

# The syntax of the OUN language

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## 1 The OUN language

This document defines the grammar of the *OUN* language (“Oslo University Notation”), using extended BNF. The language is designed for high-level programming and modeling of open distributed systems, with support of behavioral specification and modular program reasoning, and was developed in the context of the Adapt-FT project [1]. The language has similarities to the one suggested in [3] and is explained in more detail in [5]. Distributed units are represented by objects, each with its own (virtual) processor. Each object can handle a number of processes, corresponding to remaining parts of method activations. A method activation may be temporarily suspended by use of guards, with the syntax *guard*  $\rightarrow$  *statement*, allowing other enabled processes to continue. A suspended process is enabled when its initial guard is satisfied. A method call *m(in; out)* can have several *in*-parameters as well as *out*-parameters. A remote

call  $m(in; out)$  **do**  $s$  **od** will execute the statements  $s$  while waiting for the callee  $o$  to complete the call (if different from this object).

Openness is supported by run-time class upgrades, called **class extension**, allowing a class to be changed at run-time without interrupting the execution. A class extension may modify an existing class by adding new fields and new methods, by redefining existing methods (as well as associated behavioral specification), and by providing support of additional interfaces.

Specifications of classes and interfaces are given by invariants and pre- and post-conditions, using predicates that may refer to the *communication history*  $\mathbf{H}$ , following [3, 6, 4]. In addition to class and interfaces specification, we allow contract specifications for subsystems involving several objects.

The language is object-oriented supporting single and multiple inheritance of classes as well as interfaces, late binding, overloading, dynamic generation of objects, and encapsulation. Remote access to fields are not allowed and inter-object communication is done by means of method interaction controlled by interfaces. Method interaction is represented by two-way asynchronous communication, letting each such communication event correspond to an event in the communication history. We use arrows to visualize the direction of the communication event.

Objects are representing concurrent units in a distributed setting, while local data structure is defined by data types, using a syntax similar to [2, 4]. The language is strongly typed, using co-interfaces (specified by **with** clauses) in order to be able to write type-correct call-backs. We refer to [5] for further details of the language.

## Notational conventions

Terminal symbols appear in bold, square brackets are used for optional parts;  $\{something\}$  means that *something* may be repeated  $n$  times,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . We enclose terminal symbols in quotations marks when necessary to avoid confusion.

### 1.1 Interface and contract definition

*spec\_interface* ::=

```
interface interface_name ['type_bindings']['object_bindings']
  [inherits interfaces]
begin
  [types type_decls]
  [with interface_name
    {operation}]
  [asm expr]
  [inv expr]
  [auxiliary_part]
end
```

*spec\_contract* ::=

```
contract contract_name
begin
  with object_bindings
  inv expr
  [auxiliary_part]
```

end

## 1.2 Class and subclass definition

```
spec_class ::=  
  class class_name ['type_bindings']['bindings']  
    [implements inst_interfaces]  
    [inherits classes]  
  begin  
    [types type_decls]  
    [val constant_declarations]  
    [var var_declarations]  
    [init imperative_code]  
      {operation == imperative_code}  
    {with interface_name  
      {operation == imperative_code}  
      [asm expr]}  
    [inv expr]  
    [auxiliary_part]  
  end
```

## 1.3 Dynamic class extension

```
spec_class_extension ::=  
  class extension class_name  
    [implements inst_interfaces]  
  begin  
    {operation == imperative_code}  
    {with object_binding  
      {operation == imperative_code}  
      [asm expr]}  
    [inv expr]  
    [auxiliary_part]  
  end
```

```
auxiliary_part ::=  
  func function_sigs  
  [def function_defs]  
  [axiom exprs]  
  [lma exprs]
```

## 1.4 Basic elements: Lists and bindings

```

type_bindings ::= {type_binding,} type_binding
object_bindings ::= {object_binding,} object_binding
bindings ::= {binding,} binding
type_binding ::= type_name : type_deter
object_binding ::= object_name : interface_name
binding ::= identifier : type_name
var_declarations ::= {var_declaration,} var_declaration
var_declaration ::= binding [:= expr]
constant_declarations ::= {var_declaration,} var_declaration
type_deter ::= Data.Type | Interface
operation ::= opr operation_name'('[in_out_parameters])'
in_out_parameters ::= [in] bindings [; out bindings] | out bindings
function_sigs ::= {function_sig,} function_sig
function_sig ::= identifier'(''func_bindings'')' : func_type
func_bindings ::= {func_binding ,} func_binding
func_binding ::= identifier : func_type
func_type ::= type_name | event_seq
function_defs ::= {function_def ,} function_def
function_def ::= expr== expr
exprs ::= {expr,} expr
inst_interfaces ::= {inst_interface,} inst_interface
inst_interface ::= interface_name'('[type_names])'
type_names ::= {type_name,} type_name

```

## 1.5 Names

```

interfaces ::= {interface_name,} interface_name
classes ::= {class_name,} class_name
interface_name ::= identifier | any
class_name ::= identifier
contract_name ::= identifier
operation_name ::= identifier
object_name ::= id
type_name ::= basic_type | identifier |
              (class_name | interface_name).identifier
basic_type ::= int | nat | bool | string
id ::= identifier | id'('number')' | id.id
identifier ::= non_num{alpha_num}
non_num ::= a | ... | z | A | ... | Z | -
alpha_num ::= digit | non_num | -
digit ::= 0 | ... | 9

```

## 1.6 Type Declarations

```
type_decls ::= {type_decl,} type_decl
type_decl ::= identifier: type = type_expr
type_expr ::= identifier
            | enumeration_type
            | tuple_type
            | record_type
            | seq_type
            | set_type
            | array_type
            | subtype
enumeration_type ::= '{'identifiers}'
tuple_type ::= '['tuple_members']'
tuple_members ::= {tuple_member,} tuple_member
tuple_member ::= identifier : type_expr
record_type ::= '['#field_decls#']'
field_decls ::= {field_decl,} field_decl
field_decl ::= identifiers : type_expr
seq_type ::= seq'[type_name]''
set_type ::= set'[type_name]''
array_type ::= array'[number]''[type_name]''
subtype ::= '{'binding mid expr}'
identifiers ::= {identifier,} identifier
mid ::= '|'
```

## 1.7 Expressions

```
expr ::= literal_expr
      | event_sequence
      | projection_set
      | rs
      | id
      | '('expr')'
      | (class_name | interface_name).identifier func_arguments
      | (seq_pdf | id) func_arguments
      | expr binop expr
      | unaryop expr
      | if_expr
      | quantified_expr
      | reused_spec
```

```

literal_expr ::= number | boolean | string |
  '['ex_exprs']* | '{ex_exprs}' | '('ex_exprs')' | (#ex_exprs#) |
  '['*]' | '{*}' | '('*)'
if_expr ::= if expr then expr
  {elsif expr then expr}
  else expr endif
quantified_expr ::= binding_op bindings : expr
func_arguments ::= '('{expr,'} expr')'
binop ::= ⇔|⇒|∨|∧|xor|andthen|orelse|^|+|-|/
  |*|%|=|≤|≥|<|>|≠|+|-|+|-|head|\\|prs|in|sub
unaryop ::= not |<>| -
binding_op ::= forall | exists
reused_spec ::= (class_name | interface_name).inv |
  (class_name | interface_name).asm

```

## 1.8 Communication events

```

rs ::= event_sequence | '['rs mid where bindings']' |
  '('rs')' | rs mid rs | rs* | rs rs
event_sequence ::= empty | {event} event
projection_set ::= init | term | id | object.binding |
  event_set | operation_set
event_set ::= '{' '{event,'} event }' | event
operation_set ::= '{' '{operation_name,'} operation_name }' |
  operation_name
init ::= → | object → object
term ::= ← | object ← object
init_term ::= ↔ | object ↔ object
object ::= object_name | me
event ::= init_event | term_event | init_term_event
init_event ::= init.operation_name['(exprs')']
term_event ::= term.operation_name['(exprs [exprs])']
init_term_event ::= init_term.operation_name

```

## 1.9 Basic types

```

number ::= [-]{digit}digit
string ::= "{ascii}"
boolean ::= true | false

```

## 1.10 Imperative code

```

imperative_code ::= stms
stms ::= {stm ;} stm
stm ::= skip | if_stm | nondet_stm | while_stm | assignm |
      guarded_stm | ifany_stm | local_call |
      remote_call | local_var | mythical_stm

skip ::= skip
if_stm ::= if ex_expr then stms [else stms] endif
nondet_stm ::= begin {guarded_stm mid} guarded_stm end
while_stm ::= while ex_expr do stms enddo
assignm ::= ids := ex_expr
guarded_stm ::= ex_expr → stm
ifany_stm ::= if any Itest_expr then stms [else stms] endif
local_call ::= operation_name('ex_exprs') |
             operation_name('ex_exprs ; ids')
remote_call ::= identifier.local_call [do stms enddo]
local_var ::= var identifier : type_name = ex_expr
mythical_stm ::= bool_expr
ids ::= {id,} id

```

## 1.11 Executable expressions

```

ex_exprs ::= {ex_expr,} ex_expr
ex_expr ::= numeric_expr | bool_expr | string_expr | seq_expr |
          litteral_expr | null | id | new_expr | '('ex_expr')'
bool_expr ::= ex_expr bool_op ex_expr | not ex_expr | Itest_expr |
            id | boolean
Itest_expr ::= object_binding ?
numeric_exp ::= ex_expr num_op ex_expr
string_expr ::= ex_expr + ex_expr
seq_expr ::= ex_expr seq_op ex_expr | seq_pdf('ex_expr')
new_expr ::= new class_name('ex_exprs')
bool_op ::= <|>|≤|≥|=|≠| ^ | andthen | v | orelse | xor |
          in | head | sub
num_op ::= + | - | / | * | %
seq_op ::= | | - | |
seq_pdf ::= lr | rr | lt | rt | #

```

## 1.12 Reserved words

andthen any asm axiom begin caller class contract Data\_Type empty def do  
else elsif end endif enddo exists false forall func H if implements in inherits  
init Interface interface inv lma me new null opr orelse out skip super then  
true type types val var where while with

Types: array bool event\_seq int nat seq set string

Functions and operators: head in lr lt not prs rr rt sub xor

### 1.13 ASCII symbols

<i>Latex</i>	<i>ASCII</i>
$\Leftrightarrow$	<=>
$\Rightarrow$	=>
$\vee$	\
$\wedge$	/\
$\top$	-
$\perp$	-
$\perp\!\!\!\perp$	-
$\leq$	<=
$\geq$	>=
$\neq$	/=

### 1.14 Transformation

$id ::= identifier [id']$   
 $id' ::= '(number)' [id'] | .id [id']$

$expr ::= litteral\_expr [expr']$   
 $| event\_sequence [expr']$   
 $| projection\_set [expr']$   
 $| rs [expr']$   
 $| id [expr']$   
 $| '(expr)' [expr']$   
 $| (class\_name | interface\_name).identifier func\_arguments [expr']$   
 $| (seq\_pdf | id) func\_arguments [expr']$   
 $| unaryop expr [expr']$   
 $| if\_expr [expr']$   
 $| quantified\_expr [expr']$   
 $| reused\_spec [expr']$   
 $expr' ::= binop expr [expr']$

$rs ::= event\_sequence [rs'] | '[rs mid \mathbf{where} bindings]' [rs'] | '(rs)' [rs']$   
 $rs' ::= mid rs [rs'] | * [rs'] | rs [rs']$

$ex\_expr ::= litteral\_expr [ex'] | \mathbf{null} [ex'] | id [ex'] | new\_expr [ex'] |$   
 $'(ex\_expr)' [ex'] | seq\_pdf '(ex\_expr)' [ex'] | Itest\_expr [ex'] | \mathbf{not} ex\_expr [ex']$   
 $ex' ::= num\_op ex\_expr [ex'] | bool\_op ex\_expr [ex'] | + ex\_expr [ex'] |$   
 $seq\_op ex\_expr [ex']$

## References

- [1] The ADPAT-FT project homepage. <http://www.ifi.uio.no/~adapt/>.
- [2] DAHL, O.-J. *Verifiable Programming*. Prentice-Hall, 1992.
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- [4] DAHL, O.-J., AND OWE, O. Formal Development with ABEL. In *Proceedings of Formal Software Development Methods (VDM '91) LNCS 552*, pages 320–362, 1991.
- [5] OWE, O., AND RYL, I. OUN: A formalism for open, object-oriented, distributed systems. Research Report 270, Department of Informatics, University of Oslo, Norway, 1999. <http://www.ifi.uio.no/~adapt/>.
- [6] SOUNDARAJAN, N., AND FRIDELLA, S. Inheritance: From code reuse to reasoning reuse. In *Proc. 5th Conference on Software Reuse (ICSR5) (1998)*, P. Devanbu and J. Poulin, Eds., IEEE Computer Society Press, pp. 206–215.