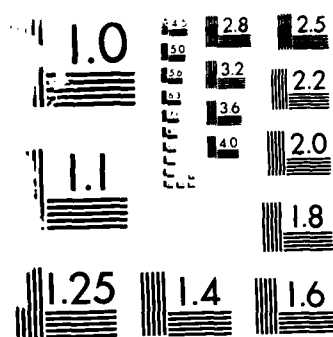


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**EQUATIONAL PROGRAMMING**  
(A Study in Executable Algebraic Formal Specification)

Final Report

5 March 1986

By: Joseph A. Goguen, Program Manager  
José Meseguer, Sr. Computer Scientist

Computer Science Laboratory  
Computer Science and Technology Division

SRI International

Prepared for:  
Office of Naval Research  
800 Quincy Street  
Arlington, Virginia 22217

Attention: Dr. Charles Holland

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This report summarizes progress on the Equational Programming project sponsored by the office of Naval Research, during the period July 1, 1982 to December 31, 1985. Most of our effort during this period was devoted to designing and beginning to implement the OBJ2 equational programming language. This language was designed and implemented in accord with the rigorous standards of logic and mathematics; we believe this to be the essence of logic programming. Moreover, a rigorous semantics leads to considerable savings in implementation effort, and need not restrict expressive power. Thus, the work on implementing OBJ2 has been closely coupled with work on its semantics, and the implementation has made essential use of various conceptual advances.

The overall conception of OBJ2, with its new ideas on inheritance, views, and parameterization, was sketched by Goguen [5]. A semantic integration of Horn clause (logic) and equational (functional) programming was done by Goguen and Meseguer in their design and semantics for the Eqlog language [13], containing OBJ2 as its functional sublanguage. Inheritance based upon subsorts is fundamental to both OBJ2 and Eqlog and has involved advances in both mathematical and operational semantics [14, 4, 17].

The potential of algebraic techniques in computer science has been limited in part by the awkwardness of handling partially defined operations and exceptions algebraically. We have developed new techniques for these and related problems (such as polymorphism, inheritance, and objects with local states) that are as simple and powerful as the familiar total universal algebra, but are much more flexible and expressive. A major advance has been to extend the fundamental results of abstract data types to order-sorted algebra (OSA), so as to support inheritance, polymorphism, error handling, and partiality [14]. This extension includes initial and free algebras, parameterization, completeness of equational deduction, and partial algebras with equationally defined domains. OSA provides a rigorous mathematical basis for OBJ2, and all the power of OSA is directly reflected and supported by the OBJ2 implementation [4].

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Another advance has been the development of an efficient operational semantics for OSA, based upon rewrite rules [17]. By reducing the problem to standard term rewriting in ordinary equational logic, we have achieved a very expressive language implemented at the less expressive but more efficient level of standard equational logic [23]. In this way, not only can well-understood techniques and algorithms be used for implementation, but also the many theorem proving tools and algorithms already developed for equational logic can be used to prove properties of OBJ2 programs [20].

The following is a more detailed enumeration of what has been accomplished:

1. In collaboration with David Plaisted, starting from the OBJT system [16], we developed OBJ1. This demonstrated the viability of the basic ideas of OBJ2, including generic objects, subsorts, interactive mixfix syntax, user-definable abstract data types, and implementing equational logic with rewrite rules. The limitations of the way some of these features were implemented led us to the much more ambitious OBJ2 system.
2. Goguen sketched OBJ2 in "Parameterized Programming" [5]. Although considerable work on the OBJ2 semantics and implementation remained at that point, the essential features of OBJ2 are as outlined there.
3. Goguen and Meseguer have developed an equational logic programming language called OBJ2 that is based on OSA, in joint work with Kokichi Futatsugi and Jean-Piere Jouannaud [4]. This language has many novel features, including parameterization (after the style of the specification language Clear [2, 3]) with requirement theories for module interfaces and theory morphisms ("views") for binding actuals to formals, multiple inheritance, runtime typechecking by "retracts," and user-definable built-ins that can be implemented in the underlying LISP, all with a rigorous logical semantics.
4. Goguen showed how the ideas of OBJ2 could be used as a rigorous high-level module interconnection language for Ada [6, 10], thus supporting

programming in the large and providing a good basis for Ada libraries and environments.

5. Goguen and Meseguer have developed a generalization of many-sorted universal algebra called "Order-Sorted Algebra" (OSA) which extends the algebraic approach to abstract data types (ADTs) to handle both parametric and "ad hoc" polymorphism (in the sense of Strachey [24]), multiple inheritance, error specification and recovery, and partial functions [14]. This removes some long-standing obstacles to the wider practical and theoretical application of ADTs. The main results of universal algebra extend to OSA, including existence of initial algebras, completeness of equational deduction, Birkhoff variety and Malcev quasivariety theorems [14]. Moreover, a rewrite-rule based operational semantics for OSA has been developed jointly with Jean-Pierre Jouannaud, having the same nice properties as the one-sorted case [17]. This provides a rigorous mathematical and operational semantics for the OBJ2 language.
6. Goguen and Futatsugi have developed a "Command Interpreter Generator" that will automatically generate a menu-driven user interface for interactive systems like OBJ2. This is, in itself, a very powerful software development tool that has excited considerable interest (especially abroad), since one can easily add language features (or modify them) without having to recode a very complex user interface.
7. Goguen and Meseguer have developed an algebraic theory of software modules (i.e., "persistent objects" having states) that is a fairly straightforward generalization of the algebraic theory of abstract data types. This theory uses "hidden sorts" to account for internal states and shows that many of the concepts of classical automaton theory extend to this area of "abstract software machines" [12]. This will provide a basis for extending OBJ to encompass object-oriented programming.
8. Goguen and Meseguer have shown that the standard rules of one-sorted equational deduction are not sound for many-sorted equational logic, and

have given a new set of rules that is both sound and complete [11]; prior to this, workers in abstract data types had used the one-sorted rules uncritically (e.g., Goguen, Thatcher, and Wagner [18]). In later work, Meseguer and Goguen showed that it is valid to use these one-sorted rules in some important special cases, including the case of term rewriting. This leads to the more efficient operational semantics used in OBJ2 [21].

9. Goguen and Meseguer have also designed a logic programming language called Eqlog that combines predicate-based logic programming *a la* Prolog with equational functional programming as in OBJ2, by unifying their underlying logics, as Horn clause logic with equality [13, 15]. Eqlog can be seen as a "constraint language" in which equations for built-ins and for user-defined ADTs can be solved by "narrowing." It will be implemented as an extension of OBJ2, and will include all the OBJ2 features mentioned above. These languages are implemented at many sites throughout the world, including the Universities of Milan, Manchester, New Hampshire and Oregon, and are being considered at others, including Tektronics, Olivetti, MCC and Hewlett-Packard.
10. Goguen has developed a very general theory called "Institutions" in joint work with Prof. Rodney Burstall [9, 8]. This provides an abstract model theory (in roughly the sense of Barwise [1]) that can relate the many different logics used in computer science; it also gives a general method for providing parameterized modules in any pure logic programming language. Different logics can be related by "institution morphisms," providing a rigorous link between different theorem provers and specification languages, as well as a rigorous basis for integrating multiple underlying logics in program design, specification, verification, and in logic programming.
11. Meseguer and Goguen have written a comprehensive survey of the theory of abstract data types, also including some new results and ideas [22]. This survey discusses the following topics in some depth: the importance of abstract data types in software methodology, equational deduction, rewrite

rules; abstract machines (i.e., ADTs with hidden sorts), and computability theory for ADTs.

12. Meseguer, in joint work with Irene Guessarian, has given a complete equational axiomatization of if-then-else for proving properties about functional programs over user-definable ADTs [19]. This will support proof systems based on the algebraic paradigm of using equational methods for program semantics and verification.
13. In very recent work, Meseguer and Goguen have proven that *any* partial recursive function can be specified equationally. This proves that an equational programming language like OBJ2 has the full power of recursive function theory, and settles a long-standing problem concerning the power of algebraic specifications that do not necessarily terminate as rewrite rules.
14. In recent work with Lawrence Moss, Goguen and Meseguer have also solved an important outstanding conjecture on the computational power of final algebra semantics. Their result shows that any cosemicomputable data type with nontrivial behavior can be axiomatized by final algebra semantics using a finite set of equations. They also show that all the recursive enumerable degrees of unsolvability can be realized by final algebra semantics, and they characterize the finite signatures of function symbols such that all the degrees of unsolvability can be realized by quotients of its initial algebra.

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