

Source code analysation and optimalization*

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Abstract

As code size and complexity grows, an ever increasing part of development costs [2, 3] is testing, and dealing with problems that arise during testing, and also proving that the changes made to the code will not alter its semantic meaning. The cost of code modification is not only dependent upon its size, but also significantly influenced by its level of sophistication. Static source analysis [5] could help to uncover code inconsistencies even in the early phases of program development, and to find and correct unmanageably complex code parts to lower the cost of code-testing. A complexity measure based analysis [1] includes finding unmanageably complex parts and pin-pointing bad coding style, ineffective or unoptimized code snippets and algorithms. The characteristics of the source code is definable in every programming paradigm, and in most cases its attributes are determined based on different criteria. Besides code indentation and the amount of code lines it is also an important factor how many programming constructs are used and how deeply nested those are. There can be differences in the scale of the measuring system, and the various values and the ratio between those during development so we should provide means to the program engineers and developers to be able to define the values and ratios they deemed appropriate. The various code transformation steps can cause measurable changes in the structural complexity of source codes, and by that one can decide upon which transformations are to be used to improve code quality. In this paper we would like to introduce an analyzing and optimizing algorithm based upon complexity measurement [6, 4, 7], with which one can automatically or semi-automatically use to correct during coding new, or already made (but awaiting transformation) source-codes written in Erlang [8, 9].

Keywords: software metrics, complexity metrics, source code, semantic graph, refactorerl

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