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**Rule 0.25** *(Cache Array Length in Loops)*


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<pre>[...] <b>contract</b> A {     [...]     <b>function</b> f(pds) {         [...]         <b>for</b>(init; i &lt; arr.length; upd) {             stmts         }         stmts'     }     [...] }</pre>	=	<pre>[...] <b>contract</b> A' {     [...]     <b>function</b> f(pds) {         [...]         <b>uint</b> len = arr.length;         <b>for</b>(init; i &lt; len; upd) {             stmts         }         stmts'     }     [...] }</pre>
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**where**

- arr* is an array whose length is accessed in the loop condition;
- arr.length* is the array length property accessed in each loop iteration;
- len* is a local variable that caches the array length;
- init* and *upd* are the loop initialization and update expressions;
- i* is the loop index variable;
- stmts* represents the loop body statements;
- pds* are the parameter declarations of function *f*;
- stmts'* represents statements following the loop.

**provided**

- The array length is accessed in the loop condition on every iteration;
- The array *arr* is not modified within the loop in a way that changes its length;
- No operations within the loop (e.g., **push**, **pop**) alter the array size;
- Caching the length does not affect the correctness of the loop;
- The cached length remains valid throughout loop execution.

**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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