Style Guide

PART I

TOPIC 0 - STYLE GUID

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Why have style?

Why have style?

- Readability
- Reusability
- Modifiability
- Easier to debug!

You need to really understand these slides

Follow up with me if you have questions

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Some style guidelines

Name identifiers properly

- Variables → lowercase
- Constants → UPPERCASE

Indent blocks of code

```
int main()
{
  indent here
}
```

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Commenting your code

For all programs in this class

Before int Main

• Use comments to describe your program

Data Table

- The declaration section must contain a data table
- The data table
 - states the use of the variable or named constant &
 - how its value is obtained/used.

Other comments should be used throughout your code to

- · Describe what each section is doing
 - (think in terms of input, processing, & output)
- Complicated parts of the code → be descriptive!

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Data Tables

Should state: use of the identifier & how it is used

Comments should be lined up

All identifiers should have their own line and datatype

Which of these are correct?

int firstNum; // INPUT - first value to average
int secondNum; // INPUT - second value to average
float average; // CALC & OUT - average of two values

CORRECT

int firstNum; // INPUT - first value to average - INPUT int secondNum; // INPUT - second value to average - INPUT float average; // CALC & OUT - average of two

INCORRECT

int firstNum; // input value

int secondNum; // input value float average; // calculated average

NCORRECT

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* AUTHOR : Juan Leon Assignment #1: Template Create a Template : CS1B : MW: 10:30a - 12p * Due Date : 1/5/12 #include <iostream> using namespace std; ADD TWO INTS Create a project This program accepts two integers in from a user, sums them and then outputs the result to the monitor. Put all this in there inpl: First integer to be summed -> input from us inp2: Second integer to be summed -> input from u Call it 0-template Cut & paste the project * sum: The sum of the two ages int main() // INPUT - First integer to sum // INPUT - Second integer to sum // CALC & OUT - contains the result of // the sum of two inputs int inpl; int inp2; int sum; // INPUT: A description of what is being input. // PROCESSING: Detail what is being processed. // OUTPUT: Details of what is being output.

Class heading information

First lines in your source file

Replace the data in purple with the appropriate data.

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Next...

Preprocessor Directives then doc for the main program → Including a list of inputs and outputs

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Next → int main

```
int main ()
{

// Declare your constants here

// document constants above the declarations

// Declare variables here - include your data table

// Initialize variables

// OUTPUT your header and class information here

// (see next slide)

// INPUT: A description of what is being input.

// PROCESSING: Detail what is being processed.

// OUTPUT: Details of what is being output.

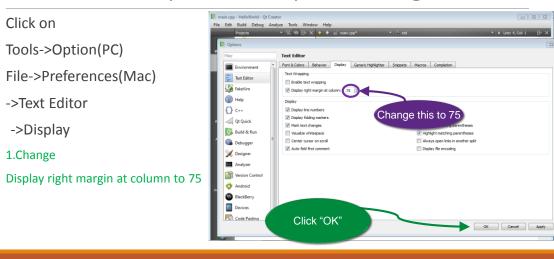
return 0;
}
```

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Header & Class Information (omit for hypergrade submissions)

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It is easier if you show print margins



Documenting executable code

```
int main()
                  // Declare your constants here
// document constants abo
                           document constants above the declarations
                  int num1; // INFUT - second value to average programs have a data table float average; // CALC & OUT - integer
   Space
                                                                              Document
  Between
                      EMPUT -- get numbers to average from user
                                                                            above each
                        << "Enter first value to double: ";</pre>
 operators
                  cout
                                                                           code segment
                  cin >> num1;
                  // PROCESSING -- calculate the average
                  average = float(num1 + num2) / 2;
Block of
                                                           Double space between code segments
                  // OUTPUT -- output the average
code is
                  cout << "\n\nThis average is: " << average;</pre>
indented
                  return 0;
             CORRECT
```

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Initializing Variables

DO NOT INITIALIZE VARIABLES IN THE DECLARATION SECTION.

Initialize variables just before their use in the program.

int count;

count = 0;

CORRECT

int count = 0;

INCORRECT

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