

cloc counts blank lines, comment lines, and physical lines of source code in many programming languages.

Latest release: v1.82 (May 3, 2019)

Hosted at <http://cloc.sourceforge.net/> (<http://cloc.sourceforge.net/>) since August 2006, cloc began the transition to GitHub in September 2015.

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Step 1: Download cloc (several methods, see below).

Step 2: Open a terminal (`cmd.exe` on Windows).

Step 3: Invoke cloc to count your source files, directories, archives, or git commits. The executable name differs depending on whether you use the development source version (`cloc`), source for a released version (`cloc-1.82.pl`) or a Windows executable (`cloc-1.82.exe`). On this page, `cloc` is the generic term used to refer to any of these.

a file

```
prompt> cloc hello.c
      1 text file.
      1 unique file.
      0 files ignored.

https://github.com/AlDanial/cloc v 1.65  T=0.04 s (28.3 files/s, 340.0 lines/s)
-----
Language                      files          blank          comment          code
-----
C                               1              0              7              5
-----
```

a directory

```
prompt> cloc gcc-5.2.0/gcc/c
      16 text files.
      15 unique files.
       3 files ignored.

https://github.com/AlDanial/cloc v 1.65  T=0.23 s (57.1 files/s, 188914.0 lines/s)
-----
Language                      files          blank          comment          code
-----
C                               10           4680           6621          30812
C/C++ Header                   3             99            286            496
-----
SUM:                           13           4779           6907          31308
-----
```

an archive

We'll pull cloc's source zip file from GitHub, then count the contents:

```
prompt> wget https://github.com/AlDanial/cloc/archive/master.zip

prompt> cloc master.zip
https://github.com/AlDanial/cloc v 1.65  T=0.07 s (26.8 files/s, 141370.3 lines/s)
-----
Language                files          blank          comment          code
-----
Perl                     2             725             1103             8713
-----
SUM:                     2             725             1103             8713
-----
```

a git repository, using a specific commit

This example uses code from PuDB (<https://pypi.python.org/pypi/pudb>), a fantastic Python debugger.

```
prompt> git clone http://git.tiker.net/trees/pudb.git

prompt> cd pudb

prompt> cloc 6be804e07a5db
  48 text files.
  48 unique files.
  15 files ignored.

github.com/AlDanial/cloc v 1.73  T=0.15 s (223.1 files/s, 46159.0 lines/s)
-----
Language                files          blank          comment          code
-----
Python                  28            1519             728            4659
YAML                     2              9              2              75
Bourne Shell             3              6              0              17
make                     1              4              6              10
-----
SUM:                     34            1538             736            4761
-----
```

each subdirectory of a particular directory

Say you have a directory with three different git-managed projects, Project0, Project1, and Project2. You can use your shell's looping capability to count the code in each. This example uses bash:

```
prompt> for d in ./*/ ; do (cd "$d" && echo "$d" && cloc --vcs git); done
./Project0/
7 text files.
    7 unique files.
    1 file ignored.
```

github.com/AlDanial/cloc v 1.71 T=0.02 s (390.2 files/s, 25687.6 lines/s)

Language	files	blank	comment	code
D	4	61	32	251
Markdown	1	9	0	38
make	1	0	0	4
SUM:	6	70	32	293

```
./Project1/
    7 text files.
    7 unique files.
    0 files ignored.
```

github.com/AlDanial/cloc v 1.71 T=0.02 s (293.0 files/s, 52107.1 lines/s)

Language	files	blank	comment	code
Go	7	165	282	798
SUM:	7	165	282	798

```
./Project2/
    49 text files.
    47 unique files.
    13 files ignored.
```

github.com/AlDanial/cloc v 1.71 T=0.10 s (399.5 files/s, 70409.4 lines/s)

Language	files	blank	comment	code
Python	33	1226	1026	3017
C	4	327	337	888
Markdown	1	11	0	28
YAML	1	0	2	12
SUM:	39	1564	1365	3945

Translations: Arabic (<http://www.garciniacambogiareviews.ca/translations/aldanial-cloc/>), Armenian (<http://students.studybay.com/?p=34>), Belarussian (<http://www.besteonderdelen.nl/blog/?p=5426>), Bulgarian (<http://www.ajoft.com/wpaper/aj-cloc.html>), Hungarian (<http://www.forallworld.com/cloc-grof-sornyi-kodot/>), (%5BPolish%5D(<http://www.trevister.com/blog/cloc.html>),) (%5BRussian%5D(<http://someblogscience.com/cloc.html>),) Portuguese (<https://www.homeyou.com/~edu/cloc>), Serbo-Croatian (<http://science.webhostinggeeks.com/cloc>), Romanian (<http://www.bildelestore.dk/blog/cloc-contele-de-linii-de-cod/>), Slovakian (<http://newknowledgez.com/cloc.html>), Tamil (<http://healthcareadministrationdegree.co/socialwork/aldanial-cloc/>) (%5BUkrainian%5D(<http://blog.kudoybook.com/cloc/>))

cloc counts blank lines, comment lines, and physical lines of source code in many programming languages. Given two versions of a code base, cloc can compute differences in blank, comment, and source lines. It is written entirely in Perl with no dependencies outside the standard distribution of Perl v5.6 and higher (code from some external modules is embedded within cloc (https://github.com/AIDanial/cloc#regexp_common)) and so is quite portable. cloc is known to run on many flavors of Linux, FreeBSD, NetBSD, OpenBSD, Mac OS X, AIX, HP-UX, Solaris, IRIX, z/OS, and Windows. (To run the Perl source version of cloc on Windows one needs ActiveState Perl (<http://www.activestate.com/activeperl>) 5.6.1 or higher, Strawberry Perl (<http://strawberryperl.com/>), Cygwin (<http://www.cygwin.com/>), MobaXTerm (<http://mobaxterm.mobatek.net/>) with the Perl plug-in installed, or a mingw environment and terminal such as provided by Git for Windows (<https://gitforwindows.org/>). Alternatively one can use the Windows binary of cloc generated with PAR::Packer (<http://search.cpan.org/~rschupp/PAR-Packer-1.019/lib/pp.pm>) to run on Windows computers that have neither Perl nor Cygwin.)

cloc contains code from David Wheeler's SLOccount (<http://www.dwheeler.com/sloccount/>), Damian Conway and Abigail's Perl module Regexp::Common (<http://search.cpan.org/%7Eabigail/Regexp-Common-2.120/lib/Regexp/Common.pm>), Sean M. Burke's Perl module Win32::Autoglob (<http://search.cpan.org/%7Esburke/Win32-Autoglob-1.01/Autoglob.pm>), and Tye McQueen's Perl module Algorithm::Diff (<http://search.cpan.org/%7Etyemq/Algorithm-Diff-1.1902/lib/Algorithm/Diff.pm>). Language scale factors were derived from Mayes Consulting, LLC web site <http://softwareestimator.com/IndustryData2.htm> (<http://softwareestimator.com/IndustryData2.htm>). (1%7D%7D%7D) (%7B%7B%7B1)

Install via package manager

Depending your operating system, one of these installation methods may work for you:

```

npm install -g cloc          # https://www.npmjs.com/package/cloc
sudo apt install cloc        # Debian, Ubuntu
sudo yum install cloc        # Red Hat, Fedora
sudo dnf install cloc        # Fedora 22 or later
sudo pacman -S cloc          # Arch
sudo emerge -av dev-util/cloc # Gentoo https://packages.gentoo.org/packages/dev-util/cloc
sudo apk add cloc            # Alpine Linux
sudo pkg install cloc        # FreeBSD
sudo port install cloc       # Mac OS X with MacPorts
brew install cloc            # Mac OS X with Homebrew
choco install cloc           # Windows with Chocolatey
scoop install cloc           # Windows with Scoop

```

Note: I don't control any of these packages. If you encounter a bug in cloc using one of the above packages, try with cloc pulled from the latest stable release here on github (link follows below) before submitting a problem report. (1%7D%7D%7D) (%7B%7B%7B1) ## Stable release <https://github.com/AIDanial/cloc/releases/latest> (<https://github.com/AIDanial/cloc/releases/latest>)

Development version <https://github.com/AIDanial/cloc/raw/master/cloc> (<https://github.com/AIDanial/cloc/raw/master/cloc>) (1%7D%7D%7D) (%7B%7B%7B1) # License ▲

cloc is licensed under the GNU General Public License, v 2 (<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.html>), excluding portions which are copied from other sources. Code copied from the Regexp::Common, Win32::Autoglob, and Algorithm::Diff Perl modules is subject to the Artistic License (<http://www.opensource.org/licenses/artistic-license-2.0.php>). (1%7D%7D%7D) (%7B%7B%7B1) # Why Use cloc? ▲

cloc has many features that make it easy to use, thorough, extensible, and portable:

1. Exists as a single, self-contained file that requires minimal installation effort—just download the file and run it.
2. Can read language comment definitions from a file and thus potentially work with computer languages that do not yet exist.
3. Allows results from multiple runs to be summed together by language and by project.
4. Can produce results in a variety of formats: plain text, SQL, JSON, XML, YAML, comma separated values.
5. Can count code within compressed archives (tar balls, Zip files, Java .ear files).
6. Has numerous troubleshooting options.
7. Handles file and directory names with spaces and other unusual characters.
8. Has no dependencies outside the standard Perl distribution.
9. Runs on Linux, FreeBSD, NetBSD, OpenBSD, Mac OS X, AIX, HP-UX, Solaris, IRIX, and z/OS systems that have Perl 5.6 or higher. The source version runs on Windows with either ActiveState Perl, Strawberry Perl, Cygwin, or MobaXTerm+Perl plugin. Alternatively on Windows one can run the Windows binary which has no dependencies. (1%7D%7D%7D)

(%7B%7B%7B1) # Other Counters ▲

If cloc does not suit your needs here are other freely available counters to consider:

- loc (<https://github.com/cgag/loc/>)
- gocloc (<https://github.com/hhatto/gocloc/>)
- Ohcount (<https://github.com/blackducksoftware/ohcount/>)

- scc (<https://github.com/boyter/scc/>)
- sclc (<https://code.google.com/archive/p/sclc/>)
- SLOCCount (<http://www.dwheeler.com/sloccount/>)
- Sonar (<http://www.sonarsource.org/>)
- tokei (<https://github.com/Aaronepower/tokei/>)
- Unified Code Count (http://csse.usc.edu/ucc_new/wordpress/)

Other references:

- QSM's directory (<http://www.qsm.com/CodeCounters.html>) of code counting tools.
- The Wikipedia entry (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Source_lines_of_code) for source code line counts.

Regexp::Common, Digest::MD5, Win32::Autoglob, Algorithm::Diff

Although `cloc` does not need Perl modules outside those found in the standard distribution, `cloc` does rely on a few external modules. Code from three of these external modules—`Regexp::Common`, `Win32::Autoglob`, and `Algorithm::Diff`—is embedded within `cloc`. A fourth module, `Digest::MD5`, is used only if it is available. If `cloc` finds `Regexp::Common` or `Algorithm::Diff` installed locally it will use those installation. If it doesn't, `cloc` will install the parts of `Regexp::Common` and/or `Algorithm::Diff` it needs to temporary directories that are created at the start of a `cloc` run then removed when the run is complete. The necessary code from `Regexp::Common` v2.120 and `Algorithm::Diff` v1.1902 are embedded within the `cloc` source code (see subroutines `Install_Regexp_Common()` and `Install_Algorithm_Diff()`).

Only three lines are needed from `Win32::Autoglob` and these are included directly in `cloc`.

Additionally, `cloc` will use `Digest::MD5` to validate uniqueness among equally-sized input files if `Digest::MD5` is installed locally.

A parallel processing option, `--processes=N`, was introduced with `cloc` version 1.76 to enable faster runs on multicore machines. However, to use it, one must have the module `Parallel::ForkManager` installed. This module does not work reliably on Windows so parallel processing will only work on Unix-like operating systems.

The Windows binary is built on a computer that has both `Regexp::Common` and `Digest::MD5` installed locally. (1%7D%7D%7D) (%7B%7B%7B1)
Building a Windows Executable ▲

The Windows downloads `cloc-1.70.exe` and `cloc-1.72.exe` were built with `PAR::Packer` (<http://search.cpan.org/~rschupp/PAR-Packer-1.019/lib/pp.pm>) and Strawberry Perl 5.24.0.1 on an Amazon Web Services t2.micro instance running Microsoft Windows Server 2008 (32 bit for 1.70 and 1.72; 64 bit for 1.74).

Releases 1.74 through 1.82 were built on a 32 bit Windows 7 virtual machine (IE11.Win7.For.Windows.VirtualBox.zip pulled from <https://developer.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-edge/tools/vms/> (<https://developer.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-edge/tools/vms/>)) using Strawberry Perl 5.26.1.1.

The `cloc-1.66.exe` executable was built with PAR::Packer (<http://search.cpan.org/~rschupp/PAR-Packer-1.019/lib/pp.pm>) on a 32 bit Windows 7 VirtualBox image pulled from <https://dev.windows.com/en-us/microsoft-edge/tools/vms/linux/> (<https://dev.windows.com/en-us/microsoft-edge/tools/vms/linux/>) and running on an Ubuntu 15.10 host. The virtual machine ran Strawberry Perl (<http://strawberryperl.com/>) version 5.22.1. Windows executables of cloc versions 1.60 and earlier were built with perl2exe (<http://www.indigostar.com/perl2exe.htm>) on a 32 bit Windows XP computer. A small modification was made to the cloc source code before passing it to perl2exe; lines 87 and 88 were uncommented:

Windows code

```
85 # Uncomment next two lines when building Windows executable with perl2exe
86 # or if running on a system that already has Regexp::Common.
87 #use Regexp::Common;
88 #HAVE_Rexexp_Common = 1;
```

Is the Windows executable safe to run? Does it have malware?

Ideally, no one would need the Windows executable because they have a Perl interpreter installed on their machines and can run the cloc source file. On centrally-managed corporate Windows machines, however, this may be difficult or impossible.

The Windows executable distributed with cloc is provided as a best-effort of a virus and malware-free `.exe`. You are encouraged to run your own virus scanners against the executable and also check sites such <https://www.virustotal.com/> (<https://www.virustotal.com/>). The entries for recent versions are:

cloc-1.82.exe: <https://www.virustotal.com/#/file/2e5fb443fdefd776d7b6b136a25e5ee2048991e735042897dbd0bf92efb16563/detection>
(<https://www.virustotal.com/#/file/2e5fb443fdefd776d7b6b136a25e5ee2048991e735042897dbd0bf92efb16563/detection>)

cloc-1.80.exe: <https://www.virustotal.com/#/file/9e547b01c946aa818ffad43b9ebaf05d3da08ed6ca876ef2b6847be3bf1cf8be/detection>
(<https://www.virustotal.com/#/file/9e547b01c946aa818ffad43b9ebaf05d3da08ed6ca876ef2b6847be3bf1cf8be/detection>)

cloc-1.78.exe: <https://www.virustotal.com/#/file/256ade3df82fa92febf2553853ed1106d96c604794606e86efd00d55664dd44f/detection>
(<https://www.virustotal.com/#/file/256ade3df82fa92febf2553853ed1106d96c604794606e86efd00d55664dd44f/detection>)

cloc-1.76.exe: <https://www.virustotal.com/#/url/c1b9b9fe909f91429f95d41e9a9928ab7c58b21351b3acd4249def2a61acd39d/detection>
(<https://www.virustotal.com/#/url/c1b9b9fe909f91429f95d41e9a9928ab7c58b21351b3acd4249def2a61acd39d/detection>)

cloc-1.74_x86.exe: <https://www.virustotal.com/#/file/b73dece71f6d3199d90d55db53a588e1393c8dbf84231a7e1be2ce3c5a0ec75b/detection>
(<https://www.virustotal.com/#/file/b73dece71f6d3199d90d55db53a588e1393c8dbf84231a7e1be2ce3c5a0ec75b/detection>)

cloc 1.72 exe: <https://www.virustotal.com/en/url/8fd2af5cd972f648d7a2d7917bc202492012484c3a6f0b48c8fd60a8d395c98c/analysis/>
(<https://www.virustotal.com/en/url/8fd2af5cd972f648d7a2d7917bc202492012484c3a6f0b48c8fd60a8d395c98c/analysis/>)

cloc 1.70 exe: <https://www.virustotal.com/en/url/63edef209099a93aa0be1a220dc7c4c7ed045064d801e6d5daa84ee624fc0b4a/analysis/>
(<https://www.virustotal.com/en/url/63edef209099a93aa0be1a220dc7c4c7ed045064d801e6d5daa84ee624fc0b4a/analysis/>)

cloc 1.68 exe: <https://www.virustotal.com/en/file/c484fc58615fc3b0d5569b9063ec1532980281c3155e4a19099b11ef1c24443b/analysis/>
(<https://www.virustotal.com/en/file/c484fc58615fc3b0d5569b9063ec1532980281c3155e4a19099b11ef1c24443b/analysis/>)

cloc 1.66 exe:

<https://www.virustotal.com/en/file/54d6662e59b04be793dd10fa5e5edf7747cf0c0cc32f71eb67a3cf8e7a171d81/analysis/1453601367/>
(<https://www.virustotal.com/en/file/54d6662e59b04be793dd10fa5e5edf7747cf0c0cc32f71eb67a3cf8e7a171d81/analysis/1453601367/>)

Why is the Windows executable so large?

Windows executables of cloc versions 1.60 and earlier, created with perl2exe as noted above, are about 1.6 MB, while versions 1.62 and 1.54, created with `PAR::Packer`, are 11 MB. Version 1.66, built with a newer version of `PAR::Packer`, is about 5.5 MB. Why are the `PAR::Packer` executables so much larger than those built with perl2exe? My theory is that perl2exe uses smarter tree pruning logic than `PAR::Packer`, but that's pure speculation.

Create your own executable

The most robust option for creating a Windows executable of cloc is to use ActiveState's Perl Development Kit (<http://www.activestate.com/perl-dev-kit>). It includes a utility, `perlapp`, which can build stand-alone Windows, Mac, and Linux binaries of Perl source code.

`perl2exe` (<http://www.indigostar.com/perl2exe.php>) will also do the trick. If you do have `perl2exe`, modify lines 84-87 in the cloc source code for a minor code modification that is necessary to make a cloc Windows executable.

Otherwise, to build a Windows executable with `pp` from `PAR::Packer`, first install a Windows-based Perl distribution (for example Strawberry Perl or ActivePerl) following their instructions. Next, open a command prompt, aka a DOS window and install the `PAR::Packer` module. Finally, invoke the newly installed `pp` command with the cloc source code to create an `.exe` file:

```
C:> cpan -i Digest::MD5
C:> cpan -i Regexp::Common
C:> cpan -i Algorithm::Diff
C:> cpan -i PAR::Packer
C:> pp -M Digest::MD5 -c -x -o cloc-1.82.exe cloc
```

A variation on the instructions above is if you installed the portable version of Strawberry Perl, you will need to run `portableshell.bat` first to properly set up your environment.

(1%7D%7D%7D) (%7B%7B%7B1) # Basic Use ▲

cloc is a command line program that takes file, directory, and/or archive names as inputs. Here's an example of running cloc against the Perl v5.22.0 source distribution:

```
prompt> cloc perl-5.22.0.tar.gz
5605 text files.
5386 unique files.
2176 files ignored.
```

```
https://github.com/AlDanial/cloc v 1.65 T=25.49 s (134.7 files/s, 51980.3 lines/s)
```

Language	files	blank	comment	code
Perl	2892	136396	184362	536445
C	130	24676	33684	155648
C/C++ Header	148	9766	16569	147858
Bourne Shell	112	4044	6796	42668
Pascal	8	458	1603	8592
XML	33	142	0	2410
YAML	49	20	15	2078
C++	10	313	277	2033
make	4	426	488	1986
Prolog	12	438	2	1146
JSON	14	1	0	1037
yacc	1	85	76	998
Windows Message File	1	102	11	489
DOS Batch	14	92	41	389
Windows Resource File	3	10	0	85
D	1	5	7	8
Lisp	2	0	3	4
SUM:	3434	176974	243934	903874

To run cloc on Windows computers, one must first open up a command (aka DOS) window and invoke cloc.exe from the command line there.
(1%7D%7D%7D) (%7B%7B%7B1) # Options ▲

```
prompt> cloc --help
```

```
Usage: cloc [options] <file(s)/dir(s)/git hash(es)> | <set 1> <set 2> | <report files>
```

Count, or compute differences of, physical lines of source code in the given files (may be archives such as compressed tarballs or zip files, or git commit hashes or branch names) and/or recursively below the given directories.

Input Options

`--extract-with=<cmd>` This option is only needed if cloc is unable to figure out how to extract the contents of the input file(s) by itself. Use <cmd> to extract binary archive files (e.g.: .tar.gz, .zip, .Z). Use the literal '>FILE<' as a stand-in for the actual file(s) to be extracted. For example, to count lines of code in the input files
gcc-4.2.tar.gz perl-5.8.8.tar.gz
on Unix use
--extract-with='gzip -dc >FILE< | tar xf -'
or, if you have GNU tar,
--extract-with='tar zxf >FILE<'
and on Windows use, for example:
--extract-with='"c:\Program Files\WinZip\WinZip32.exe\" -e -o >FILE< ."
(if WinZip is installed there).

`--list-file=<file>` Take the list of file and/or directory names to process from <file>, which has one file/directory name per line. Only exact matches are counted; relative path names will be resolved starting from the directory where cloc is invoked. See also --exclude-list-file.

`--vcs=<VCS>` Invoke a system call to <VCS> to obtain a list of files to work on. If <VCS> is 'git', then will invoke 'git ls-files' to get a file list and 'git submodule status' to get a list of submodules whose contents will be ignored. See also --git which accepts git commit hashes and branch names. If <VCS> is 'svn' then will invoke 'svn list -R'. The primary benefit is that cloc will then skip files explicitly excluded by the versioning tool in question, ie, those in .gitignore or have the svn:ignore property. Alternatively <VCS> may be any system command that generates a list of files.

Note: cloc must be in a directory which can read the files as they are returned by <VCS>. cloc will not download files from remote repositories.

'svn list -R' may refer to a remote repository to obtain file names (and therefore may require authentication to the remote repository), but the files themselves must be local.

--unicode

Check binary files to see if they contain Unicode expanded ASCII text. This causes performance to drop noticeably.

Processing Options

--autoconf

Count .in files (as processed by GNU autoconf) of recognized languages. See also --no-autogen.

--by-file

Report results for every source file encountered.

--by-file-by-lang

Report results for every source file encountered in addition to reporting by language.

--config <file>

Read command line switches from <file> instead of the default location of /home/al/.config/cloc/options.txt. The file should contain one switch, along with arguments (if any), per line. Blank lines and lines beginning with '#' are skipped. Options given on the command line take priority over entries read from the file.

--count-and-diff <set1> <set2>

First perform direct code counts of source file(s) of <set1> and <set2> separately, then perform a diff of these. Inputs may be pairs of files, directories, or archives. If --out or --report-file is given, three output files will be created, one for each of the two counts and one for the diff. See also --diff, --diff-alignment, --diff-timeout, --ignore-case, --ignore-whitespace.

--diff <set1> <set2>

Compute differences in code and comments between source file(s) of <set1> and <set2>. The inputs may be any mix of files, directories, archives, or git commit hashes. Use --diff-alignment to generate a list showing which file pairs were compared. See also --count-and-diff, --diff-alignment, --diff-timeout, --ignore-case, --ignore-whitespace.

--diff-timeout <N>

Ignore files which take more than <N> seconds to process. Default is 10 seconds. Setting <N> to 0 allows unlimited time. (Large files with many repeated lines can cause Algorithm::Diff::sdiff() to take hours.)

--follow-links	[Unix only] Follow symbolic links to directories (sym links to files are always followed).
--force-lang=<lang>[,<ext>]	<p>Process all files that have a <ext> extension with the counter for language <lang>. For example, to count all .f files with the Fortran 90 counter (which expects files to end with .f90) instead of the default Fortran 77 counter, use</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">--force-lang="Fortran 90",f</p> <p>If <ext> is omitted, every file will be counted with the <lang> counter. This option can be specified multiple times (but that is only useful when <ext> is given each time). See also --script-lang, --lang-no-ext.</p>
--force-lang-def=<file>	<p>Load language processing filters from <file>, then use these filters instead of the built-in filters. Note: languages which map to the same file extension (for example: MATLAB/Mathematica/Objective C/MUMPS/Mercury; Pascal/PHP; Lisp/OpenCL; Lisp/Julia; Perl/Prolog) will be ignored as these require additional processing that is not expressed in language definition files. Use --read-lang-def to define new language filters without replacing built-in filters (see also --write-lang-def, --write-lang-def-incl-dup).</p>
--git	<p>Forces the inputs to be interpreted as git targets (commit hashes, branch names, et cetera) if these are not first identified as file or directory names. This option overrides the --vcs=git logic if this is given; in other words, --git gets its list of files to work on directly from git using the hash or branch name rather than from 'git ls-files'. This option can be used with --diff to perform line count diffs between git commits, or between a git commit and a file, directory, or archive. Use -v/--verbose to see the git system commands cloc issues.</p>
--ignore-whitespace	Ignore horizontal white space when comparing files with --diff. See also --ignore-case.
--ignore-case	Ignore changes in case; consider upper- and lower-case letters equivalent when comparing files with --diff. See also --ignore-whitespace.
--lang-no-ext=<lang>	Count files without extensions using the <lang>

	counter. This option overrides internal logic for files without extensions (where such files are checked against known scripting languages by examining the first line for #!). See also --force-lang, --script-lang.
--max-file-size=<MB>	Skip files larger than <MB> megabytes when traversing directories. By default, <MB>=100. cloc's memory requirement is roughly twenty times larger than the largest file so running with files larger than 100 MB on a computer with less than 2 GB of memory will cause problems. Note: this check does not apply to files explicitly passed as command line arguments.
--no-autogen[=list]	Ignore files generated by code-production systems such as GNU autoconf. To see a list of these files (then exit), run with --no-autogen list See also --autoconf.
--original-dir	[Only effective in combination with --strip-comments] Write the stripped files to the same directory as the original files.
--read-binary-files	Process binary files in addition to text files. This is usually a bad idea and should only be attempted with text files that have embedded binary data.
--read-lang-def=<file>	Load new language processing filters from <file> and merge them with those already known to cloc. If <file> defines a language cloc already knows about, cloc's definition will take precedence. Use --force-lang-def to over-ride cloc's definitions (see also --write-lang-def, --write-lang-def-incl-dup).
--script-lang=<lang>,<s>	Process all files that invoke <s> as a #! scripting language with the counter for language <lang>. For example, files that begin with #!/usr/local/bin/perl5.8.8 will be counted with the Perl counter by using --script-lang=Perl,perl5.8.8 The language name is case insensitive but the name of the script language executable, <s>, must have the right case. This option can be specified multiple times. See also --force-lang, --lang-no-ext.
--sdir=<dir>	Use <dir> as the scratch directory instead of letting File::Temp chose the location. Files written to this location are not removed at

	the end of the run (as they are with File::Temp).
<code>--skip-uniqueness</code>	Skip the file uniqueness check. This will give a performance boost at the expense of counting files with identical contents multiple times (if such duplicates exist).
<code>--stdin-name=<file></code>	Give a file name to use to determine the language for standard input. (Use - as the input name to receive source code via STDIN.)
<code>--strip-comments=<ext></code>	For each file processed, write to the current directory a version of the file which has blank and commented lines removed (in-line comments persist). The name of each stripped file is the original file name with <code>.<ext></code> appended to it. It is written to the current directory unless <code>--original-dir</code> is on.
<code>--strip-str-comments</code>	Replace comment markers embedded in strings with 'xx'. This attempts to work around a limitation in <code>Regexp::Common::Comment</code> where comment markers embedded in strings are seen as actual comment markers and not strings, often resulting in a 'Complex regular subexpression recursion limit' warning and incorrect counts. There are two disadvantages to using this switch: 1/code count performance drops, and 2/code generated with <code>--strip-comments</code> will contain different strings where ever embedded comments are found.
<code>--sum-reports</code>	Input arguments are report files previously created with the <code>--report-file</code> option. Makes a cumulative set of results containing the sum of data from the individual report files.
<code>--processes=NUM</code>	[Available only on systems with a recent version of the <code>Parallel::ForkManager</code> module. Not available on Windows.] Sets the maximum number of cores that cloc uses. The default value of 0 disables multiprocessing.
<code>--unix</code>	Override the operating system autodetection logic and run in UNIX mode. See also <code>--windows</code> , <code>--show-os</code> .
<code>--use-sloccount</code>	If SLOccount is installed, use its compiled executables <code>c_count</code> , <code>java_count</code> , <code>pascal_count</code> , <code>php_count</code> , and <code>xml_count</code> instead of cloc's counters. SLOccount's compiled counters are substantially faster than cloc's and may give a performance improvement when counting projects with large files. However, these cloc-specific

features will not be available: --diff,
--count-and-diff, --strip-comments, --unicode.
--windows Override the operating system autodetection
logic and run in Microsoft Windows mode.
See also --unix, --show-os.

Filter Options

--exclude-dir=<D1>[,D2,] Exclude the given comma separated directories
D1, D2, D3, et cetera, from being scanned. For
example --exclude-dir=.cache,test will skip
all files and subdirectories that have /.cache/
or /test/ as their parent directory.
Directories named .bzz, .cvs, .hg, .git, .svn,
and .snapshot are always excluded.
This option only works with individual directory
names so including file path separators is not
allowed. Use --fullpath and --not-match-d=<regex>
to supply a regex matching multiple subdirectories.

--exclude-ext=<ext1>[,<ext2>[...]]
Do not count files having the given file name
extensions.

--exclude-lang=<L1>[,L2[...]]
Exclude the given comma separated languages
L1, L2, L3, et cetera, from being counted.

--exclude-list-file=<file> Ignore files and/or directories whose names
appear in <file>. <file> should have one file
name per line. Only exact matches are ignored;
relative path names will be resolved starting from
the directory where cloc is invoked.
See also --list-file.

--fullpath Modifies the behavior of --match-f, --not-match-f,
and --not-match-d to include the file's path
in the regex, not just the file's basename.
(This does not expand each file to include its
absolute path, instead it uses as much of
the path as is passed in to cloc.)
Note: --match-d always looks at the full
path and therefore is unaffected by --fullpath.

--include-ext=<ext1>[,ext2[...]]
Count only languages having the given comma
separated file extensions. Use --show-ext to
see the recognized extensions.

--include-lang=<L1>[,L2[...]]
Count only the given comma separated languages
L1, L2, L3, et cetera. Use --show-lang to see

	the list of recognized languages.
<code>--match-d=<regex></code>	Only count files in directories matching the Perl regex. For example <code>--match-d='/(src include)/'</code> only counts files in directories containing <code>/src/</code> or <code>/include/</code> . Unlike <code>--not-match-d</code> , <code>--match-f</code> , and <code>--not-match-f</code> , <code>--match-d</code> always compares the fully qualified path against the regex.
<code>--not-match-d=<regex></code>	Count all files except those in directories matching the Perl regex. Only the trailing directory name is compared, for example, when counting in <code>/usr/local/lib</code> , only <code>'lib'</code> is compared to the regex. Add <code>--fullpath</code> to compare parent directories to the regex. Do not include file path separators at the beginning or end of the regex.
<code>--match-f=<regex></code>	Only count files whose basenames match the Perl regex. For example <code>--match-f='^[Ww]idget'</code> only counts files that start with <code>Widget</code> or <code>widget</code> . Add <code>--fullpath</code> to include parent directories in the regex instead of just the basename.
<code>--not-match-f=<regex></code>	Count all files except those whose basenames match the Perl regex. Add <code>--fullpath</code> to include parent directories in the regex instead of just the basename.
<code>--skip-archive=<regex></code>	Ignore files that end with the given Perl regular expression. For example, if given <code>--skip-archive='(zip tar.(gz Z bz2 xz 7z))?)'</code> the code will skip files that end with <code>.zip</code> , <code>.tar</code> , <code>.tar.gz</code> , <code>.tar.Z</code> , <code>.tar.bz2</code> , <code>.tar.xz</code> , and <code>.tar.7z</code> .
<code>--skip-win-hidden</code>	On Windows, ignore hidden files.
 Debug Options	
<code>--categorized=<file></code>	Save names of categorized files to <code><file></code> .
<code>--counted=<file></code>	Save names of processed source files to <code><file></code> .
<code>--diff-alignment=<file></code>	Write to <code><file></code> a list of files and file pairs showing which files were added, removed, and/or compared during a run with <code>--diff</code> . This switch forces the <code>--diff</code> mode on.
<code>--explain=<lang></code>	Print the filters used to remove comments for language <code><lang></code> and exit. In some cases the

	filters refer to Perl subroutines rather than regular expressions. An examination of the source code may be needed for further explanation.
--help	Print this usage information and exit.
--found=<file>	Save names of every file found to <file>.
--ignored=<file>	Save names of ignored files and the reason they were ignored to <file>.
--print-filter-stages	Print processed source code before and after each filter is applied.
--show-ext[=<ext>]	Print information about all known (or just the given) file extensions and exit.
--show-lang[=<lang>]	Print information about all known (or just the given) languages and exit.
--show-os	Print the value of the operating system mode and exit. See also --unix, --windows.
-v[=<n>]	Verbose switch (optional numeric value).
--verbose[=<n>]	Long form of -v.
--version	Print the version of this program and exit.
--write-lang-def=<file>	Writes to <file> the language processing filters then exits. Useful as a first step to creating custom language definitions. Note: languages which map to the same file extension will be excluded. (See also --force-lang-def, --read-lang-def).
--write-lang-def-incl-dup=<file>	Same as --write-lang-def, but includes duplicated extensions. This generates a problematic language definition file because cloc will refuse to use it until duplicates are removed.

Output Options

--3	Print third-generation language output. (This option can cause report summation to fail if some reports were produced with this option while others were produced without it.)
--by-percent X	Instead of comment and blank line counts, show these values as percentages based on the value of X in the denominator: <div style="margin-left: 40px;"> X = 'c' -> # lines of code X = 'cm' -> # lines of code + comments X = 'cb' -> # lines of code + blanks X = 'cmb' -> # lines of code + comments + blanks </div> For example, if using method 'c' and your code has twice as many lines of comments as lines of code, the value in the comment column will be 200%. The code column remains a line count.

<code>--csv</code>	Write the results as comma separated values.
<code>--csv-delimiter=<C></code>	Use the character <C> as the delimiter for comma separated files instead of ,. This switch forces
<code>--file-encoding=<E></code>	Write output files using the <E> encoding instead of the default ASCII (<E> = 'UTF-7'). Examples: 'UTF-16', 'euc-kr', 'iso-8859-16'. Known encodings can be printed with <pre>perl -MEncode -e 'print join("\n", Encode->encodings(":all")), "\n"'</pre>
<code>--hide-rate</code>	Do not show line and file processing rates in the output header. This makes output deterministic.
<code>--json</code>	Write the results as JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) formatted output.
<code>--md</code>	Write the results as Markdown-formatted text.
<code>--out=<file></code>	Synonym for <code>--report-file=<file></code> .
<code>--progress-rate=<n></code>	Show progress update after every <n> files are processed (default <n>=100). Set <n> to 0 to suppress progress output (useful when redirecting output to STDOUT).
<code>--quiet</code>	Suppress all information messages except for the final report.
<code>--report-file=<file></code>	Write the results to <file> instead of STDOUT.
<code>--sql=<file></code>	Write results as SQL create and insert statements which can be read by a database program such as SQLite. If <file> is -, output is sent to STDOUT.
<code>--sql-append</code>	Append SQL insert statements to the file specified by <code>--sql</code> and do not generate table creation statements. Only valid with the <code>--sql</code> option.
<code>--sql-project=<name></code>	Use <name> as the project identifier for the current run. Only valid with the <code>--sql</code> option.
<code>--sql-style=<style></code>	Write SQL statements in the given style instead of the default SQLite format. Styles include 'Oracle' and 'Named_Columns'.
<code>--sum-one</code>	For plain text reports, show the SUM: output line even if only one input file is processed.
<code>--xml</code>	Write the results in XML.
<code>--xsl=<file></code>	Reference <file> as an XSL stylesheet within the XML output. If <file> is 1 (numeric one), writes a default stylesheet, cloc.xsl (or cloc-diff.xsl if <code>--diff</code> is also given). This switch forces <code>--xml</code> on.
<code>--yaml</code>	Write the results in YAML.

```
prompt> cloc --show-lang
```

ABAP	(abap)
ActionScript	(as)
Ada	(ada, adb, ads, pad)
ADSO/IDSM	(adso)
Agda	(agda, lagda)
AMPLE	(ample, dofile, startup)
Ant	(build.xml, build.xml)
ANTLR Grammar	(g, g4)
Apex Class	(cls)
Apex Trigger	(trigger)
Arduino Sketch	(ino, pde)
AsciiDoc	(adoc, asciidoc)
ASP	(asa, asp)
ASP.NET	(asax, ascx, asmx, aspx, master, sitemap, webinfo)
AspectJ	(aj)
Assembly	(asm, S, s)
AutoHotkey	(ahk)
awk	(awk)
Blade	(blade.php)
Bourne Again Shell	(bash)
Bourne Shell	(sh)
BrightScript	(brs)
builder	(xml.builder)
C	(c, ec, pgc)
C Shell	(csh, tcsh)
C#	(cs)
C++	(C, c++, cc, CPP, cpp, cxx, inl, pcc)
C/C++ Header	(h, H, hh, hpp, hxx)
CCS	(ccs)
Chapel	(chpl)
Clean	(dcl, icl)
Clojure	(clj)
ClojureC	(cljc)
ClojureScript	(cljs)
CMake	(cmake, CMakeLists.txt)
COBOL	(cbl, CBL, cob, COB)
CoffeeScript	(coffee)
ColdFusion	(cfm)
ColdFusion CFScript	(cfc)
Coq	(v)
Crystal	(cr)
CSON	(cson)
CSS	(css)

Cucumber	(feature)
CUDA	(cu, cuh)
Cython	(pyx)
D	(d)
DAL	(da)
Dart	(dart)
DIET	(dt)
diff	(diff)
DITA	(dita)
DOORS Extension Language	(dxl)
DOS Batch	(bat, BAT, BTM, btm, cmd, CMD)
Drools	(drl)
DTD	(dtd)
dtrace	(d)
ECPP	(ecpp)
EEx	(eex)
EJS	(ejs)
Elixir	(ex, exs)
Elm	(elm)
Embedded Crystal	(ecr)
ERB	(erb, ERB)
Erlang	(erl, hrl)
Expect	(exp)
F#	(fsi, fs, fs)
F# Script	(fsx)
Fennel	(fnl)
Fish Shell	(fish)
Focus	(focexec)
Forth	(4th, e4, f83, fb, forth, fpm, fr, frt, ft, fth, rx, fs, f, for)
Fortran 77	(F, f77, F77, FOR, ftn, FTN, pfo, f, for)
Fortran 90	(f90, F90)
Fortran 95	(f95, F95)
Freemarker Template	(ftl)
FXML	(fxml)
GDScript	(gd)
Gencat NLS	(msg)
Glade	(glade, ui)
GLSL	(comp, frag, geom, glsl, tesc, tese, vert)
Go	(go)
Gradle	(gradle, gradle.kts)
Grails	(gsp)
GraphQL	(gql, graphql)
Groovy	(gant, groovy)
Haml	(haml)
Handlebars	(handlebars, hbs)

Harbour	(hb)
Haskell	(hs, lhs)
Haxe	(hx)
HCL	(hcl, nomad, tf)
HLSL	(cg, cginc, hlsl, shader)
Hoon	(hoon)
HTML	(htm, html)
IDL	(idl, pro)
Idris	(idr)
Igor Pro	(ipf)
INI	(ini)
InstallShield	(ism)
Java	(java)
JavaScript	(es6, js)
JavaServer Faces	(jsf)
JCL	(jcl)
JSON	(json)
JSON5	(json5)
JSP	(jsp, jspf)
JSX	(jsx)
Julia	(jl)
Jupyter Notebook	(ipynb)
Kermit	(ksc)
Korn Shell	(ksh)
Kotlin	(kt, kts)
Lean	(lean)
LESS	(less)
lex	(l)
LFE	(lfe)
liquid	(liquid)
Lisp	(asd, el, lisp, lsp, cl, jl)
Literate Idris	(lidr)
LiveLink OScript	(oscript)
Logtalk	(lgt, logtalk)
Lua	(lua)
m4	(ac, m4)
make	(am, gnumakefile, Gnumakefile, Makefile, makefile, mk)
Mako	(mako)
Markdown	(md)
Mathematica	(mt, wl, wlt, m)
MATLAB	(m)
Maven	(pom, pom.xml)
Modula3	(i3, ig, m3, mg)
MSBuild script	(csproj, vbproj, vcproj, wdproj, wixproj)
MUMPS	(mps, m)

Mustache	(mustache)
MXML	(mxml)
NAnt script	(build)
NASTRAN DMAP	(dmap)
Nemerle	(n)
Nim	(nim)
Nix	(nix)
Objective C	(m)
Objective C++	(mm)
OCaml	(ml, mli, mll, mly)
OpenCL	(cl)
Oracle Forms	(fmt)
Oracle PL/SQL	(bod, fnc, prc, spc, trg)
Oracle Reports	(rex)
Pascal	(dpr, p, pas)
Pascal/Puppet	(pp)
Patran Command Language	(pcl, ses)
Perl	(perl, plh, plx, pm, pm6, pl)
PHP	(php, php3, php4, php5, phtml)
PHP/Pascal	(inc)
Pig Latin	(pig)
PL/I	(pll)
PL/M	(lit, plm)
PO File	(po)
PowerBuilder	(sra, srf, srm, srs, sru, srw)
PowerShell	(ps1, psdl, psml)
ProGuard	(pro)
Prolog	(P, pl, pro)
Protocol Buffers	(proto)
Pug	(pug)
PureScript	(purs)
Python	(py, pyw)
QML	(qml)
Qt	(ui)
Qt Linguist	(ts)
Qt Project	(pro)
R	(r, R)
Racket	(rkt, rktl, scrbl)
RAML	(raml)
RapydScript	(pyj)
Razor	(cshtml)
ReasonML	(re, rei)
reStructuredText	(rst)
Rexx	(rex)
Rmd	(Rmd)

RobotFramework	(robot, tsv)
Ruby	(rake, rb)
Ruby HTML	(rhtml)
Rust	(rs)
SAS	(sas)
Sass	(sass, scss)
Scala	(scala)
Scheme	(sc, sch, scm, sld, sls, ss)
sed	(sed)
SKILL	(il)
SKILL++	(ils)
Slice	(ice)
Slim	(slim)
Smalltalk	(st, cs)
Smarty	(smarty, tpl)
Softbridge Basic	(sbl, SBL)
Solidity	(sol)
SparForte	(sp)
Specman e	(e)
SQL	(psql, sql, SQL)
SQL Data	(data.sql)
SQL Stored Procedure	(spc.sql, spoc.sql, sproc.sql, udf.sql)
Standard ML	(fun, sig, sml)
Starlark	(bzl)
Stata	(do, DO)
Stylus	(styl)
SVG	(svg, SVG)
Swift	(swift)
SWIG	(i)
Tcl/Tk	(itk, tcl, tk)
Teamcenter met	(met)
Teamcenter mth	(mth)
TeX	(bst, dtx, sty, tex, cls)
TITAN Project File Information	(tpd)
Titanium Style Sheet	(tss)
TOML	(toml)
TTCN	(ttcn, ttcn2, ttcn3, ttcnpp)
Twig	(twig)
TypeScript	(tsx, ts)
Unity-Prefab	(mat, prefab)
Vala	(vala)
Vala Header	(vapi)
Velocity Template Language	(vm)
Verilog-SystemVerilog	(sv, svh, v)
VHDL	(VHD, vhd, vhd1, VHDL)

vim script	(vim)
Visual Basic	(bas, ctl, dsr, frm, vb, VB, vba, VBA, VBS, vbs, cls)
Visual Fox Pro	(SCA, sca)
Visualforce Component	(component)
Visualforce Page	(page)
Vuejs Component	(vue)
WebAssembly	(wast, wat)
Windows Message File	(mc)
Windows Module Definition	(def)
Windows Resource File	(rc, rc2)
WiX include	(wxi)
WiX source	(wxs)
WiX string localization	(wxl)
XAML	(xaml)
xBase	(prg)
xBase Header	(ch)
XHTML	(xhtml)
XMI	(XMI, xmi)
XML	(xml, XML)
XQuery	(xq, xquery)
XSD	(xsd, XSD)
XSLT	(xsl, XSL, XSLT, xslt)
Xtend	(xtend)
yacc	(y)
YAML	(yaml, yml)
zsh	(zsh)

The above list can be customized by reading language definitions from a file with the `--read-lang-def` or `--force-lang-def` options.

These file extensions map to multiple languages:

- `cl` files could be Lisp or OpenCL
- `cls` files could be Visual Basic, TeX or Apex Class
- `cs` files could be C# or Smalltalk
- `d` files could be D or dtrace
- `f` files could be Fortran 77 or Forth
- `fnc` files could be Oracle PL or SQL
- `for` files could be Fortran 77 or Forth
- `fs` files could be F# or Forth
- `inc` files could be PHP or Pascal
- `itk` files could be Tcl or Tk
- `jl` files could be Lisp or Julia
- `lit` files could be PL or M
- `m` files could be MATLAB, Mathematica, Objective C, MUMPS or Mercury

- `p6` files could be Perl or Prolog
- `p1` files could be Perl or Prolog
- `PL` files could be Perl or Prolog
- `pp` files could be Pascal or Puppet
- `pro` files could be IDL, Qt Project, Prolog or ProGuard
- `ts` files could be TypeScript or Qt Linguist
- `ui` files could be Qt or Glade
- `v` files could be Verilog-SystemVerilog or Coq

`cloc` has subroutines that attempt to identify the correct language based on the file's contents for these special cases. Language identification accuracy is a function of how much code the file contains; `.m` files with just one or two lines for example, seldom have enough information to correctly distinguish between MATLAB, Mercury, MUMPS, or Objective C.

Languages with file extension collisions are difficult to customize with `--read-lang-def` or `--force-lang-def` as they have no mechanism to identify languages with common extensions. In this situation one must modify the `cloc` source code.

(1%7D%7D%7D) (%7B%7B%7B1)

How It Works ▲

`cloc`'s method of operation resembles `SLOCCount`'s: First, create a list of files to consider. Next, attempt to determine whether or not found files contain recognized computer language source code. Finally, for files identified as source files, invoke language-specific routines to count the number of source lines.

A more detailed description:

1. If the input file is an archive (such as a `.tar.gz` or `.zip` file), create a temporary directory and expand the archive there using a system call to an appropriate underlying utility (`tar`, `bzip2`, `unzip`, etc) then add this temporary directory as one of the inputs. (This works more reliably on Unix than on Windows.)
2. Use `File::Find` (`File::Find`) to recursively descend the input directories and make a list of candidate file names. Ignore binary and zero-sized files.
3. Make sure the files in the candidate list have unique contents (first by comparing file sizes, then, for similarly sized files, compare MD5 hashes of the file contents with `Digest::MD5`). For each set of identical files, remove all but the first copy, as determined by a lexical sort, of identical files from the set. The removed files are not included in the report. (The `--skip-uniqueness` switch disables the uniqueness tests and forces all copies of files to be included in the report.) See also the `--ignored=` switch to see which files were ignored and why.
4. Scan the candidate file list for file extensions which `cloc` associates with programming languages (see the `--show-lang` and `--show-ext` options). Files which match are classified as containing source code for that language. Each file without an extensions is opened and its first line read to see if it is a Unix shell script (anything that begins with `#!`). If it is shell script, the file is classified by that scripting language (if the language is recognized). If the file does not have a recognized extension or is not a recognized scripting language, the file is ignored.
5. All remaining files in the candidate list should now be source files for known programming languages. For each of these files:
 1. Read the entire file into memory.
 2. Count the number of lines (= L_{original}).

3. Remove blank lines, then count again ($= L_{\text{non_blank}}$).
4. Loop over the comment filters defined for this language. (For example, C++ has two filters: (1) remove lines that start with optional whitespace followed by `//` and (2) remove text between `/*` and `*/`) Apply each filter to the code to remove comments. Count the left over lines ($= L_{\text{code}}$).
5. Save the counts for this language:
 - blank lines = $L_{\text{original}} - L_{\text{non_blank}}$
 - comment lines = $L_{\text{non_blank}} - L_{\text{code}}$
 - code lines = L_{code}

The options modify the algorithm slightly. The `--read-lang-def` option for example allows the user to read definitions of comment filters, known file extensions, and known scripting languages from a file. The code for this option is processed between Steps 2 and 3.

(1%7D%7D%7D) (%7B%7B%7B1) # Advanced Use ▲ (1%7D%7D%7D) (%7B%7B%7B1) ## Remove Comments from Source Code ▲

How can you tell if cloc correctly identifies comments? One way to convince yourself cloc is doing the right thing is to use its `--strip-comments` option to remove comments and blank lines from files, then compare the stripped-down files to originals.

Let's try this out with the SQLite amalgamation, a C file containing all code needed to build the SQLite library along with a header file:

```
prompt> tar xzf sqlite-amalgamation-3.5.6.tar.gz
prompt> cd sqlite-3.5.6/
prompt> cloc --strip-comments=nc sqlite.c
    1 text file.
    1 unique file.
Wrote sqlite3.c.nc
    0 files ignored.
```

http://cloc.sourceforge.net v 1.03 T=1.0 s (1.0 files/s, 82895.0 lines/s)

Language	files	blank	comment	code	scale	3rd gen. equiv
C	1	5167	26827	50901 x	0.77 =	39193.77

The extension argument given to `--strip-comments` is arbitrary; here `nc` was used as an abbreviation for “no comments”.

`cloc` removed over 31,000 lines from the file:

```
prompt> wc -l sqlite3.c sqlite3.c.nc
    82895 sqlite3.c
    50901 sqlite3.c.nc
   133796 total
prompt> echo "82895 - 50901" | bc
31994
```

We can now compare the original file, `sqlite3.c` and the one stripped of comments, `sqlite3.c.nc` with tools like `diff` or `vimdiff` and see what exactly `cloc` considered comments and blank lines. A rigorous proof that the stripped-down file contains the same C code as the original is to compile these files and compare checksums of the resulting object files.

First, the original source file:

```
prompt> gcc -c sqlite3.c
prompt> md5sum sqlite3.o
cce5f1a2ea27c7e44b2e1047e2588b49  sqlite3.o
```

Next, the version without comments:

```
prompt> mv sqlite3.c.nc sqlite3.c
prompt> gcc -c sqlite3.c
prompt> md5sum sqlite3.o
cce5f1a2ea27c7e44b2e1047e2588b49  sqlite3.o
```

`cloc` removed over 31,000 lines of comments and blanks but did not modify the source code in any significant way since the resulting object file matches the original. (1%7D%7D%7D) (%7B%7B%7B1) ## Work with Compressed Archives ▲ Versions of `cloc` before v1.07 required an `--extract-with=CMD` option to tell `cloc` how to expand an archive file. Beginning with v1.07 this is extraction is attempted automatically. At the moment the automatic extraction method works reasonably well on Unix-type OS's for the following file types: `.tar.gz`, `.tar.bz2`, `.tar.xz`, `.tgz`, `.zip`, `.ear`, `.deb`. Some of these extensions work on Windows if one has WinZip installed in the default location (`C:\Program Files\WinZip\WinZip32.exe`). Additionally, with newer versions of WinZip, the <http://www.winzip.com/downcl.htm> (command%20line%20add-on) is needed for correct operation; in this case one would invoke `cloc` with something like

```
--extract-with="\"c:\Program Files\WinZip\wzunzip\" -e -o >FILE< ."
```

Ref. <http://sourceforge.net/projects/cloc/forums/forum/600963/topic/4021070?message=8938196>
(<http://sourceforge.net/projects/cloc/forums/forum/600963/topic/4021070?message=8938196>)

In situations where the automatic extraction fails, one can try the `--extract-with=CMD` option to count lines of code within tar files, Zip files, or other compressed archives for which one has an extraction tool. `cloc` takes the user-provided extraction command and expands the archive to a temporary directory (created with `File::Temp` (`File::Temp`)), counts the lines of code in the temporary directory, then removes that directory. While not especially helpful when dealing with a single compressed archive (after all, if you're going to type the extraction command anyway why not just manually expand the archive?) this option is handy for working with several archives at once.

For example, say you have the following source tarballs on a Unix machine

```
perl-5.8.5.tar.gz
Python-2.4.2.tar.gz
```

and you want to count all the code within them. The command would be

```
cloc --extract-with='gzip -dc >FILE< | tar xf -' perl-5.8.5.tar.gz Python-2.4.2.tar.gz
```

If that Unix machine has GNU tar (which can uncompress and extract in one step) the command can be shortened to

```
cloc --extract-with='tar xzf >FILE<' perl-5.8.5.tar.gz Python-2.4.2.tar.gz
```

On a Windows computer with WinZip installed in `c:\Program Files\WinZip` the command would look like

```
cloc.exe --extract-with="\"c:\Program Files\WinZip\WinZip32.exe\" -e -o >FILE< ." perl-5.8.5.tar.gz Python-2.4.2.ta
```

Java `.ear` files are Zip files that contain additional Zip files. `cloc` can handle nested compressed archives without difficulty—provided all such files are compressed and archived in the same way. Examples of counting a Java `.ear` file in Unix and Windows:

```
Unix> cloc --extract-with="unzip -d . >FILE< " Project.ear
DOS> cloc.exe --extract-with="\"c:\Program Files\WinZip\WinZip32.exe\" -e -o >FILE< ." Project.ear
```

(1%7D%7D%7D) (%7B%7B%7B1) ## Differences ▲ The `--diff` switch allows one to measure the relative change in source code and comments between two versions of a file, directory, or archive. Differences reveal much more than absolute code counts of two file versions. For example, say a source file has 100 lines and its developer delivers a newer version with 102 lines. Did the developer add two comment lines, or delete seventeen source lines and add fourteen source lines and five comment lines, or did the developer do a complete rewrite, discarding all 100 original lines and adding 102 lines of all new source? The `diff` option tells how many lines of source were added, removed, modified or stayed the same, and how many lines of comments were added, removed, modified or stayed the same.

Differences in blank lines are handled much more coarsely because these are stripped by `cloc` early on. Unless a file pair is identical, `cloc` will report only differences in absolute counts of blank lines. In other words, one can expect to see only entries for ‘added’ if the second file has more blanks than the first, and ‘removed’ if the situation is reversed. The entry for ‘same’ will be non-zero only when the two files are identical.

In addition to file pairs, one can give `cloc` pairs of directories, or pairs of file archives, or a file archive and a directory. `cloc` will try to align file pairs within the directories or archives and compare diffs for each pair. For example, to see what changed between GCC 4.4.0 and 4.5.0 one could do

```
cloc --diff gcc-4.4.0.tar.bz2 gcc-4.5.0.tar.bz2
```

Be prepared to wait a while for the results though; the `--diff` option runs much more slowly than an absolute code count.

To see how `cloc` aligns files between the two archives, use the `--diff-alignment` option

```
cloc --diff-align=align.txt gcc-4.4.0.tar.bz2 gcc-4.5.0.tar.bz2
```

to produce the file `align.txt` which shows the file pairs as well as files added and deleted. The symbols `==` and `!=` before each file pair indicate if the files are identical (`==`) or if they have different content (`!=`).

Here’s sample output showing the difference between the Python 2.6.6 and 2.7 releases:

```
cloc --diff Python-2.7.9.tgz Python-2.7.10.tar.xz
  4315 text files.
  4313 text files.s
  2173 files ignored.
```

4 errors:

```
Diff error, exceeded timeout: /tmp/8ToGAnB9Y1/Python-2.7.9/Mac/Modules/qt/_Qtmodule.c
Diff error, exceeded timeout: /tmp/M6ldvsGaoq/Python-2.7.10/Mac/Modules/qt/_Qtmodule.c
Diff error (quoted comments?): /tmp/8ToGAnB9Y1/Python-2.7.9/Mac/Modules/qd/qdsupport.py
Diff error (quoted comments?): /tmp/M6ldvsGaoq/Python-2.7.10/Mac/Modules/qd/qdsupport.py
```

<https://github.com/AlDanial/cloc> v 1.65 T=298.59 s (0.0 files/s, 0.0 lines/s)

Language	files	blank	comment	code

Visual Basic				
same	2	0	1	12
modified	0	0	0	0
added	0	0	0	0
removed	0	0	0	0
make				
same	11	0	340	2952
modified	1	0	0	1
added	0	0	0	0
removed	0	0	0	0
diff				
same	1	0	87	105
modified	0	0	0	0
added	0	0	0	0
removed	0	0	0	0
CSS				
same	0	0	19	327
modified	1	0	0	1
added	0	0	0	0
removed	0	0	0	0
Objective C				
same	7	0	61	635
modified	0	0	0	0
added	0	0	0	0
removed	0	0	0	0
NAnt script				
same	2	0	0	30
modified	0	0	0	0
added	0	0	0	0
removed	0	0	0	0

XML				
same	3	0	2	72
modified	1	0	0	1
added	0	0	0	1
removed	0	1	0	0
Windows Resource File				
same	3	0	56	206
modified	1	0	0	1
added	0	0	0	0
removed	0	0	0	0
Expect				
same	6	0	161	565
modified	0	0	0	0
added	0	0	0	0
removed	0	0	0	0
HTML				
same	14	0	11	2344
modified	0	0	0	0
added	0	0	0	0
removed	0	0	0	0
vim script				
same	1	0	7	106
modified	0	0	0	0
added	0	0	0	0
removed	0	0	0	0
C++				
same	2	0	18	128
modified	0	0	0	0
added	0	0	0	0
removed	0	0	0	0
Windows Module Definition				
same	7	0	187	2080
modified	2	0	0	0
added	0	0	0	1
removed	0	1	0	2
Prolog				
same	1	0	0	24
modified	0	0	0	0
added	0	0	0	0
removed	0	0	0	0
Javascript				
same	3	0	49	229
modified	0	0	0	0
added	0	0	0	0
removed	0	0	0	0

Assembly				
same	51	0	6794	12298
modified	0	0	0	0
added	0	0	0	0
removed	0	0	0	0
Bourne Shell				
same	41	0	7698	45024
modified	1	0	0	3
added	0	13	2	64
removed	0	0	0	0
DOS Batch				
same	29	0	107	494
modified	1	0	0	9
added	0	1	0	3
removed	0	0	0	0
MSBuild script				
same	77	0	3	38910
modified	0	0	0	0
added	0	0	0	0
removed	0	0	0	0
Python				
same	1947	0	109012	430335
modified	192	0	94	950
added	2	323	283	2532
removed	2	55	58	646
m4				
same	18	0	191	15352
modified	1	0	0	2
added	1	31	0	205
removed	0	0	0	0
C				
same	505	0	37439	347837
modified	45	0	13	218
added	0	90	33	795
removed	0	9	2	148
C/C++ Header				
same	255	0	10361	66635
modified	5	0	5	7
added	0	1	3	300
removed	0	0	0	0

SUM:				
same	2986	0	172604	966700
modified	251	0	112	1193
added	3	459	321	3901


```
removed                2                66                60                796
```

A pair of errors occurred.

The first pair was caused by timing out when computing diffs of the file `Python-X/Mac/Modules/qt/_Qtmodule.c` in each Python version.

This file has > 26,000 lines of C code and takes more than 10 seconds—the default maximum duration for diff'ing a single file—on my slow computer. (Note: this refers to performing differences with the `sdiff()` function in the Perl `Algorithm::Diff` module, not the command line `diff` utility.) This error can be overcome by raising the time to, say, 20 seconds with `--diff-timeout 20`.

The second error is more problematic. The files `Python-X/Mac/Modules/qd/qdsupport.py` include Python `docstring` (text between pairs of triple quotes) containing C comments. `cloc` treats `docstrings` as comments and handles them by first converting them to C comments, then using the C comment removing regular expression. Nested C comments yield erroneous results however.

(1%7D%7D%7D) (%7B%7B%7B1)

Create Custom Language Definitions ▲

`cloc` can write its language comment definitions to a file or can read comment definitions from a file, overriding the built-in definitions. This can be useful when you want to use `cloc` to count lines of a language not yet included, to change association of file extensions to languages, or to modify the way existing languages are counted.

The easiest way to create a custom language definition file is to make `cloc` write its definitions to a file, then modify that file:

```
Unix> cloc --write-lang-def=my_definitions.txt
```

creates the file `my_definitions.txt` which can be modified then read back in with either the `--read-lang-def` or `--force-lang-def` option. The difference between the options is former merges language definitions from the given file in with `cloc`'s internal definitions with `cloc`'s taking precedence if there are overlaps. The `--force-lang-def` option, on the other hand, replaces `cloc`'s definitions completely. This option has a disadvantage in preventing `cloc` from counting

```
<a class="u" href="#extcollision" name="extcollision">
```

languages whose extensions map to multiple languages as these languages require additional logic that is not easily expressed in a definitions file.

```
Unix> cloc --read-lang-def=my_definitions.txt file1 file2 dir1 ...
```

Each language entry has four parts: * The language name starting in column 1. * One or more comment *filters* starting in column 5. * One or more filename extensions starting in column 5. * A 3rd generation scale factor starting in column 5. This entry must be provided but its value is not important unless you want to compare your language to a hypothetical third generation programming language.

A filter defines a method to remove comment text from the source file. For example the entry for C++ looks like this

```
C++
filter call_regexp_common C++
filter remove_inline //.*$
extension C
extension c++
extension cc
extension cpp
extension cxx
extension pcc
3rd_gen_scale 1.51
end_of_line_continuation \\\$
```

C++ has two filters: first, remove lines matching `Regexp::Common's C++ comment regex`. The second filter using `remove_inline` is currently unused. Its intent is to identify lines with both code and comments and it may be implemented in the future.

A more complete discussion of the different filter options may appear here in the future. The output of `cloc's --write-lang-def` option should provide enough examples for motivated individuals to modify or extend `cloc's` language definitions.

(1%7D%7D%7D) (%7B%7B%7B1) ## Combine Reports ▲

If you manage multiple software projects you might be interested in seeing line counts by project, not just by language. Say you manage three software projects called MariaDB, PostgreSQL, and SQLite. The teams responsible for each of these projects run `cloc` on their source code and provide you with the output.

For example MariaDB team does

```
cloc --out mariadb-10.1.txt mariadb-server-10.1.zip
```

and provides you with the file `mariadb-10.1.txt`. The contents of the three files you get are

cat mariadb-10.1.txt

<https://github.com/AlDanial/cloc> v 1.65 T=45.36 s (110.5 files/s, 66411.4 lines/s)

Language	files	blank	comment	code
C++	1613	225338	290077	983026
C	853	62442	73017	715018
C/C++ Header	1327	48300	114577	209394
Bourne Shell	256	10224	10810	61943
Perl	147	10342	8305	35562
Pascal	107	4907	5237	32541
HTML	56	195	6	16489
Javascript	5	3309	3019	15540
m4	30	1599	359	14215
CMake	190	1919	4097	12206
XML	35	648	56	5210
Ruby	59	619	184	4998
Puppet	10	0	1	3848
make	134	724	360	3631
SQL	23	306	377	3405
Python	34	371	122	2545
Bourne Again Shell	27	299	380	1604
Windows Module Definition	37	27	13	1211
lex	4	394	166	991
yacc	2	152	64	810
DOS Batch	19	89	82	700
Prolog	1	9	40	448
RobotFramework	1	0	0	441
CSS	2	33	155	393
JSON	5	0	0	359
dtrace	9	59	179	306
Windows Resource File	10	61	89	250
Assembly	2	70	284	237
WiX source	1	18	10	155
Visual Basic	6	0	0	88
YAML	2	4	4	65
PHP	1	11	2	24
SKILL	1	8	15	16
sed	2	0	0	16
Windows Message File	1	2	8	6
diff	1	1	4	4
D	1	4	11	4
SUM:	5014	372484	512110	2127699

<i>Unix</i> cat sqlite-3081101.txt

<https://github.com/AlDanial/cloc> v 1.65 T=1.22 s (3.3 files/s, 143783.6 lines/s)

Language	files	blank	comment	code
C	2	11059	53924	101454
C/C++ Header	2	211	6630	1546
SUM:	4	11270	60554	103000

<i>Unix</i> cat postgresql-9.4.4.txt

<https://github.com/AlDanial/cloc> v 1.65 T=22.46 s (172.0 files/s, 96721.6 lines/s)

Language	files	blank	comment	code
HTML	1254	3725	0	785991
C	1139	139289	244045	736519
C/C++ Header	667	12277	32488	57014
SQL	410	13400	8745	51926
yacc	8	3163	2669	28491
Bourne Shell	41	2647	2440	17170
Perl	81	1702	1308	9456
lex	9	792	1631	4285
make	205	1525	1554	4114
m4	12	218	25	1642
Windows Module Definition	13	4	17	1152
XSLT	5	76	55	294
DOS Batch	7	29	30	92
CSS	1	20	7	69
Assembly	3	17	38	69
D	1	14	14	66
Windows Resource File	3	4	0	62
Lisp	1	1	1	16
sed	1	1	7	15
Python	1	5	0	13
Bourne Again Shell	1	8	6	10
Windows Message File	1	0	0	5
SUM:	3864	178917	295080	1698471

While these three files are interesting, you also want to see the combined counts from all projects. That can be done with cloc's `--sum_reports` option:

```
$ --sum-reports --out=databases mariadb-10.1.txt  sqlite-3081101.txt  postgresql-9.4.4.txt
Wrote databases.lang
Wrote databases.file
```

The report combination produces two output files, one for sums by programming language (`databases.lang`) and one by project (`databases.file`). Their contents are

<https://github.com/AlDanial/cloc> v 1.65

Language	files	blank	comment	code
C	1994	212790	370986	1552991
C++	1613	225338	290077	983026
HTML	1310	3920	6	802480
C/C++ Header	1996	60788	153695	267954
Bourne Shell	297	12871	13250	79113
SQL	433	13706	9122	55331
Perl	228	12044	9613	45018
Pascal	107	4907	5237	32541
yacc	10	3315	2733	29301
m4	42	1817	384	15857
Javascript	5	3309	3019	15540
CMake	190	1919	4097	12206
make	339	2249	1914	7745
lex	13	1186	1797	5276
XML	35	648	56	5210
Ruby	59	619	184	4998
Puppet	10	0	1	3848
Python	35	376	122	2558
Windows Module Definition	50	31	30	2363
Bourne Again Shell	28	307	386	1614
DOS Batch	26	118	112	792
CSS	3	53	162	462
Prolog	1	9	40	448
RobotFramework	1	0	0	441
JSON	5	0	0	359
Windows Resource File	13	65	89	312
Assembly	5	87	322	306
dtrace	9	59	179	306
XSLT	5	76	55	294
WiX source	1	18	10	155
Visual Basic	6	0	0	88
D	2	18	25	70
YAML	2	4	4	65
sed	3	1	7	31
PHP	1	11	2	24
SKILL	1	8	15	16
Lisp	1	1	1	16
Windows Message File	2	2	8	11
diff	1	1	4	4

```
SUM:                8882        562671        867744        3929170
-----
```

```
cat databases.file
```

```
-----
File                files        blank        comment        code
-----
mariadb-10.1.txt    5014        372484        512110        2127699
postgresql-9.4.4.txt 3864        178917        295080        1698471
sqlite-3081101.txt  4          11270        60554         103000
-----
SUM:                8882        562671        867744        3929170
-----
```

Report files themselves can be summed together. Say you also manage development of Perl and Python and you want to keep track of those line counts separately from your database projects. First create reports for Perl and Python separately:

```
cloc --out perl-5.22.0.txt  perl-5.22.0.tar.gz
cloc --out python-2.7.10.txt Python-2.7.10.tar.xz
```

then sum these together with

```
cloc --sum-reports --out script_lang perl-5.22.0.txt python-2.7.10.txt
Wrote script_lang.lang
Wrote script_lang.file
```

```
cat script_lang.lang
https://github.com/AlDanial/cloc v 1.65
```

Language	files	blank	comment	code
Perl	2892	136396	184362	536445
C	680	75566	71211	531203
Python	2141	89642	109524	434015
C/C++ Header	408	16433	26938	214800
Bourne Shell	154	11088	14496	87759
MSBuild script	77	0	3	38910
m4	20	1604	191	15559
Assembly	51	3775	6794	12298
Pascal	8	458	1603	8592
make	16	897	828	4939
XML	37	198	2	2484
HTML	14	393	11	2344
C++	12	338	295	2161
Windows Module Definition	9	171	187	2081
YAML	49	20	15	2078
Prolog	12	438	2	1146
JSON	14	1	0	1037
yacc	1	85	76	998
DOS Batch	44	199	148	895
Objective C	7	98	61	635
Expect	6	104	161	565
Windows Message File	1	102	11	489
CSS	1	98	19	328
Windows Resource File	7	55	56	292
Javascript	3	31	49	229
vim script	1	36	7	106
diff	1	17	87	105
NAnt script	2	1	0	30
IDL	1	0	0	24
Visual Basic	2	1	1	12
D	1	5	7	8
Lisp	2	0	3	4
SUM:	6674	338250	417148	1902571

```
<i>Unix</i> cat script_lang.file
```

File	files	blank	comment	code
------	-------	-------	---------	------

python-2.7.10.txt	3240	161276	173214	998697
perl-5.22.0.txt	3434	176974	243934	903874

SUM:	6674	338250	417148	1902571

Finally, combine the combination files:

```
cloc --sum-reports --report_file=everything databases.lang script_lang.lang
Wrote everything.lang
Wrote everything.file
```

```
cat everything.lang
```

```
https://github.com/AlDanial/cloc v 1.65
```

Language	files	blank	comment	code
C	2674	288356	442197	2084194
C++	1625	225676	290372	985187
HTML	1324	4313	17	804824
Perl	3120	148440	193975	581463
C/C++ Header	2404	77221	180633	482754
Python	2176	90018	109646	436573
Bourne Shell	451	23959	27746	166872
SQL	433	13706	9122	55331
Pascal	115	5365	6840	41133
MSBuild script	77	0	3	38910
m4	62	3421	575	31416
yacc	11	3400	2809	30299
Javascript	8	3340	3068	15769
make	355	3146	2742	12684
Assembly	56	3862	7116	12604
CMake	190	1919	4097	12206
XML	72	846	58	7694
lex	13	1186	1797	5276
Ruby	59	619	184	4998
Windows Module Definition	59	202	217	4444
Puppet	10	0	1	3848
YAML	51	24	19	2143
DOS Batch	70	317	260	1687
Bourne Again Shell	28	307	386	1614
Prolog	13	447	42	1594
JSON	19	1	0	1396
CSS	4	151	181	790
Objective C	7	98	61	635
Windows Resource File	20	120	145	604
Expect	6	104	161	565
Windows Message File	3	104	19	500
RobotFramework	1	0	0	441
dtrace	9	59	179	306
XSLT	5	76	55	294
WiX source	1	18	10	155
diff	2	18	91	109

```

vim script          1          36          7          106
Visual Basic        8           1           1          100
D                   3          23          32          78
sed                 3           1           7           31
NAnt script         2           1           0           30
IDL                 1           0           0           24
PHP                 1          11           2           24
Lisp                3           1           4           20
SKILL               1           8          15           16
-----
SUM:                15556        900921       1284892       5831741
-----

```

```

cat everything.file
-----
File                files          blank          comment          code
-----
databases.lang      8882          562671         867744          3929170
script_lang.lang    6674          338250         417148          1902571
-----
SUM:                15556        900921       1284892       5831741
-----

```

One limitation of the `--sum-reports` feature is that the individual counts must be saved in the plain text format. Counts saved as XML, JSON, YAML, or SQL will produce errors if used in a summation.

(1%7D%7D%7D) (%7B%7B%7B1) ## SQL ▲

`cloc` can write results in the form of SQL table create and insert statements for use with relational database programs such as SQLite, MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, or Microsoft SQL. Once the code count information is in a database, the information can be interrogated and displayed in interesting ways.

A database created from `cloc` SQL output has two tables,

metadata and **t**:

Table **metadata**:

Field	Type
timestamp	text
project	text
elapsed_s	text

Table **t**:

Field	Type
project	text
language	text
file	text
nBlank	integer
nComment	integer
nCode	integer
nScaled	real

The **metadata** table contains information about when the `cloc` run was made. The `--sql-append` switch allows one to combine many runs in a single database; each run adds a row to the metadata table. The code count information resides in table **t**.

Let's repeat the code count examples of Perl, Python, SQLite, MySQL and PostgreSQL tarballs shown in the Combine Reports example above, this time using the SQL output options and the SQLite (<http://www.sqlite.org/>) database engine.

The `--sql` switch tells `cloc` to generate output in the form of SQL table `create` and `insert` commands. The switch takes an argument of a file name to write these SQL statements into, or, if the argument is 1 (numeric one), streams output to STDOUT.

Since the SQLite command line program, `sqlite3`, can read commands from STDIN, we can dispense with storing SQL statements to a file and use `--sql 1` to pipe data directly into the SQLite executable:

```
cloc --sql 1 --sql-project mariadb mariadb-server-10.1.zip | sqlite3 code.db
```

The `--sql-project mariadb` part is optional; there's no need to specify a project name when working with just one code base. However, since we'll be adding code counts from four other tarballs, we'll only be able to identify data by input source if we supply a project name for each run.

Now that we have a database we will need to pass in the `--sql-append` switch to tell `cloc` not to wipe out this database but instead add more data:

```
cloc --sql 1 --sql-project postgresql --sql-append postgresql-9.4.4.tar.bz2 | sqlite3 code.db
cloc --sql 1 --sql-project sqlite      --sql-append sqlite-amalgamation-3081101.zip | sqlite3 code.db
cloc --sql 1 --sql-project python      --sql-append Python-2.7.10.tar.xz | sqlite3 code.db
cloc --sql 1 --sql-project perl        --sql-append perl-5.22.0.tar.gz | sqlite3 code.db
```

Now the fun begins—we have a database, `code.db`, with lots of information about the five projects and can query it for all manner of interesting facts.

Which is the longest file over all projects?

```
prompt> sqlite3 code.db 'select project,file,nBlank+nComment+nCode as nL from t
                        where nL = (select max(nBlank+nComment+nCode) from t)'
```

sqlite|sqlite-amalgamation-3081101/sqlite3.c|161623

sqlite3's default output format leaves a bit to be desired. We can add an option to the program's rc file, `~/.sqliterc`, to show column headers:

```
.header on
```

One might be tempted to also include

```
.mode column
```

in `~/.sqliterc` but this causes problems when the output has more than one row since the widths of entries in the first row govern the maximum width for all subsequent rows. Often this leads to truncated output—not at all desirable. One option is to write a custom SQLite output formatter such as `sqlite_formatter`, included with `cloc`.

To use it, simply pass `sqlite3`'s STDOUT into `sqlite_formatter` via a pipe:

```
prompt> sqlite3 code.db 'select project,file,nBlank+nComment+nCode as nL from t
                        where nL = (select max(nBlank+nComment+nCode) from t)' | ./sqlite_formatter
```

```
-- Loading resources from ~/.sqliterc
```

Project	File	nL
sqlite	sqlite-amalgamation-3081101/sqlite3.c	161623

If the “Project File” line doesn’t appear, add `.header on` to your `~/.sqliterc` file as explained above.

What is the longest file over all projects?

```
prompt> sqlite3 code.db 'select project,file,nBlank+nComment+nCode as nL from t
                        where nL = (select max(nBlank+nComment+nCode) from t)' | sqlite_formatter
```

Project	File	nL
sqlite	sqlite-amalgamation-3081101/sqlite3.c	161623

What is the longest file in each project?

```
prompt> sqlite3 code.db 'select project,file,max(nBlank+nComment+nCode) as nL from t
                        group by project order by nL;' | sqlite_formatter
```

Project	File	nL
python	Python-2.7.10/Mac/Modules/qt/_Qtmodule.c	28091
postgresql	postgresql-9.4.4/src/interfaces/ecpg/preproc/preproc.c	54623
mariadb	server-10.1/storage/mroonga/vendor/groonga/lib/nfkc.c	80246
perl	perl-5.22.0/cpan/Locale-Codes/lib/Locale/Codes/Language_Codes.pm	100747
sqlite	sqlite-amalgamation-3081101/sqlite3.c	161623

Which files in each project have the most code lines?

```
prompt> sqlite3 code.db 'select project,file,max(nCode) as nL from t
                        group by project order by nL desc;' | sqlite_formatter
```

Project	File	nL
perl	perl-5.22.0/cpan/Locale-Codes/lib/Locale/Codes/Language_Codes.pm	100735
sqlite	sqlite-amalgamation-3081101/sqlite3.c	97469
mariadb	server-10.1/storage/mroonga/vendor/groonga/lib/nfkc.c	80221
postgresql	postgresql-9.4.4/src/interfaces/ecpg/preproc/preproc.c	45297
python	Python-2.7.10/Mac/Modules/qt/_Qtmodule.c	26705

Which C source files with more than 300 lines have a comment ratio below 1%?

```
prompt> sqlite3 code.db 'select project, file, nCode, nComment,
                        (100.0*nComment)/(nComment+nCode) as comment_ratio from t
                        where language="C" and nCode > 300 and
                        comment_ratio < 1 order by comment_ratio;' | sqlite_formatter
```

Project	File	nCode	nC
mariadb	server-10.1/storage/mroonga/vendor/groonga/lib/nfkc.c	80221	
python	Python-2.7.10/Python/graminit.c	2175	
postgresql	postgresql-9.4.4/src/backend/snowball/libstemmer/stem_UTF_8_turkish.c	2095	
postgresql	postgresql-9.4.4/src/backend/snowball/libstemmer/stem_UTF_8_french.c	1211	
postgresql	postgresql-9.4.4/src/backend/snowball/libstemmer/stem_ISO_8859_1_french.c	1201	
postgresql	postgresql-9.4.4/src/backend/snowball/libstemmer/stem_UTF_8_hungarian.c	1182	
postgresql	postgresql-9.4.4/src/backend/snowball/libstemmer/stem_ISO_8859_1_hungarian.c	1178	
mariadb	server-10.1/strings/ctype-eucjpm.c	67466	
postgresql	postgresql-9.4.4/src/backend/snowball/libstemmer/stem_UTF_8_english.c	1072	
postgresql	postgresql-9.4.4/src/backend/snowball/libstemmer/stem_ISO_8859_1_english.c	1064	
postgresql	postgresql-9.4.4/src/backend/snowball/libstemmer/stem_UTF_8_spanish.c	1053	
postgresql	postgresql-9.4.4/src/backend/snowball/libstemmer/stem_ISO_8859_1_spanish.c	1049	
postgresql	postgresql-9.4.4/src/backend/snowball/libstemmer/stem_UTF_8_italian.c	1031	
postgresql	postgresql-9.4.4/src/backend/snowball/libstemmer/stem_ISO_8859_1_italian.c	1023	
postgresql	postgresql-9.4.4/src/backend/snowball/libstemmer/stem_UTF_8_portuguese.c	981	
postgresql	postgresql-9.4.4/src/backend/snowball/libstemmer/stem_ISO_8859_1_portuguese.c	975	
postgresql	postgresql-9.4.4/src/backend/snowball/libstemmer/stem_UTF_8_romanian.c	967	
postgresql	postgresql-9.4.4/src/backend/snowball/libstemmer/stem_ISO_8859_2_romanian.c	961	
mariadb	server-10.1/strings/ctype-ujis.c	67177	
postgresql	postgresql-9.4.4/src/backend/snowball/libstemmer/stem_UTF_8_finnish.c	720	
postgresql	postgresql-9.4.4/src/backend/snowball/libstemmer/stem_UTF_8_porter.c	717	
postgresql	postgresql-9.4.4/src/backend/snowball/libstemmer/stem_ISO_8859_1_finnish.c	714	
postgresql	postgresql-9.4.4/src/backend/snowball/libstemmer/stem_ISO_8859_1_porter.c	711	
postgresql	postgresql-9.4.4/src/backend/snowball/libstemmer/stem_KOI8_R_russian.c	660	
postgresql	postgresql-9.4.4/src/backend/snowball/libstemmer/stem_UTF_8_russian.c	654	
python	Python-2.7.10/Mac/Modules/qt/_Qtmodule.c	26705	
python	Python-2.7.10/Mac/Modules/icn/_Icnmodule.c	1521	
mariadb	server-10.1/strings/ctype-extra.c	8282	
postgresql	postgresql-9.4.4/src/bin/psql/sql_help.c	3576	
mariadb	server-10.1/strings/ctype-sjis.c	34006	
python	Python-2.7.10/Python/Python-ast.c	6554	
mariadb	server-10.1/strings/ctype-cp932.c	34609	
perl	perl-5.22.0/keywords.c	2815	
python	Python-2.7.10/Mac/Modules/menu/_Menumodule.c	3263	
postgresql	postgresql-9.4.4/src/backend/snowball/libstemmer/stem_UTF_8_dutch.c	596	
postgresql	postgresql-9.4.4/src/backend/snowball/libstemmer/stem_ISO_8859_1_dutch.c	586	
mariadb	server-10.1/strings/ctype-gbk.c	10684	
python	Python-2.7.10/Mac/Modules/qd/_Qdmodule.c	6694	

python	Python-2.7.10/Mac/Modules/win/_Winmodule.c	3056
postgresql	postgresql-9.4.4/src/backend/snowball/libstemmer/stem_UTF_8_german.c	476
postgresql	postgresql-9.4.4/src/backend/snowball/libstemmer/stem_ISO_8859_1_german.c	470
mariadb	server-10.1/strings/ctype-euc_kr.c	9956
postgresql	postgresql-9.4.4/src/backend/utils/fmgrtab.c	4815
python	Python-2.7.10/Mac/Modules/ct1/_Ct1module.c	5442
python	Python-2.7.10/Mac/Modules/ae/_AEmodule.c	1347
python	Python-2.7.10/Mac/Modules/app/_Appmodule.c	1712
mariadb	server-10.1/strings/ctype-gb2312.c	6377
mariadb	server-10.1/storage/tokudb/ft-index/third_party/xz-4.999.9beta/src/liblzma/lzma/fastpos_table.c	516
python	Python-2.7.10/Mac/Modules/evt/_Evtmodule.c	504
python	Python-2.7.10/Modules/expat/xmlrole.c	1256
postgresql	postgresql-9.4.4/src/backend/snowball/libstemmer/stem_UTF_8_danish.c	312
postgresql	postgresql-9.4.4/src/backend/snowball/libstemmer/stem_ISO_8859_1_danish.c	310
python	Python-2.7.10/Mac/Modules/res/_Resmodule.c	1621
python	Python-2.7.10/Mac/Modules/drag/_Dragmodule.c	1046
python	Python-2.7.10/Mac/Modules/list/_Listmodule.c	1021
python	Python-2.7.10/Mac/Modules/te/_TEmodule.c	1198
python	Python-2.7.10/Mac/Modules/cg/_CGmodule.c	1190
python	Python-2.7.10/Modules/clmodule.c	2379
python	Python-2.7.10/Mac/Modules/folder/_Foldermodule.c	306

What are the ten longest files (based on code lines) that have no comments at all? Exclude header, .html, and YAML files.

```
prompt> sqlite3 code.db 'select project, file, nCode from t
                        where nComment = 0 and
                        language not in ("C/C++ Header", "YAML", "HTML")
                        order by nCode desc limit 10;' | sqlite_formatter
```

Project	File	nCode
perl	perl-5.22.0/cpan/Unicode-Collate/Collate/Locale/ja.pl	1938
python	Python-2.7.10/PCbuild/pythoncore.vcproj	1889
python	Python-2.7.10/PC/VS8.0/pythoncore.vcproj	1889
mariadb	server-10.1/mysql-test/extra/binlog_tests/mysqlbinlog_row_engine.inc	1862
perl	perl-5.22.0/cpan/Unicode-Collate/Collate/Locale/zh_strk.pl	1589
perl	perl-5.22.0/cpan/Unicode-Collate/Collate/Locale/zh_zhu.pl	1563
mariadb	server-10.1/storage/mroonga/vendor/groonga/configure.ac	1526
perl	perl-5.22.0/cpan/Unicode-Collate/Collate/Locale/zh_pin.pl	1505
mariadb	server-10.1/mysql-test/suite/funcs_1/storedproc/storedproc_02.inc	1465
python	Python-2.7.10/PC/VS8.0/_bsddb.vcproj	1463

What are the most popular languages (in terms of lines of code) in each project?


```
prompt> sqlite3 code.db 'select project, language, sum(nCode) as SumCode from t
                        group by project,language
                        order by project,SumCode desc;' | sqlite_formatter
```

Project	Language	SumCode
mariadb	C++	983026
mariadb	C	715018
mariadb	C/C++ Header	209394
mariadb	Bourne Shell	61943
mariadb	Perl	35562
mariadb	Pascal	32541
mariadb	HTML	16489
mariadb	Javascript	15540
mariadb	m4	14215
mariadb	CMake	12206
mariadb	XML	5210
mariadb	Ruby	4998
mariadb	Puppet	3848
mariadb	make	3631
mariadb	SQL	3405
mariadb	Python	2545
mariadb	Bourne Again Shell	1604
mariadb	Windows Module Definition	1211
mariadb	lex	991
mariadb	yacc	810
mariadb	DOS Batch	700
mariadb	Prolog	448
mariadb	RobotFramework	441
mariadb	CSS	393
mariadb	JSON	359
mariadb	dtrace	306
mariadb	Windows Resource File	250
mariadb	Assembly	237
mariadb	WiX source	155
mariadb	Visual Basic	88
mariadb	YAML	65
mariadb	PHP	24
mariadb	SKILL	16
mariadb	sed	16
mariadb	Windows Message File	6
mariadb	D	4
mariadb	diff	4
perl	Perl	536445
perl	C	155648
perl	C/C++ Header	147858

perl	Bourne Shell	42668
perl	Pascal	8592
perl	XML	2410
perl	YAML	2078
perl	C++	2033
perl	make	1986
perl	Prolog	1146
perl	JSON	1037
perl	yacc	998
perl	Windows Message File	489
perl	DOS Batch	389
perl	Windows Resource File	85
perl	D	8
perl	Lisp	4
postgresql	HTML	785991
postgresql	C	736519
postgresql	C/C++ Header	57014
postgresql	SQL	51926
postgresql	yacc	28491
postgresql	Bourne Shell	17170
postgresql	Perl	9456
postgresql	lex	4285
postgresql	make	4114
postgresql	m4	1642
postgresql	Windows Module Definition	1152
postgresql	XSLT	294
postgresql	DOS Batch	92
postgresql	Assembly	69
postgresql	CSS	69
postgresql	D	66
postgresql	Windows Resource File	62
postgresql	Lisp	16
postgresql	sed	15
postgresql	Python	13
postgresql	Bourne Again Shell	10
postgresql	Windows Message File	5
python	Python	434015
python	C	375555
python	C/C++ Header	66942
python	Bourne Shell	45091
python	MSBuild script	38910
python	m4	15559
python	Assembly	12298
python	make	2953
python	HTML	2344

python	Windows Module Definition	2081
python	Objective C	635
python	Expect	565
python	DOS Batch	506
python	CSS	328
python	Javascript	229
python	Windows Resource File	207
python	C++	128
python	vim script	106
python	diff	105
python	XML	74
python	NAnt script	30
python	Prolog	24
python	Visual Basic	12
sqlite	C	101454
sqlite	C/C++ Header	1546

(1%7D%7D%7D) (%7B%7B%7B1) ## Custom Column Output ▲ Cloc's default output is a text table with five columns: language, file count, number of blank lines, number of comment lines and number of code lines. The switches `--by-file`, `--3`, and `--by-percent` generate additional information but sometimes even those are insufficient.

The `--sql` option described in the previous section offers the ability to create custom output. This section has a pair of examples that show how to create custom columns. The first example includes an extra column, **Total**, which is the sum of the numbers of blank, comment, and code lines. The second shows how to include the language name when running with `--by-file`.

Example 1: Add a “Totals” column.

The first step is to run cloc and save the output to a relational database, SQLite in this case:

```
cloc --sql 1 --sql-project x yaml-cpp-yaml-cpp-0.5.3.tar.gz | sqlite3 counts.db
```

(the tar file comes from the YAML-C++ (<https://github.com/jbeder/yaml-cpp>) project).

Second, we craft an SQL query that returns the regular cloc output plus an extra column for totals, then save the SQL statement to a file, `query_with_totals.sql`:

```
-- file query_with_totals.sql
select Language, count(File)      as files
                        ,
                        sum(nBlank) as blank
                        ,
                        sum(nComment) as comment
                        ,
                        sum(nCode)   as code
                        ,
                        sum(nBlank)+sum(nComment)+sum(nCode) as Total
from t group by Language order by code desc;
```

Third, we run this query through SQLite using the `counts.db` database. We'll include the `-header` switch so that SQLite prints the column names:

```
> cat query_with_totals.sql | sqlite3 -header counts.db
Language|files|blank|comment|code|Total
C++|141|12786|17359|60378|90523
C/C++ Header|110|8566|17420|51502|77488
Bourne Shell|10|6351|6779|38264|51394
m4|11|2037|260|17980|20277
Python|30|1613|2486|4602|8701
MSBuild script|11|0|0|1711|1711
CMake|7|155|285|606|1046
make|5|127|173|464|764
Markdown|2|30|0|39|69
```

The extra column for **Total** is there but the format is unappealing. Running the output through `sqlite_formatter` yields the desired result:

```
> cat query_with_totals.sql | sqlite3 -header counts.db | sqlite_formatter
Language      files blank comment code  Total
-----
C++           141 12786   17359 60378 90523
C/C++ Header  110  8566   17420 51502 77488
Bourne Shell   10  6351    6779 38264 51394
m4             11  2037     260 17980 20277
Python        30  1613    2486  4602  8701
MSBuild script 11     0       0  1711  1711
CMake          7   155     285   606  1046
make           5   127     173   464   764
Markdown       2    30       0    39    69
```

The next section, Wrapping cloc in other scripts, shows one way these commands can be combined into a new utility program.

Example 2: Include a column for “Language” when running with `--by-file`.

Output from `--by-file` omits each file’s language to save screen real estate; file paths for large projects can be long and including an extra 20 or so characters for a Language column can be excessive.

As an example, here are the first few lines of output using the same code base as in Example 1:

```
> cloc --by-file yaml-cpp-yaml-cpp-0.5.3.tar.gz
github.com/AlDanial/cloc v 1.81 T=1.14 s (287.9 files/s, 221854.9 lines/s)
```

File	blank
yaml-cpp-yaml-cpp-0.5.3/test/gmock-1.7.0/configure	2580
yaml-cpp-yaml-cpp-0.5.3/test/gmock-1.7.0/gtest/configure	2541
yaml-cpp-yaml-cpp-0.5.3/test/gmock-1.7.0/gtest/fused-src/gtest/gtest.h	1972
yaml-cpp-yaml-cpp-0.5.3/test/gmock-1.7.0/fused-src/gmock/gmock.h	1585
yaml-cpp-yaml-cpp-0.5.3/test/integration/gen_emitter_test.cpp	999
yaml-cpp-yaml-cpp-0.5.3/test/gmock-1.7.0/aclocal.m4	987
yaml-cpp-yaml-cpp-0.5.3/test/gmock-1.7.0/gtest/m4/libtool.m4	760
yaml-cpp-yaml-cpp-0.5.3/test/gmock-1.7.0/gtest/build-aux/ltmain.sh	959
yaml-cpp-yaml-cpp-0.5.3/test/gmock-1.7.0/fused-src/gmock-gtest-all.cc	1514
yaml-cpp-yaml-cpp-0.5.3/test/gmock-1.7.0/gtest/fused-src/gtest/gtest-all.cc	1312
yaml-cpp-yaml-cpp-0.5.3/test/gmock-1.7.0/gtest/test/gtest_unittest.cc	1226
yaml-cpp-yaml-cpp-0.5.3/test/gmock-1.7.0/gtest/include/gtest/internal/gtest-param-util-generated.h	349

The absence of language identification for each file is a bit disappointing, but this can be remedied with a custom column solution.

The first step, creating a database, matches that from Example 1 so we'll go straight to the second step of creating the desired SQL query. We'll store this one in the file `by_file_with_language.sql`:

```
-- file by_file_with_language.sql
select File, Language, nBlank as blank ,
        nComment as comment,
        nCode as code
from t order by code desc;
```

Our desired extra column appears when we pass this custom SQL query through our database:

```
> cat by_file_with_language.sql | sqlite3 -header counts.db | sqlite_formatter
File
```

File	Language	b
yaml-cpp-yaml-cpp-0.5.3/test/gmock-1.7.0/configure	Bourne Shell	
yaml-cpp-yaml-cpp-0.5.3/test/gmock-1.7.0/gtest/configure	Bourne Shell	
yaml-cpp-yaml-cpp-0.5.3/test/gmock-1.7.0/gtest/fused-src/gtest/gtest.h	C/C++ Header	
yaml-cpp-yaml-cpp-0.5.3/test/gmock-1.7.0/fused-src/gmock/gmock.h	C/C++ Header	
yaml-cpp-yaml-cpp-0.5.3/test/integration/gen_emitter_test.cpp	C++	
yaml-cpp-yaml-cpp-0.5.3/test/gmock-1.7.0/aclocal.m4	m4	
yaml-cpp-yaml-cpp-0.5.3/test/gmock-1.7.0/gtest/m4/libtool.m4	m4	
yaml-cpp-yaml-cpp-0.5.3/test/gmock-1.7.0/gtest/build-aux/ltmain.sh	Bourne Shell	
yaml-cpp-yaml-cpp-0.5.3/test/gmock-1.7.0/fused-src/gmock-gtest-all.cc	C++	
yaml-cpp-yaml-cpp-0.5.3/test/gmock-1.7.0/gtest/fused-src/gtest/gtest-all.cc	C++	
yaml-cpp-yaml-cpp-0.5.3/test/gmock-1.7.0/gtest/test/gtest_unittest.cc	C++	
yaml-cpp-yaml-cpp-0.5.3/test/gmock-1.7.0/gtest/include/gtest/internal/gtest-param-util-generated.h	C/C++ Header	

(1%7D%7D%7D) (%7B%7B%7B1) * ## Wrapping cloc in other scripts ▲

More complex code counting solutions are possible by wrapping cloc in scripts or programs. The “total lines” column from example 1 of Custom Column Output could be simplified to a single command with this shell script (on Linux):

```
#!/bin/sh
#
# These commands must be in the user's $PATH:
#   cloc
#   sqlite3
#   sqlite_formatter
#
if test $# -eq 0 ; then
    echo "Usage: $0 [cloc arguments]"
    echo "      Run cloc to count lines of code with an additional"
    echo "      output column for total lines (code+comment+blank)."

```

Saving the lines above to `total_columns.sh` and making it executable (`chmod +x total_columns.sh`) would let us do

```
./total_columns.sh yaml-cpp-yaml-cpp-0.5.3.tar.gz
```

to directly get

Language	files	blank	comment	code	Total
C++	141	12786	17359	60378	90523
C/C++ Header	110	8566	17420	51502	77488
Bourne Shell	10	6351	6779	38264	51394
m4	11	2037	260	17980	20277
Python	30	1613	2486	4602	8701
MSBuild script	11	0	0	1711	1711
CMake	7	155	285	606	1046
make	5	127	173	464	764
Markdown	2	30	0	39	69

Other examples: * Count code from a specific branch of a web-hosted git repository and send the results as a .csv email attachment:
<https://github.com/dannyloweatx/checkmarx> (<https://github.com/dannyloweatx/checkmarx>)

(1%7D%7D%7D) (%7B%7B%7B1) ## Third Generation Language Scale Factors ▲

cloc versions before 1.50 by default computed, for the provided inputs, a rough estimate of how many lines of code would be needed to write the same code in a hypothetical third-generation computer language. To produce this output one must now use the `--3` switch.

Scale factors were derived from the 2006 version of language gearing ratios listed at Mayes Consulting web site, <http://softwareestimator.com/IndustryData2.htm> (<http://softwareestimator.com/IndustryData2.htm>), using this equation:

cloc scale factor for language X = 3rd generation default gearing ratio / language X gearing ratio

For example, cloc 3rd generation scale factor for DOS Batch = 80 / 128 = 0.625.

The biggest flaw with this approach is that gearing ratios are defined for logical lines of source code not physical lines (which cloc counts). The values in cloc's 'scale' and '3rd gen. equiv.' columns should be taken with a large grain of salt.

(1%7D%7D%7D) (%7B%7B%7B1) # Complex regular subexpression recursion limit ▲ cloc relies on the Regexp::Common module's regular expressions to remove comments from source code. If comments are malformed, for example the `/*` start comment marker appears in a C program without a corresponding `*/` marker, the regular expression engine could enter a recursive loop, eventually triggering the warning `Complex regular subexpression recursion limit.`

The most common cause for this warning is the existence of comment markers in string literals. While language compilers and interpreters are smart enough to recognize that `"/"` (for example) is a string and not a comment, cloc is fooled. File path globs, as in this line of JavaScript

```
var paths = globArray("**/*.js", {cwd: srcPath});
```

are frequent culprits.

In an attempt to overcome this problem, a different algorithm which removes comment markers in strings can be enabled with the `--strip-str-comments` switch. Doing so, however, has drawbacks: cloc will run more slowly and the output of `--strip-comments` will contain strings that no longer match the input source.

(1%7D%7D%7D) (%7B%7B%7B1) # Limitations ▲ Identifying comments within source code is trickier than one might expect. Many languages would need a complete parser to be counted correctly. cloc does not attempt to parse any of the languages it aims to count and therefore is an imperfect tool. The following are known problems:

1. Lines containing both source code and comments are counted as lines of code.
2. Comment markers within strings or here-documents (<http://www.faqs.org/docs/abs/HTML/here-docs.html>) are treated as actual comment markers and not string literals. For example the following lines of C code

```
printf(" /* ");
for (i = 0; i < 100; i++) {
    a += i;
}
printf(" */ ");
```

look to cloc like this:


```
printf(" xxxxxxxx
xxxxxxx
xxxxxxx
xxxxxxx
xxxxxxx ");
```

where xxxxxxxx represents cloc's view of commented text. Therefore cloc counts the five lines as two lines of C code and three lines of comments (lines with both code and comment are counted as code).

If you suspect your code has such strings, use the switch `--strip-str-comments` to switch to the algorithm which removes embedded comment markers. Its use will render the five lines above as

```
printf(" ");
for (i = 0; i < 100; i++) {
    a += i;
}
printf(" ");
```

and therefore return a count of five lines of code. See the previous section on drawbacks to using `--strip-str-comments`.

3. Embedded languages are not recognized. For example, an HTML file containing JavaScript will be counted entirely as HTML.
4. Python docstrings can serve several purposes. They may contain documentation, comment out blocks of code, or they can be regular strings (when they appear on the right hand side of an assignment or as a function argument). cloc is unable to infer the meaning of docstrings by context; by default cloc treats all docstrings as comments. The switch `--docstring-as--code` treats all docstrings as code.

(1%7D%7D%7D) (%7B%7B%7B1) # How to Request Support for Additional Languages ▲

If cloc does not recognize a language you are interested in counting, create a GitHub issue (<https://github.com/AIDanial/cloc/issues>) requesting support for your language. Include this information:

1. File extensions associated with the language. If the language does not rely on file extensions and instead works with fixed file names or with `#!` style program invocations, explain what those are.
2. A description of how comments are defined.
3. Links to sample code.

(1%7D%7D%7D) (%7B%7B%7B1) ## Features Currently in Development ▲

Here, in no particular order and with no promise of future delivery, are features and capabilities currently in development:

1. produce reStructuredText output with `--rst`
2. count code (e.g. Javascript) embedded in HTML files

Pull requests for these features will receive extra consideration.

(1%7D%7D%7D) (%7B%7B%7B1) # Acknowledgments ▲ Wolfram Rösler provided most of the code examples in the test suite. These examples come from his Hello World collection (<http://helloworldcollection.de/>).

Ismet Kursunoglu found errors with the MUMPS counter and provided access to a computer with a large body of MUMPS code to test cloc.

Tod Huggins gave helpful suggestions for the Visual Basic filters.

Anton Demichev found a flaw with the JSP counter in cloc v0.76 and wrote the XML output generator for the `--xml` option.

Reuben Thomas pointed out that ISO C99 allows `//` as a comment marker, provided code for the `--no3` and `--stdin-name` options, counting the m4 language, and suggested several user-interface enhancements.

Michael Bello provided code for the `--opt-match-f`, `--opt-not-match-f`, `--opt-match-d`, and `--opt-not-match-d` options.

Mahboob Hussain inspired the `--original-dir` and `--skip-uniqueness` options, found a bug in the duplicate file detection logic and improved the JSP filter.

Randy Sharo found and fixed an uninitialized variable bug for shell scripts having only one line.

Steven Baker found and fixed a problem with the YAML output generator.

Greg Toth provided code to improve blank line detection in COBOL.

Joel Oliveira provided code to let `--exclude-list-file` handle directory name exclusion.

Blazej Kroll provided code to produce an XSLT file, `cloc-diff.xsl`, when producing XML output for the `--diff` option.

Denis Silakov enhanced the code which generates `cloc.xsl` when using `--by-file` and `--by-file-by-lang` options, and provided an XSL file that works with `--diff` output.

Andy (awalshe@sf.net (mailto:awalshe@sf.net)) provided code to fix several bugs: correct output of `--counted` so that only files that are used in the code count appear and that results are shown by language rather than file name; allow `--diff` output from multiple runs to be summed together with `--sum-reports`.

Jari Aalto created the initial version of `cloc.1.pod` and maintains the Debian package for cloc.

Mikkel Christiansen (mikkels@gmail.com (mailto:mikkels@gmail.com)) provided counter definitions for Clojure and ClojureScript.

Vera Djuraskovic from Webhostinggeeks.com (<http://webhostinggeeks.com/>) provided the Serbo-Croatian (<http://science.webhostinggeeks.com/cloc>) translation.

Gill Ajoft of Ajoft Softwares (<http://www.ajoft.com>) provided the Bulgarian (<http://www.ajoft.com/wpaper/aj-cloc.html>) translation.

The Knowledge Team (<http://newknowledgez.com/>) provided the Slovakian (<http://newknowledgez.com/cloc.html>) translation.

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Gianluca Casati (<http://g14n.info>) created the cloc CPAN package (<https://metacpan.org/pod/App::cloc>).

Mary Stefanova provided the Polish (<http://www.trevister.com/blog/cloc.html>) translation.

Ryan Lindeman implemented the `--by-percent` feature.

Kent C. Dodds, [@kentcdodds](<https://twitter.com/kentcdodd> (<https://twitter.com/kentcdodd>)), created and maintains the npm package of cloc.

Viktoria Parnak (<http://kudoybook.com>) provided the Ukrainian (<http://blog.kudoybook.com/cloc/>) translation.

Natalie Harmann provided the Belarussian (<http://www.besteonderdelen.nl/blog/?p=5426>) translation.

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Patricia Motosan provided the Romanian (<http://www.bildelestore.dk/blog/cloc-contele-de-linii-de-cod/>) translation.

The Garcinia Cambogia Review Team (<http://www.garciniacambogiareviews.ca/>) provided the Arabic translation (<http://www.garciniacambogiareviews.ca/translations/aldanial-cloc/>).

Gajk Melikyan provided the provided the Armenian translation (<http://students.studybay.com/?p=34>) for <http://studybay.com> (<http://studybay.com>).

Hungarian translation (<http://www.forallworld.com/cloc-grof-sornyi-kodot/>) courtesy of Zsolt Boros (<http://www.forallworld.com/>).

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