

Module Interface Specification for Software Engineering

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1 Revision History

Date	Version	Notes
Date 1	1.0	Notes
Date 2	1.1	Notes

2 Symbols, Abbreviations and Acronyms

See SRS Documentation at [\[give url —SS\]](#)

[\[Also add any additional symbols, abbreviations or acronyms —SS\]](#)

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3 Introduction

The following document details the Module Interface Specifications for REACH, a web application used to improve patients' access to clinical trials and practitioners' access to potential participants. More specifically, it will provide the list of modules that have been decomposed from the Module Guide, each with their interface specification, detailing important characteristics such as the module's methods and state variables.

Complementary documents, such as the System Requirement Specifications and Module Guide can be found at <https://github.com/davimang/REACH>.

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 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	Input Parameters Output Format Output Verification Temperature ODEs Energy Equations Control Module Specification Parameters Module
Software Decision	Sequence Data Structure ODE Solver Plotting

Table 1: Module Hierarchy

6 MIS of the User data module

6.1 Module

User

6.2 Uses

PatientInfo, Trial

6.3 Syntax

6.3.1 Exported Constants

None

6.3.2 Exported Access Programs

Name	In	Out	Exceptions
getName	-	seq of char	-
setName	seq of char	-	EmptyName
getEmail	-	seq of char	-
setEmail	seq of char	-	InvalidEmail
getInfoProfiles	-	list of InfoProfile	-
getInfoProfile	integer	InfoProfile	InvalidInfoProfileId
addInfoProfile	InfoProfile	-	-
removeInfoProfile	integer	-	-
addTrial	Trial	-	-
removeTrial	integer	-	-
getTrials	-	list of Trial	-
getTrial	integer	Trial	-

6.4 Semantics

6.4.1 State Variables

name: seq of char

email: seq of char

infoProfiles: list of PatientInfo

trials: list of Trial

6.4.2 Environment Variables

None

6.4.3 Assumptions

- Each InfoProfile has a unique id.
- Each Trial has a unique id.

6.4.4 Access Routine Semantics

getName():

- transition: N/A
- output: $\text{out} := \text{self.name}$
- exception: N/A

setName(newName: seq of char):

- transition: $\text{self.name} := \text{newName}$
- output: N/A
- exception: $\text{exc} := \text{length}(\text{newName}) == 0 \Rightarrow \text{EmptyName}$

getEmail():

- transition: N/A
- output: $\text{out} := \text{self.email}$
- exception: N/A

setEmail(newEmail: seq of char):

- transition: $\text{self.email} := \text{newEmail}$
- output: N/A
- exception: $\text{exc} := \text{isInvalidEmail}(\text{newEmail}) \Rightarrow \text{InvalidEmail}$

getInfoProfiles():

- transition: N/A
- output: $\text{out} := \text{self.infoProfiles}$
- exception: N/A

getInfoProfile(id: integer):

- transition: N/A

- output: $\text{out} := \{\exists i \in \text{self.infoProfiles} \mid i.id = id\} \Rightarrow i$
- exception: $\text{exc} := \neg\{\exists i \in \text{self.infoProfiles} \mid i.id = id\} \Rightarrow \text{InvalidInfoProfileId}$

`addInfoProfile(newInfoProfile: InfoProfile):`

- transition: $\text{self.infoProfiles} = \text{self.infoProfiles} + \text{newInfoProfile}$
- output: N/A
- exception: N/A

`removeInfoProfile(oldInfoProfile: InfoProfile):`

- transition: $\text{self.infoProfiles} = \text{self.infoProfiles} - \text{oldInfoProfile}$
- output: N/A
- exception: N/A

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]