

Top 20 clean

Code practices every Developer

should follow

Here are the top 20 clean code practices that every developer should follow in 2025.





Use meaningful variable and function names

Why it matters:

Names should describe their purpose clearly so others can easily understand your code.

Example:

Bad: let a = 10; Good: let userAge = 10;



Keep functions small and focused

- Why it matters: A function should do one thing and do it well. This ensures better readability and testability.
- Rule: Functions should ideally fit within 20-30 lines of code.

Pro tip

If a function has "and" or "or" in its name, it likely does too much.



Write self-documenting code

 Why it matters: Code should be written in a way that explains itself without excessive comments.

Example

Instead of writing // Increment counter, use counter++ in a meaningful context.



Avoid magic numbers

- Why it matters: Hardcoded numbers can be confusing and lead to bugs.
- Solution: Use constants or enums.

Example

Bad: if (score > 75)

Good: const PASSING_SCORE = 75; if (score > PASSING_SCORE)



Limit comments, focus on clarity

 Why it matters: Good code doesn't need excessive comments. Use comments only to explain why something is done, not what.

Example

Bad: // Adding 10 to age

Good: Code itself explains the purpose: userAge += 10;



Use consistent indentation and formatting

- Why it matters: Proper formatting makes your code easier to scan and maintain.
- How to do it:
 - Use tools like Prettier or Black to automate code formatting.
 - Follow your team's style guide (e.g., Google JavaScript Style Guide).



Break down long methods

- Why it matters: Long methods make debugging difficult and are hard to read.
- How to do it:
 - Refactor methods into smaller, reusable pieces.
 - Extract common logic into helper functions.





Use descriptive boolean variables

 Why it matters: Boolean variables like isActive, hasAccess, or shouldRetry improve readability.

Example

Bad: if (flag)

Good: if (isUserLoggedIn)



Avoid deep nesting

- Why it matters: Deeply nested code is hard to follow and debug.
- Solution: Use early returns or guard clauses to reduce nesting.

Example

```
Bad:

if (user) {
   if (user.isActive) {
    if (user.role === "admin") {
      return true;
   }
  }
}
```



Example

Good:

if (!user || !user.isActive || user.role !== "admin") return false; return true;

Practice 10

Avoid deep nesting

- Why it matters: Tests ensure that your code works as expected and prevents future bugs.
- How to do it:
 - Use testing frameworks like Jest, JUnit, or PyTest.
 - Aim for 80-90% code coverage.



Use meaningful class and file names

- Why it matters: Names like DataProcessor or UserService convey intent better than Misc or Helper.
- Rule: File names should reflect their contents.





Adhere to the DRY principle (Don't Repeat Yourself)

- Why it matters: Duplicated code makes maintenance harder.
- How to do it:
 - Refactor common logic into reusable functions or components.
 - Example: Consolidate repeated API calls into a utility class.



Follow the SOLID principles

- Why it matters: SOLID principles create scalable, maintainable, and robust code.
 - Single Responsibility: Each class should have one responsibility.
 - Open/Closed: Classes should be open for extension but closed for modification.
 - Liskov Substitution: Subtypes should be substitutable for their base types.
 - Interface Segregation: Keep interfaces small and specific.
 - Dependency Inversion: Rely on abstractions, not concretions.



Handle errors gracefully

- Why it matters: Unhandled exceptions lead to crashes and poor user experiences.
- How to do it:
 - Use try-catch blocks to handle exceptions.
 - Log errors using tools like Sentry or Logstash.

Example

```
try {
    const data = fetchData();
} catch (error) {
    console.error("Error fetching data:", error);
}
```



Avoid side effects

- Why it matters: Side effects make code harder to predict and debug.
- How to do it: Write pure functions that only depend on their inputs and return predictable outputs.





Avoid side effects

 Why it matters: Enums make code more readable and reduce hardcoding.

Example

```
enum UserRole {
   Admin = "ADMIN",
   Editor = "EDITOR",
   Viewer = "VIEWER",
}
```



Use dependency injection

 Why it matters: Dependency injection improves testability and modularity.

Example

Pass required services into constructors instead of hardcoding dependencies.



Write modular code

- Why it matters: Modular code is easier to test, debug, and scale.
- How to do it:
 - Split large files into smaller, focused modules.
 - Follow the Separation of Concerns (SoC) principle.





Refactor regularly

 Why it matters: Refactoring improves code quality over time and removes technical debt.

Pro Tip

Allocate time in every sprint for refactoring and cleaning up the codebase.



Document your code

- Why it matters: Documentation helps your team (and your future self) understand how and why your code works.
- How to do it:
 - Use tools like JSDoc, Doxygen, or Sphinx for documentation.
 - Include inline comments for complex logic.



Top benefits of clean code practices

Benefit	Impact
Easier to debug	Reduces troubleshooting time
Improves collaboration	Enhances teamwork
Scales effectively	Supports future growth
Reduces technical debt	Saves costs in the long run

Which clean code practice do you swear by?

Share your favorite tips in the comments!





India's most trusted

Program For Working Professional

Data Structure Algorithms & System Design

With Gen-AI For Software Developers

Program electives:



Product management





Get Certification from :





