Source Code Styling Lecture 14

Waterford Institute of Technology

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Presentation Outline

Estimated duration presentation

Questions at end presentation

Topics discussed:

- Importance of style
- Available style conventions
- What style includes
- Consequences of poor styling
- Use of JavaDoc

Java language style guide

What is a style guide: is it necessary?

A style guide:

- Describes rules to use when writing code, for example;
 - Where to locate curly braces
 - Where to use whitespace
- Convention is to adhere to guide rules
 - Convention: community-wide agreement to comply with non-legally binding practices



Style guide

An approach to styling to your code

Presentation based on Google style guide because:

- The guide is being maintained:
 - Last changed: March 2014
- Official Java guide 20 years old
 - Some of its rules no longer always adhered to in practice.
 - Example 2 spaces now usual for indentation rather than traditional 4 spaces.
 - However, more recent Oracle online guide referenced below.



Style guide

Advantages

- Easier to understand code
- Helps communication among developer team
- Helps maintainers
- Improves efficiency
- Reduces risk of error, for example:
 - int index=startTime+1;
 - int index = startTime + i;



Style guide Why bother?

This code works fine:

```
public int newCustomer(String name, int balance){int accNmr =
    nextAccountNumber;if(accountNumberSet.contains(accNmr) == true){
    System.out.println("Fatal error: invalid account number");return
    Integer.MIN_VALUE;}accountNumberSet.add(accNmr);Customer
    customer = new Customer(name, accNmr, balance);customers.add(
    customer);customerRecord.put(accNmr, customer);
    nextAccountNumber += 1;return accNmr;}
```

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Style guide Why bother?

Same code but styled:

```
public int newCustomer(String name, int balance)
  int accNmr = nextAccountNumber:
  if (accountNumberSet.contains(accNmr) == true) {
     System.out.println("Fatal error: invalid account number");
     return Integer.MIN_VALUE;
  accountNumberSet.add(accNmr);
  Customer customer = new Customer(name, accNmr, balance);
  customers.add(customer);
  customerRecord.put(accNmr, customer);
  nextAccountNumber += 1;
  return accNmr;
```

Google Java Style

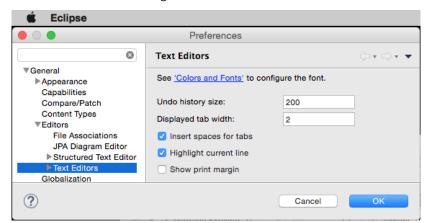
File name

- Source file name case sensitive
- File name and corresponding class name begin with upper case letter
 - Circle.java : ok
 - circle.java : not ok

```
/*
 * @file Circle.java
 */
public class Circle
{
}
```

Indentation

- Indent 2 spaces
 - Do not use Tab characters to indent
 - Check IDE configuration



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Braces where optional

Braces are used with if, else, for, do and while statements, even when the body is empty or contains only a single statement.

```
// this is what the guide calls for
// here for is followed by a single statement
for (int i = 0; i < a.length; i += 1) {
 a[i] *= 2:
// omission of {} is legal in this example
// and we have already seen this style in labs
for (int i = 0; i < a.length; i += 1)
 a[i] *= 2;
```

Positioning of braces

Two styles possible: a language design error?

```
// this is what the guide calls for
for (int i = 0; i < a.length; i += 1) {
 a[i] *= 2;
 b[size - 1 - i] = a[i];
// here is another style
for (int i = 0; i < a.length; i += 1)
 a[i] *= 2;
 b[\mathtt{size} - 1 - \mathtt{i}] = \mathtt{a[i]};
```

Empty blocks may be concise

As example consider a default constructor that does nothing

```
public class Circle {
 public Circle() {
// written concisely
public class Circle {
 public Circle() {}
```

Block indentation + 2 spaces

```
public class Financials
 bublic static String generatePin() {
  String pin = new String();
  for (int i = 0; i < NUMBER_PIN_DIGITS; i += 1) {
   pin += Byte.toString((byte)(Math.random()*9 +1));
  return pin;
```

Vertical whitespace

A single blank line appears between:

- constructors
- methods
- within method bodies to create logical groupings

```
public class Cylinder
 double radius:
 double height;
 public Circle() {}
 double area() {
  return Math.PI*Math.pow(radius, 2);
```

Horizontal whitespace

A single space appears:

separating reserved word from open parens

```
for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
```

before { in situation similar to here:

```
for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {...}
```

- On both sides of the double slash (//) that begins an end-of-line comment.
- Between type & variable of declaration

```
ArrayList<String> list;
```

Horizontal whitespace

A single space appears:

Optional just inside both braces of an array initializer

```
new int[] {5, 6}; // ok
new int[] { 5, 6 }; // ok
```

• After comma, colon, semi-colon.

```
switch (month) {
  case 5 : monthString = "May";
}
```

On both sides colon in ternary operator

```
boolean b = x > y? true : false;
```

On both sides colon enhanced for (foreach)

```
for (String s : strings) {...}
```

Horizontal whitespace

A single space appears after:

Closing parens of cast

```
int x = (int) obj.getPosition();
```

Both sides binary and ternary operators

```
boolean b = x > y ? true : false;
int index = startIndex + i; // ok (clear)
int index=startIndex+i; // not ok (error prone)
```

Horizontal alignment never required

```
private int x; // this is fine
private Color color; // this too

private int x; // permitted, but future edits
private Color color; // may leave it unaligned
```

Horizontal alignment never required

```
private int x; // permitted, but future edits
private Color color; // may leave it unaligned
private Friendship friendship; // refactored code: now what?
```

Google Style Guide

That one-line change now has a "blast radius."

This can at worst result in pointless busywork,
but at best it still corrupts version history information,
slows down reviewers and exacerbates merge conflicts.

One statement per line

However, we have seen when this rule is broken with advantage:

example merge sort (Sedgewick & Wayne)

One variable per declaration

Each variable whether field (instance or class) or local:

declared individually

```
// this is ok
int a;
int b;

// this is legal but not ok
int a, b;
```

Comments

Used to help reader understand code

```
/*
 * This is
 * okay
 */

// And so
// is this

/* Or you may
 * even use this style */
```

Naming

Rules to apply naming identifiers

Rules applicable to all identifiers

- Use only ASCII letters and digits
 - int circleOfFire100;
- Exception: underscore in constant names
- Class names written UpperCamelCase
 - public class CircleOfFire
- Method names written lowerCamelCase
 - int getRadiusCircleOfFire();
- Constant names ALL_UPPER_CASE

JavaDoc

Formatting

Where JavaDoc used:

- public class
- public member of class
- protected member of class

```
/** An especially short bit of Javadoc. */

/**

* Multiple lines of Javadoc text are written here,

* wrapped normally...

*/

public int method(String p1) { ... }
```

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JavaDoc

Formatting

```
/**
* @file Circle.java
* Obrief This class describes a geometric 2-d circle . . .
* @version 1.0 April 1, 2014
* @author . . .
public class Circle
  double radius
   /**
   * Constructs a new Circle object defined by user—supplied parameters
   * Oparam radius radius of circle
   */
   public Cone(double radius) { . . .}
```

Summary Styling code

- Importance of style
- Various style conventions
- What style to use?
 - Styling consistency throughout project
- What style includes
 - Selection names for files, fields & methods
 - Formatting such as whitespace, indentation, braces, comments.
- JavaDoc

Referenced Material

1. Google Java Style.

```
https://google-styleguide.googlecode.com/svn/trunk/javaguide.html
```

[Accessed 2015-03-03]

1. How to Write Doc Comments for the Javadoc Tool

```
http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/articles/java/index-137868.html
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[Accessed 2015-03-03]