

Contents & Goals

Last Lecture:

- Initial and Final State
- Composite State Semantics started

This Lecture:

- Educational Objectives: Capabilities for following tasks/questions.
  - What does this State Machine mean? What happens if I inject this event?
  - Can you please model the following behaviour?
  - What does this hierarchical State Machine mean? What may happen if I inject this event?
  - What is: AND-State, OR-State, pseudo-state, entry/exit, do, final state, ...

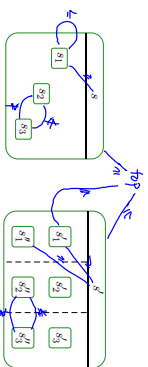
Content:

- Composite State Semantics cont'd
- The Rest

A Partial Order on States

The substrate- (or child-) relation induces a **partial order on states**:

- $top \leq s_i$  for all  $s_i \in S_i$ ,
- $s \leq s'$  for all  $s' \in child(s)$ ,
- transitive, reflexive, antisymmetric,
- $s \leq s$  and  $s' \leq s$  implies  $s \leq s'$  or  $s' \leq s$ .

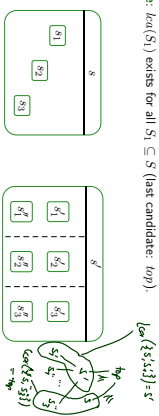


Least Common Ancestor and Thing

- The **least common ancestor** is the function  $lca : 2^S \setminus \{\emptyset\} \rightarrow S$  such that
- The states in  $S_l$  are (transitive) children of  $lca(S_l)$ , i.e.

$$lca(S_l) \leq s_i \text{ for all } s_i \in S_l \subseteq S,$$

- $lca(S_l)$  is minimal, i.e. if  $s \leq s'$  for all  $s_i \in S_l$ , then  $s \leq lca(S_l)$
- **Note:**  $lca(S_l)$  exists for all  $S_l \subseteq S$  (last candidate:  $top$ ).

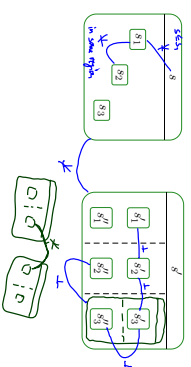


Composite States

(omission:flows (Damm et al., 2003))

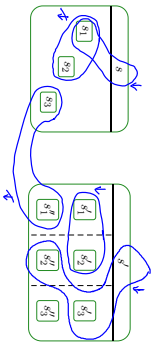
Least Common Ancestor and Thing

- Two states  $s_1, s_2 \in S$  are called **orthogonal**, denoted  $s_1 \perp s_2$ , if and only if
  - they are unordered, i.e.  $s_1 \not\leq s_2$  and  $s_2 \not\leq s_1$ , and
  - they "live" in different regions of an AND-state, i.e.
- $$\exists S_n \text{ region}(s) = \{s_1, \dots, s_n\} \exists 1 \leq i \neq j \leq n : s_1 \in child(S_i) \wedge s_2 \in child(S_j)$$



### Least Common Ancestor and Ting

- A set of states  $S_i \subseteq S$  is called **consistent**, denoted by  $\downarrow S_i$ , if and only if for each  $s, s' \in S_i$ ,
  - $s \leq s'$ , or
  - $s' \leq s$ , or
  - $s \perp s'$ .



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### Enabledness in Hierarchical State-Machines

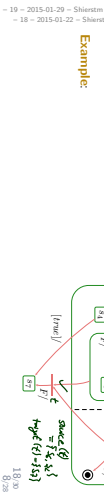
- The **scope** ('set of possibly affected states') of a transition  $t$  is the **least common region** of  $source(t) \cup target(t)$ .
- Two transitions  $t_1, t_2$  are called **consistent** if and only if their scopes are orthogonal (i.e. states in scopes pairwise orthogonal).

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### Legal Transitions (Ego)

- A hierarchical state-machine  $(S, \text{find}, \text{region}, \rightarrow, \psi, \text{anno})$  is called **well-formed** if and only if for all transitions  $t \in \rightarrow$ ,
- $[t]$  source and destination are consistent, i.e.  $\downarrow source(t)$  and  $\downarrow target(t)$
  - source (and destination) states are pairwise orthogonal, i.e.
    - for all  $s, s' \in source(t) \cap target(t)$ ,  $s \perp s'$ ,
  - the top state is neither source nor destination, i.e.
    - $top \notin source(t) \cup target(t)$
- Recall: final states are not sources of transitions.

Example



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### Enabledness in Hierarchical State-Machines

- The **scope** ('set of possibly affected states') of a transition  $t$  is the **least common region** of  $source(t) \cup target(t)$ .
- Two transitions  $t_1, t_2$  are called **consistent** if and only if their scopes are orthogonal (i.e. states in scopes pairwise orthogonal).
- The **priority** of transition  $t$  is the depth of its innermost source state, i.e.
 
$$prio(t) := \max\{depth(s) \mid s \in source(t)\}$$
- A set of transitions  $T \subseteq \rightarrow$  is **enabled** in an object  $u$ , if and only if
  - $T$  is consistent,
  - $T$  is maximal wrt. priority
  - all transitions in  $T$  share the same trigger,
  - all guards are satisfied by  $\sigma(u)$ , and
  - for all  $t \in T$ , the source states are active, i.e.

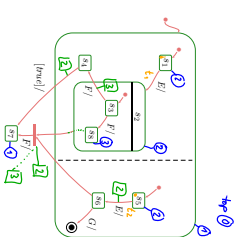
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### The Depth of States

- $depth(top) = 0$ ,
- $depth(s) = depth(s) + 1$ , for all  $s' \in child(s)$

Example:



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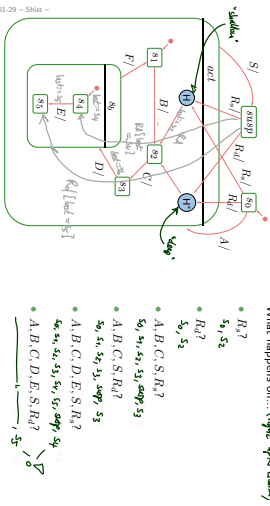
### Transitions in Hierarchical State-Machines

- Let  $T$  be a set of transitions enabled in  $u$ .
  - Then  $(\sigma \varepsilon) \xrightarrow{u} \nu$  if  $\nu \in \sigma^*(\varepsilon)$
  - $\sigma^*(u)(s)$  consists of the target states of  $t$ , i.e. for simple states the simple states themselves, for composite states the initial states.
  - $\sigma', \varepsilon', \text{cons}$ , and  $Send$  are the effect of firing each transition  $t \in T$  **one by one**, in **any order**, i.e. for each  $t \in T$ ,
  - $\sigma'$ , the transformer of  $t$ ,
  - the exit transformer of all affected states, highest depth first,
  - the entry transformer of all affected states, lowest depth first.
- adjust (2.), (3.), (5) accordingly

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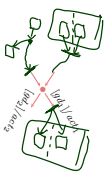
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### The Concept of History, and Other Pseudo-States



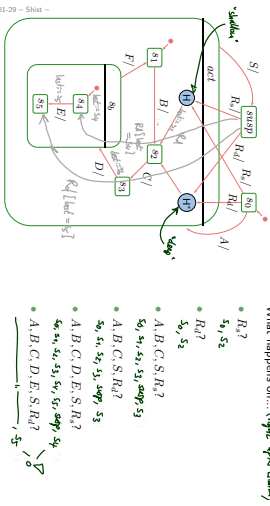
### Junction and Choice

- Junction ("static conditional branch"):
  - good: abbreviation
  - unfolds to so many similar transitions with different guards
  - the unfolded transitions are then checked for enabledness
  - at best, start with 'trigger', branch into conditions, then apply actions
- Choice: ("dynamic conditional branch")
  - **evil**: may get stuck
  - enters the transition **without knowing** whether there's an enabled path
  - at best, use "else" and convince yourself that it cannot get stuck
  - maybe even better: **avoid**



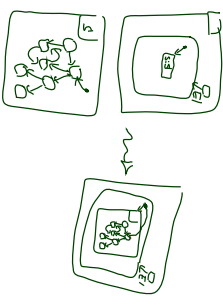
Note: not so sure about naming and symbols, e.g. I'd guessed it was just the other way round... :-)

### History and Deep History: By Example



### Entry and Exit Point, Submachine State, Terminate

- Hierarchical states can be "folded" for readability. (but: this can also hinder readability.)
- Can even be taken from a different state-machine for re-use.



### Junction and Choice

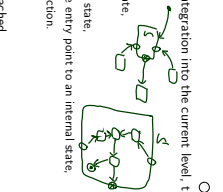
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When a terminate pseudo-state is reached, the object taking the transition is immediately killed.

### Deferred Events in State-Machines

For ages, UML state machines comprises the feature of **deferred events**. The idea is as follows:

- Consider the following state machine:



- Assume we're stable in  $s_1$ , and  $F$  is ready in the ether.
- In the **framework of the course**,  $F$  is **discarded**.
- But we **may** find it a pity to discard the poor event and **may** want to remember it for later processing, e.g. in  $s_2$ , in other words, **defer** it.

General options to satisfy such needs:

- Provide a pattern how to "program" this (use self-loops and helper attributes)
- Turn it into an original language concept ( $\leftarrow$  OMC's choice)

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### And What About Methods?

- In the current setting, the (local) state of objects is only modified by actions of transitions, which we abstract to transformers.
- In general, there are also **methods**.

- UML follows an approach to separate

- the **interface declaration** from
- In C++ lingo: **distinguish declaration and definition** of method.

- In UML, the former is called **behavioural feature** and can (roughly) be

- a **call interface**  $f(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_n) : \tau$
- a **signal name**  $E$

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$C$
$\{ f : f(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_n) : \tau, A \}$
$\{ E : E(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_n) : \tau, B \}$
$\{ \text{signal} \} E$

- The **implementation** of a behavioural feature can be provided by:
- An **operation**.

In our setting, we simply assume a transformer like  $T_f$ .

It is then, e.g. clear how to admit method calls as actions on transitions: function composition of transformers (clear but tedious: non-termination)

In a setting with Java as action language: operation is a method body

- The class' **state-machine** ("triggered operation")
- Calling  $f$  with  $\tau_i$  parameters for a stable instance of  $C$  creates an auxiliary event  $F$  and dispatches it (bypassing the ether)
- Transition actions may fill in the return value.
- On completion of the RTC step, the call returns.
- For a non-stable instance, the caller blocks until stability is reached again.

### Deferred Events: Syntax and Semantics

- Syntactically**,

- Each state has (in addition to the name) a set of deferred events
- Default**: the empty set.

- The **semantics** is a bit intricate, something like

- if an event  $E$  is dispatched,
- and there is no transition enabled to consume  $E$ ,
- and  $E$  is in the deferred set of the current state configuration, then stuff  $E$  into some "deferred events space" of the object, (e.g. into the ether (= extend  $\varepsilon$ ) or into the local state of the object (= extend  $\sigma$ ))
- and turn attention to the next event.

**Not so obvious:**

- Is there a priority between deferred and regular events?
- Is the order of deferred events preserved?

[Sefler and Schönbom 2007], e.g., claim to provide semantics for the complete Hierarchical State Machine language, including deferred events.

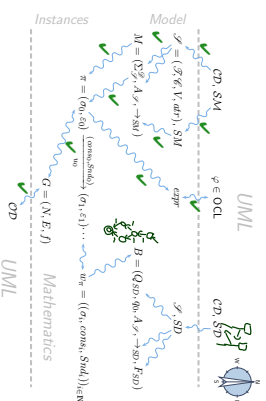
$\mathcal{C}$
$S_1, M_1, \dots, S_n, M_n$
$S_1, M_1, \dots, S_n, M_n, L_1, \dots, L_n$
$M_1, \dots, M_n$

- **Visibility:**
    - Extend typing rules to sequences of actions such that a well-typed action sequence only calls visible methods.
  - **Useful properties:**
    - **concurrency** — is thread safe
    - **guarded** — some mechanism ensures/should ensure mutual exclusion
    - **sequential** — is not thread safe, users have to ensure mutual exclusion
    - **isQuery** — doesn't modify the state space (thus thread safe)
- For simplicity, we leave the notion of steps untouched, we construct our semantics around state machines. Yet we could explain pre/post in OCL (if we wanted to) 22/28

You are here.

Discussion.

Course Map



Semantic Variation Points

- Pessimistic view:** They are legion...
- **For instance,**
  - allow **absence of initial pseudo-states** can then "be" in enclosing state without being in any substrate, or assume one of the children states non-deterministically
  - (implicitly) **enforce determinism**, e.g. by considering the order in which things have been added to the CASE tool's repository, or graphical order
  - allow **true concurrency**
- Exercise:** Search the standard for "semantical variation point".
- [Crane and Dingel, 2007], e.g.: provide an in-depth comparison of StateMate, UML, and Rhapsody state machines — the bottom line is:
- **the intersection is not empty** (i.e. there are pictures that mean the same thing to all three communities)
  - **none is the subset of another** (i.e. for each pair of communities exist pictures meaning different things)
- Optimistic view:** tools exist with complete and consistent code generation. 24/28

References

[Crane and Dingel, 2007] Crane, M. L. and Dingel, J. (2007). UML vs. classical vs.hapsody: statecharts, not all models are created equal. *Software and Systems Modeling*, 6(4):415–435.

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