

Electronics Good Coding Style

Terry Sturtevant

Wilfrid Laurier University

November 18, 2016

Good Coding Style

Good Coding Style

- Good coding style makes programs more readable

Good Coding Style

- Good coding style makes programs more readable
It minimizes the use of comments

Good Coding Style

- Good coding style makes programs more readable
 - It minimizes the use of comments
 - It makes code more easily re-usable

Good coding style tips:

Good coding style tips:

- 1 Use consistent case to distinguish variables, constants, etc.

Good coding style tips:

- ① Use consistent case to distinguish variables, constants, etc.
- ② Use consistent device prefixes in names

Good coding style tips:

- ① Use consistent case to distinguish variables, constants, etc.
- ② Use consistent device prefixes in names
- ③ Create self-explanatory variable and function names

Good coding style tips:

- ① Use consistent case to distinguish variables, constants, etc.
- ② Use consistent device prefixes in names
- ③ Create self-explanatory variable and function names
- ④ Don't use *magic numbers*

PySpidev sample code

PySpidev sample code

```
import spidev
spi = spidev.SpiDev()
spi.open(0,0)
while True:
    strval = raw_input(" val (0...255, q=quit):")
    if strval == 'q':
        break
    else:
        value = int (strval)
        dummy = spi.xfer2 ([49, value])
spi.close()
```

PySpidev sample code

```
import spidev
spi = spidev.SpiDev()
spi.open(0,0)
while True:
    strval = raw_input(" val (0...255, q=quit):")
    if strval == 'q':
        break
    else:
        value = int (strval)
        dummy = spi.xfer2 ([49, value])
spi.close()
```

Testing the MAX522 DAC

spi.open(0,0)

→ open port, device

`spi.open(0,0)`

→ open port, device

The Raspberry Pi has only one SPI port available, and it can have two devices.

```
spi.open(0,0)
```

→ open port, device

The Raspberry Pi has only one SPI port available, and it can have two devices.

```
SPI_PORT=0
```

```
SPI_DEVICE_DAC=0
```

```
spi.open(SPI_PORT,SPI_DEVICE_DAC )
```



```
spi.open(0,0)
```

→ open port, device

The Raspberry Pi has only one SPI port available, and it can have two devices.

```
SPI_PORT=0
```

```
SPI_DEVICE_DAC=0
```

```
spi.open(SPI_PORT,SPI_DEVICE_DAC )
```

This is much clearer.

- **dummy = spi.xfer2([49,value])**

→ transfer bytes

What is the purpose of '49'?

- **dummy = spi.xfer2([49,value])**

→ transfer bytes

What is the purpose of '49'? (Note: 49 decimal is $32+16+1$)

From the MAX522 datasheet

Table 2. Serial-Interface Programming Commands

CONTROL								DATA								FUNCTION
UB1	UB2	UB3	SB	SA	UB4	LB	LA	B7 MSB	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0 LSB	
X	X	1	*	*	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	No Operation to DAC Registers
X	X	1	*	*	0	0	0									Unassigned Command
X	X	1	*	*	0	1	0	8-Bit DAC Data								Load Register to DAC B
X	X	1	*	*	0	0	1	8-Bit DAC Data								Load Register to DAC A
X	X	1	*	*	0	1	1	8-Bit DAC Data								Load Both DAC Registers
X	X	1	0	0	0	*	*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	All DACs Active
X	X	1	0	0	0	*	*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Unassigned Command
X	X	1	1	0	0	*	*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Shut Down DAC B
X	X	1	0	1	0	*	*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Shut Down DAC A
X	X	1	1	1	0	*	*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Shut Down All DACs

X = Don't care.

* = Not shown, for the sake of clarity. The functions of loading and shutting down the DACs and programming the logic can be combined in a single command.

From the MAX522 datasheet

Table 2. Serial-Interface Programming Commands

CONTROL								DATA								FUNCTION
UB1	UB2	UB3	SB	SA	UB4	LB	LA	B7 MSB	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0 LSB	
X	X	1	*	*	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	No Operation to DAC Registers
X	X	1	*	*	0	0	0									Unassigned Command
X	X	1	*	*	0	1	0	8-Bit DAC Data								Load Register to DAC B
X	X	1	*	*	0	0	1	8-Bit DAC Data								Load Register to DAC A
X	X	1	*	*	0	1	1	8-Bit DAC Data								Load Both DAC Registers
X	X	1	0	0	0	*	*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	All DACs Active
X	X	1	0	0	0	*	*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Unassigned Command
X	X	1	1	0	0	*	*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Shut Down DAC B
X	X	1	0	1	0	*	*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Shut Down DAC A
X	X	1	1	1	0	*	*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Shut Down All DACs

X = Don't care.

* = Not shown, for the sake of clarity. The functions of loading and shutting down the DACs and programming the logic can be combined in a single command.

From the MAX522 datasheet

Table 2. Serial-Interface Programming Commands

CONTROL								DATA								FUNCTION
UB1	UB2	UB3	SB	SA	UB4	LB	LA	B7 MSB	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0 LSB	
X	X	1	*	*	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	No Operation to DAC Registers
X	X	1	*	*	0	0	0									Unassigned Command
X	X	1	*	*	0	1	0	8-Bit DAC Data								Load Register to DAC B
X	X	1	*	*	0	0	1	8-Bit DAC Data								Load Register to DAC A
X	X	1	*	*	0	1	1	8-Bit DAC Data								Load Both DAC Registers
X	X	1	0	0	0	*	*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	All DACs Active
X	X	1	0	0	0	*	*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Unassigned Command
X	X	1	1	1	0	0	*	*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Shut Down DAC B
X	X	1	0	1	0	*	*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Shut Down DAC A
X	X	1	1	1	0	*	*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Shut Down All DACs

X = Don't care.

* = Not shown, for the sake of clarity. The functions of loading and shutting down the DACs and programming the logic can be combined in a single command.

32+16

From the MAX522 datasheet

Table 2. Serial-Interface Programming Commands

CONTROL								DATA								FUNCTION
UB1	UB2	UB3	SB	SA	UB4	LB	LA	B7 MSB	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0 LSB	
X	X	1	*	*	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	No Operation to DAC Registers
X	X	1	*	*	0	0	0									Unassigned Command
X	X	1	*	*	0	1	0	8-Bit DAC Data								Load Register to DAC B
X	X	1	*	*	0	0	1	8-Bit DAC Data								Load Register to DAC A
X	X	1	*	*	0	1	1	8-Bit DAC Data								Load Both DAC Registers
X	X	1	0	0	0	*	*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	All DACs Active
X	X	1	0	0	0	*	*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Unassigned Command
X	X	1	1	1	0	0	*	*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Shut Down DAC B
X	X	1	0	1	0	*	*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Shut Down DAC A
X	X	1	1	1	0	*	*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Shut Down All DACs

X = Don't care.

* = Not shown, for the sake of clarity. The functions of loading and shutting down the DACs and programming the logic can be combined in a single command.

32+16+1

```
DAC_LOAD_A=1
```

```
DAC_SHUTDOWN_B=48
```



```
DAC_LOAD_A=1
```

```
DAC_SHUTDOWN_B=48
```

```
dummy = spi.xfer2([DAC_LOAD_A +  
DAC_SHUTDOWN_B,value])
```

This is much clearer.

A function can help.

A function can help.

```
def outputDAC(spidevice, command, data):  
    dummy = spidevice.xfer2(command,data)  
    return
```

A function can help.

```
def outputDAC(spidevice, command, data):  
    dummy = spidevice.xfer2(command,data)  
    return  
  
outputDAC(spi,DAC_LOAD_A +  
DAC_SHUTDOWN_B,value)
```

PySpidev revised sample code

PySpidev revised sample code

```
import spidev
% SPI definitions
SPI_PORT=0
SPI_DEVICE_DAC=0
% DAC definitions
DAC_COMPONENT="MAX522"
DAC_LOAD_A=1
DAC_SHUTDOWN_B$=48
%
def outputDAC(spidevice , command , data ):
    dummy = spidevice.xfer2(command , data )
    return
```

PySpidev revised sample code

```
import spidev
% SPI definitions
SPI_PORT=0
SPI_DEVICE_DAC=0
% DAC definitions
DAC_COMPONENT="MAX522"
DAC_LOAD_A=1
DAC_SHUTDOWN_B$=48
%
def outputDAC(spidevice , command , data ):
    dummy = spidevice.xfer2(command , data )
    return
```

Definition section

From the definition section:

From the definition section:

- I can search through all my programs on **SPI**

From the definition section:

- I can search through all my programs on **SPI**
- By making the **DAC_COMPONENT** definition I can search through all my programs for this specific device, i.e. “MAX522”

From the definition section:

- I can search through all my programs on **SPI**
- By making the **DAC_COMPONENT** definition I can search through all my programs for this specific device, i.e. “MAX522”
- I can search this program on **DAC** to find anything related to this device

From the definition section:

- I can search through all my programs on **SPI**
- By making the **DAC_COMPONENT** definition I can search through all my programs for this specific device, i.e. “MAX522”
- I can search this program on **DAC** to find anything related to this device
- The command definitions like **DAC_LOAD_A** make the *purpose* of the code obvious

PySpidev revised sample code

PySpidev revised sample code

```
spi = spidev.SpiDev()
spi.open(SPI_PORT, SPI_DEVICE_DAC)
while True:
    strval = raw_input("val (0...255, q=quit):")
    if strval == 'q':
        break
    else:
        value = int (strval)
        outputDAC(spi, DAC_LOAD_A+DAC_SHUTDOWN_B,
                 value)
spi.close()
```

PySpidev revised sample code

```
spi = spidev.SpiDev()
spi.open(SPI_PORT, SPI_DEVICE_DAC)
while True:
    strval = raw_input("val (0...255, q=quit):")
    if strval == 'q':
        break
    else:
        value = int (strval)
        outputDAC(spi, DAC_LOAD_A+DAC_SHUTDOWN_B,
                 value)
spi.close()
```

Operation section

PySpidev revised sample code

```
spi = spidev.SpiDev()
spi.open(SPI_PORT, SPI_DEVICE_DAC)
while True:
    strval = raw_input("val (0...255, q=quit):")
    if strval == 'q':
        break
    else:
        value = int (strval)
        outputDAC(spi, DAC_LOAD_A+DAC_SHUTDOWN_B,
                 value)
spi.close()
```

Operation section (Note: if getting input from the user were made into a function, this could be simpler still.)