# **Common Eiffel Errors: Contracts vs. Implementations**



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#### **Contracts vs. Implementations: Definitions**

In Eiffel, there are two categories of constructs:

- Implementations
  - are step-by-step instructions that have side-effects

e.g., 
$$\dots$$
 :=  $\dots$ , across  $\dots$  as  $\dots$  loop  $\dots$  end

- · change attribute values
- do not return values
- ≈ commands
- Contracts
  - are Boolean **expressions** that have *no side-effects*

- use attribute and parameter values to specify a condition
- return a Boolean value (i.e., True or False)
- ≈ queries



#### Contracts vs. Implementations: Where?

- Instructions for Implementations: inst<sub>1</sub>, inst<sub>2</sub>
- Boolean expressions for Contracts:  $exp_1$ ,  $exp_2$ ,  $exp_3$ ,  $exp_4$ ,  $exp_5$

```
class

ACCOUNT

feature -- Queries

balance: INTEGER

require

exp<sub>1</sub>

do

inst<sub>1</sub>

ensure

exp<sub>2</sub>

end
```

```
feature -- Commands

withdraw

require

exp3

do

inst2

ensure

exp4

end

invariant

exp5

end -- end of class ACCOUNT
```



# Implementations: Instructions with No Return Values

#### Assignments

```
balance := balance + a
```

• Selections with branching instructions:

```
if a > 0 then acc.deposit (a) else acc.withdraw (-a) end
```

#### Loops

```
from
    i := a.lower
until
    i > a.upper
loop
    Result :=
        Result + a[i]
    i := i + 1
end
```

```
from
  list.start
until
  list.after
loop
  list.item.wdw(10)
  list.forth
end
```

```
across
  list as cursor
loop
  sum :=
    sum + cursor.item
end
```



#### **Contracts:**

#### **Expressions with Boolean Return Values**

Relational Expressions (using =, /=, ~, /~, >, <, >=, <=)</li>

```
a > 0
```

Binary Logical Expressions (using and, and then, or, or else, implies)

```
(a.lower <= index) and (index <= a.upper)
```

Logical Quantification Expressions (using all, some)

```
across
  a.lower |..| a.upper as cursor
all
  a [cursor.item] >= 0
end
```

• **old** keyword can only appear in postconditions (i.e., **ensure**).

```
balance = old balance + a
```



#### **Contracts: Common Mistake (1)**

```
class
  ACCOUNT
feature
  withdraw (a: INTEGER)
  do
   ...
  ensure
   balance := old balance - a
  end
...
```

Colon-Equal sign (:=) is used to write assignment instructions.



#### **Contracts: Common Mistake (1) Fixed**

```
class
  ACCOUNT
feature
  withdraw (a: INTEGER)
  do
    ...
  ensure
    balance = old balance - a
  end
...
```



## **Contracts: Common Mistake (2)**

```
class

ACCOUNT
feature

withdraw (a: INTEGER)

do

...
ensure
across
a as cursor
loop
...
end
...
```

across...loop...end is used to create loop instructions.



#### **Contracts: Common Mistake (2) Fixed**

```
class
  ACCOUNT
feature
  withdraw (a: INTEGER)
  do
   ...
  ensure
   across
    a as cursor
  all -- if you meant ∀, or use some if you meant ∃
    ... -- A Boolean expression is expected here!
  end
...
```



#### **Contracts: Common Mistake (3)**

```
class
  ACCOUNT
feature
  withdraw (a: INTEGER)
  do
    ...
  ensure
    old balance - a
  end
...
```

Contracts can only be specified as Boolean expressions.



#### **Contracts: Common Mistake (3) Fixed**

```
class
  ACCOUNT
feature
  withdraw (a: INTEGER)
  do
   ...
  ensure
    postcond_1: balance = old balance - a
    postcond_2: old balance > 0
  end
...
```



## **Contracts: Common Mistake (4)**

```
class
  ACCOUNT
feature
  withdraw (a: INTEGER)
  require
   old balance > 0
  do
   ...
  ensure
   ...
  end
...
```

- Only postconditions may use the old keyword to specify the relationship between pre-state values (before the execution of withdraw) and post-state values (after the execution of withdraw).
- *Pre-state values* (right before the feature is executed) are



#### **Contracts: Common Mistake (4) Fixed**

```
class
  ACCOUNT
feature
  withdraw (a: INTEGER)
  require
   balance > 0
  do
   ...
  ensure
   ...
  end
...
```



#### **Contracts: Common Mistake (5)**

```
class LINEAR CONTAINER
create make
feature -- Attributes
 a: ARRAY [STRING]
feature -- Oueries
 count: INTEGER do Result := a.count end
 get (i: INTEGER): STRING do Result := a[i] end
feature -- Commands
 make do create a.make empty end
 update (i: INTEGER; v: STRING)
 ensure -- Others Unchanged
    across
     1 | . . | count as i
      j.item /= i implies old get(j.item) ~ get(j.item)
    end
 end
end
```

#### Compilation Error

• Expression value to be cached before executing update?

[Current.get(j.item)]

But, in the pre-state, integer cursor j does not exist!

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#### **Contracts: Common Mistake (5) Fixed**

```
class LINEAR CONTAINER
create make
feature -- Attributes
 a: ARRAY[STRING]
feature -- Queries
 count: INTEGER do Result := a.count end
 qet (i: INTEGER): STRING do Result := a[i] end
feature -- Commands
 make do create a.make empty end
 update (i: INTEGER; v: STRING)
 do
 ensure -- Others Unchanged
    across
    1 |...| count as i
    all
     j.item /= i implies (old Current).get(j.item) ~ get(j.item)
 end
end
```

- The idea is that the **old** expression should not involve the local cursor variable j that is introduced in the postcondition.
- Whether to put (old Current.twin) or (old Current.deep\_twin) is up to your need.



#### Implementations: Common Mistake (1)

```
class
   ACCOUNT
feature
   withdraw (a: INTEGER)
   do
     balance = balance + 1
   end
...
```

- Equal sign (=) is used to write Boolean expressions.
- In the context of implementations, Boolean expression values must appear:
  - on the RHS of an assignment;
  - as one of the branching conditions of an if-then-else statement; or
  - as the exit condition of a loop instruction.

## Implementations: Common Mistake (1) Fixed

```
class
  ACCOUNT
feature
  withdraw (a: INTEGER)
  do
    balance := balance + 1
  end
...
```



## Implementations: Common Mistake (2)

```
class
 RANK
feature
 min credit: REAL
 accounts: LIST[ACCOUNT]
 no warning accounts: BOOLEAN
  do
    across
      accounts as cursor
    a11
      cursor.item.balance > min credit
    end
  end
```

Again, in implementations, Boolean expressions cannot appear alone without their values being "captured".

# Implementations: Common Mistake (2) Fixed

```
class
 RANK
feature
 min credit: REAL
 accounts: LIST[ACCOUNT]
 no warning accounts: BOOLEAN
  do
    Result :=
      across
       accounts as cursor
      a11
       cursor.item.balance > min credit
      end
   end
```

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

```
Rewrite L10 – L14 using across ... as ... some ... end. 

Hint: \forall x \bullet P(x) \equiv \neg (\exists x \bullet \neg P(x))
```



## Implementations: Common Mistake (3)

```
class
 BANK
feature
 accounts: LIST[ACCOUNT]
 total_balance: REAL
  do
    Result :=
      across
       accounts as cursor
      loop
       Result := Result + cursor item balance
      end
   end
```

In implementations, since instructions do not return values, they cannot be used on the RHS of assignments.

## Implementations: Common Mistake (3) Fixed

```
class
    BANK
feature
    accounts: LIST[ACCOUNT]

total_balance: REAL
    do
    across
    accounts as cursor
    loop
        Result := Result + cursor.item.balance
    end
end
```



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