Table C29 Java Coding Standard

Purpose:	To guide the development of Java programs
Program Headers	Begin all programs with a descriptive header.
| Header Format | ```
/**********************************************************/
/* Program Assignment:    the program number             */
/* Name:                  your name                      */
/* Date:                  the date program development started */
/* Description:           a short description of the program */
/*                        function                       */
/**********************************************************/
``` |
| Identifiers | Use descriptive names for all variables, function names, constants, and other identifiers. Avoid abbreviations or single letter variables. Use CamelCase. |
| Identifier Example | int numberOfStudents = 0;   /* This is GOOD   */
float x4, j, ftave;   /* These are BAD   */ |

(Continued)

Table C29 Java CODING STANDARD (Continued)

Comments	• Document the code so that the reader can understand its operation. • Comments should explain both the purpose and behavior of the code. • Comment variable declarations to indicate their purpose.
Good Comment	if (recordCount > limit){ /* have all the records been processed? */
Bad Comment	if(recordCount > limit){ /* check if record_count is greater than limit */
Major Sections	Precede major program sections by a block comment that describes the processing that is done in the next section.
Example	/**/ /* This program section will examine the contents of the array "grades" */ /* and will calculate the average grade for the class. */ /**/
Blank Spaces	• Write programs with sufficient spacing so that they do not appear crowded. • Separate every program construct with at least one space.
Indenting	• Indent every level of brace from the previous one. • Close braces should be on lines by themselves.

Indenting Example	while(posicion < maximaPosicion){
	   if (posicion == 7){
	      System.out.println("Posicion es 7.\n");
	   }
	   posicion++;
	}

Capitalization	Usar CamelCase.
Capitalization Example	int numeroActual = 0; public void agregarElemento(Object elemento){