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Herbstcampus

Wissenstransfer
par excellence

Vertragssicher Code Contracts

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Der Wächter

```
double sqrt(double x) {  
  
    if (x < 0) {  
        throw new IllegalArgumentException();  
    }  
  
    // Berechnung der Quadratwurzel  
  
}
```

Vorbedingung

```
double sqrt(double x) {  
  
    assert (x ≥ 0);  
  
    // Berechnung der Quadratwurzel  
  
}
```

Nachbedingung

```
double sqrt(double x) {  
  
    double result = ... // Berechnung der Quadratwurzel  
  
    assert (abs(result * result) - x) < ε);  
    assert (result ≥ 0);  
  
    return result;  
  
}
```

Vor- und Nachbedingungen

```
void increment() {  
  
    assert (this.i > 0);  
  
    int old_i = this.i;  
    this.i += 1;  
  
    assert (this.i == old_i + 1);  
  
}
```

Invarianten

```
void f (double  $a$ , double  $b$ ) {  
  
    assert ( $this.v \geq 0$ );  
  
     $this.v = this.v - a + b$ ;  
  
    assert ( $this.v \geq 0$ );  
  
}
```

Beispiel: Code Contracts ...

```
using System;
using System.Diagnostics.Contracts;

namespace ContractExample1 {

    class Rational {
        int numerator;
        int denominator;
        ...
    }

}
```

Beispiel: Code Contracts ...

```
public Rational(int n, int d) {  
  
    Contract.Requires(d != 0);  
  
    this.numerator = n;  
    this.denominator = d;  
  
}
```


Beispiel Code Contracts ...

```
public int Denominator {  
  
    get {  
  
        Contract.Ensures(Contract.Result<int>() != 0);  
  
        return this.denominator;  
  
    }  
  
}
```

Beispiel Code Contracts

```
[ContractInvariantMethod]
protected void ObjectInvariant () {

    Contract.Invariant(this.denominator != 0);

}
```

Vorbedingung

- `Contract.Requires(x != null);`
- `Contract.Requires<ArgumentNullException>(x != null, "x");`

Vorbedingung

```
double sqrt(double x) {  
  
    if (x < 0) {  
        throw new IllegalArgumentException();  
    }  
  
    if (x == 0) {  
        throw new DegeneratedResultException();  
    }  
  
    // Berechnung der Quadratwurzel  
  
}
```

Abgrenzung der Vorbedingungen

```
double sqrt(double x) {  
  
    if (x < 0) {  
        throw new IllegalArgumentException();  
    }  
  
    Contract.EndContractBlock()  
  
    if (x == 0) {  
        throw new DegeneratedResultException();  
    }  
  
    // Berechnung der Quadratwurzel  
}
```

Nachbedingung ...

- `Contract.Ensures(this.value > 0);`
- `Contract.EnsuresOnThrow<T>(this.value == 0);`
- `Contract.Ensure(Contract.Result<int>() > 0);`
- `Contract.Ensures(Contract.OldValue(xs.Length) > xs.Length)`

Aber:

- Nachbedingung muss berechenbar sein ($xs \neq \mathbf{null} \parallel E$)
- `Contract.Result<T>()` und *out*-Parameter können nicht in einer `Contract.Old`-Anweisung benutzt werden

Nachbedingung

```
public void OutParam(out int x) {  
  
    Contract.Ensures(Contract.ValueAtReturn(out x) == 0);  
  
    x = 0;  
  
}
```

Invarianten

```
[ContractInvariantMethod]
protected void ObjectInvariant() {
    Contract.Invariant(velocity > 0);
    Contract.Invariant(direction != null);
}
```

- nur nach Aufruf einer *public*-Methode
- ggf. Aussetzen der Prüfung (reentrant)
- nicht bei *finalize* oder *dispose*

Annahmen ...

```
f = createByName("x");
```

```
Contract.Assert(f != null)
```

Annahmen

```
f = createByName("x");
```

```
Contract.Assume(f != null)
```

Bedingungen für Collections ...

```
public void findMultiples<T>(IEnumerable<T> collection) {  
  
    Contract.Requires(  
        Contract.ForAll(collection, (T x) => x != null)  
    );  
  
}
```

Bedingungen für Collections ...

```
public int[] Squares() {  
  
    Contract.Ensures(  
        Contract.ForAll(  
            0,  
            Contract.Result<int[]>().Length,  
            i => Contract.Result<int[]>()[i] > 0  
        )  
    );  
  
}
```

Bedingungen für Collections

- `Contract.ForAll`
- `Contract.Exists`
- `System.Linq.Enumerable.All`
- `System.Linq.Enumerable.Any`

Schnittstellen ...

```
[ContractClass(typeof(IFooContract))]  
interface IFoo {  
    int Count { get; }  
    void Put(int value);  
}
```

Schnittstellen ...

```
[ContractClassFor(typeof(IFoo))]  
sealed class IFooContract : IFoo {  
    int IFoo.Count {  
        get {  
            Contract.Ensures(Contract.Result<int>() >= 0);  
            return default(int);  
        }  
    }  
    void IFoo.Put(int value) {  
        Contract.Requires(value ≥ 0);  
    }  
}
```

Schnittstellen

```
[ContractClassFor(typeof(IFoo))]  
sealed class IFooContract : IFoo {  
  
    void IFoo.Put(int value) {  
        IFoo this = this;  
        Contract.Requires(value >= 0);  
        Contract.Requires(this.Count < 10);  
    }  
  
}
```


Abstrakte Klassen ...

```
[ContractClass(typeof(FooContract))]  
abstract class Foo {  
  
    public abstract int Count { get; }  
  
    public abstract void Put(int value);  
  
}
```

Abstrakte Klassen

```
[ContractClassFor(typeof(Foo))]
abstract class FooContract : Foo {
    public override int Count {
        get {
            Contract.Ensures(Contract.Result<int>() ≥ 0);
            return default(int);
        }
    }
    public override void Put(int value) {
        Contract.Requires(value ≥ 0);
    }
}
```

Referenzen

- Microsoft Corporation
Code Contracts User Manual
[http://download.microsoft.com/download/
C/2/7/C2715F76-F56C-4D37-9231-EF8076B7EC13/userdoc.pdf](http://download.microsoft.com/download/C/2/7/C2715F76-F56C-4D37-9231-EF8076B7EC13/userdoc.pdf)
- Microsoft Research
Code Contracts
<http://research.microsoft.com/en-us/projects/contracts/>

Fragen?

Vielen Dank!

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