Rule 0.5 (Struct Packing)

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 \begin{bmatrix} [\dots] \\ \textbf{contract} \ A \ \{ \\ [\dots] \\ \textbf{struct} \ S \ \{ \\ T_1 \ \textit{field}_1; \\ T_2 \ \textit{field}_2; \\ \dots \\ T_n \ \textit{field}_n; \\ \} \\ [\dots] \\ \}   = \begin{bmatrix} [\dots] \\ \textbf{contract} \ A' \ \{ \\ [\dots] \\ \textbf{struct} \ S \ \{ \\ T_{\pi(1)} \ \textit{field}_{\pi(1)}; \\ T_{\pi(2)} \ \textit{field}_{\pi(2)}; \\ \dots \\ T_{\pi(n)} \ \textit{field}_{\pi(n)}; \\ \} \\ [\dots] \\ \} \\ [\dots] \\ \}
```

where

S is a struct type defined in the contract;

 $field_i$ are the fields of the struct with types T_i for $i = 1, \ldots, n$;

 π is a permutation of $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ that reorders the fields;

 T_i represents types of varying sizes (e.g., uint256, uint8, bool, address).

provided

The permutation π optimally packs fields to minimize the number of storage slots used;

Fields with combined size ≤ 32 bytes are grouped together in the reordered struct;

The reordering does not affect the logical semantics of the contract;

All field accesses in the contract remain semantically equivalent after reordering.

Invariant:

Let s_i and s'_i be the initial state of A and A', respectively.

Let s_f and s'_f be the state reached by A and A', respectively, after A.f() and A'.f() are executed from s_i and s'_i , respectively.

Then, the coupling invariant is

$$\forall s_i, s_i' : (s_i = s_i') \rightarrow (s_f = s_f')$$