



*Marktoberdorf 2004*

# Towards Trusted Components

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## **Lesson 4: Proving classes**



# Example operator: rightmost composition



Consider functions

$f: \text{Objects} \mapsto \text{States} \mapsto \mathbf{B}$

$g: \text{Objects} \mapsto \mathbf{B} \mapsto \text{Values}$



Then  $f \square g$  is meaningless, but the following is defined:

```
function obj | f(obj) □ g(obj)
```

This will be written

```
f ■ g
```

# State-based composition



Consider functions

$$f: A \rightarrow [\text{States} \rightarrow B]$$

$$g: B \rightarrow [\text{States} \rightarrow C]$$

Then  $f \square g$  is meaningless, but can compose  $f$  and  $g$  applied to a given state  $s$ .

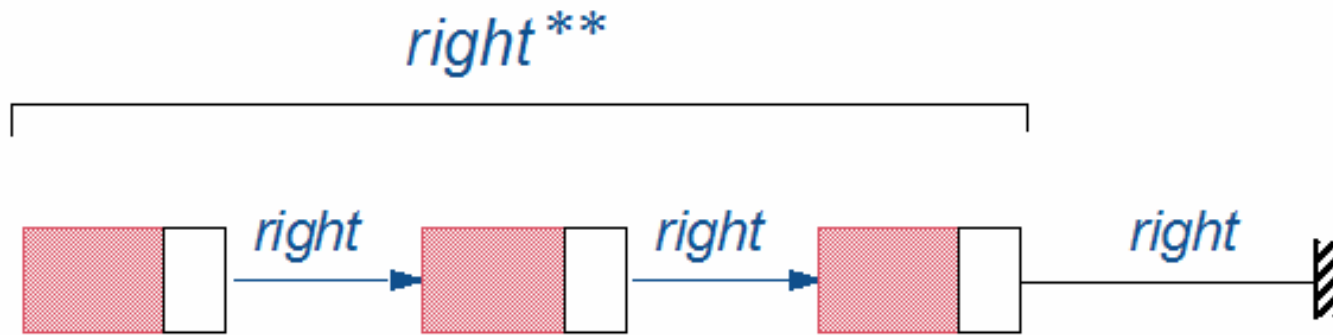
$f \cdot g$  is that composition, with signature

$$A \rightarrow [\text{States} \rightarrow C]$$

and value

$$\text{function } x \mid [\text{function } s \mid [g ([f(x)](s))](s)]$$

# Sequence closure



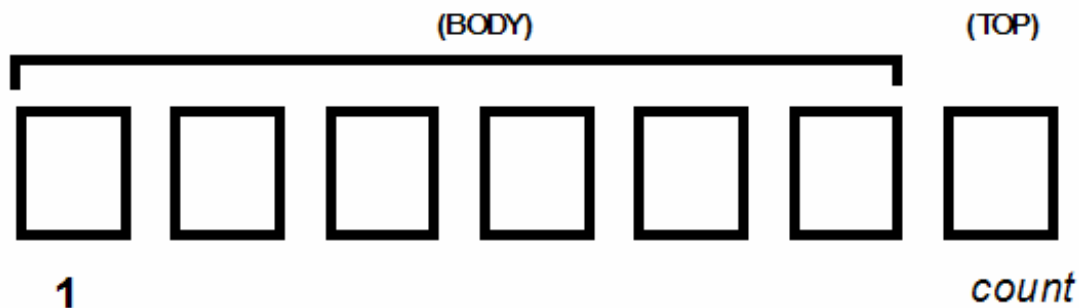


Model library: *SET, RELATION, FUNCTION, TOTAL\_FUNCTION...*

Totally applicative: functions only, no side effects, no assignments

In e.g. class *LIST[G]* and its descendants:

*model: SEQUENCE[G]*

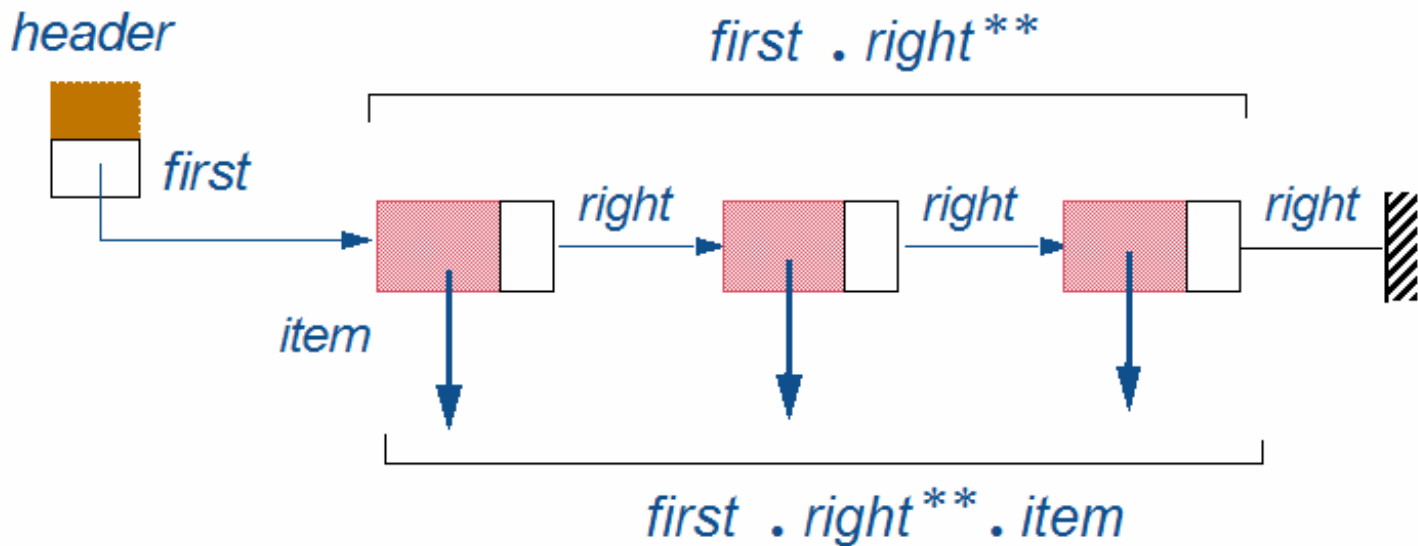


# Modeling linked lists



Composition and sequence closure:

Class invariant:  $model = first . right^{**} . item$





Function substitution:

$$f := g$$

Denotes function in  $Objects \rightarrow States \rightarrow States$  such that, for any  $obj$ ,  $f(obj)$  in resulting state is  $g(obj)$  (or undefined if  $obj$  not in domain of  $g$ ).

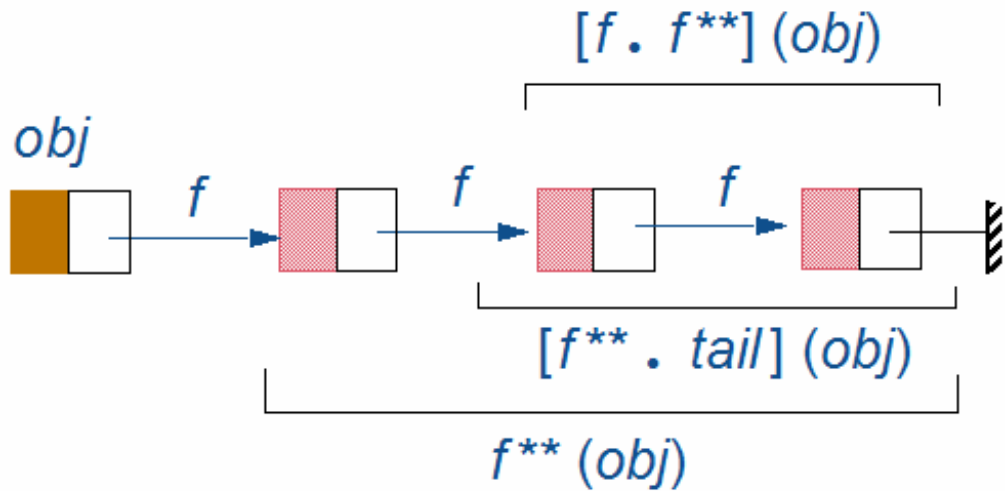
Characteristic properties:

$$\begin{aligned} [f := g] \cdot f &= g \\ [f := g] \cdot h &= h \quad \text{-- For } h \text{ other than } f \end{aligned}$$

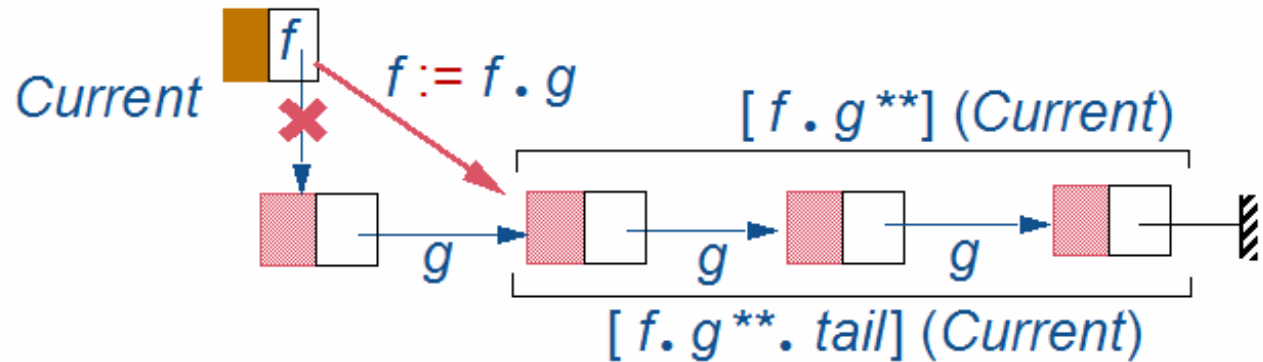
# Static modeling: properties of operators



$$f \cdot f^{**} = f^{**} \cdot tail$$



$$[f := f \cdot g] \blacksquare [f \cdot g^{**}] = f \cdot g^{**} \cdot tail$$







For each class in a group (one deferred, some effective):

- Devise a model
- Build a static theory
- Extend the contracts

In deferred class:

- Prove that abstract contracts imply model contracts

In each effective class:

- Make sure all loops have invariants
- Translate the class to mathematical form
- Prove that implementations satisfy model contracts