

C++ coding conventions

- prefer reference as an argument of functions
- prefer reference instead of pointer whenever possible
- use `shared_ptr` or `unique_ptr`.
 - avoid naked `new` / `delete`
- make ownership explicit
- use `expect` for pre-condition and `ensure` for post-condition
- use `ensure` for class invariant
- use exception for exceptional error
- use result template for return value if it returns error
 - make result boolean to check failure
- use config structs to pass options
- use structs to hold related data
- use types to wrap simple types and force semantics on it
- use constness whenever possible
 - use `const` parameters
 - use `const` functions if it is `const`
 - remember `lock` is mutable in `const` functions
- use `constexpr` for `const` values
- use the same namespace as class for free helper functions
- use fluent style when proper
- use declarative style when possible
- use operators to provide convenience
- use `std::*` if it exists
 - use `std::*` for containers
 - use `std::*` algorithms, use `std::to_string`, and etc.
- use `lambda` instead of `bind` / `functor`
- use `using` instead of `typedef`
- use `auto` when possible
- use `decltype` when possible
- use `rvalue` and `move` carefully
 - don't use it when performance is not critical
- do document parameters, return value and exceptions
- do unit test
 - do functional test as unit test if possible

- do review code
- do review design

practice conventions

- write unit test for all classes, especially for library classes.
 - aim for 100 % code coverage, especially for library classes.
- write function test for game
 - aim 100% code coverage for important classes and for all classes as much as possible
- make design simple
- make code look simple and easy to read