Christian Grothoff

### **COMP 2400 UNIX Tools**

Christian Grothoff

 ${\tt christian} \verb"Q" groth off.org"$ 

http://grothoff.org/christian/



## **Coding Standards**

- Avoid bugs!
- Make your code easier to read/learn/understand
- Enable you to show/ship your code
- Reduce maintenance costs (curly wars!)
- Help broaden your customer base
- Avoid bugs!



## **Document Contributors**

- Helps to identify who can be asked about a particular issue.
- Crucial for copyright reasons: who owns the code, legally speaking?
- Applies to code, comments and documentation files. For copyright law, comments and code are just text.
- Version control systems can help, but should not be relied upon as the only way to track contributions!
- State the license for your code clearly



# **Coding Style**

- Avoid conditional compilation (#ifdef)
- Avoid system-specific extensions (MSC, gcc), stick to the language standard!
- Avoid esoteric languages, unless there is a huge benefit



### Write Robust Programs

- Avoid arbitrary limits on the length or number of any data structure
- Check every system call for an error return, and include the system error message (strerror) in your program error message
- Call abort () if and only if error checks detect impossible conditions
- Write reentrant code wherever possible



### **Equality testing**

If you want to test if variable x has a particular constant value, use

if (5 == x) { ... }

instead of

if (x == 5) { ... }



### **Development Priorities**

- First write a text-mode (shell) interface for your program!
- Once that is working, you can consider a graphical interface.
- This will facilitate testing, profiling and broaden your userbase.



## Memory Usage

- A few megabytes are hardly ever an issue
- But avoid memory use equivalent to the size of your inputs or outputs if your input/output sizes are unbounded!



## Formatting

- Use a consistent way of formatting your code!
- Most editors provide formatting help.
- Do not have lines longer than 76 characters.
- Make meaningful use of whitespace to ease readability.
- Avoid too much whitespace to fit reasonable amounts of code onto the screen.



## Commenting

- Good code needs few comments good variable names, function names, types and code structure document most of it
- All names and comments should always be in English
- Brief comment at the start of each source file describes its overall purpose
- Each non-trivial function should have comment describing its purpose, including the meaning of the arguments and return value



## Writing text

- No space before comma, dot, semicolon
- Two spaces after dot at the end of sentences
- Stick to the 76 character per-line limitation
- Good spelling and grammar are important, even for comments!



### No warnings!

- Make sure that your code does not cause any warnings (-Wall) from the compiler
- If the compiler is really, really wrong, learn the syntax to disable the warning manually (@nowarn)



# Try SSA!

- Only declare one varible per line (no int a,b,c)
- If possible, declare and define the variable in one line
- If possible, only have a single assignment per variable
- Avoid declaring temporaries that are only defined and used once, except if you need to break up long lines or use the variable name to document what is going on



# Naming

- Look for names that give useful information
- The name should be longer if the symbol is visible to a larger scope
- The name can be shorter if the symbol is used very frequently
- Use i, j, k for local integer loop variables
- Use d,f for local floating point variables
- Use n,m for (array) sizes



#### Internationalization

- Learn about how to use GNU gettext for your language
- Mark all messages given to the user early on, even if you are not going to ship with translations initially.
- Stick to 7-bit ASCII text for your source code, even in Java



#### JavaDoc

- http://java.sun.com/j2se/javadoc/writingdoccomments/
- javadoc -d /home/html -sourcepath /home/src -su java
- -exclude java.net:java.lang
- -windowtitle \$WINDOWTITLE



## Doxygen

- Documentation tool like JavaDoc, just better
- Supports C, C++, Java, Python and others
- Generates HTML or LaTeX
- For Java, use JavaDoc-compatible syntax



### Questions



