[0070] Our C# Coding Standards

Just like choosing meaningful identifier names can greatly help code readability and code maintainability, so too can the use of consistent, commonly used coding standards.

Coding Standards are rules about how various aspects of your program should be formatted. What does it mean if something is CAPITALIZED? How do I create an identifier that contains 3 different words? When should I indent a block of code? Where should spaces go? etc. etc. etc.

CODING STANDARDS VARY FROM LANGUAGE TO LANGUAGE (and sometimes from Company to Company). It is important to understand and correctly apply coding standards to your code to improve its readability and maintainability. Fortunately, these days modern IDEs can help insure that your code automatically follows many coding standard guidelines especially with respect to indenting and placing braces.

Below are generally accepted C# coding standards, naming conventions, and best practices. ***You should follow these guidelines when writing C# programs for this course!***

DO use **PascalCasing** for class names and method names.

```
public class ClientActivity
{
    public void ClearStatistics()
    {
        //...
    }
    public void CalculateStatistics()
    {
        //...
    }
}
```

Why: consistent with the Microsoft's .NET Framework and easy to read.

DO use **camelCasing** for method arguments and local variables.

```
public class UserLog
{
    public void Add(LogEvent logEvent)
    {
        int itemCount = logEvent.Items.Count;
        // ...
    }
}
```

Why: consistent with the Microsoft's .NET Framework and easy to read.

DO NOT use **Hungarian** notation or any other type identification in identifiers

```
// Correct
int counter;
string name;

// Avoid
int iCounter;
string strName;
```

Why: consistent with the Microsoft's .NET Framework and Visual Studio IDE makes determining types very easy (via tooltips). In general you want to avoid type indicators in any identifier.

DO NOT use **SCREAMING_CAPS** for constants or read-only variables. Use PascalCase instead.

```
// Correct
public static const string ShippingType = "DropShip";

// Avoid
public static const string SHIPPINGTYPE = "DropShip";
```

Why: consistent with the Microsoft's .NET Framework. Caps grab too much attention.

AVOID using **Abbreviations**. Exceptions: abbreviations commonly used as names, such as **Id, Xml, Ftp, Uri**

```
// Correct
UserGroup userGroup;
Assignment employeeAssignment;

// Avoid
```

```
UserGroup usrGrp;
Assignment empAssignment;

// Exceptions
CustomerId customerId;
XmlDocument xmlDocument;
FtpHelper ftpHelper;
UriPart uriPart;
```

Why: consistent with the Microsoft's .NET Framework and prevents inconsistent abbreviations.

DO use **PascalCasing** for abbreviations 3 characters or more (2 chars are both uppercase)

```
HtmlHelper htmlHelper;
FtpTransfer ftpTransfer;
UIControl uiControl;
```

Why: consistent with the Microsoft's .NET Framework. Caps would grap visually too much attention.

DO NOT use **Underscores** in identifiers. Exception: you can prefix private static variables with an underscore.

```
// Correct
public DateTime clientAppointment;
public TimeSpan timeLeft;

// Avoid
public DateTime client_Appointment;
public TimeSpan time_Left;

// Exception
private DateTime _registrationDate;
```

Why: consistent with the Microsoft's .NET Framework and makes code more natural to read (without 'slur'). Also avoids underline stress (inability to see underline).

DO use **predefined type names** instead of system type names like Int16, Single, UInt64, etc

```
// Correct
string firstName;
int lastIndex;
```

```
bool isSaved;

// Avoid
String firstName;
Int32 lastIndex;
Boolean isSaved;
```

Why: consistent with the Microsoft's .NET Framework and makes code more natural to read.

DO use noun or noun phrases to name a class.

```
public class Employee
{
}
public class BusinessLocation
{
}
public class DocumentCollection
{
}
```

Why: consistent with the Microsoft's .NET Framework and easy to remember.

DO prefix interfaces with the letter `I`. Interface names are noun (phrases) or adjectives.

```
public interface IShape
{
}
public interface IShapeCollection
{
}
public interface IGroupable
{
}
```

Why: consistent with the Microsoft's .NET Framework.

DO name source files according to their main classes. Exception: file names with partial classes reflect their source or purpose, e.g. designer, generated, etc.

```
// Located in Task.cs
public partial class Task
```

```
{
    //...
}
```

```
// Located in Task.generated.cs
public partial class Task
{
    //...
}
```

Why: consistent with the Microsoft practices. Files are alphabetically sorted and partial classes remain adjacent.

DO organize namespaces with a clearly defined structure

```
// Examples
namespace Company.Product.Module.SubModule
namespace Product.Module.Component
namespace Product.Layer.Module.Group
```

Why: consistent with the Microsoft's .NET Framework. Maintains good organization of your code base.

DO vertically align curly brackets.

```
// Correct
class Program
{
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
    }
}
```

Why: Common practice for C# programmers.

DO declare all member variables at the top of a class, with static variables at the very top.

```
// Correct
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()
    {
        // ...
    }
}
```

Why: generally accepted practice that prevents the need to hunt for variable declarations.

DO use singular names for enums. Exception: bit field enums.

```
// Correct
public enum Color
{
    Red,
    Green,
    Blue,
    Yellow,
    Magenta,
    Cyan
}

// Exception
[Flags]
public enum Dockings
{
    None = 0,
    Top = 1,
    Right = 2,
    Bottom = 4,
    Left = 8
}
```

Why: consistent with the Microsoft's .NET Framework and makes the code more natural to read. Plural flags because enum can hold multiple values (using bitwise 'OR').

DO NOT explicitly specify a type of an enum or values of enums (except bit fields)

```
// Don't
public enum Direction : long
{
    North = 1,
    East = 2,
    South = 3,
    West = 4
}

// Correct
public enum Direction
{
    North,
    East,
    South,
    West
}
```

Why: can create confusion when relying on actual types and values.

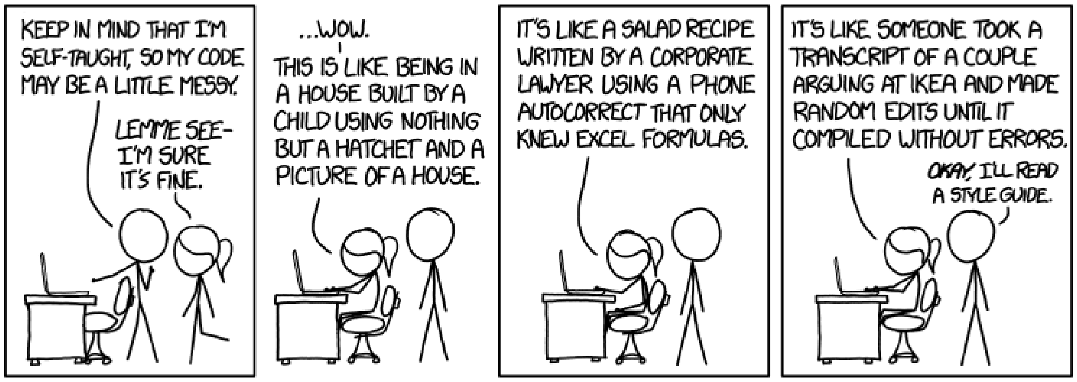
DO NOT suffix enum names with Enum

```
// Don't
public enum CoinEnum
{
    Penny,
    Nickel,
    Dime,
    Quarter,
    Dollar
}

// Correct
public enum Coin
{
    Penny,
    Nickel,
    Dime,
    Quarter,
    Dollar
}
```

Why: consistent with the Microsoft's .NET Framework and consistent with prior rule of no type indicators in identifiers.

Most of these items were shamelessly stolen from ***http://www.dofactory.com/reference/csharp-coding-standards*** *(http://www.dofactory.com/reference/csharp-coding-standards) (who probably stole them from someone else...)*


KEEP IN MIND THAT I'M SELF-TAUGHT, SO MY CODE MAY BE A LITTLE MESSY.
LEMME SEE– I'M SURE IT'S FINE.
...WOW.
THIS IS LIKE BEING IN A HOUSE BUILT BY A CHILD USING NOTHING BUT A HATCHET AND A PICTURE OF A HOUSE.
IT'S LIKE A SALAD RECIPE WRITTEN BY A CORPORATE LAWYER USING A PHONE AUTOCORRECT THAT ONLY KNEW EXCEL FORMULAS.
IT'S LIKE SOMEONE TOOK A TRANSCRIPT OF A COUPLE ARGUING AT IKEA AND MADE RANDOM EDITS UNTIL IT COMPILED WITHOUT ERRORS.
OKAY, I'LL READ A STYLE GUIDE.