

# MIS Example

## CS 2ME3/SE 2AA4

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# Outline

- 1 What is a module?
- 2 MIS Template
- 3 Example
  - Point ADT Module
  - TriangleADT Module

# What is a module?

- A file with encapsulated code to implement a specific functionality
- Ex: For designing a website with a login system, we may have a module that deals with logging out
- A module comes with an "interface"
- An interface includes things like functions and arguments of the function
- Interface connects two system/modules, like a touch screen between people and phone
- Implementation and Interface are separated, no matter how the code changes, the output should always be the same

# What is a MIS?

- Module Interface Specification
- Specifies externally observable behaviour of a module
- Not in language of implementation, uses mathematical language
- Implementation details are not included in the MIS
- MIS uses mathematical language for its preciseness, which means that it is helpful to learn discrete math from the last tutorial

# MIS Template Structure

- 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

# Example

Consider implementation of point on two dimensional plane

- Position P is represented by pair of real numbers  $(x,y)$
- A triangle is represented by three points
- Considering we have three points in a 2D surface and we want to know the possibility of having a triangle with the three points and then calculate the perimeter and the area of the triangle.

Consider the following triangle:

We are using the following inequality which is called inequality equation to know the possibility of having triangle with three points A, B and C:



$$AB + AC < BC, AC + BC < AB, AB + BC < AC$$

We are calculating the perimeter of the triangle using the following formula:



$$P = (AB + AC + BC)$$

We are using the Heron formula to calculate the area of the triangle:



$$\sqrt{P/2(P/2 - AB)(P/2 - AC)(P/2 - BC)}$$

# Point ADT Module

## Template Module

pointADT

## Uses

N/A

## Syntax

Exported Types:

PointT = ?

## Exported Access Programs

Routine name	In	Out	Exceptions
new PointT	real, real	PointT	
xcoord		real	
ycoord		real	
dist	PointT	real	

## Semantics

State Variables:

xc: real

yc: real

**State Invariant** None

**Assumptions** None

# Point ADT Module

## Access Routine Semantics

PointT( $x, y$ ):

- transition:  $xc, yc := x, y$
- output:  $out := self$
- exception: none

xcoord():

- output:  $out := xc$
- exception: none

ycoord():

- output:  $out := yc$
- exception: none

dist( $p$ ):

- output:  
$$out := \sqrt{(self.xc - p.xcoord())^2 + (self.yc - p.ycoord())^2}$$
- exception: none

# MIS Interface

From the MIS we can deduce the interface of the code will look like:

```
# Interface
class PointT:

    # Constructor
    def __init__(self, x, y):

    # Selectors
    def xcoord(self):

    def ycoord(self):

    def dist(self, p):
```

# MIS Implementation

See `PointADT.py` for implementation.

# TriangleADT

## Template Module

TriangleADT

## Uses

PointADT

## Syntax

Exported Types:

TriangleADT = ?

## Exported Access Programs

Routine name	In	Out	Except.
new TriangleT	PointT, PointT, PointT	TriangleADT	
sides		seq[3] of real	
inequality_theorem		boolean	LINE
perimeter_of_triangle		real	LINE
area_of_triangle		real	LINE

## Semantics

State Variables:

$p1$ : PointT

$p2$ : PointT

$p3$ : PointT

State Invariant None

Assumptions None

## Access Routine Semantics

new TriangleT( $a, b, c$ ):

- transition:  $p1, p2, p3 := a, b, c$
- output:  $out := self$
- exception: none

sides():

- output:  $out := [p1.dist(p2), p1.dist(p3), p2.dist(p3)]$
- exception: none

inequality\_theorem():

- output:  $out := ((self.sides[0] + self.slide[1]) > self.sides[2] \wedge (self.sides[1] + self.slide[2]) > self.sides[0] \wedge (self.sides[0] + self.slide[2]) > self.sides[1])$
- exception:  
 $ex := ((p1.xcoord() == p2.xcoord() == p3.xcoord() \vee p1.ycoord() == p2.ycoord() == p3.ycoord()) \Rightarrow \text{LINE})$

perimeter\_of\_triangle():

- output:

$$out := self.sides[0] + self.sides[1] + self.sides[2]$$

- exception:

$$ex := ((p1.xcoord() == p2.xcoord() == p3.xcoord() \vee p1.ycoord() == p2.ycoord() == p3.ycoord()) \Rightarrow \text{LINE})$$

area of triangle():

- output :  $out :=$

$$\frac{\sqrt{P/2(P/2 - self.sides[0])(P/2 - self.sides[1])(P/2 - self.sides[2])}}$$

- exception:

$$ex := ((p1.xcoord() == p2.xcoord() == p3.xcoord() \vee p1.ycoord() == p2.ycoord() == p3.ycoord()) \Rightarrow \text{LINE})$$

## Local Function

P := perimeter\_of\_triangle( )

# MIS Interface

From the MIS we can deduce the interface of the code will look like:

```
# Interface
class TriangleADT:

    #Constructor
    def __init__(self, p1, p2, p3):

    #Selectors
    def sides(self):

    def inequality_theorem(self):

    def perimeter_of_triangle(self):

    def area_of_triangle(self):
```

# MIS Implementation

See TriangleADT for implementation.

# Implementation files

- Implementation files PointADT.py and TriangleADT.py can be found in the repo under Tutorial/T4/src