# Module Interface Specification for Glass-BR

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## 1 Introduction

The following document details the Module Interface Specifications for the implemented modules in the program Glass-BR. It is intended to ease navigation through the program for design and maintenance purposes. Complementary documents include the System Requirement Specifications (SRS) and Module Guide (MG). The full documentation and implementation can be found at https://github.com/smiths/caseStudies/tree/master/CaseStudies/glass.

## 2 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  $(c_1 \Rightarrow r_1|c_2 \Rightarrow r_2|...|c_n \Rightarrow r_n)$ .

The following table summarizes the primitive data types used by Glass-BR

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	N	a number without a fractional component in $[1, \infty)$
real	$\mathbb{R}$	any number in $(-\infty, \infty)$
string	S	all finite sequences of symbols from the ASCII character set

The specification of Glass-BR uses some derived data types: sequences, strings, and tuples. Sequences are lists that represent a countable number of ordered values of the same data type, where the same value may occur more than once. Strings are sequences of characters. Tuples contain a list of values, potentially of different types. In addition, Glass-BR 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.

## 3 Module Hierarchy

To view the Module Hierarchy, see section 3 of the MG.

# References

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.

## 4 MIS of Control Module

### 4.1 Module

Control

#### 4.2 Uses

Input (Section 5), LoadASTM (Section 6), Calc (Section 7), Output (Section 13)

## 4.3 Syntax

### 4.3.1 Exported Constants

```
sTSD = # String for path and filename for TSD file

sSDF = # String for path and filename for SDF file

sIn = # String for path and filename for Input file

sOut = # String for path and filename for Output file
```

### 4.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
main	-	-	-

### 4.4 Semantics

#### 4.4.1 State Variables

cTSD: ContoursT cSDF: ContoursT

 $q: \mathbb{R}$   $\hat{q}: \mathbb{R}$ 

 $J_{\mathrm{tol}}:\mathbb{R}$ 

 $J:\mathbb{R}$ 

 $\hat{q}_{\mathrm{tol}}:\mathbb{R}$ 

 $B:\mathbb{R}$ 

 $P_b: \mathbb{R}$  NFL:  $\mathbb{R}$ 

 $LR : \mathbb{R}$ 

 $\begin{array}{l} is\_safePb: \mathbb{B} \\ is\_safeLR: \mathbb{B} \end{array}$ 

#### 4.4.2 Access Routine Semantics

main():

- transition: Using the steps below, modify the state variables of this module, the state of the Input module, and the environment variable for the Output module.
  - cTSD = LoadASTM.LoadTSD(sTSD)
  - cSDF = LoadASTM.LoadSDF(sSDF)
  - Input.load\_params(sIn)
  - q = cTSD.eval (Input.SD, Input.w \* Input.TNT) # From SRS IM3
  - $-\hat{q} = \text{Calc.calc\_q\_hat}(q)$
  - $J_{\text{tol}} = \text{Calc.calc}_{\text{J-tol}}()$
  - $J = cSDF.evaly(Input.AR, \hat{q}) \# From SRS DD4$
  - $-\hat{q}_{\text{tol}} = \text{cSDF.eval}(\text{Input.AR}, J_{\text{tol}}) \# From SRS DD8$
  - $-B = \text{Calc.calc}_B(J)$
  - $-P_b = \text{Calc.calc.Pb}(B)$
  - $\text{ NFL} = \text{Calc.calc\_NFL}(\hat{q}_{\text{tol}})$
  - $LR = Calc.calc_LR(NFL)$
  - $is\_safePb = Calc.calc\_is\_safePb(P_b)$
  - $is\_safeLR = Calc.calc\_is\_safeLR(LR, q)$
  - Output.output(sOut, is\_safePb, is\_safeLR,  $P_b$ , B, LR, q, J, NFL,  $\hat{q}$ ,  $\hat{q}_{tol}$ ,  $J_{tol}$ )
  - print("Main has been executed and the results have been written to " + sOut)

# 5 MIS of Input Module

The secrets of this module are 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. This module follows the singleton pattern; that is, there is only one instance of this module.

## 5.1 Module

Input

## 5.2 Uses

GlassTypeADT (Section 8), ThicknessADT (Section 9), Constants (Section 14), Hardware (Section 15)

## 5.3 Syntax

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
load_params	string	-	FileError
$verify\_params$	-	-	ValueError
a	-	$\mathbb{R}$	
b	-	$\mathbb{R}$	
w	-	$\mathbb{R}$	
$P_{b_{ m tol}}$	-	$\mathbb{R}$	
TNT	-	$\mathbb{R}$	
$SD_x$	-	$\mathbb{R}$	
$\mathrm{SD}_y$	-	$\mathbb{R}$	
$\mathrm{SD}_z$	-	$\mathbb{R}$	
g	-	GlassTypeT	
t	-	ThicknessT	
m	-	$\mathbb{R}$	
k	-	$\mathbb{R}$	
E	-	$\mathbb{R}$	
$t_d$	-	$\mathbb{R}$	
LDF	-	$\mathbb{R}$	
LSF	-	$\mathbb{R}$	
h	-	$\mathbb{R}$	
GTF	-	$\mathbb{R}$	
SD	-	$\mathbb{R}$	
AR	-	$\mathbb{R}$	

## 5.4 Semantics

## 5.4.1 Environment Variables

inputFile: sequence of string #f[i] is the ith string in the text file f

#### 5.4.2 State Variables

```
# From SRS R1
a: \mathbb{R}
b: \mathbb{R}
w: \mathbb{R}
P_{b_{\text{tol}}}: \mathbb{R}
TNT: \mathbb{R}
SD_x: \mathbb{R}
SD_y: \mathbb{R}
SD_z: \mathbb{R}
g: GlassTypeT
t: ThicknessT
\# From SRS R2
m: \mathbb{R}
k \colon \mathbb{R}
E: \mathbb{R}
t_d: \mathbb{R}
LDF: \mathbb{R}
LSF: \mathbb{R}
h: \mathbb{R}
GTF: \mathbb{R}
SD: \mathbb{R}
AR: \mathbb{R}
```

#### 5.4.3 Assumptions

- load\_params will be called before the values of any state variables will be accessed.
- The file contains the string equivalents of the numeric values for each input parameter in order, each on a new line. The order is the same as in the table in R1 of the SRS. Any comments in the input file should be denoted with a '#' symbol.

#### 5.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

a:

• output: out := a

• exception: none

*b*:

• output: out := b

• exception: none

...

#### GTF:

• output: out := GTF

• exception: none

#### $load_params(s)$ :

- transition: The filename s is first associated with the file f. inputFile is used to modify the state variables using the following procedural specification:
  - 1. Read data sequentially from inputFile to populate the state variables from SRS R1 (a to w).
  - 2. Calculate the derived quantities (all other state variables, from SRS R2) as follows:
    - $-m, k, E, t_d$ , LSF as defined in Constants (Section 14)
    - LDF =  $(\frac{t_d}{60})^{m/16}$  # From SRS DD3
    - -h = t.toMinThick() (Section 9)
    - GTF = g.GTF() (Section 8)
    - $SD = \sqrt{SD_x^2 + SD_y^2 + SD_z^2} \# From SRS DD10$
    - AR = a/b # From SRS DD11
  - 3. verify\_params()
- exception: exc := a file name s cannot be found OR the format of inputFile is incorrect  $\Rightarrow$  FileError

verify\_params():

• out: out := none

• exception: exc := # From the SRS Table 2, R3

```
\neg (a > 0)
                                \Rightarrow ValueError("dimension a must be positive")
\neg (AR \ge 1.0)
                                \Rightarrow ValueError("a must be equal to, or greater than, b")
\neg (d_{\min} \le a \le d_{\max})
                                \Rightarrow ValueError("a too large or small")
\neg (AR < AR_{max})
                                ⇒ ValueError("Allowable aspect ratio exceeded")
\neg (b > 0)
                                \Rightarrow ValueError("dimension b must be positive")
\neg (d_{\min} \le b \le d_{\max})
                                \Rightarrow ValueError("b too large or small")
\neg (0 < P_{b_{\text{tol}}} < 1)
                                \Rightarrow ValueError("P_{b_{\text{tol}}} must lie between 0 and 1")
\neg(w>0)
                                \Rightarrow ValueError("charge weight w must be greater than zero")
\neg(w_{\min} \le w \le w_{\max})
                                \Rightarrow ValueError("charge weight w is too small or too large")
\neg (TNT > 0)
                                ⇒ ValueError("TNT must be positive")
\neg (SD > 0)
                                ⇒ ValueError("stand off distance (SD) must be positive")
\neg (SD_{\min} < SD < SD_{\max})
                                ⇒ ValueError("stand off distance (SD) is too small or too large")
```

### 5.5 Considerations

The value of each state variable can be accessed through its name (getter). An access program is available for each state variable. There are no setters for the state variables, since the values will be set and checked by load params and not changed for the life of the program.

## 6 MIS of LoadASTM Module

## 6.1 Module

LoadASTM

### 6.2 Uses

FunctADT (Section 10), ContoursADT (Section 11)

## 6.3 Syntax

### 6.3.1 Exported Constants

None

### 6.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Routine name	In	Out	Exceptions
LoadTSD	s: string	ContoursT	FileError
LoadSDF	s: string	ContoursT	FileError

## 6.4 Semantics

#### 6.4.1 Environment Variables

infile: two dimensional sequence of text characters

#### 6.4.2 State Variables

None

#### 6.4.3 State Invariant

None

### 6.4.4 Assumptions

The input file will match the given specification.

### 6.4.5 Access Routine Semantics

LoadTSD(s)

- output: Create *out* following the following steps. Read data from the file infile associated with the string s. Use this data to create a ContoursT object. For each value of w create an object of FunctT and add it to the ContoursT object. Each of the FunctT objects will consist of q versus SD data. The first row of the TSD file contains the values of w. The subsequent columns are grouped in pairs. Each pair corresponds to a column of SD data and a column of q data. There is a pair of columns in this pattern for each value of w.
- exception: exc := a file name s cannot be found OR the format of inputFile is incorrect  $\Rightarrow$  FileError

#### LoadSDF(s)

- output: Create *out* following the following steps. Read data from the file infile associated with the string s. Use this data to create a ContoursT object. For each value of J create an object of Funct T and add it to the ContoursT object. Each of the FunctT objects will consist of  $q^*$  versus AR data. The first row of the SDF file contains the values of J. The subsequent columns are grouped in pairs. Each pair corresponds to a column of AR data and a column of  $q^*$  data. There is a pair of columns in this pattern for each value of J.
- exception: exc := a file name s cannot be found OR the format of inputFile is incorrect  $\Rightarrow$  FileError

## 7 MIS of Calc Module

## 7.1 Module

Calc

## 7.2 Uses

Input (Section 5), ContoursADT (Section 11), Constants (Section 14)

# 7.3 Syntax

## 7.3.1 Exported Constants

None

## 7.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Routine name	In	Out	Exceptions
calc_q_hat	$q:\mathbb{R}$	$\mathbb{R}$	-
calc_J_tol		$\mathbb{R}$	-
calc_Pb	$B:\mathbb{R}$	$\mathbb{R}$	InvalidOutput
calc_B	$J:\mathbb{R}$	$\mathbb{R}$	-
calc_NFL	$\hat{q}_{ ext{tol}}: \mathbb{R}$	$\mathbb{R}$	-
calc_LR	$\mathrm{NFL}:\mathbb{R}$	$\mathbb{R}$	-
calc_is_safePb	$P_b:\mathbb{R}$	$\mathbb{B}$	-
calc_is_safeLR	$\operatorname{LR}:\mathbb{R},q:\mathbb{R}$	$\mathbb{B}$	-

## 7.4 Semantics

### 7.4.1 State Variables

None

## 7.4.2 State Invariant

None

## 7.4.3 Assumptions

### 7.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

 $calc\_q\_hat(q) \# From SRS DD7 Dimensionless Load (\hat{q})$ 

- output:  $out := \frac{q(ab)^2}{Eh^4GTF}$
- exception: None

calc\_J\_tol() # From SRS DD9 Tolerable Stress Distribution Factor  $(J_{tol})$ 

- output:  $out := \ln[\ln(\frac{1}{1 P_{b_{\text{tol}}}}) \frac{(a \times b)^{m-1}}{k(Eh^2)^m \text{LDF}}]$
- exception: None

 $calc\_Pb(B) \# From SRS IM1 Probability of Glass Breakage$ 

- output:  $out := 1 e^{-B}$
- exception:  $\neg (0 < (1 e^{-B}) < 1) \Rightarrow$  InvalidOutput # From SRS Table 3, Output Variables

 $calc_B(J) \# From SRS DD1 Risk of Failure (B)$ 

- output:  $out := \frac{k}{(a \times b)^{m-1}} (Eh^2)^m \times LDF \times e^J$
- exception: None

calc\_NFL( $\hat{q}_{tol}$ ) # From SRS DD5 Non-Factored Load

- output:  $out := \frac{\hat{q}_{\text{tol}}Eh^4}{(ab)^2}$
- exception: None

 $calc\_LR(NFL) \# From SRS IM2 Calculation of Capacity (LR)$ 

- output:  $out := NFL \times GTF \times LSF$
- exception: None

calc\_is\_safePb( $P_b$ ) # From SRS T1 Safety Req-Pb)

- output:  $out := P_b < P_{b_{\text{tol}}}$
- exception: None

calc\_is\_safeLR(LR, q) # From SRS T2 Safety Req-LR)

- $\bullet$  output: out := LR > q
- exception: None

# 8 MIS of GlassType ADT Module

From DD6 (Glass Type Factor (GTF))

## 8.1 Template Module

 ${\it GlassTypeADT}$ 

## 8.2 Uses

None

## 8.3 Syntax

## 8.3.1 Exported Constants

None

## 8.3.2 Exported Types

GlassTypeT = ?

## 8.3.3 Exported Access Programs

Routine name	In	Out	Exceptions
new GlassTypeT	S	GlassTypeT	ValueError
GTF		$\mathbb{R}$	
toString		S	

### 8.4 Semantics

### 8.4.1 State Variables

 $g: \{AN, FT, HS\}$ 

#### 8.4.2 State Invariant

None

## 8.4.3 Assumptions

#### 8.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

new GlassTypeT(s):

- output: out := self

GTF():

- output:  $out := (g = AN \Rightarrow 1.0|g = FT \Rightarrow 4.0|g = HS \Rightarrow 2.0)$
- exception: None

toString():

- output:  $out := (g = AN \Rightarrow \text{``AN"}|g = FT \Rightarrow \text{``FT"}|g = HS \Rightarrow \text{``HS"})$
- exception: None

## 9 MIS of Thickness ADT Module

From DD2 (Minimum Thickness from Nominal Thickness)

## 9.1 Template Module

 ${\bf Thickness ADT}$ 

### 9.2 Uses

None

## 9.3 Syntax

## 9.3.1 Exported Constants

None

### 9.3.2 Exported Types

ThicknessT = ?

### 9.3.3 Exported Access Programs

Routine name	In	Out	Exceptions
new ThicknessT	$\mathbb{R}$	ThicknessT	ValueError
toMinThick		$\mathbb{R}$	
toFloat		$\mathbb{R}$	

### 9.4 Semantics

#### 9.4.1 State Variables

 $t: T \text{ where } T = \{2.5, 2.7, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 8.0, 10.0, 12.0, 16.0, 19.0, 22.0\}$ 

#### 9.4.2 State Invariant

None

### 9.4.3 Assumptions

#### 9.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

new ThicknessT(x):

- transition: t := x
- output: out := self
- exception:  $(\neg(x \in T) \Rightarrow \text{ValueError})$

## toMinThick():

out := 
$$(t = 2.5 \Rightarrow 2.16 \mid t = 2.7 \Rightarrow 2.59 \mid t = 3.0 \Rightarrow 2.92 \mid t = 4.0 \Rightarrow 3.78 \mid t = 5.0 \Rightarrow 4.57 \mid t = 6.0 \Rightarrow 5.56 \mid t = 8.0 \Rightarrow 7.42 \mid t = 10.0 \Rightarrow 9.02 \mid t = 12.0 \Rightarrow 11.91 \mid t = 16.0 \Rightarrow 15.09 \mid t = 19.0 \Rightarrow 18.26 \mid t = 22.0 \Rightarrow 21.44$$

• exception: None

toFloat():

- output: out := t
- exception: None

## 10 MIS of FunctADT Module

## 10.1 Template Module

FunctADT

## 10.2 Uses

SeqServices (Section 12)

## 10.3 Syntax

## 10.3.1 Exported Constants

 $MAX\_ORDER = 2$ 

## 10.3.2 Exported Types

FunctT = ?

### 10.3.3 Exported Access Programs

Routine name	In	Out	Exceptions
new FunctT	$X_{\mathrm{in}}:\mathbb{R}^n,Y_{\mathrm{in}}:\mathbb{R}^n,i:\mathbb{N}$	FunctT	IndepVarNotAscending,
			SeqSizeMismatch,
			InvalidInterpOrder,
			TooFewDataPts
minD		$\mathbb{R}$	
maxD		$\mathbb{R}$	
order		N	
eval	$x:\mathbb{R}$	$\mathbb{R}$	OutOfDomain

## 10.4 Semantics

### 10.4.1 State Variables

 $X: \mathbb{R}^n$ 

 $Y: \mathbb{R}^n$ 

 $\text{minx: } \mathbb{R}$ 

 $\max x \colon\thinspace \mathbb{R}$ 

o:  $\mathbb{N}$ 

#### 10.4.2 State Invariant

None

#### 10.4.3 Assumptions

None

#### 10.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

new Funct $T(X_{in}, Y_{in}, i)$ :

- transition:  $X, Y, \min X, \max O := X_{\text{in}}, Y_{\text{in}}, X_{\text{in}}[0], X_{\text{in}}[|X|-1], i$
- output: out := self
- exception:  $(\neg isAscending(X_{in}) \Rightarrow IndepVarNotAscending||X_{in}| \neq |Y_{in}| \Rightarrow SeqSizeMismatch|i \notin [1..MAX_ORDER] \Rightarrow InvalidInterpOrder||X_{in}| < 3 \Rightarrow TooFewDataPts)$

 $\min D()$ :

- output: out := minx
- exception: None

 $\max D()$ :

- output:  $out := \max x$
- exception: None

order():

- output: out := o
- exception: None

eval(x):

 $\bullet$  output: out :=

$$(o = 1 \Rightarrow \operatorname{interpLin}(X_i, Y_i, X_{i+1}, Y_{i+1}, x) | o = 2 \Rightarrow \operatorname{interpQuad}(X_{i-1}, Y_{i-1}, X_i, Y_i, X_{i+1}, Y_{i+1}, x))$$
  
where  $i = \operatorname{index}(X, x)$ 

• exception:  $(\neg(\min x \le x \le \max x) \Rightarrow \text{OutOfDomain})|\neg(1 \le \operatorname{index}(X, x) \le |X| - 2) \Rightarrow \text{OutOfDomain}) \# \text{first check if within domain, then make sure not too close to edge, so quadratic interpolation is defined}$ 

### 10.5 Considerations

For simplicity the function evaluation is not defined within one step of the boundaries. By considering the special cases it would be possible to get right to the edge.

## 11 MIS of ContoursADT Module

## 11.1 Template Module

ContoursADT

## 11.2 Uses

FunctADT (Section 10) for FunctT

## 11.3 Syntax

## 11.3.1 Exported Constants

 $MAX_{-}ORDER = 2$ 

## 11.3.2 Exported Types

ContoursT = ?

### 11.3.3 Exported Access Programs

Routine name	In	Out	Exceptions
new ContoursT	$i:\mathbb{R}$		InvalidInterpOrder
add	s: FunctT, $z : \mathbb{R}$		IndepVarNotAscending
getC	$i:\mathbb{N}$		InvalidIndex
eval	$x: \mathbb{R}, z: \mathbb{R}$		OutOfDomain
evaly	$x: \mathbb{R}, y: \mathbb{R}$		OutOfDomain
slice	$x: \mathbb{R}, \text{flip}: \mathbb{B}$	FunctT	

## 11.4 Semantics

#### 11.4.1 State Variables

S: sequence of FunctT

Z: sequence of  $\mathbb R$ 

o:  $\mathbb{N}$ 

#### 11.4.2 State Invariant

#### 11.4.3 Assumptions

None

#### 11.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

new ContoursT(i):

- transition: S, Z, o := <>, <>, i
- exception:  $(i \notin [1..MAX\_ORDER] \Rightarrow InvalidInterpOrder)$

add(s, z):

- transition:  $S, Z := S|| \langle s \rangle, Z|| \langle z \rangle$
- exception:  $exc := (|Z| > 0 \land z \le Z_{|Z|-1} \Rightarrow \text{IndepVarNotAscending})$

getC(i):

- output: out := S[i]
- exception:  $exc := (\neg (0 \le i < |S|) \Rightarrow \text{InvalidIndex})$

eval(x, z):

- output: out := self.slice(x, False).eval(z)
- exception: none # appropriate exceptions are generated by slice and eval evaly(x, y):
  - output: out := self.slice(x, True).eval(y)
- exception: none # appropriate exceptions are generated by slice and eval slice(x, flip):
  - output and exception:

```
Zdef = []
F = []
for i in [0 .. |S|-1]:
    try y = S[i].eval(x):
        Zdef.append(Z[i])
        F.append(y)
    except OutOfDomain:
        pass
if |Zdef| > 0:
```

```
if flip:
    return FunctT(F, Zdef, o)
    else:
    return FunctT(Zdef, F, o)
else:
    raise OutOfDomain
```

# 12 MIS of SeqServices Module

## 12.1 Module

SeqServices

## 12.2 Uses

None

## 12.3 Syntax

### 12.3.1 Exported Constants

None

### 12.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Routine name	In	Out	Exceptions
isAscending	$X:\mathbb{R}^n$	$\mathbb{B}$	
isInBounds	$X:\mathbb{R}^n,x:\mathbb{R}$	$\mathbb{B}$	
interpLin	$x_1: \mathbb{R}, y_1: \mathbb{R}, x_2: \mathbb{R}, y_2: \mathbb{R}, x: \mathbb{R}$	$\mathbb{R}$	
interpQuad	$x_0 : \mathbb{R}, y_0 : \mathbb{R}, x_1 : \mathbb{R}, y_1 : \mathbb{R}, x_2 : \mathbb{R}, y_2 : \mathbb{R}, x : \mathbb{R}$	$\mathbb{R}$	
index	$X:\mathbb{R}^n,x:\mathbb{R}$	N	

## 12.4 Semantics

### 12.4.1 State Variables

None

#### 12.4.2 State Invariant

None

## 12.4.3 Assumptions

None, unless noted with a particular access program

### 12.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

isAscending(X)

• output:  $out := \neg \exists (i | i \in [0..|X| - 2] : X_{i+1} < X_i)$ 

• exception: none

 ${\rm isInBounds}(X,x) \ \# \ assuming \ isAscending \ is \ True$ 

- output:  $out := X_0 \le x \le X_{|X|-1}$
- exception: none

 $interpLin(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, x) \# assuming is Ascending is True$ 

- output:  $out := \frac{(y_2 y_1)}{(x_2 x_1)}(x x_1) + y_1$
- exception: none

 $interpQuad(x_0, y_0, x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, x) \# assuming is Ascending is True$ 

- output:  $out := y_1 + \frac{y_2 y_0}{x_2 x_0}(x x_1) + \frac{y_2 2y_1 + y_0}{2(x_2 x_1)^2}(x x_1)^2$
- exception: none

 $\mathrm{index}(X,x) \ \# \ assuming \ is Ascending \ is \ \mathit{True} \ and \ is \mathit{InBounds} \ is \ \mathit{True}$ 

- output: out := i such that  $X_i \le x < X_{i+1}$
- exception: none

# 13 MIS of Output Module

### 13.1 Module

Output

## 13.2 Uses

Input (Section 5), ThicknessADT (Section 9), GlassTypeADT (Section 8), Hardware (Section 15)

## 13.3 Syntax

## 13.3.1 Exported Constants

None

## 13.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Routine name	In	Out	Exceptions
output	$s: \mathbb{S}$ , is_safePb: $\mathbb{B}$ , is_safeLR: $\mathbb{B}$ , $P_b: \mathbb{R}$ , $B: \mathbb{R}$ , LR: $\mathbb{R}$ ,	-	-
	$q:\mathbb{R},\ J:\mathbb{R},\  ext{NFL:}\ \mathbb{R},\ \hat{q}:\mathbb{R},\ \hat{q}_{ ext{tol}}:\mathbb{R},\ J_{ ext{tol}}:\mathbb{R}$		

## 13.4 Semantics

#### 13.4.1 Environment Variables

outfile: two dimensional sequence of text characters

#### 13.4.2 State Variables

None

#### 13.4.3 State Invariant

None

### 13.4.4 Assumptions

#### 13.4.5 Access Routine Semantics

output(s, is\_safePb, is\_safeLR,  $P_b$ , B, LR, q, J, NFL,  $\hat{q}$ ,  $\hat{q}_{tol}$ ,  $J_{tol}$ )

- transition: write data to the file outfile associated with the string s. The data to output follows:
  - From SRS R4: values from SRS R1  $(a, b, g, P_{b_{tol}}, SD_x, SD_y, SD_z, t, TNT, w)$ , values from SRS R2  $(m, k, E, t_d, LDF, LSF, h, GTF, SD, AR)$
  - From SRS R5: (is\_safePB  $\land$  is\_safeLR  $\Rightarrow$  "For the given input parameters, the glass is considered safe" | True  $\Rightarrow$  "For the given input parameters, the glass is NOT considered safe")
  - From SRS R6 ( $P_b$ , B, LR, q, J, NFL,  $\hat{q}$ ,  $\hat{q}_{\text{tol}}$ ,  $J_{\text{tol}}$ )
- exception: None

## 14 MIS of Constants Module

## 14.1 Module

Constants

## 14.2 Uses

N/A

## 14.3 Syntax

## 14.3.1 Exported Constants

# From Table 8 in SRS

m := 7

 $k := 2.86 \times 10^{-53}$ 

 $E:=7.17\times 10^7$ 

 $t_d := 3$ 

LSF := 1

 $d_{\rm max} := 5.0$ 

 $d_{\min} := 0.1$ 

 $AR_{max} := 5.0$ 

 $w_{\rm max} := 910.0$ 

 $w_{\min} := 4.5$ 

 $\mathrm{SD}_{\mathrm{min}} := 6.0$ 

 $SD_{max} := 130.0$ 

### 14.3.2 Exported Types

None

### 14.3.3 Exported Access Programs

None

### 14.4 Semantics

#### 14.4.1 State Variables

## 14.4.2 State Invariant

# 15 MIS of Hardware Module

This module hides the underlying hardware for I/O (to the screen, or file, or other device). In general it will be provided by the selected programming language and operating system.

## 15.1 Module

Hardware

## 15.2 Uses