Object Constraint Language (OCL)

(Based on [OMG 2010])

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Outline

- Introduction
- Relation with UML Models
- Values, Types, and Expressions
- Objects and Properties
- Collection Operations

About the OCL

- The Object Constraint Language (OCL) is a **formal** language for writing **expressions** (such as invariants) on UML models.
- It can also be used to specify **queries** over objects.
- OCL expressions are pure specifications **without side effects** (they do not alter the state).
- The OCL is a **typed** first-order language, using a familiar programming language-like syntax.
- The current version OCL 2.2 was published in February 2010.

Why OCL

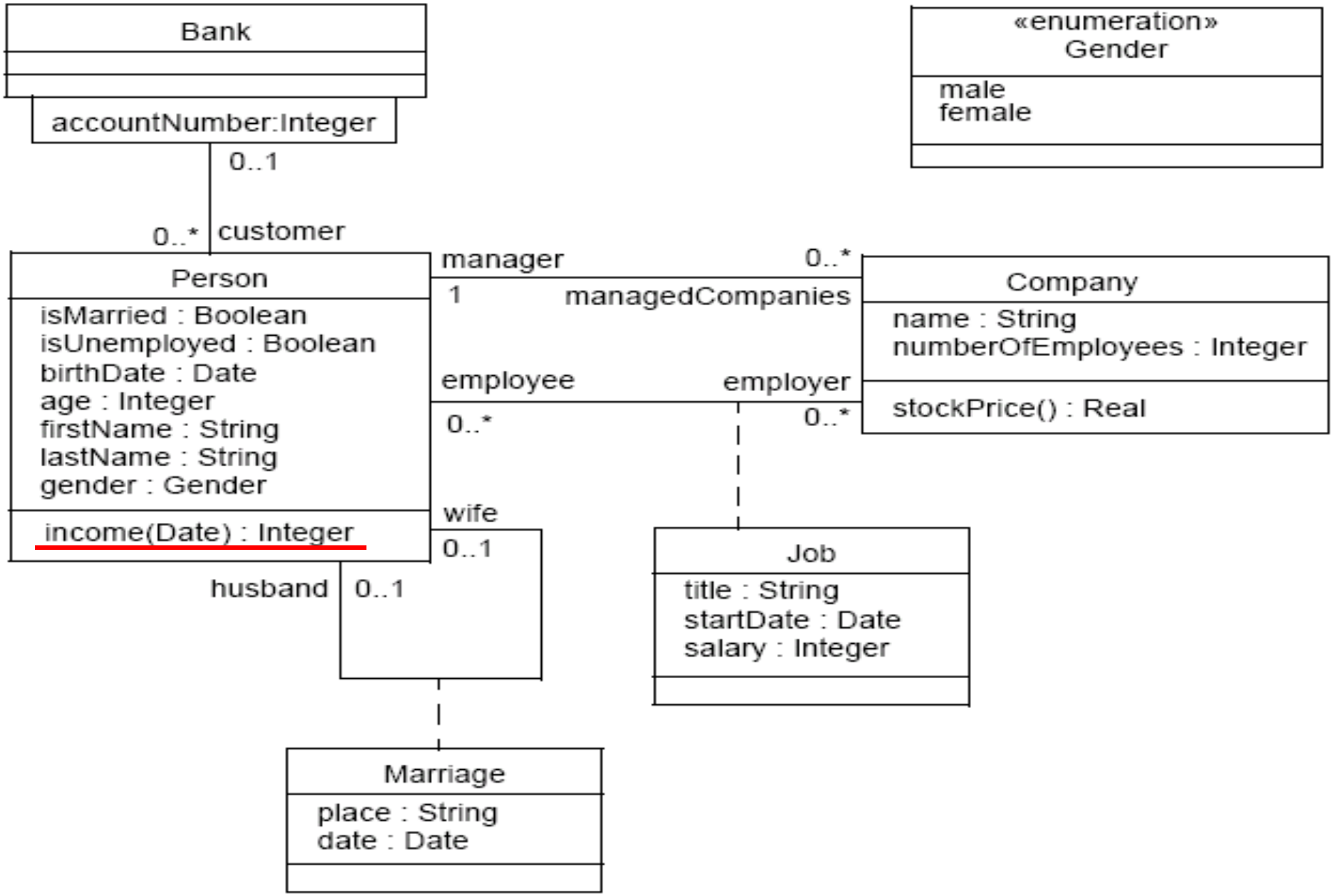
- UML diagrams do not provide all the relevant aspects of a specification.
- Additional constraints expressed by a natural language may be ambiguous.
- Traditional formal languages are precise, but hard to use.
- OCL tries to be formal and yet easy to use.

Note: OCL does not seem to be in wide use, perhaps due to other similar competing specification languages such as JML; however, this exposition shows how UML specifications can be made more precise.

How Can the OCL Be Used

- Queries over objects
- Invariants on classes and types
- Pre and post-conditions on operations
- Guards
- Target sets for messages and actions
- Constraints on operations
- Derivation rules for attributes

Class Diagram Example



Relation with UML Models: Contexts

- Each OCL expression is written in the **context** of an instance of a specific type.
- The reserved word *self* is used to refer to the contextual instance.
- The context may be specified by a context declaration.
- An explicit context declaration may be omitted if the OCL expression is properly placed in a diagram.

Context for Invariants

- Inside the class diagram, as part of the constraint stereotype <<invariant>>

  Example:

  self.numberOfEmployees > 50

  specifies that the number of employees (of an object in the class Company) must always exceed 50.

- Alternatively (in a separate file),

  context Company **inv**:

  self.numberOfEmployees > 50

Context for Invariants (cont.)

- The keyword *self* may be omitted.
- Also, a different name may be used for *self* :

  context c : Company **inv**:

  c.numberOfEmployees > 50

- The invariant itself can also be given a name (after **inv**) for later references:

  context c : Company **inv** enoughEmployees:

  c.numberOfEmployees > 50

Context for Pre and Post-Condtions

- As part of the <<precondition>> and <<postcondition>> constraint stereotypes associated with an operation
- Here, *self* refers to an instance of the class that owns the operation.
- Basic form:

  context Typename::operationName(param1 : Type1, ...): ReturnType

  pre: param1 > ...

  post: result = ... (result is a reserved keyword)

Context for Pre and Post-Conditions (cont.)

- Example:

  context Person::income(d : Date) : Integer

  post: result = 5000

- Names may be given:

  context Typename::operationName(param1 : Type1, ...): ReturnType

  pre parameterOk: param1 > ...

  post resultOk: result = ...

Package Context

- When necessary, the package context can be given.
- Package statement:

package Package::SubPackage

context X **inv**:

... some invariant ...

context X::operationName(..)

pre: ... some precondition ...

endpackage

Context for Initial and Derived Values

context Person::income : Integer

init: parents.income->sum() * 1%

-- pocket allowance

-- the “income” attribute will be defined later

derive: if underAge

then parents.income->sum() * 1%

-- pocket allowance

else job.salary -- income from regular job

endif

Basic (Predefined) Values and Types

- Boolean: true, false
- Integer: 1, -5, 2, 34, 26524, ...
- Real: 1.5, 3.14, ...
- String: 'To be or not to be', 'This is a system message', …
- Others
  - Collection: Set, Bag, Sequence
  - Tuple

Basic Operations (partial list)

- Integer: *, +, -, /, abs()
- Real: *, +, -, /, floor()
- Boolean: and, or, xor, not, implies, if-then-else
- String: concat(), size(), substring()
- Collection: select, reject, forAll, exists, … (to be described later)

Other Types

- Classifiers
  - All classifiers of a UML model are types in its OCL expressions.
- Enumerations

Sub-expressions: the Use of *let*

```
context Person inv:
    let income : Integer = self.job.salary->sum() in
    if isUnemployed then
        income < 100
    else
        income >= 100
    endif
```

Definition Expressions

- Variables and operations may be introduced for reuse across multiple OCL expressions.
- Example:

context Person

def: income : Integer = self.job.salary->sum()

def: nickname : String = 'Little Red Rooster'

def: hasTitle(t : String) : Boolean

= self.job->exists(title = t)

Previous Values in Post-Conditions

- **context** Person::birthdayHappens()

  post: age = age@pre + 1

- **context** Company::hireEmployee(p : Person)

  post: employees = employees@pre->including(p)

  and

  stockprice() = stockprice@pre() + 10

Previous Values in Post-Conditions (cont.)

a.b@pre.c

-- takes the old value of property b of a, say x

-- and then the new value of c of x.

a.b@pre.c@pre

-- takes the old value of property b of a, say x

-- and then the old value of c of x.

More about Types and Operations

- Type conformance (like in an object-oriented language)
- Casting (re-typing)
  - Syntax: object.oclAsType(OclType)
- Precedence rules
- Infix operators
  - Example: “a.+(b)” as “a+b”

Properties

- More generally, OCL expressions may talk about things called properties.
- A property is one of the following:
  - An Attribute

    context Person **inv**: self.age > 0
  - An AssociationEnd
  - An Operation with *isQuery* (no side effects)
  - A Method with *isQuery* (no side effects)
- Syntax: object.property
- Multiplicities greater than 1 result in collections.

Properties: AssociationEnds

- Starting from an object, we can navigate an association to refer to other objects.
- Example:
  - **context** Person

    inv: self.manager.isUnemployed = false

    inv: self.employee->notEmpty()
- By default, navigation results in a Set.
- When the multiplicity is 1, the result may be treated as a single object.

Collections

- OCL Collection Types:
  - Set
  - Bag (may contain duplicates)
  - Sequence (like a bag, but ordered)
- Collection literals:
  - Set { 1, 2, 5 }
  - Bag { 1, 3, 4, 3 }
  - Sequence { 1..10 }
- The OCL defines many operations on collections.

Collection Operations

- Select

  context Company **inv**:

  self.employee->select(age > 50)->notEmpty()

- Reject

  context Company **inv**:

  self.employee->reject(isMarried)->isEmpty()

- The select and reject operations always give a sub-collection of the original collection.

Derived Collections

- From a collection, one may also derive a collection of *different* objects.
- Examples:

```
self.employee->collect( birthDate )
self.employee->collect( p|p.birthDate )
self.employee->collect( p:Person|p.birthDate )
```

- The result above is a Bag, which may be turned into a Set:

```
self.employee->collect( birthDate )->asSet()
```

Collection Operation: ForAll

context Company

inv: self.employee->forAll(age <= 65)

inv: self.employee->forAll(p | p.age <= 65)

inv: self.employee->forAll(p : Person | p.age <= 65)

context Company **inv**:

self.employee->forAll(e1, e2 : Person |

e1 <> e2 implies e1.firstName <> e2.firstName)

Collection Operation: Exists

context Company **inv**:

```
self.employee->exists( firstName = 'Jack' )
```

context Company **inv**:

```
self.employee->exists( p | p.firstName = 'Jack' )
```

context Company **inv**:

```
self.employee->exists( p : Person | p.firstName =
'Jack' )
```

The Iterate Operation

- *Reject, Select, forAll, Exists,* and *Collect* can all be described in terms of *iterate*.
- Example:

```
collection->collect(x : T | x.property)
-- is identical to
collection->iterate(x : T; acc : T2 = Bag{} |
      acc->including(x.property))
-- here x is the iterator and acc is the accumulator
```

Features on Classes Themselves

- It is also possible to use features defined on classes themselves.
- A predefined feature is *allInstances*, which gives the set of all instances at the time of evaluation.
- Example:

```
context Person inv:
    Person.allInstances()->forAll(p1, p2|
    p1 <> p2 implies p1.firstName <> p2.firstName)
```