());
```

A typical C++ code diff. The programmer maintains the spacing manually.



## Automatic Layout

- Convenient
- Consistent
- Responsive
- No conflicts

```
facto number bound = if bound * bound > number: | number :: | «Stream Empty
Num Num elif number % bound == 0: | bound :: | factors (number / bound)
                                     => bound
else: | factors number
      bound bound + 1
```

