### Components, Objects, and Contracts

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(SAVCBS'07)

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Intro

### Contracts & e-contracts

"A contract is a binding agreement between two or more persons that is enforceable by law." [Webster online]

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### Contracts & e-contracts

This deed of Agreement is made between:

- 1. [name], from now on referred to as Provider and
- 2. the Client.

### INTRODUCTION

3. The **Provider** is **obliged** to provide the **Internet Services** as stipulated in this **Agreement**.

4. DEFINITIONS

a) Internet traffic may be measured by both Client and Provider by means of Equipment and may take the two values high and normal.

### **OPERATIVE PART**

1. The **Client** shall not supply false information to the Client Relations Department of the **Provider**.

2. Whenever the Internet Traffic is high then the Client must pay [price] immediately, or the

Client must notify the Provider by sending an e-mail specifying that he will pay later.

3. If the **Client** delays the payment as stipulated in 2,after notification he must immediately lower the Internet traffic to the **normal** level, and pay later twice (2 \* [*price*]).

4. If the **Client** does not lower the Internet traffic immediately, then the **Client** will have to pay 3 \* [*price*].

5. The **Client** shall, as soon as the Internet Service becomes operative, submit within seven (7) days the Personal Data Form from his account on the **Provider**'s web page to the Client Relations Department of the **Provider**.

Intro

### Contracts & e-contracts

"A contract is a binding agreement between two or more persons that is enforceable by law." [Webster online]

### Definition

A contract is a document which engages several parties in a transaction and stipulates their obligations, rights, and prohibitions, as well as penalties in case of contract violations.

### Goal

- develop a notion of component model
- interface description by deontic contracts
- formal model for e-contracts
- formal semantics
- executable
- using Creol language

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#### Creol

## Creol: a concurrent object model

- executable oo modelling language concurrent objects
- formal semantics in rewriting logics /Maude
- strongly typed
- method invocations: synchronous or asynchronous
- recently: concurrent objects by (first-class) futures
- dynamic reprogramming: class definitions may evolve at runtime

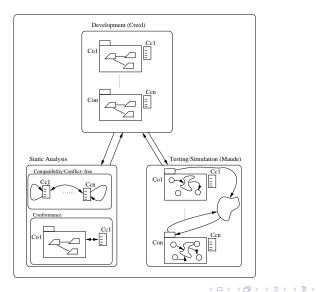
#### Creol

### Interfaces as types

- Object variables (pointers) are typed by interfaces (other variables are typed by data types)
- Mutual dependency: An interface may require a cointerface
  - Explicit keyword caller
  - · Supports callbacks to the caller through the cointerface
  - Protocol-like behaviour
- Supports strong typing: no "method not understood" errors
- All object interaction is controlled by interfaces
  - No explicit hiding needed at the class level
  - · Interfaces provide aspect-oriented specifications
  - A class may implement a number of interfaces

Creol

### Contracts as behavioral interfaces



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Contract language

## Contract specification language CL

- formal specification language
- expressive enought to capture natural language contracts
  - contrary-to-duty (CTD)
  - contrary-to-permission (CTP)
- avoid certain paradoxes from deontic logic

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# A glimpse of $\mathcal{CL}$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \mathcal{C}\textit{ontract} & := & \mathcal{D} \; ; \; \mathcal{C} \\ & \mathcal{C} & := & \phi \mid \mathcal{C}_{\mathsf{O}} \mid \mathcal{C}_{\mathsf{P}} \mid \mathcal{C}_{\mathsf{F}} \mid \mathcal{C} \land \mathcal{C} \mid [\alpha]\mathcal{C} \mid \langle \alpha \rangle \mathcal{C} \mid \mathcal{CUC} \mid \bigcirc \mathcal{C} \mid \Box \mathcal{C} \\ & \mathcal{C}_{\mathsf{O}} & := & \mathsf{O}(\alpha) \mid \mathcal{C}_{\mathsf{O}} \oplus \mathcal{C}_{\mathsf{O}} \\ & \mathcal{C}_{\mathsf{P}} & := & \mathsf{P}(\alpha) \mid \mathcal{C}_{\mathsf{P}} \oplus \mathcal{C}_{\mathsf{P}} \\ & \mathcal{C}_{\mathsf{F}} & := & \mathsf{F}(\delta) \mid \mathcal{C}_{\mathsf{F}} \lor [\alpha]\mathcal{C}_{\mathsf{F}} \end{array}$$

- formal modal logic, combining aspects of
  - temporal ,
  - deontic (O, P, F), and
  - dynamic logics
- formal semantics by translation into  $\mu$ -calculus  $C_{\mu}$  variant
- model checking using nuSMV
- sophisticated action algebra

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Contract language

## Conclusion & future work

- using Maude-engine for monitoring contracts
- conformance checking
- contracts-as-types

• FLACOS'07 – First Workshop on Formal Languages and Analysis of Contract-Oriented Software (in conjunction with NWPT'07): http://www.ifi.uio.no/flacos07/

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#### Contract language

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