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**FUNCTIONS (CHAPTER 3)**

**Small!.** As the name suggest keep your function codes small by not making lines more than 150 characters or 100 lines long.

**Do One Thing.** When dealing with functions, you need to be specific what it wants you to do it but the problem is that you include all the actions that you want to perform, break the functions into multiple and with that only one task per function and just call it to the other functions if they need that one.

**One Level of Abstraction per Function.** It is important of choosing the correct level of abstraction, you need to categorize every function what it would do if it has high level, intermediate level, low level.

**Use Descriptive Names.** When naming a function, it needs to be a descriptive type so that readers can understand it easily, so that they know what it does do.

**Function Arguments.** In this lesson you should be careful of using arguments, I can see some people overly used an argument which will be hard to understand it where it came from where it will go and it will be redundant as what I see, instead use an instance variable instead of passing arguments.

**Have no Side Effect.** Ensure that the actions performed by your function closely align with its name. If there's a discrepancy between the function's name and its actual behavior, it can confuse readers. They may expect the function to perform a specific task based on its name, but if it does something different, it can lead to confusion.

**Command Query Selection.** When creating a function, you should do only one thing do, something or answer something, it can’t be both.

**Prefer Exceptions to Returning Error Codes.** Instead of creating an if-elseif-else statement where it can lead to confusion because of the nested statements, use exceptions where it can be simplified and when using the try catch it is recommended that create it in other functions.

**Don’t Repeat Yourself.** Don’t create another function that has the same algorithm and output, instead use the existing function if they have the same output so that it won’t be redundant in your codebase.