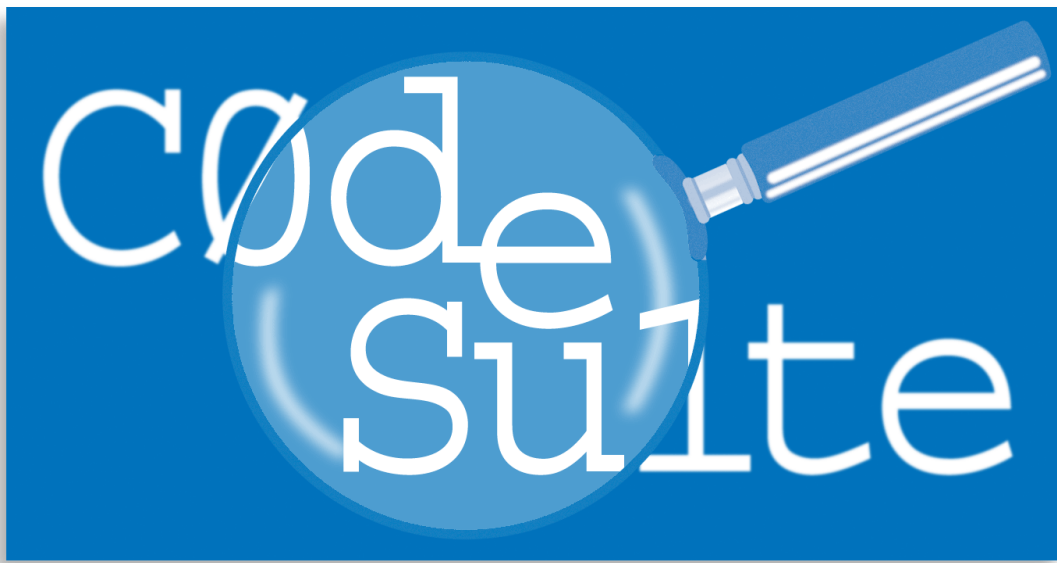


User's Guide



CodeSuite-LT Version 2.6

a product of

S.A.F.E.

**Software Analysis & Forensic Engineering
Corporation**

Table of Contents

CodeSuite-LT	1
Copyrights, Trademarks, Patents	5
Using CodeSuite-LT	6
System Requirements	6
Licenses	7
The Toolbar	9
BitMatch	12
Running BitMatch	12
For examples of the reports, see the sections entitled BitMatch Basic Report and BitMatch Detailed Report.	
BitMatch Algorithms	15
CodeCross	21
Running CodeCross	21
CodeCross Algorithm.....	24
CodeDiff	29
Running CodeDiff	29
CodeDiff Algorithm.....	32
CodeMatch.....	36
Running CodeMatch	36
CodeMatch Algorithms	39
CodeSplit.....	47
Running CodeSplit.....	47
FileCount.....	53
Running FileCount	53
FileIdentify.....	54
Running FileIdentify	54
FileIsolate.....	56
Running FileIsolate	56
HTML Preprocessor	59
Running HTML Preprocessor	59
Languages	61
Languages Supported	61
Contacting SAFE Corporation	62
Contacting SAFE Corporation	62
Index	63

CodeSuite-LT

CodeSuite-LT® is a "lite" version of the CodeSuite® collection of computer code analysis tools. The individual tools that comprise the suite of tools include BitMatch®, CodeCross®, CodeDiff®, CodeMatch®, CodeSplit®, FileCount™, FileIdentify™, FileIsolate™, and SourceDetective®, all of which are described below.



BitMatch uses fast, simple algorithms to compare thousands of executable binary files in multiple directories and subdirectories to thousands of other executable binary files or source code files in order to determine which files are the most highly correlated. BitMatch is particularly useful for finding programs that have been copied, but where you only have access to the program executable binary files and not the source code.

BitMatch compares every file in one directory with every file in another directory, including all subdirectories if requested. BitMatch produces an HTML basic report that lists the most highly correlated pairs of files. You can click on any particular pair listed in the HTML basic report see an HTML detailed report that shows the specific items in the files (strings or identifiers) that caused the high correlation.

BitMatch examines all text strings, comments, and identifier names that it can find in the executable files in order to determine copying. If a specific user message or a unique subroutine name is found in two files, there is a possibility that one was copied from the other. Note that BitMatch gives only a rough determination whether copying took place. False positives and false negatives are both possible. CodeMatch is needed to compare source code to help make a definitive determination.



CodeCross uses a fast, simple algorithm to compare thousands of source code files in multiple directories and subdirectories to find programming statements in one file that have been commented out of another file -- a possible sign of copying.

CodeCross compares every file in one directory with every file in another directory, including all subdirectories if requested. CodeCross produces an HTML basic report

that lists all files in one folder that have statements that match comments in files in the other folder. You can click on any particular file pair listed in the HTML basic report see an HTML detailed report that shows the specific lines in the files that match.



CodeDiff uses a fast, simple algorithm to compare thousands of source code files in multiple directories and subdirectories to find files that are exact matches or nearly exact matches. CodeDiff looks for identical lines in pairs of source code files. While not as sophisticated or as accurate as CodeMatch, CodeDiff runs much faster. CodeDiff is particularly useful for comparing files where it is already known that many of the files are nearly identical. CodeDiff can be run as a precursor to running CodeMatch when attempting to find source code plagiarism.

CodeDiff compares every file in one directory with every file in another directory, including all subdirectories if requested. CodeDiff produces an HTML basic report that lists the most similar pairs of files based on matching lines of source code in the files. You can click on any particular pair listed in the HTML basic report see an HTML detailed report that shows the specific lines in the files that are different.



CodeMatch compares thousands of source code files in multiple directories and subdirectories to determine which files are the most highly correlated. This can be used to significantly speed up the work of finding source code plagiarism, because it can direct the examiner to look closely at a small amount of code in a handful of files rather than thousands of combinations. CodeMatch is also useful for finding open source code within proprietary code, determining common authorship of two different programs, and discovering common, standard algorithms within different programs.

CodeMatch compares every file in one directory with every file in another directory, including all subdirectories if requested. CodeMatch produces an HTML basic report that lists the most highly correlated pairs of files. You can click on any particular pair listed in the HTML basic report see an HTML detailed report that shows the specific items in the files (statements, comments, strings, identifiers, or instruction sequences) that caused the high correlation.

CodeMatch uses unique algorithms to find various different ways that source code files are correlated. These algorithms can find directly copied source code and even source code that has been modified to avoid detection.



CodeSplit takes all source code files in multiple directories and subdirectories and splits them into basic elements (statements, comments, strings, and identifiers). The results can be used to find Internet evidence that the source code was derived from third-party code found on the Internet.



FileCount is a utility that counts the number of files, non-blank lines, and bytes in a large set of files in a directory tree. FileCount is useful when using CodeDiff to generate statistics about a set of source code files.



FileIdentify is a utility that examines all of the file types in a given directory, or an entire directory tree, and reports the associated programming languages if known.



FileIsolate is a utility that allows files to be selectively deleted from a large group of files in an entire directory or directory tree. FileIsolate is useful when examining a large number of files but only certain files are of interest and all other files can be deleted to make searches faster.



HTML Preprocessor

HTML Preprocessor is a utility that transforms HTML pages into pure HTML files, pure text files, and pure script files that are amenable to analysis by CodeSuite, DocMatch, and other source code analysis tools.

Copyrights, Trademarks, Patents

Copyrights

The materials in this user's guide are copyright 2005-2025 by Software Analysis and Forensic Engineering Corporation.

All written materials from SAFE Corporation regarding CodeSuite, including the material in this User's Guide and the source code for all versions of CodeSuite are the copyright of SAFE Corporation.

Trademarks

SAFE Corporation, the SAFE Corporation logo, the SAFE Corporation brand, CodeSuite, the CodeSuite logo, BitMatch, CodeCLOC, CodeCross, CodeDiff, CodeMatch, CodeSplit, FileCount, FileIdentify, FileIsolate, HTML Preprocessor, SourceDetective, and all other SAFE Corporation product names referenced herein are registered trademarks or trademarks of SAFE Corporation. All other brand and product names mentioned herein are trademarks of their respective owners.

Patents

CodeSuite-LT is covered by U.S. patents 7,503,035, 7,823,127, 8,255,885, 8,261,237, 8,495,586, 9,003,366, 9,043,375, and 9,053,296.

Using CodeSuite-LT

System Requirements

CodeSuite-LT will run on any computer using any of the following versions of the Microsoft Windows operating system:

- Windows Vista
- Windows 7
- Windows 8
- Windows 10
- Windows 11

Note that CodeSuite-LT will not run on a virtual system and may not run on some systems using a remote desktop.

Licenses

Licenses must be purchased from SAFE Corporation. The FileCount, FileIdentify, and FileIsolate functions of CodeSuite-LT do not require a license.

To request licenses, open the authorization form shown below from the Help menu. Send the site code to SAFE Corporation and the number of licenses requested, along with appropriate payment. SAFE Corporation will send back an Authorization Key that must be entered into the field in the form. Press the process authorization button and the form will show the following information. Licenses are enabled for only one PC and cannot be transferred to another PC.

A screenshot of the 'CodeSuite-LT Authorization' dialog box. The window has a title bar with the text 'CodeSuite-LT Authorization' and a close button. The main content area contains instructions: 'Please provide an Authorization Key to activate CodeSuite-LT. To obtain a license for CodeSuite-LT to run on this machine, email the site code below to SAFE Corporation (authorize@SAFE-corp.biz) to obtain an authorization key. Enter the authorization key below and then click the process authorization button.' Below this is a blue hyperlink: 'Click here to send the license request email to SAFE'. There are two text input fields: 'Your Site Code is:' containing 'A7BE 4B53 DC5E 2FFA A6' and 'Please enter your Authorization Key:' which is empty. Below these are four fields: 'License type:' with a dropdown set to 'Unlimited', 'Licenses allocated:' with a dropdown set to 'n/a', 'Licenses remaining:' with a dropdown set to 'n/a', 'Days allocated:' with a dropdown set to 'n/a', and 'Days remaining:' with a dropdown set to 'n/a'. At the bottom left is a dropdown for 'Languages enabled:' set to 'ActionScript'. At the bottom are two buttons: 'Process Authorization' and 'Close'.

License Type

The license can be one of three types.

- **File size based.** Used to examine a fixed amount of bytes of source code. Licenses are used up as source code is examined. SourceDetective searches of the Internet also use up licenses.
- **Time based.** Used to examine any amount of code for a fixed number of days. Note that there is still a limit to the number of SourceDetective searches of the Internet that can be performed. If that limit is reached, no more searching can be done for the remainder of the license term unless a new license is purchased.
- **Unlimited.** There is no limit on the number of megabytes that can be examined and there is no expiration date.

Licenses Allocated and Licenses Remaining

These fields indicate the number of licenses that were originally allocated and how many unused licenses remain. These fields are valid only for a megabyte-based license. For other licenses, the fields are not applicable ("n/a").

Days Allocated and Days Remaining

These fields indicate the number of days that were originally allocated for the license and how many days remain on the license. These fields are valid only for a time-based license. For other licenses, the fields are not applicable ("n/a").

Languages Enabled

This pulldown list shows all of the programming languages that are enabled for analysis by the license.

See the SAFE Corporation website for license costs, as they may change.

The Toolbar

The CodeSuite-LT toolbar is shown below.



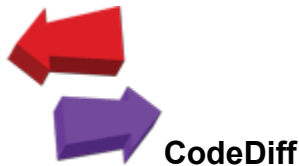
BitMatch

This menu selection brings up the BitMatch form. See the section entitled Running BitMatch for more information.



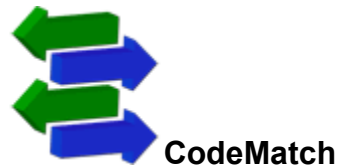
CodeCross

This menu selection brings up the CodeCross form. See the section entitled Running CodeCross for more information.



CodeDiff

This menu selection brings up the CodeDiff form. See the section entitled Running CodeDiff for more information.



CodeMatch

This menu selection brings up the CodeMatch form. See the section entitled Running CodeMatch for more information.



CodeSplit

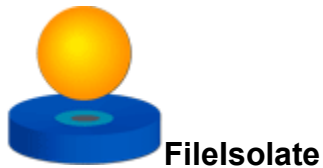
This menu selection brings up the CodeSplit form. See the section entitled Running CodeSplit for more information.



This menu selection brings up the FileCount form. See the section entitled Running FileCount for more information.



This menu selection brings up the FileIdentify form. See the section entitled Running FileIdentify for more information.



This menu selection brings up the FileIsolate form. See the section entitled Running FileIsolate for more information.



This menu selection brings up the HTML Preprocessor form. See the section entitled Running HTML Preprocessor for more information.



This menu selection brings up this user's guide.



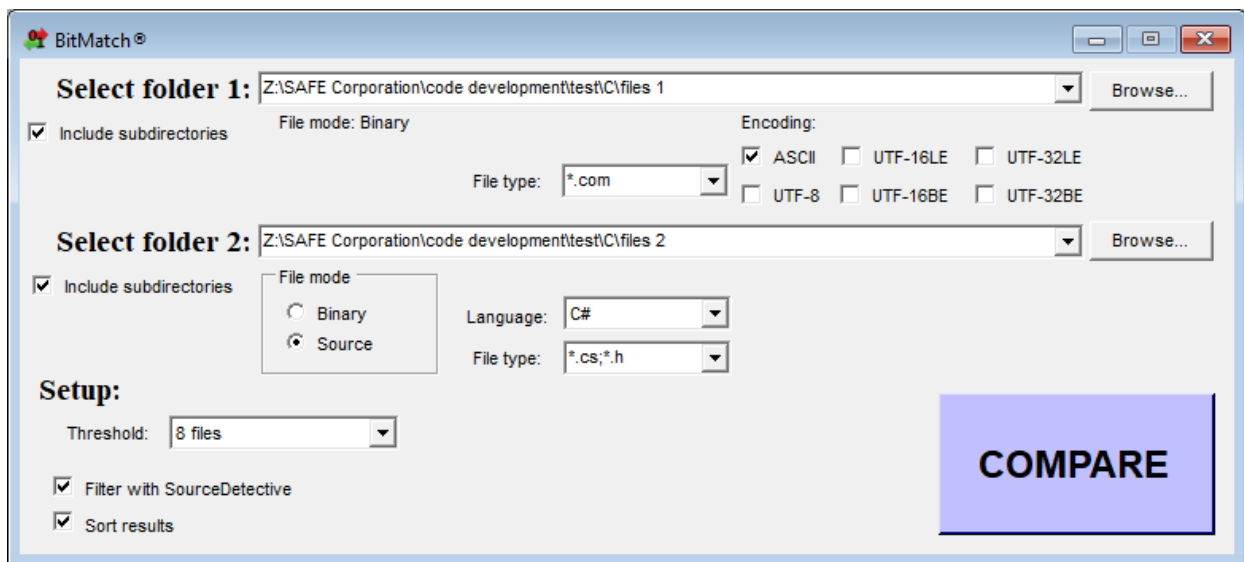
Authorize

This menu selection brings up the authorization form for entering licenses to enable the various tools. See the section entitled Licenses for more information.

BitMatch

Running BitMatch

BitMatch compares strings and identifier names from executable binary files to other executable binary files or source code files. Following that are step-by-step instructions for running BitMatch.



Step 1

Select the first folder for comparison by clicking on the browse button or entering the path in the text field. Check the box to include files in all subdirectories.

Step 2

Specify the types of binary files in the first folder to compare. You can type over the suggested file types with your own file types. Separate different file types with a semicolon. Use the * and ? wildcard characters if needed.

Step 3

Select the second folder for comparison by clicking on the browse button or entering the path in the text field. Check the box to include files in all subdirectories.

Step 4

Select the encoding of the files. If you know the encoding of the binary file, select it. If you do not know the encoding, you can use the following information to extract information from different possible encodings.

ASCII

ASCII encodes each character into a single byte. ASCII is used to extract text sequences based on printable character codes of decimal 32 to 126, plus horizontal tab. This mode was the default mode in prior versions of CodeSuite.

ASCII was used on DOS systems, early Linux systems, and many later systems. UTF-8 is common on Windows and Linux systems. Macintosh systems before OS X used an extension of ASCII called Mac OS Roman.

UTF-8

UTF-8 incorporates all of the ASCII characters, but provides for multi-byte character sequences to specify additional Unicode characters.

UTF-8 is popular for Internet browsing applications, which often require multi-language support. UTF-8 is also common on Windows, Linux, and Unix systems. Mac OS X uses UTF-8.

UTF-16LE and UTF-16BE

Both UTF-16 formats utilize sequences of two consecutive bytes to form a single 16-bit character. In UTF-16LE, "LE" for "little endian," the low order byte occurs before the high order byte. In UTF-16BE, "BE" for "big endian," the high byte precedes the low order byte.

UTF-16LE is common on Windows systems. UTF-16BE is common on Java platforms.

UTF-32LE and UTF-32BE

Both UTF-32 formats utilize four successive bytes to form a 32-bit character. In UTF-32LE, the bytes are sequenced from the low order byte to the high order byte. In UTF-16BE bytes are sequenced from the high order byte to the low order byte.

Step 5

Select whether the second folder contains binary files or source code files. If the second folder contains source code files, select the source code language.

Step 6

Specify the types of files in the second folder to compare. You can type over the suggested file types with your own file types. Separate different file types with a semicolon. Use the * and ? wildcard characters if needed.

Step 7

Select the reporting threshold from the pulldown menu. This determines how many files are reported. BitMatch reports only the most similar files. By setting the number of files to report to a large number you may get a very large report. By setting the number of files to report to a small number, the report will be smaller, but it may not include all the similar files that you would like to see.

Step 8

Check the box to use SourceDetective® to filter out all matching elements that are found on the Internet, indicating that the matches are probably not due to copying but rather due to common usage.

Step 9

Check the box to sort the results so that the highest correlated file pairs are at the top of the HTML report.

Step 10

Click on the compare button. The number of licenses, if any, that are required for this run of BitMatch will be shown. You will have the ability to cancel the BitMatch run at this point without using up licenses.

You will be then asked for the name of the file and folder to contain the HTML reports.

Resulting HTML reports

After the comparison, HTML reports will be generated. The basic report shows file pairs and their correlation scores. By clicking on a score, a detailed HTML report will come up for that file pair. These detailed reports are kept in subfolders. The detailed reports give more information about how the score was determined, showing specific similarities or differences between the files. The file names are given at the top of the report and include hyperlinks that, when clicked, allow the file to be brought up in a viewer or editor. The back and next buttons on the detailed reports allow you to navigate the detailed reports without going back to the basic report.

For examples of the reports, see the sections entitled BitMatch Basic Report and BitMatch Detailed Report.

BitMatch Algorithms

The Algorithms

BitMatch searches binary files for all uninterrupted sequences of text characters. It then uses two CodeMatch algorithms to determine similarity between two source code files, first treating the text strings as program strings and then treating the text strings as identifiers. These algorithms are described below. When multiple files are compared, each match is given a weight and all weights are combined into a single matching score called the correlation score. The file pairs are then ranked by BitMatch score so that you can examine the most similar files.

Comment/string matching

BitMatch looks for identical comments and strings, ignoring whitespace. Comment lines and strings that contain only programming language keywords are still considered matches.

Identifier matching

BitMatch finds every instance in each file where identifiers match exactly. It eliminates programming language keywords and only reports matches for non-keyword identifiers such as variable names and function names.

BitMatch also finds every instance where an identifier in one file is part of a larger identifier in the other file. For example, the variable name "Index" in one file would partially match the variable names "NewIndex" and "Index1" in the other file. BitMatch eliminates programming language keywords and only reports matches for non-keyword identifiers such as variable names and function names.

Correlation Score

BitMatch produces a total correlation score based on the combination of above algorithms that the user chooses when running BitMatch. The minimum score is 0 while the maximum score is 100.

**BitMatch Basic Report**

Version: 1.0.1 | Date: 03/16/08 | Time: 15:35:00

SETTINGS | RESULTS | UNCOMPARED FILES | TOTALS

SETTINGS

Compare files in folder	C:\test\BitMatch\binary <i>Including subdirectories</i>
File types	*.exe
To files in folder	C:\test\BitMatch\C <i>Including subdirectories</i>
File types	*.c;*.h
Programming language	C
Reporting file threshold	8 files

RESULTS

C:\test\BitMatch\binary\CodeSuite.exe

Score	Compared to file
27	C:\test\BitMatch\C\LineCount.c
23	C:\test\BitMatch\C\CodeSuite.h
21	C:\test\BitMatch\C\CodeSuite.c

C:\test\BitMatch\binary\test1\test.exe

Score	Compared to file
22	C:\test\BitMatch\C\CodeSuite.c
21	C:\test\BitMatch\C\CodeSuite.h

C:\test\BitMatch\binary\test1\test0.exe

Score	Compared to file
23	C:\test\BitMatch\C\CodeSuite.c
22	C:\test\BitMatch\C\LineCount.c
19	C:\test\BitMatch\C\CodeSuite.h

TOTALS

Total number of bytes in files in folder 1 = 799957

Total number of bytes in files in folder 2 = 292584

Total run time = 50 Seconds



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**BitMatch Detailed Report**

Version: 1.0.1 | Date: 03/16/08 | Time: 15:35:00

SETTINGS

Compare file 1:	C:\test\BitMatch\binary\LineCount\Debug\LineCount.exe
To file 2:	C:\test\BitMatch\C\LineCount.c
Links to results:	Matching Comments and Strings Matching Identifiers Score

RESULTS**Matching Comments and Strings**

File1 Line#	File2 Line#	Comment/String
5890 9304 9381 9755 9765 10082 10093 10099 10199 10805 10815 14165	140	rB
14154	68	Total number of non-blank lines: %i
14155	67	Total number of blank lines: %i
14156	66	Total number of lines: %i

14157	65	Total number of Kbytes: %i
14158	64	Total number of files: %i



Matching Identifiers

FILE	filepattern	folder	LineCount	name	NULL	path	size
stdio	string						



Partially Matching Identifiers

File1 Identifiers

!CompareString	#File	(Press	.idata	arguments	blank	cchCount1	CIHandle
DLineCount	Domain	Ession	files	FindFirstFile	FindNextFile	HpDestroy	IG_LINE
LCMapStringA	LoadLibrary	MultiByte	osfinfo.c	SandleCount	stdargv.c	subfolders	

File2 Identifiers

_A_SUBDIR	_finddata	_findfirst	_findnext	_LINE_LEN	argc	argv	attrib
BLineCount	CountLine	describe	extension	fddivide	file_id	FileCount	filestr
finfo	handle	InString	IsBlank	KByteCount	main	NonBlank	prefix
SepString	stdlib						



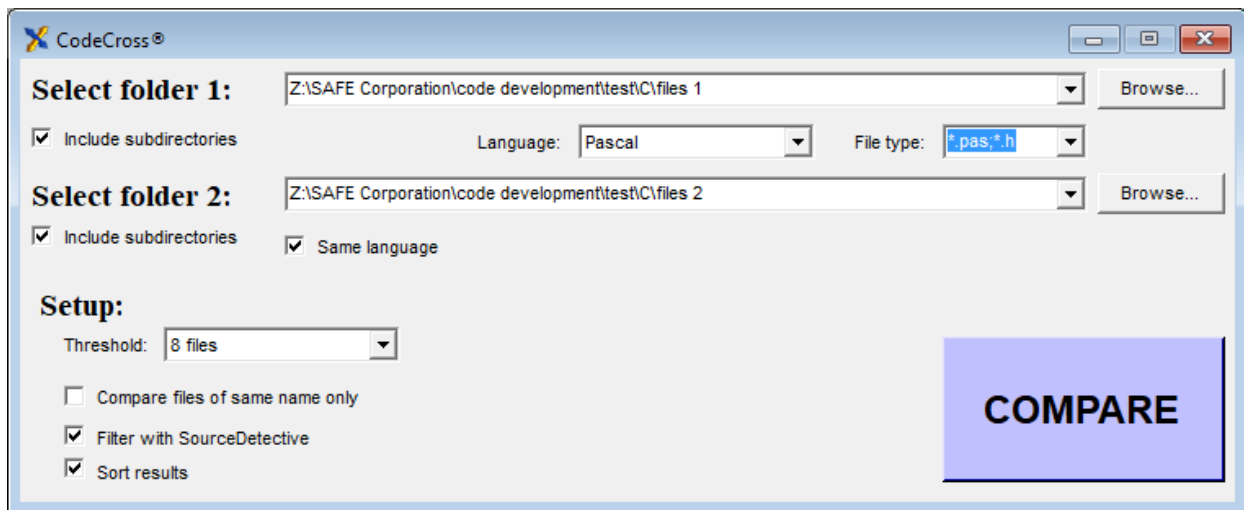
SCORE 71

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CodeCross

Running CodeCross

CodeCross cross-compares statements in one set of files to comments in the other set of files, and vice versa, in order to find code that has been commented out. CodeCross finds areas of source code that were used as guides to develop other source code; it finds signs of copying that CodeMatch can miss. Below is a screen shot of the CodeCross form. Following that are step-by-step instructions for running CodeCross.



The screenshot shows the CodeCross application window. It has a title bar with the CodeCross logo and standard window controls. The main area is divided into sections for folder selection, language and file type settings, and setup options. A large blue 'COMPARE' button is located at the bottom right.

Select folder 1: Z:\SAFE Corporation\code development\test\C\files 1 Browse...

☒ Include subdirectories Language: Pascal File type: *.pas;*.h

Select folder 2: Z:\SAFE Corporation\code development\test\C\files 2 Browse...

☒ Include subdirectories ☒ Same language

Setup:

Threshold: 8 files

☐ Compare files of same name only

☒ Filter with SourceDetective

☒ Sort results

COMPARE

Step 1

Select the first folder for comparison by clicking on the browse button or entering the path in the text field. Check the box to include files in all subdirectories.

Step 2

Select a source code language from the pulldown menu.

Step 3

Select the files types to compare from the pulldown menu. You can type over the suggested file types with your own file types. Separate multiple file types with a semicolon. Use the * and ? wildcard characters if needed.

Step 4

Select the second folder for comparison by clicking on the browse button or entering the path in the text field. Check the box to include files in all subdirectories.

Step 5

Choose whether both sets of files are written in the same programming language. If not, uncheck the box and you will be able to select the language and file types for the second set of files. CodeCross can compare files in different programming languages.

Step 6

Choose setup options to be used for comparing files.

Select the reporting threshold from the pulldown menu. This determines how many files are reported. CodeMatch reports only the most highly correlated files. By setting the number of files to report to a large number you may get a very large report. By setting the number of files to report to a small number, the report will be smaller, but it may not include all the similar files that you would like to see.

Step 7

Choose whether to only compare files if they have the same name. This will speed up the comparison significantly because far fewer combinations of files are compared.

Step 8

Check the box to use SourceDetective® to filter out all matching elements that are found on the Internet, indicating that the matches are probably not due to copying but rather due to common usage.

Step 9

Check the box to sort the results so that the highest correlated file pairs are at the top of the HTML report.

Step 10

Click on the compare button. The number of licenses, if any, that are required for this run of CodeMatch will be shown. You will have the ability to cancel the CodeMatch run at this point without using up licenses.

You will be then asked for the name of the file and folder to contain the HTML reports.

Resulting HTML reports

After the comparison, HTML reports will be generated. The basic report shows file pairs and their correlation scores. By clicking on a score, a detailed HTML report will come up for that file pair. These detailed reports are kept in subfolders. The detailed reports give more information about how the score was determined, showing specific similarities or differences between the files. The file names are given at the top of the report and include hyperlinks that, when clicked, allow the file to be brought up in a viewer or editor. The back and next buttons on the detailed reports allow you to navigate the detailed reports without going back to the basic report.

For examples of the reports, see the sections entitled CodeCross Basic Report and CodeCross Detailed Report.

CodeCross Algorithm

CodeCross compares statements in one file to comments and strings in another file and calculates the number of complete matches as a percentage of the total number of statements, comments, and strings.

CodeCross Score

CodeCross produces a score that is a combined percentage of statements that match comments and strings and a percentage of comments and strings that match statements. The minimum score is 0 while the maximum score is 100.

**CodeCross Basic Report**

Version: 1.1.0 | Date: 12/29/08 | Time: 19:47:18

SETTINGS | RESULTS | UNCOMPARED FILES | TOTALS

SETTINGS

Compare files in folder	C:\test\CodeCross\files 1 <i>Including subdirectories</i>
File types	*.c;*.h
Programming language	C
To files in folder	C:\test\CodeCross\files 2 <i>Including subdirectories</i>
File types	*.c;*.h
Programming language	C
Reporting file threshold	8 files

RESULTS

C:\code development\test\CodeCross\files 1\bpf_dump_strings.c

Score	Compared to file
71	C:\test\CodeCross\files 2\bpf_dump_identifiers.c
71	C:\test\CodeCross\files 2\bpf_dump_mod.c
71	C:\test\CodeCross\files 2\bpf_dump_semicolons.c
71	C:\test\CodeCross\files 2\semicolon_test.c
12	C:\test\CodeCross\files 2\aaa_commented.c
2	C:\test\CodeCross\files 2\W32NReg_commented.c

C:\code development\test\CodeCross\files 1\bpf_image.c

Score	Compared to file
68	C:\test\CodeCross\files 2\bpf_dump_strings.c
2	C:\test\CodeCross\files 2\W32NReg_commented.c

C:\CodeCross\files 1\bpf_image_commented.c

Score	Compared to file
38	C:\test\CodeCross\files 2\bpf_dump_strings.c
24	C:\test\CodeCross\files 2\W32NReg_commented.c

TOTALS

Total number of bytes in files in folder 1 = 33829

Total number of bytes in files in folder 2 = 25147

Total run time = 2 Seconds



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**CodeCross Detailed Report**

Version: 1.1.0 | Date: 12/29/08 | Time: 19:47:18

SETTINGS

Compare file 1:	C:\test\CodeCross\files 1\aaa_case.c
To file 2:	C:\test\CodeCross\files 2\aaa_commented.c
Links to Results:	Matching Statements to Comments Matching Comments to Statements Score

RESULTS**Matching Statements to Comments**

File1 Line#	File2 Line#	Statement
1	1 4	P = Null;
2	2 5	Private String Auxonus = Null;

**Matching Comments to Statements**

File1 Line#	File2 Line#	Comment/String
3	6	* The Regents of the University of California. All rights reserved.
5	8	* Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
6	9	* modification, are permitted provided that: (1) source code distributions

7	10	* retain the above copyright notice and this paragraph in its entirety, (2)
8	11	* distributions including binary code include the above copyright notice and
9	12	* this paragraph in its entirety in the documentation or other materials
10	13	* provided with the distribution, and (3) all advertising materials mentioning

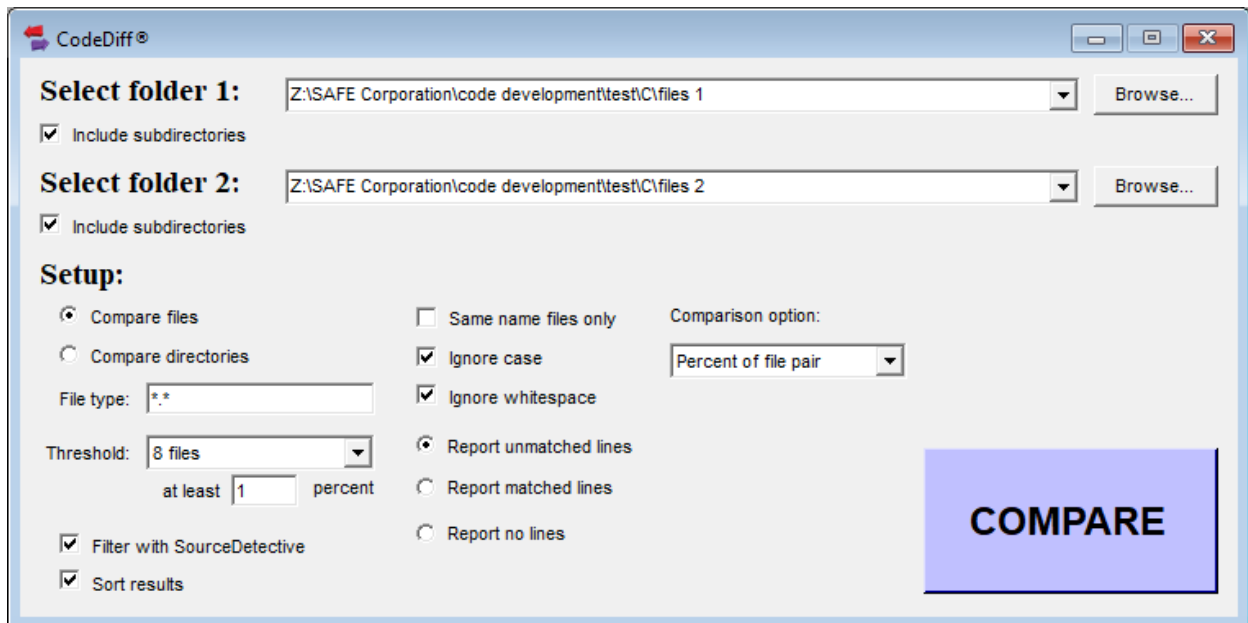
**SCORE 100**

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CodeDiff

Running CodeDiff

CodeDiff compares files on a line by line basis to determine the percentage similarity. Below is a screen shot of the CodeDiff form. Following that are step-by-step instructions for running CodeDiff.



The screenshot shows the CodeDiff application window. It has a title bar with the CodeDiff logo and standard window controls. The main area is divided into sections for selecting folders, setup options, and a large 'COMPARE' button.

Select folder 1: Z:\SAFE Corporation\code development\test\C\files 1 [Browse...]

☒ Include subdirectories

Select folder 2: Z:\SAFE Corporation\code development\test\C\files 2 [Browse...]

☒ Include subdirectories

Setup:

☒ Compare files ☐ Same name files only Comparison option: [Percent of file pair]

☐ Compare directories

File type: [*. *]

Threshold: [8 files] at least [1] percent

☒ Report unmatched lines ☐ Report matched lines ☐ Report no lines

☒ Filter with SourceDetective

☒ Sort results

COMPARE

Step 1

Select the first folder for comparison by clicking on the browse button or entering the path in the text field. Check the box to include files in all subdirectories.

Step 2

Select the second folder for comparison by clicking on the browse button or entering the path in the text field. Check the box to include files in all subdirectories.

Step 3

Choose setup options to be used for comparing files.

You have a choice of two options.

- **Compare files.** CodeDiff will compare each pair of files in the directories specified and subdirectories if that option is selected. This option is used for comparing all combinations of files in all directories to find those that are similar.
- **Compare directories.** CodeDiff will compare only files with identical names in directories that have the same name and are in the same place in the directory tree. CodeDiff will also list all files in one directory that have no corresponding files in the other directory. This option is used for comparing entire directory trees to find similar files and missing files.

You have a choice of any combination of the following three options.

- **Same name files only.** CodeDiff will only compare files if they have the same exact name (not case sensitive). This option is not available when comparing directories, because only files of the same name are compared when comparing directories.
- **Ignore case.** CodeDiff will consider two lines matching if they are identical in all other respects even if the letter cases are different.
- **Ignore whitespace.** Before performing a comparison on any lines, CodeDiff will reduce all sequences of whitespace characters (space or tab) to a single space.

You have a choice of two options for reporting lines.

- **Report unmatched lines.** Report lines in either file that do not have a match in the other file. Note that if a line can be found three times in the first file and five times in the second file, two of the lines in the second file will be reported as unmatched.
- **Report matched lines.** Report lines that can be found in both files.
- **Report no lines.** Do not report any lines.

You have a choice of three comparison options.

- **Percentage of file pair.** The percentage generated by CodeDiff will be the percentage of lines in the two files that match with respect to the total number of lines in both files.
- **Percentage of first file.** The percentage generated by CodeDiff will be the percentage of lines in the first file that match a line in the second file with respect to the total number of lines in the first file.
- **Percentage of second file.** The percentage generated by CodeDiff will be the percentage of lines in the second file that match a line in the first file with respect to the total number of lines in the second file.

Step 4

Specify the types of files to compare. Separate different file types with a semicolon. Use the * and ? wildcard characters if needed.

Step 5

Select the reporting threshold from the pulldown menu. This determines how many files are reported. CodeDiff reports only the most similar files. By setting the number of files to report to a large number you may get a very large report. By setting the number of files to report to a small number, the report will be smaller, but it may not include all the similar files that you would like to see.

Specify the minimum percentage matching to report. CodeDiff reports the percentage of lines that are identical between files, ranging from 0 to 100. If you specify 0 as the minimum threshold, even files that do not have any matching lines will be reported. If you specify 100 as the minimum threshold, only files whose lines all match exactly will be reported.

Step 6

Check the box to use SourceDetective® to filter out all matching elements that are found on the Internet, indicating that the matches are probably not due to copying but rather due to common usage.

Step 7

Check the box to sort the results so that the highest correlated file pairs are at the top of the HTML report.

Step 8

Click on the compare button. The number of licenses, if any, that are required for this run of CodeDiff will be shown. You will have the ability to cancel the CodeDiff run at this point without using up licenses.

You will be then asked for the name of the file and folder to contain the HTML reports.

Resulting HTML reports

After the comparison, HTML reports will be generated. The basic report shows file pairs and their similarity scores. By clicking on a score, a detailed HTML report will come up for that file pair. These detailed reports are kept in subfolders. The detailed reports give more information about how the score was determined, showing specific similarities or differences between the files. The file names are given at the top of the report and include hyperlinks that, when clicked, allow the file to be brought up in a viewer or editor. The back and next buttons on the detailed reports allow you to navigate the detailed reports without going back to the basic report.

For examples of the reports, see the sections entitled CodeDiff Basic Report and CodeDiff Detailed Report.

CodeDiff Algorithm

CodeDiff compares each line of code in two sets of files and calculates the number of lines of code that match completely as a percentage of the total number of lines of code. The order of the lines is not considered so if a file were compared to an identical copy where the statements were all in a different order, this would still result in a 100% match.

If CodeDiff is set to ignore case, lines are considered matches even if the letters have different cases.

If CodeDiff is set to ignore whitespace, all sequences of whitespace (spaces and tabs) are converted to a single space before the comparison is performed.

If CodeDiff is set to generate the percentage of file pairs, it will generate the percentage of lines in the two files that match with respect to the total number of lines in both files. If CodeDiff is set to generate the percentage of the first file, it will generate the percentage of lines in the first file that match a line in the second file with respect to the total number of lines in the first file.

Similarity Score

CodeDiff produces a similarity score that is a percentage of matching line within the files. The minimum score is 0 while the maximum score is 100.

**CodeDiff Basic Report**

Version: 4.0.0 | Date: 03/14/09 | Time: 17:48:01

SETTINGS | RESULTS | UNCOMPARED FILES | TOTALS

SETTINGS

Compare files in folder	C:\test\C\files 1 <i>Including subdirectories</i>
File types	*.*
To files in folder	C:\test\C\files 2 <i>Including subdirectories</i>
File types	*.*
Algorithms selected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ignoring case • Ignoring whitespace • Percentage of file pairs • Report matched lines
Reporting file threshold	8 files
Reporting score threshold	1

RESULTS

C:\test\C\files 1\aaa.c

Score	Compared to file
100	C:\test\C\files 2\aaa.c
80	C:\test\C\files 2\abc.c
4	C:\test\C\files 2\bpf_dump_semicolons.c
4	C:\test\C\files 2\Copy of semicolon_test.c
4	C:\test\C\files 2\semicolon_test.c

3	C:\test\C\files 2\bpf_dump_strings.c
3	C:\test\C\files 2\Copy of bpf_dump_strings.c

C:\test\C\files 1\aaa_case.c

Score	Compared to file
100	C:\test\C\files 2\aaa.c
80	C:\test\C\files 2\abc.c
4	C:\test\C\files 2\bpf_dump_semicolons.c
4	C:\test\C\files 2\Copy of semicolon_test.c
4	C:\test\C\files 2\semicolon_test.c
3	C:\test\C\files 2\bpf_dump_strings.c
3	C:\test\C\files 2\Copy of bpf_dump_strings.c

C:\test\C\files 1\aaa_with_comments.c

Score	Compared to file
100	C:\test\C\files 2\aaa_with_comments.c

C:\test\C\files 1\all_ints.c

Score	Compared to file
100	C:\test\C\files 2\all_ints.c

C:\test\C\files 1\all_specifiers.c

Score	Compared to file
100	C:\test\C\files 2\all_specifiers.c

TOTALS

Total number of bytes in files in folder 1 = 37651
Total number of bytes in files in folder 2 = 48944
Total run time = 3 Seconds



**CodeDiff Detailed Report**

Version: 4.0.0 | Date: 03/14/09 | Time: 17:48:01

SETTINGS

Compare file 1:	C:\test\C\files 1\aaa_with_comments.c
To file 2:	C:\test\C\files 2\aaa_with_comments.c
Links to results:	Matched lines Score

RESULTS

Matching Lines		
File1 Line#	File2 Line#	Line
1	1	/* This is a comment*/ p = null;
2	2	private String auxonus = null; // This is a comment
3	3	p = /* This is a comment*/ null; /* This is a comment*/
4	4	/* Yes,
5	5	This is a comment*/ p = /* This is a comment*/ null; // This is a comment

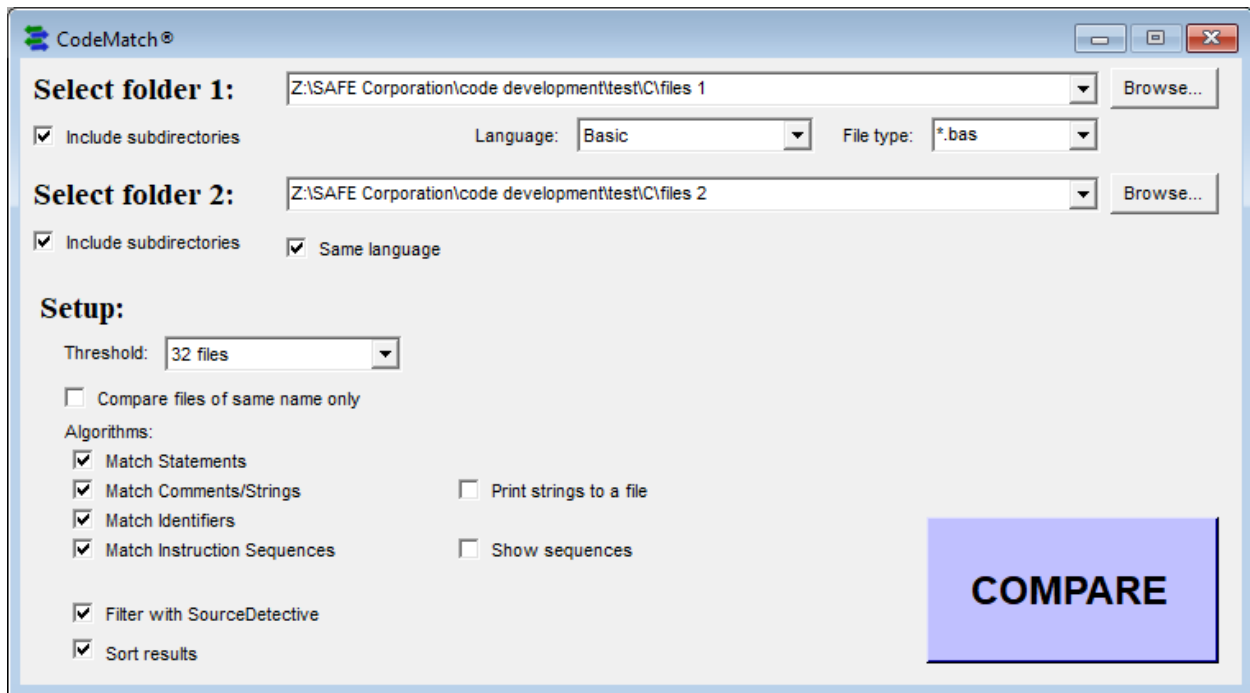
**SCORE 100**

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CodeMatch

Running CodeMatch

CodeMatch compares files using a set of algorithms to determine their correlation. Below is a screen shot of the CodeMatch form. Following that are step-by-step instructions for running CodeMatch.



The screenshot shows the CodeMatch application window. It has a title bar with the CodeMatch logo and standard window controls. The main area is divided into sections for folder selection, setup, and comparison options. A large blue button labeled 'COMPARE' is on the right.

Select folder 1: Z:\SAFE Corporation\code development\test\C\files 1 Browse...

☒ Include subdirectories Language: Basic ▼ File type: *.bas ▼

Select folder 2: Z:\SAFE Corporation\code development\test\C\files 2 Browse...

☒ Include subdirectories ☒ Same language

Setup:

Threshold: 32 files ▼

☐ Compare files of same name only

Algorithms:

☒ Match Statements ☐ Print strings to a file

☒ Match Comments/Strings

☒ Match Identifiers ☐ Show sequences

☒ Match Instruction Sequences

☒ Filter with SourceDetective

☒ Sort results

COMPARE

Step 1

Select the first folder for comparison by clicking on the browse button or entering the path in the text field. Check the box to include files in all subdirectories.

Step 2

Select a source code language from the pulldown menu.

Step 3

Select the files types to compare from the pulldown menu. You can type over the suggested file types with your own file types. Separate multiple file types with a semicolon. Use the * and ? wildcard characters if needed.

Step 4

Select the second folder for comparison by clicking on the browse button or entering the path in the text field. Check the box to include files in all subdirectories.

Step 5

Choose whether both sets of files are written in the same programming language. If not, uncheck the box and you will be able to select the language and file types for the second set of files. CodeMatch can compare files in different programming languages.

Step 6

Choose setup options to be used for comparing files.

Select the reporting threshold from the pulldown menu. This determines how many files are reported. CodeMatch reports only the most highly correlated files. By setting the number of files to report to a large number you may get a very large report. By setting the number of files to report to a small number, the report will be smaller, but it may not include all the similar files that you would like to see.

Step 7

Choose whether to only compare files if they have the same name. This will speed up the comparison significantly because far fewer combinations of files are compared.

Step 8

Choose setup options and algorithms to be used for comparing files. You have a choice of any combination of four algorithms. For more information on each of these algorithms, see the section entitled CodeMatch Algorithms.

- **Statement Matching**
- **Comment/String Matching**
- **Identifier Matching**
- **Instruction Sequence Matching**

Note that when you select instruction sequence matching, you will have the option to report the instruction sequences. Reporting the sequences makes it easier to determine whether the sequences are interesting but will produce a significantly larger report.

Also note that when you select comment matching, you will have the option to print strings into a file. This allows you to create a text file with a list of all strings that are found in both sets of code being compared.

Step 9

Check the box to use SourceDetective® to filter out all matching elements that are found on the Internet, indicating that the matches are probably not due to copying but rather due to common usage.

Step 10

Check the box to sort the results so that the highest correlated file pairs are at the top of the HTML report.

Step 11

Click on the compare button. The number of licenses, if any, that are required for this run of CodeMatch will be shown. You will have the ability to cancel the CodeMatch run at this point without using up licenses.

You will be then asked for the name of the file and folder to contain the HTML reports.

Resulting HTML reports

After the comparison, HTML reports will be generated. The basic report shows file pairs and their correlation scores. By clicking on a score, a detailed HTML report will come up for that file pair. These detailed reports are kept in subfolders. The detailed reports give more information about how the score was determined, showing specific similarities or differences between the files. The file names are given at the top of the report and include hyperlinks that, when clicked, allow the file to be brought up in a viewer or editor. The back and next buttons on the detailed reports allow you to navigate the detailed reports without going back to the basic report.

For examples of the reports, see the sections entitled CodeMatch Basic Report and CodeMatch Detailed Report.

CodeMatch Algorithms

The Algorithms

CodeMatch uses several algorithms to determine similarity between two source code files. These algorithms are described below. When multiple files are compared, each match is given a weight and all weights are combined into a single matching score called the correlation score. The file pairs are then ranked by correlation score so that you can examine the most similar files.

Statement matching

CodeMatch looks for identical program statements (i.e., functional source code), ignoring whitespace and eliminating comments and strings. Statements that contain only programming language keywords are not considered matching. For statements to be considered matches, they must contain at least one identifier (non-keyword) such as a variable name or function name.

Comment/string matching

CodeMatch looks for identical comments and strings, ignoring whitespace. Comment lines and strings that contain only programming language keywords are still considered matches.

Instruction sequence matching

CodeMatch looks for sequences of instructions that match. CodeMatch notes the longest such sequence in each pair of files. A sequence matches if the initial programming language statement on each line is identical, regardless of what follows it. Even if variable names are altered in one file, CodeMatch will report similarities in the files. The following shows an example of two identical instruction sequences in C:

```
// File 1
if (x == 5)
{
    // Loop on j here
    for (j = 0; j < Index; j++)
        printf("x = %i", j);
}
else
    break; // Here's the break

// File 2
if (xyz < 2)
    for (jjj = 0; jjj < i; jjj++)
    {
```

```
        printf("Hello world\n");  
    }  
    else  
        break;
```

Identifier matching

CodeMatch finds every instance in each file where identifiers match exactly. It eliminates programming language keywords and only reports matches for non-keyword identifiers such as variable names and function names.

CodeMatch also finds every instance where an identifier in one file is part of a larger identifier in the other file. For example, the variable name "Index" in one file would partially match the variable names "NewIndex" and "Index1" in the other file.

CodeMatch eliminates programming language keywords and only reports matches for non-keyword identifiers such as variable names and function names.

Correlation Score

CodeMatch produces a total correlation score based on the combination of above algorithms that the user chooses when running CodeMatch. The minimum score is 0 while the maximum score is 100.

**CodeMatch Basic Report**

Version: 5.3.1 | Date: 08/28/08 | Time: 11:33:11

[SETTINGS](#) | [RESULTS](#) | [UNCOMPARED FILES](#) | [TOTALS](#)
SETTINGS

Compare files in folder	C:\test\C\files 1 <i>Including subdirectories</i>
File types	*.c;*.h
Programming language	C
To files in folder	C:\test\C\files 2 <i>Including subdirectories</i>
File types	*.c;*.h
Programming language	C
Algorithms selected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement Matching • Comment Matching • Identifier Matching • Instruction Sequence Matching
Reporting file threshold	8 files

RESULTS

C:\test\C\files 1\aaa.c

Score	Compared to file
82	C:\test\C\files 2\aaa.c
82	C:\test\C\files 2\abc.c
71	C:\test\C\files 2\aaa_with_comments.c
15	C:\test\C\files 2\svn\bpf_image.c

9	C:\test\C\files 2\all_specifiers.c
9	C:\test\C\files 2\bpf_dump_semicolons.c
9	C:\test\C\files 2\bpf_dump_strings.c
9	C:\test\C\files 2\semicolon_test.c

C:\test\C\files 1\aaa_case.c

Score	Compared to file
82	C:\test\C\files 2\aaa.c
82	C:\test\C\files 2\abc.c
71	C:\test\C\files 2\aaa_with_comments.c
15	C:\test\C\files 2\W32NReg.c
15	C:\test\C\files 2\.svn\W32NReg (no comments).c
15	C:\test\C\files 2\.svn\W32NReg (variable names changed).c
15	C:\test\C\files 2\.svn\W32NReg.c
13	C:\test\C\files 2\.svn\bpf_image.c

C:\test\C\files 1\aaa_whitespace.c

Score	Compared to file
82	C:\test\C\files 2\aaa.c
82	C:\test\C\files 2\abc.c
71	C:\test\C\files 2\aaa_with_comments.c
15	C:\test\C\files 2\.svn\bpf_image.c
9	C:\test\C\files 2\all_specifiers.c
9	C:\test\C\files 2\bpf_dump_semicolons.c
9	C:\test\C\files 2\bpf_dump_strings.c
9	C:\test\C\files 2\semicolon_test.c

C:\test\C\files 1\aaa_with_comments.c

Score	Compared to file
87	C:\test\C\files 2\aaa_with_comments.c
71	C:\test\C\files 2\aaa.c
69	C:\test\C\files 2\abc.c

CodeSuite-LT User's Guide

15	C:\test\C\files 2\svn\bpf_image.c
8	C:\test\C\files 2\all_specifiers.c
8	C:\test\C\files 2\W32NReg.c
8	C:\test\C\files 2\svn\W32NReg (no comments).c
8	C:\test\C\files 2\svn\W32NReg (variable names changed).c

C:\test\C\files 1\all_ints.c

Score	Compared to file
82	C:\test\C\files 2\all_ints.c
17	C:\test\C\files 2\all_specifiers.c
11	C:\test\C\files 2\W32NReg.c
11	C:\test\C\files 2\svn\W32NReg (no comments).c
11	C:\test\C\files 2\svn\W32NReg.c

TOTALS

Total number of bytes in files in folder 1 = 37651
Total number of bytes in files in folder 2 = 37627
Total run time = 16 Seconds



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CodeMatch Detailed Report

Version: 5.3.1 | Date: 08/28/08 | Time: 11:33:11

SETTINGS

Compare file 1:	C:\test\C\files 1\bpf_image.c
To file 2:	C:\test\C\files 2\svn\bpf_image.c
Links to results:	Matching Statements Matching Comments and Strings Matching Instruction Sequences Matching Identifiers Partially Matching Identifiers Score

RESULTS

Matching Statements		
File1 Line#	File2 Line#	Statement
22	22	#include <windows.h>
23	23	#include <sys/types.h>
35	35	char *fmt, *op
36	36	static char image[256]
37	37	char operand[64]
39	39	v = p->k
40	40	switch (p->code) {
199 204 209 214	199	case BPF_ALU BPF_OR BPF_X:

254	254 259 264 269 270	case BPF_ALU BPF_NEG:
-----	---------------------------------	-----------------------



Matching Comments and Strings

File1 Line#	File2 Line#	Comment/String
2	2	* Copyright (c) 1990, 1991, 1992, 1994, 1995, 1996
3	3	* The Regents of the University of California. All rights reserved.
5	5	* Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
6	6	* modification, are permitted provided that: (1) source code distributions
7	7	* retain the above copyright notice and this paragraph in its entirety, (2)
8	8	* distributions including binary code include the above copyright notice and
9	9	* this paragraph in its entirety in the documentation or other materials
10	10	* provided with the distribution, and (3) all advertising materials mentioning
11	11	* features or use of this software display the following acknowledgement:



Matching Instruction Sequences

File1 Line#	File2 Line#	Number of matching instructions
22	22	202
43	129	71
46	51	64
46	56	60
46	61	56
46	66	52
46	71	48
46	76	44
46	81	40
46	86	36
46	91	32



Matching Identifiers

256	64	BPF_A	BPF_ABS	BPF_ADD	BPF_ALU	BPF_AND	BPF_B
BPF_CLASS	BPF_DIV	BPF_H	bpf_image	BPF_IMM	BPF_IND	bpf_insn	BPF_JA
BPF_JEQ	BPF_JGE	BPF_JGT	BPF_JMP	BPF_JSET	BPF_K	BPF_LD	BPF_LDX
BPF_LEN	BPF_LSH	BPF_MEM	BPF_MISC	BPF_MSH	BPF_MUL	BPF_NEG	BPF_OP
BPF_OR	BPF_RET	BPF_RSH	BPF_ST	BPF_STX	BPF_SUB	BPF_TAX	BPF_TXA
BPF_W	BPF_X	code	fnt	image	INT	jf	jt
op	operand	stdio	string	sys	types	windows	



Partially Matching Identifiers

File1 Identifiers

0x00FF	BPF_ALU	bpf_filter	BPF_IMM	BPF_IND	BPF_LEN	BPF_MEMWORDS	BPF_RET
BPF_ST	BPF_SUB	EXTRACT_LONG	INT	netlong	types	UCHAR	W32N_htonl
winsock							

File2 Identifiers

0x0004	0x0005	__stdcall	_TEXT	_W32N_ADA	_WAdapter0	_WAdapter1	_WAdapter2
dwDataLen	DWORD	dwType	ERR_IMPLIED	ERR_SUCCESS	H_LOCAL	hAdapter	hClassNet
KEY_READ	LONG	pAdapterInfo	PCHAR	PW_ADAPTER	QueryValue	TChar	VER_WIN32
W0Adapter	W0Window	W0Windows	W32N_Adapt	W32N_NET	WINCARDS	wsprintf	



SCORE 100

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CodeSplit

Running CodeSplit

CodeSplit takes all source code files in multiple directories and subdirectories and splits them into basic elements (statements, comments, strings, and identifiers). Following that are step-by-step instructions for running CodeSplit.



Step 1

Select the folder of files for splitting for comparison by clicking on the browse button or entering the path in the text field. Check the box to include files in all subdirectories.

Step 2

Select a source code language from the pulldown menu.

Step 3

Select the files types to compare from the pulldown menu. You can type over the suggested file types with your own file types. Separate multiple file types with a semicolon. Use the * and ? wildcard characters if needed.

Step 4

Choose setup options to be used for splitting source code files. You have a choice of any combination of three options to split statements, comments, strings, and identifiers from the source code.

- **Extract Statements**
- **Extract Comments/Strings**
- **Extract Identifiers**

Step 5

Check the box to use SourceDetective® to filter out all matching elements that are found on the Internet.

Step 6

Click on the compare button. The number of licenses, if any, that are required for this run of CodeMatch will be shown. You will have the ability to cancel the CodeMatch run at this point without using up licenses.

You will be then asked for the name of the file and folder to contain the HTML reports.

Resulting HTML reports

After the comparison, HTML reports will be generated. The basic report shows links to detailed reports. By clicking on a link, a detailed HTML report will come up for that file. These detailed reports are kept in subfolders. The detailed reports show the specific code elements of the file. The file name is given at the top of the report and includes a hyperlink that, when clicked, allows the file to be brought up in a viewer or editor. The back and next buttons on the detailed reports allow you to navigate the detailed reports without going back to the basic report.

For examples of the reports, see the sections entitled CodeSplit Basic Report and CodeSplit Detailed Report.

**CodeSplit Basic Report**

Version: 1.0.0 | Date: 06/29/18 | Time: 08:41:28

SETTINGS

Split files in folder	C:\test\C\files 1 <i>Including subdirectories</i>
File types	*.c;*.h
Programming language	C
Algorithms selected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extract Statements • Extract Comments and Strings • Extract Identifiers

RESULTS

Z:\SAFE Corporation\code development\test\C\files 3\aaa.c

Report

Z:\SAFE Corporation\code development\test\C\files 3\abc.c

Report

Z:\SAFE Corporation\code development\test\C\files 3\abc.c

Report

Z:\SAFE Corporation\code development\test\C\files 3\abc.c

Report

TOTALS

Total number of bytes in files in folder 1 = 37651
Total run time = 16 Seconds



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CodeSplit Detailed Report

Version: 1.0.0 | Date: 06/29/18 | Time: 08:41:28

SETTINGS

Analyzing file:	Z:\SAFE Corporation\code development\test\C\files 3\aaa.c
Links to results:	Statements Comments and Strings Identifiers

RESULTS

Statements	
Line#	Statement
22	#include <windows.h>
23	#include <sys/types.h>
35	char *fmt, *op
36	static char image[256]
37	char operand[64]
39	v = p->k
40	switch (p->code) {
199 204 209 214	case BPF_ALU BPF_OR BPF_X:
254	case BPF_ALU BPF_NEG:



Comments and Strings

Line#	Comment/String
2	* Copyright (c) 1990, 1991, 1992, 1994, 1995, 1996
3	* The Regents of the University of California. All rights reserved.
5	* Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
6	* modification, are permitted provided that: (1) source code distributions
7	* retain the above copyright notice and this paragraph in its entirety, (2)
8	* distributions including binary code include the above copyright notice and
9	* this paragraph in its entirety in the documentation or other materials
10	* provided with the distribution, and (3) all advertising materials mentioning
11	* features or use of this software display the following acknowledgement:



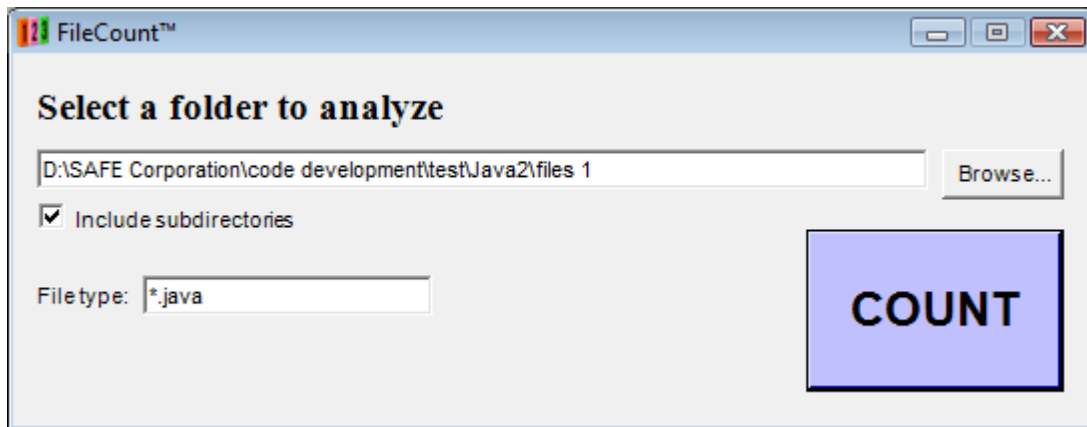
Identifiers							
256	64	BPF_A	BPF_ABS	BPF_ADD	BPF_ALU	BPF_AND	BPF_B
BPF_CLASS	BPF_DIV	BPF_H	bpf_image	BPF_IMM	BPF_IND	bpf_insn	BPF_JA
BPF_JEQ	BPF_JGE	BPF_JGT	BPF_JMP	BPF_JSET	BPF_K	BPF_LD	BPF_LDX
BPF_LEN	BPF_LSH	BPF_MEM	BPF_MISC	BPF_MSH	BPF_MUL	BPF_NEG	BPF_OP
BPF_OR	BPF_RET	BPF_RSH	BPF_ST	BPF_STX	BPF_SUB	BPF_TAX	BPF_TXA
BPF_W	BPF_X	code	fnt	image	INT	jf	jt
op	operand	stdio	string	sys	types	windows	



FileCount

Running FileCount

FileCount is a utility that counts the number of files, non-blank lines, and bytes in a large set of files in a directory tree. FileCount is useful when using CodeDiff to generate statistics about a set of source code files.



Step 1

Select the folder where the files are that need to be counted by clicking on the browse button or entering the path in the text field. Check the box to include all subdirectories.

Step 2

Type in the file types. Separate different file types with a semicolon. Use the * and ? wildcard characters if needed.

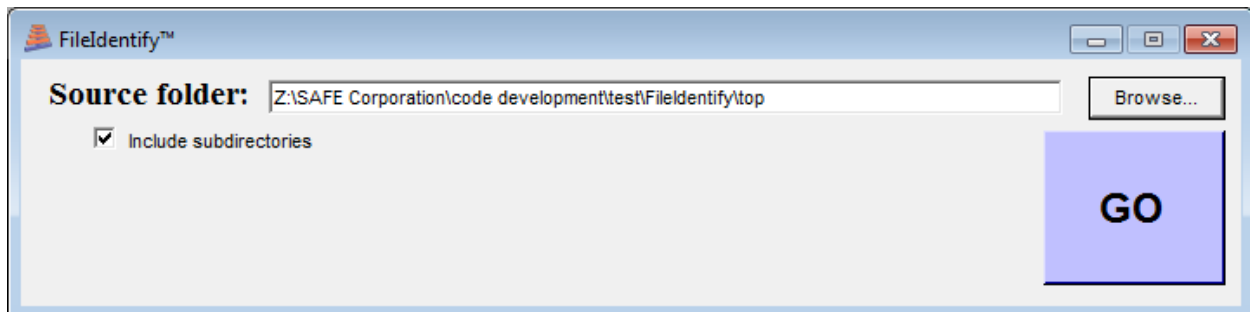
Step 3

Press the count button. FileCount will then search the directory and all subdirectories, if specified, counting all of the files that meet the file type, and counting the total number of non-blank lines and bytes. When complete, a dialog box will appear with these counts.

FileIdentify

Running FileIdentify

FileIdentify allows a directory or directory tree and lists all of the file types found, based on the file name extensions. It also reports all known programming language files based on the file types. Below is a screen shot of the FileIdentify form and step-by-step instructions for running FileIdentify.



Step 1

Select the folder where the files are located that you want to analyze. Check the box to include all subdirectories if you want to analyze files in the subfolders also.

Step 2

Press the go button. You will be asked for the file name and location for a spreadsheet showing all file types and their associated programming languages, if known. FileIdentify will then search the directory and all subdirectories, if specified.

Below is an example of a spreadsheet created by FileIdentify.

	A	B	C
1	Analysis of Extensions		
2	Analysis date	12/16/2012	
3	Folder	Z:\SAFE Corporation\code development\test\FileIdentify\top	
4	Include subfolders	Yes	
5			
6	Files with no extension	0	
7	Files with an empty extension	0	
8	Folder paths too long	0	
9	File paths too long	0	

10			
11	File types	Number of files	Language (if known)
12	.as	37	ActionScript
13	.c	81	C
14	.cdb	6	
15	.csf	1	
16	.flr	1	
17	.gif	47	
18	.htm	181	
19	.jpg	8	
20	.js	413	JavaScript
21	.mako	1	
22	.php	8	PHP
23	.png	49	
24	.swf	517	
25	.txt	66	

The top line shows that the spreadsheet was an analysis of file extensions created by FileIdentify. The second line shows the date that the analysis was run. The third shows the folder name. The fourth line indicates whether or not subfolders were included in the analysis.

Line 6 gives the number of files that had no extension while line 7 gives the number of files that had an empty extension, meaning the file name ended in a dot. Line 8 gives the number of folders that exceeded the maximum number of characters and could thus not be examined while line 9 gives the number of file paths, meaning the folder name plus the file name, that exceeded the maximum number of characters and could thus not be examined.

Lines 12 through 25 show the files types that were found, in column A, the number of files for each file type, in column B, and the programming language, if known, in column C.

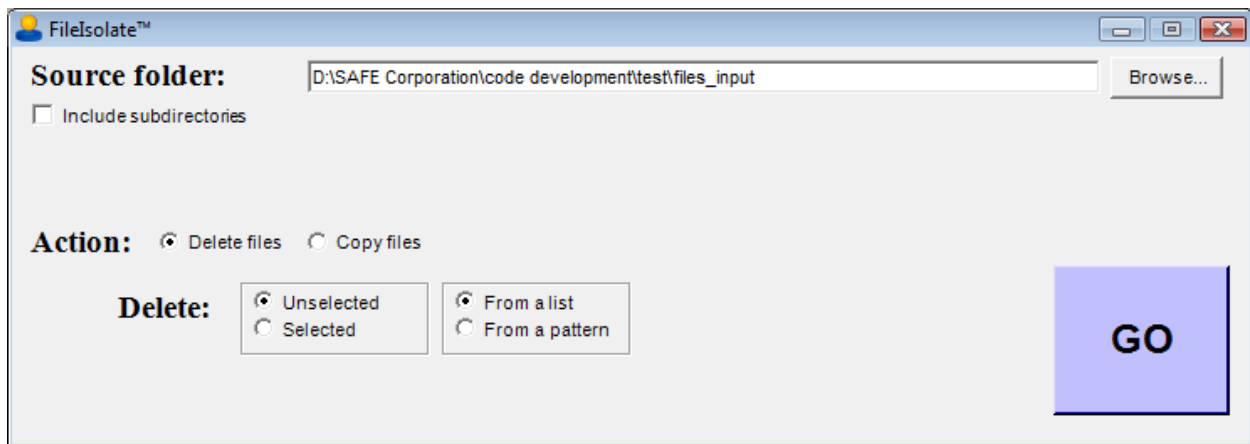
FileIsolate

Running FileIsolate

FileIsolate allows files and file types to be selectively copied or deleted from an entire directory tree.

Deleting files

Below is a screen shot of the FileIsolate form where the option is selected to delete files. Following that are step-by-step instructions for running FileIsolate to delete files.

The screenshot shows the FileIsolate application window. At the top, the title bar says 'FileIsolate™'. Below it, the 'Source folder:' label is followed by a text box containing the path 'D:\SAFE Corporation\code development\test\files_input' and a 'Browse...' button. Underneath, there is a checkbox labeled 'Include subdirectories' which is currently unchecked. The 'Action:' section has two radio buttons: 'Delete files' (which is selected) and 'Copy files'. Below this, the 'Delete:' section has two groups of radio buttons. The first group has 'Unselected' (selected) and 'Selected'. The second group has 'From a list' (selected) and 'From a pattern'. A large blue 'GO' button is located on the right side of the form.

Step 1

Choose the **Delete files** action.

Step 2

Select the folder where the files are that need to be deleted by clicking on the browse button or entering the path in the text field. Check the box to include all subdirectories.

Step 3

Choose options for deleting files.

- **Unselected files.** Choose this option to delete all files and file types that are not selected.
- **Selected files.** Choose this option to delete all files and file types that are selected.

Choose options for selecting files.

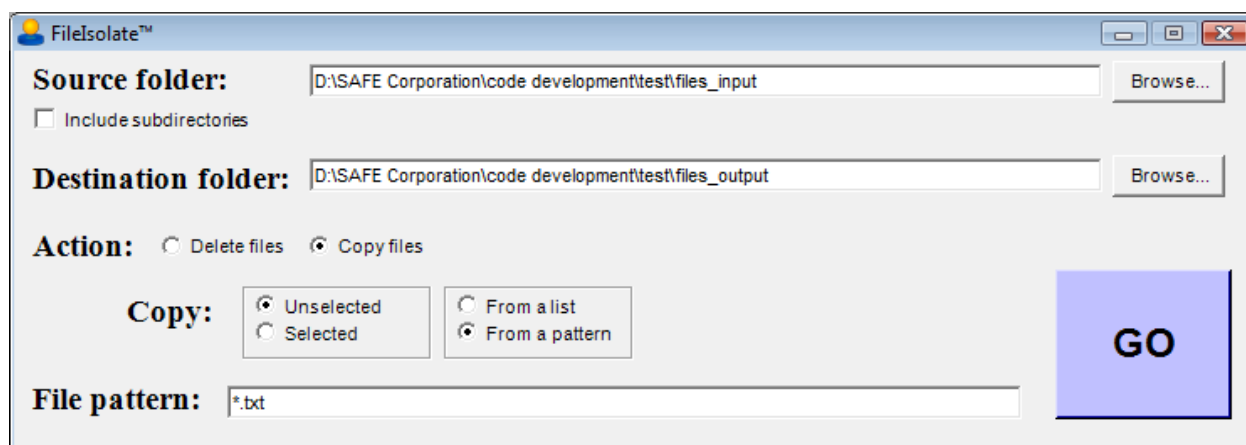
- **From a list of files.** Choose this option to select all files that are named in a text file. You will be prompted for the file containing the list of files. All files that have a name in this list will be selected.
- **From a file pattern.** Choose this option to select files whose names fit a pattern. A field will appear that allows you to type in file patterns. Separate different file types with a semicolon. Use the * and ? wildcard characters if needed.

Step 4

Press the go button. Filesolate will then search the directory and all subdirectories, if specified. Filesolate will delete all selected files or delete all files that were not selected, depending on the options specified.

Copying files

Below is a screen shot of the Filesolate form where the option is selected to copy files. Following that are step-by-step instructions for running Filesolate to copy files.



The screenshot shows the Filesolate™ application window. It has a title bar with the Filesolate™ logo and standard window controls. The main area contains the following fields and controls:

- Source folder:** A text field containing "D:\SAFE Corporation\code development\test\files_input" and a "Browse..." button to its right.
- ☐ **Include subdirectories**
- Destination folder:** A text field containing "D:\SAFE Corporation\code development\test\files_output" and a "Browse..." button to its right.
- Action:** Two radio buttons: "Delete files" (unselected) and "Copy files" (selected).
- Copy:** Two groups of radio buttons:
 - Group 1: "Unselected" (selected) and "Selected" (unselected).
 - Group 2: "From a list" (unselected) and "From a pattern" (selected).
- File pattern:** A text field containing "*.txt".
- GO:** A large blue button with the text "GO" in white, located on the right side of the form.

Step 1

Choose the **Copy files** action.

Step 2

Select the source folder where the files are that need to be copied by clicking on the browse button or entering the path in the text field. Check the box to include all subdirectories.

Step 3

Select the destination folder where the files are to be copied by clicking on the browse button or entering the path in the text field. If the destination folder does not exist, it will be created.

Step 4

Choose options for copying files.

- **Unselected files.** Choose this option to copy all files and file types that are not selected.
- **Selected files.** Choose this option to copy all files and file types that are selected.

Choose options for selecting files.

- **From a list of files.** Choose this option to select all files that are named in a text file. You will be prompted for the file containing the list of files. All files that have a name in this list will be selected.
- **From a file pattern.** Choose this option to select files whose names fit a pattern. A field will appear that allows you to type in file patterns. Separate different file types with a semicolon. Use the * and ? wildcard characters if needed.

Step 5

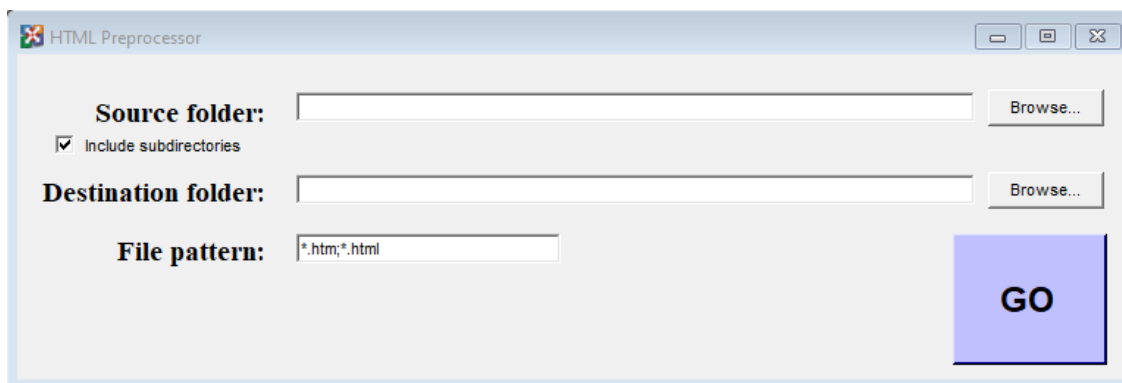
Press the go button. Filelsolate will then search the directory and all subdirectories, if specified. Filelsolate will copy all selected files or copy all files that were not selected, depending on the options specified.

HTML Preprocessor

Running HTML Preprocessor

HTML Preprocessor is a utility that transforms HTML files into files that are amenable to analysis by CodeSuite, DocMatch, and other source code analysis tools. HTML Preprocessor outputs nicely formatted HTML files without embedded scripts, text files containing text blocks within the original HTML files, and script files containing scripts within the original HTML files. The scripts are assumed to be JavaScript, though they may contain other languages if the original HTML files contain other languages.

Below is a screen shot of the HTML Preprocessor form. Following are step-by-step instructions for running HTML Preprocessor.

A screenshot of a web application window titled "HTML Preprocessor". The window has a light blue border and standard window controls (minimize, maximize, close) in the top right corner. The main content area is white and contains three input fields with labels: "Source folder:", "Destination folder:", and "File pattern:". Each of the first two fields has a "Browse..." button to its right. Below the "Source folder:" field is a checkbox labeled "Include subdirectories" which is checked. The "File pattern:" field contains the text "*.htm;*.html". A large blue button with the text "GO" in white is positioned to the right of the "File pattern:" field.

Step 1

Select the source folder containing the original HTML files by clicking on the browse button or entering the path in the text field. Check the box to include all subdirectories.

Step 2

Select the destination folder to save the new files by clicking on the browse button or entering the path in the text field.

Step 3

Select the file patterns of the HTML files in the source folder.

Step 4

Press the go button. HTML Preprocessor will then search the directory and all subdirectories, if specified, and divide up the HTML files into pure HTML files, pure text,

and pure script files and save them in the destination folder. The subdirectories will be maintained in the new folder. A file with name `filename.html` will produce three new files with these names:

pure HTML: `filename_out.html`

pure text: `filename_out.txt`

pure script: `filename_out.js`

Languages

Languages Supported

The following programming languages are currently supported:

ABAP	ASM-6502	ASM-65C02	ASM-65816	ASM-C55x
ASM-C67x	ASM-M68k	BASIC	C	C++
C#	COBOL	D	Delphi	DRI ASM
Flash ActionScript	Fortran	FoxPro	Go	Java
JavaScript	Kotlin	LISP	LotusScript	Lua
MASM	MATLAB	MPE/iX	Objective-C	OpenEdge
Pascal	Perl	PHP	PL/M	PL/SQL
PowerBuilder	PowerHouse	PowerShell	Progress	Prolog
Python	RealBasic	Ruby	Scala	SQL
Structured Text	Swift	TAL	TCL	TypeScript
Verilog	VHDL	Visual Basic		

Check the SAFE Corporation website for new language modules, available at no charge, as they become available. If the language you need is not available, contact SAFE Corporation about creating it for a nominal fee.

Contacting SAFE Corporation

Contacting SAFE Corporation



Software Analysis and Forensic Engineering Corporation

Web: www.SAFE-corp.com

Email: Support@SAFE-corp.com

Index

A

- ABAP 61
- ASCII 13
- ASM-6502 61
- ASM-65816 61
- ASM-65C02 61
- ASM-C55x 61
- ASM-C67x 61
- ASM-M68k 61
- Authorization Key 7

B

- BASIC 61
- BitMatch 1, 9, 12
- BitMatch Algorithms 16
- BitMatch Basic Report 17
- BitMatch Detailed Report 19

C

- C programming language 61
- C# 61
- C++ 61
- Case 32
- COBOL 61
- CodeCross 1, 9, 21
- CodeCross Algorithm 24
- CodeCross Basic Report 25
- CodeCross Detailed Report 27
- CodeCross Score 24
- CodeDiff 2, 9, 29
- CodeDiff Algorithm 32
- CodeDiff Basic Report 33
- CodeDiff Detailed Report 35
- CodeMatch 2, 9, 36
- CodeMatch Algorithms 39
- CodeMatch Basic Report 41
- CodeMatch Detailed Report 44
- CodeSplit 3, 9, 47
- CodeSplit Basic Report 49
- CodeSplit Detailed Report 51
- Comment/string matching 16
- Comment/String Matching 37, 39

- Copyrights 5

- Correlation Score 16, 40

D

- D programming language 61
- Delphi 61
- DRI ASM 61

F

- FileCount 3, 10, 53
- FileIdentify 3, 10, 54
- FileIsolate 3, 10, 56
- Flash ActionScript 61
- Fortran 61
- FoxPro 61

G

- Go 61

H

- Help 10
- HTML Preprocessor 4, 10, 59

I

- Identifier matching 16
- Identifier Matching 37, 40
- Instruction Sequence Matching 37, 39

J

- Java 61
- JavaScript 61

K

- Kotlin 61

L

- Languages Enabled 8
- Languages Supported 61
- License Type 7
 - File-size based 8
 - Time based 8
 - Unlimited 8
- Licenses 7, 11
 - Allocated 8
 - Remaining 8
- LISP 61
- LotusScript 61
- Lua 61

M

MASM 61
MATLAB 61
MPE/iX 61

O

Objective-C 61
OpenEdge 61

P

Pascal 61
Patents 5
Percentage 32
Percentage options
 Percentage of file pair 30
 Percentage of first file 30
 Percentage of second file 30

Perl 61
PHP 61
PL/M 61
PL/SQL 61
PowerBuilder 61
PowerHouse 61
PowerShell 61
Progress 61
Prolog 61
Python 61

R

RealBasic 61
Ruby 61

S

SAFE Corporation 5, 62

Scala 61
Similarity Score 32
Software Analysis and Forensic
 Engineering 62
SQL 61
Statement Matching 37, 39
Structured Text 61
Swift 61
System Requirements 6

T

TAL 61
TCL 61
Toolbar 9
Trademarks 5
TypeScript 61

U

UTF-16 13
UTF-32 13
UTF-8 13

V

Verilog 61
VHDL 61
Visual Basic 61

W

Whitespace 32
Windows 10 6
Windows 11 6
Windows 7 6
Windows 8 6
Windows Vista 6