

Tutorial 5 More on Software Quality Measurements

How to measure performance?
How to measure complexity?

On Software Quality Measurements

- We explained the basics of software measurements and metrics
- We gave the metrics related to some quality attributes (-ilities)
- We showed performance/complexity measurement results with a toy example

Today...

<http://www.cs.toronto.edu/~yijun/ece450h/handouts/tools>

1. **Performance** is broken down into Time and Space performance
How to measure performance?
2. **Complexity** is the major reason for low Understandability, Testability, Maintainability
How to measure complexity?
Some examples in Eclipse...

1. Measuring Performance

1. System performance
 - Windows Task Manager
 - Linux "top" command, /proc/cpuinfo
2. Application performance
 1. Time metrics:
clockticks,# instructions,#cache(TLB) misses
Timing: /bin/time
 - Profiler: gprof, java -prof, HPjmeter.jar
 - *More comprehensive tools*
 - *Simulators: cache simulator/visualizer*
 - *Hardware performance counters (PCL, perfmon)*
 - *Intel VTune*
 2. Space metrics:
memory size, network traffic
 - *Borland optimizeit*

Time Performance

- Tool: /bin/time

```
werewolf~/>/usr/bin/time
```

```
Usage: /usr/bin/time [-apvV] [-f format] [-o file] [--append] [--verbose]
      [--portability] [--format=format] [--output=file] [--version] [--quiet] [--help]
      command [arg...]
```

- Example:

```
werewolf~/software/axis-1_1/>/usr/bin/time client.sh
```

```
IBM: Armonk, NY
```

```
1.48user 0.07system 0:01.59elapsed 97%CPU (0avgtext+0avgdata 0maxresident)k
0inputs+0outputs (2527major+2588minor)pagefaults 0swaps
```

- What are User time, CPU time, System Time ?
- How to know where the time is spent?

Profiler

- Profiler instruments the code by book-keeping instructions. When the program runs, these instructions can be used to tell
 - Which functions are called the most
 - How is time distributed among different functions?
 - From these data, one can pinpoint the bottleneck of the execution time
- Profiler usually comes together with Compilers
- Many different profilers:
 - For GNUCC (C/C++/Java/Fortran/Ada), use gprof
 - For Java, use “java -prof”
 - HPjmeter.jar (see handouts/tools)

Profiler Case Study - Hello.c

```
1. #include<stdio.h>
2. void hibernate(void)
3. {
4.     long i;
5.     for(i =0; i<1000000; i=i+1)
6.     {
7.         printf(" A long hibernate...\n");
8.     }
9. }
10. void nap(void)
11. {
12.     printf(" Just a short nap!\n");
13. }
14. int main()
15. {
16.     printf("Take a nap!\n");
17.     nap();
18.     printf("Go to hibernate!\n");
19.     hibernate();
20. }
```

Gprof

- `gcc -p -pg hello.c`
(gmon.out is generated)
- `gprof a.out`

```
index % time self children called name
          0.02  0.00   1/1  main [2]
[1]    100.0  0.02  0.00    1  hibernate [1]
-----
[2]    100.0  0.00  0.02          main [2]
          0.02  0.00   1/1  hibernate [1]
          0.00  0.00   1/1  nap [3]
-----
          0.00  0.00   1/1  main [2]
[3]     0.0  0.00  0.00    1  nap [3]
```

Profiler Case Study - Hello.java

```
1. public class Hello {
2.
3.     static private void hibernate(){
4.         long i;
5.         for(i=0; i<100; i++){
6.             System.out.println("- A long hibernate...");
7.         }
8.     }
9.     static private void nap(){
10.        long i;
11.        System.out.println("- Just a nap...");
12.    }
13.
14.    public static void main(String args[]){
15.        System.out.println("Take a nap!");
16.        Hello.nap();
17.        System.out.println("Go to hibernate!");
18.        Hello.hibernate();
19.    }
20. }
```

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java -prof

- javac Hello.java
- java -prof Hello

| count | callee | caller |
|-------|--|---------------------------------|
| 100 | java.io.PrintStream.println(Ljava/lang/String;)V | Hello.hibernate() |
| 1 | java.io.PrintStream.println(Ljava/lang/String;)V | Hello.nap() |
| 1 | Hello.nap()V | Hello.main([Ljava/lang/String;) |
| 1 | Hello.hibernate()V | Hello.main([Ljava/lang/String;) |

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Tools for space performance

- Monitoring memory consumptions
- Gabage collection: System.gc()
- Jim Patrick, "Handling memory leaks in Java programs", <http://www-106.ibm.com/developworks/java/library/j-leaks>.
- Borland Optimizeit (It may be used for evaluation purposes)

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HPjmeter.jar

- Java -jar HPjmeter.jar
 - Method call counts
 - Call graph tree
 - Objects created by Method
 - Created Objects
 - ...

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Metrics @ sourceforge.net

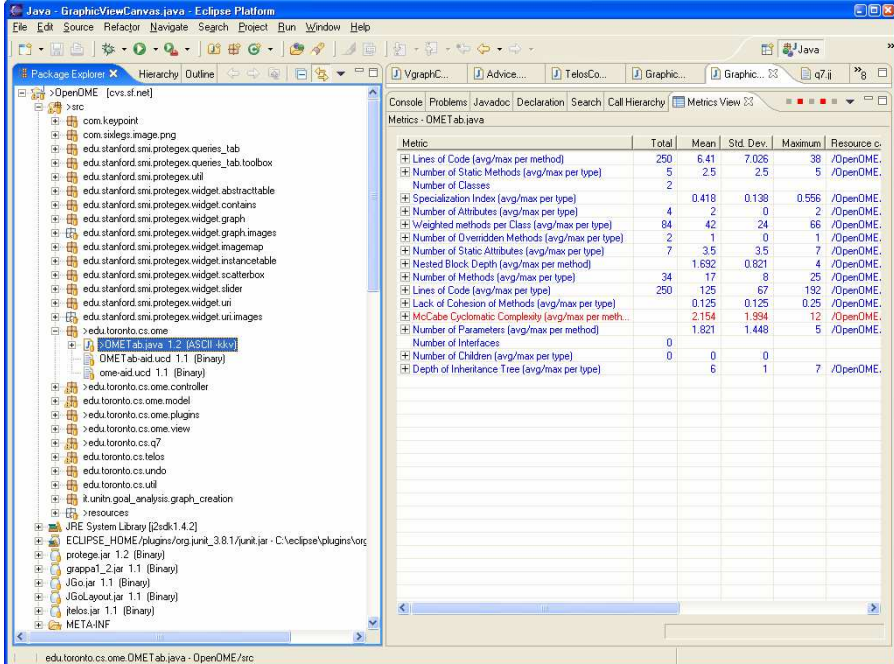
Net.sourceforge.metrics-site-1.3.5.zip

1. Expand the package into Eclipse
2. Open a “metrics” view
3. Follow the instructions
4. Enable “metric” calculation
5. Rebuild your project

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| Metric | Total | Mean | Std. Dev. | Maximum | Resource c. |
|--|-------|-------|-----------|---------|-------------|
| Lines of Code (avg/max per method) | 250 | 6.41 | 7.025 | 38 | /OpenOME |
| Number of Static Methods (avg/max per type) | 5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 5 | /OpenOME |
| Number of Classes | 2 | | | | |
| Specialization Index (avg/max per type) | | 0.418 | 0.138 | 0.596 | /OpenOME |
| Number of Attributes (avg/max per type) | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | /OpenOME |
| Weighted methods per Class (avg/max per type) | 84 | 42 | 24 | 66 | /OpenOME |
| Number of Overridden Methods (avg/max per type) | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | /OpenOME |
| Number of Static Attributes (avg/max per type) | 7 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 7 | /OpenOME |
| Nested Block Depth (avg/max per method) | | 1.692 | 0.821 | 4 | /OpenOME |
| Number of Methods (avg/max per type) | 34 | 17 | 8 | 25 | /OpenOME |
| Lines of Code (avg/max per type) | 250 | 125 | 67 | 192 | /OpenOME |
| Lack of Cohesion of Methods (avg/max per type) | 0.125 | 0.125 | 0.25 | | /OpenOME |
| McCabe Cyclomatic Complexity (avg/max per meth.. | 2,154 | 1,984 | 12 | | /OpenOME |
| Number of Parameters (avg/max per method) | | 1.821 | 1.448 | 5 | /OpenOME |
| Number of Interfaces | 0 | | | | |
| Number of Children (avg/max per type) | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Depth of Inheritance Tree (avg/max per type) | | 6 | 1 | 7 | /OpenOME |

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3. Relation to your project

- Opportunities:
 - You may add junit test cases to the code base to reveal bugs (publish it to the bug tracking system) and fix them (+5%)
 - *You may apply design patterns, refactoring techniques on this legacy code base, showing as an improved complexity metrics (+2.5%)*
 - *You may tune the performance of the system to speed up the display, load/save for scalable graphs (+2.5%)*
- Don't forget your major project task (up to 100%!)
 - To study the editor methods in the OpenOME and adapt them to the OmniGraphEditor web service.

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