

Coding Convention Document

SEGP CourseWork-1

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Reported by: Group 4

Instructor: Dr. Adil Raja

Clients: Group-6

Group Mentor: Sr Sarmad Ali

Namal College Mianwali

An associate college of University of Bradford

Abstract: Coding conventions are guidelines that help code reviewer in understanding different aspects of a code written in specific language. This document is helpful in improving readability of source code.

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Introduction:

HTML, CSS, BOOTSTAPS, MYSQL, JAVASCRIPT and PHP are languages used for building a web application. This document will focus on coding conventions followed for these languages. These conventions cover File Name, extensions, file organization, indentations, declarations, statements, naming conventions, comments and common programming practices.

Need For Coding Convention:

- Coding conventions are necessary to increase readability of code and they help peer reviews in evaluating code.
- Coding convention reduces cost of software maintenance effectively.
- Usually software cannot be maintained by author for whole life, so outsider must have some pointers for understanding previous work. Coding conventions play a useful role there.
- They are stylistic part and don't have effect on compilation directly but still highly recommended.

Conventions:

Given are coding conventions followed during project:

File Name:

File Name consist of a name (according to functions which code inside is performing) and suffix or extension.

File Extension:

File type -> suffix

Html -> .html

CSS -> .css

PHP -> .php

SQL -> .sql

Bootstraps -> .less

JavaScript-> .js

File Organization:

Each file has sections which start with commenting about purpose of the section. Each section is separated by others through blank spaces. This optional section effectively helps in overiewing complete application.

Source Files :

Source files are saved with their representative extension but HTML files can be embedded inside a php file using <HTML> as starting and </HTML> as ending tags. In same way, css and JavaScript files can be embedded inside HTML using <Style></Style> and <script></script> tags respectively.

Indentation:

Indentation is done by using TAB to keep sections aligned. It helps in identifying nested sections.

Comments:

Comments are done in three different formats:

- Block Comments: Block commenting is used for description of sections.

```
/*
```

```
-----  
-----  
-----  
-----
```

```
*/
```

- Single line comments
- End of line comments

Blank Lines:

Single blank line is used to separate different functions.

HTML Conventions:

Headings:

Headings use <hx> </hx> tags where x can be any number from 1-6. Headings have black color and “Time New Roman” font is used here.

Paragraphs:

All paragraphs are enclosed in <p> </p> tags and also use “Time New Roman” as font. This helps in maintaining factor of consistency.

Tags and Attributes:

All attributes and tags are in lowercase; however, for the sake of improving readability values for some attributes are started with uppercase letters.

- Image :
- Table:

- Lists:

CSS Conventions:

External CSS:

To import external css file, following syntax has been used:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="theme.css">
```

Internal and Inline CSS:

Internal and inline css is also used with <style> </style> tags.

Coding Format for single selector:

```
Selector {  
Property: value;  
}
```

Class and id selectors:

‘.’ is used for class while ‘#’ is used for id.

Coding Format for group selectors:

If selectors are multiple selectors each selector should be on its own line and following format should be used:

```
#Selector1,  
#Selector2,  
#Selector3  
{  
Property: value;  
}
```

Php Coding Conventions

Php code is enclosed in <? php ?> tags.

Naming convention:

Function and variable names are in lowercase and for separating multiple words in one name – is used. Names must be self-explanatory.

Functions:

As per rules of coding, abstraction and encapsulation are kept in view while writing functions and each function exactly does what it is meant to do. Passing a large number of arguments has been avoided as much as possible.

Conditions:

If (condition) {

 /*Code execute when condition will true.*/

}

For example

if (\$a==0) {

 funct2();

}

is correct approach.

Loops:

Indentation inside loops is most important to improve readability in code.

For example

while (condition) {

 /* code will execute */

}

For () {

 /* code will execute */

}

Commenting:

In php

/*

.....

*/

Block is used for commenting.