

# C Coding Standards





# What Are Coding Rules and Guidelines?

#### Coding rules and guidelines ensure that software is:

- Safe: It can be used without causing harm.
- Secure: It can't be hacked.
- Reliable: It functions as it should, every time.
- Testable: It can be tested at the code level.
- Maintainable: It can be maintained, even as your codebase grows.
- Portable: It works the same in every environment.





# Why Apply Coding Standard?

There are four key benefits of using coding standards:

- Reduce Code Bugs
- Improve Code Readability
- Ease Code Review process
- Easy to Maintain
- Cost Efficient



# **General Principles**

- Explicit is better than implicit.
- Be consistent.
- It is easier to prevent a bug than to find it and fix it.
- Write as if you are writing for someone else to use and maintain code.
- Use C99.
- Avoid proprietary compiler language keyword extensions.
- Avoid complicated statements.
- Use 4 spaces per indent level.





#### What: Line Width

#### How?

All lines must be limited to 80 characters.

#### Why?

1080p is still one of the most popular resolutions for monitors and it just so happens that with most code editors you can comfortably fit 2 code windows at 80 characters side by side, and even have room for a sidebar if you like that sort of thing.



#### **What: Indentation**

# How?

Indent level is 4 spaces.

# Why?

Greatly improves readability.



#### What: Braces

#### How?

Braces must surround each code block, even single line blocks and empty blocks.

# Why?

This prevents bugs when near by code is changed or commented out.





What: &&, ||

#### How?

Unless it is a single identifier each operand of logical AND and logical OR shall be surrounded by parentheses.

# Why?

Do not depend on C operator precedence rules, those who maintain the code in the future might miss this.



#### What: static

#### How?

'static' should be used to declare all variables and function that are unused outside of the modules in which they are declared

#### Why?

This reduces bugs.





#### What: volatile

#### How?

- It should be used to declare global variables accessible by interrupt service.
- It should be used to declare pointer to a memory-mapped I/O peripheral register set.
- It should be used to declare a global variable accessible by multiple threads.
- 'volatile' should be used to declare delay loop counters.

# Why?

This reduces bugs



#### What: const

#### How?

- 'const' should be used to declare variables that should not change after initialization.
- It should be used as an alternative to #define for numeric constants.

# Why?

This reduces bugs





#### **What: Comment markers**

#### How?

WARNING: Risk in changing block of code.

TODO: Area of code still under construction.

**NOTE:** Descriptive comment about why.

# Why?

Improves code maintainability



```
i f ((len > 0 ) && ( i t r < MAX))
{
     ...do something
}</pre>
```

# Risky

```
if (len > 0 && itr < MAX)
{
    ...do something
}</pre>
```





char \* x; char y;

# Risky

char \* x; char y;





```
i f ( i t r > 9)
{
    state = END;
}
```

# Risky

```
if (it r > 9) state = END;
```





```
i f ( NULL == count)
{
    return true;
}
```

# Risky

```
i f ( count == NULL )
{
    return true;
}
```





# **Do Not**





```
#ifdef USE_CRC32
# define MUL_SIZE 152
#else
# define MUL_SIZE 254
#endif
```

#### **Do Not**

```
#ifdef USE_CRC32
# define MUL_SIZE 152
#else
# define MUL_SIZE 254
#endif
```



inline int max(int num1, int num2)

#### **Do Not**

#define MAX(A, B) ((A) > (B) ? (A) : (B))





#### **Do Not**

```
uint8_t find_shape(uint8_t val)
{
    switch(val)
    {
        case RECT:
        ...do something
        break;

        case TRIA:
        ...do something
        break;

        default:
        ...do something
        break;
}
```





# What: if, while, for, switch, and return

#### How?

Shall be followed by one space when there is additional program text on the same line

# Why?





What: =, +=, \*=, /=, %=, &=, |=, ^=, ~=, and!=

#### How?

Assignment operators shall always be preceded and followed by one space

# Why?



# **What: Function parameters**

#### How?

Each comma separating function parameters shall always be followed by one space

# Why?





# What: for loop

#### How?

Each semicolon separating the elements of a for statement shall always be followed by one space.

# Why?





#### **What: Statements**

#### How?

- No line should contain more than one statement.
- Each semicolon shall follow the statement it terminates without a preceding space.

#### Why?

Reduces bugs, Improves code readability





# What: Naming

#### How?

Module names shall consist entirely of lowercase letters, numbers, and underscores. No spaces.

Why?

Reduces bugs





# **What: Variable Naming**

# Variable type Starting characters

Global variable gVar

Pointer variable pVar

Boolean variable bVar

Data Array aData[]





# What: Popularly accepted abbreviations

#### Term

#### **Abbreviation**

Minimum min

Manager mgr

Maximum max

Mailbox

Interrupt Service Routine isr

Initialize init

Input/output io

Error





# What: Popularly accepted abbreviations

**Term** 

**Abbreviation** 

global 9

current

configuration

buffer buf

average avg

millisecond msec

message msg

nanosecond

number





# What: Popularly accepted abbreviations

**Term** 

**Abbreviation** 

transmit \_\_\_\_\_tx

receive

temperature temp

temporary tmp

synchronize sync

string

register

previous prev

priority prio







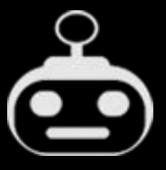
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