Syntax of Eiffel: a Brief Overview

EECS3311 A: Software Design
Winter 2020

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Escape Sequences

Escape sequences are special characters to be placed in your program text.

- In Java, an escape sequence starts with a backward slash `\` e.g., `\n` for a new line character.
- In Eiffel, an escape sequence starts with a percentage sign `%` e.g., `%N` for a new line characgter.

See here for more escape sequences in Eiffel: `https://www.eiffel.org/doc/eiffel/Eiffel%20programming%20language%20syntax#Special_characters`

Commands, and Queries, and Features

- In a Java class:
  - **Attributes**: Data
  - **Mutators**: Methods that change attributes without returning
  - **Accessors**: Methods that access attribute values and returning
- In an Eiffel class:
  - Everything can be called a *feature*.
  - But if you want to be specific:
    - Use *attributes* for data
    - Use *commands* for mutators
    - Use *queries* for accessors

Naming Conventions

- Cluster names: all lower-cases separated by underscores

  e.g., `root`, `model`, `tests`, `cluster_number_one`
- Classes/Type names: all upper-cases separated by underscores

  e.g., `ACCOUNT`, `BANK_ACCOUNT_APPLICATION`
- Feature names (attributes, commands, and queries): all lower-cases separated by underscores

  e.g., `account_balance`, `deposit_into`, `withdraw_from`

Class Declarations

- In Java:

```
class BankAccount {
  /* attributes and methods */
}
```

- In Eiffel:

```
class BANK_ACCOUNT
  /* attributes, commands, and queries */
end
```

Class Constructor Declarations (1)

- In Eiffel, constructors are just commands that have been *explicitly* declared as **creation features**:

```
class BANK_ACCOUNT
-- List names commands that can be used as constructors
create
  make
feature -- Commands
  make (b: INTEGER)
    do balance := b end
  make2
    do balance := 10 end
end
```

- Only the command `make` can be used as a constructor.
- Command `make2` is not declared explicitly, so it cannot be used as a constructor.

Creations of Objects (1)

- In Java, we use a constructor `Accont(int b)` by:
  - Writing `Account acc = new Account(10)` to create a named object `acc`
  - Writing `new Account(10)` to create an anonymous object
- In Eiffel, we use a creation feature (i.e., a command explicitly declared under `create`) `make (int b)` in class `ACCOUNT` by:
  - Writing `create {ACCOUNT} acc.make (10)` to create a named object `acc`
  - Writing `create {ACCOUNT}.make (10)` to create an anonymous object
- Writing

  ```
  create {ACCOUNT} acc.make (10)
  ```

  is really equivalent to writing

  ```
  acc := create {ACCOUNT}.make (10)
  ```

Attribute Declarations

- In Java, you write: `int i`, `Account acc`
- In Eiffel, you write: `i: INTEGER`, `acc: ACCOUNT`

  Think of `:` as the set membership operator $\in$:

  e.g., The declaration `acc: ACCOUNT` means object `acc` is a member of all possible instances of `ACCOUNT`.

Method Declaration

- **Command**

```
deposit (amount: INTEGER)
 do
   balance := balance + amount
 end
```

  Notice that you don't use the return type `void`

- **Query**

```
sum_of (x: INTEGER; y: INTEGER): INTEGER
 do
   Result := x + y
 end
```

  - Input parameters are separated by semicolons `;`
  - Notice that you don't use `return`; instead assign the return value to the pre-defined variable **Result**.

Operators: Assignment vs. Equality

- In Java:
  - Equal sign = is for assigning a value expression to some variable.
    e.g., `x = 5 * y` changes `x`'s value to `5 * y`
    This is actually controversial, since when we first learned about =, it means the mathematical equality between numbers.
  - Equal-equal == and bang-equal `!`= are used to denote the equality and inequality.
    e.g., `x == 5 * y` evaluates to *true* if `x`'s value is equal to the value of `5 * y`, or otherwise it evaluates to *false*.
- In Eiffel:
  - Equal = and slash equal /= denote equality and inequality.
    e.g., `x = 5 * y` evaluates to *true* if `x`'s value is equal to the value of `5 * y`, or otherwise it evaluates to *false*.
  - We use `:=` to denote variable assignment.
    e.g., `x := 5 * y` changes `x`'s value to `5 * y`
  - Also, you are not allowed to write shorthands like `x++`, just write `x := x + 1`.

Operators: Division and Modulo

	Division	Modulo (Remainder)
Java	`20 / 3` is 6	`20 % 3` is 2
Eiffel	`20 // 3` is 6	`20 \\ 3` is 2

Operators: Logical Operators (1)

- Logical operators (what you learned from EECS1090) are for combining Boolean expressions.
- In Eiffel, we have operators that *EXACTLY* correspond to these logical operators:

	LOGIC	EIFFEL
Conjunction	$\wedge$	**and**
Disjunction	$\vee$	**or**
Implication	$\Rightarrow$	**implies**
Equivalence	$\equiv$	**=**

Operators: Logical Operators (2)

- How about Java?
  - Java does not have an operator for logical implication.
  - The `==` operator can be used for logical equivalence.
  - The `&&` and `||` operators only **approximate** conjunction and disjunction, due to the ***short-circuit effect*** *(SCE)*:
    - When evaluating `e1 && e2`, if `e1` already evaluates to *false*, then `e1` will **not** be evaluated.
      e.g., In `(y != 0) && (x / y > 10)`, the SCE guards the division against division-by-zero error.
    - When evaluating `e1 || e2`, if `e1` already evaluates to *true*, then `e1` will **not** be evaluated.
      e.g., In `(y == 0) || (x / y > 10)`, the SCE guards the division against division-by-zero error.
  - However, in math, the order of the two sides should not matter.
- In Eiffel, we also have the version of operators with SCE:

	short-circuit conjunction	short-circuit disjunction
Java	`&&`	`||`
Eiffel	**and then**	**or else**

Selections (1)

```
if $B_1$ then
  -- $B_1$
  -- do something
elseif $B_2$ then
  -- $B_2 \wedge (\neg B_1)$
  -- do something else
else
  -- $(\neg B_1) \wedge (\neg B_2)$
  -- default action
end
```

Selections (2)

An *if-statement* is considered as:

- An *instruction* if its branches contain *instructions*.
- An *expression* if its branches contain Boolean *expressions*.

```
class
  FOO
feature --Attributes
  x, y: INTEGER
feature -- Commands
 command
    -- A command with if-statements in implementation and contracts.
   require
     if x \\ 2 /= 0 then True else False end -- Or: x \\ 2 /= 0
   do
     if x > 0 then y := 1 elseif x < 0 then y := -1 else y := 0 end
   ensure
     y = if old x > 0 then 1 elseif old x < 0 then -1 else 0 end
     -- Or: (old x > 0 implies y = 1)
     -- and (old x < 0 implies y = -1) and (old x = 0 implies y = 0)
   end
end
```

Loops (1)

- In Java, the Boolean conditions in `for` and `while` loops are **stay** conditions.

```
void printStuffs() {
  int i = 0;
  while( i < 10 /* stay condition */) {
    System.out.println(i);
    i = i + 1;
  }
}
```

- In the above Java loop, we *stay* in the loop as long as `i < 10` is true.
- In Eiffel, we think the opposite: we *exit* the loop as soon as `i >= 10` is true.

Loops (2)

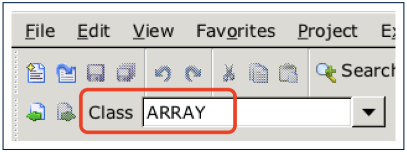
In Eiffel, the Boolean conditions you need to specify for loops are **exit** conditions (logical negations of the stay conditions).

```
print_stuffs
  local
    i: INTEGER
  do
    from
      i := 0
    until
      i >= 10 -- exit condition
    loop
      print (i)
      i := i + 1
    end -- end loop
  end -- end command
```

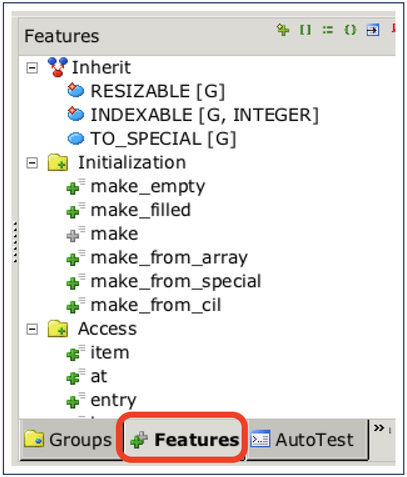
- Don't put `()` after a command or query with no input parameters.
- Local variables must all be declared in the beginning.

Library Data Structures

Enter a DS name.



Explore supported features.



Data Structures: Arrays

- Creating an empty array:

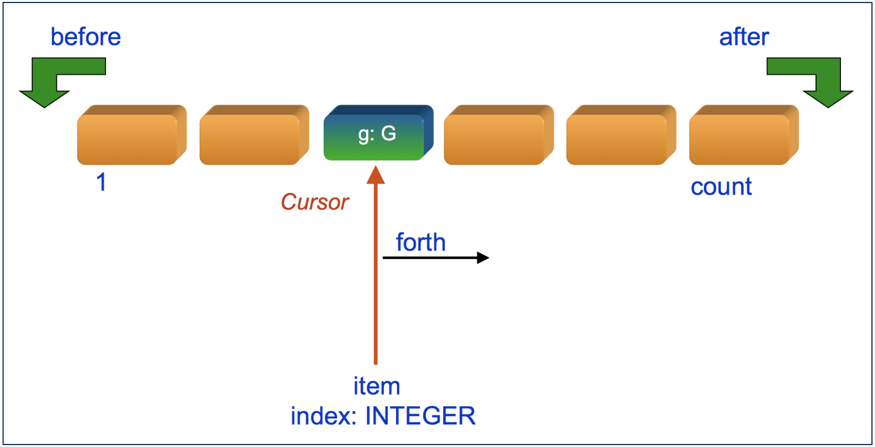
```
local a: ARRAY[INTEGER]
do create {ARRAY[INTEGER]} a.make_empty
```

  - This creates an array of `lower` and `upper` indices 1 and 0.
  - Size of array `a`: $\boxed{\texttt{a.upper - a.lower + 1}}$.

- Typical loop structure to iterate through an array:

```
local
  a: ARRAY[INTEGER]
  i, j: INTEGER
do
  ...
from
  j := a.lower
until
  j > a.upper
do
  i := a [j]
  j := j + 1
end
```

Data Structures: Linked Lists (1)



Data Structures: Linked Lists (2)

- Creating an empty linked list:

```
local
  list: LINKED_LIST[INTEGER]
do
  create {LINKED_LIST[INTEGER]} list.make
```

- Typical loop structure to iterate through a linked list:

```
local
  list: LINKED_LIST[INTEGER]
  i: INTEGER
do
  ...
from
  list.start
until
  list.after
do
  i := list.item
  list.forth
end
```

Iterable Structures

- Eiffel collection types (like in Java) are *iterable*.
- If indices are irrelevant for your application, use:

  across ... ***as*** ... $\boxed{\textit{loop}}$ ... ***end***

  e.g.,

```
...
local
  a: ARRAY[INTEGER]
  l: LINKED_LIST[INTEGER]
  sum1, sum2: INTEGER
do
  ...
  across a as cursor loop sum1 := sum1 + cursor.item end
  across l as cursor loop sum2 := sum2 + cursor.item end
  ...
end
```

Using across for Quantifications (1.1)

- **across** ... **as** ... **all** ... **end**
  A Boolean expression acting as a universal quantification ($\forall$)

```
1   local
2     allPositive: BOOLEAN
3     a: ARRAY[INTEGER]
4   do
5     ...
6     Result :=
7       across
8         a.lower |..| a.upper as i
9       all
10        a [i.item] > 0
11      end
```

  - **L8**: `a.lower |..| a.upper` denotes a list of integers.
  - **L8**: `as i` declares a list cursor for this list.
  - **L10**: `i.item` denotes the value pointed to by cursor `i`.
- **L9**: Changing the keyword **all** to ***some*** makes it act like an existential quantification $\exists$.

Using `across` for Quantifications (1.2)

- Alternatively: ***across*** ... ***is*** ... $\boxed{\textit{\textbf{all}}}$ ... ***end***
  A Boolean expression acting as a universal quantification (∀)

```
 1  local
 2    allPositive: BOOLEAN
 3    a: ARRAY[INTEGER]
 4  do
 5    ...
 6    Result :=
 7      across
 8        a.lower |..| a.upper is i
 9      all
10        a [i] > 0
11      end
```

  - **L8**: `a.lower |..| a.upper` denotes a list of integers.
  - **L8**: `is i` declares a variable for storing a member of the list.
  - **L10**: `i` denotes the value itself.
- **L9**: Changing the keyword **all** to ***some*** makes it act like an existential quantification ∃.

Using `across` for Quantifications (2)

```
class
 CHECKER
feature -- Attributes
 collection: ITERABLE [INTEGER] -- ARRAY, LIST, HASH_TABLE
feature -- Queries
 is_all_positive: BOOLEAN
     -- Are all items in collection positive?
   do
     ...
   ensure
     across
       collection as cursor
     all
       cursor.item > 0
     end
 end
```

- Using **all** corresponds to a universal quantification (i.e., ∀).
- Using **some** corresponds to an existential quantification (i.e., ∃).

Using across for Quantifications (3)

```
class BANK
...
  accounts: LIST [ACCOUNT]
  binary_search (acc_id: INTEGER): ACCOUNT
      -- Search on accounts sorted in non-descending order.
    require
      -- ∀i : INTEGER | 1 ≤ i < accounts.count • accounts[i].id ≤ accounts[i + 1].id
      across
        1 |..| (accounts.count - 1) as cursor
      all
        accounts [cursor.item].id <= accounts [cursor.item + 1].id
      end
    do
      ...
    ensure
      Result.id = acc_id
    end
```

Using `across` for Quantifications (4)

```
class BANK
...
  accounts: LIST [ACCOUNT]
  contains_duplicate: BOOLEAN
      -- Does the account list contain duplicate?
    do
      ...
    ensure
```
$$\forall i, j : INTEGER \mid$$
$$1 \le i \le accounts.count \land 1 \le j \le accounts.count \bullet$$
$$accounts[i] \sim accounts[j] \Rightarrow i = j$$
```
    end
```

- **Exercise:** Convert this mathematical predicate for postcondition into Eiffel.
- **Hint:** Each **across** construct can only introduce one dummy variable, but you may nest as many **across** constructs as necessary.

Equality

- To compare references between two objects, use `=`.
- To compare "contents" between two objects ***of the same type***, use the *redefined* version of `is_equal` feature.
- You may also use the binary operator `~`

  `o1 ~ o2` evaluates to:

  - *true* — if both `o1` and `o2` are void
  - *false* — if one is void but not the other
  - `o1.is_equal(o2)` — if both are not void

Use of ~: Caution

```
 1  class
 2    BANK
 3  feature -- Attribute
 4    accounts: ARRAY[ACCOUNT]
 5  feature -- Queries
 6    get_account (id: STRING): detachable ACCOUNT
 7        -- Account object with 'id'.
 8      do
 9        across
10          accounts as cursor
11        loop
12          if cursor.item ~ id then
13            Result := cursor.item
14          end
15        end
16      end
17  end
```

L15 should be: `cursor.item.id ~ id`

Review of Propositional Logic (1)

- A *proposition* is a statement of claim that must be of either *true* or *false*, but not both.
- Basic logical operands are of type Boolean: *true* and *false*.
- We use logical operators to construct compound statements.
  - Binary logical operators: conjunction ($\wedge$), disjunction ($\vee$), implication ($\Rightarrow$), and equivalence (a.k.a if-and-only-if $\iff$)

p	q	$p \wedge q$	$p \vee q$	$p \Rightarrow q$	$p \iff q$
true	*true*	*true*	*true*	*true*	*true*
true	*false*	*false*	*true*	*false*	*false*
false	*true*	*false*	*true*	*true*	*false*
false	*false*	*false*	*false*	*true*	*true*

  - Unary logical operator: negation ($\neg$)

p	$\neg p$
true	*false*
false	*true*

Review of Propositional Logic: Implication

- Written as $p \Rightarrow q$
- Pronounced as “p implies q”
- We call p the antecedent, assumption, or premise.
- We call q the consequence or conclusion.
- Compare the *truth* of $p \Rightarrow q$ to whether a contract is *honoured*: $p \approx$ promised terms; and $q \approx$ obligations.
- When the promised terms are met, then:
  - The contract is *honoured* if the obligations are fulfilled.
  - The contract is *breached* if the obligations are not fulfilled.
- When the promised terms are not met, then:
  - Fulfilling the obligation (q) or not ($\neg q$) does *not breach* the contract.

p	q	$p \Rightarrow q$
true	*true*	*true*
true	*false*	*false*
false	*true*	*true*
false	*false*	*true*

Review of Propositional Logic (2)

- **Axiom**: Definition of $\Rightarrow$

$$p \Rightarrow q \equiv \neg p \vee q$$

- **Theorem**: Identity of $\Rightarrow$

$$true \Rightarrow p \equiv p$$

- **Theorem**: Zero of $\Rightarrow$

$$false \Rightarrow p \equiv true$$

- **Axiom**: De Morgan

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \neg(p \wedge q) & \equiv & \neg p \vee \neg q \\ \neg(p \vee q) & \equiv & \neg p \wedge \neg q \end{array}$$

- **Axiom**: Double Negation

$$p \equiv \neg\,(\neg\, p)$$

- **Theorem**: Contrapositive

$$p \Rightarrow q \equiv \neg q \Rightarrow \neg p$$

Review of Predicate Logic (1)

- A *predicate* is a *universal* or *existential* statement about objects in some universe of disclosure.
- Unlike propositions, predicates are typically specified using *variables*, each of which declared with some *range* of values.
- We use the following symbols for common numerical ranges:
  - $\mathbb{Z}$: the set of integers
  - $\mathbb{N}$: the set of natural numbers
- Variable(s) in a predicate may be *quantified*:
  - *Universal quantification* :
    All values that a variable may take satisfy certain property.
    e.g., Given that *i* is a natural number, *i* is *always* non-negative.
  - *Existential quantification* :
    Some value that a variable may take satisfies certain property.
    e.g., Given that *i* is an integer, *i* *can be* negative.

Review of Predicate Logic (2.1)

- A *universal quantification* has the form $(\forall X \mid R \bullet P)$
  - X is a list of variable *declarations*
  - R is a *constraint on ranges* of declared variables
  - P is a *property*
  - $(\forall X \mid R \bullet P) \equiv (\forall X \bullet R \Rightarrow P)$
    e.g., $(\forall X \mid \mathit{True} \bullet P) \equiv (\forall X \bullet \mathit{True} \Rightarrow P) \equiv (\forall X \bullet P)$
    e.g., $(\forall X \mid \mathit{False} \bullet P) \equiv (\forall X \bullet \mathit{False} \Rightarrow P) \equiv (\forall X \bullet \mathit{True}) \equiv \mathit{True}$
- *For all* (combinations of) values of variables declared in X that satisfies R, it is the case that P is satisfied.
  - $\forall i \mid i \in \mathbb{N} \bullet i \geq 0$ [*true*]
  - $\forall i \mid i \in \mathbb{Z} \bullet i \geq 0$ [*false*]
  - $\forall i, j \mid i \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge j \in \mathbb{Z} \bullet i < j \vee i > j$ [*false*]
- The range constraint of a variable may be moved to where the variable is declared.
  - $\forall i : \mathbb{N} \bullet i \geq 0$
  - $\forall i : \mathbb{Z} \bullet i \geq 0$
  - $\forall i, j : \mathbb{Z} \bullet i < j \vee i > j$

Review of Predicate Logic (2.2)

- An *existential quantification* has the form $(\exists X \mid R \bullet P)$
  - X is a list of variable *declarations*
  - R is a *constraint on ranges* of declared variables
  - P is a *property*
  - $(\exists X \mid R \bullet P) \equiv (\exists X \bullet R \land P)$
    e.g., $(\exists X \mid True \bullet P) \equiv (\exists X \bullet True \land P) \equiv (\forall X \bullet P)$
    e.g., $(\exists X \mid False \bullet P) \equiv (\exists X \bullet False \land P) \equiv (\exists X \bullet False) \equiv False$
- *There exists* a combination of values of variables declared in X that satisfies R and P.
  - $\exists i \mid i \in \mathbb{N} \bullet i \geq 0$ [*true*]
  - $\exists i \mid i \in \mathbb{Z} \bullet i \geq 0$ [*true*]
  - $\exists i, j \mid i \in \mathbb{Z} \land j \in \mathbb{Z} \bullet i < j \lor i > j$ [*true*]
- The range constraint of a variable may be moved to where the variable is declared.
  - $\exists i : \mathbb{N} \bullet i \geq 0$
  - $\exists i : \mathbb{Z} \bullet i \geq 0$
  - $\exists i, j : \mathbb{Z} \bullet i < j \lor i > j$

Predicate Logic (3)

- Conversion between ∀ and ∃

$$(\forall X \mid R \bullet P) \iff \neg(\exists X \bullet R \Rightarrow \neg P)$$
$$(\exists X \mid R \bullet P) \iff \neg(\forall X \bullet R \Rightarrow \neg P)$$

- Range Elimination

$$(\forall X \mid R \bullet P) \iff (\forall X \bullet R \Rightarrow P)$$
$$(\exists X \mid R \bullet P) \iff (\exists X \bullet R \wedge P)$$

Index (1)

Index (2)

Index (3)