## Solutions to Exercise Sheet 1

# Exercise 1 - Metrics

### 1.1 Lines of Code Metrics

```
i LOC_{tot} = 74

LOC_{ne} = 74 - 10 = 64

LOC_{pars} = 64 - 15 = 49
```

ii Example Haskell-Code for contrasting the given MyQuickSort.java:

```
module MyQuickSort where

-- This Code is self-Documenting
quicksort :: Ord a => [a] -> [a]
quicksort [] = []
quicksort (x:xs) = smaller ++ [x] ++ bigger
where
smaller = quicksort [y | y <- xs, y <= x]
bigger = quicksort [y | y <- xs, y > x]
LOC_{parsH} = 9 - 2 = 7
```

So there is  $LOC_{pars}$  with 49 as well as  $LOC_{parsH}$  with 7 (Order of magnititude:  $n^2 \ vs \ n!$ ). These are obviously two entirely different Programs, yet they are semantically equivalent in that they offer an interface to a function capable of sorting a List of items with a Quicksort-Algorithm.

In this case the recognized Pattern is to use a library or tool requiring a lot of (hardcoded) configuration, where a simpler one would clearly suffice. That way you would have a lot of managing / organizing / configurating overhead, which can be overblown to the fullest if wanted (resulting in an LOC of literally any number you wish).

#### iii Metrics:

```
LOCtot = 178

LOCne = 136

LOCpars = 120
```

It basically configures all the GUI-Elements (like buttons etc.), their Positions, Sizes, how they should behave when resizing the window or when being clicked, and more. The Program itself is a simulator for AI-Ants to find paths in a generated Maze, the whole Project written in C++.

### 1.2 Cyclomatic Complexity