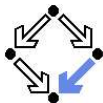
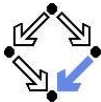


# The Java Modeling Language (Part 2)

Wolfgang Schreiner  
Wolfgang.Schreiner@risc.uni-linz.ac.at

Research Institute for Symbolic Computation (RISC)  
Johannes Kepler University, Linz, Austria  
<http://www.risc.uni-linz.ac.at>





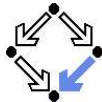
# JML Class Specifications

---

- Class invariants and history constraints.
  - `non_null`, `invariant`, `constraint`.
- Public versus private behavior.
  - `private normal_behavior`.
- Model fields and model representations.
  - `model`, `represents`.
- Data groups.
  - `in`, `maps ... \into`.
- Class refinements.
  - `refines`.

Support for programming in the large.

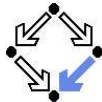
# Practical Issues



Recommended use with JML-annotated Java files.

- First compile with `javac`.
  - Check syntactic and type correctness of Java source.
- Then compile with `jml`.
  - Check syntactic and type correctness of JML annotations.
- Then compile with `escjava2`.
  - Check semantic consistency of JML annotations.
  - More on ESC/Java2 later.

Errors can be made at each level.



---

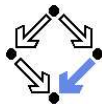
## 1. Basic Class Specifications

## 2. Classes for Modeling

## 3. Model-based Class Specifications

## 4. Rounding Things Up

# A Java Class



```
class IntStack
{
    int[] stack;
    int number;

    final int N = 10;
    IntStack()
    {
        stack = new int[N];
        number = 0;
    }

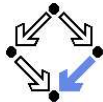
    boolean isempty()
    {
        return number == 0;
    }

    void push(int e)
    { if (number == stack.length)
      resize();
      stack[number] = e;
      number = number+1;
    }

    int pop(int e)
    { number = number-1;
      return stack[number];
    }

    void resize()
    { int s[] = new int[2*stack.length+1];
      for (int i=0; i<stack.length; i++)
        s[i] = stack[i];
      stack = s;
    }
}
```

# Class Invariants



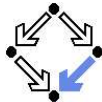
```
class IntStack
{
  /*@ non_null */ int[] stack;
  int number;

  //@ invariant 0 <= number && number <= stack.length;
  ...
}
```

- A class invariant must hold **before and after** each method call.
  - Variable annotated by **non\_null** must not be null.
  - Clause **invariant** specifies a general class invariant.
  - Private **/\*@ helper \*/** method need not maintain invariant.

Every class invariant is automatically added to the pre- and to the postcondition of every (non-helper) method.

# History Constraints

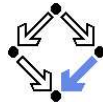


```
class IntStack
{
  ...
  // no method touches elements below the top of stack
  /*@ constraint (\forall int i; 0 <= i && i < number-1;
    @          stack[i] == \old(stack[i])); @*/
  ...
}
```

- A history constraint must hold for the pre/post-state **pair** of every method call.
  - A **constraint** condition may use **\old** to refer to the pre-state.

Every history constraint is added to the post-condition of every method.

# Light-Weight Specification



```
class IntStack // V1
{
    ...
    final int N = 10;

    /*@ ensures stack.length == N
       @ && number == 0; @*/
    IntStack()
    { stack = new int[N];
      number = 0;
    }

    /*@ ensures \result <==>
       @ number == 0; @*/
    boolean isempty()
    { return number == 0;
    }

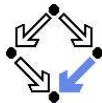
    /*@ ensures number == \old(number)+1
       @ && stack[number-1] == e; @*/
    void push(int e)
    { if (number == stack.length)
      resize();
      stack[number] = e;
      number = number+1;
    }

    /*@ requires number > 0;
       @ ensures number == \old(number)-1
       @ && \result == stack[number]; @*/
    int pop(int e)
    { number = number-1;
      return stack[number];
    }

    ...
}
```



# Light-Weight Specification (Contd)

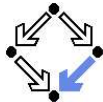


```
...

/*@ ensures stack.length > \old(stack.length)
   @ && number == \old(number); @*/
void resize()
{ int s[] =
  new int[2*stack.length+1];
  for (int i=0; i<stack.length; i++)
    s[i] = stack[i];
  stack = s;
}
}
```

Problem: stack implementation is externally visible.

# Private Implementation vs Public Interface



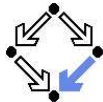
```
class IntStack
{
    private int stack[];
    private int number;
    private final int N = 10;

    public IntStack() { ... }
    public boolean isempty() { ... }
    public void push(int e) { ... }
    public int pop(int e) { ... }

    private void resize() { ... }
}
```

Only selected methods should belong to the public interface.

# Problem with Light-Weight Specification



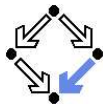
```
class IntStack
{
    private int stack[];
    private int number;
    private final int N = 10;

    /*@ ensures stack.length == N
       @ && number == 0; @*/
    public IntStack() { ... }
    ...
}
```

```
jml -Q IntStack.java
```

```
...
```

Field "stack" (private visibility) can not be referenced in a specification context of "package" visibility [JML]



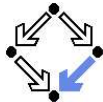
# Visibility of Specifications

---

- Every JML specification has a visibility level.
  - Analogous to Java visibility levels.
    - Default, `private`, `protected`, `private protected`, `public`.
  - Light-weight specifications: default visibility.
    - Similar to `public` but restricted to package level.
- Heavy-weight specifications: visibility explicitly specified.
  - `public normal_behavior`, `private normal_behavior`.
- A specification may only access fields within its visibility.
  - Only `private` specifications may access `private` fields.

Need to use heavy-weight specifications.

# Heavy-Weight Specification



```
class IntStack // V2
{
  private /*@ non_null @*/ int[] stack;
  private int number;

  /*@ private invariant 0 <= number
     @ && number <= stack.length; @*/

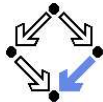
  /*@ private constraint
     @ (\forall int i;
     @   0 <= i && i < number-1;
     @   stack[i] == \old(stack[i]));
     @*/

  private final int N = 10;

  /*@ private normal_behavior
     @ assignable stack, number;
     @ ensures stack.length == N
     @ && number == 0; @*/
  public IntStack()
  { stack = new int[N];
    number = 0;
  }

  /*@ private normal_behavior
     @ assignable \nothing;
     @ ensures \result <==>
     @   number == 0; @*/
  public /*@ pure @*/
  boolean isempty()
  { return number == 0;
  }
  ...
}
```

# Heavy-Weight Specification (Contd)

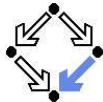


```
...
/*@ private normal_behavior
  @ assignable stack, stack[*], number;
  @ ensures number == \old(number)+1
  @ && stack[number-1] == e; @*/
public void push(int e)
{ if (number == stack.length)
  resize();
  stack[number] = e;
  number = number+1;
} //@ nowarn Constraint;

/*@ private normal_behavior
  @ requires number > 0;
  @ assignable number;
  @ ensures number == \old(number)-1 }
  @ && \result == stack[number]; @*/
public int pop(int e)
{ number = number-1;
  return stack[number];
}

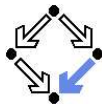
/*@ private normal_behavior
  @ assignable stack;
  @ ensures \fresh(stack)
  @ && stack.length >
  @ \old(stack.length)
  @ && number == \old(number);
  @*/
private void resize()
{
  int s[] =
    new int[2*stack.length+1];
  for (int i=0; i<stack.length; i++)
    s[i] = stack[i];
  stack = s;
}
}
```

# Heavy-Weight Specification: Considerations



- Visibility of invariants and history constraints.
  - `private invariant`, `private constraint`.
- Explicit frame conditions recommended: `assignable`.
  - Default: `assignable \everything`.
  - `assignable stack`: the array pointer may be changed.
  - `assignable stack[*]`: the array content may be changed.
- New predicate: `\fresh(stack)`.
  - `stack` is newly allocated after `resize()`.
  - Thus assignment `stack[number] == ...` in `push` is legal.
    - Otherwise possible that `stack` refers after `resize()` to existing array.
    - Rule: assignment to location is legal in method if location appears in method `assignable` clause or if location is newly allocated in method.
- Switch off ESC/Java2 warning: `nowarn Constraint`.
  - Bug in ESC/Java2 or in specification?

# Private versus Public Specifications

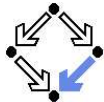


Let us assess the current situation.

- We have constructed a **private** specification.
  - Refers to the private variables of the class.
  - Can be used in the context of the class implementation.
  - Cannot be used as a **contract** between the user and the implementor of the class.
- For use as a contract, we need a **public** specification.
  - May refer only to public class interface.
  - But this interface may be too restricted to express the desired behavior of the class.

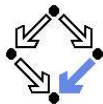
We need a possibility to extend the public class interface for the purpose of specifying the behavior of the class.





- 
1. Basic Class Specifications
  - 2. Classes for Modeling**
  3. Model-based Class Specifications
  4. Rounding Things Up

# Model Fields

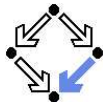


```
class C
{
  //@ model T x;
  //@ represents x <- E;
  ...
}
```

```
interface I
{
  //@ instance model T x;
  //@ represents x <- E;
  ...
}
```

- A **model** field is a **specification-only** field.
  - Considered as a normal field for the purpose of reasoning.
  - Actually not provided by the implementation.
  - In an interface, an **instance model** field, is considered a field of every class implementing the interface.
- A **represents** clause associates the model field to an implementation expression.
  - Describes how model field can be computed from actual fields.

# Example



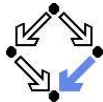
```
class IntStack
{
  private /*@ non_null @*/ int[] stack;
  private int number;

  /*@ model int len;
  /*@ represents len <- stack.length;

  /*@ invariant 0 <= number && number <= len;

  /*@ ensures len == N && number == 0; @*/
  IntStack()
  { stack = new int[N];
    number = 0;
  }
  ...
}
```

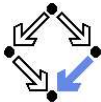
# Class Specifications and Abstract Datatypes



How to specify the public behavior of a class (concrete datatype)  $C$ ?

- First mathematically axiomatize an **abstract datatype**.
  - Type name  $A$  and names of operations on  $A$ .
  - Laws that the operations must obey.
- Then define  $C$  and an **abstraction function**  $a : C \rightarrow A$ 
  - Maps a program object of type  $C$  to a mathematical object  $A$ .
  - Has as its inverse a **concretization function**  $c : A \rightarrow C$ .
    - $\forall y \in A : a(c(y)) = y$ .
- Specify the methods of  $C$  in terms of the operations of  $A$ .
  - Instead of variable  $x$  of type  $C$  use term  $a(x)$  of type  $A$ .
- Thus  $C$  becomes related to the well understood  $A$ .

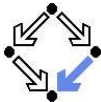
**C.A.R. Hoare, 1972: Proof of Correctness of Data Representations.**



# An Abstract Datatype

The abstract datatype “integer stack”.

- Sort  $S$ .
- Operations  $e : S$ ,  $p : \mathbb{Z} \times S \rightarrow S$ ,  $i : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$ ,  $t : S \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $r : S \rightarrow S$ .
  - empty, push, isempty, top, rest.
- $\forall s, s' \in S, x, x' \in \mathbb{Z}$  :
  - $e \neq p(x, s)$ ;
  - $p(x, s) = p(x', s') \Rightarrow x = x' \wedge s = s'$ ;
  - $i(e) = \text{true}$ ,
  - $i(p(x, s)) = \text{false}$ ;
  - $t(p(x, s)) = x$ ;
  - $r(p(x, s)) = s$ .



# A Method Specification

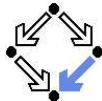
---

Assume concrete type `Stack` and abstraction function  $a : \text{Stack} \rightarrow S$ .

- Input  $s : \text{Stack}$ .
- Input condition:  $i(a(s)) = \text{false}$ .
- Output  $s' : \text{Stack}$ .
- Output condition:  $a(s') = r(a(s))$ .

The concrete method behaves like the abstract operation  $r$ .

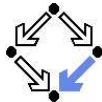
# An Abstract Datatype in JML



```
public /*@ pure @*/ class IntStackModel
{
    // IntStackModel() is default constructor

    /*@ public model boolean isempty();
    /*@ public model IntStackModel push(int e);
    /*@ public model int top();
    /*@ public model IntStackModel pop();

    /*@ public invariant
        @ (\forall IntStackModel s, s2; s != null;
        @     (\forall int e, e2; ;
        @         !new IntStackModel().equals(s.push(e)) &&
        @         (s.push(e).equals(s2.push(e2)) ==> s.equals(s2) && e == e2) &&
        @         new IntStackModel().isempty() &&
        @         !s.push(e).isempty() &&
        @         e == s.push(e).top() &&
        @         s.equals(s.push(e).pop())));
    @*/
}
```



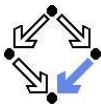
# An Abstract Datatype in JML (Contd)

---

- A class tagged as **pure** contains only pure methods.
  - Convenient shortcut for classes describing abstract datatypes.
- A **model** method is a **specification-only** method.
  - Just for reasoning, no implementation provided.
  - Typically pure (but need not be).
  - Behavior described by invariants (or by model programs).
- `IntStackModel` is a “class for modeling”.
  - Intended for supporting specifications.
  - May use model methods without implementations.
    - Just for reasoning, no runtime checking possible.
  - May also provide method implementations.
    - Also runtime checking possible.

The JML tool suite comes with a library of classes for modeling.



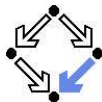


# JML Classes for Modeling

- Package `org.jmlspecs.models.*`.
  - Directory `/zvol/formal/JML/org/models`.
  - Container types:
    - `JMLObjectSet`, `JMLObjectBag`, `JMLObjectSequence`, ...
  - Numerical types:
    - `JMLInfiniteIntegerClass`, `JMLFiniteIntegerClass`, ...
- Most classes contain method implementations.
  - Useful for runtime checking.
- Usage primarily by `model import`.
  - Not linked to classes when compiled with `javac`.  

```
//@ model import org.jmlspecs.models.*;
```

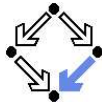
For examples, see “Leavens et al, 2004: Preliminary Design of JML”.



# JML Model Classes

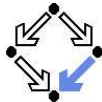
```
// file "IntStackModel.jml"  
/*@ public pure model class IntStackModel  
  @ {  
    @ public IntStackModel();  
    @ public boolean isempty();  
    @ public IntStackModel push(int e);  
    @ public int top();  
    @ public IntStackModel pop();  
    @  
    @ public invariant ...  
  @ }  
  @*/
```

- A **model** class is a **specification-only** class.
  - Just for reasoning, no implementation provided.
- Does apparently not fully work with JML 5.1.
  - Can be correctly checked with `jml`.
  - Not found when checking other specifications.



- 
1. Basic Class Specifications
  2. Classes for Modeling
  - 3. Model-based Class Specifications**
  4. Rounding Things Up

# Specifying the Public Behavior of a Class

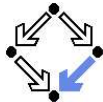


There are different styles to specify the public behavior of a class.

- Specify the public behavior in the class itself.
  - Class **adds** the public behavior to its private behavior.
- Specify the public behavior in an **abstract class**.
  - Class **inherits** from this abstract class.
- Specify the public behavior in an **interface**.
  - Class **implements** this interface.
- Specify the public behavior in an **JML specification file**.
  - Class **refines** this specification.

We will investigate these alternatives in turn.

# Public Behavior in Class



```
class IntStack // V3
{
    ... // private int[] stack, int number;

    /*@ private invariant
       @ 0 <= number
       @ && number <= stack.length;

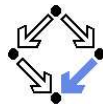
    /*@ private constraint
       @ (\forall int i;
       @ 0 <= i && i < number-1;
       @ stack[i] == \old(stack[i])); @*/

    /*@ public model
       @ non_null IntStackModel stackM;
       @ public initially stackM.isempty();
       @
       @ represents stackM <- toModel();
       @ public model
       @ pure IntStackModel toModel(); @*/

    /*@ public normal_behavior
       @ assignable stackM;
       @ ensures stackM.isempty();
       @ also private normal_behavior
       @ assignable stack, number;
       @ ensures stack.length == N
       @ && number == 0;
       @*/
    public IntStack()
    {
        stack = new int[N];
        number = 0;
    } /*@ nowarn Post;

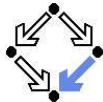
    ...
}
```

# Public Behavior in Class: Considerations



- **initially** Clause:
  - Specification of initial value of model field.
- **model pure IntstackModel toModel()**
  - Pure function to convert this object to IntStackModel.
  - Implementation remains unspecified (later).
- **nowarn Post**
  - Since implementation of toModel is unspecified, ESC/Java2 cannot check postcondition of public behavior.
  - Unfortunately this also prevents checking of private behavior.
- **also ...**
  - Combine public behavior and private behavior.
  - Method must satisfy each behavior.
  - Problem with assignable clause of public behavior (later).

# Public Behavior in Class (Contd)

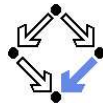


```
...
/*@ public normal_behavior
  @ assignable \nothing;
  @ ensures \result <==>
  @   stackM.isempty();
  @ also private normal_behavior
  @ assignable \nothing;
  @ ensures \result <==>
  @   number == 0;
  @*/
public /*@ pure @*/ boolean isempty()
{
  return number == 0;
} //@ nowarn Post;

/*@ public normal_behavior
  @ assignable stackM;
  @ ensures stackM ==
  @   \old(stackM.push(e));
  @ also private normal_behavior
  @ assignable
  @   stack, stack[*], number;
  @ ensures number ==
  @   \old(number)+1
  @   && stack[number-1] == e;
  @*/
public void push(int e)
{
  if (number == stack.length)
    resize();
  stack[number] = e;
  number = number+1;
} //@ nowarn Post, Constraint;

...
```

# Public Behavior in Class (Contd'2)

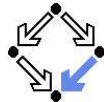


```
...
/*@ public normal_behavior
  @ requires !stackM.isempty();
  @ assignable stackM;
  @ ensures
  @   \result == \old(stackM.top())
  @   && stackM == \old(stackM.pop());
  @ also private normal_behavior
  @ requires number > 0;
  @ assignable number;
  @ ensures number == \old(number)-1
  @   && \result == stack[number];
  @*/
public int pop(int e)
{
  //@ assume number > 0;
  number = number-1;
  return stack[number];
} //@ nowarn Post;

/*@ private normal_behavior
  @ assignable stack;
  @ ensures \fresh(stack)
  @   && stack.length >
  @     \old(stack.length)
  @   && number == \old(number);
  @*/
private void resize()
{
  int s[] =
    new int[2*stack.length+1];
  for (int i=0; i<stack.length; i++)
    s[i] = stack[i];
  stack = s;
}
}
```



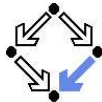
# Public Behavior in Class: Considerations



- `assume number > 0` in `pop()`
  - ESC/Java2 complains.
  - Due to the lack of the implementation of abstraction function, this cannot be deduced from the precondition of the public behavior.
- No separation of public and private behavior.
  - Both mixed in same file.

A messy solution.

# Frame Condition of Public Behavior



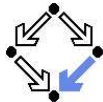
```
/*@ public normal_behavior
   @ assignable stackM;
   @ ensures stackM.isempty();
   @ also private normal_behavior
   @ ...
   @*/
public IntStack()
{
    stack = new int[N];
    number = 0;
} //@ nowarn Post;
```

## ■ assignable stackM

- Frame condition says that only model field `stackM` may be changed.
- But actually concrete fields `stack` and `number` are changed.
- ESC/Java2 complains.

Need to relate model fields to concrete fields.

# Data Groups



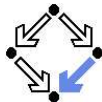
```
private /*@ non_null @*/ int[] stack; /*@ in stackM;
/*@ maps stack[*] \into stackM;
```

```
private int number; /*@ in stackM;
```

- Declaration of field `stackM` also introduces a **data group** `stackM`.
  - A data group is a set of storage locations.
  - Initially, only the location of the declared variable is in data group.
- An **assignable** clause actually refers to data groups.
  - All storage locations in referenced data group may be changed.
- A data group may be extended.
  - **in stackM** adds declared variable to data group `stack`.
  - **maps stack[\*] \into stackM** adds all elements of array `stack`.

By incorporation into the data group `stackM`, the variable `stack`, all elements of `stack` and `number` may change, when `stackM` may change.

# Implementation of Abstraction Function

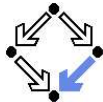


We have not yet defined the abstraction function `toModel()`.

```
/*@ public pure model IntStackModel toModel()
  @ {
  @   IntStackModel m = new IntStackModel();
  @   for (int i = 0; i < number; i++)
  @     m.push(stack[i]);
  @   return m;
  @ } @*/
```

- Practically useful for runtime checking.
  - Any reference to model variable `stackM` is replaced by `toModel()`.
  - Requires an implementation of (the methods of) `IntStackModel`.
- Principally useful for verification.
  - Requires a specification of `toModel` which uniquely determines `stackM` from `stack` and `number`.
  - Reasoner must be strong enough (ESC/Java2 is not).

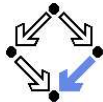
# Specification of Abstraction Function



```
/*@ also private normal_behavior
  @ ensures \result.length() == number
  @ && (\forall int i; 0 <= i && i < number;
  @   \result.elemAt(i) == stack[number-i-i]);
  @ public pure model IntStackModel toModel()
  @ {
  @   IntStackModel m = new IntStackModel();
  @   for (int i = 0; i < number; i++)
  @     m.push(stack[i]);
  @   return m;
  @ }
  @*/
```

Relates the elements of `stackM` to those of `stack`.

# Generalization of Model Type

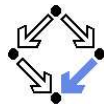


```
class IntStackModel
{
    ...
    //@ public model int length();
    //@ public model int elemAt(int i);

    /*@ public invariant
        @ (\forall IntStackModel s; s!= null;
        @   (\forall int e, i; ;
        @     new IntStackModel().length() == 0 &&
        @     s.push(e).length() == 1+s.length() &&
        @     s.elemAt(0) == s.top() &&
        @     s.elemAt(i+1) == s.pop().elemAt(i)));
        @*/
}
```

Recursive definition of `length` and of `elemAt`.

# Public Behavior in Abstract Class



```
public abstract class IntStackBase // V4
{
    /*@ public model
    @   non_null IntStackModel stackM;
    @ public initially stackM.isempty();
    @
    @ represents stackM <- toModel();
    @ public model
    @   pure IntStackModel toModel();
    @*/

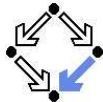
    /*@ public normal_behavior
    @   assignable stackM;
    @   ensures stackM.isempty();
    @*/
    public IntStackBase ()
    {
    } //@ nowarn Post, Invariant;
    // must be overridden

    /*@ public normal_behavior
    @   ensures \result <==>
    @       stackM.isempty(); @*/
    public abstract /*@ pure @*/
    boolean isempty();

    /*@ public normal_behavior
    @   assignable stackM;
    @   ensures stackM ==
    @       \old(stackM.push(e)); @*/
    public abstract void push(int e);

    /*@ public normal_behavior
    @   requires !isempty();
    @   assignable stackM;
    @   ensures \result ==
    @       \old(stackM.top())
    @   && stackM ==
    @       \old(stackM.pop()); @*/
    public abstract int pop(int e);
}
```

# Public Behavior in Abstract Class (Contd)



```
class IntStack extends IntStackBase
{
    private /*@ non_null @*/
        int[] stack; /*@ in stackM;
        /*@ maps stack[*] \into stackM;

    private int number; /*@ in stackM;

    /*@ private invariant
        @ 0 <= number
        @ && number <= stack.length; @*/

    /*@ private constraint
        @ (\forall int i;
        @     0 <= i && i < number-1;
        @     stack[i] == \old(stack[i]));
        @*/

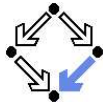
    private final int N = 10;

    /*@ private normal_behavior
        @ assignable stackM,
        @     stack, number;
        @ ensures stack.length == N
        @     && number == 0;
        @ also public normal_behavior
        @ assignable stackM;
        @ ensures stackM.isempty(); @*/
    public IntStack()
    { stack = new int[N];
      number = 0;
    } /*@ nowarn Post, Invariant;

    ...
}
```



# Public Behavior in Abstract Class (Contd'2)



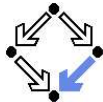
```
...
/*@ also private normal_behavior
  @ assignable \nothing;
  @ ensures \result <==> number == 0; @*/
public /*@ pure @*/ boolean isempty()
{ return number == 0;
} //@ nowarn Post, Invariant;

/*@ also private normal_behavior
  @ assignable stack, stack[*], number;
  @ ensures number ==
  @   \old(number)+1
  @   && stack[number-1] == e; @*/
public void push(int e)
{
  if (number == stack.length)
    resize();
  stack[number] = e;
  number = number+1;
} //@ nowarn Post, Invariant, Constraint;

/*@ also private normal_behavior
  @ requires number > 0;
  @ assignable number;
  @ ensures number ==
  @   \old(number)-1
  @   && \result ==
  @     stack[number];
  @*/
public int pop(int e)
{
  //@ assume number > 0;
  number = number-1;
  return stack[number];
} //@ nowarn Post, Invariant;

...
```

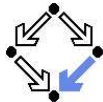
# Public Behavior in Abstract Class (Contd'3)



...

```
/*@ private normal_behavior
   @ assignable stack;
   @ ensures \fresh(stack)
   @ && stack.length > \old(stack.length)
   @ && number == \old(number);
   @*/
private void resize()
{
    int s[] = new int[2*stack.length+1];
    for (int i=0; i<stack.length; i++)
        s[i] = stack[i];
    stack = s;
}
}
```

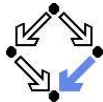
# Public Behavior in Abs.Class: Considerations



- Clear separation of behaviors.
  - Public behavior in abstract superclass.
  - Private behavior in concrete subclass.
- `model stackM`
  - Model field inherited by any subclass of abstract class.
- Constructor must be specified in abstract class.
  - Abstract class always has default constructor.
- `also private normal_behavior`
  - Extension of public behavior by private behavior.
- `assignable stackM, ... in constructor IntStack()`
  - Frame condition of private behavior!
  - Constructor `IntStack()` calls constructor `InstStackBase()`.

Quite clean solution.

# Public Behavior in Interface



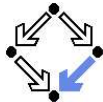
```
public interface IntStackInterface // V5
{
    /*@
     @ public instance model
     @ non_null IntStackModel stackM;
     @ public initially stackM.isempty();
     @
     @ represents stackM <- toModel();
     @ public model
     @ pure IntStackModel toModel();
     @*/

    /*@ public normal_behavior
     @ assignable \nothing;
     @ ensures \result <==>
     @ stackM.isempty();
     @*/
    public /*@ pure @*/ boolean isempty();

    /*@ public normal_behavior
     @ assignable stackM;
     @ ensures stackM ==
     @ \old(stackM.push(e));
     @*/
    public void push(int e);

    /*@ public normal_behavior
     @ requires !stackM.isempty();
     @ assignable stackM;
     @ ensures \result ==
     @ \old(stackM.top())
     @ && stackM ==
     @ \old(stackM.pop());
     @*/
    public int pop(int e);
}
```

# Public Behavior in Interface (Contd)



```
class IntStack implements IntStackInterface
{
    private /*@ non_null */ int[] stack;
    /*@ in stackM;
    /*@ maps stack[*] \into stackM;

    private int number; /*@ in stackM;

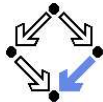
    /*@ private invariant 0 <= number
       @ && number <= stack.length; */

    /*@ private constraint
       @ (\forall int i;
       @     0 <= i && i < number-1;
       @     stack[i] == \old(stack[i]));
    /*/

    private final int N = 10;

    /*@ private normal_behavior
       @ assignable stack, number;
       @ ensures stack.length == N
       @ && number == 0;
       @ also public normal_behavior
       @ assignable stackM;
       @ ensures stackM.isEmpty();
    /*/
    public IntStack()
    {
        stack = new int[N];
        number = 0;
    } /*@ nowarn Post, Invariant;
    ...
}
```

# Public Behavior in Interface (Contd'2)



```
...

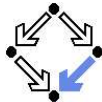
/*@ also private normal_behavior
  @ assignable \nothing;
  @ ensures \result <==> number == 0;
  @*/
public /*@ pure @*/ boolean isempty()
{ return number == 0;
} //@ nowarn Post, Invariant;

/*@ also private normal_behavior
  @ assignable stack, stack[*], number;
  @ ensures number == \old(number)+1
  @ && stack[number-1] == e; @*/
public void push(int e)
{ if (number == stack.length)2
    resize();
  stack[number] = e;
  number = number+1;
} //@ nowarn Constraint, Post, Invariant;

/*@ also private normal_behavior
  @ requires number > 0;
  @ assignable number;
  @ ensures number ==
  @   \old(number)-1
  @ && \result == stack[number];
  @*/
public int pop(int e)
{
  //@ assume number > 0;
  number = number-1;
  return stack[number];
} //@ nowarn Post, Invariant;

...
```

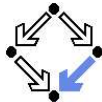
# Public Behavior in Interface (Contd'3)



...

```
/*@ private normal_behavior
   @ assignable stack;
   @ ensures \fresh(stack)
   @ && stack.length > \old(stack.length)
   @ && number == \old(number);
   @*/
private void resize()
{ int s[] = new int[2*stack.length+1];
  for (int i=0; i<stack.length; i++)
    s[i] = stack[i];
  stack = s;
}
```

# Public Behavior in Interface: Considerations

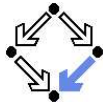


- Clear separation of behaviors.
  - Public behavior in interface.
  - Private behavior in class.
- `instance model stackM`
  - Model field of any class implementing the interface.
- No constructor in interface possible.
  - Both public and private behavior of constructor specified in class.
- `also private normal_behavior`
  - Extension of public behavior specified in interface by private behavior.

Rather clean solution.



# Public Behavior in JML Specification File



```
// V6, file "IntStack.jml"
public class IntStack
{
  /*@ public model
   @ non_null IntStackModel stackM;
   @ public initially stackM.isempty();
   @
   @ represents stackM <- toModel();
   @ public model
   @ pure IntStackModel toModel(); @*/

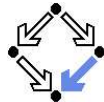
  /*@ public normal_behavior
   @ assignable stackM;
   @ ensures stackM.isempty(); @*/
  public IntStack();

  /*@ public normal_behavior
   @ assignable \nothing;
   @ ensures \result <==> stackM.isempty(); @*/
  public /*@ pure @*/ boolean isempty();

  /*@ public normal_behavior
   @ assignable stackM;
   @ ensures stackM ==
   @   \old(stackM.push(e)); @*/
  public void push(int e);

  /*@ public normal_behavior
   @ requires !stackM.isempty();
   @ assignable stackM;
   @ ensures \result ==
   @   \old(stackM.top())
   @   && stackM ==
   @   \old(stackM.pop()); @*/
  public int pop(int e);
}
```

# Public Behavior in JML Spec. File (Contd)



```
//@ refine "IntStack.jml";
class IntStack
{
  private /*@ non_null @*/
    int[] stack; //@ in stackM;
  //@ maps stack[*] \into stackM;

  private int number; //@ in stackM;
  /*@ private invariant 0 <= number
    @ && number <= stack.length; @*/

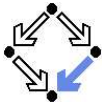
  /*@ private constraint
    @ (\forall int i;
    @   0 <= i && i < number-1;
    @   stack[i] == \old(stack[i])); @*/

  private final int N = 10;
```

```
/*@ also private normal_behavior
  @ assignable stack, number;
  @ ensures stack.length == N
  @ && number == 0; @*/
public IntStack()
{
  stack = new int[N];
  number = 0;
} //@ nowarn Post, Invariant;

/*@ also private normal_behavior
  @ assignable \nothing;
  @ ensures \result <==>
  @   number == 0; @*/
public /*@ pure @*/
boolean isempty()
{
  return number == 0;
} //@ nowarn Post, Invariant;
...
```

# Public Behavior in JML Spec. File (Contd'2)

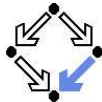


```
/*@ also private normal_behavior
   @ assignable stack, stack[*], number;
   @ ensures number == \old(number)+1
   @ && stack[number-1] == e; @*/
public void push(int e)
{ if (number == stack.length)
    resize();
  stack[number] = e;
  number = number+1;
} //@ nowarn Post, Invariant;

/*@ also private normal_behavior
   @ requires number > 0;
   @ assignable number;
   @ ensures number == \old(number)-1   }
   @ && \result == stack[number]; @*/ }
public int pop(int e)
{ //@ assume number>0;
  number = number-1;
  return stack[number];
} //@ nowarn Post, Invariant, Constraint;
```

```
/*@ private normal_behavior
   @ assignable stack;
   @ ensures \fresh(stack)
   @ && stack.length >
   @ \old(stack.length)
   @ && number == \old(number);
   @*/
private void resize()
{
  int s[] =
    new int[2*stack.length+1];
  for (int i=0; i<stack.length; i++)
    s[i] = stack[i];
  stack = s;
```

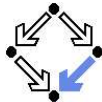
# Public Behavior in JML File: Considerations



- Clear separation of behaviors.
  - Public behavior in JML specification file.
  - Private behavior in Java implementation file.
- `model stackM`
  - Model field of any class refining the specification.
- Also constructor specification in JML file.
  - Only private behavior of constructor in implementation file.
- `refine "IntStack.jml"`
  - All entities specified in specification file "IntStack.jml" must be implemented in implementation file "IntStack.java".
- `also private normal_behavior`
  - Extension of public behavior specified in JML file by private behavior.

Very clean solution.

# JML Refinements



- Refinement chain (from least to most **active** file)

*Class.jml-refined*

*Class.spec-refined*

*Class.java-refined*     **passive files**

---

*Class.jml*     **active files**

*Class.spec*

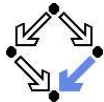
*Class.java*

*Class.refines-jml*

*Class.refines-spec*

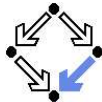
*Class.refines-java*

- When JML tool needs *Class*, it looks for base of chain.
  - File with most active suffix.
  - All files with less active suffix are automatically loaded.
  - All specifications of the same entity are **combined**.
- Only active files must be directly passed to tools.



- 
1. Basic Class Specifications
  2. Classes for Modeling
  3. Model-based Class Specifications
  - 4. Rounding Things Up**

# Desugaring Specifications

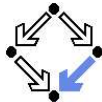


A `normal_behavior` specification is translated as follows.

<code>public normal_behavior</code>		<code>public behavior</code>
<code>requires P;</code>		<code>requires P;</code>
<code>assignable V;</code>	$\Rightarrow$	<code>assignable V;</code>
<code>ensures Q;</code>		<code>ensures Q;</code>
		<code>signals (Exception e) false;</code>

The method does not throw an exception.

# Desugaring Specifications (Contd)



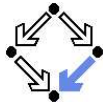
A exceptional behavior specification is translated as follows.

<code>public exceptional_behavior</code>		<code>public behavior</code>
<code>  requires <math>P</math>;</code>		<code>  requires <math>P</math>;</code>
<code>  assignable <math>V</math>;</code>	$\Rightarrow$	<code>  assignable <math>V</math>;</code>
<code>  signals (<math>E</math> <math>e</math>) <math>Q</math>;</code>		<code>  ensures false;</code>
		<code>  signals (<math>E</math> <math>e</math>) <math>Q</math>;</code>

The method does not return normally.



# Desugaring Specifications (Contd'2)

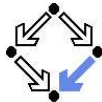


Two public behavior specifications are combined as follows.

```
public behavior
  requires P1;
  assignable V1;
  ensures Q1;
  signals (E1 e) R1;
also public behavior
  requires P2;
  assignable V2;
  ensures Q2;
  signals (E2 e) R2;
⇒
public behavior
  requires P1 || P2;
  assignable V1 if P1,
                V2 if P2;
  ensures (\old(P1) ==> Q1)
          && (\old(P2) ==> Q2);
  signals (E1 e1) \old(P1) ==> Q1;
  signals (E2 e2) \old(P2) ==> Q2;
```

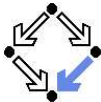
Basically the same for combining a public and a private behavior.

# The Meaning of a Specification



```
public behavior
  requires  $P$ ;
  assignable  $V$  if  $M$ , ...;
  ensures  $Q$ ;
  signals ( $E1$   $e1$ )  $R1$ ;
  ...
```

- The method may be called, if  $P$  holds on the pre-state.
  - The conditions of multiple `requires` clauses are disjoined by `||`.
- The method may change  $V$ , if  $M$  holds.
  - And so on for the other variables in the `assignable` clause.
- If the method returns normally,  $Q$  holds on the pre/post-state pair.
  - The conditions of multiple `ensures` clauses are conjoined by `&&`.
- If the method throws an exception of type  $E1$ ,  $R1$  holds on the pre/post-state pair.
  - And so on for the other `signals` clauses.



# Specifications and Subtyping

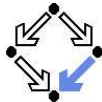
---

Combining specifications works also for subtyping.

- If a class  $C_2$  inherits from a class  $C_1$ ,
  - $C_2$  inherits all **non-private** entities of  $C_1$ .
- If  $C_2$  **overrides** some non-private method  $m$  of  $C_1$ ,
  - $C_2$  combines  $C_1$ 's **non-private** behavior specification of  $m$  with its own behavior specification of  $m$ .
  - This is why the new behavior specification of  $m$  in  $C_2$  must begin with **also**.
- Thus an object of type  $C_1$  behaves like an object of type  $C_2$ .
  - $C_2$  specifies a **behavioral subtype** of  $C_1$ .

Thus we can say “a  $C_2$  object is a  $C_1$  object”.

# Further Features of JML



Not covered in this course ...

- Specification shortcuts
  - `\nonnullelements`, `\not_modified`, ...
- Redundant specifications and examples.
  - `ensures_redundantly`, `invariant_redundantly`,  
`represents_redundantly`, `implies_that`, `for_example`, ...
- Non-functional specifications.
  - Execution time, execution space, methods invoked, ...
- Concurrency.
  - Experimental support of MultiJava.

JML is a (perhaps too) large and expressive language.