

# *Software Design, Modelling and Analysis in UML*

## *Lecture 10: Constructive Behaviour, State Machines Overview*

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## Contents & Goals

### Last Lecture:

- Completed discussion of modelling **structure**.

### This Lecture:

- **Educational Objectives:** Capabilities for following tasks/questions.
  - Discuss the style of this class diagram.
  - What's the difference between reflective and constructive descriptions of behaviour?
  - What's the purpose of a behavioural model?
  - What does this State Machine mean? What happens if I inject this event?
  - Can you please model the following behaviour.
- **Content:**
  - Purposes of Behavioural Models
  - Constructive vs. Reflective
  - UML Core State Machines (first half)

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# Modelling Behaviour

## Stocktaking...

**Have:** Means to model the **structure** of the system.

- Class diagrams graphically, concisely describe sets of system states.
- OCL expressions logically state constraints/invariants on system states.

**Want:** Means to model **behaviour** of the system.

- Means to describe how system states **evolve over time**, that is, to describe sets of **sequences**

$$\sigma_0, \sigma_1, \dots \in \Sigma^\omega$$

*not real-time,  
just counting steps here*

of system states.

## What Can Be Purposes of Behavioural Models?

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(We will discuss this in more detail in Lecture 22.)

**Example:** Pre-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.  
*“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.  
*“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.  
*“This sequence of getting both, a water and all money back, must not be possible.”* (Otherwise the software is broken.)

## What Can Be Purposes of Behavioural Models?

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(We will discuss this in more detail in Lecture 22.)

**Example:** Pre-Image

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

**Image**

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!

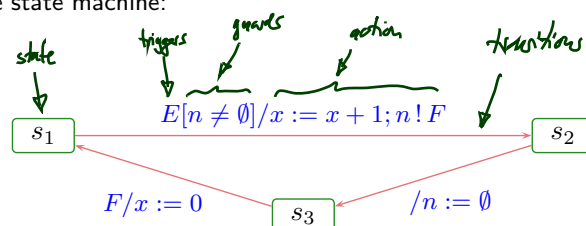
## Constructive UML

UML provides two visual formalisms for constructive description of behaviours:

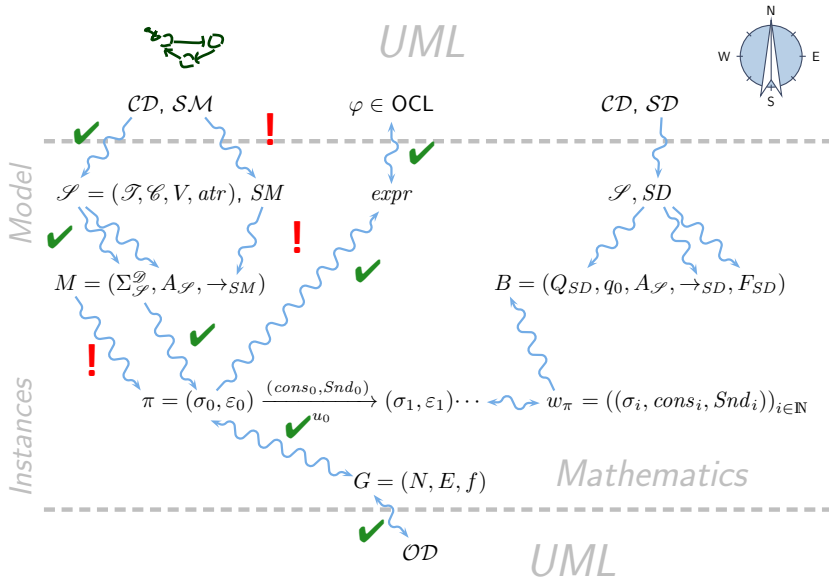
- **Activity Diagrams**
- **State-Machine Diagrams**

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 (between UML 1.x and 2.x) from transition-system-like to petri-net-like...
- Example state machine:



# Course Map

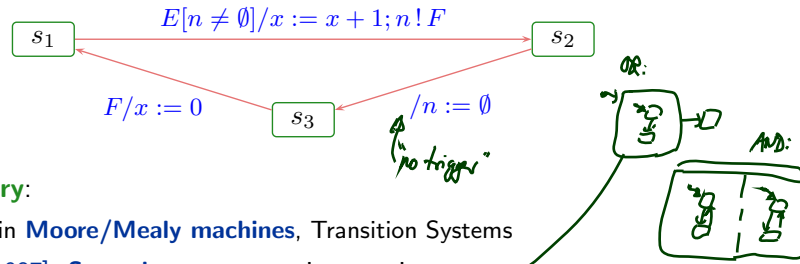


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## UML State Machines: Overview

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# UML State Machines



## Brief History:

- Rooted in **Moore/Mealy machines**, Transition Systems
- [Harel, 1987]: **Statecharts** as a concise notation, introduces in particular hierarchical states.
- Manifest in tool **Statemate** [Harel et al., 1990] (simulation, code-generation); nowadays also in **Matlab/Simulink**, etc.
- From UML 1.x on: **State Machines** (in *State Machine Diagrams*) (not the official name, but understood: UML-Statecharts)
- Late 1990's: tool **Rhapsody** with code-generation for state machines.

**Note:** there is a common core, but each dialect interprets some constructs subtly different [Crane and Dingel, 2007]. (Would be too easy otherwise...)

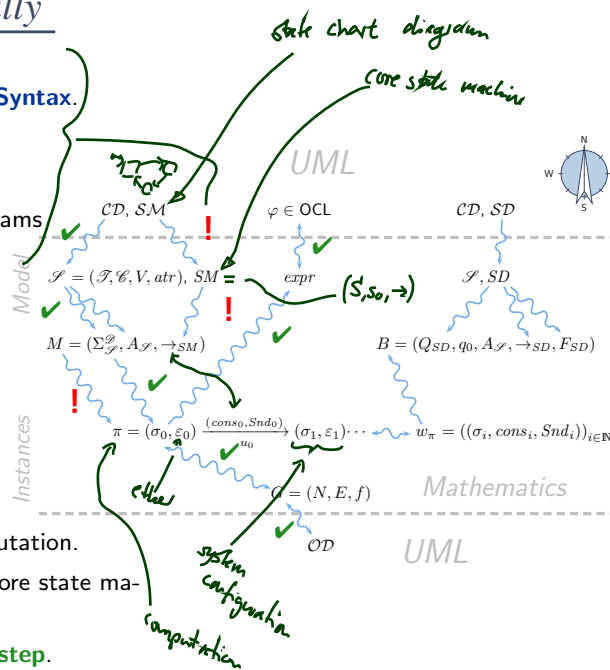
## Roadmap: Chronologically

- (i) What do we (have to) cover? UML State Machine Diagrams **Syntax**.
- (ii) Def.: Signature with **signals**.
- (iii) Def.: **Core state machine**.
- (iv) Map UML State Machine Diagrams to core state machines.

### Semantics:

The Basic Causality Model

- (v) Def.: **Ether** (aka. event pool)
- (vi) Def.: **System configuration**.
- (vii) Def.: **Event**.
- (viii) Def.: **Transformer**.
- (ix) Def.: **Transition system**, computation.
- (x) Transition relation induced by core state machine.
- (xi) Def.: **step, run-to-completion step**.
- (xii) Later: Hierarchical state machines.



# UML State Machines: Syntax

## UML State-Machines: What do we have to cover?

**PA Client**

initial state (necessary) state

final state (optional)

OR-state, nested state

history connector

function

basic state

entry action

do action

choice

AND-state, nested state

**ZA Boarding**

**ZA Kartenleser**

**ZA Boardingautomat (HW)**

**Annotations:**

- initial state (necessary) state:** Points to the start state of the PA Client diagram.
- final state (optional):** Points to the end state of the PA Client diagram.
- OR-state, nested state:** Points to the 'abgemeldet' state in the PA Client diagram.
- history connector:** Points to the history state in the ZA Boarding diagram.
- function:** Points to the 'anmelden()' and 'abmelden()' actions in the PA Client diagram.
- basic state:** Points to the 'angemeldet' state in the PA Client diagram.
- entry action:** Points to the 'entrySuchanfrage starten' action in the ZA Boarding diagram.
- do action:** Points to the 'do Drehkreuz freigeben' action in the ZA Boarding diagram.
- choice:** Points to the 'when(Drehkreuzsensoren["offen"])' guard in the ZA Boarding diagram.
- AND-state, nested state:** Points to the 'angemeldet' state in the ZA Boarding diagram.

**Textual Explanations:**

- PA Client:** Wenn der Endzustand eines Zustandsautomaten erreicht wird, wird die Region beendet, in der der Endzustand liegt. Ein Eintrittspunkt definiert, dass ein komplexer Zustand einer anderen Stelle betreten wird, als durch den Anfangszustand definiert ist.
- ZA Boarding:** Ein komplexer Zustand mit einer Region. Der Anfangszustand markiert den vorangestellten Startpunkt von „Boarding“ bzw. „Bordkarte einlesen“. Das Zeitereignis after(10s) löst einen Abbruch von „Bordkarte einlesen“ aus. Der Übergangszustand sorgt dafür, dass nach dem Wiederanfangnehmen der gleiche Zustand wie vor dem Aussetzen eingenommen wird. Der Austrittspunkt erlaubt es, von einem definierten inneren Zustand aus den Oberzustand zu verlassen.
- ZA Kartenleser:** Auch Zeit- und Änderungsereignisse können Zustandsübergänge auslösen: -after definiert das Verstreichen eines Intervalls; -when definiert einen Zustandswechsel. Zustände und zeitlicher Bezugsrahmen werden über den umgebenden Classifier definiert, hier die Werte der Ports, siehe das Montage-diagramm „Abfertigung“ links oben.
- ZA Boardingautomat (HW):** Ein Zustand kann eine oder mehrere Regionen enthalten, die wiederum Zustandsautomaten enthalten können. Wenn ein Zustand mehrere Regionen enthält, werden diese in parallelen Objekten angezeigt, die durch gestrichelte Linien voneinander getrennt sind. Regionen können benannt werden. Alle Regionen werden parallel zueinander abgearbeitet. Wenn ein Regionsendzustand erreicht wird, wird der gesamte komplexe Zustand beendet, also auch alle parallelen Regionen. Ein verfeinerter Zustand verweist auf einen Zustandsautomaten (angedeutet von dem Symbol unten links), der

# UML State-Machines: What do we have to cover?

[Störle, 2005]

Wenn der Endzustand eines Zustandsautomaten erreicht wird, wird die Region beendet, in der der Endzustand liegt.

Die Zustandsübergänge von Protokoll-Zustandsautomaten verfügen über eine **Vorbedingung**, einen **Auslöser** und eine **Nachbedingung** (alle optional) – jedoch nicht über einen Effekt.

Protokollzustandsautomaten beschreiben das Verhalten von Softwaresystemen, Nutzfällen oder technischen Geräten.

Ein **Eintrittspunkt** definiert, dass ein komplexer Zustand an einer anderen Stelle betreten wird, als durch den Anfangszustand definiert ist.

Reguläre Beendigung löst ein **completion**-Ereignis aus.

Ein **komplexer** einer Region

Der **Anfang** den vorrangig von „Board einlesen“.

Das **Zeiter** einen Abbr einlesen“

Start out simple, consider the essence, namely

- basic/leaf states
- transitions,

then extend to cover the complicated rest.

bet von sich aus eignisse aus.

Betreteten; l des % beim Erreichen tandes einer ndsmaschine wlassen.

dere Ereignisse aslöser für rangezogen

ann eine oder onen enthalten,

die wiederum Zustands- automaten enthalten können.

Wenn ein Zustand mehrere Regionen enthält, werden diese in verschiedenen Abteilen angezeigt, die durch gestrichelte Linien voneinander getrennt sind. Regionen können benannt werden. Alle Regionen werden parallel zueinander abgearbeitet.

Wenn ein **Regionsend-**zustand erreicht wird, wird der gesamte komplexe Zustand beendet, also auch alle parallelen Regionen.

Ein **verfeinerter Zustand** verweist auf einen Zustands-automaten (angedeutet von dem Symbol unten links), der

wie vor dem Aussetzen eingenommen wird.

Auch Zeit- und Änderungs-ereignisse können Zustands-übergänge auslösen:

- **after** definiert das Verstreichen eines Intervalls;
- **when** definiert einen Zustandswechsel.

Zustände und zeitlicher Bezugsrahmen werden über den umgebenden Classifier definiert, hier die Werte der Ports, siehe das Montage- diagramm „Abfertigung“ links oben.

**ZA Kartenleser**

**ZA Boardingautomat (HW)**

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## Signature With Signals

**Definition.** A tuple

$$\mathcal{S} = (\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{C}, V, atr, \mathcal{E}) \quad \mathcal{E} \text{ a set of signals,}$$

is called **signature (with signals)** if and only if

$$(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{C}, V, atr)$$

is a signature (as before).

**Note:** Thus conceptually, **a signal is a class** and can have attributes of plain type and associations.

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# Core State Machine

**Definition.**

A core state machine over signature  $\mathcal{S} = (\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{E}, V, attr_{\mathcal{E}})$  is a tuple

$$SM = (S, s_0, \rightarrow)$$

where

- $S$  is a non-empty, finite set of **(basic) states**,
- $s_0 \in S$  is an **initial state**,
- and

$$\rightarrow \subseteq S \times (\mathcal{E} \cup \{-\}) \times Expr_{\mathcal{S}} \times Act_{\mathcal{S}} \times S$$

trigger
guard
action

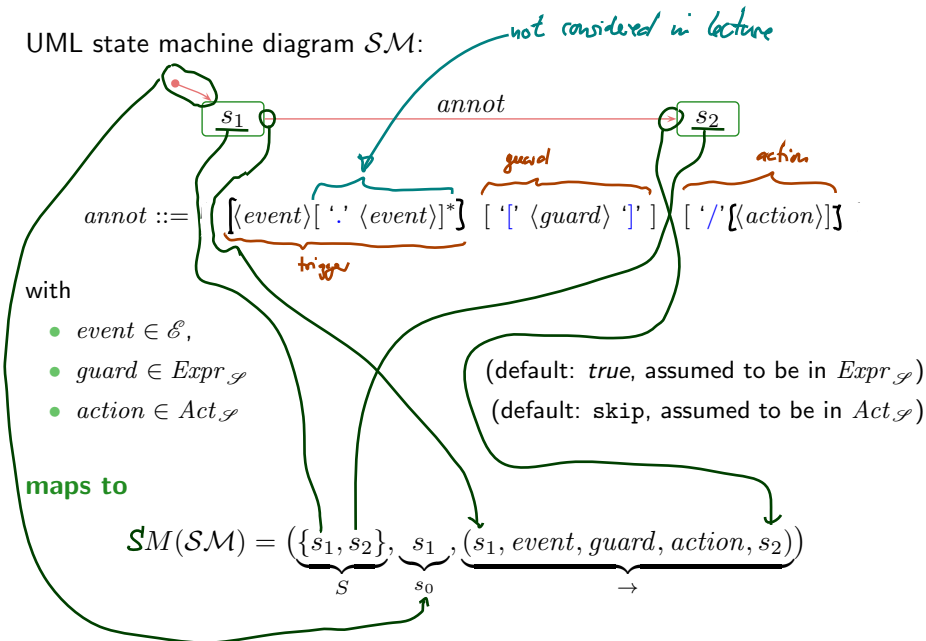
is a labelled transition relation.

We assume a set  $Expr_{\mathcal{S}}$  of boolean expressions over  $\mathcal{S}$  (for instance OCL, may be something else) and a set  $Act_{\mathcal{S}}$  of **actions**.

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## From UML to Core State Machines: By Example

UML state machine diagram  $SM$ :



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## Annotations and Defaults in the Standard

Reconsider the syntax of transition annotations:

$$\text{annot} ::= [ \langle \text{event} \rangle [ \cdot \langle \text{event} \rangle^* ] [ [ \langle \text{guard} \rangle ] ] [ / [ \langle \text{action} \rangle ] ] ]$$

and let's play a bit with the defaults:

<i>the empty annotation</i>	/	↔	-, true, skip
	$E$ /	↔	$E$ , true, skip
$\text{act} \in \text{Act}_g$	/ act	↔	-, true, act
$\text{gd} \in \text{Exp}_g$	$E$ / act	↔	$E$ , true, act
	$E$ [gd] / act	↔	$E$ , gd, act

In the standard, the syntax is even more elaborate:

- $E(v)$  — when consuming  $E$  in object  $u$ , attribute  $v$  of  $u$  is assigned the corresponding attribute of  $E$ .
- $E(v : \tau)$  — similar, but  $v$  is a local variable, scope is the transition

*Msg(x)/... ↦ Msg/x := param5 → x; ...*

## State-Machines belong to Classes, Are Extended by Objects

- In the following, we assume that a UML models consists of a set  $\mathcal{C}\mathcal{D}$  of class diagrams and a set  $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{M}$  of **state chart diagrams** (each comprising one **state machines**  $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{M}$ ).
- Furthermore, we assume ~~that~~ that each state machine  $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{S}\mathcal{M}$  is **associated with a class**  $C_{\mathcal{S}\mathcal{M}} \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{S})$ .
- For simplicity, we even assume a bijection, i.e. we assume that each class  $C \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{S})$  has a state machine  $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{M}_C$  and that its class  $C_{\mathcal{S}\mathcal{M}_C}$  is  $C$ .

If not explicitly given, then this one:

$$\mathcal{S}\mathcal{M}_0 := (\{s_0\}, s_0, \{(s_0, -, \text{true}, \text{skip}, s_0)\})$$

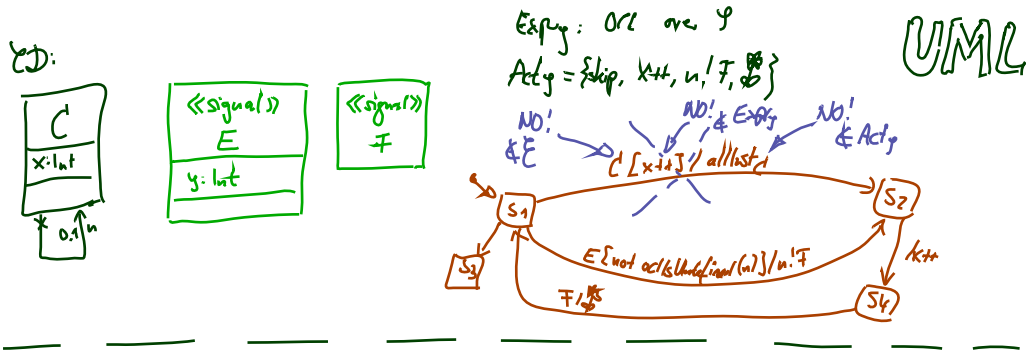
*maybe even better: ∅*

We'll see later that, semantically, this choice does no harm.

- **Intuition 1:**  $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{M}_C$  describes the behaviour of **the instances** of class  $C$ .
- **Intuition 2:** Each instance of class  $C$  executes  $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{M}_C$  *but with a local "program counter".*

**Note:** we don't consider **multiple state machines** per class.

Because later (when we have AND-states) we'll see that this case can be viewed as a single state machine with as many AND-states.



$\mathcal{Y} = (\{int\}, \{C, E, F\},$   
 $\{x: int, u: C, y: int\},$   
 $\{C \mapsto \{x, u\}, E \mapsto \{y\}, F \mapsto \emptyset\},$   
 $\{E, F\})$

$SM = (\{s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4\}, s_1,$   
 $\{(s_1, -, true, skip, s_3),$   
 $(s_1, E, not\ act \& !defined(u), u: F, s_2),$   
 $(s_2, -, true, x++, s_4),$   
 $(s_4, F, true, \emptyset, s_1)\})$

MATH

## References

## References

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