Code Quality Metrics Derived from Software Design

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Resume

• PhD Candidate, Department of Computer Science
• The University of Texas, El Paso, Texas USA
• He received his Bachelor of Computer and Information Systems from King Faisal University, Saudi Arabia in 2003.
• He received his Master’s degree in computer science with specialization in Software Engineering from University of Wollongong, Australia in 2008.
• He is working as an instructor at Dammam College of Technology in Saudi Arabia since 2004.
His research interests lie in the field of software engineering. More specifically, he is interested in software quality and sustainability, software sustainability metrics that can be applied proactively to measure software design and code quality. His research goal is establishing a comprehensive software sustainability metrics that can be applied proactively to measure software design complexity and code quality.
These methodologies do not adequately consider variations in Development technologies and the architectural roles of various code and design elements.

Current code quality quantification methodologies adopt metrics with rigid thresholds.
Our proposed approach derives code quality metrics and their dynamic threshold values from software design.
Complexity Metrics

Attribute Complexity

\[ Att_{\text{comp}} = (V_{\text{Att.}} \times C_{\text{Rate}}) + (T_{\text{Att.}} \times C_{\text{Rate}}) \]

Method Complexity

\[ Method_{\text{comp}} = (V_{\text{Meth.}} \times C_{\text{Rate}}) + (R_{\text{Meth.}} \times C_{\text{Rate}}) + \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} (P_{\text{Meth.}} \times C_{\text{Rate}}) \right) \]

Association Complexity

\[ Asso_{\text{comp}} = \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} (IN_{\text{As.}} \times C_{\text{Rate}}) \right) + \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} (OUT_{\text{As.}} \times C_{\text{Rate}}) \right) \]

Class Complexity

\[ Class_{\text{comp}} = \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} Att_{\text{comp}} \right) + \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} Method_{\text{comp}} \right) + Asso_{\text{comp}} \]
## Complexity Metrics

- (Complexity Rate)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element &amp; Methods</th>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Complexity Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attributes &amp; Methods</td>
<td>Visibility</td>
<td>Primitive</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Simple</td>
<td>Protected, Package</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Complex</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Primitive</td>
<td>int, char, boolean</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Simple</td>
<td>float, long, double, str</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Complex</td>
<td>array, struct, tuple, date, time, list, map</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Derived</td>
<td>object, array of complex types</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association</td>
<td>Incoming &amp; Outgoing</td>
<td>Primitive</td>
<td>1 to many</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Simple</td>
<td>many to many, 1 to 1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Complex</td>
<td>all others (such as n .. m to many, etc..)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fuzzy Metrics (Class)

- **Fuzzy Large Class**
  
  \[ FuzzyMetric(Class) = LOC(class) - ELOC(class) \]

- **Expected Lines of Code**
  
  \[ ELOC(Class) = Class_{comp} \times Class(LOC_{factor}) \]

- **Lines of Code Factor**
  
  \[ Class(LOC_{factor}) = \frac{LOC(Total) \times LOC(Average)}{Class_{comp}(Total) \times Class_{comp}(Average)} \]
Fuzzy Metrics (Class)

Fuzzy Long Method

\[ FuzzyMetric(\text{Method}) = LOC(\text{Method}) - ELOC(\text{Method}) \]

Expected Lines of Code

\[ ELOC(\text{Method}) = Method_{\text{comp}} \times Method(LOC_{\text{factor}}) \]

Lines of Code Factor

\[ Method(LOC_{\text{factor}}) = Method_{\text{comp}}(Average) \]
Evaluation Studies

• Complexity
  • To investigate whether there is a correlation between the proposed UML Class Diagram complexity and the associated code

• Fuzzy
  • Comparative study between the proposed approach and other detection tools
Correlation between class complexity and Lines of Code (LOC) is 0.82
Results (Fuzzy Metrics)

The total F1 Score for classes of each tool. Our approach with the highest F1 score with 55%
Future Work

- Theoretical evaluation of the complexity metrics by using Weyuker’s nine properties model.
- Evaluate whether the metrics derived from software designs provide a better characterization of codebase quality and sustainability than alternate traditional metrics.
- Quantify thresholds for the fuzzy code smells derived from the software design.
- Compare our new fuzzy code smells with code smells resulting from code smells detection tools for different codebases.