### Software Change Contract

CS4271

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### **Today's Topics**

- Software change contract
  - Hoare triple expressing program changes
- Java Modeling Language (JML)
  - Program-like Hoare triple
- We touch only specification (leaving verification a black box).

### **Hoare Triple**

- {Pre} P {Post}
  - P: a given program
  - Pre: pre-condition that should hold before executing P
  - Post: post-condition that should hold after executing P
- Example:
  - $\{x>=0\}$  y=abs(x);  $\{y==x\}$   $\{x<0\}$  y=abs(x);  $\{y==-x\}$

From Hoare Triple to JML

### From Hoare Triple to JML

• Start with {x>=0} y=abs(x); {y==x}

### From Hoare Triple to JML

- Start with {x>=0} y=abs(x); {y==x}
- In JML, specify Hoare triple above a method declaration

```
//@ requires x>=0;
//@ ensures ???;
public int abs(int x) { /* body */ }
```

### From Hoare Triple to JML

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### From Hoare Triple to JML

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```
//@ requires x>=0;
//@ ensures \result == x;
public int abs(int x) { /* body */ }
```

### From Hoare Triple to JML

• Full specification

```
//@ requires x>=0;
//@ ensures \result==x;
//@ also
//@ requires x<0;
//@ ensures \result==-x;
public int abs(int x) { /* body */ }</pre>
```

# **Change Contract**

### **Program Contract**

```
//@ requires x>=0;
//@ ensures \result==x;
//@ also
//@ requires x<0;
//@ ensures \result==-x;
public int abs(int x) { ... }

Contract between method abs and its caller method abs and its caller: client
```

. .

### When we get things repaired ...



• We make a contract with a service person

### When we get things repaired ...



• Contract specifies which part will be fixed or replaced.

# Change Contract?

- contract between two versions of a method.
- describes how method behavior changes.

### When we get things repaired ...



- Contract specifies which parts will be fixed or replaced.
- Does not explicitly specify which parts will be remained.

### **Change Contract Example**

```
public int abs(int x) {
  return (x>0)? x : -x;
}

result == 10
```

. .

### **Change Contract Example**

```
Integer.MIN_VALUE

public int abs(int x) {
    return (x>0)? x : -x;
}

\result == -Integer.MIN_VALUE
```

# **Change Contract Example**

```
Integer.MIN_VALUE

public int abs(int x) {
    return (x>0)? x : -x;
}

\result == Integer.MIN_VALUE

\result == Integer.MIN_VALUE
```

# **Change Contract Example**

```
Integer.MIN_VALUE

public int abs(int x) {
    // modified impl
}

\result -- Integer.MIN_VALUE
\result -- Integer.MIN_VALUE
???
```

### **Change Contract Example**

---

### **Change Contract Example**

```
Integer.MIN_VALUE

public int abs(int x) {
    // modified impl
}

signals OutOfBoundsException
```

# 

### **Change Contract Example**

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### **Understanding Change Contract**

# **Understanding Change Contract** requires x == Integer.MIN\_VALUE; ensured \result == Integer.MIN\_VALUE; signals (OutOfBoundsException) true; Integer.MIN\_VALUE public int abs(int x) { public int abs(int x) { return (x>0)? x:-x; // new impl \result==Integer.MIN\_VALUE OutOfBoundsException

More Change Contract Examples

# **Equal Unless Specified** requires x == Integer.MIN\_VALUE; ensured \result == Integer.MIN\_VALUE; signals (OutOfBoundsException) true; public int abs(int x) { public int abs(int x) { return (x>0)? x:-x; // new impl 100 100

```
Unexpected Exception
signaled (NullPointerException) find(name)==null;
signals (NullPointerException) false;
                                  void delete(String name) {
 void delete(String name) {
                                   File f = find(name);
  File f = find(name);
                                  if (f != null) {
  f.remove();
                                    f.remove();
```

### **Alternative Exception**

### **Fixing Broken Assumption**

### **Fixing Broken Assumption**

```
ensured !\result.equals(\result.trim());
ensures \result.equals(\result.trim());

String getID() {

// previous impl

// new impl

}

"JohnSmith"
```

### **Structural Changes (Refactoring)**

```
boolean
withinRange(int low, int high) {
  return this.low <= low &&
    this.high >= high;
}

boolean
withinRange(Range r) {
  return this.low <= r.getLow()
    && this.getHigh()>=high;
}
```

No behavioral change

### **Structural Changes (Refactoring)**

- Remember "Equal Unless Specified"
- Yet need to relate structurally different two sets of input

```
boolean
withinRange(int low, int high) {
  return this.low <= low &&
  this.high >= high;
}

boolean
withinRange(Range r) {
  return this.low<=r.getLow()
  && this.getHigh()>=high;
}
```

### Filling In the Blank

```
old_param low:int, high:int;
new_param r:Range;
matches
r.getLow()==\prev(low) &&
r.getHigh()==\prev(high)
```

```
boolean
withinRange(int low, int high) {
return this.low <= low &&
this.high >= high;
}
withinRange(Range r) {
return this.low <=r.getLow()
&& this.getHigh()>=high;
}
```

## 

# New Feature Addition boolean withinRange(Range r) { return this.low<=r.getLow() && this.getHigh()>=high; } boolean withinRange(Range r, int d) { return this.low+d<=r.getLow() && this.getHigh()>=high-d; } this.getLow() this.getHigh()

# New Feature Addition old\_param r:Range; new\_param r:Range, int d; matches d == 0; boolean withinRange(Range r) { return this.low<=r.getLow() && this.getHigh()>=high; } withinRange(Range r, int d) { return this.low+d<=r.getLow() && this.getHigh()>=high-d; }

```
Similar Treatment of Fields

new_field i:int;
old_param i:int;
matches this.i==\prev(i);

class C {
    void m(int i) { ... }
    void m() { ... }
}
```