



# **XML/HTML Code Count™ Counting Standards**

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## Revision Sheet

Date	Version	Revision Description	Author
10/22/07	1.0	Original Release	CSSE
10/20/08	1.1	Added example E04.	CSSE

## 1.0 CHECKLIST FOR SOURCE STATEMENT COUNTS

### PHYSICAL AND LOGICAL SLOC COUNTING RULES

Measurement Unit	Order of Precedence	Physical SLOC	Logical SLOC	Comments
<b>Executable lines</b>	1	One per line	See table below	Defined in 2.7
<b>Non-executable lines</b>				
Declaration	2	One per line	See table below	Defined in 2.4
Comments				Defined in 2.6
On their own lines	4	Not included (NI)	NI	
Embedded	5	NI	NI	
Banners	6	NI	NI	
Empty comments	7	NI	NI	
Blank lines	8	NI	NI	Defined in 2.5
Compiler Directives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Table 1 Physical and Logical SLOC Counting Counts**

### LOGICAL SLOC COUNTING RULES

No.	Structure	Order of Precedence	Logical SLOC Rules	Comments
R01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Declarations (document type, attribute, entity, text, notation, etc)</li><li>Processing instruction</li><li>CDATA section, and</li><li>Conditional section</li></ul>	1	Count once per occurrence	
R02	A pair of start-tag and end-tag	2	Count once	
R03	Empty element tag	3	Count once per occurrence	

**Table 2 Logical SLOC Counting Rules**

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## 2.0 DEFINITIONS

**2.1 SLOC** – Source Lines Of Code is a unit used to measure the size of software program. SLOC counts the program source code based on a certain set of rules. SLOC is a key input for estimating project effort and is also used to calculate productivity and other measurements.

**2.2 Physical SLOC** – One physical SLOC is corresponding to one line starting with the first character and ending by a carriage return or an end-of-file marker of the same line, and which excludes the blank and comment line.

**2.3 Logical SLOC** – IT is language specific which measures the number of "statements" dependent on language syntax

A count of "blank lines, comment lines" in the text of the program's source code

**2.4 Blank line** – A physical line of code, which contains any number of white space characters (spaces, tabs, form feed, carriage return, line feed, or their derivatives).

**2.5 Comment line** – A comment is defined as a string of zero or more characters that follow language-specific comment delimiter.

## 3.0 EXAMPLES OF SLOC COUNTING

DECLARATION				
ID	STATEMENT DESCRIPTION	GENERAL FORM	SPECIFIC EXAMPLE	SLOC COUNT
D01	Processing instruction	'<?' PITarget (S (Char* - (Char* '?) Char*))? '?'>'	<?xml version="1.0"?>	1
D02	Document type	'<!DOCTYPE' S Name (S ExternalID)? S? ('[' (markupdecl   DeclSep)* ']' S?)? '>'	<?xml version="1.0"?> <!DOCTYPE greeting SYSTEM "hello.dtd">	1 1
D03	Element type	'<!ELEMENT' S Name S contentspec S? '>'	<!ELEMENT br EMPTY> <!ELEMENT p (#PCDATA emph)* > <!ELEMENT %name.para; %content.para; > <!ELEMENT container ANY>	1 1 1 1
D04	Attribute type	'<!ATTLIST' S Name AttDef* S? '>'	<!ATTLIST termdef id ID #REQUIRED name CDATA #IMPLIED>  <!ATTLIST form method CDATA #FIXED "POST">	1  1
D05	Entity	'<!ENTITY' S Name S EntityDef S? '>'	<ENTITY % YN ""Yes" > <ENTITY WhatHeSaid "He said %YN;" >	1 1

## ELEMENT

ID	STATEMENT DESCRIPTION	GENERAL FORM	SPECIFIC EXAMPLE	SLOC COUNT
E01	Start-tag & end-tags	'<' Name (S Attribute)* S? '>'	<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO8859-1" ?> - <note> <to>Tove</to> <from>Jani</from> <heading>Reminder</heading> <body>Don't forget me this weekend!</body> </note>	1 1 1 1 1
	Empty element	'<' Name (S Attribute)* S? '/>'	<HTML> <BODY>  <P> to break lines in a paragraph, use the br tag. </P>   </BODY> </HTML>	1 1  1 2 2  1
E02	Comment Delimiter	Comments in XML are done in the same manner as HTML comments <b>&lt;!-- this is a comment --&gt;</b>	<html> <!--To check the lines--> <body>The content of the body element is displayed in your browser.</body> </html>  <?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO8859-1" ?> <message to="you@yourAddress.com" from="me@myAddress.com" subject="XML Is Really Cool"> <!-- This is a comment --> <text> How many ways is XML cool? Let me count the ways... </text> </message>	1 1  1 1  1
E03	String delimiter(s); literals; escape characters; nesting, etc.	Escape Character –Both Entity and character references may be used to escape the delimiters.  XML- &lt; &gt; &amp; &apos; &quot;  HTML 4 DTD explicitly declares 252 character	<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?> <string xmlns="http....."> &lt; DataSet&gt; &lt;Order&gt; &lt;Customer &gt;439 &lt;/Customer&gt; &lt;/Order&gt; &lt;/DataSet&gt;</string>	1 1

		<p>entities</p> <p>For E.g. &amp;cent; &amp;nbsp; &amp;current</p> <p>Numeric character - references can also be used in XML; they are expanded immediately when recognized and must be treated as character data.</p>	<pre>&lt;html&gt; &lt;body&gt;The content of the body element is displayed in your browser.&lt;/body&gt; &lt;b&gt;&lt;tt&gt; C &amp;nbsp; H &amp;nbsp; E &amp;nbsp; E &amp;nbsp; S &amp;nbsp; E &lt;/tt&gt;&lt;/b&gt; &lt;/html&gt;</pre>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
E04	Tags with Attributes	<p>XML and HTML can have attributes in the start tag. Attributes provide additional information about the element</p>	<pre>&lt;note date="12/11/2002"&gt; &lt;to&gt;Tove&lt;/to&gt; &lt;from&gt;Jani&lt;/from&gt; &lt;heading&gt;Reminder&lt;/heading&gt; &lt;body&gt;Don't forget me this weekend!&lt;/body&gt; &lt;/note&gt;</pre>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>