

Softwaretechnik / Software-Engineering Lecture 09: Live Sequence Charts

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Contents & Goals

- Last Lecture:**
 - Scenarios and Anti-Scenarios
 - User Stories, Use Cases, Use Diagrams
 - LSC abstract and concrete syntax
- This Lecture:**
 - Educational Objectives:** Capabilities for following tasks/questions
 - Which are the cuts and firesets of this LSC?
 - Construct the TBA of a given LSC body.
 - Given a set of LSCs, which scenario/anti-scenario/requirement is formalised by them?
 - Content:**
 - Excursion: automata accepting infinite words
 - Cuts and Firesets: automaton construction
 - existential LSCs, pre-charts, universal LSCs
 - Requirements Engineering: conclusions

Recall: LSC Body Syntax

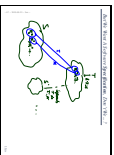
LSC Body Example

- $C = \{l_1 \prec l_2, \prec l_3 \prec l_4, l_3 \prec l_4, l_2 \prec l_4, l_3 \prec l_4, l_2 \prec l_4, l_3 \prec l_4, l_2 \prec l_4, l_3 \prec l_4\}$
- $I = \{(l_1, l_2), (l_2, l_3), (l_3, l_4), (l_2, l_4), (l_3, l_4)\}$
- $M = \{(l_1, A), (l_2, B), (l_3, C), (l_4, D)\}$
- $Cond = \{(l_1, a), (l_2, a)\}$
- $Excl = \{(l_1, a), (l_2, a)\}$

LSC Semantics

The Big Picture

- Recall: decision tables**
- By the standard semantics, a decision table T is software, $\llbracket T \rrbracket = \{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_2, \dots\}$ is a set of computation paths.
- Recall:** Decision tables as software specification:



- We want the same for LSCs.
- We will give a procedure to construct for each LSC \mathcal{L} an automaton $B(\mathcal{L})$.
- The language (or semantics) of \mathcal{L} is the set of comp. paths accepted by $B(\mathcal{L})$. This an LSC is also software.
- Problem:** computation paths may be infinite \rightarrow Buchi acceptance.

Excursion: Symbolic Buchi Automata

Definition. Let $(\mathcal{L}, \prec, \sim), \mathcal{I}, \text{Msg}, \text{Cond}, \text{LocIn}, \Theta$ be an LSC body. A non-empty set $\emptyset \neq C \subseteq \mathcal{L}$ is called a **cut** of the LSC body iff C

- is **downward closed**, i.e.

$$\forall l, l' \in \mathcal{L} \bullet l' \in C \wedge l \prec l' \Rightarrow l \in C,$$
- is **closed under simultaneity**, i.e.

$$\forall l, l' \in \mathcal{L} \bullet l' \in C \wedge l \sim l' \Rightarrow l \in C,$$
- **complies at least one location per instance line**, i.e.

$$\forall l \in \mathcal{L} \bullet l' \in C \wedge l \sim l' \Rightarrow l \in C,$$
- **complies at least one location per instance line**, i.e.

$$\forall l \in \mathcal{L} \bullet C \cap l \neq \emptyset.$$

The temperature function is extended to cuts as follows:

$$\Theta(C) = \begin{cases} \text{hot} & \text{if } \exists l \in C \bullet (\exists l' \in C \bullet l \prec l') \wedge \Theta(l) = \text{hot} \\ \text{cold} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

that is, C is hot if and only if at least one of its maximal elements is hot.

A Successor Relation on Cuts

The partial order " \prec " and the simultaneity relation " \sim " of locations induce a **direct successor relation** on cuts of \mathcal{L} as follows:

Definition. Let $C \subseteq \mathcal{L}$ be a cut of LSC body $(\mathcal{L}, \prec, \sim), \mathcal{I}, \text{Msg}, \text{Cond}, \text{LocIn}, \Theta$. A set $\emptyset \neq \mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{L}$ is called **front set** \mathcal{F} of C if and only if

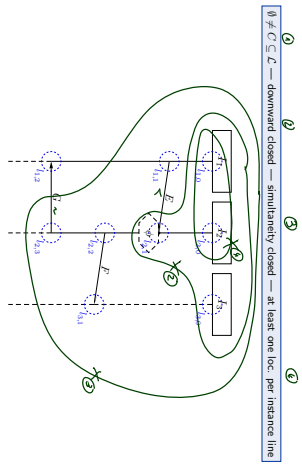
- $C \cap \mathcal{F} = \emptyset$ and $C \cup \mathcal{F}$ is a cut, i.e. \mathcal{F} is closed under simultaneity,
- all locations in \mathcal{F} are direct \prec -successors of locations in C , i.e.

$$\forall l \in \mathcal{F} \exists l' \in C \bullet l' \prec l \wedge (\exists l'' \in C \bullet l' \prec l''),$$
- locations in \mathcal{F} , that lie on the same instance line, are pairwise unordered, i.e.

$$\forall l, l' \in \mathcal{F} \bullet (l \in \mathcal{I} \bullet (l, l') \subseteq \mathcal{I}) \Rightarrow l \not\prec l' \wedge l' \not\prec l,$$
- for each asynchronous message reception in \mathcal{F} , the corresponding sending is already in C .

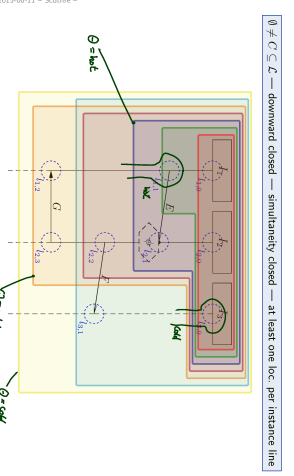
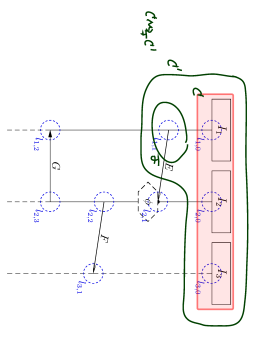
$$\forall (l, l', j) \in \text{Msg} \bullet l' \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow l \in C.$$

The cut $C' = C \cup \mathcal{F}$ is called **direct successor** of C via \mathcal{F} , denoted by $C \rightarrow_{\mathcal{F}} C'$.



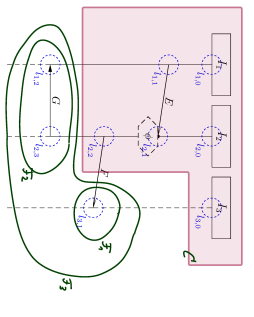
Successor Cut Example

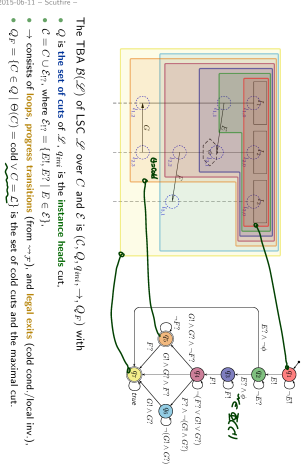
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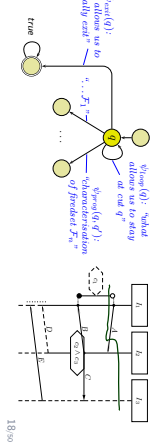




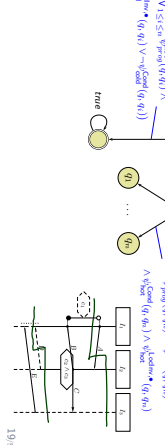
Recall: The TBA $B(E, D)$ of LSC Z is $(C, Q, q_{init}, \rightarrow, Q_F)$ with

- Q is the set of cuts of Z ; q_{init} is the instance heads cut.
- $C = C \cup E \cup D$, where $E = \{E_1, E_2\}$, $D \in D$.
- \rightarrow consists of **loop**, **progress** transitions (from \rightarrow_P) and **legal exits** (cold cold/ local inv.).
- $F = \{C \in Q \mid \exists(C) = \text{cold} \vee C = D\}$ is the set of cold cuts.

So in the following, we "only" need to construct the transitions' labels:

$$\rightarrow = \{(q, \text{loop}(q, \delta)) \mid q \in Q\} \cup \{(q, \text{progress}(q, \delta)) \mid q \rightarrow_P \delta\} \cup \{(q, \text{legal}(q, D)) \mid q \in Q\}$$


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view of the formula ψ is **closed**

- $q^{\text{loop}}(q) = \psi^{\text{loop}}(q, q) \wedge \psi^{\text{loop}}(q, q) \wedge \psi^{\text{loop}}(q, q)$
- $q^{\text{loop}}(q) = \neg \forall s \in S^{\text{loop}} q^{\text{loop}}(q, s) \wedge (\text{strict} \Rightarrow \bigwedge e \in E^{\text{loop}} \text{Msg}(e, s) \wedge \psi^{\text{loop}}(s, q))$
- $q^{\text{loop}}(q) = \bigwedge_{s \in S^{\text{loop}} q^{\text{loop}}(q, s) \wedge (\text{strict} \Rightarrow \bigwedge e \in E^{\text{loop}} \text{Msg}(e, s) \wedge \psi^{\text{loop}}(s, q))$

A location l is called **front location** of cut C if and only if $\exists l' \in L \wedge l < l'$.

Local invariant $(\psi_0, \psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3, \psi_4)$ is **active** at cut (l) q if and only if $\psi_0 \leq l < \psi_1$ for some front location l of cut (l) q .

- $\text{Msg}(F) = \{E_1 \mid (l, E, l) \in \text{Msg}, l \in F\} \cup \{E_2 \mid (l, E, l) \in \text{Msg}, l' \in F\}$
- $\text{Msg}(F_1, \dots, F_n) = \bigcup_{i=1}^n \text{Msg}(F_i)$

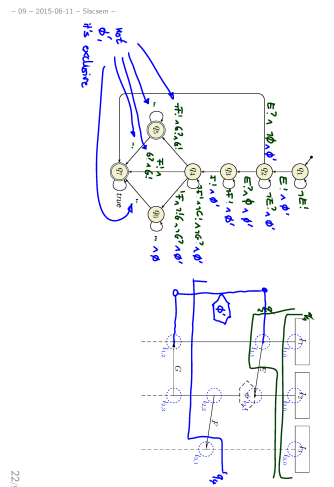
① $q^{\text{loop}}(q, q) = \psi^{\text{loop}}(q, q) \wedge \psi^{\text{loop}}(q, q) \wedge \psi^{\text{loop}}(q, q)$ and any combination of any number of ψ

- $q^{\text{loop}}(q, q) = \bigwedge_{s \in S^{\text{loop}} q^{\text{loop}}(q, s) \wedge (\text{strict} \Rightarrow \bigwedge e \in E^{\text{loop}} \text{Msg}(e, s) \wedge \psi^{\text{loop}}(s, q))$
- $\Delta(\text{strict}) \Rightarrow \bigwedge_{e \in E^{\text{loop}}} \text{Msg}(e, s) \wedge \psi^{\text{loop}}(s, q)$ **condition has no inverse phrase ψ_1, ψ_2**
- $q^{\text{loop}}(q, q) = \bigwedge_{s \in S^{\text{loop}} q^{\text{loop}}(q, s) \wedge (\text{strict} \Rightarrow \bigwedge e \in E^{\text{loop}} \text{Msg}(e, s) \wedge \psi^{\text{loop}}(s, q))$
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Local invariant $(\psi_0, \psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3, \psi_4)$ is **active** at q if and only if

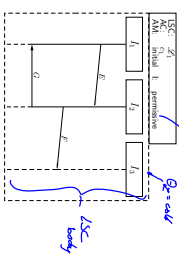
- $\psi_0 < l < \psi_1$, or
- $l = \psi_0 \wedge \psi_1 = \psi_2$
- $l = \psi_1 \wedge \psi_2 = \psi_3$
- $l = \psi_2 \wedge \psi_3 = \psi_4$
- $l = \psi_3 \wedge \psi_4 = \psi_5$

for some front location l of cut (l) q .



- A full LSC $\mathcal{L} = ((C, \leq, \sim), I, \text{Msg}, \text{Cond}, \text{Lodriv}, \Theta)$, $\alpha \in \Theta$, arr , $\Theta_{\mathcal{L}}$ consist of
- **body** $((C, \leq, \sim), I, \text{Msg}, \text{Cond}, \text{Lodriv}, \Theta)$
 - **activation condition** $\alpha \in \Theta(C)$, strictness flag *strict* (otherwise called **permissive**)
 - **activation mode** $\text{arr} \in \{\text{final, invariant}\}$
 - **chart mode** **existential** ($\exists \mathcal{L} = \text{cod}$) or **universal** ($\forall \mathcal{L} = \text{hot}$)

Concrete syntax: $\exists \mathcal{L} \text{ strict } \text{arr}$



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A set of words $W \subseteq (C \rightarrow B)^*$ is accepted by \mathcal{L} if and only if

$\Theta_{\mathcal{L}}$	$\text{arr} = \text{initial}$	$\text{arr} = \text{invariant}$
cold	$\exists w \in W \bullet w^k = \alpha \wedge w^k = \alpha_{\text{perm}}^{\text{perm}}(0, C_0) \wedge w^k \in \text{Lang}(\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{L}))$	$\exists w \in W \exists k \in \mathbb{N} \bullet w^k = \alpha \wedge w^k = \alpha_{\text{perm}}^{\text{perm}}(0, C_0) \wedge w^k \in \text{Lang}(\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{L}))$
hot	$\forall w \in W \bullet w^k = \alpha \implies w^k = \alpha_{\text{perm}}^{\text{perm}}(0, C_0) \wedge w^k \in \text{Lang}(\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{L}))$	$\forall w \in W \forall k \in \mathbb{N} \bullet w^k = \alpha \implies w^k = \alpha_{\text{perm}}^{\text{perm}}(0, C_0) \wedge w^k \in \text{Lang}(\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{L}))$

where $\alpha = \alpha \in \alpha \wedge \alpha_{\text{perm}}^{\text{perm}}(0, C_0) \wedge \alpha_{\text{perm}}^{\text{perm}}(0, C_0)$; C_0 is the minimal (or instance heads) cut.

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