# Execute OCL Constraints

## Execution

**Evaluating:** self.consistsOf.transition

**Results:**

Manufacturing System FurnitureSystem::Composite Manufacturing Step CuttingComposite

Manufacturing System FurnitureSystem::Transport Step StartStorageTransport

Manufacturing System FurnitureSystem::Composite Manufacturing Step CuttingComposite

Manufacturing System FurnitureSystem::Composite Manufacturing Step CuttingComposite::Manufacturing System ComponentPreparationSystem1::Manufacturing Step Cutting

Manufacturing System FurnitureSystem::Quality Assurance Step productQA

Manufacturing System FurnitureSystem::Transport Step CuttingCompositeTransport

Manufacturing System FurnitureSystem::Storage Point ProductStorage

Manufacturing System FurnitureSystem::Storage Point RawMaterialStorageExplanation

## Explanation

In this OCL-Expression we first iterate through all the **ManufacturingSystemElement** instances, which are referenced by our **ManufacturingSystem**’s **consistsOf** reference. Then for each of these we iterate through the **ManufacturingSystemElement** instances referenced by their **transition** reference. In the end we don’t check anything resulting in a Boolean, so the execution just returns all the **ManufacturingSystemElement** instances we iterated over. The final output lists all the elements which are directly **transition**ed into by elements directly referenced through **consistsOf** by our system.

## Execution

**Evaluating:** self.consistsOf->forAll(m:ManufacturingSystemElement | m.name <> null)

**Results:** true

## Explanation

Like in the previous expression we iterate through all the elements referenced by **consistsOf** from our system. Then we check for all of them, if their **name** property is not null. This will only return **true**, if every element referenced by **consistsOf** has a non-null **name** property. Unfortunately, an empty string is also not null, so this will return true even if elements are not properly named.

## Execution

**Evaluating:** self.consistsOf->select(oclIsKindOf(Step)).oclAsType(Step).speed->sum()

**Results:** 70

## Explanation

We first iterate through all the elements our system references with **consistsOf**. Then we limit the collection to only those which are based on the **Step** class. Then we cast these elements to the **Step** class, which has a **speed** property, for which we return the sum of. So basically, the sum of the speeds of all steps directly referenced by **consistsOf** from our system.

## Execution

**Evaluating:** self.output.input->forAll(i:InputCondition | self.input->includes(i))

**Results:** true

## Explanation

[…]

## Execution

**Evaluating:** self.transition->exists(m:ManufacturingSystemElement | m.oclIsTypeOf(QualityAssuranceStep)) implies self.oclIsKindOf(ManufacturingStep)

**Results:** false

## Explanation

First, we iterate through all **transition** references of element. Then we check if at least one of the elements we **transition** into is an instance of the **QualityAssuranceStep** class. If that is true, we also need to check if we are an instance of **ManufacturingStep** or any of its subclasses. So in our example, when the expression is executed for an instance of **CompositeManufacturingStep**, which has a **transition** reference to a **QualityAssuranceStep** instance, it will return false, because 1. It transitions into a **QualityAssuranceStep** and 2. It’s not an instance of **ManufacturingStep** *(or any of it’s subclasses, even though we don’t have subclasses of it).*

## Execution

**Evaluating:** ManufacturingSystem.allInstances()

->forAll(ms:ManufacturingSystem|ms.transforms.hasType

->includes(self) implies ms.uses->includes(self))

**Results:** true

## Explanation

We iterate through all instances of **ManufacturingSystem** and check for all of them, if at least one of their **WorkPiece** instances referenced by **transform** references the **WorkPieceType** instance, which we are running this expression on, via its **hasType** reference. If that is the case, we also need to check if this system’s **uses** reference collection includes our **WorkPieceType**. So this would return true for any system, which does not **transform** any workpiece of our type and for those which do but also includes our workpiece in their **uses** reference.

# Extend the Meta-Model

## Each Step shall have exactly one Responsible.

**Invariant:** invariant oneResponsible: self.responsible->size() = 1;

**Context:** abstract class Step extends ManufacturingSystemElement

**Validation:**

Constraint violated in:

* Transport Step StartTransport
* Manufacturing Step Cutting
* Transport Step CutTransport
* Manufacturing Step Drilling
* Transport Step EndTransport

**Explanation:**

We start in the context of Step and get a collection of people responsible for it. Then we simply check if the size of this collection is exactly 1.

## Each Responsible shall be responsible for between one and three (inclusive) Steps.

**Invariants:**

invariant atLeastOneStep: Step.allInstances()->select(s | s.responsible = self)->size() >= 1;

invariant atMostThreeSteps: Step.allInstances()->select(s | s.responsible = self)->size() <= 3;

**Context:** class Responsible

**Validation:**

Constraint violated in:

* Responsible Peter

**Explanation:**

We created two invariants for this constraint. One for the upper and one for the lower limit. In both, we first get a collection of all Step instances. Then we limit this collection to only those which the responsible in our context is responsible for. We then get the size of this collection and check if it’s within the lower and upper limit.

## There shall not exist a single Step in a ManufacturingSystem which has the same Responsible as the ManufacturingSystem itself.

**Invariant:** invariant dedicatedResponsible: self.responsible <> null implies self.consistsOf->select(c | c.oclIsKindOf(Step))->forAll(s | s.responsible <> self.responsible);

**Context:** class ManufacturingSystem

**Validation:**

Constraint violated in:

* Manufacturing System FurnitureSystem

**Explanation:**

We start in the context of ManufacturingSystem and first check if the system even has a responsible. If not, the constraint is fulfilled. If it does have a responsible, we get a collection of all the elements it consists of. Then we limit this collection to only those which are steps. Then we check for all of those steps, if their responsible is different from the system’s responsible. So, if a system has a responsible and at least one of it’s steps also has the same responsible, the constraint will not be fulfilled.

## Task

**Invariant:**

**Context:**

**Validation:**

Constraint violated in:

**Explanation:**

We

## Task

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**Context:**

**Validation:**

Constraint violated in:

**Explanation:**

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**Context:**

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**Explanation:**

We