Assignment Kit for  
Size Counting Standard

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Personal Software Process for Engineers: Part I

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Assignment Kit for the Size Counting Standard

Overview

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| Overview | This assignment kit covers the following topics. | |
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| **Prerequisites** | Prerequisite reading  • Chapter 3 |
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| Objectives | The objectives of Size Counting standard are to  • define the size counting standards that are appropriate for the programming language and environment that you will use  • provide a basis for developing a coding standard  • prepare for developing a program to count program size |

### Size counting standard requirements

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| Size counting standard requirements | Produce and document a standard for counting program size for the language and environment that you will use in this course.  Submit the completed standard using the format in the template on page 11 with your program 2 assignment package. |

### Example 1: Pascal size counting standard

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| Overview | The template is a simplified version of the SEI measurement framework.  • Use this template to describe important items.  • Tailor it to fit your needs or language.  We’ll walk through two example size counting standards. The first example is for logical LOC for Pascal programs. |

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| Completing the header | Complete the header as follows:  • the name you give this standard  • the language you are using  • your name  • the date you produced this standard (or revision) |

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| Count type | Choices are logical and physical LOC.  • Logical LOC counts language elements.  • Physical LOC counts text lines.  For this counting standard, you are counting logical LOC. |

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| Statement type | Use this section to define how you will count various types of statements. Consider the following:  • How are you going to count procedure declarations and function prototypes?  • How will you count compiler directives?  • Will you count blank lines or comments? Why or why not? |

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| Clarifications | A fully operational standard generally requires many notes and comments.  Use the clarification section for this purpose. |

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**Pascal** **LOC Counting Standard Template**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Definition Name: | Example Pascal LOC Std. | Language: | Pascal |
| Author: | W. S. Humphrey | Date: | 12/20/93 |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Count Type** | **Type** | **Comments** |
| Physical/Logical | Logical |  |
| **Statement Type** | **Included** | **Comments** |
| Executable | yes |  |
| Nonexecutable: |  |  |
| Declarations | yes |  |
| Compiler Directives | yes |  |
| Comments | no |  |
| Blank lines | no |  |
| Other elements |  |  |
|  |  |  |
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| **Clarifications** |  | **Examples/Cases** |
| Nulls | yes | continues, no-ops, ... |
| Empty statements | yes | “;;”, lone ;’s, etc. |
| Generic instantiators |  |  |
| Begin...end | note 1 | when executable |
| Begin...end | note 1 | when not executable |
| Test conditions | yes |  |
| Expression evaluation | yes | when used as sub program arguments |
| End symbols | notes 1,2 | when terminating executable statements |
| End symbols | notes 1,2 | when terminating declarations or bodies |
| Then, else, otherwise | note 1 |  |
| Elseif | note 1 |  |
| Keywords | notes 1,2 | procedure division, interface, implementation |
| Labels | yes | branch destinations when on separate lines |
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| Note 1 |  | unless followed by ; or. or included in {}, count the following keywords once: BEGIN, CASE, DO, ELSE, END, IF, RECORD, REPEAT, THEN, UNTIL |
| Note 2 |  | count every ; and . that is not within a {} or () |
| Note 3 |  | count each , between USES and the next ; or between VAR and the next ; |

### Example 2: C++ LOC counting standard

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| How many LOC? | Using the C++ LOC counting standard on page 7, how many LOC are in the following program fragment?  #include <stdio.h>  void main (void)  {  int i,j;  for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)  for (j = 0; j < 10; j++)  cout << i << “, ” << j << endl;  } |

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Example C++ Size Counting Standard

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Definition Name: | Example C++ LOC std. | Language: | C++ |
| Author: | W.S. Humphrey | Date: | 12/20/93 |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Count Type** | **Type** | **Comments** |
| Physical/Logical | Logical |  |
| **Statement Type** | **Included** | **Comments** |
| Executable | Yes |  |
| Nonexecutable: |  |  |
| Declarations | Yes,Notes 3, 4 |  |
| Compiler Directives | Yes, Note 4 |  |
| Comments | No |  |
| Blank lines | No |  |
| Other elements |  |  |
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| **Clarifications** |  | **Examples/Cases** |
| Empty statements | yes | “;;”, lone ;’s, etc. |
| Begin...end | note 1 |  |
| Expression evaluation | yes | when used as sub program arguments |
| End symbols | notes 1,2 | for terminating executable statements, declarations, bodies |
| Then, else, otherwise | note 1 |  |
| Elseif | yes |  |
| Keywords | yes | procedure division, interface, implementation |
| Labels | yes | branch destinations when on separate lines |
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| Note 1 |  | Count once every occurrence of the following key words: CASE, DO, ELSE, ENUM, FOR, IF, PRIVATE, PUBLIC, STRUCT, SWITCH, UNION, WHILE |
| Note 2 |  | count once every occurrence of the following: ; , {} or }; |
| Note 3 |  | count each variable or parameter declaration |
| Note 4 |  | count once each #define, #ifdef, #include, etc. statement |

### Example 3: another size counting standard

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| Overview | For this example standard, the class will select from among the following product categories.  • documents  • interface screens and forms  • database program elements  • maintenance fixes  • any other requested category  We’ll then walk through developing the selected size counting standard. |

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| Completing the standard | We’ll then walk through the completion of the standard as a class exercise. |

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**Size Counting Standard Template**

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| Definition Name: | 2a | Language: | Java |
| Author: | Evelyn Aguilar Sanchez | Date: | 30/10/2025 |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Count Type** | **Type** | **Comments** |
| Physical/Logical | Logical | Se cuentan líneas lógicas de código (LOC) en archivos fuente Java. Se excluyen comentarios y líneas en blanco. Cada sentencia lógica (aunque esté en varias líneas físicas) cuenta como 1 LOC. |
| **Statement Type** | **Included** | **Comments** |
| Executable | si | Instrucciones que producen acciones en tiempo de ejecución: asignaciones, llamadas a métodos, expresiones evaluadas como sentencias. |
| Nonexecutable: | si | Declaraciones de tipos y firmas que aportan estructura (por ejemplo, declaraciones de campos y firmas de métodos) se cuentan según su regla específica. |
| Declarations | si | Cada declaración de variable de clase o campo, así como parámetros en la declaración de métodos, cuenta como 1 LOC por declaración individual según Note 3. |
| Compiler Directives | no | Java no utiliza directivas de preprocesador tipo #define; no se cuentan. |
| Comments | no | Todas las formas de comentario (//, /\* ... \*/, /\*\* ... \*/) se excluyen del conteo. |
| Blank lines | no | No se cuentan. |
| Other elements | si | Annotations (ej. @Override) se consideran parte de la declaración que anotan y no se cuentan por separado; literales de texto largos que aparezcan en varias líneas se cuentan según la regla de la sentencia lógica que los contiene. |
| **Clarifications** |  | **Examples/Cases** |
| Contar 1 LOC por cada sentencia lógica ejecutable o declarativa en Java. |  | - Sentencia simple: int x = 0;  -> 1 LOC |
| Una sentencia que se extienda en varias líneas físicas (por ejemplo, una llamada a método con parámetros en líneas separadas) se cuenta como 1 LOC. |  | - Declaración múltiple: int a, b;  -> 2 LOC (una por cada variable declarada) |
| No se cuentan import, package ni comentarios ni líneas en blanco. |  | - Método/Constructor: public void foo() { ... }  -> 1 item, las sentencias dentro se cuentan por separado |
| Cada declaración de método o constructor se considera un item y cuenta como 1 ítem en el recuento de items. |  | - Estructuras de control: if (cond) { ... }  -> 1 LOC por la condición (el contenido se cuenta aparte) |
| Cada clase o interfaz se considera una parte (part) y cuenta como una unidad a reportar en el resumen de tamaños. |  | - For/While: for (...) { ... }  -> 1 LOC por la sentencia de control (el cuerpo se cuenta aparte) |
| Los bloques anónimos internos, inicializadores estáticos o de instancia se cuentan contando las sentencias ejecutables que contienen. |  | - Sentencias continuadas en varias líneas:  -> 1 LOC foo(a, b, c); |
| Las declaraciones múltiples en una sola línea se cuentan por declaración (p. ej. int a, b, c; se cuenta como 3 declaraciones si aplica). |  | - Anotaciones: @Override public String toString() { ... }  -> @Override NO cuenta por separado; el método cuenta como 1 item |
| Note |  | Contar una LOC por cada ocurrencia de sentencias clave: CASE, DO, ELSE, FOR, IF, SWITCH, WHILE, TRY, CATCH, FINALLY. |
| Note |  | Contar como separadores los puntos y comas que terminan sentencias; no contar los que aparecen dentro de literales o expresiones entre paréntesis. |
| Note |  | Cada método o constructor se cuenta como 1 item para el recuento de ítems por parte (parte = clase o interfaz). |

### Evaluation criteria and suggestions

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| Evaluation criteria | Your standard must be  • complete  • legible |

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| Suggestions | Keep your standards simple and short.  Do not hesitate to copy or build on the PSP materials. |