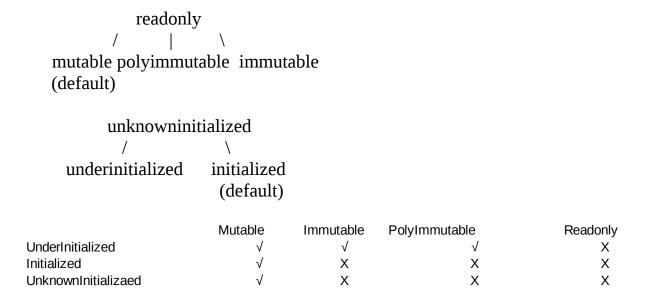
```
cd ::= class C extends D \{ \overline{fd}; kd \overline{md} \}
                                                                                        class
fd := q C f
                                                                                        field
kd := q C (t C g, t C f) \{ super(g); this.f = f; \};
                                                                                    constructor
md := t C m (t C this, t C x) {\overline{t C y}} s; return z }
                                                                                 instance method
                                                                                    expression
e := x | x.f
s := x = e \mid x.f = y \mid x = y.m(z) \mid super(g) \mid x = new t() \mid s;s
                                                                                    statement
t := k q
                                                                                   qualifier type
                                                                             initializatioin qualifier
k ::= initialized | underinitialized | unknowninitialized
q ::= readonly | polyimmutable | mutable | immutable
                                                                              immutability qualifier
```

Each class has only one constructor. But it doesn't affect the generality.

Type Hierarchy



√ means allowing assigning fields

Figure 1 Combination of qulifiers. Two qualifier hierarchies are orthogonal. If an object is under initialization, its immutability guarantee is not satisfied. So even immutable and polyimmutable objects can also be modifed when under initialization. We don't have readonly objects, so there is no need to initialize readonly objects. Therefore, readonly doesn't have such exception when under initialization.

Subtype relations:
$$k_1 q_1 \le k_2 q_2 \le k_1 \le k_2 \land q_1 \le q_2$$

Helper Functions

$$q C f$$

$$fType(f) = q$$

Note: No initialization modifier on field declarations. The field is unique within the whole class hierarchy.

fields(C) returns all fields declared in C. cBody(kd) returns constructor body of kd. mBody(md) returns method body of md.

Viewpoint Adaptation Rules

```
_ > mutable = mutable
_ > readonly = readonly
_ > immutable = immutable
q > polyimmutable = q
```

Special Rules

- Forbid mutable fields
- Forbid readonly constructor return type
- In constructor, $q_{this} = q_{ret}$
- Does not allow initialization modifier on fields and constructor return types

Typing Rules

$$\begin{array}{c} x \in \Gamma \\ \hline \Gamma \vdash x : \Gamma(x) \end{array}$$
 (T-VAR)

$$\Gamma(x) = k_x q_x \quad \text{fType}(f) = q_f \quad q = q_x \triangleright q_f$$

$$\text{initialized} \quad \text{if } k_x = \text{initialized}$$

$$\text{unknowninitialized} \quad \text{otherwise}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash x.f : k \neq q$$

$$(T-FLD)$$

Figure 2 Expression typing

$$\Gamma \vdash e = t_e \quad t_e <: \Gamma(x)$$

$$\Gamma \vdash x = e$$
(T-VARASS)

$$\Gamma(x) = k_x q_x$$
 $\Gamma(y) = k_y q_y$ typeof(f) = q_f q_x = mutable V (k_x = underinitialized Λ q_x = immutable) V (k_x = underinitialized Λ q_x = polyimmutable) $q_y <: q_x > q_f$

 k_x = underinitialized V k_y = initialized

(T-FLDASS)

$$\Gamma \vdash x.f = y$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \Gamma(x) = k_x \ q_x & \Gamma(\overline{y}) = \overline{k}_y \ \overline{q}_y & typeof(C) = \overline{k}_p \ \overline{q}_p \to q_{ret} \\ \overline{q}_y <: q \rhd q_p & q <: q \rhd q_{ret} & q = mutable \ V \ q = immutable \ V \ q = polyimmutable \\ \overline{k}_y <: \overline{k}_p & initialized & if \ \overline{k}_p = initialized \\ q <: q_x \ k <: k_x & k = \begin{cases} initialized & otherwise \end{cases} \\ \Gamma \vdash x = new \ q \ C(\overline{y}) & \\ \Gamma \vdash x = new \ q \ C(\overline{y}) & \\ \hline \Gamma \vdash x = new$$

Note: $\vdash_{C \text{ kd}}$ reads "constructor kd in class C is well-formed".

 $\vdash_{\mathsf{C}} \mathsf{kd} \mathsf{is} \mathsf{OK}$

Only allowing polyimmutable and immutable constructor parameter types in polyimmutable and immutable constructor allows readonly field to be safe, i.e., no aliased mutable objects will be captured by readonly fields of an immutable object and break the immutability contract.

Figure 4 Well-formdness typing