

# Difficulty and Complexity of Introductory Programming Problems

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# Difficulty vs. Complexity

*Difficulty* relates to the observed performance.

*Complexity* is an intrinsic characteristic of problems.

# Why bother?

- problem sequencing
- cold start problem of difficulty measures
- fine tuning problem difficulty
- detecting anomalies among problems

# Our Goal

Explore relationships between:

- complexity measures
- difficulty measures
- complexity and difficulty measures

# Our Data

Exercise	Interface	Problems	Students	Attempts
RoboMission	blocks	85	3,800	62,500
Turtle Blockly	blocks	77	11,000	63,600
Turtle Python	text	51	2,400	11,900
Python	text	73	2,000	10,700

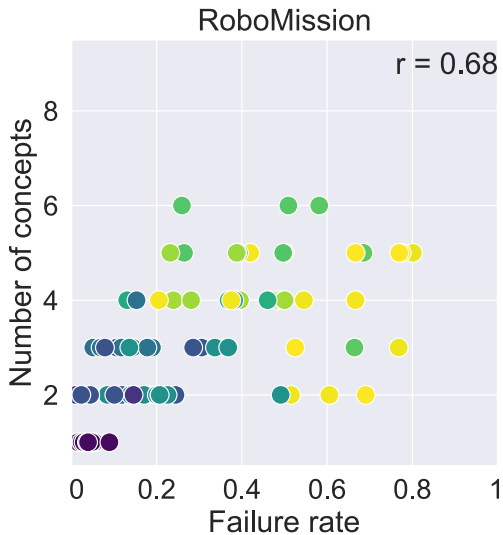
# Used Measures

- complexity
  - instruction length
  - code length
  - number of unique concepts
- difficulty
  - failure rate
  - median solving time
  - median number of attempts

# Methods

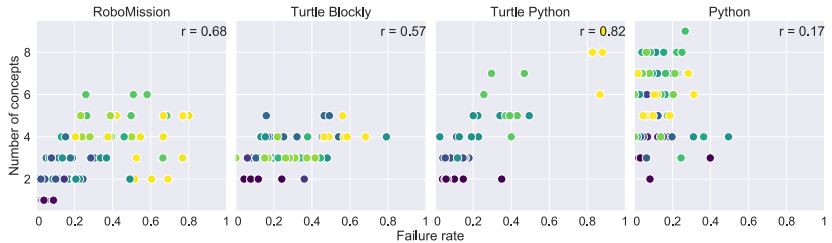
- Spearman's correlation
  - comparing pairs of measures
  - more indepth
- Principal Component Analysis (PCA)
  - broader overview
  - multiple measures at the same time

# Spearman's Correlation Example





# Spearman's Correlation Examples

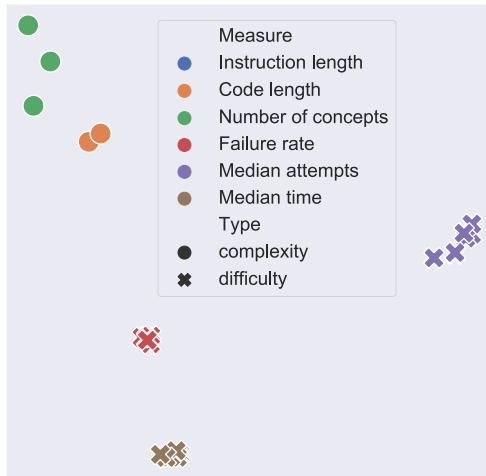


# Spearman's Correlation Conclusion

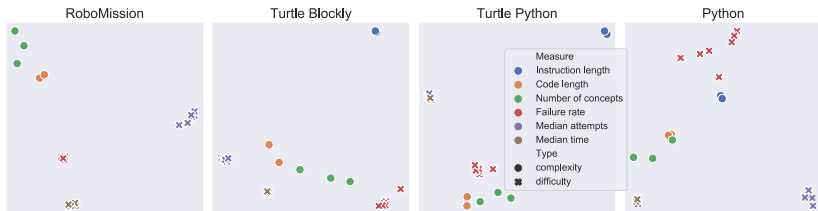
- conclusions drawn from a single exercise may not generalize
- variants of the same measure correlate well ( $r \geq 0.7$ )

# PCA Example

## RoboMission



# PCA Results



# PCA Conclusion

- variants of the same measure form tight clusters
- the same type of measures tend to be closer together

# Complexity for Difficulty Estimation

- using lines of code and number of concepts
- estimate solve time, number of attempts, and failure rate

# Conclusion

- conclusions drawn from a single exercise may not generalize
- filtering resulted in highly similar measures
- predicting difficulty using complexity is difficult