

# COMP1531

## Design - Software Complexity

### Lecture 9.2

Author(s): Hayden Smith



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# In This Lecture

- **Why?** 🤔
  - We need a material way to be able to understand and have conversations about how complex software is
- **What?** 📄
  - Accidental V Essential Complexity
  - Cyclomatic Complexity Measurements

# What Is Software Complexity?

Any ideas?



# What Is Software Complexity?

- A famous paper from 1986:
  - *No Silver Bullet – Essence and Accident in Software Engineering* by Fred Brooks
- Described software complexity by dividing it into two categories *essential* and *accidental*.
- Further conclusions of the paper are much debated

## Essential

Complexity that is inherent to the problem.

For example, if the user or client requires the program to do 30 different things, then those 30 things are essential.

## Accidental

Complexity that is not inherent to the problem.

For example, generating or parsing data in specific formats.

## Essential

Fundamentally can't be removed, but can be managed with good *software design*.

## Accidental

Can be somewhat mitigated by engineering decisions; e.g. smart use of libraries, standards, etc.

Hard to remove entirely.

# Open Questions

- Is there a concrete process for distinguishing accidental and essential complexity?
- How much of the complexity of modern software is accidental?
- To what degree has or will accidental complexity be removed in future?



# How Can We Measure Software Complexity?





# How Can We Measure Software Complexity?

- Coupling
- Cohesion
- Cyclomatic Complexity



# Coupling

- A measure of how closely connected different software components are.
- Usually expressed as a simple ordinal measure of "loose" or "tight".
- For example, web applications tend to have a frontend that is loosely coupled from the backend.
- **Loose coupling is good**



# Cohesion

- The degree to which elements of a module belong together.
- Elements belong together if they're somehow related.
- Usually expressed as a simple ordinal measure of "low" or "high".
- **High cohesion is good**
- [Read more here](#)



# Cyclomatic Complexity

- A measure of the branching complexity of functions.
- Computed by counting the number of linearly-independent paths through a function.



# Cyclomatic Complexity

To compute:

1. Convert function into a control flow graph
2. Calculate the value of the formula

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

where  $e$  is the number of edges and  $n$  is the number of nodes



# Cyclomatic Complexity

## Example 1

```
1 function foo() {  
2   if (A()) {  
3     B();  
4   } else {  
5     C();  
6   }  
7 }
```

$$V(G) = 4 - 4 + 2 = 2$$



# Cyclomatic Complexity

## Example 2

```
1 function foo() {  
2   if (A()) {  
3     B();  
4   } else {  
5     if (C()) {  
6       D():  
7     }  
8   }  
9 }
```

$$V(G) = 6 - 5 + 2 = 3$$



# Cyclomatic Complexity

## Example 3

```
1 function foo() {  
2   while (A()) {  
3     B();  
4   }  
5   C();  
6 }
```

$$V(G) = 3 - 3 + 2 = 2$$





# Cyclomatic Complexity

## Example 4

```
1 function day_to_year(days) {
2   let year = 1970
3
4   while (days > 365) {
5     if (is_leap_year(year)) {
6       if (days > 366) {
7         days -= 366;
8         year += 1;
9       }
10    } else {
11      days -= 365;
12      year += 1;
13    }
14  }
15
16  return year;
17 }
```

$$V(G) = 8 - 6 + 2 = 4$$



# Cyclomatic Complexity

## Example 5

```
1 function day_to_year(days) {  
2   let year = 1970  
3  
4   while (days > 0) {  
5     if (is_leap_year(year)) {  
6       days -= 366;  
7     } else {  
8       days -= 365;  
9     }  
10    year += 1;  
11  }  
12  
13  return year - 1;  
14 }
```

$$V(G) = 7 - 6 + 2 = 3$$



## Usage

A simple understandable measure of function complexity.

Some people argue 10 should be the maximum cyclomatic complexity of a function where others argue for 8.

# Drawbacks

- Assumes non-branching statements have no complexity.
- Keeping cyclomatic complexity low encourages splitting functions up, regardless of whether that really makes the code more understandable.



# Automatic Calculation

Depending on the programming language, sometimes there are tools that exist to automatically calculate it.



# Further Reading

- The original No Silver Bullet paper:
  - <http://faculty.salisbury.edu/~xswang/Research/Papers/SERelated/no-silver-bullet.pdf>
- A more modern description:
  - <https://stevemcconnell.com/articles/software-engineering-principles/>
- A recent rebuttal:
  - <https://blog.ploeh.dk/2019/07/01/yes-silver-bullet/>

# Feedback



Or go to the [form here](#).

