

Formal Definition of the Parameterized Aspect Calculus

Curtis Clifton, Gary T. Leavens, and Mitchell Wand

TR #03-12b
October 2003
revised November 2003

Keywords: Parameterized aspect calculus, object calculus, join point model, point cut description language, aspect-oriented programming, AspectJ, advice, HyperJ, hyperslices, DemeterJ, adaptive methods

2003 CR Categories: D.3.1 [*Programming Languages*] Formal Definitions and Theory — Semantics
D.3.2 [*Programming Languages*] Language Classifications — object-oriented languages
D.3.3 [*Programming Languages*] Language Constructs and Features — classes and objects

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Department of Computer Science
226 Atanasoff Hall
Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa 50011-1040, USA

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Curtis Clifton and Gary T. Leavens
Dept. of Computer Science, Iowa State University
226 Atanasoff Hall, Ames, IA 50011-1040 USA
`{cclifton, leavens}@cs.iastate.edu`

Mitchell Wand
College of Computer and Information Science, Northeastern University
Boston, MA 02115 USA
`wand@ccs.neu.edu`

November 12, 2003

Abstract

This paper gives the formal definition of the parameterized aspect calculus, or ζ_{asp} . The ζ_{asp} calculus is a core calculus for the formal study of aspect-oriented programming languages. The calculus consists of a base language, taken from Abadi and Cardelli's object calculus, and point cut description language. The calculus is parameterized to accept a variety of point cut description languages, simplifying the study of a variety of aspect-oriented language features. The calculus exposes a rich join point model on the base language, granting great flexibility to point cut description languages.

1 Introduction

This paper gives the formal definition of the parameterized aspect calculus, or ζ_{asp} . The ζ_{asp} calculus is a core calculus for the formal study of aspect-oriented programming languages. The calculus consists of a base language, taken from Abadi and Cardelli's object calculus [1], and point cut description language. The calculus is parameterized to accept a variety of point cut description languages, simplifying the study of a variety of aspect-oriented language features. The calculus exposes a rich join point model on the base language, granting great flexibility to point cut description languages.

This paper primarily provides technical details and sample reductions. The interested reader can find a more intuitive explanation of the calculus in a separate report [2].

2 Formal Definitions

2.1 Syntax

$x \in \text{Vars}$ $d \in \text{Consts}$ $f \in \text{FConsts}$ $l \in \text{Labels}$ $S \in \mathbf{P}(\text{Labels}) \cup \text{Consts}$ $pcd \in \mathcal{C}$

programs	\mathcal{P}	$::=$	$a \otimes \vec{\mathcal{A}}$
terms	a, b, c	$::=$	$x \mid v \mid a.k \mid$ $a.l \Leftarrow \varsigma(x)b \mid$ $\text{proceed}_{\text{VAL}}() \mid$ $\text{proceed}_{\text{IVK}}(a) \mid$ $\text{proceed}_{\text{UPD}}(a, \varsigma(x)b) \mid \pi$
values	v	$::=$	$d \mid \overline{[l_i = \varsigma(x_i)b_i]^{i \in I}}$
selectors	k	$::=$	$l \mid f$
proceed closures	π	$::=$	$\Pi_{\text{VAL}}\{\!\{B, v\}\!\}() \mid$ $\Pi_{\text{IVK}}\{\!\{B, S, k\}\!\}(a) \mid$ $\Pi_{\text{UPD}}\{\!\{B, k\}\!\}(a, \varsigma(x)b)$
naked methods	B	$::=$	$\overline{\varsigma(\vec{y})}b$
advice	\mathcal{A}	$::=$	$pcd \triangleright \varsigma(\vec{y})b$
step kinds	ρ	$::=$	$\text{VAL} \mid \text{IVK} \mid \text{UPD}$

Although they are part of the term syntax, proceed closures are only generated dynamically; they may not be written in user programs.

To prevent ambiguity when evaluating programs, the sets of functional constants and labels are disjoint: $\text{FConsts} \cap \text{Labels} = \emptyset$. Similarly, $\text{Vars} \cap \text{Consts} = \emptyset$.

2.2 Meta-Syntax

reduction judgments	$\mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{\mathcal{A}}} a \rightsquigarrow v$
evaluation contexts	$\mathcal{K} ::= \epsilon \mid \kappa \cdot \mathcal{K}$
evaluation steps	$\kappa ::= \text{ib}(\vec{l}, l) \mid \text{va} \mid \text{ia} \mid \text{ua}$

2.3 Well-formedness Rules

$\text{CTX } \epsilon$	$\text{CTX } \kappa$
$\frac{}{\epsilon \vdash_{M, \vec{\mathcal{A}}} \diamond}$	$\frac{\mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{\mathcal{A}}} \diamond}{\kappa \cdot \mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{\mathcal{A}}} \diamond}$

2.4 Reduction Rules

2.4.1 When No Advice Matches

$$\begin{array}{c}
\text{RED VAL 0} \\
\frac{\mathcal{K} \vdash_{\mathbf{M}, \vec{\mathcal{A}}} \diamond \quad \text{advFor}_{\mathbf{M}}(\langle \text{VAL}, \mathcal{K}, \text{sig}(v), \epsilon \rangle, \vec{\mathcal{A}}) = \bullet}{\mathcal{K} \vdash_{\mathbf{M}, \vec{\mathcal{A}}} v \rightsquigarrow v} \\
\\
\text{RED SEL 0 (where } o \triangleq \overline{[l_i = \varsigma(x_i)b_i]^{i \in I}}) \\
\frac{l_j \in \overline{[l_i]^{i \in I}} \quad \text{advFor}_{\mathbf{M}}(\langle \text{IVK}, \mathcal{K}, \overline{[l_i]^{i \in I}}, l_j \rangle, \vec{\mathcal{A}}) = \bullet \quad \text{ib}(\overline{[l_i]^{i \in I}}, l_j) \cdot \mathcal{K} \vdash_{\mathbf{M}, \vec{\mathcal{A}}} b_j \{ \{ x_j \leftarrow o \} \} \rightsquigarrow v}{\mathcal{K} \vdash_{\mathbf{M}, \vec{\mathcal{A}}} a.l_j \rightsquigarrow v} \\
\\
\text{RED UPD 0 (where } o \triangleq \overline{[l_i = \varsigma(x_i)b_i]^{i \in I}}) \\
\frac{\mathcal{K} \vdash_{\mathbf{M}, \vec{\mathcal{A}}} a \rightsquigarrow o \quad l_j \in \overline{[l_i]^{i \in I}} \quad \text{advFor}_{\mathbf{M}}(\langle \text{UPD}, \mathcal{K}, \overline{[l_i]^{i \in I}}, l_j \rangle, \vec{\mathcal{A}}) = \bullet}{\mathcal{K} \vdash_{\mathbf{M}, \vec{\mathcal{A}}} a.l_j \leftarrow \varsigma(x)b \rightsquigarrow \overline{[l_i = \varsigma(x_i)b_i]^{i \in I \setminus \{j\}}, l_j = \varsigma(x)b}} \\
\\
\text{RED FCONST 0} \\
\frac{\mathcal{K} \vdash_{\mathbf{M}, \vec{\mathcal{A}}} a \rightsquigarrow v' \quad \text{advFor}_{\mathbf{M}}(\langle \text{IVK}, \mathcal{K}, \text{sig}(v'), f \rangle, \vec{\mathcal{A}}) = \bullet \quad \text{ib}(\text{sig}(v'), f) \cdot \mathcal{K} \vdash_{\mathbf{M}, \vec{\mathcal{A}}} \delta(f, v') \rightsquigarrow v}{\mathcal{K} \vdash_{\mathbf{M}, \vec{\mathcal{A}}} a.f \rightsquigarrow v}
\end{array}$$

The meaning of functional constants is given by a function $\delta: FConsts \times Values \rightarrow Values$. We leave δ underspecified but, following Crank and Felleisen, restrict it to just depend on the observable characteristics of its arguments [3]. This restriction is based on a notion of term context.

Definition 1 (Term Context) A term context is a $\varsigma_{asp}(\mathbf{M})$ term with a single hole generated by the recursion:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{E}[-] ::= & - \mid \overline{[l_i = \varsigma(x_i)b_i]^{i \in I}}, l = \varsigma(x)\mathcal{E}[-] \mid \\
& \mathcal{E}[-].k \mid \mathcal{E}[-].l \leftarrow \varsigma(x)c \mid \\
& c.l \leftarrow \varsigma(x)\mathcal{E}[-] \mid \text{proceed}_{\text{IVK}}(\mathcal{E}[-]) \mid \\
& \text{proceed}_{\text{UPD}}(\mathcal{E}[-], \varsigma(x)c) \mid \\
& \text{proceed}_{\text{UPD}}(c, \varsigma(x)\mathcal{E}[-])
\end{aligned}$$

The size of a term context is a natural n , counting the number of recursive applications of the above rule used to generate the context.

Application of a term context to a term a is modeled by non-capturing substitution, treating the hole, $-$, as a variable:

$$\mathcal{E}[a] = \mathcal{E}[-] \{ - \leftarrow a \}$$

Let v be a value that is not a basic constant; that is, $v = \overline{[l_i = \varsigma(x_i)b_i]^{i \in I}}$. Then $\delta(f, v) = a$ implies that there exists a term context $\mathcal{E}[-]$ such that for all values $v', v' \notin Consts$, $\delta(f, v') = \mathcal{E}[v']$.

2.4.2 When Some Advice Matches

RED VAL 1

$$\frac{\mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} \diamond \quad advFor_M(\langle \text{VAL}, \mathcal{K}, sig(v), \epsilon \rangle, \vec{A}) = \varsigma()b + B \quad close_{\text{VAL}}(b, \{\!\{B, v\}\!\}) = b' \quad va \cdot \mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} b' \rightsquigarrow v'}{\mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} v \rightsquigarrow v'}$$

RED SEL 1 (where $o \triangleq \overline{[l_i = \varsigma(x_i)b_i]^{i \in I}}$)

$$\frac{\mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} a \rightsquigarrow o \quad l_j \in \overline{l_i}^{i \in I} \quad advFor_M(\langle \text{IVK}, \mathcal{K}, \overline{l_i}^{i \in I}, l_j \rangle, \vec{A}) = \varsigma(y)b + B \quad close_{\text{IVK}}(b, \{\!\{B + \varsigma(x_j)b_j, \overline{l_i}^{i \in I}, l_j\}\!\}) = b' \quad ia \cdot \mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} b' \{\!\{y \leftarrow o\}\!\} \rightsquigarrow v}{\mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} a.l_j \rightsquigarrow v}$$

RED FCONST 1

$$\frac{\mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} a \rightsquigarrow v' \quad advFor_M(\langle \text{IVK}, \mathcal{K}, sig(v'), f \rangle, \vec{A}) = \varsigma(y)b + B \quad close_{\text{IVK}}(b, \{\!\{B, sig(v'), f\}\!\}) = b' \quad ia \cdot \mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} b' \{\!\{y \leftarrow v'\}\!\} \rightsquigarrow v}{\mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} a.f \rightsquigarrow v}$$

RED UPD 1 (where $o \triangleq \overline{[l_i = \varsigma(x_i)b_i]^{i \in I}}$)

$$\frac{\mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} a \rightsquigarrow o \quad advFor_M(\langle \text{UPD}, \mathcal{K}, \overline{l_i}^{i \in I}, l_j \rangle, \vec{A}) = \varsigma(targ, rval)b' + B \quad close_{\text{UPD}}(b', \{\!\{B, l_j\}\!\}) = b'' \quad ua \cdot \mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} b'' \{\!\{rval \leftarrow b \{\!\{x \leftarrow targ\}\!\}\}\!\}_{targ} \{\!\{targ \leftarrow o\}\!\} \rightsquigarrow v}{\mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} a.l_j \leftarrow \varsigma(x)b \rightsquigarrow v}$$

2.4.3 Proceeding from Advice

RED VPRCD 0

$$\frac{\mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} \diamond}{\mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} \Pi_{\text{VAL}} \{\!\{\bullet, v\}\!\}() \rightsquigarrow v}$$

RED VPRCD 1

$$\frac{\mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} \diamond \quad close_{\text{VAL}}(b, \{\!\{B, v\}\!\}) = b' \quad va \cdot \mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} b' \rightsquigarrow v'}{\mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} \Pi_{\text{VAL}} \{\!\{(\varsigma()b + B), v\}\!\}() \rightsquigarrow v'}$$

RED SPRCD 0

$$\frac{\mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} a \rightsquigarrow o \quad ib(\overline{l}, l) \cdot \mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} b \{\!\{y \leftarrow o\}\!\} \rightsquigarrow v}{\mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} \Pi_{\text{IVK}} \{\!\{(\varsigma(y)b, \overline{l}, l)\}\!\}(a) \rightsquigarrow v}$$

RED SPRCD 1

$$\frac{\mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} a \rightsquigarrow o \quad B \neq \bullet \quad close_{\text{IVK}}(b, \{\!\{B, \overline{l}, l\}\!\}) = b' \quad ia \cdot \mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} b' \{\!\{y \leftarrow o\}\!\} \rightsquigarrow v}{\mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} \Pi_{\text{IVK}} \{\!\{(\varsigma(y)b + B), \overline{l}, l\}\!\}(a) \rightsquigarrow v}$$

RED FPRCD 0

$$\frac{\mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} a \rightsquigarrow v' \quad ib(S, f) \cdot \mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} \delta(f, v') \rightsquigarrow v}{\mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} \Pi_{\text{IVK}} \{\!\{\bullet, S, f\}\!\}(a) \rightsquigarrow v}$$

RED FPRCD 1

$$\frac{\mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} a \rightsquigarrow v' \quad close_{\text{IVK}}(b, \{\!\{B, S, f\}\!\}) = b' \quad ia \cdot \mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} b' \{\!\{y \leftarrow v'\}\!\} \rightsquigarrow v}{\mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} \Pi_{\text{IVK}} \{\!\{(\varsigma(y)b + B), S, f\}\!\}(a) \rightsquigarrow v}$$

RED UPRCD 0

$$\frac{\mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} a \rightsquigarrow \overline{[l_i = \varsigma(x_i)b_i]^{i \in I}} \quad l_j \in \overline{l_i}^{i \in I}}{\mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} \Pi_{\text{UPD}} \{\!\{\bullet, l_j\}\!\}(a, \varsigma(x)b) \rightsquigarrow \overline{[l_i = \varsigma(x_i)b_i]^{i \in I \setminus j}, l_j = \varsigma(x)b}}$$

RED UPRCD 1

$$\frac{\mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} a \rightsquigarrow o \quad close_{\text{UPD}}(b', \{\!\{B, l_j\}\!\}) = b'' \quad ua \cdot \mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} b'' \{\!\{rval \leftarrow b \{\!\{x \leftarrow targ\}\!\}\}\!\}_{targ} \{\!\{targ \leftarrow o\}\!\} \rightsquigarrow v}{\mathcal{K} \vdash_{M, \vec{A}} \Pi_{\text{UPD}} \{\!\{(\varsigma(targ, rval)b' + B), l_j\}\!\}(a, \varsigma(x)b) \rightsquigarrow v}$$

2.5 Helper Functions

2.5.1 Advice Lookup

$$advFor_{\mathbf{M}}(jp, \bullet) = \bullet$$

$$advFor_{\mathbf{M}}(jp, (pcd \triangleright \zeta(\vec{y})b) + \vec{A}) =$$

$$match(pcd \triangleright \zeta(\vec{y})b, jp) + advFor_{\mathbf{M}}(jp, \vec{A})$$

2.5.2 Value Signature

$$sig(v) = \begin{cases} \overline{l_i}^{i \in I} & \text{if } v = \overline{[l_i = \zeta(x_i)b_i]^{i \in I}} \\ v & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

2.5.3 Transforming Proceed Terms to Proceed Closures

$$close_{\rho}(x, t) = x \quad close_{\rho}(d, t) = d \quad close_{\rho}(\overline{[l_i = \zeta(x_i)b_i]^{i \in I}}, t) = \overline{[l_i = \zeta(x_i)close_{\rho}(b_i, t)]^{i \in I}}$$

$$close_{\rho}(a.k, t) = close_{\rho}(a, t).k \quad close_{\rho}(a.l \Leftarrow \zeta(x)b, t) = close_{\rho}(a, t).l \Leftarrow \zeta(x)close_{\rho}(b, t)$$

$$close_{\text{VAL}}(\text{proceed}_{\text{VAL}}(), \{\!\{B, v\}\!\}) = \Pi_{\text{VAL}}\{\!\{B, v\}\!\}() \quad close_{\text{IVK}}(\text{proceed}_{\text{IVK}}(a), \{\!\{B, S, k\}\!\}) = \Pi_{\text{IVK}}\{\!\{B, S, k\}\!\}(close_{\text{IVK}}(a, \{\!\{B, S, k\}\!\}))$$

$$close_{\text{UPD}}(\text{proceed}_{\text{UPD}}(a, \zeta(x)b), \{\!\{B, k\}\!\}) = \Pi_{\text{UPD}}\{\!\{B, k\}\!\}(close_{\text{UPD}}(a, \{\!\{B, k\}\!\}), \zeta(x)close_{\text{UPD}}(b, \{\!\{B, k\}\!\}))$$

$$close_{\rho}(\text{proceed}_{\text{VAL}}(), \{\!\{B, v\}\!\}) = \text{proceed}_{\text{VAL}}() \text{ for } \rho \neq \text{VAL}$$

$$close_{\rho}(\text{proceed}_{\text{IVK}}(a), \{\!\{B, S, k\}\!\}) = \text{proceed}_{\text{IVK}}(close_{\rho}(a, \{\!\{B, S, k\}\!\})) \text{ for } \rho \neq \text{IVK}$$

$$close_{\rho}(\text{proceed}_{\text{UPD}}(a, \zeta(x)b), \{\!\{B, k\}\!\}) = \text{proceed}_{\text{UPD}}(close_{\rho}(a, \{\!\{B, k\}\!\}), \zeta(x)close_{\rho}(b, \{\!\{B, k\}\!\})) \text{ for } \rho \neq \text{UPD}$$

$$close_{\rho}(\Pi_{\text{VAL}}\{\!\{B, v\}\!\}(), t) = \Pi_{\text{VAL}}\{\!\{B, v\}\!\}() \quad close_{\rho}(\Pi_{\text{IVK}}\{\!\{B, S, k\}\!\}(a), t) = \Pi_{\text{IVK}}\{\!\{B, S, k\}\!\}(close_{\rho}(a, t))$$

$$close_{\rho}(\Pi_{\text{UPD}}\{\!\{B, k\}\!\}(a, \zeta(x)b), t) = \Pi_{\text{UPD}}\{\!\{B, k\}\!\}(close_{\rho}(a, t), \zeta(x)close_{\rho}(b, t))$$

2.6 Variable Scoping and Substitution

Substitutions are performed sequentially, left-to-right, not simultaneously. For nested substitutions, the inner-most substitution is performed first.

2.6.1 Variable Scoping

$$\begin{aligned}
FV(\zeta(y)b) &\triangleq FV(b) \setminus \{y\} \\
FV(x) &\triangleq x \\
FV(\overline{[l_i = \zeta(x_i)b_i]^{i \in I}}) &\triangleq \bigcup_{i \in I} FV(\zeta(x_i)b_i) \\
FV(a.l) &\triangleq FV(a) \\
FV(a.l \leftarrow \zeta(y)b) &\triangleq FV(a) \cup FV(\zeta(y)b) \\
FV(\text{proceed}_{\text{VAL}}()) &\triangleq \emptyset \\
FV(\text{proceed}_{\text{IVK}}(a)) &\triangleq FV(a) \\
FV(\text{proceed}_{\text{UPD}}(a, \zeta(y)b)) &\triangleq FV(a) \cup FV(\zeta(y)b) \\
FV(\Pi_{\text{VAL}}\{B, v\}()) &\triangleq \emptyset \\
FV(\Pi_{\text{IVK}}\{B, S, k\}(a)) &\triangleq FV(a) \\
FV(\Pi_{\text{UPD}}\{B, k\}(a, \zeta(y)b)) &\triangleq FV(a) \cup FV(\zeta(y)b)
\end{aligned}$$

2.6.2 Capture-Avoiding Substitution

$$\begin{aligned}
(\zeta(y)b)\{x \leftarrow c\} &\triangleq \zeta(y')(b\{y \leftarrow y'\}\{x \leftarrow c\}) \quad \text{where } y' \notin FV(\zeta(y)b) \cup FV(c) \cup \{x\} \\
x\{x \leftarrow c\} &\triangleq c \\
y\{x \leftarrow c\} &\triangleq y \quad \text{if } x \neq y \\
\overline{[l_i = \zeta(x_i)b_i]^{i \in I}}\{x \leftarrow c\} &\triangleq \overline{[l_i = (\zeta(x_i)b_i)\{x \leftarrow c\}]^{i \in I}} \\
(a.l)\{x \leftarrow c\} &\triangleq (a\{x \leftarrow c\}).l \\
(a.l \leftarrow \zeta(y)b)\{x \leftarrow c\} &\triangleq (a\{x \leftarrow c\}).l \leftarrow ((\zeta(y)b)\{x \leftarrow c\}) \\
(\text{proceed}_{\text{VAL}}())\{x \leftarrow c\} &\triangleq \text{proceed}_{\text{VAL}}() \\
(\text{proceed}_{\text{IVK}}(a))\{x \leftarrow c\} &\triangleq \text{proceed}_{\text{IVK}}(a\{x \leftarrow c\}) \\
(\text{proceed}_{\text{UPD}}(a, \zeta(y)b))\{x \leftarrow c\} &\triangleq \text{proceed}_{\text{UPD}}(a\{x \leftarrow c\}, ((\zeta(y)b)\{x \leftarrow c\})) \\
(\Pi_{\text{VAL}}\{B, v\}())\{x \leftarrow c\} &\triangleq \Pi_{\text{VAL}}\{B, v\}() \\
(\Pi_{\text{IVK}}\{B, S, k\}(a))\{x \leftarrow c\} &\triangleq \Pi_{\text{IVK}}\{B, S, k\}(a\{x \leftarrow c\}) \\
(\Pi_{\text{UPD}}\{B, k\}(a, \zeta(y)b))\{x \leftarrow c\} &\triangleq \Pi_{\text{UPD}}\{B, k\}((a\{x \leftarrow c\}), ((\zeta(y)b)\{x \leftarrow c\}))
\end{aligned}$$

2.6.3 Capturing Substitution

$$\begin{aligned}
(\zeta(z)b)\{x \leftarrow c\}_z &\triangleq \zeta(z)(\{x \leftarrow c\}_z) \\
(\zeta(y)b)\{x \leftarrow c\}_z &\triangleq \zeta(y')(b\{y \leftarrow y'\}\{x \leftarrow c\}_z) \quad \text{if } y \neq z, \text{ where } y' \notin FV(\zeta(y)b) \cup FV(c) \cup \{x\} \\
x\{x \leftarrow c\}_z &\triangleq c \\
y\{x \leftarrow c\}_z &\triangleq y \quad \text{if } x \neq y \\
\overline{[l_i = \zeta(x_i)b_i]^{i \in I}}\{x \leftarrow c\}_z &\triangleq \overline{[l_i = (\zeta(x_i)b_i)\{x \leftarrow c\}_z]^{i \in I}} \\
(a.l)\{x \leftarrow c\}_z &\triangleq (a\{x \leftarrow c\}_z).l \\
(a.l \leftarrow \zeta(y)b)\{x \leftarrow c\}_z &\triangleq (a\{x \leftarrow c\}_z).l \leftarrow ((\zeta(y)b)\{x \leftarrow c\}_z) \\
(\text{proceed}_{\text{VAL}}())\{x \leftarrow c\}_z &\triangleq \text{proceed}_{\text{VAL}}() \\
(\text{proceed}_{\text{IVK}}(a))\{x \leftarrow c\}_z &\triangleq \text{proceed}_{\text{IVK}}(a\{x \leftarrow c\}_z) \\
(\text{proceed}_{\text{UPD}}(a, \zeta(y)b))\{x \leftarrow c\}_z &\triangleq \text{proceed}_{\text{UPD}}(a\{x \leftarrow c\}_z, ((\zeta(y)b)\{x \leftarrow c\}_z)) \\
(\Pi_{\text{VAL}}\{B, v\}())\{x \leftarrow c\}_z &\triangleq \Pi_{\text{VAL}}\{B, v\}() \\
(\Pi_{\text{IVK}}\{B, S, k\}(a))\{x \leftarrow c\}_z &\triangleq \Pi_{\text{IVK}}\{B, S, k\}(a\{x \leftarrow c\}_z) \\
(\Pi_{\text{UPD}}\{B, k\}(a, \zeta(y)b))\{x \leftarrow c\}_z &\triangleq \Pi_{\text{UPD}}\{B, k\}((a\{x \leftarrow c\}_z), ((\zeta(y)b)\{x \leftarrow c\}_z))
\end{aligned}$$

3 Sample Point Cut Description Languages

3.1 Natural Selection

Let $M_s = \langle \mathcal{C}_s, match_s \rangle$, where $\mathcal{C}_s ::= [\bar{l}].l$ and:

$$match_s([\bar{l}].l \triangleright \varsigma(\vec{y})b, \langle \rho, \mathcal{K}, S, k \rangle) = \begin{cases} \langle \varsigma(\vec{y})b \rangle & \text{if } (\rho = \text{IVK}) \wedge (S = \bar{l}) \wedge (k = l) \\ \bullet & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

3.2 General Matching

The general point cut description language, M_G , is defined in the following subsections.

3.2.1 Syntax of M_G

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{descriptions } pcd & ::= \text{VAL} \mid \text{IVK} \mid \text{UPD} \mid \\ & \quad k = k \mid S = S \mid K \in r \mid \\ & \quad \neg pcd \mid pcd \wedge pcd \mid pcd \vee pcd \\ \text{context expr. } r & ::= \epsilon \mid \text{ib}(M, m) \mid \text{va} \mid \text{ia} \mid \text{ua} \mid \\ & \quad \cdot \mid r + r \mid rr \mid r^* \\ \text{signatures } M & ::= d \mid \bar{l} \mid \cdot \\ \text{messages } m & ::= f \mid l \mid \cdot \end{array}$$

3.2.2 Semantics of M_G

Join Point Matching

$$match_G(pcd \triangleright \varsigma(\vec{y})b, jp) = \begin{cases} \langle \varsigma(\vec{y})b \rangle & \text{if } matches(pcd, jp) \\ \bullet & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$matches(\text{VAL}, \langle \rho, \mathcal{K}, S, k \rangle) = \begin{cases} \text{T} & \text{if } \rho = \text{VAL} \\ \text{F} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$matches(\text{IVK}, \langle \rho, \mathcal{K}, S, k \rangle) = \begin{cases} \text{T} & \text{if } \rho = \text{IVK} \\ \text{F} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$matches(\text{UPD}, \langle \rho, \mathcal{K}, S, k \rangle) = \begin{cases} \text{T} & \text{if } \rho = \text{UPD} \\ \text{F} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$matches(k = k', \langle \rho, \mathcal{K}, S, k \rangle) = \begin{cases} \text{T} & \text{if } k = k' \\ \text{F} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$matches(S = S', \langle \rho, \mathcal{K}, S, k \rangle) = \begin{cases} \text{T} & \text{if } S = S' \\ \text{F} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$matches(K \in r, \langle \rho, \mathcal{K}, S, k \rangle) = \begin{cases} \text{T} & \text{if } \mathcal{K} \in r \\ \text{F} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$matches(pcd_1 \wedge pcd_2, \langle \rho, \mathcal{K}, S, k \rangle) = matches(pcd_1, \langle \rho, \mathcal{K}, S, k \rangle) \wedge matches(pcd_2, \langle \rho, \mathcal{K}, S, k \rangle)$$

$$matches(pcd_1 \vee pcd_2, \langle \rho, \mathcal{K}, S, k \rangle) = matches(pcd_1, \langle \rho, \mathcal{K}, S, k \rangle) \vee matches(pcd_2, \langle \rho, \mathcal{K}, S, k \rangle)$$

$$matches(\neg pcd, \langle \rho, \mathcal{K}, S, k \rangle) = \neg matches(pcd, \langle \rho, \mathcal{K}, S, k \rangle)$$

Context Pattern Matching

$$\begin{array}{c}
\overline{\epsilon \in \epsilon} \quad \overline{\text{ib}(S, k) \in \text{ib}(S, k)} \quad \overline{\text{ib}(S, k) \in \text{ib}(\bullet, k)} \quad \overline{\text{ib}(S, k) \in \text{ib}(S, \bullet)} \quad \overline{\text{ib}(S, k) \in \text{ib}(\bullet, \bullet)} \quad \overline{\text{va} \in \text{va}} \\
\overline{\text{ia} \in \text{ia}} \quad \overline{\text{ua} \in \text{ua}} \quad \overline{\text{ib}(S, k) \in \bullet} \quad \overline{\text{va} \in \bullet} \quad \overline{\text{ia} \in \bullet} \quad \overline{\text{ua} \in \bullet} \quad \frac{\mathcal{K} \in r_1 \vee \mathcal{K} \in r_2}{\mathcal{K} \in r_1 + r_2} \\
\frac{\mathcal{K}_1 \in r_1 \quad \mathcal{K}_2 \in r_2}{\mathcal{K}_1 \cdot \mathcal{K}_2 \in r_1 r_2} \quad \overline{\epsilon \in r^*} \quad \frac{\mathcal{K}_1 \in r \quad \mathcal{K}_2 \in r^*}{\mathcal{K}_1 \cdot \mathcal{K}_2 \in r^*}
\end{array}$$

3.3 Basic Reflection

We can use ς_{asp} to add some reflective capabilities to the object calculus. For example, we can construct a point cut description language and advice that allows a base program term to query an object for the existence of a particular label by selection on a special functional constant: $a.\text{hasLabel}_m$.

We construct a point cut description language, $\mathcal{M}_B = \langle \mathcal{C}_B, \text{match}_B \rangle$, that binds advice to selection on these special query labels:

$$\mathcal{C}_B ::= \text{found} \mid \text{notFound}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{match}_B(\text{found} \triangleright \varsigma(x)b, \langle \rho, \mathcal{K}, L, k \rangle) &= \begin{cases} \langle \varsigma(x)b \rangle & \text{if } \rho = \text{IVK} \wedge k = \text{hasLabel}_l \wedge l \in L \\ \bullet & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\
\text{match}_B(\text{notFound} \triangleright \varsigma(x)b, \langle \rho, \mathcal{K}, L, k \rangle) &= \begin{cases} \langle \varsigma(x)b \rangle & \text{if } \rho = \text{IVK} \wedge k = \text{hasLabel}_l \wedge l \notin L \\ \bullet & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

To use this reflective mechanism, a program in $\varsigma_{asp}(\mathcal{M}_B)$ must include two pieces of advice:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{found} \triangleright \varsigma(s) \text{ true} \\
&\text{notFound} \triangleright \varsigma(s) \text{ false}
\end{aligned}$$

where we assume basic constants for the boolean values.

With this advice, and the given definition of match_B , a term $a.\text{hasLabel}_m$ will reduce to **true** if a reduces to an object containing the label m . Otherwise the term will reduce to **false**.

3.4 Quantified Advice and Adaptive Methods

To model adaptive methods [4] we establish a convention that labels for fields begin with “f_” and define a point cut description language, $\mathcal{M}_R = \langle \mathcal{C}_R, \text{match}_R \rangle$, that extends \mathcal{M}_G with a mechanism to quantify over the fields of an object.

All point cut descriptions in \mathcal{C}_G are valid in \mathcal{C}_R . Additionally the suffix “ $\forall l \in \text{fieldsOf}(S)$ ” may be added to any of \mathcal{C}_G ’s point cut descriptions. This suffix causes match_R to create a sequence of advice from a single matching piece of advice. The generated sequence has one element for each field in the target object of the join point.

For a point cut description without the quantifier suffix, match_R is identical to match_G . For a point cut description $\text{pcd}_G \cdot \forall l \in \text{fieldsOf}(S)$, match_R is defined as follows:

$$\text{match}_R(\text{pcd}_G \cdot \forall l \in \text{fieldsOf}(S) \triangleright \varsigma(\vec{y})b, \langle \rho, \mathcal{K}, S, k \rangle) = \begin{cases} \bullet & \text{if } \text{match}_G(\text{pcd}_G \triangleright \varsigma(y)b, \langle \rho, \mathcal{K}, S, k \rangle) = \bullet \\ \langle \varsigma(\vec{y})b_1, \dots, \varsigma(\vec{y})b_m \rangle & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where $\{l_1, \dots, l_m\}$ is the set of field labels in S and each b_i is formed from b by first finding all occurrences of l as a selection or update label, and then replacing them with l_i . This relabeling step is formalized as

follows:

$$\text{relabel}(x, l, l_i) = x \quad \text{relabel}(d, l, l_i) = d \quad \text{relabel}(\overline{[l_j = \varsigma(x_j)b_j^{j \in J}]}, l, l_i) = \overline{[l_j = \varsigma(x_j)(\text{relabel}(b_j, l, l_i))^{j \in J}]}$$

$$\text{relabel}(a.f, l, l_i) = (\text{relabel}(a, l, l_i)).f \quad \text{relabel}(a.l', l, l_i) = \begin{cases} (\text{relabel}(a, l, l_i)).l_i & \text{if } l' = l \\ (\text{relabel}(a, l, l_i)).l' & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{relabel}(a.l' \Leftarrow \varsigma(x)b, l, l_i) = \begin{cases} (\text{relabel}(a, l, l_i)).l_i \Leftarrow \varsigma(x)\text{relabel}(b, l, l_i) & \text{if } l' = l \\ (\text{relabel}(a, l, l_i)).l' \Leftarrow \varsigma(x)\text{relabel}(b, l, l_i) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{relabel}(\text{proceed}_{\text{VAL}}, l, l_i) = \text{proceed}_{\text{VAL}} \quad \text{relabel}(\text{proceed}_{\text{IVK}}(a), l, l_i) = \text{proceed}_{\text{IVK}}(\text{relabel}(a, l, l_i))$$

$$\text{relabel}(\text{proceed}_{\text{UPD}}(a, \varsigma(x)b), l, l_i) = \text{proceed}_{\text{UPD}}(\text{relabel}(a, l, l_i), \varsigma(x)\text{relabel}(b, l, l_i))$$

With \mathbf{M}_R we modeling of traversals using update advice for walking the object graph. Update advice has two parameters; we use one to track the root of the object graph to be traversed and the other to hold a visitor object for accumulating results.

Suppose we have a traversal described by “to Point”, where Point is an object with the set of labels $\{\text{f_n}, \text{pos}\}$. We can model this traversal in \mathbf{M}_R with the following advice, where `traverse` is a special functional constant and `traversing` is a special label, `Visitor` $\triangleq \{\text{f_obj}, \text{f_acc}, \text{visit}\}$, and `Point` $\triangleq \{\text{f_n}, \text{pos}\}$:

```
// initiates the traversal
IVK ∧ S = Visitor ∧ k = traverse ▷
  ⚡(v) proceedIVK((v.f_obj).traversing ⚡ ⚡(y)v)

// recurses to fields for non-points
UPD ∧ ¬(S = Point) ∧ k = traversing · ∀ field ∈ fieldsOf(S) ▷
  ⚡(t,r) proceedUPD(t, ⚡(y)((r.f_obj.field).traversing ⚡
    ⚡(q)(r.f_obj ⚡ ⚡(z)r.f_obj.field).f_obj ⚡ ⚡(q)t)

// prevents proceeding to actual update of traversing label, which would stick
UPD ∧ ¬(S = Point) ∧ k = traversing ▷
  ⚡(t,r) r

// selects visit method for points
UPD ∧ S = Point ∧ k = traversing ▷
  ⚡(t,r) r.visit

// extracts result from visitor object
IVK ∧ S = Visitor ∧ k = traverse ▷ ⚡(v) v.f_acc
```

This traversal is used in a program as follows:

```
[ f_obj=⚡(y)o, // starting object, y not free in o
  f_acc=⚡(y)a, // result accumulator
  visit=⚡(y)b // updates accumulator based on object
].traverse
```

4 Sample Reductions

The sample reductions given in this section were automatically generated and typeset using an interpreter for \mathcal{S}_{asp} , implemented in Java. The interpreter is open-source and is available from <http://www.cs.iastate.edu/~cclifton/sasp>. The reductions are presented in the Abadi and Cardelli style, where a hooked arrow indicates all the premises leading to a given judgment [1, §7].

4.1 Base Language Reductions

We first present some reductions without advice as examples of calculation in the base language.

Reducing an object value:

$$\mathbf{A} \triangleq \bullet$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \epsilon \vdash \diamond \\ \downarrow \\ \text{advFor}(\langle \text{VAL}, \epsilon, \{\}, \epsilon \rangle, \mathbf{A}) = \bullet \\ \epsilon \vdash [] \rightsquigarrow [] \end{array}$$

RED VAL 0

Reducing a method selection:

$$\mathbf{A} \triangleq \bullet$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \epsilon \vdash \diamond \\ \downarrow \\ \text{advFor}(\langle \text{VAL}, \epsilon, \{l\}, \epsilon \rangle, \mathbf{A}) = \bullet \\ \epsilon \vdash [l = \varsigma(x) []] \rightsquigarrow [l = \varsigma(x) []] \\ l \in \{l\} \\ \text{advFor}(\langle \text{IVK}, \epsilon, \{l\}, l \rangle, \mathbf{A}) = \bullet \\ \downarrow \\ \text{ib}(\{l\}, l) \vdash \diamond \\ \downarrow \\ \text{advFor}(\langle \text{VAL}, \text{ib}(\{l\}, l), \{\}, \epsilon \rangle, \mathbf{A}) = \bullet \\ \text{ib}(\{l\}, l) \vdash [] \rightsquigarrow [] \\ \epsilon \vdash [l = \varsigma(x) []].l \rightsquigarrow [] \end{array}$$

RED VAL 0

RED VAL 0

RED SEL 0

Reducing a method update:

$$\mathbf{A} \triangleq \bullet$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \epsilon \vdash \diamond \\ \downarrow \\ \text{advFor}(\langle \text{VAL}, \epsilon, \{l\}, \epsilon \rangle, \mathbf{A}) = \bullet \\ \epsilon \vdash [l = \varsigma(x)x] \rightsquigarrow [l = \varsigma(x)x] \\ \text{advFor}(\langle \text{UPD}, \epsilon, \{l\}, l \rangle, \mathbf{A}) = \bullet \\ l \in \{l\} \\ \epsilon \vdash ([l = \varsigma(x)x].l \leftarrow \varsigma(y) []) \rightsquigarrow [l = \varsigma(y) []] \end{array}$$

RED VAL 0

RED UPD 0

Reducing a basic constant:

$$\mathbf{A} \triangleq \bullet$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \epsilon \vdash \diamond \\ \downarrow \\ \text{advFor}(\langle \text{VAL}, \epsilon, 2, \epsilon \rangle, \mathbf{A}) = \bullet \\ \epsilon \vdash 2 \rightsquigarrow 2 \end{array}$$

RED VAL 0

Reducing a functional constant application:

$$\mathbf{A} \triangleq \bullet$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\begin{array}{l}
\epsilon \vdash \diamond \\
\downarrow \\
advFor(\langle \langle \text{VAL}, \epsilon, 2, \epsilon \rangle, \mathbf{A} \rangle) = \bullet \\
\epsilon \vdash 2 \rightsquigarrow 2 \\
\downarrow \\
advFor(\langle \langle \text{IVK}, \epsilon, 2, \text{succ} \rangle, \mathbf{A} \rangle) = \bullet \\
\delta(\text{succ}, 2) = 3 \\
\downarrow \\
ib(2, \text{succ}) \vdash \diamond \\
\downarrow \\
advFor(\langle \langle \text{VAL}, ib(2, \text{succ}), 3, \epsilon \rangle, \mathbf{A} \rangle) = \bullet \\
\downarrow \\
ib(2, \text{succ}) \vdash 3 \rightsquigarrow 3 \\
\downarrow \\
\epsilon \vdash 2.\text{succ} \rightsquigarrow 3
\end{array}
\end{array}
\begin{array}{l}
\text{RED VAL 0} \\
\text{RED VAL 0} \\
\text{RED VAL 0} \\
\text{RED FCONSTS 0}
\end{array}$$

4.2 Advice on Update

This section gives sample reductions using a variant of M_S that associates advice with update operations instead of selections. Using the point cut description language lets us demonstrate the results of the substitution examples from the explanation of ς_{asp} [2, §2.1.4].

Reduction without advice:

$$\mathbf{A} \triangleq \bullet$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\begin{array}{l}
\epsilon \vdash \diamond \\
\downarrow \\
advFor(\langle \langle \text{VAL}, \epsilon, \{\text{pos}, n\}, \epsilon \rangle, \mathbf{A} \rangle) = \bullet \\
\epsilon \vdash [\text{pos} = \varsigma(p)p.n, n = \varsigma(y)0] \rightsquigarrow [\text{pos} = \varsigma(p)p.n, n = \varsigma(y)0] \\
\downarrow \\
advFor(\langle \langle \text{UPD}, \epsilon, \{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos} \rangle, \mathbf{A} \rangle) = \bullet \\
\downarrow \\
\text{pos} \in \{\text{pos}, n\} \\
\downarrow \\
\epsilon \vdash ([\text{pos} = \varsigma(p)p.n, n = \varsigma(y)0].\text{pos} \Leftarrow \varsigma(x)x.n.\text{succ}) \rightsquigarrow [\text{pos} = \varsigma(x)x.n.\text{succ}, n = \varsigma(y)0]
\end{array}
\end{array}
\begin{array}{l}
\text{RED VAL 0} \\
\text{RED UPD 0}
\end{array}$$

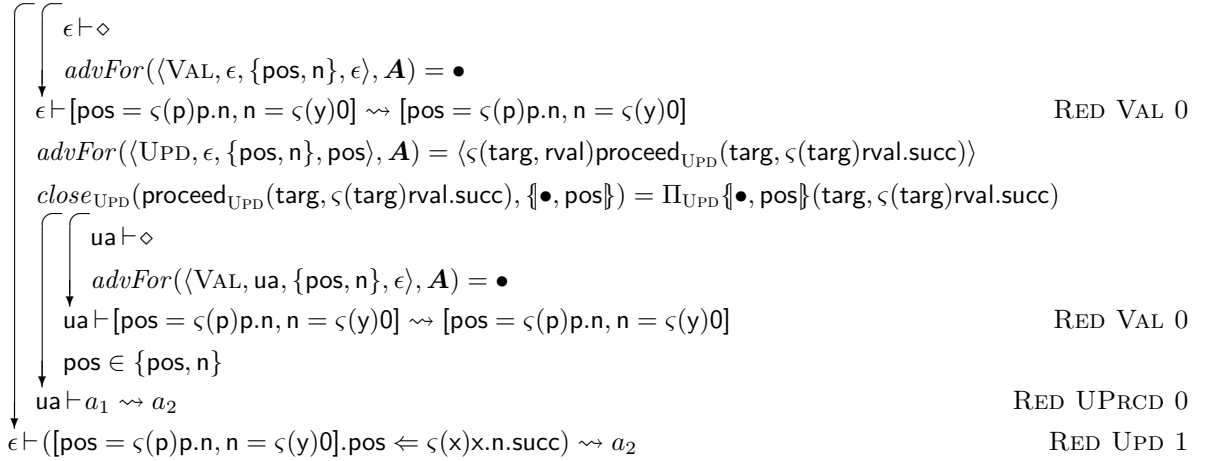
Reduction with advice that avoids capture:

$$\begin{array}{l}
\mathbf{A} \triangleq \langle [\text{pos}, n].\text{pos} \triangleright \varsigma(\text{targ}, \text{rval})\text{proceed}_{\text{UPD}}(\text{targ}, \varsigma(z)\text{rval}) \rangle \\
a_1 \triangleq \Pi_{\text{UPD}} \{ \bullet, \text{pos} \} ([\text{pos} = \varsigma(p)p.n, n = \varsigma(y)0], \varsigma(z)[\text{pos} = \varsigma(p)p.n, n = \varsigma(y)0].n.\text{succ}) \\
a_2 \triangleq [\text{pos} = \varsigma(z)[\text{pos} = \varsigma(p)p.n, n = \varsigma(y)0].n.\text{succ}, n = \varsigma(y)0]
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\begin{array}{l}
\epsilon \vdash \diamond \\
\downarrow \\
advFor(\langle \langle \text{VAL}, \epsilon, \{\text{pos}, n\}, \epsilon \rangle, \mathbf{A} \rangle) = \bullet \\
\epsilon \vdash [\text{pos} = \varsigma(p)p.n, n = \varsigma(y)0] \rightsquigarrow [\text{pos} = \varsigma(p)p.n, n = \varsigma(y)0] \\
\downarrow \\
advFor(\langle \langle \text{UPD}, \epsilon, \{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos} \rangle, \mathbf{A} \rangle) = \langle \varsigma(\text{targ}, \text{rval})\text{proceed}_{\text{UPD}}(\text{targ}, \varsigma(z)\text{rval}) \rangle \\
\text{close}_{\text{UPD}}(\text{proceed}_{\text{UPD}}(\text{targ}, \varsigma(z)\text{rval}), \{ \bullet, \text{pos} \}) = \Pi_{\text{UPD}} \{ \bullet, \text{pos} \} (\text{targ}, \varsigma(z)\text{rval}) \\
\downarrow \\
\begin{array}{l}
\text{ua} \vdash \diamond \\
\downarrow \\
advFor(\langle \langle \text{VAL}, \text{ua}, \{\text{pos}, n\}, \epsilon \rangle, \mathbf{A} \rangle) = \bullet \\
\text{ua} \vdash [\text{pos} = \varsigma(p)p.n, n = \varsigma(y)0] \rightsquigarrow [\text{pos} = \varsigma(p)p.n, n = \varsigma(y)0] \\
\downarrow \\
\text{pos} \in \{\text{pos}, n\} \\
\downarrow \\
\text{ua} \vdash a_1 \rightsquigarrow a_2
\end{array} \\
\downarrow \\
\epsilon \vdash ([\text{pos} = \varsigma(p)p.n, n = \varsigma(y)0].\text{pos} \Leftarrow \varsigma(x)x.n.\text{succ}) \rightsquigarrow a_2
\end{array}
\end{array}
\begin{array}{l}
\text{RED VAL 0} \\
\text{RED VAL 0} \\
\text{RED UPDCD 0} \\
\text{RED UPD 1}
\end{array}$$

Reduction with advice that uses capture:

$$\begin{array}{l}
\mathbf{A} \triangleq \langle [\text{pos}, n].\text{pos} \triangleright \varsigma(\text{targ}, \text{rval})\text{proceed}_{\text{UPD}}(\text{targ}, \varsigma(\text{targ})\text{rval}.\text{succ}) \rangle \\
a_1 \triangleq \Pi_{\text{UPD}} \{ \bullet, \text{pos} \} ([\text{pos} = \varsigma(p)p.n, n = \varsigma(y)0], \varsigma(\text{targ})\text{targ}.\text{n}.\text{succ}.\text{succ}) \\
a_2 \triangleq [\text{pos} = \varsigma(\text{targ})\text{targ}.\text{n}.\text{succ}.\text{succ}, n = \varsigma(y)0]
\end{array}$$

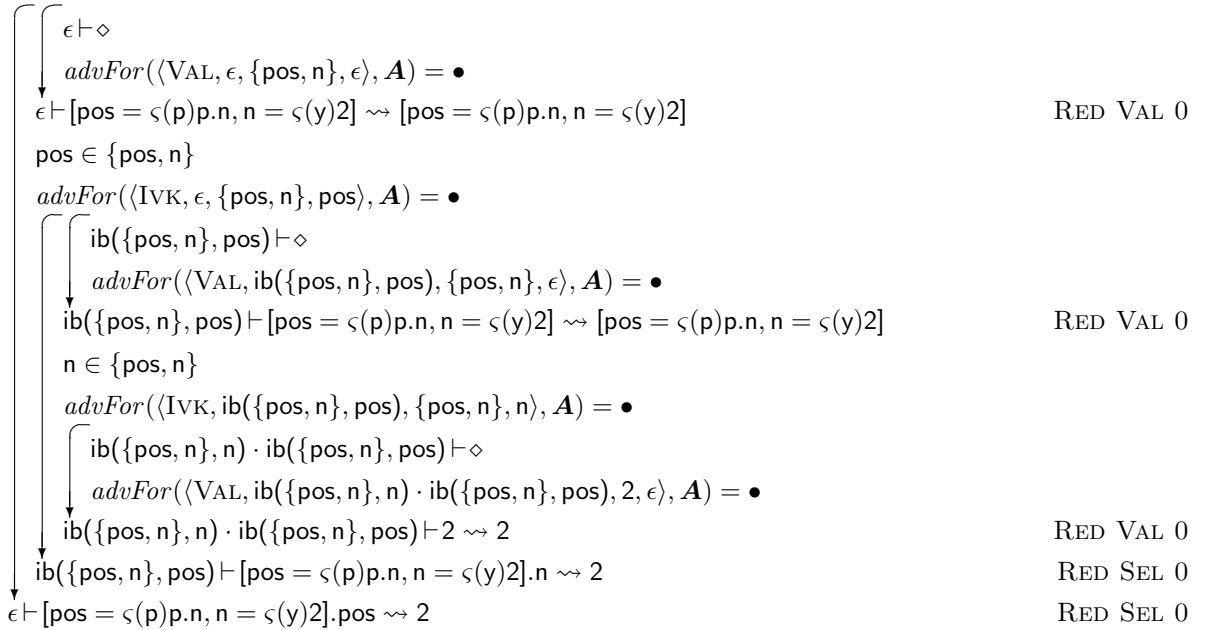


4.3 Before, After, and Around Advice

This section gives sample reductions using M_S to demonstrate the modeling of before, after, and around advice presented in the explanation of ζ_{asp} [2, §2.1.5].

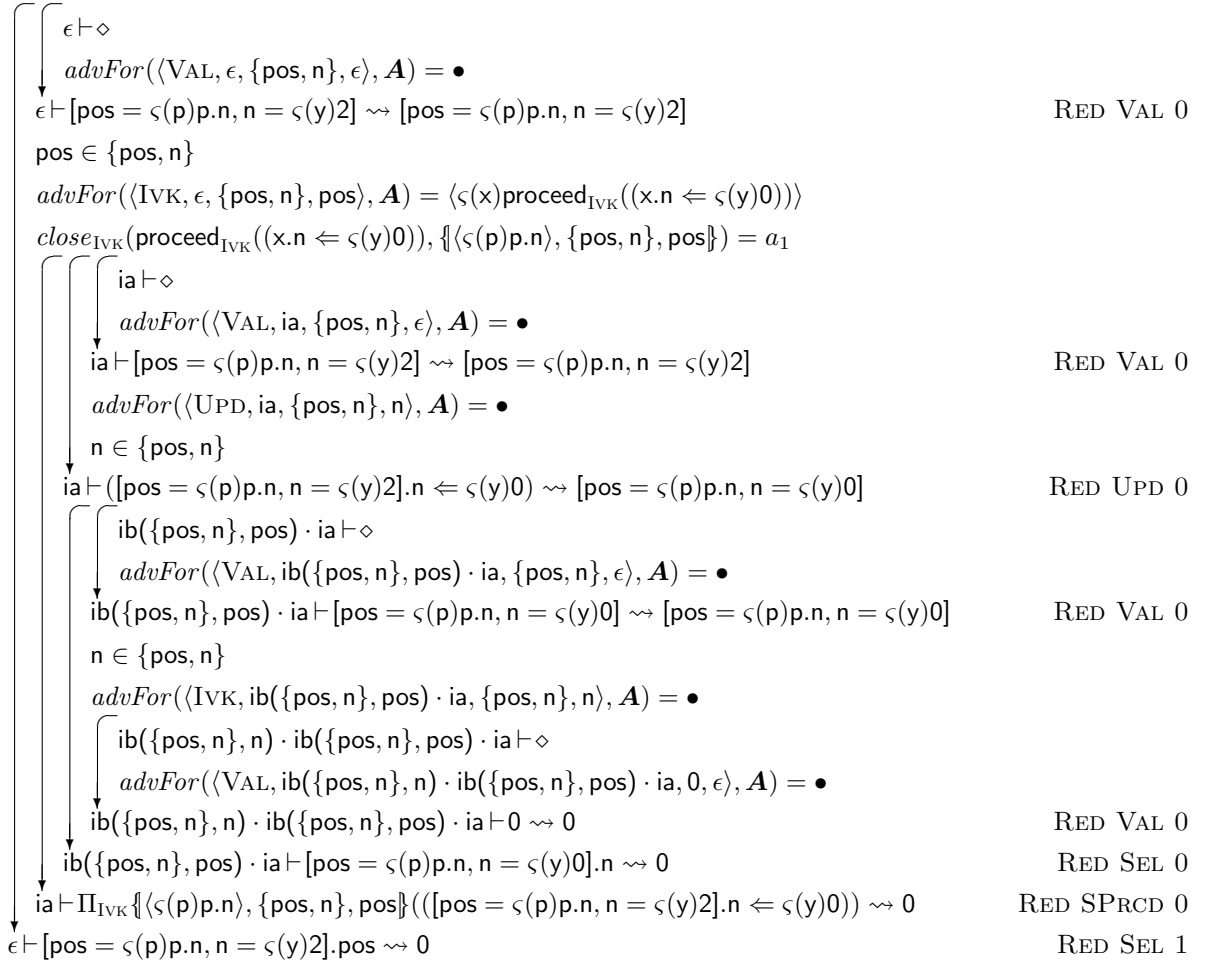
Without advice:

$$\mathbf{A} \triangleq \bullet$$



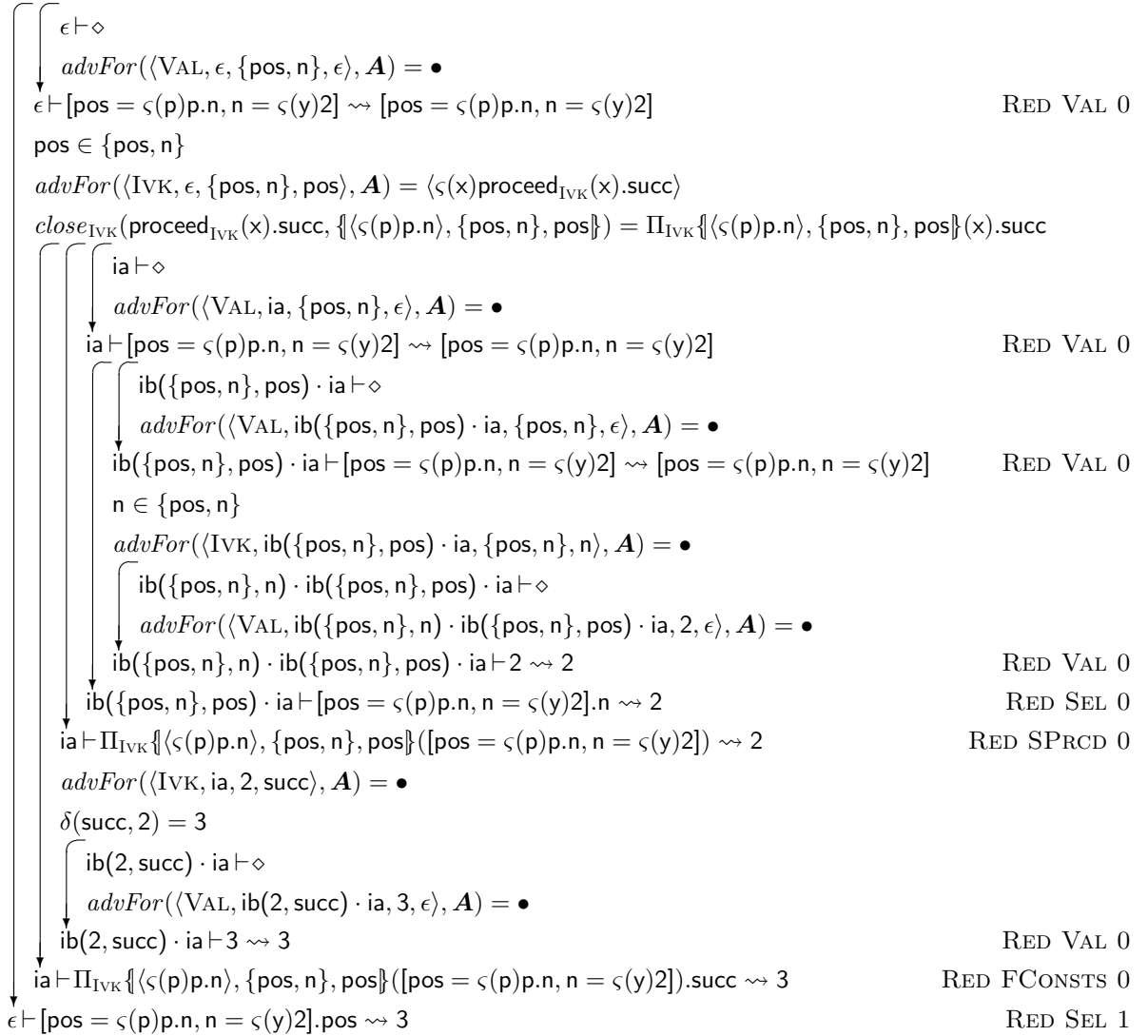
With before advice:

$$\begin{array}{l}
\mathbf{A} \triangleq \langle [\text{pos}, n].\text{pos} \triangleright \zeta(x)\text{proceed}_{\text{IVK}}(\langle \langle x.n \Leftarrow \zeta(y)0 \rangle \rangle) \rangle \\
a_1 \triangleq \Pi_{\text{IVK}}\{\langle \zeta(p)p.n \rangle, \{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos}\}(\langle x.n \Leftarrow \zeta(y)0 \rangle)
\end{array}$$



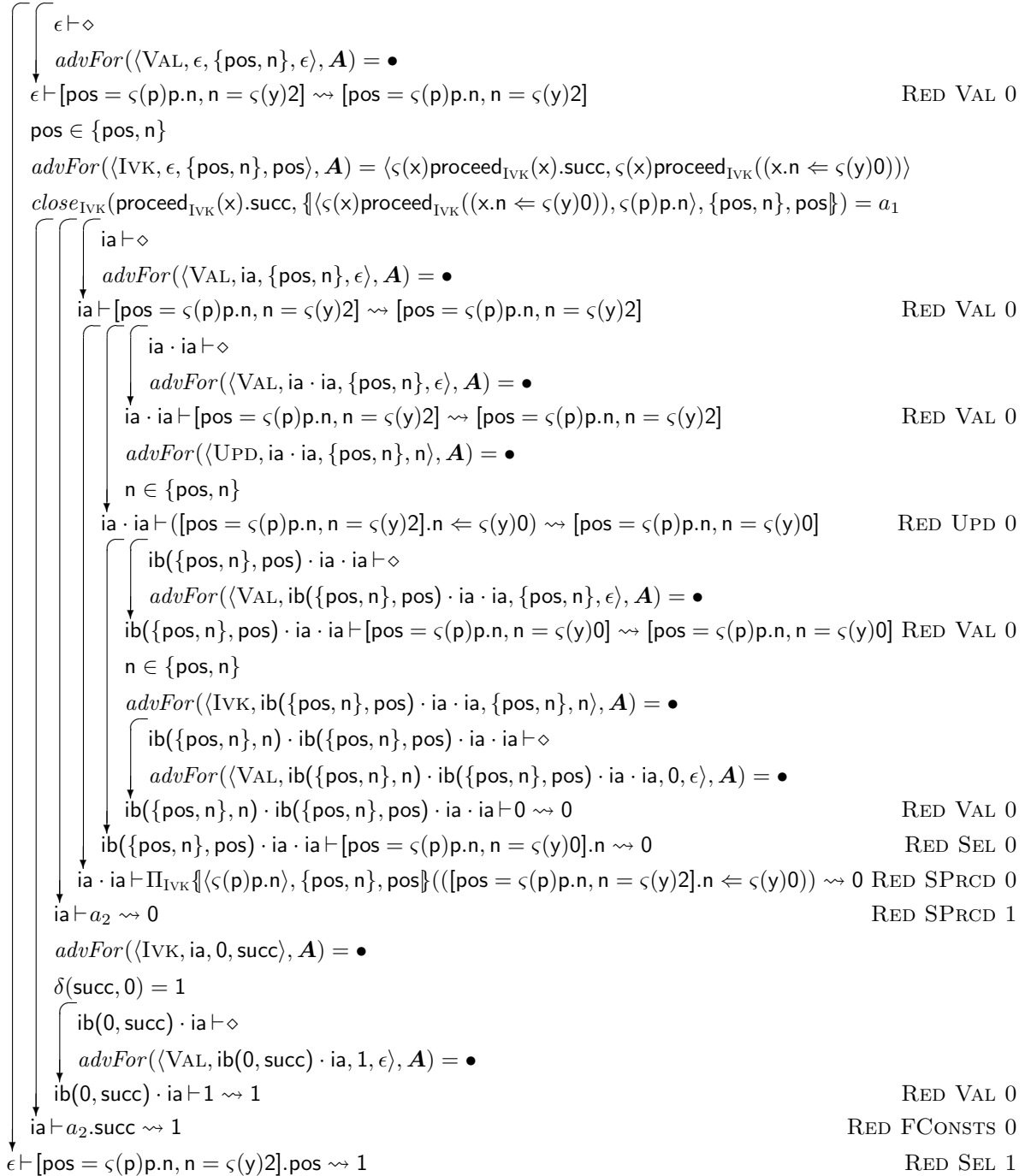
With after advice:

$$\mathbf{A} \triangleq \langle [\text{pos}, n].\text{pos} \triangleright \varsigma(x)\text{proceed}_{\text{IVK}}(x).\text{succ} \rangle$$



With around advice:

- $\mathbf{A} \triangleq \langle [\text{pos}, n].\text{pos} \triangleright \zeta(x)\text{proceed}_{IVK}(x).\text{succ}, [\text{pos}, n].\text{pos} \triangleright \zeta(x)\text{proceed}_{IVK}((x.n \Leftarrow \zeta(y)0)) \rangle$
- $a_1 \triangleq \Pi_{IVK}\{\langle \zeta(x)\text{proceed}_{IVK}((x.n \Leftarrow \zeta(y)0)), \zeta(p)p.n \rangle, \{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos}\}(x).\text{succ}$
- $a_2 \triangleq \Pi_{IVK}\{\langle \zeta(x)\text{proceed}_{IVK}((x.n \Leftarrow \zeta(y)0)), \zeta(p)p.n \rangle, \{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos}\}([\text{pos} = \zeta(p)p.n, n = \zeta(y)2])$

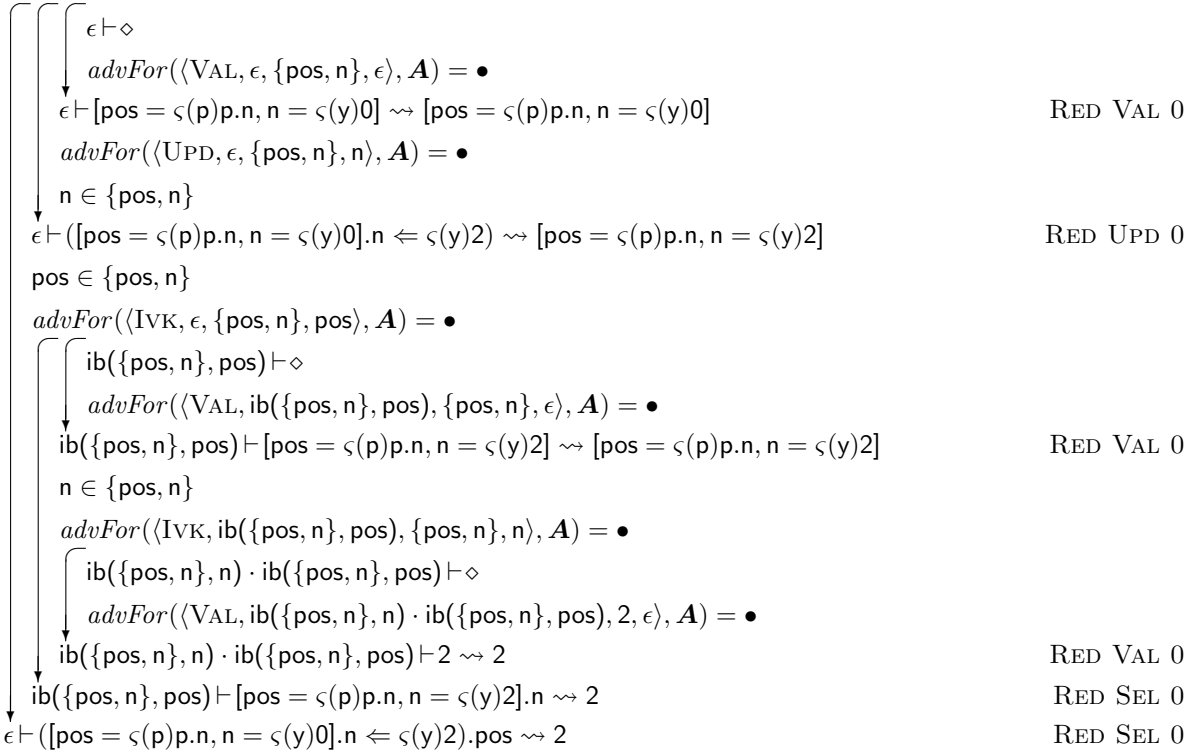


4.4 Open Classes

This section gives sample reductions using M_G to model open classes, as described in §3.1.2 of the explanatory report [2].

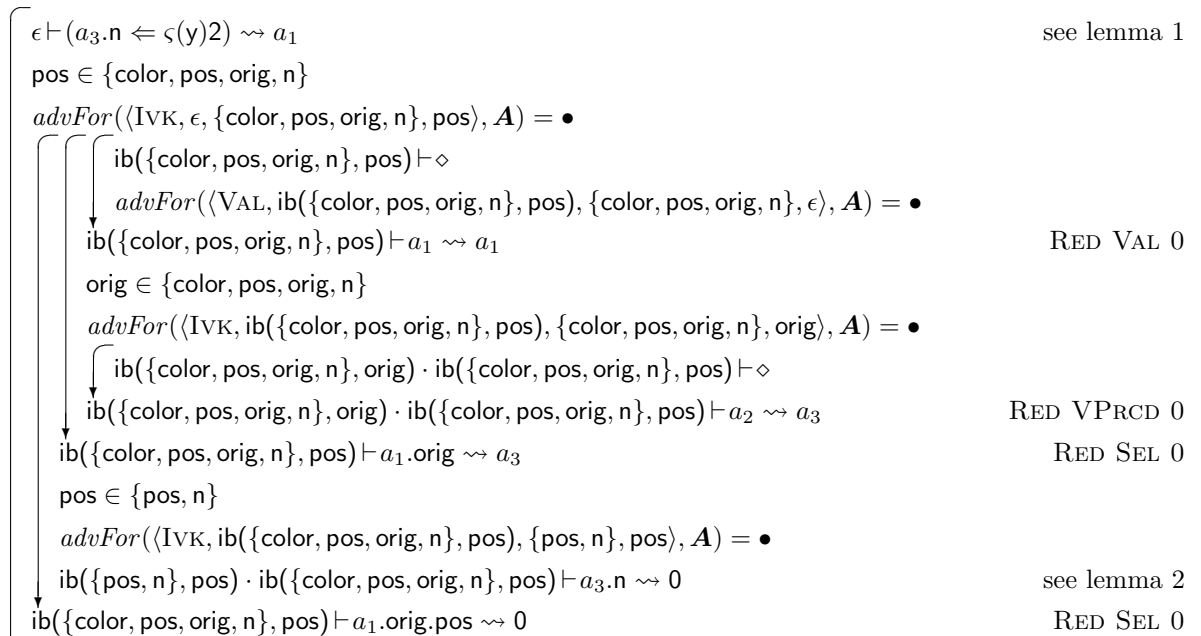
Without advice:

$$\mathbf{A} \triangleq \bullet$$



Without advice on update, just on values:

$$\begin{array}{l}
\mathbf{A} \triangleq \langle VAL \wedge S = \{pos, n\} \triangleright \zeta()a_4 \rangle \\
a_1 \triangleq [color = \zeta(s)0, pos = \zeta(s)s.orig.pos, orig = \zeta(s)a_2, n = \zeta(y)2] \\
a_2 \triangleq \Pi_{VAL} \{ \bullet, a_3 \} () \\
a_3 \triangleq [pos = \zeta(p)p.n, n = \zeta(y)0] \\
a_4 \triangleq [color = \zeta(s)0, pos = \zeta(s)s.orig.pos, orig = \zeta(s)proceed_{VAL}(), n = \zeta(s)s.orig.n] \\
a_5 \triangleq [color = \zeta(s)0, pos = \zeta(s)s.orig.pos, orig = \zeta(s)a_2, n = \zeta(s)s.orig.n] \\
a_6 \triangleq [color = \zeta(s)0, pos = \zeta(s)s.orig.pos, orig = \zeta(s)a_7, n = \zeta(s)s.orig.n] \\
a_7 \triangleq \Pi_{VAL} \{ \bullet, a_3 \} ()
\end{array}$$



$$\downarrow \epsilon \vdash (a_3.n \leftarrow \zeta(y)2).pos \rightsquigarrow 0 \quad \text{RED SEL 0}$$

where lemma 1 is:

$$\begin{array}{l} \epsilon \vdash \diamond \\ \text{advFor}(\langle \text{VAL}, \epsilon, \{\text{pos}, n\}, \epsilon \rangle, \mathbf{A}) = \langle \zeta()a_4 \rangle \\ \text{close}_{\text{VAL}}(a_4, \{\bullet, a_3\}) = a_5 \\ \begin{array}{l} \text{va} \vdash \diamond \\ \text{advFor}(\langle \text{VAL}, \text{va}, \{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \epsilon \rangle, \mathbf{A}) = \bullet \\ \text{va} \vdash a_5 \rightsquigarrow a_5 \end{array} \\ \epsilon \vdash a_3 \rightsquigarrow a_5 \\ \text{advFor}(\langle \text{UPD}, \epsilon, \{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, n \rangle, \mathbf{A}) = \bullet \\ n \in \{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\} \\ \epsilon \vdash (a_3.n \leftarrow \zeta(y)2) \rightsquigarrow a_1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{RED VAL 0} \\ \text{RED VAL 1} \\ \text{RED UPD 0} \end{array}$$

lemma 2 is:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{ib}(\{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}) \vdash \diamond \\ \text{advFor}(\langle \text{VAL}, \text{ib}(\{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}), \{\text{pos}, n\}, \epsilon \rangle, \mathbf{A}) = \langle \zeta()a_4 \rangle \\ \text{close}_{\text{VAL}}(a_4, \{\bullet, a_3\}) = a_6 \\ \begin{array}{l} \text{va} \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}) \vdash \diamond \\ \text{advFor}(\langle \text{VAL}, \text{va} \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}), \{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \epsilon \rangle, \mathbf{A}) = \bullet \\ \text{va} \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}) \vdash a_6 \rightsquigarrow a_6 \end{array} \\ \text{ib}(\{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}) \vdash a_3 \rightsquigarrow a_6 \\ n \in \{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\} \\ \text{advFor}(\langle \text{IVK}, \text{ib}(\{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}), \{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, n \rangle, \mathbf{A}) = \bullet \\ \begin{array}{l} \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, n) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}) \vdash \diamond \\ \text{advFor}(\langle \text{VAL}, \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, n) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}), \{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \epsilon \rangle, \mathbf{A}) = \bullet \\ \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, n) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}) \vdash a_6 \rightsquigarrow a_6 \quad \text{RED VAL 0} \\ \text{orig} \in \{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\} \\ \text{advFor}(\langle \text{IVK}, \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, n) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}), \{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{orig} \rangle, \mathbf{A}) = \bullet \\ \begin{array}{l} \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{orig}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, n) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}) \vdash \diamond \\ \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{orig}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, n) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}) \vdash a_7 \rightsquigarrow a_3 \\ \text{RED VPRCD 0} \end{array} \\ \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, n) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}) \vdash a_6.\text{orig} \rightsquigarrow a_3 \quad \text{RED SEL 0} \\ n \in \{\text{pos}, n\} \\ \text{advFor}(\langle \text{IVK}, \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, n) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}), \{\text{pos}, n\}, n \rangle, \mathbf{A}) = \bullet \\ \begin{array}{l} \text{ib}(\{\text{pos}, n\}, n) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, n) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}) \vdash \diamond \\ \text{advFor}(\langle \text{VAL}, \text{ib}(\{\text{pos}, n\}, n) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, n) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}), 0, \epsilon \rangle, \mathbf{A}) = \bullet \\ \text{ib}(\{\text{pos}, n\}, n) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, n) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}) \vdash 0 \rightsquigarrow 0 \quad \text{RED VAL 0} \end{array} \\ \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, n) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}) \vdash a_6.\text{orig}.n \rightsquigarrow 0 \quad \text{RED SEL 0} \\ \text{ib}(\{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}) \vdash a_3.n \rightsquigarrow 0 \quad \text{RED SEL 0} \end{array}$$

Open classes:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{A} &\triangleq \langle \text{VAL} \wedge \mathbf{S} = \{\text{pos}, n\} \triangleright \zeta()a_4, \text{UPD} \wedge \mathbf{S} = \{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\} \wedge k = n \vee k = \text{pos} \triangleright \zeta(t, r)a_2 \rangle \\
a_1 &\triangleq [\text{color} = \zeta(s)a_5.\text{color}, \text{pos} = \zeta(s)s.\text{orig}.\text{pos}, \text{orig} = \zeta(s)\Pi_{\text{UPD}}\{\bullet, n\}(a_5.\text{orig}, \zeta(\text{tt})2), n = \zeta(s)s.\text{orig}.n] \\
a_2 &\triangleq [\text{color} = \zeta(s)t.\text{color}, \text{pos} = \zeta(s)s.\text{orig}.\text{pos}, \text{orig} = \zeta(s)\text{proceed}_{\text{UPD}}(t.\text{orig}, \zeta(t)r), n = \zeta(s)s.\text{orig}.n] \\
a_3 &\triangleq [\text{color} = \zeta(s)t.\text{color}, \text{pos} = \zeta(s)s.\text{orig}.\text{pos}, \text{orig} = \zeta(s)\Pi_{\text{UPD}}\{\bullet, n\}(t.\text{orig}, \zeta(t)r), n = \zeta(s)s.\text{orig}.n] \\
a_4 &\triangleq [\text{color} = \zeta(s)0, \text{pos} = \zeta(s)s.\text{orig}.\text{pos}, \text{orig} = \zeta(s)\text{proceed}_{\text{VAL}}(), n = \zeta(s)s.\text{orig}.n] \\
a_5 &\triangleq [\text{color} = \zeta(s)0, \text{pos} = \zeta(s)s.\text{orig}.\text{pos}, \text{orig} = \zeta(s)\Pi_{\text{VAL}}\{\bullet, a_9\}(), n = \zeta(s)s.\text{orig}.n] \\
a_6 &\triangleq \Pi_{\text{UPD}}\{\bullet, n\}(a_8, \zeta(\text{tt})2) \\
a_7 &\triangleq [\text{pos} = \zeta(p)p.n, n = \zeta(\text{tt})2] \\
a_8 &\triangleq a_{10}.\text{orig} \\
a_9 &\triangleq [\text{pos} = \zeta(p)p.n, n = \zeta(y)0] \\
a_{10} &\triangleq [\text{color} = \zeta(ss)0, \text{pos} = \zeta(ss)ss.\text{orig}.\text{pos}, \text{orig} = \zeta(ss)\Pi_{\text{VAL}}\{\bullet, a_9\}(), n = \zeta(ss)ss.\text{orig}.n] \\
a_{11} &\triangleq [\text{color} = \zeta(s)0, \text{pos} = \zeta(s)s.\text{orig}.\text{pos}, \text{orig} = \zeta(s)a_{13}, n = \zeta(s)s.\text{orig}.n] \\
a_{12} &\triangleq a_{11}.\text{orig}.n \\
a_{13} &\triangleq \Pi_{\text{VAL}}\{\bullet, a_7\}()
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
\epsilon \vdash (a_9.n \Leftarrow \zeta(y)2) \rightsquigarrow a_1 \\
\text{pos} \in \{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\} \\
\text{advFor}(\langle \text{IVK}, \epsilon, \{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos} \rangle, \mathbf{A}) = \bullet \\
\text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}) \vdash a_1.\text{orig}.\text{pos} \rightsquigarrow 2 \\
\epsilon \vdash (a_9.n \Leftarrow \zeta(y)2).\text{pos} \rightsquigarrow 2
\end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l}
\text{see lemma 1} \\
\text{see lemma 2} \\
\text{RED SEL 0}
\end{array}
\end{array}$$

where lemma 1 is:

$$\begin{array}{l}
\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
\epsilon \vdash \diamond \\
\text{advFor}(\langle \text{VAL}, \epsilon, \{\text{pos}, n\}, \epsilon \rangle, \mathbf{A}) = \langle \zeta()a_4 \rangle \\
\text{close}_{\text{VAL}}(a_4, \{\bullet, a_9\}) = a_5 \\
\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
\text{va} \vdash \diamond \\
\text{advFor}(\langle \text{VAL}, \text{va}, \{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \epsilon \rangle, \mathbf{A}) = \bullet \\
\text{va} \vdash a_5 \rightsquigarrow a_5
\end{array} \right. \\
\epsilon \vdash a_9 \rightsquigarrow a_5 \\
\text{advFor}(\langle \text{UPD}, \epsilon, \{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, n \rangle, \mathbf{A}) = \langle \zeta(t, r)a_2 \rangle \\
\text{close}_{\text{UPD}}(a_2, \{\bullet, n\}) = a_3 \\
\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
\text{ua} \vdash \diamond \\
\text{advFor}(\langle \text{VAL}, \text{ua}, \{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \epsilon \rangle, \mathbf{A}) = \bullet \\
\text{ua} \vdash a_1 \rightsquigarrow a_1
\end{array} \right. \\
\epsilon \vdash (a_9.n \Leftarrow \zeta(y)2) \rightsquigarrow a_1
\end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l}
\text{RED VAL 0} \\
\text{RED VAL 1} \\
\text{RED VAL 0} \\
\text{RED UPD 1}
\end{array}
\end{array}$$

lemma 2 is:

$$\begin{array}{l}
\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
\text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}) \vdash a_1.\text{orig} \rightsquigarrow a_7 \\
\text{pos} \in \{\text{pos}, n\} \\
\text{advFor}(\langle \text{IVK}, \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}), \{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos} \rangle, \mathbf{A}) = \bullet \\
\text{ib}(\{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}) \vdash a_7.n \rightsquigarrow 2 \\
\text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}) \vdash a_1.\text{orig}.\text{pos} \rightsquigarrow 2
\end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l}
\text{see lemma 3} \\
\text{see lemma 4} \\
\text{RED SEL 0}
\end{array}
\end{array}$$

lemma 3 is:

$$\begin{array}{l}
\text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}) \vdash \diamond \\
\text{advFor}(\langle \text{VAL}, \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}), \{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \epsilon \rangle, \mathbf{A}) = \bullet \\
\text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}) \vdash a_1 \rightsquigarrow a_1 \quad \text{RED VAL 0} \\
\text{orig} \in \{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\} \\
\text{advFor}(\langle \text{IVK}, \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}), \{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{orig} \rangle, \mathbf{A}) = \bullet \\
\begin{array}{l}
\text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{orig}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}) \vdash \diamond \\
\text{advFor}(\langle \text{VAL}, \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{orig}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}), \{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \epsilon \rangle, \mathbf{A}) = \bullet \\
\text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{orig}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}) \vdash a_{10} \rightsquigarrow a_{10} \quad \text{RED VAL 0} \\
\text{orig} \in \{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\} \\
\text{advFor}(\langle \text{IVK}, \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{orig}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}), \{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{orig} \rangle, \mathbf{A}) = \bullet \\
\begin{array}{l}
\text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{orig}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{orig}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}) \vdash \diamond \\
\text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{orig}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{orig}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}) \vdash \Pi_{\text{VAL}}\{\bullet, a_9\}() \rightsquigarrow a_9 \\
\text{RED VPRCD 0} \\
\text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{orig}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}) \vdash a_8 \rightsquigarrow a_9 \quad \text{RED SEL 0} \\
n \in \{\text{pos}, n\} \\
\text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{orig}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}) \vdash a_6 \rightsquigarrow a_7 \quad \text{RED UPRCD 0} \\
\text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}) \vdash a_1.\text{orig} \rightsquigarrow a_7 \quad \text{RED SEL 0}
\end{array}
\end{array}
\end{array}$$

lemma 4 is:

$$\begin{array}{l}
\text{ib}(\{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}) \vdash \diamond \\
\text{advFor}(\langle \text{VAL}, \text{ib}(\{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}), \{\text{pos}, n\}, \epsilon \rangle, \mathbf{A}) = \langle \varsigma()a_4 \rangle \\
\text{close}_{\text{VAL}}(a_4, \{\bullet, a_7\}) = a_{11} \\
\begin{array}{l}
\text{va} \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}) \vdash \diamond \\
\text{advFor}(\langle \text{VAL}, \text{va} \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}), \{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \epsilon \rangle, \mathbf{A}) = \bullet \\
\text{va} \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}) \vdash a_{11} \rightsquigarrow a_{11} \quad \text{RED VAL 0} \\
\text{ib}(\{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}) \vdash a_7 \rightsquigarrow a_{11} \quad \text{RED VAL 1} \\
n \in \{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\} \\
\text{advFor}(\langle \text{IVK}, \text{ib}(\{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}), \{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, n \rangle, \mathbf{A}) = \bullet \\
\text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, n) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}) \vdash a_{12} \rightsquigarrow 2 \quad \text{see lemma 5} \\
\text{ib}(\{\text{pos}, n\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color}, \text{pos}, \text{orig}, n\}, \text{pos}) \vdash a_7.n \rightsquigarrow 2 \quad \text{RED SEL 0}
\end{array}
\end{array}$$

lemma 5 is:

$$\begin{array}{l}
\text{ib}(\{\text{color, pos, orig, n}\}, n) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{pos, n}\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color, pos, orig, n}\}, \text{pos}) \vdash \diamond \\
\downarrow \text{advFor}(\langle \text{VAL}, \text{ib}(\{\text{color, pos, orig, n}\}, n) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{pos, n}\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color, pos, orig, n}\}, \text{pos}), \{\text{color, pos, orig, n}\}, \epsilon), \mathbf{A}) = \bullet \\
\text{ib}(\{\text{color, pos, orig, n}\}, n) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{pos, n}\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color, pos, orig, n}\}, \text{pos}) \vdash a_{11} \rightsquigarrow a_{11} \quad \text{RED VAL 0} \\
\text{orig} \in \{\text{color, pos, orig, n}\} \\
\text{advFor}(\langle \text{IVK}, \text{ib}(\{\text{color, pos, orig, n}\}, n) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{pos, n}\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color, pos, orig, n}\}, \text{pos}), \{\text{color, pos, orig, n}\}, \text{orig}), \mathbf{A}) = \bullet \\
\downarrow \text{ib}(\{\text{color, pos, orig, n}\}, \text{orig}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color, pos, orig, n}\}, n) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{pos, n}\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color, pos, orig, n}\}, \text{pos}) \vdash \diamond \\
\text{ib}(\{\text{color, pos, orig, n}\}, \text{orig}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color, pos, orig, n}\}, n) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{pos, n}\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color, pos, orig, n}\}, \text{pos}) \vdash a_{13} \rightsquigarrow a_7 \\
\text{RED VPRCD 0} \\
\text{ib}(\{\text{color, pos, orig, n}\}, n) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{pos, n}\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color, pos, orig, n}\}, \text{pos}) \vdash a_{11}.\text{orig} \rightsquigarrow a_7 \quad \text{RED SEL 0} \\
n \in \{\text{pos, n}\} \\
\text{advFor}(\langle \text{IVK}, \text{ib}(\{\text{color, pos, orig, n}\}, n) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{pos, n}\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color, pos, orig, n}\}, \text{pos}), \{\text{pos, n}\}, n), \mathbf{A}) = \bullet \\
\downarrow \text{ib}(\{\text{pos, n}\}, n) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color, pos, orig, n}\}, n) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{pos, n}\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color, pos, orig, n}\}, \text{pos}) \vdash \diamond \\
\text{advFor}(\langle \text{VAL}, \text{ib}(\{\text{pos, n}\}, n) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color, pos, orig, n}\}, n) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{pos, n}\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color, pos, orig, n}\}, \text{pos}), 2, \epsilon), \mathbf{A}) = \bullet \\
\text{ib}(\{\text{pos, n}\}, n) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color, pos, orig, n}\}, n) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{pos, n}\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color, pos, orig, n}\}, \text{pos}) \vdash 2 \rightsquigarrow 2 \quad \text{RED} \\
\text{VAL 0} \\
\text{ib}(\{\text{color, pos, orig, n}\}, n) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{pos, n}\}, \text{pos}) \cdot \text{ib}(\{\text{color, pos, orig, n}\}, \text{pos}) \vdash a_{12} \rightsquigarrow 2 \quad \text{RED SEL 0}
\end{array}$$

4.5 HyperJ and Adaptive Methods

The reduction proofs for HyperJ and adaptive methods are quite tedious and so are omitted here. Nevertheless, these proofs have been mechanically checked and are included as test cases with the interpreter (in the class `sasp.MainTest` available from <http://www.cs.iastate.edu/~cclifton/sasp>).

5 Acknowledgments

The work of Clifton and Leavens was supported in part by the US National Science Foundation under grants CCR-0097907 and CCR-0113181.

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