

Generating and Evaluating Choices for Fixing Inconsistencies in Design Models



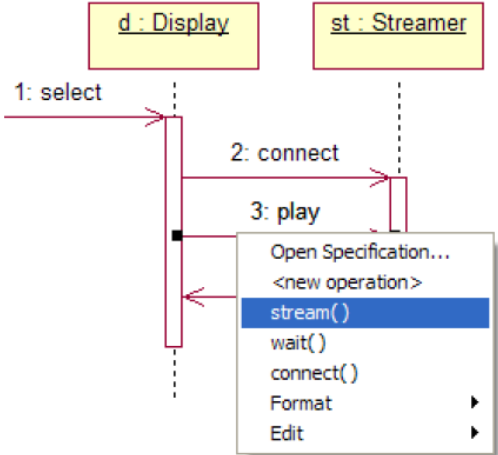
Alexander Egyed, Emmanuel
Letier, and Anthony Finkelstein

CSC2125: Topics in Software Engineering

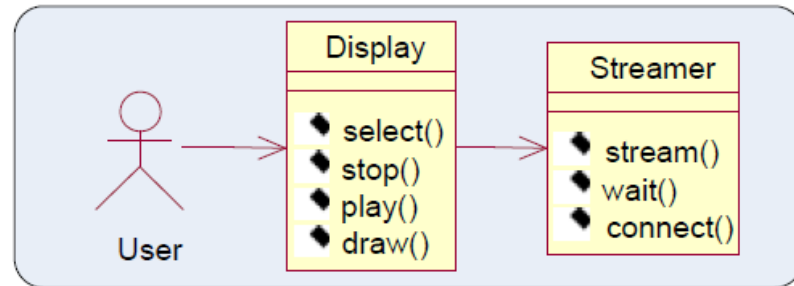
Or Aharoni

UML Model

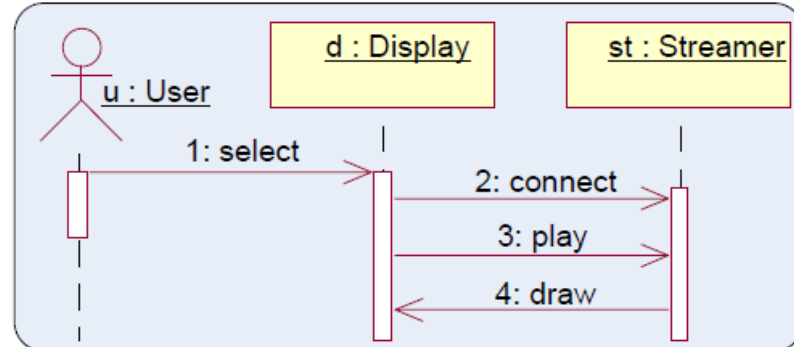
The screenshot shows the Rational Rose software interface. The main window displays a sequence diagram for a 'Movie Selection' use case. The diagram involves three lifelines: 'user : user', 'd : Display', and 's : Streamer'. The interactions are as follows: 1. 'user : user' sends a 'select' message to 'd : Display'. 2. 'd : Display' sends a 'stream' message to 's : Streamer'. 3. 's : Streamer' sends a 'stream' message back to 'd : Display'. 4. 'd : Display' sends a 'stop' message to 'user : user'. 5. 's : Streamer' sends a 'wait' message to 'user : user'. To the right of the diagram, there are two panels: 'Constraint Instances' and 'Details'. The 'Constraint Instances' panel lists several instances of 'MMessage' and 'MClassifierRole' with their consistency status (CONSISTENT or INCONSISTENT). The 'Details' panel shows the structure of the selected 'MMessage' element, including its scope elements and affected constraint instances.



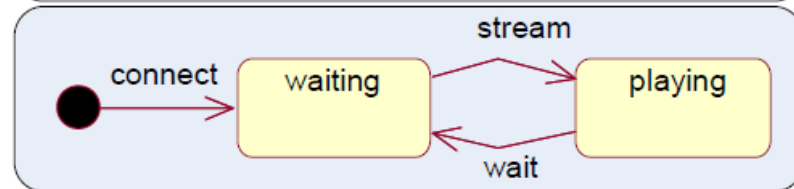
Video-on-demand (VOD) model in UML



Class diagram



Sequence diagram



Statechart diagram
of the class Streamer

Consistency and inconsistencies Rules in UML

C1: `operations=message.receiver.base.operations`
`return (operations->name->contains(message.name))`

Inconsistency 1: Message *play* is not defined as a method in Class *Streamer*

C2: `startingPoints = find state transitions equal first message name`
`startingPoints->exists(object sequence equal reachable`
`sequence from startingPoint)`

Inconsistency 2: Behavior of class *Streamer* (statechart) does not allow for message *play* to follow message *connect*

C3: `in=message.receiver.base.incomingAssociations;?`
`out=message.sender.base.outgoingAssociations;?`
`return (in.intersectedWith(out)<>{})`

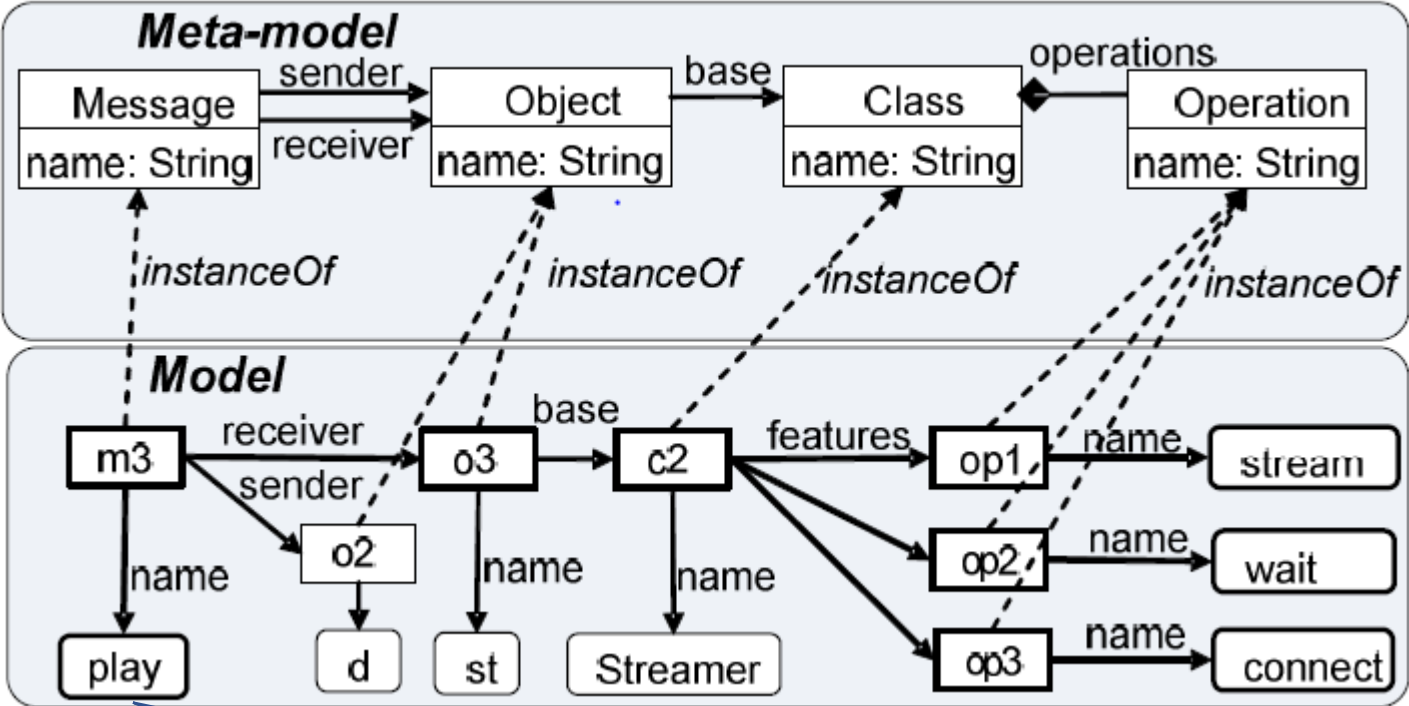
Inconsistency 3: Calling direction of Message *draw* does not match association direction between classes *Display* and *Streamer*

Ensure that a message in the sequence diagram is declared as a method in the receiver's class

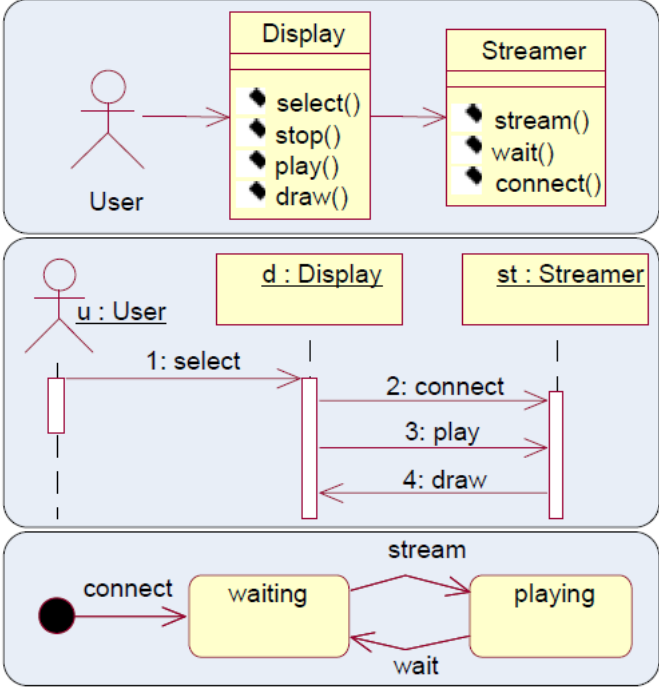
Ensure the behavior of a sequence of a message is allowed by state machine

Ensure that the calling direction of the message is allowed by calling direction among classes

Inconsistencies Rules in UML from Meta-model



Inconsistency



The Problem

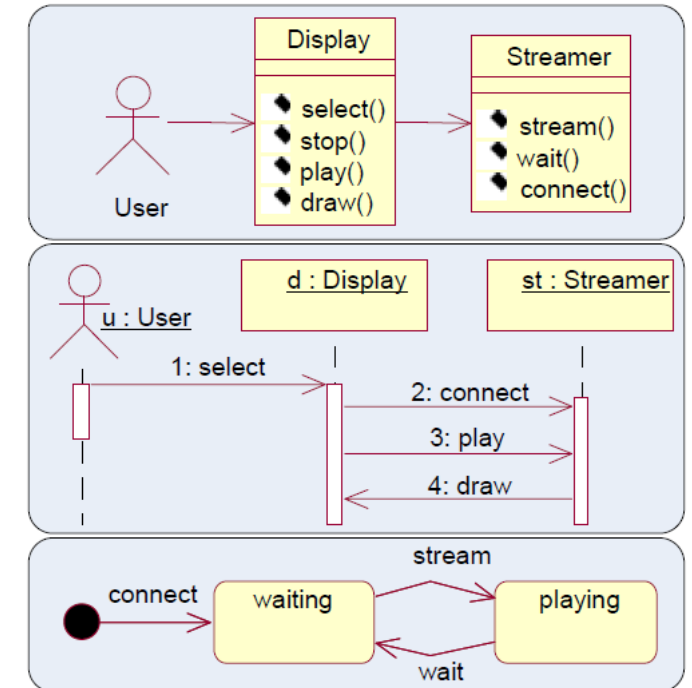
- Identify all potential locations where to fix this inconsistency.
- Identifying how to change that location.

- Fixing Rules for all Locations
- Fixing rule for Consistency Rules
- Consistency rules differ among users

The Problem: Fixing Rules for all Locations

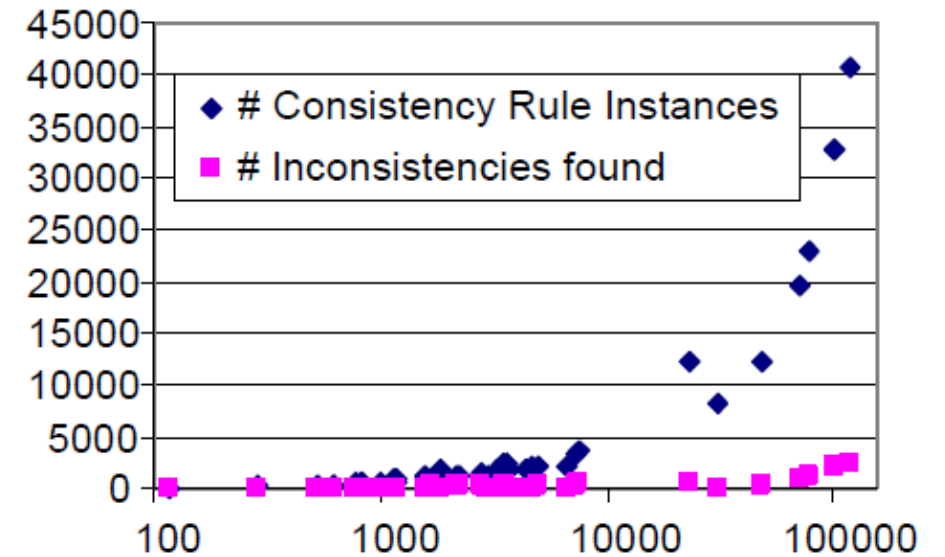
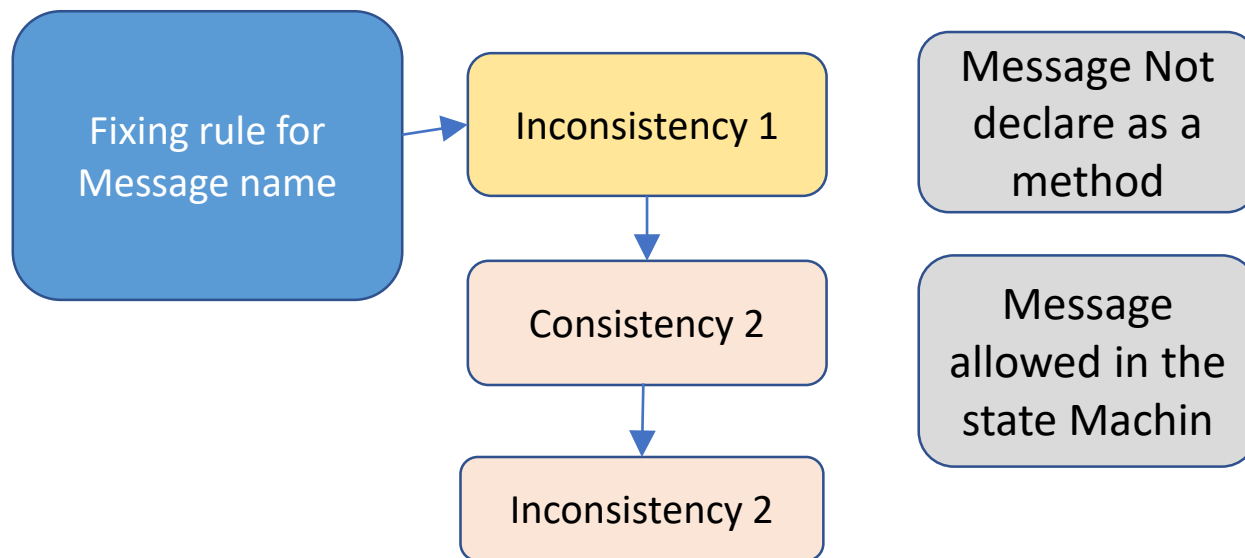
- Change method name
 - Message.Name
- Change the receiver of the message
 - Base.operation

R1	message <i>stream</i> [name]	I-only
4	message <i>stream</i> [receiver]	I-only
	object <i>d</i> [base]	C&I
	class <i>Display</i> [methods]	C-only
	method <i>select</i> [name]	C-only
	method <i>play</i> [name]	C-only
	method <i>stop</i> [name]	C-only



The Problem: Fixing rule for Consistency Rules

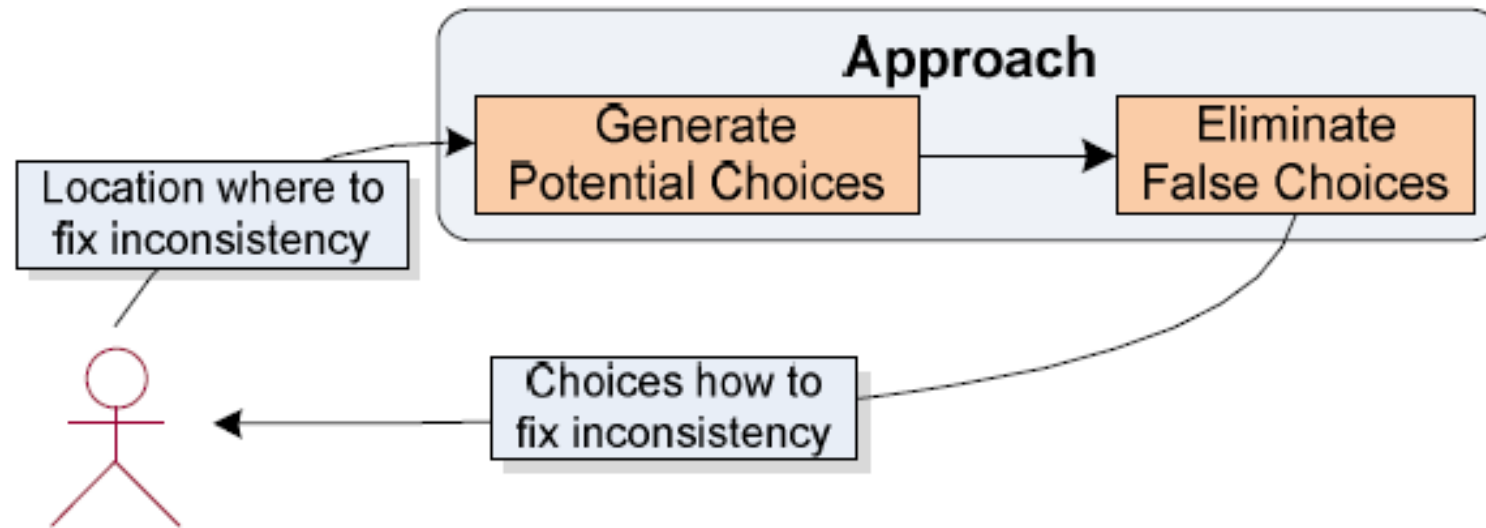
Interplay among multiple consistency rule



The Problem: Consistency rules differ among users

- Different designers often use different consistency rules
- Resolution rule define for one designer is useless for another

The Approach:



How we generate the initial set of choices?

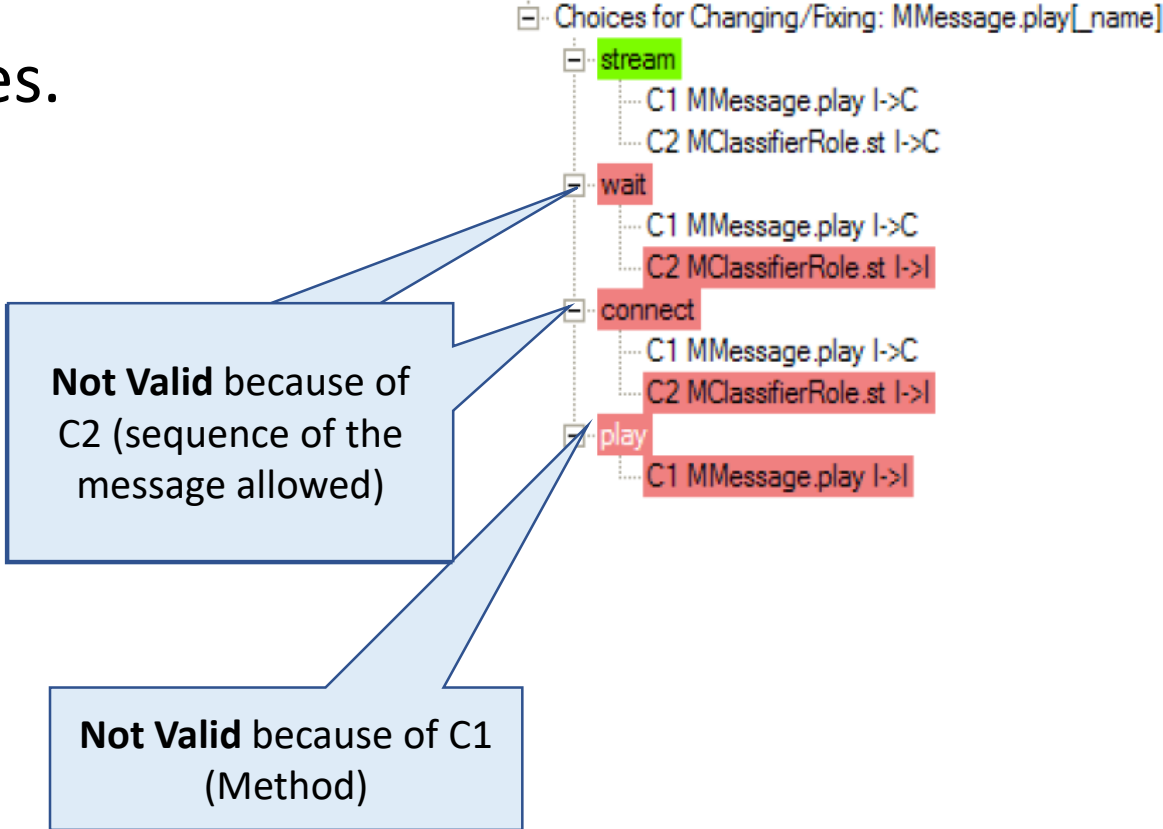
Choice Generation Functions:

- Generate all possible values that specific fields of a model element.
- Independent from the consistency rules

1	m:Message.receiver: choices = m.interaction.classifierRoles
2	m:Message.name: choices = {} foreach (method in m.receiver.base.methods) choices.insert(method.name)
3	ae:AssociationEnd.multiplicity choices = {1, 0..1, 1..n, 0..n}
4	c:Class.namespace choices = {} foreach (a in c.associations) foreach (oc in a.classifiers) choices.insert(oc.namespace)

What rules to re-evaluate to eliminate false choices?

- Choice generation function produce false rule.
- The elimination relay on the attributes.
- Check all the ways to fix the problem
 - Changing the receiver of the message
 - Changing the name of the message

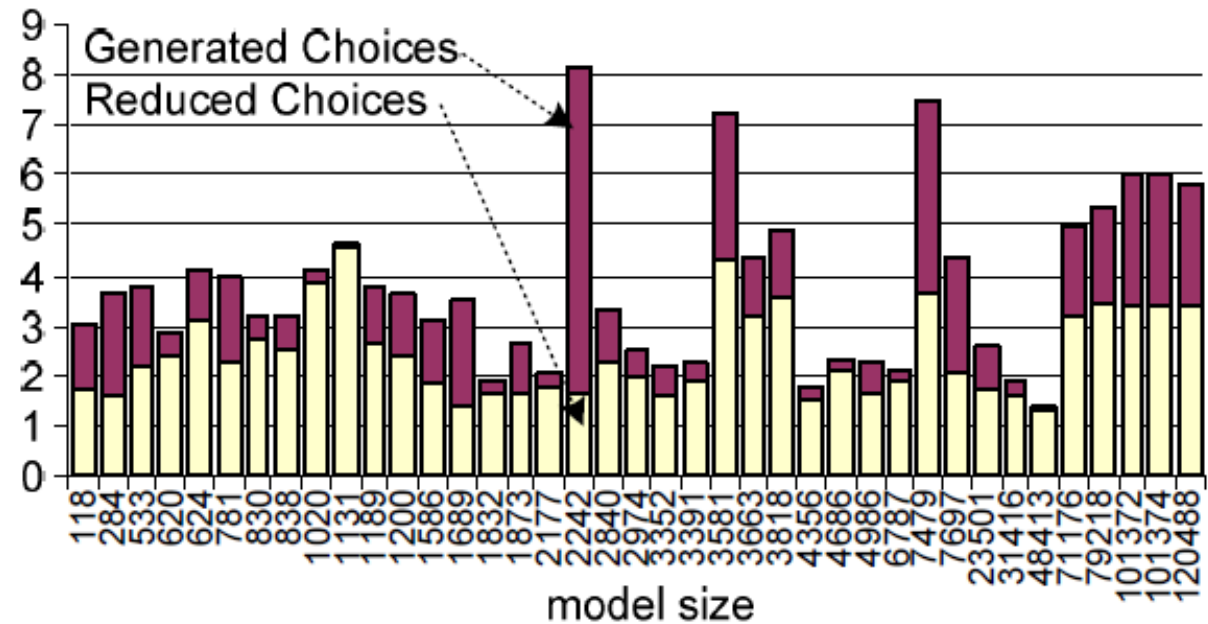


Impact of changes: Is the approach correct ?

- Only correct if it can identify all consistency rule instances affected by the fix
- One issue affects multiple elements
- Limitation of work is it restricted to single change

The Approach

- 39 small to large UML models
- 24 types of consistency rules found in industry.
- 14 types of typical locations for fixing inconsistencies.
- Only 17% of all relevant locations were evaluated



The Approach

- False location is a location for which no valid choice exists, bar suggest 11.2%
- By exploring choices we are able to automatable detect these false locations

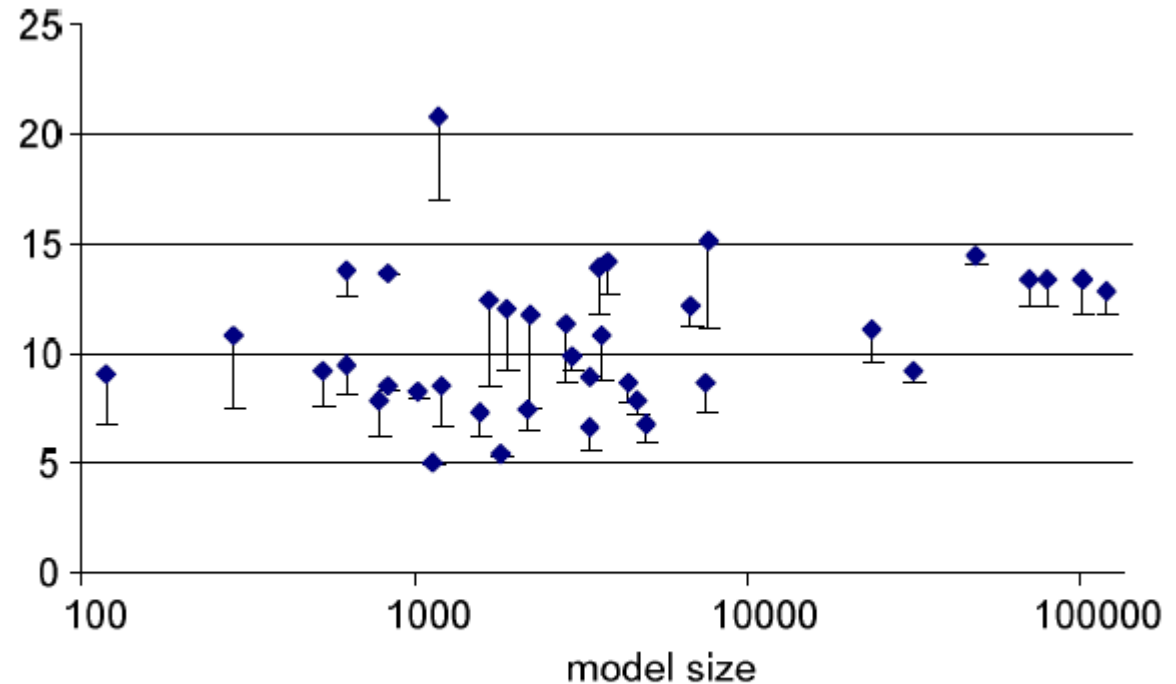


Figure 10. Number of Locations for Fixing Inconsistencies (with/without false ones)

Conclusion

Strength of the approach

- Approach does not suggest false choices
 - Able to identify all consistency rules affected by the rules automatically
- Use a white-box constraints.
- The approach was made on UML, how ever it can be transfer to other meta-models.
- The approach tool provide “On-line” suggestions of choices.
- 40% had a single valid choice
 - Possible automated correction

Weaknesses of the approach

- Technique can make a change in one location at a time
- The approach was checked on IBM Tool only .
- The approach tested on small group of models.

Discussion

- Do you think in the future there will be possible auto-correction?
- What rollback mechanism shall be put ? If any?
- Do you think that we need to have logs in the system ?
- Do you think the approach be develop from the code to the model?
(Like MVVM)