



Release Notes

UCC v.2013.04

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1 Introduction

This document provides the release notes for the UCC v.2013.04. Unified CodeCount (UCC) is a code counting and differencing tool that allows the user to count physical and logical software lines of code, and compare and collect logical differentials between two versions of source code of a software product. With the counting capabilities, users can generate the physical, logical SLOC counts, and other sizing information such as comment and keyword counts of the target program. The differencing capabilities allow users to count the number of added/new, deleted, modified, and unmodified logical SLOC of the current version in comparison with the previous version.

This release supports both counting and differencing for various languages including Ada, ASP/ASP.NET, Bash, C/C++, C Shell, ColdFusion, ColdFusion Script, CSS, C#, Fortran, HTML, Java, JavaScript, JSP, Makefiles, MATLAB, NeXtMidas, Pascal, Perl, PHP, Python, Ruby, SQL, VB, VBScript, Verilog, VHDL, XML, and X-Midas. It also supports physical counting of data files.

2 Compatibility Notes

UCC v.2013.04 is released in C++ source code which allows users to compile and run on various platforms. This release has been tested on Windows using MS Visual Studio, Cygwin, and MinGW, and on Unix/Linux using the g++ compiler.

The UCC v.2013.04 does not support Assembly, PL/1, COBOL, and Jovial, although these may be included in future releases. For the need of counting of code in these languages, users may consider using the CodeCount Tools Release 2007.07 which does not provide the differencing capability but uses the counting rules compatible to those of UCC v.2013.04.

3 Requirements

Minimum Software Requirements:

- Compiler: a compatible C++ compiler that can load common C++ libraries including IO and STL, such as MS Visual Studio, MinGW, and g++.
- Operating systems: any platforms that can compile and run a C++ application. The software has been tested on Windows 7, Unix, Linux, Solaris, and Mac OS X.

Minimum Hardware Requirements:

- RAM: 512 MB. Recommended: 1024 MB.
- HDD: 100 MB available. Recommended: 200 MB available.

4 Features

- 1) Counting Capabilities. UCC allows users to measure the size information of a baseline a source program by analyzing and producing the count for:
 - logical SLOC
 - physical SLOC
 - comments, whole and embedded
 - executable, data declaration, compiler directive SLOC
 - keywords
 - complexity measures: mathematic functions, keywords, and other complexity metrics
- 2) Differencing Capabilities. UCC allows users to compare and measure the differences between two baselines of source programs. These differences are measured in terms of the number of logical SLOC added/new, deleted, modified, and unmodified.
- 3) Reports. A variety of reports are produced. The default report format is .csv, which will open directly into Excel, but plain text reports with the extension.txt can be specified by using the -ascii switch.
- 4) Counting and Differencing Directories. UCC allows users to count or compare source files by specifying the directories where the files are located. This capability eliminates difficulties in creating the file list that users may have encountered in the previous versions of the CodeCount toolset.
- 5) Various Programming Languages Supported. The counting and differencing capabilities accept the source code written in Ada, ASP/ASP.NET, Bash, C/C++, C Shell, ColdFusion, ColdFusion Script, CSS, C#, Fortran, HTML, Java, JavaScript, JSP, Makefiles, MATLAB, NeXtMidas, Pascal, Perl, PHP, Python, Ruby, SQL, VB, VBScript, Verilog, VHDL, XML, and X-Midas. The tool detects the language of each file using its file extension (see Feature #11)
- 6) Command Arguments. The environment file containing user's settings (e.g., c_env.dat file) in the CodeCount tools is no longer used. Instead, the tool accepts user's settings via command arguments. Specifics of the command arguments are detailed in the UCC User's Manual.
- 7) Duplication. For each baseline, two files are considered duplicates if they have same content or the difference is smaller than the threshold given through the command line switch -tdup. Two files may be identified as duplicates although they have different filenames.

For counting, duplicates in the input files are counted and their counting results are saved into a file named Duplicates-<LANG>_outfile.csv, where <LANG> is the name of the programming language used. Duplicate file pairs are identified in a file named DuplicatePairs.csv, with matching pairs displayed in two columns. The complexity metrics of the duplicate files are reported in a file named Duplicates-outfile_cplx.csv.

For differencing, duplicates in each baseline are counted, and their counting results are saved into files named "Duplicates-A-<LANG>-outfile.csv" and "Duplicates-B-<LANG>-outfile.csv". As such, one or more files are generated as a result of the duplication feature. Duplicate pairs are identified in files Duplicates-A-DuplicatePairs.csv and Duplicates-B-DuplicatePairs.csv. The complexity metrics of the duplicate pairs are reported in a file named Duplicates-A-outfile_cplx.csv and Duplicates-B-outfile_cplx.csv. Note that duplicates are identified within baselines, and not across baselines.

Comments and blank lines are not considered during duplication processing for files which have the same filenames.

- 8) Duplicate Matching. Two files are matched if they have the same filename regardless of which directories they belong to. Two files that have the same filename are matched if they have the least uncommon characters in their directory names. This feature allows users to handle to the situation where files are moved from one directory to another or the directory structure is changed. The remaining files are matched according to an algorithm that makes the most likely match.
- 9) Complexity Count. UCC produces complexity counts for all source code files. The complexity counts include the number of math, trig, logarithm functions, calculations, conditionals, logicals, preprocessors, assignments, pointers, and nested loops. When counting, the complexity results are saved to the file "outfile_cplx.csv", and when differencing the results are saved to the files "Baseline-A-outfile_cplx.csv" and "Baseline-B-outfile_cplx.csv". The language counters for C/C++, C#, Java, Perl, and VB also produce cyclomatic complexity reports that are saved to the files "Baseline-A-outfile_cyclomatic_cplx.csv" and "Baseline-B-outfile_cyclomatic_cplx.csv". Additional languages will be supported for cyclomatic complexity in the future.
- 10) Unix/Linux. Under Unix/Linux when using the -dir option, any wildcards must be enclosed within quotes. Otherwise, the wildcards will be expanded on the command line and erroneous results will be produced. For example: ucc -d -dir baseA baseB *.cpp should be written as ucc -d -dir baseA baseB "*.cpp".

- 11) File Extensions. The tool determines the language used in a source file using file extension. This release supports the following languages and file extensions:

- ADA, ASP/ASP.NET, Bash, C/C++, C Shell, ColdFusion, ColdFusion Script, CSS, C#, Fortran, HTML, Java, JavaScript, JSP, Makefiles, MATLAB, NeXtMidas, Pascal, Perl, PhP, Python, Ruby, SQL, VB, VBScript, Verilog, VHDL, XML, and X-Midas

Languages	File Extensions
Ada	.ada, .a, .adb, .ads
ASP, ASP.NET	.asp, .aspx
Bash	.sh, .ksh
C Shell Script	.csh, .tcsh
C#	.cs
C/C++	.cpp, .c, .h, .hpp, .cc, .hh
ColdFusion	*.cfm, .cfml, .cfc
ColdFusion Script	.cfs
CSS	.css
Data	Use file mapping with Datafile=<ext>
Fortran	.f, .for, .f77, .f90, .f95, .f03, .hpf
HTML	.htm, .html, .shtml, .stm, .sht, .oth, .xhtml
Java	.java
JavaScript	.js
JSP	.jsp
Makefiles	.make, .makefile, (files named Makefile)
MATLAB	.m
NeXtMidas	.mm
Pascal	.pas, .p, .pp, .pa3, .pa4, .pa5
Perl	.pl, .pm
PhP	.php
Python	.py
Ruby	.rb
SQL	.sql
VB	.vb, .frm, .mod, .cls, .bas
VBScript	.vbs
Verilog	.v
VHDL	.vhd, .vhdl
X-Midas	.txt
XML	.xml

5 Changes and Upgrades

This section describes changes and upgrades to the tool since the release v.2011.10.

- 1) Bug Fixes:
 - a. Minor security and 64-bit fixes
 - b. Fixed problem with user specified -trunc option
 - c. Cleaned up some error messages
 - d. Improved file matching performance when differencing
 - e. Removed case-sensitivity on -extfile extensions
 - f. Fixed ClearCase file name parsing bug
 - g. Split summary reporting of CODE and DATA
 - h. Fixed file reading method to ensure all lines parsed correctly
 - i. Fixes to allow compilation in Sun Studio 12
 - j. Fixed report columns for ASP
- 2) New Features:
 - a. Added cyclomatic complexity reporting for C/C++, C#, Java, Perl, and VB
- 3) New Languages
 - a. Added counters for Makefiles, MATLAB, Verilog, and VHDL languages
- 4) New Reports:
 - a. Added cyclomatic complexity report outfile_cyclomatic_cplx.csv

6 Known Issues and Limitations

#	Issue
1	For JavaScript code, the tool does not count the statement that is not terminated by a semicolon.
2	The tool only detects and handles C# and VB as code-behind languages for the ASP.NET.
3	<p>Users have reported that when large numbers of files or files with large SLOC counts are run, UCC would take several hours to process, or would hang. To improve the performance, users may choose to use the <code>-nodup</code> flag, which disables duplicate file separation; duplicates are counted and reported along with original files. In the situation where UCC hangs, the problem is that the host computer has run out of memory. A workaround is to break the input file list into several lists and process in multiple runs. Additional work is being done in this area, and more improvements may be available in a future release.</p> <p>If you suspect your process is hanging due to memory limitations, it would be appreciated if you would report the number of files, total file size, and the host computer's memory size to UnifiedCodeCount@gmail.com.</p>
4	The UCC is designed to process well formed, compilable code, and does not check to see if the provided files are compilable. Files that contain software that is not compilable, or is in non-standard format, may not process correctly.
5	The Fortran counter uses the FORTRAN90 and above format for the continuation character being an & at the end of the line. FORTRAN77 and lower versions used a non-zero character in column 6 as the continuation character. There are plans to develop a separate counter for FORTRAN77 and lower in the future.