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| **Criteria** | **CK Metrics** | **MOOD Metrics** | **Lornez & Kidd Metrics** |
| **Empirically validated** | **Yes** – the most cited OO metric suite in academic research with plenty of work correlating values to external attributes of fault-proneness, maintainability, testability, and more (Kitchenham, 2010). | **Limited** – A fraction (less than 5%) of the citations of the CK metric suite despite being published in the same year. Limited empirical validation work from Baroni et al (Baroni et al., 2003). | **Limited** – Nesi et al. did conduct some validation (Nesi et al., 1998) but overall there is a lack of empirical validation to support the use of this suite (Sharma et al., 2012). |
| **Relevance to practitioners** | **Yes** – metrics are simple and capture clearly understood design attributes. | **Limited** – system-wide measures appeal to project managers but lose a level of granularity that would be of interest to developers relative to CK Metrics (Harrison et al., 1998b). | **Limited** – As the metrics are fairly basic, they require a degree of further analysis before they are meaningful to practitioners. |
| **Tool availability** | **Yes** – Plenty of tools are available to practitioners to measure and monitor these metrics. | **No** – very few tools calculate MOOD metrics and they are not suitable for Java codebases (Abounader and Lamb, 1997). | **No –** No available tools that measure these metrics. |