Software Measurement - 6611

Assignment - 2

Saswati Chowdhury - 40184906

1.1.

a) Averaging: mean, median, standard deviation:

[Calculated in Excel Sheet]

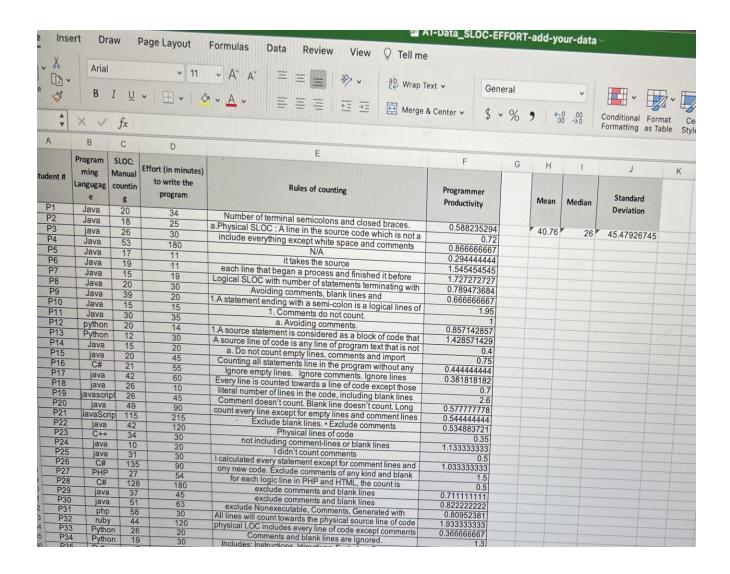
Mean: mean is the numerical average of data set. It is calculated by adding all the SLOC values of the students and then dividing it by the total number of students.

Median: Median is the number that is in the middle of a set of data.

- Arrange the SLOC values in the set in order from least to greatest.
- Then find the number that is in the middle.

Standard Deviation: The standard deviation is the average amount of variability in your dataset. It tells you, on average, how far each value lies from the mean.

Mean	Median	Standard Deviation
40.76	26	45.47926745



b) Box Plot:

Step 1: Order (increasing): [set of attribute values (SLOC) obtained from A1_Data_SLOC-Effort-add-your-data]

10, 12, 15, 15, 15, 17, 17, 18, 18, 19, 19, 20, 20, 20, 20, 21, 23, 23, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 27, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 34, 37, 39, 42, 42, 44, 49, 51, 53, 58, 73, 115, 128, 135, 280

Step 2: Median - 26

Step 3: Lower and Upper Quertiles(Fourths) -

LQ(Lower Forth) = $\frac{1}{4}$ *(n +1) and round to the nearest integer; the measure with this rank represents the lower quartile.

= round (
$$\frac{1}{4}$$
 * 48) -> 12th position

$$LQ = 20$$

 $UQ(Upper Forth) = \frac{3}{4} * (n + 1)$ and round to the nearest integer; the measure with this rank represents the upper quartile.

= round (
$$\frac{3}{4}$$
 * 48) -> 36 th position

$$UQ = 42$$

Step 4: Box Length - the 'distance' between the lower to upper fourth:

=UQ-LQ

=42-20

=22

Step 5: Upper and Lower Tails:

multiplying the box length by 1.5 (22x1.5=33)

adding and subtracting 9 from the upper and lower forths

Upper Tails: UQ+33

=42+33

=75

Lower Tails: LQ-33

$$=20-33 -> 0$$

Here, lower tail is truncated at 0 because a negative number of paths is not meaningful.

Acceptable Range: [Lower forth, Upper forth]

[20..42]

(20, 20, 20, 21, 23, 23, 23, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 27, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 34, 37, 39, 42, 42)

Quick Review: [lower tail .. lower forth[U]upper forth .. upper tail] [0..20] U [42..75]

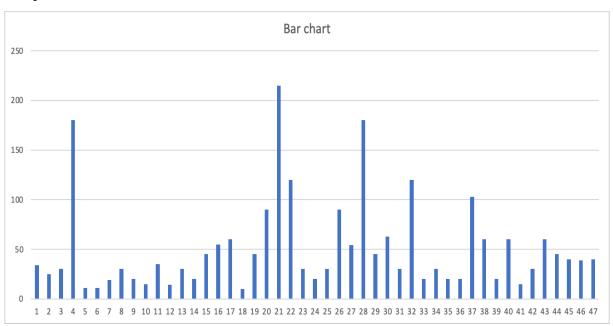
(10, 12, 15, 15, 15, 17, 17, 18, 18, 19, 19, 20, 20, 20, 20, 21, 23, 23, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 27, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 34, 37, 39, 42, 42, 44, 49, 51, 53, 58, 73)

Range of outliers: Components that are statistical outliers with values greater than the upper tail or less than the lower tail

>75

(115, 128, 135, 280)

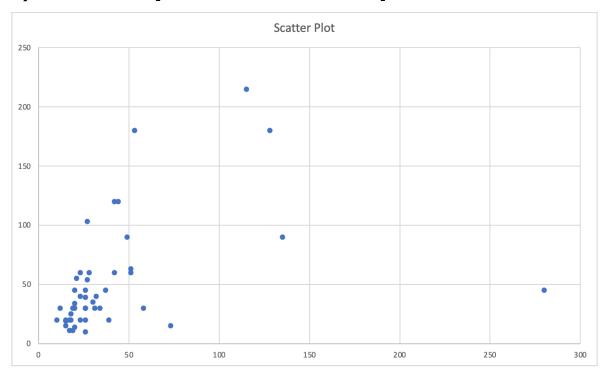
1.2) Bar Chart:



The maximum effort in the excel sheet is shown by the student **P21**. He wrote 115 SLOC in JavaScript in 215 person-minutes. As a result, this student's productivity is 0.53. The minimum effort is by two students (**P5** and **P6**). They both used 11 person-minutes for the programming language Java, and their SLOCs are 17 and 19 respectively. Also there are three students whose effort exceeds 150 person-minutes.

2.1.

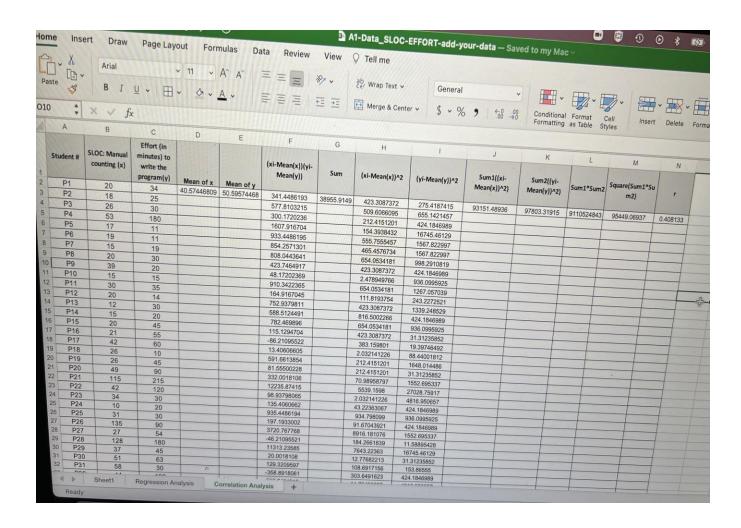
a) Scatter Plot: [attached in the excel sheet]



In this graph I observed 4 data points that are atypical, and those are P21 (115,215), P28 (128,180), P26(135,90), P44 (280,45). These are not organized the same way as the other points.

b) Correlation Analysis:

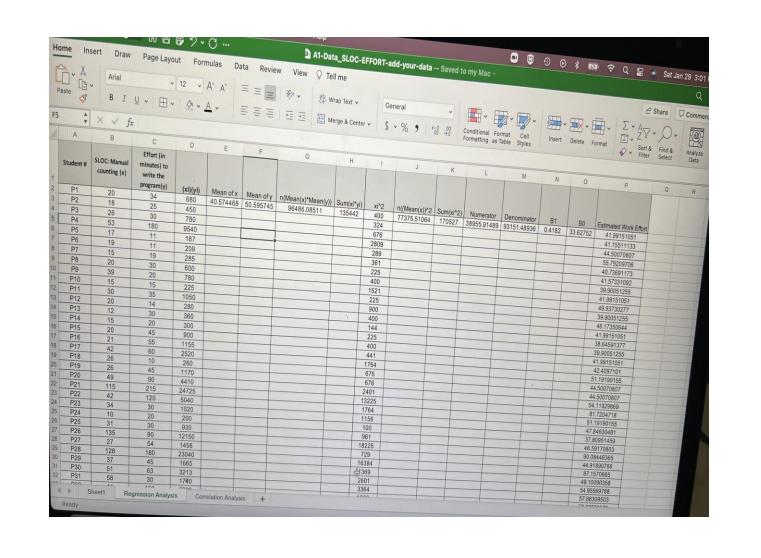
[calculated in the excel sheet A1-data(Correlation Analysis)]

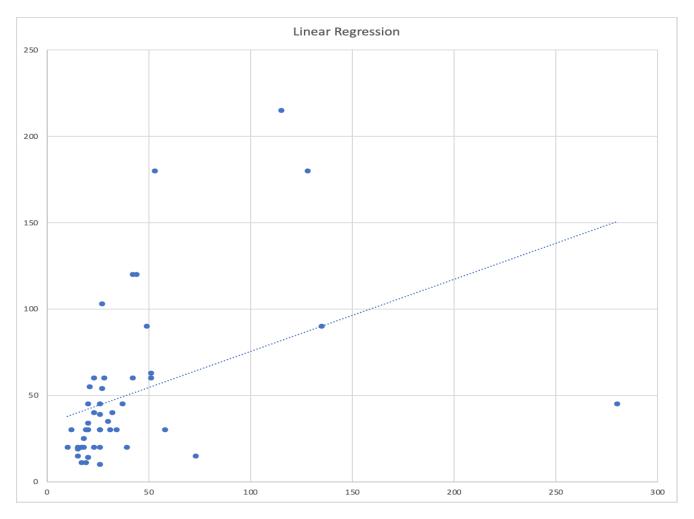


So, correlation coefficient is **0.408133**, which is just greater than 0 but less than 1. Hence, we can say that the correlation between Length and Effort is **not true**.

b) Regression Analysis:

[Calculated in Excel sheet A1-data (Regression Analysis)]





Regression Equation = $y = \beta 1x + \beta 0$

$$\beta 1 = 0.4182$$

$$\beta 0 = 33.62752$$

So,
$$\hat{y} = 0.4182X + 33.62752$$

The relation between the independent variable (SLOC) and the dependent variable (Effort) is **linear.**

2.2) Assumption in effort estimation model:

- Experience of the programmer in the particular programming language
- Clear requirement in order to develop it
- Buffer time added for detecting the bug and resolving it
- Previous experience of the same kind of development
- Size (depends on the requirements. Too many requirements or less?)

3.1) [Calculated in the Excel Sheet – Test A2 data]

Estimated Effort calculation : = 0.4182X + 33.62752

= 0.4182 * SLOC + 33.62752

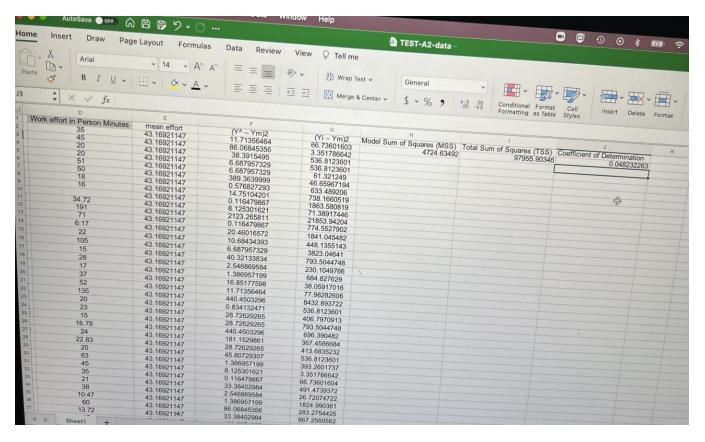
3.2) Coefficient of determination(R-square)

[Calculated in Excel sheet - Test A2]

R-square = MSS/TSS

= 4724.63492/97955.90346

= 0.048232263



As R-square value is 0.048232263 which means it is less than 0.5. Hence, this result implies that the relationship is **not reliable** for planning purposes.