CPM: A Declarative Package Manager with Semantic Versioning

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Contemporary software systems are complex!

Software packages as building blocks

- several modules with well-defined APIs
- evolve over time (efficiency improvements, new functionality)
  $\leadsto$ *versioning* with version numbers (`1.4.3`)

Package dependencies

Package A depends on: package B version $\geq$ 1.2.5 $\wedge <$ 2.0.0
package C version $\geq$ 2.3.7 $\wedge <$ 4.0.0

Semantic versioning: <*major*>.<*minor*>.<*patch*>

Version numbers describe semantic properties:

- alternative implementation $\leadsto$ increase <*patch*>
- extend API $\leadsto$ increase <*minor*>
- change API $\leadsto$ increase <*major*>

Semantic Versioning (`www.semver.org`)

Advantages

- describe necessary dependencies
- choose appropriate packages ($\leadsto$ package manager)
- upgrade to newer versions without code breaks

Requirements

Packages with identical $<$*major*$>$ must be *semantically compatible*

Semantic compatibility

- important to support automatic upgrading
- not checked in contemporary package managers

Our proposal:
check it automatically with property-based test tools

Property-based Testing

Properties

- tests parameterized over some arguments
- no side effects $\leadsto$ repeatable tests
- generate input values:
  - random (QuickCheck, PrologCheck, PropEr)
  - systematic enumeration (SmallCheck, GAST)
  - systematic (non-deterministic) guessing (EasyCheck, CurryCheck)

Here: Curry (Haskell syntax, logic features) + CurryCheck [LOPSTR'16]

List concatenation is associative

```
[]     ++ ys  =  ys
(x:xs) ++ ys  =  x : (xs ++ ys)

concIsAssociative xs ys zs = (xs++ys)++zs <~> xs++(ys++zs)
```

Non-deterministic list insertion

```
ins :: a → [a] → [a]
ins x ys     = x : ys
ins x (y:ys) = y : ins x ys
```

```
> ins 0 [1,2]   ⇝   [0,1,2] ? [1,0,2] ? [1,2,0]
```

Property: insertion increments list length

```
insLength x xs = length (ins x xs) <~> length xs + 1
```

Set-based interpretation relevant:

e_1 `<~>` e_2 $:\Leftrightarrow$ e_1 and e_2 have identical sets of results

Semantic Versioning Checking

Idea:

`f` defined in module `M` of some package in versions v_1 and v_2:

1. create renamed modules M_v_1 and M_v_2
2. create new "comparison" module:

```
import qualified M_v1
import qualified M_v2

check_M_f x = M_v1.f x <~> M_v2.f x
```

3. run CurryCheck on this module

Problems:

- `f` defined on (package) local data types
  ⇝ generate bijective type mapping, use it in `check_M_f`
- `f` might not terminate: use termination analysis
  ⇝ no check or specific check for productive operations

Productive Operations

Lazy languages supports infinite data structures:

```
ints :: Int → [Int]
ints n = n : ints (n+1)

ints 0 ⇝ 0 : 1 : 2 : ...
```

```
ints2 :: Int → [Int]
ints2 n = n : ints2 (n+2)

ints2 0 ⇝ 0 : 2 : 4 : ...
```

```
-- Equivalence testing:
checkInts x = ints x <~> ints2 x   ⇝ no counter example...
```

Non-terminating but productive operations

f productive ⇔ no infinite reduction without producing root-constructors

`ints`, `ints2`: productive

```
loop n = loop (n+1)   -- not productive
```

Checking Productive Operations

Limit the size of values

```
data Nat = Z | S Nat    -- Peano numbers

limList :: Nat → [Int] → [Int]
limList Z     _      = []
limList (S n) []     = []
limList (S n) (x:xs) = x : limList n xs
```

Checking with size limits

```
limCheckInts n x = limList n (ints x) <~> limList n (ints2 x)
```

⇝ CurryCheck finds counter-example: `n=(S (S Z))  x=1`

Proposition [ICLP'17]:

Limited equivalence checking is sound and complete (for total operations) for equivalence checking.

CPM: Curry Package Manager

- tool to distribute and install Curry software packages
- central package index (currently: $>$ 50 packages, $>$ 400 modules)
- package: Curry modules + package specification:
  - metadata in JSON format
  - standard fields: version number, author, name, synopsis,...
  - *dependency constraints*:

```
"B" : ">= 2.0.0, < 3.0.0 || > 4.1.0"
```

$\rightsquigarrow$ depends on package `B` with major version `2` or in a version greater than `4.1.0`

Some CPM commands

cpm update	download newest version of package index
cpm search	search in package index
cpm install	installs a package (resolve all dependency constraints) with local copies of all required packages
cpm upgrade	re-install with newer package versions
cpm test	run CurryCheck on all source modules

CPM: Semantic Versioning Checking

cpm diff 1.2.4 check current package version against `1.2.4`

Implementation of semantic versioning checking

- rename modules with version numbers
- generate comparison module
- analyze each operation defined in two package versions:
  - terminating: use standard equivalence check
  - non-terminating but productive: use equivalence checks with limits
    $\leadsto$ generate limit operations for each data type
  - otherwise: no check, warning
- program analysis implemented with CASS [PEPM'14]

Curry prelude: 126 operations

Analysis result: 112 terminating, 11 productive, 3 non-terminating

CPM: Semantic Versioning Checking

User annotations to override analysis results:

Annotate terminating operations

```
{-# TERMINATE -#}
mcCarthy n = if n<=100 then mcCarthy (mcCarthy (n+11))
                       else n-10
```

Annotate productive operations

```
{-# PRODUCTIVE -#}
primes = sieve (ints 2)
  where sieve (p:xs) =
          p : sieve (filter (λx → mod x p > 0) xs)
```

Annotate unchecked operations

```
{-# NOCOMPARE -#}
f ... = ...code with bug fixes...
```

Conclusions

CPM: Curry Package Manager

- first package manager with semantic versioning checker
  (Elm package manager: purely syntactic API comparison)
- termination important for automatic tool ⇝ program analysis
- productivity: check also non-terminating operations (data generators)
- supports *specification-based software development*
  - package *n*.`0`.`0` contains specification [PADL'12]
  - newer package versions: better implementations
- approach applicable to all kinds of declarative languages
  functional (QuickCheck), logic (PrologCheck), functional-logic (CurryCheck), . . .

Future work:

- better termination analysis
- avoid *testing*:
  - check structural equivalence of source code
  - use theorem provers to proof equivalence