C Coding Guidelines

Variables

```
Local: {name_of_var}
Global: g_{detailed_name_of_var}
int i;
extern int g_alien_cnt;
```

Functions

Names

```
{libLabel}_{object}_{action_or_verb} or {libLabel}_{action_or_verb}_{object}
sfSyl_welcome_txt_print ();
sfSyl_print_welcome_txt ();
```

Rationale: first form is easier for completion.

Definitions

```
[attributes ] { type }
{func_name } ( {args} )
{
    /*...*/
}
noreturn void
usage( int status )
{
        /*...*/
        exit( status );
}
Rationale: easier to grep ("^func_name").
```

Pointers declaration

```
{type} *{var}
int *var1, *var2; /* 2 pointers */
Rationale: avoid confusion like in int *var1, var2; /* 1 pointer, 1 int ! */.
```

Typedefs

```
[libLabel_]{name}_t
superint_t i;
sfs_superint_t j;
```

Structures

```
{name_of_struct}_s
{name_of_struct_var}
datstruct_s this_is_a_struct;
```

Enums

```
{name_of_enum}_e
{ENUM_CONST}
{name_of_enum_var}
enum mood_e { TAKE_IT, GIVE_IT, KEEP_IT } my_mood;
```

Gotos

```
[GT\_]{ThisPart} or [GT\_]{this\_part} 
 EmergencyClosure: 
 GT\_EmergencyClosure: 
 GT\_emergency_closure:
```

Goto statements must always be on the very first level of indentation: they must be immediatly noticeable.

Define

```
[TYPE_]{NAME_OF_DEF}
#define ALIENS_ON_PLANET_CNT 1234
```

Macros

```
[M_]{OBJECT}_{VERB} or [M_]{VERB}_{OBJECT}
#define ALIENS_ON_PLANET_LOCATE ()
#define M_ALIENS_ON_PLANET_LOCATE ()
#define LOCATE_ALIENS_ON_PLANET ()
```

Header guards

```
{NAME_OF_HEADER}_H
#ifndef MY_COOL_LIB_H
#define MY_COOL_LIB_H
/*...*/
#endif
```

Rationale: _- and __-starting header guards are used by standard library headers.

Parentheses / braces

We have different policies for functions and statements for the sake of distinction.

```
Functions calls
```

```
{func_name}( {args} );
printf( "spaces btwn args and parenthesis : %d", true_dat );
Statements
\{statement\}\ (\{condition\})\ \{
/*...*/
if (true_dat == 1) {
   /*...*/
} else {
    /*...*/
}
Code example
#ifndef THAT_GUARD_THOUGH_H
#define THAT_GUARD_THOUGH_H
#include "myheader.h"
#include <header1.h>
#include <header2.h>
#define STR_SIZE_OF_PLANET "BIG"
noreturn void
f_datFunc( void )
    unsigned int aliens_cnt = 100;
    int happn = 0;
    printf( "This planet is %s.\n", STR_SIZE_OF_PLANET );
    if (aliens_cnt > 50) {
        puts( "it's happening" );
        happn = 1;
    } else if (aliens_cnt > 0) {
        puts( "we still have time" );
        happn = 0;
    } else { puts( "ERROR" ); goto GT_Habbening; }
    switch (happn) {
        case 0:
            return( EXIT_SUCCESS );
        default:
    GT_Habbening:
            return( EXIT_FAILURE );
}
```

```
#endif /* ndef THAT_GUARD_THOUGH_H */
```

General advices

- snake_case: easier to type, harder to read
 - Though: some of the best ever written softwares were made in $snake_case$
- camelCase: harder to type, easier to read
 - Microsoft uses it, so...
- Dividing the code in functions increase its comprehension and readability.
- Code must not be generic, but very specific to what exactly you're doing.
- Code for debug purpose must be removed from the final form of the code.
- Always use header guards in header files.
- Put braces even on one-line statements.

Formatting your code using sindent

sindent, my own taste of GNU indent, format your code according to the Linux kernel coding style (-linux) plus a few option it's missing (-psl -prs -npcs), which allows for easier grep-ing of function definitions and function calls.

References/resources

- Linux Kernel Coding style: https://www.kernel.org/doc/html/v4.10/process/coding-style.html
- Notes on Programming in C, Rob Pike: https://www.lysator.liu.se/c/pikestyle.html
- C Header File Guidelines, David Kieras, University of Michigan: http://umich.edu/~eecs381/handouts/CHeaderFileGuidelines.pdf
- JPL Coding Standard C, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, NASA: https://lars-lab.jpl.nasa.gov/JPL_Coding_Standard_C.pdf

Project Hierarchy Standard

Tree

```
[PROJECT DIRECTORY]/
|-- bin
    |-- data -> ../data
    |-- project
    |-- project.exe
   +-- project.log
|-- data
    |-- images
   +-- ...
I-- etc
   +-- project.conf
|-- lib32
   |-- libcsfml-audio.dll
   +-- ...
|-- lib64
    |-- libcsfml-audio.so.1.6
```

```
| +-- ...
|-- man
| +-- project.6
|-- readme.d
| |-- AUTHORS.txt
| |-- LICENSE.SFML.txt
| |-- LICENSE.txt
| |-- changelog
| +-- copyright
|-- src
|-- font
  | +-- usedGPLFont.zip
|-- inc
  | +-- SFML
        |-- Audio
         | |-- AudioResource.hpp
  | |-- Types.h
1
         | +-- ...
         |-- Graphics
         | +-- ...
|-- Makefile
| |-- project.c
  |-- project.h
  |-- utils.c
  +-- ...
1
|-- wip
| |-- DevLog
| | -- Screenshot - 12142013 - 02:44:22 PM.png
| | +-- ...
| |-- datMusicParts
| | +-- ...
  +-- ...
|-- NOTES
|-- README
+-- TODO
```

Directories

[Name]	[Content]
./	Regular README files and possibly other (few) things
./bin	Binairies; where the program is built
./data	Project data (images, sounds, fonts, etc)
./etc	Configuration files
./lib32	32-bit libraries (*.lib, *.so, *.a, *.dll)
./lib64	64-bit libraries (*.lib, *.so, *.a, *.dll)
./man	Linux manual pages
./readme.d	Remaining licensing information and other informative text files (not mandatory)
./src	Source files
./src/inc	Included external headers
./wip	"Work In Progress" material

Releasing

When releasing the project to a wider audience, it's necessary to remove useless files and directory such as:

• ./wip