

# VDM++ 関数型ライブラリのドキュメント雛形

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## 1 はじめに

本ドキュメントは、VDM++ 関数型ライブラリ・ドキュメントの雛形であり、まだ、すべての VDM モジュールを記述しているわけではない。

## 2 関数型ライブラリのドキュメント

## 2.1 AllT

すべてのテストケースを実行し、結果列を返す。

```
class
AllT
values
  lg = new FTestLogger ()
functions
public static
  run : () -> bool
  run () ==
    let testcases = [
      FSequenceT'run (),
      FSetT'run (),
      FCharT'run (),
      FRealT'run (),
      FFunctionT'run (),
      FMapT'run (),
      FHashtableT'run (),
      FIntegerT'run (),
      FNumberT'run (),
      FProductT'run (),
      FQueueT'run (),
      FCalendarT'run (),
      FBusinessTableT'run (),
      FJapaneseCalendarT'run ()] in
    if forall i in set inds testcases & testcases(i)
    then lg.Print ("全テストケースが OK")
    else lg.Print ("誤りがあります。上の各テスト結果で NG が無いかチェックしてください。")
end
AllT
```

## 2.2 FBusinessTable

ビジネス上の規則に使用される表に関わる関数を提供する。

```
class
```

```
FBusinessTable
```

```
values
```

```
public
```

```
    MAXNUMBER = 2 ** 52
```

Entry は、lower  $j$  = key  $j$  = upper であれば、data が対応することを示す表の要素である。表 Table は Entry の列で表す。

```
types
```

```
public
```

```
    Entry::lower : rat
```

```
        upper : rat
```

```
        data : rat;
```

```
public EntryTable = seq of Entry
```

```
inv wEntryTable ==
```

```
    forall i,j in set inds wEntryTable &
```

```
        下限より上限が大きい (wEntryTable (i).lower,wEntryTable (i).upper) and
```

```
        j = i + 1 =>
```

```
        上限と次の行の下限は等しい (wEntryTable (i).upper,wEntryTable (j).lower)
```

Find は、表 table を検索して、key に対応する data を返す。対応する値がない場合は nil を返す。

```
functions
```

```
public static
```

```
Find : EntryTable * rat +> [rat]
```

```
Find (table,key) ==
```

```
    if exists1 i in set inds table & table (i).lower < key and key <= table (i).upper
```

```
    then let n in set inds table be st table (n).lower < key and key <= table (n).upper in
```

```
        table (n).data
```

```
    else nil
```

```
post if exists1 i in set inds table & table (i).lower < key and key <= table (i).upper
```

```
    then let n in set inds table be st table (n).lower < key and key <= table (n).upper in
```

```
        RESULT = table (n).data
```

```
    else RESULT = nil ;
```

FindInRegularIntervalsTables は、一定間隔 (interval) の unit を持つ表 table を検索して、key に対応する unit 数を返す。例えば、「売買代金 1,000 万円超の場合は、100 万円まで毎に 50 円追加」という規則があった場合に、売買代金 key=11300000 の追加料金計算をするには、FindInRegularIntervalsTables(10000000, 50, 1000000, 11300000) とすれば 100 を返す。key  $j$  base ならば、0 を返す。

```
public static
```

```

FindInRegularIntervalsTables : int * int * int * rat +> rat
FindInRegularIntervalsTables (base, unit, interval, key) ==
  let x = key - base,
      q = x div interval,
      m =
        if (x mod interval) = 0
        then 0
        else 1 in
  if x < 0
  then 0
  else (q + m) * unit;
public static
  下限より上限が大きい : rat * rat +> bool
  下限より上限が大きい (a 下限, a 上限) ==
    a 下限 < a 上限;
public static
  上限と次の行の下限は等しい : rat * rat +> bool
  上限と次の行の下限は等しい (a 下限, a 上限) ==
    a 下限 = a 上限
end
FBusinessTable
  Test Suite :      vdm.tc
  Class :          FBusinessTable

```

Name	#Calls	Coverage
FBusinessTable'Find	17	✓
FBusinessTable'下限より上限が大きい	475	✓
FBusinessTable'上限と次の行の下限は等しい	76	✓
FBusinessTable'FindInRegularIntervalsTables	10	✓
<b>Total Coverage</b>		<b>100%</b>

## 2.3 *FBusinessTableT*

*FBusinessTable* のテストを行う。

```
class
FBusinessTableT is subclass of FBusinessTable
functions
public static
  run : () -> bool
  run () ==
    let testcases = [t1 (), t2 ()] in
    FTestDriver 'run (testcases);
```

### 2.3.1 Find を検査する

```

t1 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t1 () ==
mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
(
  "FBusinessTableT01 : \t Find",
  let t : EntryTable = [
    mk_Entry (0, 3000000, 3000),
    mk_Entry (3000000, 6000000, 6000),
    mk_Entry (6000000, 9000000, 9000),
    mk_Entry (9000000, 12000000, 12000),
    mk_Entry (12000000, MAXNUMBER, 15000)] in
  Find (t, -1) = nil and
  Find (t, 0) = nil and
  Find (t, 1000) = 3000 and
  Find (t, 3000000) = 3000 and
  Find (t, 3000001) = 6000 and
  Find (t, 3000002) = 6000 and
  Find (t, 6000000) = 6000 and
  Find (t, 6000001) = 9000 and
  Find (t, 6000002) = 9000 and
  Find (t, 9000000) = 9000 and
  Find (t, 9000001) = 12000 and
  Find (t, 9000002) = 12000 and
  Find (t, 12000000) = 12000 and
  Find (t, 12000001) = 15000 and
  Find (t, 12000002) = 15000 and
  Find (t, MAXNUMBER) = 15000 and
  Find (t, MAXNUMBER + 1) = nil);

```

### 2.3.2 FindInRegularIntervalsTables を検査する

```
t2 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t2 () ==
  mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FBusinessTableT02 : \t FindInRegularIntervalsTables",
    FindInRegularIntervalsTables (10000000, 50, 1000000, 0) = 0 and
    FindInRegularIntervalsTables (10000000, 50, 1000000, 9999999) = 0 and
    FindInRegularIntervalsTables (10000000, 50, 1000000, 10000000) = 0 and
    FindInRegularIntervalsTables (10000000, 50, 1000000, 10300000) = 50 and
    FindInRegularIntervalsTables (10000000, 50, 1000000, 11000000) = 50 and
    FindInRegularIntervalsTables (10000000, 50, 1000000, 11300000) = 100 and
    FindInRegularIntervalsTables (0, 3000, 3000000, 0) = 0 and
    FindInRegularIntervalsTables (0, 3000, 3000000, 1) = 3000 and
    FindInRegularIntervalsTables (0, 3000, 3000000, 3000000) = 3000 and
    FindInRegularIntervalsTables (0, 3000, 3000000, 3000001) = 6000)
  end
FBusinessTableT
```



## 2.4 FCalendar

グレゴリオ暦に関わる関数を定義する。

class

FCalendar

使用する型は以下の通りである。Date は、修正ユリウス日を表すので実数型である。DayOfWeek は、曜日計算が便利のように 0,...,6 の値を各曜日にふっていて、日曜日が 0、土曜日が 6 である。

types

public Date = real;

public DayOfWeekName = <Sun> | <Mon> | <Tue> | <Wed> | <Thu> | <Fri> | <Sat> ;

public DayOfWeek = nat

inv dayOfWeek == dayOfWeek <= 6

使用する値は以下の通り。diffJDandMJD はユリウス日 (Julian Date) と修正ユリウス日 (Modified Julian Date) の日数差である。reviseMonths は、日付計算が便利のように使用する月数を意味する。

values

private

diffJDandMJD = 2400000.5;

private

DayOfWeekSequence = [ <Sun> , <Mon> , <Tue> , <Wed> , <Thu> , <Fri> , <Sat> ];

private

daysInYear = 365.25;

private

monthsInYear = 12;

private

reviseMonths = 14;

private

daysInWeek = 7;

private

averageDaysInMonth = 30.6001;

private

yearsInCentury = 100;

private

constForDayCalc = 122.1;

private

constForYearCalc = 4800;

private

constForCenturyCalc = 32044.9;

private

theDayBeforeGregorianCalendar = 2299160;

```
private
```

```
    theFirstDayOfGregorianCalendar = 1582.78;
```

```
public
```

```
    max = FNumber'Max[real] (FNumber'GT);
```

```
public
```

```
    min = FNumber'Min[real] (FNumber'GT)
```

DateFromInt は、(yyyy)(mm)(dd) で表した暦日付に対応する日付を返す。日 dd は、(1,...,31) でなくてよい。0 日は、前月末尾に補正され、12 月 32 日は翌年 1 月 1 日に補正される。

```
functions
```

```
public static
```

```
    DateFromInt : int +> int +> rat +> Date
```

```
    DateFromInt (yyyy) (mm) (dd) ==
```

```
        let [year, month] =
```

```
            if (mm > reviseMonths-monthsInYear)
```

```
            then [yyyy + constForYearCalc, mm + 1]
```

```
            else [yyyy + constForYearCalc-1, mm + reviseMonths-1],
```

```
        aCentury = year div yearsInCentury,
```

```
        constCentury =
```

```
            if (ConvToYear (yyyy, mm, dd) > theFirstDayOfGregorianCalendar)
```

```
            then aCentury div 4-aCentury-32167
```

```
            else -32205,
```

```
        halfDay = 0.5 in
```

```
        floor (daysInYear * year) +
```

```
        floor (averageDaysInMonth * month) +
```

```
        dd +
```

```
        constCentury-halfDay-diffJDandMJD;
```

GetLegalDate は、年月日を通常の値の範囲内に変換する。月 tempM は、(1,...12) でなく、13 以上や 0 や負数でもよい。例えば、13 は翌年 1 月に補正され、0 年は前年 12 月に補正される。日 dd も、(1,...,31) でなくてよい。0 日は、前月末尾に補正され、12 月 32 日は翌年 1 月 1 日に補正される。

```
public static
```

```
    GetLegalDate : int +> int +> int +> Date
```

```
    GetLegalDate (tmpY) (tempM) (dd) ==
```

```
        let mk_ (yyyy, mm) = GetLegalMonth (tmpY) (tempM) in
```

```
        DateFromInt (yyyy) (mm) (dd);
```

GetLegalMonth は、年月を通常の値の範囲内に変換する。

```
public static
```

```
GetLegalMonth : int +> int +> int * int
```

```
GetLegalMonth (tempY) (tempM) ==
```

```
  let y =
    if tempM <= 0
    then tempY + (tempM-12) div monthsInYear
    else tempY + (tempM-1) div monthsInYear,
    m = FInteger'amod (tempM) (monthsInYear) in
  mk_ (y,m);
```

Int3FromDate は、日付から三つ組み数 (yyyy, mm, dd) で表した暦日付を得る。

```
public static
```

```
Int3FromDate : Date +> int * int * int
```

```
Int3FromDate (aDate) ==
```

```
  mk_ (Year (aDate), Month (aDate), Day (aDate));
```

Year は、日付から、その日付の属する年を得る。

```
public static
```

```
Year : Date +> int
```

```
Year (aDate) ==
```

```
  if MonthAux (aDate) < reviseMonths
  then YearAux (aDate)-constForYearCalc
  else YearAux (aDate)-constForYearCalc + 1;
```

Month は、日付から、その日付の属する月を得る。

```
public static
```

```
Month : Date +> int
```

```
Month (aDate) ==
```

```
  if MonthAux (aDate) < reviseMonths
  then MonthAux (aDate)-1
  else MonthAux (aDate)-13;
```

Day は、日付から、日を得る。

```
public static
```

```
Day : Date +> int
```

```
Day (aDate) ==
```

```
  DayInMonth (aDate);
```

DayInYear は、年日付を得る。

```
public static
```

```
DayInYear : Date +> int
```

```
DayInYear (aDate) ==
```

```
  let firstDay = DateFromInt (Year (aDate)) (1) (0) in
  Diff (aDate) (firstDay);
```

DayInMonth は、月日付けを得る。

```
public static
```

```
DayInMonth : Date +> int
```

```
DayInMonth (aDate) ==
```

```
    floor (DayInMonthAsReal (aDate));
```

DayInMonthAsReal は、実数の月日付けを得る。

```
DayInMonthAsReal : Date +> real
```

```
DayInMonthAsReal (aDate) ==
```

```
    YMDAUX (aDate) + constForDayCalc - floor (daysInYear * YearAux (aDate)) -
```

```
    floor (averageDaysInMonth * MonthAux (aDate));
```

MonthAux は、日付計算上都合の良い月 (4..15) を返す補助関数。

```
MonthAux : Date +> int
```

```
MonthAux (aDate) ==
```

```
    floor ((YMDAUX (aDate) + constForDayCalc -
```

```
        floor (daysInYear * YearAux (aDate))) /
```

```
    averageDaysInMonth);
```

YMDAUX は、日付を年月日に変更するための補助関数。グレゴリオ暦切替前と、グレゴリオ暦切替後の考慮を行っている。

```
YMDAUX : Date +> real
```

```
YMDAUX (aDate) ==
```

```
    let JD = MJD2JD (aDate),
```

```
        aCentury = floor ((JD + constForCenturyCalc) / 36524.25) in
```

```
    if JD > theDayBeforeGregorianCalendar
```

```
    then JD + constForCenturyCalc + aCentury - aCentury div 4 + 0.5
```

```
    else JD + 32082.9 + 0.5;
```

YearAux は、日付から日付計算に都合の良い補正をした年数を求めるための補助関数。

```
YearAux : Date +> int
```

```
YearAux (aDate) ==
```

```
    floor (YMDAUX (aDate) / daysInYear);
```

ConvToYear は、( 整数三つ組の ) 暦日付を年<sup>\*1</sup>に変換する。例えば、ConvToYear(2001,7,1) は 2001.5 を返す。

```
public static
```

```
ConvToYear : int * int * rat +> real
```

```
ConvToYear (yyyy, mm, dd) ==
```

```
    yyyy + (mm-1) / monthsInYear + (floor (dd)-1) / daysInYear;
```

---

\*1 整数部が年、小数点以下が年の中での日付を表す形式で、修正ユリウス日ではない。

MJD2JD は、修正ユリウス日をユリウス日に変換する。

```
public static
```

```
MJD2JD : Date +> real
```

```
MJD2JD (aMJD) ==
```

```
  aMJD + diffJDandMJD;
```

JD2MJD は、ユリウス日を修正ユリウス日すなわち日付に変換する。

```
public static
```

```
JD2MJD : real +> Date
```

```
JD2MJD (aJD) ==
```

```
  aJD - diffJDandMJD;
```

#### 2.4.1 計算関数群

Diff は、2つの日付 d1, d2 の差を得る。

```
public static
```

```
Diff : Date +> Date +> int
```

```
Diff (d1) (d2) ==
```

```
  floor (d1-d2);
```

#### 2.4.2 照会関数群

IsLeapYear は、閏年であれば true、平年であれば false を返す。

```
public static
```

```
IsLeapYear : int +> bool
```

```
IsLeapYear (yyyy) ==
```

```
  yyyy mod 400 = 0 or (yyyy mod yearsInCentury <> 0 and yyyy mod 4 = 0);
```

GetDayOfWeek は、曜日数を得る。

```
public static
```

```
GetDayOfWeek : Date +> DayOfWeek
```

```
GetDayOfWeek (d) ==
```

```
  (floor (d)-4) mod daysInWeek;
```

GetDayOfWeekName は、曜日名を得る。

```
public static
```

```
GetDayOfWeekName : Date +> DayOfWeekName
```

```
GetDayOfWeekName (d) ==
```

```
  DayOfWeekSequence (GetDayOfWeek (d) + 1);
```

GetDayOfWeekFromName は、曜日名から曜日数を求める。

```
public static
```

```
GetDayOfWeekFromName : DayOfWeekName +> DayOfWeek
```

```
GetDayOfWeekFromName (dn) ==
```

```
  FSequence'Index[DayOfWeekName] (dn) (DayOfWeekSequence)-1;
```

FirstDayOfWeekOfMonth は、指定した yyyy 年 m 月の最初の dayOfWeekName 曜日名の日付を得る。

```
public static
```

```
FirstDayOfWeekOfMonth : DayOfWeekName +> int +> int +> Date
```

```
FirstDayOfWeekOfMonth (dayOfWeekName) (m) (yyyy) ==
```

```
  let dayOfWeek = GetDayOfWeekFromName (dayOfWeekName),
      firstDayOfMonth = GetFirstDayOfMonth (m) (yyyy),
      diff = dayOfWeek - GetDayOfWeek (firstDayOfMonth) in
  cases true :
    (diff = 0) -> firstDayOfMonth,
    (diff > 0) -> firstDayOfMonth + diff,
    (diff < 0) -> firstDayOfMonth + ((daysInWeek + diff) mod daysInWeek)
  end;
```

GetLastDayOfWeekOfMonth は、指定した yyyy 年 m 月の最後の dayOfWeekName 曜日名の日付を得る。  
指定された月の翌月の最初の指定曜日から 7 日前を返す。月が 1 2 月の場合でも本クラスの関数は yyyy 年 13 月を yyyy+1 年 1 月と解釈するので、問題ない。

```
public static
```

```
GetLastDayOfWeekOfMonth : DayOfWeekName +> int +> int +> Date
```

```
GetLastDayOfWeekOfMonth (dayOfWeekName) (m) (yyyy) ==
```

```
  FirstDayOfWeekOfMonth (dayOfWeekName) (m + 1) (yyyy) - daysInWeek;
```

GetNthDayOfWeekOfMonth は、指定された yyyy 年 m 月 dayOfWeekName 曜日名の、第 n 曜日を求める。第 n 曜日が存在しなければ nil を返す。

月初指定曜日の (n - 1) \* 7 日後を返す。

```
public static
```

```
GetNthDayOfWeekOfMonth : DayOfWeekName +> int +> int +> int +> [Date]
```

```
GetNthDayOfWeekOfMonth (dayOfWeekName) (n) (m) (yyyy) ==
```

```
  let firstDayOfWeekOfMonth = FirstDayOfWeekOfMonth (dayOfWeekName) (m) (yyyy),
      r = firstDayOfWeekOfMonth + (daysInWeek * (n-1)) in
  cases Month (r) :
    (m) -> r,
    others -> nil
  end;
```

GetFirstDayOfMonth は、指定した yyyy 年 m 月の月初日を得る。

```
public static
```

```
GetFirstDayOfMonth : int +> int +> Date
```

```
GetFirstDayOfMonth (m) (yyyy) ==
```

```
  GetLegalDate (yyyy) (m) (1);
```

GetLastDayOfMonth は、指定した yyyy 年 m 月の月末日を求める。

翌月の月初日の 1 日前を返す。

```
public static
```

```

GetLastDayOfMonth : int +> int +> Date
GetLastDayOfMonth (m) (yyyy) ==
    GetLegalDate (yyyy) (m + 1) (1) - 1;
IsSunday は、指定日が日曜日か否かを返す。
public static
IsSunday : Date +> bool
IsSunday (d) ==
    GetDayOfWeek (d) = 0;
IsSaturday は、指定日が土曜日か否かを返す。
public static
IsSaturday : Date +> bool
IsSaturday (d) ==
    GetDayOfWeek (d) = 6;
IsWeekDay は、指定日がウィークデイか否かを返す。
public static
IsWeekDay : Date +> bool
IsWeekDay (d) ==
    GetDayOfWeek (d) in set {1, ..., 5};
IsDayOfWeekNameWeekDay は、指定した dayOfWeekName 曜日名がウィークデイか否かを返す。
public static
IsDayOfWeekNameWeekDay : DayOfWeekName +> bool
IsDayOfWeekNameWeekDay (dayOfWeekName) ==
    dayOfWeekName not in set { <Sat> , <Sun> };

```

### 2.4.3 指定された曜日が何日あるかを返す関数

HowManyDayOfWeekWithin2Days は、指定された dayOfWeekName 曜日名が、指定された日付間 (d1 と d2 の間) に何日あるかを返す。d1 と d2 が指定された曜日であれば勘定に入れる。

以下は、HowManyDayOfWeekWithin2Days 関数の山崎利治さんによる段階的洗練を佐原が「翻訳」した記述である。

前件は以下である。

$$\text{type } R = \{ | \text{rng} [n \rightarrow n/7 | n \in \text{Int}] | \} \text{ (注) } 7 \text{ で割った商の集合}$$

$$f, t \in \text{Int}, w \in R, 0 \leq f \leq t, h : \text{Int} \rightarrow R \text{ (注) 環準同型 (ring homomorphism)}$$

後件は以下のようになる。

$$\text{exists } S \ \& \ \in \text{Int} \bullet S = h^{-1}(w) \cap f..t \wedge \text{答え} \equiv \text{card}(S)$$

すなわち、整数系を環 (ring) と見て、その商環 (quotient ring) への準同型写像があり、その代数系上で後件 (事後条件) を満たすプログラムを作るという問題に抽象化された。HowManyDayOfWeekWithin2Days は、7 で割る特殊な場合の実装であるということになる。

```

I = {f..t}
d = t - f + 1  -- = card(I)
q = d / 7
r = d \ 7  --7 で割った余り

```

とすると、答え A に対して  $q \leq A \leq q+1$  が成り立つ。なぜなら、

- 任意の連続する 7 日間には、必ず w 曜日がちょうど 1 日存在する。
- $\text{card}(I) = 7 \times q + r (0 \leq r < 7)$  であるから、I には少なくとも q 個の連続する 7 日間が存在するが、q+1 個は存在しない。
- 余りの r 日間に w 曜日が存在するかも知れない。

次に、

```

x ++ y = (x + y) \ 7
x    y = max(x - y, 0)

```

として、

```

T = {h(f)..h(f) ++ (r    1)}

```

を考える。T は余り r 日間の曜日に対応する ( $\text{card}(T) = r$ )。すると、

```

A    if w    T then q + 1 els q end

```

ここで、

```

x minus y = if x    y then x - y else x - y + 7 end

```

とすれば、

```

w    T    (w minus h(f)) + 1    r

```

である。なぜならば

```

w    T    {0..(r    1)}  wefbe95 = w minus h(f)
    1    wefbe95
    (w minus h(f)) + 1

```

従って、プログラムは以下のようになる。

```

A(f, t w)
let
d    t - f + 1
q    d / 7
r    d \ 7
delta    if (w minus h(f)) + 1    r then 1 els 0 end
x minus y    if x    y then x - y els x - y + 7 end

```



```

in
q + delta
end

```

あとは、上記プログラムを VDM++ に翻訳すればよい。

```

public static
HowManyDayOfWeekWithin2Days : DayOfWeekName +> Date +> Date +> int
HowManyDayOfWeekWithin2Days (dayOfWeekName) (d1) (d2) ==
    let dayOfWeek = GetDayOfWeekFromName (dayOfWeekName),
        f = min (d1) (d2),
        t = max (d1) (d2),
        days = Diff (t) (f) + 1,
        q = days div daysInWeek,
        r = days mod daysInWeek,
        delta = if SubtractDayOfWeek (dayOfWeek) (GetDayOfWeek (f)) + 1 <= r
                  then 1
                  else 0 in
    q + delta;

```

SubtractDayOfWeek は、曜日数の減算を行う。

```

private static
SubtractDayOfWeek : int +> int +> int
SubtractDayOfWeek (x) (y) ==
    if x >= y
    then x-y
    else x-y + daysInWeek;
GetVernalEquinoxInGMT は、yyyy 年のグリニッジ標準時の春分を得る。

```

```

public static
GetVernalEquinoxInGMT : int +> Date
GetVernalEquinoxInGMT (yyyy) ==
    let y = yyyy/1000 in
    JD2MJD (1721139.2855 + 365.242138 * yyyy + y * y * (0.067919-0.002788 * y));
GetSummerSolsticeInGMT は、yyyy 年のグリニッジ標準時の夏至を得る。

```

```

public static
GetSummerSolsticeInGMT : int +> Date
GetSummerSolsticeInGMT (yyyy) ==
    let y = yyyy/1000 in
    JD2MJD (1721233.2486 + 365.241728 * yyyy-y * y * (0.053018-0.009332 * y));
GetAutumnalEquinoxInGMT は、yyyy 年のグリニッジ標準時の秋分を得る。

```

```

public static

```

```
GetAutumnalEquinoxInGMT : int -> Date
GetAutumnalEquinoxInGMT (yyyy) ==
  let y = yyyy/1000 in
  JD2MJD (1721325.6978 + 365.242505 * yyyy - y * y * (0.126689 - 0.00194 * y));
```

GetWinterSolsticeInGMT は、yyyy 年のグリニッジ標準時の冬至を得る。

```
public static
```

```
GetWinterSolsticeInGMT : int -> Date
GetWinterSolsticeInGMT (yyyy) ==
  let y = yyyy/1000 in
  JD2MJD (1721414.392 + 365.24289 * yyyy - y * y * (0.010965 - 0.008485 * y));
```

GetDateInST は、GMT 基準の日付と、求めたい (日本標準時などの) 標準時との差 diff (単位=時間) を与えて、標準時基準の日付を得る。日本の場合、日本標準時 = GMT + 9 時間。

```
public static
```

```
GetDateInST : rat -> Date -> Date
GetDateInST (diff) (d) ==
  floor (d + diff/24);
```

#### 2.4.4 休日に関わる照会関数群

以下は、休日の考慮をした機能である。

GetHolidaysWithinDates は、ある年の休日の集合を得る getHolidays 関数で決まる、2 つの日付の間の休日の集合を返す。日曜日である休日も含むが、休日でない日曜日は含まない。

```
public static
```

```
GetHolidaysWithinDates : (int -> set of Date) -> Date -> Date -> set of Date
GetHolidaysWithinDates (getHolidays) (d1) (d2) ==
  let date1 = min (d1) (d2),
      date2 = max (d1) (d2),
      setOfYear = {Year (date1), ..., Year (date2)},
      holidays = dunion {getHolidays (y) | y in set setOfYear} in
  {h | h in set holidays & d1 <= h & h <= d2};
```

GetHolidaysWithinDatesNotSunday は、ある年の休日の集合を得る getHolidays 関数で決まる、2 つの日付の間の日曜日を含まない休日の集合を返す。

```
public static
```

```
GetHolidaysWithinDatesNotSunday : (int -> set of Date) -> Date -> Date -> set of Date
GetHolidaysWithinDatesNotSunday (getHolidays) (d1) (d2) ==
  let holidays = GetHolidaysWithinDates (getHolidays) (d1) (d2) in
  {h | h in set holidays & not IsSunday (h)};
```

GetHolidaysWithinDatesAsSunday は、日曜日である休日の集合を返す。

```
public static
```

```
GetHolidaysWithinDatesAsSunday : (int +> set of Date) +> Date +> Date +> set of Date
```

```
GetHolidaysWithinDatesAsSunday (getHolidays) (d1) (d2) ==
```

```
  let holidays = GetHolidaysWithinDates (getHolidays) (d1) (d2) in
  {h|h in set holidays & IsSunday (h)};
```

GetNumberOfHolidaysWithinDates は、2つの日付の間の休日数を返す。日曜日である休日も含むが、休日でない日曜日は含まない。

```
public static
```

```
GetNumberOfHolidaysWithinDates : (int +> set of Date) +> Date +> Date +> int
```

```
GetNumberOfHolidaysWithinDates (getHolidays) (d1) (d2) ==
```

```
  card GetHolidaysWithinDates (getHolidays) (d1) (d2);
```

GetNumberOfDayOff は、2つの日付の間の休日あるいは日曜日の数を返す（両端が該当日であれば含む）

```
public static
```

```
GetNumberOfDayOff : (int +> set of Date) +> Date +> Date +> int
```

```
GetNumberOfDayOff (getHolidays) (d1) (d2) ==
```

```
  let date1 = min (d1) (d2),
      date2 = max (d1) (d2),
      numOfSunday = HowManyDayOfWeekWithin2Days (<Sun>) (d1) (d2) in
  numOfSunday + card GetHolidaysWithinDatesNotSunday (getHolidays) (date1) (date2);
```

GetNumberOfDayOff1 は、2つの日付の間の休日あるいは日曜日の数を返す（開始日を含まない）

```
public static
```

```
GetNumberOfDayOff1 : (int +> set of Date) +> Date +> Date +> int
```

```
GetNumberOfDayOff1 (getHolidays) (d1) (d2) ==
```

```
  let date1 = min (d1) (d2),
      date2 = max (d1) (d2) in
  GetNumberOfDayOff (getHolidays) (date1 + 1) (date2);
```

#### 2.4.5 休日に関わる計算関数群

BusinessDateToFuture は、休日でない日付を返す（未来へ向かって探索する）。

```
public static
```

```
BusinessDateToFuture : (int +> set of Date) +> Date +> Date
```

```
BusinessDateToFuture (getHolidays) (d) ==
```

```
  cases IsDayOff (getHolidays) (d) or IsSaturday (d) :
    true -> BusinessDateToFuture (getHolidays) (d + 1),
    others -> d
  end;
```

BusinessDateToPast は、休日でない日付を返す（過去へ向かって探索する）。

```
public static
```

```
BusinessDateToPast : (int +> set of Date) +> Date +> Date
```

```
BusinessDateToPast (getHolidays) (d) ==
```

```
  cases IsDayOff (getHolidays) (d) or IsSaturday (d) :
```

```
    true -> BusinessDateToPast (getHolidays) (d-1),
```

```
    others -> d
```

```
  end;
```

AddBusinessDays は、与えられた平日 d に、平日 n 日分を加算する。

```
public static
```

```
AddBusinessDays : (int +> set of Date) +> Date +> int +> Date
```

```
AddBusinessDays (getHolidays) (d) (n) ==
```

```
  AddBusinessDaysAux (getHolidays) (BusinessDateToFuture (getHolidays) (d)) (n);
```

```
public static
```

```
AddBusinessDaysAux : (int +> set of Date) +> Date +> int +> Date
```

```
AddBusinessDaysAux (getHolidays) (d) (n) ==
```

```
  cases IsDayOff (getHolidays) (d) or IsSaturday (d) :
```

```
    true -> AddBusinessDaysAux (getHolidays) (d+1) (n),
```

```
    others -> if n <= 0
```

```
      then d
```

```
      else AddBusinessDaysAux (getHolidays) (d+1) (n-1)
```

```
  end;
```

SubtractBusinessDays は、与えられた平日に、平日 n 日分を減算する。

```
public static
```

```
SubtractBusinessDays : (int +> set of Date) +> Date +> int +> Date
```

```
SubtractBusinessDays (getHolidays) (d) (n) ==
```

```
  SubtractBusinessDaysAux (getHolidays) (BusinessDateToPast (getHolidays) (d)) (n);
```

```
public static
```

```
SubtractBusinessDaysAux : (int +> set of Date) +> Date +> int +> Date
```

```
SubtractBusinessDaysAux (getHolidays) (d) (n) ==
```

```
  cases IsDayOff (getHolidays) (d) or IsSaturday (d) :
```

```
    true -> SubtractBusinessDaysAux (getHolidays) (d-1) (n),
```

```
    others -> if n <= 0
```

```
      then d
```

```
      else SubtractBusinessDaysAux (getHolidays) (d-1) (n-1)
```

```
  end;
```

#### 2.4.6 休日に関わる検査関数群

IsHoliday は、指定した日 d が休日か否かを返す。

```
public static
```

```

IsHoliday : (int +> set of Date) +> Date +> bool
IsHoliday (getHolidays) (d) ==
  d in set getHolidays (Year (d));
IsDayOff は、指定した日 d が休み（休日または日曜日）であるか否かを返す。
public static
IsDayOff : (int +> set of Date) +> Date +> bool
IsDayOff (getHolidays) (d) ==
  IsSunday (d) or IsHoliday (getHolidays) (d)
end
FCalendar
  Test Suite :      vdm.tc
  Class :           FCalendar

```

Name	#Calls	Coverage
FCalendar'Day	5	✓
FCalendar'Diff	36	✓
FCalendar'Year	197	✓
FCalendar'Month	589	✓
FCalendar'JD2MJD	313	✓
FCalendar'MJD2JD	2968	✓
FCalendar'YMDAUX	2967	✓
FCalendar'YearAux	1582	✓
FCalendar'IsDayOff	109	✓
FCalendar'IsSunday	2340	✓
FCalendar'MonthAux	1380	✓
FCalendar'DayInYear	6	✓
FCalendar'IsHoliday	100	✓
FCalendar'IsWeekDay	7	✓
FCalendar'ConvToYear	2329	✓
FCalendar'DayInMonth	5	✓
FCalendar'IsLeapYear	5	✓
FCalendar'IsSaturday	58	✓
FCalendar'DateFromInt	2329	✓
FCalendar'GetDateInST	306	✓
FCalendar'GetDayOfWeek	3053	✓
FCalendar'GetLegalDate	653	✓
FCalendar'Int3FromDate	4	✓
FCalendar'GetLegalMonth	675	✓
FCalendar'AddBusinessDays	4	✓

Name	#Calls	Coverage
FCalendar'DayInMonthAsReal	5	✓
FCalendar'GetDayOfWeekName	11	✓
FCalendar'GetLastDayOfMonth	31	✓
FCalendar'GetNumberOfDayOff	18	✓
FCalendar'SubtractDayOfWeek	29	✓
FCalendar'AddBusinessDaysAux	19	✓
FCalendar'BusinessDateToPast	22	✓
FCalendar'GetFirstDayOfMonth	604	✓
FCalendar'GetNumberOfDayOff1	9	✓
FCalendar'BusinessDateToFuture	31	✓
FCalendar'GetDayOfWeekFromName	636	✓
FCalendar'SubtractBusinessDays	5	✓
FCalendar'FirstDayOfWeekOfMonth	600	✓
FCalendar'GetVernalEquinoxInGMT	148	✓
FCalendar'GetHolidaysWithinDates	43	✓
FCalendar'GetNthDayOfWeekOfMonth	584	✓
FCalendar'GetSummerSolsticeInGMT	5	✓
FCalendar'GetWinterSolsticeInGMT	5	✓
FCalendar'IsDayOfWeekNameWeekDay	7	✓
FCalendar'GetAutumnalEquinoxInGMT	148	✓
FCalendar'GetLastDayOfWeekOfMonth	9	✓
FCalendar'SubtractBusinessDaysAux	31	✓
FCalendar'HowManyDayOfWeekWithin2Days	29	✓
FCalendar'GetHolidaysWithinDatesAsSunday	3	✓
FCalendar'GetNumberOfHolidaysWithinDates	10	✓
FCalendar'GetHolidaysWithinDatesNotSunday	21	✓
<b>Total Coverage</b>		<b>100%</b>

## 2.5 FCharacter

文字 (char) 型に関わる関数を提供する。文字型で定義された機能以外の機能を定義する。

```
class
FCharacter
```

### 2.5.1 変換関数群

数字を整数に変換する

```
functions
public static
AsDigit : char -> [int]
AsDigit (c) ==
```

```
  cases c :
    '0' -> 0,
    '1' -> 1,
    '2' -> 2,
    '3' -> 3,
    '4' -> 4,
    '5' -> 5,
    '6' -> 6,
    '7' -> 7,
    '8' -> 8,
    '9' -> 9,
    others -> nil
  end;
```

英数字の辞書順序を返す。英数字以外の文字の場合は 256 を返す。

```
public static
AsDictOrder : char -> int
AsDictOrder (c) ==
  let DictOrderStr = "0123456789aAbBcCdDeEfFgGhHiIjJkKlLmMnNoOpPqQrRsStTuUvVwWxXyYzZ",
    i = FString'Index (c) (DictOrderStr),
    undefinedSeq = 256 in
  cases true :
    (0 < i and i <= len DictOrderStr) -> i-1,
    others -> undefinedSeq
  end;
```

### 2.5.2 判定関数群

数字かどうか判定する。

```

public static
  IsDigit : char -> bool
  IsDigit (c) ==
    c in set elems "0123456789";
    文字の辞書順序での大小を判定する。
public static
  LT : char +> char +> bool
  LT (c1)(c2) ==
    AsDictOrder (c1) < AsDictOrder (c2);
public static
  LE : char +> char +> bool
  LE (c1)(c2) ==
    LT (c1) (c2) or c1 = c2;
public static
  GT : char +> char +> bool
  GT (c1)(c2) ==
    LT (c2) (c1);
public static
  GE : char +> char +> bool
  GE (c1)(c2) ==
    not LT (c1) (c2)
end
FCharacter
  Test Suite :    vdm.tc
  Class :        FCharacter

```

Name	#Calls	Coverage
FCharacter'GE	1	✓
FCharacter'GT	3	✓
FCharacter'LE	1	✓
FCharacter'LT	109	✓
FCharacter'AsDigit	11	✓
FCharacter'IsDigit	11	✓
FCharacter'AsDictOrder	226	✓
<b>Total Coverage</b>		<b>100%</b>



## 2.6 FCharT

FCharacter のテストを行う。

```
class
FCharT
functions
public static
  run : () -> bool
  run () ==
    let testcases = [t1 (), t2 (), t3 ()] in
    FTestDriver 'run (testcases);
```

### 2.6.1 数字を整数に変換

```

t1 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t1 () ==
  mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FCharT01 : \t 数字を整数に変換",
    let c = new FCharacter () in
    c.IsDigit ('0') = true and
    c.IsDigit ('1') = true and
    c.IsDigit ('2') = true and
    c.IsDigit ('3') = true and
    c.IsDigit ('4') = true and
    c.IsDigit ('5') = true and
    c.IsDigit ('6') = true and
    c.IsDigit ('7') = true and
    c.IsDigit ('8') = true and
    c.IsDigit ('9') = true and
    c.IsDigit ('a') = false and
    c.AsDigit ('0') = 0 and
    c.AsDigit ('1') = 1 and
    c.AsDigit ('2') = 2 and
    c.AsDigit ('3') = 3 and
    c.AsDigit ('4') = 4 and
    c.AsDigit ('5') = 5 and
    c.AsDigit ('6') = 6 and
    c.AsDigit ('7') = 7 and
    c.AsDigit ('8') = 8 and
    c.AsDigit ('9') = 9 and
    c.AsDigit ('a') = nil);

```

### 2.6.2 文字の辞書順序を返す

```

t2 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t2 () ==
  mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FCharT02 : \t 文字の辞書順序を返す",
    let c = new FCharacter () in
    c.AsDictOrder ('0') = 0 and
    c.AsDictOrder ('9') = 9 and
    c.AsDictOrder ('a') = 10 and
    c.AsDictOrder ('A') = 11 and
    c.AsDictOrder ('z') = 60 and
    c.AsDictOrder ('Z') = 61 and
    c.AsDictOrder ('あ') = 256 and
    c.AsDictOrder ('+') = 256);

```

### 2.6.3 文字の大小を比較する

```

t3 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t3 () ==
  mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FCharT03 : \t 文字の大小を比較する",
    let LT = FCharacter'LT,
        GT = FCharacter'GT,
        LE = FCharacter'LE,
        GE = FCharacter'GE in
    LT ('a') ('a') = false and
    GT ('a') ('a') = false and
    LT ('1') ('2') and
    GT ('1') ('0') and
    LT ('9') ('a') and
    GT ('あ') ('0') and
    LE ('a') ('0') = false and
    GE ('a') ('0') and
    FSequence'Fmap[char, bool] (FCharacter'LT ('5')) ("456") = [false, false, true])
  end
FCharT

```

## 2.7 FFunction

関数プログラミングに関わる関数を定義する。

```
class
```

```
FFunction
```

Funtil は、ある条件  $p$  が真になるまで、初期値  $x$  に関数  $f$  を繰り返し適用する。

```
functions
```

```
public static
```

```
Funtil[@T] : (@T +> bool) +> (@T +> @T) +> @T +> @T
```

```
Funtil (p) (f) (x) ==
```

```
  if p (x)
```

```
  then x
```

```
  else Funtil[@T] (p) (f) (f (x));
```

Fwhile は、ある条件  $p$  が真である間、初期値  $x$  に関数  $f$  を繰り返し適用する。

```
public static
```

```
Fwhile[@T] : (@T +> bool) +> (@T +> @T) +> @T +> @T
```

```
Fwhile (p) (f) (x) ==
```

```
  if p (x)
```

```
  then Fwhile[@T] (p) (f) (f (x))
```

```
  else x;
```

Seq は、引数  $a$  に関数列  $fs$  の関数を連続適用する。

```
public static
```

```
Seq[@T] : seq of (@T +> @T) +> @T +> @T
```

```
Seq (fs) (a) ==
```

```
  cases fs :
```

```
    [hf]^tf -> Seq[@T] (tf) (hf (a)),
```

```
    [] -> a
```

```
  end
```

```
end
```

```
FFunction
```

```
  Test Suite :      vdm.tc
```

```
  Class :          FFunction
```

Name	#Calls	Coverage
FFunction'Seq	8	✓
FFunction'Funtil	36	✓
FFunction'Fwhile	16	✓
<b>Total Coverage</b>		<b>100%</b>

## 2.8 FunctionT

FFunction のテストを行う。

```
class
FFunctionT
functions
public static
  run : () -> bool
  run () ==
    let testcases = [t1 (), t2 ()] in
    FTestDriver.run (testcases);
```

### 2.8.1 Fwhile, Funtil を検査する

```
t1 : () +> FTestDriver.TestCase
t1 () ==
  mk_FTestDriver.TestCase
  (
    "FFunctionT01 : \t Fwhile, Funtil を検査する",
    let f1 = lambda x : int & x * 2,
        p1 = lambda x : int & x > 1000,
        p11 = lambda x : int & x <= 1000,
        f2 = lambda x : seq of char & x ^ "0",
        p2 = lambda x : seq of char & len x > 9,
        p21 = lambda x : seq of char & len x <= 9 in
    FFunction.Fwhile[int] (p11) (f1) (1) = 1024 and
    FFunction.Fwhile[seq of char] (p21) (f2) ("123456") = "1234560000" and
    FFunction.Funtil[int] (p1) (f1) (1) = 1024 and
    FFunction.Funtil[seq of char] (p2) (f2) ("123456") = "1234560000");
```

### 2.8.2 Seq を検査する

```

t2 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t2 () ==
  mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FFunctionT02 : \t Seq を検査する",
    let f1 = lambda x : int & x * 2,
        f2 = lambda x : int & x * 3,
        f3 = lambda x : int & x ** 2,
        関数列 1 = [f1, f2, f3],
        f10 = lambda x : seq of char & x^x,
        f11 = FSequence'Take[char] (10),
        f12 = FSequence'Drop[char] (4),
        関数列 2 = [f10, f11, f12] in
    FFunction'Seq[int] (関数列 1) (2) = (2 * 2 * 3) ** 2 and
    FFunction'Seq[seq of char] (関数列 2) ("12345678") = "567812")
end
FFunctionT

```

## 2.9 FHashtable

ハッシュ表に関わる関数を定義する。

class

FHashtable

Put は、aKey と aValue の写をハッシュ表に追加する。

functions

public static

```
Put [@T1, @T2] : (map @T1 to (map @T1 to @T2)) +> (@T1 +> @T1) +> @T1 +>
               @T2 +>
               (map @T1 to (map @T1 to @T2))

Put (aHashtable) (aHashCode) (aKey) (aValue) ==
  let hashCode = aHashCode (aKey) in
  if hashCode in set dom aHashtable
  then aHashtable ++ {hashCode |-> (aHashtable (hashCode) ++ {aKey |-> aValue})}
  else aHashtable munion {hashCode |-> {aKey |-> aValue}};
```

PutAll は、写像の内容をハッシュ表に追加する。

public static

```
PutAll [@T1, @T2] : (map @T1 to (map @T1 to @T2)) +> (@T1 +> @T1) +>
                  (map @T1 to @T2) +>
                  (map @T1 to (map @T1 to @T2))

PutAll (aHashtable) (aHashCode) (aMap) ==
  PutAllAux [@T1, @T2] (aHashtable) (aHashCode) (aMap) (dom aMap);
```

public static

```
PutAllAux [@T1, @T2] : (map @T1 to (map @T1 to @T2)) +> (@T1 +> @T1) +> (map @T1 to @T2) +>
                       set of @T1 +>
                       (map @T1 to (map @T1 to @T2))

PutAllAux (aHashtable) (aHashCode) (aMap) (aKeySet) ==
  if aKeySet = {}
  then aHashtable
  else let aKey in set aKeySet in
        let 新 Hashtable = Put [@T1, @T2] (aHashtable) (aHashCode) (aKey) (aMap (aKey)) in
        PutAllAux [@T1, @T2] (新 Hashtable) (aHashCode) (aMap) (aKeySet \ {aKey});
```

Get は、aKey に対応する値を取り出す。

public static

```

Get[@T1,@T2] : (map @T1 to (map @T1 to @T2)) +> (@T1 +> @T1) +> @T1 +> [@T2]
Get (aHashtable) (aHashCode) (aKey) ==
  let hashCode = aHashCode (aKey) in
  if hashCode in set dom aHashtable
  then FMap'Get[@T1,@T2] (aHashtable (hashCode)) (aKey)
  else nil;

```

Remove は、key とそれに対応する値をハッシュ表から削除する。

```
public static
```

```

Remove[@T1,@T2] : (map @T1 to (map @T1 to @T2)) +> (@T1 +> @T1) +> @T1 +> (map @T1 to (map @T1 to @T2))
Remove (aHashtable) (aHashCode) (aKey) ==
  let hashCode = aHashCode (aKey) in
  {h |-> ({aKey} <-: aHashtable (hashCode))|h in set {hashCode}} munion
  {hashCode} <-: aHashtable;

```

Clear は、ハッシュ表をクリアする。

```
public static
```

```

Clear[@T1,@T2] : () +> (map @T1 to (map @T1 to @T2))
Clear () ==
  ({ |-> });

```

KeySet は、ハッシュ表のすべての key の集合を返す。

```
public static
```

```

KeySet[@T1,@T2] : (map @T1 to (map @T1 to @T2)) +> set of @T1
KeySet (aHashtable) ==
  let aMapSet = rng aHashtable in
  if aMapSet <> {}
  then dunion {dom s|s in set aMapSet}
  else {};

```

ValueSet は、Hashtable のすべての値の集合を返す。

```
public static
```

```

ValueSet[@T1,@T2] : (map @T1 to (map @T1 to @T2)) +> set of @T2
ValueSet (aHashtable) ==
  let aMapSet = rng aHashtable in
  if aMapSet <> {}
  then dunion {rng s|s in set aMapSet}
  else {};

```

Size は、Hashtable 中の key の数を返す。

```
public static
```

```

Size[@T1,@T2] : (map @T1 to (map @T1 to @T2)) +> nat
Size (aHashtable) ==
  card KeySet[@T1,@T2] (aHashtable);

```



IsEmpty は、Hashtable 中に key が無いかなかを返す。

```
public static
```

```
IsEmpty[@T1,@T2] : (map @T1 to (map @T1 to @T2)) +> bool
```

```
IsEmpty (aHashtable) ==
```

```
  KeySet[@T1,@T2] (aHashtable) = {};
```

Contains は、与えられた aValue があるならば、true を返す。

```
public static
```

```
Contains[@T1,@T2] : (map @T1 to (map @T1 to @T2)) +> @T2 +> bool
```

```
Contains (aHashtable)(aValue) ==
```

```
  let aMapSet = rng aHashtable in
```

```
  if aMapSet <> {}
```

```
  then exists aMap in set aMapSet & aValue in set rng aMap
```

```
  else false;
```

ContainsKey は、与えられた key があるならば、true を返す。

```
public static
```

```
ContainsKey[@T1,@T2] : (map @T1 to (map @T1 to @T2)) +> @T1 +> bool
```

```
ContainsKey (aHashtable)(aKey) ==
```

```
  let aMapSet = rng aHashtable in
```

```
  if aMapSet <> {}
```

```
  then exists aMap in set aMapSet & aKey in set dom aMap
```

```
  else false
```

```
end
```

FHashtable

Test Suite : vdm.tc

Class : FHashtable

Name	#Calls	Coverage
FHashtable'Get	9	✓
FHashtable'Put	21	✓
FHashtable'Size	4	✓
FHashtable'Clear	1	✓
FHashtable'KeySet	10	90%
FHashtable'PutAll	4	✓
FHashtable'Remove	5	✓
FHashtable'IsEmpty	2	✓
FHashtable'Contains	7	91%
FHashtable'ValueSet	4	90%
FHashtable'PutAllAux	17	✓
FHashtable'ContainsKey	3	91%
<b>Total Coverage</b>		<b>97%</b>

## 2.10 FHashtableT

FHashtable のテストを行う。

```
class
FHashtableT
functions
public static
  run : () -> bool
  run () ==
    let testcases = [t1 (), t2 (), t3 (), t4 (), t5 (), t6 ()] in
      FTestDriver.run (testcases);
```

### 2.10.1 Contains, PutAll を検査する

```
t1 : () +> FTestDriver.TestCase
t1 () ==
  mk_FTestDriver.TestCase
  (
    "FHashtableT01 : \t Contains, PutAll を検査する",
    let aHashCode = lambda x : int & x mod 13,
      p1 = FHashtable.PutAll [int, seq of char] ({ |-> }) (aHashCode)
      (
        {1 |-> "Sahara", 2 |-> "Sato", 14 |-> "Sakoh"}),
      c1 = FHashtable.Contains [int, seq of char] (p1) in
    c1 ("Sahara") and
    c1 ("Sato") and
    c1 ("Sakoh") and
    c1 ("") = false);
```

### 2.10.2 Clear, Remove, ContainsKey を検査する

```

t2 : () => FTestDriver'TestCase
t2 () ==
  mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FHashtableT02 : \t Clear, Remove, ContainsKey を検査する",
    let aHashCode = lambda x : seq of char & if x = ""
                                then ""
                                else FSequence'Take[char] (1) (x),
    h2 = FHashtable'PutAll[seq of char,int] ({ |-> }) (aHashCode)
    (
      {"a" |-> 1, "b" |-> 2, "c" |-> 3}),
    h3 = FHashtable'Clear[int,seq of char] (),
    deletedh2 = FHashtable'Remove[seq of char,int] (h2) (aHashCode) ("b"),
    c1 = FHashtable'Contains[seq of char,int] (deletedh2),
    ck1 = FHashtable'ContainsKey[seq of char,int] (deletedh2) in
    h3 = { |-> } and
    FHashtable'Get[seq of char,int] (deletedh2) (aHashCode) ("b") = nil and
    c1 (2) = false and
    c1 (1) and
    c1 (3) and
    ck1 ("b") = false and
    ck1 ("a") and
    ck1 ("c"));

```

### 2.10.3 Put, Get を検査する

```

t3 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t3 () ==
mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
(
  "FHashtableT03 : \t Put, Get を検査する",
  let aHashCode = lambda x : int & x mod 13,
    put = FHashtable'Put[int,seq of char],
    p1 = put ({ |-> }) (aHashCode) (1) ("Sahara"),
    p2 = put (p1) (aHashCode) (2) ("Bush"),
    p3 = put (p2) (aHashCode) (2) ("Sato"),
    p4 = put (p3) (aHashCode) (14) ("Sakoh"),
    get = FHashtable'Get[int,seq of char] (p4),
    g = FHashtable'Get[int,seq of char] (p4) (aHashCode) in
  get (aHashCode) (1) = "Sahara" and
  get (aHashCode) (2) = "Sato" and
  get (aHashCode) (14) = "Sakoh" and
  get (aHashCode) (99) = nil and
  FSequence'Fmap[int,seq of char] (g) ([1,14]) = ["Sahara","Sakoh"] and
  FSequence'Fmap[int,seq of char] (g) ([1,2]) = ["Sahara","Sato"]);

```

#### 2.10.4 KeySet, ValueSet を検査する

```

t4 : () => FTestDriver'TestCase
t4 () ==
  mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FHashtableT04 : \t KeySet, ValueSet を検査する",
    let aHashCode = lambda x : int & x mod 13,
      put = FHashtable'Put[int,seq of char],
      p1 = put ({ |-> }) (aHashCode) (1) ("Sahara"),
      p2 = put (p1) (aHashCode) (2) ("Bush"),
      p3 = put (p2) (aHashCode) (2) ("Sato"),
      p4 = put (p3) (aHashCode) (14) ("Sakoh"),
      k = FHashtable'KeySet[int,seq of char],
      v = FHashtable'ValueSet[int,seq of char] in
    k (p1) = {1} and
    v (p1) = {"Sahara"} and
    k (p2) = {1,2} and
    v (p2) = {"Sahara", "Bush"} and
    k (p4) = {1,2,14} and
    v (p4) = {"Sahara", "Sato", "Sakoh"});

```

#### 2.10.5 hashCode が重複する場合を検査する

```

t5 : () => FTestDriver'TestCase
t5 () ==
  mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FHashtableT05 : \t hashCode が重複する場合を検査する",
    let aHashCode1 = lambda x : int & x mod 13,
      h1 = FHashtable'PutAll[int,seq of char] ({ |-> }) (aHashCode1)
      (
        {1 |-> "SaharaShin", 2 |-> "SatoKei", 14 |-> "SakohHiroshi", 27 |-> "NishikawaNoriko"})
      h2 = FHashtable'Remove[int,seq of char] (h1) (aHashCode1) (14) in
    FHashtable'KeySet[int,seq of char] (h2) = {1,2,27} and
    FHashtable'ValueSet[int,seq of char] (h2) = {"SaharaShin", "SatoKei", "NishikawaNoriko"});

```

#### 2.10.6 Size を検査する

```

t6 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t6 () ==
  mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FHashtableT06 : \t Size を検査する",
    let aHashCode1 = lambda x : int & x mod 13,
        remove = FHashtable'Remove[int,seq of char],
        h1 = FHashtable'PutAll[int,seq of char] ({ |-> }) (aHashCode1)
          (
            {1 |-> "SaharaShin", 2 |-> "SatoKei", 14 |-> "SakohHiroshi"}),
        h2 = remove (h1) (aHashCode1) (1),
        h3 = remove (h2) (aHashCode1) (2),
        h4 = remove (h3) (aHashCode1) (14),
        isempty = FHashtable'IsEmpty[int,seq of char],
        size = FHashtable'Size[int,seq of char] in
    isempty (h4) and
    size (h4) = 0 and
    isempty (h3) = false and
    size (h3) = 1 and
    size (h2) = 2 and
    size (h1) = 3)
  end
FHashtableT

```

## 2.11 FInteger

整数型に関わる関数を定義する。

class

FInteger

### 2.11.1 変換関数群

AsString は、符号を考慮して、整数を数字文字列に変換する。

functions

public static

AsString : int +> seq of char

AsString(i) ==

if i < 0

then " - "^FInteger'AsStringAux (-i)

else FInteger'AsStringAux (i);

AsStringAux は、符号を考慮せずに整数を数字文字列に変換する。

public static

AsStringAux : nat +> seq of char

AsStringAux(n) ==

let m = n mod 10,

d = n div 10 in

cases d :

0 -> AsChar (m),

others -> AsStringAux (d)^FInteger'AsChar (m)

end;

AsStringZ は、整数を ZZZ9.ZZ 形式の数字文字列に変換する（まだ小数点は考慮していない）。

public static

AsStringZ : seq of char +> int +> seq of char

AsStringZ(z)(i) ==

let minus = ' - ',

s = FString'SubStr (2) (len z) (z) in

if i < 0

then if z(1) = minus

then [minus]^AsStringZAux(s) (-i) (true)

else AsStringZAux(z) (-i) (true)

else if z(1) = minus

then AsStringZAux(s) (i) (true)

else AsStringZAux(z) (i) (true);

AsStringZAux は、整数を ZZZ9.ZZ 形式の数字文字列に変換する補助関数（まだ小数点は考慮していない）。

い)、1桁で0の場合は、変換指定が"z"なら空白を返す。

```
public static
  AsStringZAux : seq of char +> nat +> bool +> seq of char
  AsStringZAux (z) (n) (toNowZero) ==
    let zLen = len z,
        z 文字 = z (zLen),
        zStr = FString'SubStr (1) (zLen-1) (z),
        m = n mod 10,
        d = n div 10,
        wasZero = m = 0 and toNowZero and d <> 0 in
    cases zStr :
      [] -> FInteger'AsCharZ (z 文字) (m) (wasZero),
      others -> FInteger'AsStringZAux (zStr) (d) (wasZero)~
        FInteger'AsCharZ (z 文字) (m) (wasZero)
    end;
```

AsCharZ は、ゼロサプレスを考慮して、整数を文字列の文字に変換する。変換指定文字の全部のケースは考慮していない。

```
public static
  AsCharZ : char +> nat +> bool +> seq of char|bool
  AsCharZ (zChar) (n) (toNowZero) ==
    cases n :
      0 ->
        if zChar in set { 'z', 'Z' } and toNowZero
        then "0"
        elseif zChar = '0' or zChar = '9'
        then "0"
        else " ",
      1 -> "1",
      2 -> "2",
      3 -> "3",
      4 -> "4",
      5 -> "5",
      6 -> "6",
      7 -> "7",
      8 -> "8",
      9 -> "9",
      others -> false
    end;
```

AsChar は、1桁の整数 i を文字列に変換する。i が1桁の整数でなければ、false を返す。

```
public static
```



```
AsChar : int +> seq of char|bool
```

```
AsChar (i) ==
```

```
  cases i :
    0 -> "0",
    1 -> "1",
    2 -> "2",
    3 -> "3",
    4 -> "4",
    5 -> "5",
    6 -> "6",
    7 -> "7",
    8 -> "8",
    9 -> "9",
    others -> false
  end;
```

Gcd は、x, y の最大公約数を得る。

```
public static
```

```
GCD : nat +> nat +> nat
```

```
GCD (x) (y) ==
```

```
  if y = 0
  then x
  else GCD (y) (x rem y);
```

LCM は、x, y の最小公倍数を得る。

```
public static
```

```
LCM : nat +> nat +> nat
```

```
LCM (x) (y) ==
```

```
  cases mk_ (x, y) :
    mk_ (—, 0) -> 0,
    mk_ (0, —) -> 0,
    mk_ (x, y) -> (x / GCD (x) (y)) * y
  end;
```

amod は商環 (quotient ring) 上での剰余計算を行う。例えば、暦の処理で 1 2 で割った余りが 0 の場合 1 2 を返したいときなどに使う。

```
public static
```

```

amod : int +> int +> int
amod (x) (y) ==
  let a = x mod y in
  if a = 0
  then y
  else x mod y
end

```

FInteger

**Test Suite :** vdm.tc

**Class :** FInteger

Name	#Calls	Coverage
FInteger'GCD	21	✓
FInteger'LCM	5	✓
FInteger'amod	683	✓
FInteger'AsChar	37	✓
FInteger'AsCharZ	45	97%
FInteger'AsString	6	✓
FInteger'AsStringZ	12	✓
FInteger'AsStringAux	26	✓
FInteger'AsStringZAux	45	✓
<b>Total Coverage</b>		<b>99%</b>

## 2.12 FIntegerT

FInteger のテストを行う。

```
class
FIntegerT is subclass of FInteger
functions
public static
  run : () -> bool
  run () ==
    let testcases = [t1 (), t2 (), t3 ()] in
    FTestDriver 'run (testcases);
```

### 2.12.1 AsString, AsStringZ, AsChar を検査する

```

t1 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t1 () ==
  mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FIntegerT't1\t AsString, AsStringZ, AsChar を検査する",
    AsString(1234567890) = "1234567890" and
    AsString(-1234567890) = " - 1234567890" and
    AsStringZ("zzz9")(9900) = "9900" and
    AsStringZ("9")(0) = "0" and
    AsStringZ("z")(0) = " " and
    AsStringZ("z")(9) = "9" and
    AsStringZ("zzz9")(9) = "  9" and
    AsStringZ("0009")(9) = "0009" and
    AsStringZ(" - 0009")(9) = "0009" and
    AsStringZ(" - zzz9")(-9999) = " - 9999" and
    AsStringZ(" - zzz9")(-9) = " -  9" and
    AsStringZ(" - zzzzzzzz9")(-1234567890) = " - 1234567890" and
    AsStringZ("zzz9")(-9999) = "9999" and
    AsStringZ("zzz9")(-9) = "  9" and
    AsString(0) = "0" and
    AsChar(0) = "0" and
    AsChar(1) = "1" and
    AsChar(2) = "2" and
    AsChar(3) = "3" and
    AsChar(4) = "4" and
    AsChar(5) = "5" and
    AsChar(6) = "6" and
    AsChar(7) = "7" and
    AsChar(8) = "8" and
    AsChar(9) = "9" and
    AsChar(10) = false);

```

### 2.12.2 Gcd, Lcm を検査する

```

t2 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t2 () ==
  mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FIntegerT't2 : \t Gcd, Lcm を検査する",
    let gcd = GCD (24),
        lcm = LCM (7) in
    FSequence'Fmap[nat,nat] (gcd) ([36,48,16]) = [12,24,8] and
    FSequence'Fmap[nat,nat] (lcm) ([3,4,5]) = [21,28,35] and
    LCM (7) (0) = 0 and
    LCM (0) (3) = 0);

```

### 2.12.3 amod を検査する

```

t3 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t3 () ==
  mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FIntegerT't3 : \t amod を検査する",
    amod (0) (12) = 12 and
    amod (12) (12) = 12 and
    amod (24) (12) = 12 and
    amod (1) (12) = 1 and
    amod (2) (12) = 2 and
    amod (11) (12) = 11 and
    amod (13) (12) = 1 and
    amod (23) (12) = 11)
  end
FIntegerT

```

## 2.13 FJapaneseCalendar

日本の暦に関わる関数を定義する。

**class**

FJapaneseCalendar **is subclass of** FCalendar

**values**

**public**

DiffBetweenGMTandJST = 9;

**public**

DiffBetweenSeirekiAndHoureki = 1988

GetHolidays は、指定した年 yyyy (2000 年以降) の日本の休日の集合を返す。

**functions**

**public static**

```

GetHolidays : int +> set of Date
GetHolidays (yyyy) ==
  let Seijin = GetNthDayOfWeekOfMonth ( <Mon> ) (2) (1) (yyyy),
      Umi =
        if yyyy >= 2003
        then GetNthDayOfWeekOfMonth ( <Mon> ) (3) (7) (yyyy)
        else DateFromInt (yyyy) (7) (20),
      Keirou =
        if yyyy >= 2003
        then GetNthDayOfWeekOfMonth ( <Mon> ) (3) (9) (yyyy)
        else DateFromInt (yyyy) (9) (15),
      Taiiku = GetNthDayOfWeekOfMonth ( <Mon> ) (2) (10) (yyyy),
      NationalHoliday = {
        DateFromInt (yyyy) (1) (1),
        Seijin,
        DateFromInt (yyyy) (2) (11),
        GetVernalEquinoxInJST (yyyy),
        DateFromInt (yyyy) (4) (29),
        DateFromInt (yyyy) (5) (3),
        DateFromInt (yyyy) (5) (4),
        DateFromInt (yyyy) (5) (5),
        Umi,
        Keirou,
        GetAutumnalEquinoxInJST (yyyy),
        Taiiku,
        DateFromInt (yyyy) (11) (3),
        DateFromInt (yyyy) (11) (23),
        DateFromInt (yyyy) (12) (23)},
      holidayInLieu = {d + 1 | d in set NationalHoliday & IsSunday (d)} in
  NationalHoliday union holidayInLieu;
GetDateInJST は、日本標準時基準の日付を得る。
public static
  GetDateInJST : Date +> Date
  GetDateInJST (d) ==
    GetDateInST (DiffBetweenGMTandJST) (d);
private static

```

```

AsStringAux : int -> seq of char
AsStringAux (i) ==
    let str = FInteger.AsString i in
    if i >= 10
    then str (i)
    else " " ^ str (i);

GetJapaneseYearAsString は、平成以後の和暦日付文字列を得る
public static
GetJapaneseYearAsString : Date -> seq of char
GetJapaneseYearAsString (d) ==
    let asString = FInteger.AsString,
        JapaneseYear = Year (d) - DiffBetweenSeirekiAndHoureki,
        m = Month (d),
        aDate = Day (d),
        YY = asString (JapaneseYear),
        MM = AsStringAux (m),
        DD = AsStringAux (aDate) in
    YY ^ MM ^ DD;

GetVernalEquinoxInJST は、yyyy 年の日本標準時の春分を得る。
public static
GetVernalEquinoxInJST : int -> Date
GetVernalEquinoxInJST (yyyy) ==
    GetDateInJST (GetVernalEquinoxInGMT (yyyy));
GetSummerSolsticeInJST は、yyyy 年の日本標準時の夏至を得る。
public static
GetSummerSolsticeInJST : int -> Date
GetSummerSolsticeInJST (yyyy) ==
    GetDateInJST (GetSummerSolsticeInGMT (yyyy));
GetAutumnalEquinoxInJST は、yyyy 年の日本標準時の秋分を得る。
public static
GetAutumnalEquinoxInJST : int -> Date
GetAutumnalEquinoxInJST (yyyy) ==
    GetDateInJST (GetAutumnalEquinoxInGMT (yyyy));
GetWinterSolsticeInJST は、yyyy 年の日本標準時の冬至を得る。
public static
GetWinterSolsticeInJST : int -> Date
GetWinterSolsticeInJST (yyyy) ==
    GetDateInJST (GetWinterSolsticeInGMT (yyyy))
end

```



## FJapaneseCalendar

Test Suite : vdm.tc

Class : FJapaneseCalendar

Name	#Calls	Coverage
FJapaneseCalendar'AsStringAux	2	✓
FJapaneseCalendar'GetHolidays	143	✓
FJapaneseCalendar'GetDateInJST	298	✓
FJapaneseCalendar'GetVernalEquinoxInJST	146	✓
FJapaneseCalendar'GetSummerSolsticeInJST	3	✓
FJapaneseCalendar'GetWinterSolsticeInJST	3	✓
FJapaneseCalendar'GetAutumnalEquinoxInJST	146	✓
FJapaneseCalendar'GetJapaneseYearAsString	1	✓
Total Coverage		100%

## 2.14 FJapaneseCalendarT

FJapaneseCalendar のテストを行う。

```
class
FJapaneseCalendarT is subclass of FJapaneseCalendar
functions
public static
  run : () -> bool
  run () ==
    let testcases =
      [t1 (), t2 (), t3 (), t4 (), t5 (), t6 (), t7 (), t8 (), t9 (), t10 (),
       t11 ()] in
    FTestDriver 'run (testcases);
```

### 2.14.1 「GetHolidaysWithinDays」を検査する

```
t1 : () +> FTestDriver 'TestCase
t1 () ==
  mk FTestDriver 'TestCase
  (
    "FCalendarT 't1 : \t 「GetHolidaysWithinDays」を検査する",
    let d = FCalendar 'DateFromInt,
        g = GetHolidaysWithinDates (FJapaneseCalendar 'GetHolidays) in
    g (d (2004) (4) (28)) (d (2004) (4) (29)) = {d (2004) (4) (29)} and
    g (d (2004) (4) (28)) (d (2004) (5) (2)) = {d (2004) (4) (29)} and
    g (d (2004) (4) (28)) (d (2004) (5) (3)) = {d (2004) (4) (29), d (2004) (5) (3)} and
    g (d (2004) (4) (28)) (d (2004) (5) (4)) = {d (2004) (4) (29), d (2004) (5) (3), d (2004) (5) (4)} and
    g (d (2004) (4) (28)) (d (2004) (5) (5)) = {d (2004) (4) (29), d (2004) (5) (3), d (2004) (5) (4), d (2004) (5) (5)} and
    g (d (2004) (4) (29)) (d (2004) (5) (5)) = {d (2004) (4) (29), d (2004) (5) (3), d (2004) (5) (4), d (2004) (5) (5)} and
    g (d (2004) (4) (30)) (d (2004) (5) (5)) = {d (2004) (5) (3), d (2004) (5) (4), d (2004) (5) (5)} and
    g (d (2004) (1) (1)) (d (2004) (12) (31)) =
      {d (2004) (1) (1), d (2004) (1) (12), d (2004) (2) (11), d (2004) (3) (20), d (2004) (4) (29),
       d (2004) (5) (3), d (2004) (5) (4), d (2004) (5) (5), d (2004) (7) (19), d (2004) (9) (20), d (2004) (9) (23),
       d (2004) (10) (11), d (2004) (11) (3), d (2004) (11) (23), d (2004) (12) (23)} and
    g (d (2005) (3) (1)) (d (2005) (3) (31)) = {d (2005) (3) (20), d (2005) (3) (21)});
```

### 2.14.2 「GetHolidaysWithinDatesNotSunday」を検査する

```

t2 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t2 () ==
mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
(
  "FCalendarT't2 : \t「GetHolidaysWithinDatesNotSunday」を検査する",
  let d = FCalendar'DateFromInt,
    g = GetHolidaysWithinDatesNotSunday (FJapaneseCalendar'GetHolidays) in
  g (d (2004) (1) (1)) (d (2004) (12) (31)) =
  {d (2004) (1) (1), d (2004) (1) (12), d (2004) (2) (11), d (2004) (3) (20), d (2004) (4) (29),
   d (2004) (5) (3), d (2004) (5) (4), d (2004) (5) (5), d (2004) (7) (19), d (2004) (9) (20), d (2004) (9) (23),
   d (2004) (10) (11), d (2004) (11) (3), d (2004) (11) (23), d (2004) (12) (23)} and
  g (d (2005) (3) (1)) (d (2005) (3) (31)) = {d (2005) (3) (21)} and
  g (d (2006) (1) (1)) (d (2006) (1) (31)) = {d (2006) (1) (2), d (2006) (1) (9)});

```

#### 2.14.3 「GetHolidaysWithinDatesAsSunday」を検査する

```

t3 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t3 () ==
mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
(
  "FCalendarT't3 : \t「GetHolidaysWithinDatesAsSunday」を検査する",
  let d = FCalendar'DateFromInt,
    g = GetHolidaysWithinDatesAsSunday (FJapaneseCalendar'GetHolidays) in
  g (d (2004) (1) (1)) (d (2004) (12) (31)) = {} and
  g (d (2005) (3) (1)) (d (2005) (3) (31)) = {d (2005) (3) (20)} and
  g (d (2006) (1) (1)) (d (2006) (1) (31)) = {d (2006) (1) (1)});

```

#### 2.14.4 「GetNumberOfHolidaysWithinDates」を検査する

```

t4 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t4 () ==
mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
(
  "FCalendarT't4 : \t 「GetNumberOfHolidaysWithinDates」 を検査する",
  let d = FCalendar'DateFromInt,
    g = GetNumberOfHolidaysWithinDates (FJapaneseCalendar'GetHolidays) in
  g (d (2004) (4) (28)) (d (2004) (4) (29)) = 1 and
  g (d (2004) (4) (28)) (d (2004) (5) (2)) = 1 and
  g (d (2004) (4) (28)) (d (2004) (5) (3)) = 2 and
  g (d (2004) (4) (28)) (d (2004) (5) (4)) = 3 and
  g (d (2004) (4) (28)) (d (2004) (5) (5)) = 4 and
  g (d (2004) (4) (29)) (d (2004) (5) (5)) = 4 and
  g (d (2004) (4) (30)) (d (2004) (5) (5)) = 3 and
  g (d (2004) (1) (1)) (d (2004) (12) (31)) = 15 and
  g (d (2005) (3) (1)) (d (2005) (3) (31)) = 2 and
  g (d (2006) (1) (1)) (d (2006) (1) (31)) = 3);

```

#### 2.14.5 「GetNumberOfDayOff」を検査する

```

t5 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t5 () ==
mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
(
  "FCalendarT't5 : \t 「GetNumberOfDayOff」 を検査する",
  let d = FCalendar'DateFromInt,
    g = GetNumberOfDayOff (FJapaneseCalendar'GetHolidays) in
  g (d (2004) (4) (28)) (d (2004) (4) (29)) = 1 and
  g (d (2004) (4) (28)) (d (2004) (5) (2)) = 2 and
  g (d (2004) (4) (28)) (d (2004) (5) (3)) = 3 and
  g (d (2004) (4) (28)) (d (2004) (5) (4)) = 4 and
  g (d (2004) (4) (28)) (d (2004) (5) (5)) = 5 and
  g (d (2004) (4) (29)) (d (2004) (5) (5)) = 5 and
  g (d (2004) (4) (30)) (d (2004) (5) (5)) = 4 and
  g (d (2005) (3) (1)) (d (2005) (3) (31)) = 5 and
  g (d (2006) (1) (1)) (d (2006) (1) (31)) = 7);

```

#### 2.14.6 「GetNumberOfDayOff1」を検査する

```

t6 : () => FTestDriver'TestCase
t6 () ==
mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
(
  "FCalendarT't6 : \t 「GetNumberOfDayOff1」 を検査する",
  let d = FCalendar'DateFromInt,
    g = GetNumberOfDayOff1 (FJapaneseCalendar'GetHolidays) in
  g (d (2004) (4) (28)) (d (2004) (4) (29)) = 1 and
  g (d (2004) (4) (28)) (d (2004) (5) (2)) = 2 and
  g (d (2004) (4) (28)) (d (2004) (5) (3)) = 3 and
  g (d (2004) (4) (28)) (d (2004) (5) (4)) = 4 and
  g (d (2004) (4) (28)) (d (2004) (5) (5)) = 5 and
  g (d (2004) (4) (29)) (d (2004) (5) (5)) = 4 and
  g (d (2004) (4) (30)) (d (2004) (5) (5)) = 4 and
  g (d (2005) (3) (1)) (d (2005) (3) (31)) = 5 and
  g (d (2006) (1) (1)) (d (2006) (1) (31)) = 6);

```

#### 2.14.7 休日を考慮した加減算 (+-1) を検査する

```

t7 : () => FTestDriver'TestCase
t7 () ==
mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
(
  "FCalendarT't7 : \t 休日を考慮した加減算 (+ - 1) を検査する",
  let d = FCalendar'DateFromInt,
    n = BusinessDateToFuture (FJapaneseCalendar'GetHolidays),
    p = BusinessDateToPast (FJapaneseCalendar'GetHolidays) in
  n (d (2004) (4) (29)) = d (2004) (4) (30) and
  p (d (2004) (4) (29)) = d (2004) (4) (28) and
  n (d (2004) (5) (1)) = d (2004) (5) (6) and
  n (d (2004) (5) (2)) = d (2004) (5) (6) and
  p (d (2004) (5) (5)) = d (2004) (4) (30));

```

#### 2.14.8 休日を考慮した加減算を検査する

```

t8 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t8 () ==
mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
(
  "FCalendarT't8 : \t 休日を考慮した加減算を検査する",
  let d = FCalendar'DateFromInt,
      n = BusinessDateToFuture (FJapaneseCalendar'GetHolidays),
      p = BusinessDateToPast (FJapaneseCalendar'GetHolidays),
      a = AddBusinessDays (FJapaneseCalendar'GetHolidays),
      s = SubtractBusinessDays (FJapaneseCalendar'GetHolidays) in
  n (d (2004) (4) (28)) = a (d (2004) (4) (28)) (0) and
  p (d (2004) (4) (30)) = s (d (2004) (4) (30)) (0) and
  n (d (2004) (4) (29)) = d (2004) (4) (30) and
  n (d (2004) (5) (1)) = d (2004) (5) (6) and
  p (d (2004) (5) (6)) = d (2004) (5) (6) and
  p (d (2004) (5) (5)) = d (2004) (4) (30) and
  s (d (2004) (5) (6)) (1) = d (2004) (4) (30) and
  a (d (2004) (5) (1)) (1) = d (2004) (5) (7) and
  s (d (2004) (5) (1)) (-1) = d (2004) (4) (30) and
  a (d (2004) (5) (6)) (-1) = d (2004) (5) (6) and
  s (d (2004) (5) (6)) (1) = d (2004) (4) (30) and
  s (d (2004) (5) (6)) (6) = d (2004) (4) (22) and
  a (d (2004) (4) (22)) (6) = d (2004) (5) (6));

```

#### 2.14.9 休日の判定を検査する

```

t9 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t9 () ==
mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
(
  "FCalendarT't9 : \t 休日の判定を検査する",
  let d = FCalendar'DateFromInt,
      h = IsHoliday (FJapaneseCalendar'GetHolidays),
      f = IsDayOff (FJapaneseCalendar'GetHolidays) in
  h (d (2004) (4) (29)) and
  h (d (2004) (5) (2)) = false and
  h (d (2004) (5) (3)) and
  h (d (2004) (5) (4)) and
  h (d (2004) (5) (5)) and
  h (d (2004) (5) (6)) = false and
  f (d (2004) (5) (2)) and
  f (d (2004) (5) (9)) and
  f (d (2005) (3) (19)) = false and
  f (d (2005) (3) (20)) and
  f (d (2005) (3) (21)) and
  f (d (2005) (3) (22)) = false);

```

#### 2.14.10 「和暦日付文字列を得る」を検査する

```

t10 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t10 () ==
mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
(
  "FCalendarT't10 : \t 「和暦日付文字列を得る」を検査する",
  GetJapaneseYearAsString (DateFromInt (2004) (2) (29)) = "16 229");

```

#### 2.14.11 春分・夏至・秋分・冬至を検査する

```
t11 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t11 () ==
  mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FCalendarT't11 : \t 春分・夏至・秋分・冬至を検査する",
    let d = FCalendar'DateFromInt in
    GetVernalEquinoxInJST (2004) = d (2004) (3) (20) and
    GetVernalEquinoxInJST (2003) = d (2003) (3) (21) and
    GetVernalEquinoxInJST (2020) = d (2020) (3) (20) and
    GetSummerSolsticeInJST (2004) = d (2004) (6) (21) and
    GetSummerSolsticeInJST (2003) = d (2003) (6) (22) and
    GetSummerSolsticeInJST (2020) = d (2020) (6) (21) and
    GetAutumnalEquinoxInJST (2004) = d (2004) (9) (23) and
    GetAutumnalEquinoxInJST (2003) = d (2003) (9) (23) and
    GetAutumnalEquinoxInJST (2020) = d (2020) (9) (22) and
    GetWinterSolsticeInJST (2004) = d (2004) (12) (22) and
    GetWinterSolsticeInJST (2003) = d (2003) (12) (22) and
    GetWinterSolsticeInJST (2020) = d (2020) (12) (21))
  end
FJapaneseCalendarT
```



## 2.15 FHashtable

写像に関わる関数を定義する。

**class**

FMap

Get は、写像に aKey があれば、対応する値域の値を返し、無ければ nil を返す。

**functions**

**public static**

Get [@T1,@T2] : map @T1 to @T2 +> @T1 +> [@T2]

Get (aMap) (aKey) ==

if aKey in set dom aMap

then aMap (aKey)

else nil;

Contains は、aValue が写像 aMap の値域に含まれているか否かを返す。

**public static**

Contains[@T1,@T2] : map @T1 to @T2 +> @T2 +> bool

Contains (aMap) (aValue) ==

aValue in set rng aMap;

ContainsKey は、aKey が写像 aMap の定義域に含まれているか否かを返す。

**public static**

ContainsKey[@T1,@T2] : map @T1 to @T2 +> @T1 +> bool

ContainsKey (aMap) (aKey) ==

aKey in set dom aMap

**end**

FMap

**Test Suite :** vdm.tc

**Class :** FMap

Name	#Calls	Coverage
FMap'Get	12	✓
FMap'Contains	8	✓
FMap'ContainsKey	8	✓
<b>Total Coverage</b>		<b>100%</b>

## 2.16 FMapT

FMap のテストを行う。

```
class
FMapT
functions
public static
  run : () -> bool
  run () ==
    let testcases = [t1 (), t2 ()] in
    FTestDriver'run (testcases);
```

### 2.16.1 Get を検査する

```
t1 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t1 () ==
  mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FMapT01 : \t Get を検査する",
    let m1 = {1 |-> "KeiSato", 19 |-> "ShinSahara", 20 |-> "HisoshiSako"},
        m2 = {"KeiSato" |-> 1, "ShinSahara" |-> 19, "HisoshiSako" |-> 20},
        get1 = FMap'Get [int, seq of char],
        get2 = FMap'Get [seq of char, int] in
    get1 (m1) (19) = "ShinSahara" and
    get1 (m1) (2) = nil and
    get2 (m2) ("ShinSahara") = 19 and
    get2 (m2) ("KoizumiBoo") = nil);
```

### 2.16.2 Contains, ContainsKey を検査する

```

t2 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t2 () ==
  mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FMapT01 : \t Contains, ContainsKey を検査する",
    let m1 = {1 |-> "KeiSato", 19 |-> "ShinSahara", 20 |-> "HisoshiSako"},
        m2 = {"KeiSato" |-> 1, "ShinSahara" |-> 19, "HisoshiSako" |-> 20},
        c1 = FMap'Contains[int, seq of char],
        k1 = FMap'ContainsKey[int, seq of char],
        c2 = FMap'Contains[seq of char, int],
        k2 = FMap'ContainsKey[seq of char, int] in
    c1 (m1) ("KeiSato") and c1 (m1) ("ShinSahara") and c1 (m1) ("HisoshiSako") and
    c1 (m1) ("KoizumiBoo") = false and
    k1 (m1) (1) and
    k1 (m1) (19) and k1 (m1) (20) and
    not k1 (m1) (99) and
    c2 (m2) (1) and
    c2 (m2) (19) and c2 (m2) (20) and
    c2 (m2) (30) = false and
    k2 (m2) ("KeiSato") and
    k2 (m2) ("ShinSahara") and k2 (m2) ("HisoshiSako") and
    k2 (m2) ("KoizumiBoo") = false)
  end
FMapT

```

## 2.17 FNumber

整数、実数などに共通の、数に関わる関数を定義する。

```
class
```

```
FNumber
```

### 2.17.1 計算に関する関数群

IsComputable は、計算可能か否かを返す。

```
functions
```

```
public static
```

```
IsComputable[@T] : @T +> bool
```

```
IsComputable (n) ==
```

```
  is_(n, int) or is_(n, nat) or is_(n, nat1) or is_(n, real) or is_(n, rat);
```

Min は、関数  $f$  で指定された順序で、 $n_1, n_2$  の最小値を返す。

```
public static
```

```
Min[@T] : (@T +> @T +> bool) +> @T +> @T +> @T
```

```
Min (f) (n1) (n2) ==
```

```
  if f (n1) (n2)
```

```
  then n2
```

```
  else n1
```

```
pre IsComputable[@T] (n1) and IsComputable[@T] (n2) ;
```

Max は、関数  $f$  で指定された順序で、 $n_1, n_2$  の最大値を返す。

```
public static
```

```
Max[@T] : (@T +> @T +> bool) +> @T +> @T +> @T
```

```
Max (f) (n1) (n2) ==
```

```
  if f (n1) (n2)
```

```
  then n1
```

```
  else n2
```

```
pre IsComputable[@T] (n1) and IsComputable[@T] (n2) ;
```

### 2.17.2 数の大小を判定する関数群

関数型の引数として使用する。

```
public static
```

```
LT : rat +> rat +> bool
```

```
LT (c1) (c2) ==
```

```
  c1 < c2;
```

```
public static
```

```

LE : rat +> rat +> bool
LE (c1)(c2) ==
    c1 <= c2;
public static
GT : rat +> rat +> bool
GT (c1)(c2) ==
    c1 > c2;
public static
GE : rat +> rat +> bool
GE (c1)(c2) ==
    c1 >= c2
end

```

FNumber

Test Suite : vdm.tc

Class : FNumber

Name	#Calls	Coverage
FNumber'GE	6	✓
FNumber'GT	211	✓
FNumber'LE	6	✓
FNumber'LT	6	✓
FNumber'Max	102	✓
FNumber'Min	103	✓
FNumber'IsComputable	416	✓
<b>Total Coverage</b>		<b>100%</b>

## 2.18 FNumberT

FNumber のテストを行う。

```
class
FNumberT is subclass of FNumber
functions
public static
  run : () -> bool
  run () ==
    let testcases = [t1 (), t2 (), t3 ()] in
    FTestDriver'run (testcases);
```

### 2.18.1 Min, Max を検査する

```
public static
  t1 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
  t1 () ==
    mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
    (
      "FNumberT01 : \t Min, Max を検査する",
      Min[int] (FNumber'GT) (-3) (4) = -3 and
      Min[int] (FNumber'GT) (4) (-3) = -3 and
      Min[nat] (FNumber'GT) (2) (10) = 2 and
      Min[int] (FNumber'GT) (0) (0) = 0 and
      Max[real] (FNumber'GT) (0.001) (-0.001) = 0.001 and
      Max[real] (FNumber'GT) (-0.001) (0.001) = 0.001 and
      Max[real] (FNumber'GT) (0) (0) = 0);
```

### 2.18.2 IsComputable を検査する

```
t2 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t2 () ==
  mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FNumberT02 : \t IsComputable を検査する",
    IsComputable[char] ('a') = false and
    IsComputable[int] (-9) = true and
    IsComputable[nat] (0) = true and
    IsComputable[nat1] (1) = true and
    IsComputable[real] (1.234) = true and
    IsComputable[rat] (1.234) = true);
```

### 2.18.3 GT, GE, LT, LE を検査する

```
t3 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t3 () ==
  mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FNumberT03 : \t GT, GE, LT, LE を検査する",
    LT (1) (2) and
    LT (2) (2) = false and
    LT (3) (2) = false and
    LT (1.1) (2.1) and
    LT (2.1) (2.1) = false and
    LT (3.1) (3) = false and
    LE (1) (2) and
    LE (2) (2) and
    LE (3) (2) = false and
    LE (1.9) (2) and
    LE (2.2) (2.2) and
    LE (3) (2.999) = false and
    GT (2) (1) and
    GT (2) (2) = false and
    GT (1) (2) = false and
    GT (2) (1.999) and
    GT (2.999) (2.999) = false and
    GT (2) (2) = false and
    GE (2) (1) and
    GE (2) (2) and
    GE (2) (3) = false and
    GE (2) (1.9) and
    GE (2.999999) (2.999999) and
    GE (3) (3) = false)
end
FNumberT
```



## 2.19 FQueueT

FQueue のテストを行う。

```
class
FQueueT
functions
public static
  run : () -> bool
  run () ==
    let testcases = [t1()] in
    FTestDriver'run(testcases);
```

### 2.19.1 Empty, EnQueue, DeQueue, Top, FromList, ToList, IsEmpty を検査する

```

t1 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t1 () ==
  mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
    (
      "FQueueT01 : \t Empty, EnQueue, DeQueue, Top, FromList, ToList, IsEmpty を検査す
る",
      let q0 = FQueue'Empty[int] (),
          q1 = FQueue'EnQueue[int] (1) (q0),
          q2 = FQueue'EnQueue[int] (2) (q1),
          q3 = FQueue'EnQueue[int] (3) (q2),
          h1 = FQueue'Top[int] (q3),
          q4 = FQueue'DeQueue[int] (q3),
          q5 = FQueue'EnQueue[int] (4) (q4),
          q6 = FQueue'EnQueue[int] (5) (q5),
          q7 = FQueue'DeQueue[int] (q6),
          q8 = FQueue'DeQueue[int] (q7),
          q9 = FQueue'DeQueue[int] (q8),
          q10 = FQueue'DeQueue[int] (q9),
          h2 = FQueue'Top[int] (q10),
          q11 = FQueue'DeQueue[int] (q10),
          q12 = FQueue'FromList[char] ("Sahara Shin") (FQueue'Empty[char] ()) in
      FQueue'IsEmpty[int] (q0) and q0 = mk_([], []) and
      FQueue'ToList[int] (q1) = [1] and
      q1 = mk_([], [1]) and
      FQueue'ToList[int] (q2) = [1, 2] and
      q2 = mk_([], [2, 1]) and
      FQueue'ToList[int] (q3) = [1, 2, 3] and
      q3 = mk_([], [3, 2, 1]) and
      h1 = 1 and
      FQueue'ToList[int] (q4) = [2, 3] and
      q4 = mk_([2, 3], []) and
      FQueue'ToList[int] (q5) = [2, 3, 4] and
      q5 = mk_([2, 3], [4]) and
      FQueue'ToList[int] (q6) = [2, 3, 4, 5] and
      q6 = mk_([2, 3], [5, 4]) and
      FQueue'ToList[int] (q7) = [3, 4, 5] and
      q7 = mk_([3], [5, 4]) and
      FQueue'ToList[int] (q8) = [4, 5] and
      q8 = mk_([], [5, 4]) and
      FQueue'ToList[int] (q9) = [5] and
      q9 = mk_([5], []) and
      FQueue'ToList[int] (q10) = [] and
      FQueue'IsEmpty[int] (q10) and q10 = mk_([], []) and
      h2 = nil and
      q11 = nil and
      FQueue'ToList[char] (q12) = "Sahara Shin" and

```

`end`

`FQueueT`

## 2.20 FProduct

組に関わる関数を定義する。

```
class
```

```
FProduct
```

Curry は、カーリー化を行う。

```
functions
```

```
public static
```

```
Curry[@T1,@T2,@T3] : (@T1 * @T2 +> @T3) +> @T1 +> @T2 +> @T3
```

```
Curry (f) (x) (y) ==
```

```
  f (x,y);
```

Uncurry は、カーリー化の逆を行う。

```
public static
```

```
Uncurry[@T1,@T2,@T3] : (@T1 +> @T2 +> @T3) +> @T1 * @T2 +> @T3
```

```
Uncurry (f) (x,y) ==
```

```
  f (x) (y)
```

```
end
```

```
FProduct
```

```
  Test Suite :      vdm.tc
```

```
  Class :          FProduct
```

Name	#Calls	Coverage
FProduct'Curry	3	✓
FProduct'Uncurry	3	✓
<b>Total Coverage</b>		<b>100%</b>

## 2.21 FProductT

FProduct のテストを行う。

```
class
FProductT
functions
public static
  run : () -> bool
  run () ==
    let testcases = [t1()] in
    FTestDriver'run(testcases);
```

### 2.21.1 Curry, Uncurry を検査する

```
t1 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t1 () ==
  mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FProductT01 : \t Curry, Uncurry を検査する",
    let lt = lambda x : seq of char, y : seq of char & len x < len y,
      lt2 = lambda x : int, y : int & x < y in
    FProduct'Curry[seq of char, seq of char, bool] (lt) ("abc") ("abcd") and
    FProduct'Curry[seq of char, seq of char, bool] (lt) ("abcde") ("abcd") = false and
    FProduct'Curry[int, int, bool] (lt2) (3) (4) and
    FProduct'Uncurry[seq of char, seq of char, bool] (FString'LT) ("abc", "abcd") and
    FProduct'Uncurry[seq of char, seq of char, bool] (FString'LT) ("abcde", "abcd") =
false and
    FProduct'Uncurry[seq of char, seq of char, bool] (FString'LE) ("3", "4"))
  end
FProductT
```

## 2.22 FReal

実数 (real) に関わる関数を提供する。実数や数値演算であらかじめ定義された機能以外の機能を定義する。

```
class
```

```
FReal
```

```
values
```

```
  ErrRng = 0;
```

```
  h = 0.00001
```

Figures は、実数の ( 小数点や小数点以下の桁数を含む ) 桁数を返す。

```
functions
```

```
public static
```

```
  Figures : real +> nat
```

```
  Figures (x) ==
```

```
    let i = floor (x) in
```

```
    if x = i
```

```
    then FiguresOfInteger (i)
```

```
    else FiguresOfInteger (i) + 1 + NumberOfDecimalPlaces (x);
```

FiguresOfInteger は、整数 i の整数部桁数を返す。

```
public static
```

```
  FiguresOfInteger : int +> nat
```

```
  FiguresOfInteger (i) ==
```

```
    FiguresOfIntegerAux (1) (i)
```

```
post if i = 0
```

```
  then RESULT = 1
```

```
  else 10 ** (RESULT-1) <= abs (i) and abs (i) < 10 ** RESULT ;
```

FiguresOfIntegerAux は、整数 i の整数部桁数 n を返す補助関数。

```
FiguresOfIntegerAux : nat +> int +> nat
```

```
FiguresOfIntegerAux (n) (i) ==
```

```
  let q = i div 10 in
```

```
  cases q :
```

```
    0 -> n,
```

```
    others -> FReal 'FiguresOfIntegerAux (n + 1) (q)
```

```
  end;
```

IsDecimalPlacesN は、実数 x が小数点以下 n 桁か否かを示す。

```
public static
```

```

IsDecimalPlacesN : nat +> real +> bool
IsDecimalPlacesN (n) (x) ==
  let f = lambda y : real & y * 10 ** n in
  f (x) = floor f (x);

```

NumberOfDecimalPlaces は、実数  $x$  が小数点以下何桁かを返す。

```
public static
```

```

NumberOfDecimalPlaces : real +> nat
NumberOfDecimalPlaces (x) ==
  NumberOfDecimalPlacesAux (0) (x)

```

```
post IsDecimalPlacesN (RESULT) (x) ;
```

NumberOfDecimalPlacesAux は、実数  $x$  が小数点以下何桁かを返す補助関数。

```

NumberOfDecimalPlacesAux : nat +> real +> nat
NumberOfDecimalPlacesAux (n) (x) ==
  if x = floor (x)
  then n
  else NumberOfDecimalPlacesAux (n + 1) (x * 10);

```

Round は、実数  $r$  を小数点以下  $n$  桁で四捨五入する。

```
public static
```

```

Round : real +> nat +> real
Round (r) (n) ==
  let m = 10 ** n in
  floor (r * m + 0.5) / m

```

```
pre r >= 0 ;
```

Differentiate は、関数  $f(x)$  を  $x$  で微分する。

```
public static
```

```

Differentiate : (real +> real) +> real +> real
Differentiate (f) (x) ==
  (f (x + h) - f (x)) / h;

```

NewtonOfEquation は、ニュートン法で方程式を解く。

```
public static
```

```

NewtonOfEquation : (real +> real) +> real +> real
NewtonOfEquation (f) (x) ==
  let endCndition = lambda y : real & abs (f (y)) < ErrRng,
      next = lambda y : real & y - (f (y) / Differentiate (f) (y)) in
  FFunction'Funtil[real] (endCndition) (next) (x);

```

Root は、ニュートン法で実数  $x$  の平方根を求める。ニュートン法のテストのために作成した。

```
public static
```

```

Root : real +> real
Root (x) ==
  let f = lambda y : real & y ** 2-x in
  NewtonOfEquation (f) (x)
pre ErrRng > 0
post abs (RESULT ** 2-x) < ErrRng ;
Returns は、利子 interest で y 年間運用したとき、元利合計が何倍になるかを得る。
public static
Returns : real +> int +> real
Returns (interest) (y) ==
  (1 + interest) ** y
pre interest >= 0 and y > 0 ;
InterestOfImplicit は、years 年間運用して x 倍にしたいとき、必要な利子を得る関数の要求仕様。

InterestOfImplicit : real * int +> real
InterestOfImplicit (x,y) ==
  is not yet specified
pre x > 1 and y > 0 and ErrRng > 0
post x > 1 and y > 0 and ErrRng > 0 and
  exists! interest : real &
    let finalReturns = Returns (interest) (y) in
    abs (x-finalReturns) < ErrRng and RESULT = interest ;
Interest は、y 年間運用して x 倍にしたいとき、必要な利子を得る。
public static
Interest : real +> int +> real
Interest (x) (y) ==
  let f = lambda interest : real & x>Returns (interest) (y) in
  NewtonOfEquation (f) (x)
end
FReal
Test Suite :    vdm.tc
Class :        FReal

```

Name	#Calls	Coverage
FReal'Root	1	✓
FReal'Round	8	✓
FReal'Figures	13	✓
FReal'Returns	57	✓
FReal'Interest	1	✓
FReal'Differentiate	18	✓



Name	#Calls	Coverage
FReal'FiguresOfInteger	17	✓
FReal'IsDecimalPlacesN	19	✓
FReal'NewtonOfEquation	2	✓
FReal'InterestOfImplicit	0	0%
FReal'FiguresOfIntegerAux	26	✓
FReal'NumberOfDecimalPlaces	10	✓
FReal'NumberOfDecimalPlacesAux	23	✓
<b>Total Coverage</b>		<b>82%</b>

## 2.23 FRealT

FReal のテストを行う。

```
class
FRealT
values
    e = 0
functions
public static
    run : () -> bool
    run () ==
        let testcases = [t1 (), t2 (), t3 (), t4 (), t5 ()] in
        FTestDriver.run (testcases);
```

### 2.23.1 「利子を得る Interest」を検査する

```
t1 : () +> FTestDriver.TestCase
t1 () ==
    mk.FTestDriver.TestCase
    (
        "FRealT01 : \t {「利子を得る Interest」を検査する",
        FReal.Interest (2) (10) - 0.071773 < e);
```

### 2.23.2 「平方根を得る Root」を検査する

```
t2 : () +> FTestDriver.TestCase
t2 () ==
    mk.FTestDriver.TestCase
    (
        "FRealT02 : \t 「平方根を得る Root」を検査する",
        let r = new FReal () in
        r.Root (2) - 1.414214 < e);
```

### 2.23.3 「小数点以下 n 桁か？ tIsDecimalPlacesN」と「小数点以下何桁か？ NumberOfDecimalPlaces」を検査する

```

t3 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t3 () ==
  mk.FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FRealT03 : \t「小数点以下 n 桁か? tIsDecimalPlacesN」と「小数点以下何桁か
? NumberOfDecimalPlaces」を検査する",
    let r = new FReal () in
    r.IsDecimalPlacesN (2) (10.01) and
    r.IsDecimalPlacesN (2) (-10.01) and
    r.IsDecimalPlacesN (3) (10.01) and
    r.IsDecimalPlacesN (3) (10.012) and
    r.IsDecimalPlacesN (3) (-10.012) and
    r.IsDecimalPlacesN (0) (10) and
    r.IsDecimalPlacesN (2) (10.011) = false and
    r.IsDecimalPlacesN (0) (10.1) = false and
    r.IsDecimalPlacesN (0) (-10.1) = false and
    r.NumberOfDecimalPlaces (-1.2) = 1 and
    r.NumberOfDecimalPlaces (1) = 0 and
    r.NumberOfDecimalPlaces (1) = 0 and
    r.NumberOfDecimalPlaces (1.23) = 2);

```

#### 2.23.4 「桁数 Figures」を検査する

```

t4 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t4 () ==
  mk.FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FRealT04 : \t 「桁数 Figures」 を検査する",
    let r = new FReal () in
    r.Figures (0) = 1 and
    r.Figures (1) = 1 and
    r.Figures (9) = 1 and
    r.Figures (10) = 2 and
    r.Figures (99) = 2 and
    r.Figures (100) = 3 and
    r.Figures (0.1) = 3 and
    r.Figures (9.1) = 3 and
    r.Figures (10.1) = 4 and
    r.Figures (10.123) = 6 and
    r.Figures (-10.123) = 6 and
    r.Figures (-0.1) = 3 and
    r.Figures (-0) = 1 and
    r.FiguresOfInteger (1) = 1 and
    r.FiguresOfInteger (-1) = 1 and
    r.FiguresOfInteger (10) = 2 and
    r.FiguresOfInteger (-10) = 2);

```

#### 2.23.5 「小数点以下 n 桁で四捨五入する Round」を検査する

```

t5 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t5 () ==
  mk.FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FRealT05 : \t 「小数点以下 n 桁で四捨五入する Round」 を検査する",
    FReal'Round (10.12345) (4) = 10.1235 and
    FReal'Round (10.12345) (3) = 10.123 and
    FReal'Round (10.12345) (2) = 10.12 and
    FReal'Round (10.125) (2) = 10.13 and
    FReal'Round (10.14) (1) = 10.1 and
    FReal'Round (10.15) (1) = 10.2 and
    FReal'Round (10.5) (0) = 11 and
    FReal'Round (10.4) (0) = 10)

```

```
end
```

```
FRealT
```

## 2.24 FSet

集合に関わる関数を提供する。集合演算であらかじめ定義された機能以外の機能を定義する。

**class**

FSet

AsSequence は、集合からシーケンスに変換する。

**functions**

**public static**

AsSequence[@T] : set of @T -> seq of @T

AsSequence(aSet) ==

cases aSet :

{ } -> [],

{x} union xs -> [x] ^ AsSequence[@T](xs)

end

post HasSameElems[@T](RESULT, aSet) ;

HasSameElems は、列が集合の要素を過不足無く含む事を表す。

**public static**

HasSameElems[@T] : (seq of @T) \* (set of @T) -> bool

HasSameElems(s, aSet) ==

(elems s = aSet) and (len s = card aSet);

Combinations は、集合から要素数 n 個の組み合わせを得る。

**public static**

Combinations[@T] : nat1 +> set of @T +> set of set of @T

Combinations(n)(aSet) ==

{e | e in set power aSet & card e = n};

Fmap は、関数 f を集合に適用した結果の集合を返す。本関数は、通常の間数型言語の map 関数と同等であるが、map は VDM++ では予約語のため、Fmap と命名した。

**public static**

Fmap[@T1, @T2] : (@T1 +> @T2) +> set of @T1 +> set of @T2

Fmap(f)(aSet) ==

{f(s) | s in set aSet}

end

FSet

Test Suite : vdm.tc

Class : FSet

Name	#Calls	Coverage
FSet.Fmap	3	✓
FSet.AsSequence	11	✓

Name	#Calls	Coverage
FSet'Combinations	6	✓
FSet'HasSameElems	14	✓
<b>Total Coverage</b>		<b>100%</b>

## 2.25 FSetT

FSet のテストを行う。testcase2 は、回帰テスト支援ライブラリのテストのため、意図的に false になるようにしている。

```
class
FSetT is subclass of FSet
functions
public static
  run : () -> bool
  run () ==
    let testcases = [t1 (), t2 (), t3 (), t4 ()] in
      FTestDriver.run (testcases);
```

### 2.25.1 HasSameElems を検査する

```
t1 : () +> FTestDriver.TestCase
t1 () ==
  mk.FTestDriver.TestCase
  (
    "FSetT01 : \t Test HasSameElems",
    HasSameElems[int] (FSet.AsSequence[int] ({1, 2, 3, 4}), {1, 2, 3, 4}) and
    not HasSameElems[int] (FSet.AsSequence[int] ({1, 2, 3, 4, 5}), {1, 2, 3, 4}) and
    not HasSameElems[int] ([1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5], {1, 2, 3, 4}));
```

### 2.25.2 Combinations を検査する



```

t2 : () => FTestDriver'TestCase
t2 () ==
  mk.FTestDriver'TestCase
    (
      "FSetT02 : \t Test Combinations",
      Combinations[int] (2) ({1, 2, 3}) = {{1, 2}, {1, 3}, {2, 3}} and
      Combinations[int] (2) ({1, 2, 3, 4}) =
        {{1, 2}, {1, 3}, {1, 4}, {2, 3}, {2, 4}, {3, 4}} and
      Fmap[set of int, set of set of int] (Combinations[int] (2)) ({1, 2, 3}, {1, 2, 3, 4}) =
        {{1, 2}, {1, 3}, {2, 3}}, {{1, 2}, {1, 3}, {1, 4}, {2, 3}, {2, 4}, {3, 4}} and
      Combinations[int] (3) ({1, 2, 3, 4}) = {{1, 2, 3}, {1, 2, 4}, {1, 3, 4}, {2, 3, 4}} and
      Combinations[seq of char] (2) ({"Sahara", "Sato", "Sako", "Yatsu", "Nishikawa"}) =
        {{ "Sahara", "Sato"}, {"Sahara", "Nishikawa"}, {"Sahara", "Yatsu"},
         {"Sahara", "Sako"}, {"Sato", "Nishikawa"}, {"Sato", "Yatsu"},
         {"Sato", "Sako"}, {"Nishikawa", "Yatsu"}, {"Nishikawa", "Sako"},
         {"Yatsu", "Sako"}});

```

### 2.25.3 Fmap を検査する

```

t3 : () => FTestDriver'TestCase
t3 () ==
  mk.FTestDriver'TestCase
    (
      "FSetT03 : \t Test Fmap",
      Fmap[int, int] (lambda x : int & x mod 3) ({1, 2, 3, 4, 5}) = {0, 1, 2});

```

### 2.25.4 Fmap のエラーケースを検査する

```

t4 : () => FTestDriver'TestCase
t4 () ==
  mk.FTestDriver'TestCase
    (
      "FSetT04 : \t Test error cases of Fmap",
      (FSet'Fmap[int, int] (lambda x : int & x mod 3) ({1, 2, 3, 4, 5}) = {0, 1}) = false)
end
FSetT

```

## 2.26 FString

文字列 (seq of char) に関わる関数を提供する。列型の関数を提供する FSequence クラスを継承し、列型で定義された機能以外の機能を定義する。

```
class
```

```
FString is subclass of FSequence
```

### 2.26.1 変換関数群

数字文字列を整数に変換する

```
functions
```

```
public static
```

```
  AsInteger : seq of char -> int
```

```
  AsInteger (s) ==
```

```
    FString'AsIntegerAux (s) (0)
```

```
  pre IsDigits (s) ;
```

```
private static
```

```
  AsIntegerAux : seq of char +> int +> int
```

```
  AsIntegerAux (s) (sum) ==
```

```
    if s = []
```

```
    then sum
```

```
    else AsIntegerAux (tl s) (10 * sum + FCharacter'AsDigit (hd s));
```

### 2.26.2 判定関数群

数字文字列か判定する。

```
public static
```

```
  IsDigits : seq of char +> bool
```

```
  IsDigits (s) ==
```

```
    if s = []
```

```
    then true
```

```
    else FCharacter'IsDigit (hd s) and FString'IsDigits (tl s)
```

```
  pre forall i in set inds s & FCharacter'IsDigit (s (i)) ;
```

空白かどうか判定する

```
public static
```

```
  IsSpace : [seq of char] +> bool
```

```
  IsSpace (s) ==
```

```
    if s = []
```

```
    then true
```

```
    else (hd s = ' ' or hd s = '\t' or hd s = '\n') and FString'IsSpace (tl s)
```

```
  post forall i in set inds s & s (i) = ' ' or s (i) = '\t' or s (i) = '\n' ;
```

文字列の辞書順序での大小を判定する。

```
public static
  LT : seq of char +> seq of char +> bool
  LT (s1)(s2) ==
    cases mk_ (s1, s2) :
      mk_ ([], []) -> false,
      mk_ ([], -) -> true,
      mk_ (- ^-, []) -> false,
      mk_ ([x1]^xs1, [x2]^xs2) ->
        if FCharacter'LT (x1) (x2)
        then true
        elseif FCharacter'LT (x2) (x1)
        then false
        else FString'LT (xs1) (xs2)
    end;
public static
  LE : seq of char +> seq of char +> bool
  LE (s1)(s2) ==
    FString'LT (s1) (s2) or s1 = s2;
public static
  GT : seq of char +> seq of char +> bool
  GT (s1)(s2) ==
    FString'LT (s2) (s1);
public static
  GE : seq of char +> seq of char +> bool
  GE (s1)(s2) ==
    not FString'LT (s1) (s2);
```

Index は、指定された文字 c が文字列 s の何番目にあるかを返す。最初の要素の位置を返す。

```
public static
  Index : char +> seq of char +> int
  Index (c)(s) ==
    FSequence'Index[char] (c) (s);
```

IndexAll は、指定された文字 c が文字列 s の何番目にあるかを持つ自然数集合を返す。

```
public static
  IndexAll : char +> seq of char +> set of nat1
  IndexAll (c)(s) ==
    FSequence'IndexAll[char] (c) (s);
```

文字列 s が、部分文字列として t を含むかを返す。

```
public static
```

```

IsSubStr : seq of char +> seq of char +> bool
IsSubStr (t) (s) ==
  if t = ""
  then true
  else let indexSet = IndexAll (t (1)) (s) in
    exists i in set indexSet &
      SubStr (i) (len t) (s) = t;

```

### 2.26.3 文字列操作関数群

部分文字列を得る。

```
public static
```

```

SubStr : nat +> nat +> seq of char +> seq of char
SubStr (i) (numOfChars) (s) ==
  FSequence'SubSeq[char] (i) (numOfChars) (s);

```

部分文字列を得る。ただし、文字列長が指定された文字数より小さいとき、指定された詰め文字を補充する。

```
public static
```

```

SubStrFill : nat +> nat +> char +> seq of char +> seq of char
SubStrFill (i) (numOfChars) (packChar) (s) ==
  let lastPos = i + numOfChars - 1,
    appendLen = lastPos - len s in
  if appendLen <= 0
  then SubStr (i) (numOfChars) (s)
  else SubStr (i) (numOfChars) (s) ^ MkContChar (appendLen) (packChar);

```

指定された長さ (appendLen) の文字 (packChar) から成る文字列を返す。

```
public static
```

```

MkContChar : nat1 +> char +> seq of char
MkContChar (appendLen) (packChar) ==
  let r = lambda x : seq of char & x^[packChar] in
    (r ** appendLen) ("")

```

```
end
```

```
FString
```

```
Test Suite : vdm.tc
```

```
Class : FString
```

Name	#Calls	Coverage
FString'GE	0	0%
FString'GT	0	0%
FString'LE	1	66%
FString'LT	54	96%
FString'Index	226	✓

Name	#Calls	Coverage
FString'SubStr	57	✓
FString'IsSpace	0	0%
FString'IndexAll	0	0%
FString'IsDigits	0	0%
FString'IsSubStr	0	0%
FString'AsInteger	0	0%
FString'MkContChar	0	0%
FString'SubStrFill	0	0%
FString'AsIntegerAux	0	0%
<b>Total Coverage</b>		<b>22%</b>

## 2.27 FStringT

文字列のテストを行う。

```
class
FStringT
functions
public static
  run : () -> bool
  run () ==
    let testcases =
      [
        t1 (), t2 (), t3 (), t4 (), t5 (), t6 () ] in
    FTestDriver'run (testcases);
```

### 2.27.1 文字列の大小を比較する

```
t1 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t1 () ==
  mk FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FStringT01 : \t 文字列の大小を比較する",
    let LT = FString'LT,
        LE = FString'LE,
        GT = FString'GT,
        GE = FString'GE in
    LT ("123") ("123") = false and
    GT ("123") ("123") = false and
    LE ("123") ("123") and
    LE ("123") ("1234") and
    GE ("123") ("1234") = false and
    not LE ("1234") ("123") and
    LE ("") ("") and
    FSequence'Fmap[seq of char, bool] (LT ("123")) (["123", "1234", "", "223"]) =
    [false, true, false, true] and
    FSequence'Fmap[seq of char, bool] (LE ("123")) (["1234", ""]) = [true, false] and
    FSequence'Fmap[seq of char, bool] (GT ("123")) (["123", "", "23"]) = [false, true, false] and
    FSequence'Fmap[seq of char, bool] (GE ("123")) (["1234", ""]) = [false, true]);
```

## 2.27.2 文字列が等しいかを比較する

```
t2 : () => FTestDriver'TestCase
t2 () ==
  mk.FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FStringT02 : \t 文字列が等しいかを比較する",
    let s1234 = "1234",
      s = new FString() in
    s1234 = "1234" and
    s.IsSpace("") and
    s.IsSpace(" ") and
    s.IsSpace("\t ") and
    s.IsSpace("\t \n ") and
    s.IsSpace("\t \n a") = false and
    s.IsSpace([]));
```

## 2.27.3 部分文字列を得る

```

t3 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t3 () ==
mk.FTestDriver'TestCase
(
  "FStringT03 : \t 部分文字列を得る",
  let s = new FString(),
    SubStr = FString'SubStr in
  s.SubStr (6) (6) ("Shin Sahara") = "Sahara" and
  s.SubStr (6) (8) ("Shin Sahara") = "Sahara" and
  s.SubStr (6) (3) ("Shin Sahara") = "Sah" and
  s.SubStr (1) (0) ("Shin Sahara") = "" and
  s.SubStrFill (1) (3) ('*') ("sahara") = "sah" and
  s.SubStrFill (1) (6) ('*') ("sahara") = "sahara" and
  s.SubStrFill (1) (10) ('*') ("sahara") = "sahara****" and
  s.SubStrFill (3) (4) ('*') ("sahara") = "hara" and
  s.SubStrFill (3) (10) ('*') ("sahara") = "hara*****" and
  s.SubStrFill (1) (0) ('*') ("sahara") = "" and
  s.SubStrFill (1) (6) ('*') ("") = "*****" and
  FString'SubStr (6) (6) ("Shin Sahara") = "Sahara" and
  SubStr (6) (8) ("Shin Sahara") = "Sahara" and
  FSequence'Fmap[seq of char, seq of char] (SubStr (6) (8)) (["1234567890", "12345671"]) =
["67890", "671"]);

```

#### 2.27.4 数字文字列の扱いを検査する

```

t4 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t4 () ==
mk.FTestDriver'TestCase
(
  "FStringT04 : \t 数字文字列の扱いを検査する",
  FString'IsDigits ("1234567890") = true and
  FString'IsDigits ("abc") = false and
  FString'AsInteger ("1234567890") = 1234567890 and
  FString'AsInteger ("") = 0);

```

#### 2.27.5 指定した文字が、文字列に最初に出現する位置を検査する



```

t5 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t5 () ==
  mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
    (
      "FStringT05 : \t 指定した文字が、文字列に最初に出現する位置を検査する",
      FString'Index ( ' ) ("1234567890") = 1 and
      FString'Index ( '0') ("1234567890") = 10 and
      FString'Index ( 'a') ("1234567890") = 0 and
      FString'IndexAll ( ' ) ("1234567890") = {1} and
      FString'IndexAll ( '0') ("1234567890") = {10} and
      FString'IndexAll ( 'a') ("1234567890") = {} and
      FString'IndexAll ( ' ) ("1231567190") = {1, 4, 8} and
      FString'IndexAll ( ' ) ("1231567191") = {1, 4, 8, 10} and
      FString'Index ( ' ) ("1234567890") = 1 and
      FString'Index ( '0') ("1234567890") = 10 and
      FString'Index ( 'a') ("1234567890") = 0 and
      FString'IndexAll ( ' ) ("1234567890") = {1} and
      FString'IndexAll ( '0') ("1234567890") = {10} and
      FString'IndexAll ( 'a') ("1234567890") = {} and
      FString'IndexAll ( ' ) ("1231567190") = {1, 4, 8} and
      FString'IndexAll ( ' ) ("1231567191") = {1, 4, 8, 10} and
      FSequence'Fmap[seq of char,int] (FString'Index ( ' )) ([ "1234567890", "2345671" ]) =
[1, 7] and
      FSequence'Fmap[seq of char,set of int] (FString'IndexAll ( ' )) ([ "1231567190", "1231567191" ]) =
[{1, 4, 8}, {1, 4, 8, 10}]);

```

#### 2.27.6 指定した文字列が、ある文字列に含まれるかを検査する

```
t6 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t6 () ==
  mk.FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FStringT06 : \t 指定した文字列が、ある文字列に含まれるかを検査する",
    let IsSubStr = FString'IsSubStr in
    FString'IsSubStr ("abc") ("1234567890") = false and
    IsSubStr ("Sahara") ("Sahara") = true and
    IsSubStr ("Saha") ("Sahara") = true and
    IsSubStr ("hara") ("Sahara") = true and
    IsSubStr ("ra") ("Sahara") = true and
    IsSubStr ("") ("Sahara") = true)
  end
FStringT
```

## 2.28 FSequence

列に関わる関数を提供する。列型で定義された機能以外の機能を定義する。

### 2.28.1 参照

多くの関数は、関数型プログラミング言語 Concurrent Clean や Standard ML のライブラリーから移植した。

class

FSequence

Sum は列  $s$  の要素の合計を返す。

functions

public static

Sum[@T] : seq of @T +> @T

Sum (s) ==

Foldl[@T,@T] (Plus[@T]) (0) (s)

pre is\_(s,seq of int) or is\_(s,seq of nat) or is\_(s,seq of nat1) or

is\_(s,seq of real) or

is\_(s,seq of rat) ;

Prod は列  $s$  の全要素の積を返す。

public static

Prod[@T] : seq of @T +> @T

Prod (s) ==

Foldl[@T,@T] (Product[@T]) (1) (s)

pre is\_(s,seq of int) or is\_(s,seq of nat) or is\_(s,seq of nat1) or

is\_(s,seq of real) or

is\_(s,seq of rat) ;

Plus は加算を行う。

public static

Plus[@T] : @T +> @T +> @T

Plus (a)(b) ==

a + b;

Product は積算を行う。

public static

Product[@T] : @T +> @T +> @T

Product (a)(b) ==

a \* b;

Append は列の追加を行う。

public static

```
Append[@T] : seq of @T +> @T +> seq of @T
```

```
Append (s) (e) ==
```

```
  s^[e];
```

Average は列  $s$  の要素の平均を求める。

```
public static
```

```
  Average[@T] : seq of @T +> [real]
```

```
  Average (s) ==
```

```
    if s = []
```

```
    then nil
```

```
    else AverageAux[@T] (0) (0) (s)
```

```
post if s = []
```

```
  then RESULT = nil
```

```
  else RESULT = Sum[@T] (s)/len s ;
```

```
AverageAux[@T] : @T +> @T +> seq of @T +> real
```

```
AverageAux (total) (numOfElem) (s) ==
```

```
  cases s :
```

```
    [x]^xs -> AverageAux[@T] (total + x) (numOfElem + 1) (xs),
```

```
    [] -> total/numOfElem
```

```
  end;
```

IsAscendingInTotalOrder は、関数  $f$  で与えられた全順序で、列  $s$  の要素が昇順であるか否かを返す。

```
public static
```

```
  IsAscendingInTotalOrder[@T] : (@T * @T +> bool) +> seq of @T +> bool
```

```
  IsAscendingInTotalOrder (f) (s) ==
```

```
    forall i, j in set inds s & i < j => f (s (i), s (j)) or s (i) = s (j);
```

IsDescendingInTotalOrder は、関数  $f$  で与えられた全順序で、列  $s$  の要素が降順であるか否かを返す。

```
public static
```

```
  IsDescendingInTotalOrder[@T] : (@T * @T +> bool) +> seq of @T +> bool
```

```
  IsDescendingInTotalOrder (f) (s) ==
```

```
    forall i, j in set inds s & i < j => f (s (j), s (i)) or s (i) = s (j);
```

IsAscending は、演算子<sub>i</sub>で与えられた全順序で、列  $s$  の要素が昇順であるか否かを返す。

```
public static
```

```
  IsAscending[@T] : seq of @T +> bool
```

```
  IsAscending (s) ==
```

```
    IsAscendingInTotalOrder[@T] (lambda x : @T, y : @T & x < y) (s);
```

IsDescending は、演算子<sub>i</sub>で与えられた全順序で、列  $s$  の要素が降順であるか否かを返す。

```
public static
```

```
IsDescending[@T] : seq of @T +> bool
```

```
IsDescending(s) ==
```

```
IsDescendingInTotalOrder[@T] (lambda x : @T, y : @T & x < y) (s);
```

Sort は、関数  $f$  で与えられた順序で、列  $s$  の要素を昇順にクイックソートする。

```
public static
```

```
Sort[@T] : (@T * @T +> bool) +> seq of @T +> seq of @T
```

```
Sort(f)(s) ==
```

```
cases s :
```

```
  [] -> [],
```

```
  [x]^xs ->
```

```
    Sort[@T] (f) ([xs(i)|i in set inds xs & f(xs(i),x)])^
```

```
    [x]^
```

```
    Sort[@T] (f) ([xs(i)|i in set inds xs & not f(xs(i),x)])
```

```
end;
```

AscendingSort は、演算子 $_i$ で与えられた順序で、列  $s$  の要素を昇順にソートする。

```
public static
```

```
AscendingSort[@T] : seq of @T +> seq of @T
```

```
AscendingSort(s) ==
```

```
Sort[@T] (lambda x : @T, y : @T & x < y) (s)
```

```
post IsAscending[@T] (RESULT) ;
```

DescendingSort は、演算子 $_i$ で与えられた順序で、列  $s$  の要素を昇順にソートする。演算子 $_i$ から見れば降順。

```
public static
```

```
DescendingSort[@T] : seq of @T +> seq of @T
```

```
DescendingSort(s) ==
```

```
Sort[@T] (lambda x : @T, y : @T & x > y) (s)
```

```
post IsDescending[@T] (RESULT) ;
```

IsOrdered は、順序決定関数列  $fs$  で与えられた順序であれば true、そうでなければ false を返す。

```
public static
```

```

IsOrdered[@T] : seq of (@T * @T +> bool) +> seq of @T +> seq of @T +> bool
IsOrdered(f)(s1)(s2) ==
  cases mk_(s1,s2) :
    mk_([],[]) -> false,
    mk_([],-) -> true,
    mk_(-,[]) -> false,
    mk_([x1]^xs1,[x2]^xs2) ->
      if (hd f) (x1,x2)
      then true
      elseif (hd f) (x2,x1)
      then false
      else IsOrdered[@T] (tl f) (xs1) (xs2)
  end;

```

Merge は、関数  $f$  で与えられた順序で、列  $s1,s2$  の要素をマージする。

```

public static
Merge[@T] : (@T * @T +> bool) +> seq of @T +> seq of @T +> seq of @T
Merge(f)(s1)(s2) ==
  cases mk_(s1,s2) :
    mk_([],y) -> y,
    mk_(x,[]) -> x,
    mk_([x1]^xs1,[x2]^xs2) ->
      if f (x1,x2)
      then [x1]^FSequence'Merge[@T] (f) (xs1) (s2)
      else [x2]^FSequence'Merge[@T] (f) (s1) (xs2)
  end;

```

InsertAt は、列  $s$  の指定された位置  $i$  に要素  $e$  を追加する。

```

public static
InsertAt[@T] : nat1 +> @T +> seq of @T +> seq of @T
InsertAt(i)(e)(s) ==
  cases mk_(i,s) :
    mk_(1,s1) -> [e]^s1,
    mk_(-,[]) -> [e],
    mk_(i1,[x]^xs) -> [x]^InsertAt[@T] (i1-1) (e) (xs)
  end;

```

RemoveAt は、列  $s$  の指定された位置  $i$  の要素を削除する。

```

public static

```

```
RemoveAt[@T] : nat1 +> seq of @T +> seq of @T
```

```
RemoveAt (i) (s) ==
```

```
cases mk_ (i, s) :
  mk_ (1, [-]^xs) -> xs,
  mk_ (i1, [x]^xs) -> [x]^RemoveAt[@T] (i1-1) (xs),
  mk_ (-, []) -> []
end;
```

RemoveDup は、列  $s$  から重複する要素を削除する。

```
public static
```

```
RemoveDup[@T] : seq of @T +> seq of @T
```

```
RemoveDup (s) ==
```

```
cases s :
  [x]^xs -> [x]^RemoveDup[@T] (Filter[@T] (lambda e : @T & e <> x) (xs)),
  [] -> []
end
```

```
post not IsDup[@T] (RESULT) ;
```

RemoveMember は、列  $s$  から要素  $e$  を削除する。

```
public static
```

```
RemoveMember[@T] : @T +> seq of @T +> seq of @T
```

```
RemoveMember (e) (s) ==
```

```
cases s :
  [x]^xs -> if e = x
             then xs
             else [x]^RemoveMember[@T] (e) (xs),
  [] -> []
end;
```

RemoveMembers は、列  $s$  から要素列  $es$  の全要素を削除する。

```
public static
```

```
RemoveMembers[@T] : seq of @T +> seq of @T +> seq of @T
```

```
RemoveMembers (es) (s) ==
```

```
cases es :
  [] -> s,
  [x]^xs -> RemoveMembers[@T] (xs) (RemoveMember[@T] (x) (s))
end;
```

UpdateAt は、列  $s$  の指定された位置  $i$  の要素  $e$  を指定された新要素で置き換える。

```
public static
```

```

UpdateAt[@T] : nat1 +> @T +> seq of @T +> seq of @T
UpdateAt (i) (e) (s) ==
  cases mk_ (i, s) :
    mk_ (-, []) -> [],
    mk_ (1, [-]^xs) -> [e]^xs,
    mk_ (i1, [x]^xs) -> [x]^UpdateAt[@T] (i1-1) (e) (xs)
  end;

```

Take は、列  $s$  の先頭  $i$  個からなる列を返す。

```

public static
Take[@T] : int +> seq of @T +> seq of @T
Take (i) (s) ==
  s (1, ..., i);

```

TakeWhile は、列  $s$  の先頭から、関数  $f$  を満たし続ける間の部分列を返す。

```

public static
TakeWhile[@T] : (@T +> bool) +> seq of @T +> seq of @T
TakeWhile (f) (s) ==
  cases s :
    [x]^xs ->
      if f (x)
      then [x]^TakeWhile[@T] (f) (xs)
      else [],
    [] -> []
  end;

```

Drop は、列  $s$  の先頭  $i$  個を除く列を返す。

```

public static
Drop[@T] : int +> seq of @T +> seq of @T
Drop (i) (s) ==
  s (i + 1, ..., len s);

```

DropWhile は、列  $s$  の先頭から、関数  $f$  を満たさない間の部分列を返す。

```

public static
DropWhile[@T] : (@T +> bool) +> seq of @T +> seq of @T
DropWhile (f) (s) ==
  cases s :
    [x]^xs ->
      if f (x)
      then DropWhile[@T] (f) (xs)
      else s,
    [] -> []
  end;

```



Span は、指定された列  $s$  を、先頭から関数  $f$  を満たし続ける間の列と、関数を満たさなくなつて以降の列の組に分ける。

```
public static
```

```
Span[@T] : (@T -> bool) -> seq of @T -> seq of @T * seq of @T
Span (f) (s) ==
  cases s :
    [x]^xs ->
      if f (x)
        then let mk_ (satisfied, notSatisfied) = Span[@T] (f) (xs) in
          mk_ ([x]^satisfied, notSatisfied)
        else mk_ ([], s),
    [] -> mk_ ([], [])
  end;
```

SubSeq は、列  $s$  の開始位置  $i$  から要素数分取り出した部分列を返す

```
public static
```

```
SubSeq[@T] : nat -> nat -> seq of @T -> seq of @T
SubSeq (i) (numOfElems) (s) ==
  s (i, ..., i + numOfElems - 1);
```

Last は、列  $s$  の最後の要素を返す。

```
public static
```

```
Last[@T] : seq of @T -> @T
Last (s) ==
  s (len s);
```

Fmap は、関数を列に適用した結果の列を返す。

```
public static
```

```
Fmap[@T1, @T2] : (@T1 -> @T2) -> seq of @T1 -> seq of @T2
Fmap (f) (s) ==
  [f (s (i)) | i in set inds s];
```

Filter は、指定された関数  $f$  によって列  $s$  を濾過する。つまり、列のうち関数を満たすものの列を返す。

```
public static
```

```
Filter[@T] : (@T -> bool) -> seq of @T -> seq of @T
Filter (f) (s) ==
  [s (i) | i in set inds s & f (s (i))];
```

Foldl は、列  $s$  に対するたたみ込み演算 (関数  $f$  を列  $s$  の左側から適用)

```
public static
```

```
Foldl[@T1,@T2] : (@T1 +> @T2 +> @T1) +> @T1 +> seq of @T2 +> @T1
```

```
Foldl (f)(args)(s) ==
```

```
cases s :
  [] -> args,
  [x]^xs -> Foldl[@T1,@T2] (f) (f (args) (x)) (xs)
end;
```

Foldr は、列 s に対するたたみ込み演算（関数 f を列 s の右側から適用）

```
public static
```

```
Foldr[@T1,@T2] : (@T1 +> @T2 +> @T2) +> @T2 +> seq of @T1 +> @T2
```

```
Foldr (f)(args)(s) ==
```

```
cases s :
  [] -> args,
  [x]^xs -> f (x) (Foldr[@T1,@T2] (f) (args) (xs))
end;
```

IsMember は、要素があるか否かを返す。

```
public static
```

```
IsMember[@T] : @T +> seq of @T +> bool
```

```
IsMember (e)(s) ==
```

```
cases s :
  [x]^xs -> e = x or IsMember[@T] (e) (xs),
  [] -> false
end;
```

IsAnyMember は、要素列 es 中の要素が、列 s にあるか否かを返す。

```
public static
```

```
IsAnyMember[@T] : seq of @T +> seq of @T +> bool
```

```
IsAnyMember (es)(s) ==
```

```
cases es :
  [x]^xs -> IsMember[@T] (x) (s) or IsAnyMember[@T] (xs) (s),
  [] -> false
end;
```

IsDup は、列 s 中に同じ要素があるか否かを返す。

```
public static
```

```
IsDup[@T] : seq of @T +> bool
```

```
IsDup (s) ==
```

```
not card elems s = len s
post if s = []
then RESULT = false
else RESULT = not forall i, j in set inds s & s(i) <> s(j) <=> i <> j ;
```

Index は、指定された要素 e が列 s の何番目にあるかを返す。最初の要素の位置を返す。

```

public static
  Index[@T] : @T +> seq of @T +> int
  Index (e) (s) ==
    let i = 0 in
      IndexAux[@T] (e) (s) (i);
public static
  IndexAux[@T] : @T +> seq of @T +> int +> int
  IndexAux (e) (s) (i) ==
    cases s :
      [] -> 0,
      [x]^xs ->
        if x = e
        then i + 1
        else IndexAux[@T] (e) (xs) (i + 1)
    end;

```

IndexAll は、指定された要素  $e$  が列  $s$  の何番目にあるかを持つ自然数集合を返す。

```

public static
  IndexAll[@T] : @T +> seq of @T +> set of nat1
  IndexAll (e) (s) ==
    {i | i in set inds s & s (i) = e};

```

Flatten は、列  $s$  の要素が列の場合、その要素を要素として持つ列を返す。

```

public static
  Flatten[@T] : seq of seq of @T +> seq of @T
  Flatten (s) ==
    conc s;

```

Compact は、列  $s$  の要素が  $\text{nil}$  のものを削除した列を返す

```

public static
  Compact[@T] : seq of [@T] +> seq of @T
  Compact (s) ==
    [s (i) | i in set inds s & s (i) <> nil]
  post forall i in set inds RESULT & RESULT (i) <> nil ;

```

Freverse は、列  $s$  の逆順の列を得る。reverse が予約語のため、Freverse という関数名にした。

```

public static
  Freverse[@T] : seq of @T +> seq of @T
  Freverse (s) ==
    [s (len s + 1 - i) | i in set inds s];

```

Permutations は、列  $s$  から順列を得る

```

public static

```

```

Permutations[@T] : seq of @T +> set of seq of @T
Permutations(s) ==
  cases s :
    [], [-] -> {s},
    others -> dunion { {[s(i)]^j | j in set Permutations[@T] (RemoveAt[@T] (i) (s))} | i in set inds s }
  end
post forall x in set RESULT & elems x = elems s ;
IsPermutations は、列 s が列 t の置換になっているか否かを返す。

```

public static

```

IsPermutations[@T] : seq of @T +> seq of @T +> bool
IsPermutations(s)(t) ==
  RemoveMembers[@T] (s) (t) = [] and RemoveMembers[@T] (t) (s) = [] ;
Unzip は、組の列を、列の組に変換する

```

public static

```

Unzip[@T1,@T2] : seq of (@T1 * @T2) +> seq of @T1 * seq of @T2
Unzip(s) ==
  cases s :
    [] -> mk_([], []),
    [mk_(x,y)]^xs ->
      let mk_(s1,t) = Unzip[@T1,@T2] (xs) in
      mk_([x]^s1, [y]^t)
  end;
Zip は、列の組を、組の列に変換する

```

public static

```

Zip[@T1,@T2] : seq of @T1 * seq of @T2 +> seq of (@T1 * @T2)
Zip(s1,s2) ==
  Zip2[@T1,@T2] (s1) (s2);
Zip2 は、列の組を、組の列に変換する（より関数型プログラミングに適した形式）

```

public static

```

Zip2[@T1,@T2] : seq of @T1 +> seq of @T2 +> seq of (@T1 * @T2)
Zip2(s1)(s2) ==
  cases mk_(s1,s2) :
    mk_([x1]^xs1, [x2]^xs2) -> [mk_(x1,x2)]^Zip2[@T1,@T2] (xs1) (xs2),
    mk_(-, -) -> []
  end
end

```

end

FSequence

```

Test Suite :    vdm.tc
Class :        FSequence

```

Name	#Calls	Coverage
FSequence'Sum	6	✓
FSequence'Zip	4	✓
FSequence'Drop	2	✓
FSequence'Fmap	7	✓
FSequence'Last	1	✓
FSequence'Plus	31	✓
FSequence'Prod	5	✓
FSequence'Sort	35	✓
FSequence'Span	14	✓
FSequence'Take	9	✓
FSequence'Zip2	16	✓
FSequence'Foldl	57	✓
FSequence'Foldr	12	✓
FSequence'Index	867	✓
FSequence'IsDup	15	✓
FSequence'Merge	16	✓
FSequence'Unzip	5	✓
FSequence'Append	3	✓
FSequence'Filter	9	✓
FSequence'SubSeq	58	✓
FSequence'Average	3	✓
FSequence'Compact	3	✓
FSequence'Flatten	1	✓
FSequence'Product	15	✓
FSequence'Freverse	21	✓
FSequence'IndexAll	4	✓
FSequence'IndexAux	4911	✓
FSequence'InsertAt	20	✓
FSequence'IsMember	39	✓
FSequence'RemoveAt	62	✓
FSequence'UpdateAt	22	✓
FSequence'DropWhile	6	✓
FSequence'IsOrdered	15	✓
FSequence'RemoveDup	11	✓
FSequence'TakeWhile	6	✓
FSequence'AverageAux	9	✓
FSequence'IsAnyMember	6	✓

Name	#Calls	Coverage
FSequence'IsAscending	3	✓
FSequence'IsDescending	2	✓
FSequence'Permutations	24	✓
FSequence'RemoveMember	86	✓
FSequence'AscendingSort	1	✓
FSequence'RemoveMembers	62	✓
FSequence'DescendingSort	1	✓
FSequence'IsPermutations	6	✓
FSequence'IsAscendingInTotalOrder	3	✓
FSequence'IsDescendingInTotalOrder	4	✓
<b>Total Coverage</b>		<b>100%</b>

## 2.29 FSequenceT

FSequence のテストを行う。

```
class
FSequenceT
types
  public TestType = int|seq of char|char;
public
  Record::v : int
           str : seq of char
           c : char
functions
public static
  run : () -> bool
  run () ==
    let testcases =
      [
        t1 (), t2 (), t3 (), t4 (), t5 (), t6 (), t7 (), t8 (), t9 (), t10 (),
        t11 (), t12 (), t13 (), t14 (), t15 (), t16 (), t17 (), t18 (), t19 (), t20 (),
        t21 (), t22 (), t23 (), t24 ()] in
    FTestDriver'run (testcases);
```

### 2.29.1 合計と積を検査する

```
t1 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t1 () ==
  mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FSequenceT01 : \t 合計と積を検査する",
    FSequence'Sum[int] ([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]) = 45 and
    FSequence'Sum[int] ([]) = 0 and
    FSequence'Prod[int] ([2, 3, 4]) = 24 and
    FSequence'Prod[int] ([]) = 1 and
    FSequence'Sum[real] ([0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9]) = 4.5 and
    FSequence'Sum[real] ([]) = 0 and
    FSequence'Prod[real] ([2, 3, 4]) = 24 and
    FSequence'Prod[real] ([]) = 1 and
    FSequence'Prod[real] ([2.1, 3.2, 4.3]) = 2.1 * 3.2 * 4.3);
```

## 2.29.2 全順序昇順か？を検査する

```
t2 : () => FTestDriver'TestCase
t2 () ==
  mk.FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FSequenceT02 : \t 全順序昇順か？を検査する",
    FSequence'IsAscending[int] ([1, 2, 4, 4, 7, 8, 8, 8]) and
    not FSequence'IsAscending[real] ([1, 2, 3, 1.5]));
```

## 2.29.3 全順序降順か？を検査する

```
t3 : () => FTestDriver'TestCase
t3 () ==
  mk.FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FSequenceT03 : \t 全順序降順か？を検査する",
    FSequence'IsDescending[int] ([3, 2, 2, 1, 1]) and
    FSequence'IsDescendingInTotalOrder[int] (lambda x : int, y : int & x < y) ([3, 2, 2, 1, 1]) and
    FSequence'IsDescendingInTotalOrder[int] (lambda x : int, y : int & x < y) ([3, 2, 2, 1, 2]) =
    false);
```

## 2.29.4 順番になっているか？を検査する



```

t4 : () => FTestDriver'TestCase
t4 () ==
  mk.FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FSequenceT04 : \t 順番になっているか? を検査する",
    let sq = new FSequence (),
    fs =
      [(lambda x : int, y : int & x < y),
       lambda x : seq of char, y : seq of char & FString'LT (x) (y),
       lambda x : char, y : char & FCharacter'LT (x) (y)],
    f =
      lambda x : Record, y : Record &
        FSequence'IsOrdered[TestType]
FSequence'Sort[Record] (f)
  (
    [mk.Record (10, "sahara", 'c'), mk.Record (10, "sahara", 'a')]) =
    [mk.Record (10, "sahara", 'a'), mk.Record (10, "sahara", 'c')] and
    sq.IsOrdered[TestType] (fs) ([3, "123", 'a']) ([3, "123", 'A']) = true and
    sq.IsOrdered[TestType] (fs) ([3, "123", 'a']) ([3, "123", '0']) = false and
    sq.IsOrdered[int|seq of char|char] (fs) ([]) ([]) = false and
    sq.IsOrdered[int|seq of char|char] (fs) ([]) ([3, "123", '0']) = true and
    sq.IsOrdered[int|seq of char|char] (fs) ([3, "123", '0']) ([]) = false);

```

#### 2.29.5 マージを検査する

```

t5 : () => FTestDriver'TestCase
t5 () ==
  mk.FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FSequenceT05 : \t マージを検査する",
    let sq = new FSequence (),
    f1 = lambda x : int, y : int & x < y,
    f2 = lambda x : char, y : char & FCharacter'LT (x) (y) in
    sq.Merge[int] (f1) ([1, 4, 6]) ([2, 3, 4, 5]) = [1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6] and
    sq.Merge[char] (f2) ("146") ("2345") = "1234456" and
    sq.Merge[char] (f2) ("") ("2345") = "2345" and
    sq.Merge[char] (f2) ("146") ("") = "146");

```

## 2.29.6 文字列操作を検査する

```

t6 : () => FTestDriver'TestCase
t6 () ==
  mk.FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FSequenceT06 : \t 文字列操作を検査する",
    let sq = new FSequence () in
    sq.Take[int] (2) ([2, 3, 4, 5]) = [2, 3] and
    sq.Drop[char] (5) ("Shin Sahara") = "Sahara" and
    sq.Last[int] ([1, 2, 3]) = 3 and
    sq.Filter[int] (lambda x : int & x mod 2 = 0) ([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]) = [2, 4, 6] and
    FSequence'SubSeq[char] (4) (3) ("1234567890") = "456" and
    FSequence'Flatten[int] ([[1, 2, 3], [3, 4], [4, 5, 6]]) = [1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6]);

```

## 2.29.7 ソートを検査する

```

t7 : () => FTestDriver'TestCase
t7 () ==
  mk.FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FSequenceT07 : \t ソートを検査する",
    FSequence'AscendingSort[int] ([3, 1, 6, 4, 2, 6, 5]) = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6] and
    FSequence'DescendingSort[int] ([3, 1, 6, 4, 2, 6, 5]) = [6, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1]);

```

## 2.29.8 空要素削除を検査する

```

t8 : () => FTestDriver'TestCase
t8 () ==
  mk.FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FSequenceT08 : \t 空要素削除を検査する",
    FSequence'Compact[[int]] ([3, 1, 6, 4, nil, 2, 6, 5, nil]) = [3, 1, 6, 4, 2, 6, 5] and
    FSequence'Compact[[int]] ([nil, nil]) = [] and
    FSequence'Compact[[int]] ([]) = []);

```

## 2.29.9 列の反転を検査する

```

t9 : () => FTestDriver'TestCase
t9 () ==
  mk.FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FSequenceT09 : \t 列の反転を検査する",
    FSequence'Freverse[[int]] ([3, 1, 6, 4, nil, 2, 6, 5, nil]) = [nil, 5, 6, 2, nil, 4, 6, 1, 3] and
    FSequence'Freverse[[int]] ([]) = []);

```

#### 2.29.10 順列を検査する

```

t10 : () => FTestDriver'TestCase
t10 () ==
  mk.FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FSequenceT10 : \t 順列を検査する",
    FSequence'Permutations[[int]] ([1, 2, 3]) =
    { [1, 2, 3],
      [1, 3, 2],
      [2, 1, 3],
      [2, 3, 1],
      [3, 1, 2],
      [3, 2, 1] } and
    FSequence'Permutations[[int]] ([1, 2, 2]) =
    { [1, 2, 2],
      [2, 1, 2],
      [2, 2, 1] } and
    FSequence'Permutations[[bool]] ([true, false]) =
    { [true, false],
      [false, true] } and
    FSequence'Permutations[[int]] ([]) = { [] } and
    FSequence'IsPermutations[int] ([1, 2, 3]) ([1, 3, 2]) and
    FSequence'IsPermutations[int] ([1, 2, 3]) ([2, 1, 3]) and
    FSequence'IsPermutations[int] ([1, 2, 3]) ([2, 3, 1]) and
    FSequence'IsPermutations[int] ([1, 2, 3]) ([3, 1, 2]) and
    FSequence'IsPermutations[int] ([1, 2, 3]) ([3, 2, 1]) and
    FSequence'IsPermutations[int] ([1, 2, 3]) ([3, 2, 2]) = false);

```

#### 2.29.11 列の要素か? を検査する

```

t11 : () +> FTestDriver`TestCase
t11 () ==
  mk.FTestDriver`TestCase
  (
    "FSequenceT11 : \t 列の要素か? を検査する",
    FSequence`IsMember[int] (2) ([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]) and
    FSequence`IsMember[int] (0) ([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]) = false and
    FSequence`IsMember[int] (6) ([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]) and
    FSequence`IsAnyMember[int] ([6]) ([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]) and
    FSequence`IsAnyMember[int] ([0, 7]) ([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]) = false and
    FSequence`IsAnyMember[int] ([4, 6]) ([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]) and
    FSequence`IsAnyMember[int] ([]) ([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]) = false);

```

#### 2.29.12 Fmap を検査する

```

t12 : () +> FTestDriver`TestCase
t12 () ==
  mk.FTestDriver`TestCase
  (
    "FSequenceT12 : \t Fmap を検査する",
    FSequence`Fmap[int, int] (lambda x : int & x mod 3) ([1, 2, 3, 4, 5]) = [1, 2, 0, 1, 2] and
    FSequence`Fmap[seq of char, seq of char]
    (
      FSequence`Take[char] (2)) (["Sahara", "Sakoh"]) = ["Sa", "Sa"]);

```

#### 2.29.13 Index, IndexAll を検査する

```

t13 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t13 () ==
  mk.FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FSequenceT13 : \t Index, IndexAll を検査する",
    let index = FSequence'Index,
      indexAll = FSequence'IndexAll in
    index[int] (1) ([1, 2, 3, 4, 5]) = 1 and
    index[int] (5) ([1, 2, 3, 4, 5]) = 5 and
    index[int] (9) ([1, 2, 3, 4, 5]) = 0 and
    index[char] ('b') (['a', 'b', 'c']) = 2 and
    index[char] ('z') (['a', 'b', 'c']) = 0 and
    indexAll[int] (9) ([1, 2, 3, 4, 5]) = {} and
    indexAll[int] (9) ([]) = {} and
    indexAll[int] (1) ([1, 2, 3, 4, 1]) = {1, 5} and
    indexAll[int] (1) ([1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 1]) = {1, 5, 6});

```

#### 2.29.14 Average を検査する

```

t14 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t14 () ==
  mk.FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FSequenceT14 : \t Average を検査する",
    let avg1 = FSequence'Average[int],
      avg2 = FSequence'Average[real] in
    avg1 ([]) = nil and
    avg1 ([1, 2, 3, 4]) = (1 + 2 + 3 + 4) / 4 and
    avg2 ([1.3, 2.4, 3.5]) = 7.2 / 3);

```

#### 2.29.15 挿入を検査する

```

t15 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t15 () ==
  mk.FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FSequenceT15 : \t 挿入を検査する",
    let ins1 = FSequence'InsertAt[int],
        ins2 = FSequence'InsertAt[char] in
    ins1 (1) (1) ([2, 3, 4, 5]) = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] and
    ins1 (3) (3) ([1, 2, 4, 5]) = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] and
    ins1 (3) (3) ([1, 2]) = [1, 2, 3] and
    ins1 (4) (3) ([1, 2]) = [1, 2, 3] and
    ins1 (5) (3) ([1, 2]) = [1, 2, 3] and
    ins2 (1) (1') ("2345") = "12345" and
    ins2 (3) (3') ("1245") = "12345" and
    ins2 (3) (3') ("12") = "123");

```

## 2.29.16 削除を検査する

```

t16 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t16 () ==
  mk.FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FSequenceT16 : \t 削除を検査する",
    let rm1 = FSequence'RemoveAt[int],
        rm2 = FSequence'RemoveAt[char] in
    rm1 (1) ([1, 2, 3, 4, 5]) = [2, 3, 4, 5] and
    rm1 (3) ([1, 2, 4, 3]) = [1, 2, 3] and
    rm1 (3) ([1, 2]) = [1, 2] and
    rm1 (4) ([1, 2]) = [1, 2] and
    rm1 (5) ([1, 2]) = [1, 2] and
    rm2 (1) ("12345") = "2345" and
    rm2 (3) ("1243") = "123" and
    rm2 (3) ("12") = "12");

```

## 2.29.17 更新を検査する

```

t17 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t17 () ==
mk.FTestDriver'TestCase
(
  "FSequenceT17 : \t 更新を検査する",
  let up1 = FSequence'UpdateAt[int],
      up2 = FSequence'UpdateAt[char] in
  up1 (1) (10) ([1, 2, 3, 4, 5]) = [10, 2, 3, 4, 5] and
  up1 (3) (40) ([1, 2, 4, 3]) = [1, 2, 40, 3] and
  up1 (2) (30) ([1, 2]) = [1, 30] and
  up1 (3) (30) ([1, 2]) = [1, 2] and
  up1 (4) (30) ([1, 2]) = [1, 2] and
  up2 (1) ('a') ("12345") = "a2345" and
  up2 (3) ('b') ("1243") = "12b3" and
  up2 (3) ('c') ("123") = "12c" and
  up2 (3) ('c') ("12") = "12";

```

## 2.29.18 複数削除を検査する

```

t18 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t18 () ==
mk.FTestDriver'TestCase
(
  "FSequenceT18 : \t 複数削除を検査する",
  let removeDup = FSequence'RemoveDup[int],
      removeMember = FSequence'RemoveMember[int],
      removeMembers = FSequence'RemoveMembers[int] in
  removeDup ([]) = [] and
  removeDup ([1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4]) = [1, 2, 3, 4] and
  removeDup ([1, 2, 3, 4]) = [1, 2, 3, 4] and
  removeMember (1) ([]) = [] and
  removeMember (1) ([1, 2, 3]) = [2, 3] and
  removeMember (4) ([1, 2, 3]) = [1, 2, 3] and
  removeMembers ([]) ([]) = [] and
  removeMembers ([]) ([1, 2, 3]) = [1, 2, 3] and
  removeMembers ([1, 2, 3]) ([]) = [] and
  removeMembers ([1, 2, 3]) ([1, 2, 3]) = [] and
  removeMembers ([1, 4, 5]) ([1, 2, 3, 4]) = [2, 3] and
  removeMembers ([1, 4, 5]) ([1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1]) = [2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1];

```

## 2.29.19 zip を検査する

```

t19 : () => FTestDriver'TestCase
t19 () ==
  mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FSequenceT19 : \t zip を検査する",
    let zip = FSequence'Zip[int, char],
        zip2 = FSequence'Zip2[int, char],
        unzip = FSequence'Unzip[int, char] in
    zip([], []) = [] and
    zip([1, 2, 3], ['a', 'b', 'c']) = [mk_(1, 'a'), mk_(2, 'b'), mk_(3, 'c')] and
    zip([1, 2], ['a', 'b', 'c']) = [mk_(1, 'a'), mk_(2, 'b')] and
    zip([1, 2, 3], ['a', 'b']) = [mk_(1, 'a'), mk_(2, 'b')] and
    zip2([], []) = [] and
    zip2([1, 2, 3])(['a', 'b', 'c']) = [mk_(1, 'a'), mk_(2, 'b'), mk_(3, 'c')] and
    unzip([]) = mk_([], []) and
    unzip([mk_(1, 'a'), mk_(2, 'b'), mk_(3, 'c')]) = mk_([1, 2, 3], ['a', 'b', 'c']));

```

## 2.29.20 Span を検査する

```

t20 : () => FTestDriver'TestCase
t20 () ==
  mk_FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FSequenceT20 : \t Span を検査する",
    let span = FSequence'Span[int],
        p1 = lambda x : int & x mod 2 = 0,
        p2 = lambda x : int & x < 10 in
    span(p1)([]) = mk_([], []) and
    span(p1)([2, 4, 6, 1, 3]) = mk_([2, 4, 6], [1, 3]) and
    span(p2)([1, 2, 3, 4, 5]) = mk_([1, 2, 3, 4, 5], []) and
    span(p2)([1, 2, 12, 13, 4, 15]) = mk_([1, 2], [12, 13, 4, 15]);

```

## 2.29.21 TakeWhile, DropWhile を検査する



```

t21 : () => FTestDriver'TestCase
t21 () ==
  mk.FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FSequenceT21 : \t TakeWhile, DropWhile を検査する",
    let TakeWhile = FSequence'TakeWhile[int],
        DropWhile = FSequence'DropWhile[int],
        p1 = lambda x : int & x mod 2 = 0 in
    TakeWhile (p1) ([ ]) = [ ] and
    TakeWhile (p1) ([2, 4, 6, 8, 1, 3, 5, 2, 4]) = [2, 4, 6, 8] and
    DropWhile (p1) ([ ]) = [ ] and
    DropWhile (p1) ([2, 4, 6, 8, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]) = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]);

```

#### 2.29.22 Foldl を検査する

```

t22 : () => FTestDriver'TestCase
t22 () ==
  mk.FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FSequenceT22 : \t Foldl を検査する",
    let foldl = FSequence'Foldl[int, int],
        f2 = FSequence'Foldl[seq of char, char],
        plus = FSequence'Plus[int],
        prod = FSequence'Product[int] in
    foldl (plus) (0) ([1, 2, 3]) = 6 and
    foldl (prod) (1) ([2, 3, 4]) = 24 and
    f2 (FSequence'Append[char]) ([ ]) ("abc") = "abc");

```

#### 2.29.23 Foldr を検査する

```

t23 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t23 () ==
  mk.FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FSequenceT23 : \t Foldr を検査する",
    let removeAt = FSequence'RemoveAt[char],
        foldr = FSequence'Foldr[int,int],
        f3 = FSequence'Foldr[nat1,seq of char],
        plus = FSequence'Plus[int],
        prod = FSequence'Product[int] in
    foldr (plus) (0) ([1,2,3]) = 6 and
    foldr (prod) (1) ([2,3,4]) = 24 and
    f3 (removeAt) ("12345") ([1,3,5]) = "24");

```

#### 2.29.24 IsDup を検査する

```

t24 : () +> FTestDriver'TestCase
t24 () ==
  mk.FTestDriver'TestCase
  (
    "FSequenceT24 : \t IsDup を検査する",
    FSequence'IsDup[int] ([1,2,3]) = false and
    FSequence'IsDup[int] ([1,2,2,3]) and
    FSequence'IsDup[int] ([]) = false and
    FSequence'IsDup[int] ([1,2,3,1])
  end
FSequenceT

```

## 2.30 FTestDriver

回帰テストを実行するモジュール。

TestCase 型は、テストケース 1 件を表す。

class

FTestDriver

types

public

```
TestCase::testCaseName : seq of char
        testResult : bool
```

run は、与えられたテストケース列から結果列を得る。結果がすべて true ならば全体成功メッセージを表示し、1 つでも失敗があれば全体失敗メッセージを表示する。

functions

public static

```
run : seq of TestCase -> bool
run (t) ==
    let m = "Result - of - testcases.",
        r = [isOk (t (i)) | i in set inds t] in
    if forall i in set inds r & r (i)
    then FTestLogger 'SuccessAll (m)
    else FTestLogger 'FailureAll (m);
```

isOk は、与えられたテストケースのテスト結果を確認し、true ならば成功メッセージを表示し、false ならば失敗メッセージを表示する。

public static

```
isOk : TestCase -> bool
isOk (t) ==
    if GetTestResult (t)
    then FTestLogger 'Success (t)
    else FTestLogger 'Failure (t);
```

GetTestResult は、テスト結果を得る。

public static

```
GetTestResult : TestCase -> bool
GetTestResult (t) ==
    t.testResult;
```

GetTestName は、テスト名を得る。

public static

```
GetTestName : TestCase -> seq of char
GetTestName (t) ==
    t.testCaseName
```

end

FTestDriver

Test Suite : vdm.tc

Class : FTestDriver

Name	#Calls	Coverage
FTestDriver'run	14	78%
FTestDriver'isOK	81	70%
FTestDriver'GetTestName	81	✓
FTestDriver'GetTestResult	81	✓
Total Coverage		78%

## 2.31 FTestLogger

テストのログを管理する関数を提供する。

**class**

FTestLogger

**values**

historyFileName = "VDMTESTLOG.TXT"

Success は、成功メッセージをファイルに追加し、標準出力に表示し、true を返す。

**functions**

**public static**

Success : FTestDriver'TestCase -> bool

Success (t) ==

let message =

FTestDriver'GetTestName (t) ^ "\tOK.\n",

— = Fprint (message),

— = Print (message) in

true;

Failure は、失敗メッセージをファイルに追加し、標準出力に表示し、false を返す。

**public static**

Failure : FTestDriver'TestCase -> bool

Failure (t) ==

let message = FTestDriver'GetTestName (t) ^ "\tNG.\n",

— = Fprint (message),

— = Print (message) in

false;

SuccessAll は、全体成功メッセージをファイルに追加し、標準出力に表示し、true を返す。

**public static**

SuccessAll : seq of char -> bool

SuccessAll (m) ==

let message = m ^ "\tOK!!\n",

— = Fprint (message),

— = Print (message) in

true;

FailureAll は、全体失敗メッセージをファイルに追加し、標準出力に表示し、false を返す。

**public static**

```

FailureAll : seq of char -> bool
FailureAll (m) ==
    let message = m^"\tNG!!\n",
        - = Fprint (message),
        - = Print (message) in
    false;

```

Print は、標準出力に文字列を表示する。

```

public static
Print : seq of char -> bool
Print (s) ==
    new IO ().echo (s);

```

Fprint は、現在ディレクトリの historyFileName で示されるファイルに文字列を表示する。

```

public static
Fprint : seq of char -> bool
Fprint (s) ==
    new IO ().fecho (historyFileName, s, <append> )

```

Pr は、標準出力に文字列を表示するが、返値がない。

```

operations
public static
Pr : seq of char ==> ()
Pr (s) ==
    let - = new IO ().echo (s) in
    skip;

```

Fpr は、現在ディレクトリの historyFileName で示されるファイルに文字列を表示するが、返値がない。

```

public static
Fpr : seq of char ==> ()
Fpr (s) ==
    let - = new IO ().fecho (historyFileName, s, <append> ) in
    skip

```

end

FTestLogger

```

Test Suite :    vdm.tc
Class :        FTestLogger

```

Name	#Calls	Coverage
FTestLogger'Pr	0	0%
FTestLogger'Fpr	0	0%
FTestLogger'Print	96	✓
FTestLogger'Fprint	95	✓
FTestLogger'Failure	0	0%

Name	#Calls	Coverage
FTestLogger‘Success	81	✓
FTestLogger‘FailureAll	0	0%
FTestLogger‘SuccessAll	14	✓
<b>Total Coverage</b>		<b>66%</b>

### 3 参考文献等

VDM++<sup>[2]</sup> は、1970 年代中頃に IBM ウィーン研究所で開発された VDM-SL<sup>[1]</sup> を拡張し、さらにオブジェクト指向拡張したオープンソース<sup>\*2</sup>の形式仕様記述言語である。

#### 参考文献

- [1] CSK システムズ. VDM-SL 言語マニュアル. CSK システムズ, 第 1.1 版, 2007. Revised for VDMTools V7.1.
- [2] CSK システムズ. VDM++ 言語マニュアル. CSK システムズ, 第 1.1 版, 2007. Revised for VDMTools V7.1.

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<sup>\*2</sup> 使用に際しては、(株)CSK システムズとの契約締結が必要になる。



## 索引

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