

1. Naming Conventions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Names have to reflect what a variable, field, property stands for. Names have to be precise. Names have to reflect the entire functionality 	2.Exception Handling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exceptions should be as precise as possible. Only pay attention to the exceptions to which you have a relevant response. Only catch exceptions if you have the ability to respond meaningfully. Otherwise, wait for someone up in the call stack to respond. 	3.Dependencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If one module relies on another, the relationship should be physical rather than intellectual. Make no assumptions. If the order of some methodcalls, for example, is significant, make sure they can't be called in the wrong order. 	4.Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With a single command, check out and then build With a single command, run all unit tests. Warnings, errors, and exception handling will catch you if you try to override them. 	5.Don't Assume <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's not enough to just work; you must also comprehend why it works. Boundaries should always be unit tested. Don't make assumptions about people's actions.
6.Don t forget <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's usually preferable to keep things simple. As much as possible, keep things simple. Always try to find the source of an issue. Otherwise, it will seize you. Check guidelines for coding, architecture, and design 	7.Review code <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review your code line by line Try to consider suggestions and improve it Use integrated tools to get update on your code quality 	8.Things to avoid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delete anything that isn't in use. They'll be in your version control system. Code comments should only be used for technical remarks. 	9.Source Code Structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When compared to unnested code, nested code should be more precise or handle fewer possibilities. Organize everything that belongs to the same feature. Namespaces should not be used to communicate between levels. A feature may make use of another feature; for example, a business feature may make use of a core feature such as logging. 	10.Single Responsibility Principle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One function ,class or module should serve one reason. Refactor if it is not the case.
		11.Functions <p>Functions should be small</p> <p>Functions should do one thing</p> <p>Methods Should Descend 1 Level of Abstraction.</p>		