

# COMP0104 Software Development Practice: Checking Style

**Jens Krinke**

Centre for Research on Evolution, Search & Testing  
Software Systems Engineering Group  
Department of Computer Science  
University College London

# Programming guidelines

- Programming in a team means
  - many authors
  - working on unknown code
- If the programming style is different, new programmers will find it difficult to read and understand source code quickly.
- It is sensible for teams to create *programming guidelines*, to which the team members adhere.

# Java Code Conventions

Sun Microsystems has established programming guidelines for the JAVA programming language, the “*Java Code Conventions*”.

This set of guidelines provides direction for questions such as:

- How should files, classes, variables etc. be named?
- Where should comments be placed, and where not?
- How should source text be indented and wrapped?
- Where is white space required and where prohibited?

# Deviations cause pain!

**Problem:** The default layout in Eclipse does not adhere to the Java Code Conventions

Oracle

## 4 - Indentation

Four spaces should be used as the unit of indentation. The exact construction of the indentation

Google

## 2. Tab characters are **not** used for indentation.

- Section 4 Indentation

We indent with tabs (4 spaces wide), since mixed indents are a mess.

# Checking of guidelines

- The adherence to such guidelines is difficult as violations easily creep in.
- A good policy is to examine existing source texts against existing guidelines.
- Often enough, such checks require expensive reviews or audits, or need to be enforced during code review.

# Conventions in Practice.

- Research reported that though developers recognized the importance of code conventions to code quality, they did not follow them in practice when meeting deadlines.
- Research also showed that less readable code usually has more convention violations than more readable code.

# Automatic checking of guidelines

- A substantial part of the guidelines can be checked automatically.
- For example, it is possible to check the source texts with a scanner for required or prohibited white space.
- Automatic checking can be integrated into the development process and can be done continuously.

# CHECKSTYLE

- CHECKSTYLE is highly configurable
- Comes with configurations conforming to
  - Java Code Conventions
  - Google Java Style



# Example

## (Sun did not follow its own guidelines)

```
$ java -jar checkstyle-all.jar \  
-c sun_checks.xml Notepad.java
```

Starting audit...

Notepad.java:0: error: Missing package-info.java file.

Notepad.java:42: error: Using the '.\*' form of import  
should be avoided - java.awt.\*.

Notepad.java:43: error: Using the '.\*' form of import  
should be avoided - java.awt.event.\*.

Notepad.java:44: error: Using the '.\*' form of import  
should be avoided - java.beans.\*.

...

## 173 errors are printed!

Notepad.java from Java SE Development Kit 8u66 Demos and Samples Downloads

# Configuring CHECKSTYLE

- A lot of the warnings relate to missing Javadoc comments.
- If we create a copy of `sun_checks.xml` in `our_checks.xml`, we can configure which checks are performed.
- If the Javadoc lines are removed, 30% of the warnings disappear.

# Example

- The following lines are removed:

```
<module name="JavadocMethod"/>  
<module name="JavadocType"/>  
<module name="JavadocVariable"/>  
<module name="JavadocStyle"/>
```

```
java -jar checkstyle-all.jar \  
-c our_checks.xml Notepad.java  
...
```

# Other checks

The programmer violated a series of rules:

- ``for`` should always be followed by white space
- ``{`` should be preceded with whitespace.
- lines should not be longer than 80 characters
- some parameters should be `final`
- variables should be `private`
- ...

# Code Smells

- Many rules also search for **Code Smells**, problem indicators in the source code.
- Two typical examples are:
  - If a class overrides `equals`, then it must override `hashCode` too.
  - Local variables or parameters should not cover fields.

# CHECKSTYLE checks

- CHECKSTYLE uses ANTLR to transform the source code into an abstract syntax tree.
- The syntax tree is traversed and every node is checked against the configured guidelines.
- The traversal uses the **Visitor** pattern.
- Own checks can be realised by instantiating the `TreeWalker-Visitor`.

# Define your own check

```
import com.puppycrawl.tools.checkstyle.api.*;

public class MethodLimitCheck extends Check {

    private int max = 30;

    public int[] getDefaultTokens() {
        return new int[] {TokenTypes.CLASS_DEF,
                           TokenTypes.INTERFACE_DEF};
    }
}
```

```
public void visitToken(DetailAST ast) {  
    DetailAST objBlock = ast.findFirstToken(  
        TokenTypes.OBJBLOCK);  
  
    int methodDefs = objBlock.getChildCount(  
        TokenTypes.METHOD_DEF);  
  
    if (methodDefs > max) {  
        log(ast.getLineNo(),  
            "too many methods, only "  
            + max + " are allowed");  
    }  
}
```



# Use the new check

- To integrate this check it is sufficient to add one line to the configuration file:

```
<module name="MethodLimitCheck"/>
```

- The new check will now be loaded and executed:

```
java -cp .:checkstyle-all.jar \  
com.puppycrawl.tools.checkstyle.Main \  
-c our_checks.xml ...
```

# Concepts

- A consistent programming style eases the comprehension of unfamiliar code.
- SUN has provided a set of guidelines for JAVA, the **JAVA Code Conventions**.
- CHECKSTYLE checks a set of accepted guidelines.
- **Code smells** are typical programming problems.
- CHECKSTYLE can be extended by own checks.