21023 - Design-Based Learning Specification and Games

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Room Herman: MF 6.095, Tim: MF 7.073

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WWW http://www.win.tue.nl/~hermanh/
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Tutors

Pieter Bootsma: p.j.a.bootsma (at) student.tue.nl
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Course Page

- these slides
- a detailed schedule
- project guides and documents containing guidelines
- important course announcements

Tuesday 8.45 - 17.30 Metaforum

Wednesday 8.45 - 12.30 Metaforum

Friday 8.45 - 17.30 Metaforum



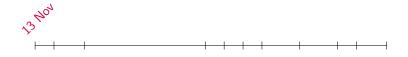
- Prepare for the Software Engineering Project (2IP35)
- Apply the techniques from Software Specification in the scope of a larger assignment
- Experience the complexities of developing correct distributed systems and pleasing computer graphics
- Become aware of the importance of developing (formal) specifications for, e.g., outsourcing software development

Two teams collaborate to develop a game. One team acts as a client; the other team acts as the producer.

- Role client:
 - provide an informal game description
 - assess and ensure the quality of the products developed by the producer
- Role producer:
 - document design decisions (and their motivation)
 - formally specify the game description
 - implement the game

- Assignment I —practice—
 - practice the client-producer development model within a team
 - each team splits in two subgroups; each subgroup solves and formalises one small assignment
 - the quality of the solutions, the documents, etc. will be assessed by the other subgroup.
- Assignment II —the real thing—
 - each team is client for one assignment and producer for another

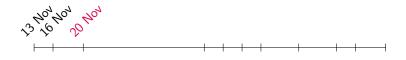




- Opening
- Hand out assignment I.
- ► Hand out assignment II to clients.



Deliverable (client): informal game description



Deliverable: final reports assignment I.



Deliverable (producer): formal specification



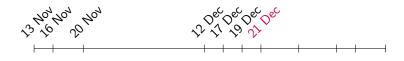


Deliverable (client): assessment of the formal specification of the producer



▶ Deliverable: assessment of the formal specifications of two other teams





Deliverable (producer): final version of the formal specification



▶ Deliverable (client): testcases for assessing the quality of the implementation

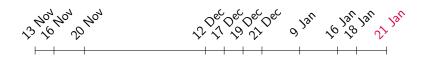




Deliverable (producer): final document and implementation



▶ Deliverable: presentations and game demonstration



Deliverable: slides of the final presentation

1. A textual, informal problem description and analysis thereof

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- 2. A formal specification of the informal problem

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- 3. A written and well-motivated assessment of the formal specification

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- 4. Testcases based on the formal specification



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- 4. Testcases based on the formal specification
- 5. An implementation of the solution

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- 2. A formal specification of the informal problem
- 3. A written and well-motivated assessment of the formal specification
- 4. Testcases based on the formal specification
- 5. An implementation of the solution
- 6. A test report.



Deliverable Clients

1. Informal problem description

Deliverable Clients

- 1. Informal problem description
- 2. Quality assessment of three formal specifications

Deliverable Clients

- 1. Informal problem description
- 2. Quality assessment of three formal specifications
- 3. A collection of testcases

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Deliverables Producers

1. A formal specification of the informal game description; pay attention to:



Deliverable Clients

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- 1. A formal specification of the informal game description; pay attention to:
 - 1.1 state: define the state of the game and formally define transformations of state information (class diagrams $+\ Z$)

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- 1. A formal specification of the informal game description; pay attention to:
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 - 1.2 protocols: mutual exclusion for consistency of state; ordering/sequencing of state transformations (State Charts)

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 - 1.3 consistency: use the same notation and naming conventions everywhere



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- 2. An implementation and a test report



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 - 1.3 consistency: use the same notation and naming conventions everywhere
- 2. An implementation and a test report
- 3. Final presentation (address issues of formalising, (informal) communication; demonstrate the game; executed testcases)

Example (Formal Specification)

$$N == z \mid d\langle\langle N \rangle\rangle \mid sd\langle\langle N \rangle\rangle$$

Let m, n : N be arbitrary. We define the operation $a : N \times N \rightarrow N$ as:

```
\begin{array}{lll} a(m,z) & = m \\ a(z,n) & = n \\ a(d(m),d(n)) & = d(a(m,n)) \\ a(d(m),sd(n)) & = sd(a(m,n)) \\ a(sd(m),d(n)) & = sd(a(m,n)) \\ a(sd(m),sd(n)) & = a(sd(a(m,n)),sd(z)) \end{array}
```



Example

Example (Formal Specification)

We define a new data structure to represent natural numbers by the constant 'zero' (z), the operation 'double' (d) and 'double plus one' sd; we use Z's typedef construct for this:

$$N == z \mid d\langle\langle N \rangle\rangle \mid sd\langle\langle N \rangle\rangle$$

The addition of two natural numbers, which we represent by an operation $a: N \times N \to N$, is defined by induction. Let m, n: N be arbitrary variables.

```
\begin{array}{lll} a(m,z) & = m & \{m+0=m\} \\ a(z,n) & = n & \{0+n=n\} \\ a(d(m),d(n)) & = d(a(m,n)) & \{2m+2n=2(m+n)\} \\ a(d(m),sd(n)) & = sd(a(m,n)) & \{2m+2n+1=2(m+n)+1\} \\ a(sd(m),d(n)) & = sd(a(m,n)) & \{2m+1+2n=2(m+n)+1\} \\ a(sd(m),sd(n)) & = a(sd(a(m,n)),sd(z)) & \{2m+1+2n+1=2(m+n)+1\}+2(0)+1\} \end{array}
```



Questions?

