

Violet (VPL) Database Manual

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1 VIOLET

Violet is a free Java tool that allows its clients to draw UML class diagrams. Familiarize yourself with Yuml by installing MDELite6, invoking it:

```
> java MDL.Violet
```

and drawing the picture below:



Fig. 1: Student-Course Diagram.

Draw your own diagrams. When you feel comfortable, proceed to the next section.

1.1 Violet Database Schema

A Violet-produced file is a big, fat, and ugly XML file. The MDELite6 MDL.ClassVioletParser translates Violet-XML documents into a database that conforms to the following schema:¹

```

dbase(vpl, [violetClass, violetInterface,
            violetAssociation, violetMiddleLabels]).

table(violetClass, [id, "name", "fields", "methods", x, y]).
table(violetInterface, [id, "name", "methods", x, y]).
table(violetAssociation, [id, "role1", "arrow1", type1,
                          "role2", "arrow2", type2, "bentStyle", "lineStyle",
                          cid1, cid2]).
table(violetMiddleLabels, [id, cid1, cid2, "label"]).
  
```

Some additional documentation:

- `violetClass` is the name of a table with 6 columns.
 - `id` is the internal identifier of a class.
 - `x, y` are coordinate positions at which this class is displayed.
 - `name, fields, methods` are single-quoted strings which contain the name of the class, the string of fields and methods for that class.
- `violetInterface` is the name of a table with 5 columns.
 - `id` is the internal identifier of a class.
 - `x, y` are coordinate positions at which this class is displayed.
 - `name, fields, methods` are single-quoted strings which contain the name of the class, the string of fields and methods for that class.
- `violetAssociation` is a table with 11 columns.
 - `id` is the internal identifier of an association.
 - `cid1, cid2` are identifiers of classes or interfaces to be connected.
 - `type1, type2` are enums with values `classnode` or `interfacenode` to type `cid1` and `cid2`.
 - `role1, role2` - is any text *eg*, name and/or cardinality to be displayed.
 - `arrow1, arrow2` - only legal values `{NONE, V, TRIANGLE, DIAMOND, BLACK_DIAMOND}`, where `NONE` is `''`.
 - `linestyle` - only legal values `{SOLID, DOTTED}`.
 - `bentStyle` - only legal values `{STRAIGHT (or blank), HV, VH, HVH, VHV}`.
- `violetMiddleLabels` is a table of 5 columns. This is a strange duck. The translation of violet to vpl assumes that all middle labels of associations are empty. For each non-empty middle label, a tuple appears in this table, along with the cids of the classes/interfaces that are connected. Basically this table should never have rows. If it has tuples, flag an error!
 - `id` is the internal identifier of an association.
 - `cid1, cid2` are identifiers of classes or interfaces to be connected.
 - `label` is the middle label of the association.

Let `SC.class.violet` be the Violet-produced XML file for Figure 1. The following MDELite6 command translates this file into a VPL database `SC.vpl.pl`:

```
> java MDL.VioletClassParser SC.class.violet SC.vpl.pl
```

¹ I have broken lines in code listings in this document for presentation reasons. Generally, the MDELite6 parser expects one complete declaration per line.

The database that is produced is:

```

dbase(vpl, [violetMiddleLabels, violetAssociation,
           violetInterface, violetClass]).

table(violetClass, [id, "name", "fields", "methods", x, y]).
violetClass(classnode0, 'student', 'name', '', 335, 133).
violetClass(classnode1, 'course', 'name', '', 618, 127).

table(violetInterface, [id, "name", "methods", x, y]).

table(violetAssociation, [id, "role1", "arrow1", type1,
                          "role2", "arrow2", type2, "bentStyle", "lineStyle",
                          cid1, cid2]).
violetAssociation(id0, 'has', '', classnode, 'loves', '',
                  classnode, '', '', classnode0, classnode1).

table(violetMiddleLabels, [id, cid1, cid2, "label"]).

```

1.2 VPL Constraints

There indeed are VPL constraints. I have not posted them, as they are good examples for homework assignments. They are similar to those for YPL (VPL's Yuml counterpart).

2 CLOSING

This tool is a work in progress. It is possible that this documentation may get out-of-date with code releases. If so, just report them to me and I will try to fix them a.s.a.p.

— dsb