

Module Interface Specification for ROC: Software estimating the radius of convergence of a power series

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1 Revision History

| Date | Version | Notes |
|------------------|---------|-------------------|
| 22 November 2020 | 1.0 | First submission |
| 24 December 2020 | 2.0 | Second submission |

2 Symbols, Abbreviations and Acronyms

Symbols, abbreviations, and acronyms applicable to ROC are enumerated in Section 1 of the Software Requirements Document (SRS) ([Ernsthausen, 2020](#)).

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3 Introduction

The following document details the Module Interface Specifications for the implemented modules in library software ROC estimating the radius of convergence of a power series. It is intended to ease navigation through the program for design and maintenance purposes.

Complementary documents include the System Requirement Specifications and Module Guide. The full documentation and implementation can be found at the project's [GitHub repository](#).

4 Notation

The structure of the MIS for modules comes from [Hoffman and Strooper \(1995\)](#), with the addition that template modules have been adapted from [Ghezzi et al. \(2003\)](#). The mathematical notation comes from Chapter 3 of [Hoffman and Strooper \(1995\)](#). For instance, the symbol $:=$ is used for a multiple assignment statement and conditional rules follow the form $(c_1 \Rightarrow r_1 | c_2 \Rightarrow r_2 | \dots | c_n \Rightarrow r_n)$.

The following table summarizes the primitive data types used by ROC.

| Data Type | Notation | Description |
|----------------|--------------|---|
| character | char | a single symbol or digit |
| integer | \mathbb{Z} | a number without a fractional component in $(-\infty, \infty)$ |
| natural number | \mathbb{N} | a number without a fractional component in $[1, \infty)$ |
| real | \mathbb{R} | any number in $(-\infty, \infty)$ |

The specification of ROC uses some derived data types: sequences, strings, and tuples. Sequences are lists filled with elements of the same data type. Strings are sequences of characters. Tuples contain a list of values, potentially of different types. In addition, ROC uses functions, which are defined by the data types of their inputs and outputs. Local functions are described by giving their type signature followed by their specification.

5 Module Decomposition

The following table is taken directly from the Module Guide document for this project.

| Level 1 | Level 2 |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Hardware-Hiding Module | |
| | In |
| | Out |
| | Params |
| Behaviour-Hiding Module | Real Pole |
| | Complex Pair Poles |
| | Top Line Analysis |
| | ROC |
| Software Decision Module | Solver |

Table 1: Module Hierarchy

6 MIS of In

The secrets of this module are input acquisition via software (R1), validate input format (R2), validate input type (R3), inputs should satisfy the assumptions (R4), and inputs should be scaled to prevent overflow/underflow (R5). This module handles the data structure for input coefficients and the scaling of the input coefficients, how the values are input (software/hardware), and how the values are verified (OS). The load and verify secrets are isolated to their own methods.

6.1 Module

IN

6.2 Uses

None

6.3 Syntax

| Name | In | Out | Exceptions |
|---------------|--------|----------------|------------|
| load_coeffs | string | vector<double> | FileError |
| verify_coeffs | - | - | FileError |

6.4 Semantics

6.4.1 Environment Variables

inputFile: sequence of string $\#f[i]$ is the i th string in the comma separated value text file f

6.4.2 Assumptions

The coefficients must be ordered according to the convention from lowest order to highest order. The number of coefficients follows. Finally the scaling follows.

6.4.3 Access Routine Semantics

load_coeffs(s):

- transition: The filename s is first associated with the file f . inputFile is used to modify a coefficients vector of type double, size variable of type integer, and a scaling variable of type double. This file can be processed by ROC as each line is read. In this way, the option of input by software and input by hardware are handled identically.
- verify_coeffs() is handled by the OS plus a validation that the coefficients vector has the expected size.
- exception: exc := a file name s cannot be found OR the format of inputFile is incorrect \Rightarrow FileNotFoundError

7 MIS of Out

The secrets of this module are output via software (R6), validate input format (R7), validate input type (R8), This module handles the data structure for output coefficients, how the values are output (software/hardware), and how the values are verified (OS).

7.1 Module

OUT

7.2 Uses

None

7.3 Syntax

| Name | In | Out | Exceptions |
|-----------|--------|-------------------|------------|
| write_out | double | hardware/software | FileError |

7.4 Semantics

7.4.1 Environment Variables

outputFile: sequence of string $\#f[i]$ is the i th string in the comma separated value text file f

7.4.2 Assumptions

The radius of convergence R_c and order of singularity μ must be ordered according to a convention.

7.4.3 Access Routine Semantics

write_out(s):

- transition: The filename s is first associated with the file f . outputFile. This file can be appended by ROC as each line is read. In this way, the option of output by software and output by hardware are handled identically.
- verify_out() is handled by the OS.
- exception: $\text{exc} := \text{a file name } s \text{ cannot be found} \Rightarrow \text{FileError}$

8 MIS of Params

The secrets of this module are parameter acquisition, format, type, distribution, and constraints. The author is thinking of constants in a header file.

8.1 Module

PARAM

8.2 Uses

None

8.2.1 Exported Constants

THREETERM_NUSE of type integer. *THREETERM_NUSE* must be less than the size of the coefficient vector minus 10.

SIXTERM_NUSE of type integer. *SIXTERM_NUSE* must be less than the size of the coefficient vector minus 10.

9 MIS of Solver

Algorithm to find the distance to the nearest real pole (R14), nearest complex conjugate pair of poles (R15), and nearest pole in hard to resolve case (R16). This solver is required to solve the linear least squares problem.

9.1 Module

SOLVER

9.2 Uses

The RealPoleModule discussed in Section 10, ComplexConjugatePoleModule discussed in Section 11, and the hard to resolve case module discussed in Section 12 set up their respective problem for this module to resolve.

9.3 Syntax

The syntax depends on the pole to resolve and the algorithm used, the linear least squares solver is the QRFactorization in all cases.

10 MIS of Real Pole

Find the distance to the nearest real pole (R14).

10.1 Module

REALPOLE

10.2 Uses

IN Section 6, OUT Section 7, PARAM Section 8, SOLVER Section 9

10.3 Syntax

| Name | In | Out | Exceptions |
|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| REALPOLE | vector<double>, size, scale | R_c , μ , error | SOLVER_EXCEPTION |

11 MIS of Complex Pair Poles

Find the distance to the nearest complex conjugate pair of poles (R15).

11.1 Module

COMPLEXPOLES

11.2 Uses

IN Section 6, OUT Section 7, PARAM Section 8, SOLVER Section 9

11.3 Syntax

| Name | In | Out | Exceptions |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| COMPLEXPOLES | vector<double>, size, scale | R_c , μ , error | SOLVER_EXCEPTION |

12 MIS of Top Line Analysis

Find the distance to the nearest complicated pole (R16).

12.1 Module

TOPLINEANALYSIS

12.2 Uses

IN Section 6, OUT Section 7, PARAM Section 8, SOLVER Section 9

12.3 Syntax

| Name | In | Out | Exceptions |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| TOPLINEANALYSIS | vector<double>, size, scale | R_c , error | SOLVER_EXCEPTION |

13 MIS of ROC

Find the Radius of convergence R_c and order of singularity μ .

13.1 Module

ROC

13.2 Uses

REALPOLE Section 10, COMPLEXPOLES Section 11, TOPLINEANALYSIS Section 12

13.3 Syntax

| Name | In | Out | Exceptions |
|------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| ROC | vector<double>, size, scale | R_c , μ , error | ROC_EXCEPTION |

References

- J.M. Ernsthausen. Software requirements specification for ROC: Software estimating the radius of convergence of a power series. <https://github.com/JohnErnsthausen/roc/blob/master/docs/SRS/SRS.pdf>, 2020.
- Carlo Ghezzi, Mehdi Jazayeri, and Dino Mandrioli. *Fundamentals of Software Engineering*. Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ, USA, 2nd edition, 2003.
- Daniel M. Hoffman and Paul A. Strooper. *Software Design, Automated Testing, and Maintenance: A Practical Approach*. International Thomson Computer Press, New York, NY, USA, 1995. URL <http://citeseer.ist.psu.edu/428727.html>.