

DSLs and OPE

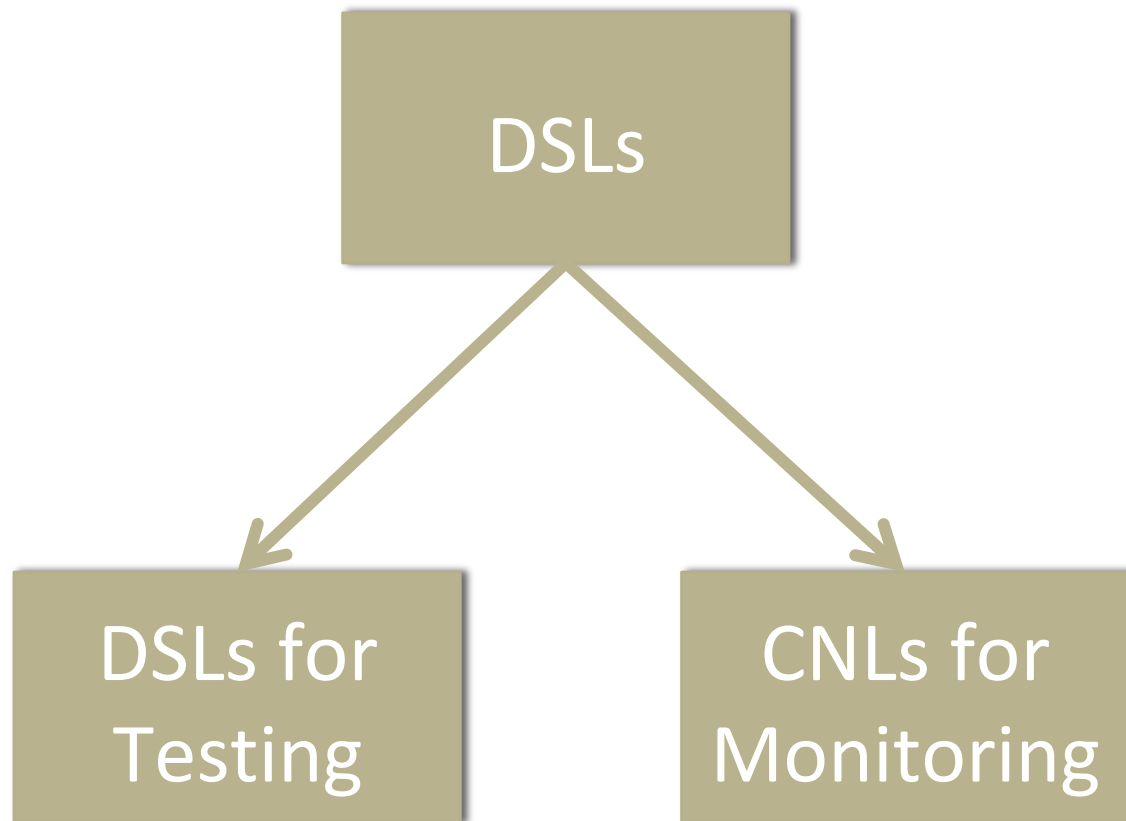
Christian Colombo

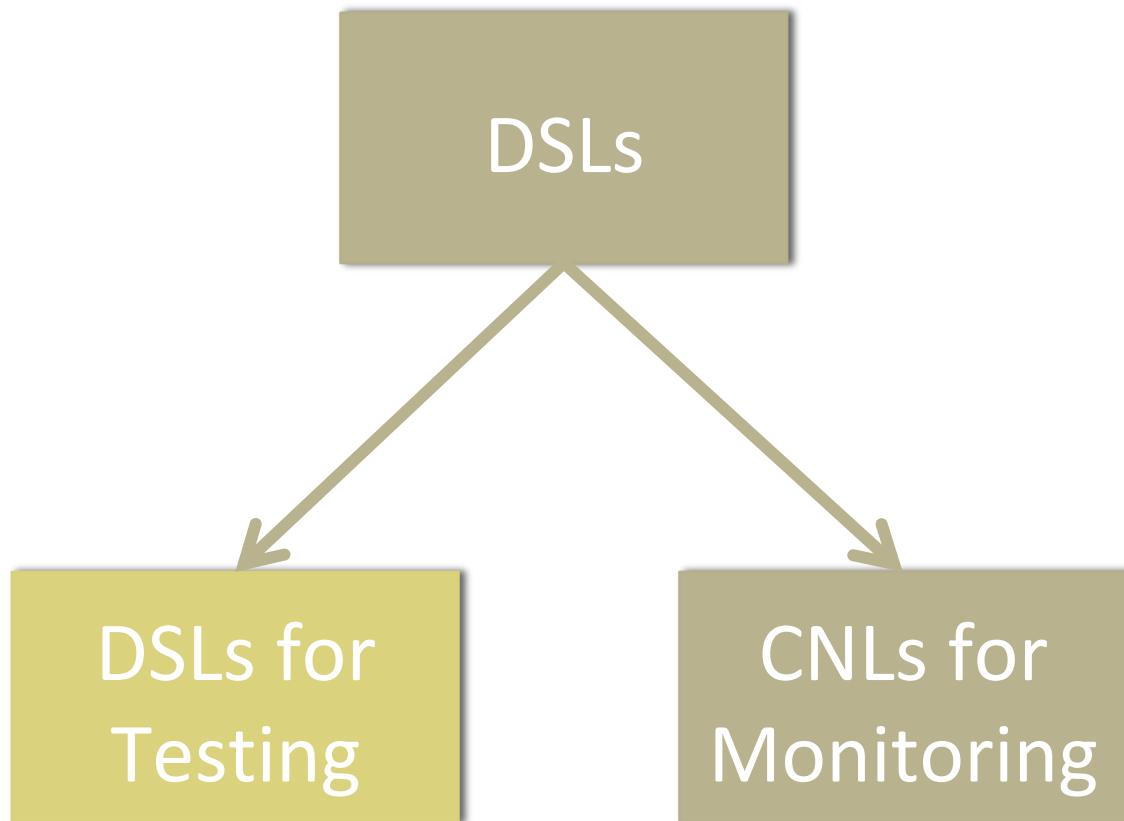
(work with Mark Micallef and Gordon Pace)



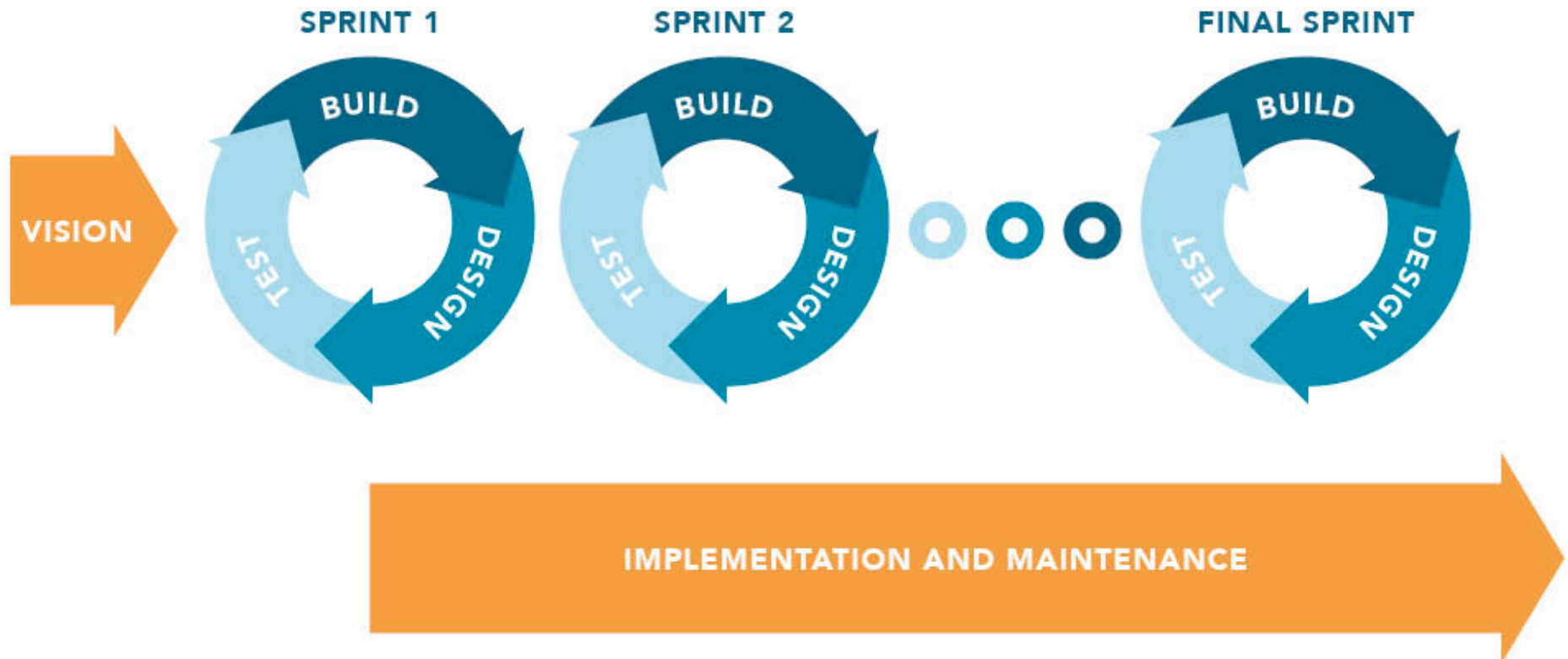
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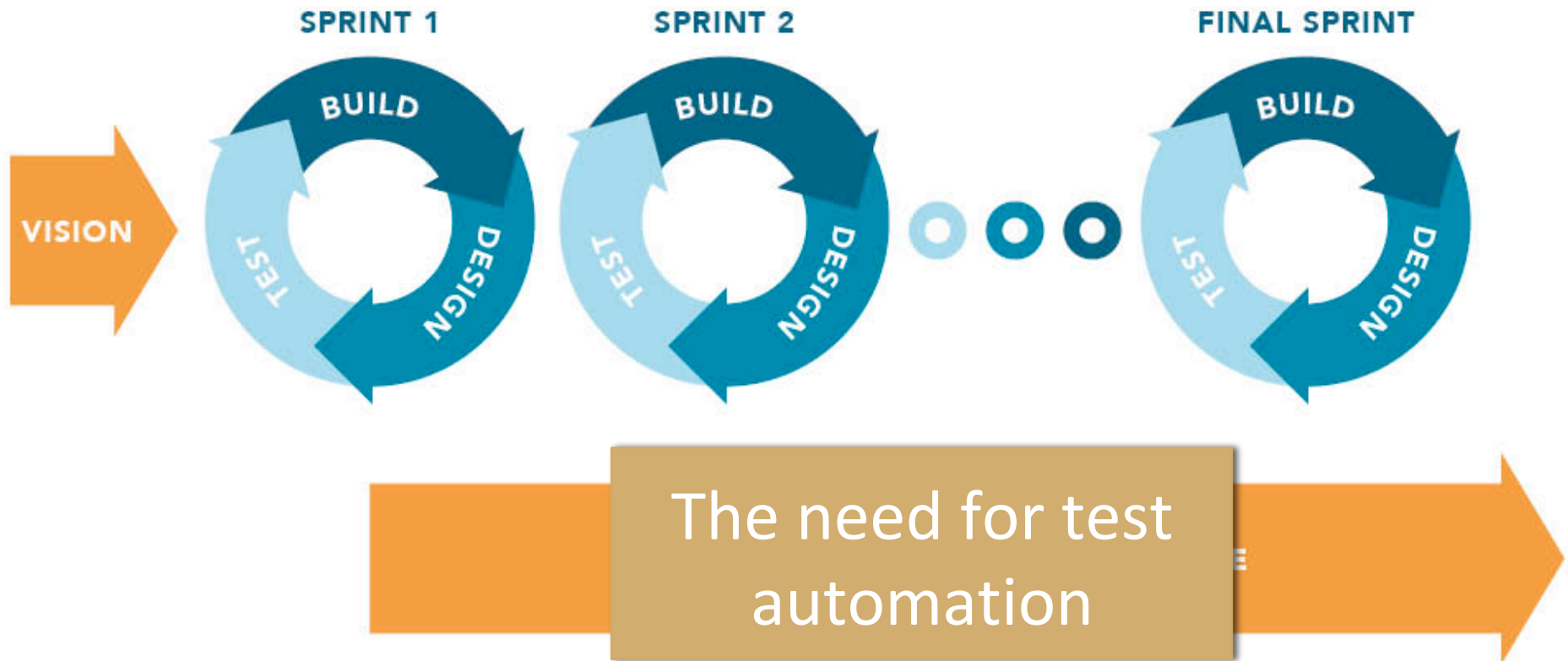




AGILE



AGILE



Existing technology: Gherkin

Given I am a premium user

When I place a bet on a football match

And I win the bet

Then I will win 10% more than the
advertised odds for the match

Test automation – 2 challenges

- Non skilled testers (for test automation)
- Time pressure

Proposed solution:

- More structured DSL
 - Easy for non skilled testers
 - Saves time

Many testing domains

- E-commerce (cart, stock, item, buy, sell, etc)
- Games (bonus, points, bet, win, lose, etc)
- GUI apps (button, progress bar, label, tap, swipe, etc)

DSLs for testing

Android GUI
Applications

E-Commerce
Applications

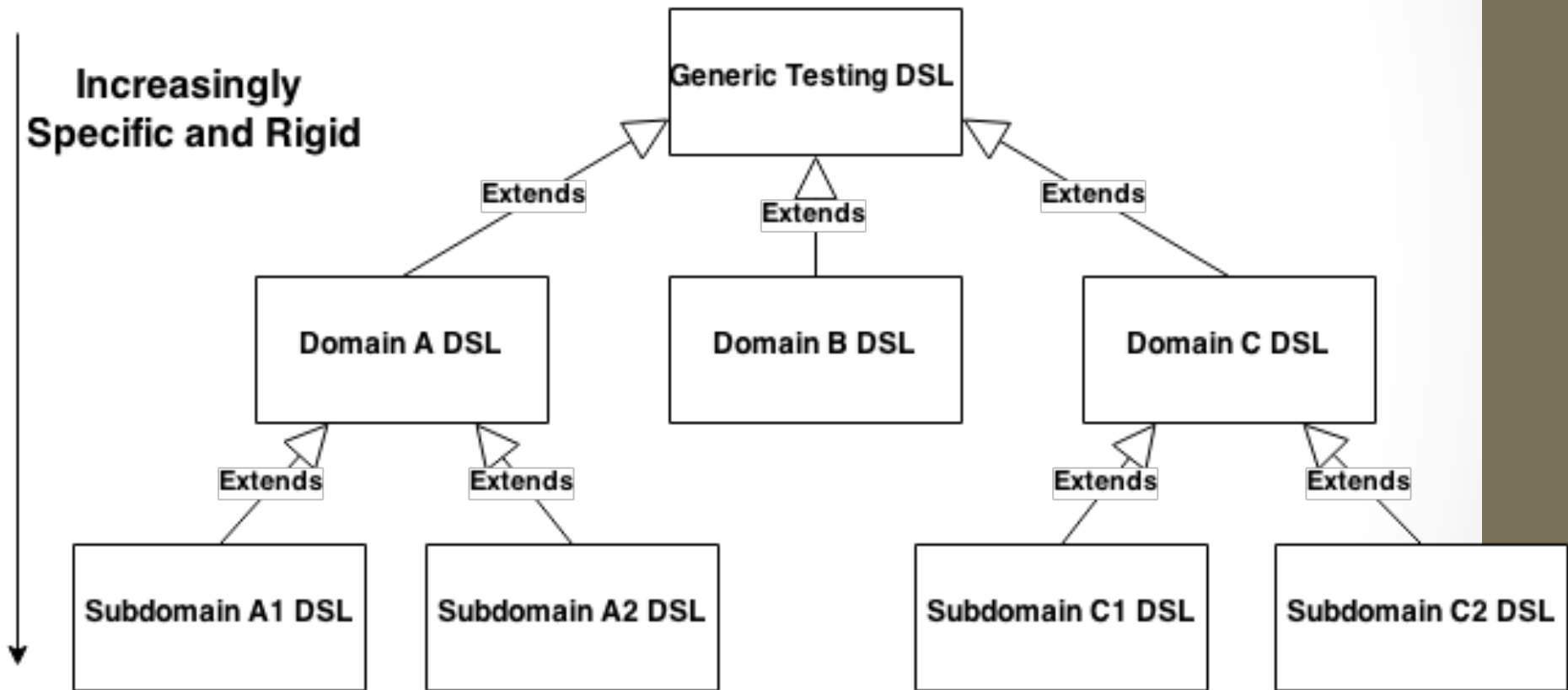
Graphical
Games



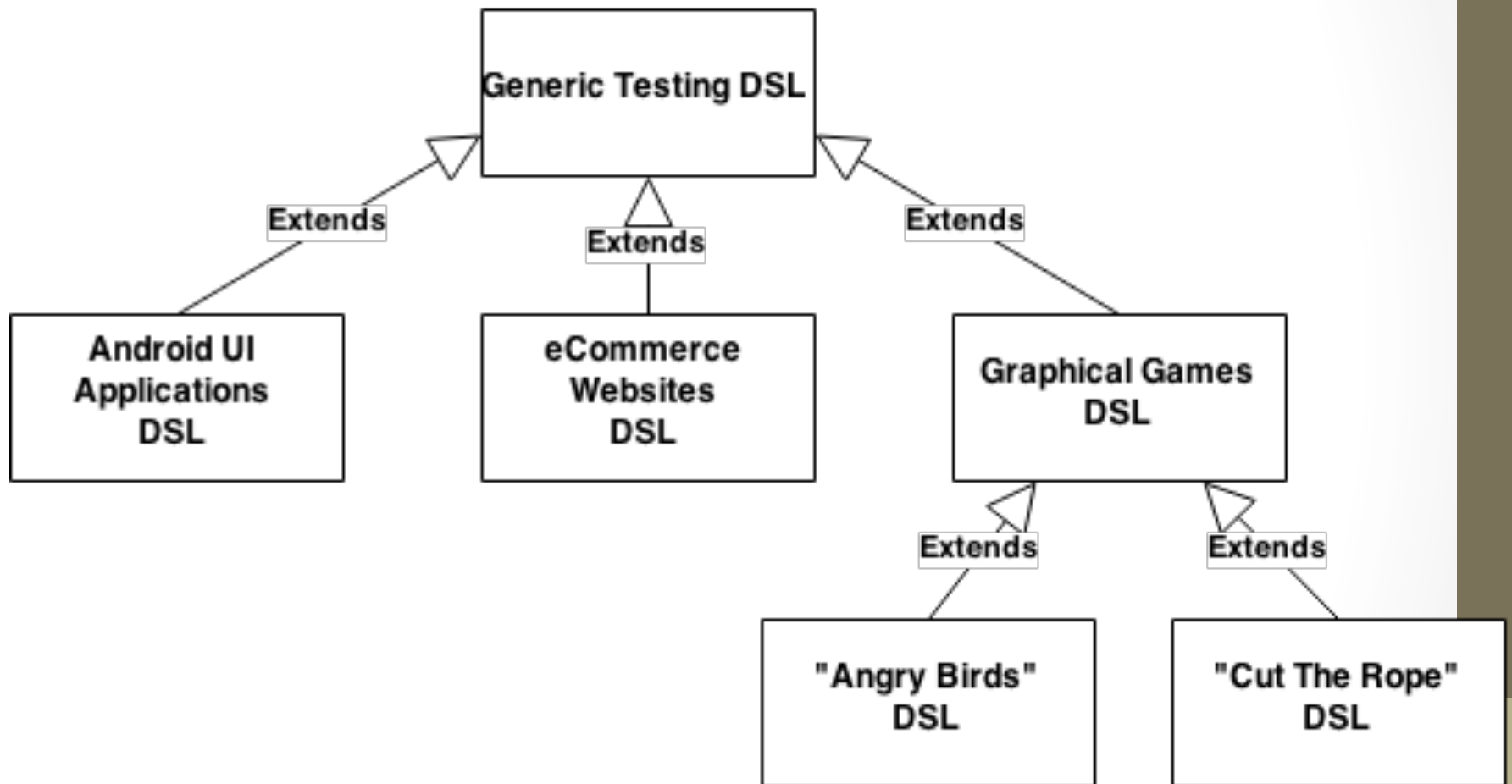
Well-Defined
Domains

Undefined
Domains

DSLs for testing



DSLs for testing



Generic testing DSL

```
define testsuite "login tests"  
  define setup "setup"  
    . . .  
  end  
  
  define teardown "teardown"  
    . . .  
  end  
  
  define test "valid login"  
    . . .  
  end  
end
```

E Commerce example

```
define procedure "add out of stock book to cart"  
  search for "Harry Potter" in "books"  
  select first item from search results  
  add current item to cart  
end
```

```
define test "buyOutOfStockBook"  
  add out of stock book to cart  
  verify that the item is not added to the cart  
end
```

Structured DSLs vs Gherkin

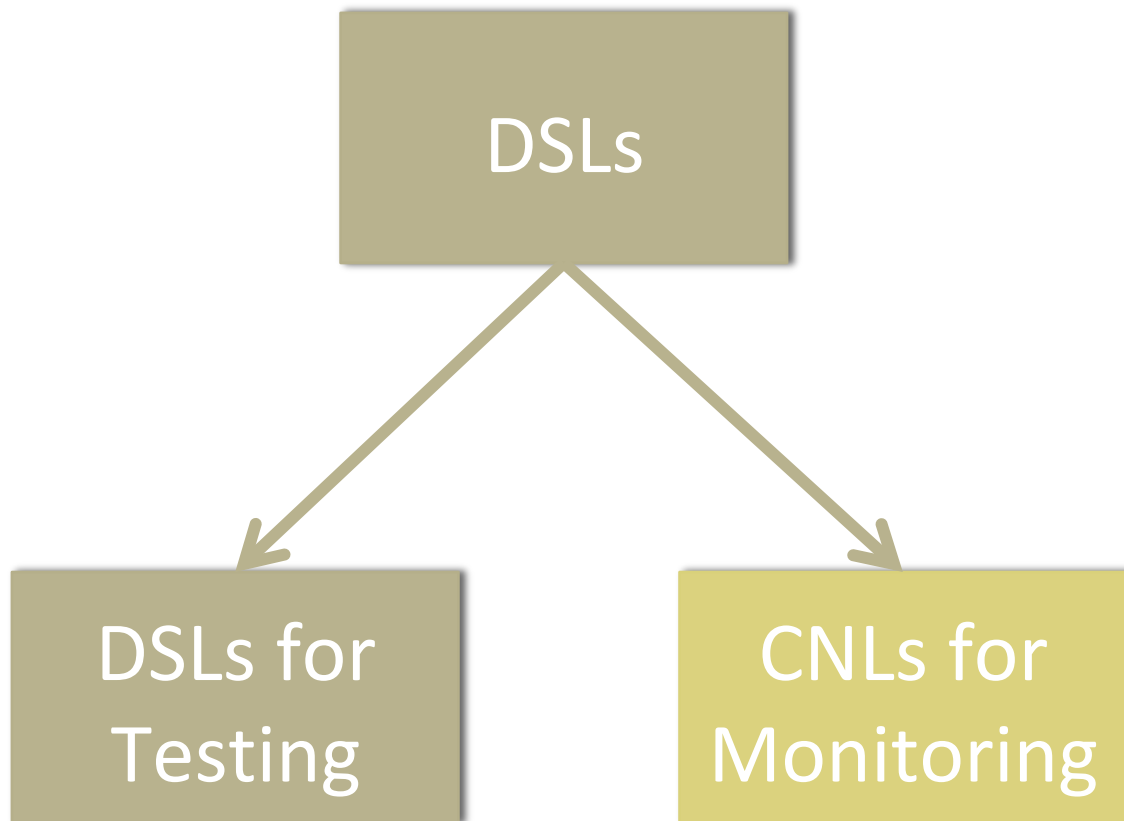
1. The approach works once a grammar is in place
 - a. (Automatically generated) Code helpers in IDE
 - b. Consistent scripts
2. More cumbersome to add new language features
 - a. New features require grammar modification
 - b. Notion of tagging @manual tests lost
3. Specialised skills needed for grammar definition and compilation
4. We cannot “fudge” anymore (is this good or bad?)

Defined vs Undefined domains

1. Easy to reach a stable language quickly with well-defined domains
2. You can quickly go down to the leaf node of the domain hierarchy

Questions:

- Who curates/owns the language?
- What effect will a change on the language have on existing scripts?
- How is the process of language evolution controlled?
- Who maintains code generators and how?
- Important to have management on board



CNLs for data processing

- Non-technical people need to process data based on their expertise
- They cannot program – even DSLs might still feel too technical

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- Examples:
 - Business intelligence

Business Intelligence



- The business Facebook page
 - Fast response expected
 - “Alert me when a customer has posted a question on my page and has not been answered in an hour”

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- Reviewers’ pages
 - Bad reviews need to be damage controlled
 - “Alert me when a post on a review page mentions my business and gets more than 5 likes”

Business Intelligence



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- Reviewers’ pages
 - Bad reviews need to be damage controlled
 - “Alert me when a post on a review page mentions my business and gets more than 5 likes”
- Advertising pages
 - Competitors are continually posting
 - “Alert me when a competitor posts on an advertising page and I have not posted anything today”

Business Intelligence



- The business Facebook page
 - Fast response expected
 - “Alert me when a customer has posted a question on my page and has not been answered in an hour”
- Reviewers’ pages
 - Bad reviews need to be damage controlled
 - “Alert me when a post on a review page mentions my business and gets more than 5 likes”
- Advertising pages

Off the shelf
solutions are not so
flexible

Custom solutions
are expensive

CNLs for monitoring

- Non-technical people want to create monitors based on their expertise
- DSLs might still feel too technical
- Examples:
 - Business intelligence
 - Tax fraud

Tax fraud

Auditor



“Find individuals who declared an average income of less than €3000 for any 3 sequential years”

Tax fraud

Auditor



1. Describe a rule

2. Rule Interpretation

3. Code

4. Report found cases

5. Review found cases

Developer



Tax fraud

Auditor

1. Describe a rule



2. Rule Interpretation

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Developer



Repeat until the fraud expert is satisfied!

Tax fraud

Auditor

1. Describe a rule



Many places where
this can go wrong

Interpretation

3. Code

4. Report found cases

5. Review found cases

Developer



Repeat until the fraud expert is satisfied!

Tax fraud

Auditor

1. Describe a rule



Automatic

5. Review found cases

Solution?

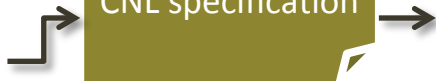
- CNL for domain expert

Approach: BI

BI expert



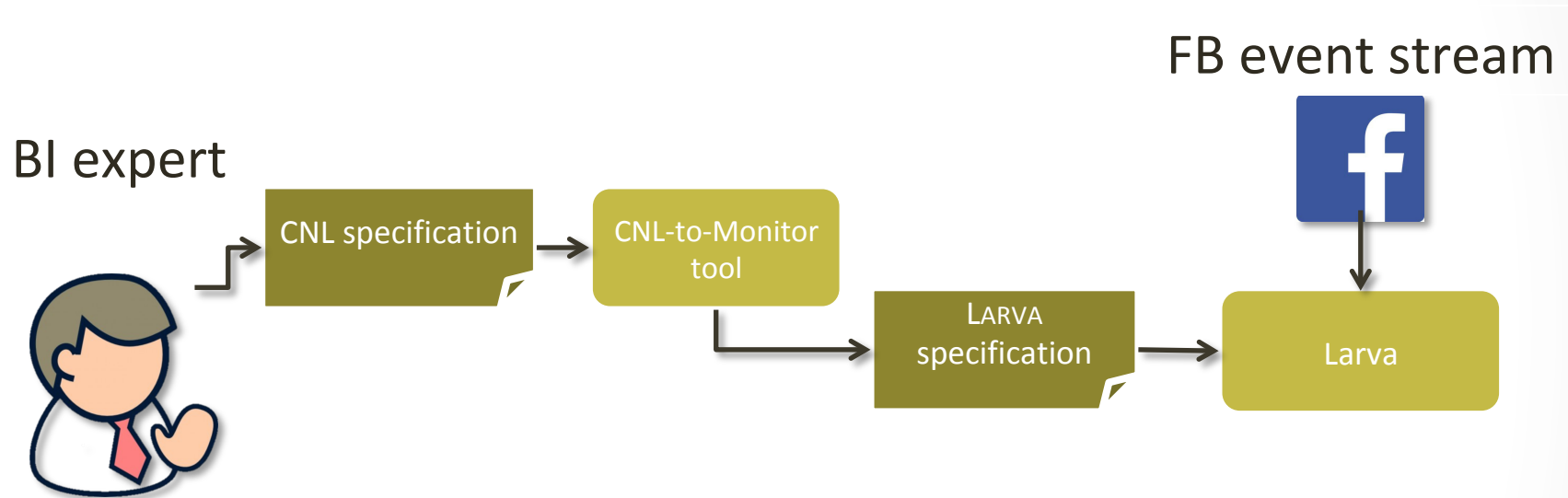
CNL specification



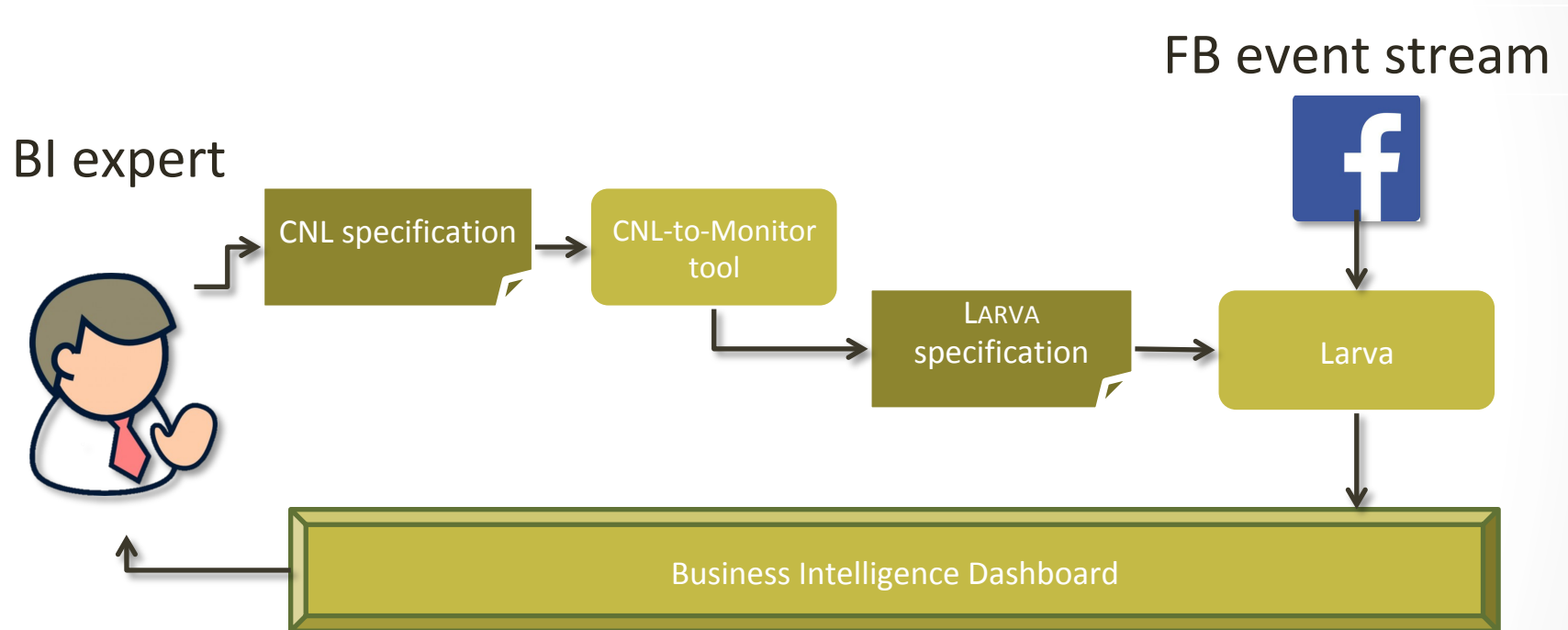
FB event stream



Approach: BI



Approach: BI



Tax fraud

Tax data stream



Auditor



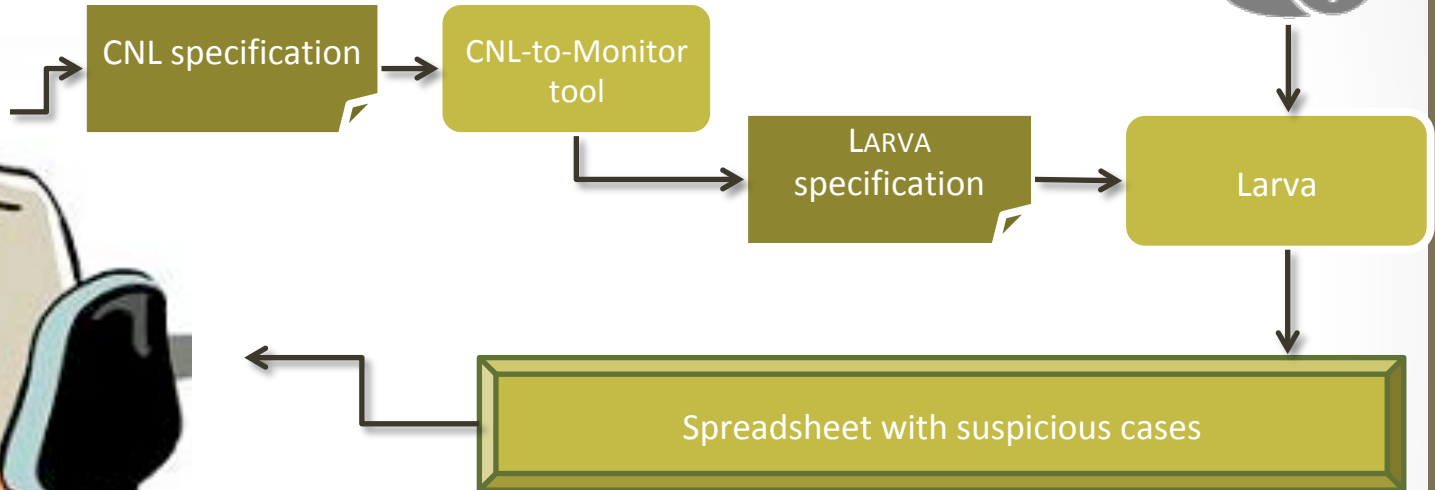
CNL specification

CNL-to-Monitor
tool

LARVA
specification

Larva

Spreadsheet with suspicious cases



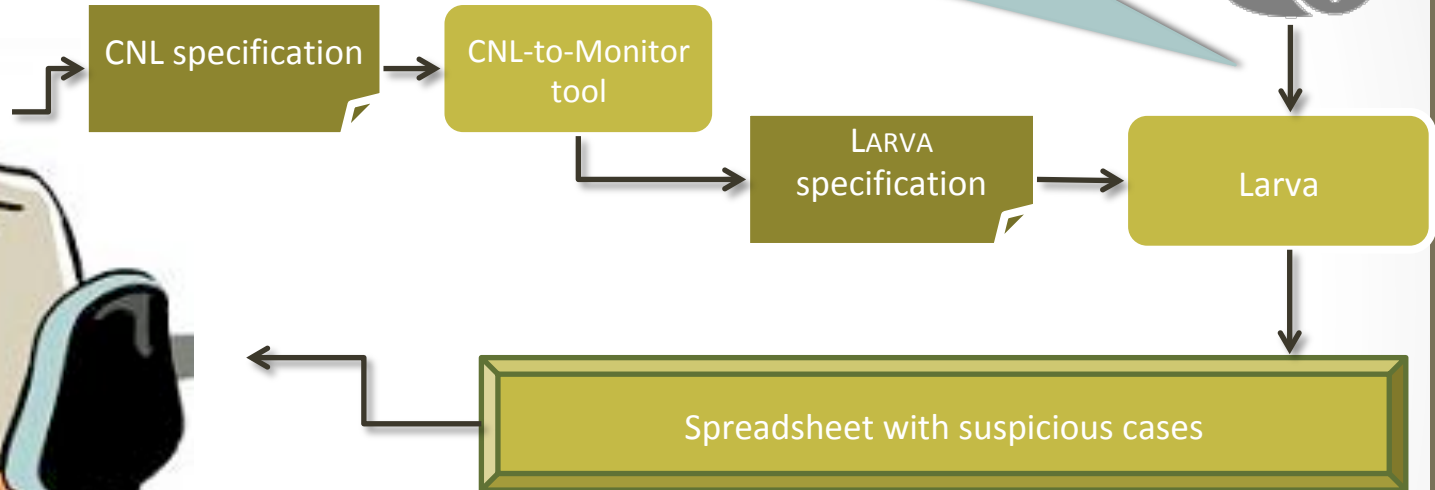
Tax fraud

In the long term monitoring is faster than database query

data stream



Auditor



Lessons learnt

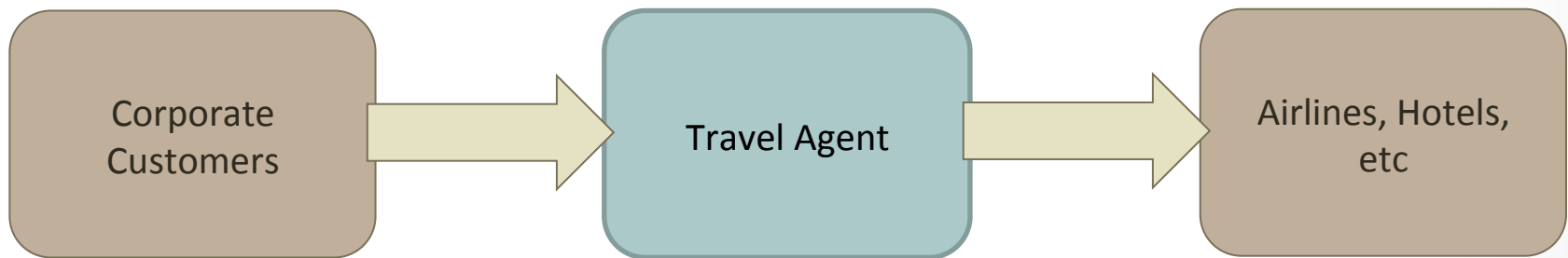
- Users found it quite easy to express themselves in CNL
 - Some examples were enough to get them going
- Good UI support makes a great difference
- Tax fraud domain was much more difficult to capture
 - Contains more jargon
 - Can express (very) complex rules

Open Payments Ecosystem

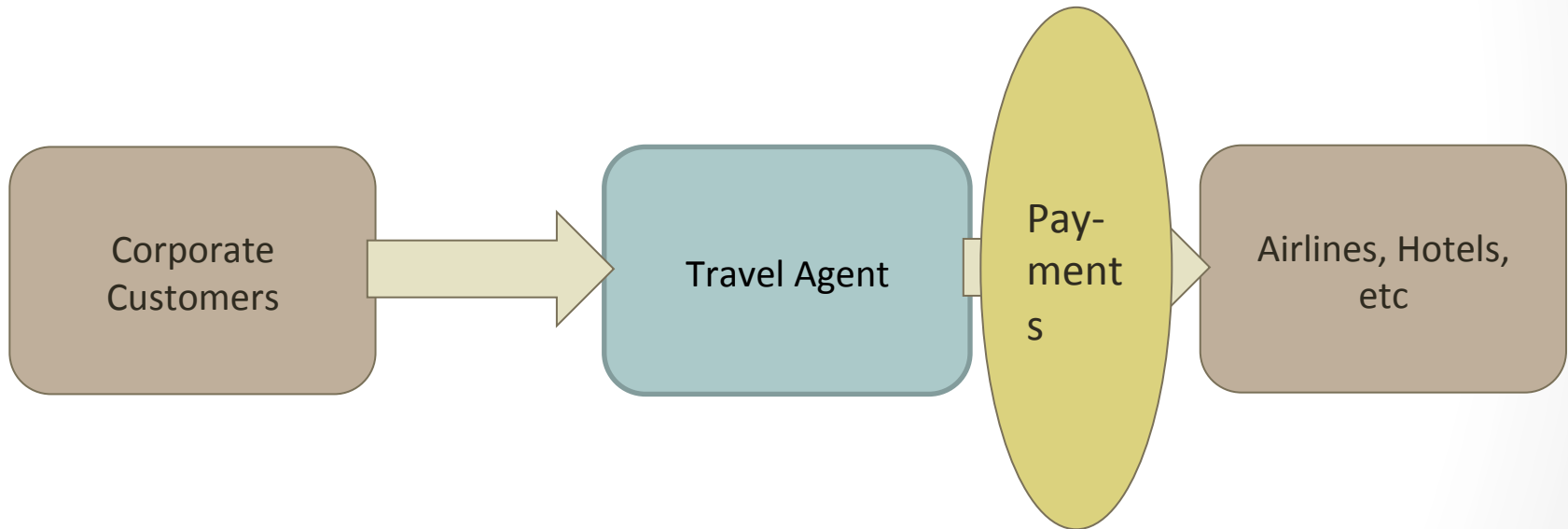
Horizon 2020 project

Shaun Azzopardi, Christian Colombo, Gordon J Pace, and
Brian Vella

Travel Agency



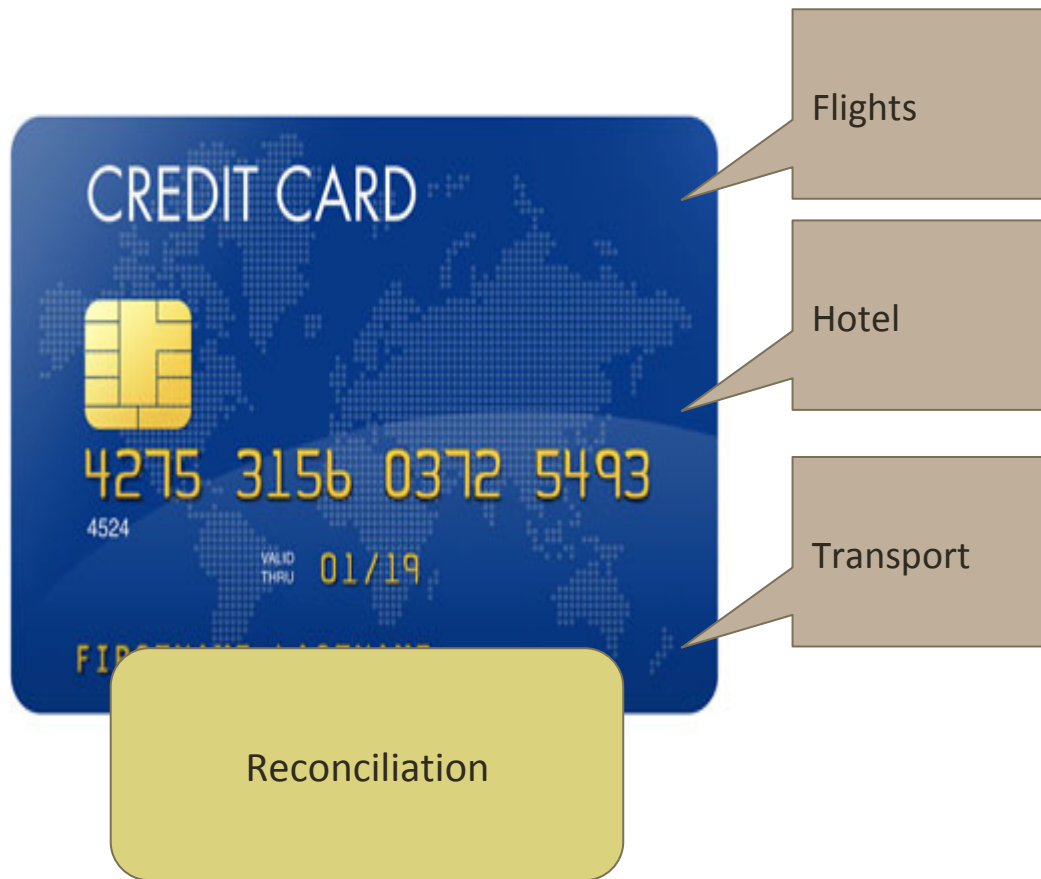
Travel Agency



Using corporate credit cards



Using corporate credit cards

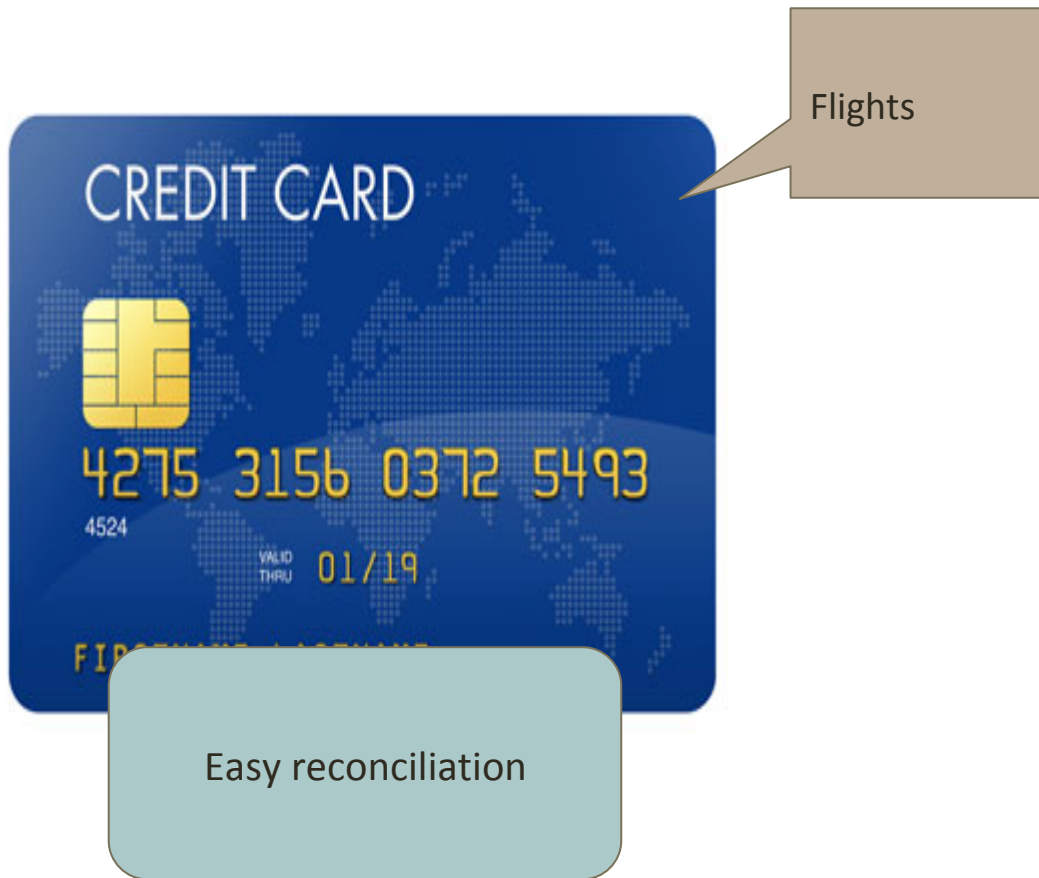


One-shot cards



Flights

One-shot cards



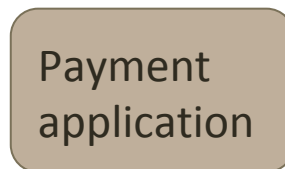
Payment programme setup costs

- Implementing card processes
- Agreement with bank
- Compliance to legislation
- Auditing
- Dispute resolution
- ...

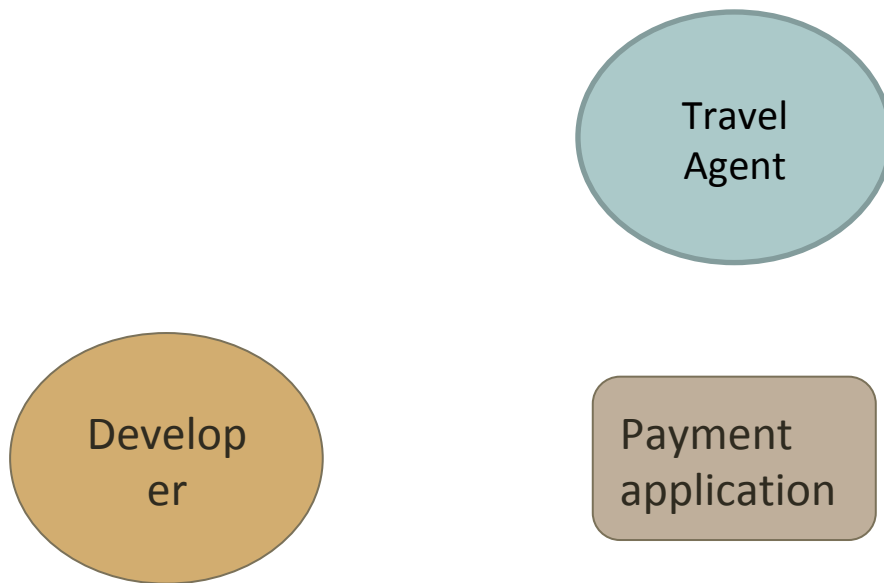
Building a payment application



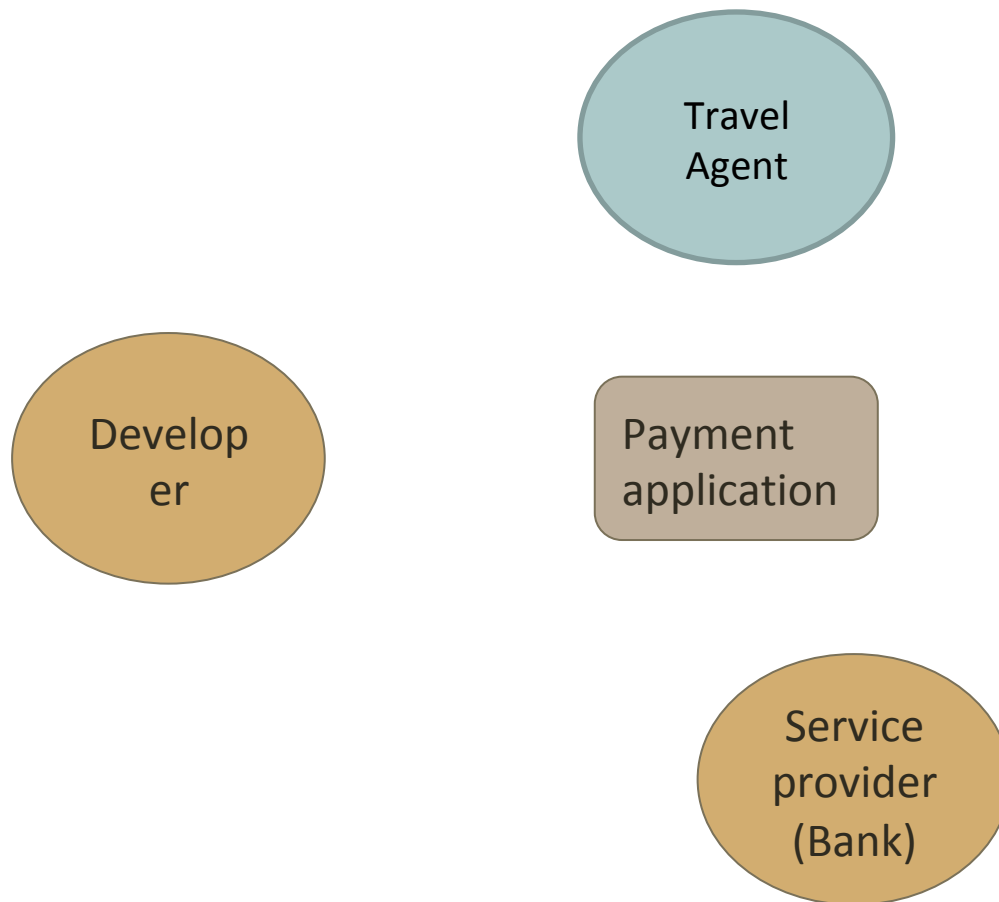
Building a payment application



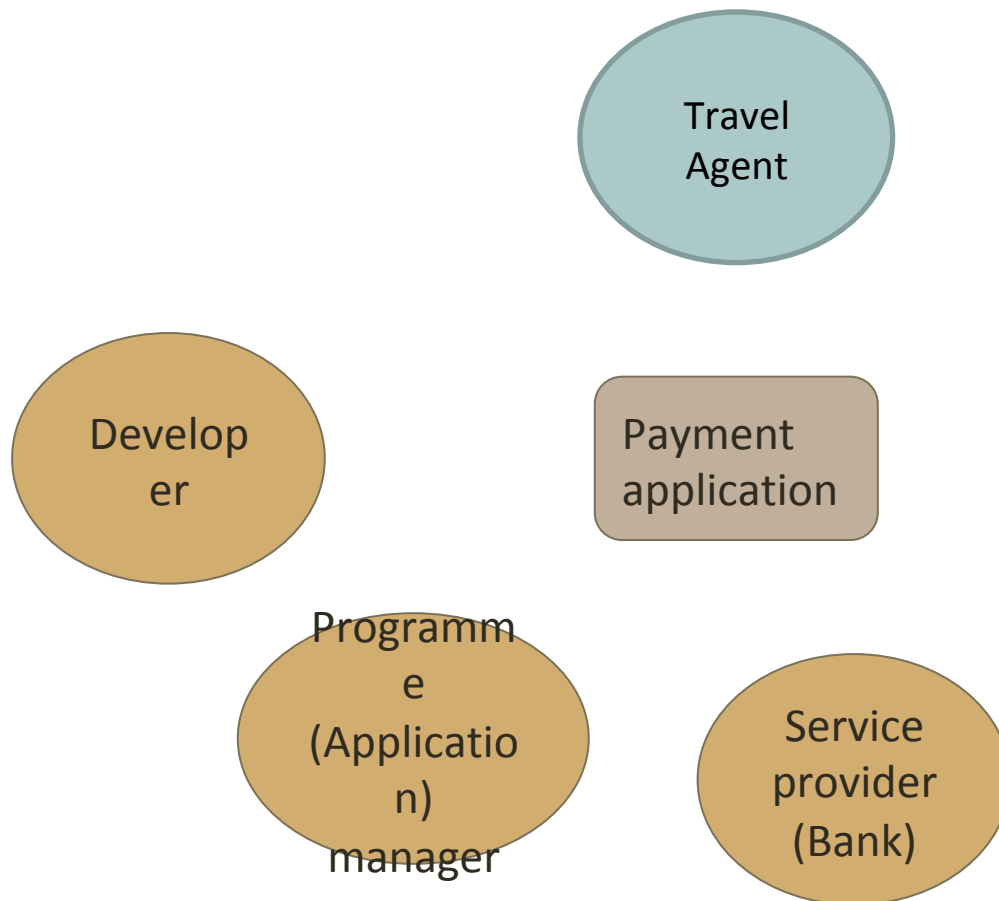
Building a payment application



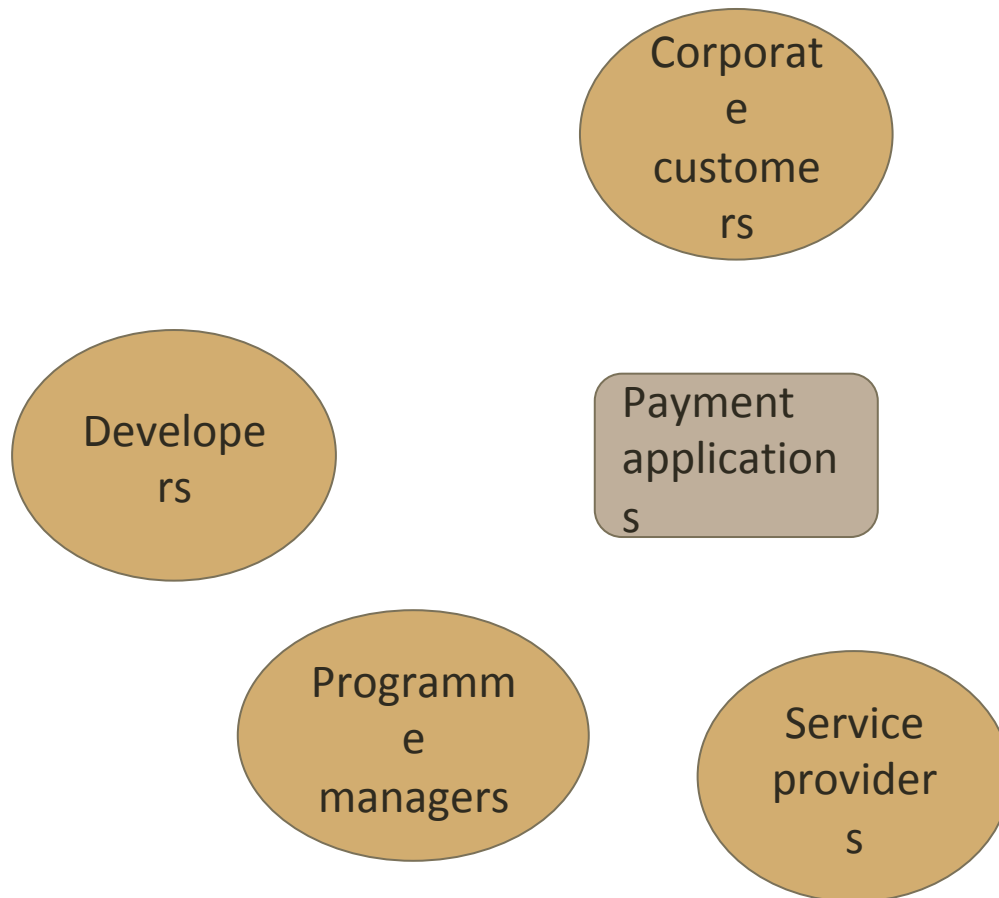
Building a payment application



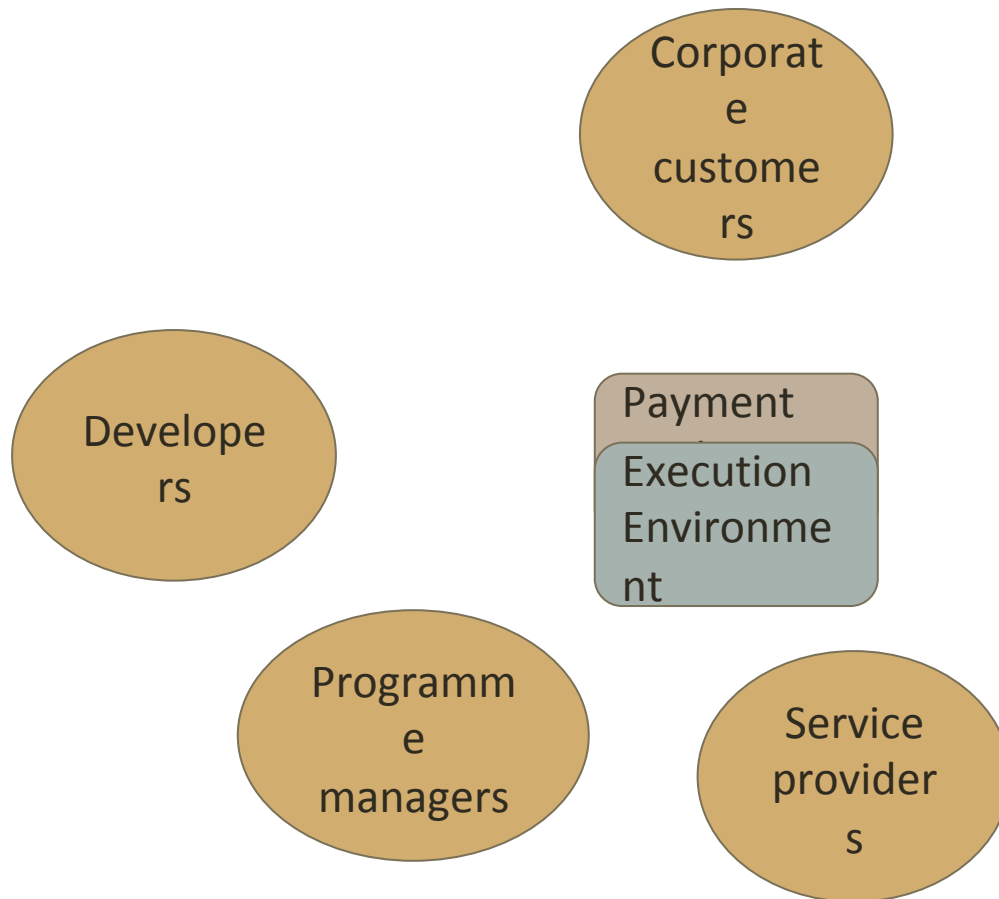
Building a payment application



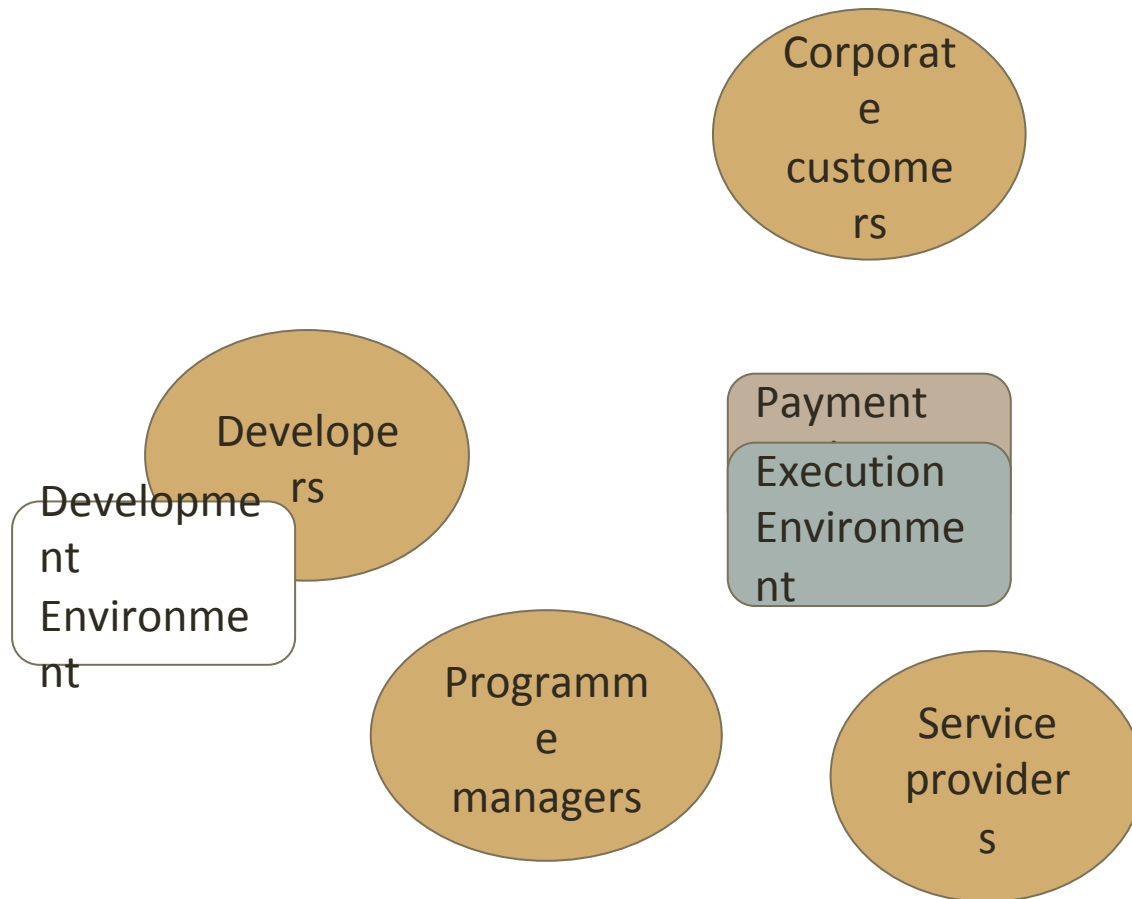
Open Payments Ecosystem



Open Payments Ecosystem



Open Payments Ecosystem



Process gives rise to issues

- Is the application legal?

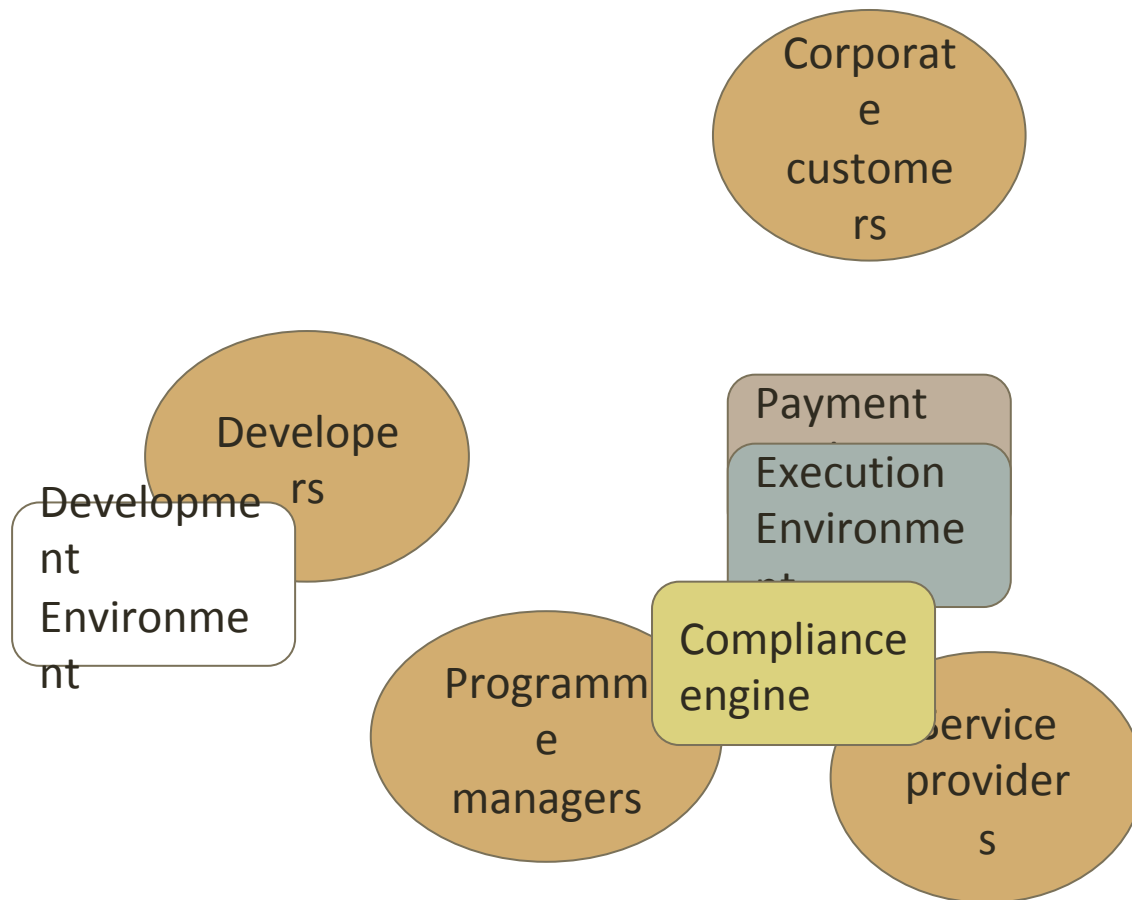
Process gives rise to issues

- Is the application legal?
- Which Service Provider would be willing and able to run it?

Process gives rise to issues

- Is the application legal?
- Which Service Provider would be willing and able to run it?
- Can application violate regulations at runtime?

Open Payments Ecosystem + Compliance



Compliance

1. Checking compliance to regulations

Compliance

1. Checking compliance to regulations
2. Matching service provider capabilities

Compliance

1. Checking compliance to regulations
2. Matching service provider capabilities
3. Limiting risk for service providers

Example

UK e-money regulations state that funds on financial instruments should be redeemable at par value.

1. Compliance to regulations
2. Capability checking
3. Risk mitigation

Example

1. Is the jurisdiction the UK?

UK e-money regulations state that funds on financial instruments should be redeemable at par value.

1. Compliance to regulations
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Example

1. Does the application fall under the definition of e-money?

UK e-money regulations state that funds on financial instruments should be redeemable at par value.

1. Compliance to regulations
2. Capability checking
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Example

UK e-money regulations state that funds on financial instruments should be redeemable at par value.

1. Are funds redeemable through the application?

1. Compliance to regulations
2. Capability checking
3. Risk mitigation

Example

2. Can service provider support e-money applications?

UK e-money regulations state that funds on financial instruments should be redeemable at par value.

1. Compliance to regulations
2. Capability checking
3. Risk mitigation

Example

UK e-money regulations state that funds on financial instruments should be redeemable at par value.

1. Is correct value given to the user

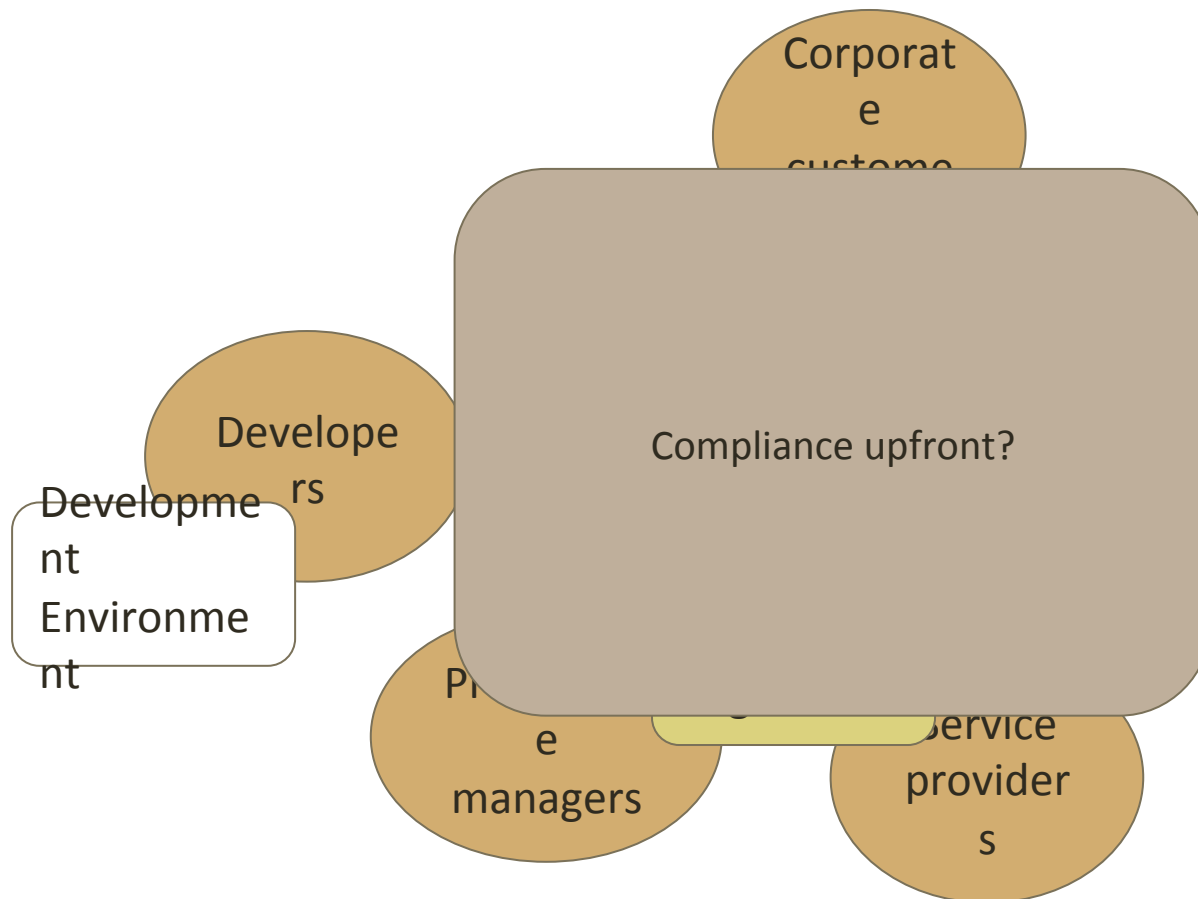
1. Compliance to regulations
2. Capability checking
3. Risk mitigation

Example

UK e-money regulations state that funds on financial instruments should be redeemable at par value.

3. How many funds are allowed on instruments?

Open Payments Ecosystem + Compliance



Compliance Challenges

- Not all properties are checkable upfront

Implication: SA not enough

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- Not all properties are checkable upfront
- Not all information is available – only the model of the application

Implication: SA not enough

Implication: SA can only be done on model

Compliance Challenges

- Not all properties are checkable upfront
- Not all information is available – only the model of the application
- We cannot trust the application (it is run by the user)

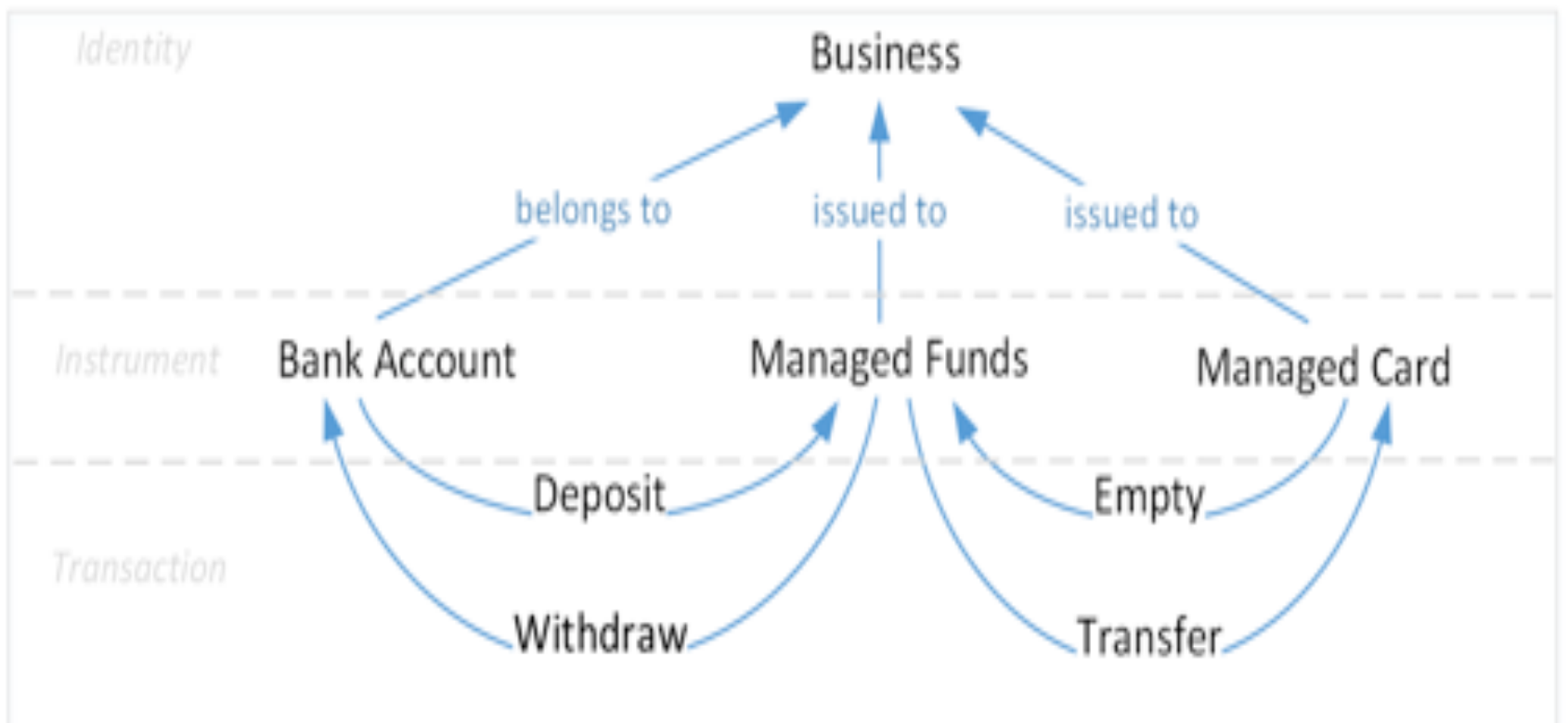
Implication: SA not enough

Implication: SA can only be done on model

Implication: We have to verify model adherence at runtime

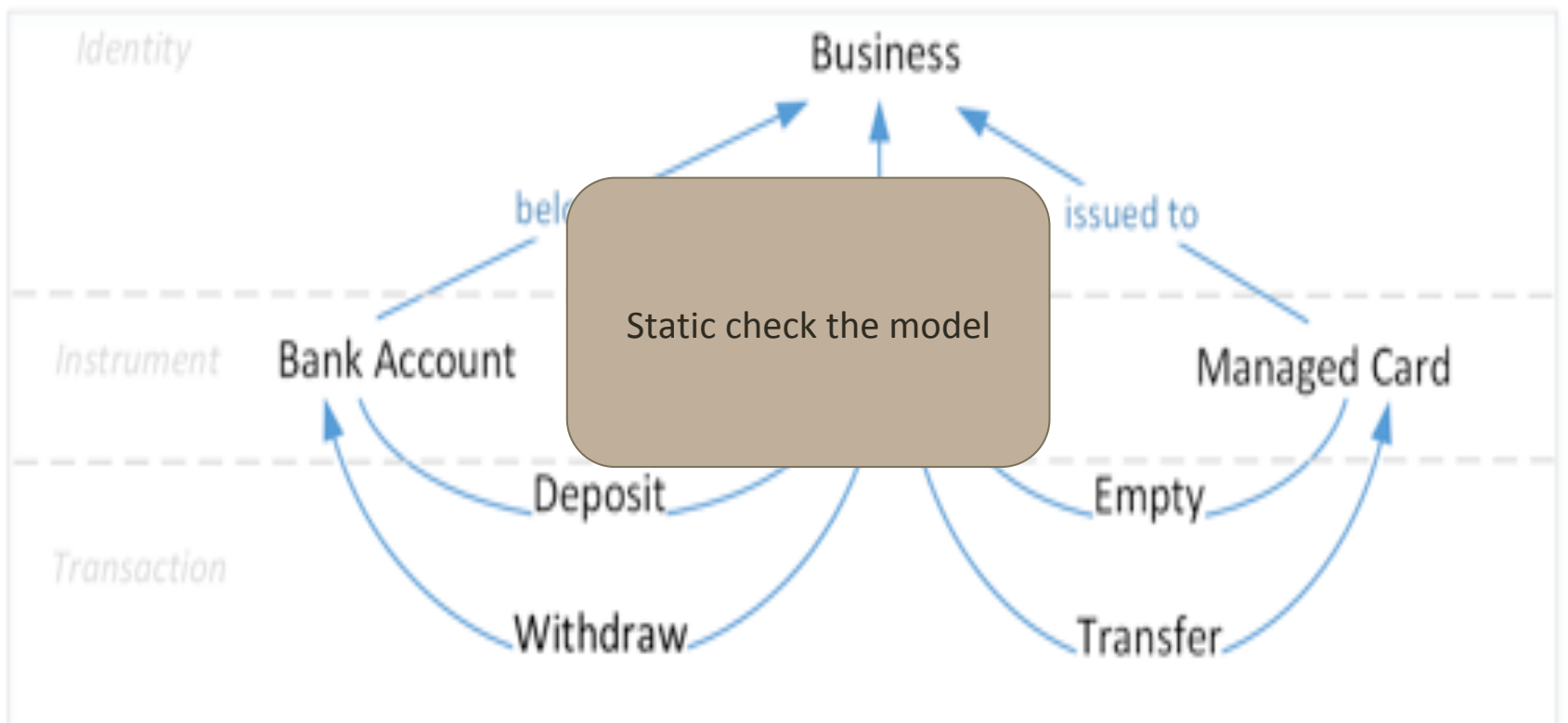
Model

Developer submits model of application rather than implementation

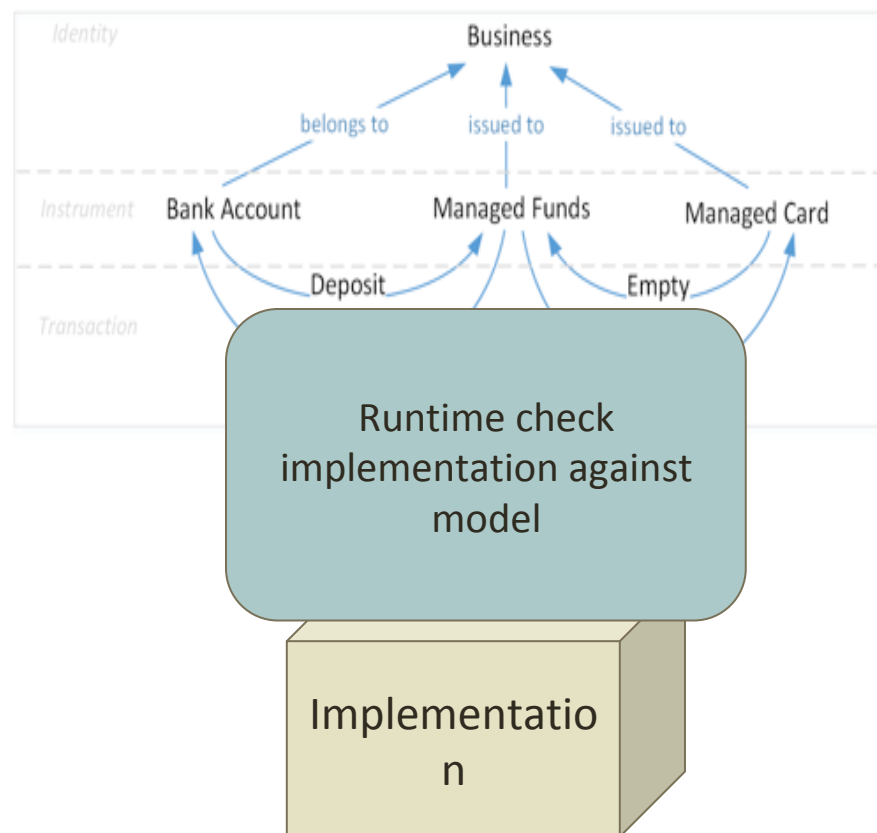


Model

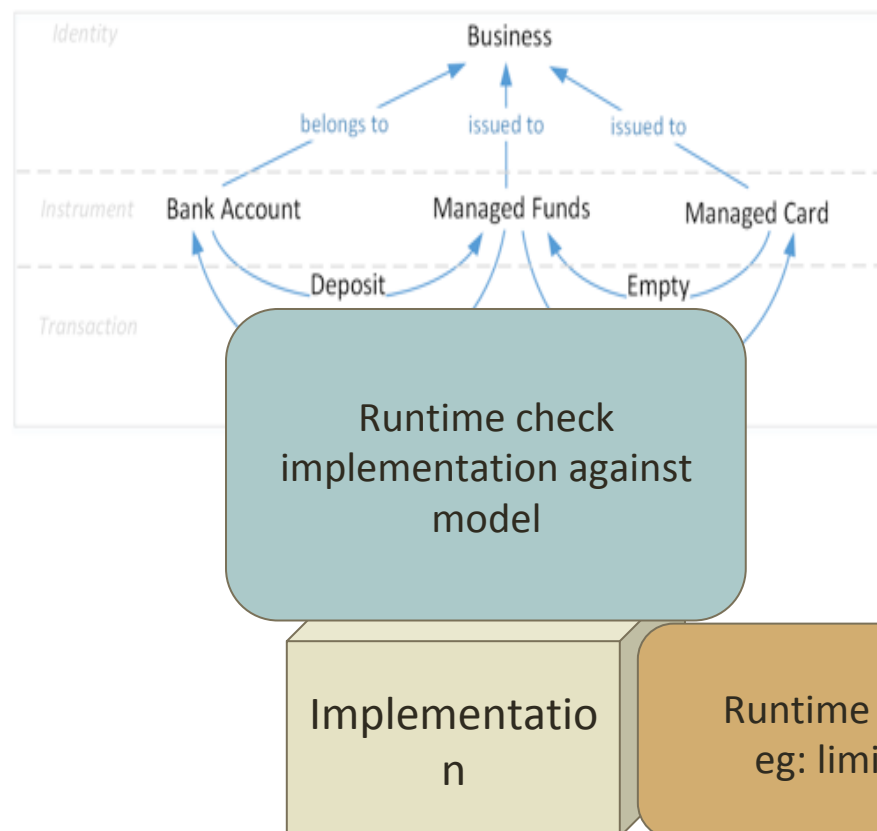
Developer submits model of application rather than implementation



Model - Implementation



Runtime verification



Example

1. Is the jurisdiction the UK?

2. Can service provider support e-money applications?

UK e-money regulation should be redeemed

1. Does the application fall under the definition of e-money?

1. Are funds redeemable through the application?

on financial instruments

Static check the model

Runtime check
implementation against
model

Example

UK e-money regulations state that funds on financial instruments should be redeemable at par value.

1. Does the application
fall under the definition
of e-money?

Example

Runtime verify remaining checks,
eg: limits, at par value,
delays

UK e-money regulations state that funds on financial instruments should be redeemable at par value.

1. Is correct value given to the user

3. How many funds are allowed on instruments?

What about the maths?

Combining Static and Dynamic Analysis

$$\frac{\pi = \pi_1 \wedge \pi_2 \quad \text{SA} \frac{}{P \vdash \pi_1} \quad \text{RV} \frac{}{P \vdash \pi_2}}{P \vdash \pi}$$

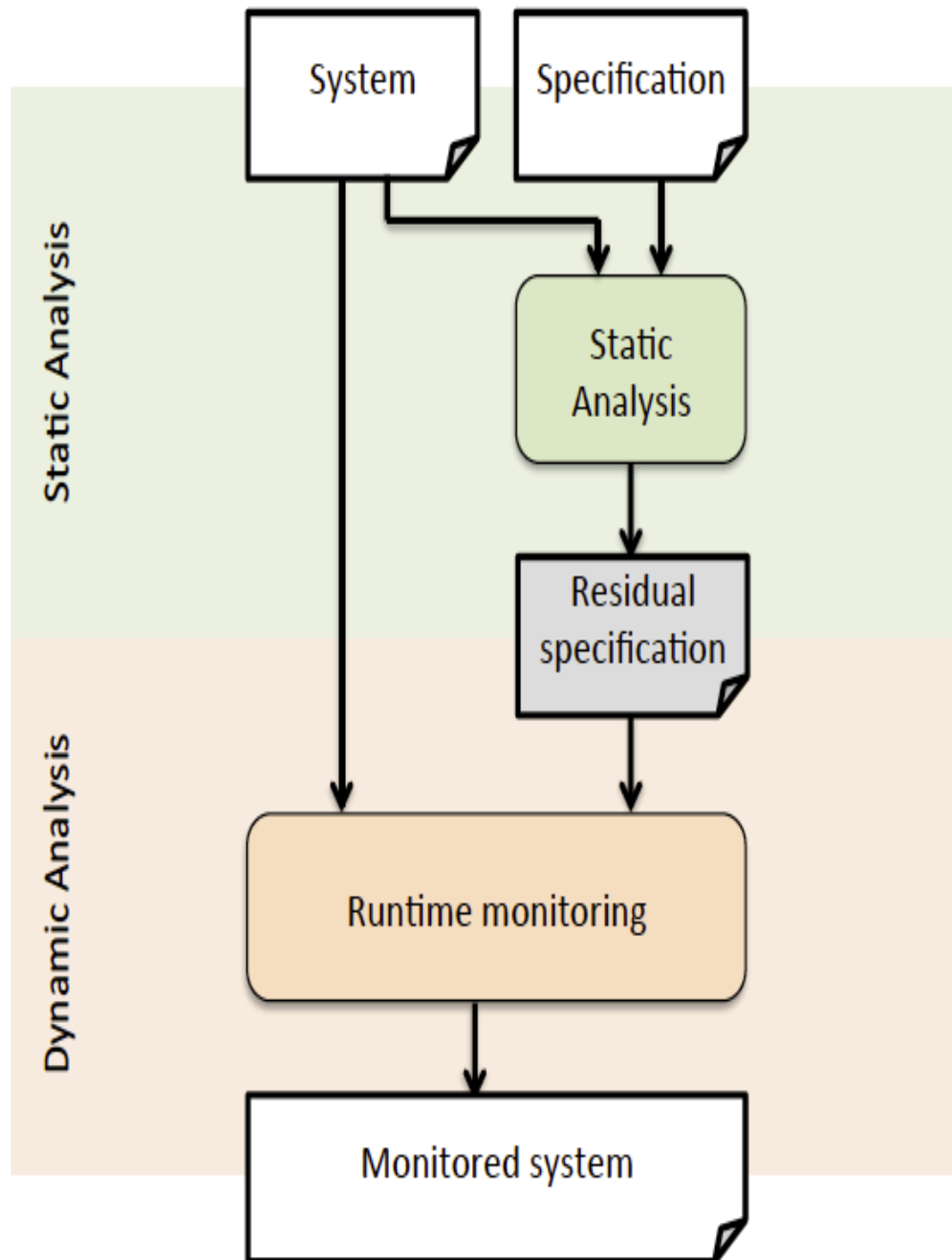
Combining Static and Dynamic Analysis

$$\frac{\text{SA}(P, \pi) \frac{}{P \vdash \pi_1} \quad \text{RV} \frac{}{P \vdash \pi / \pi_1}}{P \vdash \pi}$$

Quotient operator

α / β is taken to be the least quotient of α by β w.r.t. conjunction:

- It is a quotient: $\beta \wedge (\alpha / \beta) \implies \alpha$
- It is the the least such quotient: for any γ such that $\beta \wedge \gamma \implies \alpha$, then $\gamma \implies \alpha / \beta$.



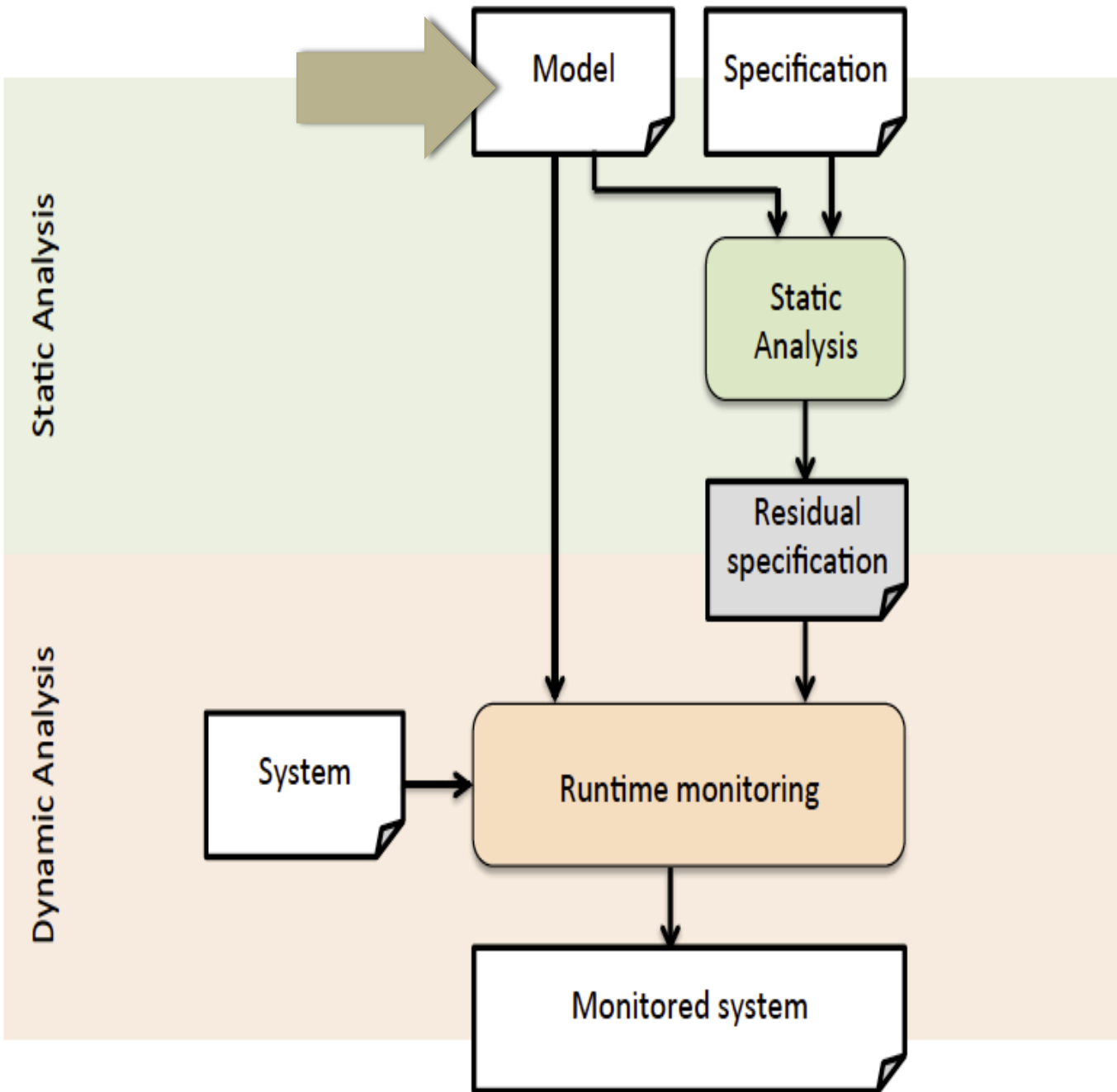
Integrating the model

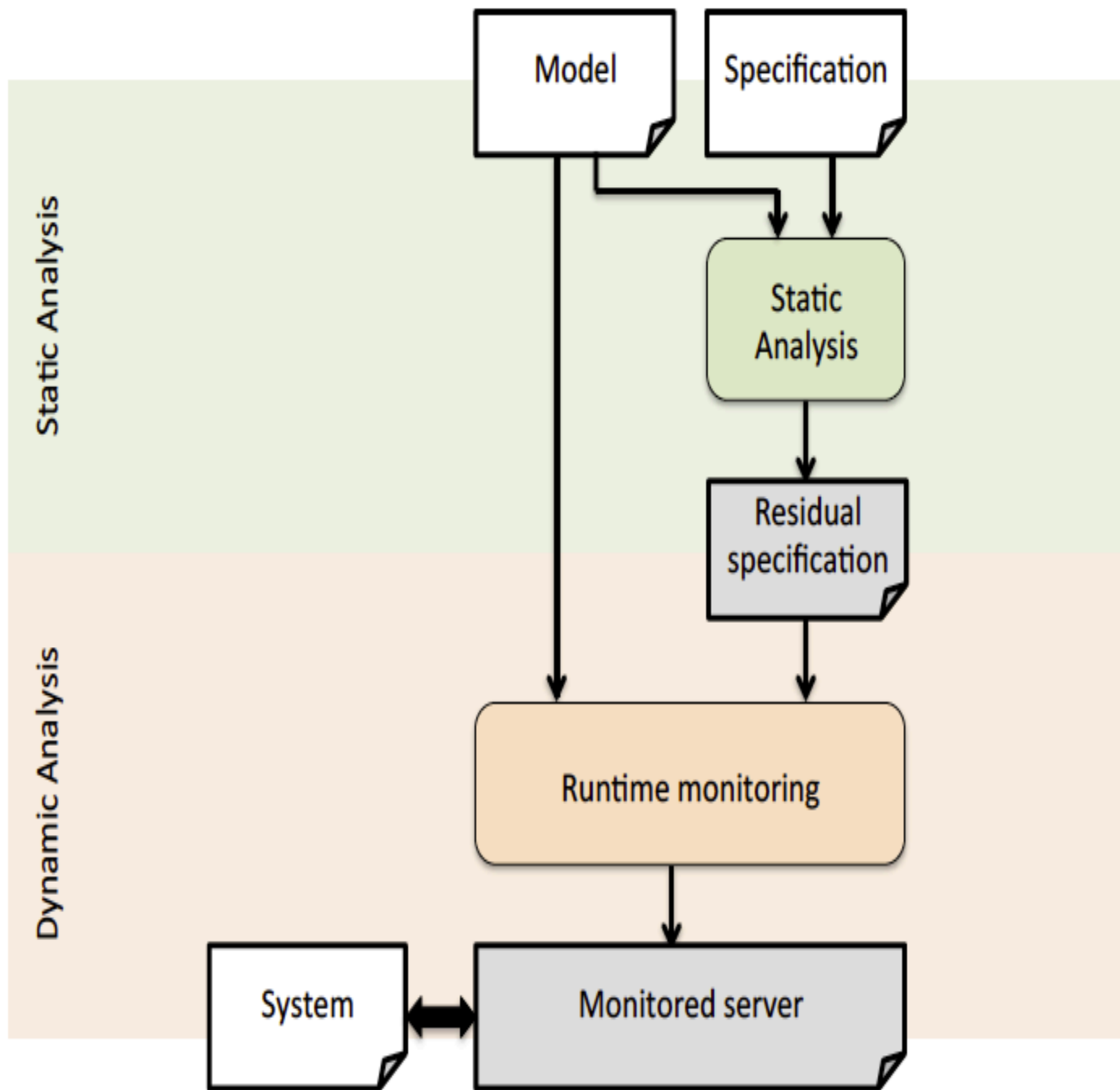
$$\frac{\text{SA}(M, \pi) \frac{}{M \vdash \pi} \quad \text{RV} \frac{}{P \sqsubseteq M}}{P \vdash \pi}$$

Integrating the model

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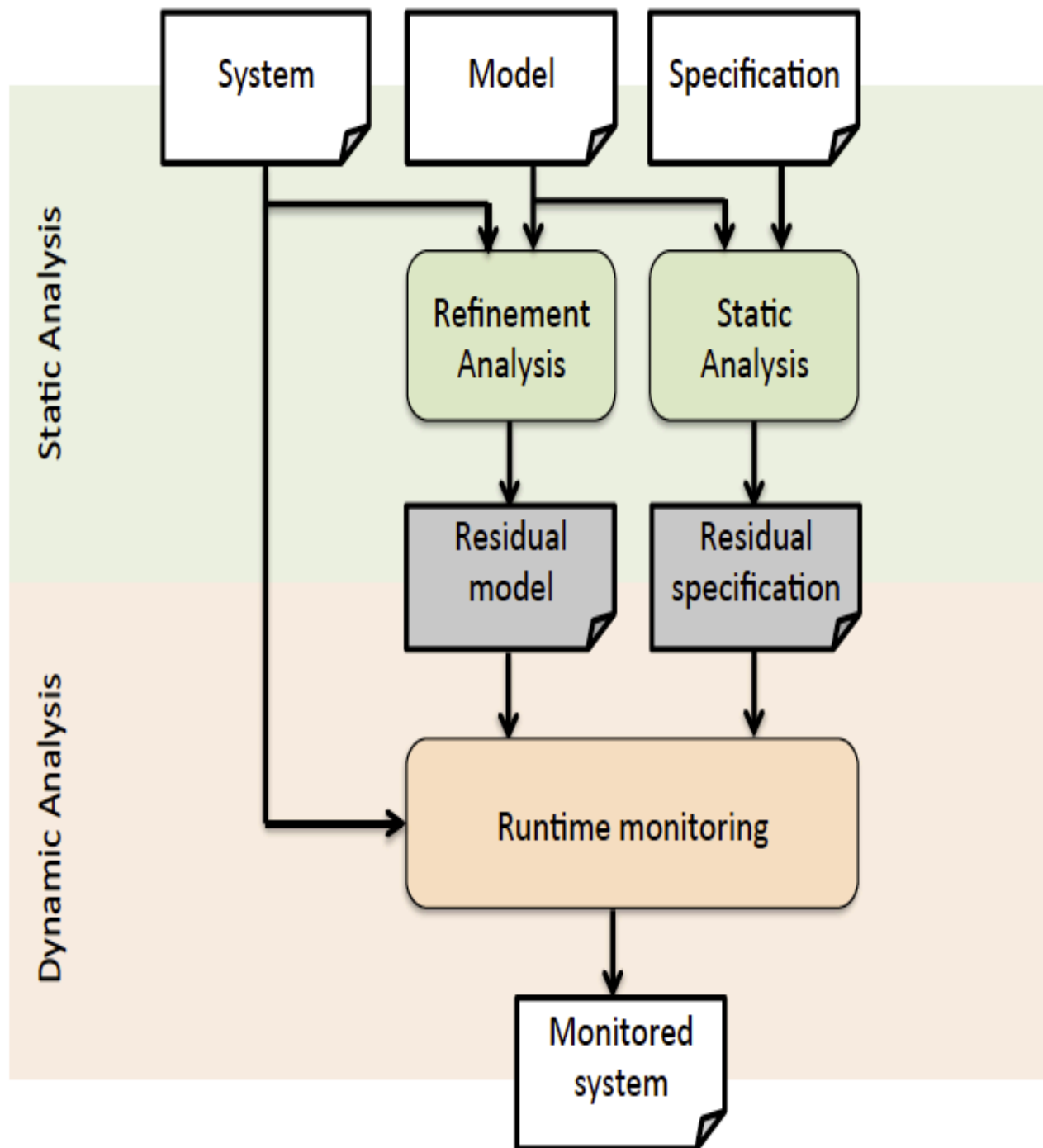
$$\frac{\text{SA}(M, \pi) \frac{}{M \vdash \pi_1} \quad \text{RV} \frac{}{P \sqsubseteq M} \quad \text{RV} \frac{}{P \vdash \pi / \pi_1}}{P \vdash \pi}$$





Quotient operator on the model

$$\frac{\text{SA}(P, M) \frac{}{P \sqsubseteq M_1} \quad \text{SA}(M, \pi) \frac{}{M \vdash \pi_1} \quad \text{RV} \frac{}{P \sqsubseteq M/M_1} \quad \text{RV} \frac{}{P \vdash \pi/\pi_1}}{P \vdash \pi}$$



Conclusions

- Loads of work ahead!!