

## Advanced Aspects of Object-Oriented Programming (SS 2010)

### Practice Sheet 9 (Hints and Comments)

#### Exercise 1 Behavioral Subtyping I

- JML specifications are inherited by subclasses and classes implementing interfaces. A class inherits the visible invariants of its superclasses (-interfaces). See JML Reference Manual 8.2.4
- The also keyword indicates that the current specification is refining the specification inherited either from the superclass or from the previous declaration of the method in a refinement sequence. Therefore, it is an error if the specification of a non-refining method begins with also (unless it overrides an inherited method).* JML Reference Manual 16.4
- Use the rules to construct the pre- and postconditions for subclasses.

```
public class Child extends Parent {
    //@ requires      i >= 0 || i <= 0
    //@ ensures     (\old(i>=0) => \result >= i)
                  && (\old(i<=0) => \result <= i);
    int m(int i){ ... }
}
```

A call to Child.m with  $i = 0$ , means that both parts of the precondition are fulfilled and therefore both parts of the postcondition have to be fulfilled too. As  $i$  is not assignable, pre- and post-values of  $i$  are the same and we get as only possible result 0.

- Class A + Class B: ok
  - Class C + Class D: No behavioural subtyping. The complete precondition of D.set() is  $a > 0 \vee a > 10$ , and the complete postcondition of D.get() is  $(\text{true} \Rightarrow \text{result} > 10) \ \&\& \ (\text{true} \Rightarrow \text{result} > 0)$ .

```
D d = new D();
d.set(5);      // ok
... d.get();   // not ok, because of the conjunction.
```

The invariant changes nothing.

- Class E + Class F: No behavioural subtyping, due to a possible overflow in F.increment(). The overflow breaks the part of the postcondition, that is inherited from E.increment().

#### Exercise 2 Behavioral Subtyping II

Works analogously to the Reader example of the lecture.