

Software Design, Modelling and Analysis in UML

Lecture 18: Live Sequence Charts II

2013-01-22

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Contents & Goals

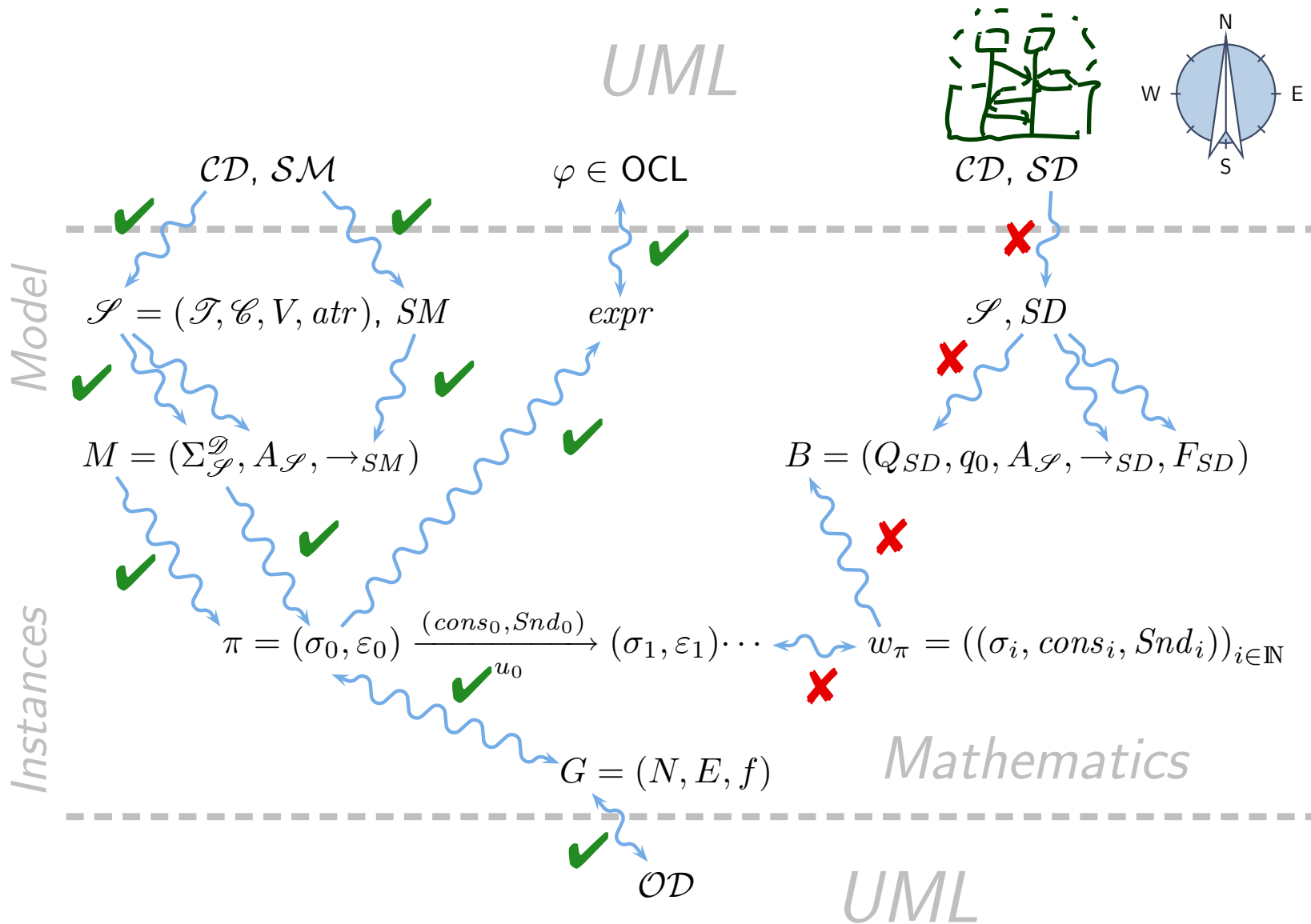
Last Lecture:

- LSC concrete syntax.
- LSC intuitive semantics.

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:**
 - Symbolic Büchi Automata (TBA) and its (accepted) language.
 - Words of a model.
 - LSC abstract syntax.
 - LSC formal semantics.

Course Map



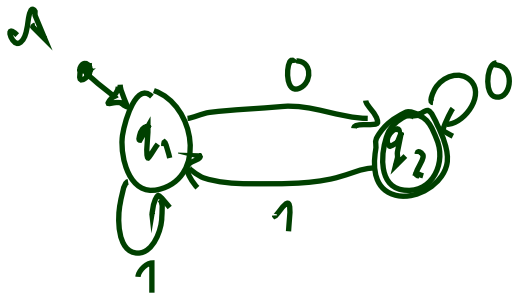
Excursus: Symbolic Büchi Automata (over Signature)

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, ψ, 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.



$$\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$$

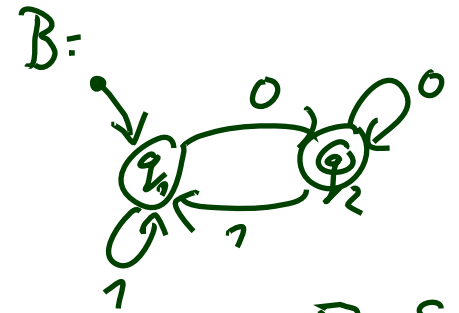
$$w = 011010$$

$$L(A) = 0^*$$

$$L(A) = (01)^*$$

$$\text{|| } L(A) = (01)^* 0$$

Büchi
infinite words



$$\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$$

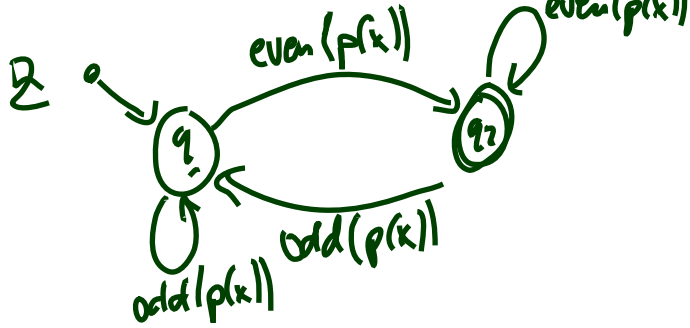
$w \in \Sigma^\omega$ ← infinite sequences of letters

$$w = 01010101\dots \in L(B)$$

$$w = 01^\omega \in L(B)$$

$$w = 10^\omega \in L(B)$$

symbolic



$$Exp_Z(X) = \{even(x), odd(x)\}$$

$$X = \{x\}$$

$$\Sigma = (\{1, 2\} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\omega = (p_1: 1 \mapsto 0, 2 \mapsto 0), \{ \sigma_A$$

$$(p_2: 1 \mapsto 1, 2 \mapsto -1),$$

$$(p_3: 1 \mapsto 3, 2 \mapsto 0),$$

$$(p_4: 1 \mapsto 4, 2 \mapsto 1),$$

$$(p_5: 1 \mapsto 6, 2 \mapsto 0),$$

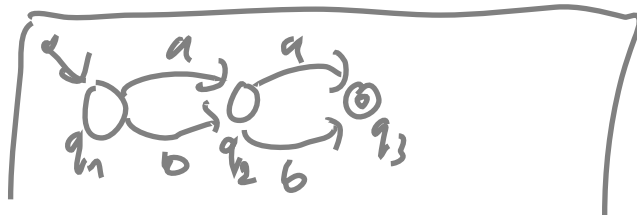
$$(p_6: 1 \mapsto 7, 2 \mapsto 0)$$

$$R_{p_i} = q_1 q_1 q_1 q_1 q_1 q_2$$

$$\sigma_A = p_i even(p(x))$$

$$L_B(\mathbb{Z}) \neq W$$

$$L_{B'}(\mathbb{Z}) \supseteq W$$



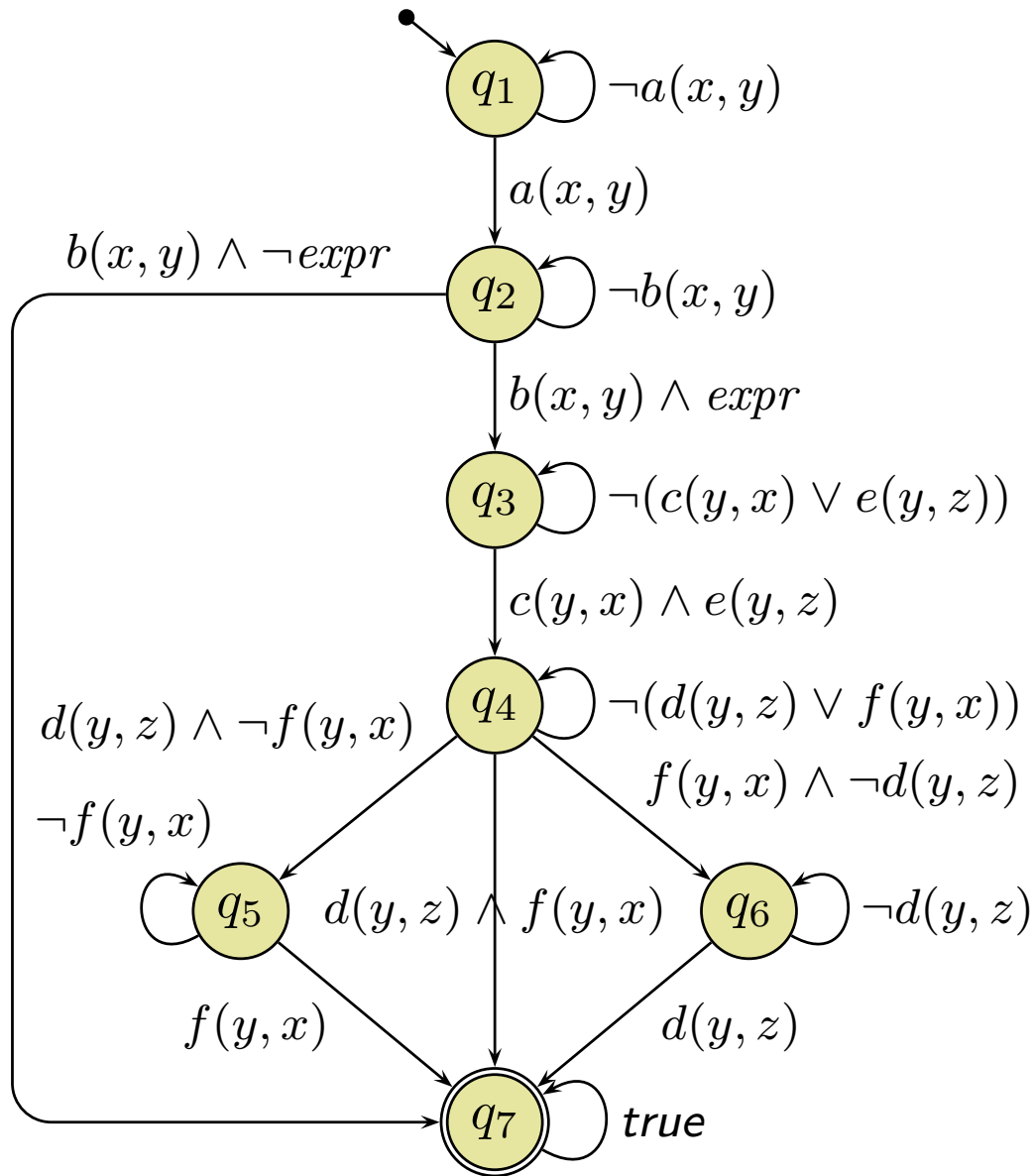
$$run(B) \subseteq \mathbb{Q}^\omega$$

$$run_{B'}(0^\omega) = q_1^+ q_2^\omega | q_1^\omega$$

$$(011)^+ (001)^\omega \in L(B)$$

TBA Example

$(Expr_B(X), X, Q, q_{ini}, \rightarrow, Q_F), (q, \psi, q') \in \rightarrow,$



$$Q = \{q_1, q_2, \dots, q_7\}$$

$$q_{ini} = q_1$$

$$Q_F = \{q_7\}$$

$$X = \{x, y\}$$

$$Expr_B(X): \psi := a(z_1, z_2) \mid b(z_1, z_2) \mid \dots$$

$$\mid f(z_1, z_2) \mid \neg expr \mid$$

$$\neg \psi \mid \psi_1 \wedge \psi_2, z_1, z_2 \in X$$

$$\rightarrow = \{(q_2, \neg b(x, y), q_2), \dots\}$$

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 $\mathcal{D}(X)$,

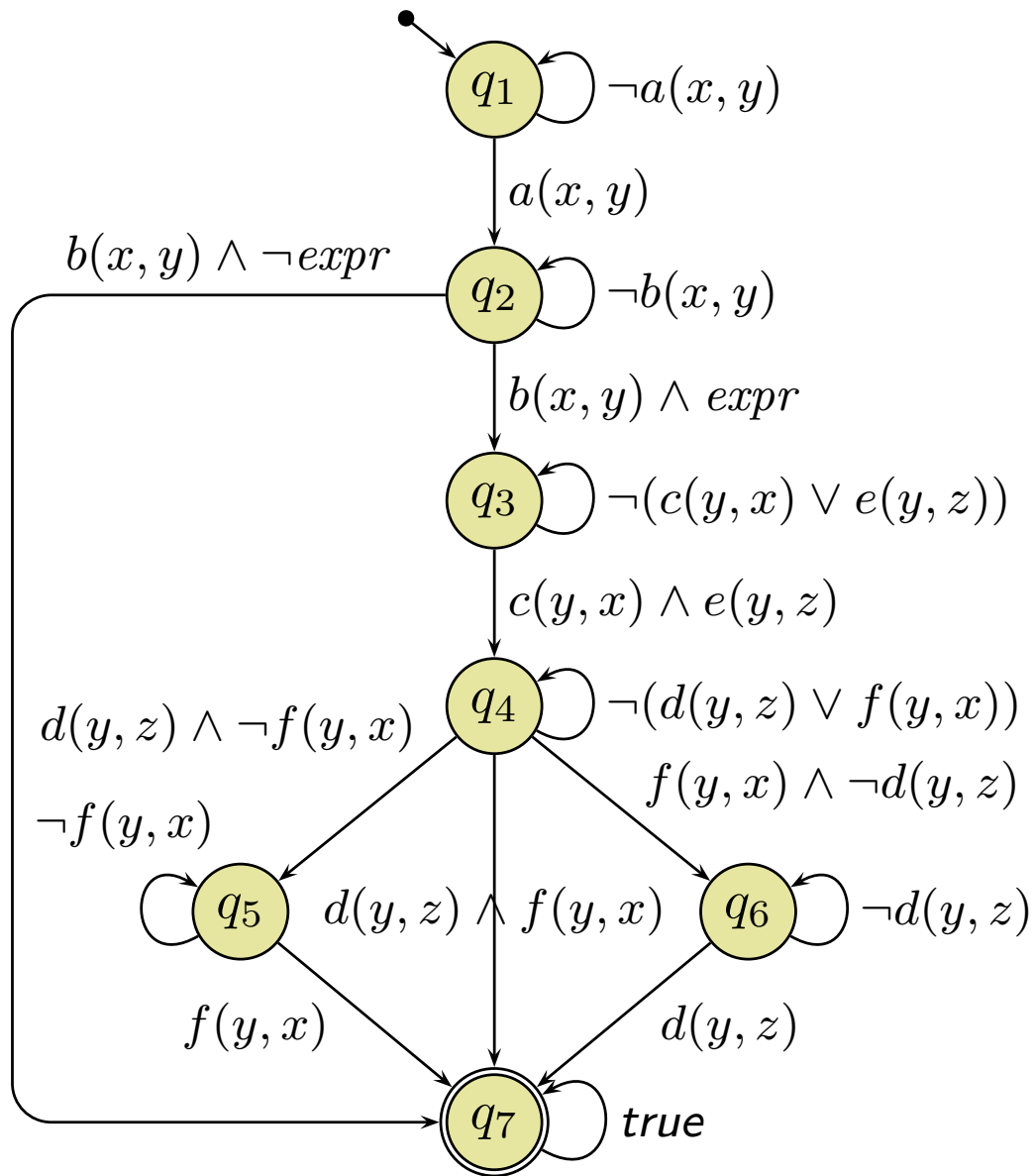
either $\sigma \models_{\beta} expr$ or $\sigma \not\models_{\beta} expr$.

An **infinite sequence**

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

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

Word Example



see Slide 5a

Run of TBA over Word

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

$$w = \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3, \dots \in \Sigma^\omega$$

a word for $\text{Expr}_{\mathcal{B}}(X)$.

An infinite sequence

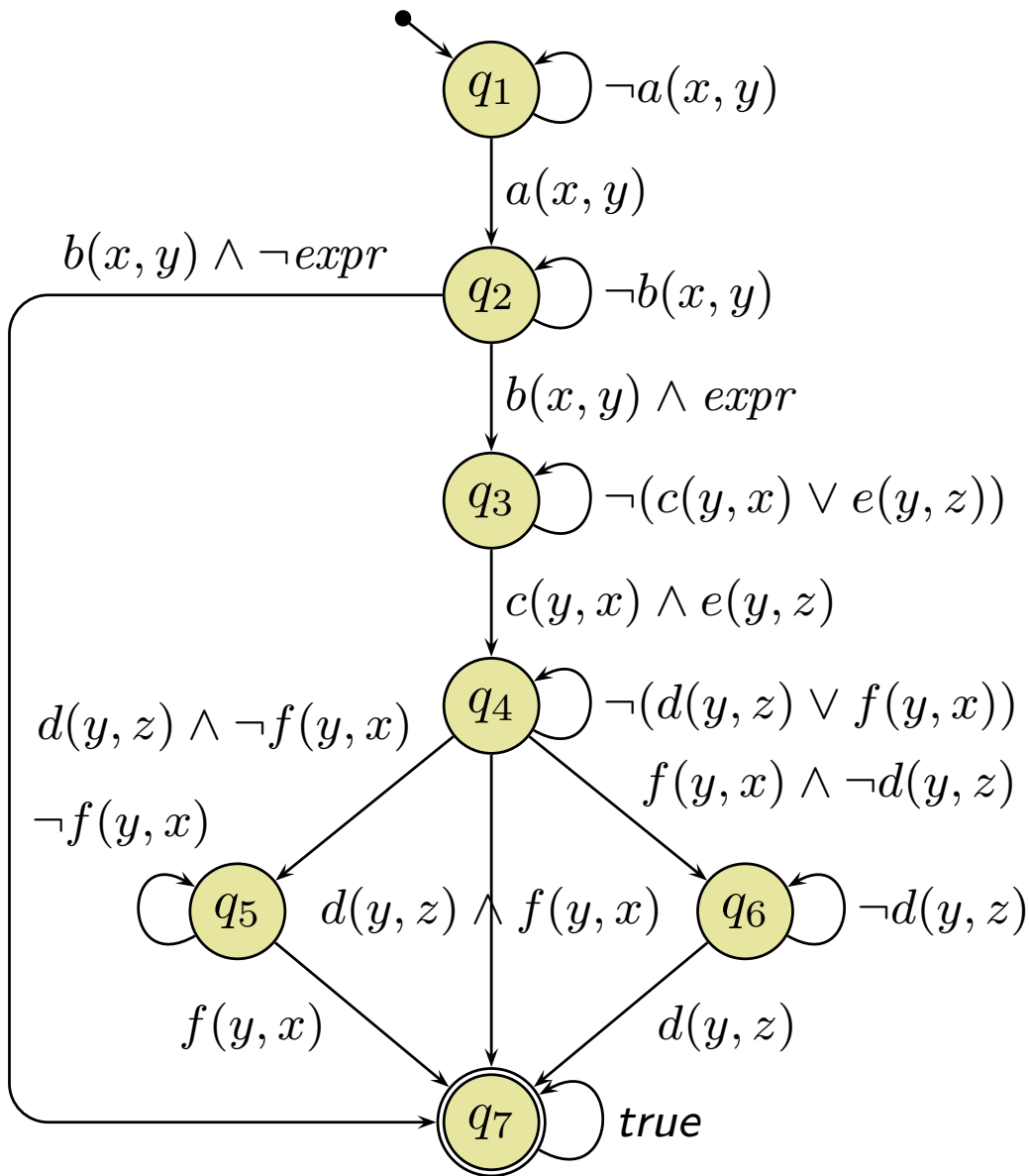
$$Q = q_0, q_1, q_2, \dots \in Q^\omega$$

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 $(q_i, \psi_i, q_{i+1}) \in \rightarrow$ of \mathcal{B} such that $\sigma_i \models_{\beta} \psi_i$.

Run Example

$\varrho = q_0, q_1, q_2, \dots \in Q^\omega$ s.t. $\sigma_i \models_\beta \psi_i, i \in \mathbb{N}_0$.



see Slide 5a

The Language of a TBA

Definition.

We say \mathcal{B} **accepts** word w (under β) 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 ϱ , i.e., such that

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

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

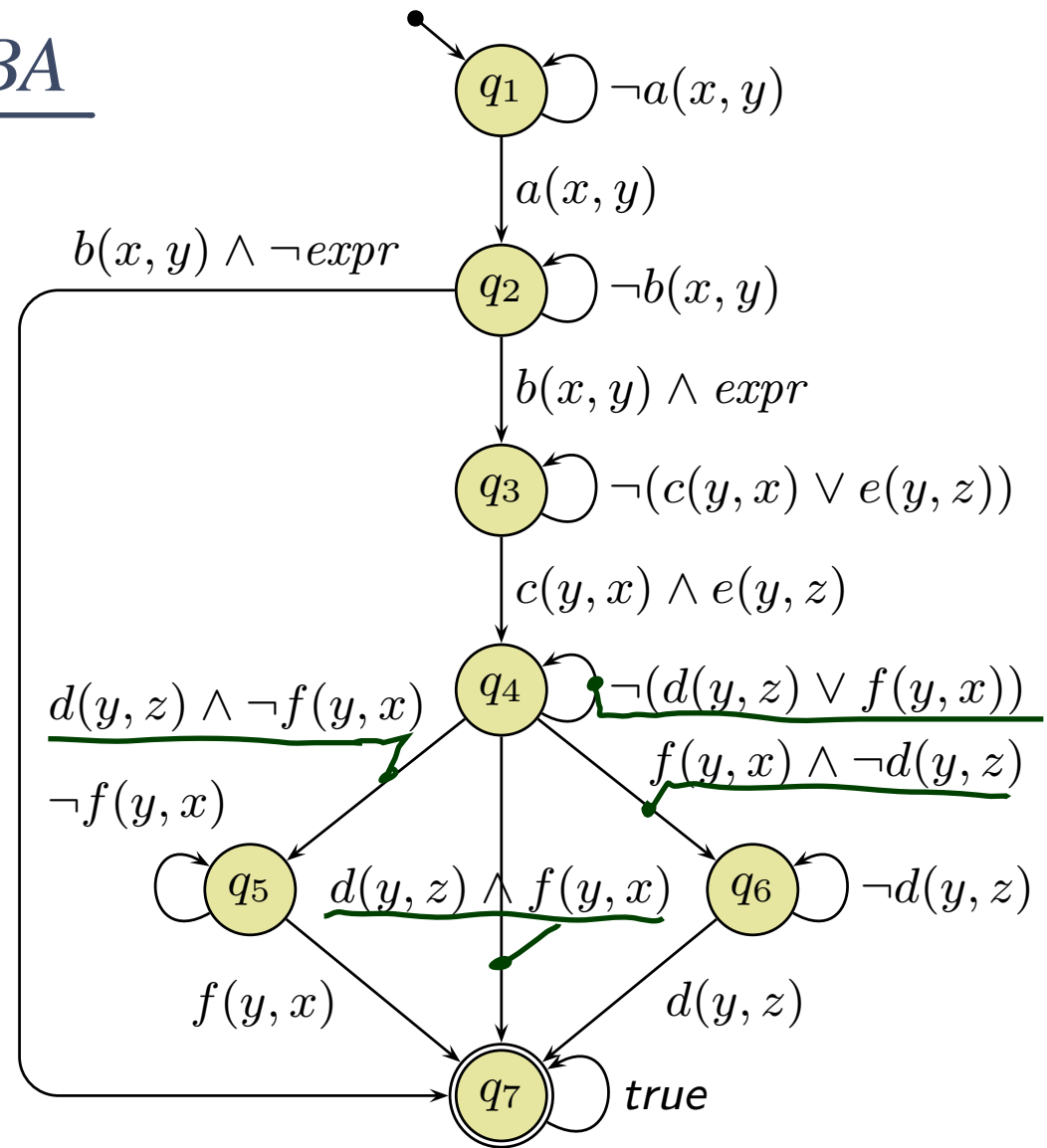
Language of the Example TBA

$\mathcal{L}_\beta(\mathcal{B})$ consists of the words

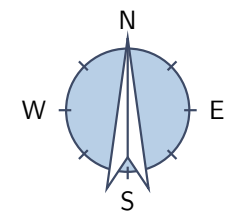
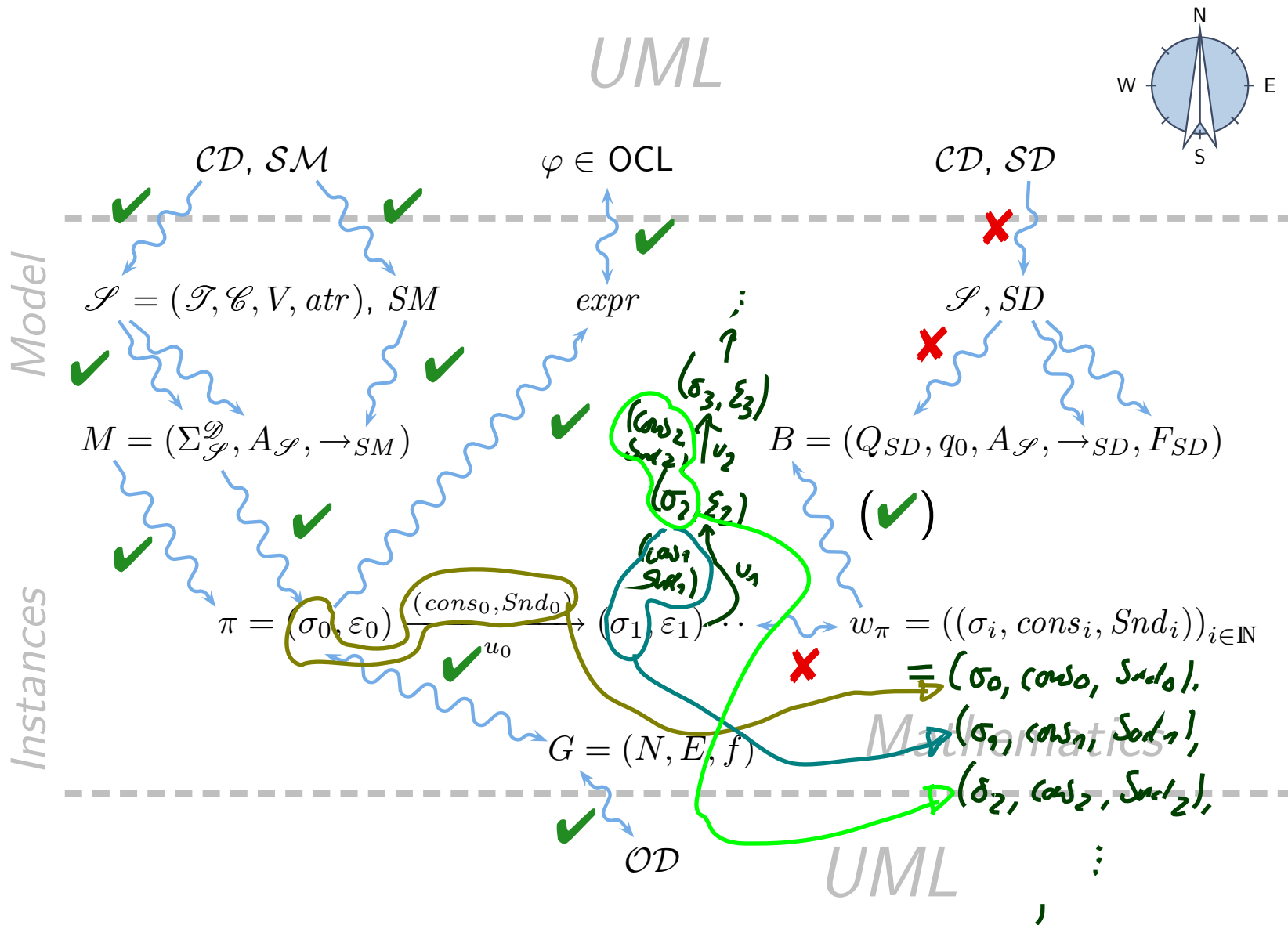
$$w = (\sigma_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}_0}$$

where for $0 \leq n < m < k < \ell$ we have

- for $0 \leq i < n$, $\sigma_i \not\models_{\beta} a(x,y)$
- $\sigma_n \models_{\beta} a(x,y)$
- for $n < i < m$, $\sigma_i \not\models_{\beta} b(x,y)$
- $\sigma_m \models_{\beta} b(x,y) \wedge \neg expr$
- for $m < i < k$, $\sigma_i \not\models_{\beta} (c(y,x) \vee e(y,z))$
- $\sigma_k \models_{\beta} c(y,x) \wedge e(y,z)$
- for $k < i < \ell$, $\sigma_i \not\models_{\beta} d(y,z) \vee f(y,x)$
- ...



Course Map

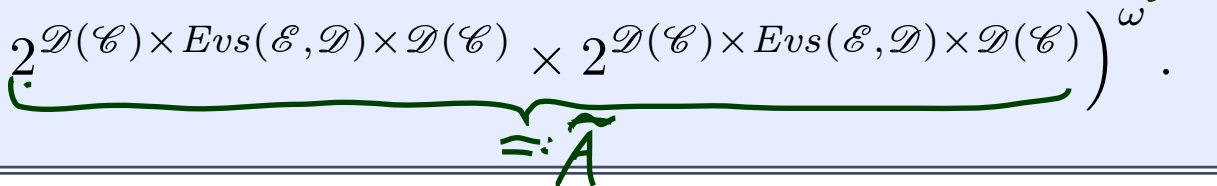


Back to Main Track: Language of a Model

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

$$(\sigma_i, cons_i, Snd_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}_0}$$

$$\in \left(\Sigma_{\mathcal{S}}^{\mathcal{D}} \times \underbrace{2^{\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{C}) \times Evs(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{D}) \times \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{C})} \times 2^{\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{C}) \times Evs(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{D}) \times \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{C})}}_{=: \tilde{A}} \right)^{\omega}$$


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

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

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

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

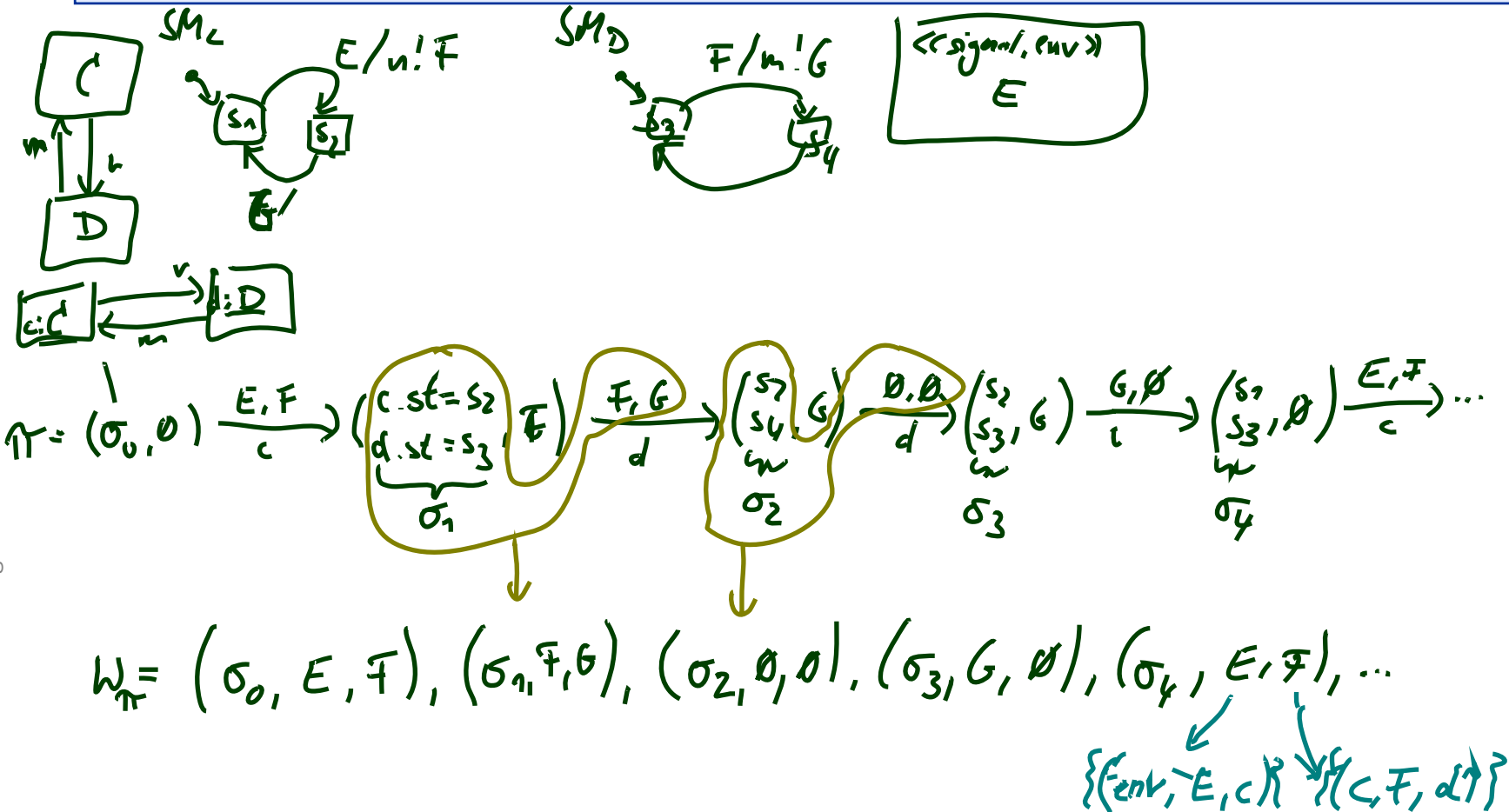
$$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{M}) := \left\{ \underbrace{(\sigma_i, cons_i, Snd_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}_0}}_{\substack{\text{obj. id} \\ \text{obj. id}}} \in (\Sigma_{\mathcal{D}}^{\mathcal{D}} \times \tilde{A})^\omega \mid \right. \\ \left. \exists (\varepsilon_i, u_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}_0} : (\sigma_0, \underline{\varepsilon_0})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

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

Example: The Language of a Model

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

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



Signal and Attribute Expressions

- 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:

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

where $expr : Bool \in Expr_{\mathcal{S}}$, $E \in \mathcal{E}$, $x, y \in X$.

Satisfaction of Signal and Attribute Expressions

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

object identities

Then

- $(\sigma, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} true$
- $(\sigma, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} \neg\psi$ if and only if not $(\sigma, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} \psi$
- $(\sigma, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} \psi_1 \vee \psi_2$ if and only if $(\sigma, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} \psi_1$ or $(\sigma, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} \psi_2$

- $(\sigma, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} expr$ if and only if $I[expr](\sigma, \beta) = 1$.
- $(\sigma, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} E_{x,y}^!$ if and only if $\exists \vec{d} \bullet (\beta(x), (E, \vec{d}), \beta(y)) \in Snd$
- $(\sigma, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} E_{x,y}^?$ if and only if $\exists \vec{d} \bullet (\beta(x), (E, \vec{d}), \beta(y)) \in cons$



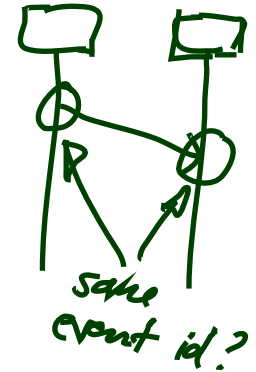
for simplicity, disregard parameters

Satisfaction of Signal and Attribute Expressions

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

Then

- $(\sigma, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} true$
- $(\sigma, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} \neg\psi$ if and only if not $(\sigma, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} \psi$
- $(\sigma, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} \psi_1 \vee \psi_2$ if and only if $(\sigma, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} \psi_1$ or $(\sigma, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} \psi_2$
- $(\sigma, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} expr$ if and only if $I[expr](\sigma, \beta) = 1$
- $(\sigma, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} E_{x,y}^!$ if and only if $\exists \vec{d} \bullet (\beta(x), (E, \vec{d}), \beta(y)) \in Snd$
- $(\sigma, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} E_{x,y}^?$ if and only if $\exists \vec{d} \bullet (\beta(x), (E, \vec{d}), \beta(y)) \in cons$



Observation: semantics of models **keeps track** of sender and receiver at sending and consumption time. We disregard the event identity.

Alternative: keep track of event identities.

TBA over Signature

Definition. A TBA

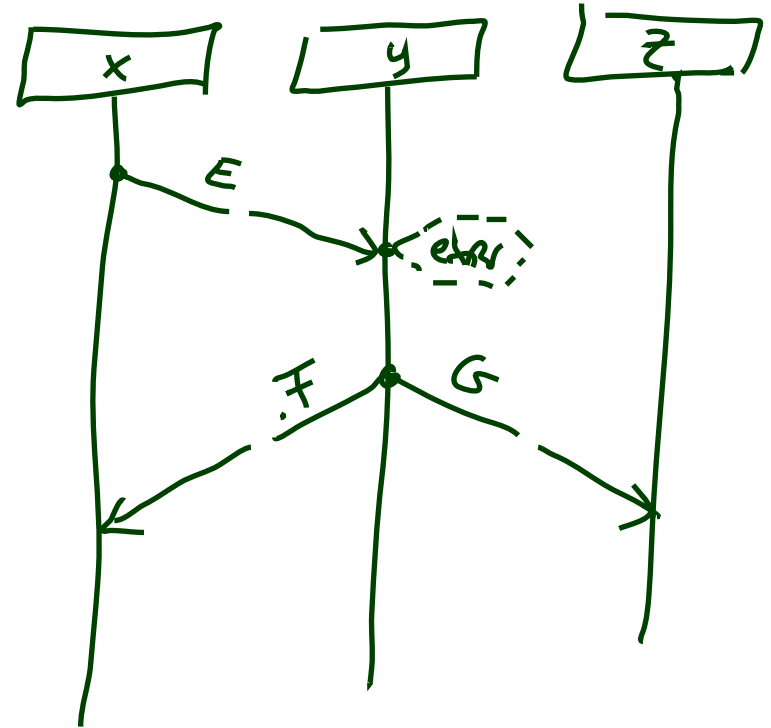
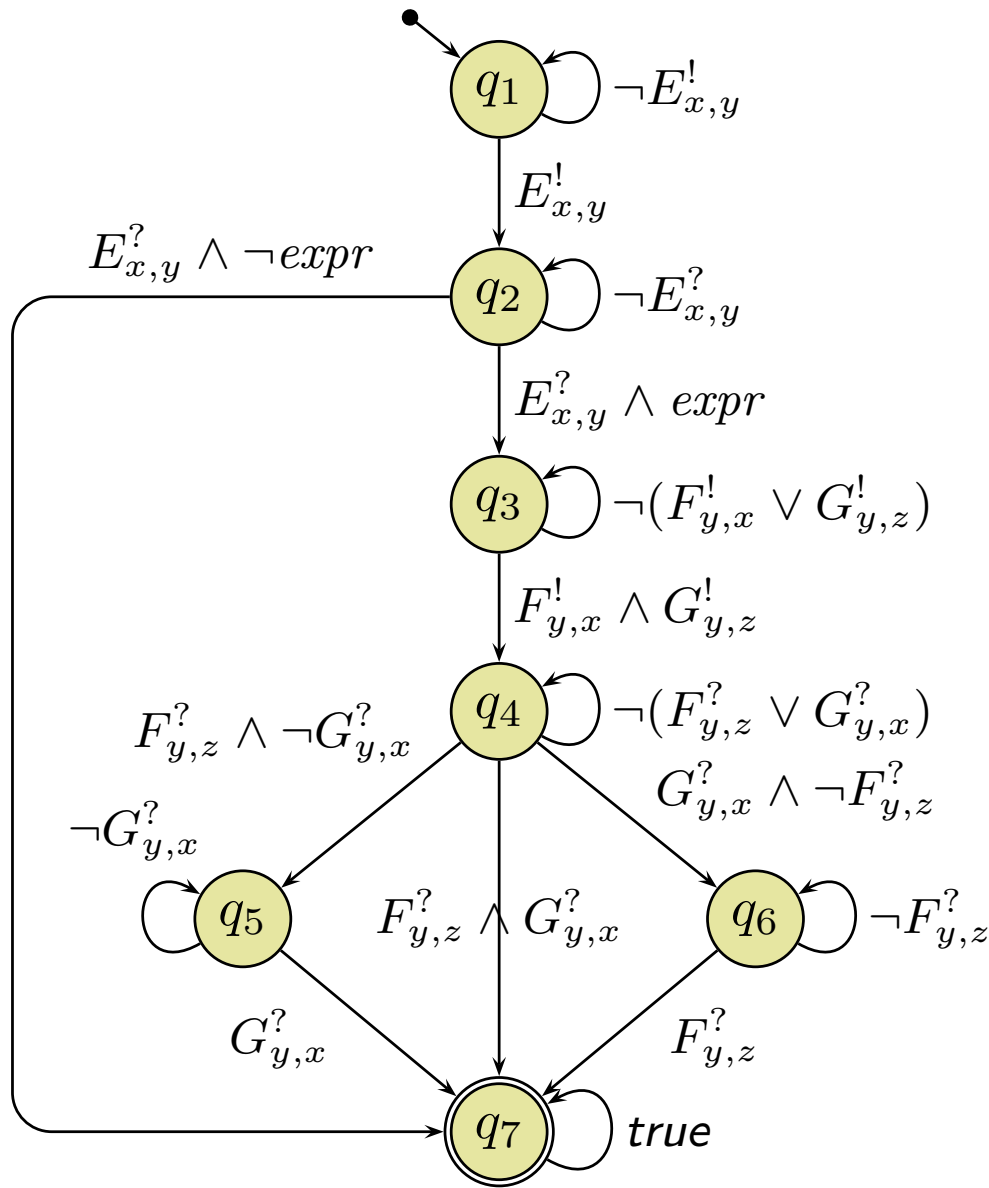
$$\mathcal{B} = (\underbrace{Expr_{\mathcal{B}}(X)}, X, Q, q_{ini}, \rightarrow, Q_F)$$

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

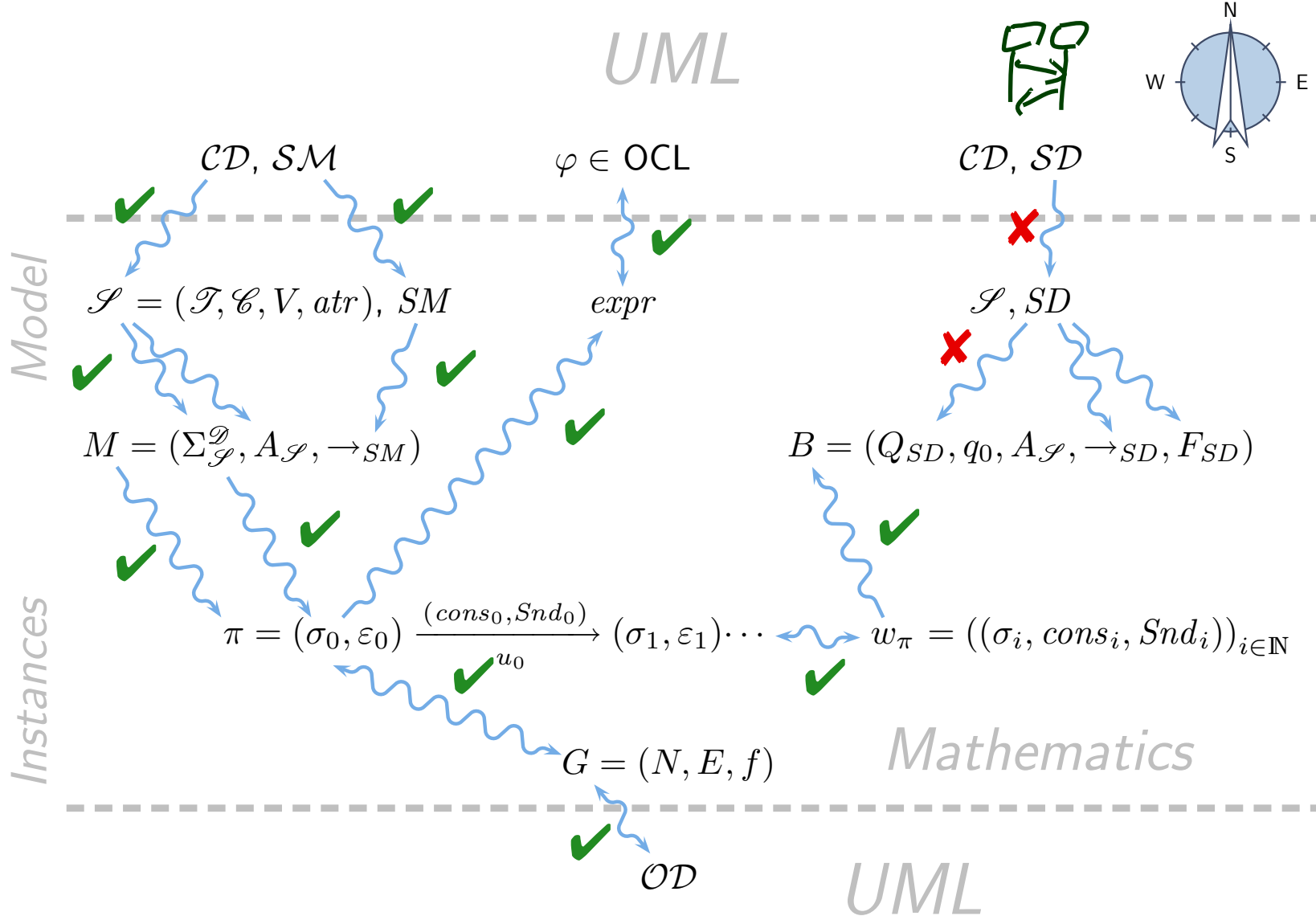
- Any word over \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{D} is then a word for \mathcal{B} .
(By the satisfaction relation defined on the previous slide; $\mathcal{D}(X) = \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{E})$.)
- Thus a TBA over \mathcal{S} accepts words of models with signature \mathcal{S} .
(By the previous definition of TBA.)

TBA over Signature Examp

$(\sigma, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} expr$ iff $I[expr](\sigma, \beta) = 1$;
 $(\sigma, cons, Snd) \models_{\beta} E_{x,y}^!$ iff $(\beta(x), (E, \vec{d}), \beta(y)) \in Snd$

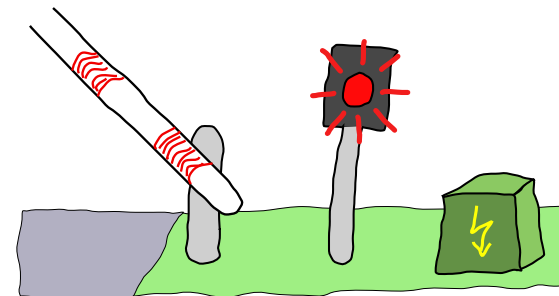
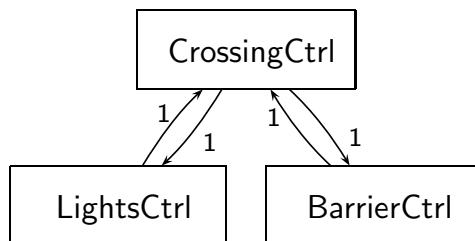
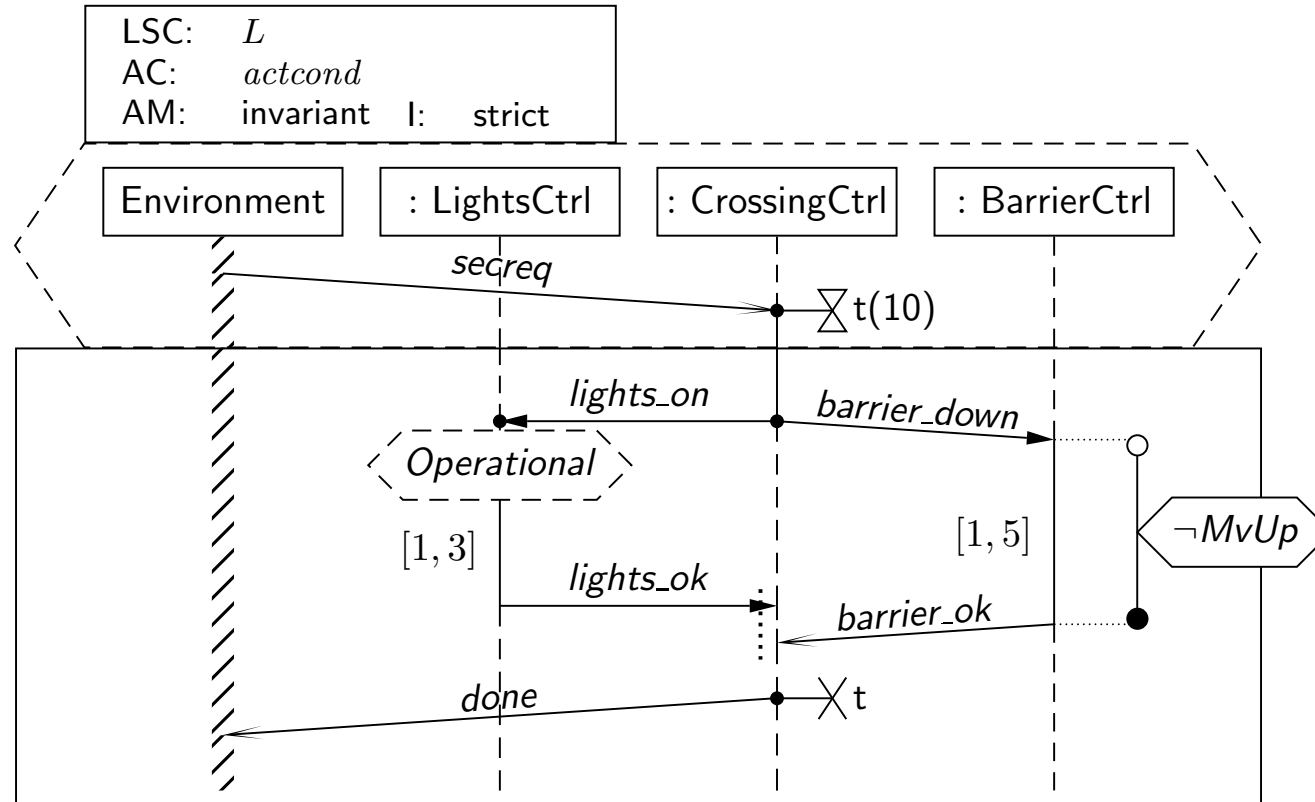


Course Map



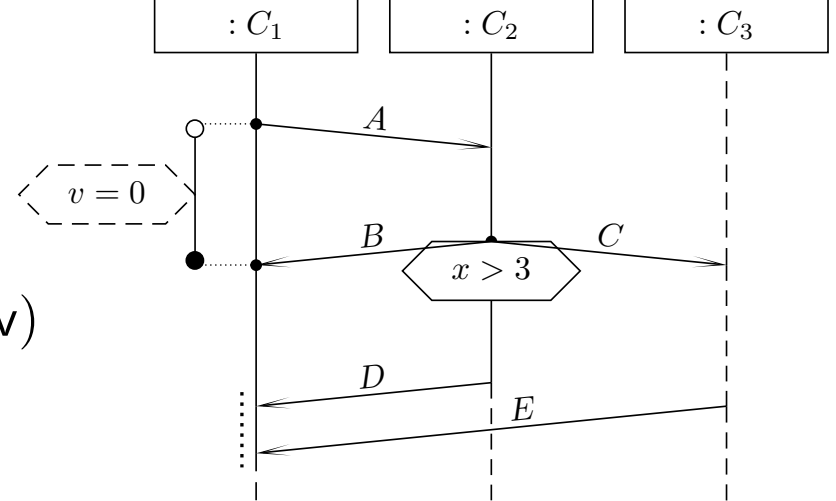
Live Sequence Charts Abstract Syntax

Example



LSC Body: Abstract Syntax

Let $\Theta = \{\text{hot, cold}\}$. An **LSC body** is a tuple $(I, (\mathcal{L}, \preceq), \sim, \mathcal{S}, \text{Msg}, \text{Cond}, \text{LocInv})$

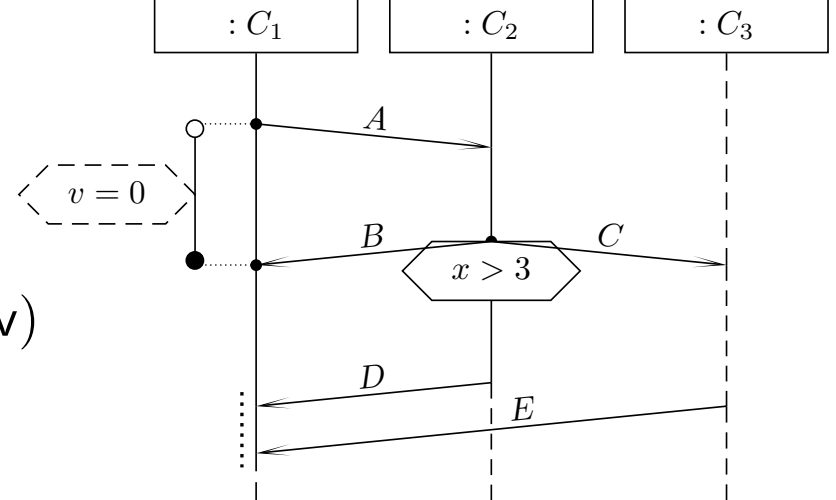


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$(I, (\mathcal{L}, \preceq), \sim, \mathcal{S}, \text{Msg}, \text{Cond}, \text{LocInv})$

- I is a finite set of **instance lines**,

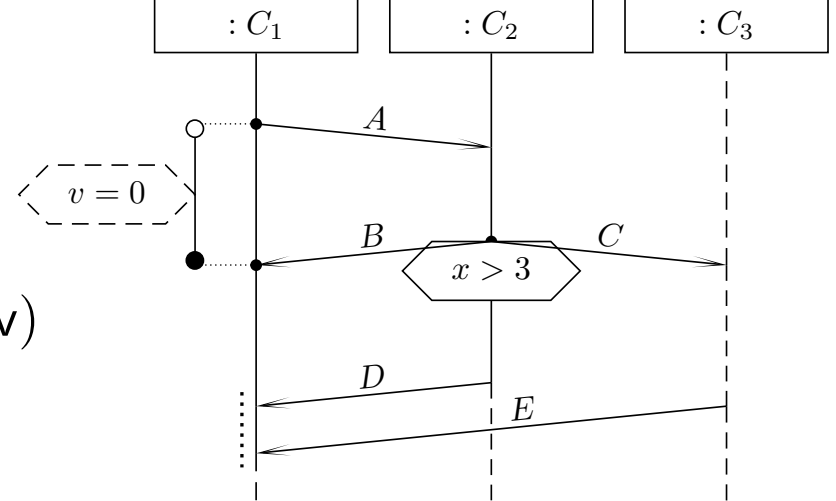


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each $l \in \mathcal{L}$ is associated with a temperature $\theta(l) \in \Theta$ and an instance line $i_l \in I$,

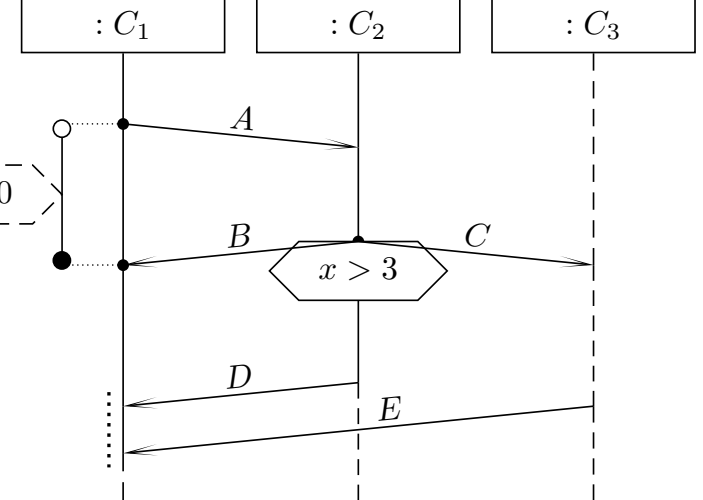


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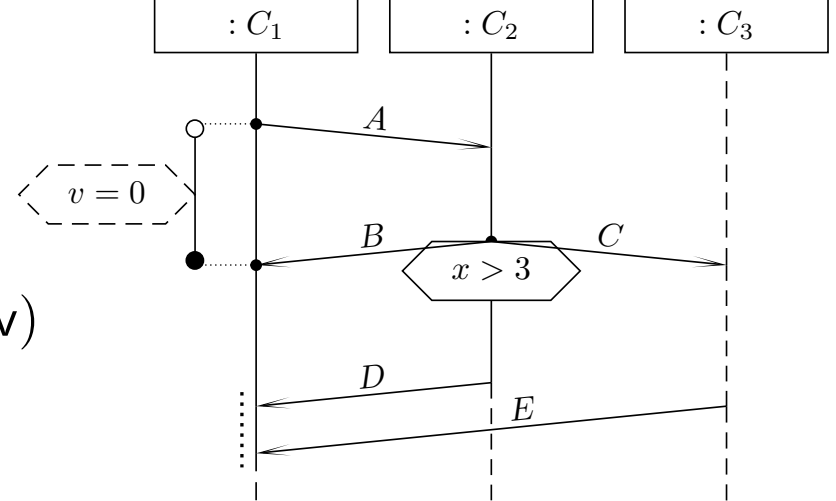


LSC Body: Abstract Syntax

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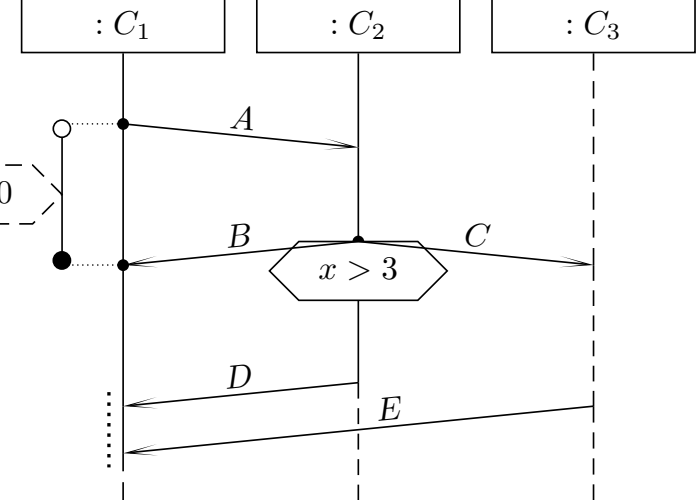
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LSC Body: Abstract Syntax

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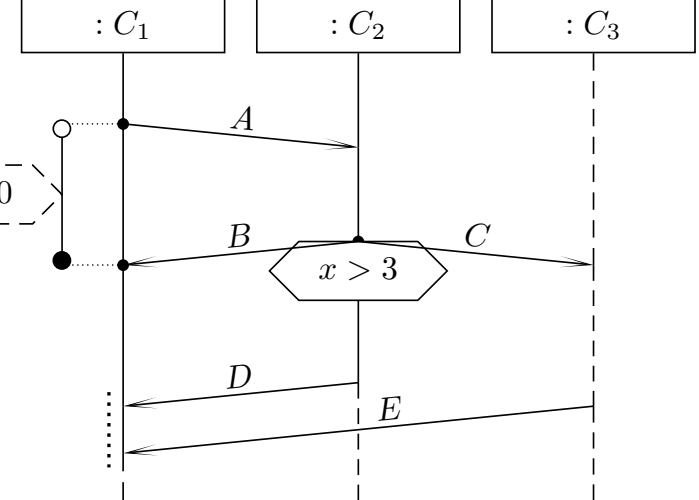
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- $\mathcal{S} = (\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{C}, V, \text{atr}, \mathcal{E})$ is a signature,
- $\text{Msg} \subseteq \mathcal{L} \times \mathcal{E} \times \mathcal{L}$ is a set of **asynchronous messages** with $(l, b, l') \in \text{Msg}$ only if $l \preceq l'$,
Not: instantaneous messages — could be linked to method/operation calls.



LSC Body: Abstract Syntax

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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** 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 $l, l' \in L$,

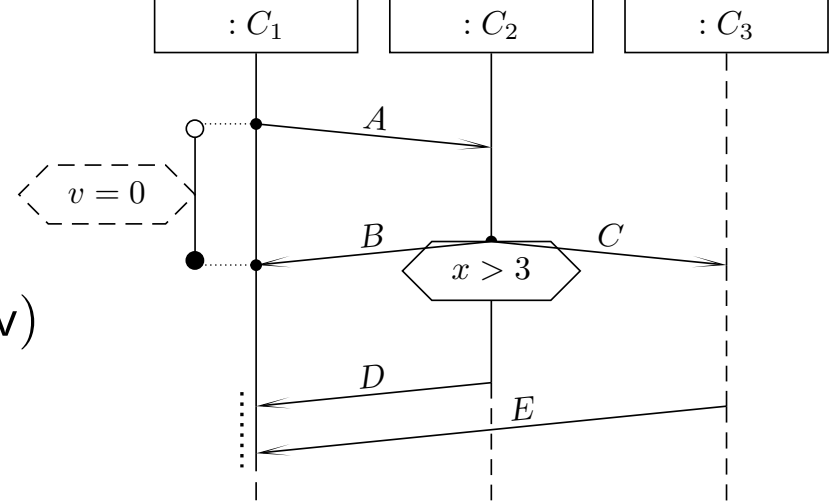


LSC Body: Abstract Syntax

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,
- $\mathcal{S} = (\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{C}, V, \text{atr}, \mathcal{E})$ 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 $l \preceq l'$,
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** 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 $l, l' \in L$,
- $\text{LocInv} \subseteq \mathcal{L} \times \{\circ, \bullet\} \times \text{Expr}_{\mathcal{S}} \times \Theta \times \mathcal{L} \times \{\circ, \bullet\}$ is a set of **local invariants**,



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.

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

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

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

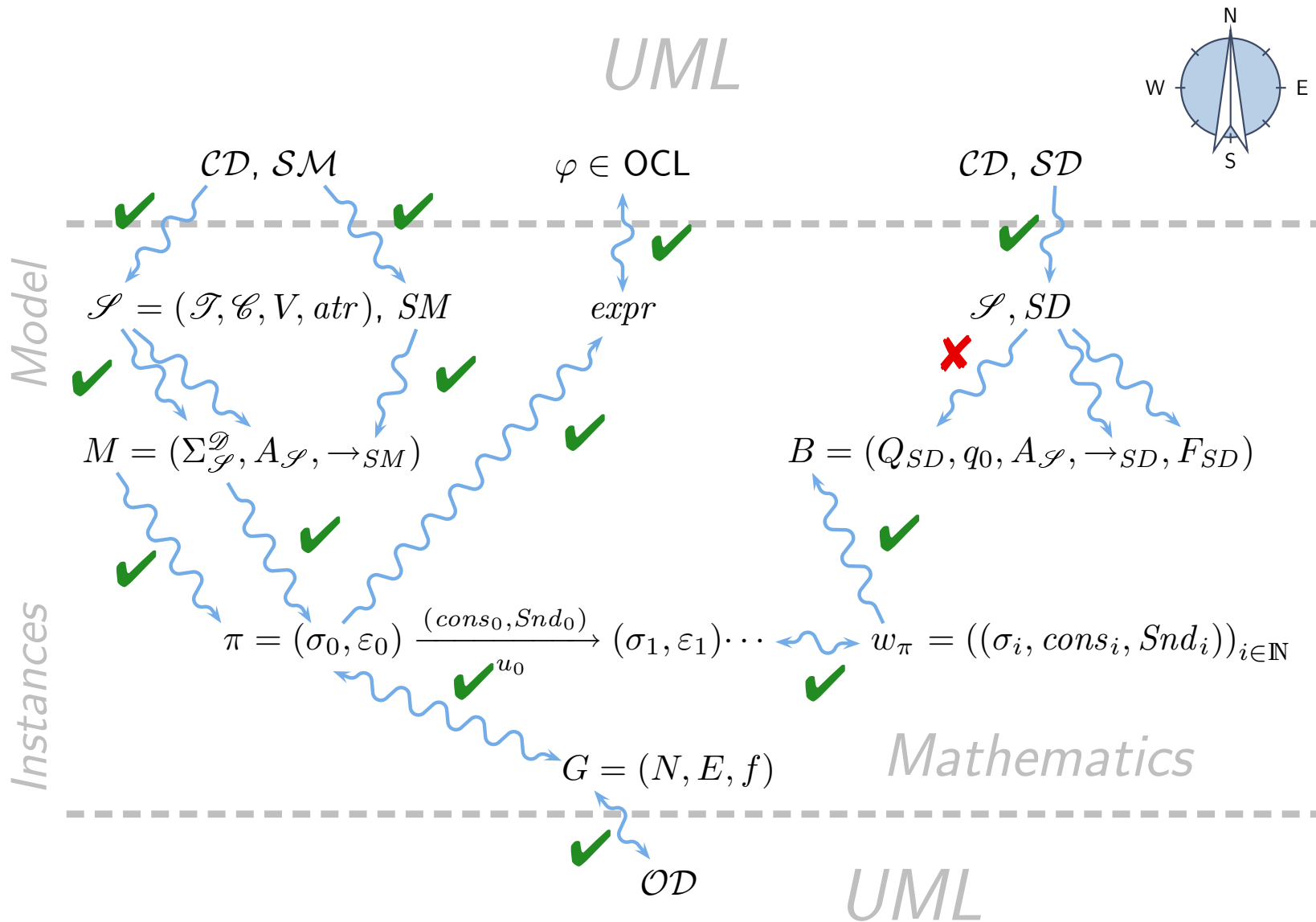
then there is a location l' **equivalent** to l , i.e. $l \sim l'$, which is the location of

- 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).

Course Map



Live Sequence Charts Semantics

TBA-based Semantics of LSCs

Plan:

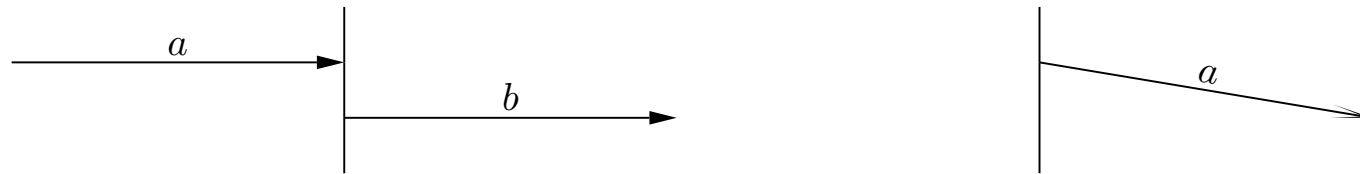
- Given an LSC L with body

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

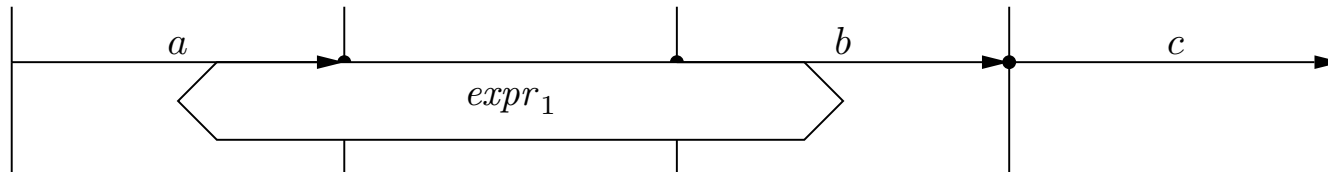
- construct a TBA \mathcal{B}_L , and
- define $\mathcal{L}(L)$ **in terms of** $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{B}_L)$,
in particular taking activation condition and activation mode into account.
- Then $\mathcal{M} \models L$ (universal) if and only if $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{M}) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(L)$.

Recall: Intuitive Semantics

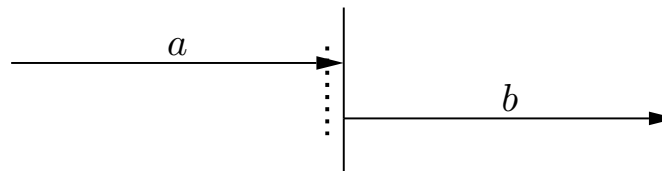
(i) Strictly After:



(ii) Simultaneously: (simultaneous region)

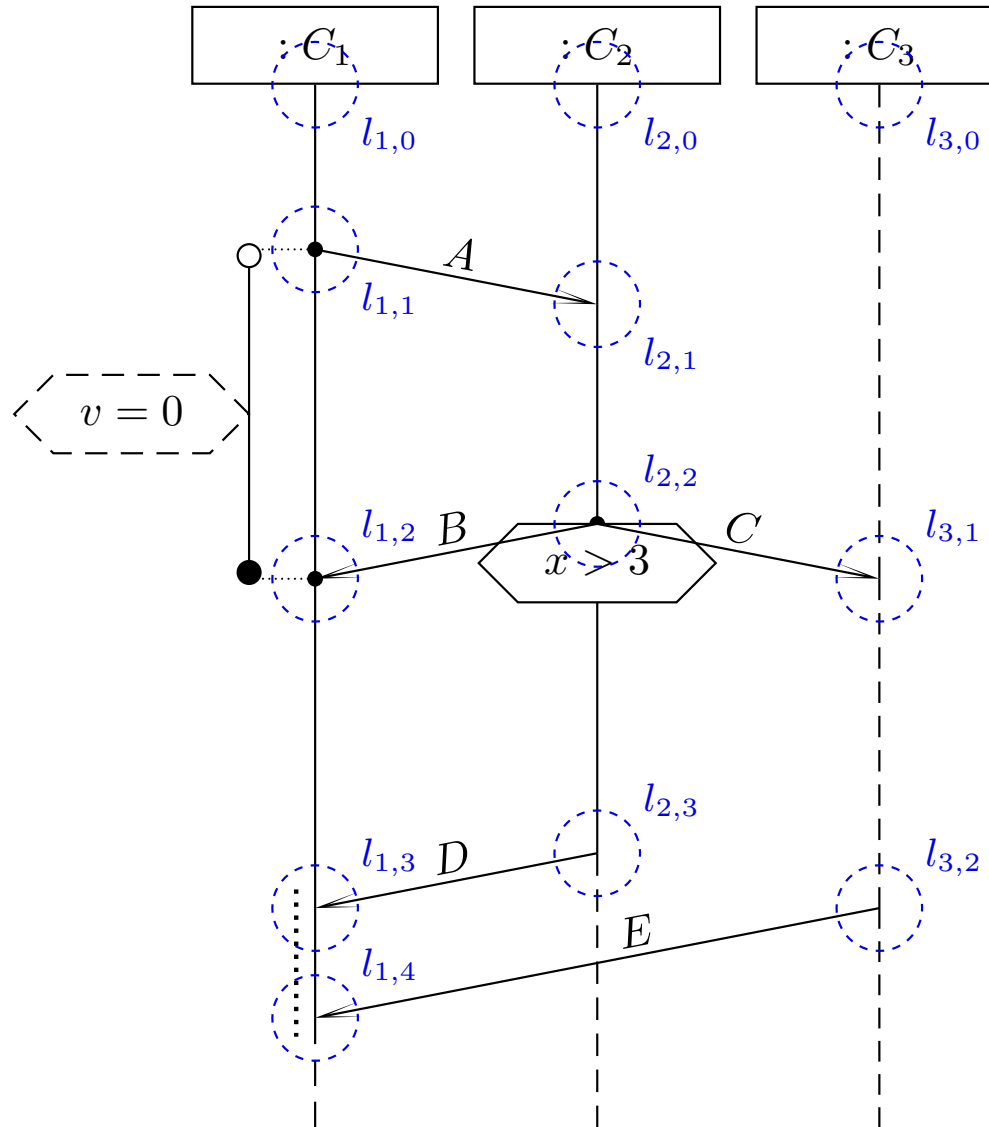


(iii) Explicitly Unordered: (co-region)



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

Examples: Semantics?



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.

$$\forall l, l' : l' \in C \wedge l \preceq l' \implies l \in C,$$

- it is **closed** under **simultaneity**, i.e.

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

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

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

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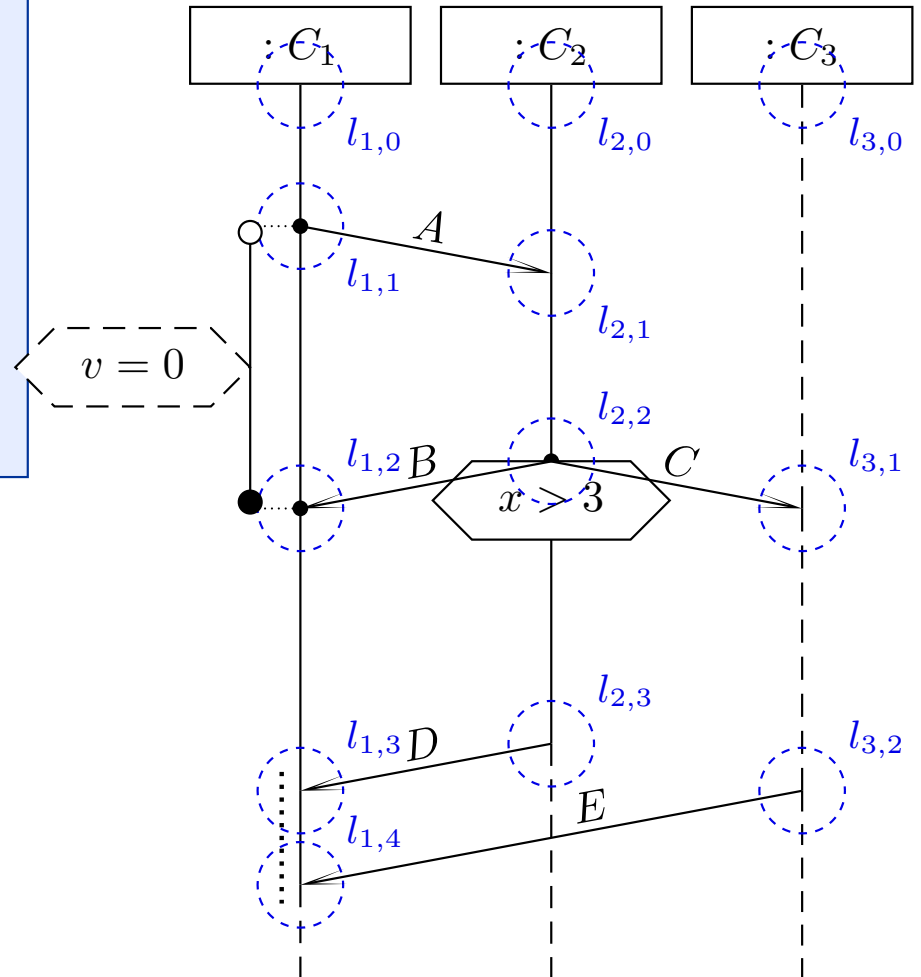
A cut C is called **hot**, denoted by $\theta(C) = \text{hot}$, if and only if at least one of its maximal elements is hot, i.e. if

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

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

Examples: Cut or Not Cut? Hot/Cold?

- (i) **non-empty** set $\emptyset \neq C \subseteq \mathcal{L}$,
- (ii) **downward closed**, i.e.
 $\forall l, l' : l' \in C \wedge l \preceq l' \implies l \in C$
- (iii) **closed** under **simultaneity**, i.e.
 $\forall l, l' : l' \in C \wedge l \sim l' \implies l \in C$
- (iv) at least **one location per instance line**, i.e.
 $\forall i \in I \exists l \in C : i_l = i$,



- $C_0 = \emptyset$
- $C_1 = \{l_{1,0}, l_{2,0}, l_{3,0}\}$
- $C_2 = \{l_{1,1}, l_{2,1}, l_{3,0}\}$
- $C_3 = \{l_{1,0}, l_{1,1}\}$
- $C_4 = \{l_{1,0}, l_{1,1}, l_{2,0}, l_{3,0}\}$
- $C_5 = \{l_{1,0}, l_{1,1}, l_{2,0}, l_{2,1}, l_{3,0}\}$
- $C_6 = \mathcal{L} \setminus \{l_{1,3}, l_{2,3}\}$
- $C_7 = \mathcal{L}$

A Successor Relation on Cuts

The partial order of (\mathcal{L}, \preceq) and the simultaneity relation “ \sim ” induce a **direct successor relation** on cuts of \mathcal{L} as follows:

Definition. Let $C, C' \subseteq \mathcal{L}$ be cuts of an LSC body with locations (\mathcal{L}, \preceq) and messages Msg .

C' is called **direct successor** of C **via fired-set** F , denoted by $C \rightsquigarrow_F C'$, if and only if

- $F \neq \emptyset$,
- $C' \setminus C = F$,
- for each message reception in F , the corresponding sending is already in C ,

$$\forall (l, E, l') \in \text{Msg} : l' \in F \implies l \in C, \text{ and}$$

- locations in F , that lie on the same instance line, are pairwise unordered, i.e.

$$\forall l, l' \in F : l \neq l' \wedge i_l = i_{l'} \implies l \not\preceq l' \wedge l' \not\preceq l$$

Properties of the Fired-set

$C \rightsquigarrow_F C'$ if and only if

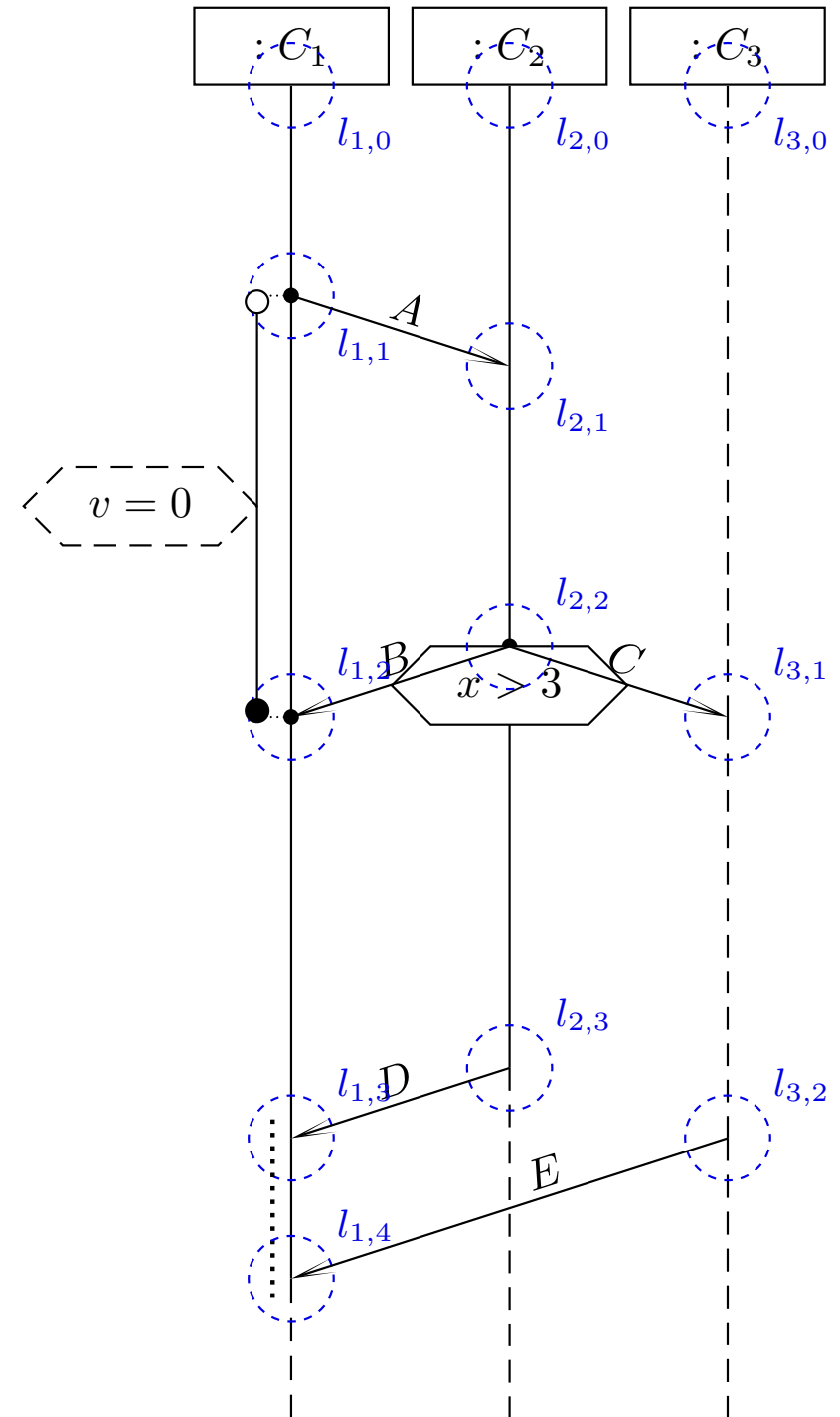
- $F \neq \emptyset$,
- $C' \setminus C = F$,
- $\forall (l, E, l') \in \text{Msg} : l' \in F \implies l \in C$, and
- $\forall l, l' \in F : l \neq l' \wedge i_l = i_{l'} \implies l \not\prec l' \wedge l' \not\prec l$

- **Note:** F is closed under simultaneity.
- **Note:** locations in F are direct \preceq -successors of locations in C , i.e.

$$\forall l' \in F \exists l \in C : l \prec l' \wedge \nexists l'' \in C : l' \prec l'' \prec l$$

Successor Cut Examples

- (i) $F \neq \emptyset$, (ii) $C' \setminus C = F$,
- (iii) $\forall (l, E, l') \in \text{Msg} : l' \in F \implies l \in C$, and
- (iv) $\forall l, l' \in F : l \neq l' \wedge i_l = i_{l'} \implies l \not\leq l' \wedge l' \not\leq l$



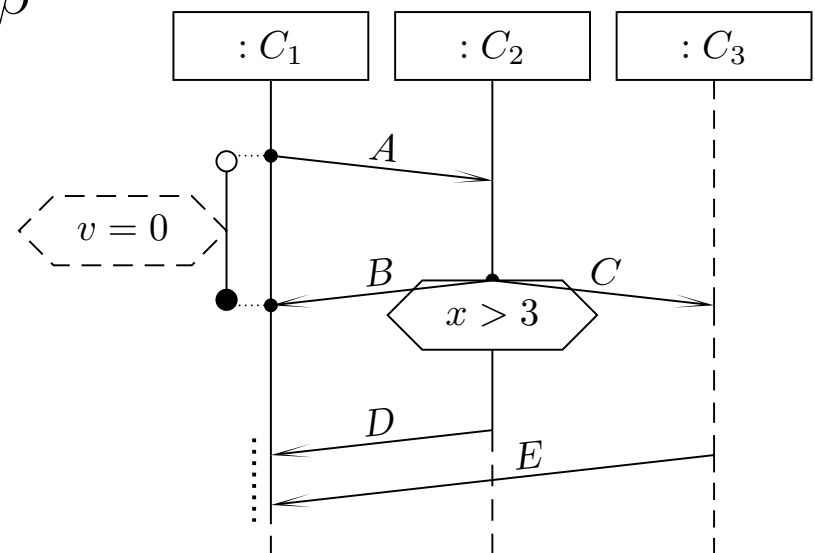
Idea: Accept Timed Words by Advancing the Cut

- Let $w = (\sigma_0, cons_0, Snd_0), (\sigma_1, cons_1, Snd_1), (\sigma_2, cons_2, Snd_2), \dots$ be a word of a UML model and β a valuation of $I \cup \{self\}$.
- Intuitively** (and for now **disregarding** cold conditions), an LSC body $(I, (\mathcal{L}, \preceq), \sim, \mathcal{S}, \text{Msg}, \text{Cond}, \text{LocInv})$ is **supposed** to **accept** w if and only if there exists a sequence

$$C_0 \rightsquigarrow_{F_1} C_1 \rightsquigarrow_{F_2} C_2 \cdots \rightsquigarrow_{F_n} C_n$$

and indices $0 = i_0 < i_1 < \cdots < i_n$ such that for all $0 \leq j < n$,

- for all $i_j \leq k < i_{j+1}$, $(\sigma_k, cons_k, Snd_k), \beta$ satisfies the **hold condition** of C_j ,
- $(\sigma_{i_j}, cons_{i_j}, Snd_{i_j}), \beta$ satisfies the **transition condition** of F_j ,
- C_n is cold,
- for all $i_n < k$, $(\sigma_k, cons_{i_j}, Snd_{i_j}), \beta$ satisfies the **hold condition** of C_n .



Language of LSC Body

The **language** of the body

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

of LSC L is the language of the TBA

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

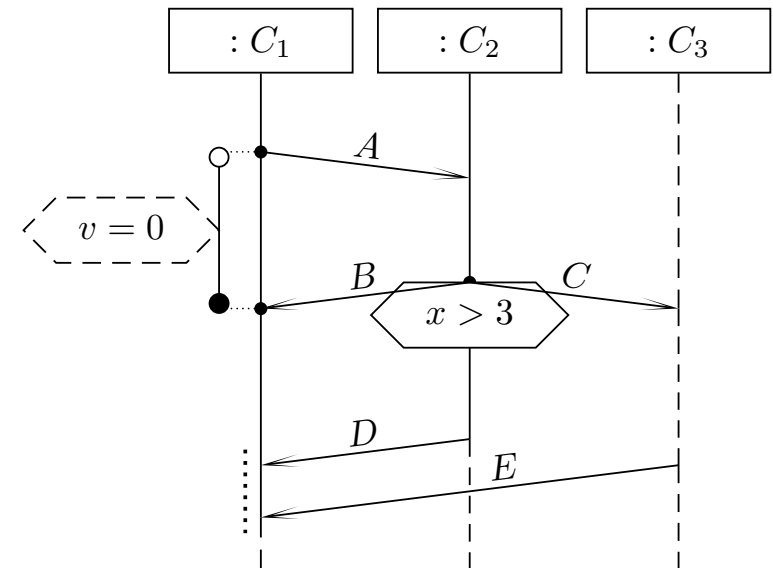
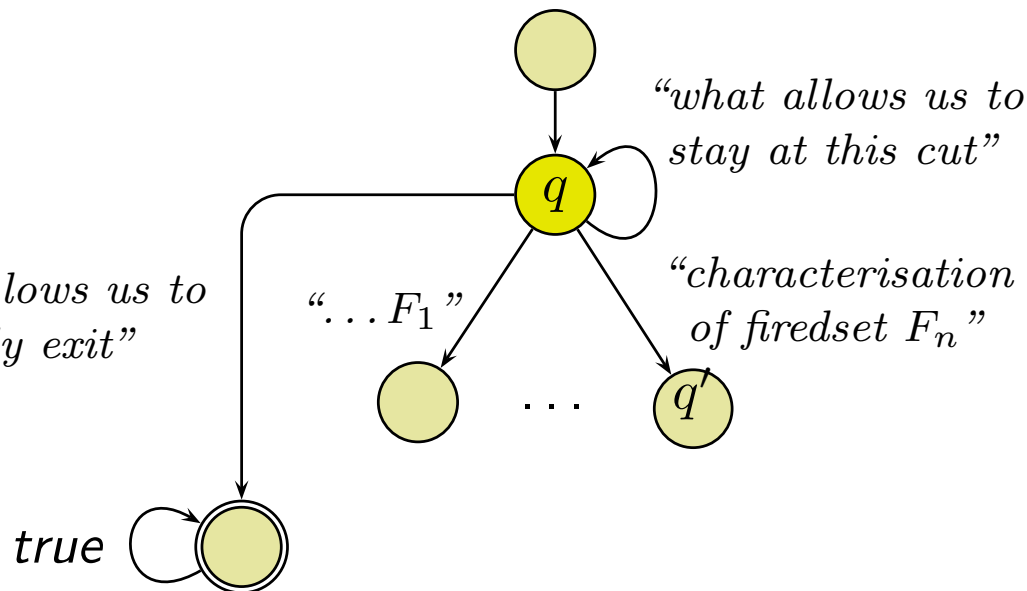
with

- $\text{Expr}_{\mathcal{B}}(X) = \text{Expr}_{\mathcal{S}}(\mathcal{S}, X)$
- Q is the set of cuts of (\mathcal{L}, \preceq) , q_{ini} is the **instance heads** cut,
- $F = \{C \in Q \mid \theta(C) = \text{cold}\}$ is the set of cold cuts of (\mathcal{L}, \preceq) ,
- \rightarrow as defined in the following, consisting of
 - **loops** (q, ψ, q) ,
 - **progress transitions** (q, ψ, q') corresponding to $q \rightsquigarrow_F q'$, and
 - **legal exits** (q, ψ, \mathcal{L}) .

Language of LSC Body: Intuition

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

- $\text{Expr}_{\mathcal{B}}(X) = \text{Expr}_{\mathcal{S}}(\mathcal{S}, X)$
- Q is the set of cuts of (\mathcal{L}, \preceq) , q_{ini} is the **instance heads** cut,
- $F = \{C \in Q \mid \theta(C) = \text{cold}\}$ is the set of cold cuts,
- \rightarrow consists of
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Step I: Only Messages

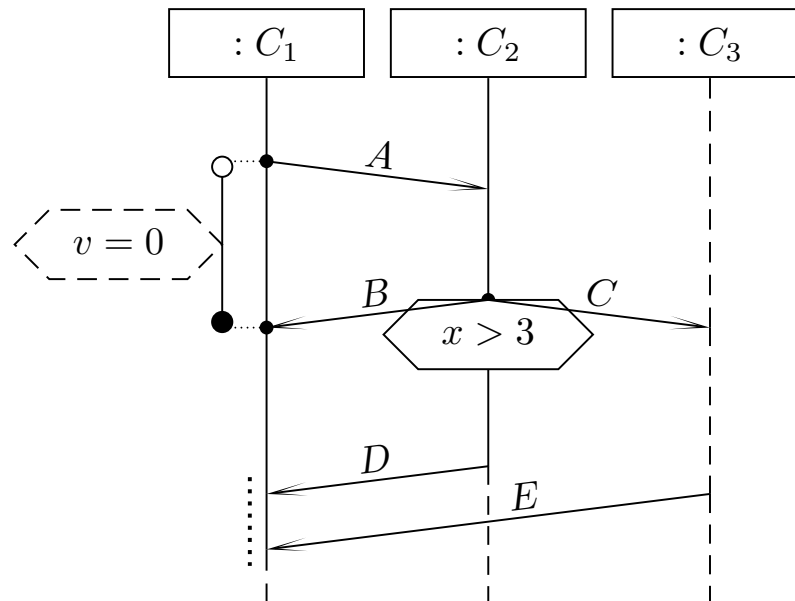
Some Helper Functions

- **Message-expressions of a location:**

$$\mathcal{E}(l) := \{E_{i_l, i_{l'}}^! \mid (l, E, l') \in \text{Msg}\} \cup \{E_{i_{l'}, i_l}^? \mid (l', E, l) \in \text{Msg}\},$$

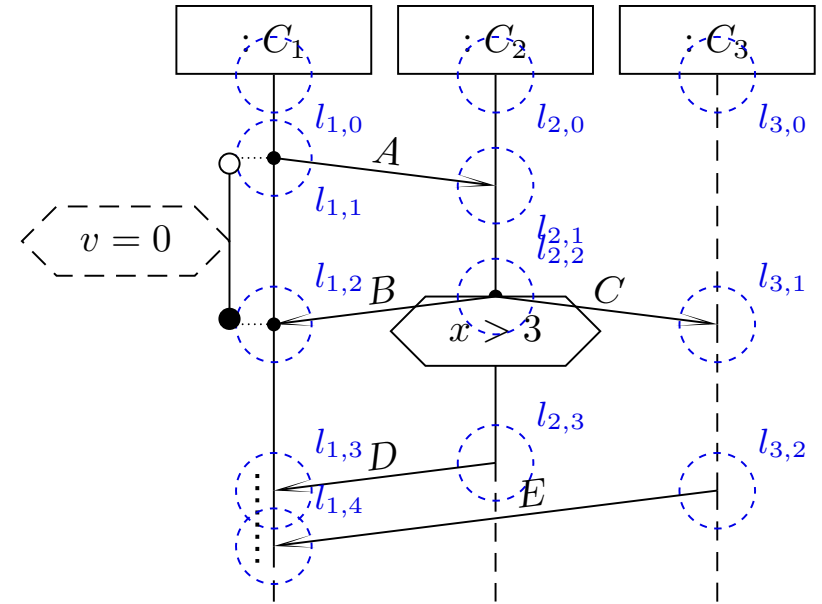
$$\mathcal{E}(\{l_1, \dots, l_n\}) := \mathcal{E}(l_1) \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{E}(l_n).$$

$$\bigvee \emptyset := \text{true}; \bigvee \{E_{i_{11}, i_{12}}^!, \dots, F_{i_{k1}, i_{k2}}^?, \dots\} := \bigvee_{1 \leq j < k} E_{i_{j1}, i_{j2}}^! \bigvee \bigvee_{k \leq j} F_{i_{j1}, i_{j2}}^?$$



Loops

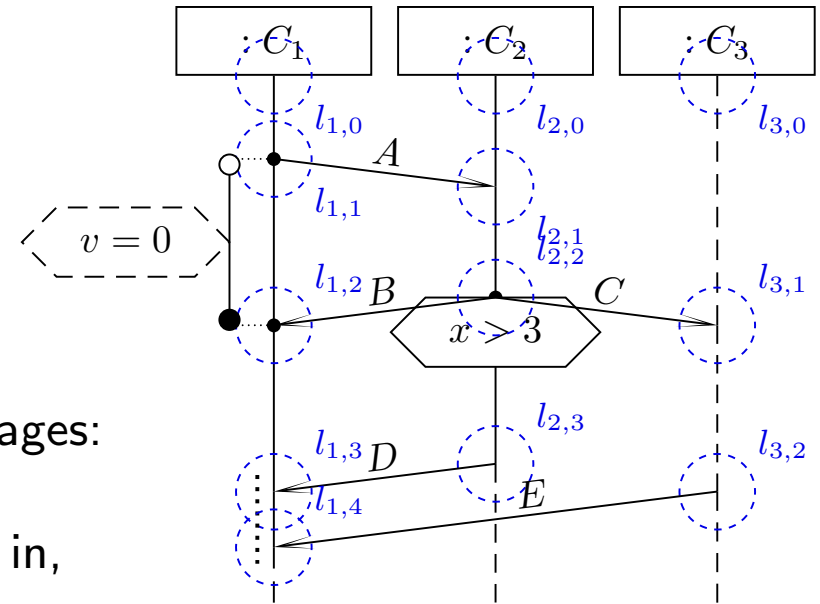
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Loops

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 - $cons_i \cup Snd_i$ comprises only irrelevant messages:
 - **weak mode**:
no message from a direct successor cut is in,
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no message occurring in the LSC is in,
 - σ_i satisfies the local invariants active at q

And nothing else.



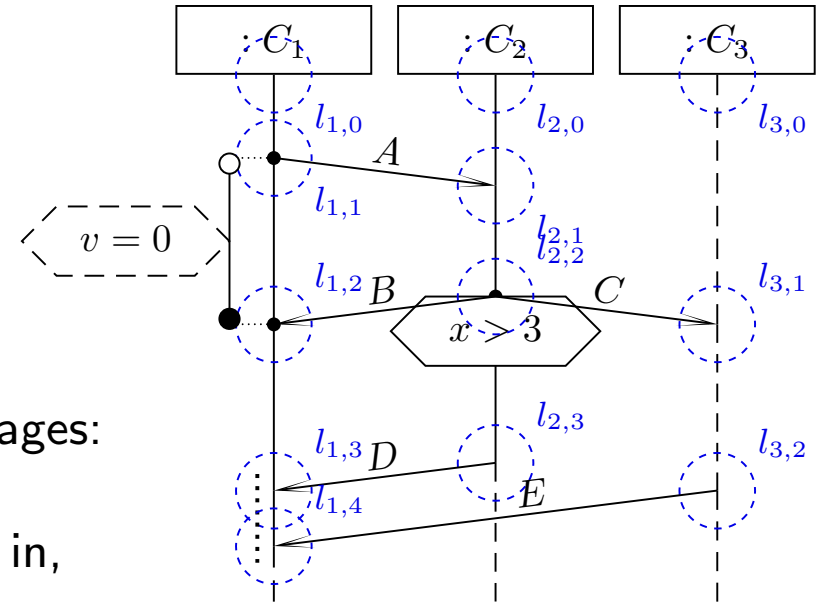
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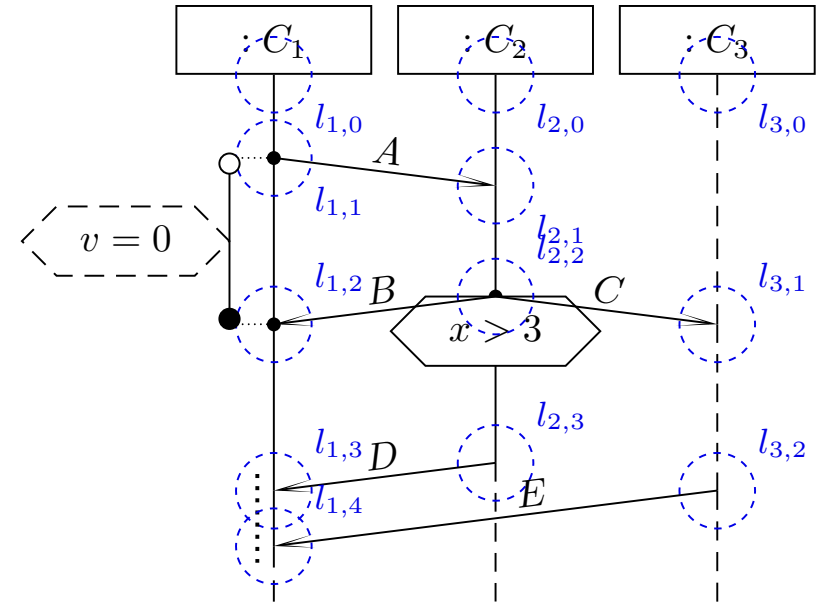
- **Formally:** Let $F := F_1 \cup \dots \cup F_n$ be the union of the firedsets of q .

- $$\psi := \underbrace{\neg(\bigvee \mathcal{E}(F))}_{= \text{true if } F = \emptyset} \wedge \bigwedge \psi(q).$$



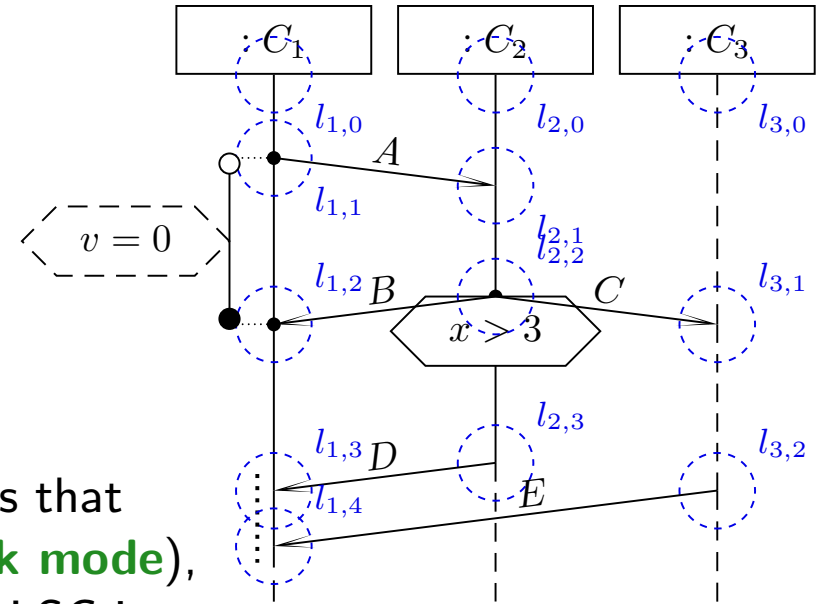
Progress

- When do we move from q to q' ?



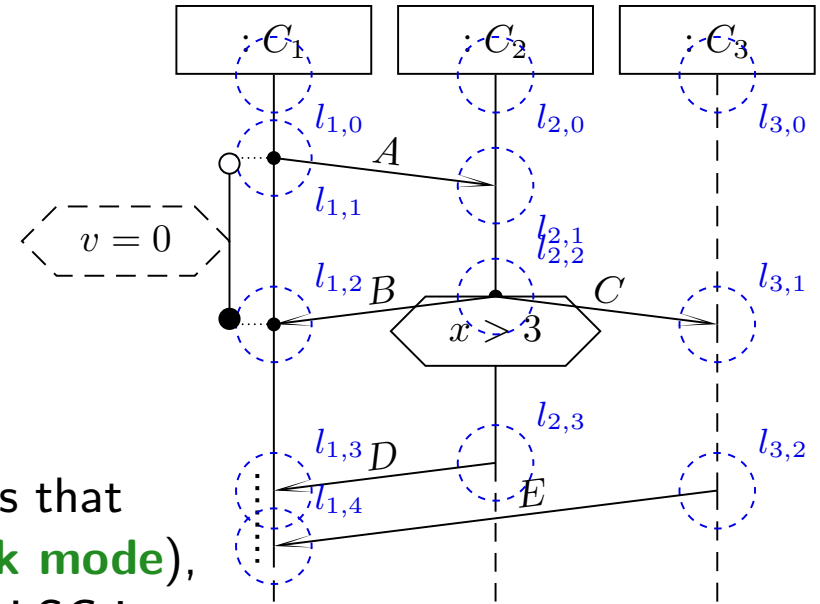
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Step II: Conditions and Local Invariants

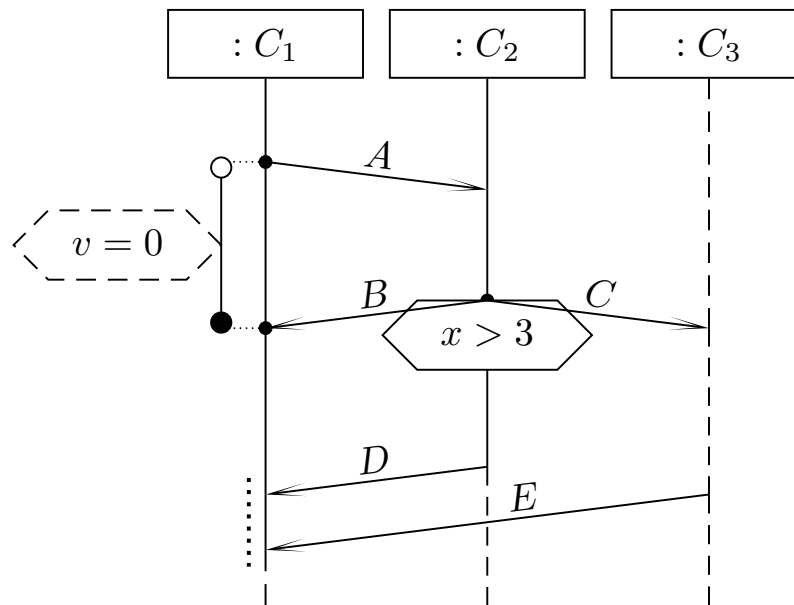
Some More Helper Functions

- **Constraints** relevant **at** cut q :

$$\psi_\theta(q) = \{\psi \mid \exists l \in q, l' \notin q \mid (l, \psi, \theta, l') \in \text{LocInv} \vee (l', \psi, \theta, l) \in \text{LocInv}\},$$

$$\psi(q) = \psi_{\text{hot}}(q) \cup \psi_{\text{cold}}(q)$$

$$\bigwedge \emptyset := \text{false}; \quad \bigwedge \{\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n\} := \bigwedge_{1 \leq i \leq n} \psi_i$$



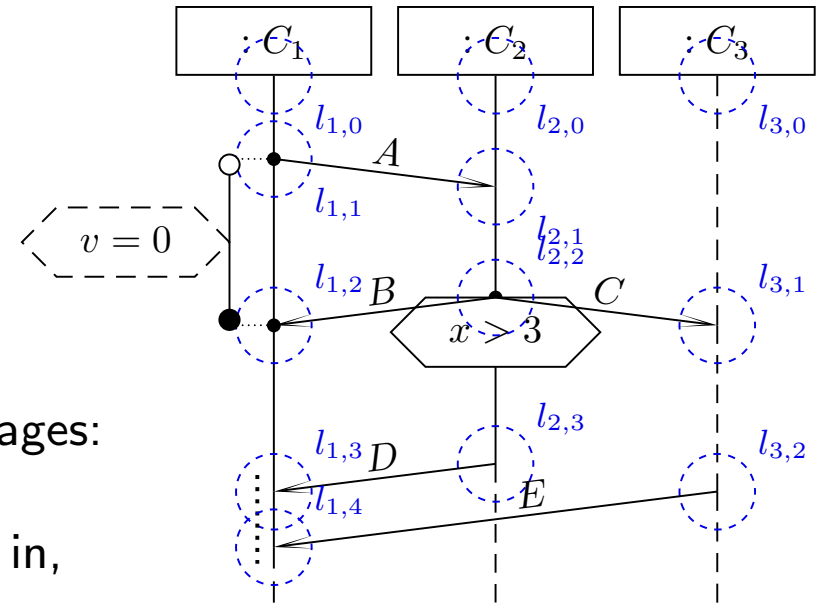
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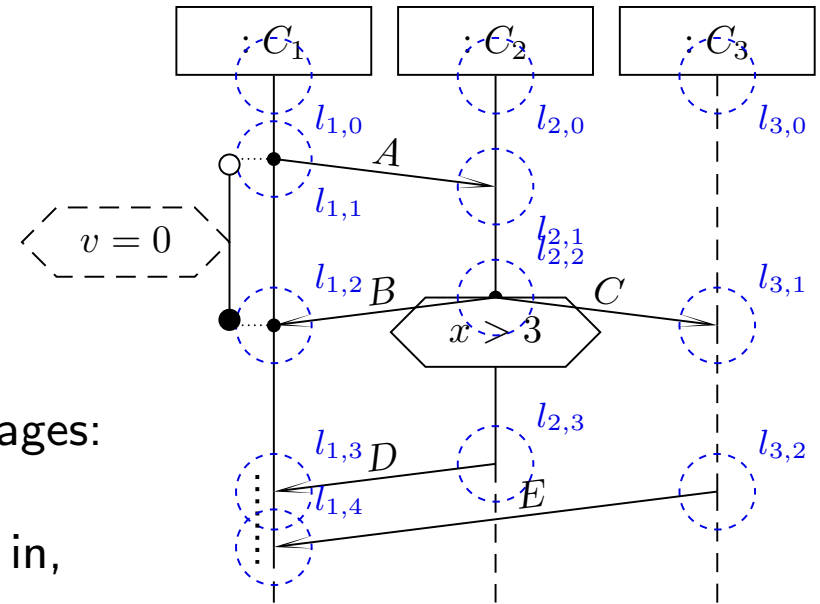
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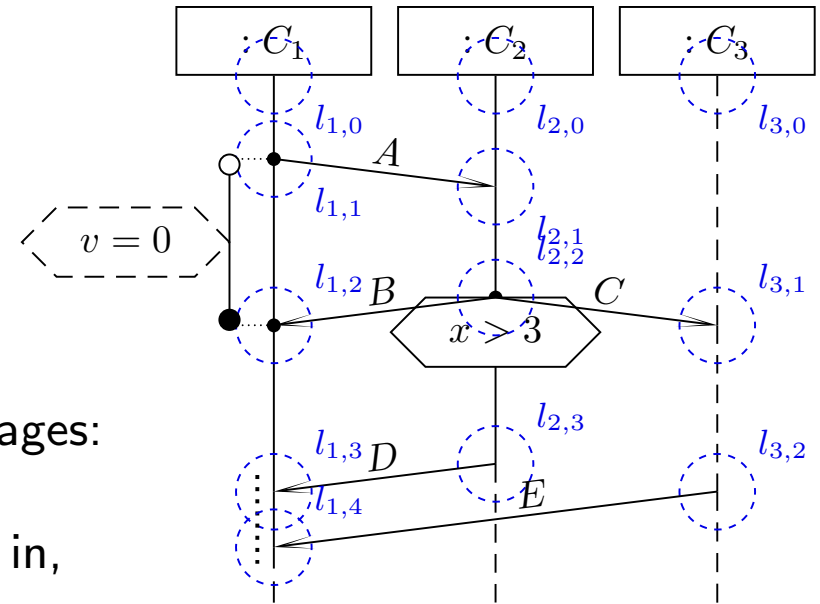
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Even More Helper Functions

- **Constraints** relevant when moving from q to cut q' :

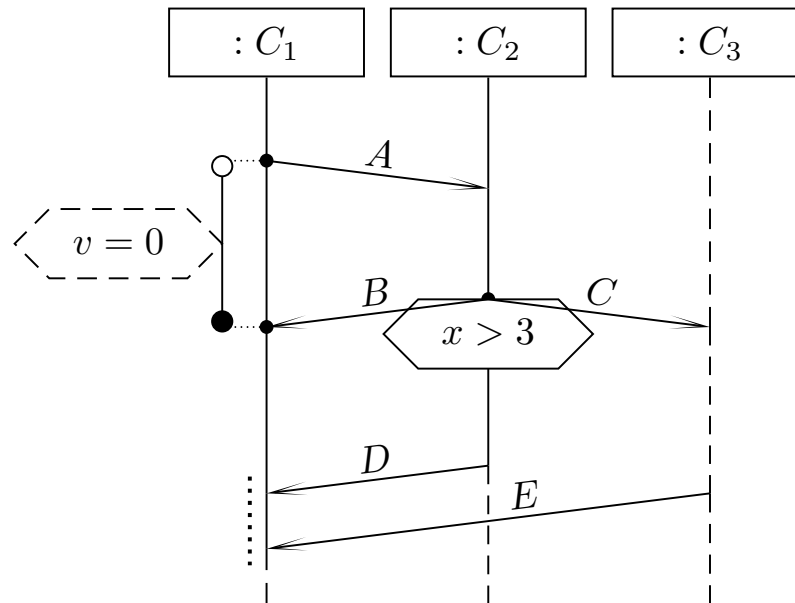
$$\psi_{\theta}(q, q') = \{\psi \mid \exists L \subseteq \mathcal{L} \mid (L, \psi, \theta) \in \text{Cond} \wedge L \cap (q' \setminus q) \neq \emptyset\}$$

$$\cup \psi_{\theta}(q')$$

$$\setminus \{\psi \mid \exists l \in q' \setminus q, l' \in \mathcal{L} \mid (l, \circ, \text{expr}, \theta, l') \in \text{LocInv} \vee (l', \text{expr}, \theta, \circ, l) \in \text{LocInv}\}$$

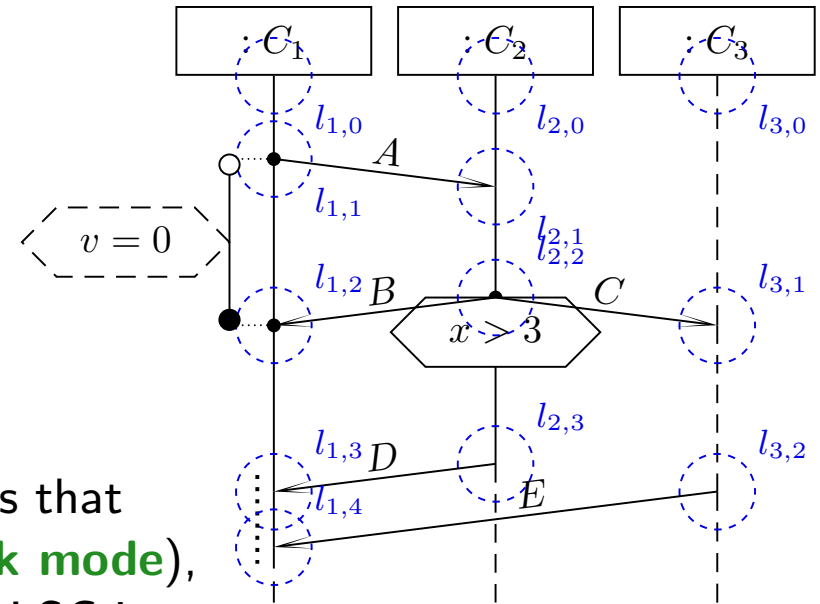
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$$\psi(q, q') = \psi_{\text{hot}}(q, q') \cup \psi_{\text{cold}}(q, q')$$



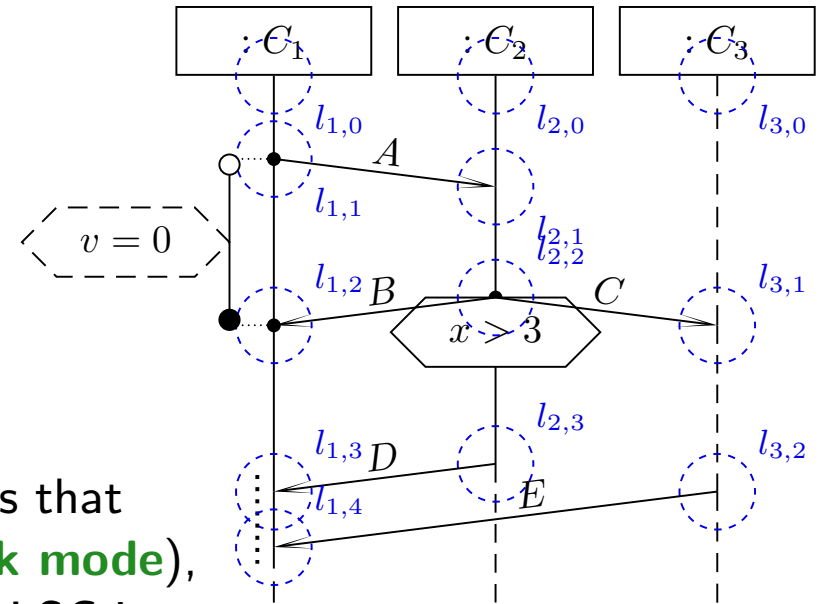
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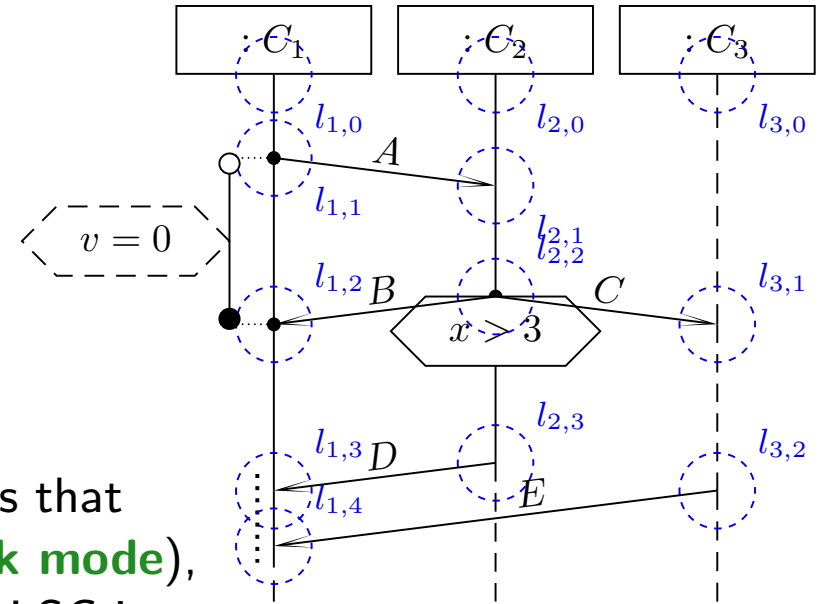
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- **Formally:** Let F, F_1, \dots, F_n be the firedsets of q and let $q \rightsquigarrow_F q'$ (unique).
 - $\psi := \bigwedge \mathcal{E}(F) \wedge \neg(\bigvee(\mathcal{E}(F_1) \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{E}(F_n)) \setminus \mathcal{E}(F)) \wedge \bigwedge \psi(q, q')$.



Progress with Conditions

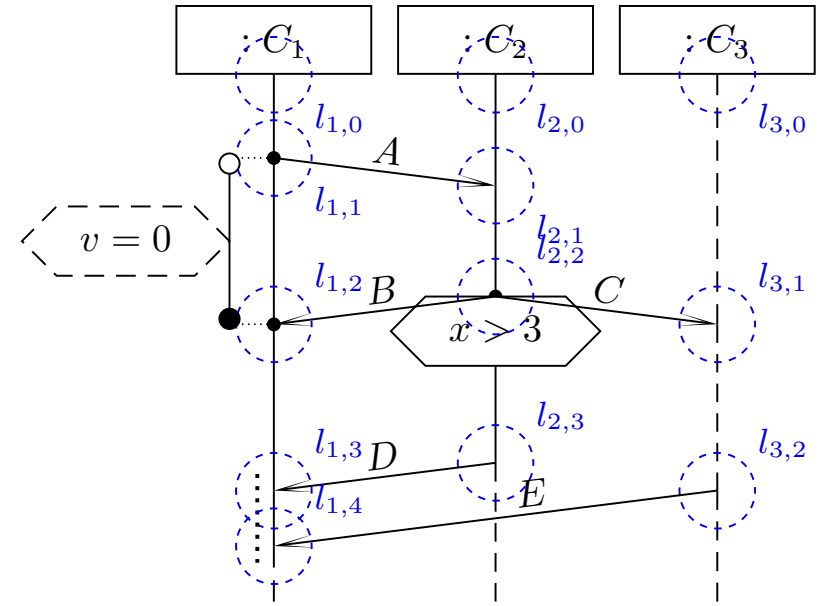
- When do we move from q to q' ?
- **Intuition:** those $(\sigma_i, cons_i, Snd_i)$ fire the progress transition (q, ψ, q') for which there exists a firedset F such that $q \rightsquigarrow_F q'$ and
 - $cons_i \cup Snd_i$ comprises exactly the messages that distinguish F from other firedsets of q (**weak mode**), and in addition no message occurring in the LSC is in $cons_i \cup Snd_i$ (**strict mode**),
 - σ_i satisfies the local invariants and conditions relevant at q' .
- **Formally:** Let F, F_1, \dots, F_n be the firedsets of q and let $q \rightsquigarrow_F q'$ (unique).
 - $\psi := \bigwedge \mathcal{E}(F) \wedge \neg(\bigvee(\mathcal{E}(F_1) \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{E}(F_n)) \setminus \mathcal{E}(F)) \wedge \bigwedge \psi(q, q')$.



Step III: Cold Conditions and Cold Local Invariants

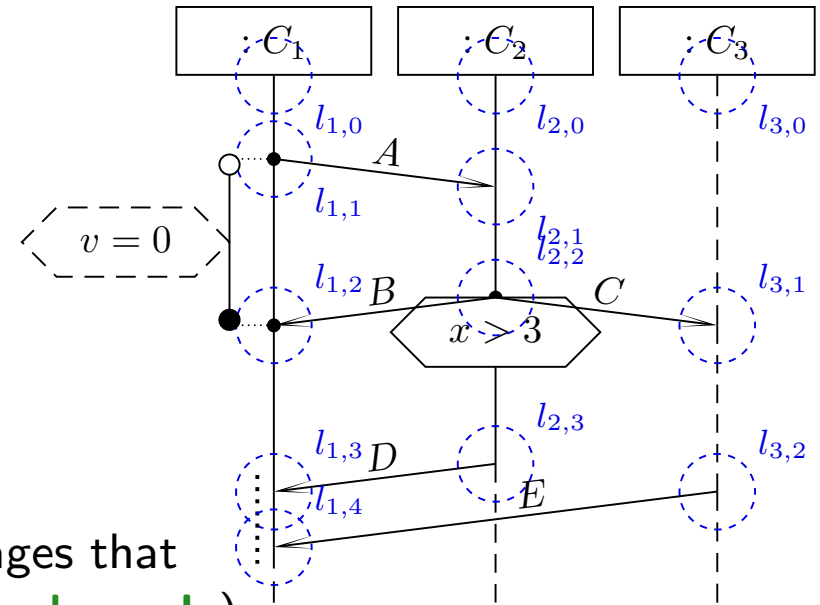
Legal Exits

- When do we take a legal exit from q ?



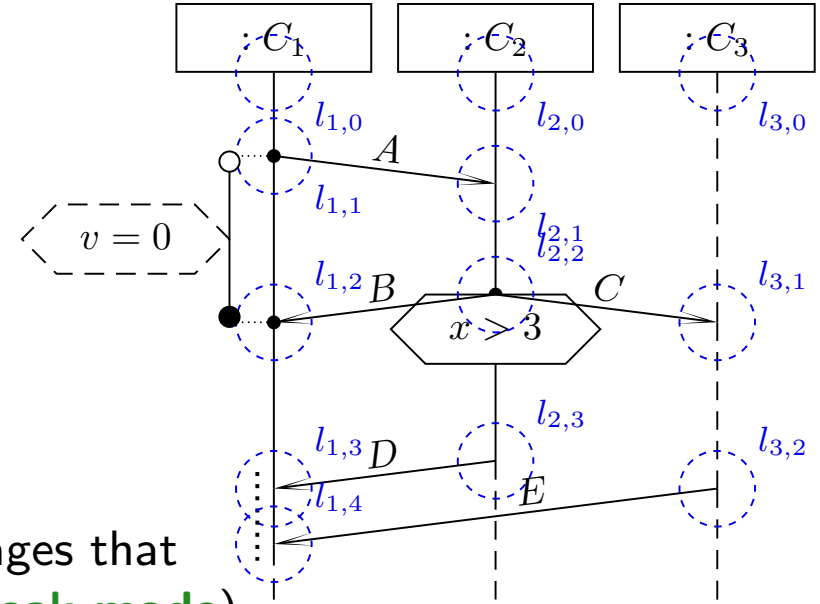
Legal Exits

- When do we take a legal exit from q ?
- **Intuition:** those $(\sigma_i, cons_i, Snd_i)$ fire the legal exit transition (q, ψ, \mathcal{L})
 - for which there exists a firedset F and some q' such that $q \rightsquigarrow_F q'$ and
 - $cons_i \cup Snd_i$ comprises exactly the messages that distinguish F from other firedsets of q (**weak mode**), and in addition no message occurring in the LSC is in $cons_i \cup Snd_i$ (**strict mode**) and
 - at least one cold condition or local invariant relevant when moving to q' is violated, or
 - for which there is no matching firedset and at least one cold local invariant relevant at q is violated.



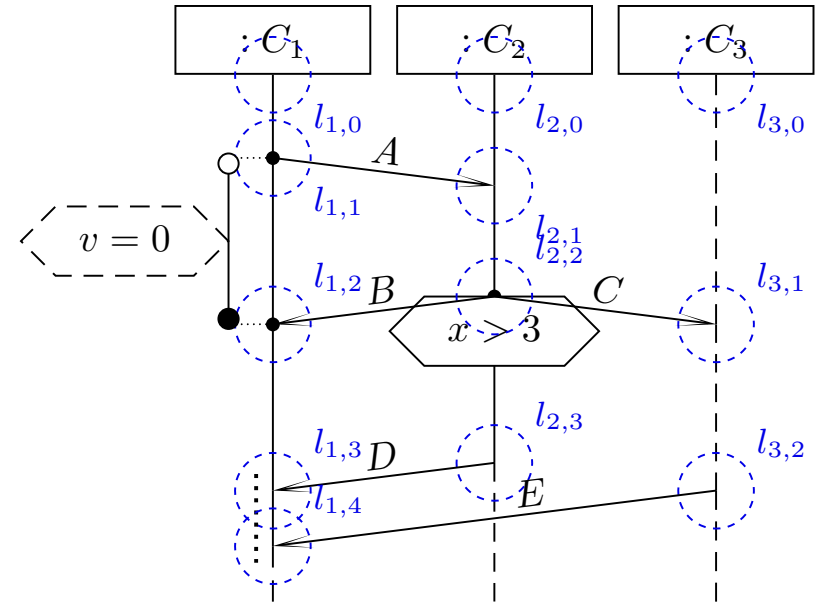
Legal Exits

- When do we take a legal exit from q ?
- **Intuition:** those $(\sigma_i, cons_i, Snd_i)$ fire the legal exit transition (q, ψ, \mathcal{L})
 - for which there exists a firedset F and some q' such that $q \rightsquigarrow_F q'$ and
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 - at least one cold condition or local invariant relevant when moving to q' is violated, or
 - for which there is no matching firedset and at least one cold local invariant relevant at q is violated.



- **Formally:** Let F_1, \dots, F_n be the firedsets of q with $q \rightsquigarrow_{F_i} q'_i$.
 - $\psi := \bigvee_{i=1}^n \mathcal{E}(F_i) \wedge \neg(\bigvee(\mathcal{E}(F_1) \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{E}(F_n)) \setminus \mathcal{E}(F_i)) \wedge \bigvee \psi_{\text{cold}}(q, q'_i) \vee \neg(\bigvee \mathcal{E}(F_i)) \wedge \bigvee \psi_{\text{cold}}(q)$

Example



Finally: The LSC Semantics

A **full LSC** L consist of

- a **body** $(I, (\mathcal{L}, \preceq), \sim, \mathcal{S}, \text{Msg}, \text{Cond}, \text{LocInv})$,
- an **activation condition** (here: event) $ac = E_{i_1, i_2}^?$, $E \in \mathcal{E}$, $i_1, i_2 \in I$,
- an **activation mode**, either **initial** or **invariant**,
- a **chart mode**, either **existential** (cold) or **universal** (hot).

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A set W of words over \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{D} **satisfies** L , denoted $W \models L$, iff L

- **universal** (= hot), **initial**, and

$$\forall w \in W \forall \beta : I \rightarrow \text{dom}(\sigma(w^0)) \bullet w \text{ activates } L \implies w \in \mathcal{L}_\beta(\mathcal{B}_L).$$

- **existential** (= cold), **initial**, and

$$\exists w \in W \exists \beta : I \rightarrow \text{dom}(\sigma(w^0)) \bullet w \text{ activates } L \wedge w \in \mathcal{L}_\beta(\mathcal{B}_L).$$

- **universal** (= hot), **invariant**, and

$$\forall w \in W \forall k \in \mathbb{N}_0 \forall \beta : I \rightarrow \text{dom}(\sigma(w^k)) \bullet w/k \text{ activates } L \implies w/k \in \mathcal{L}_\beta(\mathcal{B}_L).$$

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