# **Coding Guidlines**

#### Git Branches

branches allow us to set up our own work environments!

understanding how github works: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k6pxsaXAhbI

Git-CheatSheet

our branching:

master(Daniel)

---- Wolf(Constancia)

— Metropolis(Justus)

└── Observables(Mateo)

#### Most important comands:

```
list all branches: git branch -a
```

make a new banch:git branch my\_branch

switch to a differen branch: git checkout my\_branch

#### How to get updates form main branch:

```
git pull origin main: updates the main
```

git merge main: get uptates into your current branch

merge as often a possible!!

#### **Pushing Rules**

Push as often as possible!!!

only push/sync when the program still compiles!

Daniel will get notified and will merge your work into the main branch

### **Programs**

don't be affraid to change files like in .vscode or CMakeLists in your own branch. Set up your own environments!

Daniel will hole heatingly ignore them

- 1. Make a new program by adding a new .c++ into the programs folder
- 2. Target the Porgam inside of CMakeList

```
# programs
add_executable(Heisenberg ${SRC_FILES} ./programs/my_program.c++)
```

3. Make sure the ./.vscode/lauch.json file is debuging your program

```
"program": "${workspaceFolder}/build/My_Program",
```

## **Naming Convetions**

```
// write everything big on data types
class AppleJuice;

// write just the first word small on variables/instances
type_t appleJuice;

// write erything small and with _ as spaces in functions
type_t apple_juice(type_t const& t);
```

#### in general use:

- constexpr: as much as possible, evaluates value by preprocessor.
- const: as much as possible.
- inline: on smaller functions, avoids function call

alwas have an is-, can- or has- for bools

```
bool isOver9000 = true;
bool isDone = false;
bool hasSolution = false;
```

always comment your functions like this

- 1. What does the function do
- 2. describe the argument
- 3. what does the function return?
- 4. if it can throw an exeption!

try to always use const& in your function arguments! otherwise it will copy the entire data stucture!

```
/*
wolf algorithm for the Heisenber3D model
/ @brief
```

```
/ @param lattice our 3d lattice, where to perform the simulation on
/ @return if the procedure succeds
/ @exception may fail
*/
bool wolf(Lattice3d<Spin> & lattice);
```

### Our Types

write symbols and types that are often into Base.h++. do never write: using namespace std; or any other auto inclusion of a namespace. only use using std::something for the things you regulary need to use.

using flt = float - our generic floatingpoint: Allows for an easy change in precition if you now you need a certain precition dont hesitate to use another type.

Spin: Our Spin class that works with all representations

Lattice: A 3d Lattice containing Spins. If you include ippl.h before Heisenberg.h++ it usese the parrelised LatticeIppl insteat of the LatticeSerial

### Exeptions

make use of exceptions, better than asserts!

example:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
/*
divides a by b = a/b
- a: nenner
- b: zähler
- returns: a/b
- can throw!
double division(int a, int b) {
   if( b == 0 ) {
      throw "Division by zero condition!";
  return (a/b);
}
MainFunction
- no arguments
- returns: 0=Succes, 1=Failure
int main () {
```

```
int x = 50;
int y = 0;
double z = 0;

try {
    z = division(x, y);
    cout << z << endl;
} catch (const char* msg) {
    cerr << msg << endl;
}

return 0;
}</pre>
```

see: https://www.tutorialspoint.com/cplusplus/cpp\_exceptions\_handling.htm

for void function, always return a bool if it had succedet!

example:

```
/*
- i : pointer to allocated memory
returns: if i is not Null instead of void
- can throw
*/
bool increment_by_one(int* i){
   if(i == nullptr){
      throw std::runtime_error("Nullpointer in increment by one");
      return false;
   }
   ++(*i);
   return true;
}
```

try to avoid unnessesary nesting of if statements by negating it:

```
throw std::logic_error("");
    return false;
}
// try to negate the if statements instead
bool good(){
    if(!is0ver9000){
        throw std::logic_error("");
        return false;
    }
    if(!isDone){
        throw std::runtime_error("");
        return false;
    }
    if(!hasSolution){
        throw std::domain_error("");
        return false;
    }
    // ...
    // a lot of code
    // ...
    return true;
}
```

## Ruler lenth and padding

use a ruler of 70 Symbols

|------

extend lines with a double tab

example:

or use a consitent padding

```
// code
// ...
}
```

if you have a lot of nested loops you can just tap it back at some point:

```
for(uint i = 0; i < L; ++i){
    for(uint j = 0; j < L; ++j){
        for(uint k = 0; k < L; ++k){
            for(uint 1 = 0; 1 < L; ++1){
                for(uint m = 0; m < L; ++m){
for(uint n = 0; n < L; ++n){
    for(uint o = 0; o < L; ++o){
        // ...
        // code
        // ..
    }
}
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

## Unicode symbols

install

in vscode

Ctrl+Shift

ext install gao-shuhua.vsc-unicode-latex

#### Usage

math symbols are allowed and encuraged when they make the code more readable!

leave hints on how to type certain symbols

```
// --- Constants constexpr flt \pi = M_PI; //\pi constexpr flt _2\pi = _2*\pi; //\_2\pi // eulers number flt _e = M_E; //\mite
```

Do not use any emojis or unknown Symbols!