

The Definition of CHARS is interesting. It defines a 'token' EOF and then all applications of the function Other to the type ORDINARY. This is, by specification of the Z notation an injective function.

[ORDINARY]  
 $CHARS ::= EOF \mid Other\langle\langle ORDINARY \rangle\rangle$   
 $STATE ::= READ \mid WRITE$

<i>File</i>
$content : seq\ CHARS$ $state : STATE$ $position : \mathbb{N}$
$last\ content = EOF$ $\#(content \upharpoonright \{EOF\}) = 1$

<i>FileInit</i>
<i>File'</i>
$content' = \langle \rangle$ $state' = WRITE$

<i>Overwrite</i>
$\Delta File$ $in? : seq\ CHARS$
$state = WRITE$ $content' = in?$ $state' = state$

<i>Append</i>
$\Delta File$ $in? : ORDINARY$
$state = WRITE$ $content' = content \hat{\ } \langle Other(in?) \rangle$ $state' = state$

If a user tries to reopen an open file it will not reset the read position.

<i>Open</i>
$\Delta File$
$state = WRITE \Rightarrow state' = READ \wedge position' = 0$ $state = READ \Rightarrow state' = state \wedge position' = position$ $content' = content$

<i>Close</i>
$\Delta File$
$state' = WRITE$ $content' = content$

I think this should work, however if there is an EOF (somehow) in the middle of the file it will not read beyond there. Using the domain of the sequence (1,2,3...n) to do this is more elegant.

*ReadChar*

---

$\Delta File$

*out!* : *CHARS*

---

*state* = *READ*

*content'* = *content*

*state'* = *state*

**if** *content position* = *EOF* **then** *out!* = *EOF*  $\wedge$  *position'* = *position*

**else** *out!* = *content position*  $\wedge$  *position'* = *position* + 1

---