

A Brief Introduction to Behavioral Subtyping

Traditional Subtyping

```
class Foo {  
    def add1(n: Int) = n + 1  
}
```

```
class Bar extends Foo {  
    override def add1(n: Int) = n - 1  
}
```

```
val a = new Foo  
a.add1(5) // => 6
```

```
val b = new Bar  
b.add1(5) // => 4
```

```
val c: Foo = new Bar // expecting behavior of Foo  
c.add1(5) // => 4, instead get that of Bar
```

Behavioral Subtyping

Let $q(x)$ be a property provable about objects x of type T . Then $q(y)$ should be true for objects y of type S where S is a subtype of T .

```
def m(a: Int): (b: Int)
    // pre-condition:  $-10 < a < 0$ 
    // post-condition:  $10 < b < 30$ 

def m'(a': Long): (b': Short)
    // pre-condition:  $-20 < a' < 10$ 
    // post-condition:  $15 < b' < 25$ 
```

Short: 16-bit integer

Int: 32-bit integer

Long: 64-bit integer

Short \sqsubseteq Int \sqsubseteq Long

(assuming automatic type coercion)

Substitution Rule

m' is a subtype of m if m' can be used in place of m while satisfying the type signature, pre-/post-conditions such that anyone using m is not affected by such substitution

Relax Pre-Condition

```
def m(a: Int): (b: Int)
  // pre-condition:  $-10 < a < 0$ 
  // post-condition:  $10 < b < 30$ 

def m'(a': Long): (b': Short)
  // pre-condition:  $-20 < a' < 10$ 
  // post-condition:  $15 < b' < 25$ 
```


Relax Input Type

```
def m(a: Int): (b: Int)
    // pre-condition:  $-10 < a < 0$ 
    // post-condition:  $10 < b < 30$ 

def m'(a': Long): (b': Short)
    // pre-condition:  $-20 < a' < 10$ 
    // post-condition:  $15 < b' < 25$ 
```

Restrict Output Type

```
def m(a: Int): (b: Int)  
    // pre-condition:  $-10 < a < 0$   
    // post-condition:  $10 < b < 30$   
  
def m'(a': Long): (b': Short)  
    // pre-condition:  $-20 < a' < 10$   
    // post-condition:  $15 < b' < 25$ 
```

Restrict Post-Condition

```
def m(a: Int): (b: Int)  
  // pre-condition:  $-10 < a < 0$   
  // post-condition:  $10 < b < 30$ 
```

```
def m'(a': Long): (b': Short)  
  // pre-condition:  $-20 < a' < 10$   
  // post-condition:  $15 < b' < 25$ 
```

m

m'

pre

\Rightarrow

pre'

relax pre-condition

A

\sqsubseteq

A'

relax input type

↓

↓

B

\sqsupseteq

B'

restrict output type

post

\Leftarrow

post'

restrict post-condition

Airline Reservation

Genesis

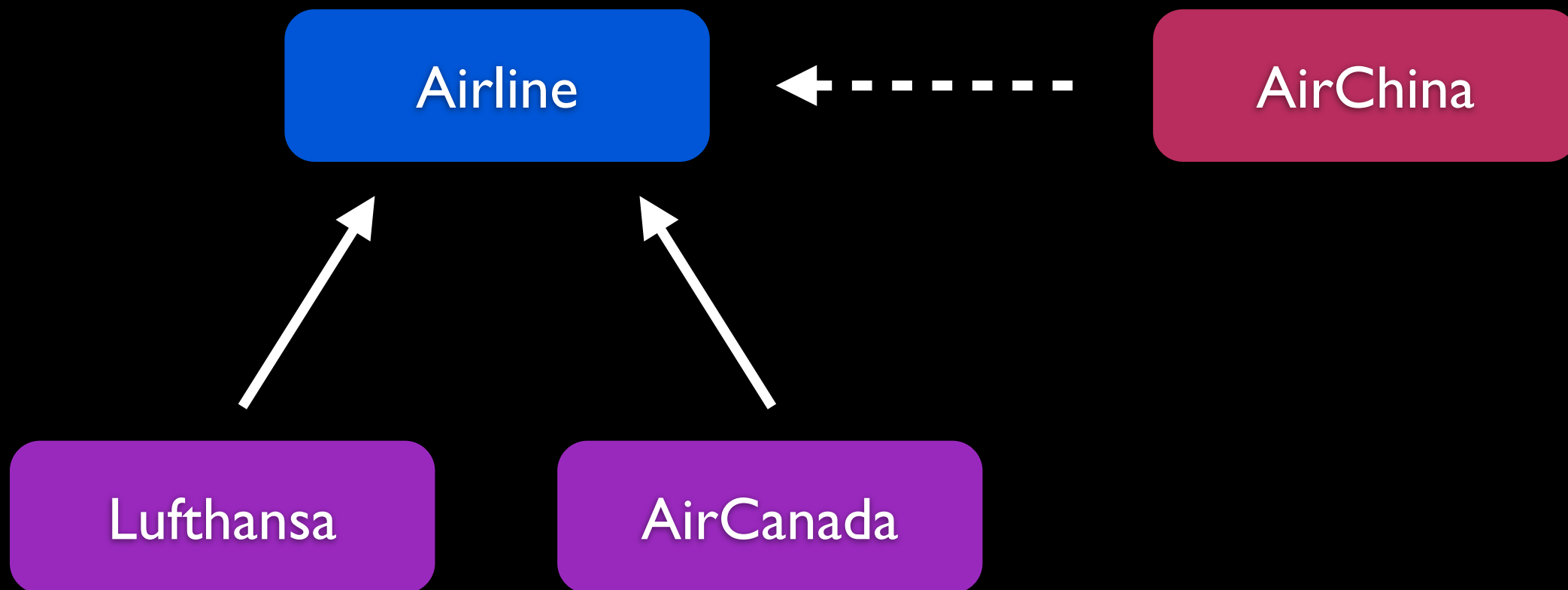
- Universal time and single currency
- 10 cities
 - each city has at least one airport
 - some cities must have multiple airports
 - <http://airportcode.riobard.com> might help
- 30 flights between cities your airline serves
 - regular schedule (e.g. on a weekly basis)
 - must have connect flights

Demo

basic types

Demo

specification in pseudo Scala code



Questions?

email me@riobard.com

visit <http://groups.google.com/group/scala-course-project>