

Software Quality Prediction Models Compared

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Abstract—Numerous empirical studies confirm that many software metrics aggregated in software quality prediction models are valid predictors for qualities of general interest like maintainability and correctness. Even these general quality models differ quite a bit, which raises the question: Do the differences matter? The goal of our study is to answer this question for a selection of quality models that have previously been published in empirical studies. We compare these quality models statistically by applying them to the same set of software systems, i.e., to altogether 328 versions of 11 open-source software systems. Finally, we draw conclusions from quality assessment using the different quality models, i.e., we calculate a quality trend and compare these conclusions statistically. We identify significant differences among the quality models. Hence, the selection of the quality model has influence on the quality assessment of software based on software metrics.

I. INTRODUCTION

Software analysis and quality assessment as supported by product metrics¹ receive quite some attention by the research community. Efforts are directed to both the development of (object-oriented) product metrics [3]–[5] and on their validation [6]–[10]. The latter is particularly important since metrics are of little value by themselves unless there is empirical evidence that they are correlated with important external (quality) attributes [11]. Such a correlation allows using the metrics in the assessment and prediction of software quality, which is input to quality-control and -management, and to general planning activities.

As discussed by Briand [12], Fenton [13], and Kitchenham [14], we distinguish two types of validation: *theoretical* and *empirical validation*. Theoretical validation ensures that a product metric is a proper numerical characterization of the property it claims to measure. Empirical validation demonstrates that a product metric is associated with some important quality attributes, e.g., correctness or maintainability.

Theoretical validations have shown that certain program constructs have a causal relationship with some qualities [15]–[17]. The current theoretical framework for explaining the effect of the structural properties of object-oriented programs on quality attributes has been justified empirically [18]. Most studies agree that highly cohesive, sparsely coupled, and low inheritance programs are less likely to contain faults and

are easier to maintain. The empirical validation of object-oriented product metrics [18]–[20] shows evidence for the predictive validity of many product metrics. As a matter of fact, the metrics proposed in the Chidamer and Kemerer metrics suite [3] are even integrated in industrial strength software development tools like Rational Rose² and Together³.

Existing empirical validation studies collect product metrics as independent variables and aim at predicting either software faults or maintenance costs as dependent variables by applying a variety of so-called software prediction models. A software quality prediction model, in short a quality model, maps metrics values to a quality attribute. Depending on the product, company, branch, customer, etc., different quality attributes might be interesting, but some of them are generally positive, e.g., few faults or low maintenance costs. The validations aim at predicting such positive quality attributes with the help of product metrics and quality models. For statistical validations, the quality attributes need to be assessed quantitatively as well, independently of the metrics and the quality models. Therefore, the number of software faults is derived from tests or bug databases [8]–[10], [18], [21].

The maintenance costs are more difficult to determine and usually approximated through maintenance effort. This effort is measured by means of the time spent on performing a maintenance task [6], [22], the changes performed [21], [23], [24], or the maintainability index (MI) [25]. The changes made in the code is in most cases approximated by number of lines of code changed. MI is a statistically validated quality model itself that is based on various product metrics⁴. Hence it is considered trustworthy.

As a consequence of the varying experimental setups of the validation studies, literature suggests quite a large number of different quality models based on different product metrics. All of them are validated to assess and predict the one or the other general notion of software quality, but they are validated using different sample data and dependent and independent variables. This makes it difficult for both researchers and practitioners to decide which quality model is trustworthy. It

²<http://www-01.ibm.com/software/awdtools/developer/rose/>

³<http://www.borland.com/us/products/together/index.html>

⁴MI combines several metrics including: the avg. Halstead volume per module, the avg. extended cyclomatic complexity per module, the avg. lines of code per module, and the avg. percent of lines of comments per module. However, a correlation of this metric and the actual “maintainability” has been shown in several studies [25].

¹Literature distinguishes between the notions “metric” and “measure” [1]. We use “metric” to be consistent with ISO 9126 [2], which defines a “software quality metric” as a “quantitative scale and method which can be used to determine the value a feature takes for a specific software product.”

is not even known if these models differ in their assessments and the resulting conclusions.

This study answers these questions for a number of selected quality models. The remainder of this paper has the following structure: Section II discusses the background of our validation study. Section III summarizes the design of the experiment. Section IV discusses data collection and measurement, evaluation, and analysis. Section V concludes this paper and presents future work. The appendix provides complementary information regarding the selection of one of the investigated quality models.

II. BACKGROUND

Eurocontrol developed, together with its partners, a high level design of an integrated Air Traffic Management (ATM) system across all ECAC States⁵. It was planned to supersede the current collection of individual national systems. The system architecture, called Overall ATM/CNS Target Architecture (OATA), is a UML specification. As external consultants, we supported the structural assessment of the architecture using a metrics-based approach using our software metrics tool VizzAnalyzer⁶. The pilot validation focused only on a subsystem, consisting of 8 modules and 70 classes, of the complete architecture.

We jointly defined the set of product metrics which quantify the architecture quality – a subset of the UML specification (basically class and sequence diagrams). Since no best practice existed, we defined our own software quality prediction model based on ISO 9126. We used the Factor-Criteria-Metric approach of McCall [26] but defined our own quantitative relationship between metrics, quality attributes, and quality factors, mainly based on our intuition. During this definition process, we had to choose from several equally intuitive variants and we neither had the time nor the resources to evaluate all of them. During evaluation of our assessment, Eurocontrol raised two questions which we could not answer in a satisfactory way:

Q1 [validity of the quality model] Do the suggested and different alternative software quality prediction models calculate comparable results for the same input?

Q2 [validity of the conclusions] If not, does this matter? More specifically, do these differences lead to different conclusions?

In the following, we describe the experiment and conclusions that aim at answering these questions. We use a larger statistical basis than the OATA project could provide.

III. EXPERIMENT DESIGN

A. Experiment Definition

We define our experiment to analyze different software quality prediction models (Section III-C). The purpose is to find out differences in the prediction functions and in the conclusions drawn. We take the point of view of the

practitioner in software quality management assessing several versions of the same project.

B. Planning the Experiment

1) *Context Selection:* The environment in which the experiment is executed is open-source Java projects. Generalization to other projects will be discussed in Section III-D as a threat to the experiment. Two of the authors of this paper conduct the experiment. The experiment addresses a problem observed in practice.

2) *Hypothesis Formulation:* We want to know if different software quality prediction models QM provide different assessments of software quality attributes Q' when applying them to the same system(s). Furthermore, to compare conclusions regarding a quality trend, we assess several versions of the same test systems. The typical approach for evaluating software quality in object-oriented systems is to assess quality on class level with the help of a number of software quality metrics, and then to aggregate the different metrics values of different classes to one value on system level.

First, we apply software metrics to a software system and calculate a specific metrics value for each class in the system and each metric of the quality model. Let $C_{i,j,k}$ denote a class k in a version j of a software system i . $M_l(C_{i,j,k})$ is the value for metric l of class $C_{i,j,k}$. Considering L different metrics, I software systems each in J_i different versions each in turn containing $K_{i,j}$ classes, results in a huge amount of information. To reduce it, different software quality prediction models QM_n aggregate some or all values $M_l(C_{i,j,k})$ to a quality $Q_n(C_{i,j,k})$ per class $C_{i,j,k}$, and summarize $Q_n(C_{i,j,k})$ for all classes of one version to a quality $Q'_n(S_{i,j})$ on system level. While we use different quality models QM_n to integrate the metrics values per class $Q_n(C_{i,j,k})$, we use the same aggregation QM' to integrate these per class quality values to system level quality $Q'_n(S_{i,j})$, see Figure 1.

Secondly, we aim at drawing conclusions from the system level quality values. For our experiment, we draw conclusions based on the quality trend. In other words, we ask if for a project i the quality $Q'_n(S_{i,j})$ is improving over the version j , or if it is constant or even deteriorating. Therefore, we normalize the values $Q'_n(S_{i,j})$ such that 1 is the worst quality and 0 is the best quality for each of the quality models $QM_{1..N}$, and aggregate the values $Q'_n(S_{i,j})$ for different versions of a system to a common trend value $T_{n,i}$. Therefore, we use the slope of the linear regression function $reg_{n,i} = a_{n,i}j + b_{n,i}$ of each project i over its versions j . Our trend conclusion $T_{n,i}$ is improving iff $a_{n,i}$ is negative, “deteriorating” iff $a_{n,i}$ is positive, and “constant” iff it is (close to) zero.

As already discussed in the introduction, it is possible to choose from several software quality models. These define the aggregation of individual metrics to the quality Q of a class. Q is then aggregated to the quality Q' of a system and, hence, allows to come to different trend conclusions T about the quality of the system. We formalize the resulting research questions with the following hypotheses:

⁵European Civil Aviation Conference; an intergovernmental organization with more than 40 European states.

⁶<http://www.arisa.se>

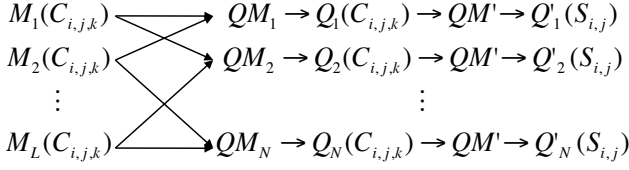


Fig. 1: Aggregating metrics values for classes to system level using different quality models.

Q1 Null hypothesis: There is no principle difference in the software quality $Q'_{1..N}$ measured by the same metrics $M_{1..L}$ applied to the same test systems $S_{i,j}$ and aggregated with different quality models $QM' \bullet QM_{1..N}$, i.e., $H_0: Q'_1(S_{i,j}) = f_2(Q'_2(S_{i,j})) = \dots = f_N(Q'_N(S_{i,j}))$ with linear functions f .

Alternative hypothesis: There is no such set of linear functions f , i.e., $H_1: Q'_1(S_{i,j}) \neq f_2(Q'_2(S_{i,j})) \neq \dots \neq f_N(Q'_N(S_{i,j}))$ for linear functions f .

Measures needed: metrics values per class $M_{1..L}(C_{i,j,k})$, software quality values per class $Q_{1..N}(C_{i,j,k})$, and software quality values per system $Q'_{1..N}(S_{i,j})$.

Q2 Null hypothesis: There is no difference in the conclusions $T_{n,i}$ based on different qualities $Q'_{1..N}(S_{i,j})$ resulting from different quality models $QM' \bullet QM_{1..N}$ for the versions $j \in [1 \dots J_i]$ of the same test project i , i.e., $H_0: T_{1,i} = \dots = T_{N,i}$

Alternative hypothesis: There is a difference, i.e., $H_1: T_{1,i} \neq \dots \neq T_{N,i}$

Measures needed: trend conclusions per system $T_{1..N,i}$ based on software quality values per system $Q'_{1..N}(S_{1..J,j})$.

3) *Variable Selection:* The independent variable is the quality model QM . The dependent variable is the system level software quality Q' and resulting trend conclusions T .

4) *Selection of Subjects/Objects:* First, we consider variants of an ISO 9126-based quality model. Additionally, we consider quality models from literature, but we limit ourselves to evaluating only those based on similar evaluation approaches and on the same input metrics. Using models with a too diverse set of input metrics would increase the effort for collecting these metrics beyond our resources. Thus, we omit approaches involving Neural Networks etc. for integrating and aggregating the individual class level metrics values. The selected quality models are a sample of models discussed in literature, but not a random sample.

Second, we limit ourselves to a single software metric tool, VizzAnalyzer, since repeating the experiment with several tools would require a much higher effort on measurement, data collection, evaluation, and analysis. In fact, we have shown earlier that different metrics tools lead to different class level quality values for the same system(s) and the same quality model and even to different conclusions regarding the quality ranking of the classes [27].

Third, the quality models and the metrics tool limit, in

turn, the selection of software quality metrics. The selected metrics are a sample of metrics described in literature, but not a random sample.

Finally, further limitations apply to the software systems analyzed. Since the selected metrics tool (as most alternative tools) works on source code, legal restrictions limit the suitable systems. Thus, we restrict ourselves to open-source software as available on SourceForge.NET⁷. The test systems selected are a random sample.

5) *Experiment Design:* The dependent variable software quality $Q'_n(S_{i,j})$ is measured on a ratio scale, and the resulting trend conclusion $T_{n,i}$ is measured on an ordinal scale (improving is better than constant is better than deteriorating). We use Pearson correlation and ANOVA or their non-parametric alternatives to compare the correlation between the system level qualities (trend conclusions) when applying the different quality models to the same system (project).

C. Instrumentation

Our experiment is performed on the available working equipment, i.e., a standard PC satisfying the minimum requirements of the software measurement, data collection, and evaluation tools.

1) *Software Metrics Selection:* We consider the union of the sets of metrics required as input by the different software quality models (discussed below). Most metrics originate from well-know metrics suites like Chidamber & Kemerer [3], namely Coupling Between Objects (CBO), Depth of Inheritance Tree (DIT), Lack of Cohesion in Methods (LCOM), Number Of Children (NOC), Response For a Class (RFC), Weighted Method Count (WMC) using McCabe Cyclomatic Complexity as weight for the methods; Li & Henry [28], namely Data Abstraction Coupling (DAC), Message Passing Coupling (MPC), Number Of local Methods (NOM), Number of Attributes and Methods (NAM/SIZE2); Bieman & Kang [29], namely Tight Class Cohesion (TCC); Hitz & Montazeri [30], namely Locality of Data (LD), Improvement of LCOM (ILCOM). Additionally, we added commonly known metrics like Length of class names (LEN), Lines Of Code (LOC), and Lack Of Documentation (LOD). Finally, the Cyclicity (CYC) of a class measures the size of the largest cycle of this and other classes over call, access, and inheritance relations.

A detailed discussion of the above (and other) software metrics can be found in [31]. An overview including exact definitions is provided in the ‘‘Compendium of software quality standards and metrics’’ [32]. The definitions given in the compendium are used as the basis for the metrics implementations in VizzAnalyzer.

2) *Quality Model Selection:* Many quality models discussed in literature predict the maintainability of classes based on static metrics. This also holds for the different variants of the ISO 9126-based quality model and two regression-based models from literature we selected.

⁷<http://sourceforge.net> - from now on referred to as SourceForge.

		Main property	Maintainability			
		Sub Property	Analyzability	Changeability	Stability	Testability
Category	Sub-Category					
Complexity	size	LOC	--	--	--	--
	interface C.	NAM	--	--	--	--
		NOM	--	--	--	--
structural C.	WMC	--	--	--	--	
	RFC	--	--	--	--	
Architecture & Structure	Inheritance	DIT	--	--	--	--
		NOC	--	--	--	--
	Coupling	CBO	--	--	--	--
		DAC	--	--	--	--
		LD	++	++	++	++
	Cohesion	MPC	--	--	--	--
		LCOM	--	--	--	--
		ILCOM	--	--	--	--
		TCC	++	++	++	++
Design guidelines & Coding conventions	Documentation	LOD	--	--	--	--
	Guidelines	LEN	--	--	--	--
		CYC	--	--	--	--

Fig. 2: Software Quality Matrix, showing only maintainability related quality factors, criteria and metrics and their relationship. (+)+ (strong) direct, and (-)- (strong) indirect correlation.

The mapping QM_1 from the individual metrics values to the criteria and, finally, to maintainability,

a) *ISO 9126-based Variants*: Each quality model $QM_{1..N}$ in this category maps and aggregates the individual metrics values to the quality factor *maintainability* via the criteria *analyzability*, *changeability*, *stability*, and *testability*, as seen in Figure 2. All N variants count classes that are outliers. That means classes having values outside their desired value range. The quality models differ in how they determine the outliers. We introduce in the following the baseline approach (*System values 15%*) in detail. Then, we briefly present how the other quality model variants (*All values 15%* and *All rank 15%*) differ.

Remark: We select a threshold of 15% since this was the threshold we used in the Eurocontrol project. We therefore expect it to be a good example of industrial practice. Additionally, an empirical evaluation of alternative threshold values in a range of 5% – 50% showed that using different thresholds has only little effect on the conclusions as presented later on in Table IV. We present a summary of the alternative conclusions for the *System values 5%*, *10%*, *20%*, *30%*, *40%*, and *50%* thresholds in the appendix, Table V, for reference. □

I. *System values 15%*. A class C is an outlier wrt. metric M_l and criterion c if and only if the metrics value $M_l(C)$ is within the highest (lowest) 15% of the value range measured for any class in the system if low (high) values are desired for M_l to satisfy a criterion. We denote this with an indirect auxiliary metric $M_l^{criterion}(C)$. We define $M_{l,out} = (M_{l,max} - M_{l,min}) \times 15\%$, where $M_{l,max}$ ($M_{l,min}$) is the maximum (minimum) value of M_l for any class in the system. Furthermore, we define

$$M_l^{low}(C) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } M_l(C) \in [M_{l,min} \dots M_{l,min} + \\ & M_{l,out}); \\ 0 & \text{if otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

and

$$M_l^{up}(C) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } M_l(C) \in (M_{l,max} - \\ & M_{l,out} \dots M_{l,max}]; \\ 0 & \text{if otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

For metric M_l with a direct correlation with a criterion we define: $M_l^{criterion}(C) = M_l^{low}(C)$. For metric M_l with an indirect correlation to a criterion we define: $M_l^{criterion}(C) = M_l^{up}(C)$, cf. Figure 2 for the correlation of the metrics (rows) to the criteria (column). Note that $M_{l,max} = M_{l,min}$ implies that $M_{l,out} = 0$ and $M_l^{criterion} = 0$ for all classes C , i.e., no extreme value and, hence, no outliers for metric M_l .

The individual metrics values $M_l^{criterion}(C)$ are then aggregated to a single value $M^{criterion}(C)$ per criterion and class according to the weights as defined in the quality model. Let $w_l^{criterion}$ be the weight connecting metrics M_l with a criterion. It is two for strong direct or strong indirect connection and one for direct or indirect connection. We define:

$$M^{criterion}(C) = \frac{\sum_{l=1}^L M_l^{criterion}(C) \times w_l^{criterion}}{\sum_{l=1}^L w_l^{criterion}} \quad (3)$$

The maintainability $Q(C)$ of a class C is now defined as the average of $M^{Analyzability}(C)$, $M^{Changeability}(C)$, $M^{Stability}(C)$, and $M^{Testability}(C)$. The values range from 0 to 1, with 0 being the best possible maintainability, since C is not an outlier wrt. any metric and criterion. Value 1 indicates the worst possible maintainability, since all metrics values for C exceed their thresholds.

- II. *All values 15%*. This variant differs only in that we define $M_{l,out} = (M_{l,max,157} - M_{l,min,157}) \times 15\%$, where $M_{l,max,157}$ ($M_{l,min,157}$) is the maximum (minimum) value of M_l for any class in 157 systems, with 245,320 classes overall, analyzed by Barkmann et al. [33].
- III. *All rank 15%*. This variant differs only in how we define $M_l^{low}(C)$ and $M_l^{up}(C)$: for each metric, the values of the classes in the 157 systems (from the Barkmann study) are sorted increasingly (decreasingly, resp.), and we define the outlier interval borders for $M_l^{low}(C)$ ($M_l^{up}(C)$, resp.) as the value of the class at rank $245,320 \times 15\%$. $M_l^{low}(C)$ ($M_l^{up}(C)$, resp.) = 1 iff $M_l(C)$ is smaller (larger, resp.) than this outlier interval border, and 0 otherwise.

A fourth alternative *System rank 15%* does not make sense when aggregating the class to the system level values (= 0.15 for all systems) and is therefore omitted.

b) *Regression Model-based Variants*: These variants are taken from two studies. They directly calculate the quality on class level $Q(C)$.

IV. *Regression A*. Subramanyam and Krishnan [9] provide empirical evidence supporting the validity of a subset of the Chidamber and Kemerer suite [3] in determining software defects. They collected the product metrics manually from industry data (B2C e-commerce applications) involving programs written in Java and C++. They applied linear regression to predict software defects from metrics. The dependent variable is the defect count, which includes defects reported from customers and defects found during customer acceptance testing, leading to the following quality model for Java programs:

$$1/Q(C) = 0.6570 - 0.00003 \times M_{SIZE}(C) - (4)$$

$$0.0032 \times M_{WMC}(C) + (5)$$

$$0.0011 \times M_{CBO}(C) + (6)$$

$$0.1180 \times M_{DIT}(C) - (7)$$

$$0.0210 \times M_{CBO}(C) \times M_{DIT}(C) (8)$$

V. *Regression B*. Yu et al. [10] empirically validated ten object-oriented metrics, among them the Chidamber and Kemerer suite [3], wrt. their usefulness in predicting fault-proneness as an important software quality indicator. The test system was written in Java and had 123 classes. They collected defects found during testing (together with their severity and type) as stored in a problem tracking system. This information was used as the dependent variable. Using regression, they statistically derived a quality model:

$$Q(C) = 0.520 + 0.462 \times M_{NOM}(C) + (9)$$

$$0.190 \times M_{CBO}(C) - (10)$$

$$0.241 \times M_{RFC}(C) + (11)$$

$$0.097 \times M_{LCOM}(C) + (12)$$

$$0.175 \times M_{DIT}(C) + (13)$$

$$0.256 \times M_{NOC}(C) (14)$$

For all five quality models, the mapping QM' from quality $Q(C)$ of classes to a system level $Q'(S)$ is simply the average of $Q(C)$ of all classes of the system.

3) *Measurement Process and Software Measurement Tool Selection*: Figure 3 provides an overview of our measurement processes and tools. It is built around an IDE for extracting the basic information about the projects, Eclipse (a), the metrics tool for computing metrics values, VizzAnalyzer (b), a local database for storing the data, MS Access (e), tools for statistical analysis, MS Excel and SPSS⁸ (f), and a tool for evaluation and abstraction of the data stored in the local database, the SQM Tool (g).

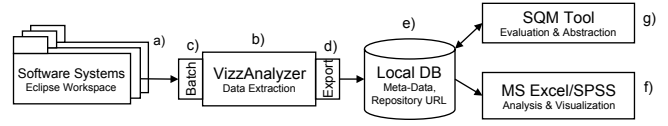


Fig. 3: Tools and Processes.

The projects are located in an Eclipse workspace (a) as Java projects. They are complete and compilable, which is a prerequisite for data extraction. The VizzAnalyzer metric tool (b) is fed with low-level information from the Eclipse projects (syntax, cross references, etc.) and computes the metrics. We use VizzAnalyzer for the metrics extraction, but other software metrics tools (cf. Lincke et al. for an overview [27]) could have been used as well. The VizzAnalyzer was our choice since it supports automated processes: an interface (c) allows for batch processing of a list of projects and an export engine (d) to store the computed metrics in a database for later processing. The SQM Tool (g) implements the different software quality prediction models and allows for a flexible calculation of the quality values.

The presented tools and processes were already proven functional in a previous study conducted by Barkmann et al. [33].

4) *Test System Selection*: We compute the metrics for testing our hypotheses from a number of test systems. For computing a trend, we need a sufficient number of versions of one and the same project to be statistically significant. We selected Java software projects from SourceForge and the Apache Software Foundation and, to ensure that the projects and systems are not trivial, we applied two selection criteria: (i) each version of a project must have at least 40 classes, and (ii) each project must have at least 10 different versions over time.

Below, we briefly introduce the 11 software projects selected. We list them alphabetically. **Avalon** provides Java software for component and container programming (<http://avalon.apache.org>). **Checkstyle** is a development tool to help programmers write Java code by automating the process of checking the compliance to style guidelines (<http://checkstyle.sourceforge.net>). **JasperReports** is a business intelligence and reporting engine written in Java. It is a library that can be embedded in other applications (<http://jasperforge.org>). **jEdit** is a programmer's text editor written in Java which uses the Swing toolkit and is released as free software (<http://www.jedit.org>). **log4j** is a logging tool. It is written in Java and logs statements in a file (<http://logging.apache.org/log4j>). **Lucene** is an information retrieval library, originally created in Java, ported to other programming languages including Delphi, Perl, C#/++ (<http://lucene.apache.org>). **Oro** includes a set of text processing Java classes that provide Perl5 compatible regular expressions, AWK-like regular expressions, glob expressions, and utility classes for performing substitutions, splits, filtering, etc. (<http://jakarta.apache.org/oro>). **PMD** is a Java source code analyzer written in Java. It scans Java source code and looks

⁸<http://www.spss.com>

TABLE I: Descriptive statistics of projects over all considered versions (before removal of outliers).

	Files	Classes & Interfaces	Fields	Methods	LOC in Files	LOC in Classes	LOC in Methods	Versions
Mean	409.63	566.87	2,112.50	4,134.99	94,695.76	88,023.39	59,277.37	31.18
Std. Error	14.67	20.72	95.92	185.31	4,243.66	4,077.23	2,719.82	5.04
Median	367	514	1,594	3,668	71,282	63,720	41,853	24
Mode	197	292	830	1,490	12,709	29,257	18,580	19
Std. Dev.	271.68	383.67	1,776.44	3,432.00	78,593.73	75,511.31	50,371.86	16.71
Kurtosis	0.11	0.06	1.36	1.55	1.04	1.44	1.08	-1.62
Skewness	0.86	0.77	1.30	1.33	1.20	1.30	1.20	0.39
Range	1,111	1,641	7,416	14,405	324,204	316,496	207,508	44
Minimum	13	13	28	118	2,135	1,824	1,248	11
Maximum	1,124	1,654	7,444	14,523	326,339	318,320	208,756	55
Sum	140,502	194,435	724,587	1,418,302	32,480,645	30,192,022	20,332,137	343
Count	343	343	343	343	343	343	343	11

for potential problems (<http://pmd.sourceforge.net>). **Struts** is a Web application framework for developing Java Web applications (<http://struts.apache.org>). **Tomcat 6.x** is a Servlet container written in Java. It includes tools for configuration and management (<http://tomcat.apache.org>). **Xerces** is an XML parser (<http://xerces.apache.org/xerces2-j>).

In total, during the course of this experiment, we have analyzed 11 projects in 343 versions (approx. 29.73 versions per project). Some standard descriptive statistics about this project group are provided in Table I.

D. Validity Evaluation

1) *Conclusion validity*: assures a statistical relation with sufficient significance between the different quality models QM applied and the quality values Q' and trend conclusions T observed. We are confident that the applied statistical methods are appropriate; their assumptions are fulfilled, even though we do not include a detailed discussion for the sake of brevity. The data set for Q1 (328 versions) is suitably large to get significant results. For Q2, we still obtain significant results despite the rather limited amount of data (11 projects).

2) *Internal validity*: of the actual experiment assures that only the varying quality models QM may cause the effects on the observed values Q' and trend conclusions T . As we have a straightforward experiment design—no humans involved, no time dependency, only two independent variables—we have full control over the experiment.

3) *Construct and external validity*: are about generalizing the experimental design to the theory behind the experiment and to industrial practice. Software metrics and quality models are indeed used for quality assessment and their conclusions are input for quality management activities; both are relevant in industry. Our metrics, quality models, trend conclusions, and systems observed are good representatives of industrial practice.

As discussed in the introduction, the available metrics and related theory has been validated in empirical studies. Selected

metrics are integrated in state-of-the-art development tools. We did not vary the metrics tool used, as our previous study [27] showed deviations in measured values for the same metrics and software. Using an alternative but correct metrics tool should not have an impact on the results.

Our baseline quality model (I) is even based on an ISO standard and has already been used in several industrial projects. The models (II, III) are minor variations thereof. The two regression-based quality models (IV, V) are taken from literature. To avoid taking them out of context, we carefully checked and guaranteed all preconditions, e.g., the programming language. However, a threat to validity is the assumption that other quality models deliver similar results.

Concluding trends out of a series of assessments has been documented in the FAMOOS Handbook of Reengineering [34].

The selected test systems are non-trivial, even though they are open-source. A threat to construct validity is the assumption that the programming language has no impact and that our findings are transferable to non-Java programs.

IV. ASSESSMENT OF HYPOTHESES

A. Measurement and Data Collection

We use the data collection process and tools discussed in Section III-C to collect the data from the different versions of the test systems. The database contains the different metrics values M_l , Q_n , and Q'_n , available for further analysis with MS Excel and SPSS. We collected data from all 11 projects with 343 versions.

B. Analysis and Interpretation

1) *Descriptive Statistics*: We collected 17 metrics values (M_l , $l = 1 \dots 17$) for each of the 194,435 classes and interfaces of the test systems. Based on this data, we calculated five different quality values per class/interface using our quality models (Q_n , $n = I \dots V$). This data was then aggregated to five different quality values Q'_n , $n = I \dots V$, on system level

for the 11 systems in all 343 versions. We summarize the collected data using descriptive statistics, scatter plots, etc., but exclude them here for brevity.

2) *Data Reduction and Transformation*: We removed versions which do not fulfill the requirement regarding the minimum number of classes, i.e., in project *Checkstyle* all versions prior to 3.0. Further, we removed multiple copies of version 1.2.14 (1.2.14-maven and 1.2.14-updatesite) in project *log4j*. In *JasperReports*, we removed version 1.3-alpha1 and 1.3-alpha5, which have, compared to the versions coming before and after them, twice as many classes. Here, the developers seemed to have reorganized their workspace. In project *Struts*, we removed versions 1.3 and 1.3.1 because they did not compile. The versions have less than half of the classes of the versions before and after them. Also, we removed version 0.5 since we think that it is experimental, and version 2.1.2 since it is not part of the 1.x project line, and we could so far not analyze the remaining versions of the 2.x project line. For project *Xerces2*, we removed versions 1.0.0 and 1.0.1, since they have three times the number of the classes of the versions thereafter. After reduction, data from 328 versions remained for evaluation and analysis.

Since the number of versions per project J_i depends on the project i , we need to normalize the version numbers of the different projects between 0 and 1 in order to make them comparable. The first (oldest) version of a project gets the number 0; the latest version gets the value 1. For project i , the version number j is normalized by

$$\hat{j} = \frac{j - \min(J_i)}{\max(J_i) - \min(J_i)}. \quad (15)$$

Even though the quality values Q'_n are already between 0 and 1 by definition, they are project relative and thus on a project specific scale with a project specific mean. We use standardization for calculating the standardized values from the project specific distribution of Q'_n to make them comparable. The project specific distribution is characterized by the project specific mean (arithmetic mean/average, $\overline{Q'_{n,i}}$) and the project specific standard deviation (σ_i). Then the standardized quality Q'_n computed by quality model n for a version j in a project i is

$$\hat{Q}'_{n,i,j} = \frac{Q'_{n,i,j} - \overline{Q'_{n,i}}}{\sigma_i}. \quad (16)$$

3) *Hypothesis Testing*: To answer our first research question Q1, we assess the associated hypothesis and calculate for all projects the correlation (Pearson correlation r) between the *System Values 15%* quality (I) and the other four other qualities (II—V). We assume direct correlation for $r > 0.5$, and indirect correlation for $r < -0.5$. The results are summarized in Table II. In 15 cases, the quality models (II—V) correlate directly with *System Values 15%* (I). In 29 cases, we cannot confirm a direct correlation, and 10 cases even show an indirect correlation. This allows us to reject H_0 and answer the research question Q1 by: **There are principle differences in**

TABLE II: Correlation between quality $Q'_{I...V}$ of systems $S_{i,j}$ computed with different quality models $QM' \bullet QM_{1...5}$. Pearsons correlation, all correlations significant at the 0.01-level.

	r(I,II)	r(I,III)	r(I,IV)	r(I,V)	#
Avalon	0.9	0.5	-0.88	-0.88	
Checkstyle	0.87	0.94	-0.68	0.87	
JasperReports	0.69	0.3	0.55	0.76	
jEdit	0.81	-0.53	0.05	-0.62	
log4j	0.43	-0.28	-0.19	-0.41	
Lucene	0.77	-0.73	0.09	-0.63	
Oro	0.41	0.1	-0.86	-0.75	
PMD	0.29	0.45	-0.93	0.98	
Struts	0.72	0.71	-0.19	0.32	
Tomcat6	0.44	0.34	0.45	0.33	
Xerces2	0.85	0.89	0.09	0.14	
Correlated	7	4	1	3	15
Not correlated	4	5	6	4	19
Indirectly correlated	0	2	4	4	10

the software quality $Q'_{I...V}$ measured by the same metrics $M_{1...17}$ applied to the same test systems $S_{i,j}$ and aggregated with different quality models $QM' \bullet QM_{I...V}$.

The qualities of the individual versions are meaningless by themselves; they are further abstracted to (trend) interpretations. Hence, we want to answer question Q2, i.e., do different quality values lead to different trend conclusions, i.e., do the differences in the quality model actually matter. Figures 4a, 4b, and 4c show three examples of the trends we observed in the 11 analyzed projects. Each diagram displays the normalized versions on the x-axis, and the standardized quality values on the y-axis. For project *Avalon*, the quality models *System Values 15%*, *All Values 15%*, and *All Rank 15%* show a generally improving trend, while *Regression A* and *B* show a deteriorating trend. But for project *JasperReports*, all models show an improving trend, while for project *Struts*, all show a deteriorating trend.

In order to answer Q2, we calculate linear regression functions for all quality models in each of the test systems. The results are summarized in Table III. We provide $a_{n,j}$ and $b_{n,j}$, the coefficients for the linear regression functions, as well as the coefficient of determination (r^2) and the observed F-value (F-test, $p = 0.01$) for significance testing. We see that most of the calculated regression lines are significant (bolt, observed F-value larger than critical F-value).

Regardless of the significance, we may formalize the trend $T_{n,j}$ using the slope $a_{n,j}$ of the linear regression models: $T_{n,j}$ is *improving* (*deteriorating*) iff $a_{n,j} \leq -0.5$ (≥ 0.5), and *constant* otherwise. Table IV gives all conclusions drawn from the quality values over project versions and the quality models. As already indicated by the diagrams in Figure 4, the conclusions largely depend on the quality models. Some quality models seem to agree, at least for certain projects, e.g., *System Values 15%*, *All Values 15%*, and *All Rank 15%* for *Avalon*, *JasperReports*, and *Xerces2*; *Regression A* and *B* for *Avalon*, *Checkstyle*, *JasperReports*, etc. Yet some

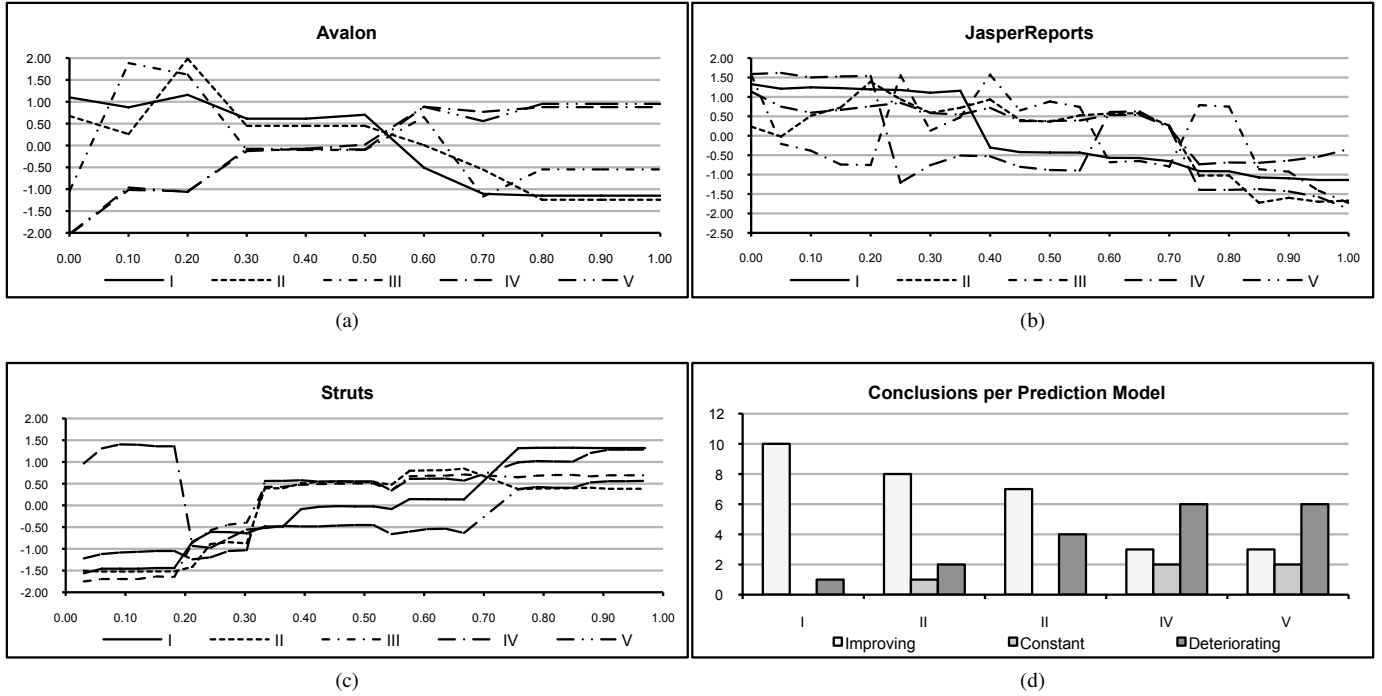


Fig. 4: (a-c) Selected projects showing different trends for the quality prediction models. (d) Frequency of different trend conclusions of the quality models I–V.

TABLE IV: Conclusions $T_{n,i}$ for the projects $i = 1 \dots 11$ according to the quality models I–V. Quality is improving (+), constant (\sim), or deteriorating (-).

	I	II	III	IV	V
Avalon	+	+	+	-	-
Checkstyle	+	-	-	+	+
JasperReports	+	+	+	+	+
jEdit	+	+	-	-	-
log4j	+	+	-	-	-
Lucene	+	+	-	+	-
Oro	+	\sim	+	-	-
PMD	+	-	-	+	-
Struts	-	-	-	+	-
Tomcat6	+	-	+	-	+
Xerces2	+	+	+	\sim	+

conclusions are contradictory, e.g., for projects Avalon and log4j.

We compare the trend due to the different quality models (I–V) using a one-way repeated measures ANOVA and observe effective differences for the models: $Wilks' \lambda = 0.334$, $F(4, 7) = 3.483$, $p < 0.1$, multivariate partial $\eta^2 = 0.67$. The *Friedman test* confirms statistically significant differences of the quality models: $\chi^2(4, n = 11) = 15.05$, $p < 0.01$. This lets us reject H_0 for the second research question **Q2** and conclude: **The differences among the quality models even lead to different conclusions.**

Finally, we computed the correlation coefficients of the trends for all pairs of quality models. It showed that the models I and II (III and V) are positively correlated, $r = 0.625$

($r = 0.637$), significant at the 0.05-level, 2-tailed. The correlation of the models I and II supports that outlier thresholds can be defined on value ranges relative to a (sufficiently large) system and by using global value ranges. The correlation of III and V and, even more so, the *lack* of a correlation of the models IV and V, both validated regression models for defects, come at some surprise and need further studies, especially in the light of the relatively small statistical basis of only 11 samples (projects) for the statistics answering Q2.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

Do different alternative software quality prediction models calculate comparable results for the same project? No, we could not show a significant correlation between the quality values of different quality models regardless of the analyzed projects. *Does this matter? Yes*, we could show that the different quality models applied to the same project lead to different quality trend judgments, hence, to different conclusions. The obtained results are interesting for researchers and practitioners alike. Researchers obviously have to be careful when generalizing the validity of software quality prediction models. Practitioners need a very good understanding of the software quality prediction models they apply (instead of using them as black boxes) to draw appropriate conclusions.

Future work should repeat this study involving more projects and, hence, increase the statistical basis for the second question. It would also be interesting to analyze more thoroughly *why* the quality models lead to the observed differences in assessments and conclusions.

TABLE III: Regression equations ($reg_{n,i} = a_{n,i} \times j + b_{n,i}$) per project and quality model. Coefficient of determination of correlation (r^2) and observed F-values (F). Critical F-values ($F-crit.$) for one degree of freedom and $p < 0.01$. Bolt values: observed F-values are significant.

	I		II		III		IV		V		n F-crit.
	an,j r2	bn,j F	an,j r2	bn,j F	an,j r2	bn,j F	an,j r2	bn,j F	an,j r2	bn,j F	
Avalon	-2.8 0.86	1.4 56.7	-2.52 0.7	1.26 20.8	-1.38 0.21	0.69 2.4	2.79 0.86	-1.4 53.7	2.8 0.86	-1.4 57.1	11 10.56
Checkstyle	-0.8 0.1	0.17 1.69	-1.33 0.38	1.29 9.3	-0.7 0.05	0.91 0.8	0.08 0.01	-0.64 0.1	-0.15 0.08	-0.45 1.2	17 8.68
JasperReports	-3.03 0.88	1.51 141.5	-2.46 0.58	1.23 26.8	-1.44 0.2	0.72 4.7	-1.9 0.35	0.95 10.1	-2.79 0.75	1.4 57.3	21 8.18
jEdit	-3.13 0.87	1.57 330	-2.92 0.75	1.46 154.6	1.78 0.28	-0.89 19.7	0.54 0.03	-0.27 1.4	2.51 0.55	-1.25 63.3	53 7.16
log4j	-1.42 0.18	0.73 10.5	-2.44 0.59	1.24 68.7	2.77 0.71	-1.39 116.2	1.14 0.15	-0.5 8.4	2.65 0.61	-1.3 73.9	50 7.19
Lucene	-2.4 0.56	1.2 21.8	-3.04 0.9	1.52 157.6	1.36 0.18	-0.68 3.8	-0.93 0.08	0.47 1.6	3 0.88	-1.5 127.7	19 8.4
Oro	-2.61 0.72	1.31 28.1	0.08 0	-0.04 0	-1.34 0.19	0.67 2.6	2.92 0.9	-1.46 99.7	2.82 0.84	-1.41 57.2	13 9.65
PMD	-10.31 0.89	2.59 134.3	-3.68 0.18	0.4 3.7	-1.98 0.27	0.21 6.4	10.43 0.8	-1.15 68.4	-1.81 0.84	-0.57 87.8	19 8.4
Struts	1.78 0.34	-1.33 32.7	1.79 0.22	-1.04 18.3	2.97 0.5	-1.72 63.3	-1.02 0.12	0.47 8.7	2.19 0.35	-0.97 35.1	66 7.05
Tomcat6	-0.71 0.05	0.35 0.87	2.15 0.45	-1.07 14	-2.96 0.85	1.48 100.2	1.94 0.37	-0.97 9.9	-2.87 0.81	1.44 70.7	19 8.4
Xerces2	-3.04 0.72	1.61 96.1	-3.32 0.92	1.73 411.1	-3.19 0.84	1.68 204.4	0.41 0.01	-0.24 0.5	-0.24 0.01	0.06 0.2	40 7.35

APPENDIX

Table V shows alternative conclusions $T_{n,i}$ for projects $i = 1 \dots 11$ according to the quality model I. We used a *System values* 5%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, and 50% thresholds in comparison to the 15% threshold (bold) discussed in Section III.

TABLE V: Conclusions $T_{n,i}$ for the projects $i = 1 \dots 11$ according to the quality model I with different threshold values. Quality is improving (+), constant (~), or deteriorating (-).

	5%	10%	15%	20%	30%	40%	50%
Avalon	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Checkstyle	+	+	+	+	-	~	~
JasperReports	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
jEdit	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
log4j	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lucene	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Oro	+	+	+	+	+	+	~
PMD	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Struts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tomcat6	+	+	+	~	+	+	+
Xerces2	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Improving	10	10	10	9	9	9	8
Constant	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Deteriorating	1	1	1	1	2	1	1

Figure 5 shows for project Struts different trends for quality prediction model I using *System values* 5%, 10%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45% and 50% thresholds (gray) in comparison to the 15% threshold (black), as discussed in Section III. It is visible that despite the different thresholds the

trend lines follow a common trend. This observations could also be made in the other projects being part of this study.

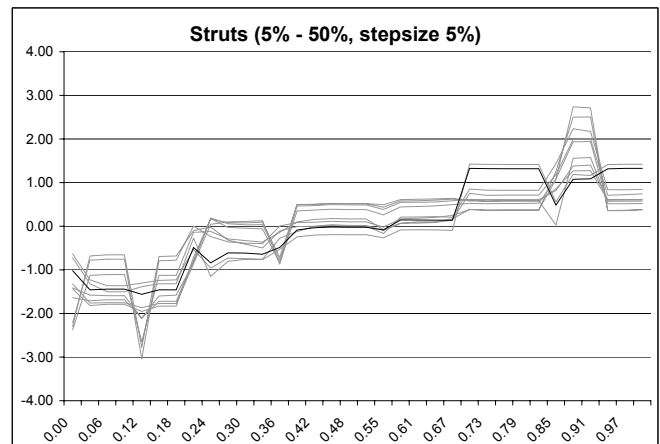


Fig. 5: Different trends for project Struts using quality model I with different threshold values.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors would like to thank the Knowledge foundation for financing our research with the project, "Validation of metric-based quality control", 2005/0218, and Applied Research in System Analysis AB (ARISA AB, <http://www.arisa.se>) for providing us with the VizzAnalyzer tool.

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