



**OCaml**



# What does this code do?

```
let rec sort n l =  
  match n, l with  
  | 2, x1 :: x2 :: _ ->  
    if cmp x1 x2 <= 0 then [x1; x2] else [x2; x1]  
  | 3, x1 :: x2 :: x3 :: _ ->  
    if cmp x1 x2 <= 0 then begin  
      if cmp x2 x3 <= 0 then [x1; x2; x3]  
      else if cmp x1 x3 <= 0 then [x1; x3; x2]  
      else [x3; x1; x2]  
    end else begin  
      if cmp x1 x3 <= 0 then [x2; x1; x3]  
      else if cmp x2 x3 <= 0 then [x2; x3; x1]  
      else [x3; x2; x1]  
    end  
  | n, l ->  
    let n1 = n asr 1 in  
    let n2 = n - n1 in  
    let l2 = chop n1 l in  
    let s1 = rev_sort n1 l in  
    let s2 = rev_sort n2 l2 in  
    rev_merge_rev s1 s2 []
```

...

# Specification

(noun)

Intended behavior of a piece of code

(verb)

The act of creating such an artifact

# Example specification

**val** sort : int list -> int list

- Returns a list with elements in ascending order
- 😞 *Can return a list with every element set to 0!*
- Returns a list with elements in ascending order, that is also a permutation of the input
- 😞 *Can return a list whose length is different than the input list!*
- Returns a list with elements in ascending order, that is a permutation of the input and has a same length as the input
- 👍

# Specifications are contracts



# Benefits

- **Locality:** understand abstraction without needing to read implementation
- **Modifiability:** change implementation without breaking client code
- **Accountability:** clarify who is to blame

# Audience of specification

- **Clients**

- What they must guarantee (preconditions)
- What they can assume (postconditions)

- **Implementers**

- What they can assume (preconditions)
- What they must guarantee (postconditions)

# Satisfaction

An implementation **satisfies** a specification if it provides the described behavior

An implementation may satisfy several specifications

- **Client** has to assume it could be any of them
- **Implementer** gets to pick one



# **SPECIFYING FUNCTIONS**

# A template for spec. comments

```
(** [f x] is ...  
    Example: ...  
    Requires: ...  
    Raises: ... *)  
val f : t1 ... -> u
```

Based on *Abstraction and Specification in Program Development*  
(Now *Program Development in Java: Abstraction, Specification, and Object-Oriented Design*)

By Barbara Liskov and John Guttag

# Requires clause

```
(** [hd lst] is the head of [lst].  
    Requires: [lst] is non-empty. *)  
val hd : 'a list -> 'a
```

**Precondition:** blame client if input is bad

# Requires clause

```
(** [hd lst] is the head of [lst].  
    Requires: [lst] is non-empty. *)  
val hd : 'a list -> 'a
```

**Precondition:** blame client

Types are part of  
the source code  
not the comment.



# Returns clause

```
(** [sort lst] contains the same  
    elements as [lst], but sorted  
    in ascending order. *)
```

```
val sort : int list -> int list
```

**Postcondition:** blame implementer if output is bad  
*(unless client violated a precondition)*

# Example clause

```
(** Examples:  
  - [sort [1;3;2;3]] is [[1;2;3;3]].  
  - [sort []] is []. *)  
val sort : int list -> int list
```

Super helpful to clarify spec for humans.

# Raises clause

```
(** [hd lst] is the head of [lst].  
    Requires: [lst] is non-empty.  
    Raises: [Failure "hd"] if [lst]  
           is empty. *)  
val hd : 'a list -> 'a
```

**Also a postcondition:** behavior implementer must provide

## Total function:

Well-defined behavior for all inputs.

*No requires/raises clause needed.*

## Partial function:

Some inputs lead to unspecified behavior.

*Requires/raises clause needed.*



# **WORKING WITH SPECS**

# TL;DR: It's hard

## Writing good specs is hard:

- the language and compiler do not demand it
- if you're coding only for yourself, neither do you

## Reading specs is also hard:

- requires close attention to detail

# When to write specifications

- **During design:**
  - as soon as a design decision is made, document it in a specification
  - posing and answering questions about behavior clarifies what to implement
- **During implementation:**
  - update specification during code revisions
  - a specification becomes obsolete only when the abstraction becomes obsolete

# Upcoming events

- [Tomorrow] A2 due
- [Tomorrow] A3 *not* going out due to Winter Break
- Essay on *The Pragmatic Programmer* posted on CMS
- Any issues with assignments → discuss with section TAs first

*This is hard.*

**THIS IS 3110**