

# *Software Design, Modelling and Analysis in UML*

## *Lecture 18: Live Sequence Charts II*

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Prof. Dr. Andreas Podelski, **Dr. Bernd Westphal**

Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg, Germany

# Contents & Goals

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## Last Lecture:

- Rhapsody code generation
- Interactions: Live Sequence Charts
- LSC syntax

## This Lecture:

- **Educational Objectives:** Capabilities for following tasks/questions.
  - How is the semantics of LSCs constructed?
  - What is a cut, fired-set, etc.?
  - Construct the TBA for this LSC.
  - Give one example which (non-)trivially satisfies this LSC.
- **Content:**
  - Symbolic Automata
  - Firedset, Cut
  - Automaton construction
  - Transition annotations

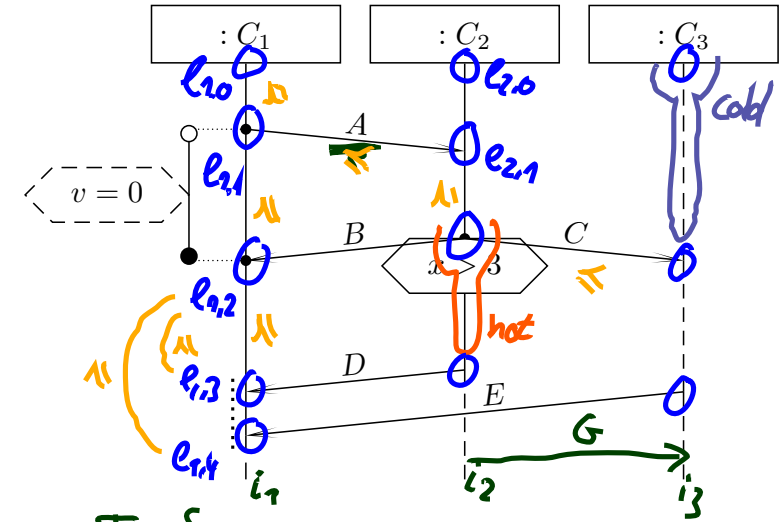
# *Live Sequence Charts — Syntax*

# LSC Body: Abstract Syntax

Let  $\Theta = \{\text{hot}, \text{cold}\}$ . An **LSC body** is a tuple

$$(I, (\mathcal{L}, \preceq), \sim, \mathcal{S}, \text{Msg}, \text{Cond}, \text{LocInv})$$

- $I$  is a finite set of **instance lines**,
- $(\mathcal{L}, \preceq)$  is a finite, non-empty, **partially ordered** set of **locations**; each  $l \in \mathcal{L}$  is associated with a temperature  $\theta(l) \in \Theta$  and an instance line  $i_l \in I$ ,
- $\sim \subseteq \mathcal{L} \times \mathcal{L}$  is an **equivalence relation** on locations, the **simultaneity** relation,
- $\mathcal{S} = (\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{C}, V, \text{atr}, \mathcal{E})$  is a signature,
- $\text{Msg} \subseteq \mathcal{L} \times \mathcal{E} \times \mathcal{L}$  is a set of **asynchronous messages** with  $(l, b, l') \in \text{Msg}$  only if  $l \preceq l', l \not\sim l'$   
~~Not:~~ **instantaneous messages** — if  $l \sim l'$  could be mapped to method/operation calls.
- $\text{Cond} \subseteq (2^{\mathcal{L}} \setminus \emptyset) \times \text{Expr}_{\mathcal{S}} \times \Theta$  is a set of **conditions** where  $\text{Expr}_{\mathcal{S}}$  are OCL expressions over  $W = I \cup \{\text{self}\}$  with  $(L, \text{expr}, \theta) \in \text{Cond}$  only if  $l \sim l'$  for all  $l, l' \in L$ ,
- $\text{LocInv} \subseteq \mathcal{L} \times \{o, \bullet\} \times \text{Expr}_{\mathcal{S}} \times \Theta \times \mathcal{L} \times \{o, \bullet\}$  is a set of **local invariants**,



$$I = \{i_1, i_2, i_3\}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \{l_{1,0}, l_{1,1}, \dots, l_{2,0}, l_{2,1}, \dots\}$$

$$l_{1,0} \preceq l_{1,1} \preceq l_{1,2} \dots$$

$$l_{1,1} \preceq l_{2,1}, \dots$$

$$\text{Msg} = \{(l_{1,1}, A, l_{2,1}), \dots\}$$

$$\text{Cond} = \{(\{l_{2,2}\}, x > 3, \text{hot}), \dots\}$$

$$\text{LocInv} = \{(l_{1,0}, o, v=0, \text{cold}, l_{2,2}, \bullet), \dots\}$$

# Well-Formedness

**Bondedness/no floating conditions:** (could be relaxed a little if we wanted to)

• For each location  $l \in \mathcal{L}$ , **if**  $l$  is the location of

• a **condition**, i.e.  $\exists (L, expr, \theta) \in \text{Cond} : l \in L$ , or

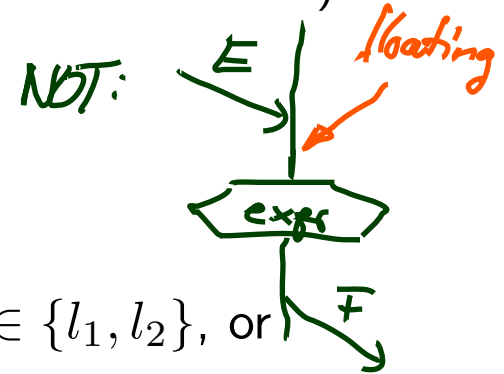
• a **local invariant**, i.e.  $\exists (l_1, i_1, expr, \theta, l_2, i_2) \in \text{LocInv} : l \in \{l_1, l_2\}$ , or

**then** there is a location  $l'$  **equivalent** to  $l$ , i.e.  $l \sim l'$ , which is the location of

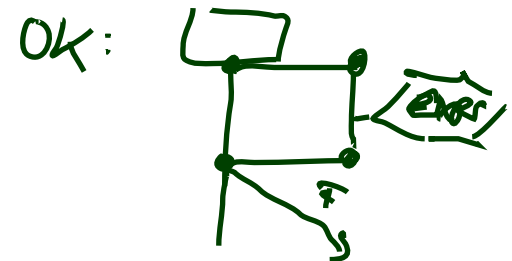
• an **instance head**, i.e.  $l'$  is minimal wrt.  $\preceq$ , or

• a **message**, i.e.

$$\exists (l_1, b, l_2) \in \text{Msg} : l \in \{l_1, l_2\}.$$

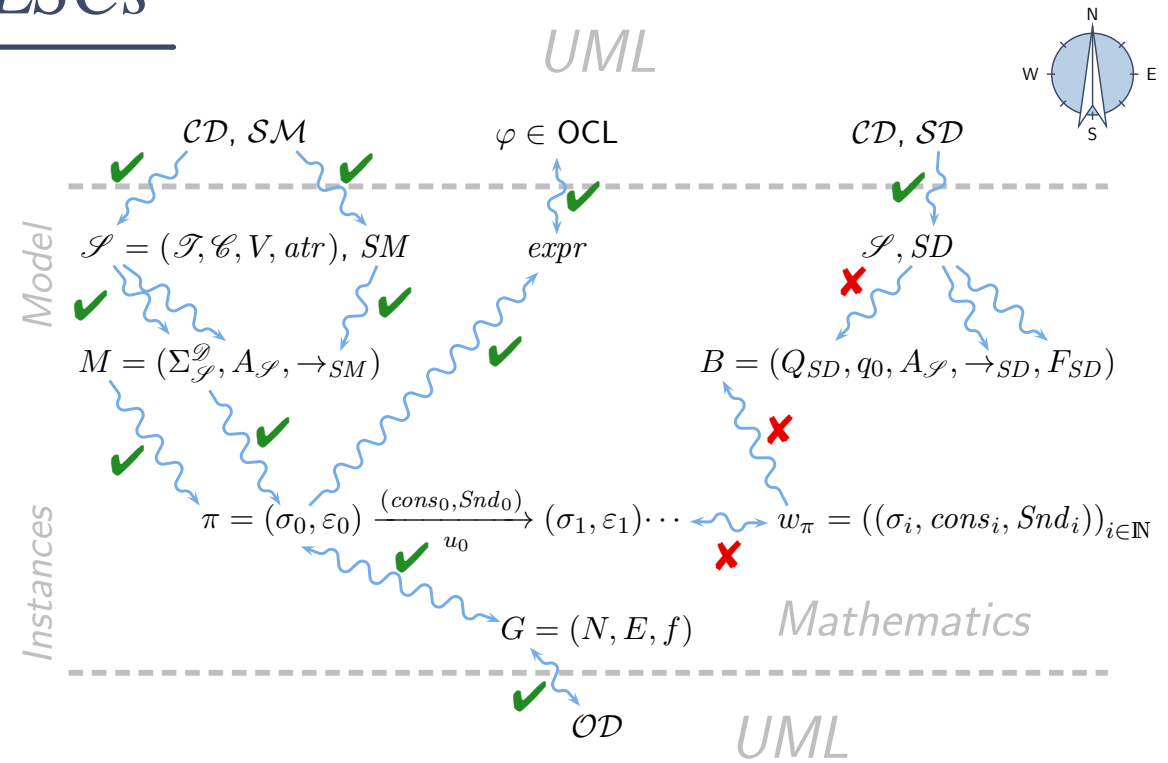


**Note:** if messages in a chart are **cyclic**, then there doesn't exist a partial order (so such charts **don't even have** an abstract syntax).



# *Live Sequence Charts — Semantics*

# TBA-based Semantics of LSCs



## Plan:

- Given an LSC  $L$  with body

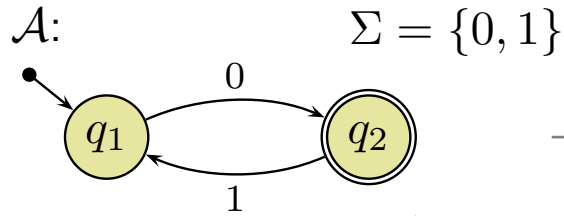
$$(I, (\mathcal{L}, \preceq), \sim, \mathcal{S}, \text{Msg}, \text{Cond}, \text{LocInv}),$$

- construct a TBA  $\mathcal{B}_L$ , and
- define language  $\mathcal{L}(L)$  of  $L$  in terms of  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{B}_L)$ ,  
in particular taking activation condition and activation mode into account.
- Then  $\mathcal{M} \models L$  (universal) if and only if  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{M}) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(L)$ .  
And  $\mathcal{M} \models L$  (existential) if and only if  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{M}) \cap \mathcal{L}(L) \neq \emptyset$ .

## *Excursion: Büchi Automata*

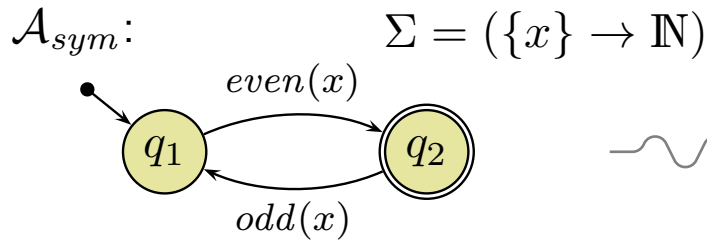


# From Finite Automata to Symbolic Büchi Automata

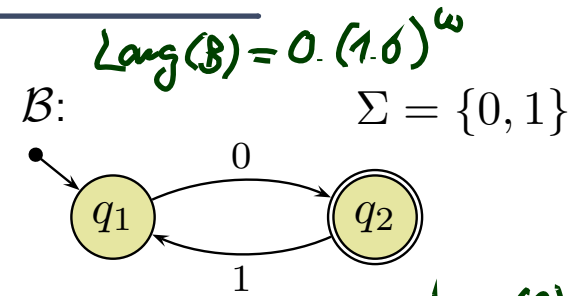


$\text{Lang}(A) = 0 \cdot (1 \cdot 0)^*$   
 $w = 010 \in \text{Lang}(A)$   
 $011 \notin \text{Lang}(A)$   
 $0101 \notin \text{Lang}(A)$

symbolic

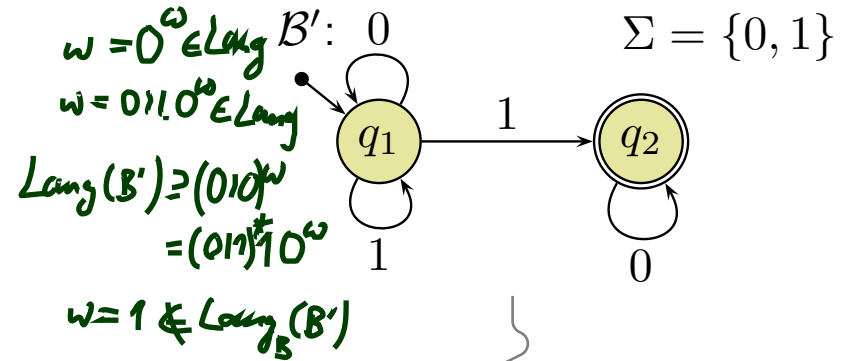


$w = (x=0)(x=1)(x=2)(x=5)(x=6) \in \text{Lang}_{\mathbb{F}}(A_{\text{sym}})$   
 $w = (x=0)(x=7)(x=1) \notin \text{Lang}(A_{\text{sym}})$   
 $w = (x=0)(x=1) \notin \text{Lang}(A_{\text{sym}})$

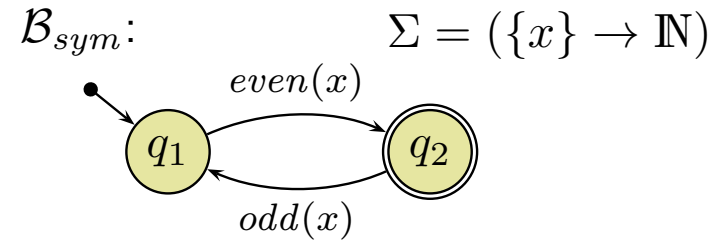


$w = 01010101\dots \in \text{Lang}(B)$

Büchi  
infinite words



symbolic



$w = (x=0)(x=1)(x=2)(x=3)\dots \in \text{Lang}_{\mathbb{B}}(B_{\text{sym}})$

**Definition.** A **Symbolic Büchi Automaton** (TBA) is a tuple

$$\mathcal{B} = (\text{Expr}_{\mathcal{B}}(X), X, Q, q_{ini}, \rightarrow, Q_F)$$

where

- $X$  is a set of logical variables,
- $\text{Expr}_{\mathcal{B}}(X)$  is a set of Boolean expressions over  $X$ ,
- $Q$  is a finite set of **states**,
- $q_{ini} \in Q$  is the initial state,
- $\rightarrow \subseteq Q \times \text{Expr}_{\mathcal{B}}(X) \times Q$  is the **transition relation**. Transitions  $(q, \psi, q')$  from  $q$  to  $q'$  are labelled with an expression  $\psi \in \text{Expr}_{\mathcal{B}}(X)$ .
- $Q_F \subseteq Q$  is the set of **fair** (or accepting) states.

**Definition.** Let  $X$  be a set of logical variables and let  $Expr_{\mathcal{B}}(X)$  be a set of Boolean expressions over  $X$ .

A set  $(\Sigma, \cdot \models \cdot)$  is called an **alphabet** for  $Expr_{\mathcal{B}}(X)$  if and only if

- for each  $\sigma \in \Sigma$ ,
- for each expression  $expr \in Expr_{\mathcal{B}}$ , and
- for each valuation  $\beta : X \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(X)$  of logical variables to domain  $\mathcal{D}(X)$ ,

**either**  $\sigma \models_{\beta} expr$  **or**  $\sigma \not\models_{\beta} expr$ .

An **infinite sequence**

$$w = (\sigma_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}_0} \in \Sigma^{\omega}$$

over  $(\Sigma, \cdot \models \cdot)$  is called **word** for  $Expr_{\mathcal{B}}(X)$ .

# Run of TBA over Word

**Definition.** Let  $\mathcal{B} = (Expr_{\mathcal{B}}(X), X, Q, q_{ini}, \rightarrow, Q_F)$  be a TBA and

$$w = \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3, \dots$$

a word for  $Expr_{\mathcal{B}}(X)$ . An infinite sequence

$$Q = \underbrace{q_0}_{\psi_0}, \underbrace{q_1}_{\psi_1}, q_2, \dots \in Q^\omega$$

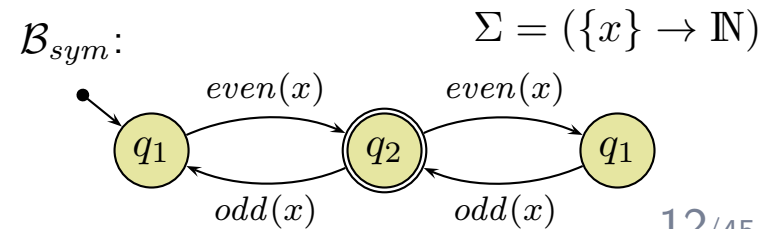
is called **run of  $\mathcal{B}$  over  $w$**  under valuation  $\beta : X \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(X)$  if and only if

- $q_0 = q_{ini}$ ,
- for each  $i \in \mathbb{N}_0$  there is a transition  $(q_i, \psi_i, q_{i+1}) \in \rightarrow$  such that  $\sigma_i \models_{\beta} \psi_i$ .

$$w = (x=0) / (x=1) / (x=2) \dots$$

$$Q = q_1 \xrightarrow{\psi_0} q_2 \xrightarrow{\psi_1} q_1 \dots$$

**Example:**



# The Language of a TBA

## Definition.

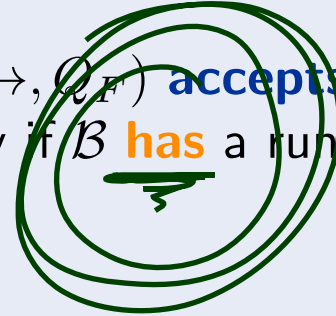
We say TBA  $\mathcal{B} = (\text{Expr}_{\mathcal{B}}(X), X, Q, q_{ini}, \rightarrow, Q_F)$  **accepts** the word  $w = (\sigma_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}_0} \in (\text{Expr}_{\mathcal{B}} \rightarrow \mathbb{B})^\omega$  if and only if  $\mathcal{B}$  **has** a run

$$\varrho = (q_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}_0}$$

over  $w$  such that fair (or accepting) states are **visited infinitely often** by  $\varrho$ , i.e., such that

$$\forall i \in \mathbb{N}_0 \exists j > i : q_j \in Q_F.$$

We call the set  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{B}) \subseteq (\text{Expr}_{\mathcal{B}} \rightarrow \mathbb{B})^\omega$  of words that are accepted by  $\mathcal{B}$  the **language of  $\mathcal{B}$** .



# *Language of UML Model*

# Words over Signature

**Definition.** Let  $\mathcal{S} = (\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{C}, V, atr, \mathcal{E})$  be a signature and  $\mathcal{D}$  a structure of  $\mathcal{S}$ . A **word** over  $\mathcal{S}$  and  $\mathcal{D}$  is an infinite sequence

$$(\sigma_i, u_i, cons_i, Snd_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}_0} \in \Sigma_{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathcal{D}} \times \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{C}) \times 2^{\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{E})} \times 2^{(\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{E}) \dot{\cup} \{*,+\}) \times \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{C})}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} (\sigma, \varepsilon) \xrightarrow[u]{(cons, Snd)} (\sigma', \varepsilon') \\ \Downarrow \\ (\sigma, u, cons, Snd) \end{array}$$

e.g.  $(\sigma, u, \{e\}, \{(f, u)\})$

# The Language of a Model

**Recall:** A UML model  $\mathcal{M} = (\mathcal{C}\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I}\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{O}\mathcal{D})$  and a structure  $\mathcal{D}$  denote a set  $[[\mathcal{M}]]$  of (initial and consecutive) **computations** of the form

$$(\sigma_0, \varepsilon_0) \xrightarrow{a_0} (\sigma_1, \varepsilon_1) \xrightarrow{a_1} (\sigma_2, \varepsilon_2) \xrightarrow{a_2} \dots \text{ where}$$

$$a_i = (\underbrace{cons_i, Snd_i, u_i}_{=: \tilde{A}}) \in 2^{\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{E})} \times 2^{(\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{E}) \dot{\cup} \{*, +\}) \times \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{C})} \times \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{C}).$$

For the connection between models and interactions, we **disregard** the configuration of **the ether**, and define as follows:

**Definition.** Let  $\mathcal{M} = (\mathcal{C}\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I}\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{O}\mathcal{D})$  be a UML model and  $\mathcal{D}$  a structure. Then

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{M}) := \{(\sigma_i, u_i, cons_i, Snd_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}_0} \in (\Sigma_{\mathcal{D}} \times \tilde{A})^\omega \mid \exists (\varepsilon_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}_0} : \underbrace{\sigma_0 \varepsilon_0}_{u_0} \xrightarrow{(cons_0, Snd_0)} (\sigma_1, \varepsilon_1) \cdots \in [[\mathcal{M}]]\}$$

is the **language** of  $\mathcal{M}$ .



# Signal and Attribute Expressions

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- Let  $\mathcal{S} = (\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{C}, V, atr, \mathcal{E})$  be a signature and  $X$  a set of logical variables,
- The signal and attribute expressions  $Expr_{\mathcal{S}}(\mathcal{E}, X)$  are defined by the grammar:

$$\psi ::= true \mid expr \mid E_{x,y}^! \mid E_{x,y}^? \mid \neg\psi \mid \psi_1 \vee \psi_2,$$

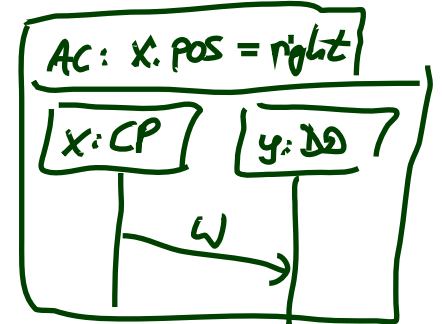
where  $expr : Bool \in Expr_{\mathcal{S}}$ ,  $E \in \mathcal{E}$ ,  $x, y \in X$  (or keyword *env*, or *\**).

# Satisfaction of Signal and Attribute Expressions

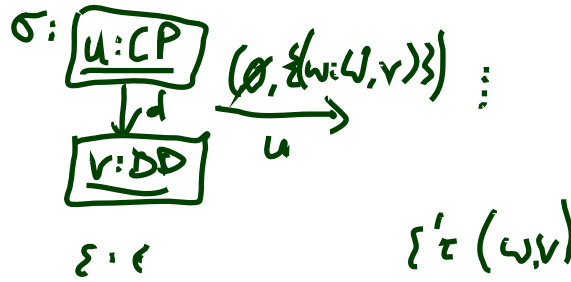
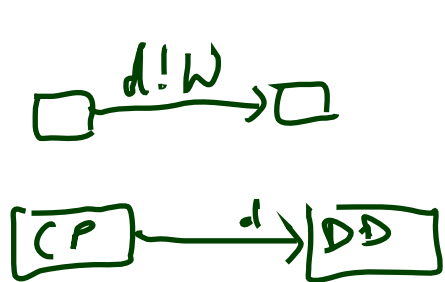
- Let  $(\sigma, u, cons, Snd) \in \Sigma^{\mathcal{D}} \times \tilde{A}$  be a tuple consisting of **system state**, **object identity**, **consume set**, and **send set**.
- Let  $\beta : X \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{C})$  be a valuation of the logical variables.

Then

- $(\sigma, u, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} true$
- $(\sigma, u, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} expr$  if and only if  $I[expr](\sigma, \beta) = 1$
- $(\sigma, u, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} \neg\psi$  if and only if not  $(\sigma, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} \psi$
- $(\sigma, u, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} \psi_1 \vee \psi_2$  if and only if  $(\sigma, u, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} \psi_1$  or  $(\sigma, u, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} \psi_2$



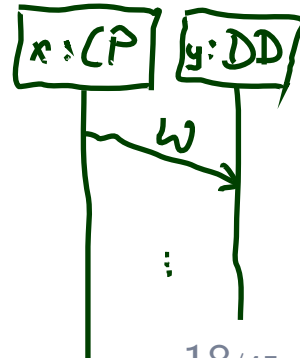
- $(\sigma, u, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} E_{x,y}^!$  if and only if  $\beta(x) = u \wedge \exists e \in \text{dom}(\sigma) \cap \mathcal{D}(E) \bullet (e, \beta(y)) \in Snd$
- $(\sigma, u, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} E_{x,y}^?$  if and only if  $\beta(y) = u \wedge cons \cap \mathcal{D}(E) \neq \emptyset$



$$(\sigma, u, \emptyset, \{(w,v)\}) \models_{\beta} W_{x,y}^!$$

$$\beta = \{ x \mapsto u, e \in \mathcal{C}(CP) \}$$

$$y \mapsto v \} \in \mathcal{C}(DD)$$



# Satisfaction of Signal and Attribute Expressions

- Let  $(\sigma, u, cons, Snd) \in \Sigma^{\mathcal{D}} \times \tilde{A}$  be a tuple consisting of **system state**, **object identity**, **consume set**, and **send set**.
- Let  $\beta : X \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{C})$  be a valuation of the logical variables.

Then

- $(\sigma, u, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} true$
- $(\sigma, u, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} expr$  if and only if  $I[\![expr]\!](\sigma, \beta) = 1$
- $(\sigma, u, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} \neg\psi$  if and only if not  $(\sigma, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} \psi$
- $(\sigma, u, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} \psi_1 \vee \psi_2$  if and only if  
 $(\sigma, u, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} \psi_1$  or  $(\sigma, u, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} \psi_2$
- $(\sigma, u, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} E_{x,y}^!$  if and only if  
 $\beta(x) = u \wedge \exists e \in \text{dom}(\sigma) \cap \mathcal{D}(E) \bullet (e, \beta(y)) \in Snd$
- $(\sigma, u, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} E_{x,y}^?$  if and only if  $\beta(y) = u \wedge cons \cap \mathcal{D}(E) \neq \emptyset$

**Observation:** semantics of models **keeps track** of sender and receiver at sending and consumption time, but we disregard the event identity (for simplicity).

**Alternative:** keep track of event identities between send and receive.

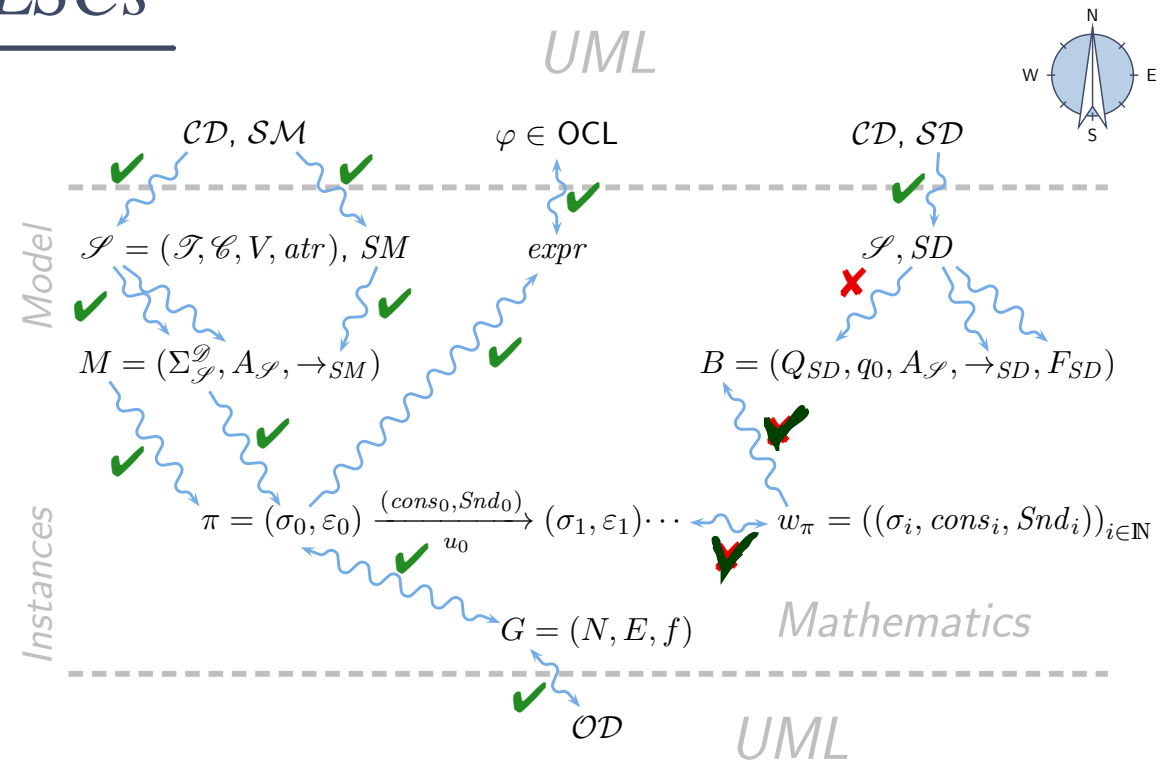
**Definition.** A TBA

$$\mathcal{B} = (\text{Expr}_{\mathcal{B}}(X), X, Q, q_{ini}, \rightarrow, Q_F)$$

where  $\text{Expr}_{\mathcal{B}}(X)$  is the set of **signal and attribute expressions**  $\text{Expr}_{\mathcal{S}}(\mathcal{E}, X)$  over signature  $\mathcal{S}$  is called **TBA over  $\mathcal{S}$** .

## *Live Sequence Charts — Semantics*

# TBA-based Semantics of LSCs



## Plan:

- Given an LSC  $L$  with body

$$(I, (\mathcal{L}, \preceq), \sim, \mathcal{S}, \text{Msg}, \text{Cond}, \text{LocInv}),$$

- construct a TBA  $\mathcal{B}_L$ , and
- define language  $\mathcal{L}(L)$  of  $L$  in terms of  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{B}_L)$ ,  
in particular taking activation condition and activation mode into account.
- Then  $\mathcal{M} \models L$  (universal) if and only if  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{M}) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(L)$ .  
And  $\mathcal{M} \models L$  (existential) if and only if  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{M}) \cap \mathcal{L}(L) \neq \emptyset$ .

# Formal LSC Semantics: It's in the Cuts!

## Definition.

Let  $(I, (\mathcal{L}, \preceq), \sim, \mathcal{S}, \text{Msg}, \text{Cond}, \text{LocInv})$  be an LSC body.

A non-empty set  $\emptyset \neq C \subseteq \mathcal{L}$  is called a **cut** of the LSC body iff

- it is **downward closed**, i.e.  $\forall l, l' \bullet l' \in C \wedge l \preceq l' \implies l \in C$ ,
- it is **closed** under **simultaneity**, i.e.

$$\forall l, l' \bullet l' \in C \wedge l \sim l' \implies l \in C, \text{ and}$$

- it comprises at least **one location per instance line**, i.e.

$$\forall i \in I \exists l \in C \bullet i_l = i.$$

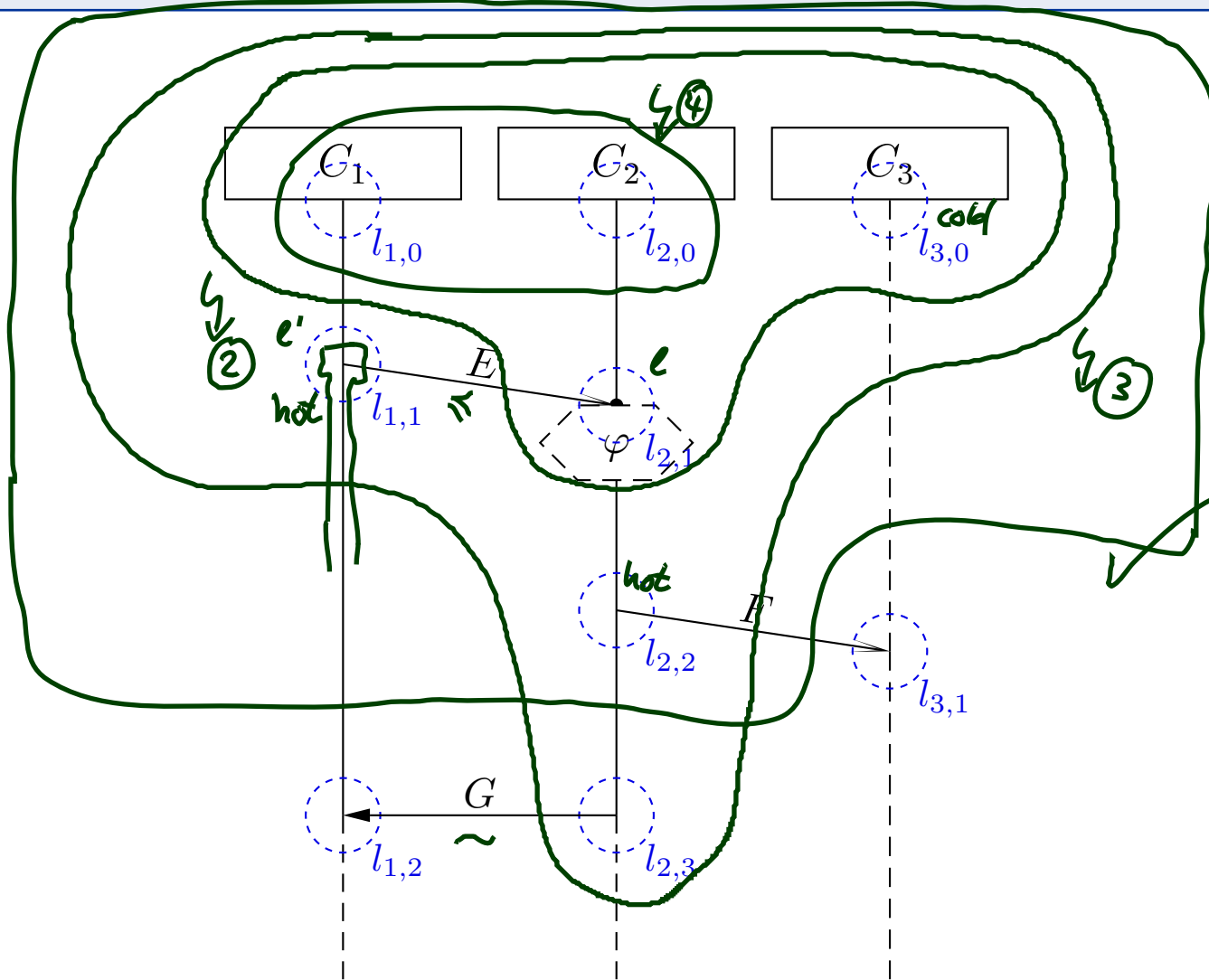
A cut  $C$  is called **hot**, denoted by  $\theta(C) = \text{hot}$ , if and only if at least one of its maximal elements is hot, i.e. if

$$\exists l \in C \bullet \theta(l) = \text{hot} \wedge \nexists l' \in C \bullet l \prec l'$$

Otherwise,  $C$  is called **cold**, denoted by  $\theta(C) = \text{cold}$ .

# Cut Examples

①  $\emptyset \neq C \subseteq \mathcal{L}$  — downward closed — simultaneity closed — at least one loc. per instance line





# *References*

# *References*

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OMG (2011a). Unified modeling language: Infrastructure, version 2.4.1. Technical Report formal/2011-08-05.

OMG (2011b). Unified modeling language: Superstructure, version 2.4.1. Technical Report formal/2011-08-06.