

# *Software Design, Modelling and Analysis in UML*

## *Lecture 17: Reflective Description of Behaviour, Live Sequence Charts I*

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## Contents & Goals

### Last Lecture:

- Constructive description of behaviour completed:
  - Remaining pseudo-states, such as shallow/deep history.

### This Lecture:

- **Educational Objectives:** Capabilities for following tasks/questions.
  - What does this LSC mean?
  - Are this UML model's state machines consistent with the interactions?
  - Please provide a UML model which is consistent with this LSC.
  - What is: activation, hot/cold condition, pre-chart, etc.?
- **Content:**
  - Brief: methods/behavioural features.
  - Reflective description of behaviour.
  - LSC concrete and abstract syntax.
  - LSC intuitive semantics.
  - Symbolic Büchi Automata (TBA) and its (accepted) language.

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## And What About Methods?

## 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
    - the **implementation**.
- In C++ lingo: distinguish **declaration** and **definition** of method.

- In UML, the former is called **behavioural feature** and can (roughly) be
  - a **call interface**  $f(\tau_{1,1}, \dots, \tau_{1,n_1}) : \tau_1$
  - a **signal name**  $E$

$C$
$\xi_1 f(\tau_{1,1}, \dots, \tau_{1,n_1}) : \tau_1$
$\xi_2 F(\tau_{2,1}, \dots, \tau_{2,n_2}) : \tau_2$
$\langle\langle \text{signal} \rangle\rangle E$

Note: The signal list can be seen as redundant (can be looked up in the state machine) of the class. But: certainly useful for documentation (or sanity check).

## Behavioural Features

*f: x := x + 1;  
n ∈ E;  
skip*

<i>C</i>	
<i>x</i>	<i>int</i>
$\xi_1$	$f(\tau_{1,1}, \dots, \tau_{1,n_1}) : \tau_1 P_1$
$\xi_2$	$F(\tau_{2,1}, \dots, \tau_{2,n_2}) : \tau_2 P_2$
$\langle\langle \text{signal} \rangle\rangle$	<i>E</i>

### Semantics:

- The **implementation** of a behavioural feature can be provided by:
  - An **operation**. *operations to be elements of ACTs*  
 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  $n_2$  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.

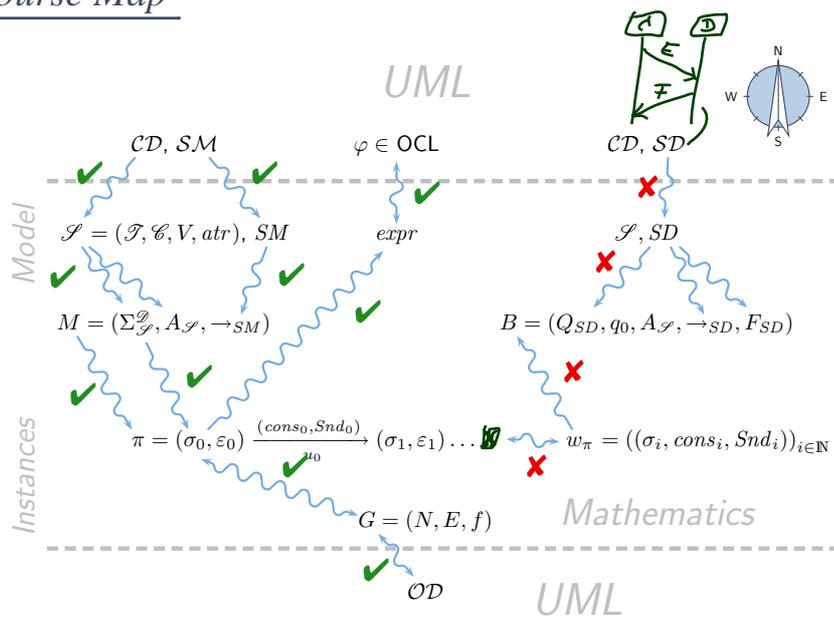
## Behavioural Features: Visibility and Properties

<i>C</i>	
$\xi_1$	$f(\tau_{1,1}, \dots, \tau_{1,n_1}) : \tau_1 P_1$
$\xi_2$	$F(\tau_{2,1}, \dots, \tau_{2,n_2}) : \tau_2 P_2$
$\langle\langle \text{signal} \rangle\rangle$	<i>E</i>

- Visibility:**
  - Extend typing rules to sequences of actions such that a well-typed action sequence only calls visible methods.
- Useful properties:**
  - concurrency**
    - concurrent** — 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).

You are here.

### Course Map



## Motivation: Reflective, Dynamic Descriptions of Behaviour

### What Can Be Purposes of Behavioural Models?

#### **Example:** Pre-Image

#### **Image**

(the UML model is supposed to be the blue-print for a software system).

A description of behaviour could serve the following purposes:

- **Require** Behaviour. **“System definitely does this”**  
*“This sequence of inserting money and requesting and getting water must be possible.”*  
(Otherwise the software for the vending machine is completely broken.)
- **Allow** Behaviour. **“System does subset of this”**  
*“After inserting money and choosing a drink, the drink is dispensed (if in stock).”*  
(If the implementation insists on taking the money first, that’s a fair choice.)
- **Forbid** Behaviour. **“System never does this”**  
*“This sequence of getting both, a water and all money back, must not be possible.”* (Otherwise the software is broken.)

**Note:** the latter two are trivially satisfied by doing nothing...

## Constructive vs. Reflective Descriptions

[Harel, 1997] proposes to distinguish constructive and reflective descriptions:

- “A language is **constructive** if it contributes to the dynamic semantics of the model. That is, its constructs contain information needed in executing the model or in translating it into executable code.”

A constructive description tells **how** things are computed (which can then be desired or undesired).

- “Other languages are **reflective** or **assertive**, and can be used by the system modeler to capture parts of the thinking that go into building the model – behavior included –, to derive and present views of the model, statically or during execution, or to set constraints on behavior in preparation for verification.”

A reflective description tells **what** shall or shall not be computed.

**Note:** No sharp boundaries!

## Constructive UML

UML provides two visual formalisms for constructive description of behaviours:

- **Activity Diagrams**
- **State-Machine Diagrams**

We (exemplary) focus on State-Machines because

- somehow “practice proven” (in different flavours),
- prevalent in embedded systems community,
- indicated useful by [Dobing and Parsons, 2006] survey, and
- Activity Diagram’s intuition changed from transition-system-like to petri-net-like...

## Recall: What is a Requirement?

### Recall:

- The **semantics** of the **UML model**  $\mathcal{M} = (\mathcal{C}\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{O}\mathcal{D})$  is the **transition system**  $(S, \rightarrow, S_0)$  constructed according to discard/dispatch/commence-rules.
- The **computations of**  $\mathcal{M}$ , denoted by  $\llbracket \mathcal{M} \rrbracket$ , are the computations of  $(S, \rightarrow, S_0)$ .

### Now:

A reflective description tells **what** shall or shall not be computed.

**More formally:** a requirement  $\vartheta$  is a property of computations, sth. which is either satisfied or not satisfied by a computation

$$\pi = (\sigma_0, \varepsilon_0) \xrightarrow{(cons_0, Snd_0)} (\sigma_1, \varepsilon_1) \xrightarrow{(cons_1, Snd_1)} \dots \in \llbracket \mathcal{M} \rrbracket,$$

denoted  $\pi \models \vartheta$  and  $\pi \not\models \vartheta$ .

## OCL as Reflective Description of Certain Properties

### • invariants:

$$\forall \pi \in \llbracket \mathcal{M} \rrbracket \forall i \in \mathbb{N} : \pi^i \models \vartheta,$$

*the  $i$ -th  $(\sigma, \varepsilon)$ -pair in  $\pi$*

### • non-reachability of configurations:

$$\begin{aligned} & \nexists \pi \in \llbracket \mathcal{M} \rrbracket \nexists i \in \mathbb{N} : \pi^i \models \vartheta \\ \iff & \forall \pi \in \llbracket \mathcal{M} \rrbracket \forall i \in \mathbb{N} : \pi^i \models \neg \vartheta \end{aligned}$$

### • reachability of configurations:

$$\begin{aligned} & \exists \pi \in \llbracket \mathcal{M} \rrbracket \exists i \in \mathbb{N} : \pi^i \models \vartheta \\ \iff & \neg(\forall \pi \in \llbracket \mathcal{M} \rrbracket \forall i \in \mathbb{N} : \pi^i \models \neg \vartheta) \end{aligned}$$

where

- $\vartheta$  is an OCL expression or an object diagram and
- “ $\models$ ” is the corresponding OCL satisfaction or the “is represented by object diagram” relation.

## In General Not OCL: Temporal Properties

**Dynamic** (by example)

- **reactive behaviour**

- “for each  $C$  instance, each reception of  $E$  is finally answered by  $F$ ”

$$\forall \pi \in \llbracket \mathcal{M} \rrbracket : \pi \models \vartheta$$

- **non-reachability** of system configuration **sequences**

- “there mustn't be a system run where  $C$  first receives  $E$  and then sends  $F$ ”

$$\nexists \pi \in \llbracket \mathcal{M} \rrbracket : \pi \models \vartheta$$

- **reachability** of system configuration **sequences**

- “there must be a system run where  $C$  first receives  $E$  and then sends  $F$ ”

$$\exists \pi \in \llbracket \mathcal{M} \rrbracket : \pi \models \vartheta$$

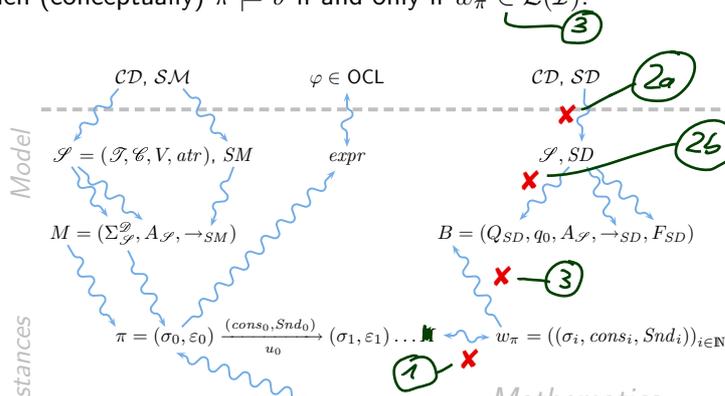
**But:** what is “ $\models$ ” and what is “ $\vartheta$ ”?

## Interactions: Problem and Plan

**In general:**  $\forall (\exists) \pi \in \llbracket \mathcal{M} \rrbracket : \pi \models (\nexists) \vartheta$   
**Problem:** what is “ $\models$ ” and what is “ $\vartheta$ ”?

**Plan:**

- ① Define the **language**  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{M})$  of a **model**  $\mathcal{M}$  — basically its computations. Each computation  $\pi \in \llbracket \mathcal{M} \rrbracket$  corresponds to a **word**  $w_\pi$ .
- ② Define the **language**  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{I})$  of an **interaction**  $\mathcal{I}$  — via Büchi automata.
  - Then (conceptually)  $\pi \models \vartheta$  if and only if  $w_\pi \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{I})$ .



## Words over Signature

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

$$(\sigma_i, \text{cons}_i, \text{Snd}_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}_0} \in \left( \Sigma_{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathcal{D}} \times \underbrace{2^{\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{C})} \times \text{Evs}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{D})}_{(\mathcal{P})} \times \underbrace{2^{\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{C})} \times \text{Evs}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{D}) \times \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{C})}_{(\mathcal{P})} \right)^{\omega}$$

*sender*
*event*
*receive*

*infinite sequences*

## 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  $\mathcal{D}$  denotes a set  $[[\mathcal{M}]]$  of (initial and consecutive) **computations** of the form

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

$$a_i = (\text{cons}_i, \text{Snd}_i, u_i) \in \underbrace{2^{\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{C})} \times \text{Evs}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{D}) \times 2^{\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{C})} \times \text{Evs}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{D}) \times \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{C})}_{=: \tilde{A}} \times \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{C}).$$

For the connection between models and interactions, we **disregard** the configuration of **the ether** and **who** made the step, 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

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{M}) := \{ (\sigma_i, \text{cons}_i, \text{Snd}_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}_0} \in (\Sigma_{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathcal{D}} \times \tilde{A})^{\omega} \mid$$

$$\exists (\varepsilon_i, u_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}_0} : (\sigma_0, \varepsilon_0) \xrightarrow[u_0]{(\text{cons}_0, \text{Snd}_0)} (\sigma_1, \varepsilon_1) \dots \in [[\mathcal{M}]] \}$$

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

## Model Consistency wrt. Interaction

- We assume that the set of interactions  $\mathcal{I}$  is partitioned into two (possibly empty) sets of **universal** and **existential** interactions, i.e.

$$\mathcal{I} = \mathcal{I}_{\forall} \dot{\cup} \mathcal{I}_{\exists}.$$

**Definition.** A model

$$\mathcal{M} = (\mathcal{CD}, \mathcal{SM}, \mathcal{OD}, \mathcal{I})$$

is called **consistent** (more precise: the constructive description of behaviour is consistent with the reflective one) if and only if

$$\forall \mathcal{I} \in \mathcal{I}_{\forall} : \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{M}) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{I})$$

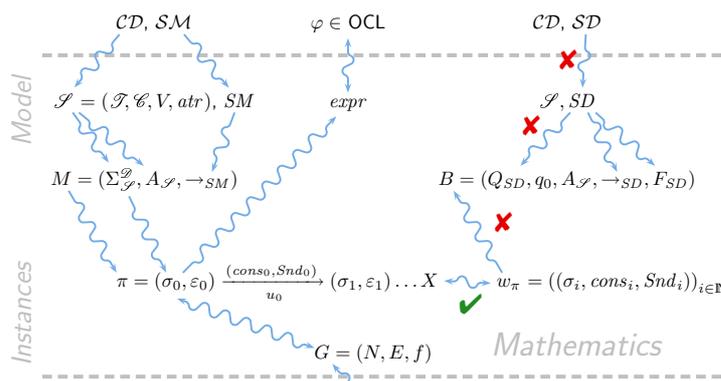
and

$$\forall \mathcal{I} \in \mathcal{I}_{\exists} : \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{M}) \cap \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{I}) \neq \emptyset.$$

## Interactions: Plan

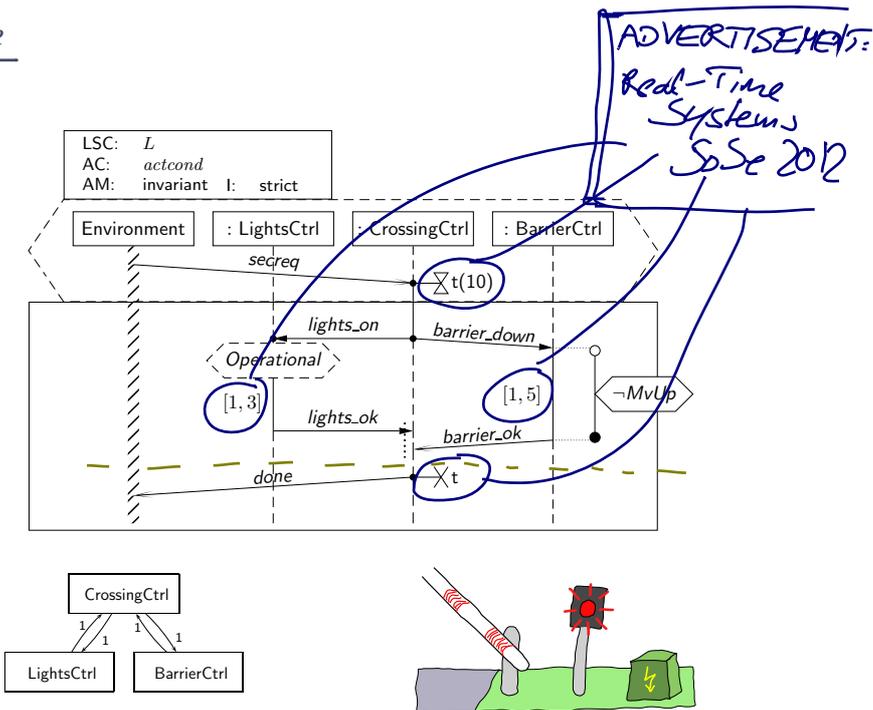
- In the following, we consider **Sequence Diagrams** as **interaction**  $\mathcal{I}$ ,
- more precisely: **Live Sequence Charts** [Damm and Harel, 2001].
- We define the **language**  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{I})$  of an LSC — via Büchi automata.
- Then (conceptually)  $\pi \models \vartheta$  if and only if  $w_{\pi} \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{I})$ .

Why LSC, relation LSCs/UML SDs, other kinds of interactions: **later**.



# Live Sequence Charts — Concrete Syntax

## Example



## Building Blocks

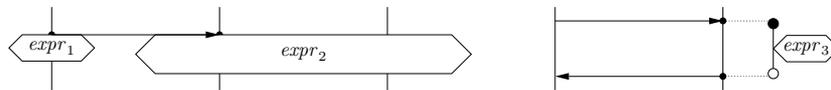
- **Instance Lines:**



- **Messages:** (asynchronous or synchronous/instantaneous)



- **Conditions and Local Invariants:** ( $expr_1, expr_2, expr_3 \in Expr_{\mathcal{L}}$ )

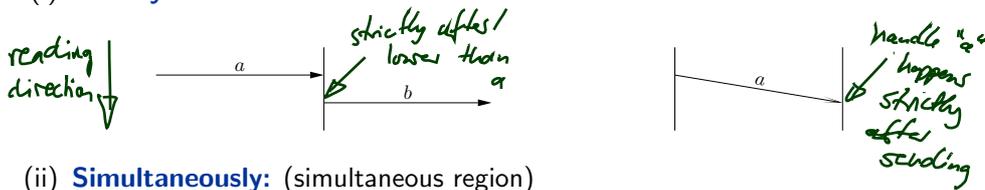


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## Intuitive Semantics: A Partial Order on Simclasses

(i) **Strictly After:**



(ii) **Simultaneously:** (simultaneous region)



(iii) **Explicitly Unordered:** (co-region)

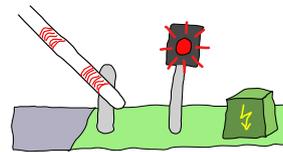
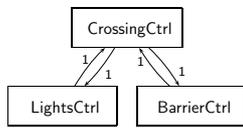
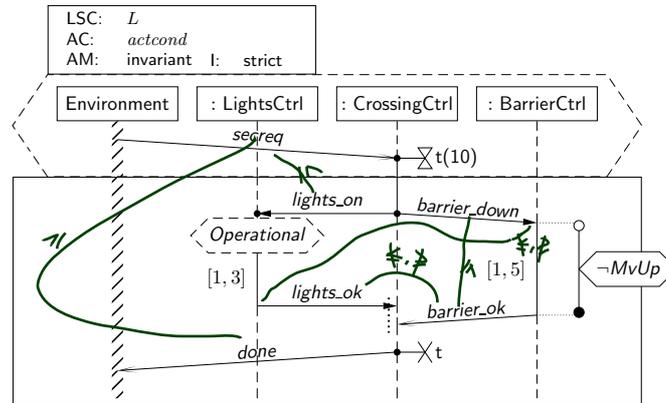


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**Intuition:** A computation path **violates** an LSC if the occurrence of some events doesn't adhere to partial order obtained as the **transitive closure** of (i) to (iii).

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## Example: Partial Order Requirements



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## LSC Specialty: Modes

With LSCs,

- whole charts,
- locations, and
- elements

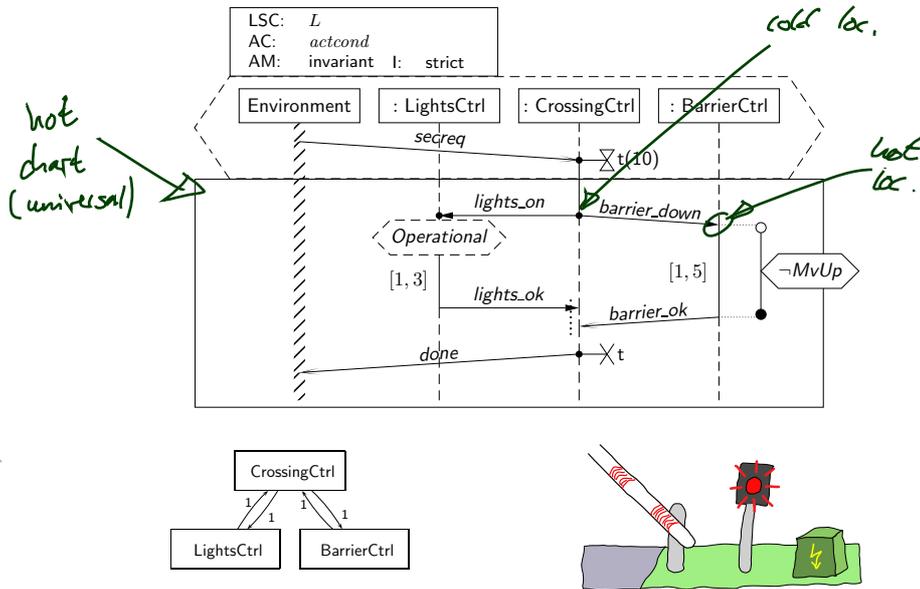
have a **mode** — one of **hot** or **cold** (graphically indicated by outline).

	chart	location	message	condition/ local inv.
<b>hot:</b>				
<b>cold:</b>				
	always vs. at least once	must vs. may progress	mustn't vs. may get lost	necessary vs. legal exit

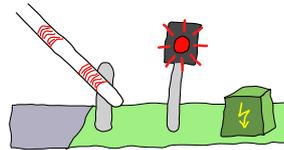
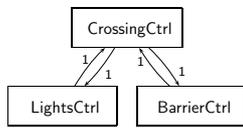
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## Example: Modes



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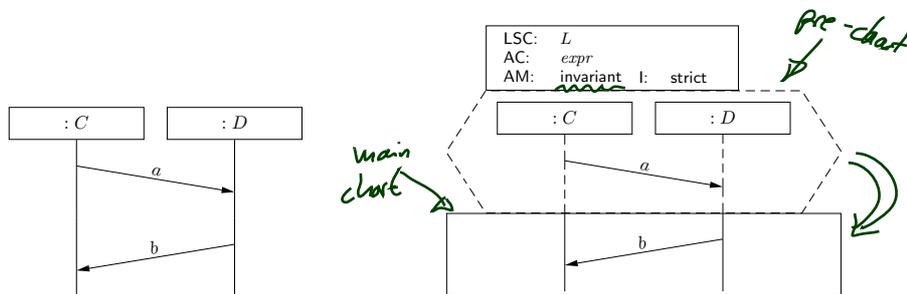


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## LSC Specialty: Activation

One **major defect** of **MSCs and SDs**: they don't say **when** the scenario has to/may be observed.

**LSCs**: Activation condition ( $AC \in Expr_{\mathcal{F}}$ ), activation mode ( $AM \in \{init, inv\}$ ), and pre-chart.



**Intuition:** (universal case)

- given a computation  $\pi$ , **whenever**  $expr$  holds in a configuration  $(\sigma_i, \varepsilon_i)$  of  $\xi$ 
  - which is initial, i.e.  $k = 0$ , or  $(AM = initial)$
  - whose  $k$  is not further restricted,  $(AM = invariant)$

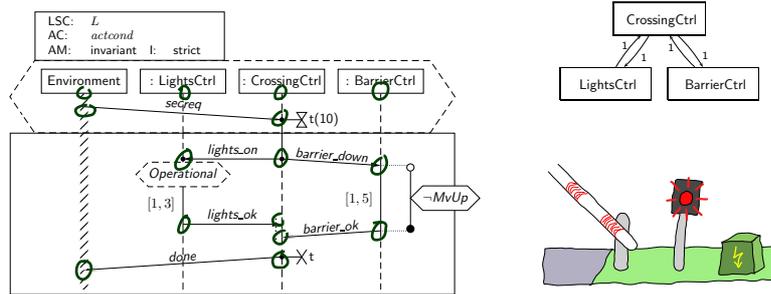
**and if** the pre-chart is observed from  $k$  to  $k + n$ ,

**then** the main-chart has to follow from  $k + n + 1$ . (otherwise system **not** consistent with interaction)

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## Example: What Is Required?



- **Whenever** the CrossingCtrl has consumed a 'secreq' event
- **then** it shall finally send 'lights\_on' and 'barrier\_down' to LightsCtrl and BarrierCtrl,
- if LightsCtrl **is not** 'operational' when receiving that event, the rest of this scenario doesn't apply; maybe there's another sequence diagram for that case.
- if LightsCtrl **is** operational when receiving that event, it shall reply with 'lights\_ok' within 1–3 time units,
- the BarrierCtrl shall reply with 'barrier\_ok' within 1–5 time units, during this time (dispatch time not included) it shall not be in state 'MvUp',
- 'lights\_ok' and 'barrier\_ok' may occur in any order.
- After having consumed both, CrossingCtrl replies with 'done' to the environment.

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## Live Sequence Charts — Abstract Syntax

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## LSC Body: Abstract Syntax

*main. of pre-chart*

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

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

where

- $I$  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,
- $\mathcal{S} = (\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{C}, V, \text{atr})$  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  $l \not\sim l'$ ,

**Not: instantaneous messages** — could be linked to method/operation calls.

- $\text{Cond} \subseteq (2^{\mathcal{L}} \setminus \emptyset) \times \text{Expr}_{\mathcal{S}} \times \Theta$  is a set of **conditions** with  $(L, \text{expr}, \theta) \in \text{Cond}$  only if  $l \sim l'$  for all  $l, l' \in L$ ,
- $\text{LocInv} \subseteq \mathcal{L} \times \{\circ, \bullet\} \times \text{Expr}_{\mathcal{S}} \times \Theta \times \mathcal{L} \times \{\circ, \bullet\}$  is a set of **local invariants**,

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## 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.

$$\exists (L, \text{expr}, \theta) \in \text{Cond} : l \in L,$$

- a **local invariant**, i.e.

$$\exists (l_1, i_1, \text{expr}, \theta, l_2, i_2) \in \text{LocInv} : l \in \{l_1, l_2\}, \text{ or}$$

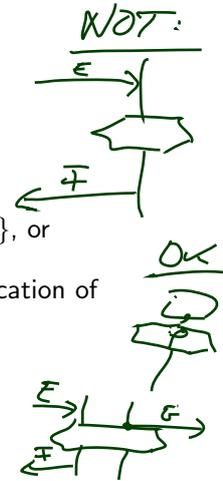
**then** there is a location  $l'$  **equivalent** to  $l$  which is the location of

- a **message**, i.e.

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

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

*does not have a RO*

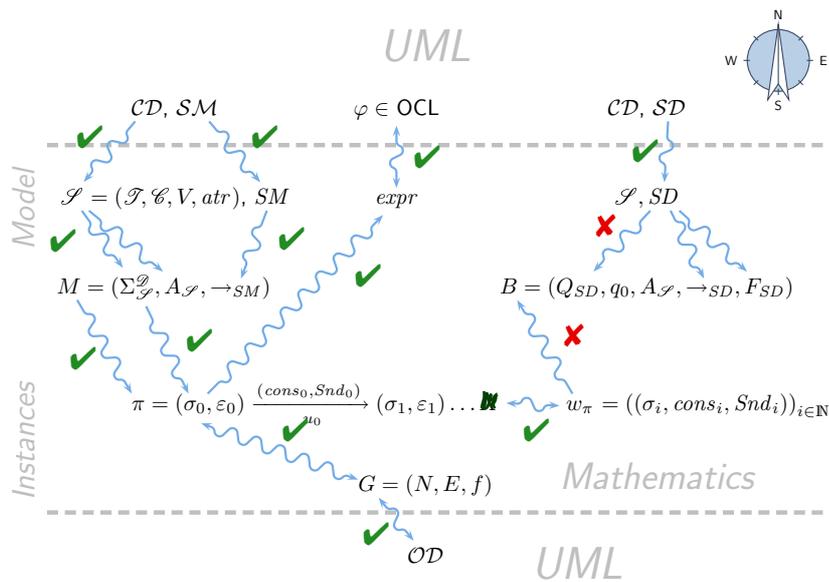


**Note:** if messages in a chart are **cyclic**, then there doesn't exist a partial order (so such charts don't even have an abstract syntax).

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# Course Map



## References

## References

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