Contract-based Software Development

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Overview

1 Code Contracts

- 2 Seperating Specification
 - Interface & Contract Class
 - Inheritance of Preconditions

Separating specification and implementation in Code Contracts

How can we separate specification and implementation using Code Contract?

Express preconditions, postconditions and object invariants for:

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Static analysis

Express preconditions, postconditions and object invariants for:

- Static analysis
- Documentation

Express preconditions, postconditions and object invariants for:

- Static analysis
- Documentation
- Runtime checking

Interface

```
public interface ISimpleQueue {
    void Enqueue(object item);
    object Dequeue();
    object ElementAt(int index);
    int Count();
}
```

Contract

Associating Interface with Contract

```
[ContractClass(typeof(ISimpleQueueContract))]
public interface ISimpleQueue { /* ... */ }

[ContractClassFor(typeof(ISimpleQueue))]
abstract class ISimpleQueueContract { /* ... */ }
```

Inheritance of Preconditions

Subtypes can <u>not</u> have stronger preconditions.

Command Pattern

```
[ContractClass(typeof(ICommandContract))]
public interface ICommand {
    IStack<int> Execute(IStack<int> stack);
}
[ContractClassFor(typeof(ICommand))]
abstract class ICommandContract {
    [Pure]
    IStack<int> Execute(IStack<int> stack) {
        Contract.Requires(stack != null);
        Contract.Ensures(stack != null);
```

Stronger Precondition

```
public class PopCommand : ICommand {
    public IStack<int> Execute(IStack<int> stack) {
        Contract.Requires(stack.Count > 0); // Stronger!
        // ...
}
```

Solution

```
public interface ICommand {
    IStack<int> Execute(IStack<int> stack);
    [Pure]
    bool CanExecute(IStack<int> stack);
}
```

The End

"Testing shows the presence, not the absence of bugs."

— Edsger W. Dijkstra