



WRITING CLEAN CODE

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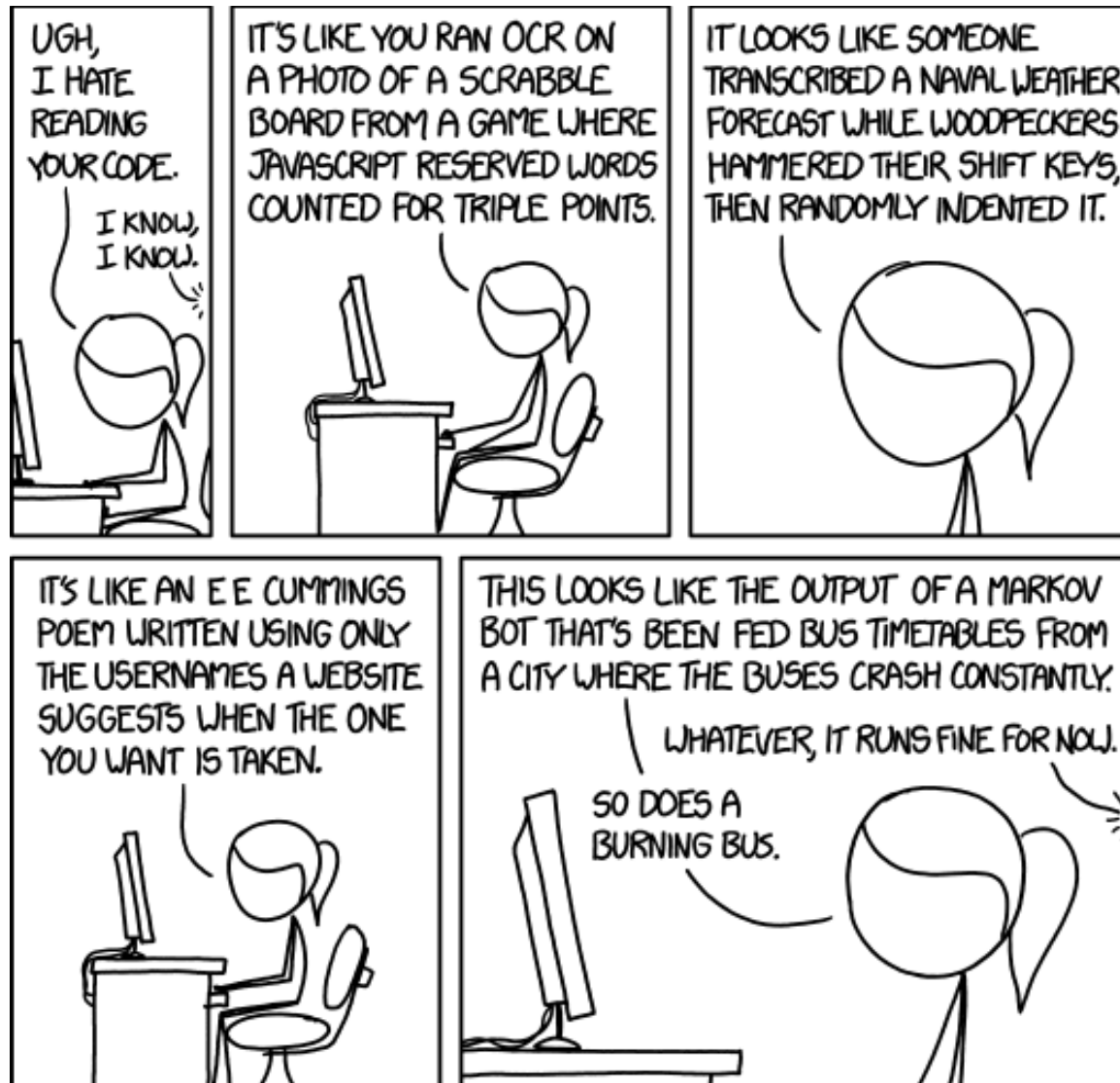
Based on the book
"Clean Code" by Uncle
Bob





FORMATTING

Bad Code

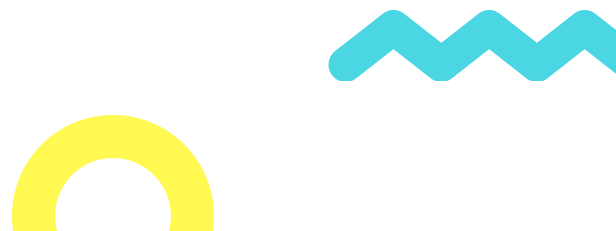





Formatting

If you are working on a team, then the team should agree to a single set of formatting rules and all members should comply.

It helps to have an automated tool that can apply those formatting rules for you.






Purpose of formatting

Formatting is important.

He have seen throughout this course that
code readability is VERY important. when
your code changes your discipline and style
usually survives.

**The readability of your code will have a
profound effect on all the changes
that will ever be made**





Vertical formatting

It is possible to build significant systems
out of files that are typically 200 lines long,
with an
upper limit of 500.

Although this should not be a hard and fast
rule, it should be considered
very desirable.

Small files are usually easier to understand
than large files are.

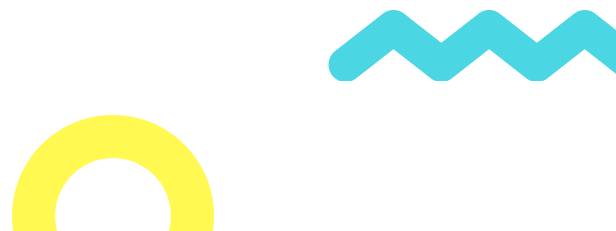




The Newspaper Metaphor

Your code should read like a newspaper.



Usually in a newspaper you will find a headline that tells you what the story is about, the first paragraph gives you a synopsis of the whole story hiding the details, and then the details are shown.







The Newspaper Metaphor

The name should be simple but explanatory. The name, by itself, should be sufficient to tell us whether we are in the right module or not. The topmost parts of the source file should provide the high-level concepts and algorithms. Detail should increase as we move downward, until at the end we find the lowest level functions and details in the source file.





Vertical Openness

Each group of lines represents a complete thought. Those thoughts should be separated from each other with blank lines

<https://github.com/prestrepoh/Clean-Code-Course/blob/master/4-formatting/class-with-blank-lines>

VS

<https://github.com/prestrepoh/Clean-Code-Course/blob/master/4-formatting/class-with-no-blank-lines.java>






Vertical Distance

Have you ever chased your tail through a class, hopping from one function to the next, scrolling up and down the source file, trying to divine how the functions relate and operate, only to get lost in a rat's nest of confusion?

Have you ever hunted up the chain of inheritance for the definition of a variable or function?

This is frustrating because you are trying to understand what the system does, but you are spending your time and mental energy on trying to locate and remember where pieces are.






Vertical Distance

Concepts that are closely related should be kept vertically close to each other [G10].

Closely related concepts should not be separated into different files unless you have a very good reason.

For those concepts that are so closely related that they belong in the same source file, their vertical separation should be a measure of how important each is to the understandability of the other.





Vertical Distance

Variable Declarations: Variables should be declared as close to their usage as possible.

Because our functions are very short, local variables should appear at the top of each function.

Control variables for loops should usually be declared within the loop statement.





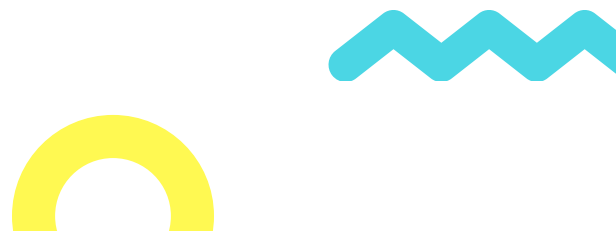
Vertical Distance

Instance variables:

Should be declared at the top of the class.

This

should not increase the vertical distance of these variables, because in a well-designed class, they are used by many, if not all, of the methods of the class





Vertical Distance

Dependent Functions:

If one function calls another, they should be
vertically close,
and the caller should be above the callee, if
at all possible






Vertical Distance

Conceptual Affinity:

Certain bits of code want to be near other bits. They have a certain conceptual affinity. The stronger that affinity, the less vertical distance there should be between them.

Affinity might be caused because a group of functions perform a similar operation





Vertical Distance

Conceptual Affinity:

`assertTrue()` and `assertFalse()` don't call each other, but they have a string affinity, because they share a common naming scheme and perform variations of the same basic task





Vertical Ordering

In general we want function call dependencies to point in the downward direction. That is, a function that is called should be below a function that does the calling.

This creates a nice flow down the source code module from high level to low level.

As in a newspaper, we expect low-level details to come last.





Horizontal Formatting

We should strive to keep our lines short.

The 80 lines limit is arbitrary, but we should
try to keep our lines short.





Horizontal Formatting

Horizontal Openness and Density:

surround the assignment operators with white space to accentuate them.

Don't put spaces between the function names and the opening parenthesis.

Use whitespace to accentuate the precedence of operators.





Horizontal Formatting



Horizontal Alignment:

Don't Align code like this:

```
private Socket socket;  
private InputStream input;  
private OutputStream output;  
private Request request;
```

or

```
this.context = context;  
        socket = s;  
input = s.getInputStream();  
output = s.getOutputStream();
```





Indentation

```
public CommentWidget(ParentWidget parent, String text) {  
    super(parent, text);  
}
```

Is better than

```
public CommentWidget(ParentWidget parent, String text)  
{super(parent, text);}
```





Team Rules

A team of developers should agree upon a single formatting style, and then every member of that team should use that style.

We want the software to have a consistent style. We don't want it to appear to have been written by a bunch of disagreeing individuals.

