Java Coding Guidelines

Version 1.2

All code must follow best practices. Part (but not all) of this is adhering to the following guidelines:

Development
For code development, I recommend the following these steps strictly in this order. Make sure to complete each step fully before continuing with the next step.

1. Design your approach on paper, including class structure/relationships.
2. Implement the skeleton of your class structure/relationships, including all methods, major attributes, etc. Your methods should already have JavaDoc, your attributes should already have comments, etc. Do not add any implementation to the methods. Your code should compile. (e.g., if a method returns an object, simply return null to make the code compile).
3. Fully implement testing based on the specification. For each element of the specification (e.g., throws exception if name is null), write a test. Your test should be complete and compilable/executable. Of course, they will mostly fail because your classes have no implementation.
4. Inside the various unimplemented methods, add comments for the implementation you plan to do.
5. Fill in the implementation between your comments.
6. Run tests and fix broken code.
Commenting

1. Add the following to the beginning of all of your source files:

```java
/*********************************************************
* Author:      <Your name>
* Assignment:  <Assignment name>
* Class:       <CSI class name>
* 
* *********************************************************/
```

To be clear, this is not the JavaDoc for the class

2. Add JavaDoc to all of your code, including classes, methods, etc. Before submission make sure that you can run the JavaDoc export without any errors or warnings.

```java
/**
* Adds two ints (a+b) and returns the result
* 
* @param a first integer to add
* @param b second integer to add
* 
* @returns the sum of a+b
* @throws OverflowException
* if a+b exceeds the value representable by int
*/
public int add(final int a, final int b) {
    Note that JavaDoc follows a specific form:
    - There are no dashes (-) between parameter and definition
    - Use @ to define values like @author, @param, etc.
    - Do not add extraneous information to method JavaDoc like method name.
```

3. Individually and meaningfully comment member variables and class constants.

4. Obvious/obfuscated comments are useless. Do not use them.

5. Properly (but reasonably) comment your code. A developer should be able to get a general idea of what’s going on by just reading comments (and no code).

6. Each element needs a definition. This includes @param
   @throws SpecialException  // Bad!
   @throws SpecialException if val is null or fails validation  // Good!

7. Check your comments for spelling and grammatical errors.
Coding

1. Follow the Java Coding Conventions from inventors of Java (see class page for document).
2. Do not use tabs.
3. Always use braces for code blocks, even for a single line of code. For example,
   
   ```java
   if (x == 5) {
       System.out.println("True!");
   }
   ```
   The same rule applies for while, for, etc.
4. Import only necessary classes. Do not use wildcard imports (e.g., java.util.*) unless there are 4 or more classes from that package.
5. Add any and all annotation hints to your code (e.g., @Override).
7. Eliminate code replication.
8. Seriously, eliminate code replication.
9. Properly address all compiler warnings. Do not suppress compiler warnings unless well justified. Include your justification in a comment.
10. No spurious object creation.

   ```java
   String firstName = "";
   String lastName = new String("");  
   // Assignments above wasted assignment/allocation since just replacing values
   firstName = in.nextLine();
   lastName = in.nextLine();
   ```

11. For simple boolean methods, return directly from expression instead of using if.

   ```java
   boolean empty() {  // Yuck
       if (length == 0) {
           return true;
       } else {
           return false;
       }
   }
   ```

   ```java
   boolean empty() {  // Yep
       return (length == 0);
   }
   ```
   This avoids potential errors such as getting true/false returns backwards.
12. Do not use C-style array declarations.

   ```java
   int x[];  // No!!!
   int[] x;  // Yep
   ```
13. Do not call `toString()` if it is implicitly called.

    System.out.println(blah.toString());  //  NO!!!!
    System.out.println(blah);  //  Yep

14. Do not use deprecated methods.
15. Use "Mom".equals(s) instead of s.equals("Mom") to handle the case of s == null.

16. Avoid resource leaks. Examples include
   a. Failure to close files
   b. Memory leaks

17. Always specify access (or comment why package is appropriate). Use correct access.

18. No inappropriate member variables. Member variables are for state related to object, not for variables used by several methods.

19. Don’t include extraneous, non-executed, or always-executed code. Examples include
   a. Constructors that would be autogenerated
   b. String blah = thing;
      return blah;
   c. if (done == true) – use if (done)
   d. Assignments, comparisons, etc. with no side-effect
   e. Dead code
   f. Unnecessary type operations, elses, etc.
   g. Unused variables

20. Use foreach variant of for-loop if applicable.

21. Use collection interface references instead of concrete type references. Also, make sure to use the diamond operator.

    ArrayList l = new ArrayList();  // NO!
    List<String> l = new ArrayList<>();  // Yep!

22. Don’t use the older collection classes such as Vector and Hashtable. Instead use ArrayList and HashMap. The main difference is that the new collection classes are not synchronized so their performance should be better. Vector and ArrayList differ slightly in their expansion algorithms. Unlike Hashtable, HashMap permits null values and a null key. If you need synchronization, use the Collections class synchronization wrapper.

    List<String> l = Collections.synchronizedList<String>(new ArrayList<String>());

    Note that Java concurrent package contains ConcurrentHashMap and CopyOnWriteArrayList for better performing synchronized maps and lists.

23. Catch the most specific exception type.

24. Move all literal constants to variable constants except in really obvious situations.
    if (size > 255) // Wrong
    if (size > MAXSIZE)  // Great!
25. Do not import or specify default packages (e.g., use String not java.lang.String).
26. Do not explicitly extend Object.
27. Do not violate encapsulation.
28. Code should only print to console when appropriate. Inside a library is not an appropriate place to print to the console. Use logger if need to output in such cases. If you are printing to the console, print to the correct stream (stdout vs. stderr).
29. Make error messages as useful as possible. (“Parameters bad” vs “Usage: go <file> <date>”).
30. Declare variables with use in the minimum scope. Do not predeclare at the function start. Predeclaration leads to overextended scope (entire function) and repeated initialization.
31. Run code and runtime analysis tools to identify errors.
32. Make sure all numeric constant values in your code are justified? int[52] probably cannot. Why not 51? 53?
33. Do not use global variables unless absolute necessary. Make sure the explanation for needing global variables is clearly commented. Global constants are fine.
34. Insure the flow of the code is easily understandable.
35. Insure variable and method names meaningful.
36. Insure that you would want to be given this code for maintenance and modification.
JUnit

1. Provide useful test names (e.g., testTruncatedDecode() is a better name than testThing()).
2. Each test should be independent of other tests. You may not assume any test execution order.
3. Use specific asserts (assertTrue vs. assertEquals)
   
   ```java
   Assert.assertTrue(5 == x); results in java.lang.AssertionError:
   ```
   
   ```java
   Assert.assertEquals(5, x); results in java.lang.AssertionError: expected:<5> but was:<6>
   ```
   
   In this case, assertEquals() provides more useful information. JUnit provides a wide range of asserts (e.g., assertArrayEquals, assertNotNull, assertSame, etc.).
4. Keep your tests small by limiting the number of failures a test reports. A test failure should indicate one particular problem. Consider refactoring long tests.
5. Properly test exceptions

   If you expect an exception

   ```java
   @Test(expected=EOFException.class)
   public void test() throws EOFException
   ```
   
   JUnit will signal a failure if the expected exception is not thrown.

   If you don't expect an exception

   ```java
   @Test
   public void test() throws EOFException
   ```
   
   JUnit will signal a failure if an unexpected exception is thrown.
6. Don't just test the happy path. Include boundary conditions, etc.
7. JUnit tests should print nothing.
8. Test the coverage of your code by your tests. This is not a definitive measure for a good test; however, it can certainly show you bad (incomplete) testing.