Exceptional Safety In Function nterfaces **Coding For The Non-Happy Path**

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Assumptions Audience & Context

- You're interested in software design.
- You've experienced software that failed partly to do an action.
- Desire/appreciate fault tolerance. \bullet
- Maybe unfamiliar with: \bullet
 - C++ "exception safety".
 - Design by contract. ightarrow
 - Atomicity.

Issue: Handling Errors At Function Interface Context

- Abrahams 2000.
- ACID 1983.
- Transaction concept 1981.
- But still not widely spoken of?
 - of the top 100 global banks".
 - 2. <u>RTI DDS</u> "the world leader in DDS implementations".

"Nobody ever spoke of 'error-safety' before C++ had exceptions" - <u>David</u>

1. <u>IBM MQ</u> - "it's very good at what it does", "a top ranked solution", "90%

Issue: Handling Errors At Function Interface Definitions

- Contract collaboration in terms of obligations & benefits.
- Precondition obligations, expected by function, else UB.
- Postcondition benefits, expected after function returns.
- Error when postcondition(s) can't be met.
 - As output value.
 - As exception, in supporting languages, like C++...

Consider C_{++} definitions we can fully look at like:

struct Context { vector<int> a; int* b; };

void setup(Context& context) { context.a.push back(42); static int counter; ++counter; context.b = &counter;

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 - 2. Completely setup. Unlikely.
 - 3. Anywhere in between! State unknown. What could this mean?



• Resources leaked?



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• Memory corrupted?



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Invariants violated?



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- Program in an invalid state?
- Any possible: worst case in terms of exception safety!

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- Resources leaked?
- Memory corrupted?
- Invariants violated?
- Program in an invalid state?
- None possible: Second worst case in terms of exception safety!

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 - No ability to recover within program.
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 - Program done.
 - No ability to recover within program.
 - Lied to?
 - Non-starter, situation moot.

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- If actually non-throwing, no worries:
 - Not an exception safety concern.
 - Can build on these functions.
 - State as expected.



Exception Not Thrown State as expected: Noexcept...

- Has a name:
 - Wikipedia: "No throw guarantee".



Exception Not Thrown State as expected: Noexcept...

- Has a name:
 - Wikipedia: "No throw guarantee".
 - <u>Cppreference</u>: "Nothrow exception guarantee".



Issue: Handling Errors At Function Interface Summary In Terms Of *Exceptions*

- Offer a category of assurance.
- Guarantees in decreasing order of safety:
 - 1. No-throw guarantee for some C++ library ops.
 - 2. Strong exception guarantee for key C++ library ops.
 - 3. <u>Basic exception guarantee</u> for C++ library ops unless specified safer.
 - 4. None everyone else's code?

Issue: Handling Errors At Function Interface Summary In Terms Of Errors In General

- Offer a category of assurance.
- Safety categories in decreasing order:
 - 1. Function can't error.
 - 2. State rolled back.

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3. No resources leaked, no invariants violated, state otherwise unspecified. 4. State wholly unknown. Program may not even be in valid state. Most code?



More Example Code What's the state?

Consider C++ code like:

struct Context { vector<int> a; int* b; };

@pre <code>context.b</code> is <code>nullptr</code>. @post <code>context.a</code> has 1 more element. /// /// @post <code>context.b</code> points to a shared incremented counter. @note If exception thrown, <code>context</code> is unchanged. /// void setup(Context& context);



Issue: Handling Errors At Function Interface My Conclusions

- APIs often aren't designed for error mitigation.
- APIs often don't specify how to recover when roll-back isn't assured.
- We can categorize error situations and assurances.
- DBC can help. •
- And you can too!

