



MODEL AND OBJECT VERIFICATION

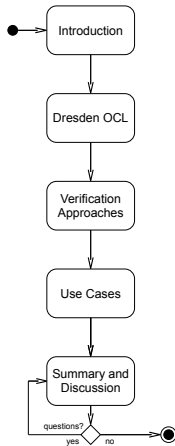
Use Cases of OCL and the Dresden OCL Toolkit

Claas Wilke and Birgit Demuth

Dresden, Oct. 15th 2009

Overview

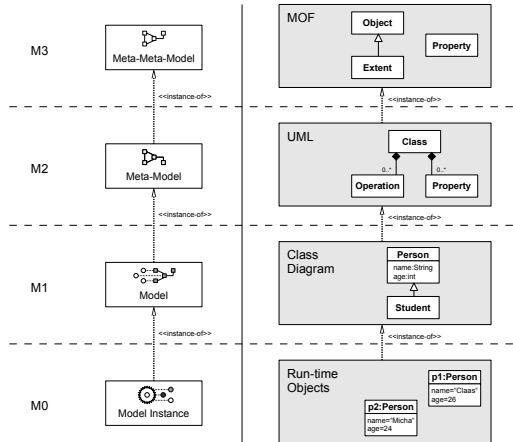
- Introduction
- Dresden OCL Toolkit
- Verification Approaches
 - Interpretative Approach
 - Generative Approach
- OCL Use Cases
 - Interpretative Use Cases
 - Generative Use Cases
- Summary



Introduction

What is OCL?

- Part of UML
- Additional Semantics
- Queries and Constraints
- On different MOF layers
- On different Meta-Models



Introduction

An Example

```
context Person  
inv: self.age >= 0
```

```
context Person: birthdayHappens ()  
post: self.age = self.age@pre + 1
```

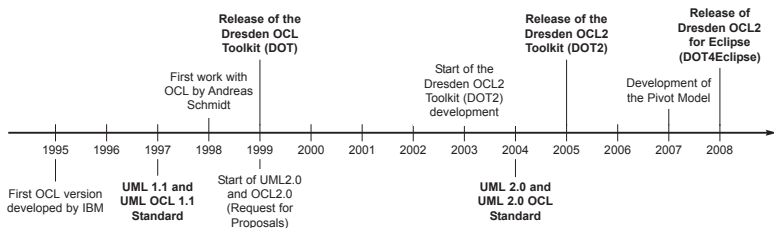
```
context Person  
def isAdult: Boolean =  
  if (age >= 18)  
    then true  
    else false  
endif
```

Person
age: int
birthdayHappens()

Dresden OCL Toolkit

About the Project

- Started in 1999
- A toolkit to extend case tools with OCL
- <http://dresden-ocl.sourceforge.net/>

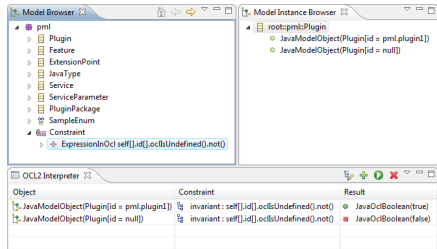


Dresden

OCLE Toolkit

Dresden OCL2 for Eclipse

- Developed since 2007
- Meta-Model independent
(Based on a Pivot Model)
- **Supported Meta-Models:**
 - EMF Ecore
 - Eclipse MDT UML2
 - Java
- **Provided Tools:**
 - OCL2 Parser
 - OCL2 Interpreter
 - OCL2toJava Code Generator
 - Meta-Model Adapter Generator



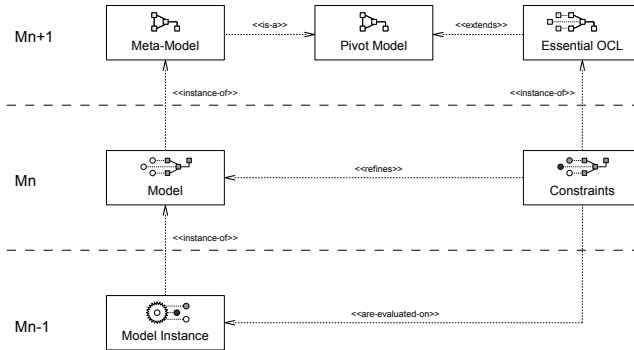
The screenshot displays the Eclipse IDE interface with three main panes:

- Model Browser:** Shows a package 'pml' containing classes such as Plugin, Feature, ExtensionPoint, Java Type, Service, ServiceParameter, PluginPackage, SampleEnum, and Constraint. A specific constraint expression is highlighted: `ExpressionInOcl self[id].oclIsUndefined().not()`.
- Model Instance Browser:** Shows the root package 'pml:Plugin' with two instances of `JavaModelObject(Plugin[id = pml.plugin1])` and `JavaModelObject(Plugin[id = null])`.
- OCL2 Interpreter:** A table showing the evaluation of the constraint for two different objects.

Object	Constraint	Result
<code>JavaModelObject(Plugin[id = pml.plugin1])</code>	<code>invariant : self[id].oclIsUndefined().not()</code>	<code>JavaOclBoolean(true)</code>
<code>JavaModelObject(Plugin[id = null])</code>	<code>invariant : self[id].oclIsUndefined().not()</code>	<code>JavaOclBoolean(false)</code>

Dresden OCL Toolkit

The Generic Three Layer Metadata Architecture



Verification Approaches

Two different approaches exists:

1. **Interpretative Approach**

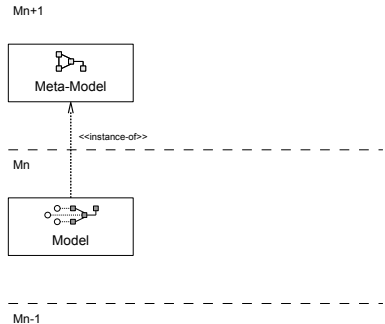
- Verification by interpretation

2. **Generative Approach**

- Verification through generated check code

Verification Approaches **Interpretative Approach**

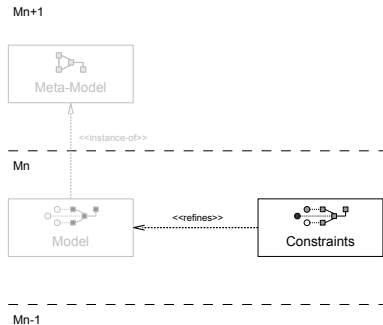
1. Modeling



Verification Approaches

Interpretative Approach

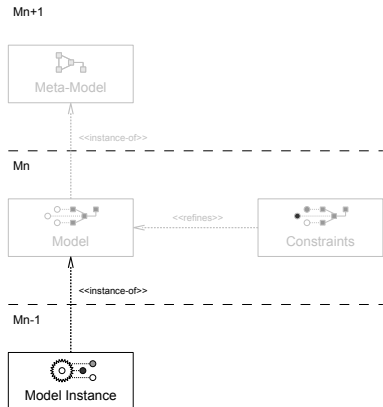
1. Modeling
2. Constraint specification



Verification Approaches

Interpretative Approach

1. Modeling
2. Constraint specification
3. Model Instance definition/generation

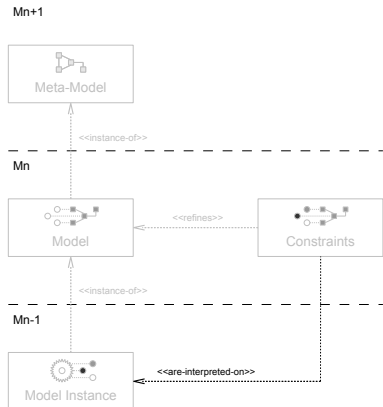


Verification Approaches

Interpretative Approach

1. Modeling
2. Constraint specification
3. Model Instance definition/generation
4. Interpretation

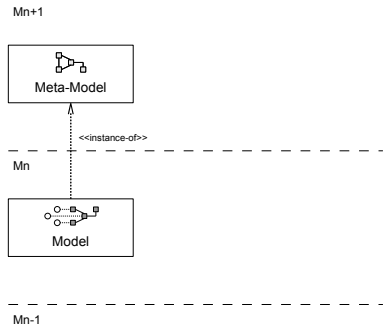
Verification is part of the Interpretative Approach



Verification Approaches

Generative Approach

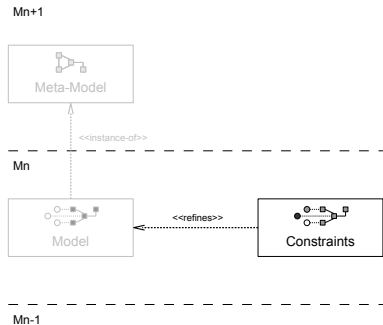
1. Modeling



Verification Approaches

Generative Approach

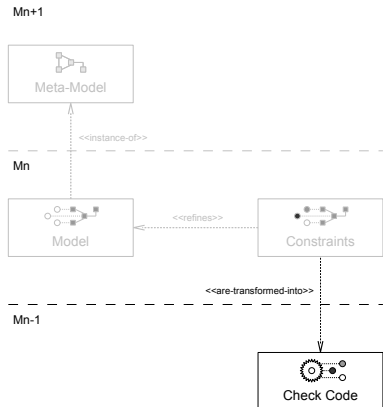
1. Modeling
2. Constraint specification



Verification Approaches

Generative Approach

1. Modeling
2. Constraint specification
3. Code generation

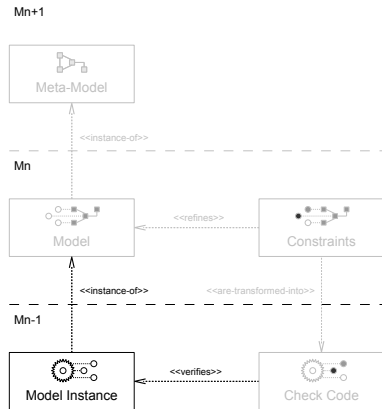


Verification Approaches

Generative Approach

1. Modeling
2. Constraint specification
3. Code generation

Execution and Verification are not part of the Generative Approach



OCL Use Cases

- **Interpretative Approaches**

- Model Verification
- Testing
- Run-time (Object) Verification
- Simulation/Animation
- Querying

- **Generative Approaches**

- Testing
- Run-time (Object) Verification
- Simulation/Animation
- Model Transformation

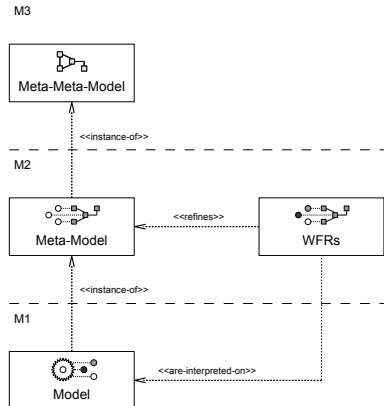
OCL Use Cases

- **Interpretative Approaches**
 - **Model Verification**
 - Testing
 - **Run-time (Object) Verification**
 - Simulation/Animation
 - **Querying**
- **Generative Approaches**
 - **Testing**
 - **Run-time (Object) Verification**
 - Simulation/Animation
 - Model Transformation

OCL Use Cases

Interpretative Approaches: Model Verification

- Constraints on Meta-Models
 - Well-Formedness Rules
 - Modeling Guide-Lines
- Interpretation/Verification of Models during Modeling



OCL Use Cases

Interpretative Approaches: Model Verification - WFRs and Modeling Guidelines in UML [OMG09]

context Interface

inv featuresArePublic:

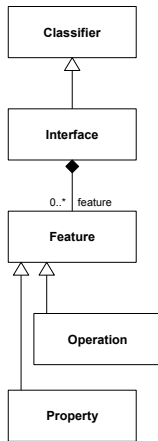
self.feature

→forAll(f | f.visibility = #public)

context Class

inv SingleInheritance:

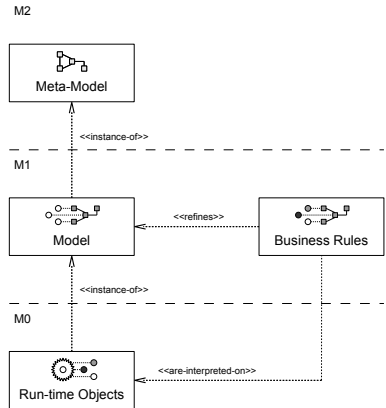
self.generalization →size () <=1



OCL Use Cases

Interpretative Approaches: Run-Time (Object) Verification

- Constraints are defined on a Model
- Interpretation/Verification of objects during run-time



OCL Use Cases

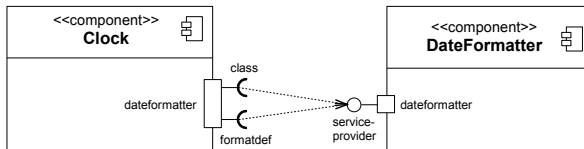
Interpretative Approaches: Run-Time (Object) Verification in Treaty [DJ08, Tre09]

context DateFormatter::format(aDate: Date): String

post containsDay:

let day: String = aDate.toString().substring(9, 10)

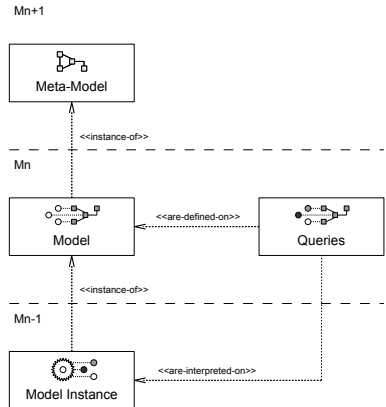
in result.contains(day)



OCL Use Cases

Interpretative Approaches: Querying

- Queries on Models or Meta-Models
- Interpreter queries on an instance of the Model or Meta-Model
- Collect invalid Objects
- Compute Model Metrics



OCL Use Cases

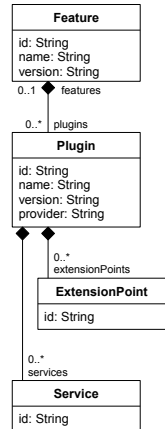
Interpretative

Approaches: Querying non-well-formed Model Objects in a PML model [Br 07]

```

context Plugin
def getIllegalPlugins () :
    Set(Plugin) =

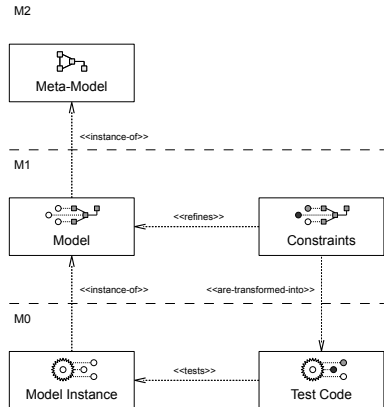
    self.allInstances ()
        ->select (id.ocllsUndefined ())
  
```



OCL Use Cases

Generative Approaches: Testing

- Constraints are defined on Models
- Code Generator generates Test Code
- Test Code tests Model Instances



OCL Use Cases

Generative Approaches: Testing - JUnit Code Generation

context Person
inv agelsPositive: **self**.age >= 0

In Java:

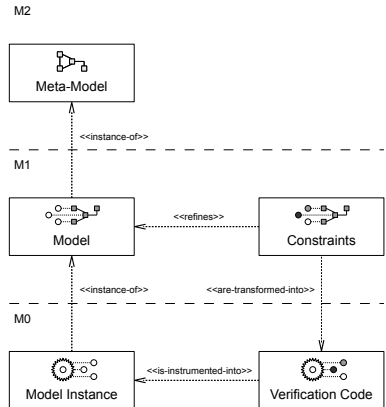
```
@Test
public void testAgelsPositive () {
    Person aPerson = new Person ();
    assertTrue (aPerson.age >= 0);
}
```

Person
age: int
birthdayHappens()

OCL Use Cases

Generative Approaches: Run-Time (Object) Verification

- Constraints are defined on Models
- Code Generator generates Constraint Code
- Constraint code is instrumented or woven into Model code
- Constraints are verified during Model Instance execution



OCL Use Cases

Generative Approaches: Run-Time Verification - AspectJ Code Generation [Wil09]

```
context Person  
inv ageIsPositive: self.age >= 0
```

In Java:

```
pointcut ageChanged(Person aPerson):  
    set(* Person.age) && this(aPerson);  
  
after(Person aPerson) : ageChanged(Person) {  
    if (!aPerson.age >= 0) {  
        throw new RuntimeException(  
            "The age of a person must not be negative");  
    }  
}
```



OCL Use Cases

Generative Approaches: Run-time Verification - OCL2 to SQL Transformation [Hei05]

context Person

inv ageIsPositive: self.age >= 0

SQL Integrity View

(contains all objects that violate the constraint):

create view AGEISPOSITIVE **as**

select * **from** PERSON SELF

where not (SELF.AGE >= 0)

Person
age: int
birthdayHappens()

Summary

- **Object Constraint Language**
 - Model Verification
 - Object Verification
- **Dresden OCL2 for Eclipse**
 - Generic Three Layer Metadata Architecture
 - Supports both Model, and Object Verification
 - A Set of Tools for other Case Tools
- **Two groups of Verification Use Cases**
 - Interpretative Approaches
 - Generative Approaches

Summary

- **We are interested in other OCL use cases and your own experiences with OCL!**
- Feedback is welcome!
- Dresden OCL Toolkit
<http://dresden-ocl.sourceforge.net/>
- Use our mailinglists at
<http://sourceforge.net/projects/dresden-ocl/>
- Direct Contact: info@claaswilke.de

References I



BRÄUER, Matthias:

Models and Metamodels in a QVT/OCL Development Environment.
Großer Beleg (Minor Thesis), TU Dresden, May 2007



DIETRICH, Jens ; JENSON, G.:

Treaty - A Modular Component Contract Language.
In: *Proceedings of the Thirteenth International Workshop on
Component-Oriented Programming (WCOP'2008)*, 2008, S. 33–38



HEIDENREICH, Florian:

*SQL-Codegenerierung in der metamodellbasierten Architektur des Dresden
OCL Toolkit.*
Großer Beleg (Minor Thesis), TU Dresden, May 2005. –
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OCL-Codegenerierung für deklarative Sprachen.

Diploma Thesis, TU Dresden, April 2006. –

Published in German



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OMG Unified Modeling Language™ (OMG UML), Superstructure.

<http://www.omg.org/spec/UML/2.2/Superstructure>.

Version: 2.2, February 2009



Treaty Project Website.

Google Code Project Website.

<http://code.google.com/p/treaty/>.

Version: July 2009

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WILKE, Claas:

Java Code Generation for Dresden OCL2 for Eclipse.

Großer Beleg (Minor Thesis), TU Dresden, February 2009

OCL Use Cases

Interpretative Approaches: WFRs in PML [Brä07]

context Plugin

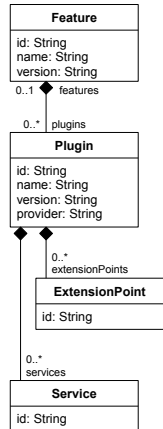
inv:

not **self**.id.ocllsUndefined()

context Feature

inv: **self**.plugins

→isUnique(plugin | plugin.id)



OCL Use Cases

Generative Approaches - Run-time Verification - OCL2 to XMLSchema/XQuery Transformation [Hei06]

XMLSchema:

```
<xs:complexType name="Person">  
  <xs:element name="age" type="xs:integer" />  
</xs:complexType>
```

XQuery Integrity Query

(contains all objects that violate the constraint):

```
for $SELF in fn:doc("modellInstance.xml")/Person  
where not ($SELF/age >= 0)  
return $SELF
```