

# Avoiding OCL specification pitfalls

## Teaching Software Modeling by Using Constraints

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# Motivation

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- ❖ The success rates for software projects:  $\approx 60\%$  in case of iterative & agile processes and  $< 50\%$  in other cases  
<http://drdobbs.com/architecture-and-design/226500046?pgno=2>
- ❖ MDE asks for a **clear** and **complete** model specification
- ❖ Design by Contract is a technique for producing **rigorous models**
- ❖ The deployment of Design by Contract is still limited - we believe this should change

# Remarks on current OCL training approaches

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## ❖ OCL training is:

- ◆ getting more widespread, although less than other modeling techniques
- ◆ focused on technical aspects concerning the constraint language

## ❖ great available resources - books, articles and slides on OCL : Warmer, Gogolla, Hussmann, Demuth, Atkinson, etc.

## ❖ still, too many hasty OCL examples (including in the standard)

- ◆ *uncompilable*
- ◆ not (completely) *compliant* to specifications
- ◆ not (enough) *tested*
- ◆ results vary depending on the OCL tool used
- ◆ in case of constraint failure *no information useful for diagnostic*

# Our view on teaching modeling

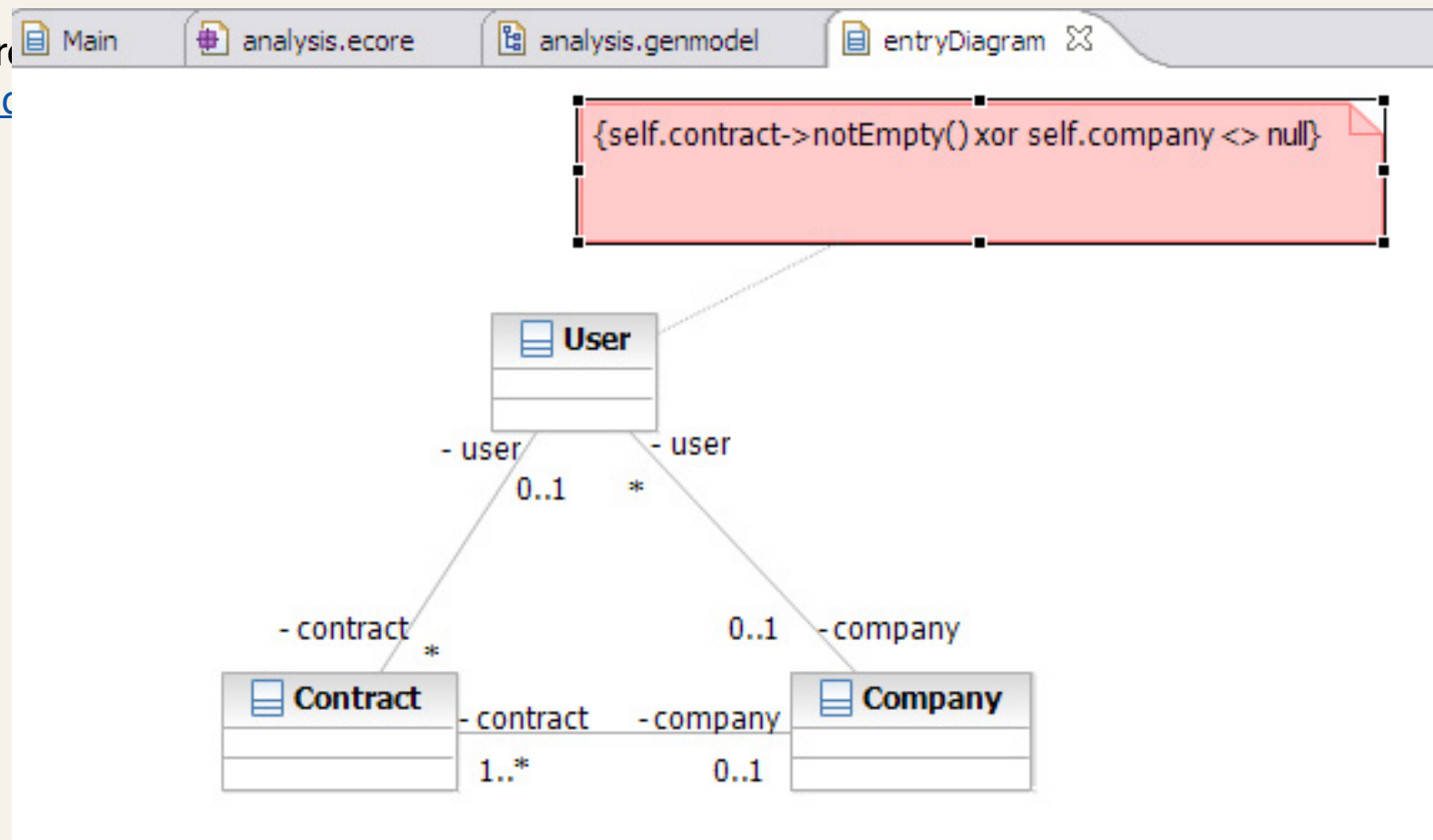
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- ❖ Highlights on the **complementarity of models and associated constraints**
- ❖ Argues for the **need of constraints**, due to the value added by means of **suggestive examples**
- ❖ Presents **principles & best practices** for specifying constraints
- ❖ **Stresses out the role of complete and unambiguous requirements**
- ❖ **Illustrates** the importance of the **rigor** in specifying constraints
- ❖ **Emphasizes the compulsoriness** of a full conformance between **requirements & specifications**

# Understanding the problem and the problem domain

“... the library offers a subscription to each person employed in an associated company. In this case, the employee does not have a contract with the library but with the society he works for, instead.”

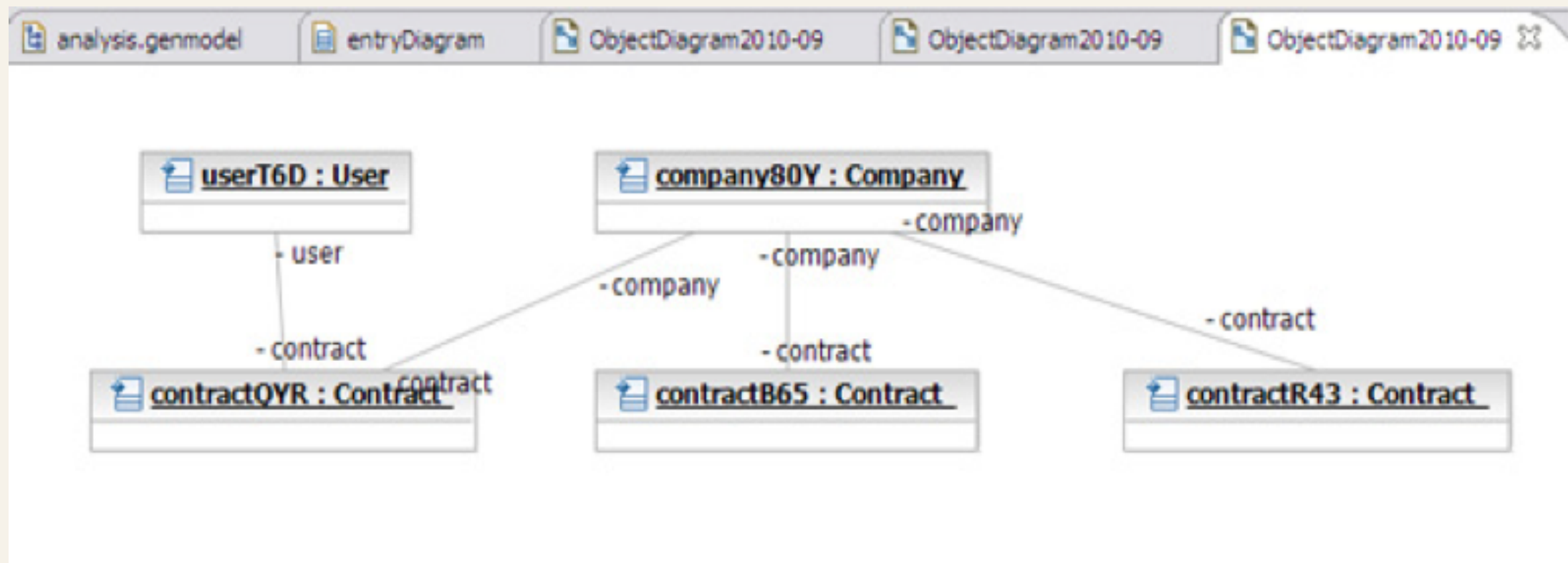
A. Todorova - Produce more  
<https://www.ibm.com/develo>



<https://www.ibm.com/develo> software-architect/

# Understanding the problem and the problem domain

Using snapshots to clarify requirements



**context User**

**inv TodConstraint:**

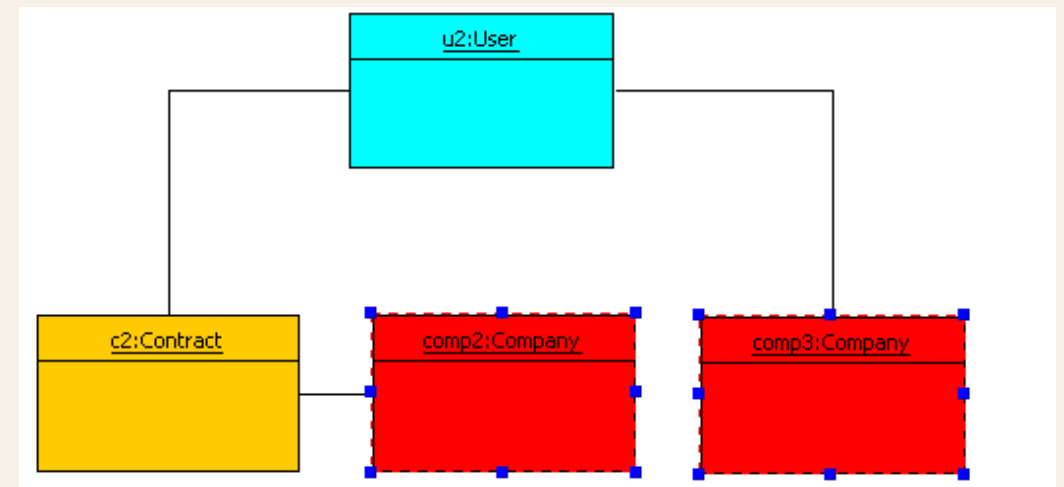
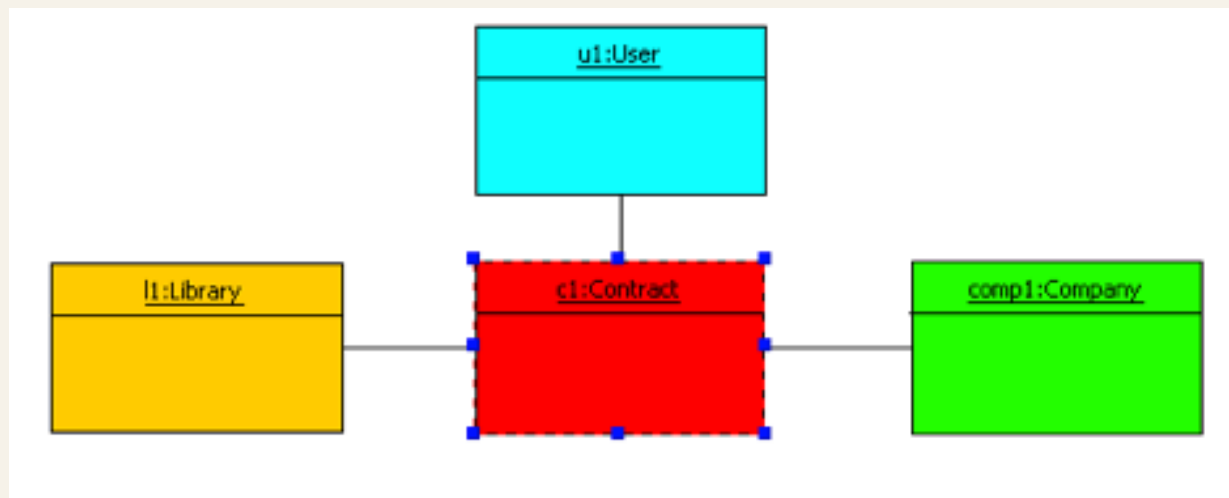
**self.contract->notEmpty() xor self.company <> null**

# Understanding the problem and the problem domain

## Using snapshots to test constraints

Use suggestive snapshots to clarify requirements & test constraints

Ex. Unwanted model instantiations that are not caught by the invariant proposed in [Tod11]



**context** User

**inv** TodConstraint:

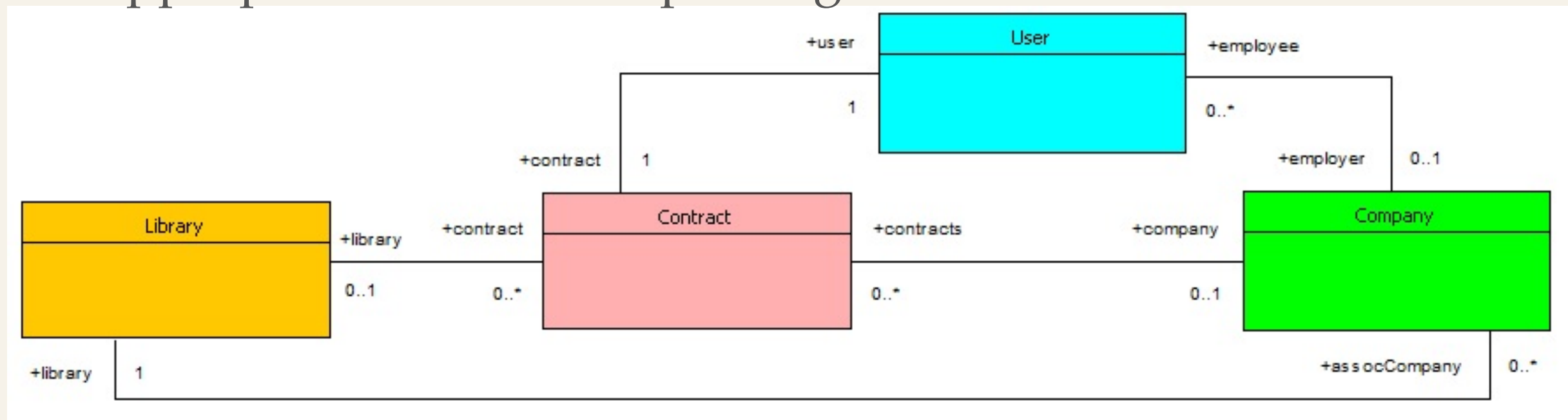
**self.contract->notEmpty() xor self.company <> null**



# Understanding the problem and the problem domain

## Improving the model & associated constraints

- ❖ Improve the existent solution by updating the model, choosing an appropriate context & updating the constraints



**context User**

**inv** theContractIsWithTheEmployer:

**if** self.employer->isEmpty

**then** self.contract.library->notEmpty

**else** self.employer = self.contract.company

**endif**

**context Contract**

**inv** onlyOneSecondParticipant:

**self.library->isEmpty xor self.company->isEmpty**



# Specifying the intended usage of the model

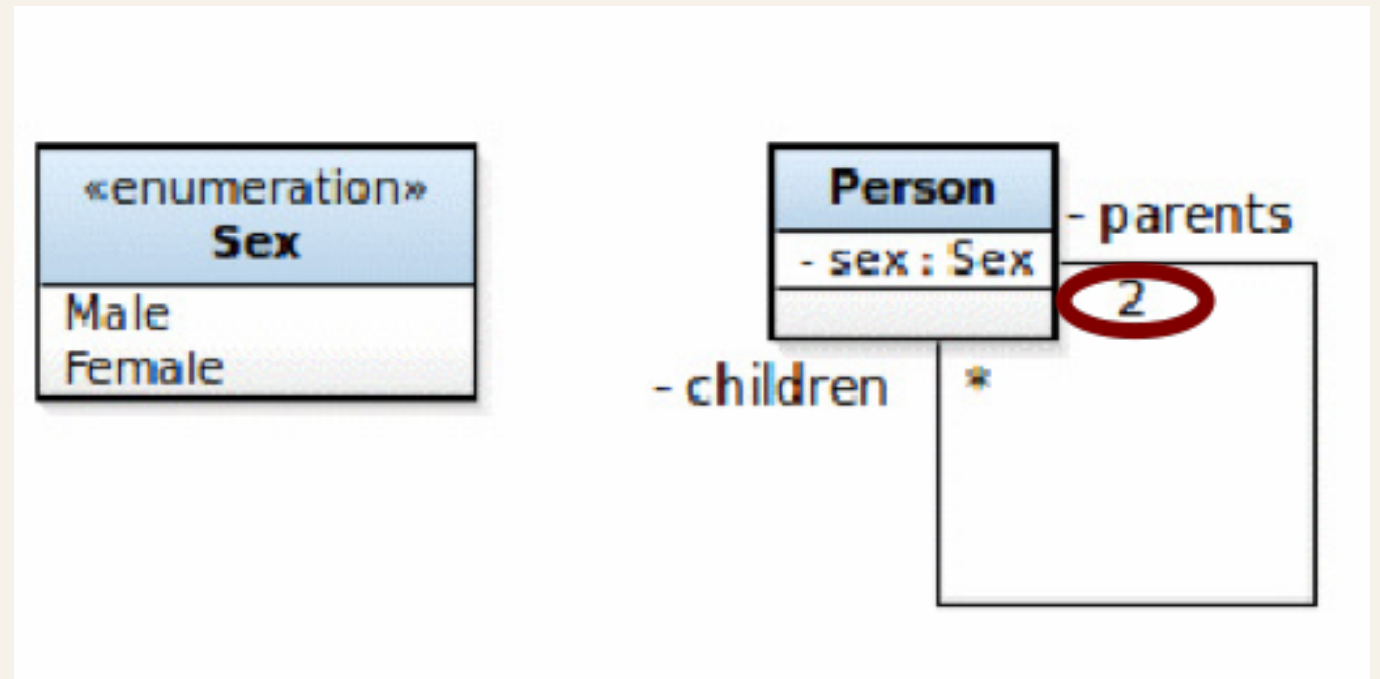
- ❖ The ultimate role of models is to produce software

```
self.parents->asSequence()->at(1).sex <>  
self.parents->asSequence()->at(2).sex
```

context Person

inv parentsSex:

```
let PS: Set(Sex) = self.parents.sex->asSet in  
PS->size = 2 and PS->excludes(Undefined)
```



# Thinking rigorously about the data validity

context Person

inv notSelfParent:

`self.parents->select(p | p = self)->isEmpty`

context Person

inv parentsAge:

`self.parents->reject(p | p.age - self.age >= 16)->isEmpty`

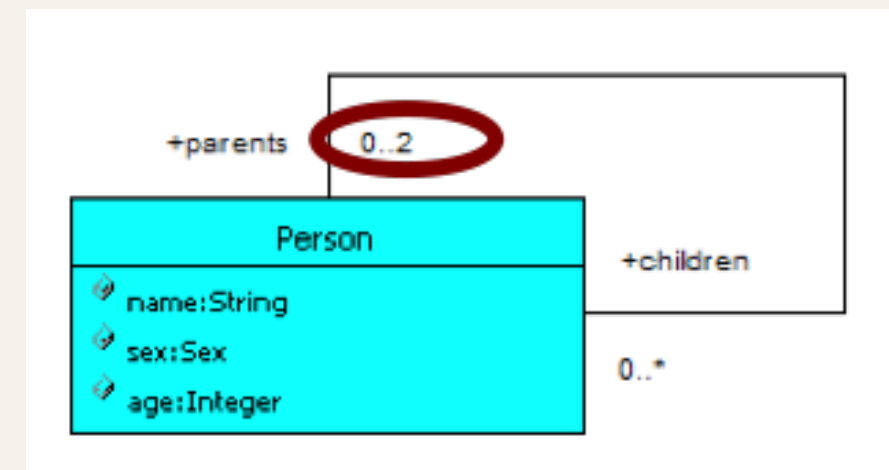
context Person::addChildren(p:Person)

pre childrenAge:

`self.children->excludes(p) and self.age - p.age >= 16`

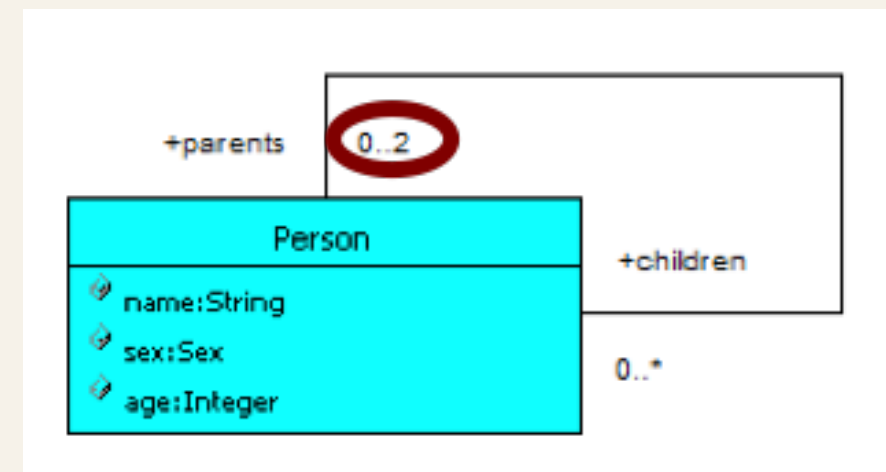
post childrenAge:

`self.children->includes(p)`



# Using finer constraints if possible

```
context Person
inv parentsSexN:
  let f: Person = self.parents->at(1) in
  let m: Person = self.parents->at(2) in
  not f.ocIsUndefined() implies f.sex = Sex::female and
  not m.ocIsUndefined() implies m.sex = Sex::male
```



# Choosing from different model proposals

**context** NewPerson

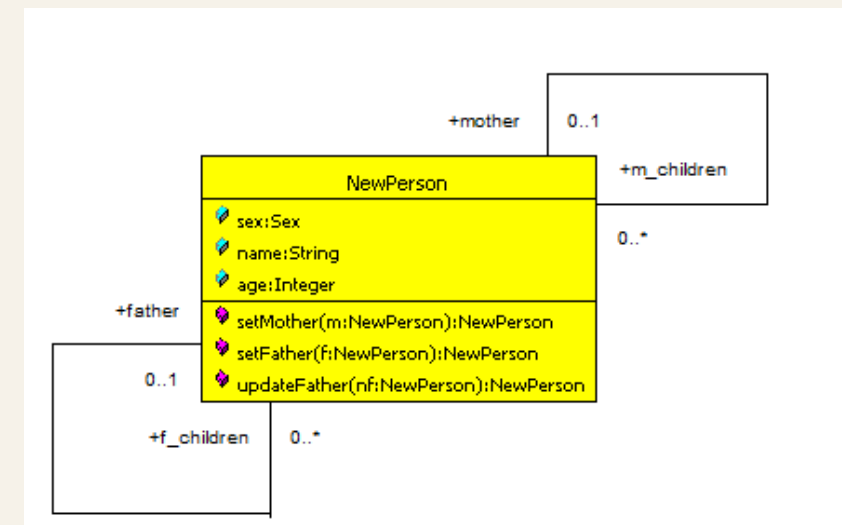
**inv** parentsSex:

(**self**.mother->size = 1  
implies **self**.mother.sex = Sex::female) and  
(**self**.father->size = 1 implies  
**self**.father.sex = Sex::male)

**context** NewPerson

**inv** parentsAge:

((**self**.mother->size = 1) implies  
(**self**.mother.age - **self**.age >= 16))  
and ((**self**.father->size = 1) implies  
(**self**.father.age - **self**.age >= 16))



# Sum-up

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- ❖ Complementing the model specification with constraint specification is essential and opens the way to:
  - ◆ deeper problem understanding
  - ◆ rigorous model description
  - ◆ unwanted model instances detection
- ❖ Conformance with requirements - first quality criterion in constraint specification
- ❖ Abstraction - main principle that should drive the modeling
- ❖ Identifying and specifying constraints follow abstraction

# Conclusions (1/2)

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- ❖ **Implementation of the proposed approach** - (under)graduate modeling courses at Babes-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca & UPS Toulouse
- ❖ **Encouraging results:**
  - ❖ **much easier to convince students** with respect to the value of Design by Contract,
  - ❖ **higher quality of resulting OCL specifications,**
  - ❖ **students able to evaluate the quality of OCL specifications found on the web and to choose high quality examples**

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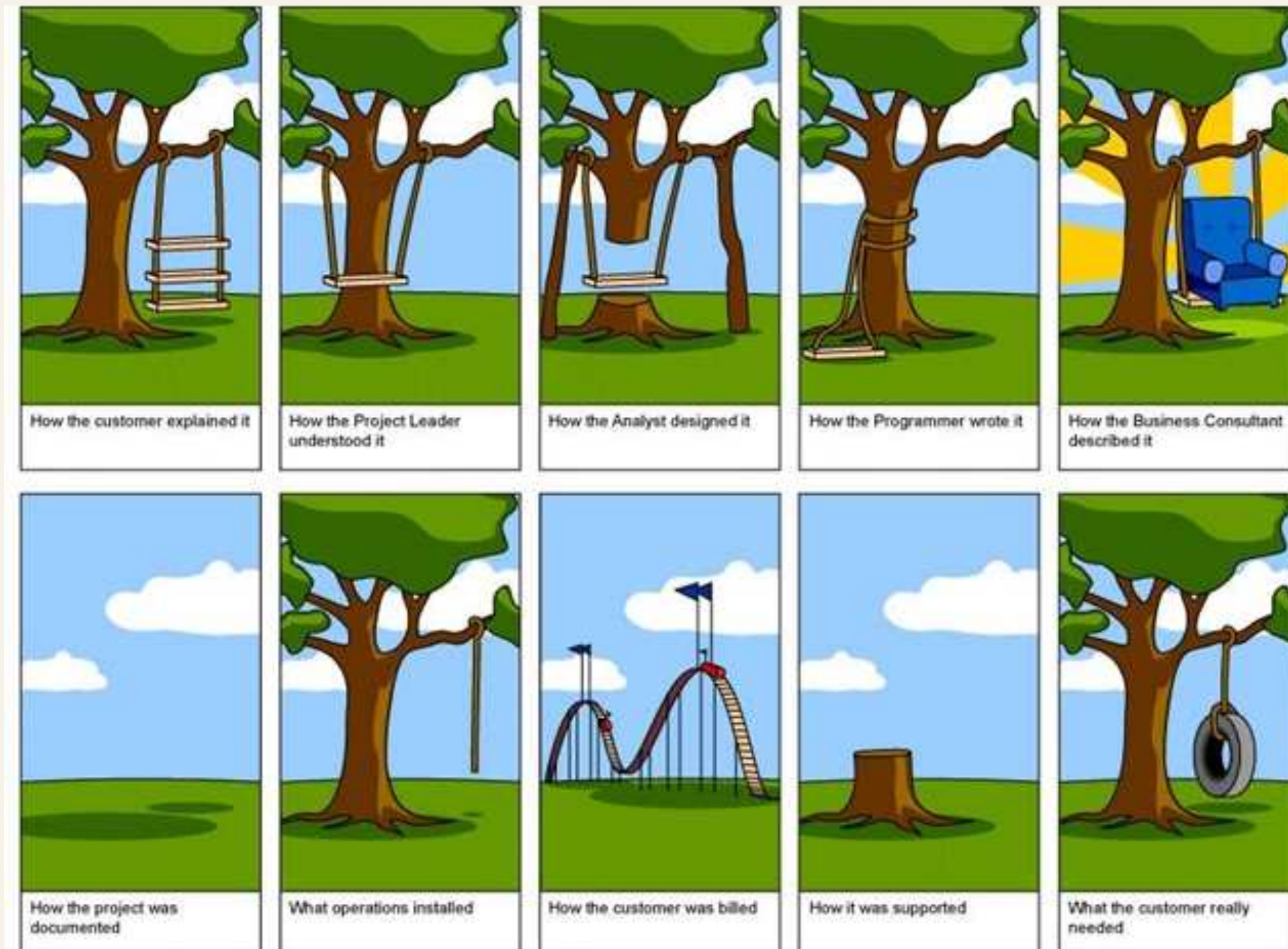
- ❖ **Modeling and programming share much more similarities than**

# Conclusions (2/2)

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- ❖ **Rigor** - the main attitude in specifying constraints
- ❖ **Hastiness** - the main enemy in the constraint specification process
- ❖ **The intended usage of the system** - has to be captured by requirements
- ❖ **Both constraint and model specification** should be done - in an incremental and iterative process
- ❖ **Teaching / training** - should realistically illustrate the positive influence of (OCL) constraints on model specification
- ❖ **Pragmatism** - should be the leading attitude in teaching (examples, specification tips and tricks, specification patterns)





# When model specification process is hasty...