

**CAS 741, CES 741 (Development of Scientific  
Computing Software)**

**Fall 2018**

**14 Module Interface Specification  
(MIS)**

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# Module Interface Specification (MIS)

- Administrative details
- Questions?
- Finish previous day slides
- Module guide example
- Integration testing
- Mathematical review ([4] and separate slides)
  - ▶ Multiple assignment statement
  - ▶ Conditional rules
  - ▶ etc.
- MIS overview
- Modules with external interaction
- Abstract objects
- Abstract data types
- Generic MIS
- Inheritance

# Administrative Details

- VnV GitHub issues for colleagues
  - ▶ Assigned 1 colleague (see Repos.xlsx in repo)
  - ▶ Provide at least 5 issues on their VnV Plan
  - ▶ Grading as before
  - ▶ Due by Friday, Oct 26, 11:59 pm
  - ▶ If you have an extension past today, please let your partner know
  - ▶ If your partner has an extension, you have three days after their deadline
- Template for MG in repo

# Administrative Details: Deadlines

<b>MG Present</b>	Week 08	Week of Oct 29
<b>MG</b>	Week 09	Nov 5
MIS Present	Week 10	Week of Nov 12
MIS	Week 11	Nov 19
Unit VnV or Impl. Present	Week 12	Week of Nov 26
Unit VnV Plan	Week 13	Dec 3
Final Doc	Week 14	Dec 10

# Administrative Details: Presentation Schedule

- MG Present
  - ▶ **Wednesday: Karol, Malavika, Robert, Hanane**
  - ▶ **Friday: Brooks, Vajiheh, Olu, Jennifer**
- MIS Present
  - ▶ Wednesday: Malavika, Robert
  - ▶ Friday: Hanane, Jennifer
- Unit VnV Plan or Impl. Present
  - ▶ Wednesday: Brooks, Vajiheh
  - ▶ Friday: Olu, Karol

# Questions?

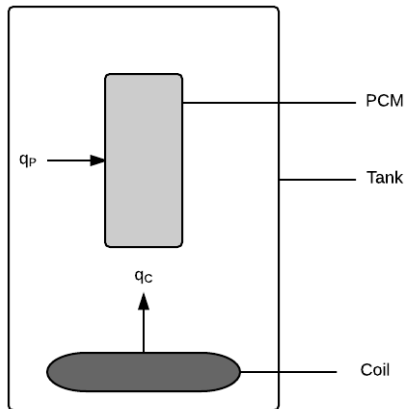
- Questions about Module Guide and the presentation?

# Finish Previous Day's Discussion

- Static Definition of Uses Relation
- Module Guide
- MG Template
- MG Verification
- OO versus modular

# Solar Water Heating System Example

- <https://github.com/smiths/swhs>
- Solve ODEs for temperature of water and PCM
- Solve for energy in water and PCM
- Generate plots





# Anticipated Changes?

What are some anticipated changes?

Hint: the software follows the Input  $\rightarrow$  Calculate  $\rightarrow$  Output design pattern

# Anticipated Changes

- The specific hardware on which the software is to run
- The format of the initial input data
- The format of the input parameters
- The constraints on the input parameters
- The format of the output data
- The constraints on the output results
- How the governing ODEs are defined using the input parameters
- How the energy equations are defined using the input parameters
- How the overall control of the calculations is orchestrated
- The implementation of the sequence data structure
- The algorithm used for the ODE solver
- The implementation of plotting data

# Module Hierarchy by Secrets

Level 1	Level 2
Hardware-Hiding Module	
Behaviour-Hiding Module	Input Parameters Module Output Format Module Temperature ODEs Module Energy Equations Module Control Module Specification Parameters
Software Decision Module	Sequence Data Structure Module ODE Solver Module Plotting Module

Table: Module Hierarchy

# Example Modules from SWHS

## Hardware Hiding Modules

**Secrets:** The data structure and algorithm used to implement the virtual hardware.

**Services:** Serves as a virtual hardware used by the rest of the system. This module provides the interface between the hardware and the software. So, the system can use it to display outputs or to accept inputs.

**Implemented By:** OS

# Example Modules from SWHS

## Input Parameters Module

**Secrets:** The data structure for input parameters, how the values are input and how the values are verified. The load and verify secrets are isolated to their own access programs (like submodules).

**Services:** Gets input from user (including material properties, processing conditions, and numerical parameters), stores input and verifies that the input parameters comply with physical and software constraints. Throws an error if a parameter violates a physical constraint. Throws a warning if a parameter violates a software constraint.

**Implemented By:** SWHS

# Example Modules from SWHS

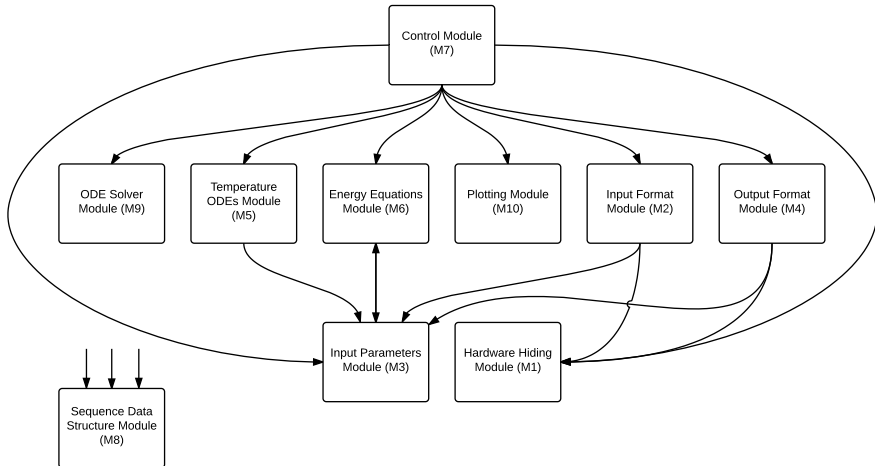
## ODE Solver Module

**Secrets:** The algorithm to solve a system of first order ODEs initial value problem from a given starting time until the given event function shows termination.

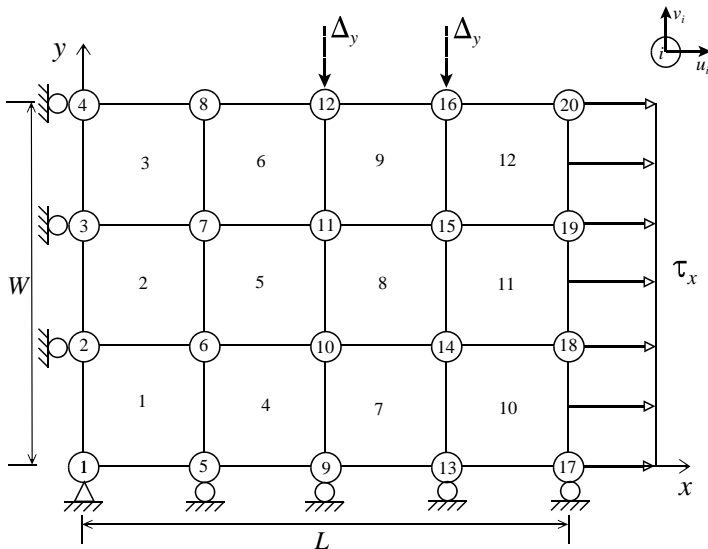
**Services:** Solves an ODE using the governing equation, initial conditions, event function and numerical parameters.

**Implemented By:** Matlab

# SWHS Uses Hierarchy (approximately)

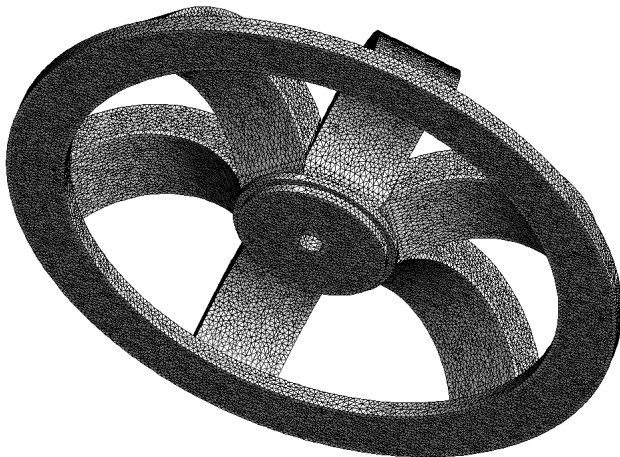


# Mesh Generator Example





# Mesh Generator Complex Circular Geometry



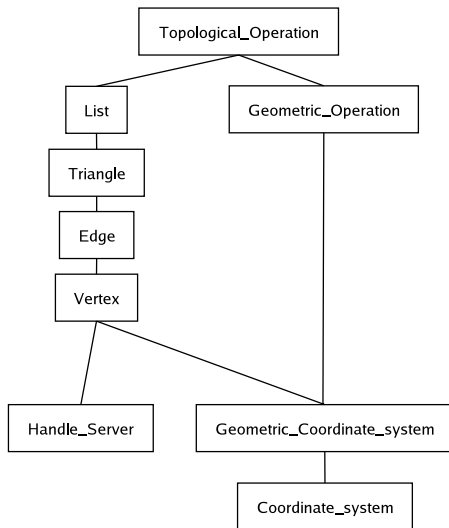
# Mesh Generator Example: Design Goals

- Independent and flexible representation for each mesh entity
- Complete separation of geometric data from the topology
- The mesh generator should work with different coordinate systems
- A flexible data structure to store sets of vertices, edges and triangles
- Different mesh generation algorithms with a minimal amount of local changes

# Example Mesh Gen Modular Decomposition

[Link](#)

# Another Mesh Generator Uses Hierarchy [2]



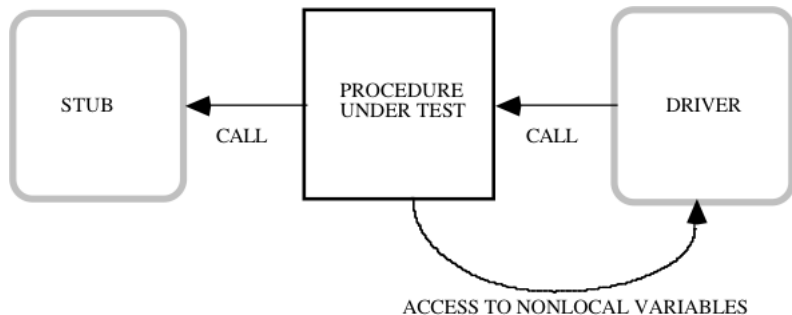
# Module Testing

Is it possible to begin testing before all of the modules have been implemented when there is a use relation between modules?

# Module Testing [3]

- Scaffolding needed to create the environment in which the module should be tested
- Stubs - a module used by the module under test
- Driver - module activating the module under test

## Testing a Functional Module [3]



# Integration Testing

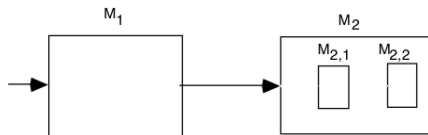
- Big-bang approach
  - ▶ First test individual modules in isolation
  - ▶ Then test integrated system
- Incremental approach
  - ▶ Modules are progressively integrated and tested
  - ▶ Can proceed both top-down and bottom-up according to the USES relation



# Integration Testing and USES relation

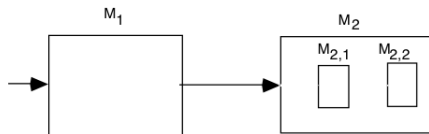
- If integration and test proceed bottom-up only need drivers
- Otherwise if we proceed top-down only stubs are needed

## Example [3]



- $M_1$  USES  $M_2$  and  $M_2$  IS\_COMPOSED\_OF  $\{M_{2,1}, M_{2,2}\}$
- In what order would you test these modules?

## Example [3]



- $M_1$  USES  $M_2$  and  $M_2$  IS\_COMPOSED\_OF  $\{M_{2,1}, M_{2,2}\}$
- Case 1
  - ▶ Test  $M_1$  providing a stub for  $M_2$  and a driver for  $M_1$
  - ▶ Then provide an implementation for  $M_{2,1}$  and a stub for  $M_{2,2}$
- Case 2
  - ▶ Implement  $M_{2,2}$  and test it by using a driver
  - ▶ Implement  $M_{2,1}$  and test the combination of  $M_{2,1}$  and  $M_{2,2}$  (i.e.  $M_2$ ) by using a driver
  - ▶ Finally implement  $M_1$  and test it with  $M_2$  using a driver for  $M_1$

# Overview of MIS

- See Hoffman and Strooper [4]
- The MIS precisely specifies the modules observable behaviour - what the module does
- The MIS does not specify the internal design
- The idea of an MIS is inspired by the principles of software engineering
- Advantages
  - ▶ Improves many software qualities
  - ▶ Programmers can work in parallel
  - ▶ Assumptions about how the code will be used are recorded
  - ▶ Test cases can be decided on early, and they benefit from a clear specification of the behaviour
  - ▶ A well designed and documented MIS is easier to read and understand than complex code
  - ▶ Can use the interface without understanding details

# Overview of MIS

- Options for specifying an MIS
  - ▶ Trace specification
  - ▶ Pre and post conditions specification
  - ▶ Input/output specification
  - ▶ Before/after specification - module state machine
  - ▶ Algebraic specification
- Best to follow a template

# MIS Template

- Uses
  - ▶ Imported constants, data types and access programs
- Syntax
  - ▶ Exported constants and types
  - ▶ Exported functions (access routine interface syntax)
- Semantics
  - ▶ State variables
  - ▶ State invariants
  - ▶ Assumptions
  - ▶ Access routine semantics
  - ▶ Local functions
  - ▶ Local types
  - ▶ Local constants
  - ▶ Considerations

# MIS Uses Section

- Specify imported constants
- Specify imported types
- Specify imported access programs
- The specification of one module will often depend on using the interface specified by another module
- When there are many modules the uses information is very useful for navigation of the documentation
- Documents the use relation between modules

# MIS Syntax Section

- Specify exported constants
- Specify exported types
- Specify access routine names, the input and output parameter types and exceptions
- Show access routines in tabular form
  - ▶ Important design decisions are made at this point
  - ▶ The goal is to have the syntax match many implementation languages



# Syntax of a Sequence Module

## **Exported Constants**

MAX\_SIZE = 100

# Syntax of a Sequence Module Continued

## Exported Access Programs

<b>Routine name</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>Out</b>	<b>Exceptions</b>
seq_init			
seq_add	integer, integer		FULL, POS
seq_del	integer		POS
seq_setval	integer, integer		POS
seq_getval	integer	integer	POS
seq_size		integer	

# MIS Semantics Section

- State variables
  - ▶ Give state variable(s) name and type
  - ▶ State variables define the state space
  - ▶ If a module has state then it will have “memory”
- State invariant
  - ▶ A predicate on the state space that restricts the “legal” states of the module
  - ▶ After every access routine call, the state should satisfy the invariant
  - ▶ Cannot have a state invariant without state variables
  - ▶ Just stating the invariant does not “enforce” it, the access routine semantics need to maintain it
  - ▶ Useful for understandability, testing and for proof

# Semantics Section Continued

- Local functions, local types and local constants
  - ▶ Declared for specification purposes only
  - ▶ Not available at run time
  - ▶ Helpful to make complex specifications easier to read
- Considerations
  - ▶ For information that does not fit elsewhere
  - ▶ Useful to tell the user if the module violates a quality criteria

# Sequence MIS Semantics

## State Variables

$s$ : sequence of integer

## State Invariant

$|s| \leq \text{MAX\_SIZE}$

## Assumptions

`seq_init()` is called before any other access program

# Sequence MIS Semantics Continued

## Access Routine Semantics

seq\_init():

- transition:  $s := \langle \rangle$
- exception: none

seq\_add( $i, p$ ):

- transition:  $s := s[0..i-1] || \langle p \rangle || s[i..|s|-1]$
- exception:  
 $exc := (|s| = \text{MAX\_SIZE} \Rightarrow \text{FULL} \mid i \notin [0..|s|] \Rightarrow \text{POS})$

# Access Routine Semantics Continued

$\text{seq\_del}(i)$ :

- transition:  $s := s[0..i-1] || s[i+1..|s|-1]$
- exception:  $\text{exc} := (i \notin [0..|s|-1] \Rightarrow \text{POS})$

$\text{seq\_setval}(i, p)$ :

- transition:  $s[i] := p$
- exception:  $\text{exc} := (i \notin [0..|s|-1] \Rightarrow \text{POS})$

$\text{seq\_getval}(i)$ :

- output:  $\text{out} := s[i]$
- exception:  $\text{exc} := (i \notin [0..|s|-1] \Rightarrow \text{POS})$

# Access Routine Semantics Continued

seq\_size():

- output:  $out := |s|$
- exception: none



# Exception Signaling

- Useful to think about exceptions in the design process
- Will need to decide how exception signalling will be done
  - ▶ A special return value, a special status parameter, a global variable
  - ▶ Invoking an exception procedure
  - ▶ Using built-in language constructs
- Caused by errors made by programmers, not by users
- Write code so that it avoid exceptions
- Exceptions will be particularly useful during testing

# Assumptions versus Exceptions

- The assumptions section lists assumptions the module developer is permitted to make about the programmer's behaviour
- Assumptions are expressed in prose
- Use assumptions to simplify the MIS and to reduce the complexity of the final implementation
- Interface design should provide the programmer with a means to check so that they can avoid exceptions
- When an exceptions occurs no state transitions should take place, any output is *don't care*

# References I



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