Cyclomatic Complexity

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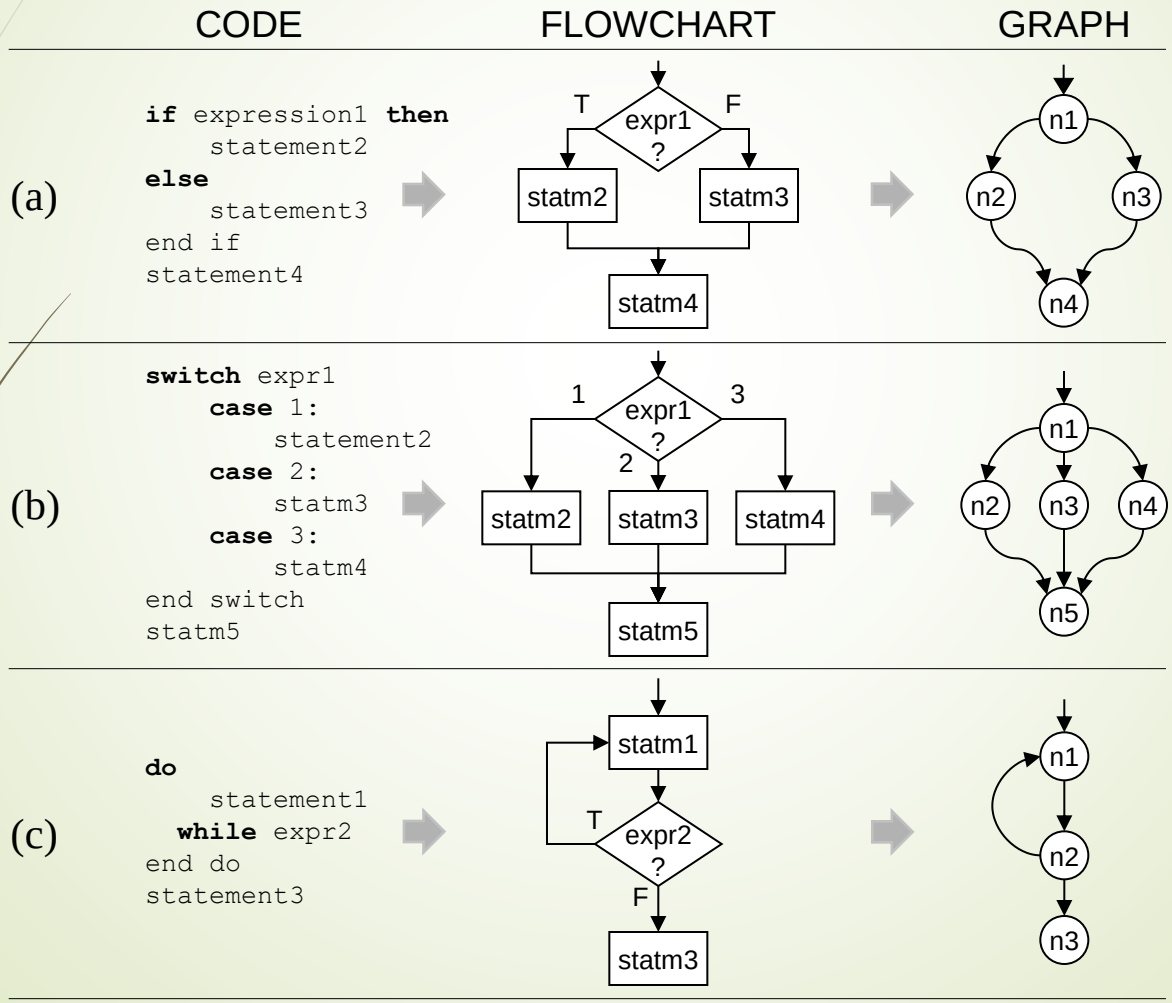
- Invented by **Thomas McCabe (1974)** to measure the complexity of a program's conditional logic
- Cyclomatic complexity of graph G equals #edges - #nodes + 2

$$V(G) = e - n + 2$$

- Also corresponds to the number of linearly independent paths in a program

Converting Code to Graph

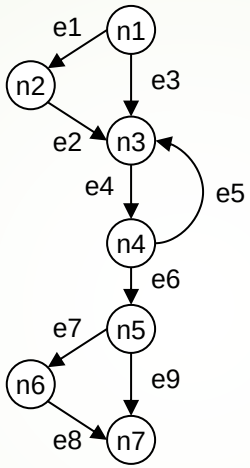


Example Paths

```
if expression1
then
    statement2
end if

do
    statement3
  while expr4
end do

if expression5
then
    statement6
end if
statement7
```



Paths:

P1 = e1, e2, e4, e6, e7, e8

P2 = e1, e2, e4, e5, e4, e6, e7, e8

P3 = e3, e4, e6, e7, e8, e10

P4 = e6, e7, e8, e10, e3, e4

P5 = e1, e2, e4, e6, e9, e10

P6 = e4, e5

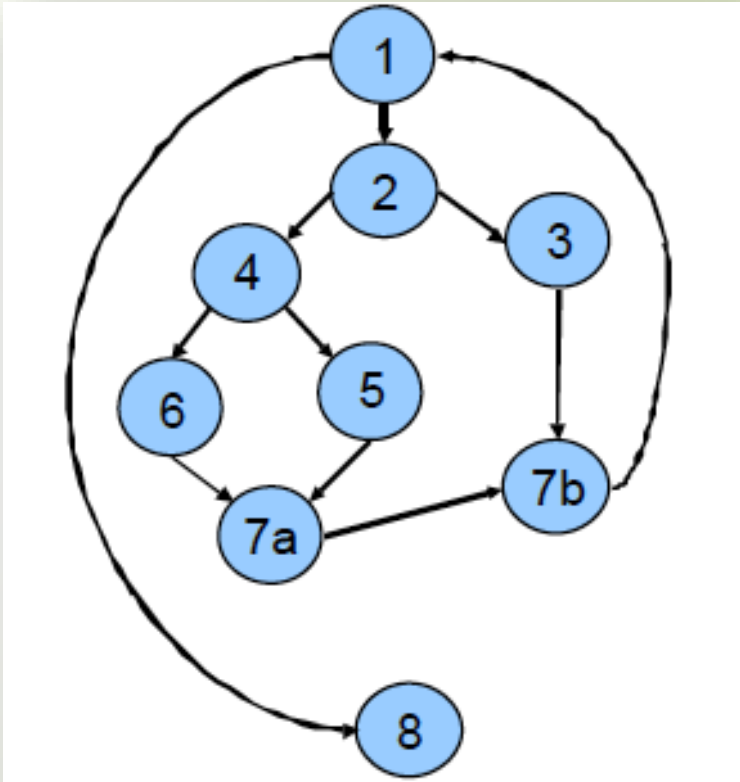
P7 = e3, e4, e6, e9, e10

P8 = e1, e2, e4, e5, e4, e6, e9, e10

V(G) = e – n + 2 = 9 – 7 + 2 = 4

Example 1

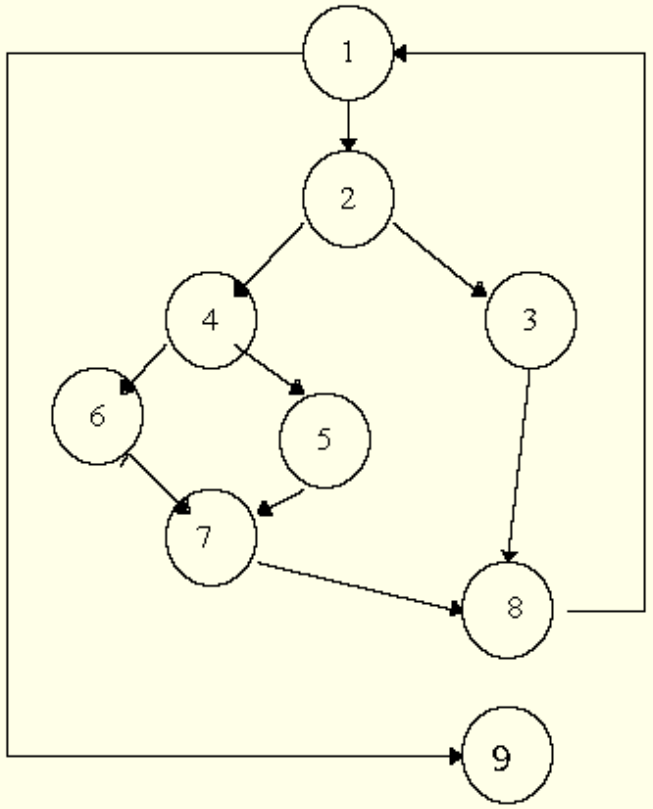
```
1.      do while records remain
            read record;
2.          if record field 1 = 0
3.              then process record;
                    store in buffer;
                    increment counter;
4.          elsif record field 2 = 0
5.              then reset record;
6.              else process record;
                    store in file;
7a.         endif;
        endif;
7b.     enddo;
8.  end;
```



V= e-n+2 = 11-9+2=4

Example 2

```
1:      WHILE NOT EOF LOOP
2:         Read Record;
2:         IF field1 equals 0 THEN
3:            Add field1 to Total
3:            Increment Counter
4:         ELSE
4:              IF field2 equals 0 THEN
5:                 Print Total, Counter
5:                 Reset Counter
6:              ELSE
6:                 Subtract field2 from Total
7:              END IF
8:         END IF
8:         Print "End Record"
9:      END LOOP
9:      Print Counter
```



V=e-n+2=11-9+2=4