

# Code Quality

Vikrant Singh University of Paderborn PG- Data Portals 6864044 "We like to think we spend our time power typing, but we actually spend most of our time staring into the abyss."

- Douglas Crockford principal discoverer of JSON

#### Table of Contents

1)	Coding	Convention	าร
•			

- a) Naming Conventions
- b) Indentation
- c) Comments
- d) Declarations
- e) Statements
- f) White Spaces
- g) Miscellaneous Practices
- 2) Test Quality on Github
- 3) IDE's Code Formatting
- 4) Suggestions and Questions
- 5) Task



## **Coding Conventions**

"write code that minimizes the time it would take someone to understand it."

### Naming Conventions

- Name should convey the meaning as what does this class, method or variable do.
- Class Name Noun and UpperCamelCase.
- Method Name Verb and lowerCamelCase.
- Variable Name short and meaningful and lowerCamelCase.
- Constants Uppercased with words separated with underscores.

```
//not good
class Temp;
class abc;
class isDone;

function Height();
function height();
function abc();

int temp;
float maths;
int a;
int x123;

int minWidth = 4;
```



```
//good
class Automobile;
class Students;
class Square;

function calculatesHeight();
fuction getPolygon();
function setPolygon();

int addsTwoNumber;
int rollNumber;
float price;

int MIN_WIDTH = 4;
int MAX_WIDTH = 999;
int GET_THE_CPU = 1;
```

#### Indentation

- Four spaces should be used as the unit of indentation.
- Line Length: 60-80 Char per line.

Fig 1) Too much chars in the line

Fig 2) After Indentation

```
function(longExpression1, longExpression2, longExpression3,
         longExpression4, longExpression5);
var=function1(longExpression1,
       function2(longExpression2,
        longExpression3));
//DON'T USE THIS INDENTATION
if ((condition1 && condition2)
   (condition3 && condition4)
 !(condition5 && condition6)) { //BAD WRAPS
doSomethingAboutIt(); //MAKE THIS LINE EASY TO MISS
//USE THIS INDENTATION INSTEAD
if ((condition1 && condition2)
       (condition3 && condition4)
      !(condition5 && condition6)) {
doSomethingAboutIt();
```

Fig.3) Examples to wrap the lines for better indentation

- Wrapping Lines -
- Break after a comma , before an operator.

```
/*
 * Get the current balance and the credit limit from the database and subtract
 * them to find the available credit.
 */
public void findAvailableCredit() {
    // here you would find code to connect to databases, query tables, parse
    // results, etc. followed by the calculation for available credit.
}

public int findAvailableCredit_refactored() {
    // low-level code was moved into specialized methods
    int currentBalance = findCurrentBalance();
    int creditLimit = findCreditLimit();
    int availableCredit = creditLimit - currentBalance;
    return Math.max(0, availableCredit);
}
```

Fig.4) Image showing how to write more code and less comments.

#### Comments in Code

- "The proper use of comments is to compensate for our failure to express our self in code."
- Robert C. Martin, "Clean Code: A Handbook of Agile Software Craftsmanship"
- Code should speak for itself.
- Comment only when necessary.

```
//One declaration per line
int dataPortal = 0; // indentation level
int dataScience = 0; // size of table
int dataPortal, dataScience;
void MyMethod() {
    int int1; // beginning of method block
    if (condition) {
    int int2; // beginning of "if" block
int count;
func() {
    if (condition) {
    int count; // AVOID!
class Sample extends Object {
    int ivar1;
    int ivar2;
    Sample(int i, int j) {
        ivar1 = i;
        ivar2 = j;
    int emptyMethod() {}
```

Fig.5) Proper way of Declaring Vars.

#### **Declarations**

- One declaration per line .
- Initialize local variable when declared.
- Put declarations only at the beginning of blocks.
- Open brace "{" appears at the end of the same line as the declaration statement.
- Closing brace "}" should match its corresponding opening statement.

```
if (condition) {
    statements;
if (condition) {
   statements;
} else {
    statements;
if (condition) {
   statements;
} else if (condition) {
   statements;
} else if (condition) {
   statements;
//AVOID! THIS OMITS THE BRACES {}
if (condition)
   statement;
for (initialization; condition; update) {
   statements;
while (condition) {
    statements;
    statemen;
} while (condition);
```

Fig.6) Proper way of Using statements .

#### Statements

- One statement per line.
- Return statement without any value should be without parentheses.
- If-else, for, while, do-while Statements should have the form:

```
argv++; argc--; // AVOID!
return(); // AVOID!

//follow these partterns
return;
return array.size();
return (size ? size : defaultSize);
```

Fig. 7) Proper way of Using return statements.

```
public void setTeam(String team) {
    System.out.println("Inside setter method: team");
    this.team = team;
}

this.team = team;

public void setFortuneService(FortuneService fortuneService) {
    System.out.println("Inside setter method");
    this.fortuneService = fortuneService;
}
```

Fig.8) Too many blank lines.

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

Fig. 9) Improper way of using blank spaces.

### White Spaces

- Blank lines improve readability by setting off sections of code that are logically related.
- Put blank lines between methods, local variable and first statement and before comments.
- A keyword followed by a parenthesis should be separated by a space.
- Blank spaces should come between all binary operators(+,/,\*,-,=) but not for ++,--.

```
public void setTeam(String team) {
    System.out.println("Inside setter method: team");
    this.team = team;
}

public void setFortuneService(FortuneService fortuneService) {
    System.out.println("Inside setter method");
    this.fortuneService = fortuneService;
}
```

Fig. 10) Proper way of blank lines.

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

Fig. 11) Proper way of Using blank spaces.

#### Miscellaneous Practices

- Delete Unused Variables.
- @Override: always use.
- Parentheses
- Write Generic and Re-useable Code . If a particular code is getting used too often ,wrap that in a method.

if (a == b && c == d) // AVOID!

if ((a == b) && (c == d)) // RIGHT

- Less lines , More Classes.
- Use Enums wherever possible.
- Write Unit Tests.
- Hard-Code as less as possible. (Esp for UI-Design Implementation)

# Code Quality on Github-



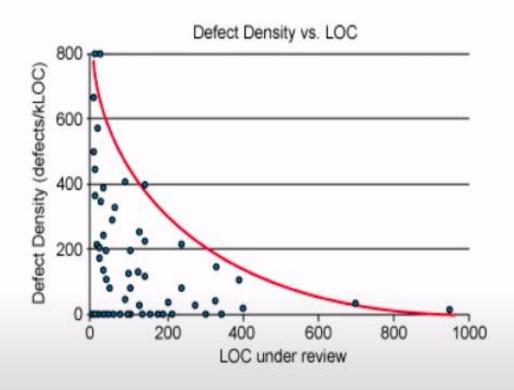
Code Reviews by Peers/Supervisors.



Automated Tools.

#### Code Reviews

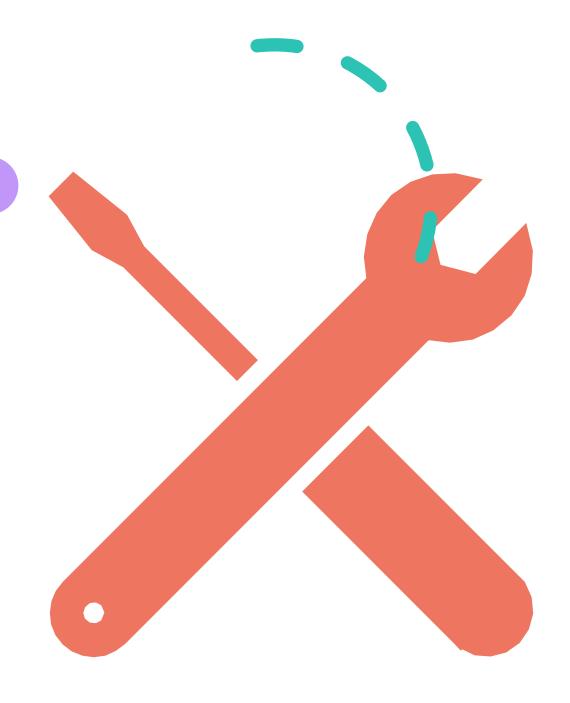
- Optimal Size of Pull Request 400 LOC
- Fewer issues are found in larger pull requests .



http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/rational/library/11-proven-practices-for-peer-review/

#### Automated tools

- Tortoise Git.(for windows)
- Codacy https://github.com/marketplace/co dacy
- **Github Marketplace** https://github.com/marketplace/cat egory/code-review





IntelliJ IDEA

**IDEs** 



Eclipse



Others

#### IntelliJ IDEA

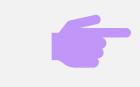


**Code Inspection** - highlight various problems, locate dead code, find probable bugs, spelling problems, and improve the overall code structure. (Ctrl+Alt+S)



**Code Formatting** – arranges code according to the requirements you've specified in the Code Style settings.(Ctrl+Alt+L)

For more - https://www.jetbrains.com/help/idea/reformatand-rearrange-code.html



# Code Inspection - Ctrl+Shift+I





**Code formatting** - Ctrl+I.



**Other plugins** - eclipsepmd , Impact Tracer for Analyse JET

# Suggestion or Questions?

## Task:

Even if it's a temporary code, write that neatly. Use this presentation for better coding habits.

## Thank You