Coding Standard

Goals

Efficiently develop code and applications with the following qualities:

- Robust: runs without crash and protects the data from being lost or corrupted.
- **Secure**: protects the data from being stolen or hacked.
- **Ergonomic**: does exactly what the user needs and can be used in an productive and intuitive manner.
- **Efficient**: minimizes processing times to maximize the user productivity.
- Maintainable: is easy to fix and enhance by any programmer in the team.
- **Extensible**: is easy to extend with new features by reusing existing components.
- **Consistent**: looks like it has been designed and implemented by a single developer.

Specificity

This coding standard favors readability over compactness, by:

- Forbidding the use of cryptic acronyms, abbreviations, prefixes and suffixes;
- Using different letter cases for classes, class members and local variables;
- Including the class name in the attribute and variable names.

Rules

- Develop the application and its components with simple, robust and efficient code which will be easy to understand, extend and debug by any programmer in the team.
- Develop any piece of code so that it's:
 - easy to understand just by itself;
 - o impossible to guess who has actually worked on it.
- Use American English for all the code, including comments.

```
InitializeColor();
MoveForward();
```

- Use the **meter** as the default distance unit.
- Use the **second** as the default time unit.
- Use **four spaces** instead of tabulations, to make the code independent of the editor settings.
- Choose **short meaningful identifiers** for class, attribute, method, constant and variable names, to prevent ambiguity and cognitive load.
- Use standard prefixes:
 - o First, Last, Post
 - o Prior, Next
 - o Sub, Super, Base

- o Initial, Final
- o Old, New
- o Backward, Forward
- o Left, Right
- o Back, Front
- o Bottom, Top
- o Minimum, Maximum
- o Lower, Higher, Upper
- o Horizontal, Vertical
- o Local, Global

• Use standard suffixes:

- o Index, Count
- o Array, List, Map, Dictionary

• Use standard verbs :

- o Initialize, Update, Finalize
- o Is, Has
- o Reset, Set, Get, Find
- o Clear, Fill
- o Add, Remove
- o AddFirst, AddLast
- o Create, Destroy
- o Start, Stop
- o Begin, End
- o Enter, Exit
- o Open, Close
- o Read, Write
- o Load, Save
- o Pause, Resume
- o Enable, Disable
- o Lock, Unlock
- o Select, Deselect
- o Activate, Deactivate
- o Attach, Detach
- o Increment, Decrement
- o Increase, Decrease
- o Compress, Decompress
- o Connect, Disconnect
- o Send, Receive
- o Grant, Revoke
- Name your **types** (classes, structures, enumerations, etc) in **UPPER_CASE**, without articles.

```
class TANK_SHELL
{
    VECTOR_3
        PositionVector;
    QUATERNION
        RotationQuaternion;
    ...
}
```

• Name your **type members** (methods, attributes, constants, etc) in **PascalCase**, without articles.

```
ShootShell(
    Muzzle.PositionVector,
    Muzzle.RotationQuaternion
);
```

• Name your **local variables** and **method parameters** in **snake_case**, without articles.

• Don't use abbreviations or single-letter variables.

```
TANK FindTank(
   int tank_identifier,
   int first_tank_index,
   int post_tank_index
)
{
   int
      tank_index;
   for ( tank_index = first_tank_index;
```

• Avoid acronyms, and capitalize them in member names.

```
DATABASE_URL
DatabaseUrl;
```

• If a variable name collides with a predefined identifier, simply add a trailing underscore.

```
CLASS
    class_;

class_ = new CLASS;
```

- Use a noun or noun phrase for classes, constants, attributes and variable names.
- Include the meaningful part of the class name in attribute and variable names.

```
Dictionary<PLAYER, string>
    ActivePlayerDictionary;
List<ENEMY>
    CloseEnemyList;
TANK[]
    EnemyTankArray;
VECTOR 3
   InitialShellPositionVector,
    TankVelocityVector;
void ShootShell(
    )
{
    SHELL
        last_shot_shell,
        shot_shell;
}
```

- Start method names with a verb in the imperative mood (Set, Get, Find, ...).
- Start boolean inquiry names with a verb in the indicative mood (Is, Has, Can, ...).

• Declare the method parameters in the same order as in the method name.

```
bool FindPlayerIndexByName(
    ref int player_index,
    string player_name
    )
{
    ...
}
```

• Use a positive affirmation for boolean variable and attribute names.

```
if ( game_is_paused )
{
    ...
}
```

• If an attribute name starts like its owner class name, omit the common prefix.

• Align matching braces.

```
bool CanShoot(
    )
{
    return ShotShellCount < MaximumShellCount;
}

// ~~

void ShootShell(
    VECTOR_3 initial_velocity_vector
    )
{
    ...
}</pre>
```

• Use braces for single statement blocks.

```
if ( LoadedAmmunitionCount > 0 )
{
    ShootBullet();
}
else if ( CarriedAmmunitionCount > 0 )
{
    ReloadWeapon();
}
else
{
    NoAmmunitionSound.Play();
}
```

• Declare each attribute, variable and method parameter name on separate line.

```
int
   tank_count,
   tank_index;
```

- Try to declare all local variables at the start of the method, to improve the algorithm readability.
- Group local variables of the same type, and sort the declarations by ascending types and names, so that the declaration of a variable can be located at a glance.

```
int
    shell_count,
    shell_index,
    tank_count,
    tank_index;
string
    player_name,
    target_name;
TANK
    enemy_tank;
TANK[]
    remaining_tank_array;
```

- Split statements on several lines when they become wider than 100 characters, to be able to edit two code files side by side on a single monitor.
- When splitting an expression on several lines, start the next lines with an operator and align it with the start of its left operand (or else indent it by 4 spaces).

• Add exactly one space:

```
o after ([],o before ) ]o after if while for foreach return ...o around operators
```

- Add exactly one empty line:
 - o around standard comments;
 - o after the local variable declarations;
 - o after the method preconditions;
 - o between if while for foreach do return and the prior statement;
 - o between } and the next statement.
- Use standard file extensions.

```
C#:csC:c, hC++:cpp, hppJavascript:jsHTML:htmlCSS:css
```

- Declare one class per source code file.
- Use the class name in lowercase as file name.

```
tank_shell.cpp
tank_shell.hpp
```

• Use the class name in uppercase as Unity file name.

```
TANK_SHELL.cs
```

- Group the class elements by category, declared in the same predefined order:
 - o Imports.
 - o Types.
 - o Constants.
 - o Attributes.

- o Constructors.
- o Destructor.
- o Operators.
- Inquiries : methods which don't change the class attributes.
- o Operations: methods which change the class attributes.
- Within a category, declare the called methods before the calling methods, preferably in the order they will be called, so that the class code can be immediately understood by a single sequential read.
- Declare the static members after the non-static members.
- Use public attributes and methods, unless you need to declare them as private.
- Delimitate the code sections with standard comments.

```
// -- IMPORTS
// -- TYPES
class NAME
   // -- CONSTANTS
    . . .
   // -- ATTRIBUTES
   // -- CONSTRUCTORS
    . . .
   // -- DESTRUCTOR
    // -- OPERATORS
   // -- INQUIRIES
   // -- OPERATIONS
}
```

• Don't use standard comments for empty sections.

• Align multiple lines comments with the surrounding statements, start them with an uppercase character and end them with a period.

```
/*
A long explanation which must be written
on several lines.
*/
...
```

• Align single line comments with the surrounding statements, start them with an uppercase character and end them with a period.

```
// A short explanation which can be written on a single line.
...
```

• Put end of line comments exactly four spaces after the statement, and start them with lowercase character.

```
DoSomethingWeird(); // a short explanation
```

- Instead of adding comments to explain the code intent, refactor it to:
 - o make it easy to understand without comments;
 - o improve its reusability.
- Begin C++ header files with #pragma once.

```
#pragma once

// -- IMPORTS

#include "tank.hpp"

#include "tank_shell.hpp"

...
```

• Name the unit test class by simply adding a _TEST suffix to the class name.

Advices

- Design before you program, to avoid loosing precious time in developing the wrong solution to the wrong problem.
- First find what is really needed, by taking a few minutes to write:
 - a short text explaining how to use the application, to optimize the application interface before implementing it;
 - a short text explaining what the application components will do, to optimize the application architecture before implementing them;

• a short text or test code explaining to the other programmers how they will use the application components, to optimize their interface before implementing them.

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