Rational. Logiscope
Release 6.6

IBM

RuleChecker & QualityChecker
Java Reference Manual

IBM Rational Logiscope

RuleChecker & QualityChecker Java Reference Manual

Before using this information, be sure to read the general information under "Notices" section, on page **61**.

About This Manual

Audience

This manual is intended for IBM® Rational® Logiscope™ *RuleChecker & Quality-Checker* users for Java source code verification.

Related Documents

Reading first the following manual is highly recommended:

- *IBM Rational Logiscope - Basic Concepts*.
- *IBM Rational Logiscope - RuleChecker & QualityChecker - Getting Started*.

Creating new scripts to check specific / non standard programming rules is addressed in a dedicated document:

- *IBM Rational Logiscope - Adding Java, Ada and C++ scriptable rules metrics and contexts*.

Overview

Java project Settings

Chapter 1 presents the main settings of the *Logiscope RuleChecker & QualityChecker Java* projects.

Command Line Mode

Chapter 2 specifies how to run *Logiscope RuleChecker & QualityChecker Java* using the Logiscope command line interface.

Standard Metrics

Chapter 3 specifies the source code metrics computed by *Logiscope QualityChecker Java*.

Programming Rules

Chapter 4 specifies the programming rules checked by *Logiscope RuleChecker Java.*

Customizing Standard metrics and Rules

Chapter 5 describes the way to modify standard predefined rules and to create new ones with *Logiscope RuleChecker Java.*

Conventions

The following typographical conventions are used:

bold	literals such as tool names (**Studio**) and file extension (***.java**),
bold italics	literals such as type names (***integer***),
italics	names that are user-defined such as directory names (*log_installation_dir*), notes and documentation titles,
`typewriter`	file printouts.

Contacting IBM Rational Software Support

If the self-help resources have not provided a resolution to your problem, you can contact IBM® Rational® Software Support for assistance in resolving product issues.

Note If you are a heritage Telelogic customer, you can go to http://support.telelogic.com/toolbar and download the IBM Rational Telelogic Software Support browser toolbar. This toolbar helps simplify the transition to the IBM Rational Telelogic product online resources. Also, a single reference site for all IBM Rational Telelogic support resources is located at http://www.ibm.com/software/rational/support/telelogic/

Prerequisites

To submit your problem to IBM Rational Software Support, you must have an active Passport Advantage® software maintenance agreement. Passport Advantage is the IBM comprehensive software licensing and software maintenance (product upgrades and technical support) offering. You can enroll online in Passport Advantage from http://www.ibm.com/software/lotus/passportadvantage/howtoenroll.html

• To learn more about Passport Advantage, visit the Passport Advantage FAQs at http://www.ibm.com/software/lotus/passportadvantage/ brochures_faqs _quickguides. html.

• For further assisance, contact your IBM representative

To submit your problem online (from the IBM Web site) to IBM Rational Software Support, you must additionally:

• Be a registered user on the IBM Rational Software Support Web site. For details about registering, go to http://www-01.ibm.com/software/support/..

• Be listed as an authorized caller in the service request tool

Submitting problems

To submit your problem to IBM Rational Software Support:

1. Determine the business impact of your problem. When you report a problem to IBM, you are asked to supply a severity level. Therefore, you need to understand and assess the business impact of the problem that you are reporting.

Use the following table to determine the severity level.

Severity	Description
1	The problem has a *critical* business impact. You are unable to use the program, resulting in a critical impact on operation. This condition requires an immediate solution.
2	The problem has a *significantl* business impact. The program is usable, but it is severely limited.
3	The problem has a *some* business impact.The program is usable, but less significant features (not critical to operation) are unavailable.
4	The problem has a *minimal* business impact.The problem causes little impact on operations or a reasonnable circumvention to the problem was implemented.

2. Describe your problem and gather background information, When describing a problem to IBM, be as specific as possible. Include all relevant background information so that IBM Rational Software Support specialists can help you solve the problem efficiently. To save time, know the answers to these questions:

- What software versions were you running when the problem occurred?

  To determine the exact product name and version, use the option applicable to you:

  - Start the IBM Installation Manager and select **File** > **View Installed Packages**. Expand a package group and select a package to see the package name and version number.
  - Start your product, and click **Help** > **About** to see the offering name and version number.

- What is your operating system and version number (including any service packs or patches)?
- Do you have logs, traces, and messages that are related to the problem symptoms?
- Can you recreate the problem? If so, what steps do you perform to recreate the problem?
- Did you make any changes to the system? For example, did you make changes to the hardware, operating system, networking software, or other system components?
- Are you currently using a workaround for the problem? If so, be prepared to describe the workaround when you report the problem.

3. Submit your problem to IBM Rational Software Support. You can submit your problem to IBM Rational Software Support in the following ways:

- **Online**: Go to the IBM Rational Software Support Web site at https://www.ibm.com/software/rational/support/ and in the Rational support task navigator, click **Open Service Request.** Select the electronic problem reporting tool, and open a Problem Management Record (PMR), describing the problem accurately in your own words.

  For more information about opening a service request, go to http://www.ibm.com/software/support/help.html

  You can also open an online service request using the IBM Support Assistant. For more information, go to http://www-01.ibm.com/software/support/isa/faq.html.

- **By phone**: For the phone number to call in your country or region, go to the IBM directory of worldwide contacts at http://www.ibm.com/planetwide/ and click the name of your country or geographic region.

- **Through your IBM Representative**: If you cannot access IBM Rational Software Support online or by phone, contact your IBM Representative. If necessary, your IBM Representative can open a service request for you. You can find complete contact information for each country at http://www.ibm.com/planetwide/.

If the problem you submit is for a software defect or for missing or inaccurate documentation, IBM Rational Software Support creates an Authorized Program Analysis Report (APAR). The APAR describes the problem in detail. Whenever possible, IBM Rational Software Support provides a workaround that you can implement until the APAR is resolved and a fix is delivered. IBM publishes resolved APARs on the IBM Rational Software Support Web site daily, so that other users who experience the same problem can benefit from the same resolution.

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Chapter 5   **Customizing Standard Rules and Rule Sets**

Chapter 6   **Notices**

Chapter 1

Java Project Settings

This chapter details specifics of the Logiscope Java projects.

Logiscope Java projects ("ttp") can be created using:

• **Logiscope Studio Wizard:** a graphical interface requiring a user interaction, please refer to *IBM Rational Logiscope - RuleChecker & QualityChecker - Getting Started* documentation to learn how to create a Logiscope project using **Logiscope Studio**,

• **Logiscope Create:** a tool to be used from a standalone command line or within makefiles, please refer to Chapter *Command Line Mode* to learn how to create a Logiscope project using **Logiscope Create**.

Logiscope uses source code parsers to extract all necessary information from the source code of the files specified in the project.

1.1   Input Data

Project Name

The project name is used to create the Logiscope project file containing the specification of a Logiscope project: e.g. list of source code files, parsing options, quality model, rules set.

The ".ttp" extension will be added to the user-specified project name to name the Logiscope project file.

Location

The user shall specify the directory where the Logiscope project file will be created.

Source Files

Logiscope Java RuleChecker & QualityChecker must be given all the source files to analyze when creating a project.

Please note that the Logiscope application to be analyzed should be all or part of a complete project, able to be compiled and linked. Respecting this prerequisite will avoid problems like for instance multiply defined functions, which are poorly handled by Logiscope.

Source files to be analysed are specified using:

Source file root directory: the single directory gathering all the source files of the application.

Directories: to select the list of directories covering the application sources:

- **Include all subdirectories** means that selected files will be searched for in every sub-directory of the application directory.

- **Do not include subdirectories** means that only files included in the application directory will be selected.

- **Customize subdirectories to include** allows the user to select the directories list that includes application files through a new page.

Extensions: to specify the extensions of the Java source files needed in the above selected directories. The extensions shall be separated with a semi-colon.

Quality Model File

Logiscope *QualityChecker* allows evaluation of a software quality according to factors and criteria. The Quality Model file specifies:

- the metrics (i.e.static measurements, i.e. obtained without executing a program) to be used for assessing source code characteristics (e.g; maintainability, portability),

- the thresholds associated to each metric,

- the association between metrics and software characteristics to be assessed,

- the rating principles of the components defined in the source code files (e.g. functions, modules, classes, application),

applicable to the application under analysis.

It is highly recommended to adapt the default / example Quality Model files provided in the standard Logiscope installation.

For more information, see *IBM Rational Logiscope - Basic Concepts* manual.

Rules Set File

Logiscope *RuleChecker* allows to automatically check a set of programming rules / coding standards which are gathered within a Rules Set file. This file is used to indicate which rules must be checked and to give parameters to customizable rules.

About seventy programming rules are supplied with Logiscope Java *RuleChecker* (see Chapter *Programming Rules*). About half of these rules can be customized to match the user applicable requirements (see Chapter *Modifying a Predefined Rule*).

1.2   Output Data

Logiscope Repository

Logiscope Java *RuleChecker & QualityChecker* stores all data generated during source code parsing in a specific directory. This user-specified directory is called the Repository.

The source files for a given Java project are parsed one at a time. For each source file , the Logiscope parser produces Logiscope internal ASCII format files containing all necessary information extracted from the source code files.

All files stored in the Logiscope Repository are internal data files to be used by Logiscope **Studio, Viewer** and **Batch**. They are not intended to be directly used by Logiscope users. The format of these files is clearly subject to changes.

IBM Rational Logiscope

Chapter 2

Command Line Mode

2.1 Logiscope create

Logiscope projects: i.e. "**.ttp"** file are usually built using Logiscope **Studio** as described in chapter *Project Settings* or in the *Logiscope RuleChecker & QualityChecker Getting Started* documentation.

The logiscope **create** tool builds Logiscope projects from a standalone command line or within makefiles (replacing the compiler command) .

2.1.1 Command Line Mode

When started from a standard command line, The **create** tool creates a new project file with the information provided on the command line.

For a complete description of the command line options, please refer to the Command Line Options paragraph.

When used in this mode, there are two different ways for providing the files to be included into the project:

Automatic search

This is the default mode where the tool automatically searches the files in the directories. Key options having effect on this modes are:

`-root <root_dir>` : the root directory where the tool will start the search for source files. This option is not mandatory, and if omitted the default is to start the search in the current directory.

`-recurse` : if present indicates to the tool that the search for source files has to be recursive, meaning that the tool will also search the subdirectories of the root directory.

File list

In this mode, the tool will look for the `-list` option which has to be followed by a file name. This provided file contains a list of files to be included into the project. The file shall contain one filename per line.

Example: Assuming a file named `filelist.lst` containing the 3 following lines:

```
/users/logiscope/samples/Java/Jonas/src/Account.java
/users/logiscope/samples/Java/Jonas/src/AccountExplBean.java
/users/logiscope/samples/Java/Jonas/src/AccountHome.java
```

Using the command line:
```
create aProject.ttp –audit -rule –lang java  –list filelist.lst
```

will create a new Logiscope Java project file aProject.ttp containing 3 files: Account.java, AccountExplBean.java and AccountHome.java on which the *QualityChecker* and *RuleChecker* verification modules will be activated.

2.1.2 Makefile mode

When launched from makefiles, **create** is designed to intercept the command line usually passed to the compiler and uses the arguments to build the Logiscope project.

The project makefiles must be modified in order to launch **create** instead of the compiler. In this mode, the name of the project file ("".ttp" file) has to be an absolute path, otherwise the process will stop.

When used inside a Makefile, **create** uses the same options as in command line mode, except for:

-root, -recurse, -list : which are not available in this mode

-- : which introduces the compiler command.

In this mode, the project file building process is as follows:

1. **create** is invoked for each file by the make utility, instead of the compiler.

2. When **create** is invoked for a file it adds the file to the project, with appropriate preprocessor options if any, then Create starts the normal compilation command which will ensure that the normal build process will continue.

3. At the end of the make process, the Logiscope project is completed and can be used either using Logiscope **Studio** or with the **batch** tool (see next section).

*Note: Before executing the makefile, first clean the environment in order to force a full rebuild and to ensure that the **create** will catch all files.*

2.1.3 Options

The **create** options are the following:

```
create -lang java
```

`<ttp_file>`	name of a Logiscope project to be created (with the .ttp extension). Path has to be absolute if the option -- is used.
`[-source <suffixes>]`	where <suffixes> is the list of accepted suffixes for the source files. Default is "*.java".
`[-root <directory>]`	where <directory> is the starting point of the source search. Default is the current directory. This option is exclusive with -list option.
`[-recurse]`	if present the source file search is done recursively in subfolders.
`[-list <list_file>]`	where <list_file> is the name of a file containing the list of filenames to add to the project (one file per line). This option is exclusive with -root option.
`[-repository <directory>]`	where <directory> is the name of the directory where Logiscope internal files will be stored.
`[-no_compilation]`	avoid compiling the files if the -- option is used
`[--]`	when used in a makefile, introduces the compilation command with its arguments.
`[-audit]`	to activate the *QualityChecker* verification module
`[-ref <Quality_model>]`	where `<Quality_model>` is the name of the Quality Model file (".ref") to add to the project. Default is <install_dir>/Ref/Logiscope.ref
`[-rule]`	to select the RuleChecker verification module
`[-rules <rules_file>]`	where <rule_file> is the name of the rule set file (.rst) to be included into the project. Default is the RuleChecker.rst file located in the /Ref/RuleSets/Java/ will be used.
`[-relax]`	to activate the violation relaxation mechanism for the project.

`[-import <folder_name>]`	where \<folder_name\> is the name of the project folder which will contain the external violation files to be imported.
	When this option is used the external violation importation mechanism is activated.
`[-external <file_name>]*`	where \<file_name\> is the name of a file to be added into the import project folder.
	This option can be repeated as many times as needed.
	Only applicable if the -import option is activated.

2.2 Logiscope batch

Logiscope **batch** is a tool designed to work with Logiscope in command line to:

- parse the source code files specified in a Logiscope project: i.e. ".ttp" file,

- generate reports in HTML and/or CSV format automatically.

Note that before using **batch**, a Logiscope project shall have been created:

- using Logiscope **Studio**, refer refer to Section 1 or to *RuleChecker & QualityChecker Getting Started* documentation,

- or using Logiscope **create**, refer to the previous section.

Once the Logiscope project is created, **batch** is ready to use.

2.2.1 Options

The **batch** command line options are the following:

```
batch
```

`<ttp_file>`	name of a Logiscope project.
`[-tcl <tcl_file>]`	name of a **Tcl** script to be used to generate the reports instead of the default **Tcl** scripts.
`[-o <output_directory>]`	directory where the all reports are generated.
`[-external <violation_file>]*`	name of the file to be added into the import project folder. This option can be repeated as many times as needed. This option is only significant for *RuleChecker* module for which the external violation importation mechanism is activated
`[-nobuild]`	generate reports without rebuilding the project. The project must have been built at least once previously.
`[-clean]`	before starting the build, the Logiscope build mechanism removes all intermediate files and empties the import project folder when the external violation importation mechanism is activated.
`[-addin <addin> options]`	where `addin` nis the name of the addin to be activated and `options` the associated options generating the reports.

`[-table]`	generate tables in predefined html reports instead of slices or charts. By default, slices or charts are generated (depending on the project type). This option is available only on Windows as on Unix there are no slices or charts, only tables are generated.
`[-noframe]`	generate reports with no left frame.
`[-v]`	display the version of the **batch** tool.
`[-h]`	display help and options for **batch**.
`[-err <log_err_folder>]`	directory where troubleshooting files **batch.err** and **batch.out** should be put. By default, messages are directed to standard output and error.

2.2.2 *Examples of Use*

Considering a previously created Logiscope project named **MyProject.ttp** where:

- *RuleChecker* and *QualityChecker* verification modules have been activated,

- the Logiscope Repository is located in the folder **MyProject/Logiscope,**

(Refer to the previous section or to the *RuleChecker & QualityChecker Getting Started* documentation to learn how creating a Logiscope project).

Executing the command on a command line or in a script:

`batch MyProject.ttp`

will:

- perform the parsing of all source files specified in the Logiscope project **MyProject.ttp**,

- run the standard TCL script **QualityReport.tcl** located in *<log_install_dir>*/**Scripts** to generate the standard *QualityChecker* HTML report named **MyProjectquality.html** in the default **MyProject/Logiscope/reports.dir** folder.

- run the standard TCL script **RuleReport.tcl** located in *<log_install_dir>*/**Scripts** to generate the standard *RuleChecker* HTML report named **MyProjectrule.html** in the default **MyProject/Logiscope/reports.dir** folder.

Chapter 3

Standard Metrics

Logiscope QualityChecker proposes a set of standard source code metrics. Source code metrics are static measurements (i.e. obtained without executing the program) to be used to assess attributes (e.g. complexity, self-descriptiveness) or characteristics (e.g. Maintainability, Reliability) of the Java functions, classes, modules, packages, application under evaluation.

The metrics can be combined to define new metrics more closely adapted to the quality evaluation of the source code. For example, the "comments frequency" metric, well suited to evaluate quality criteria such as self-descriptiviness or analyzability, can be defined by combining two basic metrics: "number of comments" and "number of statements".

The user can associate threshold values with each of the quality model metrics, indicating minimum and maximum reference values accepted for the metric.

Source code metrics apply to different domains (e.g. line counting, control, flow, data flow, calling relationship) and the range of their scope varies.

The scope of a metric designates the element of the source code the metric will apply to.The following scopes are available for *Logiscope QualityChecker C++*.

- The *Function scope*: the metrics are available for each member and non-member functions defined in the source files specified in the Logiscope Project under analysis.

- The *Class scope*: the metrics are available for each Java classes defined in the source files specified in the Logiscope Project under analysis. Classes contain member functions and member data.

- The *Module scope*: the metrics are available for each Java source files specified in the Logiscope Project under analysis.

- The *Package scope*: the metrics are available for each Java package defined in the source files specified in the Logiscope Project under analysis.

- The *Application scope*: the metrics are available for the set of Java source files specified in the Logiscope Project .

3.1 Function Scope

3.1.1 Line Counting

For more details on Line Counting Metrics, please refer to:

- *IBM Rational Logiscope - Basic Concepts*.

lc_cline   Total number of lines

Definition   Total number of lines in the function.

lc_cloc   Number of lines of code

Definition   Total number of lines containing executable code in the function.

lc_cblank   Number of empty lines

Definition   Number of lines containing only non printable characters in the function.

lc_ccomm   Number of lines of comments

Definition   Number of lines of comments in the function.
Alias   LCOM

lc_csbra   Number of lines with lone braces

Definition   Number of lines containing only a single brace character : i.e. "{" or "}" in the function.

lc_parse   Number of lines not parsed

Definition   Number of lines that cannot be parsed in a function because of syntax errors or of some particular uses of macros.

3.1.2 Lexical and Syntactic Items

lc_dclstat **Number of declarative statements**

Definition Number of declarations in a method body.

ic_except **Number of raised exceptions**

Definition Number of exceptions declared by the keyword `throws` in a method.

ic_param **Number of parameters**

Definition Number of a formal parameters in the function.
Alias PARA

lc_stat **Number of statements**

Definition Number of executable statements in a function's body.
Executable statements are:
- Control statements: *break*, statement block, *continue*, *do*, *for*, *if*, labels, *return*, *switch*, *while*, *case*, *default*,
- Statements followed by *;* ,
- Empty statement.

lc_stat that can be parametrized to count the statements a familiar way:
- if the parameter **"no_null_stat"** is provided, block statements, empty statements and labeled statements (including *case* and *default* labels in *switch* statements) are omitted (default),
- if the parameter **"no_decl_stat"** is provided, declarative statements are omitted, as well as statements omitted with the parameter **"no_null_stat"**.

Alias STMT

3.1.3 Halstead Metrics

The four following metrics allows to compute all metrics defined by Halstead [Hal, 77] at function level in the Logiscope Quality Model file. See the Quality Model file Halstead.ref.

For more details on Halstead metrics, please refer to:

• *IBM Rational Logiscope - Basic Concepts.*

n1   Number of distinct operators

Definition Number of different operators used in a function.

The following are operators:

• Statements:

IF	**ELSE**	**WHILE( )**	**DO WHILE( )**
RETURN	**FOR(;;)**	**SWITCH**	**BREAK**
CONTINUE	**CASE**	**DEFAULT**	**THROW**
TRY	SYNCHRONIZED	CATCH	
;	(empty statement)		

• Expressions:
  • Unary operators:

+ -	unary plus or minus
++ --	pre-/post- increment or decrement
!	negation
~	complement of 1 or destructor
new	new
delete	delete
isinstance	instance of

  • Binary Operators:

+ - * / %	arithmetic operators
<< >> & | ^	bitwise operators
> < <= >= == !=	comparison operators
&& ||	logical operators
.*	pointer to member operators

  • Ternary conditional operator: **?:**

- Assignment operators: = *= /= **%**= += **-**= >>= <<= **&**= ^= |=
- Other operators:

(...)	cast	(ex: **(**float**)**1)
...**()**	function call	(ex: func**(**1**))**

- Specifiers: class, package, private, public, protected, static, volatile, native, abstract, synchronized, trancient, final, extend, implement.

N1   Total number of operators

Definition   Total number of operators used in a function.

Note   The function area where operators are counted depends on the parameter of the **n1** metric (see above).

n2   Number of distinct operands

Definition   Number of different operands used in a function.

The following are operands:

- Literals:
  - Decimal literals (ex: 45, 45u, 45U, 45l, 45L, 45uL)
  - Octal literals (ex: 0177, 0177u, 0177l)
  - Hexadecimal literals (ex: 0x5f, 0X5f, Ox5fu, 0x5fl)
  - Floating literals (ex: 1.2e-3, 1e+4f, 3.4l)
  - Character literals (ex: 'c', L'c', 'cd', '\a', '\177', '\x5f')
  - String literals (ex: "hello", L" world\n")
  - Boolean literals : true or false

- Identifiers : variable names, function names, class names, package names,

- this,

- super,

- predefined types : boolean, long, int, byte, short, float, char, double, void

N2   Total number of operands

Definition   Total number of operands used in a function.

Note   The function area where operands are counted depends on the parameter of the **n2** metric (see above).

3.1.4 Control Graph

For more details on Control Graph Metrics, please refer to:

• *IBM Rational Logiscope - Basic Concepts.*

ct_bran   Number of destructuring statements

Definition   Number of destructuring statements in a function (`break` and `continue` in loops, and `goto` statements).

ct_decis   Number of decisions

Definition   Number of selective structures in a function : `if`, `switch`.

Alias   N_STRUCT

ct_degree   Maximum degree

Definition   Maximum number of edges departing from a node of the function control graph.

ct_edge   Number of edges

Definition   Number of edges of a function control graph.

Alias   N_EDGES

ct_exit   Number of exits

Definition   Number of exit nodes in the control graph of the function : *return*, *exit* statements.

Alias   N_OUT

ct_loop   Number of loops

Definition   Number of loop statements in a function (pre- and post- tested loops): `for`, `while`, `do ... while`

ct_nest   Maximum nesting level

Definition   Maximum nesting level of control structures in a function.

ct_node   Number of nodes

Definition   Number of nodes of a function control graph.

Alias   N_NODES

ct_path **Number of paths**

Definition Number of non-cyclic execution paths of the control graph of the function.
Alias PATH

ct_raise **Number of exception raises**

Definition Number of occurrences of the *throw* clause within a function body.
Alias N_RAISE

ct_try **Number of exceptions handlers**

Definition Number of *try* blocks in a function.
Alias N_EXCEPT

ct_vg **Cyclomatic number (VG)**

Definition Cyclomatic number of the control graph of the function.
Alias VG, ct_cyclo

DES_CPX **Design complexity**

Definition Cyclomatic number of the design control graph of the function.
The design control graph is obtained by removing all constructs that do not contain calls from the control graph of the function.

ESS_CPX **Essentiel complexity**

Definition Cyclomatic number of the reduced control graph of the function.
The reduced control graph is obtained by removing all structured constructs from the control graph of the function.
A structured contruct is a a selective or iterative structure that does not contains branching or auxiliary exit statements: `goto`, `break`, `continue` or `return`.

3.1.5 Relative Call Graph

For more details on Call Graph Metrics, please refer to:

- *IBM Rational Logiscope - Basic Concepts*.

cg_levels **Number of relative call graph levels**

Definition Number of levels of the relative call graph of the function.
Alias LEVELS

cg_entropy   Relative call graph entropy

Definition   This metric proposed by SCHUTT [SHT, 77] applies to the system call graph. It is an indicator of call graph analysability, characterizing both width and depth of the call graph:

$$H(G_A) = \frac{1}{|x|} \sum_{i=1}^{Np} |x_i| \log_2 \frac{|x|}{|x_i|}$$

where $|x_i|$ is the number of components in the ith path.

Alias   ENTROPY

cg_ hiercpx   Relative call graph hierarchical complexity

Definition   Average number of components per level: i.e. number of components divided by number of levels.

Alias   HIER_CPX

cg_strucpx   Relative call graph structural complexity

Definition   Average number of calls per component: i.e. number of calls between components divided by the number of components.

Alias   STRU_CPX

cg_testab   Relative call graph system testability

Definition
$$ST = \frac{1}{Np} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{Np} \frac{1}{TP_i} \right)$$

Np is the number of paths through the system.

TP_i is the testability of the ith call path.

The definition involves the number of paths and the test difficulty level for each path. The result obtained can help to evaluate the software reliability.

Alias   TESTBTY

3.2   Class Scope

3.2.1 Line Counting

cl_line   Number of lines

Definition   Total number of lines in the class or interface.

cl_comm   Number of lines of comments

Definition   Number of comment lines of comment in the class or interface.
Comments located outside the class are not counted.

3.2.2 Lexical and Syntactic Items

cl_dclstat   Number of declarative statements

Definition   Number of declarations of fields and methods in a class or an interface.

cl_stat   Number of statements

Definition   Number of statements in all methods and initialization code of a class.
This counting of staf tements and optional parameters ***"no_null_stat"***
and ***"no_decl_stat"*** are explained in **lc_stat** in the Function Scope part.

Note   Because the value of the metric **cl_stat** for the class scope depends on the
value of **lc_stat** for the method scope, it is strongly recommended to use
the same parametrization for the two scopes.

3.2.3 Halstead Metrics

The four following metrics allows to compute all metrics defined by M.H. Halstead [Hal, 77] at class level in the Logiscope Quality Model file.
See the Quality Model file: Halstead.ref.

For more details on Halstead metrics, please refer to:

• *IBM Rational Logiscope - Basic Concepts*.

cl_n1   Number of distinct operators

Definition   Number of different operators used in the class.

cl_N1   Total number of operators

Definition   Total number of operators used in the class.

cl_n2   Number of distinct operands

Definition   Number of different operands used in the class.

cl_N2   Total number of operands

Definition   Total number of operands used in the class.

3.2.4 Data Flow

cl_interf   Number of implemented interfaces

Definition   Number of declared interfaces implemented by a class or extended by an interface.

cl_extend   Number of extended classes

Definition   Equals 1 if the class extends another class, 0 otherwise.

cl_subclass   Number of included classes

Definition   Number of classes or interfaces declared inside a class or an interface.
Note   Anonymous classes are not taken into account.

cl_data   Total number of attributes

Definition   Total number of data members declared inside a class declaration.
Alias   cl_field

cl_data_priv   Number of private attributes

Definition   Number of data members declared in the `private` section of a class.
Alias   LAPI, cl_field_priv

cl_data_prot   Number of protected attributes

Definition   Number of data members declared in the `protected` section of a class.
Alias   LAPO, cl_field_prot

cl_data_publ Number of public attributes

Definition	Number of data members declared in the `public` section of a class.
Alias	LAPU, cl_field_publ

cl_data_final Number of final attributes

Definition	Number of data members declared in a class declaration with the attribute `final`.
Note	For interfaces, **cl_data_final** is equal to **cl_data**.
Alias	cl_field_final

cl_data_const Number of constants

Definition	Number of data members declared in a class declaration with the attributes `final` and `static`.
Note	For interfaces, **cl_data_const** is equal to **cl_data**.
Alias	cl_field_const

cl_data_static Number of class attributes

Definition	Number of data members declared in a class declaration with the attribute `static` and without the `final` attribute.
Note	For interfaces, **cl_data_static** is equal to 0.
Alias	cl_field_static

cl_data_pack Number of attributes in package scope

Definition	Number of data members declared in the class declaration without any of the attributes `private`, `protected` or `public`.
Note	For public classes or interfaces, **cl_data_pack** is equal to 0.
Alias	cl_field_pack

cl_data_nostat Number of instance attributes

Definition	Number of fields declared in a class declaration without attribute `static`.
Note	For interfaces, **cl_data_nostat** is equal to 0.
Alias	cl_field_nostat

3.2.5 Statistical Aggregates of Function Metrics

cl_func Total number of methods

Definition	Total number of methods declared inside a class.

Alias	cl_meth

cl_func_priv Number of private methods

Definition	Number of methods declared in the `private` section of a class.
Alias	LMPL, cl_meth_priv

cl_func_prot Number of protected methods

Definition	Number of methods declared in the `protected` section of a class.
Alias	LMPO, cl_meth_prot

cl_func_publ Number of public methods

Definition	Number of methods declared in the `public` section of a class.
Alias	LMPU, cl_meth_publ

cl_func_abstract Number of abstract methods

Definition	Number of methods declared in a class declaration with the attribute `abstract.`
Note	For interfaces, **cl_func_abstract** is equal to **cl_func**.
Alias	cl_meth_abstract

cl_func_native Number of methods implemented in another language

Definition	Number of methods declared in a class declaration with the attribute `native.`
Note	For interfaces, **cl_func_native** should be 0.
Alias	cl_meth_native

cl_func_pack Number of methods in package scope

Definition	Number of methods declared in a class declaration without any of the attributes `private`, `protected` or `public`.
Note	For public interfaces, **cl_func_pack** is equal to 0.
Alias	cl_meth_pack

cl_func_static Number of class methods

Definition	Number of methods declared in a class declaration with the attribute `static.`
Note	For interfaces, **cl_func_static** is equal to 0.

The sum of **cl_func_static** and **cl_func_nostat** gives the total number of methods **cl_func**.

Alias   cl_meth_static

cl_func_nostat Number of instance methods

Definition   Number of methods declared in a class declaration without the attribute `static.`

Note   For interfaces, **cl_func_nostat** is equal to **cl_func**.

The sum of **cl_func_static** and **cl_func_nostat** gives the total number of methods **cl_func**.

Alias   cl_meth_nostat

cl_fpriv_path Sum of paths for private class methods

Definition   Sum of non-cyclic execution paths for each class's private methods. This metric is an indicator of the static complexity of the private part of the class.

Alias   LMPIPATH

cl_fprot_path Sum of paths for protected class methodss

Definition   Sum of non-cyclic execution paths for each class's protected methods. This metric is an indicator of the static complexity of the class protected part.

Alias   LMPOPATH

cl_fpubl_path Sum of paths for public class methods

Definition   Sum of non-cyclic execution paths for each class's public methods. This metric is an indicator of the static complexity of the public part of the class.

Alias   LMPUPATH

cl_wmc   Weighted Methods per Class

Definition   Sum of static complexities of class methods.
Static complexity is represented in this calculation by the cyclomatic numbers (VG).

Alias   LMVG, cl_cyclo

3.2.6 Inheritance Tree

in_bases   Number of base classes

Definition   Number of classes from which a class inherits directly or not
If multiple inheritance is not used, the value of **in_bases** is equal to the value of **in_depth**.

Alias   in_inherits

in_dbases   Number of direct base classes

Definition   Number of classes from which a class directly inherits.

Note   A value of **in_dbases** upper than 1 denotes multiple inheritance.

Alias   MII, in_dinherits

in_depth   Depth of the inheritance tree

Definition   Maximum length of an inheritance chain starting from a class.

in_derived   Number of derived classes

Definition   Total number of classes which inherit from a class directly or indirectly.

in_noc   Number of children

Definition   Number of classes which inherit directly from a class.

Justification   The children number of a class is an indicator of the class criticalness within a given system. In fact, more children a class has, more the modifications made to the class will induce changes in the global system.

Alias   NOC, in_dderived

3.2.7 Use Graph

cu_level   Depth of use

Definition   Maximum length of a chain of use starting from a class (not counting use loop).

cu_cdused Number of direct used classes

Definition   Number of classes used directly by a class.

cu_cused Number of used classes

Definition   Number of classes used by the current class directly or not.

cu_cdusers Number of direct users classes

Definition   Number of classes which use directly a class.

cu_cusers Number of users classes

Definition   Total number of classes which use directly or not a class.

3.3   Module Scope

3.3.1 Line Counting

For more details on Line Counting Metrics, please refer to:

- *IBM Rational Logiscope - Basic Concepts.*

md_blank   Number of empty lines

Definition   Number of lines containing only non printable characters in the module.

md_comm   Number of lines of comments

Definition   Number of lines of comments in the module.
Alias   LCOM

md_line   Total number of lines

Definition   Total number of lines in the module.

md_loc   Number of lines of code

Definition   Total number of lines containing executable code in the module.

md_sbra   Number of lines with lone braces

Definition   Number of lines containing only a single brace character : i.e. "{" or "}" in the module.

3.3.2 Lexical and syntactic items

md_class   Number of classes

Definition   Number of classes declared at the first level of the file.

md_interf   Number of interfaces

Definition   Number of interfaces declared at the first level of the file.

md_import_pack Number of imported packages

Definition   Number of packages appearing in the import statement of a module.
The parameter of the import stement is supposed to be a package name if it is a simple name (without a dot in it) or if it is not used as a type in the module.

md_import_demd Number of importations on demand

Definition   Number of import statements in a module whose parameter is a generic name (ended by .*).

md_import_type Number of imported types

Definition   Number of types appearing in the import statements of a module.
The parameter of the import stement is supposed to be a type name if it is not a simple name (with at least a dot in it) or if it is used as a type in the module.

md_dclstat   Number of declarative statements

Definition   Total number of declarations in the method bodies in the file.

md_stat   Number of statements

Definition   Total number of executable statements in the method bodies in the file.

3.4   Package Scope

3.4.1 Basic Metrics

pk_line   **Number of lines**

Definition   Total number of lines in the files containing the package.

pk_com: **Number of lines of comments**

Definition   Total number of comment lines in the package.
Comments located outside the package are not counted.

pk_file   **Number of files**

Definition   Total number of files within the package.

pk_pkused   **Number of used packages**

Definition   Number of imported packages of the package.

3.4.2 Halstead Metrics

The four following metrics allows to compute all metrics defined by Halstead [Hal, 77] at package level in the Logiscope Quality Model file.
See the Quality Model file: Halstead.ref.

For more details on Halstead metrics, please refer to:

• *IBM Rational Logiscope - Basic Concepts*.

pk_n1   **Number of distinct operators**

Definition   Number of distinct operators referenced in the package.

pk_n2   **Number of distinct operands**

Definition   Number of distinct operands referenced in the package.

pk_N1   **Total number of operators**

Definition   Total number of operators referenced in the package.

pk_N2   **Total number of operands**

Definition   Total number of operands referenced in the package.

3.4.3 Statistical Aggregates of Class Metrics

pk_class   Number of classes

Definition   Total number of classes declared in the package.
Nested classes are counted.

pk_interf   Number of interfaces

Definition   Total number of interfaces declared in the package.

pk_const   Number of constants

Definition   Total number of constants declared in the classes of the package.

pk_data   Number of attributes

Definition   Total number of data declared in the classes of the package.

pk_data_priv Number of private attributes

Definition   Total number of data explicitly declared with the "private" keyword in the classes of the package.

pk_data_prot Number of protected attributes

Definition   Total number of data explicitly declared with the "protected" keyword in the classes of the package.

pk_data_publ Number of public attributes

Definition   Total number of data explicitly declared with the "public" keyword in the classes of the package.

pk_data_stat Number of static attributes

Definition   Total number of data explicitly declared with the "static" keyword in the classes of the package.

pk_except   Number of raised exceptions

Definition   Total number of exceptions declared by the keyword `throw` in the method declaration of the package.

pk_raise   **Number of raising an exceptions raises**

Definition   Total number of occurrences of `throw` keyword in the classes of the package.

pk_try   **Number of exception handlers**

Definition   Total number of occurrences of `try` blocks in the classes of the package.

pk_type   **Number of public classes**

Definition   Total number of public classes of the package.

3.4.4 Statistical Aggregates of Function Metrics

pk_cpx   **Sum of size of statements**

Definition   Sum of the size (number of operands and operators) of the statements in the package.

pk_cpx_max Maximum size of statements

Definition   Maximum number of operands and operators in a statement of the package.

pk_func   **Number of functions**

Definition   Total number of functions declared in the classes of the package

pk_func_priv Number of private functions

Definition   Total number of functions explicitely declared with the "private" keyword in the classes of the package.

pk_func_prot Number of protected functions

Definition   Total number of functions explicitely declared with the "protected" keyword in the classes of the package.

pk_func_publ Number of public functions

Definition   Total number of functions explicitely declared with the "public" keyword in the classes of the package.

pk_func_stat Number of static functions

Definition   Total number of functions explicitely declared with the "static" keyword in the classes of the package.

pk_func_abstract Number of abstract functions

Definition   Total number of abstract functions in the classes of the package.

pk_func_used Sum of called functions

Definition   Number of calls of functions by a function declared in the classes of the package.

pk_func_used_max Maximum number of called functions

Definition   Maximum number of calls of functions by a function declared in the classes of the package.

pk_levl   Sum of maximum nested levels

Definition   Sum of nested levels (ct_nest) in the functions declared in the classes of the package.

pk_levl_max Maximum nested levels

Definition   Maximum number of nested levels (ct_nest) in a function declared in the classes of the package.

pk_path   Sum of non-cyclic paths

Definition   Sum of non-cyclic paths (ct_path) in the functions declared in the classes of the package.

pk_path_max Maximum number of non-cyclic paths

Definition   Maximum number of non-cyclic paths (ct_path) in a function declared in the classes of the package.

pk_param   Sum of function parameters

Definition   Sum of the number of formal parameters (ic_param) in the functions declared in the classes of the package.

pk_param_max Maximum number of parameters

Definition   Maximum number of formal parameters (ic_param) in a function declared in the classes of the package.

pk_stmt   Sum of statements

Definition   Sum of executable statements (lc_stat) in the functions declared in the classes of the package.

pk_stmt_max Maximum number of statements

Definition   Maximum number of executable statements (lc_stat) in a function declared in the classes of the package.

pk_vg   Sum of cyclomatic numbers

Definition   Sum of cyclomatic numbers (ct_vg) of the functions declared in the classes of the package.

pk_vg_max Maximum cyclomatic number

Definition   Maximum cyclomatic numbers (ct_vg) in a function declared in the classes of the package.

3.4.5 Inheritance

pk_extend Total number of extends

Definition   Number of classes referenced in the "extend" directives of the classes in the package.If a class is referenced several times, it is counted several times.

pk_implement Total number of implement

Definition   Number of classes referenced in the "implement" directives of the classes in the package. A class referenced several times is counted several times.

pk_inh_levl Sum of depth of the inheritance tree

Definition   Sum of the depth of the inheritance tree of each class declared in the package.

pk_inh_levl_max Depth of the inheritance tree

Definition   Maximum depth of an inheritance tree of a class declared in the package.

3.5 Application Scope

Metrics presented in this section are based on the set of Java source files specified in Logiscope Project under analysis. It is therefore recommended to use these metrics values exclusively for a complete application or for a coherent subsystem.

3.5.1 Line Counting

For more details on Line Counting Metrics, please refer to:

- *IBM Rational Logiscope - Basic Concepts*.

ap_sline   Total number of lines

Definition   Total number of lines in the application source files.

ap_sloc   Number of lines of code

Definition   Total number of lines containing executable in the application source files.

ap_sblank   Number of empty lines

Definition   Total number of lines containing only non printable characters in the application source files.

ap_scomm   Total number of lines of comments

Definition   Number of lines of comments in the application source files.

ap_ssbra   Number of lines with lone braces

Definition   Number of lines containing only a single brace character : i.e. "{" or "}" application source files.

3.5.2 Application Aggregates

ap_clas   Number of application classes

Definition   Number of classes in the application.

Alias   LCA

ap_func   Number of application functions

Definition   Number of functions in the application. The application is defined by the list of analyzed files.

Alias   LMA

ap_interf_func Number of application interface functions

Definition   Number of interface functions in the application.

ap_npm   Number of public methods

Definition   Number of public method in the application.

Alias   LCA

ap_line   Number of function lines

Definition   Sum of numbers of lines (i.e. lc_line) of all the functions defined in the application.

See also   ap_sloc

ap_stat   Number of statements

Definition   Sum of executable statements (i.e. lc_stat) for all the functions defined in the application.

ap_vg   Sum of cyclomatic numbers

Definition   Sum of cyclomatic numbers (i.e. ct_vg) for all the functions defined in the application.

Alias   VGA, ap_cyclo

3.5.3 Application Call Graph

ap_cg_cycle Call Graph recursions

Definition   Number of recursive paths in the call graph for the application's functions. A recursive path can be for one or more functions.

Justification Excessive use of recursiveness increases the global complexity of the application and may diminish system performances.

Alias   GA_CYCLE

ap_cg_edge Number of Edges in the Call graph

Definition   Number of edges in the call graph of application functions.

Alias   GA_EDGE

ap_cg_levl Number of Levels in the Call graph

Definition   Depth of the Call Graph: number of call graph levels.

Justification Too many call graph levels indicates a strong hierarchy of calls among system functions. This may be due to incorrectly implemented object-coupling relationships.

Alias   GA_LEVL

ap_cg_maxdeg Maximum of Calling/Called

Definition   Maximum number of calling/called for nodes in the call graph of application functions.

Languages   C, ADA

Alias   GA_MAXDEG

ap_cg_maxin Maximum of Calling

Definition   Maximum number of "callings" for nodes in the call graph of Application functions.

Alias   GA_MAX_IN

ap_cg_maxout Maximum of Called

Definition   Maximum number of called functions for nodes in the call graph of Application functions.

Alias   GA_MAX_OUT

ap_cg_node Number of Nodes in the Call graph

Definition   Number of nodes in the call graph of Application functions. This metric cumulates Application's member and non-member functions as well as called but not analyzed functions.

Alias   GA_NODE

ap_cg_root Number of Roots

Definition   Number of roots functions in the call graph of Application functions.

Alias   GA_NSP

ap_cg_leaf Number of Leaves

Definition   Number of functions executing no call. In other words, number of leaves nodes in the call graph of Application functions.

Alias   GA_NSS

3.5.4 Inheritance Tree

ap_inhg_cpx Inheritance tree complexity

Definition   Thecomplexity of the inheritance tree is defined as a ratio between:

- the sum for all of the graph levels of the number of nodes on the level times the level weight index,
- the number of graph nodes.
- Basic classes are on the top level and leaf classes on the lower levels

$$ap\_inhg\_cpx = \frac{SUM\,(N * i)}{SUM\,(N)}$$

where N is the number of nodes for level i.

Alias   GH_CPX

ap_inhg_edge Inheritance graph edges

Definition   Number of inheritance relationships in the application.

Alias   GH_EDGE

ap_inhg_leaf   Number of final class

Definition   Number of final classes in the inheritance tree of the application.
A class is said to be a final class if it has no child class.

Alias   GH_NSP

ap_inhg_levl   Depth of inheritance tree

Definition   The Depth of the Inheritance Tree (DIT) is the number of classes in the
longest inheritance link.

Alias   GH_LEVL

ap_inhg_maxdeg Maximum Number of derived/inherited classes

Definition   Maximum number of inheritance relationships for a given class. This metric applies to the Application's inheritance graph.

Alias   GH_MAX_ DEG

ap_inhg_maxin   Maximum Number of derived classes.

Definition   Maximum number of derived classes for a given class in the inheritance
graph.

Alias   GH_MAX_ IN

ap_inhg_maxout Maximum Number of inherited classes.

Definition   Maximum number of inherited classes for a given class in the inheritance
graph.

Alias   GH_MAX_ OUT

ap_inhg_node Inheritance tree classes

Definition   Number of classes present in the inheritance tree of the application.

Alias   GH_NODE

ap_inhg_pc Protocol complexity

Definition   Depth of the Inheritance Tree times the maximum number of functions in
a class of the inheritance tree over the total number of functions in the
inheritance tree

$$ap\_inhg\_pc = ap\_inhg\_levl \times \frac{MAX\ (LMPI + LMPO + LMPU)}{SUM\ (LMPI + LMPO + LMPU)}$$

Alias   GH_PC

ap_inhg_root Number of basic classes

Definition   Number of basic classes in the application. A class is said to be basic if it does not inherit from any other class.

Alias   GH_NSS

ap_inhg_uri Number of repeated inheritances

Definition   Repeated inheritances consist in inheriting twice from the same class. The number of repeated inheritances is the number of inherited class couples leading to a repeated inheritance.

Alias   GH_URI

Chapter 4

Programming Rules

This section describes the default set of rules provided by Logiscope Java *RuleChecker*. About half of these rules can be customized by modifying parameters in the Rule Set file (see Chapter Customizing Standard Metrics & Rules).

asscal   Assignment inside function calls

Description	Assignment operators (=, +=, -=, *=, /=, %=, >>=, <<=, &=, |=, ^=, ++, --) shall not be used inside function calls.
Justification	Removes ambiguity about the evaluation order.

asscon   Assignment inside conditions

Description	Assignment operators (=, +=, -=, *=, /=, %=, >>=, <<=, &=, |=, ^=, ++, --) must not be used inside conditional expression in control statements `if`, `while`, `for` and `switch`.
Justification	An instruction such as `if (x=y) { ...` is ambiguous and unclear. One might think the author wanted to write `if (x==y) {...`

Example:

```
// do not write
if (x -= dx) { ...
for (i=j=n; --i > 0; j--) { ..

// write
x -= dx;
if (x) { ...
for (i=j=n; i > 0; i--, j--) { ...
```

assexp   Assignment inside expressions

Description	Inside an expression:
	•a variable has to be assigned only once,
	•with multiple assignments, an assigned variable can appear only where it has been assigned.
Justification	Removes ambiguity about the evaluation order.

Example:

```
            // do not write
            i = t[i++];
            x.a=b=c+x.a;
            i=t[i]=15;

            // but you can write
            (new B).i = i = 7;

            // the following expressions are detected as a violation,
            // but they are not really multiple assignments
            // nevertheless, this should be avoided
            (new B).i = (new B).i = 7;
            nextval().i = nextval().i = 7;
```

blockdecl   Declarations in blocks

Description	Declarations must appear at the beginning of blocks.
Justification	Makes the code easier to read.

brkcont   break and continue forbidden

Description	`Break` and `continue` statements are forbidden inside conditional expressions in control statements (`for`, `do`, `while`, labeled statements).
	Nevertheless, the `break` statement is allowed in the block statement of the `switch` statement.
	It is possible to choose between three options:
	• **in_switch** (or no parameter) means that the `break` are allowed in `switch` statements, `break` and `continue` are forbidden everywhere else,
	• **without_label** means that any `break` or `continue` without a label is allowed,
	• **with_label** means that any `break` and `continue` with a label is allowed, `break` and `continue` without a label is forbidden everywhere.
Parameters	One of the three character strings explained above.
Justification	Like a `goto`, these instructions break down code structure. Prohibiting them in loops makes the code easier to understand.

condop   No ternary operator

Description	The ternary conditional operator `? ... : ...` must not be used.
Justification	Makes the code easier to read.

const   Literal constants

Description	Numbers and strings have to be declared as constants instead of being used as literals inside a program.
	Specify allowed literal constants. By default, the allowed literal constants are **0**, **1**, **'\0'** and the character string literals.
Parameters	A list of character strings representing the allowed literal constants. The **"*"** character can be used in constants definition to indicate that only the beginning of the literal shall match the definition in parameter
Justification	Makes maintenance easier by avoiding the scattering of constants among the code, often with the same value.
Note	In the case of constants used in initializing lists (concerning array and `struct` structures), only the first five violations are detected.

Example:

```
// do not write
String tab = new String(100);
int i;
...
if (i == 7) {
    p = "Hello World.\n";
}

// write
static final int TAB_SIZE =100
static final int ok =7, ko =11;
static final String HelloWorld = "Hello World.\n";
String tab = new String(TAB_SIZE);
i_val i;
...
if (i == ok) {
    p = HelloWorld;
}
```

constrdef   Default constructor

Description	Each class must contain the explicit declaration of at least a constructor.
	By default, a default constructor (without parameters) is required for each class.
Parameters	The character string **"default"**, which, if used, requires a default constructor (without parameters) to be provided.
Justification	Makes sure the author has thought about the way to initialize an object of the class.

Example:

```
// write
class aClass {
...
aClass();
...
}
```

ctrlblock Blocks in control statements

Description	Block statements shall always be used in control statements (`if`, `for`, `while`, `do`).
Justification	Removes ambiguity about the scope of instructions and makes the code easier to read and to modify.

Example:

```
// do not write
if (x == 0) return;
else
    while (x > min)
        x--;

// write
if (x == 0) {
    return;
} else {
    while (x > min) {
        x--;
    }
}
```

declinitsep Declaration and initialisation separate

Description	Declaration and initialisation of a variable shall be done separately.
Justification	Maintainability.

declord Declaration order

Description	In a class, declarations must follow a particular order, given in the parameters of the rule. The order depends on the types of the declarations.
	The type is defined by:
	•the access type (**public**, **protected**, **private** or **package** if no access type is specified),
	•the scope (**class** or **instance**),
	•the variable type (**constant**, **variable**, **method**, **constructor**, **type**).
	The order is defined by an ordered list of strings defining a set of declaration types.
	A declaration of one type can not follow a declaration of another type if its type matches a set of type that is before the set of types of the first one in the ordered list.
	A declaration matches a set of types if the set of types is the first of the list of the highest number of criteria which includes the type of the declaration.

Parameters	A list of character strings representing the declaration types in the wanted order. Each string contains a set of the above keywords. Several keywords of the category are alternatives. Several categories increase the number of criteria of the set. In addition to the keywords described above, **allaccess** means private, protected, public or package; **allscope** means class or instance; **alldecl** means constant, variable, method, constructor or type; **others** means any types not listed above.
Notes	Class definitions have not to contain all the types defined in the standard.
	If the constructor type does not appear in the list, constructors will be considered as ordinary methods.
	It is advisable to use **allaccess**, **allscope** and **alldecl** to increase the number of criteria of a set. For instance, use "allaccess allscope constructor" to match any constructor, but use "method" to match the methods not matched by other sets.
Justification	Makes the code easier to read.

Example:

```
// if the standard has the following strings
// in this order:
// "allaccess allscope constructor" "public class method"
// "public method" "method" "constant" "others",
// following declarations are allowed:
class aClass {
  public aClass(){}
  public int f() {}
  int i;
}
class aClass {
  static public void p() {}
  public int f(int j) {}
  int f() {}
  static final int ID = 123;
  class subClass { }
}
// and not the following one:
class aClass  {
int f() {}
public F() {}
}
```

dmaccess   Access to Data Members

Description	The class interface must be purely functional: data members definitions can be limited.
	By default, only the data members definition in the private part of a class are authorized.
Parameters	A list of character strings corresponding to the forbidden access specifiers for the data members. The keyword **package** indicates that no access specifier is provided.

Justification	The good way to modify the state of an object is via its methods, not its data members. The data members of a class should be private or at least protected.

emptythen   No empty then

Description	The then part of an if structure shall not be empty.

exprparenth Parentheses in expressions

Description	In expressions, every binary and ternary operator shall be put between parentheses..
	It is possible to limit this rule by using the **partpar** option. The following rule is then applied: when the right operand of a "+" or "*" operator uses the same operator, omit parenthesis for it. In the same way, omit parenthesis in the case of the right operand of an assignment operator. Moreover, omit parenthesis at the first level of the expression.
	By default, the **partpar** option is selected.
Parameters	The character string **"partpar"**, which, if used, allows programmers not to put systematically parenthesis, according to the rule above.
Justification	Reliability, Maintainability: Removes ambiguity about the evaluation priorities.

Example:

```
// do not write
result = fact / 100 + rem;
// write
result = ((fact / 100) + rem);
// or write, with the partpar option
result = (fact / 100) + rem;
// with the partpar option, write
result = (fact * ind * 100) + rem + 10 + pow(coeff,c);
// instead of
result = ((fact * (ind * 100)) + (rem + (10 + pow(coeff,c))));
```

exprcplx   Expressions complexity

Description	Expressions complexity must be smaller than a limit given as a parameter. This complexity is calculated with the associated syntactic tree, and its number of nodes.
	By default, the maximum authorized complexity level is 10.
Parameters	A number representing the maximum authorized complexity level.
Justification	Maintainability.

Example:

> For instance, this expression:
> `(b+c*d) + (b*f(c)*d)`
>
> is composed of 8 operators and 7 operands.
>
> The associated syntactic tree has 16 nodes, so if the limit is under 16, there will be a rule violation.

filelength   File length

Description	A source file shall not contain more than a maximum number of lines.
	By default, the maximum length is limited to 1000 lines. `STANDARD filelength ON 1000 END STANDARD`
Parameter	A number representing the maximum number of lines authorised.
Justification	Analysability

headercom Header comments

Description	Modules, interfaces, classes, methods and attributes must be preceded by a comment.
	It is possible to define a format for this comment depending on the type of the item (**module**, **interface**, **class**, **method**, **attribute**).
	By default, a header comment with the author and the version is required for each class and interface.
Parameters	Five lists of character strings concerning the five cases listed above. Each list begins with one of the five strings (**method** for instance), followed by strings representing the regular expressions.
Justification	Makes the code easier to read.

Example of the default required header comment for classes and interfaces:

```
/**
 *
 * @author  Andrieu
 * @version 1.3, 08/07/96
 */
```

identfmt   Identifier format

Description	The identifier of a class, method, type or variable declared in a module must have a format corresponding to the category of the declaration.
	By default, the names of classes, interfaces and constants must begin with an uppercase letter and the names of packages and variables must begin with a lowercase letter.
Parameters	A list of couples of character strings; the first string of the couple represents the declaration category name, the second one the regular expression associated to that category.
Justification	Makes the code easier to understand.

identl   Identifier length

Description	The length of a class, method, type or variable identifier has to be between a minimum and a maximum value.
	By default, the packages, classes, interfaces, methods and global variables must have between 5 and 25 characters, the constants between 2 and 25, and the other identifiers between 1 and 25.
Parameters	A list of couples of character strings; the first string of the couple represents the declaration category name, the second one the MINMAX expression associated.
Justification	Makes the code easier to read.

identres   Reserved identifiers

Description	Some identifiers may be forbidden in declarations. For instance, names used in package names or in libraries.
	By default, the reserved identifiers are "byvalue", "cast", "const", "future", "generic", "goto", "inner", "operator", "outer", "rest" and "var".
Parameters	A list of character strings representing reserved identifiers.
Justification	Portability.

import   Explicit import

Description	Always use explicit import such as: import.io.basic. Never use generic import such as java.io.*.
Justification	Maintainability.

linelength   Line length

Description	A line in a source shall not exceed a maximum number of characters.
	By default, the maximum number of characters is limited to 80 lines. STANDARD linelength ON 80 END STANDARD
Parameter	A number representing the maximum number of characters authorised.

Justification	Analysability, Portability

mclass   A single class definition per file

Description	A file must not contain more than one class definition.
	Nested classes are tolerated.
Justification	Analysability.

mname   File names

Description	A class name and the name of the file in which it is declared or defined must be closely related. The name of the public class declared in the file is taken into account. If no public class is declared the name of the first declared class is taken into account.
	Two modes of comparison are available:
	•If a parameter is provided, the comparison is made only on alphanumeric characters and is not case sensitive. The part of the file name taken into account is between the MIN and the MAX characters (these included). This character string should be found in the identifier according to the above comparison rules.
	•If no parameter is provided, the name of the class shall be exactly the name of the file.
	The extension of the file name is never taken into account.
	By default, the name of the class shall be exactly the name of the file.
Parameters	An optional MINMAX couple of values giving the part of the file name to take into account.
Justification	Analysability.

Example:

```
        if the MINMAX parameters are 4 and 10, and the file is
            My_graph_node.java
        then the part of the file name that should be found in the
        class name is
            GRAPHN
        (the first 10 characters: My_Graph_N,
        minus the first 3: Graph_N,
        minus non alphanumeric characters: GraphN)

        Then, the class name that the file is based upon could have one
        of the following declarations
            class CLA_Graph_Node { ...}
            class Graph_Node { ...}
            class Graph_Node_Def { ...}
            class graphnode { ...}
        But not the following ones
            class Graph { ...}
            class NodeGraph { ...}
```

nodeadcode   No inaccesible code

Description	There shall be no dead code: i.e. statement located after *break, continue, return* and *exit* statements.
Justification	Maintainability.

packres   Reserved Packages

Description	Some packages cannot be used in import statements or in the scope of identifiers.
	By default, the reserved packages are "java.awt" and "java.util.zip".
Parameters	A list of character strings representing reserved packages. These names may include dots.
Justification	Prevents from the import or the use of packages that are non portable or dangerous.

Example:

```
// if the java.rmi package is forbidden, do not write
import java.rmi.*;
import java.rmi.server.RemoteServer;

java.rmi.server.RemoteRef ref;
host = java.rmi.server.RemoteServer.getClientHost();
throw new java.rmi.ServerNotActiveException;
```

parse   Parse Error

Description	This rule identifies module parts that could not be parsed.

proxdecl   Variable Declarations Close to the Use

Description	Variables must be declared as close as possible to their uses. Each local variable shall be declared in the block where it is used or in the smallest block containing the blocks where it is used. If a variable is used in a loop (`do`, `while`, `for`) or a multiple alternatives statement (`switch`) it can be declared in the enclosing block.
Note	Local variables that are declared but not used is a violation of the rule.
Justification	Maintainability.

Example:

```
        // do not write
          int temp;
          String str;
...
          if (a > b) {
            temp = a;
            a = b;
            b = temp
          }

        // write
          if (a > b) {
            int temp;
            temp = a;
            a = b;
            b = temp
          }
```

simplestmt   Effective statement

Description	There shall not be a statement containing only the following operators or a cast cannot be a statement. >,<,>=, <=, ==, !=, &&, ||, true, false, not, <<, >>, &, |, +, -, /, *.
Justification	Reliability: such a statement is useless and may be a typing error.

Example:

```
        // statements with no effect
        x + 5;    // violation: may be a misspelling with x = 5;
        x == y;   // violation: may be a misspelling with x = y;
```

sgdecl   A Single Variable per Declaration

Description	Variable declarations have the following formalism: `type variable_name;`
	It is forbidden to have more than one variable for the same type declarator.
Parameters	The character string **"forinit"**, which, if used, specifies that the multiple declarations are allowed in `for` statements.

Justification	Makes the code easier to read.

Example:

```
// write
int width;
int length;

// do not write
int width, length;

// with forinit option you can write
for (int i=0, j=0; i<len; i++, j++) { ...}
```

sglreturn   A single return per function

Description	Only one return instruction is allowed in a function.
Justification	Maintainability : a basic rule for structured programming.

slstat   A single statement per line

Description	There shall not be more than one statement per line.
	A statement followed by a curly bracket (`instr  {`) or a curly bracket followed by a statement (`{  instr`) is allowed in the same line, but not both of them (`instr {  instr`). An empty block (`{}`) is not allowed on the same line as another statement.
	A line containing a label cannot contain another label or a statement.
	If an anonymous class appears inside a statement, its declarations shall be on different lines and shall not be on the same lines as the beginning or the end of the including statement.
Justification	Makes the code easier to read.

Example:

```
// write
x = x0;
y = y0;
while (IsOk(x)) {
   x++;
}
new_id = (new B{
  int f() {
    return value;
  }
}).id;

// do not write
x = x0; y = y0;
while (IsOk(x)) {x++;}
new_id = (new B {int f() {return value;}}).id;
```

swdef   Default in switch

Description	A `switch` statement shall contain a `default` case. The `default` label shall be the last label.
	By default, the `default` case shall be the last label.
Parameters	The character string **"last"**, which, if used, specifies that the `default` case has to be the last one.
Justification	Fault Tolerance: All cases must be provided for in a `switch`.

swend   End of cases in switch

Description	Each case in a `switch` shall end with `break`, `continue`, `return`, `System.exit()`, `Runtime.getRuntime().exit()` or `Thread.currentThread().stop()`. Several consecutive case labels are allowed.
	By default, such instructions are not mandatory for the last case.
Parameters	•The character string **"nolast"**, which, if used, allows not to have one of these instructions in the last case.
	•A character string beginning with **comment** and containing a regular expression, which, if used, allows to use a comment containing a string matching the regular expression to end a case.
Justification	Makes the code easier to understand and reduces the risk of errors.

Example:

```
//with the following parameters
//STANDARD swend "nolast" "comment CONTINUE WITH NEXT CASE"
//END STANDARD
//you can write
switch (x) {
case 1:
case 2:
    i++;
    break;
case 3:
    System.exit();
case 4:
    i += 2;
// CONTINUE WITH NEXT CASE because ...
case 5:
    return f(i);
default:
    i = 0;
}
```

unaryplus   No unary plus operator

Description	The unary plus operator shall not be used.

Example:

```
        x = +10; // violation
```

varinit   Variable initialization

Description	Variables shall be initialized in their declarations.
Justification	Ensures correct variable initialization prior to use.

Chapter 5

Customizing Standard Rules and Rule Sets

5.1 Modifying the Rule Set

A Rule Set is user-accessible textual file containing the specification of the programming rules to be checked by Logiscope *RuleChecker.*

Specifying one or more Rule Set files is mandatory when setting up a Logiscope *RuleChecker* project.

The Rule Sets allow to adapt Logiscope *RuleChecker* verification to a specific context taking into the applicable coding standard.

- Rule checking can be activated or de-activated.

- Some rules have parameters that allow to customize the verification. Changing the parameters changes the behaviour of the rule checking.

- The default name of a standard rule can be changed to match the name and/or identifier specified in the applicable coding standard.
  The same standard rule can even be used twice with different names and different parameters.

- The default severity level of a rule can be modified.

- A new set of severity levels with a specific ordering: e.g. "Mandatory", "Highly recommended", "Recommended". acn be specified.

All these actions can be done by editing the Logiscope Rule Set(s) and changing the corresponding specifications. We highly recommend to make copies of the default Rule Set files provided with Logiscope Java *RuleChecker* before making changes.

How to modify Rule Set files is documented in the *IBM Rational Logiscope Basic Concepts* manual.

5.2 Customizable Rules

The precise definition of these rules has been given in the previous chapter.

brkcont Break and Continue Forbidden

By default, `break` statements are allowed in `switch` statements, `break` and `continue` are forbidden everywhere else:
```
STANDARD brkcont ON "in_switch" END STANDARD
```

To allow any `break` or `continue` statement without a label:
```
STANDARD brkcont ON "without_label" END STANDARD
```

To allow any `break` or `continue` statement with a label:
```
STANDARD brkcont ON "with_label" END STANDARD
```

const Literal Constants

By default, the allowed literal constants are **0**, **1**, **'\0'** and the character string literals:
```
STANDARD const ON LIST "0" "1" "'\0'" """*" END LIST END STANDARD
```

To allow the use of hexadecimal literals and character string literals:
```
STANDARD const ON LIST "0x*" """*" END LIST END STANDARD
```

constrdef Default Constructor

By default, a default constructor (without parameters) is required for each class:
```
STANDARD constrdef ON "default" END STANDARD
```

For each class to contain the explicit declaration of at least a constructor:
```
STANDARD constrdef ON END STANDARD
```

declord Declarations Order

By default, in a class, declarations must be in the following order: constructors, public class methods, public methods, public declarations and other declarations, and must end with private declarations:
```
STANDARD declord ON
LIST "constructor" "public method class" "public method" "public"
"others" "private" END LIST END STANDARD
```

dmaccess Access to Data Members

By default, only the data members definition in the private part of a class are authorized:
```
STANDARD dmaccess ON LIST "public" "protected" "package" END LIST END
STANDARD
```

To forbid the data members in the public part of a class:
```
STANDARD dmaccess ON LIST "public" END LIST END STANDARD
```

exprcplx Expressions Complexity

By default, the maximum authorized complexity level is 10:
```
STANDARD exprcplx ON MINMAX 0 10 END STANDARD
```

To change this value to 16, for example:

```
STANDARD exprcplx ON MINMAX 0 16 END STANDARD
```

exprparenth Parenthesis in Expressions

By default, the **partpar** parameter is put:

```
STANDARD exprparenth ON "partpar" END STANDARD
```

For the rule to be stricter, remove this parameter:

```
STANDARD exprparenth ON END STANDARD
```

headercom Header Comments

It is possible to define a format for comments depending on the type of the item (**module**, **interface**, **class**, **method**, **attribute**).

The format of the comment is defined as a list of regular expressions that shall be found in the header comment in the order of declaration.

Formats are defined by regular expressions. The regular expression language is a subset of the one defined by the Posix 1003.2 standard (Copyright 1994, the Regents of the University of California).

A regular expression is comprised of one or more non-empty branches, separated by the "|" character.

A branch is one or more atomic expressions, concatenated.

Each atom can be followed by the following characters:

- * - the expression matches a sequence of 0 or more matches of the atom,

- + - the expression matches a sequence of 1 or more matches of the atom,

- ? - the expression matches a sequence of 0 or 1 match of the atom,

- {i} - the expression matches a sequence of i or more matches of the atom,

- {i,j} - the expression matches a sequence of i through j (inclusive) matches of the atom.

An atomic expression can be either a regular expression enclosed in "()", or:

- [...] - a brace expression, that matches any single character from the list enclosed in "[]",

- [^...] - a brace expression that matches any single character not from the rest of the list enclosed in "[]",

- . - it matches any single character,

- ^ - it indicates the beginning of a string (alone it matches the null string at the beginning of a line),

- $ - it indicates the end of a string (alone it matches the null string at the end of a line).

For more details, please refer to the related documentation.

Example:

```
".+_Ptr" matches strings like "abc_Ptr", "hh_Ptr", but not
"_Ptr",
"T[a-z]*" matches strings like "Ta", "Tb", "Tz",
"[A-Z][a-z0-9_]*" matches strings like "B1", "Z0", "Pp",
"P_1_a".
```

By default, a header comment with the author and the version is required for each class and interface:

```
STANDARD headercom ON
LIST "module"            "/\*"  END LIST
LIST "class"             "/\*\*" "@author" "@version" END LIST
LIST "interface"          "/\*\*" "@author" "@version" END LIST
LIST "attribute"           "/\*" END LIST
LIST "method"            "/\*" END LIST
END STANDARD
```

Example of required header for classes and interfaces:

```
/**
 *
 * @author  Andrieu
 * @version 1.3, 08/07/96
 */
```

identfmt Identifier Format

It is possible to define a format for each of the categories listed below:

NAME	DESCRIPTION	DEFAULT
package	package name	any
interface	interface name	any
interface-public	public interface name	interface, any
class	class name	any
class-public	public class name	class, any
class-abstract	abstract class name	class, any
class-abstract-public	public abstract class name	class-public, class-abstract, class, any

class-local	local class name	class, any
class-local-abstract	local abstract class name	class-local, class-abstract, class, any
method	method name	any
method-public	public method name	method, any
method-private	private method name	method, any
method-protected	protected method name	method, any
method-class	class method name	method, any
method-class-public	public class method name	method-class, method-public, method, any
method-class-private	private class method name	method-class, method-private, method, any
method-class-protected	protected class method name	method-class, method-protected, method, any
method-abstract	abstract method name	method, any
method-abstract-public	public abstract method name	method-abstract, method-public, method, any
method-abstract-private	private abstract method name	method-abstract, method-private, method, any
method-abstract-protected	protected abstract method name	method-abstract, method-protected, method, any
var	variable name	any
var-public	public variable name	var, any
var-private	private variable name	var, any
var-protected	protected variable name	var, any
var-class	class variable name	var, any
var-class-public	public class variable name	var-class, var-public, var, any
var-class-private	private class variable name	var-class, var-private, var, any
var-class-protected	protected class variable name	var-class, var-protected, var, any
var-local	local variable name	var, any
constant	constant name	var, any
constant-local	local constant name	constant, var-local, var, any
parameter	method parameter name	var-local, var, any
parameter-constant	constant method parameter name	parameter, constant-local, constant, var-local, var, any

The third column represents inherited categories: for instance, for no distinction between the **method-public**, the **method-private** and the **method-protected** categories, just define a particular format for the **method** categories, which is inherited by the previous ones.

A special keyword **any** is used to define the default value for all identifier categories not explicitly defined.

The format of the identifier is defined by a regular expression (see in Paragraph , *headercom Header Comments*).

By default, the names of classes, interfaces and constants must begin with an uppercase letter and the names of packages and variables must begin with a lowercase letter:

```
STANDARD identfmt ON
LIST "any"              ".*"
     "package"          "[a-z]*"
     "interface"        "[A-Z][A-Za-z0-9]*"
     "class"            "[A-Z][A-Za-z0-9]*"
     "constant"         "[A-Z][A-Z0-9_]*"
     "var"              "[a-z][A-Za-z0-9]*"
     "var-local"        "[a-z][a-z0-9]*"
END LIST END STANDARD
```

For the class methods to begin with "m_", the constants to have no lower case letter and no underscore at the beginning and the end, the local variables to begin with "l_" and all other identifiers not to begin or end with an underscore:

```
STANDARD identfmt ON
LIST "any"              "[^_](.*[^_])?$"
     "method"           "m_.*[^_]$"
     "const"            "[A-Z0-9]([A-Z0-9_]*[A-Z0-9])?$"
     "var-local"        "l_.*[^_]$"
END LIST END STANDARD
```

identl Identifier Length

The possible categories of identifiers are the same as for the **identfmt** rule (see in Paragraph , *identfmt Identifier Format*).

By default, the packages, classes, interfaces, methods and global variables must have between 5 and 25 characters, the constants between 2 and 25, and the other identifiers between 1 and 25:

```
STANDARD identl ON
LIST "any"          MINMAX 1 25
     "package"      MINMAX 5 15
     "class"        MINMAX 5 25
     "interface"    MINMAX 5 25
     "method"       MINMAX 5 25
     "constant"     MINMAX 2 25
     "var"          MINMAX 5 25
     "var-local"    MINMAX 1 25
     "parameter"    MINMAX 1 25
END LIST END STANDARD
```

identres Reserved Identifiers

By default, the reserved identifiers are "byvalue", "cast", "const", "future", "generic", "goto", "inner", "operator", "outer", "rest" and "var":

```
STANDARD identres ON LIST "byvalue" "cast" "const" "future" "generic"
"goto" "inner" "operator" "outer" "rest" "var" END LIST END STANDARD
```

mname File Names

By default, the name of the file shall be exactly the name of the class:

```
STANDARD mname ON END STANDARD
```

For the part of the class name to be taken into account to be between the characters 1 and 5:

```
STANDARD mname ON MINMAX 1 5 END STANDARD
```

packres Reserved Packages

By default, the reserved packages are "java.awt" and "java.util.zip":

```
STANDARD packres ON LIST "java.awt" "java.util.zip" END LIST END STAN-
DARD
```

sgdecl A Single Variable per Declaration

By default, multiple declarations are allowed in `for` statements:

```
STANDARD sgdecl ON "forinit" END STANDARD
```

To forbid multiple declarations in all declarations:

```
STANDARD sgdecl ON END STANDARD
```

swdef "default" within "switch"

By default, the `default` case has to be the last one:

```
STANDARD swdef ON "last" END STANDARD
```

To have a `default` case, whatever its position:

```
STANDARD swdef ON END STANDARD
```

swend End of Cases in a "switch"

By default, an instruction `break`, `continue`, `return`, `System.exit()`, `Runtime.getRuntime().exit()` or `Thread.currentThread().stop()` is not mandatory for the last `switch` of a `case`:

```
STANDARD swend ON "nolast" END STANDARD
```

To impose such an instruction at the end of all the cases of a `switch` including the last one:

```
STANDARD swend ON END STANDARD
```

5.3 Creating New Rules

New rules can also be created entirely using Tcl scripts.

More about this can be found in the dedicated *IBM Rational Logiscope - Adding Java, Ada and C++ scriptable rules, metrics and contexts* manual.

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