

Module Interface Specification for Software Engineering

Team #2, Campus Connections

Waseef Nayeem

Zihao Du

Matthew Miller

Firas Elayan

Abhiram Neelamraju

Michael Kim

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1 Revision History

Date	Version	Notes
Jan 15	1.0	Add introduction and module decomposition
Date 2	1.1	Notes

2 Symbols, Abbreviations and Acronyms

See SRS Documentation at [SRS](#)

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3 Introduction

The following document details the Module Interface Specifications for CampusConnections. CampusConnections is a social media application with impressive AR camera and real time location map features that allows McMaster University students and visitors have an immersive user experience and expand their social networking. This application allows users to make new friends online and also encourage users to strengthen the friendship by in-person meet-ups with a on-campus location-sharing feature. It also provides heat maps of events and users, which allows users to join the most popular activities on campus. Besides, the application maintainers will post up-to-date events and lectures information for free with the community. The MIS will detail specifications for the project described above.

Complementary documents include the System Requirement Specifications and Module Guide. The full documentation and implementation can be found at <https://github.com/beatlepie/4G06CapstoneProjectTeam2/blob/main/docs/SRS-Volere/SRS.pdf> and <https://github.com/beatlepie/4G06CapstoneProjectTeam2/blob/main/docs/Design/SoftArchitecture/MG.pdf>

4 Notation

[You should describe your notation. You can use what is below as a starting point. —SS]

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 Software Engineering.

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 Software Engineering 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, Software Engineering 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	
Behaviour-Hiding	AR Interface User Module Lecture Module Event Module User Profile Module Friend Manager Module Lecture Detail View Module Event Detail View Module Lecture List Manager Module Event List Manager Module Notification Module
Software Decision	Database Module Server Module Authentication Module AR Camera Module Map Module Activity Detail View Module Pagination and Filter Module

Table 1: Module Hierarchy

6 MIS of [Module Name —SS]

[Use labels for cross-referencing —SS]

[You can reference SRS labels, such as R??. —SS]

[It is also possible to use L^AT_EX for hyperlinks to external documents. —SS]

6.1 Module

[Short name for the module —SS]

6.2 Uses

6.3 Syntax

6.3.1 Exported Constants

6.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
[accessProg —SS]	-	-	-

6.4 Semantics

6.4.1 State Variables

[Not all modules will have state variables. State variables give the module a memory. —SS]

6.4.2 Environment Variables

[This section is not necessary for all modules. Its purpose is to capture when the module has external interaction with the environment, such as for a device driver, screen interface, keyboard, file, etc. —SS]

6.4.3 Assumptions

[Try to minimize assumptions and anticipate programmer errors via exceptions, but for practical purposes assumptions are sometimes appropriate. —SS]

6.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

[accessProg —SS]():

- transition: [if appropriate —SS]
- output: [if appropriate —SS]

- exception: [if appropriate —SS]

[A module without environment variables or state variables is unlikely to have a state transition. In this case a state transition can only occur if the module is changing the state of another module. —SS]

[Modules rarely have both a transition and an output. In most cases you will have one or the other. —SS]

6.4.5 Local Functions

[As appropriate —SS] [These functions are for the purpose of specification. They are not necessarily something that is going to be implemented explicitly. Even if they are implemented, they are not exported; they only have local scope. —SS]

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>.

7 Appendix

[Extra information if required —SS]