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**Rule 0.6** *⟨State Variable Packing⟩*


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<pre> [...]  <b>contract</b> A {    T<sub>1</sub> var<sub>1</sub>;    T<sub>2</sub> var<sub>2</sub>;    ...    T<sub>n</sub> var<sub>n</sub>;    [...]  } </pre>	=	<pre> [...]  <b>contract</b> A' {    T<sub>π(1)</sub> var<sub>π(1)</sub>;    T<sub>π(2)</sub> var<sub>π(2)</sub>;    ...    T<sub>π(n)</sub> var<sub>π(n)</sub>;    [...]  } </pre>
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**where**

$var_i$  are state variables of the contract with types  $T_i$  for  $i = 1, \dots, n$ ;

$\pi$  is a permutation of  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  that reorders the state variables;

$T_i$  represents types of varying sizes (e.g., **uint256**, **uint128**, **uint8**, **bool**, **address**).

**provided**

The permutation  $\pi$  optimally packs state variables to minimize the number of storage slots used;

Variables with combined size  $\leq 32$  bytes are grouped together in the reordered declaration;

The reordering does not affect the logical semantics or initialization order of the contract;

All state variable accesses throughout 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

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


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