

The contract model of Ada 2012



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Programming with contracts



- What is it?
 - With software components, there is a provider of the component who is different from the user of the component
 - For each provided service, define rights and obligations of the user and of the provider of the service
 - A precondition expresses what is required from the user.
 - A postcondition expresses what is promised by the provider.
 - An invariant is a property that always holds (from the POV of the user).
- These conditions are part of the specification

Programming with contracts



- What are the benefits of language support?
 - Like any check (including simple constraints):
 - conditions have no effect whatsoever on a working program (presuming such a thing exists).
 - During program development :
 - Exceptions are raised closer to the cause of the problem
 - Works as kinds of lemma, intermediate steps that help to make program proofs.
 - - Protects against faults
 - Facilitates degraded mode

Ada 1983: constraints



Restrict the set of possible values of a type

```
type Age is range 0..125;
subtype Adult is Age range 18 .. Age'Last;
procedure Order_Alcohol (Consumer_Age : Adult);
```

Excludes 0

```
function Get_Coefficient return Positive;
...
My_Part := Amount / Get_Coefficient; -- Necessarily OK
```





pragma Assert

```
pragma Assert (Condition, Message);
```

- pragma Assertion_Policy
 - Check: if the condition is false, raise Assertion_Error with the given message
 - Ignore : condition not checked
- Enforce invariants, easily removed for production use



Ada 2012 : subtype predicates

- Generalization of the notion of constraint
 - Static predicates
 - must be static (!)
 - enjoy many checks at compile time (including full coverage of **case** statements)
 - Dynamic predicates
 - no restriction
 - Checked only when Assertion_Policy is Check

```
subtype Even is Integer
  with Dynamic_Predicate => Even mod 2 = 0;
subtype Winter is Month
  with Static_Predicate => Winter in Dec | Jan | Feb;
```

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Ada 2012: Pre and Postconditions

- On subprograms
 - Pre and Post apply to a single type
 - Pre'Class and Post'Class apply also to descendants
 - Checked only when Assertion_Policy is Check
- Special attributes for post-conditions
 - V'Old: value of V on subprogram entrance
 - F'Result: value returned by function F



Ada 2012: new expressions

Quantifiers

```
pragma Assert (for some X in 2 .. N / 2 => N mod X = 0);
-- N is not a prime number...
```

if and case expressions

expression functions



Ada 2012: type invariants

- Only for private types
- Apply only outside the package
 - may be temporarily violated by services inside the package

```
package Places is
   type Disc_Point is private
  with Type_Invariant => Check_In(Disc_Pt);
   function Check_In(D: Disc_Point) return Boolean;
         -- various operations on disc points
private
   type Disc_Point is
       record
          X, Y: Float range -1.0 ... +1.0;
      end record;
   function Check_In (D: Disc_Point) return Boolean is
            (D.X**\overline{2} + D.Y**2 <= 1.0)
      with Inline;
end Places;
```

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The next step: SPARK

- A formally provable language
 - restricted to a subset of Ada (95)
 - augmented with an assertion language (special comments)
 - compiles with an Ada compiler
- Oriented towards static analysis
 - "Correctness by construction"
 - Availability of proof-making tools
 - free versions available from Praxis/AdaCore
- Demonstrator: Tokeneer project (EAL5)

```
procedure Inc (X : in out Integer);
    --# global in out CallCount;
    --# pre X < Integer'Last and
    --# CallCount < Integer'Last;
    --# post X = X~ + 1 and
    --# CallCount = CallCount~ + 1;</pre>
```



