

# Style Guide

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## Overview

This covers some specific rules/conventions set by the programmers which are most commonly used to maintain consistency. This includes

- Naming and declaration rules for variables and functions.
- Rules for the use of white space, indentation, and comments.
- Programming practices and principles

Why is it used?

- Improves code readability
- Make code maintenance easier

## Variable style guide

In javascript,

- **camelCase** is preferred for naming variables and functions
- Starts with an alphabet

```
Example :    basePay = 500000 ;  
              variablePay = 100000 ;  
              salary = basePay + variablePay ;
```

## Operators style guide

Always put spaces around operators ( = + - \* / ), and after commas

```
Example :    let sum = x + y ;  
              var arr = { "one" , "two" , "three" } ;
```

## Statement Style guide

General rules for simple statements (**Arrays, Objects** )

- Always end a simple statement with a semicolon.

```
Example :    var arr = { "one" , "two" , "three" } ;  
              var student = {  
                  name : "Tony Stark",  
                  age: 20,  
                  institution : "Coding Ninjas"  
              } ;
```

General rules for complex (compound) statements ( **functions , loops , conditionals** )

- Put the opening bracket at the end of the first line.
- Use one space before the opening bracket.
- Put the closing bracket on a new line without leading spaces.
- Do not end a complex statement with a semicolon.

```
Example :    function sum(a , b) {  
                return a+b ;  
            }  
  
            for (let i = 0; i < 5; i++) {  
                console.log("Hello World") ;  
            }
```

## Object Style guide

- Place the opening bracket on the same line as the object name.
- Use colon and one space between each property and its value.
- Use quotes around string values, not around numeric values.
- Do not add a comma after the last property-value pair.
- Place the closing bracket on a new line, without leading spaces.
- Always end an object definition with a semicolon.

```
Example :      var student = {  
                name : "Tony Stark" ,  
                age: 20 ,  
                institution : "Coding Ninjas"  
            };
```