

Code Standard

C++

This document exists to give developers a coherent image of the syntax style. Camelcasing should be used and used properly! A more elaborate explanation of this can be found at:

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CamelCase> .

Variables

Variable name should always be descriptive and well defined.

ex. `int variableName = 0;`

Variables representing number of elements

Variables representing number of elements should always be descriptive and begin with 'nrOf'.

ex. `int nrOfElements = 5;`

Constants

Constant name should always be descriptive and written in capital letters. Words are divided by an underscore.

ex. `const int CONSTANT_VALUE = 1;`

Functions

Function name should always be descriptive and begin with a capital letter. A blank space should be left in the beginning as well as the end of the function parameter list. If function does not have a parameter list, then a blank space should **not** be used.

Default parameters is placed last in the parameter list as it is demanded by the compiler. Functions that is read-only should always be declared with the keyword `const`.

ex. `void Foo(int index, string name = "default");`

`void Bar();`

`int GetIndex() const;`

Classes

Members

Member name should always be descriptive and begin with 'm'.

ex. `int mHealth;`

Templates

Template names should always be descriptive.

ex. `template <typename T>`
 `void PrintValue(T* value);`

Functions

See description below the 'Function' section above.

Initialize function

Initialize functions should always be named 'Initialize' and return a HRESULT.

ex. `HRESULT Initialize(int value);`

Release function

Release functions should always be named 'Release' with no parameter list.

ex. `void Release();`

Constructors

Default Constructor should always be implemented in class and initialize members.

Structure

The structure in class should as follow:

```
class B : public A
{
    //Members
    private:
    protected:
    public:

    //Templates
    private:
    protected:
    public:

    //Functions
    private:
    protected:
```

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Mathematical expressions

Mathematical expressions should be defined with a blankspace between the operand and the operator.

ex. `int sum = 5 + 5;` **Note:** Parenthesis can be used for clarification **BUT**
 be aware that they can alter the
 expression.

Control structures

Control structures should always be defined with blankspaces within the parenthesis.

ex. if (value < 5)

Object subscribing

Object subscripting should not contain any whitespace directly within the square brackets or parenthesis.

ex. `vertices[i] = vertex;` **or** `vertices.at(i) = vertex;`

Object subscribing with mathematical expression

Object subscripting with mathematical expressions should not contain any whitespace directly within the square brackets or parenthesis. There should be a blankspace between the operand and the operator.

ex. `vertices[i + 2] = vertex;` **or** `vertices.at(i + 2) = vertex;`

Questions and/or additions to this document?

Contant SvinSimpe!