**SPSWENG S18B**

**Coding Standards**

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**I. Functions**

1. Functions must be named using the lowerCamelCase (every first letter of each word in the function name should be capitalized except for the first word).

Example:

public void addCustomer()

{

}

b. Curly braces must be aligned. The first curly brace in another line after the function name.

Example:

public void editMenu()

{

}

c. There should be a space between each function.

Example:

public void addCustomer()

{

}

public void deleteCustomer()

{

}

**II. Naming, Declaration and Initialization of Variables**

1. Use the lowerCamelCase (the first letter is lowercase while the succeeding first letters of other words in the variable are upper case) when writing all variable names. Also, do not use underscores to separate multi-worded variables.

Example:

int dateToday;

1. For constants (final static), all letters must be upper case and different words must be separated by underscores.

Example:

final static int MAX\_NUMBER = 9999;

1. One letter variables are avoided unless they are used for indexing such as i or j.

Example of when to use i:

for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)

{

}

d. If the variables are same type, then declare in one line.

Example:

int apple, banana, pear;

e. Separate variable declarations from initializations

Example:

int apple;

apple = 0;

f. Don’t use spaces between opening bracket and empty bracket

Example:

int[] array0 = new int[] {};

g. Put a space after comma in multiple initializations

Example:

int a, b, c;

h. When naming a variable which has a number in its name, use num.

Example:

//variable to represent the room number

int roomNum;

i. When formatting dates, use a string in the format mm/dd/yy where mm, dd and yy are int’s.

Example:

String dateToday = “1/27/14”;

**III. Indentions and New Lines**

a. Set tab size to 4 for indentions

Example:

void bar(List v)

{

for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)

{

v.add(new Integer(i));

}

}

b. Indent statements within the ‘switch’ body

Example:

switch (a)

{

case 0:

Other.doFoo();

break;

default:

Other.doBaz();

}

c. Indent statements within the ‘case’ body

Example:

case 0:

Other.doFoo();

break;

default:

Other.doBaz();

d. Indent statements within blocks

Example:

for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)

{

v.add(new Integer(i));

}

e. Indent declaration within class body

Example:

class Example

{

int[] myArray = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 };

int theInt = 1;

String someString = "Hello";

double aDouble = 3.0;

void foo(int a, int b, int c, int d, int e, int f)

{

switch (a)

{

case 0:

Other.doFoo();

break;

default:

Other.doBaz();

}

}

}

f. Indent statements within the method

Example:

void bar(List v)

{

for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)

{

v.add(new Integer(i));

}

}

g. Don’t insert a new line before ‘while’ in a ‘do’ statement

Example:

do

{

} while (true);

h. Keep ‘else if’ in one line

Example:

if (true)

{

return;

} else if (false)

{

return;

} else

{

return;

}

**IV. Comments**

1. Add comments before the line you would comment on. Also, use // to place comments.

Example:

//This function adds customers

public void addCustomer()

{

}