C/C++ Disciplined Coding Styles

C++ Object Oriented Programming

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Introduction

- *Coding styles* are enforced by disciplined programmers to
  - enhance better readability
    - **make the codes talk clearly**
    - **promote code sharing**
    - **promote pair programming (peer review)**
    - **add extensibility**
  - reduce subconscious coding errors
- *Coding styles* are not specified by the language syntax and therefore are NOT enforced by the compiler
- A software programmer would like to save his time and make more money. He does not want to be trapped by repetitions of some common errors. A compiler sets up only the minimal requirements of the codes. Do not get satisfied by fulfilling the requirements of the compiler!!

Introduction (cont'd)

- Computer programs are generally more difficult to read than to write (even one's own code is often difficult to read after it has been written for a while).
- Software that is not internally or externally documented tends to be thrown-away or rewritten after the person that has written it leaves the organization (it is often thrown-away even if it is documented).
- Programming languages are designed more for encouraging people to write code for a compiler to understand than for other people to understand
- Some people do write readable C programs, but it is definitely a hard-learned skill rather than any widespread natural ability

Introduction (cont'd)

- What I am going to ask you to do in the following slides is somewhat still minimal

Write a "self-documented" program

Introduction (cont’d)

- Is a program “self-documented” sufficient to keep it easy to be understood or maintained or just not thrown away?
  - NOT, there is always something that can not be expressed well by the program itself.
  - Better described with
    - Natural language
    - Examples or Scenarios
    - Event flows
    - State charts
    - Data flows
    - Static / dynamic relationships of objects
    - High-level control flows …
- A “self-documented” program is somewhat equivalent to a low-level control flowchart (sometime a high-level one)

Free Format?

- Which one is better understood?

```
void updateCRC(unsigned long *crc32,unsigned char *
buf,int len){int i,j;unsigned char b;for(i=0;i<len;
i++){b=buf[i];for(j=0;j<8;j++){if((*crc32^b)&1)*crc32
=(*crc32>>1)^0xedb88320L;else *crc32>>=1;b>>=1;}}}
```

```
void updateCRC(unsigned long *crc32,
               unsigned char *buf, int len) {
    int i, j; unsigned char b;
    for (i=0; i<len; i++) {
        b = buf[i];
        for (j=0; j<8; j++) {
            if ((*crc32 ^ b) & 1)
                *crc32 = (*crc32 >> 1) ^ 0xedb88320L;
            else
                *crc32 >>= 1;
            b >>= 1;
        }
    }
}
```

Free Format?

- Is this a clear program segment?

```
for(;P("\n"),R-;P("|"))for(e=C;e-;P("_"+(*u++/8)%2))P("| "+(*u/4)%2);
```

- Code alignments (using space and new line to form blocks)

```
for (i=0; i<10; i++)
{
    statement1;
    statement2;
    ….
}
```

```
for (i=0; i<10; i++) {
    statement1;
    statement2;
    ….
}
```

- Literate Programming
  - http://www.literateprogramming.com/
  - *programs should be written to be read by people*

Intern. Obfuscated C Code Contest

```
/* &R C 1988 entry which calculates pi by looking at its own area */
/* gcc -traditional-cpp -o westley westley.c */
#define _ -F<00||--F-OO--;
int F=00,OO=00;main(){F_OO();printf("%1.3f\n",4.*-F/OO/OO);}F_OO()
{
            _-_-_-_
       _-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_
    _-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_
  _-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_
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  _-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_
    _-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_
        _-_-_-_-_-_-_-_
            _-_-_-_
}
```

deckmyn.c

```
#include<stdio.h>
#define c(C) printf("%c",C)
#define C(c) ((int*)(C[1]+6))[c]
main(int c,char
*C[])         {(C[c]=C[
1]+2   )[0]=   c(52*c(\
'C'+  '4'/4)    );for(c
=0;  c<491;++   c)for(*
*C=  C[1]['c'    +c]  =
0;*   C[0]<8;(    **  C
)++    )C[1][c+   'c']=
*(C[  1]+c+'c')+  C[1][
99+    c]+(C[1    ][**C
+8*c  +99]==32    );  (
*C)[4]=*C[2]==    75  ?
*((C[2]+=3)-2    )==70?
1:0:0;C(0)=C(    1)=c=0
;while(*C[2]?   C[2][1]
?*(C[2]+2)?1    :0:0:0)
{if( *C [2      ]>'w'){
C(1)=0;C[1]    [2]++;*C
[2]=0;}else   C(1)+=*C[
2]==58?2+(    C[2][3]&&
*(C[2]+3)<   'x'):*C[2]
=='s'?(C[   2][1]-=48):
*C[2]>=65  ?3-(*C[2]==\
'm'?1:0)  :1;C(0)=C(1)>
C(0)?C(1  ):C(0);c+=3;*
(C+2)+=3;}printf("  %d\
          %d\n",        56+8*C(    0),80**(C[3]    ++))
         ;*C[2]=0       ;C[2]       -=c;*C[3]       =0;
        while(C[3]      [1,-         1]--){;   for(  **
        C=0     ;*      *C<          80;(**   C)++)  {C
       [2]      -=3     **           C[3];   *C[3]   ++
       =0;      *C[     3]          =**C>=  51||*   *C<
       18       ||*     *C         %8!=2?0  :255   ;c(1
       -1       );c     (*C       [3]);for(       (*C)[
       1]      =0;(     *C)[    1]<3;(*C)[1]    ++)c(*C
       [3      ]|((     *C)[  4]?**C>18&&* *C<42 ?C[1][
       42     +*(*      C+1)    +3***C]:0: **C>=  11&&*
       *C     <64?      ~C[1 ][   7***C+97 +(*C)[  1]]:
        0)   );c(       *C[3 ]++)   ;for(C (1)=0;   (C(
        2)   =C(1       ))<C (0);)   {(*C) [2]=C   [2][
        1]  -49;        c=(* C[2]<=   63); c=(*   C)[0]
        -4  *(C[        3][0 ]=105-  C[2][ c]   -7*(*(C
        [2]+c)<         'c') -18*(  C[2][c    ]<77)+2*(
         *C)[4          ]-7* (C[2] [c]<'C'  ))-6;for(C(
```

Vanb.c

```
O5(O2,O7,O3)char**O7;{return!(O2+=~01+01)?00:!(O2-=O2>01)?printf("\045\157\012"
,O5(012,O7+01,00)):!(O2-=O2>>01)?(**O7<=067&&**O7>057?O5(O3,O7,*(*O7)++-060+010
   *O3):O3                     ):!(O2       -=-O3-      ~O3)?       (072>**
   O7&&O60                     <=**O7       ?O5(O4      ,O7,O12     *O3-O60
    +*(*O7                    )++):O3       ):!(O2      -=!O3+      !!O3)?(
    **O7>057                  &&**O7        <=071?      O5(O5,      O7,*(*
     O7)+++                   O3*020        -060):      **O7<=      0106&&
     00101<=                 **O7?O5        (O5,O7      ,020*O3     +*(*O7)
      ++-067)               :0140<**        O7&&**      O7<0147     ?O5(O5,
      O7,-0127              +*(*O7          )+++020     *O3):O3     ):!(
       O2-=O2-             01)?(**          O7==050     ?050**      ++*O7,
       O5(O13,             O7,O5(           012,O7      ,00)):*     *O7<056
        &&054<*           *O7?055           **++*       O7,-O5(     O6,O7,
        00):054           >**O7&&           052<**      O7?050*     *(*O7)
         ++,O5(O6        ,O7,00             ):!(**      O7^0170     )||!(
         0130^**         O7)?*++            *O7,O5      (O5,O7      ,00):*
          *O7==0144     ||**O7              ==0104      ?++*O7      ,O5(O4,
           O7,00):      O5(O3               ,O7,00      )):!--      O2?(*
           *O7==052    ?O5(O7               ,O7,O3*     (*++*O7     ,O5(O6
           ,O7,00)     )):!(                045-**      O7)?O5(     O7,O7,
            O3%(O3+( *O7)++,                O5(O6,      O7,00)      )):!(**
             O7^057)?O5(O7,                 O7,O3/(     O3-*++      *O7,O5(
             O6,O7,00))):O3                 ):!(O2      +=01-O2     )?O5(O7
             ,O7,O5(O6,O7,                  00)):!(     O2+=-O2/    O2)?(!(*
*O7-053)?O5(011,O7,O3+(++*O7,O5(010,O7,00))):!(055^**O7)?O5(011,O7,O3-(O3+*(*O7
)++,O5(0010,O7,00))):O3):!(O2-=0563&0215)?O5(011,O7,O5(010,O7,00)):(++*O7,O3);}
```

Identifier Naming

- Type vs. variable (object): Type is capitalized, object is not

```
class Student {
   …
};
```

```
Student student;
int numberOfStudents;
```

- Short vs. expressive names:

```
class FE {
   …
};

int x, y1, y2, z, zt;
```

```
class  FactoryEmployee {
   …
};
int numberOfClass, number_classes;
FactoryEmployee manager, employees[10];
```

- Global identifiers

  gVariable

- Member variable identifiers

  m_variable, _memberVariable

Hungarian Naming Convention

- 1990s' Microsoft, mostly for C programs

```
char *pszNameOfStudents;
int iNumberOfClasses;
```

  - Usage of a variable is far away from its declaration
  - Avoid checking out the type of every variable frequently
  - Reduce type mismatches of variables
- Not really necessary if you carefully restructure your program and use new C++ features
  - Should a block of program be such long that a variable is far separated from its definition??
  - Try keep the variable definition as close as possible to its usage. Use C++ declaration on-the-fly.
  - Carefully examine the type mismatch errors/warnings by your compiler

Variables for Unrelated Purposes

- Two views of a variable
  - A memory space to store some data *temporarily*
    - usually the variable need only have a distinguishing name like x1, x2 …
    - any data that need to be memorized can be put into, even the type (the data format) can be coerced

```
int x;
…
x = calculateDays();
…
usage of x
…
x = obtainTotalAmount();
…
usage of x
…
```

related

related

unrelated

Variables for Unrelated Purposes

- Each variable represents a certain unique quantity
  - Usually the name of a variable should be descriptive, ex. number_of_pages, classOfHistory…
  - Only the specific data can be put into, no unrelated data should be kept in one single variable
  - Don't worry about memory spaces (foot prints of your codes) at the design time, there are other language features that can help you save the memory spaces when necessary
  - Heavily overloaded usages of a storage
    - introduce BUGS to the program
    - reduce readability of your program
    - impede automatic tools to optimize your program

Length of a Function

- ✧ How long should a function extends? When should a function be decomposed into several pieces?

In general

- ✶ no more than a page (~50 lines)
- ✶ 30 lines would be reasonable
- ✶ 3-5 pieces of jobs in a function would be reasonable
- ✶ jobs are better related (coherent)
- ✶ 5-10 variables are manageable

Goals: a function should be manageable and understandable in one brief look

Avoid Code Repetitions

- ✧ Use functions, MACROS (inline functions better)
- ✧ When do you use a function?
  - ✶ There are multiple repetitions of the same code piece (easier to keep consistency, to maintain, saving code size is not that important actually in early design phase)
  - ✶ The jobs are better grouped (better readability)
  - ✶ The variables are confined, no unrelated variables gathered together (safer, lower probability to make mistakes)

Goals: better modularity (cohesive functionalities, data coupling)

Avoid Broad Variable Scopes

- The minimal scope principle:
  - Whenever possible, keep the scope of a variable as small as possible. If you don't let those unrelated codes see variables used by each other, how can they meddle with the contents of variables of each other.
  - The reading complexity of a segment of codes is proportional to the product of executable statements and the number of variables
- Guidelines:
  - Avoid global variables
  - Avoid unnecessary member variables
  - Declare variable on the fly
  - Always start with a variable in the closest scope, even create a scope for that variable

```
{
    int localVariable;
    func1(&localVariable);
    func2(localVariable);
}
```

Variable Initialization

- In practice, all variables should be initialized with suitable values although the grammar does not enforce it.
- Do not claim that you always are aware that some variables are not initialized yet, and you will do that later!!
  - It is this claim that quite often put a segment of codes into troubles.
- In C++, the grammars are designed such that all objects are suitably initialized. All experienced programmers practice this rule, although compiler does not enforce it.
- Make sure that you know the difference btw initialization and assignment

```
int  a = 10, b(20);        MyClass obj1(1,2,3), obj2=2;
a = 30;                    obj1 = obj2;
```

Pointer Deletion

- It's a good practice to completely forget the contents of a pointer variable after you free/delete the pointer.
- free(ptr); ptr=0;
- In this way your program will never have a way to refer to any freed segment of memory.
- There are many related rules for safely using pointers in a program.

Control Structure: goto

- goto
  - Dijkstra's famous maxim "goto statement considered harmful" noted that spaghetti-like code was hard to reason about.
  - No more unstructured statements
  - There is always an assembly program equivalent to whatever program you wrote in procedural, object-oriented, or functional languages.
  - The readability of a procedural program is mostly sacrificed with astray interwoven label-goto statements
  - Many software house practices a SINGLE goto rule. Whenever a function fails, there is a single outlet that handles exception conditions. In this way, you wouldn't see interwoven label-goto statements. It simplified the error processing and looks good. But in C++, you should use throw-try-catch exception handling. There are far more benefits you can get from it than using goto.

Control Structure: nested if

- nested conditions: nested if conditions are buggy

Ex.
```
if (a && (b || !c))
{
    if (b && d) …
    else if (c || a) …
    else …
}
else if (b && !d || !a)
    …
else if …
```

  - Some combinations of condition variables simply do not exist
  - You might neglect some important combinations in your design
  - Use flowchart to help you design complex controls
- Use state diagram to verify and simplify your design

Parallel Arrays

- Unstructured data elements

```
int score1[100], score2[100], score3[100];
char *name[100], *id[100];
…
```

  - name[i], id[i], score1[i], score2[i], score3[i] are designed to be a set of data storage that pertain to one single person
  - However, in the above parallel array representation, the code did not explicitly say so. The data might be misinterpreted.
- Use struct in C to group data suitably, use class in C++ to encapsulate the designed data structure

Tough Pointer Arithmetic

- Pointer arithmetic is powerful but not quite readable

```
void strcat(char *s, char *t) {
    while (*s) s++;
    while (*s++ = *t++) ;
}
// Another version
void strcat(char s[], char t[]) {
    int lens, lent;
    for (len_s=0; s[len_s]!=0; len_s++) ;
    for (len_t=0; t[len_t]!=0; len_t++) ;
    for (i=0; i<len_t; i++)
        s[len_s+i] = t[i];
}
```

Looks stupid but far more expressive

- Use array element access operator [] whenever possible.

Assignment vs. Equality Test

- Assignment operator =
- Equality test operator ==
- It is very easy to have a typo in expression like

  if (count == 10) …

  ➔ if (count = 10) … // syntax correct by always TRUE statement
- Safe comparison

  if (10 == count) …

  Compiler will identify the following as error

  if (10 = count) …

Replace #define Macro with Function Call

- There are many #define traps, and many are not easily identified

```
#define inverse(x) (1/(x))
double x=5;
cout << "x=" << inverse(x) << endl;
int y=5;
cout << "y=" << inverse(y) << endl;
```

```
#define square(x) (x*x)
void main() {
    int x=5, y=6;
    cout << square(x+y);
}
```

- Using inline function as a performance adjustment tool in the late performance tuning phase

Replace #define with const

- Eliminate numeric constants in the program is a good practice

  int data[1000]; → int data[kNumberOfData];

- It is better to keep consistency and improve readability in this manner.
- As previously mentioned, #define is tricky and invisible to compiler and debugger. Use const instead!

Avoid Type Coercion

- Type casting: Simply tell the compiler “Forget type checking – forget the original type and treat it as the specified type instead”

```
int iData, *iptr;
double dData, *dptr;
void *vptr;
…
iData = (int) dData;
vptr = &dData;
…
dptr = (double *) vptr;
iptr = (int *) vptr;
```

```
int x;
printf("%c", *(char *) &x);
void *vp = &x;
```

- Type casting introduces holes in the C/C++ type system. **It should be used as rarely as possible.**

Eliminate Downcast

- **"Downcasting" is detrimental to OOP as the "goto" statement to the procedural programming**

```
class Base {
    …
};
class Derived: public Base {
    …
};
```

```
Base *bp;
…
Derived *dp;
dp = (Derived *) bp;
dp = reinterpret_cast<Derived *>(bp);
```

Safer:

```
dp = dynamic_cast<Derived *>(bp);
```

Avoid K&R C Function Definition

- int func(); // takes indeterminate number of arguments
  - Use at least an ANSI C compiler
- Avoid indeterminate number of arguments. This type of flexibility introduces severe errors as usage grows.

  int func(int *, …);
- Default promotion rule: whenever you disable the type checking of function arguments, the compiler uses this rule to ensure that the data is correctly passed into a function
  - If argument is less than 4 bytes, promote it to 4 bytes.
  - If argument is less than 8 bytes, promote it to 8 bytes.

Far Away Allocation and Free

- Dynamic memory allocation and free has better be in the same level of structure. (This is not a universal rule, sometimes the functionality of the program prevents this.)

```
int *data;
data = new int[1000];
…. // statements, function calls
delete[] data;
```

- Should the dynamic allocated data survive after the program logic exit the block of its allocation, be extremely careful to design the remote ownership of the data. If possible, design C++ managed pointer to take care the ownership of a piece of dynamically allocated data.

Avoid Functions that Introduce BOF

Buffer Overflow
(Buffer Overrun)

- strcpy(char *dest, const char *src) ;
- strcat(char *dest, const char *src) ;
- getwd(char *buf) ;
- gets(char *s) ;
- fscanf(FILE *stream, const char *format, ...) ;
- scanf(const char *format, ...) ;
- sscanf(char *str, const char *format, …);
- realpath(char *path, char resolved_path[]) ;
- sprintf(char *str, const char *format) ;
- syslog
- getopt
- getpass

Avoid Bulky Error Checks

- A software has to behave nicely when something does not occur as expected. It cannot just say "*SORRY*".

```
int *ptr = (int *) malloc(sizeof(int)*100);
if (ptr==0) {
    cout << "Memory allocation failure!\n";
    // some other resource management tasks, ex. Freeing some memory
    return 0; // return an error code to be handled by the calling program
}
```

- Traditional error handling method using *return codes*. Return codes are to be handled by the calling program just like the above example.
- These error handling routines take bulky space in the software because they handle various *unexpected messy* situations.
- They will be *SELDOM* executed. Maybe one out of a hundred.
- They blind the normal program logics.
- Use C++ **exception handling** mechanism instead!!

Code Optimization vs. Readability

- "Code Readability" is always the first priority to be taken care of in the development stage of a medium/large scale software project.
  - Something cannot be delayed till the prototype finishes. Coding styles have to be set up from the ground up.
  - Whenever there is a choice between code efficiency / code size and readability before the software is fully tested, give readability higher weights.
  - Artistically crafted codes easily hide functional bugs. There is no point to polish your codes in the early stage of the project development.
- Optimization can always be left for the compiler or profiler or later-on module replacements.

Clear Interface Specification

- *Public first and private last*:
  - C++ is designed for implementation of the full functionality of the software, not for abstract specification.
  - Class declaration in C++ includes all information for the implementation and interface. It does not require you to put the public session first, however, this is a *good practice* out of C++'s limited grammar.
- There is a better language specific for the task of interface description called IDL (Interface Description Language). It only contains the interface part and neglecting all implementations.

Unnecessary Exposure of Private Stuffs

- Hide implementation details: member data should be considered as private at the first phase of design. Always provide service routines for other objects.
- Leave implementations of member functions out of class declaration. Inline function is only a means for profiling.
- Replace struct with class: avoid incautious data coupling between classes.

Use const as frequently as possible

- ✧ Sort of defensive coding (like defensive driving)

- ✧ Document exactly the requirements and promises of a function through the grammar (instead of comments)
  - ✶ const variables: promise the contents won’t change
  - ✶ const function parameters: promise that the contents of parameters won’t change
  - ✶ const member function: promise that the message and the corresponding response of the object won’t change the state of the object

Eliminate Unnecessary Friend Usages

- Friend classes should be considered together as a single huge class.
- Friend functions should be considered as though they were member functions.

- In other words, the syntax *friend* (truly good friend) just breaks the encapsulation you are trying very hard to obtain in your OO programs.

Superfluous Accessor and Mutator

- Many OOP starters deal with objects in their minds like *data warehouses* for saving important/useful data instead of *smart service providers* (little genie devices that fit into the whole program).

```
class MyClass {
  public:
    …
    int getData();                  // dumb accessor
    void setData(int newData);      // dumb mutator
    …
  private:
    int data;
    …
};
```

- Key point: *Object should provide meaningful services*.

Eliminate Improper Inheritance

- "Improper Inheritance" introduces design traps for the designer himself or his teammates and especially for the follow-up software maintainers.
  - The inheritance mechanism is used at purely the grammar level instead of the semantic design level.
  - Ex. Inherit a Cabinet class and trim it into a Table class.
    Inherit a UnderGraduateStudent class and trim it into a GraduateStudent class
  - Deprive some unnecessary functionalities in the original class is usually a symptom for this.
- Inheritance should be proper, natural, and *substitutable* in a more concrete sense.
- A guideline: require less and promise more in the subclass

Using Object Counts

- Sometimes, without the help of tools, you would like to monitor at run time whether your program has any unreleased objects and avoid memory leakage from the ground up.
- Implement with class variable

```
class MyClass {
…
public:
   MyClass();
   ~MyClass();
   static void printCounts();
private:
   static int objectCounts;
…
};
…
int MyClass::objectCounts=0;
```

```
MyClass::MyClass() {
   objectCounts++;
}
MyClass::~MyClass() {
   objectCounts--;
}
void MyClass::printCounts() {
   cout << "Class MyClass "
            “active objects: "
         << objectCounts << endl;
}
```

Beware of Function Hiding Effects

- C++ grammar *augments C grammar* to allow convenient OO modeling.
- It still bears in its mind the objective of *efficiency* for system programming.
- Therefore, member functions are by default *NOT virtual* functions, i.e. no polymorphism supported. This is in contrast to the member functions in JAVA, in which they are by default virtual.
- Non-virtual member functions are hided by a function with the same name in its derived classes. Sometimes, this causes significant troubles to new C++ programmers.

Using Initialization List

- There are several cases where initialization list MUST be used
  - Constant data member
  - Reference data member
  - Non-default parent class constructor
  - Non-default component object constructor
- Coding style: use initialization list as much as possible
  - initialization list is inevitable in many cases
  - initialization will be performed implicitly in the initialization list whether you use it or not. It saves some computation to do it in the initialization list.
- Caution:
  - The order of expressions in the initialization list is not the order of execution, the defining order of member variables in the class definition defines the order of execution.

```
Dog::Dog(const char *name, const Breed breed, const int age)
    : m_age(age) , m_name(new char[strlen(name)+1]), m_breed(breed){
    strcpy(m_name, name);
}
```

third first second

Do Generic Programming Cautiously

- Class/function templates in C++ are mighty tools.
- You can (easily??) use predesigned template libraries (ex. iostream, algorithm, vector, list, … STLs) in your applications.
- There are obvious tradeoffs both in storage and execution time between template programming and dynamic binding polymorphism.
- Yet, the compilation errors due to these templates are difficult to fix.
- If you are designing your template. Be aware of those cases which simply do not come to your mind at the time of designing. Keep your finger crossed!!

Code Complexity Metrics (1/3)

- Complexity of code:
  - amount of efforts needed to understand and modify the code correctly (i.e. amount of efforts needed to maintain or test code)
  - Maintenance metrics (or static metrics)
    - Formatting metrics:
      - indentation conventions,
      - comment forms,
      - whitespace usage,
      - naming conventions
    - Logical metrics:
      - number of paths through a program,
      - the depth of conditional statements and blocks,
      - the level of parenthesization in expressions,
      - the number of terms and factors in expressions,
      - the number of parameters and arguments used
      - …

Code Complexity Metrics (2/3)

- McCabe Cyclomatic Metric: M = E – N + X
  - McCabe 1976
  - Very useful logical metric
  - The number of linearly independent paths through a program
  - **E**: the number edges in the graph of the program (the code executed as a result of a decision)
  - **N**: the number of nodes or decision points in the graph of a program
  - **X**: the number of exits from the program (explicit return statements)
  - Example: if each decision point has two possible paths, and D is the number of decision points in the program then M = D + 1

Cyclomatic Complexity

1-10	a simple program, without much risk
11-20	more complex, moderate risk
21-50	complex, high risk
51+	untestable, very high risk

- R. Charney, Programming Tools: Code Complexity Metrics, http://www.linuxjournal.com/node/8035, Jan. 2005

Code Complexity Metrics (3/3)

- Eclipse:
  - A general purpose IDE environment for Java, C++, …
  - www.eclipse.org
- Eclipse supported complexity metrics: for monitoring the health of your codebase
  - McCabe's Cyclomatic Complexity
  - Efferent Coupling
  - Lack of Cohension in Methods
  - Lines of Code in Method
  - Number of Fields
  - Number of Levels
  - Number of Parameters
  - Number of Statements
  - Weighted Method Per Class
- http://www.teaminabox.co.uk/downloads/metrics/index.html