

JML Model Fields

Christian Engel

ITI, Universität Karlsruhe

08. Juni 2005

Outline

- 1 JML
- 2 What are model fields?
- 3 Translation to JavaDL
 - Axiomatic approach
 - Interpretation as model methods/queries
- 4 Demo

JML

JML ...

- ... is a specification language tailored to Java.

JML

JML ...

- ... is a specification language tailored to Java.
- ... serves as an input language for KeY.

JML

JML ...

- ... is a specification language tailored to Java.
- ... serves as an input language for KeY.
- ... can be used for specifying method contracts and loop invariants.

JML

JML ...

- ... is a specification language tailored to Java.
- ... serves as an input language for KeY.
- ... can be used for specifying method contracts and loop invariants.
- ... allows declaring model methods and model fields.

Model fields

Model fields are only visible on the level of specification.

Model fields

Model fields are only visible on the level of specification.

Example:

```
//@ public model int a;
```


Model fields

Model fields are only visible on the level of specification.

Example:

```
//@ public model int a;
```

The `represents` clause defines, how the value of a model field is related to the implementation.

Model fields

Model fields are only visible on the level of specification.

Example:

```
//@ public model int a;
```

The `represents` clause defines, how the value of a model field is related to the implementation.

```
/*@ public represents a \such_that 0<=a && a<size();  
@*/
```

The represents clause

The `represents` clause defines a relation $R(x, \tilde{q})$ between a model field x and a vector \tilde{q} , consisting of fields and methods.

```
//@ model t x;  
//@ represents x \such_that R(x, \tilde{q});
```

The axiomatic approach – a first attempt

A first attempt:

We interpret $R(x, \tilde{q})$ as an axiom that holds in every state of the program.

The axiomatic approach – a first attempt

A first attempt:

We interpret $R(x, \tilde{q})$ as an axiom that holds in every state of the program.

But:

This is not possible, since there can be a state s , in which $R(x, \tilde{q})$ is equivalent to *false*.

The axiomatic approach – a first attempt

A first attempt:

We interpret $R(x, \tilde{q})$ as an axiom that holds in every state of the program.

But:

This is not possible, since there can be a state s , in which $R(x, \tilde{q})$ is equivalent to *false*.

Solution:

The axiom we have to use is:

$$(\exists a: t (R(a, \tilde{q}))) \rightarrow R(x, \tilde{q})$$

The axiomatic approach expressed in JavaDL

- Let $\phi(x)$ be a first order formula with occurrences of x .

The axiomatic approach expressed in JavaDL

- Let $\phi(x)$ be a first order formula with occurrences of x .
- x is the result of the translation of a model field x of type t .

The axiomatic approach expressed in JavaDL

- Let $\phi(x)$ be a first order formula with occurrences of x .
- x is the result of the translation of a model field x of type t .
- $R(x, \tilde{q})$ is the formula provided by the represents clause.

The axiomatic approach expressed in JavaDL

- Let $\phi(x)$ be a first order formula with occurrences of x .
- x is the result of the translation of a model field x of type t .
- $R(x, \tilde{q})$ is the formula provided by the represents clause.

Then we get the formula:

$$\forall x' : t (\{x := x'\} (A(x) \rightarrow \phi(x)))$$

with

$$A(x) := (\exists a : t (R(a, \tilde{q}))) \rightarrow R(x, \tilde{q})$$

Drawbacks of the axiomatic approach

- bigger, less readable formulas

Drawbacks of the axiomatic approach

- bigger, less readable formulas
- not applicable for recursively defined *represents* clauses

Drawbacks of the axiomatic approach

- bigger, less readable formulas
- not applicable for recursively defined *represents* clauses

One possible solution: Use Taclets

$$\Gamma \vdash \phi(x()), \Delta$$

Drawbacks of the axiomatic approach

- bigger, less readable formulas
- not applicable for recursively defined *represents* clauses

One possible solution: Use Taclets

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \phi(x()), \exists x' : t (R(x', \tilde{q})), \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash \phi(x()), \Delta}$$

Drawbacks of the axiomatic approach

- bigger, less readable formulas
- not applicable for recursively defined *represents* clauses

One possible solution: Use Taclets

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \phi(x()), \exists x' : t(R(x', \tilde{q})), \Delta \quad \Gamma, R(x(), \tilde{q}) \vdash \phi(x()), \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash \phi(x()), \Delta}$$

Representing model fields by model methods

Another approach:

Model fields are represented by model method that are free of side effects and have a “suitable” specification.

Representing model fields by model methods

Another approach:

Model fields are represented by model method that are free of side effects and have a “suitable” specification.

Let $\phi(x)$ and $R(x, \vec{q})$ be defined as on the previous slides. We get the formula:

$$\phi(m())$$

where $m()$ is the model method associated with $R(x, \vec{q})$.

Representing model fields by model methods

The specification of $m()$:

```
/*@ public normal_behavior
   @ requires (\exists t x; R(x,q));
   @ assignable \nothing;
   @ ensures R(\result, q);
   @*/
```

Demo

The screenshot displays the KeY Prover interface. The main window shows a 'Current Goal' with the following JML specification:

```
!self_PayCardJunior_tv_1 = null  
& self_PayCardJunior_tv_1.balance >= 0
```

The 'JML Specification Browser' dialog box is open, showing a tree view of classes under 'paycard'. The 'Methods' list includes:

- void <clinit>
- PayCardJunior createCard
- void charge
- void charge0
- int checkSum
- int complexCharge
- int available
- String infoCardMsg
- boolean equals
- int hashCode
- String toString
- void finalize
- Object clone
- Class getClass
- void notify
- void notifyAll
- void wait
- void wait
- void wait
- void PayCardJunior

The 'Proof Obligations' pane shows the following text:

```
normal_behavior speccase for method charge  
in context PayCardJunior  
requires: and(not(equals(self_PayCardJunior,null)),gt(amount,  
inherited from PayCard normal_behavior speccase for meth  
in context PayCardJunior  
requires: and(not(equals(self_PayCard,null)),gt(amount,2(0  
Class specification for class PayCardJunior
```

Buttons at the bottom of the dialog include 'Load Proof Obligation' and 'Cancel'. The status bar at the bottom of the KeY Prover window reads 'Integrated Deductive Software Design: Ready'.

The interface LimitedIntContainer

```
public interface LimitedIntContainer{
    /*@
     * @ public model int value;
     * @ public model boolean regularState;
     */

    /*@ public normal_behavior
     * @ ensures regularState ==> \result == value;
     */
    int /*@ pure @*/ available();
}
```

The class PayCard

```
public class PayCard implements LimitedIntContainer{

    /*@ public represents value <- balance;
       @ public represents regularState <-
       @           (unsuccessfulOperations <= 3);
       @*/

    public /*@pure@*/ int available() {
        if (unsuccessfulOperations<=3) return balance;
        return 0;
    }

    ...
}
```