EECS 3311 – Project Report Fall 2019

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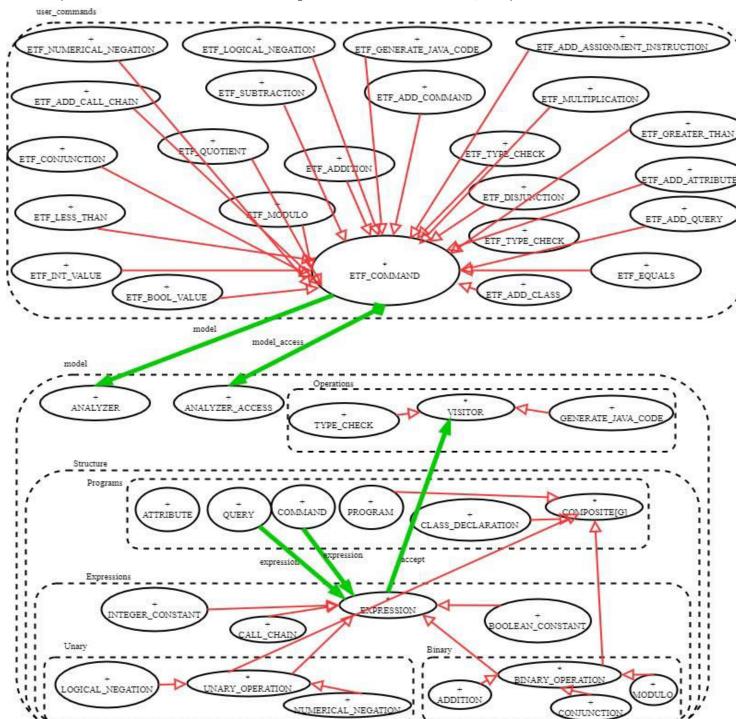
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BON DIGRAMS OF OUR DESIGN

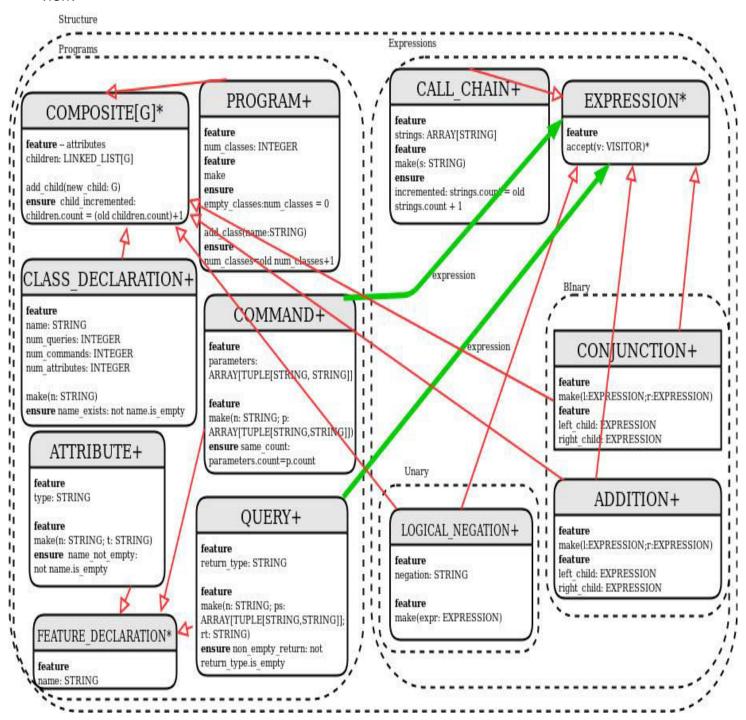
BON DIAGRAM 1

The following diagram details the relationship between all relevant classes within the project implementation. All classes in this diagram are shown in concise/compact view.



BON DIAGRAM 2

The following diagram details the architecture between all relevant classes within the programming language/expressions **structure**. Critical classes are shown in expanded/detailed view.



BON DIAGRAM 3

The following diagram details the architecture between all relevant classes within the programming language/expressions operations. Critical classes are shown in expanded/detailed

TYPE CHECK+

feature - Visiting each effective class within the composite structures visit attribute declaration(ad: ATTRIBUTE DECLARATION)+ require attribute has name: not ad.name.is empty

ensure name unchanged: ad.name ~ (old ad.name.deep twin)

visit class declaration(cd: CLASS DECLARATION)+ require class has name: not cd.name.is empty

ensure children unchanged: cd.children ~ (old cd.children.deep_twin)

visit command(c: COMMAND)+

require command has name: not c.name.is empty

ensure name unchanged: c.name ~ (old c.name.deep twin)

visit_program(p: PROGRAM)+

ensure children unchanged: p.children ~ (old p.children.deep twin)

visit query(q: QUERY)+

require query has name: not q.name.is empty

ensure name unchanged: q.name ~ (old q.name.deep twin)

visit boolean constant(bc: BOOLEAN CONSTANT)+

require is boolean: bc.value = TRUE or bc.value = FALSE ensure value unchanged: bc.value ~ (old bc.value)

visit call chain(cc: CALL CHAIN)+

require has children: not cc.strings.is_empty ensure_chain_unchanged: cc.strings ~ (old cc.strings.deep_twin)

visit integer constant(ic: INTEGER_CONSTANT)+

require is not zero: ic.value > 0

ensure value unchanged: ic.value ~ (old ic.value)

visit numerical negation(nn: NUMERICAL NEGATION)+

require one_child: n.children.count = 1 ensure_children_unchanged: nn.children ~ (old n.children.deep_twin)

visit logical negation(lg: LOGICAL NEGATION)+

require one child: lg.children.count = 1

ensure children unchanged: lg.children ~ (old lg.children.deep twin)

visit addition(a: ADDITION)+

require has children: not a.children.is empty

ensure children unchanged: a.children ~ (old a.children.deep twin)

visit subtraction(s: SUBTRACTION)+

require has children: not s.children.is empty

ensure children unchanged: s.children ~ (old s.children.deep_twin)

visit conjunction(c: CONJUNCTION)+

require has children: not c.children.is_empty

ensure children_unchanged: c.children ~ (old c.children.deep_twin)

visit disjunction(d: DISJUNCTION)+

require has children: not d.children.is_empty

ensure children unchanged: d.children ~ (old d.children.deep twin)

visit equality(e: EQUALITY)+

require has children: not e.children.is empty

ensure children unchanged: e.children ~ (old e.children.deep twin)

visit greater than(gt: GREATER THAN)+ require has children: not gt.children.is empty

ensure children_unchanged: gt.children ~ (old gt.children.deep twin)

visit less than(lt: LESS THAN)+

require has children not lt.children.is empty
ensure children unchanged: lt.children ~ (old lt.children.deep twin)

visit modulo(m: MODULO)+

require has children: not m.children.is empty

ensure children unchanged: m.children ~ (old m.children.deep_twin)

visit multiplication(m: MULTIPLICATION)+ require has children: not m.children.is_empty

ensure children_unchanged: m.children ~ (old m.children.deep_twin)

visit quotient(q: QUOTIENT)+

require has children: not q.children.is empty ensure children unchanged: q.children ~ (old q.children.deep_twin)

VISITOR*

feature - Visiting each effective class within the composite

visit attribute declaration(ad: ATTRIBUTE DECLARATION)* visit_class_declaration(cd: CLASS_DECLARATION)*

visit command(c: COMMAND)* visit program(p: PROGRAM)* visit query(q: QUERY)*

visit_boolean_constant(bc: BOOLEAN_CONSTANT)*

visit call chain(cc: CALL CHAIN)*

visit integer constant(ic: INTEGER CONSTANT)*

visit_numerical_negation(nn: NUMERICAL_NEGATION)* visit_logical_negation(lg: LOGICAL_NEGATION)* visit_addition(a: ADDITION)*

visit_subtraction(s: SUBTRACTION)* visit conjunction(c: CONJUNCTION)*

visit disjunction(d: DISJUNCTION)* visit equality(e: EQUALITY)* visit_greater_than(gt: GREATER_THAN)* visit_less_than(lt: LESS_THAN)*

visit modulo(m: MODULO)* visit_multiplication(m: MULTIPLICATION)*

visit_quotient(q: QUOTIENT)*

GENERATE JAVA CODE+

feature - Visiting each effective class within the composite structures visit attribute declaration(ad: ATTRIBUTE DECLARATION)+

require attribute has name; not ad.name.is empty

ensure name_unchanged: ad.name ~ (old ad.name.deep_twin)

visit class declaration(cd: CLASS DECLARATION)+

require class has name: not cd.name.is empty ensure children unchanged: cd.children ~ (old cd.children.deep_twin)

visit command(c: COMMAND)+

require command has name: not c.name.is empty

ensure name unchanged: c.name ~ (old c.name.deep twin)

visit_program(p: PROGRAM)+

ensure children unchanged: p.children ~ (old p.children.deep twin)

visit query(q: QUERY)+

require query has name; not q.name, is empty

ensure name unchanged: q.name ~ (old q.name.deep twin)

visit boolean constant(bc: BOOLEAN CONSTANT)+ require is_boolean: bc.value = TRUE or bc.value = FALSE ensure value unchanged: bc.value ~ (old bc.value)

visit call chain(cc: CALL CHAIN)+

require has children: not cc.strings.is empty

ensure chain unchanged: cc.strings ~ (old cc.strings.deep twin)

visit integer constant(ic: INTEGER CONSTANT)+

require is not zero: ic.value > 0

ensure value unchanged: ic.value ~ (old ic.value)

visit numerical negation(nn: NUMERICAL NEGATION)+

require one_child: n.children.count = 1

ensure children_unchanged: nn.children ~ (old n.children.deep twin)

visit_logical_negation(lg: LOGICAL_NEGATION)+

require one child: lg.children.count = 1

ensure children unchanged: lg.children ~ (old lg.children.deep twin)

visit addition(a: ADDITION)+

require has children: not a children is empty ensure children unchanged: a.children ~ (old a.children.deep twin)

visit subtraction(s: SUBTRACTION)+ require has children: not s, children is empty

ensure children_unchanged: s.children ~ (old s.children.deep_twin)

visit conjunction(c: CONJUNCTION)+ require has children: not c.children.is empty

ensure children_unchanged: c.children ~ (old c.children.deep_twin)

visit disjunction(d: DISJUNCTION)+

require has children: not d.children.is empty ensure children unchanged: d.children ~ (old d.children.deep twin)

visit equality(e: EOUALITY)+

require has children: not e.children.is empty ensure children unchanged: e.children ~ (old e.children.deep twin)

visit greater than(gt: GREATER THAN)+

require has children: not gt.children.is empty

ensure children_unchanged: gt.children ~ (old gt.children.deep twin)

visit_less_than(lt: LESS_THAN)+

require has children: not lt.children.is empty children unchanged: lt.children ~ (old lt.children.deep twin)

visit modulo(m: MODULO)+

require has children: not m.children.is empty

ensure children unchanged: m.children ~ (old m.children.deep_twin)

visit multiplication(m: MULTIPLICATION)+

require has_children: not m.children.is_empty

ensure children_unchanged: m.children ~ (old m.children.deep_twin)

visit quotient(q: QUOTIENT)+

require has children: not q.children.is_empty ensure_children_unchanged: q.children ~ (old q.children.deep_twin)

Details of how our design obeys the following design principles:

- Information Hiding

Ans: The principle of information hiding states the principle of separation of the design decisions within a class or project and making specific implementation features hidden from the client's perspective. In our project, the critical class where we implemented information hiding principle is in the **ANALYZER** class, where the constructor make is hidden from the rest of the classes in the project, except **ANALYZER_ACCESS**. This enables specific implementation details to be hidden from the client, **ETF** users, and other classes within the structure/operations cluster.

Hidden and may be changed: Underlying implementation in all the classes of operations/structure along with **ANALYZER**.

Not hidden and stable: The abstract user interface commands available to the clients as specified by the child classes of the **ETF_COMMAND**.

- Single Choice Principle

Ans: The Single Choice Principle states that whenever a program needs to support a set of specified features, they should all be included in one class, so that any future changes to such features take place in one module rather than going through changes separately.

The primary instance of the single choice principle is demonstrated in the **COMPOSITE[G]** where the **children**: **LINKED_LIST[G]** is declared along with the feature **add_child**. Any child classes which inherit from **COMPOSITE[G]** further avoids re-declaring **children**: **LINKED_LIST**. If the underlying implementation of child changes from using a **LINKED_LIST** to an **ARRAY**, that change can be made only in the **COMPOSITE[G]** class, without the need for changing any subsequent child classes.

Another instance of obeying the single choice principle in our project is in the **FEATURE_DECLARATION** class where the **name: STRING** feature is declared which is then inherited by the **ATTRIBUTE, COMMAND, and QUERY** classes respectively. Any further changes in this feature would only need to be dealt with in the **FEATURE_DECLARATION** class, and duplicate changes may be avoided.

- Open-Close Principle

Ans: The open-closed principle states that some parts of our project should be open for modification and other parts should be closed from further changes.

An instance of obeying the open-closed principle in our project in within the composite and visitor patterns used in the overall implementation.

The program structure and expressions cluster is **closed** for modification, which means adding any further structural classes would violate the single choice principle and would require making multiple changes in the visitor pattern implementation.

The program operations which are supported by the project through the use of the visitor pattern is **open** for modification. New operations can be added and will be supported by the program structure/expressions without having to violate single-choice principle.

- Uniform Access Principle

Ans: The Uniform Access Principle states that the notation of features used throughout a class should not change regardless of whether it is an attribute or a routine.

An instance of obeying this principle can be found in the **ANALYZER** class where the **out** feature, responsible for pretty printing the current state of the program, can be uniformly called without having worrying about the feature being an attribute or a routine. The same principle can also be found in the **program_status** and **class_status** features in the classes **PROGRAM** and **CLASS_DECLARATION** respectively.

- Obeying Any other design principle that we discussed in lectures
- * Principles of **polymorphism and dynamic-binding** have been used in the **CLASS_DECLARATION** class, where the **children** linked_list is declared initially of static type **FEATURE_DECLARATION**. But when accessed dynamically, the objects might be either an **ATTRIBUTE, COMMAND, or a QUERY**, making the children a **polymorphic LINKED_LIST**.
- * Principles of **cohesion** has also been obeyed in our project through the use of the visitor pattern. The program operations supported in the project are grouped together according to similar functionality and kept separate from the program structure. The operation implementations are kept in separate classes in order to only perform their respective tasks.
- *Principles of **Generics** have also been used in the project, primarily in the **COMPOSITE[G]** class, where clients of the class can specify a composite structure of any time just by inheriting it. In our project, class **PROGRAM** is a composite of **CLASS**, and **BINARY_OPERATION** is a composite of **EXPRESSION**. Both classes are able to specify their composite types just through the use of **inheritance and generics**, allowing for re-usable code.