



# INTRODUCTION

- Names are essential in software development.
- The names of variables, functions, classes and package should reveal their intent, avoid disinformation, be pronounceable, be searchable, avoid encodings and avoid mental mapping.
- "Say what you mean, and mean what you say!"



# **INTENTION-REVEALING NAMES**

- Names of variables, functions, classes (etc.) should answer all the big questions:
  - Why do they exist?
  - 2. What are they supposed to do?
  - 3. How it is does it?
- It is even possible to tell a variable's, function's or classe's scope by properly choosing a name (without suffixes, though;)).



# • REMEMBER •

If a comment is needed, then the name is probably not good!



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Good names work as a kind of "compilable documentation"!



# **AVOID DISINFORMATION**

 Do not leave false clues that obscure the meaning of the code and not use names which meaning vary from context to context.

```
1 double hp; //vs
2 double hypotenuse;
```

Avoid choosing names that give incorrect/inaccurate information about how a
variable works or is meant to be used.

```
1 auto valuesList = Values.GetValuesStack();
```



# **AVOID DISINFORMATION**

• Beware of using names which vary in small ways;

```
1 ConvertGlobalToLocal3DCoordinates(); //vs
2 ConvertGlobalToLocal2DCoordinates();
```



#### **EXAMPLE #1**

```
uint8_t d;
char myVariable;
static theObject sr_rlrtk;
vector<int> listOfEntriesNotFoundInTheQueryResult;
// Pointer to an orthogonality-calculation function
// accepting a set of *NORMALIZED* stokes vectors
void (*callback)(vector<stokes>, bool, int);
```



#### **MEANINGFUL DISTINCTION**

 Avoid adding number series or differentiation suffixes to distinct two or more variables:

```
1 string word1;
2 string word2;
3 // If the names are different, they should
4 // also mean something different!
```

• Do not use **noise words**. Those are words added to a base name to simply make them distinct, without making the names mean anything different.

```
1 | Product product; Product productData; Product theProduct;
```



# • REMEMBER •

Suffixes and Prefixes can still be added to names though, but they should add meaningful information!



#### **BAD DISTINCTION EXAMPLE**

```
getActiveAccount();
getActiveAccounts();
getActiveAccountInfo();

What is the difference between those three functions?
```



# **BAD DISTINCTION EXAMPLE**

```
1  getActiveAccount();
2  getActiveAccounts();
3  getActiveAccountInfo();
4  How would you know which one to call?
What is the difference between those three functions?
```



# **ENCODING**

- Usually encoding provides extra information about a variable type or scope;
- Encoding adds an extra burden of deciphering the name;
  - Unnecessary mental burden when trying to solve a problem;
  - Above it all: encoded names are hardly pronounceable and are easy to mis-type;



# **ENCODING: HUNGARIAN NOTATION**

- Adds a 1 letter prefix to a variable name, representing its type.
- Useful (back in the day) when compilers did not check type.
   Nowadays, though...
- Similar to the Hungarian Notation are those OOP prefixes:
  - Add m\_ to member attributes;
    - 1 m\_dailyEventsCounter;
  - Add I- before the name of an interface;
    - 1 | IRenderer



- Class names should be noun or noun phrases;
  - Customer; WikiPage; Account; AddressParser;
- Avoid using buzz words like Manager, Processor, Data or Info;
- A Class name should not be a verb!



- Method names should have verbs or verbal phrases;
  - postPayment; deletePage; save;
- Accessors, mutates and predicates should be named from their values and prefixed with set, get, is, etc.
  - setContext; getServerStatus, isClientConnected;



- Booleans should have predicates:
  - isDurty; isUpdated; isEmpty
- Those read nicely along with if statements:
  - 1 If (userWallet.isEmpty)



• **Enumerations** are usually named after adjectives:

```
1  enum state {
2  headless,
3  inactive,
4  detached,
5  connected,
6  halted,
7  Offline,
8  };
```



#### THE SCOPE LENGTH RULE

- The longer the scope of a variable, the longer its name must be!
  - Variables declared and used in a small scope can have very small names (even one letter);
  - Member attributes, on the other hand, should have longer and descriptive names.
- Functions and classes follow the opposite rule!
  - Public functions should have short names;
  - Derived classes have longer names, because they should have adjectives added to their names!