

**SE 2AA4, CS 2ME3 (Introduction to Software  
Development)**

**Winter 2018**

**21 Intro to Specification (Ch. 5)**

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## 21 Intro to Specification (Ch. 5)

- Administrative details
- Questions on midterm?
- Overview of A3
- Review of mathematical notation
- Outline of specification topics
- Definition of specification
- Uses of specification
- Qualities of a good specification
- Classification of specification styles
- Examples
- How to verify a specification

# Administrative Details

- A2: Part 2: March 3, 2018 (note date change)
- A3
  - ▶ Part 1 - Specification: due 11:59 pm Mar 12
  - ▶ Part 2 - Code: due 11:59 pm Mar 26
- A4
  - ▶ Your own design and specification
  - ▶ Due April 9 at 11:59 pm
- Tutorial this week: Introduction to C++

# Midterm Details

- February 28 (today!), 7:00 pm
  - ▶ Aani to Laurant: UH/213
  - ▶ Le to Zhou: T13/123-124
- 90 minute duration
- Multiple choice - 30 questions
- Bring
  - ▶ HB Pencil
  - ▶ Student Card
- No calculators
- Coats, backpacks and electronic devices to be left against the wall
- Come to the correct room
- Remember to fill in your version and student number

# Midterm Examination

- Everything up to and including Friday, Feb 16, 2018
- Any questions?

## Sample Question

$s$ : sequence of integer

mystery( $j$ ):

- output:  $\text{out} := \sum_{(i : \mathbb{N} \mid i \in s \wedge i \geq j) : 1}$

What does the mystery access program return?

- A. The sum of the entries in  $s$  that are greater or equal to  $j$
- B. The sum of the entries in  $s$  that are greater than  $j$
- C. A count of the number of entries in  $s$  that are greater or equal to  $j$
- D. A count of the number of entries in  $s$  that are greater than  $j$
- E. True if there exists an entry in  $s$  that is greater than  $j$ ,  
False otherwise

## Sample Question

s: sequence of integer

mystery(j):

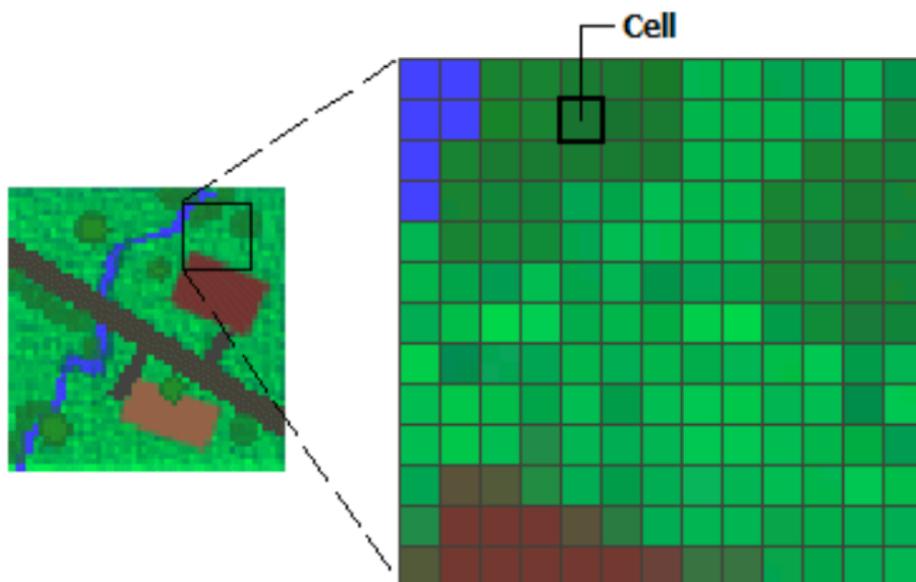
- output:  $\text{out} := \sum_{i : \mathbb{N} \mid i \in [0..|s| - 1] \wedge s[i] \geq j} 1$

Which of the following implements mystery(j) in Python?

- A. `reduce(lambda a, b: a+b, [1 for i in range(len(s)) if s[i] >= j], 0)`
- B. `reduce(lambda a, b: a+b, [s[i] for i in range(len(s)) if s[i] >= j], 0)`
- C. `reduce(lambda a, b: a or b, [(i >= j) for i in s], False)`
- D. `reduce(lambda a, b: a or b, [(i >= j) for i in s], True)`

## A3: Raster Based GIS Modules

- Motivated by existing technology
- Cells for data on
  - ▶ Landuse
  - ▶ Elevation



## A3: Specify and Implement a Portion of GIS

- Focusing on the data model portion of the design
  - ▶ PointT (quick look)
  - ▶ LineT (quick look)
  - ▶ PathT
  - ▶ Seq2D(T)
- Part 1
  - ▶ Complete incomplete specification
  - ▶ Critique design of interface
  - ▶ Use LaTeX
- Part 2
  - ▶ Given complete specification
  - ▶ Implement and test in C++

# Mathematical Notation Example 1

- $\{x : \mathbb{N} \mid x \in [0..5] : x^2\}$
- What does this notation mean?

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- $\{0, 1, 4, 9, 16, 25\}$

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- $\{x : \mathbb{N} \mid x \in [0..5] : x^2\}$
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- How would we say this in Python?

# Mathematical Notation Example 1

- $\{x : \mathbb{N} \mid x \in [0..5] : x^2\}$
- What does this notation mean?
- $\{0, 1, 4, 9, 16, 25\}$
- How would we say this in Python?
- `[x**2 for x in range(6)]`

## Mathematical Notation Example 2

- $\vdash (x : \mathbb{N} \mid x \in [0..5] \wedge x \% 2 == 0 : 1)$
- What does this notation mean?

## Mathematical Notation Example 2

- $+(x : \mathbb{N} \mid x \in [0..5] \wedge x \% 2 == 0 : 1)$
- What does this notation mean?
- $1 + 1 + 1 = 3$

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- $\{x : \mathbb{N} \mid x \in [0..5] \wedge x \% 2 == 0 : 1\}$
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- `sum(x % 2 == 0 for x in range(6))`, or

## Mathematical Notation Example 2

- $+(x : \mathbb{N} \mid x \in [0..5] \wedge x \% 2 == 0 : 1)$
- What does this notation mean?
- $1 + 1 + 1 = 3$
- How would we say this in Python?
- `sum(x % 2 == 0 for x in range(6))`, or
- `reduce(lambda x, y: x+y, [1 for x in range(6) if x%2==0], 0)`

## Mathematical Notation Example 3

- $\{p : \text{pointT} \mid p.\text{dist}(c.\text{cen}()) > c.\text{rad}() : p\}$
- What does this notation mean?

## Mathematical Notation Example 3

- $\{p : \text{pointT} \mid p.\text{dist}(c.\text{cen}()) > c.\text{rad}() : p\}$
- What does this notation mean?
- Every point outside the circle
- Because  $p$  is of type  $\text{pointT}$ , we know that the domain of discourse is all possible points in 2D space

## Mathematical Notation Example 4

- $\{p : \text{pointT} \mid x_{\text{left}} \leq p.\text{xcrd}() \leq (x_{\text{left}} + \text{width}) \wedge y_{\text{bot}} \leq p.\text{ycrd}() \leq (y_{\text{bot}} + \text{height}) : p\}$
- What does this notation mean?

## Mathematical Notation Example 4

- $\{p : \text{pointT} \mid x_{\text{left}} \leq p.\text{xcrd}() \leq (x_{\text{left}} + \text{width}) \wedge y_{\text{bot}} \leq p.\text{ycrd}() \leq (y_{\text{bot}} + \text{height}) : p\}$
- What does this notation mean?
- Set of all points inside a rectangle, including the boundaries

## Mathematical Notation Example 4

- $\exists(t : \mathbb{R} \mid 0 \leq t \leq 1 : c.\text{cen}().\text{dist}(tp_1 + (1-t)p_2) \leq c.\text{rad}())$
- What does this notation mean?

## Mathematical Notation Example 4

- $\exists(t : \mathbb{R} \mid 0 \leq t \leq 1 : c.\text{cen}().\text{dist}(tp_1 + (1-t)p_2) \leq c.\text{rad}())$
- What does this notation mean?
- True if the line and the circle overlap at at least one point

# Outline of Specification Topics

- Discussion of the term **specification**
- Types of specification
  - ▶ Operational
    - ▶ Data flow diagrams
    - ▶ UML diagrams
    - ▶ Mill's black-box
    - ▶ Finite state machines
  - ▶ Descriptive
    - ▶ Entity relationship diagrams
    - ▶ Logic-based notation
    - ▶ Algebraic specification
- Languages for modular specification
  - ▶ Statecharts
  - ▶ Tabular expressions

# When do we use Specification?

- When do engineers use specifications?
- What documents require specifications?
- What are some examples of specifications?

# Specification

- A broad term that means **definition**
- Used at different stages of software development for different purposes
- Generally, a statement or agreement (contract) between
  - ▶ Producer and consumer of a service
  - ▶ Implementer and user
- All desirable qualities must be specified

# Uses of Specification

- Statement of user requirements
  - ▶ Major failures occur because of misunderstandings between the producer and the user
  - ▶ “The hardest single part of building a software system is deciding precisely what to build” ([Brooks1987](#))
  - ▶ Precise description of the borderline b/w the machine and the [environment](#) (end user and other systems)
- Statement of interface between the machine and the controlled environment
  - ▶ Serious undesirable effects can result due to misunderstandings between software engineers and domain experts about the phenomena affecting the control function to be implemented by software
  - ▶ Precise description of the borderline b/w the machine and the [environment](#) (devices controlled by machines)