

AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION
OF
HALSTEAD'S SOFTWARE LENGTH FORMULA

by

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INTRODUCTION

One of the most fundamental problems of software engineering today - both in theory and in practice - is the prediction of the software length. Many studies have indicated the length of the program is consistently correlated with some other complexity measurements of program's characteristics [Basili 83], [Mata 84], [Jensen 85], [Ivan 87]. In addition, a recent survey on software economics has listed software length estimation as the first major issue needing further research [Bohem 84]. The software length can be measured from a number of aspects, such as, line of source codes [Dijkstra 72], executable statements [Curtis 79] or total number tokens in the program [Halstead 72]. In 1972, Halstead proposed a simple formula for predicting the length of a program based on the number of unique operators and operands used by the program [Halstead 72]. Christensen has stated the general advantages of this operator/operand approach as: [Chris 81]

- An explainable methodology for calibrating a measurement instrument.
- A more nearly universal measure, since the approach is consistent across the boundaries of programming languages.
- The ability to relate some of the effects of programming style to measure quantities.

Halstead established a theory based on these empirical findings, and extended it into various metrics for measuring the characteristics of the software in his literary work [Halstead 77]. This landmark work is well known as software science.

The Models Of Software Length Measurement

The estimated length suggested in the software science is simply a function of the number of unique operators (η_1) and operands (η_2)

$$\hat{N} = \eta_1 \cdot \log_2(\eta_1) + \eta_2 \cdot \log_2(\eta_2). \quad (1)$$

Halstead's formula has been widely applied. However, it is also seriously questioned about its inaccuracy [Smith 80],[Lassez 81], [Shen 83], [Hamer 82], and ambiguity [Elshoff 78],[Lassez 81], [Shen 83], [Fitsos 80]. The one limitation of the length formula (1) as a tool for estimating program length is that η_1 only can be evaluated after the program has been written. Fitsos proposed using a model that only depends on operand vocabulary size [Fitsos 80],

$$\hat{N} = c + \eta_2 \cdot \log_2(\eta_2) \quad (2)$$

where c is a language dependent constant. His suggestion was based on the observation of 490 PL/S modules and Elshoff's data for 34 PL/I modules [Elshoff 78]. Fitsos concludes that the number of distinct operators (η_1) for programs written in a higher level language tends to be a constant. In other words, the program length can be determined by a function of distinct operands number (η_2). This hypothesis was reaffirmed later by Christensen [Chris 81]. Fitsos's methodology breaks the restrictions of Formula (1), since the estimating process can be conducted in the variables declaration section of the program. Formula (2) was extended by Albrecht [Albrecht 83], who reports the data for 14 modules, and suggests an alternative model of the form

$$\hat{N} = c \cdot \eta_2 \cdot \log_2(\eta_2) \quad (3)$$

Formula (2) and (3) have been investigated by Levitin [Levitin 85]. The results of the Levitin's experiments indicated that the estimator (3) is superior to the estimator (2). About the same time, [Jensen 85] studied the software measures for real-time programs, and proposed a length estimation equation

$$\hat{N} = \log_2(\eta_1!) + \log_2(\eta_2!) \quad (4)$$

Jensen found that the estimation results of Formula (4) are more precise than that of Halstead's on his data set.

The Nature of The Problem

Models described in the previous section are based upon various assumptions. For example, Halstead divides a program of length N into N/η substrings of length η (which is the sum of number of distinct operands and operators), and assumes there are no duplications of these substrings. He also assumes that operators and operands alternate in the program [Halstead 77]. In the models of (2) and (3), the assumptions are based on the number of operators being a constant, and they also employ the portion of Halstead's formula, $\eta_2 \log_2(\eta_2)$, to determine the value for the operands. Jensen [Jensen 85] did not mention any assumptions nor deriving process of the equation (4).

The above assumptions are not always true in real programming environments. For instance, the operators and operands do not necessarily alternate. The statement " *for(;;) {* " is allowed in the language C. There are four operators occurring consecutively, namely "for", "(", ";", and "{". Regarding to formulae (2) and (3), the operators behave as a constant for large programs. Fitos [Fitos 80] and Albrecht [Albrecht 83] both agree that the term

$\eta_2 \cdot \log_2(\eta_2)$ can determine the total value for operands in the program. However, on observing the data sets used in their research, the author found that the two terms in Halstead's formula can not be used to estimate N_1 and N_2 respectively; that is, $\eta_1 \cdot \log_2(\eta_1)$ was not a good estimator of N_1 , and $\eta_2 \cdot \log_2(\eta_2)$ was not a good estimator of N_2 .

The Aims of The Study

In this report, the models are developed based upon the data sets and without unnatural assumptions are introduced. Three different data sets (UNIX source codes, C programs written in the course CMPSC 541, and Pascal programs) are used to investigate the estimation models. A correlation analysis between the estimated and the actual length is presented. Additionally, the relative error is used for comparing the accuracy of the estimations.

SOFTWARE SCIENCE AND LENGTH ESTIMATION

The ever-increasing cost of program development has made the measurement of software characteristics more important than it has ever been before. Software science includes some of the most often used measures. The metrics proposed by Halstead's software science are briefly discussed in this chapter. Several articles relating to the software science length estimation are reviewed.

The theory of software science

Halstead's software science is widely recognized as an important analytical tool for the analysis and design of software. Halstead argues that algorithms or programs have measurable characteristics analogous to the characteristics, such as mass, that are used in physical laws. He also suggests that a set of useful measures of program characteristics can be derived from a count of the number and the frequency of distinct operators and operands in an algorithm or a program. The basic counts of software science are:

η_1 = number of distinct operators

η_2 = number of distinct operands

N_1 = number of operator occurrences

N_2 = number of operand occurrences

Followings are the program properties measurements proposed by Halstead in the software science:

Program length

Program length N is defined as the sum of the total number of operators N_1 and the total number of operands N_2 (ie. $N = N_1 + N_2$). The value of N can be approximated by an estimator \hat{N} that is defined as:

$$\hat{N} = \eta_1 \cdot \log_2(\eta_1) + \eta_2 \cdot \log_2(\eta_2).$$

Program volume

A program volume metric V is defined as

$$V = N \cdot \log_2(\eta)$$

Volume, in the other sense, is the size of an implementation, which can be thought as the number of bits necessary to express an algorithm.

Potential volume

The potential volume V^* is the minimum possible volume for the given algorithm. V^* is of the form

$$V^* = (2 + \eta_2^*) \cdot \log_2(2 + \eta_2^*),$$

where η_2^* is the observed input operands required by the program.

Program level (difficulty)

Any given algorithm with volume V is considered to be implemented at the program level L , which is defined as

$$L = \frac{V^*}{V},$$

and the inverse of the program level is termed the *difficulty*. That is

$$D = \frac{1}{L}.$$

Program effort

Program development requires more effort when the size of the program increases; but, it needs less effort when the language is high. The effort E, then, derived as:

$$E = \frac{V}{L}.$$

The unit of measurement of E is "elementary mental discriminations".

Programming time

The programming time T is proportional to the effort E in developing a program, E is defined as the form

$$T = \frac{E}{S},$$

for some constant S. The constant S represents the speed of programming. In other word, the number of mental discriminations per second of which programmer is capable. An S value of 18 is normally is normally used. This number is based on the work of Stroud.

Software science has been accepted and discussed by many authors. There are many valuable and important articles concerned with software science that are listed and annotated in bibliography [Leslie 87].

Program Length Estimation

In software science, the length of a program is a function of the number of unique operators and operands. This hypothesis has received the most attention since it can be easily tested. Halstead assumed that the accuracy of the formula is dependent on the "purity" of the algorithm implementations. The types of 'impurity' can be classified, according to [Halstead 77], as

- a complementary operation,
- ambiguous operands,
- synonymous operands,
- common subexpression,
- unwarranted assignment, and
- unfactored expressions.

[Elshoff 78] measured 154 programs and confirmed this hypothesis, he also pointed out that " if $N \approx \hat{N}$ only for pure or well programmed algorithms, then a simple check for pure or well programmed programs is available. "

The operators/operands can be viewed as simply analogous to the daily conversational sentence. Operators are the verbs, and operands are subjects or objects. However, in some programming language, the classification of operator and operand becomes very ambiguous. Most of the supporting experiments presented in the [Halstead 77] derived from the collected algorithms of the ACM and very small program in ALGOL and FORTRAN. In both languages, it is not difficult to classify a token into operator or operand. However, in other languages, sometimes, it can lead to an ambiguous situation. Nevertheless, from the aspect of length estimation, [Shen 83] Shen pointed out the misclassification of any token has virtually no effect on the final estimate, since

$$\hat{N} = \eta_1 \cdot \log_2 \eta_1 + \eta_2 \cdot \log_2 \eta_2 \approx \eta \cdot \log_2 \frac{\eta}{2}$$

However, except for length estimation, when the other characteristics are concerned, Lassez criticized that the software science is not applicable because of unclear definitions of operator, operand and input/output parameter [Lassez 81].

The tokens in the declaration sections are not counted as the part of length of the program [Halstead 77]. It causes an obvious variations of estimation, since the variable declaration sections in some languages (eg., data division in Cobol) represent a significant portion of the programming effort. Therefore, many authors suggest that all software science analysers should count operators and operands in declaration sections as well as in procedure sections. [Shen 79], [Fitsoss 79], [Elshoff 78], [Lassez 81]

Experiments have been conducted by Halstead and others to validate the length estimation. Tests have been conducted on FORTRAN programs [Halstead 77], [Basili 83]; Cobol programs [Bulut 74], [Zweben 79], [Shen 79a]; PL/I programs [Elshoff 76], [Smith 80]; Pascal programs [Feuer 79], [Fitz 78], [Lassez 79]; APL modules [Zweben 79]; IBM370 Assembly programs [Smith 80]; and C program [Crawford 85], all observing high correlation between predicted and observed length.

However, some found that Halstead's estimated length tends to be low for large programs and high for small programs [Smith 80], [Fitsos 80], [Shen 79a]. Shen asserted that the Halstead's length estimation appears to work best for programs of size in the range between 2000 and 4000 [Shen 83]. Feuer also reported that the length equation overestimates the actual length 80% of the time for 197 PL/I programs. In his experiment most of the programs are

less than 2000 [Feuer 79]. Therefore, Shen has suggested that the relative error of Halstead length equation can be minimized by dividing a large program into modules of reasonable size and then summing the individual estimates [Shen 83].

Shooman, in 1977, used a set of psychometric relationships suggested by Zipf to estimate program length from the number of unique operators and operands of a program [Shooman 83]. Shooman views the program as a string of tokens. The token string which represents the program is generated by choosing an operator from the operator set randomly, then choosing an operand from the operand set at random, and continuing this alternation process. The process halts whenever the last operator or operand is chosen for the first time. Based on these assumptions, he derives a series equation to estimate the length of program. Mohanty [Mohanty 79] has also demonstrated that a close agreement exists between the software science results and the results obtained by the application of Zipf's law. However, Sooman's work has also been criticized extensively [Moranda 85] on the ground of meaningless substitutions, equating different probability constants, alternation of sourcer data set, and violation of Zipf's law.

EXPERIMENT DESCRIPTION AND ALTERNATIVE MODELS

The primary methodology applied in the study is based on empirical observation of program files. Three data sets of two languages, C and Pascal, are used to investigate the length estimation models. In order to view the behavioral trend when actual length increases or decreases, the data sets are also divided into various partitions. Four new models are introduced, two of them are built based upon the transformed data so that the models become more appropriate for linear modeling procedures. Another two models are suggested with the same pattern, but with the error terms handled in the different ways. The relative error is used for comparing the superiority or inferiority of the models. Eight models are analyzed and compared using all of the data or the partitioned data sets.

Counting Rules

In the current research, modules that extract the operators and operands from the programs were implemented (See Appendix D). The rules that distinguish tokens of operators or operands are as follows:

- Operators - keywords;
- Operators symbols; (a pair symbols is counted as one)
- function name;
- procedure name;

Operands - variable name;
numerical constant;
quoted string;

Comments are not considered operators nor operands.

Alternative Models

Each of the collected data sets have many cases with length less than 500 (See Figure 1). If the data sets were investigated directly without any transformation, the model could produce results much favored to the programs of large size in terms of relative error. Therefore, the logarithmic transformation is applied in order to avoid this situation (See Figure 2). The selection of logarithmic transformation is quite subjective; however, other transformation procedures are also worthy of being studied in the future.

Based on initial analysis efforts, the combinations of η_1 and η_2 to be used as independent variables are $(\eta_1 + \eta_2)$ and $(\eta_1 \cdot \eta_2)$. The logarithm of these two combinations are suggested because of their higher correlation with that of N than any others in the preliminary effort. When observing the data displayed on figures, the distribution over the domain of the variable is asymmetric with positive skew (i.e. long tail to the right). The transformation brings the high variability for large programs to be more homogeneous with that of small programs.

Figure 1
 Frequency Distribution of Raw Data Sets

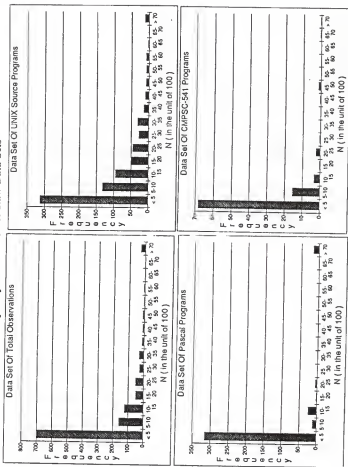


Figure 2

Frequency Distribution of Transformed Data Sets

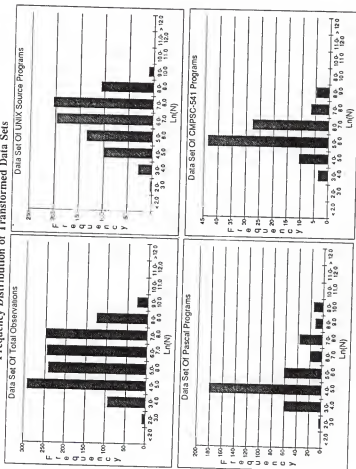


Figure 3

N vs. $\eta_1 + \eta_2$

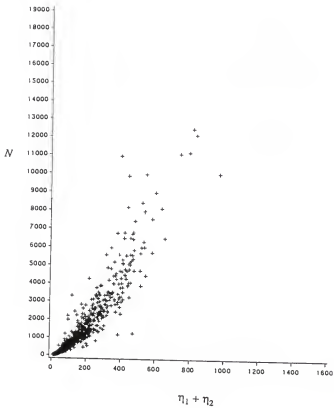


Figure 4

N vs. $\eta_1 \cdot \eta_2$

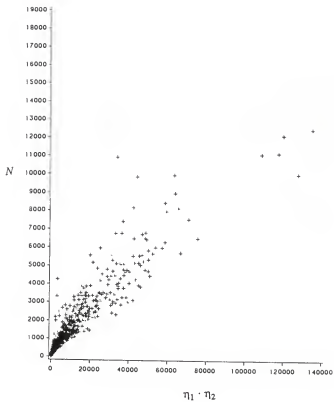


Figure 5 and 6, present the distribution of the data points after the raw data was transformed. The simple linear regression modeling technique, then, is applied to construct the estimating models. The $\ln(N)$ value is estimated by the value of $\ln(\eta_1+\eta_2)$ and $\ln(\eta_1 \cdot \eta_2)$, of the forms

$$\ln(N) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot \ln(\eta_1 + \eta_2) + \varepsilon, \quad (5.1)$$

and,

$$\ln(N) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot \ln(\eta_1 \cdot \eta_2) + \varepsilon. \quad (5.2)$$

The estimated N value can be obtained from the above equation by applying the inverse transformation. The models are then expressed in the equations:

$$N = \exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot \ln(\eta_1 + \eta_2)) \cdot \varepsilon^* \quad (6.1)$$

and,

$$N = \exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot \ln(\eta_1 \cdot \eta_2)) \cdot \varepsilon^* \quad (6.2)$$

where $\varepsilon^* = \exp(\varepsilon)$. The equations (6.1) and (6.2) then, are simplified as:

$$N = \gamma(\eta_1 + \eta_2)^\beta \cdot e^* \quad (7.1)$$

and,

$$N = \gamma(\eta_1 \cdot \eta_2)^\beta \cdot e^* \quad (7.2)$$

where $\gamma = \exp(\beta_0)$ and $\beta = \beta_1$.

Figure 5

Ln(N) vs. Ln($\eta_1 + \eta_2$)

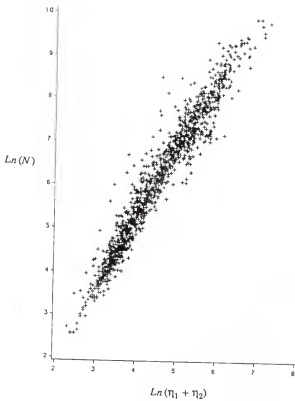
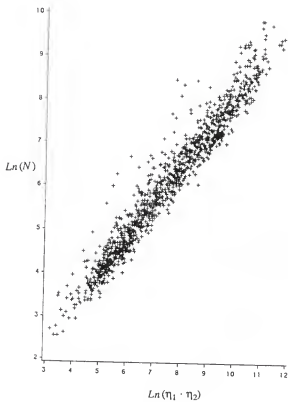


Figure 6

$\text{Ln}(N)$ vs. $\text{Ln}(\eta_1 \cdot \eta_2)$



The error term (ϵ^*) handled in above two models (7.1) and (7.2) are multiplicative instead of additive. Therefore, the models of handling error terms in additive fashion are also considered as the form of:

$$N = \alpha \cdot (\eta_1 + \eta_2)^\beta + \epsilon^+ \quad (8.1)$$

and,

$$N = \alpha \cdot (\eta_1 \cdot \eta_2)^\beta + \epsilon^+ \quad (8.2)$$

The procedure of deriving the parameters in (8.1) and (8.2) is not the same as in (7.1) and (7.2). The parameters in (7.1) and (7.2) are obtained only by running simple linear regression on the transformed data. However, in the latter models, (8.1) and (8.2), the procedures of acquiring the parameter is by nonlinear least squares. Note the method in this procedure is modified Gauss-Newton method, and the data are processed by the procedure NLIN in SAS package [SAS-STAT 82].

For the convenience sake, all the models will be labelled by a particular symbol in the rest of this report. (See Table 1)

The Description of Experiment

The experiment is conducted starting from data collection, segmentation, then, followed by parameters development, length estimation, correlation of actual length versus estimated length, and relative error analysis. The results of the experiment are discussed in the following chapter.

Table 1

Symbol	Model
H	$\hat{N} = \eta_1 \cdot \log_2(\eta_1) + \eta_2 \cdot \log_2(\eta_2)$
F^+	$\hat{N} = c + \eta_2 \cdot \log_2(\eta_2)$
A^*	$\hat{N} = c \cdot \eta_2 \cdot \log_2(\eta_2)$
J	$\hat{N} = \log_2(\eta_1!) + \log_2(\eta_2!)$
L^+	$\hat{N} = \gamma(\eta_1 + \eta_2)^\beta$
L^*	$\hat{N} = \gamma(\eta_1 \cdot \eta_2)^\beta$
NL^+	$\hat{N} = \alpha \cdot (\eta_1 + \eta_2)^\beta$
NL^*	$\hat{N} = \alpha \cdot (\eta_1 \cdot \eta_2)^\beta$

Note: L^+ and L^* are the models derived from simple linear regression of logarithmic transformation.

NL^+ and NL^* are the models derived from nonlinear regression by least squares.

1) Data collection and partition:

There are three data sets used to investigate the estimation models:

- 799 UNIX system source codes (See Appendix A),
- 99 CMPSC 541 project programs written in C (See Appendix B), and
- 404 Pascal programs acquired from Mata-Toledo's dissertation [Mata 84] (See Appendix C).

The data set that includes all these three data sets is also observed.

In order to see the behavior of the errors on each model under various program length, the data are also partitioned into five parts by the size of the actual length.

- i. Total (include all the observations)
- ii. Actual length is less than or equal to 500.
- iii. Actual length is between 501 and 1000.
- iv. Actual length is between 1001 and 2000.
- v. Actual length is between 2001 and 4000.
- vi. Actual length is more than 4000.

2) Parameter Estimation:

According to the models described in this section, the parameters were estimated for all the models. The procedure of deriving the parameters of the model L^+ , L^* , NL^+ , and NL^* are discussed in the previous section. There is no parameter needed in the model H and J . The c constant value in the model F^+ is obtained from averaging the c 's which are calculated in the individual observation. In the model A^* , the c constant value is estimated by fitting a linear model without an intercept. Note

that the parameters were estimated based upon the complete data sets, but not on the terspartitioned ones.

3) Estimated Length Acquisition and Relative Error Calculation:

The parameters were used in the model(s) to calculate the estimated length for each observation. After all the estimated length were obtained, then, the relative errors of each observation were calculated by the equation:

$$\text{Relative Error} = | \text{estimated length} - \text{actual length} | / \text{actual length}$$

4) Correlation Coefficients Comparisons:

The correlation coefficient is a measure of the linear relationship between two variables. These coefficients are calculated in order to examine the linear relationship between the estimated length and actual length for all the models in various data sets.

5) Mean of Relative Error:

The correlation coefficient estimates the degree of the closeness of linear relationship between two variables. In these variables (estimated and actual length), the relative error is also important. However, the correlation coefficient does not provide information of the closeness of two variables. Therefore, the relative errors are also used. The mean of the relative error according to the combination of models and the partitioned data are computed. These values represent the accuracy of the estimation of each model. The number of over-estimated and under-estimated are also determined by comparing the estimated length and actual length.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The results of the experiment described in the previous chapter are presented in tabular form. Table 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4 present the parameters developed based upon various data sets, such as Total, UNIX, Pascal and CMPSC 541. Table 3 shows the correlation coefficients between the estimated length and actual length under particular combination of model and data sets. The means of relative error are presented in the table 3. Concerning the various range of actual length data, the rest of the tables indicate the mean of relative error and count of over- and under- estimated of various range of actual program length. These tables are named as the form of X-Y, where X represents the name of the data set, and Y the model name. The accuracy of the model is defined as small MRE and balance of the counts of overestimating and underestimating of actual length.

Correlation Coefficients of Actual length vs. Estimated Length

On observing the table 3, it can be seen that all the estimated values are highly correlated with the actual length in the various data sets. The correlation coefficients in most of the others are higher than 0.9 (Except for the data set of CMPSC 541). Roughly speaking, the models proposed in this report have the coefficients values a little bit higher than the others. (Except NL^* in total set, L^* in Pascal set, and L^+ in CMPSC 541 set). High correlation means that the two variables are likely to have a linear relationship. But, high correlation does not imply that the N is equal or close to \hat{N} . In order to examine more detail of the estimation models, the term of relative error is employed,

Table 2.1

Parameters Estimation (Total observations)

(Number of Observations = 1302)

Model	Parameter	S.E.
<i>H</i>	None	
<i>F</i> ⁺	$c = 526.3166$	30.2102
<i>A</i> [*]	$c = 1.52496$	0.017142
<i>J</i>	None	
<i>L</i> ⁺	$\gamma = -0.797189$	0.046869
	$\beta = 1.523624$	0.010185
<i>L</i> [*]	$\gamma = 0.060337$	0.039726
	$\beta = 0.801774$	0.005156
<i>NL</i> ⁺	$\alpha = 2.111956$	0.189451
	$\beta = 1.261011$	0.014111
<i>NL</i> [*]	$\alpha = 1.085501$	0.165480
	$\beta = 0.808215$	0.014440

Note:S.E. is the standard error of the estimation of corresponding parameter.

Table 2.2

Parameters Estimation (UNIX source programs)

(Number of Observations = 799)

Estimator	Parameters	S.E.
<i>H</i>	None	
<i>F</i> ⁺	<i>c</i> = 710.9088	38.4683
<i>A</i> [*]	<i>c</i> = 1.876848	0.023487
<i>J</i>	None	
<i>L</i> ⁺	$\gamma = -0.938968$	0.063487
	$\beta = 1.557691$	0.013077
<i>L</i> [*]	$\gamma = 0.169702$	0.052626
	$\beta = 0.785363$	0.006832
<i>NL</i> ⁺	$\alpha = 1.172288$	0.150518
	$\beta = 1.368080$	0.021244
<i>NL</i> [*]	$\alpha = 1.5572644$	0.185082
	$\beta = 0.760995$	0.011297

Note:S.E. is the standard error of the estimation of corresponding parameter.

Table 2.3

Parameters Estimation (Pascal programs)

(Number of Observations = 404)

Model	Parameter	S.E.
<i>H</i>	None	
<i>F</i> ⁺	<i>c</i> = 174.2780	52.0660
<i>A</i> [*]	<i>c</i> = 1.28740	0.020870
<i>J</i>	None	
<i>L</i> ⁺	$\gamma = -0.541532$	0.060009
	$\beta = 1.426176$	0.014427
<i>L</i> [*]	$\gamma = -0.217718$	0.060525
	$\beta = 0.838510$	0.009033
<i>NL</i> ⁺	$\alpha = 1.1170146$	0.248648
	$\beta = 1.344902$	0.032790
<i>NL</i> [*]	$\alpha = 0.062634$	0.018846
	$\beta = 1.120711$	0.028079

Note:S.E. is the standard error of the estimation of corresponding parameter.

Table 2.4

Parameters Estimation (CMPSC 541 programs)

(Number of Observations = 99)

Model	Parameter	S.E.
<i>H</i>	None	
<i>F</i> ⁺	$c = 473.1435$	92.7675
<i>A</i> [*]	$c = 2.490146$	0.135502
<i>J</i>	None	
<i>L</i> ⁺	$\gamma = -1.051215$	0.333824
	$\beta = 1.677929$	0.079486
<i>L</i> [*]	$\gamma = 0.034634$	0.287546
	$\beta = 0.856614$	0.041240
<i>NL</i> ⁺	$\alpha = 2.7808183$	1.066685
	$\beta = 1.287783$	0.068851
<i>NL</i> [*]	$\alpha = 1.808370$	0.713664
	$\beta = 0.811828$	0.041813

Note:S.E. is the standard error of the estimation of corresponding parameter.

Table 3

Correlation Coefficients of N vs. \hat{N}

Model	Total (1302)	UNIX (799)	Pascal (404)	CMPSC 541 (99)
H	0.92994	0.92880	0.94333	0.86263
F^+	0.90285	0.90523	0.94455	0.83653
A^*	0.90285	0.90523	0.94455	0.83653
J	0.92916	0.92892	0.94432	0.85968
L^+	0.91734	0.92728	0.94341	0.82119
L^*	0.88873	0.94112	0.93455	0.88478
NL^+	0.93191	0.93225	0.94466	0.85978
NL^*	0.88872	0.94129	0.94928	0.88684

and discussed in the following sections.

Mean Of Relative Error (MRE) Analysis:

The values of the mean of relative errors are listed in Table 4; the values are obtained by observing the full range of the various data sets. The value in the parenthesis of each box presents the rank of the models by the value of MRE for the particular data set. For a more detail investigation of the behavior of the MRE, each data set was partitioned into five parts according to the actual length of the programs. The MRE and the counts of over- and under- estimated are illustrated in the tables from page of 36 to 43. These tables are arranged according to the combination of the model and the data set which is observed. In each table, the first column shows the range of the actual length, the second column indicates the number of the observations, the MRE, and the counts of over- and under- estimated observation are listed in the column 3, 4 and 5 respectively.

The table 4 shows the models of L^+ and L^* have smaller MRE than most other models. Model F^+ has largest MRE in the listed eight models. If we sum the rank (values in the parentheses) for each model, then the superiority rank of the models can simply drawn by this sum. Models L^+ and L^* are ranked first (6), being followed by J (16), NL^* (18), A^* (18), H (22), NL^+ (26), and F^+ (32). It is not reasonable to say that these results are final; the behavior of MRE in different range of actual length, the counts of overestimated and under estimated also need to be investigated.

Table 4

Mean Relative Error Comparisons

Model	Total	UNIX	Pascal	CMPSC 541
H	0.43321 (6)	0.36637 (6)	0.58857 (7)	0.33869 (3)
F^+	3.11230 (8)	2.69839 (8)	1.79549 (8)	1.68634 (8)
A^*	0.36258 (5)	0.32643 (5)	0.35115 (4)	0.35556 (4)
J	0.29666 (4)	0.30660 (4)	0.26254 (3)	0.35571 (5)
L^+	0.27382 (2)	0.24802 (2)	0.24323 (1)	0.32592 (1)
L^*	0.25430 (1)	0.23204 (1)	0.25147 (2)	0.32858 (2)
NL^+	0.66637 (7)	0.40005 (7)	0.50958 (5)	0.85043 (7)
NL^*	0.28892 (3)	0.27106 (3)	0.57086 (6)	0.53149 (6)

The characteristics of each model's estimation are discussed in the following sections:

$$H \quad (\hat{N} = \eta_1 \cdot \log_2(\eta_1) + \eta_2 \cdot \log_2(\eta_2)) :$$

The bias of Halstead's model was inspected (page 36); it tends to overestimate in the small programs but underestimate in the large program size. In the programs of length less than 500, H has about 90 percent of the time overestimated the actual length; in contrast lengths greater than 4000, H underestimated the actual length more than 92 percents of the time (page 36). In the sets of C541 programs, it always overestimated when the actual length is greater than 500, and MRE apparently increases when N goes up. The range of actual length between 500 and 1000 seems more suitable for the Halstead's model, that is of more balance of over and under estimation and smaller MRE.

$$F^+ \quad (\hat{N} = c + \eta_2 \cdot \log_2(\eta_2)) :$$

Because of high variation of the constant c in the Fitsos's model, the accuracy of this model has been questioned. The coefficient of variations of c are 207.1156, 152.9544, 600.4850 and 195.0836 in the data sets of Total, UNIX, Pascal and C541 respectively. The results of MRE also show the obvious bias of Fitsos's model, not only high MRE but also seriously overestimating the small size of the program (page 37).

$$A^* \quad (\hat{N} = c \cdot \eta_2 \cdot \log_2(\eta_2)) :$$

The model of A^* behaves more consistently than H or F^+ . There is no obvious trend of MRE and of the unbalance of counts of over/under estimation appearing when the program length changed. In the Total and UNIX data sets (see page 38), it becomes more accurate when the actual length grows, the

results also agrees with Fitos's assumptions that the number of operator becomes constant when the program length increases. It has a very high MRE and an unbalance of over/under estimating counts in the Pascal data set of mid-size range of the N .

$$J \quad (\hat{N} = \log_2(\eta_1!) + \log_2(\eta_2!)):$$

This model has been investigated by Jensen [Jensen 85], who used the data of the length less than 400 in the average. According to this range of the length, author found agreement with Jensen's results, that model J is a quite good model when the actual program length less than 500. However, when the actual length greater than 500 being observed, the trend of the MRE occurs (page 39). This trend shows the model J tends to under estimate the actual length when it increases. This phenomena appears in all four data sets, for example in the UNIX data set, the MRE in the size less than 500 is 0.24601, and percentage of underestimating counts is 43, but in the size greater than 4000, MRE become 0.47555 and percentage of underestimating counts becomes 100. It has almost 100 percent of time underestimated the actual length when N was greater than 4000.

$$L^+ \quad (\hat{N} = \gamma(\eta_1 + \eta_2)^\beta):$$

The model L^+ has very low MRE and balance of over/under estimating counts in all four data sets (page 40). This is due to the model being derived from a least square approach. There is a little bit higher MRE in Pascal data set in the range of 500 to 2000 (MRE is about 0.48), but it is still lower than that of most of other models.

$$L^* \quad (\hat{N} = \gamma(\eta_1 \cdot \eta_2)^\beta):$$

In the viewpoint of accuracy, models L^* and L^+ are very similar (page 41). It has low MRE and balance of over/under estimating counts. These two models, L^+ and L^* , shows the lowest MRE of eight models in current study.

$$NL^+ (\hat{N} = \alpha \cdot (\eta_1 + \eta_2)^\beta):$$

The model NL^+ tends to overestimates when actual length is small. It has highest MRE and percentage of overestimating counts in the length smaller than 500, and become more accuracy when the size increases (page 42). (except the size greater than 4000 in the C541 data set).

$$NL^* (\hat{N} = \alpha \cdot (\eta_1 \cdot \eta_2)^\beta):$$

This model has a low MRE, but the count of over/under estimating seems to be language dependent, in the programs of short length. For instance, the programs of the length less than 500, there are more than 78 percents of the time overestimate the length in UNIX data set (page 43), and 90 percents in C541 data set. In contrast to this result, there are 99 percents of the time underestimate the length in the Pascal set.

Summary

From the above analysis, the models of L^+ and L^* are suggested as the program length estimation. Not only do they have lower MRE but also the balance of over/under estimating counts is good. The model H tends to overestimate the small program, and underestimate the large programs. Model F^+ has very high MRE's so that the model is not suggested for estimating. Model A^* is good when the actual length is large. Model J has serious bias dealing with the large programs, since the trend of MRE is existent; however, in the small

data set it provides very impressive outcomes. For its simple structure and being parameter free, model J is suggested when the program length is not very large. Model NL^+ has higher MRE, and NL^* shows the results language dependent in small size programs, besides, the parametric values development in these two models is very time consuming, so NL^+ and NL^* are not recommended for the length estimation.

From the view point of correlation coefficients, these eight models provided estimated length highly correlated with actual length. Nevertheless, some more justifications are required for most of them so that the model can function much better in estimation.

Table Total - H

Actual Length	Obs.	MRE	Over	Under
N > 0	1302	0.43321	803	498
N < 501	702	0.55397	618	83
500 < N < 1001	165	0.25986	81	84
1000 < N < 2001	186	0.30685	77	109
2000 < N < 4001	148	0.26298	24	124
N > 4000	101	0.35923	3	98

Table UNIX - H

Actual Length	Obs.	MRE	Over	Under
N > 0	799	0.36637	413	385
N < 501	315	0.54309	280	34
500 < N < 1001	135	0.21209	72	63
1000 < N < 2001	149	0.22852	48	101
2000 < N < 4001	131	0.25918	12	119
N > 4000	69	0.36267	1	68

Table Pascal - H

Actual Length	Obs.	MRE	Over	Under
N > 0	404	0.58857	348	56
N < 501	318	0.62077	296	22
500 < N < 1001	14	0.61437	9	5
1000 < N < 2001	32	0.65151	29	3
2000 < N < 4001	13	0.23541	12	1
N > 4000	27	0.29136	2	25

Table C541 - H

Actual Length	Obs.	MRE	Over	Under
N > 0	99	0.33869	42	57
N < 501	69	0.29584	42	27
500 < N < 1001	16	0.35269	0	16
1000 < N < 2001	5	0.43507	0	5
2000 < N < 4001	4	0.47689	0	4
N > 4000	5	0.67826	0	5

Table Total - F⁺

Actual Length	Obs.	MRE	Over	Under
N > 0	1302	3.11230	965	337
N < 501	702	5.47453	702	0
500 < N < 1001	165	0.37653	151	14
1000 < N < 2001	186	0.31914	88	98
2000 < N < 4001	148	0.31671	19	129
N > 4000	101	0.40336	5	96

Table UNIX - F⁺

Actual Length	Obs.	MRE	Over	Under
N > 0	799	2.69839	554	245
N < 501	315	6.28746	315	0
500 < N < 1001	135	0.60655	135	0
1000 < N < 2001	149	0.21640	91	58
2000 < N < 4001	131	0.25583	13	118
N > 4000	69	0.40324	0	69

Table Pascal - F⁺

Actual Length	Obs.	MRE	Over	Under
N > 0	404	1.79549	365	39
N < 501	318	2.16064	315	3
500 < N < 1001	14	0.57567	9	5
1000 < N < 2001	32	0.60740	28	4
2000 < N < 4001	13	0.19744	11	2
N > 4000	27	0.30485	2	25

Table C541 - F⁺

Actual Length	Obs.	MRE	Over	Under
N > 0	99	1.68634	76	23
N < 501	69	2.29610	69	0
500 < N < 1001	16	0.12844	7	9
1000 < N < 2001	5	0.27222	0	5
2000 < N < 4001	4	0.45518	0	4
N > 4000	5	0.65602	0	5

Table Total - A*

Actual Length	Obs.	MRE	Over	Under
N > 0	1302	0.36258	454	848
N < 501	702	0.33771	292	410
500 < N < 1001	165	0.41478	44	121
1000 < N < 2001	186	0.47152	66	120
2000 < N < 4001	148	0.32260	33	115
N > 4000	101	0.30813	19	82

Table UNIX - A*

Actual Length	Obs.	MRE	Over	Under
N > 0	799	0.32643	355	444
N < 501	315	0.37425	155	160
500 < N < 1001	135	0.37337	62	73
1000 < N < 2001	149	0.32088	72	77
2000 < N < 4001	131	0.23192	51	80
N > 4000	69	0.20768	15	54

Table Pascal - A*

Actual Length	Obs.	MRE	Over	Under
N > 0	404	0.35115	187	217
N < 501	318	0.28707	129	189
500 < N < 1001	14	0.75631	9	5
1000 < N < 2001	32	0.87499	29	3
2000 < N < 4001	13	0.42121	12	1
N > 4000	27	0.24126	8	19

Table C541 - A*

Actual Length	Obs.	MRE	Over	Under
N > 0	99	0.35556	69	30
N < 501	69	0.38227	56	13
500 < N < 1001	16	0.29103	9	7
1000 < N < 2001	5	0.17190	2	3
2000 < N < 4001	4	0.16545	1	3
N > 4000	5	0.52914	1	4

Table Total - J

Actual Length	Obs.	MRE	Over	Under
N > 0	1302	0.29666	468	834
N < 501	702	0.24204	396	306
500 < N < 1001	165	0.30509	27	138
1000 < N < 2001	186	0.34242	37	149
2000 < N < 4001	148	0.37448	7	141
N > 4000	101	0.46428	1	100

Table UNIX - J

Actual Length	Obs.	MRE	Over	Under
N > 0	799	0.30660	212	587
N < 501	315	0.24601	178	137
500 < N < 1001	135	0.26569	19	116
1000 < N < 2001	149	0.32052	13	136
2000 < N < 4001	131	0.38967	2	129
N > 4000	69	0.47555	0	69

Table Pascal - J

Actual Length	Obs.	MRE	Over	Under
N > 0	404	0.26254	245	159
N < 501	318	0.23352	207	111
500 < N < 1001	14	0.44932	8	6
1000 < N < 2001	32	0.40956	24	8
2000 < N < 4001	13	0.15619	5	8
N > 4000	27	0.38438	1	26

Table C541 - J

Actual Length	Obs.	MRE	Over	Under
N > 0	99	0.35571	11	88
N < 501	69	0.26318	11	58
500 < N < 1001	16	0.51137	0	16
1000 < N < 2001	5	0.56548	0	5
2000 < N < 4001	4	0.58647	0	4
N > 4000	5	0.74022	0	5

Table Total - L⁺

Actual Length	Obs.	MRE	Over	Under
N > 0	1302	0.27382	684	618
N < 501	702	0.24372	434	268
500 < N < 1001	165	0.30436	65	100
1000 < N < 2001	186	0.38194	90	96
2000 < N < 4001	148	0.26436	60	88
N > 4000	101	0.24792	35	66

Table UNIX - L⁺

Actual Length	Obs.	MRE	Over	Under
N > 0	799	0.24802	424	375
N < 501	315	0.24843	201	114
500 < N < 1001	135	0.25507	57	78
1000 < N < 2001	149	0.27545	68	81
2000 < N < 4001	131	0.23769	64	67
N > 4000	69	0.19275	34	35

Table Pascal - L⁺

Actual Length	Obs.	MRE	Over	Under
N > 0	404	0.24323	217	187
N < 501	318	0.20628	168	150
500 < N < 1001	14	0.47496	8	6
1000 < N < 2001	32	0.48804	25	7
2000 < N < 4001	13	0.18844	9	4
N > 4000	27	0.29449	7	20

Table C541 - L⁺

Actual Length	Obs.	MRE	Over	Under
N > 0	99	0.32592	61	38
N < 501	69	0.33915	48	21
500 < N < 1001	16	0.28732	8	8
1000 < N < 2001	5	0.15942	2	3
2000 < N < 4001	4	0.14576	2	2
N > 4000	5	0.57761	1	4

Table Total - L*

Actual Length	Obs.	MRE	Over	Under
N > 0	1302	0.25430	745	557
N < 501	702	0.23702	436	266
500 < N < 1001	165	0.28552	84	81
1000 < N < 2001	186	0.28418	113	73
2000 < N < 4001	148	0.24847	79	69
N > 4000	101	0.27696	33	68

Table UNIX - L*

Actual Length	Obs.	MRE	Over	Under
N > 0	799	0.23204	449	350
N < 501	315	0.24184	212	103
500 < N < 1001	135	0.23256	69	66
1000 < N < 2001	149	0.23361	80	69
2000 < N < 4001	131	0.23568	61	70
N > 4000	69	0.17600	27	42

Table Pascal - L*

Actual Length	Obs.	MRE	Over	Under
N > 0	404	0.25147	221	183
N < 501	318	0.20338	174	144
500 < N < 1001	14	0.58552	9	5
1000 < N < 2001	32	0.48848	27	5
2000 < N < 4001	13	0.19022	9	4
N > 4000	27	0.39326	2	25

Table C541 - L*

Actual Length	Obs.	MRE	Over	Under
N > 0	99	0.32858	60	39
N < 501	69	0.35174	48	21
500 < N < 1001	16	0.29335	8	8
1000 < N < 2001	5	0.16039	2	3
2000 < N < 4001	4	0.12378	1	3
N > 4000	5	0.45380	1	4

Table Total - NL⁺

Actual Length	Obs.	MRE	Over	Under
N > 0	1302	0.66637	1017	285
N < 501	702	0.95911	679	23
500 < N < 1001	165	0.37928	121	44
1000 < N < 2001	186	0.40033	127	59
2000 < N < 4001	148	0.22919	71	77
N > 4000	101	0.23128	19	82

Table UNIX - NL⁺

Actual Length	Obs.	MRE	Over	Under
N > 0	799	0.40005	561	238
N < 501	315	0.62559	292	23
500 < N < 1001	135	0.30143	99	36
1000 < N < 2001	149	0.27761	89	60
2000 < N < 4001	131	0.21496	64	67
N > 4000	69	0.17921	17	52

Table Pascal - NL⁺

Actual Length	Obs.	MRE	Over	Under
N > 0	404	0.50958	344	60
N < 501	318	0.51024	286	32
500 < N < 1001	14	0.63585	9	5
1000 < N < 2001	32	0.72585	29	3
2000 < N < 4001	13	0.34342	12	1
N > 4000	27	0.26000	8	19

Table C541 - NL⁺

Actual Length	Obs.	MRE	Over	Under
N > 0	99	0.85043	84	15
N < 501	69	1.08063	67	2
500 < N < 1001	16	0.35793	11	5
1000 < N < 2001	5	0.19924	3	2
2000 < N < 4001	4	0.13099	2	2
N > 4000	5	0.47635	1	4

Table Total - NL*

Actual Length	Obs.	MRE	Over	Under
N > 0	1302	0.28892	844	458
N < 501	702	0.27265	486	216
500 < N < 1001	165	0.31585	96	69
1000 < N < 2001	186	0.33230	125	61
2000 < N < 4001	148	0.28667	93	55
N > 4000	101	0.28150	44	57

Table UNIX - NL*

Actual Length	Obs.	MRE	Over	Under
N > 0	799	0.27106	512	287
N < 501	315	0.32693	247	68
500 < N < 1001	135	0.25292	82	53
1000 < N < 2001	149	0.24686	89	60
2000 < N < 4001	131	0.23482	66	65
N > 4000	69	0.17260	28	41

Table Pascal - NL*

Actual Length	Obs.	MRE	Over	Under
N > 0	404	0.57086	55	349
N < 501	318	0.59838	1	317
500 < N < 1001	14	0.59835	8	6
1000 < N < 2001	32	0.62654	26	6
2000 < N < 4001	13	0.42233	11	2
N > 4000	27	0.23807	9	18

Table C541 - NL*

Actual Length	Obs.	MRE	Over	Under
N > 0	99	0.53149	80	19
N < 501	69	0.61816	62	7
500 < N < 1001	16	0.38630	10	6
1000 < N < 2001	5	0.20433	4	1
2000 < N < 4001	4	0.16734	3	1
N > 4000	5	0.41846	1	4

CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

The study attempted to illustrate appropriate statistical methods for length measuring, and for adjusting measures for the effect of size. The estimation can not be a case independent work, it must be based upon the results obtained in the past. In [DeMarco 82, pp.6-7], DeMarco asserted the principle of the measurement:

" Measurement is always a recording of past effects. The uses we will want to make of our measurement nearly always involve some predictive quantification of future effect. ... the estimating function is based rigorously on statistics collected from past activities."

In the real world, the various specifications, programming tools, even the personnel involved in the project, will all be factors that influence the parametric value in the model. The key point is that a model can efficiently and accurately utilize the past record and then develop more reliable parameters to estimate the software length.

Four models were proposed based upon the idea of linear regression modeling, and the data sets were transformed in order to meet the requirement of statistics features. Including the other four models proposed by various articles, [Halstead 72], [Fitsos 80], [Albrecht 83] and [Jensen 85], eight models were analyzed and compared. Not only were correlation analysis done between the estimated and the actual length, but also the mean of relative error and counts of over/under estimating techniques were employed in the comparison tasks. The results of the models L^+ and L^* , proposed by the author, were more precise in estimating the length than the other models. They provided smaller MRE and balanced the over/under estimating counts.

Future Work

In this report, the logarithmic transformation was employed in order to transform the data set. There are other ways to transform the data, but that analysis will be left for the future work. There still needs more attention to analyzing the trend of the MRE behavior in some models, such as H , J , and A^* . Those provide moderate MRE; however, it shows a trend of bias depending upon whether the actual program length increases or decreases. The modeling methods introduced in this report could also be useful in the estimation of other program characteristics. This also deserves more work in the future.

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Appendix A

Token Counts Of UNIX Source Programs

η_1	η_2	N_1	N_2	N
78	193	1513	860	2373
77	193	1517	865	2382
89	134	936	465	1401
73	194	1332	735	2067
48	47	323	168	491
78	111	686	327	1013
99	124	1178	500	1678
19	167	260	201	461
95	120	990	408	1398
39	30	195	78	273
68	86	469	206	675
77	172	941	498	1439
80	99	982	431	1413
53	58	290	131	421
99	199	984	477	1461
83	118	1030	473	1503
71	114	588	309	897
72	97	715	341	1056
67	87	921	405	1326
44	31	282	108	390
73	100	1856	962	2818
30	9	127	45	172
78	114	1147	611	1758
53	50	337	168	505
35	136	479	265	744
42	34	525	355	880
36	138	485	267	752
145	198	3177	1639	4816
28	179	327	206	533
72	83	1036	578	1614
38	108	1175	1068	2243
81	80	761	333	1094
155	313	4622	2174	6796
34	26	236	132	368
185	646	7838	4274	12112
56	41	346	171	517
58	85	585	342	927
30	30	113	52	165
70	70	679	352	1031
106	236	3930	2019	5949
97	161	1646	984	2630
95	204	1679	865	2544
17	132	599	263	862
61	65	744	479	1223
165	354	5389	3041	8430
151	278	3510	2012	5522
120	423	2951	1500	4451
144	292	4997	3163	8160
25	89	181	105	286

128	240	1844	984	2828
123	237	2458	1518	3976
147	317	4183	2531	6714
86	113	1679	1108	2787
16	200	2113	2151	4264
112	212	3137	1729	4866
124	271	6982	3950	10932
15	380	1772	910	2682
26	53	170	90	260
105	144	1777	847	2624
53	80	563	247	810
60	115	1143	664	1807
77	154	1936	1161	3097
39	50	262	166	428
56	41	408	196	604
56	41	408	196	604
178	238	4197	2283	6480
94	226	2229	1130	3359
82	76	886	414	1300
20	9	49	18	67
86	114	919	461	1380
51	53	414	183	597
46	51	425	217	642
38	26	140	64	204
59	64	423	198	621
39	27	141	66	207
26	13	94	43	137
57	53	355	189	544
48	40	360	170	530
69	77	820	371	1191
54	49	499	225	724
96	382	4731	2665	7396
158	310	4285	2142	6427
139	457	6033	2933	8966
59	103	622	306	928
84	113	1219	538	1757
67	131	666	273	939
91	100	991	451	1442
84	162	1049	451	1500
52	42	268	128	396
36	31	136	59	195
60	77	384	184	568
104	171	1687	675	2362
45	48	232	103	335
64	106	483	246	729
48	142	643	319	962
47	31	237	121	358
43	44	182	84	266
57	246	1143	524	1667
82	203	1486	753	2239
79	94	965	437	1402

129	242	1630	792	2422
175	403	4839	2681	7520
78	115	839	362	1201
48	49	1155	843	1998
39	31	194	107	301
40	34	221	93	314
63	248	1716	1119	2835
74	287	2935	2245	5180
50	43	317	198	515
96	120	1073	456	1529
128	191	1910	729	2639
48	104	479	272	751
70	113	890	376	1266
81	83	957	513	1470
72	91	1084	657	1741
158	421	3762	1926	5688
59	70	515	267	782
104	209	2097	962	3059
106	177	998	546	1544
28	22	122	80	202
69	141	996	488	1484
152	289	6683	3177	9860
139	326	3530	2002	5532
75	373	1941	1289	3230
88	153	1928	907	2835
46	39	340	147	487
80	106	704	375	1079
75	126	1182	606	1788
83	93	1316	801	2117
69	85	623	330	953
33	26	181	64	245
202	536	7431	3646	11077
49	68	533	341	874
77	82	831	460	1291
75	120	922	578	1500
95	140	1425	833	2258
65	118	976	577	1553
46	37	292	126	418
95	154	1230	713	1943
36	45	430	247	677
48	73	555	309	864
60	48	484	219	703
22	195	687	445	1132
96	183	1948	1030	2978
120	278	1538	781	2319
85	94	1059	546	1605
122	236	2735	1680	4415
70	104	970	587	1557
92	120	916	401	1317
43	127	704	394	1098
101	141	2014	1100	3114

57	77	564	358	922
54	25	446	209	655
45	128	750	425	1175
29	26	137	102	239
43	25	277	93	370
60	95	602	288	890
48	46	246	116	362
157	810	6236	3747	9983
77	135	1133	555	1688
87	157	1210	779	1989
126	296	3056	1431	4487
81	122	1052	697	1749
43	41	393	181	574
111	175	1436	786	2222
169	373	6241	3710	9951
61	211	754	546	1300
79	436	2374	1504	3878
126	318	2537	1500	4037
97	357	2626	1418	4044
87	125	675	358	1033
108	184	1703	952	2655
164	305	3336	1992	5328
84	136	785	499	1284
173	280	4219	2275	6494
91	110	783	377	1160
121	262	1811	1140	2951
31	22	106	67	173
40	37	292	166	458
127	271	2435	1317	3752
75	97	1140	577	1717
104	227	2186	1140	3326
106	218	1826	923	2749
149	302	3556	1588	5144
132	269	2781	1517	4298
66	94	639	324	963
232	580	8252	4194	12446
33	34	241	107	348
47	44	226	134	360
23	16	79	38	117
52	49	329	169	498
33	25	140	80	220
33	25	140	80	220
35	20	148	85	233
12	8	41	31	72
12	8	41	31	72
39	63	249	181	430
37	60	243	180	423
8	4	19	13	32
65	82	692	311	1003
104	170	1521	728	2249
16	6	31	12	43

37	32	281	126	407
25	16	147	61	208
31	29	314	121	435
26	20	90	41	131
19	9	45	18	63
20	7	30	10	40
26	16	108	46	154
16	8	61	25	86
18	10	52	30	82
36	32	186	86	272
20	10	52	22	74
25	12	129	66	195
42	32	352	136	488
26	14	71	42	113
28	19	109	57	166
23	10	98	41	139
18	454	710	547	1257
92	140	965	495	1460
71	152	1372	860	2232
95	170	1912	999	2911
78	136	1242	636	1878
68	90	641	339	980
66	60	812	403	1215
47	72	637	317	954
16	8	29	14	43
33	26	156	73	229
150	502	4257	2231	6488
119	151	2254	1254	3508
87	112	805	370	1175
49	55	440	235	675
80	157	1189	531	1720
82	146	949	434	1383
35	35	278	156	434
36	25	154	60	214
197	594	7326	3819	11145
48	51	331	137	468
75	185	1133	526	1659
66	67	814	418	1232
44	31	187	91	278
64	78	485	244	729
70	158	991	485	1476
67	91	542	258	800
39	100	456	254	710
24	179	410	238	648
81	113	1046	385	1431
20	366	663	514	1177
88	226	3518	2048	5566
27	11	96	48	144
17	9	33	17	50
90	116	1336	639	1975
87	128	1022	494	1516

158	316	2970	1729	4699
110	236	2208	1224	3432
38	50	154	66	220
16	63	460	305	765
10	20	47	29	76
135	275	2543	1227	3770
18	7	38	11	49
56	115	741	359	1100
44	35	307	157	464
50	79	456	242	698
46	42	286	126	412
67	60	657	292	949
18	11	36	18	54
53	61	516	284	800
19	17	95	55	150
70	75	677	309	986
27	26	116	56	172
51	49	409	183	592
25	10	84	30	114
22	10	64	19	83
29	16	97	41	138
28	16	79	32	111
20	9	57	19	76
33	15	106	40	146
22	13	80	30	110
24	15	47	21	68
24	16	48	22	70
24	15	47	21	68
26	14	77	34	111
46	26	241	97	338
115	154	1487	688	2175
132	225	2769	1228	3997
76	89	1003	463	1466
161	269	2913	1352	4265
25	17	67	25	92
108	138	1631	697	2328
36	26	215	131	346
52	37	318	149	467
49	30	254	118	372
49	30	254	118	372
50	51	369	166	535
32	20	114	51	165
31	19	89	34	123
21	7	38	15	53
30	19	98	34	132
129	275	2656	1348	4004
128	170	2143	927	3070
14	71	180	83	263
125	168	1487	677	2164
156	304	3578	1655	5233
123	129	1800	823	2623

117	129	1269	643	1912
99	87	1375	681	2056
147	182	2382	1146	3528
65	50	386	182	568
63	133	619	380	999
152	189	2418	1020	3438
15	22	77	52	129
72	58	420	188	608
10	68	144	81	225
134	149	1811	838	2649
43	25	421	186	607
62	79	761	388	1149
46	51	230	123	353
127	172	1671	759	2430
79	142	1614	865	2479
44	31	188	80	268
21	12	116	39	155
80	94	683	279	962
121	147	2047	1128	3175
106	149	2308	1049	3352
49	37	282	107	389
77	69	871	393	1264
35	29	177	68	245
125	154	1586	765	2351
54	34	483	293	776
44	26	182	104	286
36	42	210	84	294
94	104	1461	681	2142
35	20	105	38	143
53	52	540	265	805
105	109	1321	529	1850
89	157	1488	842	2330
63	59	435	200	635
34	36	208	148	356
106	228	2295	1179	3474
98	194	1389	681	2070
127	241	2813	1614	4427
14	4	22	8	30
36	25	135	64	199
7	87	192	159	351
15	9	41	17	58
25	18	69	33	102
43	35	194	80	274
43	31	233	98	331
122	289	3135	1945	5080
47	40	262	116	378
59	59	472	238	710
79	91	843	389	1232
51	55	418	185	603
91	136	1237	646	1883
72	78	543	218	761

120	163	1587	747	2334
75	185	2220	1145	3365
67	67	495	212	707
98	106	920	408	1328
35	17	117	50	167
74	113	1341	705	2046
36	26	187	71	258
74	85	824	385	1209
90	133	1231	738	1969
80	111	1009	493	1502
52	58	560	302	862
159	314	3988	1829	5817
122	186	2084	1019	3103
173	266	2619	1227	3846
47	40	254	108	362
54	64	351	159	510
72	95	693	371	1064
31	25	177	84	261
28	20	113	56	169
157	372	4227	2054	6281
86	145	1589	769	2358
50	71	521	278	799
48	42	299	144	443
37	36	243	106	349
78	94	1165	507	1672
54	69	645	272	917
58	81	870	394	1264
65	117	858	397	1255
33	23	224	105	329
56	75	650	277	927
73	61	509	203	712
50	50	386	156	542
88	219	2080	1247	3327
112	282	3000	1688	4688
98	171	1976	1158	3134
76	107	1612	990	2602
121	298	4278	2495	6773
85	131	836	377	1213
131	257	2737	1244	3981
88	134	1040	576	1616
162	278	2631	1288	3919
154	298	3380	1655	5035
23	13	47	19	66
134	290	3328	1430	4758
146	218	2078	959	3037
100	93	728	320	1048
90	185	1808	929	2737
94	153	1736	784	2520
48	35	244	107	351
58	48	402	173	575
35	32	224	113	337

68	121	1100	513	1613
15	5	20	7	27
74	160	1780	953	2733
31	35	168	87	255
30	21	256	102	358
17	6	29	11	40
22	8	44	18	62
24	19	98	57	155
18	7	51	20	71
47	63	418	197	615
24	13	66	32	98
30	27	127	52	179
22	12	49	18	67
16	7	25	8	33
17	6	33	12	45
21	10	76	40	116
61	41	422	176	598
12	3	20	3	23
22	9	45	19	64
22	9	45	19	64
50	104	788	383	1171
54	99	1216	583	1799
26	20	93	48	141
19	9	55	23	78
14	5	27	12	39
21	10	49	20	69
31	32	147	64	211
24	10	74	34	108
15	3	24	6	30
22	9	57	26	83
19	9	65	28	93
25	15	109	44	153
10	3	12	4	16
27	14	77	37	114
19	6	43	16	59
53	35	427	206	633
29	12	78	27	105
24	15	64	29	93
29	21	116	44	160
24	15	83	35	118
17	6	32	11	43
14	5	23	7	30
21	9	40	18	58
18	6	34	13	47
16	6	34	13	47
27	13	75	31	106
39	18	149	50	199
20	12	44	25	69
51	44	336	174	510
26	22	108	54	162
36	22	147	65	212

27	18	152	59	211
65	82	536	302	838
43	31	187	88	275
76	91	711	309	1020
18	17	67	38	105
41	27	288	161	449
19	12	42	26	68
27	12	63	26	89
18	9	30	13	43
34	24	141	80	221
22	10	49	16	65
20	14	52	25	77
57	42	392	174	566
42	31	236	114	350
50	42	291	142	433
58	70	572	322	894
36	45	231	146	377
24	11	80	31	111
42	27	149	62	211
22	12	65	27	92
26	16	66	41	107
27	15	79	32	111
35	16	185	71	256
29	12	66	25	91
30	22	110	45	155
85	134	1346	748	2094
32	19	232	147	379
45	67	271	148	419
51	68	678	308	986
84	117	981	506	1487
126	225	2242	1031	3273
70	52	650	281	931
98	170	1510	797	2307
77	99	549	252	801
7	47	81	57	138
88	94	951	423	1374
15	119	425	234	659
49	68	325	160	485
137	313	3418	1723	5141
56	100	880	434	1314
112	331	3234	1833	5067
70	110	785	518	1303
120	162	1667	743	2410
156	379	5117	2824	7941
27	141	239	188	427
9	6	23	6	29
114	221	2010	1039	3049
59	93	745	383	1128
7	7	12	7	19
11	13	32	24	56
93	161	1684	728	2412

72	215	2575	1271	3846
70	164	1707	843	2550
35	35	171	93	264
157	297	3898	1672	5570
80	145	1049	645	1694
51	55	322	171	493
59	68	338	186	524
42	43	222	88	310
64	78	852	497	1349
38	32	136	69	205
10	10	20	10	30
86	216	1509	926	2435
90	180	1368	631	1999
80	138	953	418	1371
87	130	999	440	1439
25	11	69	26	95
62	77	558	294	852
8	5	9	5	14
8	4	9	4	13
55	58	367	214	581
71	119	556	317	873
9	16	41	26	67
59	196	1977	1282	3259
71	117	552	315	867
9	16	41	26	67
59	198	2003	1298	3301
140	372	3825	1825	5650
31	19	154	63	217
28	23	125	48	173
45	48	297	152	449
61	95	875	340	1215
98	183	2373	1490	3863
69	256	1568	811	2379
44	108	653	436	1089
36	46	184	112	296
76	124	1349	812	2161
26	108	242	164	406
11	25	50	47	97
100	225	1672	784	2456
89	138	956	367	1323
112	298	3261	1860	5121
103	305	3152	2134	5286
35	59	1400	790	2190
42	82	334	251	585
134	400	3663	2315	5978
61	101	937	637	1574
11	30	63	30	93
69	82	543	293	836
114	259	2647	1591	4238
101	185	1747	1013	2760
84	108	720	348	1068

6	4	11	4	15
91	177	1047	626	1673
25	19	84	47	131
22	15	82	42	124
21	9	51	14	65
51	40	318	136	454
32	21	187	73	260
46	30	320	127	447
23	17	65	25	90
47	37	241	97	338
46	50	451	250	701
26	18	64	27	91
24	18	64	27	91
24	18	64	27	91
35	27	128	57	185
24	17	64	27	91
25	14	57	19	76
55	43	460	180	640
26	18	64	27	91
32	22	90	37	127
26	17	64	27	91
28	14	66	24	90
30	20	87	35	122
24	14	58	21	79
25	8	47	16	63
23	8	41	15	56
20	15	46	25	71
48	68	358	193	551
37	38	341	104	445
40	21	175	52	227
59	69	530	221	751
59	114	1261	674	1935
48	65	394	173	567
36	25	98	40	138
55	54	379	140	519
46	50	227	106	333
99	174	2323	1146	3469
34	38	362	147	509
29	29	138	68	206
35	31	262	88	350
44	43	492	168	660
66	69	562	204	766
71	81	723	301	1024
38	34	215	90	305
109	279	3661	1900	5561
55	72	643	307	950
57	38	500	242	742
69	183	1457	670	2127
8	34	266	259	525
11	55	109	61	170
40	29	197	68	265

44	30	155	63	218
64	73	734	341	1075
45	46	347	181	528
51	111	885	380	1265
51	32	309	154	463
81	79	937	457	1394
86	81	677	362	1039
86	90	789	335	1124
102	117	759	346	1105
15	243	569	253	822
109	120	1362	614	1976
62	51	468	216	684
33	16	112	68	180
57	51	596	279	875
129	174	1462	679	2141
13	4	25	8	33
37	20	172	61	233
25	13	139	50	189
56	75	822	279	1101
64	61	553	260	813
167	235	2047	927	2974
22	13	95	56	151
9	18	31	19	50
58	32	384	149	533
80	91	686	301	987
55	49	323	130	453
43	26	198	96	294
34	22	130	67	197
28	15	81	26	107
39	27	142	53	195
26	15	66	32	98
85	104	1525	759	2284
45	90	1539	896	2435
36	43	721	482	1203
48	70	829	491	1320
130	501	5172	2940	8112
35	82	257	177	434
50	23	234	110	344
67	41	443	215	658
19	9	33	11	44
57	42	377	229	606
65	38	692	364	1056
64	37	398	171	569
93	247	2213	1008	3221
67	88	984	599	1583
45	52	296	145	441
72	438	3021	1697	4718
80	96	617	278	895
59	43	282	148	430
101	323	2910	1539	4449
88	257	1813	951	2764

60	57	554	299	853
146	259	3156	1494	4650
55	51	244	130	374
51	53	289	140	429
69	80	586	281	867
37	78	1682	1621	3303
66	60	509	233	742
96	143	1467	743	2210
41	368	2553	951	3504
53	55	541	325	866
138	238	4475	2280	6755
132	257	2143	993	3136
104	107	1221	638	1859
52	39	589	313	902
33	23	114	47	161
58	48	328	148	476
35	34	224	90	314
59	39	421	172	593
78	134	1373	771	2144
14	8	28	13	41
82	111	976	518	1494
78	78	641	314	955
19	11	66	29	95
35	30	127	56	183
66	80	829	382	1211
132	250	2059	890	2949
159	358	4066	1897	5963
133	301	3154	1522	4676
42	29	194	80	274
55	47	403	172	575
36	24	212	81	293
49	32	180	82	262
36	40	298	118	416
30	31	362	156	518
23	14	107	46	153
72	56	587	287	874
31	18	81	37	118
58	44	378	184	562
56	44	280	127	407
45	39	215	96	311
22	13	72	27	99
37	26	174	80	254
57	96	643	380	1023
46	73	424	237	661
38	28	148	63	211
86	149	1606	1003	2609
86	135	1067	590	1657
12	35	56	43	99
11	3	24	10	34
19	7	39	16	55
65	73	463	217	680

56	53	399	166	565
11	4	14	8	22
52	48	316	148	464
50	42	206	89	295
65	57	495	224	719
45	40	162	77	239
58	41	236	106	342
55	37	208	96	304
105	169	1286	627	1913
118	232	2364	1100	3464
13	35	71	44	115
26	12	56	28	84
63	84	552	254	806
43	41	285	132	417
125	258	2286	1121	3407
93	172	1546	748	2294
116	216	2821	1357	4178
129	234	2121	991	3112
32	24	145	64	209
66	46	465	210	675
34	31	248	94	342
114	161	1879	866	2745
50	29	247	111	358
89	68	749	325	1074
105	112	1323	532	1855
97	125	726	349	1075
114	146	2408	1349	3757
122	196	1506	721	2227
158	244	2210	1038	3248
116	169	1690	782	2472
23	10	65	22	87
87	156	858	431	1289
72	55	562	229	791
175	205	2203	651	2854
135	126	1021	368	1389
181	266	3195	1576	4771
13	122	499	343	842
8	9	19	9	28
84	69	697	305	1002
152	240	2261	989	3250
130	180	2070	1016	3086
124	200	2436	1072	3508
80	68	621	237	858
187	225	2196	907	3103
150	202	2315	1214	3529
72	199	872	492	1364
101	108	876	376	1252
144	164	1901	916	2817
130	162	1766	884	2650
75	78	1313	599	1912
125	161	2628	1273	3901

96	85	1009	516	1525
93	102	770	378	1148
124	185	1656	813	2469
31	16	85	37	122
55	84	756	372	1128
101	178	2070	1251	3321
123	302	3149	1631	4780
44	37	274	103	377
33	35	248	139	387
34	32	179	84	263
38	38	249	108	357
79	96	1169	507	1676
55	55	522	235	757
57	80	829	376	1205
66	119	864	399	1263
34	25	230	107	337
48	42	247	108	355
42	56	480	248	728
70	69	737	370	1107
67	112	1438	859	2297
41	31	188	88	276
73	146	1377	642	2019
62	81	690	326	1016
31	30	137	56	193
53	66	410	194	604
69	118	738	315	1053
92	103	820	364	1184
50	40	306	146	452
121	196	2037	971	3008
89	204	1526	715	2241
81	92	854	363	1217
73	131	1324	624	1948
94	185	2149	1209	3358
94	278	3056	1497	4553
76	121	1216	712	1928
60	92	1007	592	1599

Appendix B

Token Counts Of CMPSC 541 Programs

η_1	η_2	N_1	N_2	N
32	22	117	72	189
32	22	127	79	206
32	22	210	136	346
29	21	418	195	613
97	219	4568	2794	7362
31	27	186	82	268
46	48	828	583	1411
28	32	265	189	454
56	131	1332	788	2120
43	56	2764	2023	4787
41	75	620	367	987
31	21	146	62	208
33	36	235	131	366
24	32	171	124	295
29	22	76	41	117
32	37	177	89	266
22	25	99	74	173
16	28	477	314	791
22	27	163	124	287
26	19	110	54	164
70	433	3684	3039	6723
35	56	353	187	540
25	20	82	31	113
18	13	242	157	399
22	31	195	132	327
19	11	85	32	117
22	25	99	74	173
29	60	309	186	495
55	96	1304	584	1888
40	34	272	153	425
40	39	315	179	494
20	47	485	330	815
26	22	237	163	400
76	99	1555	853	2408
29	13	104	54	158
37	32	207	88	295
32	32	384	226	610
22	39	400	300	700
17	11	160	110	270
31	28	342	165	507
21	17	58	39	97
42	56	334	162	496
23	20	124	87	211
44	41	311	173	484
14	5	23	11	34
22	25	149	114	263
43	52	494	297	791
34	47	369	260	629
28	27	123	89	212

13	5	26	10	36
28	25	107	56	163
15	28	121	81	202
24	14	89	47	136
42	39	215	137	352
39	31	258	121	379
32	26	187	90	277
14	9	26	15	41
28	21	112	62	174
38	38	195	118	313
25	15	168	62	230
44	79	577	293	870
30	30	191	76	267
21	18	109	47	156
46	114	3594	1138	4732
28	33	137	81	218
28	43	190	132	322
28	23	156	61	217
14	8	28	11	39
15	18	116	47	163
21	20	88	54	142
18	17	124	67	191
28	28	216	116	332
39	36	303	148	451
28	19	99	46	145
29	23	113	66	179
21	41	244	177	421
44	68	609	294	903
18	11	63	25	88
17	13	53	33	86
79	137	1665	802	2467
37	49	289	155	444
21	22	83	53	136
47	74	790	422	1212
31	48	190	130	320
18	37	199	147	346
47	70	658	351	1009
54	88	592	293	885
59	139	2698	1382	4080
65	128	1900	1035	2935
26	37	337	131	468
48	73	743	327	1070
45	58	521	299	820
45	62	543	314	857
14	8	82	56	138
38	27	153	80	233
38	31	208	109	317
18	37	196	144	340
32	51	392	184	576
20	34	232	121	353

Appendix C

Token Counts Of Pascal Programs

η_1	η_2	N_1	N_2	N
15	3	30	10	40
10	4	14	6	20
7	4	8	5	13
7	4	8	5	13
7	4	8	5	13
11	5	30	22	52
10	6	15	11	26
10	6	15	9	24
12	7	38	32	70
13	7	21	15	36
13	7	28	21	49
14	7	25	17	42
14	7	25	17	42
21	7	27	9	36
9	7	12	7	19
11	8	17	12	29
11	8	17	12	29
11	8	18	13	31
13	8	24	16	40
14	8	20	13	33
14	8	22	14	36
14	8	25	16	41
14	8	30	24	54
16	8	34	24	58
18	8	31	23	54
20	8	33	23	56
24	8	61	32	93
29	8	86	36	122
8	8	15	11	26
10	9	20	14	34
10	9	33	28	61
10	9	43	28	71
11	9	17	12	29
12	9	22	16	38
12	9	23	17	40
13	9	21	15	36
13	9	21	15	36
13	9	35	25	60
13	9	35	25	60
13	9	35	25	60
14	9	25	16	41
14	9	28	18	46
16	9	30	18	48
16	9	41	29	70
18	9	26	24	50
18	9	36	24	60
20	9	54	36	90
26	9	35	21	56
11	10	16	13	29

11	10	17	13	30
12	10	25	18	43
13	10	25	19	44
14	10	30	18	48
14	10	30	18	48
14	10	27	19	46
14	10	38	27	65
15	10	29	22	51
15	10	35	24	59
15	10	39	33	72
16	10	35	26	61
16	10	35	26	61
16	10	35	26	61
17	10	45	27	72
17	10	41	31	72
18	10	55	44	99
21	10	52	45	97
10	11	24	20	44
11	11	21	17	38
12	11	24	19	43
13	11	33	20	53
13	11	29	25	54
13	11	36	27	63
13	11	36	27	63
13	11	36	27	63
13	11	36	27	63
14	11	26	19	45
14	11	32	24	56
16	11	33	21	54
17	11	35	27	62
18	11	40	30	70
10	12	27	22	49
12	12	25	26	51
12	12	38	27	65
13	12	30	20	50
13	12	30	20	50
13	12	28	21	49
14	12	30	23	53
14	12	39	29	68
15	12	26	17	43
15	12	29	19	48
15	12	54	33	87
16	12	33	22	55
16	12	33	22	55
16	12	33	22	55
16	12	36	28	64
17	12	41	27	68
18	12	40	33	73
19	12	40	28	68
19	12	44	30	74
19	12	63	34	97

19	12	54	41	95
19	12	54	41	95
21	12	28	20	48
37	12	83	32	115
12	13	19	15	34
13	13	25	18	43
13	13	35	24	59
13	13	33	27	60
13	13	52	32	84
15	13	38	27	65
15	13	40	33	73
16	13	63	46	109
17	13	42	24	66
17	13	63	46	109
17	13	63	46	109
17	13	63	46	109
18	13	40	30	70
18	13	51	50	101
19	13	36	20	56
19	13	51	34	85
20	13	47	29	76
22	13	51	32	83
27	13	58	44	102
11	14	17	14	31
11	14	38	28	66
14	14	36	26	62
14	14	55	48	103
15	14	32	26	58
15	14	45	36	81
15	14	45	36	81
15	14	45	36	81
18	14	45	33	78
19	14	57	44	101
20	14	52	35	87
20	14	89	74	163
21	14	53	33	86
10	15	24	19	43
10	15	24	19	43
11	15	39	26	65
12	15	29	22	51
12	15	32	27	59
14	15	29	22	51
14	15	36	28	64
15	15	42	32	74
15	15	51	36	87
16	15	38	29	67
17	15	39	25	64
17	15	51	37	88
17	15	59	49	108
18	15	154	40	194
40	15	138	70	208

11	16	26	20	46
12	16	31	28	59
12	16	42	30	72
12	16	42	30	72
12	16	42	30	72
12	16	42	30	72
12	16	51	46	97
13	16	35	26	61
15	16	48	38	86
16	16	50	38	88
17	16	47	36	83
18	16	68	55	123
20	16	48	32	80
20	16	52	39	91
20	16	52	39	91
21	16	72	52	124
21	16	72	52	124
21	16	72	52	124
22	16	51	33	84
23	16	74	50	124
26	16	82	66	148
27	16	82	69	151
38	16	121	68	189
5	16	53	37	90
12	17	25	19	44
12	17	32	24	56
12	17	32	24	56
12	17	37	28	65
12	17	46	34	80
18	17	60	51	111
21	17	53	39	92
21	17	59	40	99
22	17	64	48	112
30	17	176	151	327
32	17	55	35	90
12	18	32	26	58
12	18	42	32	74
13	18	40	32	72
15	18	40	36	76
17	18	43	33	76
19	18	43	31	74
20	18	68	48	116
20	18	90	73	163
22	18	57	39	96
22	18	61	45	106
25	18	68	52	120
27	18	73	66	139
28	18	63	44	107
14	19	54	37	91
14	19	39	41	80
16	19	52	40	92

19	19	66	47	113
19	19	72	50	122
24	19	77	52	129
35	19	93	55	148
11	20	32	26	58
15	20	51	41	92
16	20	51	41	92
16	20	57	48	105
16	20	75	60	135
17	20	50	41	91
18	20	51	36	87
18	20	59	47	106
19	20	59	38	97
21	20	80	59	139
22	20	116	96	212
22	20	116	96	212
23	20	62	45	107
23	20	73	52	125
24	20	116	85	201
26	20	69	48	117
31	20	126	106	232
44	20	269	167	436
12	21	39	33	72
17	21	45	33	78
17	21	55	58	113
20	21	62	46	108
25	21	100	76	176
29	21	123	101	224
7	21	55	45	100
13	22	49	38	87
16	22	33	22	55
17	22	44	32	76
20	22	76	60	136
22	22	89	58	147
24	22	55	40	95
24	22	76	53	129
25	22	115	81	196
26	22	133	103	236
28	22	133	103	236
35	22	169	69	238
15	23	43	39	82
16	23	71	60	131
18	23	60	45	105
19	23	74	57	131
21	23	87	23	110
21	23	96	81	177
26	23	111	73	184
27	23	71	41	112
43	23	304	216	520
11	24	48	41	89
18	24	86	62	148

18	24	79	65	144
18	24	89	77	166
21	24	94	72	166
23	24	80	61	141
24	24	96	87	183
29	24	90	67	157
29	24	94	67	161
13	25	50	39	89
13	25	59	53	112
14	25	54	43	97
15	25	58	43	101
15	25	78	64	142
17	25	77	62	139
18	25	18	72	90
21	25	76	55	131
25	25	102	57	159
26	25	117	88	205
29	25	155	114	269
30	25	160	114	274
13	26	59	35	94
19	26	45	29	74
26	26	90	69	159
28	26	89	69	158
17	27	53	40	93
19	27	80	67	147
20	27	90	73	163
27	27	119	69	188
37	27	90	57	147
41	27	163	111	274
33	28	119	96	215
26	29	125	108	233
31	29	117	100	217
33	29	124	98	222
39	29	114	161	275
21	30	122	91	213
28	30	81	67	148
31	30	196	124	320
17	31	66	51	117
20	31	91	70	161
20	31	94	77	171
22	31	149	120	269
22	32	159	132	291
24	32	161	133	294
48	32	370	249	619
17	33	96	80	176
20	35	107	80	187
22	35	122	104	226
25	35	89	82	171
29	35	102	63	165
22	37	81	63	144
28	37	132	93	225

27	38	161	131	292
32	38	308	132	440
27	39	113	90	203
26	40	153	125	278
21	41	86	76	162
21	41	88	77	165
27	42	119	116	235
28	42	169	123	292
25	43	135	116	251
29	46	206	127	333
43	50	227	130	357
21	51	312	296	608
32	54	205	130	335
17	55	148	129	277
22	56	230	204	434
23	59	371	296	667
35	66	316	178	494
43	74	594	395	989
39	101	414	308	722
45	111	770	576	1346
42	116	634	496	1130
39	145	314	104	418
37	147	398	243	641
40	151	714	560	1274
39	152	411	257	668
43	154	475	304	779
44	155	454	280	734
42	159	455	291	746
44	164	547	358	905
48	168	474	301	775
38	169	693	527	1220
41	172	805	624	1429
45	179	709	483	1192
47	186	1057	770	1827
45	195	568	388	956
46	195	880	595	1475
44	202	1350	975	2325
51	203	705	470	1175
48	209	766	524	1290
50	214	794	579	1373
54	232	962	770	1732
39	243	666	418	1084
50	247	1223	957	2180
40	251	680	436	1116
37	253	746	489	1235
37	262	768	505	1273
42	265	769	484	1253
41	268	767	488	1255
44	268	757	492	1249
59	269	578	499	1077
42	271	759	477	1236

51	271	1113	852	1965
47	275	796	511	1307
42	280	784	505	1289
56	282	1356	968	2324
46	283	818	593	1411
44	285	831	533	1364
46	285	805	515	1320
44	286	1295	1010	2305
46	286	638	538	1176
48	287	862	540	1402
44	290	708	527	1235
57	293	1423	1019	2442
57	303	1356	955	2311
46	310	1009	696	1705
46	313	939	614	1553
56	314	1208	801	2009
57	333	1417	1043	2460
56	339	2366	1854	4220
50	347	1663	1167	2830
57	353	2869	1947	4816
34	367	1735	1334	3069
56	393	2720	2047	4767
55	403	1767	3988	5755
56	405	2827	2094	4921
60	421	2177	1632	3809
59	434	5038	4073	9111
54	462	5829	4582	10411
52	471	3497	3118	6615
55	477	2416	1660	4076
46	510	1680	1342	3022
55	535	5855	4475	10330
55	550	5784	4428	10212
52	599	2063	1543	3606
56	611	4385	3327	7712
55	626	5856	4480	10336
57	632	6603	5160	11763
58	636	6099	4938	11037
47	650	5450	5498	10948
64	686	4962	3713	8675
54	789	4396	3516	7912
51	802	4537	3662	8199
53	805	5428	4229	9657
60	811	3402	2769	6171
59	989	10625	7946	18571
55	1115	10421	8205	18626
51	1143	9082	6966	16048
53	1192	7050	5544	12594
54	1198	7571	6189	13760
61	1393	9442	7528	16970

Appendix D

Modules of Counting Tokens Of C Language Files

Description of Modules

Four modules are designed to implement the work of counting and distinguishing the tokens of the programs written in C language. These four modules should be used in the form of the following script:

```
% p1 < ProgramName | p2 | sort | p3 | p4 >> ResultsFileName
```

Every script will produce a line of result appending to the "ResultsFileName". After processing a series of above script, with different "ProgramName", the results are all recorded in the "ResultsFileName" that serves as the data set for the further analysis.

Module-1 was designed to retrieve all the tokens (or pieces) and comments from the input program. The format of output is simply line by line, each line presents a single token or comment symbol, so that can be processed for the module-2.

Module-2 was designed to screen out the comment string from the list, and merge some pieces which should not be separated to present a token. For example, in the preprocess section of the program, "#" and "include" should be merge together to be as "#include" to represent a single token. This module was also marking the symbols for particular tokens so that can be easily recognized and classified in the module-4. For example, the tokens which is followed by parenthesis are marked a "*" that means this token is of operator. For the other example, any tokens or strings were quoted by quotation marks were labeled "#" to represent this

token is of operand. The output should be sorted before being used in the module-3.

Module-3 was designed to count the amount of identical tokens, or strings, the output presents the number of occurrence and corresponding token (or string) by lines. The output is used directly to the module-4.

Module-4 was designed to classify the tokens into operators or operands. The file "keywords" was referred as a library, any token is in this list will be viewed as an operator. Any token with "+" as last character is of operator, with "#" is of operand. All constant numbers, of forms of decimal, hex or oct, are treated as operands. The count of distinct operators and operands, and total number of operators and operands are in the output.

Module 1

```
program ctoken(input,output);
type stringtype= array[1..80] of char;
var c: char; getastring:boolean; i,k: integer;
    stringvar: stringtype;

function getchar:char;
var x:char;
begin read(x);
      getchar:= x
end;

function alph(ch:char):boolean;
begin
  if (ch in ['a'..'z']) or (ch in ['A'..'Z']) or (ch='_') then
    alph := true
  else alph:= false
end;

function alphanum(ch:char):boolean;
begin
  if (alph(ch)) or (ch in ['0'..'9']) then alphanum:=true
  else alphanum:=false
end;

procedure iscomment;
var done:boolean;
begin
  done := false; c:=getchar;
  while ( not done ) do
    begin if (c='*') then begin c:=getchar; if(c='/') then done:=true end
          else c:=getchar
    end;
  write('* this comment */')
end;

function isblank(st:stringtype;i:integer):boolean;
var b:boolean; k:integer;
begin
  b := true;
  for k:=1 to i do
    begin if(st[k]<>' ') then b:=false end;
  isblank := b
end; (* of isblank function *)

procedure goahead;
begin
  write(c); c:=getchar
end;
```

```
procedure formatwrite(c:rchar);
begin
  repeat
    goahead;
  until (c in ['d','u','o','x','X','f','e','E','g','R','G','c','s','%'])
    or (c=cr) ;
  if(c in ['d','u','o','x','X','f','e','E','g','R','G','c','s','%'])
  then goahead
end;
```

(* main program *)

```
begin
  c := getchar;
  while (not eof) do
  begin
    if (c=' ') then c:=getchar
  else if (c='#') then begin goahead; writeln end
  else if (alph(c)) then
    begin
      goahead;
      while (alphanumeric(c)) do goahead;
      writeln
    end
  else if (c='/') then
    begin goahead;
      if (c='*') then begin iscomment; c:=getchar end;
      if (c='a') then goahead;
      writeln
    end
  else if (c='!') then
    begin goahead;
      if (c='=') then goahead;
      writeln
    end
  else if (c='%') then
    begin goahead;
      if (c='=') then goahead;
      writeln
    end
  else if (c='&') then
    begin goahead;
      if (c='&') or (c='=') then goahead;
      writeln
    end
  else if (c='()') then begin goahead; writeln end
  else if (c='') then c:=getchar
  else if (c='*') then
    begin goahead;
      if (c='=') then goahead;
      writeln
    end
```

```
end
else if(c='+')then
  begin goahead;
    if(c='+') or (c='=') then goahead;
    writeln
  end
else if(c=',')then begin goahead; writeln end
else if(c='.')then
  begin goahead;
    if(c='.')or(c='=')or(c='>')then goahead;
    writeln
  end
else if(c=':') then begin goahead; writeln end
else if(c=';') then begin goahead; writeln end
else if(c='<') then
  begin goahead;
    if(c='<') then
      begin goahead;if(c='=') then goahead end;
      if(c='=') then goahead;
      writeln
    end
else if(c='=') then
  begin goahead;
    if(c='=') then goahead;
    writeln
  end
else if(c='>') then
  begin goahead;
    if(c='>') then
      begin goahead;if(c='=') then goahead end;
      if(c='=') then goahead;
      writeln
    end
else if(c='?')then begin goahead; writeln end
else if(c='!')then begin goahead; writeln end
else if(c='|')then c:=getchar
else if(c='{')then begin goahead; writeln end
else if(c='}')then c:=getchar
else if(c='\"')then begin goahead; writeln end
else if(c='\"')then
  begin goahead;
    if(c='\"') then goahead;
    writeln
  end
else if(c='T')then
  begin goahead;
    if(c='\"')or(c='|')then goahead;
    writeln
  end
else if(c='\"')then
  begin goahead; writeln;
```



```
getastring := false;
i := 1;
while(c<>'') do
  begin
    if (c='%')then begin formatwrite(''); writeln end
    else if (c='')then
      begin goahead;
        if(c in ['0'..'9']) then
          repeat goahead until (c < '0') or (c > '9')
        else goahead; writeln
      end
    else begin getastring:=true;
      if (j<80) then stringvar[j]:=c;
      i := i + 1;
      c:=getchar end
    end;
    i := i-1;
  if(getastring) then begin
    if (isblank(stringvar,i)) then begin
      writeln('blank-string',i:2) end
    else begin
      if i>70 then i:=70;
      for k:=1 to i do write(stringvar[k]); write('#');
      writeln; end;
    end;
    writeln('#');
    c:=getchar
  end
else if(c='')then
  begin goahead; writeln;
  getastring := false;
  i := 1;
  while(c<>'') do
    begin
      if (c='%')then begin formatwrite('');writeln end
      else if (c='')then
        begin goahead;
          if(c in ['0'..'9']) then
            repeat goahead until (c < '0') or (c > '9')
          else goahead; writeln
        end
      else begin getastring:=true;
        if(i<80) then stringvar[i]:=c;
        i:=i+1;
        c:=getchar end
      end;
      i := i-1;
    if(getastring) then begin
      if(isblank(stringvar,i))then begin
        writeln('blank-string',i:2) end
      else begin
```

```
    if i>70 then i:=70;
    for k:=1 to i do write(stringvar[k]); write('#');
    writeln; end;
end;
writeln('#');
c :=getchar
end
else if(c='.') then
begin goahead;
  if(c in ['0'..'9']) then
  begin
    goahead;
    while (c in ['0'..'9']) do goahead;
    if (c='E') or (c='e') then
    begin goahead; goahead;
      while (c in ['0'..'9']) do goahead;
      if (c='L') or (c='l') then goahead;
    end
  end;
  writeln
end
else if(c='0') then
begin goahead;
  if (c in ['x','X'])or(c in ['0'..'7'])then
  begin
    if (c = 'X') or (c= 'x') then
    begin
      goahead;
      while (c in ['0'..'9']) or (c in ['a'..'f']) or
        (c in ['A'..'F']) do goahead;
      if (c='L') or (c='l') then goahead
    end
  else begin
      goahead;
      while(c in ['0'..'7']) do goahead;
      if (c='L') or (c='l') then goahead
    end;
    writeln
  end
  else if(c<>'.') then writeln
  else
end
else if(c in ['1'..'9']) then
begin goahead;
  if(c in ['0'..'9']) or (c='.') then
  begin
    goahead;
    while (c in ['0'..'9']) do goahead;
    if (c='.') then
    begin goahead;
      if(c in ['0'..'9']) then
```

```
begin goahead;
  while (c in ['0'..'9']) do goahead;
    if (c='E') or (c='e') then
      begin goahead; goahead;
        while (c in ['0'..'9']) do goahead;
          if (c='L') or (c='l') then goahead;
        end
      end
    end;
  if (c='E') or (c='e') then
    begin goahead; goahead;
      while (c in ['0'..'9']) do goahead;
        if (c='L') or (c='l') then goahead;
      end
    end;
  if (c='L') or (c='l') then goahead;
  writeln
end
else c:=getchar
end;
writeln(']the end')
end.
```

Module 2

```
program p2(input,output);
type stringtype = record
    content : array[1..80]of char;
    count   : integer
end;
var s: stringtype;
    n : integer;

procedure get(var s: stringtype);
var c:char; i:integer;
begin
    i:= 1;
    repeat
        begin read(c); s.content[i]:=c; i := i + 1 end
    until (eoln) or (eof);
    s.count:= i-1; read(c)
end;

procedure put(s: stringtype);
var i:integer;
begin for i:= 1 to s.count do write(s.content[i]) end;

function verify(s:stringtype):integer;
(* EOF=0; identifier=1; preprocessor=2; comment=3; equal=5; else=4 *)
var c,last :char;
begin
    c:=s.content[1]; verify:=4; last := s.content[s.count];
    if (c='}') and (last<>'#') and
        (s.count=8) and (s.content[5]=' ') then verify:=0;
    If((c in ['a'..'z'])or(c in ['A'..'Z'])or(c = '_'')) and
        (last <> '#') then verify:=1;
    if(c = '#') and (s.count=1) then verify:=2;
    if(c='}') and (s.count=2) and (s.content[s.count]='') then
        verify:=3;
    if(c='/' and (s.count>10) and (last<>'#') then verify:=3;
    if(c='=') and (s.count=1) then verify:=5;
end;

begin
get(s); n := verify(s);
while(n <> 0) do
begin
if(n=3) then get(s)
else if(n=1) then
begin
put(s); get(s);
if(s.content[1]='(' and (s.count=1) then write('*');
```

```
writeln
end
else if(n=2)then (* preprocessor # *)
begin
  put(s); get(s);
  if (s.content[1] in ['a', 'z']) or
    (s.content[1] in ['A', 'Z']) or (s.content[1]='_') then
  begin
    put(s); writeln; get(s);
    if(s.content[1] = '<') then
      begin
        put(s);write('>'); writeln; get(s);
        while(s.content[1]<>'>')do begin put(s); get(s) end;
        writeln;
        get(s)
      end
    end
  else writeln;
  end
else if (n=5) then
begin
  put(s); writeln; get(s);
  if (s.count=1) then
    begin if (s.content[1]='') or (s.content[1]='') then
      begin put(s); writeln; get(s);
        while(s.count<>2) or (s.content[1]<>'#') or
          (s.content[2]<>'') do begin
          put(s); get(s) end;
          write ('#');
          writeln
        end
      end
    end
  else begin put(s); get(s); writeln end;
  n:=verify(s)
end
end
end.
```

Module 3

```
program p3(input,output);
type stringtype = record
    content : array[1..80]of char;
    count   : integer
end;
var s1,s2: stringtype; n:integer;

procedure get(var s: stringtype);
var c:char; i:integer;
begin
    i:= 1;
    repeat
        begin read(c); s.content[i]:=c; i := i + 1 end
    until (eoln) or (eof);
    s.count:= i-1; read(c)
end;

procedure put(s: stringtype);
var i:integer;
begin for i:= 1 to s.count do write(s.content[i]) end;

function compare(s1,s2:stringtype):boolean;
var i:integer;
begin
    if(s1.count=s2.count)then
        begin
            compare:=true;
            for i:=1 to s1.count do
                if(s1.content[i]<>s2.content[i])then compare:=false
            end
        end
    else compare:=false
end;

begin
    n:=1;
    get(s1);
    while (not eof ) do
        begin
            get(s2);
            if(compare(s1,s2))then n:=n+1
        else begin write(n:5,' '); put(s1);writeln; s1:=s2; n:=1 end;
            if(eof) then begin write(n:5,' '); put(s1);writeln; s1:=s2; n:=1 end;
        end
    end.
end.
```

Module 4

```
program p4(input,output);
const nkey=33;
type stringtype = record
    content : array[1..80]of char;
    count : integer
end;

var
keyfile : text;
s : stringtype;
key: array[1..nkey]of stringtype;
i, r, m, d, dn, n, nrd: integer;
iskey : boolean;
c: char;

procedure get(var s: stringtype);
var c:char; i:integer;
begin
    i:= 1;
    repeat
        begin read(c); s.content[i]:=c; i := i + 1 end
    until (coln) or (eof) ;
    s.count:= i-1; read(c)
end;

function conv(s:stringtype):integer;
var i, k : integer;
begin
    k := 0;
    for i:=1 to 5 do
        begin
            if(s.content[i]<>' ') then
                begin
                    if(i=5)then k:=k+ ord(s.content[i])-48
                    else if(i=4) then k:=k+10*(ord(s.content[i])-48)
                    else if(i=3) then k:=k+100*(ord(s.content[i])-48)
                    else if(i=2) then k:=k+1000*(ord(s.content[i])-48)
                    else k:=k+10000*(ord(s.content[i])-48)
                end
            end;
        conv := k
    end;

procedure getkey(var s: stringtype);
var c:char; i:integer;
begin
    i:= 1;
    repeat
        begin read(keyfile,c); s.content[i]:=c; i := i + 1 end
```

```
until (eoln(keyfile)) or (eof(keyfile));
s.count:= i-1; read(keyfile,c)
end;

function compare(s1,s2:stringtype):boolean;
var i:integer;
begin
  if(s1.count=s2.count-8)then
    begin
      compare:=true;
      for i:=1 to s1.count do
        if(s1.content[i]<>s2.content[i+8])then compare:=false
        end
      else compare:=false
    end;
end;

begin
  r:=0;m:=0;d:=0;dn:=0;n:=0;
  reset(keyfile,'keywords');
  for i:= 1 to nkey do begin getkey(s); key[i]:=s end;
  repeat
    begin
      get(s); c := s.content[9];
      if(c in ['0'..'9']) or (c=' ') then
        begin d:=d+1; dn:=dn+conv(s) end
      else if (c='.')and(s.count>9) then
        begin d:=d+1; dn:=dn+conv(s) end
      else if (c in ['a'..'z'])or(c in ['A'..'Z'])or(c='_' ) then
        begin if(s.content[s.count]='*')then
          begin r:=r+1; m:=m+conv(s) end
        else if (s.content[s.count]='#')then
          begin d:=d+1; dn:=dn+conv(s) end
        else begin
         iskey:=false;
          for i:=1 to nkey do
            if(compare(key[i],s)) then iskey:=true;
            if(iskey)then begin r:=r+1; m:=m+conv(s) end
            else begin d:=d+1; dn:=dn+conv(s) end
          end
        end
      else begin if (s.content[s.count]='#')then
        begin d:=d+1; dn:=dn+conv(s) end
        else begin r:=r+1; m:=m+conv(s) end
      end
    end;
  until (eof);
  n := dn+m;
  nrd := d+r;
  writeln(r:8,d:8,nrd:8,m:8,dn:8,n:8);
end.
```


The List Of Keywords

auto
break
case
char
continue
default
do
double
else
enum
extern
float
for
goto
if
int
long
register
return
short
sizeof
static
struct
switch
typedef
union
unsigned
void
while
FILE
stdin
stdout
stderr

AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION
OF
HALSTEAD'S SOFTWARE LENGTH FORMULA

by

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ABSTRACT

This report discusses the existing software length estimation models, which suggested by Halstead, Fitsos, Albrecht and Jensen respectively. Three data sets, UNIX source programs, CMPSC 541 programs, and Pascal programs are used to develop new models and investigate the characteristics of the models. The raw data sets are normalized by logarithmic function, so that the transformed data sets can satisfy the requirements of further statistical modeling procedures. In this report, the author proposes four models which are developed based upon linear and nonlinear modeling methods.

The experiments are conducted to compare the accuracy of the models. All the models present high correlation between the estimated length and the actual length. However, correlation analysis is not sufficient to show the superiority or inferiority among the models; therefore, the mean of relative error (MRE) and the counts of overestimating and underestimating were employed for the further comparisons. The results show the models derived from linear modeling provide more accuracy estimation than any other models do, having not only the lower MRE but also the balancing counts of over- and under- estimating. The Halstead's model tends to overestimate the small programs and underestimate the large ones. Fitsos's and Albrecht's models are suitable for large programs but not for the small ones, and Albrecht's model is much more accurate than Fitsos's. Jensen's model, with its simple structure, accurately estimate the programs of not large size, but the error increases when the program size grows. The models developed from nonlinear modeling, provide moderate accuracy of estimation.