The Constraint Language (CL) is a formal language for specifying constraints in UML class diagrams. Some constraints can be adequately expressed graphically (e.g., multiplicity of an association). Some can not. For example, constraints within operation specifications (pre/post-conditions) are more naturally expressed in CL.

The Object Constraint Language (OCL) ([Warmer99] is a formal language for specifying constraints for UML class diagrams. We present a syntactic variant of a subset of OCL; let’s call it Constraint Language (CL, for short.)

Objects, Bags and Sets
- Objects are instances of classes, including predefined classes Integer, Number and String.
- Bags include zero or more objects and/or sets and/or other bags, possibly with duplicates, and no assumed order e.g., {tom, maria, tom, sara, maria}, {tom, maria, tom, sara}
- Two bags are equal iff they have the same number of the same elements:
  - {tom, maria, tom, sara} = {tom, maria, sara}
- Sets are bags with no duplicates.

CL Expressions
- CL expressions define constraints (or invariants) for classes, which must be true for all their instances
  - e.g., “every employee earns less than his CEO”
- CL expressions also define conditions that must be true before an operation can be executed (preconditions) and conditions that must be true after (postconditions)
  - e.g., “Before withdrawCash(acct,amount), it must be that acct.balance ≥ amount” (precondition)
  - Or, “After withdrawCash(acct,amount) is executed, it must be that acct.balance(new) = acct.balance(old) - amount” (postcondition)

Contexts for CL Expressions
- Every expression has a context which is the class within which it is defined.
- The special identifier self refers to an instance of the class within which it appears.
- The most basic CL expressions are called selectors and they return an object or a bag.

Selectors in Action
- self.addr (or just addr) -- returns addr of a particular company;
- self.employer -- returns the set of all employees;
- self.employee -- returns the set of all employees as well;
- self.president -- returns the singleton set of presidents;
- self.employers -- set of all employers of a person;
- self.employers -- set of all employers of a person;
nil and empty

- When an attribute attr has no value for object obj, then obj.attr returns nil (no value).
- When there are no associated objects to an object obj through association assoc (or role rl), then obj.assoc and obj.rl return the empty bag {} or empty.
- Note, nil ≠ {}.
- Moreover, {nil} = {}, {Sara,nil, nil} = {Sara} etc.
- This means that if Sara.age = nil, George.age = nil, then {Sara.age,George.age} = {}.

Associations are Sets of Tuples

- You can think of associations as sets (no duplicates!) of tuples.
  ✓ Sara.employment = {IBM}
  ✓ CIBC.employment = {Robert,Lin, Jianguo}
  ✓ CIBC.employee = {Robert,Lin, Jianguo}
  ✓ CIBC.employer -- syntax error!

Selectors for Symmetric Associations

- Person age income sex

Applying Selectors to Bags

- bag.attrName = \( \bigcup \) obj.attrName
- bag.assocName = \( \bigcup \) obj.assocName
- bag.roleName = \( \bigcup \) obj.roleName
- For example, suppose
  ✓ Sara.friend = {Robert,Lin}
  ✓ Jianguo.friend = {Robert,Maria}
  ✓ {Sara,Jianguo}.friend = {Robert,Lin,Robert,Maria}
  ✓ {Sara,Jianguo,Sara}.friend = {Robert,Lin,Robert,Maria,Robert,Lin}
Composition of Selectors

- Selectors can be composed:
  - self.sel1.sel2 = (self.sel1).sel2 means that we take the value of self.sel1 (either a single value or a bag) and we apply to it sel2.
  - For example, self.friend.income returns the bag of all income values of objects in the bag self.friend
e.g., if self.friend = {Tom,Maria,Sara} and their incomes are respectively $16K, $19K and $16K, then self.friend.income = {$16K,$19K,$16K}

Constraints

- Constraints (or, invariants) describe properties that must hold true for all the instances of the class.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- But also:
  - (not empty(wife)) implies wife.sex = {female}
  - not empty(husband) implies husband.sex = {male}

More Invariants

- “If x is the wife of y, then y is the husband of x”
  - notEmpty(wife) implies (self = self.wife.husband or Forall y[ includes(self.wife,y) implies includes(y.husband, self)])

- “The president of a company is also its employee”
  - includes(self.employee,self.president)

...More...

- “Popular persons have more than 50 friends”
  - We define a subclass of Person called PopularP and associate with it the invariant size(friend) > 50

- “For old rich persons, all their friends who are over 50 earn at least $100K”
  - We define a subclass of Person called OldRichP and associate with it the invariant
    - Forall y[ (includes(friend,y) and y.age > 50) implies y.income ≥ $100K]
    - Or, Forall y[ includes(select(friend,age>50),y) implies y.income ≥ $100K]
    - Or, empty(select(select(friend,age>50),income<$100K))

Bag Operations

- size(bag) - returns the size (cardinality) of the bag
- set(bag) - set that includes all elements of bag, no duplicates
- sum(bag) - sum of elements in the bag (assumed numbers)
- average(bag) - average of the bag
- min(bag)/max(bag) - minimum/maximum element of the bag
- empty(bag) - true if the bag is empty
- includes(bag,object) - true if bag includes object
- union(bag,bag) - union of two bags
- intersection(bag,bag) - intersection of two bags
- select(bag,predicate) - returns the subbag of bag whose elements satisfy the predicate

CL Expressions

- CL Expressions that define constraints, pre/post-conditions can now be defined as follows:
  - Boolean expressions using bag and object operations are CL Expressions;
  - If A, B are CL Expressions, then so are:
    - (A and B);
    - (A or B);
    - (not A);
    - (A implies B);
    - (Forall var) A;
    - (Exists var) A.

- Nothing else is a CL expression.
Another Example

- Suppose University class has an association studies to the Student class, and self refers to a University:
  - self.studies is a set of students, no duplicates;
  - self.studies.age is a bag -- many students can have the same age;
  - average(self.studies.age) returns the average age of all the students of a particular university;
  - self(self.studies.degree) returns the set of all degrees studied for in a university -- no duplicates!

Pre- and Post-conditions in CL

- Pre-condition and post-condition expressions are associated to an operation/method and they describe:
  - What must be true before the operation is executed (pre-condition);
  - What will be true once the operation is executed (post-condition).

- For example, we may want to say:
  Person::marryWife(p:Person)
  pre: self.wife = empty (not nil!)
  post: self.wife = {p}

More Examples

- "When a person is promoted, her income is increased by at least 10%":
  Person::promote(inc:DollarV)
  pre: true
  post: income \geq income@pre * 1.1

Selecting Instances of Association Classes

- Suppose we now want to keep track of a person’s employments:

Hiring and Firing

- Person::hire(c:Company,d:Date)
  pre: not includes(c.employment,self)
  post: includes(c.employment,self)
  and (self,c).startDate = d

- Person::fire(c:Company,d:Date)
  pre: includes(c.employment,self)
  and isBefore(startDate,d)
  post: (self,c).endDate = d

Additional Readings

- http://dec.bournemouth.ac.uk/dec_ind/swebster/UML_OCL/index.htm