# Assignment 5, Part 1, Specification

## SFWR ENG 2AA4

April 9, 2018

The purpose of this software design exercise is to design, specify, implement and test a module for storing the state of an Freecell game.

## CardADT Module

## Module

 $\operatorname{Card} T$ 

## Uses

N/A

## Syntax

## **Exported Constants**

Size = 52

#### **Exported Types**

CardT = ?

## **Exported Access Programs**

Routine name	In	Out	Exceptions
CardT	string, string	CardT	
Suit		string	
Face		string	

## **Semantics**

#### State Variables

face: string suit: string

#### State Invariant

None

#### Assumptions

The CardT method is called for the abstract object before any other access routine is called for that object. The CardT method can be used to return the state of the game to the state of a new game.

#### **Access Routine Semantics**

#### CardT(a, b):

- transition: face, suit = a,b
- output: out := self
- exception : none

#### Suit():

- output: out := suit
- exception : none

#### Face():

- output: out := face
- exception : none

## DeckOfCardsADT Module

## Module

 ${\bf DeckOfCardsT}$ 

#### Uses

CardT

## Syntax

## **Exported Constants**

Size = 52

#### **Exported Types**

DeckofCardsT = ?

## **Exported Access Programs**

Routine name	In	Out	Exceptions
DeckOfCardsT		CardT	
getColor	CardT	string	
shuffle		CardT	
dealCard		CardT	

## **Semantics**

State Variables

deck: cardT

#### **State Invariant**

None

#### Assumptions

The DeckOfCardsT method is called for the abstract object before any other access routine is called for that object. The DeckOfCardsT method can be used to return the state of the game to the state of a new game.

#### **Access Routine Semantics**

DeckOfCardsT():

```
transition: string faces[] = {"Ace", "2", "3", "4", "5", "6", "7", "8", "9", "10", "Jack", "Queen", "King"} string suits[] = {"Hearts", "Diamonds", "Clubs", "Spades"}
output: out := deck
exception: none
```

- output: out := color
- exception : none

shuffle():

getColor(a):

- output: out := face, suit
- exception None

dealCard():

- $\bullet$  output: out := deck
- exception None

## BoardADT Module

## Module

BoardT

#### Uses

CardT, DeckOfCardsT

## **Syntax**

## **Exported Constants**

Size = 52

## **Exported Types**

BoardT = ?

## **Exported Access Programs**

Routine name	In	Out	Exceptions
BoardT		CardT, BoardT, BoardT	
get	CardT	BoardT	
move	CardT,CardT	BoardT	
put	CardT	BoardT	
put	CardT,CardT	BoardT	
check	CardT	BoardT	

#### **Semantics**

#### State Variables

s: CardTa: BoardTb: BoardT

#### **State Invariant**

None

#### Assumptions

The BoardT method is called for the abstract object before any other access routine is called for that object. The BoardT method can be used to return the state of the game to the state of a new game.

#### **Access Routine Semantics**

#### BoardT():

```
• transition:
  s := CardT S[7][8]
  a := BoardT D[1][4]
  b := BoardT D[1][4]
• output: out := self
• exception : none
get(c):
• transition:
  s[0][0] := c
• output: out := a
• exception:
  s[i][j] \neq null \Rightarrow invalid\_argument
move(a, b):
• transition: (\text{getColor}(a) \neq \text{getColor}(b) \land |a.Face() - b.Face()| = 1) \Rightarrow \text{put}(a, b)
• output: out := s, a, b
• exception: none
put(a, b):
• transition: s[i][j] = a, s[i+1][j] = b
• output: out := s, a, b
```

• exception:  $(i = 6) \Rightarrow Invalid\_moving$ 

## put(a):

- transition:  $(a.Face() \neq Ace \land b[0][j] = null) \Rightarrow j \in \{0..3\} \ b[0][j] = a$  $(a.Face() = Ace \land b[0][j] = null) \Rightarrow j \in \{0..3\} \ a[0][j] = a$
- output: out := b, a
- exception: none

#### check(a):

- transition:  $(a.Suit() = b[i][j].Suit() \land [a.Face() b[i][j].Face()] = 1) \Rightarrow b[i+1][j]=a$
- $\bullet$  output: out := b
- exception: none