Formal Validation of Domain-Specific Languages with Derived Features and Well-Formedness Constraints

Presenter: Nick

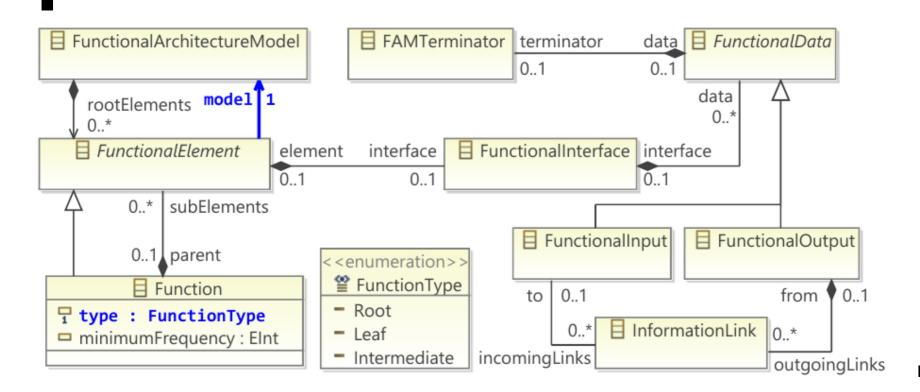
February 05, 2018

Overview

- Motivation
- DSL Validation Tool
- DSL Validation Workflow
- Experimental Results
- Conclusions

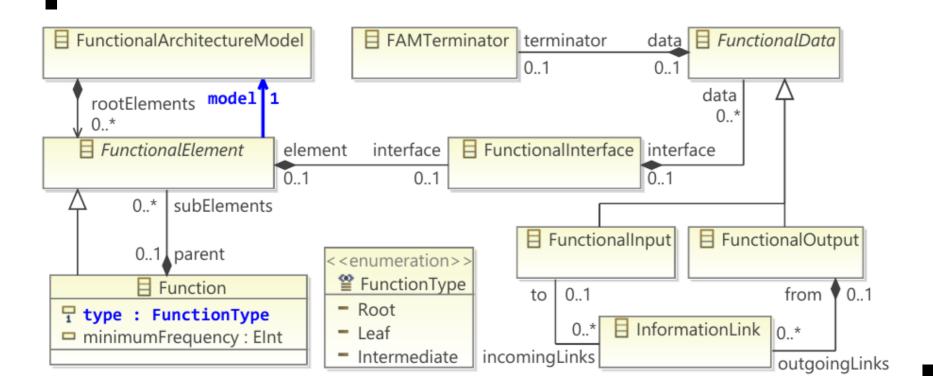
Domain Specific Languages (DSLs)

- Components of a DSL
 - Metamodel
 - Derived features
 - Well-formedness constraints



Domain Specific Languages (DSLs)

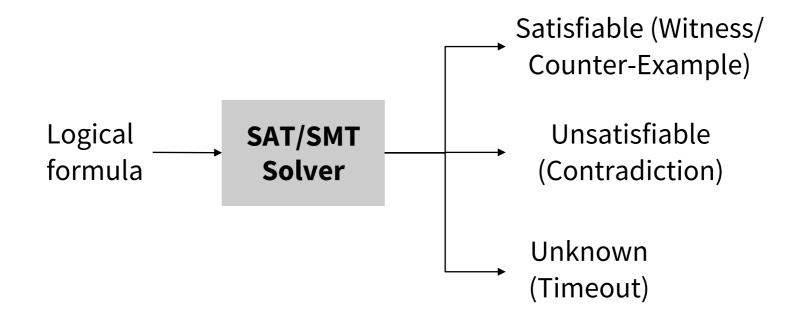
- Validation Challenges
 - Complex metamodel and constraints
 - Infinite range of models



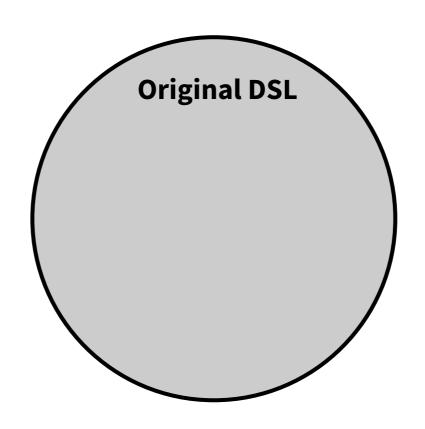
SAT/SMT Solvers

Properties

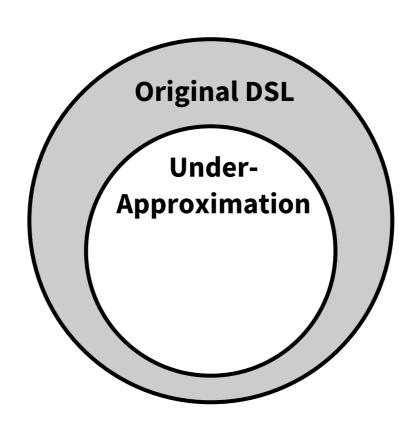
- Checks satisfiability of a logical claim.
- SMT is more expressive than SAT



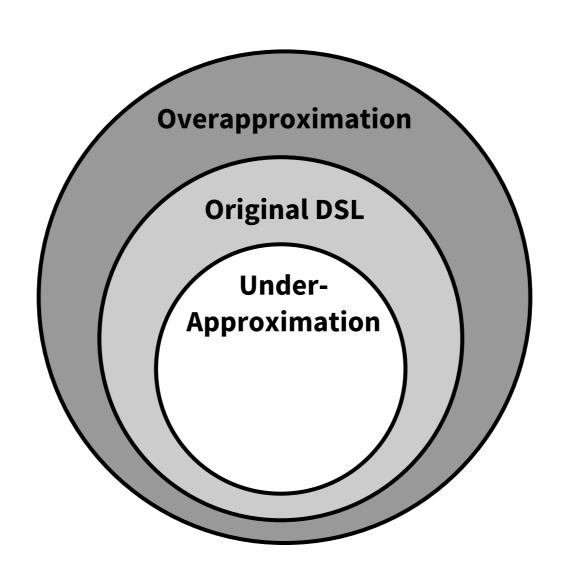
First-Order Logic (FOL) Approximation



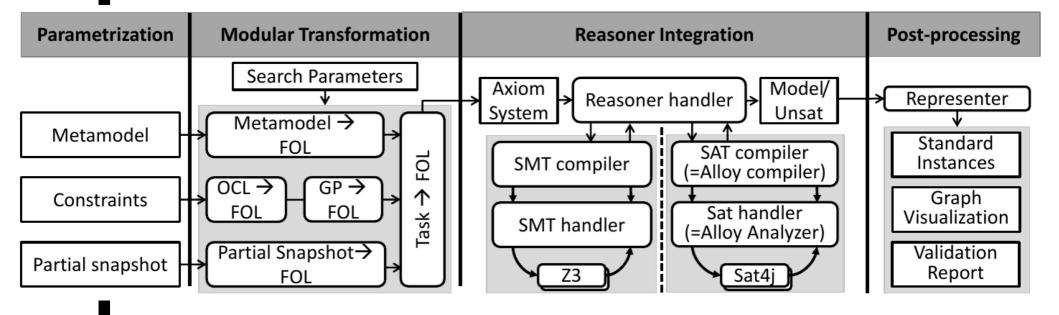
First-Order Logic (FOL) Approximation

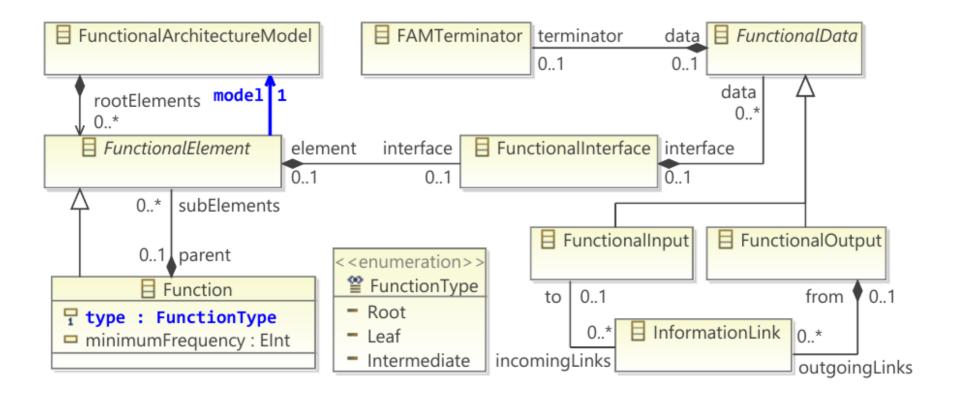


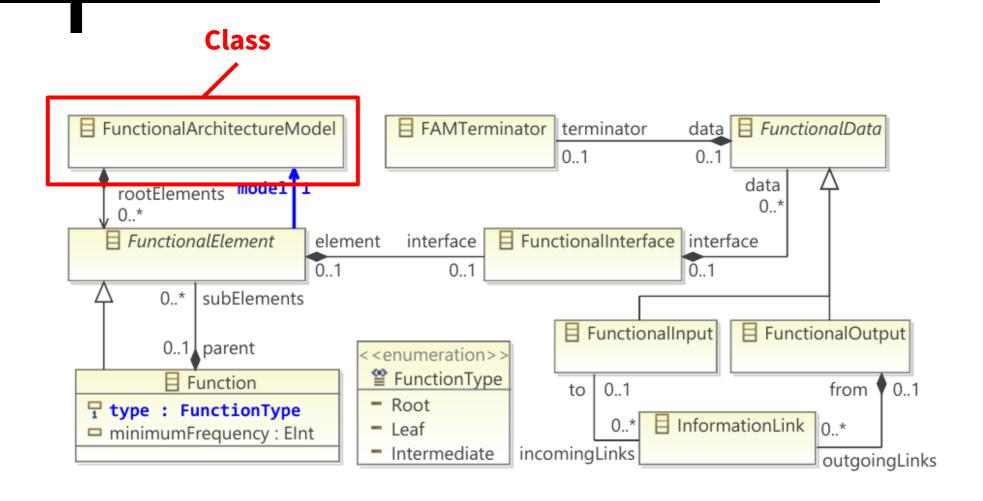
First-Order Logic (FOL) Approximation

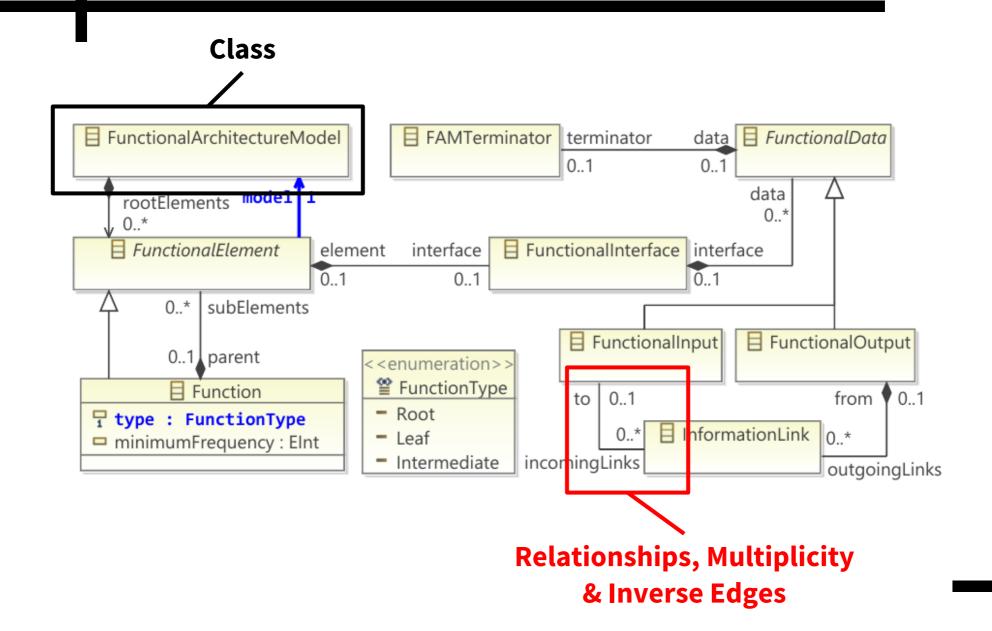


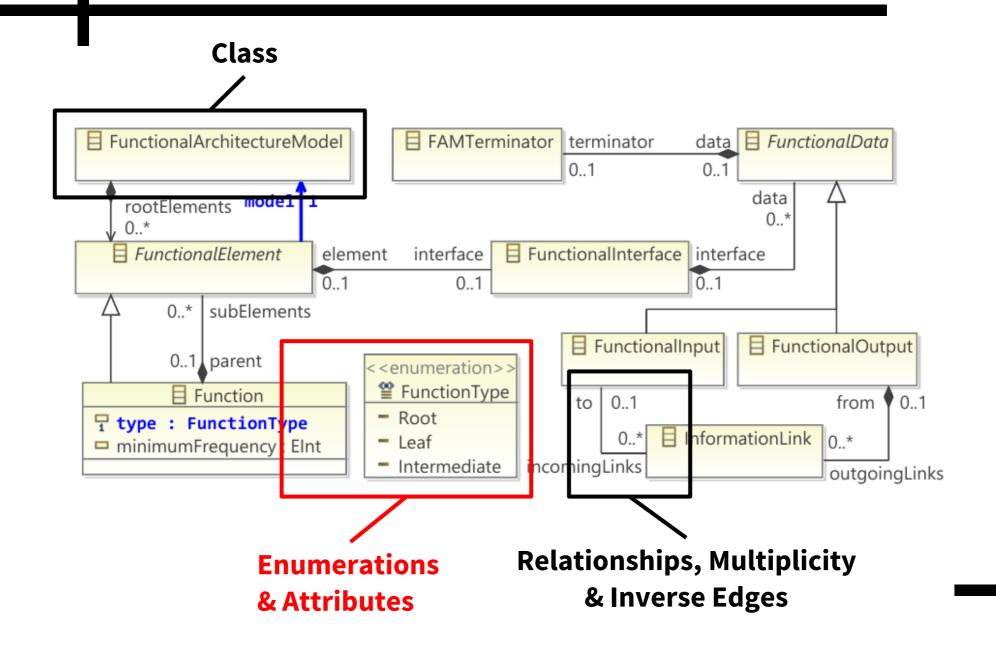
DSL Validation Tool

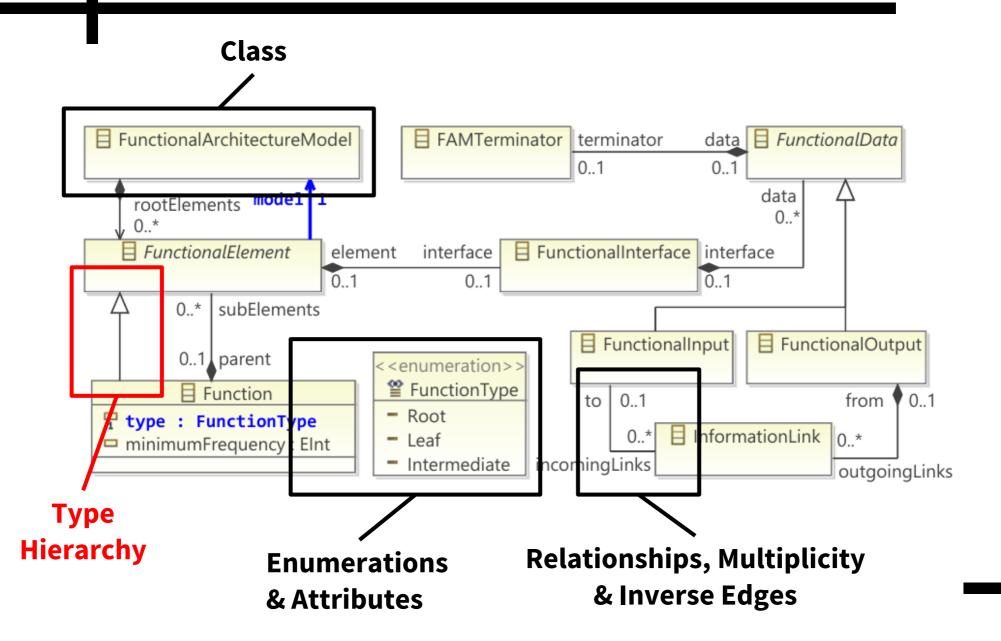


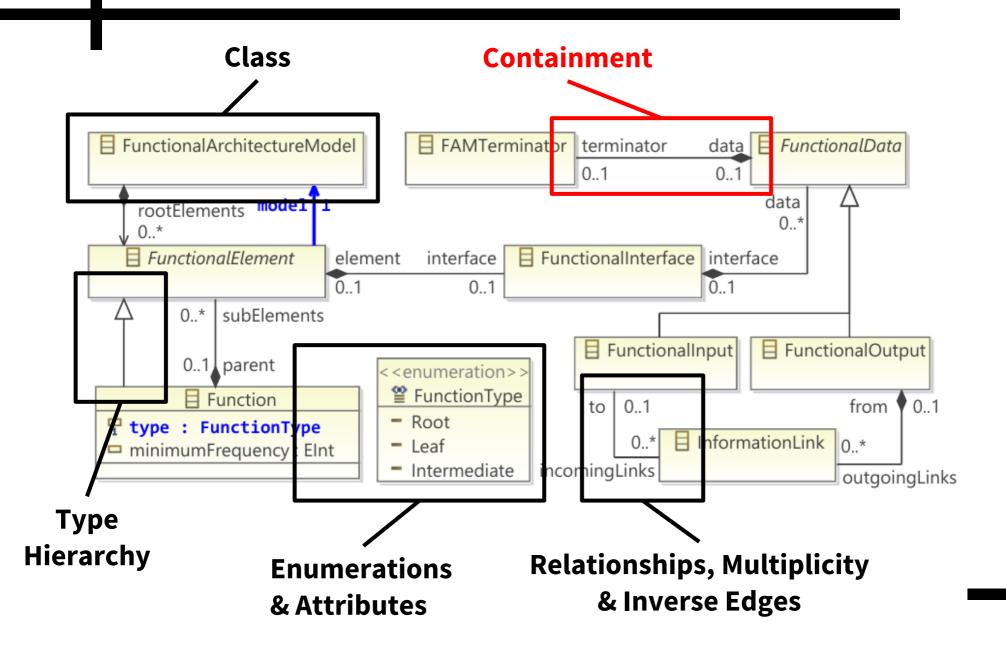








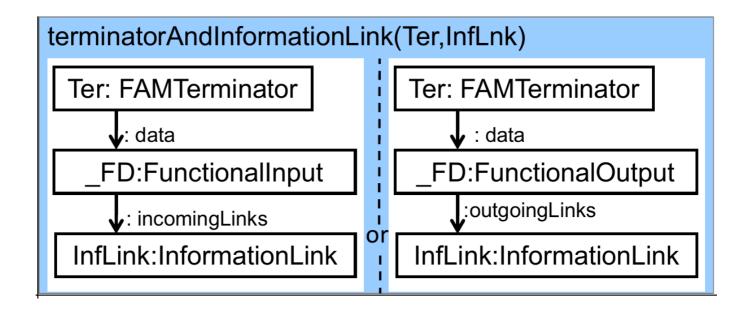




Formalisation of Constraints

Supported Constraints

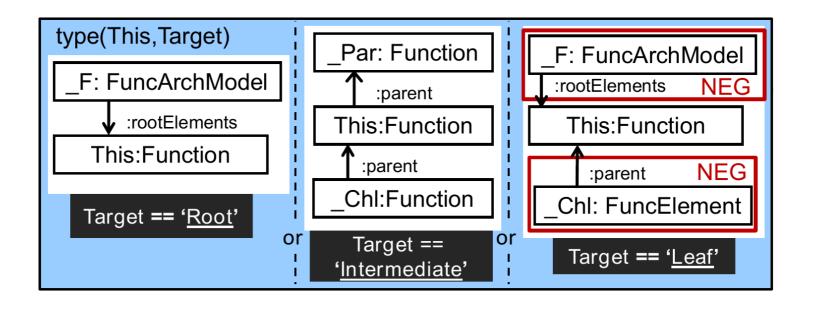
- Classifier
- Path
- Equality
- Pattern call
- Check



Formalisation of Constraints

- **Supported Constraints** Usage
 - Classifier
 - Path
 - Equality
 - Pattern call
 - Check

- - Well-formed constraints
 - Derived patterns



Partial Snapshots

Relaxed Constraints

- Undefined attributes
- Abstract objects
- Unconnected partitions
- Missing/extra edges
- Removed objects

```
r1: Function

type = ::Root
minimumFrequency = ?
```

```
i1: Function

type = ::Intermediate
minimumFrequency = ?
```

```
11: Function
type = ::Leaf
minimumFrequency = ?
```

```
r2: Function
type = ::Root
minimumFrequency = ?
```

```
i2: Function
type = ::Intermediate
minimumFrequency = ?
```

```
12: Function
type = ::Leaf
minimumFrequency = ?
```

Partial Snapshots

Relaxed Constraints

- Undefined attributes
- Abstract objects
- Unconnected partitions
- Missing/extra edges
- Removed objects

Semantic Modifiers

- Positive/Negative
- Injective/Shareable
- Modifiable/Unmodifiable

```
r1: Function

type = ::Root
minimumFrequency = ?
```

```
i1: Function

type = ::Intermediate
minimumFrequency = ?
```

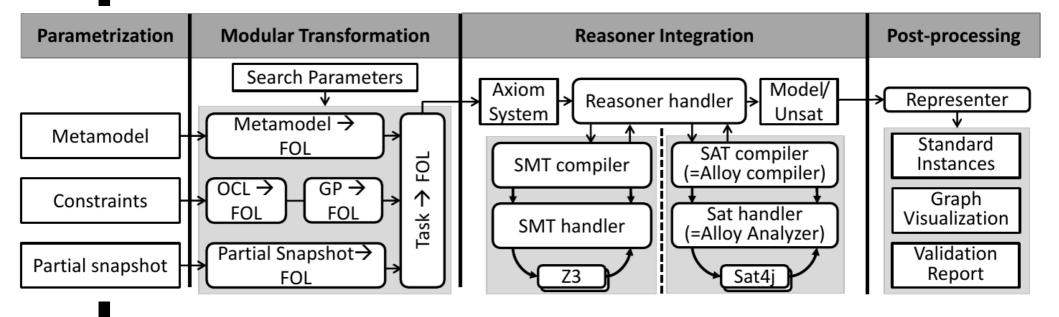
```
11: Function
type = ::Leaf
minimumFrequency = ?
```

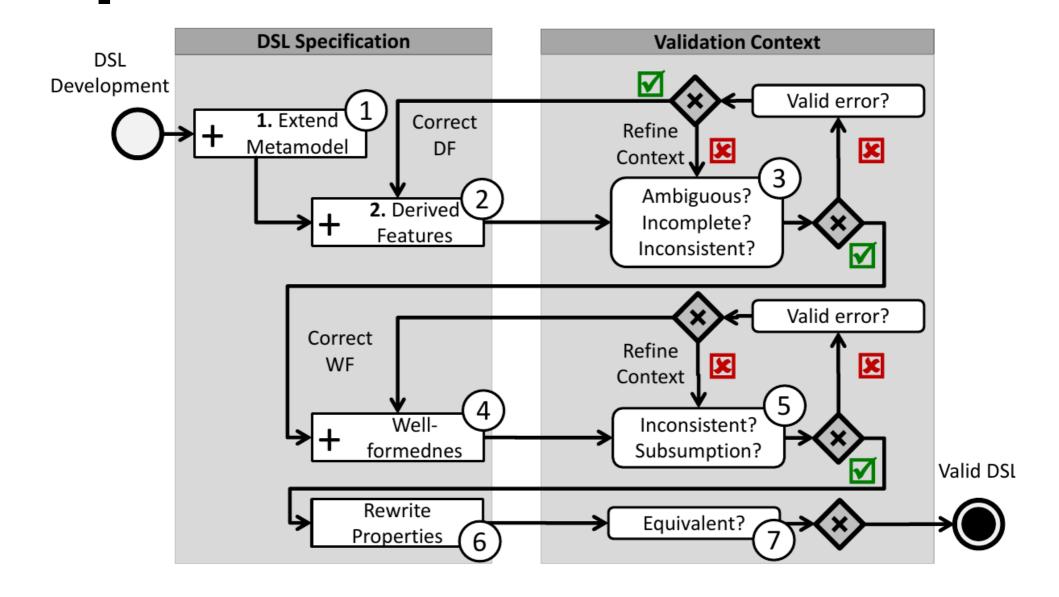
```
r2: Function
type = ::Root
minimumFrequency = ?
```

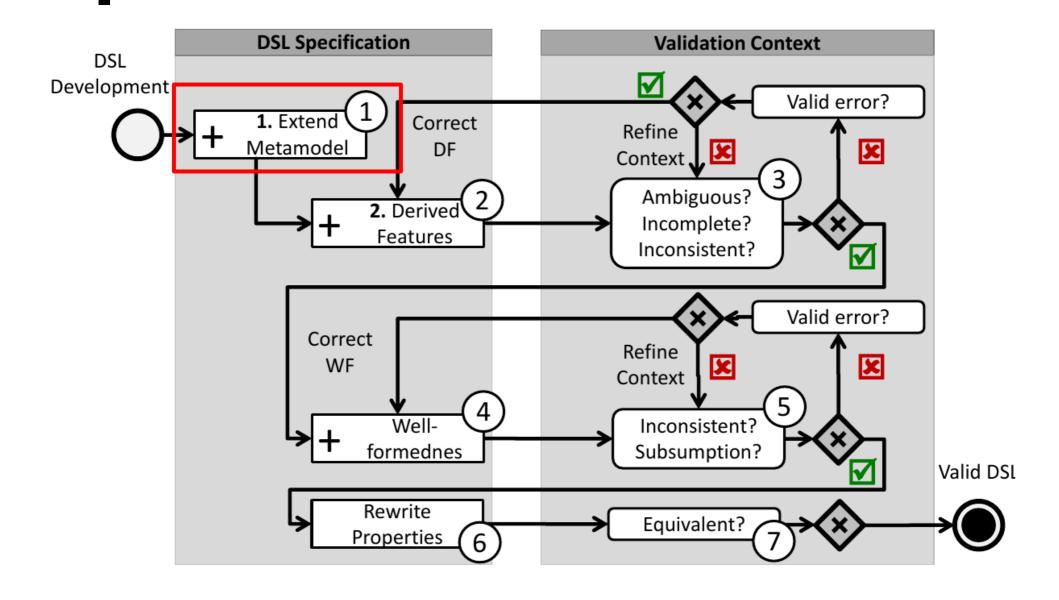
```
i2: Function
type = ::Intermediate
minimumFrequency = ?
```

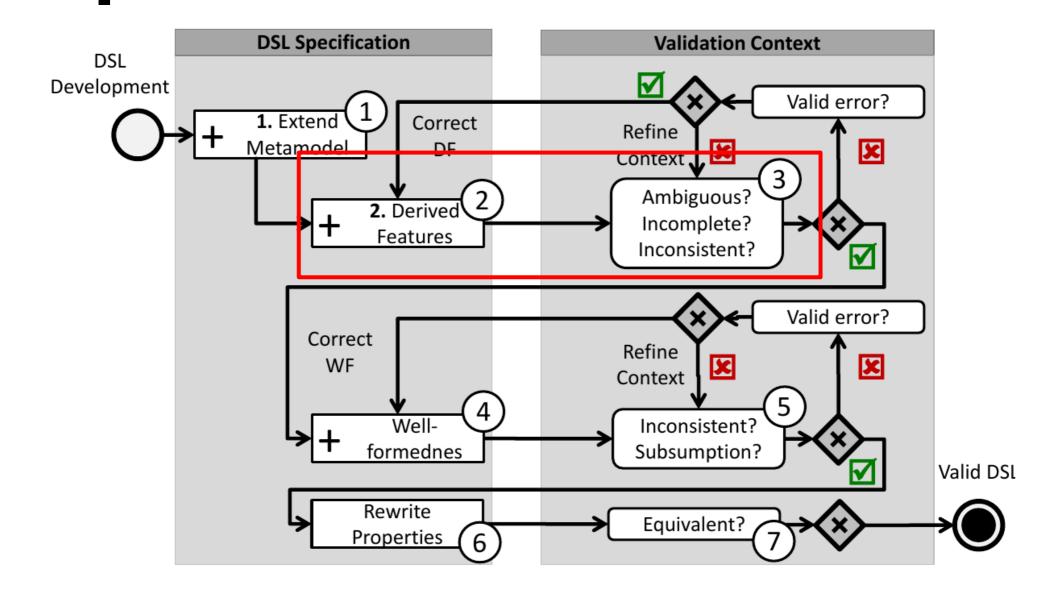
```
12: Function
type = ::Leaf
minimumFrequency = ?
```

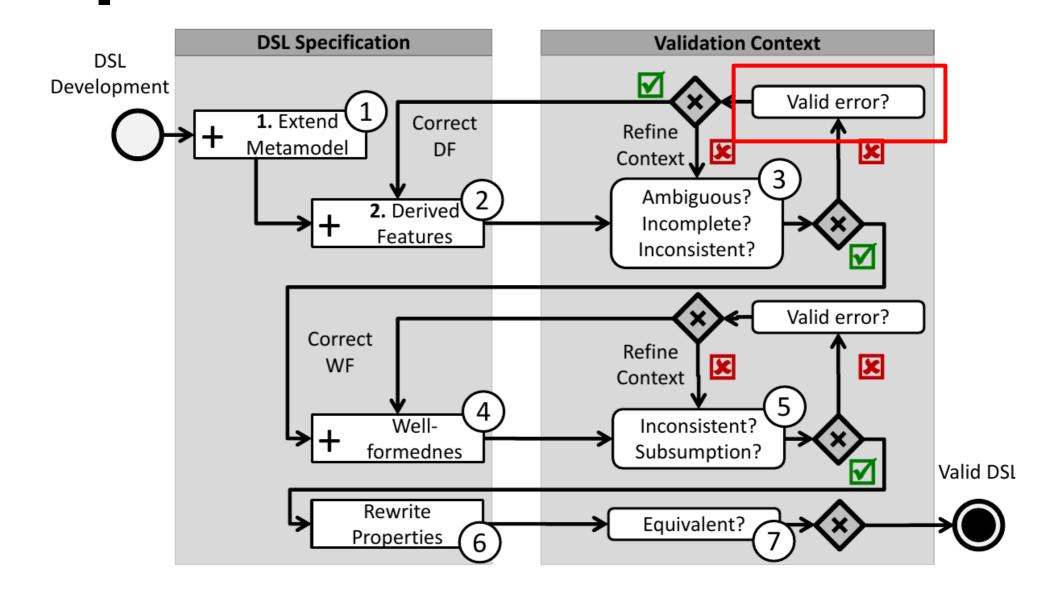
DSL Validation Tool

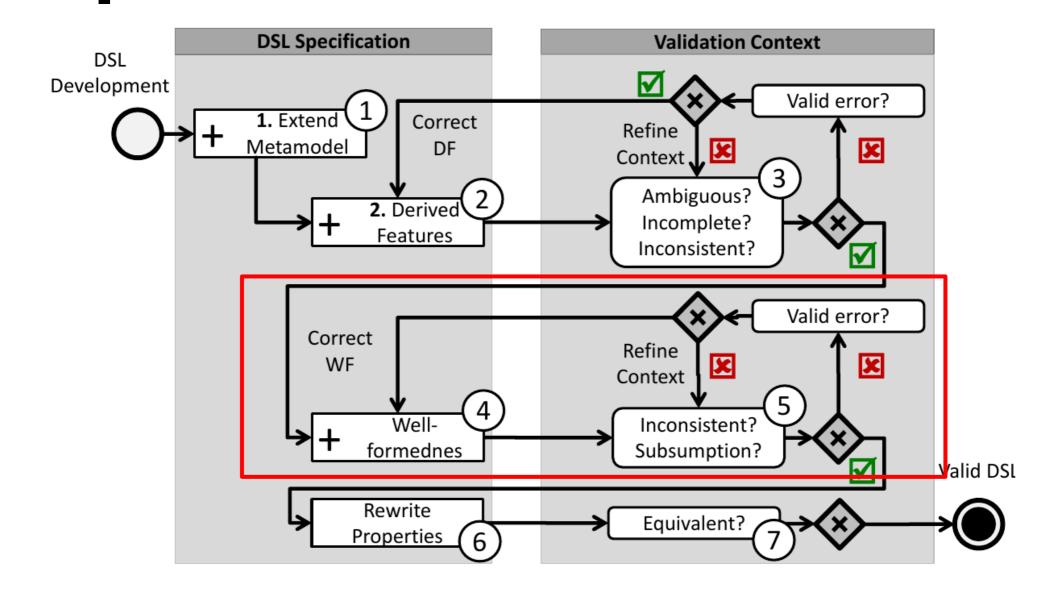


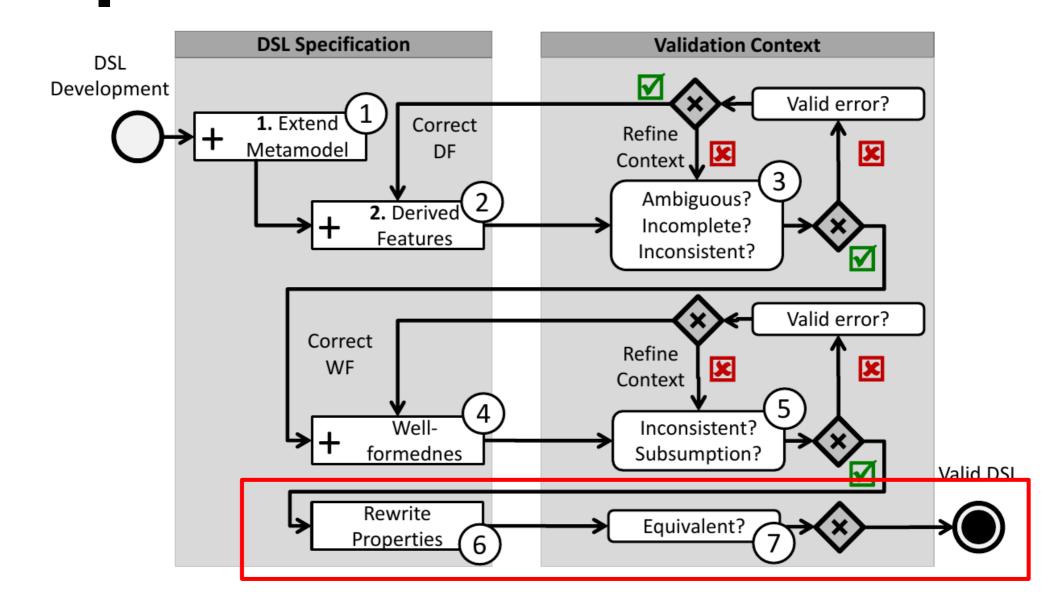






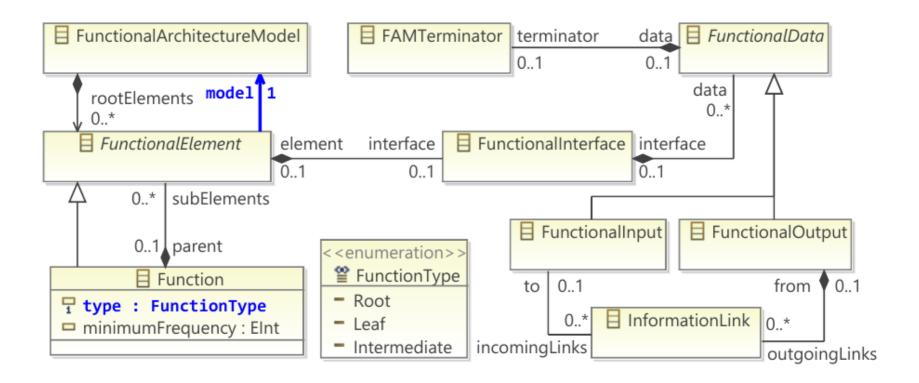






Runtime Measurements

- Preliminary Results
 - Z3 (SMT) generally outperforms Alloy (SAT)
 - Alloy outperforms Z3 in model structure generation



The End

Problem

Validation of complex DSLs

Approach

- Approximate DSL in first-order logic
- Check for satisfiability of resulting formula
- Convert witness/counterexample into model

Discussion Points

- How well does the approach scale?
- Is it applicable to validating UML?
- What are "useful" constraints for a DSL?
- Is it applicable to synthesising constraints?