Software Development II – Code Formatting

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Code conventions

Twice the same – in different formatting

```
public static String printPolynomial (int[] p) {
    if (p == null)
    return "0";
    else {
        String s = "";
        for(int i=0;i<=p.length-1;i=i+1){
             s = s + p[i] + " * x^" + (p.length-i-1);
public static String printPolynomial(int[] p) {
     if (p == null) {
         return "0";
     } else {
        String s = "";
         for (int i = 0; i <= p.length - 1; i++) {
             s = s + p[i] + " * x^" + (p.length - i - 1);
. . .
```

Every company defines its own style :-)

- JavaRanch a friendly place for Java greenhorns
 http://www.javaranch.com/style.jsp
- GeoSoft Geotechnical Software Services
 http://geosoft.no/development/javastyle.html

• . . .

here:

Sun Code Conventions

http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/codeconventions-150003.pdf

"Order within a file"

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Java source files have the following ordering:

• Beginning comments, e.g.

```
/*
  * Classname
  *
  * Version info
  *
  * Copyright notice
  */
```

- Import statements, e.g. import java.awt.peer.CanvasPeer;
- Class declarations

"Order within a class"

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- 1. Class documentation comment (/**...*/)
- 2. Class statement
- 3. Class (static) variables: First public, then protected, then private.
- 4. Constructors
- 5. Methods

Indentation/Line length

Indentation Four spaces – unit of indentation.

Tabs or white-space are both allowed.

MR's comment: tabs are devilish.

Line Length Avoid lines longer than 80 characters.

Declarations

Declarations

Number Per Line One declaration per line.

```
int level;  // indentation
level int size; // size of table
```

is preferred over

```
int level, size;
```

Placement of declarations

Put declarations only at the beginning of blocks.

A block is any code surrounded by curly braces "{" and "}".

Java classes 10

Java classes

- No space between a method name and the parenthesis "(" starting its parameter list.
- Open brace "{" appears at the end of the same line as the declaration statement.
- Closing brace "}" starts a line by itself indented to match its corresponding opening statement.
- Methods are separated by a blank line.

An example

```
class Sample extends Object {
   int ivar1;
   int ivar2;
   Sample(int i, int j) {
      ivar1 = i;
      ivar2 = j;
   }

   int emptyMethod() {}
   ...
}
```

if, if-else, if-else-if-else Statements

```
if (condition) {
    statements;
if (condition) {
    statements;
} else {
    statements;
if (condition) {
    statements;
} else if (condition) {
    statements;
} else if (condition) {
    statements;
```

Loops

```
for (initialization; condition; update) {
    statements;
}
while (condition) {
    statements;
}
do {
    statements;
} while (condition);
```

Spaces

 A keyword followed by a parenthesis should be separated by a space.

```
while (true) {
    ...
}
```

But no blank space between method name and its opening parenthesis.

A blank space after commas in argument lists.

 All binary operators except "." should be separated from their operands by spaces. Blank spaces should never separate unary operators such as

```
unary minus,
increment (++), and
decrement (- -)
from their operands.
```

```
a += c + d;
a = (a + b) / (c * d);
while (d++ = s++) {
    n++;
}
prints("size is " + foo + "\n");
```

Tool Checkstyle 16

Tool Checkstyle

Checkstyle is a development tool to help programmers write Java code that adheres to a coding standard. It automates the process of checking Java code to spare humans of this boring (but important) task. This makes it ideal for projects that want to enforce a coding standard.

http://checkstyle.sourceforge.net/

Tool Demo