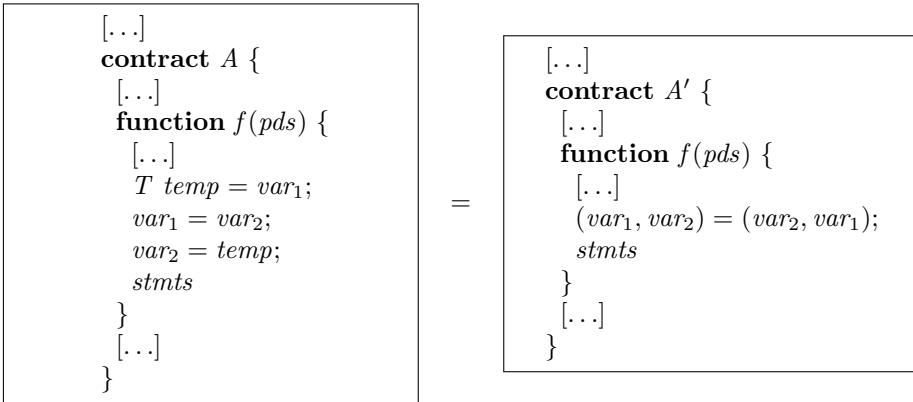


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**Rule 0.18** *(Use Single-Line Variable Swapping)*

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**where**

*var<sub>1</sub>* and *var<sub>2</sub>* are variables of type *T* being swapped;  
*temp* is a temporary variable of type *T* used for the traditional swap;  
*T* is the type of the variables being swapped;  
*pds* are the parameter declarations of function *f*;  
*stmts* represents the sequence of statements following the swap.

**provided**

The variables *var<sub>1</sub>* and *var<sub>2</sub>* are of the same type *T*;  
The traditional three-step swap pattern is used in contract *A*;  
The temporary variable *temp* is used only for the swap operation;  
No side effects occur during the evaluation of *var<sub>1</sub>* and *var<sub>2</sub>*;  
The tuple assignment maintains the same semantics as the traditional swap.

**Invariant:**

Let *s<sub>i</sub>* and *s'<sub>i</sub>* be the initial state of *A* and *A'*, respectively.  
Let *s<sub>f</sub>* and *s'<sub>f</sub>* be the state reached by *A* and *A'*, respectively, after *A.f()* and *A'.f()* are executed from *s<sub>i</sub>* and *s'<sub>i</sub>*, respectively.  
Then, the coupling invariant is

$$\forall s_i, s'_i . (s_i = s'_i) \rightarrow (s_f = s'_f)$$

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