The OpenJML User Guide

DRAFT IN PROGRESS

David R. Cok
GrammaTech, Inc.

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The most recent version of this document is available at
`http://jmlspecs.sourceforge.net/OpenJMLUserGuide.pdf`.

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OpenJML

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 JML

This section will be added later.

1.2 OpenJDK

This section will be added later.

1.3 OpenJML

This section will be added later.

1.4 License

The OpenJML command-line tool is built from OpenJDK, which is licensed under GPLv.2 (`http://openjdk.java.net/legal/`). Hence OpenJML is correspondingly licensed.

The OpenJML plug-in is a pure Eclipse plug-in, and therefore is not required to be licensed under the EPL. It does, however, call the command-line tool (in a Java sort of way), so it may be considered to be GPL v.2 as well.

In any case, the source code for both tools is available as a sourceforge project at `http://jmlspecs.svn.sourceforge.net/viewvc/jmlspecs/OpenJML/`.

Chapter 2

The command-line tool

2.1 Installation and System Requirements

The command-line tool is supplied as a .tar.gz file, downloadable from `http://jmlspecs.sourceforge.net/`. Download the file to a directory of your choice and unzip and untar it in place. It contains the following files:

- openjml.jar - the main jar file for the application
- jmlruntime.jar - a library needed on the classpath when running OpenJML on Java files
- jmlspecs.jar - a library containing specification files
- openjml-template.properties - a sample file, which should be copied and renamed `openjml.properties`, containing definitions of properties whose values depend on your local system
- LICENSE.rtf - a copy of the modified GPL license that applies to OpenJDK and OpenJML
- epl-v10.html - a copy of the EPL license
- OpenJMLUserGuide.pdf - this document

You can run OpenJML in a Java 1.7 JRE or, with a bit of work-around, in a Java 1.6 JRE. [1]

Java 1.7 Java 1.7 is not quite released, but you can obtain a version suitable for running OpenJML from these locations:

- for Windows and Linux: `http://dlc.sun.com.edgesuite.net/jdk7/binaries/index.html`. For testing on Windows/Cygwin, I have been using build 103, from July 2010, which you can download from `http://jmlspecs.sourceforge.net/openjdk-7-ea-src-b103-29_jul_2010.zip`
- for MacOS X: `http://formalmethods.insttech.washington.edu/software/openjml.html`

Note that the 1.7 JRE must be the current JRE in the system or the shell in which you run OpenJML.

You should also be sure that the `jmlruntime.jar` and `jmlspecs.jar` files remain in the same folder as the `openjml.jar` file.

Java 1.6 If you use Java 1.6, you need to add the `openjml.jar` library at the beginning of the boot-classpath, as shown in the next section.

[1] This situation appears to result from how the Java class loader handles static fields, such as Enum constants.

2.2 Running OpenJML

To run OpenJML using a Java 1.7 VM, use this command line. Here $OpenJML designates the folder in which the `openjml.jar` file resides.

```
java -jar $OPENJML/openjml.jar <options> <files>
```

Here <*files*> and <*options*> stand for text described below.

The following command is currently a viable alternative as well.

```
java -cp $OPENJML/openjml.jar org.jmlspecs.openjml.Main <options> <files>
```

The valid options are listed in Table 2.1 and are described in subsections below.

For a 1.6 VM (on Windows/Cygwin only), use this command-line:

```
java -Xbootclasspath/p:$OPENJML/openjmlboot.jar -jar $OPENJML/openjml.jar
<options> <files>
```

2.2.1 Files

In the command templates above, <*files*> refers to a list of `.java` files. Each one must be specified with an absolute file system path or with a path relative to the current working directory (in particular, not with respect to the classpath or the sourcepath).

You can also specify directories on the command line using the `-dir` and `-dirs` options. The `-dir` <*directory*> option indicates that the <*directory*> value (an absolute or relative path to a folder) should be understood as a folder; all `.java` or specification files within the folder are including as if they were individually listed on the command-line. The `-dirs` option indicates that each one of the remaining command-line arguments is interpreted as either a source file (if it is a file with a `.java` suffix) or as a directory (if it is a directory) whose contents are processed as if listed on the command-line. Note that the `-dirs` option must be the last option.

TBD: specification files - are they processed as well?

2.2.2 Specification files

TBD : to be written

2.2.3 Java properties and the `openjml.properties` file

OpenJML uses a number of properties that may be defined in the environment; these properties are typically characteristics of the local environment and are not common across different users or different installations. An example is the the file system location of a particular solver.

The tool looks for a file named `openjml.properties` in several locations. It loads the properties it finds in each of these, in order, so later definitions will supplant earlier ones.

- System properties, including those defined with `-D` options on the command-line
- On the system classpath
- In the users home directory (the value of the Java property `user.home`
- In the current working directory (the value of the Java property `user.dir`

The properties that are currently recognized are these:

- `openjml.defaultProver` - the value is the name of the prover to use by default
- `openjml.prover.`<*name*>, where <*name*> is the name of a prover, and the value is the file system path to the executable to be invoked for that prover

Options specific to JML	
–	no more options
-check	typecheck only (`-command check`)
-command <*action*>	which action to do: check esc rac compile
-compile	
-counterexample	show a counterexample for failed static checks
-crossRefAssociatedInfo	
-dir <*dir*>	argument is a folder of files
-dirs	remaining arguments are folders or files
-esc	do static chacking (`-command esc`)
-java	use the native OpenJDK tool
-jmldebug	very verbose output (includes -progress)
-jmlverbose	JML-specific verbose output
-keys	
-method	
-noCheckSpecsPath	ignore non-existent specs path entries
-noPurityCheck	do not check for purity
-noInternalSpecs	do not add internal specs library to specspath
-noInternalRuntime	do not add internal runtime library to classpath
-noJML	ignore JML constructs
-nonnullByDefault	values are not null by default
-nullableByDefault	values may be null by default
-progress	
-rac	compile runtime assertion checks (`-command rac`)
-roots	
-showNotImplemented	warn if feature not implemented
-specspath	location of specs files
-stopIfParseErrors	stop if there are any parse errors
-subexpressions	show subexpression detail for failed static checks
-trace	show a trace for failed static checks

Options inherited from Java	
-Akey	
-bootclasspath <*path*>	See Java documentation.
-classpath <*path*>	location of class files
-cp <*path*>	location of class files
-d <*directory*>	location of output class files
-encoding <*encoding*>	
-endorsedirs <*dirs*>	
-extdirs <*dirs*>	
-deprecation	
-g	
-help	output help information
-implicit	
-J<*flag*>	
-nowarn	show only errors, no warnings
-proc	
-processor <*classes*>	
-processorpath <*path*>	where to find annotation processors
-s <*directory*>	location of output source files
-source <*release*>	the Java version of source files
-sourcepath <*path*>	location of source files
-target <*release*>	the Java version of the output class files
-X	Java non-standard extensions
-verbose	verbose output
-version	output (OpenJML) version
-Werror	treat warnings as errors

Table 2.1: OpenJML options. See the text for more detail on each option.

The distribution includes a file named `openjml-template.properties` that contains stubs for all the recognized options. You should copy that file, rename it as `openjml.properties`, and edit it to reflect your system configuration. (Do not commit your system's `openjml.properties` file into the OpenJML shared SVN repository.)

2.2.4 Options: Finding files and classes: class, source, and specs paths

A common source of confusion is the various different paths used to find files, specs and classes in OpenJML. OpenJML is a Java application and thus a classpath is used to find the classes that constitute the application; but OpenJML is also a tool that processes Java files, so it uses a (different) classpath to find the files that it is processing. As is the case for other Java applications, a <*path*> contains a sequence of individual paths to folders or jar files, separated by the path separator character (a semicolon on Windows systems and a colon on Unix and MacOSX systems). You should distinguish the following:

- the classpath used to run the application: specified by one of
  - the `CLASSPATH` environment variable
  - the .jar file given with the `java -jar` form of the command is used
  - the value for the `-classpath` (equivalently, `-cp`) option when OpenJML is run with the `java -cp openjml.jar org.jmlspecs.openjml.Main` command

  This classpath is not of much concern to OpenJML, but is the classpath that Java users will be familiar with. The value is implicitly given in the `-jar` form of the command. The application classpath is explicitly given in the alternate form of the command, and it may be omitted; if it is omitted, the value of the system property `CLASSPATH` is used and it must contain the `openjml.jar` library.

- the classpath used by OpenJML. This classpath determines where OpenJML will find .class files for classes referenced by the `.java` files it is processing. The classpath is specified by

  `-classpath` <*path*>

  or

  `-cp` <*path*>

  after the executable is named on the commandline. That is,

  ```
  java -jar openmjml.jar -cp <openjml-classpath> ...
  ```

  or

  ```
  java -cp openjml.jar org.jmlspecs.openjml.Main -cp <openjml-classpath> ...
  ```

  If the OpenJML classpath is not specified, its value is obtained from the application classpath.

- the OpenJML sourcepath - The sourcepath is used by OpenJML as the list of locations in which to find `.java` files that are referenced by the files being processed. For example, if a file on the command-line, say `T.java`, refers to another class, say `class U`, that is not listed on the command-line, then `U` must be found. OpenJML (just as is done by the Java compiler) will look for a source file for `U` in the sourcepath and a class file for `U` in the classpath. If both are found then TBD.

  The OpenJML sourcepath is specified by the `-sourcepath` <*path*> option. If it is not specified, the value for the sourcepath is taken to be the same as the OpenJML classpath.

  In fact, the sourcepath is rarely used. Users often will specify a classpath containing both `.class` and *.java* files; by not specifying a sourcepath, the same path is used for both `.java` and `.class` files. This is simpler to write, but does mean that the application must search through all source and binary directories for any particular source or binary file.

- the OpenJML specspath - The specspath tells OpenJML where to look for specification files. It is specified with the `-spacspath` <*path*> option. If it is not specified, the value for the specspath is the same as the value for the sourcepath. In addition, by default, the specspath has added to it an internal library of specifications. These are the existing (and incomplete) specifications of the Java standard library classes.

  The addition of the Java specifications to the specspath can be disabled by using the `-noInternalSpecs` option. For example. if you have your own set of specification files that you want to use instead of the internal library, then you should use the `-noInternalSpecs` option and a `-specspath` option with a path that includes your own specification library.

  Note also that often source (`.java`) files contain specifications as well. Thus, if you are specifying a specspath yourself, you should be sure to include directories containing source files in the specspath; this rule also includes the `.java` files that appear on the command-line: they also should appear on the specspath.

  TBD - describe what happens if the above guidelines are not followed. (Can we make this more user friendly).

The `-noInternalSpecs` option. As described above, this option turns off the automatic adding of the internal specifications library to the specspath. If you use this option, it is your responsibility to provide an alternate specifications library for the standard Java class library. If you do not you will likely see a large number of static checking warnings when you use Extended Static Checking to check the implementation code against the specifications.

The internal specifications are written for programs that conform to Java 1.7. [TBD - change this to adhere to the `-source` option?] [TBD - what about the specs in jmlspecs for different source levels.]

2.2.5 Specification files

JML specifications for Java classes (either source or binary) are written in files with a `.jml` suffix or are written directly in the source `.java` file. When OpenJML needs specifications for a given class, it looks for a `.jml` file on the specspath. If one is not found, OpenJML then looks for a `.java` file on the specspath. Note that this rule requires that source files (that have specifications you want to use) must be listed on the specspath. Note also that there need not be a source file; a `.jml` file can be (and often is) used to provide specifications for class files.

Previous versions of JML had a more complicated scheme for constructing specifications for a class involving refinements, multiple specification files, and various prefixes. This complicated process is now deprecated and no longer supported.

[TBD: some systems might find the first .java or .jml file on the specspath and use it, even if there were a .jml file later.] [TBD: Actually, as of this date, the old mechanism is still in place and the new one still in progress.]

2.2.6 Annotations and the runtime library

JML uses Java annotations as introduced in Java 1.6. Those annotation classes are in the package `org.jmlspecs.annotation`. In order for files using these annotations to be processed by Java, the annotation classes must be on the classpath. They may also be required when a compiled Java program that uses such annotations is executed. In addition, running a program that has JML runtime assertion checks compiled in will require the presence of runtime classes that define utility functions used by the assertion checking code.

Both the annotation classes and the runtime checking classes are provided in a library named `jmlruntime.jar`. The distribution of OpenJML contains this library, as well as containing a version of the library within `openjml.jar`. The OpenJML is applied to a set of classes, by default it finds a version of the runtime classes and appends the location of the runtime classes to the classpath.

You can prevent OpenJML from automatically adding `jmlruntime.jar` to the classpath with the option `-noInternalRuntime`. If you use this option, then you will have to supply your own annotation classes and (if using Runtime Assertion Checking) runtime utility classes on the classpath. You may wish to do this, for example, if you have newer versions of the annotation classes that you are experimenting with. You could simply put them on the classpath, since they would be in front of the automatically added classes and used in favor of default versions; however, if you want to be sure that the default version are not present, use the `-noInternalRuntime` option.

The symptom that no runtime classes are being found at all is error messages that the `org.jmlspecs.annotation` package is not found.

2.2.7 Options: Information and debugging

- -help : prints out help information about the command-line options
- -version : prints out the version of the OpenJML tool
- -verbose : prints out verbose information about the Java processing
- -jmlverbose : prints out verbose information about the JML processing (includes -verbose)
- -progress :
- -jmldebug : prints out (voluminous) debugging information

2.2.8 Options: JML tools

- -command <*tool*> : initiates the given function; the value of <*tool*> may be one of `check`, `ese`, `rac`, TBD. The default is to use the OpenJML tool to do only typechecking of Java and JML in the source files.
- -check : causes OpenJML to do only type-checking of the Java and JML in the input files
- -compile
- -esc : causes OpenJML to do (type-checking and) static checking of the JML specifications against the implementations in the input files
- -rac
- -java : causes OpenJML to ignore all OpenJML extensions and use only the core OpenJDK functionality, so the tool should run precisely like the OpenJDK javac tool
- -noJML : causes OpenJML to use its extensions but to ignore all JML constructs (TBD - does this still recognize -check, -compile?)

TBD: jmldoc?

2.2.9 Options relating to Java version

- -source <*level*> : this option specifies the Java version of the source files, with values of `1.4`, `1.5`, `1.6`, `1.7`. This controls whether some syntax features (e.g. annotations, extended for-loops, autoboxing, enums) are permitted. The default is the most recent version of Java, in this case 1.7. Note that the classpath should include the Java library classes that correspond to the source version being used.
- -target <*level*> : this option specifies the Java version of the output class files

2.2.10 Options: Java compiler options controlling output

- -d <*dir*> : specifies the directory in which output class files are placed
- -s <*dir*> : specifies the directory in which output source files are placed (such as those produced by annotation processors)

2.2.11 Options related to Static Checking

- -counterexample
- -trace
- -subexpressions
- -method

2.2.12 Options related to parsing and typechecking

- -Werror
- -nowarn
- -stopIfParseError
- -noCheckSpecsPath
- -noPurityCheck
- -nonnullbydefault
- -nullablebydefault
- -keys

2.2.13 Options related to annotation processing

- -proc
- -processor
- -processorpath

2.2.14 Other JML Options

- -showNotImplemented
- -crossRefAssociatedInfo
- -roots

2.2.15 Other Java Options

These options are unchanged from their meaning and use in the javac tool:

- -Akey
- -J
- -X
- -implicit
- -bootclasspath
- -deprecation
- -encoding
- -endorsedirs
- -extdirs
- -g

This section will be completed later.

Chapter 3

The Eclipse Plug-in

Since OpenJML operates on Java files, it is natural that it be integrated into the Eclipse IDE. There is a conventional Eclipse plug-in that encapsulates the OpenJML command-line tool and integrates it with the Eclipse Java development environment.

3.1 Installation and System Requirements

Your system must have the following:

- A Java 1.7 JRE as described in section 2.2 (there is no 1.6 work-around for the plug-in). This must be the JRE in use in the environment in which Eclipse is invoked. If you start Eclipse by a command in a shell, it is straightforward to make sure that the correct Java JRE is defined in that shell. However, if you start Eclipse by, for example, double-clicking a desktop icon, then you must ensure that the Java 1.7 JRE is set by the system at startup.
- Eclipse 3.6 or later

Installation of the plug-in follows the conventional Eclipse procedure.

- Invoke the "Install New Software" dialog under the Eclipse "Help" menubar item.
- "Add" a new location, giving the URL `http://jmlspecs.sourceforge.net/openjml-updatesite` and some name of your choice (e.g. OpenJML).
- Select the "OpenJML" category and push "Next"
- Proceed through the rest of the wizard dialogs to install OpenJML.
- Restart Eclipse when asked to obtain full functionality.

If the plug-in is successfully installed, a yellow coffee cup (the JML icon) will appear in the menubar (along with other menubar items). The installation will fail (without obvious error messages), if the underlying Java VM is not a suitable Java 1.7 VM.

3.2 GUI Features

This section will be added later.

Chapter 4

OpenJML tools

4.1 Parsing and Type-checking

This section will be added later.

4.2 Static Checking and Verification

This section will be added later.

4.3 Runtime Assertion Checking

This section will be added later.

4.4 Generating Documentation

This section will be added later.

4.5 Generating Specification File Skeletons

This section will be added later.

4.6 Generating Test Cases

This section will be added later.

Part II

JML

The definition of the Java Modeling Language is given in the JML Reference Manual[**?**]. This document does not repeat that definition in detail. However, it is

Chapter 5

Summary of JML Features

The definition of the Java Modeling Language is contained in the reference manual.[**?**] That definition will not be repeated here. However, the following sections contain comments about JML as they relate to the implementation within OpenJML.

5.1 JML Syntax

5.1.1 Syntax of JML specifications

JML specifications are contained in specially formatted Java comments: a JML specification includes everything between either (a) an opening `/*@` and closing `*/` or (b) an opening `//@` and the next line ending character (`\n` or `\r`) that is not within a string or character literal.

Such comments that occur within the body of a class or interface definition are considered to be a specification of the class, a field, or a method, depending on the kind of specification clause it is. JML specifications may also occur in the body of a method.

Obsolete syntax. In previous versions of JML, JML specifications could be placed within javadoc comments. Such specifications are no longer standard JML and are not supported by OpenJML.

5.1.2 Conditional JML specifications

JML has a mechanism for conditional specifications, based on a system of keys. A key is a Java identifier (alphanumerics, including the underscore character, and beginning with a non-digit). A conditional JML comment is guarded by one or more positive or negative keys (or both). The keys are placed just before the `@`character that is part of the opening sequence of the JML comment (the `//@` or the `/*@`). Each key is preceded by a '+' or a '-' sign, to indicate whether it is a positive or negative key, respectively. *No white-space is allowed*. If there is white-space anywhere between the initial // or /* and the first `@`character, the comment will appear to be a normal Java comment and will be silently ignored.

The keys are interpreted as follows. Each tool that processes the Java+JML input will have a means (e.g. by command-line options) to specify the set of keys that are enabled.

- If the JML annotation has no keys, the annotation is always processed.
- If there are only positive keys, the annotation is processed only if at least one of the keys is enabled.
- If there are only negative keys, the annotation is processed unless one of the keys is enabled.
- If there are both positive and negative keys, the annotation is processed only if (a) at least one of the positive keys is enabled AND (b) none of the negative keys are enabled.

JML previously defined one conditional annotation: those that began with `/*+@` or `//+@`. ESC/Java2 also defined `/*-@` and `//-@`. Both of these are now deprecated. OpenJML does have an option to enable the +-style comments.

The particular keys do not have any defined meaning. OpenJML implicitly enables the ESC key when it is performing ESC static checking; it implicitly enables the RAC key when it is performing Runtime-Assertion-Checking. Thus, for example, one can turn off a non-executable assert statement for RAC-processing by writing //-RAC@ assert ...

5.1.3 Finding specification files and the refine statement

JML allows specifications to be placed directly in the .java files that contain the implementation of methods and classes. Indeed, specifications such as assert statements or loop invariants are necessarily placed directly in a method body. Other specifications, such as class invariants and method pre- and post-conditions, may be placed in auxiliary files. For classes which are only present as .class files and not as .java files, the auxiliary file is a necessity.

Current JML allows one such auxiliary file. It is similar to the corresponding .java file except that

- it has a .jml suffix
- it contains no method bodies (method declarations are terminated with semi-colons, as if they were abstract)

The .jml file is in the same package as the corresponding .java file and has the same name, except for the suffix. If there is no source file, then there is a .jml file for each class that has a specification. [TBD - what about non public classes]

This section will be added later.

Obsolete syntax. The `refine` and `refines` statements are no longer recognized. The previous (complicated) method of finding specification files and merging the specifications from multiple files is also no longer implemented. The only specification file suffix allowed is `.jml`; the others — `.spec`, `.refines-java`, `.refines-spec`, `.refines-jml` — are no longer implemented.

In addition, the `.jml` file is sought before seeking the `.java` file; if a `.jml` file is found anywhere in the specs path, then any specifications in the `.java` file are ignored. This is a different search algorithm than was previously used.

5.1.4 JML specifications and Java annotations

This section will be added later.

5.1.5 Model import statements

This section will be added later.

5.1.6 Modifiers

This section will be added later.

- note elimination of weakly

5.1.7 Method specification clauses

This section will be added later.

5.1.8 Class specification clauses

This section will be added later.

5.1.9 Statement specifications

This section will be added later.

5.1.10 JML types

This section will be added later.

5.1.11 JML operators

This section will be added later.

5.1.12 JML informal comments

This section will be added later.

5.1.13 redundantly suffixes

This section will be added later.

5.1.14 nowarn lexical construct

This section will be added later.

5.2 Interaction with Java features

This section will be added later.

5.3 Other issues

5.3.1 Interaction with JSR-308

This section will be added later.
This section will be added later.

5.3.2 Interaction with FindBugs

This section will be added later.

An index will be added later.