

`selectel.meetup`

# Code metrics: why do we need them?

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# About me

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- Education:
  - Saint Petersburg Presidential Physics and Mathematics Lyceum №239
  - Saint Petersburg State University, Mathematics and Mechanics Faculty
- Work experience:
  - 2011 - 2011, CoFiTe, Software Developer Intern
  - 2015 - 2016, Digital Security, Junior Research Software Engineer at Laboratory
  - 2016 - present, Selectel, Junior Software Developer
- GitHub contributions:
  - <https://github.com/google/yapf>, a formatter for Python files, owned by Google Inc.
  - <https://github.com/pycqa/redbaron>, Bottom-up approach to refactoring in python, Python Code Quality Authority
  - <https://github.com/PyCQA/baron>, writing refactoring code, Python Code Quality Authority

# Software metric

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- a software metric is a standard of measure of a degree to which a software system or process possesses some property
- metrics are functions, while measurements are the numbers obtained by the application of metrics (often metrics and measurements are used as synonymous)

# Main usages

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- scheduling
- software sizing
- programming complexity
- software development effort estimation
- software quality

# Main metrics

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- code coverage
- cohesion
- cyclomatic complexity (McCabe's complexity)
- Halstead complexity
- the maintainability index
- raw metrics (SLOC, comment lines, blank lines, &c.)

# Code coverage

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- a measure used to describe the degree to which the source code of a program is executed when a particular test suite runs
- higher coverage => more of program's source code executed during testing => a lower chance of containing undetected software bugs

# Popular code coverage systems

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- Coveralls - <https://coveralls.io>
- Coco (C/C++/C#/Tcl) - <https://www.froglogic.com/coco/>
- SonarQube (most famous languages) - <http://www.sonarqube.org/>



# Cohesion

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- degree to which the elements of a module belong together
- i.e., cohesion measures the strength of relationship between pieces of functionality within a given module
- in highly cohesive systems functionality is strongly related



# Cyclomatic complexity (McCabe's complexity)

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- developed by Thomas J. McCabe, Sr. in 1976
- Measurement which used to indicate the complexity of a program
- a quantitative measure of the number of linearly independent paths through a program's source code

# Cyclomatic complexity (McCabe's complexity)

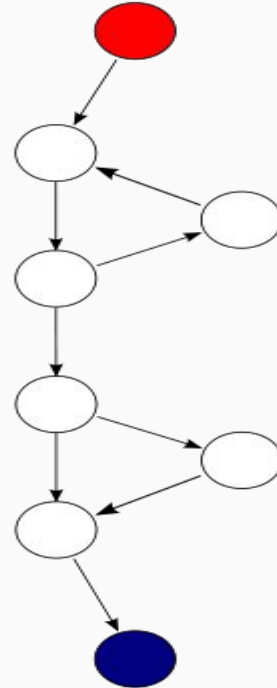
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- computed using the control flow graph of the program
- may be applied to individual functions, modules, methods or classes within a program

# Cyclomatic complexity (McCabe's complexity)

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- $M = E - N + 2P$ 
  - $E$  = the number of edges of the graph.
  - $N$  = the number of nodes of the graph.
  - $P$  = the number of connected components.



# Halstead complexity

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- introduced by Maurice Howard Halstead in 1977
- depends on number of operators and operands in program
- the goal was to identify measurable properties of software, and the relations between them

# Halstead complexity (calculation)

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- $n = n_1 + n_2$  - program vocabulary
- $N = N_1 + N_2$  - program length
- $N^{\wedge} = n_1 \cdot \log_2(n_1) + n_2 \cdot \log_2(n_2)$  - calculated program length
- $V = N \cdot \log_2(n)$  - program volume
- $D = (n_1/2) \cdot (N_2/n_2)$  - program difficulty
- $E = D \cdot V$  - program effort

Where:

- $n_1$  - the number of distinct operators
- $n_2$  - the number of distinct operands
- $N_1$  - the total number of operators
- $N_2$  - the total number of operands

# Maintainability index

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- measures how maintainable the source code is
- calculated from lines-of-code measures, cyclomatic complexity measures and Halstead complexity measure
- used in several automated software metric tools such as MS Visual Studio

# Maintainability index (the original formula)

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$$MI = 171 - 5.2 \ln V - 0.23G - 16.2 \ln L$$

Where:

- V is the Halstead Volume
- G is the total Cyclomatic Complexity
- L is the number of Source Lines of Code (SLOC)



# Maintainability index (the derivative used by SEI)

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$$MI = 171 - 5.2 \log_2 V - 0.23G - 16.2 \log_2 L + 50 \sin(\sqrt{2.4C})$$

Where:

- V is the Halstead Volume
- G is the total Cyclomatic Complexity
- L is the number of Source Lines of Code (SLOC)
- C is the percent of comment lines (important: converted to radians).

# Maintainability index (the derivative used by Visual Studio)

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$$MI = \max \left[ 0, 100 \frac{171 - 5.2 \ln V - 0.23G - 16.2 \ln L}{171} \right]$$

Where:

- V is the Halstead Volume
- G is the total Cyclomatic Complexity
- L is the number of Source Lines of Code (SLOC)
- C is the percent of comment lines (important: converted to radians).

# Raw metrics

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- LOC: The total number of lines of code. It does not necessarily correspond to the number of lines in the file.
- LLOC: The number of logical lines of code. Every logical line of code contains exactly one statement.
- SLOC: The number of source lines of code - not necessarily corresponding to the LLOC.

# Raw metrics

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- Comments: The number of comment lines. Multi-line strings are not counted as comment since, to the Python interpreter, they are just strings.
- Multi: The number of lines which represent multi-line strings.
- Blanks: The number of blank lines (or whitespace-only ones).

# What to use to calculate measures?

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- Radon (for Python code) - <https://github.com/rubik/radon>
- SonarQube (>20 languages) - <https://blog.sonarsource.com/>
- SourceMonitor (C++, C, C#, VB.NET, Java, Delphi, Visual Basic (VB6) or HTML) - <http://www.campwoodsw.com/sourcemonitor.html>
- CAST - <http://www.castsoftware.com/Product/Application-Intelligence-Platform.aspx>
- Klocwork Insight - <http://www.klocwork.com/products-services/klocwork>

# Why?

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- have numerous valuable applications in schedule
- planning budget
- cost estimation
- quality assurance testing
- software debugging
- software performance optimization
- optimal personnel task assignments



# Demo

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- Using Radon as example
- Radon is a Python tool which computes various code metrics



# Remark for measuring in Radon

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- Radon measures index with another formula
- It gets derivation from SEI and MS VS:

$$MI = \max \left[ 0, 100 \frac{171 - 5.2 \ln V - 0.23G - 16.2 \ln L + 50 \sin(\sqrt{2.4C})}{171} \right]$$

# References

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# Thank you!

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- GitHub: <https://github.com/b5y>
- Code examples: [https://github.com/b5y/selectel\\_meetup\\_2016](https://github.com/b5y/selectel_meetup_2016)