Rule 0.9 (Avoid Explicit Zero Initialization)

```
 \begin{bmatrix} [\ldots] \\ \textbf{contract} \ A \ \{ \\ [\ldots] \\ \textbf{function} \ f(pds) \ \{ \\ [\ldots] \\ T \ var = default Value; \\ stmts \\ \} \\ [\ldots] \\ \}   = \begin{bmatrix} [\ldots] \\ \textbf{function} \ f(pds) \ \{ \\ [\ldots] \\ T \ var; \\ stmts \\ \} \\ [\ldots] \\ \}
```

where

var is a variable of type T being declared and initialized;

T is the type of the variable (e.g., **uint**, **bool**, **address**, etc.);

defaultValue is the default zero value for type T (e.g., 0 for **uint**, false for **bool**, **address**(0) for **address**);

stmts represents the sequence of statements following the declaration;

pds are the parameter declarations of function f.

provided

The explicit initialization value is exactly the default zero value for type T;

Solidity automatically initializes variables to their default zero values;

The variable *var* can be either a local variable or a state variable;

Removing the explicit initialization does not affect program semantics.

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

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