

# **See the Pet in the Beast: How to Limit Effects of Aliasing**

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# Aliasing = Pet = Beast

## Goal:

- Limit effects of aliasing without restricting aliasing itself

## Approach:

- Types specify what can be done through object references
- Object references carry tokens as limited resources
- Static type checking ensures proper use of tokens

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# Specifying Abstract Object States

```
class Window {  
    Window[init] () {...}  
    [init -> shown,ready] void initialize (...) {...}  
    [ready -> ready] void update (...) {...}  
    [shown -> icon] void iconify () {...}  
    [icon -> shown] void uniconify () {...}  
    [shown,ready ->] void close () {...}  
    int getCreationTime () {...}  
}
```

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# Tokens in Reference Types

```
class Test {  
  
    void foo (Window[icon -> shown] w)  
        { w.uniconify(); }  
  
    Window[ready] win;  
  
    [unique -> unique] Window[ready] set (Window[ready->] w)  
        { Window[ready] old = win; win = w; return old; }  
  
    Test[unique] () { win = null; }  
}
```

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# Type Checking

- Separate compilation (class by class)

## **Type checker ensures:**

- Cannot have several tokens of same name for same object
- Invocations only through references carrying needed tokens
- No token duplication when introducing aliases
- Exclusive access to instance variables

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# Tokens Depending on Tokens

```
class IconButtons {  
  
    IconButtons[up] (Window[shown->] w) { window = w; }  
  
    Window[icon for down][shown for up] window;  
  
    [down -> up] void pressUp() { window.uniconify(); }  
  
    [up -> down] void pressDown() { window.iconify(); }  
}
```

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# Tokens Depending on Values

```
class SwapButton {  
  
    SwapButton[unique] (Window[shown->] w)  
        { window = w; state = 1; }  
  
    int state;  
    Window[icon if state < 0][shown if state > 0] window;  
  
    [unique -> unique] void press() {  
        if (state < 0) { window.uniconify(); state = 1; }  
        else if (state > 0) { window.iconify(); state = -1; }  
    }  
}
```

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# Tokens as Values

```
class SwapButton2 {  
  
    SwapButton2[unique] (Window[shown->] w)  
        { window = w; }  
  
    Window[?] window;  
  
    [unique -> unique] void press() {  
        if ([icon>window) { window.uniconify(); }  
        else if ([shown>window) { window.iconify(); }  
    }  
}
```



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# Genericity

```
class IconList<W extends Window> {  
    IconList[i] () {}  
    [i -> i] void add (String s, W[icon] w) {...}  
    [i -> s] void uniconifyAll () {...}  
    [s -> s] W[shown] delete (String s) {...}  
    [s -> s] W get (String s) {...}  
}
```

```
class IconList2<W[?] extends Window> {...}
```

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## Conclusions

- Tokens associated with references limit effects of aliasing
- Static type checking ensures proper use of tokens
- Most difficult part: Tokens carried by shared variables
- Future work: Token inference for shared variables