



Static Validation of Modelica Models for Language Compliance and Structural Integrity

Contents

Introduction

Motivation

Simplifying the access to the AST data

Validating Modelica models

What we have got

- ▶ Modelica editor based on Xtext
- ▶ Ecore-based abstract syntax tree (AST)
- ▶ Automatic syntax validation based on the Modelica grammar
- ▶ Linking of variables and types and error markers for unresolved links

What we need

- ▶ Immediate validation of semantic rules that are defined by the Modelica language specification
- ▶ Type checking
- ▶ Custom rules, e.g. style check
- ▶ Further semantic rules for the restriction of model use (is it allowed to connect two components to each other?)
- ▶ Independence from third party tools
- ▶ The validation of models needs to be fast

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Introduction

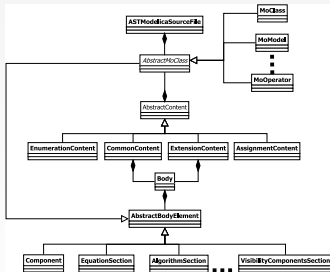
Simplifying the access to the AST data

Adding additional methods and information to the AST

Validating Modelica models

Problems that occur when validating the AST

- ▶ The abstract syntax tree of a document can be very large
- ▶ Often no direct access to the objects of interest:
 - ▶ Get all components inside a class
 - ▶ Get all protected components
- ▶ Access to objects of extended classes



Adding methods to the AST for queries

- ▶ Implementing methods for the AST access with the validation language can lead to duplication of code and code that is hard to understand (as experienced with OCL)
- ▶ The language Xtend allows to add references, and operations to the meta model generated by Xtext
- ▶ Operations were added to efficiently query the parsed models for certain objects
- ▶ E.g. for all kinds of classes: `getComponents()`, `getAllComponents()`, `getAllSubClasses()`, `getAllExtendedClasses()`, `getModelicaType()`,
...

Modelica Types

- ▶ The method `getModelicaType()` is used to check whether a class extends a basic data type (`Real`, `Integer`, `Boolean`, `String`, `Enumeration`, `Unresolved`, `NoType`)
- ▶ Basic data types are modeled with Ecore and thus can directly be added to nodes of the Modelica AST
- ▶ The basic data types are checked in expressions
- ▶ Unresolved types are used for references that can not be resolved
- ▶ `NoType` represents classes that do not extend from a basic data type

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- Language compliance

- The validation languages

- The validation languages

- Custom rules

Rules found in the Modelica language specification

- ▶ About 200 semantic rules could be found in the specification
- ▶ The rules vary in complexity
- ▶ Type checking for expressions has been implemented for basic types
- ▶ More rules can now be implemented, since types were introduced

Application of pure Java and OCL

- ▶ 44 rules were implemented with OCL and Java
- ▶ The performance has been measured by validating the Modelica standard library
- ▶ Compared to previous implementations the performance and extent of the OCL constraints could be enhanced significantly since queries are implemented efficiently with Java

Example of an OCL constraint

Operators may only be placed in an operator record or in a package inside an operator record (42)

```
context MoOperator
  inv operator_only_in_record_or_package:
  let cls: AbstractMoClass = getAbstractMoClass()
  in
    not cls.oclIsUndefined() and
      (cls.oclIsKindOf(MoRecord) and
        cls.oclAsType(MoRecord).operator)
  or
    (cls.oclIsKindOf(MoPackage) and
      cls.parentIsOperatorRecord())
```

Example of a Java constraint

```
public boolean isValid(EObject eObject) {
    MoOperator op = (MoOperator) eObject;
    AbstractMoClass clazz = op.getAbstractMoClass();
    if (clazz == null)
        return false;
    if (clazz instanceof MoRecord
        && ((MoRecord) clazz).isOperator())
        return true;
    if (clazz instanceof MoPackage) {
        AbstractMoClass parent = clazz.getAbstractMoClass();
        if (parent == null)
            return false;
        if (parent instanceof MoRecord &&
            ((MoRecord) parent).isOperator())
            return true;
    }
    return false;
}
```

Comparing the performance

Overview of the validation performance:

Constraint	OCL		JAVA	
	Calls	Time (ms)	Calls	Time (ms)
unique_element_names_comp	5039	9896	5039	140
protected_variables_dot_reference	225240	3842	225240	731
prefixes_structured_component_flow	22186	97	22186	3
function_no_multiple_algorithms	1446	77	1446	15
flow_subtype_of_real	22186	76	22186	47
stream_only_in_connector	22186	28	22186	15
stream_connector_exactly_one_flow	108	2	108	0
function_no_equations	1446	1	1446	0
nested_when_equations	35	0	35	0
operator_only_in_record_or_package	3	0	3	0
...				
	946774	20063	946774	3330

Comparing the validation languages

OCL

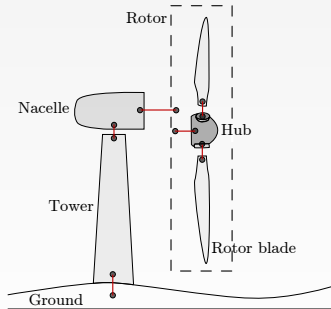
- ▶ Dedicated language for validation
- ▶ Easy to understand if compact
- ▶ Hard to understand when used on large data structures
- ▶ Slow (especially when processing collections)

Java

- ▶ General purpose language known by many developers
- ▶ The purpose of a constraint is hard to find out
- ▶ Fast (compared to OCL)

Code checks

- ▶ Both language can be used to create code style restrictions
 - ▶ Maximum number of classes inside package
 - ▶ Mandatory comment checks
 - ▶ ...
- ▶ Check whether connected models structurally fit together



Structural validity

- ▶ Structural validity can be checked in order to add additional semantics to models
- ▶ Library models can be annotated to restrict their use
- ▶ The connector instances of a model are annotated and connect clauses are validated

The screenshot displays two code editors and a Problems window. The left editor shows the code for `OnshoreWindTurbine.mo`, which includes a `replaceable` block for `BodyCylinderWithWindConnector` and an `equation` block with `connect` statements. The right editor shows the code for `PartialTower.mo`, which defines a `partial model` `PartialTower` with `import` statements and a `public` block containing `Frame_b` and `Frame_a` connectors, along with an `annotation` constraint. The Problems window at the bottom indicates one error: "The tower top frame can only be connected to a frame of a nacelle." with the location `line: 89 / one...`.

```

OnshoreWindTurbine.mo
replaceable Onwind.Components.Rotor.Rotor rotor;
BodyCylinderWithWindConnector towerElement[12]
  annotation (constraint="connect_tower_to_nacelle_valid");

equation
  connect(tower.topFrame, rotor.frame_a);
  connect(tower.topFrame, nacelle.frame_a);
  connect(towerElement[12].frame_b, tower.topFrame);

PartialTower.mo
within Onwind.Components.Tower;
partial model PartialTower "partial base class for tower model"
  import Modelica.Mechanics.MultiBody.Interfaces.Frame_a;
  import Modelica.Mechanics.MultiBody.Interfaces.Frame_b;
  public
    Frame_b topFrame
      annotation (constraint="connect_tower_to_nacelle");
    Frame_a bottomFrame;
  end PartialTower;

Problems
1 error, 0 warnings, 0 others
Description | Resource | Path | Location | Type
Errors (1 item)
The tower top frame can only be connected to a frame of a nacelle. | OnshoreWindTurbine.mo | /onewind.windturb... | line: 89 / one... | Xtext Check (...
  
```

Validation

Demo

Conclusion and Future Work

- ▶ Validation is possible and can perform well
- ▶ It is possible to create rules to enforce structural validity
- ▶ Implementation of additional restrictions
- ▶ Code style checks
- ▶ Rules for structural validity of the OneWind library
- ▶ Custom OCL constraints inside annotations for library designers?

Thank you very much!



You can download OneModelica: <http://www.onewind.de>