





# Measurement of Software Complexity with Testwell CMT++ Testwell CMTJava











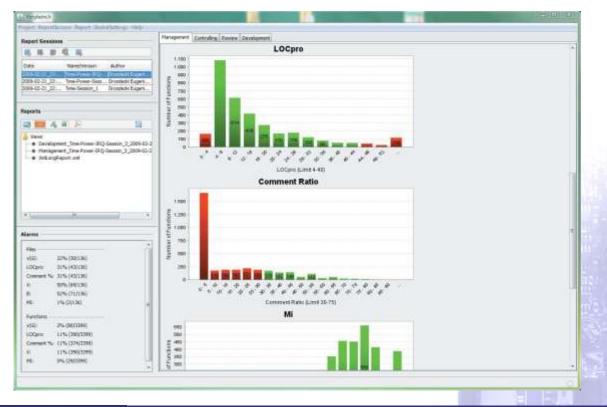




**Code Complexity Measurement Tools** 

Testwell CMT++
Testwell CMTJava

for C, C++ (and C#) for Java



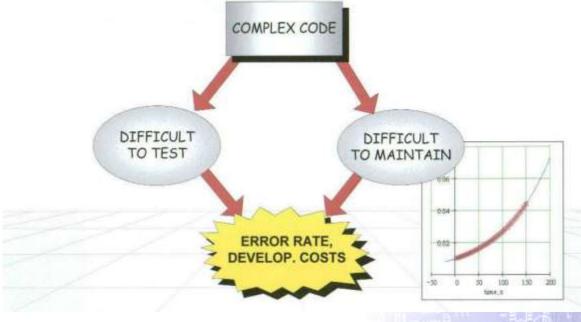






Code complexity correlates with the defect rate and robustness of the application program

### Wish to locate complex code



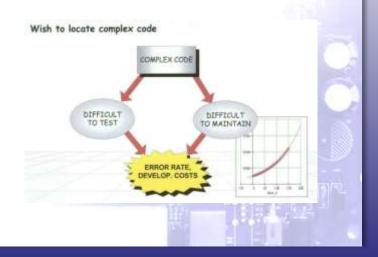






Code with good complexity:

- ✓ contains less errors
- ✓ is easier and faster to test
- √ is easier to understand
- ✓ is easier to maintain





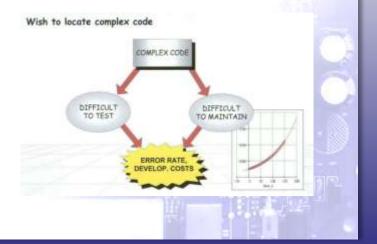




Code complexity metrics are used to locate complex code

To obtain a high quality software with low cost of testing and maintenance, the code complexity should be measured as early as possible in coding.

→ developer can adapt his code when recommended values are exceeded.



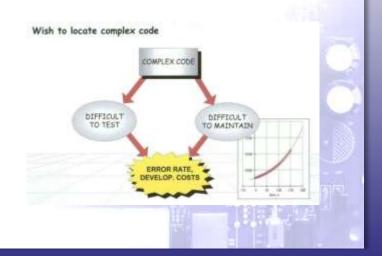






Metrics shown by Testwell CMT++ / CMTJava:

- ✓ Lines of Code metrics
- ✓ McCabe Cyclomatic number
- ✓ Halstead Metrics
- ✓ Maintainability Index









## Lines of code metrics



### Lines of code metrics





Testwell CMT++/CMTJava calculates the following lines-of-code metrics:

- **LOCphy**: number of physical lines
- **LOCbl**: number of blank lines (a blank line inside a comment block is considered to be a comment line)
- **LOCpro**: number of program lines (declarations, definitions, directives, and code)
- LOCcom: number of comment lines

### **Recommandations:**

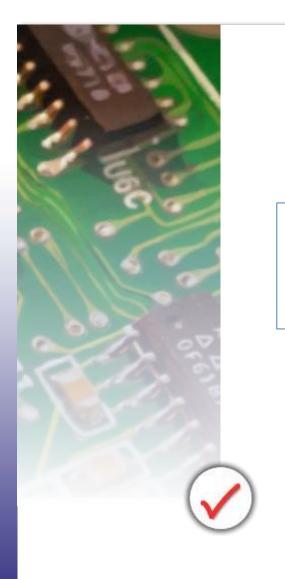
**Function length** should be 4 to 40 program lines. **File length** should be 4 to 400 program lines.

At least 30 % and at most 75 % of a file should be comments.

.





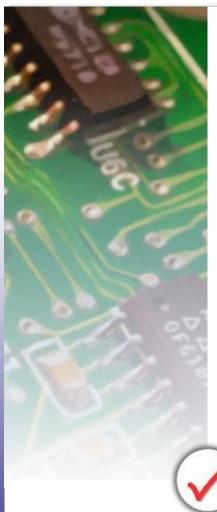


# McCabe Cyclomatic Number



### McCabe Cyclomatic Number





v(G) is the number of conditional branches.

v(G) = 1 for a program consisting of only sequential statements.

For a single function; v(G) is one less than the number of conditional branching points in the function.

The greater the cyclomatic number is the more execution paths there are through the function, and the harder it is to understand.





### McCabe Cyclomatic Number



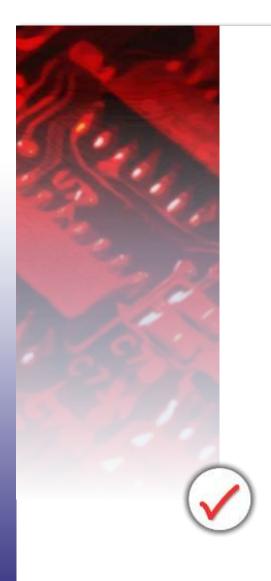


#### **Recommandations:**

- The cyclomatic number of a function should be less than 15.
   If a function has a cyclomatic number of 15, there are at least 15 (but probably more) execution paths through it.
- More than 15 paths are hard to identify and test.
   Functions containing one selection statement with many branches make up an exception.
- A reasonable upper limit Cyclomatic number of a file is 100.



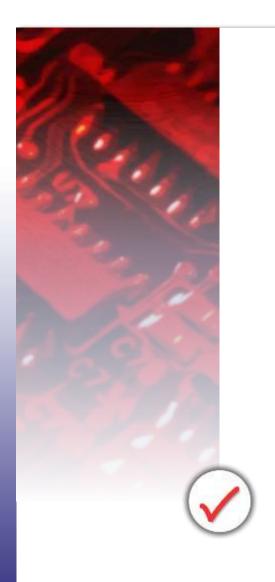




### Halstead Metrics







B Estimated number of bugs

D difficulty level, error proneness

E effort to implement

L program level

N program length

N1 number of operators

N2 number of operands

n vocabulary size (n1+n2)

n1 number of unique operators

n2 number of unique operands

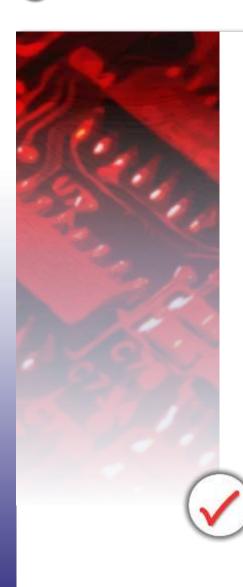
T implementation time / time to understand

volume: size of the implementation of an

algorithm







B is an important metric for dynamic testing:

The number of delivered bugs approximates the number of errors in a module.

As a goal at least that many errors should be found from the module in its testing.







# Maintainability Index (MI)







### Maintainability Index (MI, with comments) values:

85 and more 65-85 < 65

Good maintainability

Moderate maintainability

Difficult to maintain

with really bad pieces of code (big,

uncommented, unstructured) the

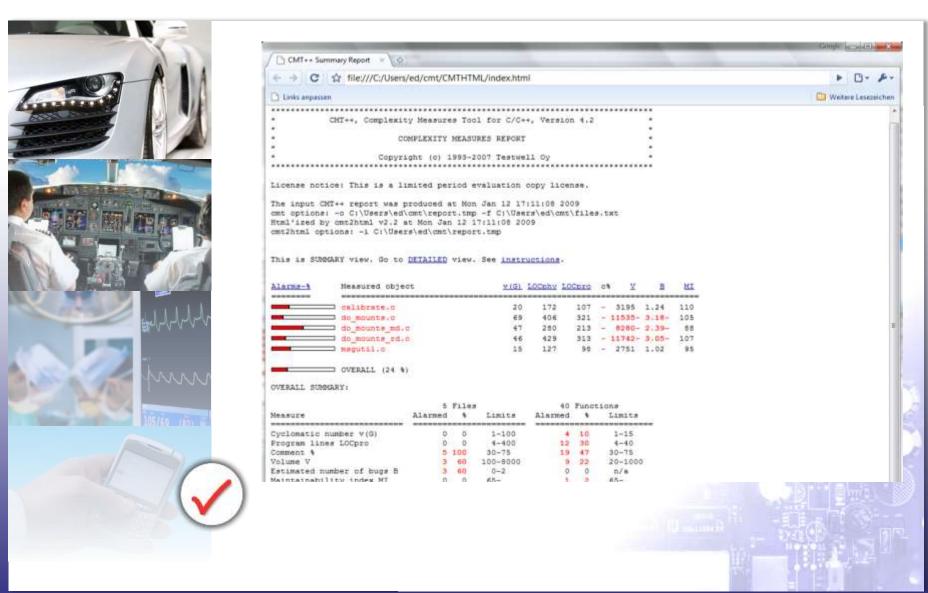
MI value can be even negative





### Testwell CMT++/ CMTJava



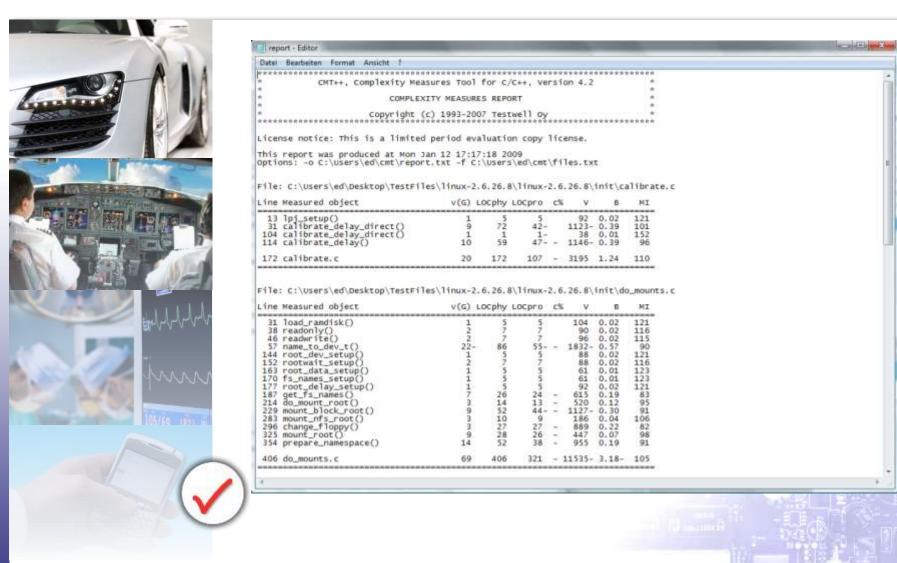


www.verifysoft.com 17



### Testwell CMT++/ CMTJava





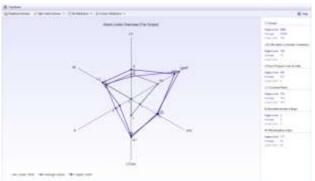
www.verifysoft.com 18

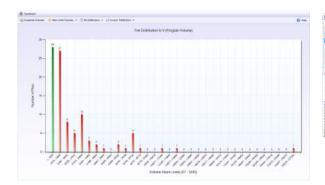


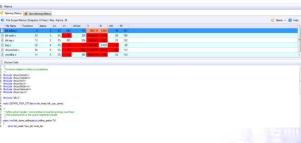












Verybench:

Graphical front-end for Testwell Complexity Measurement Tools









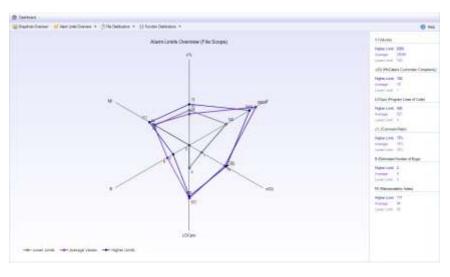
### **Snapshots Overview**

shows the course of the measured source code's quality over time by stating the alarm ratios of the latest six snapshots.









### **Alarm-Limits Overview**

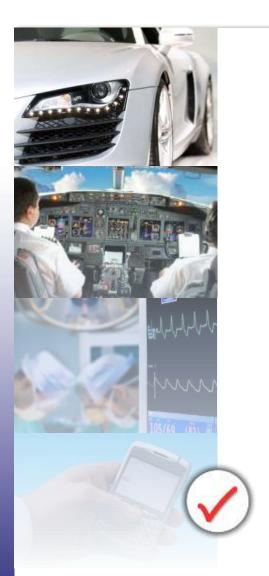
integrates all configurable Alarm Limits into a Radar Chart for each file and function.

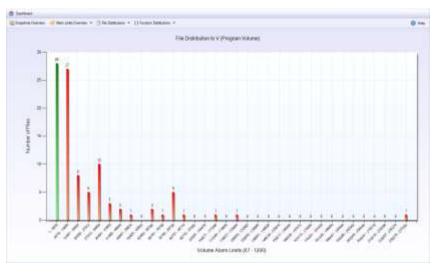
Every axis represents a different alarming metric with its configurable lower and higher Alarm Limits.

The Radar Chart basically shows the deviation of a metric's current value from its lower and higher Alarm Limits.









### **Distribution of Metrics**

shown on file and function levels for:

V (Program Volume)

c% (Comment Ratio)

LOCpro (Program Lines of Code)

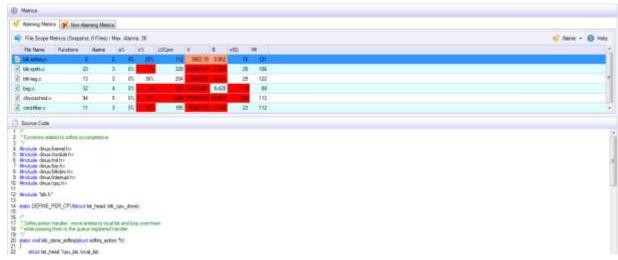
v(G) (McCabe' Cyclomatic Number)

In addion B (Estimated Number of Bugs) is shown on file level



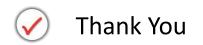






### **Metrics View**

overview over all (both alarming and non-alraming) metrics of the mesured files and functions









Thank you for your time!

Your Verifysoft Team

www.verifysoft.com 24