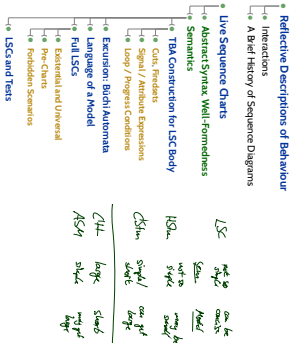


Software Design, Modelling and Analysis in UML
Lecture 18: Live Sequence Charts II

2017-01-24

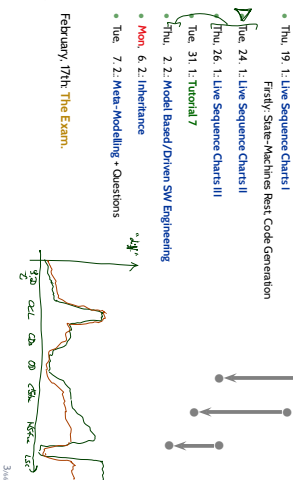
Prof. Dr. Andreas Podelski, Dr. Bernd Westphal
Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg, Germany

Content



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The Plan



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Constructive Behavioural Modelling in UML: Discussion

Semantic Variation Points

Pessimistic view: There are too many..

- For instance:
 - allow absence of initial pseudo-states
 - object may then "be" in enclosing state without being in any substate
 - or assume one of the children states non-determinally
 - imposingly enforce determinism, e.g. by assuming that the objects have been added to the CSEF look repository, or some graphical order (left to right, top to bottom)
 - allow true concurrency
 - etc. etc.

Exercise: Search the standard for "semantical variation point".

- Crane and Dwyer (2001), e.g., provide an in-depth comparison of Statecharts, UML, and Rhapsody state machines – the bottom line is:
 - this intersection is not empty (i.e. some diagrams mean the same in all three formalisms)
 - none is the subset of another (i.e. each pair of formalisms has diagrams meaning different things)

Optimistic view:

- tools exist with complete and consistent code generation
- good modelling guidance can contribute to avoiding misinterpretations

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Reflective Descriptions of Behaviour

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Constructive vs. Reflective Descriptions

Harel (1997) proposes to distinguish constructive and reflective descriptions.

- A constructive description tells us **how** things are computed.
- 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 reflective description tells us **what** shall (or shall not) be computed.

"Object languages are **reflective** or **assemblé** and can be used by the system modules to organize parts of the thinking that go into building the model - behavior included- to derive and present view of the model, statically or during execution, or to set constraints on behavior in preparation for verification."

Note: No sharp boundaries! (Would be too easy)

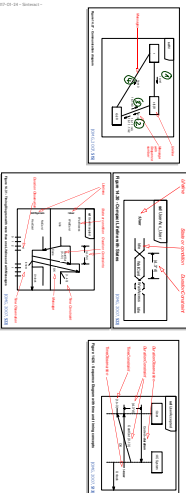


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Interactions as Reflective Description

In UML, reflective (temporal) descriptions are subsumed by **interactions**.

- A UML model $M = \langle \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{M}, \theta, \mathcal{J}, \mathcal{I} \rangle$ has a set of interactions \mathcal{I} .
- An interaction $I \in \mathcal{I}$ can be (OMG claim: equivalently) diagrammed as
 - communication diagram (formerly known as collaboration diagram),
 - timing diagram, or
 - sequence diagram.

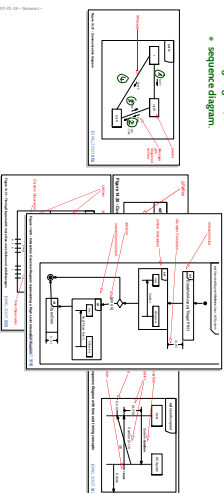


8/16

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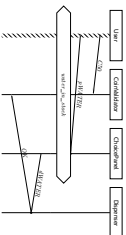
Why Sequence Diagrams?

Most Prominent Sequence Diagrams – with long history:

- Message Sequence Charts, standardized by the ITU in different versions, often accused to lack a formal semantics.
- Sequence Diagrams of UML 1.x

Most severe drawbacks of these formalisms:

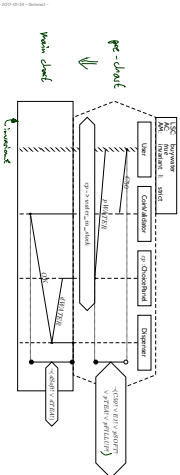
- unclear interpretation: example scenario or live ant?
- unclear activation: what triggers the requirement?
- unclear progress requirement: must all messages be observed?
- conditions merely comments
- no means to express forbidden scenarios



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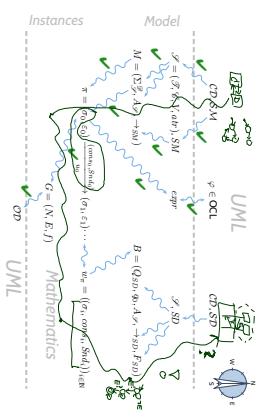
Hence: Live Sequence Charts

- SDs of UML 2.x address some issues, yet the standard exhibits uncertainties and even contradictions (Harel and Mazar (2007), Store (2003))
- For the lecture, we consider **Live Sequence Charts** (LSC) (Store (2003), Harel and Mazar (2007), Kiese (2003))
- LSCs share a common fragment with UML 2.x SDs (Harel and Mazar (2007))
- Modeling guideline stick to that fragment.



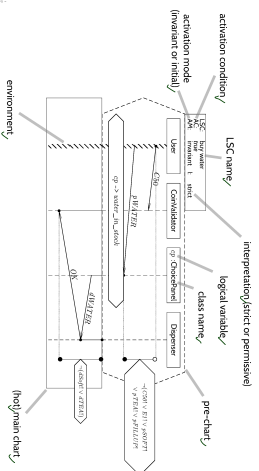
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Course Map

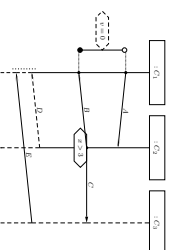


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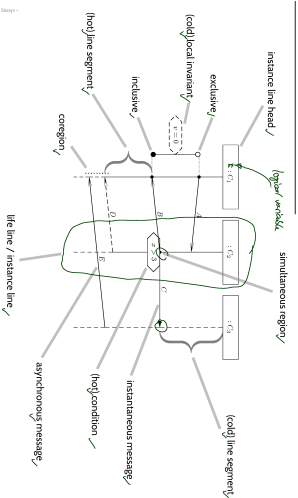
Live Sequence Charts — Syntax



LSC Body Building Blocks

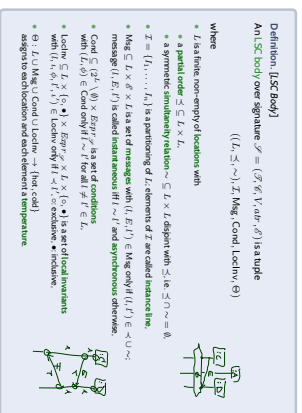


LSC Body Building Blocks

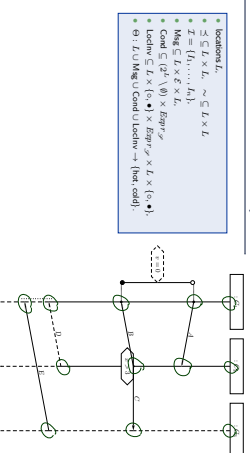


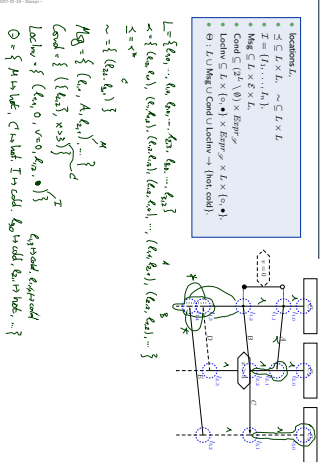
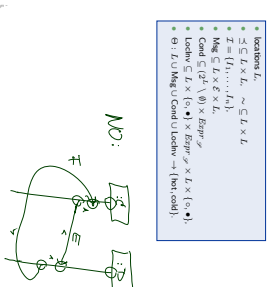
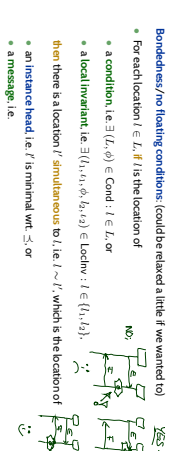
Full LSC Building Blocks for Later

LSC Body: Abstract Syntax



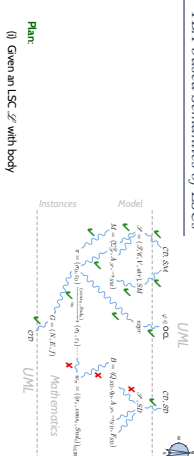
From Concrete to Abstract Syntax



16_{loc}16_{loc}

$$\exists (l_1, l_2, l_3) \in Mag : l \in \{l_1, l_2\}.$$

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

17_{loc}18_{loc}19_{loc}20_{loc}

- Definition.
Let $((L, \leq, \sim), I, \text{Msg}, \text{Concl}, \text{LocIn}, \Theta)$ be an LSC body.
A non-empty set $\Theta \neq C \subseteq L$ is called a **cut** of the LSC body iff
- it is **downward closed**, i.e. $\forall l, l' \bullet l' \in C \wedge l \leq l' \Rightarrow l \in C$,
 - it is **closed under simultaneity**, i.e.

$$\forall l, l' \bullet l' \in C \wedge l \sim l' \Rightarrow l \in C$$
, and
 - it **comprises at least one location per instance line**, i.e.

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

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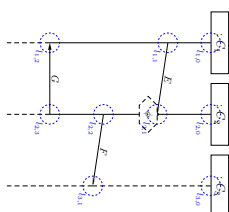
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, and
 - it **comprises at least one location per instance line**, i.e.

$$\forall i \in I \exists l \in C \bullet i_l = l.$$
- The **temperature function** is extended to cuts as follows:
- $$\Theta(C) = \begin{cases} \text{hot} & \text{if } \exists l \in C \bullet \exists l' \in C \bullet l < l' \wedge \Theta(l) = \text{hot} \\ \text{cold} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
- that is, C is hot iff and only if at least one of its maximal elements is hot.

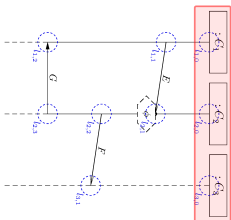
21/66

$\Theta \neq C \subseteq L$ – downward closed – simultaneously closed – at least one loc. per instance line



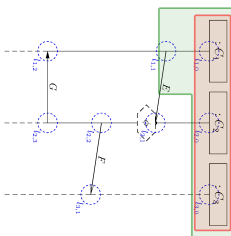
22/66

$\Theta \neq C \subseteq L$ – downward closed – simultaneously closed – at least one loc. per instance line



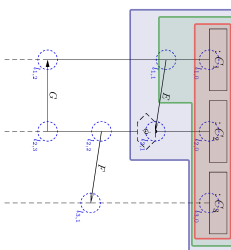
22/66

$\Theta \neq C \subseteq L$ – downward closed – simultaneously closed – at least one loc. per instance line

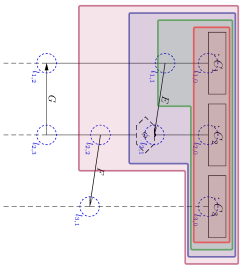


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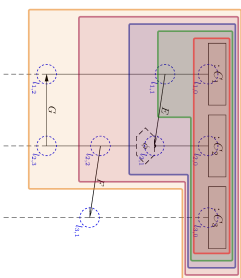
$\Theta \neq C \subseteq L$ – downward closed – simultaneously closed – at least one loc. per instance line



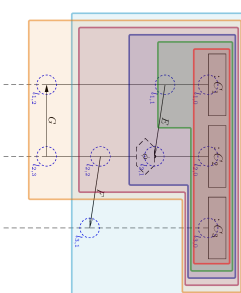
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$\emptyset \neq C \subseteq L$ - downward closed - simultaneously closed - at least one bc per instance line


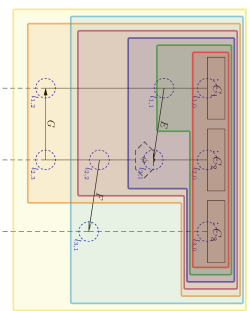
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 $\emptyset \neq C \subseteq L$ - downward closed - simultaneously closed - at least one bc per instance line


22/66

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22/66

 $\emptyset \neq C \subseteq L$ - downward closed - simultaneously closed - at least one bc per instance line


22/66

The partial order \preceq and the similarity relation \sim of locations induce a direct successor relation on cuts of an LSC body as follows:

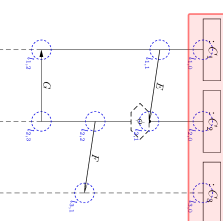
Definition.
Let $C \subseteq J$ be a cut of LSC body $((L, \preceq, \sim), I, \text{Msg}, \text{Cont}, \text{LocIn}, e)$.
A set $\emptyset \neq F \subseteq L$ of locations is called **front set** F of cut C if and only if

- $C \cap F = \emptyset$ and $C \cup F$ is a cut, i.e. F is closed under similarity;
- all locations in F are direct \prec -successors of the front of C , i.e.
 $\forall l \in F \exists l' \in C \bullet l' \prec l \wedge \nexists l'' \in C \bullet l' \prec l'' \prec l$;
- locations in F that lie on the same instance line are pairwise unordered, i.e.
 $\forall l \neq l' \in F \bullet (\exists l'' \in I \bullet \{l, l'\} \subseteq I) \implies l \not\prec l' \wedge l' \not\prec l$;
- for each asynchronous (!) message reception in F ,
the corresponding sending is already in C ,
 $\forall (l, E, l') \in \text{Msg} \bullet l' \in F \implies l \in C$.

The cut $C' = C \cup F$ is called **direct successor** of C w.r.t. F denoted by $C \rightarrow_F C'$.

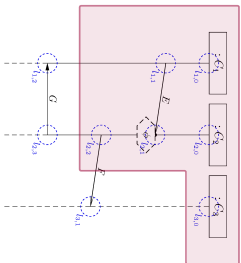
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$C' \cap F = \emptyset = C \cup F$ is a cut - only direct \prec -successors - same instance line on front pairwise unordered - sending of asynchronous reception already in

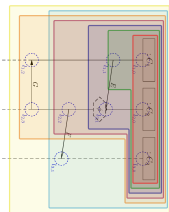


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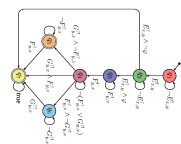
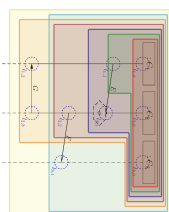
$C \cap F = B \cup F$ is a cut – only direct τ -successors – same instance line on both palette overlaid – ordering of asynchronous reception already in



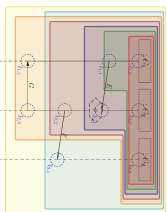
24/66



25/66



25/66



- The TBA \mathcal{B} of LSC \mathcal{P} over Φ and \mathcal{C} is $(Expr_{\mathcal{P}}(X), X, Q, \delta_{inst} \rightarrow Q, \rho)$ with
 - Q is the set of cuts of \mathcal{P}_{inst} is the instance heads cut.
 - $Expr_{\mathcal{P}}(X) = Expr_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathcal{C}, X)$ the considered signature \mathcal{P} .
 - \rightarrow consists of **loops**, **progress transitions** (from \rightarrow_j) and **right ends** (bold cond./local inv.).
 - $Q_{\mathcal{P}} = \{C \in Q \mid \text{ev}(C) = \text{cold} \vee C = L\}$ is the set of cold cuts and the maximal cut.

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- Let $\mathcal{P} = (\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{C}, V, \text{att}, \rho, \delta)$ be a signature and X a set of logical variables.
- The signal and attribute expressions $Expr_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathcal{C}, X)$ are defined by the grammar:

$$\psi ::= \text{true} \mid \psi \mid E_{sig}^1 \mid E_{sig}^2 \mid \neg\psi \mid \psi_1 \vee \psi_2$$
 where $expr : Bool \in Expr_{\mathcal{P}}, E \in \mathcal{C}, x, y \in X$ (for keyword *em*).
- We use

$$\delta_{\mathcal{P}}(X) := \{E_{sig}^1, E_{sig}^2 \mid E \in \mathcal{C}, x, y \in X\}$$
 to denote the set of event expressions over \mathcal{C} and X .

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- Recall.** The TBA $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{P})$ of LSC \mathcal{P} is $(Expr_{\mathcal{P}}(X), X, Q, \delta_{inst} \rightarrow Q, \rho)$ with
 - Q is the set of cuts of \mathcal{P}_{inst} is the instance heads cut.
 - $Expr_{\mathcal{P}} = \Phi \cup \delta_{\mathcal{P}}(X)$.
 - \rightarrow consists of **loops**, **progress transitions** (from \rightarrow_j) and **right ends** (bold cond./local inv.).
 - $\mathcal{P} = \{C \in Q \mid \text{ev}(C) = \text{cold} \vee C = L\}$ is the set of cold cuts.

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TBA Construction Principle

- Recall:** The TBA $RI(\mathcal{X})$ of ISC, \mathcal{X} is $(Expr, \mathcal{A}(X), X, Q, q_{init}, \rightarrow, Q_f)$ with
- Q is the set of cuts of $\mathcal{X}^{c, init}$ is the instance heads cut.
 - $Expr, \pi = \Phi \cup \mathcal{A}(X)$.
 - \rightarrow consists of **loops**, **progress transitions** (item \rightarrow, j) and **right** and **left** (cold cond/ local inv).
 - $F = \{C \in Q \mid \exists(C) = \text{cold} \vee C = L\}$ is the set of cold cuts.

So in the following, we **only** need to construct the transitions labels:

$$\rightarrow = \{(q, \psi_{loop}(q), q') \mid q \in Q\} \cup \{(q, \psi_{\rightarrow x, j}(q), q') \mid q \rightarrow x, j \vee \{(q, \psi_{local}(q), L) \mid q \in Q\}$$

27/36

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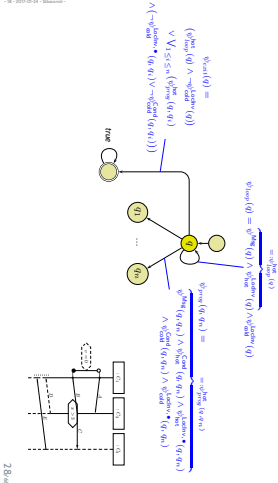
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27/36

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Loop Condition

- $\psi_{loop}(q) = \psi_{\rightarrow x, j}^{\text{cold}}(q) \wedge \psi_{\rightarrow x, j}^{\text{cold}}(q) \wedge \psi_{\rightarrow x, j}^{\text{cold}}(q)$
 - $\psi_{loop}(q) = \bigvee_{i \in \mathcal{A}(X)} \psi_{\rightarrow x, j}^{\text{cold}}(q, q_i) \wedge \text{active}(q_i) \implies \text{ActiveHead}(L) \rightsquigarrow \psi$
 - $\psi_{\rightarrow x, j}^{\text{cold}}(q) = \bigwedge_{i \in \{1, \dots, j\}} \psi_{\rightarrow x, j}^{\text{cold}}(q, q_i) \wedge \text{active}(q_i)$
- A location is called **front location** of cut C if and only if $\exists x \in L, \bullet x \leq L$.
- Local invariant $(b_0, \dots, b_{i-1}, b_i, \dots)$ is **active** at cut (i) if and only if $b_0 \leq i < i+1$ for some front location i of cut q or $i_1 \in q \wedge i_1 = \bullet$.
- $\text{Msig}(F) = \{E_{i_1, x, j}^{\text{cold}} \mid (i, E, F) \in \text{Msig}, i \in F\} \cup \{E_{i_1, x, j}^{\text{cold}} \mid (i, E, F) \in \text{Msig}, i \in F\}$
 - $x_1 \in X$ is the logical variable associated with the instance i (which includes $i, x \in L$).
 - $\text{Msig}(F_1, \dots, F_n) = \bigcup_{i \in \mathcal{A}(X)} \text{Msig}(F_i)$

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TBA Construction Principle

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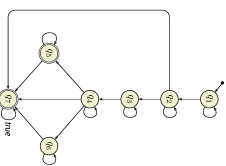
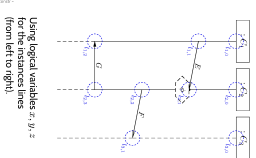
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27/36

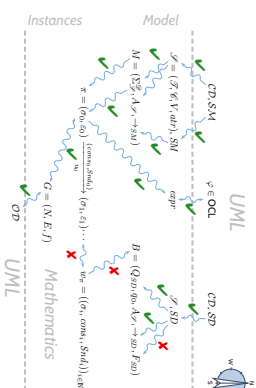
Progress Condition

- $\psi_{\rightarrow x, j}^{\text{cold}}(q, q_i) = \psi_{\rightarrow x, j}^{\text{cold}}(q, q_i) \wedge \psi_{\rightarrow x, j}^{\text{cold}}(q, q_i) \wedge \psi_{\rightarrow x, j}^{\text{cold}}(q, q_i)$
 - $\psi_{\rightarrow x, j}^{\text{cold}}(q, q_i) = \bigwedge_{i \in \mathcal{A}(X)} \psi_{\rightarrow x, j}^{\text{cold}}(q, q_i) \wedge \text{active}(q_i) \implies \text{ActiveHead}(L) \rightsquigarrow \psi$
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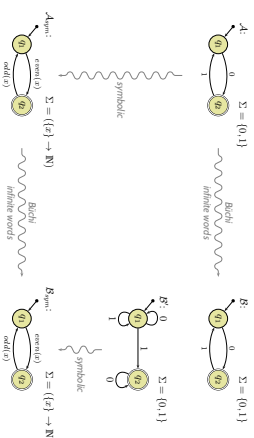


Excursion: Buchi Automata



- Interactions can be **reflective** descriptions of behaviour, i.e. describe what behaviour is (un)desired without (yet) defining how to realise it.
- One visual formalism for interactions: **Live Sequence Charts**
- Locations in diagram **induce a partial order**:
- instantaneous and asynchronous messages,
- conditions and local time units
- The meaning of an LSC is defined using TBAs.
- Cuts become states of the automaton.
- Locations induce a **partial order** on cuts.
- Automation-conditions and annotations correspond to a **successor relation** on cuts.
- Annotations use **signal / attribute expressions**.
- Later:**
 - TBA have **Buchi acceptance** (for infinite words, for a model).
 - Full LSC semantics
 - Pre-Checks

From Finite Automata to Symbolic Buchi Automata



Symbolic Buchi Automata

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

$$B = (Expr_{sig}(X), X, Q, q_{init}, \rightarrow, Q_A)$$

where

- X is a set of logical variables.
- $Expr_{sig}(X)$ is a set of Boolean expressions over X .
- Q is a finite set of **states**.
- $q_{init} \in Q$ is the **initial state**.
- $\rightarrow \subseteq Q \times Expr_{sig}(X) \times Q$ is the **transition relation**. Transitions (q, v, q') from q to q' are labelled with an expression $v \in Expr_{sig}(X)$.
- $Q_A \subseteq Q$ is the set of **fair** (or **accepting**) states.

Definition. Let X be a set of logical variables and let $Expr_g(X)$ be a set of boolean expressions over X .

A set $(\Sigma, \models \cdot)$ is called an **alphabet** for $Expr_g(X)$ if and only if

- for each $\sigma \in \Sigma$
- for each expression $expr \in Expr_g$, and
- for each valuation $\beta : X \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X)$ of logical variables,

either $\sigma \models_g expr$ or $\sigma \not\models_g expr$,

(*or neither* (or does not satisfy) $expr$ under valuation β)

An **infinite sequence**

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

over $(\Sigma, \models \cdot)$ is called **word** (for $Expr_g(X)$)

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Run of TBA over Word

Definition. Let $B = (Expr_g(X), X, Q, q_{init} \rightarrow Q_f)$ be a TBA and

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

a word for $Expr_g(X)$. An **infinite sequence**

$$\varrho = \varrho_0, \varrho_1, \varrho_2, \dots \in Q^\omega$$

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

- $\varrho_0 = q_{init}$,
- for each $i \in \mathbb{N}_0$ there is a transition

$$(\varrho_i, \psi_i, \varrho_{i+1}) \in \rightarrow$$

such that $\sigma_i \models_g \psi_i$.

38/46

Run of TBA over Word

Definition. Let $B = (Expr_g(X), X, Q, q_{init} \rightarrow Q_f)$ be a TBA and

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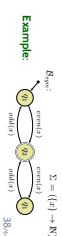
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such that $\sigma_i \models_g \psi_i$.

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38/46

The Language of a TBA

Definition.

We say TBA $B = (Expr_g(X), X, Q, q_{init} \rightarrow Q_f)$ **accepts** the word

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

if and only if B **has** a run

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

over w such that **final** (or **accepting**) states are **visited infinitely often** by ϱ , i.e. such that

$$\forall i \in \mathbb{N}_0 \exists j > i : \varrho_j \in Q_f.$$

We call the set $L(B) \subseteq (Expr_g \rightarrow B)^\omega$ of words that are accepted by B the **language** of B .

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The Language of a TBA

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We say TBA $B = (Expr_g(X), X, Q, q_{init} \rightarrow Q_f)$ **accepts** the word

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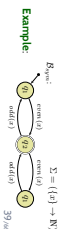
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Language of UML Model

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Recall: A UML model $\mathcal{M} = (\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{J}, \mathcal{M}, \theta, \mathcal{G})$ and a structure \mathcal{G} denote a set $[\mathcal{M}]$ of initial and consecutive computations of the form

$$(s_0, s_0) \xrightarrow{a_0} (s_1, s_1) \xrightarrow{a_1} (s_2, s_2) \xrightarrow{a_2} \dots \text{ where } a_i = (cons_i, Shd_i, u_i) \in \underbrace{2^{\theta(\mathcal{G})} \times 2^{\theta(\mathcal{G}) \cup \{+1\}} \times \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{G}) \times \mathcal{J}(\mathcal{G})}_{=A}$$

Recall: A UML model $\mathcal{M} = (\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{J}, \mathcal{M}, \theta, \mathcal{G})$ and a structure \mathcal{G} denote a set $[\mathcal{M}]$ of initial and consecutive computations of the form

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

Definition. Let $\mathcal{M} = (\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{J}, \mathcal{M}, \theta, \mathcal{G})$ be a UML model and \mathcal{G} a structure. Then $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{M}) := \{(c_1, u_1, cons_1, Shd_1) \mid c_1 R_{u_1} \in (\Sigma_{\mathcal{G}}^{\mathcal{G}} \times \mathcal{J})^{n-1} \mid \exists (c_1) \in R_{u_1} : (c_0, s_0) \xrightarrow{(cons_0, Shd_0)}_{u_0} (c_1, s_1) \dots \in [\mathcal{M}]\}$ is the language of \mathcal{M} .

Definition. Let $\mathcal{S} = (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{V}, att, \mathcal{G})$ be a signature and \mathcal{G} a structure of \mathcal{S} . A word over \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{G} is an infinite sequence

$$(c_1, u_1, cons_1, Shd_1) \in \Sigma_{\mathcal{G}}^{\mathcal{G}} \times \mathcal{G}(\mathcal{G}) \times 2^{\theta(\mathcal{G})} \times 2^{\{\theta(\mathcal{G}) \cup \{+1\}\} \times \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{G})}$$

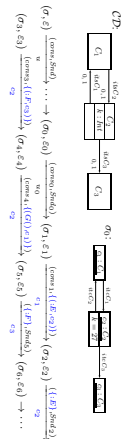
- The language $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{M})$ of a UML model $\mathcal{M} = (\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{J}, \mathcal{M}, \theta, \mathcal{G})$ is a word over the signature $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{G})$ induced by \mathcal{G} and \mathcal{G} , given structure \mathcal{G} .

- Let $(c, u, cons, Shd) \in \Sigma_{\mathcal{G}}^{\mathcal{G}} \times A$ be a tuple consisting of system state, object identity, consume set, and send set.
- Let $\beta : X \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{G})$ be a valuation of the logical variables.

Then

- $(c, u, cons, Shd) \models_{\beta} \text{true}$
- $(c, u, cons, Shd) \models_{\beta} \text{if}$ and only if $I[\psi](c, \beta) = 1$
- $(c, u, cons, Shd) \models_{\beta} \neg \psi$ if and only if $\text{not}(c, cons, Shd) \models_{\beta} \psi$
- $(c, u, cons, Shd) \models_{\beta} \psi_1 \vee \psi_2$ if and only if $(c, u, cons, Shd) \models_{\beta} \psi_1$ or $(c, u, cons, Shd) \models_{\beta} \psi_2$
- $(c, u, cons, Shd) \models_{\beta} R_{u, \psi}$ if and only if $\beta(x) = u \wedge \exists c \in \mathcal{H}(B) \bullet (c, \beta(\psi)) \in Shd$
- $(c, u, cons, Shd) \models_{\beta} R_{u, \psi}$ if and only if $\beta(\psi) = u \wedge cons \in \mathcal{H}(B)$

$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{M}) := \{(c_1, u_1, cons_1, Shd_1) \mid R_{u_1} \vdash (c_1) \in R_{u_1} : (c_0, s_0) \xrightarrow{(cons_0, Shd_0)}_{u_0} (c_1, s_1) \dots \in [\mathcal{M}]\}$

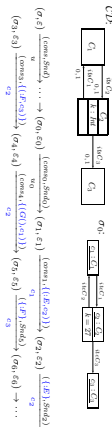


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- $(c, u, cons, Shd) \models_{\beta} R_{u, \psi}$ if and only if $\beta(\psi) = u \wedge cons \in \mathcal{H}(B)$

Observation: we don't use all information from the computation path.
We could e.g. also keep track of event identities between send and receive.



- $$\begin{array}{l}
\beta = (x \mapsto \alpha, y) \mapsto c_2, z \mapsto \alpha) \\
(\alpha_0, \text{sto}, \text{cm}_0, \text{Shid}_0) \models_{\mathbf{gK}} \text{gK} > 0 \\
(\alpha_0, \text{sto}, \text{cm}_0, \text{Shid}_0) \models_{\mathbf{gK}} x, y > 0 \\
(\alpha, \alpha_1, \text{cm}_{\alpha,1}, ((c, E, c_2))) \models_{\mathbf{gK}} E_{2,u}^{E_{2,u}} \\
(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \text{cm}_{\alpha_1,2}, ((c, E, c_2))) \models_{\mathbf{gK}} E_{2,u}^{E_{2,u}} \\
\vdots \models_{\mathbf{gK}} E_{2,u}^{E_{2,u}}
\end{array}$$
- We set $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \text{cm}_{\alpha,1}, \alpha_0, (c, \alpha_1) \models_{\mathbf{gK}} C_{\mathbf{gK}} \wedge E_{\mathbf{gK}}^{x, y}$ (fraggered operation or method call).

TBA over Signature

Definition. A TBA

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

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

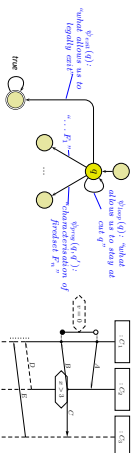
TBA Construction Principle

Recall: The TBA $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{V})$ of LSC \mathcal{V} is $(\text{Expr}_{\mathcal{B}}(X), X, Q, q_{\text{ini}}, \rightarrow, Q_F)$ with

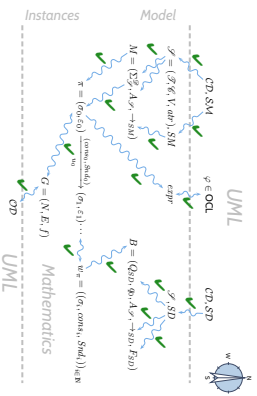
- Q is the set of cuts of \mathcal{D} , q_{init} is the instance heads cut
- $\text{Exp}_B = \Phi \cup \delta \cap \tau(X)$.
- \rightarrow consists of loops, progress transitions (from $\sim p_i$), and legal exits (cold cond, local inv).
- $F = \{C \in Q \mid \Theta(C) = \text{cold} \vee C = L_i\}$ is the set of cold cuts

So in the following, we “only” need to construct the transitions’ labels

$$\rightarrow = \{(q, \psi_{\text{loop}}(q), q) \mid q \in Q\} \cup \{(q, \psi_{\text{prog}}(q, q'), q') \mid q \rightsquigarrow_F q'\} \cup \{(q, \psi_{\text{exit}}(q), L) \mid q \in Q\}$$



Course Map



Live Sequence Charts — Semantics Cont'd

Full LSCs

A full LSC $\mathcal{L} = (((L, \preceq, \sim), I, \text{Msg}, \text{Cond}, \text{LocInv}, \Theta), ac_0, \text{arr}, \Theta_{\mathcal{L}})$ consists of

- body $((L, \preceq, \sim), T, \text{Msg}, \text{Cond}, \text{LocInv}, \Theta)$.
- activation condition $\text{acc}_i \in \text{Expr}^{\mathcal{P}}$.
- strictness flag *strict* (if false, \mathcal{S} is called *permissive*)
- activation mode $\text{am} \in \{\text{initial, invariant}\}$.
- chart mode *existential* ($\Theta_{\mathcal{S}} = \text{cold}$) or *universal* ($\Theta_{\mathcal{S}} = \text{hot}$).

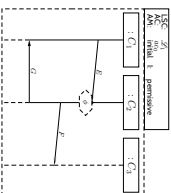
Full LSCs

A full LSC $\mathcal{L} = (((L, \preceq, \sim), I, \text{Msg}, \text{Cond}, \text{LocInv}, \Theta), \text{acc}_0, \text{am}, \Theta_{\mathcal{L}})$ consists of

- **body** $((L, \preceq, \sim), I, \text{Msg}, \text{Cond}, \text{LocInv}, \Theta)$.

- strictness flag *strict* (if false, \mathcal{S} is called permissive)
- activation mode $\text{am} \in \{\text{initial, invariant}\}$,
- chart mode *existential* ($\Theta_{\mathcal{S}} = \text{cold}$) or *universal* ($\Theta_{\mathcal{S}} = \text{hot}$)

Concrete syntax:



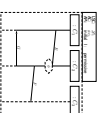
5076

Full LSCs

A full LSC $\mathcal{S} = (((L, \frac{1}{2}, \sim), T, \text{Msg}, \text{Cond}, \text{LocInv}, \Theta), \text{acc}_0, \text{arr}, \Theta_{\mathcal{S}})$ consists of

- strictness flag *strict* (if false, \mathcal{S} is called **permissive**)
- activation mode $\text{am} \in \{\text{initial, invariant}\}$.
- chart mode **existential** ($\Theta_{\mathcal{S}} = \text{cold}$) or **universal** ($\Theta_{\mathcal{S}} = \text{hot}$)

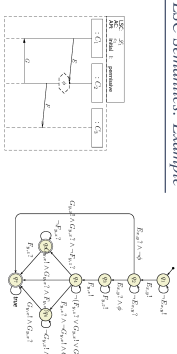
A set of words $W \subseteq (\mathbb{E}^{2p})^*_{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$ is accepted by \mathcal{L} if and only if

[illegible]

where C_0 is the minimal (or instance heads) cost

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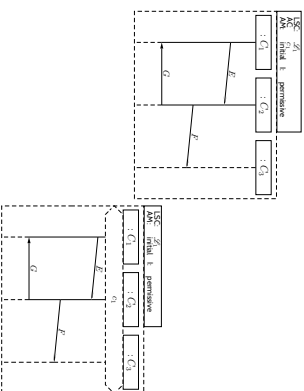
Full LSC Semantics: Example



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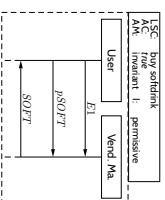
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Note: Activation Condition



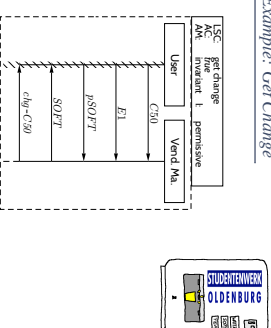
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Existential LSC Example: Buy A Softdrink



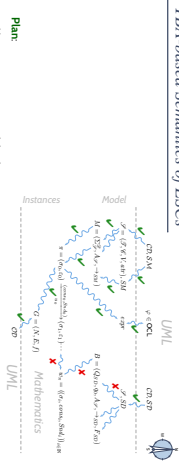
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Existential LSC Example: Get Change



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TBA-based Semantics of LSCs



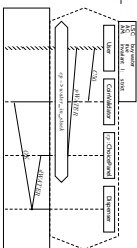
plan:

(i) Given an LSC \mathcal{L} with body

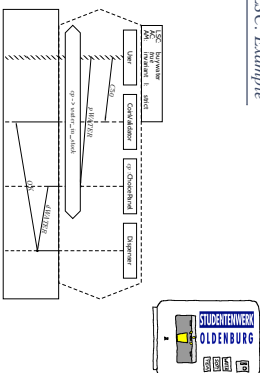
$((L, \preceq, \sim), \mathcal{I}, \text{Msg}, \text{Cond}, \text{LocInv}, \Theta),$

- (ii) construct a TBA $B_{\mathcal{L}}^{\mathcal{L}}$ and
 (iii) define language $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{L})$ of \mathcal{L} in terms of $\mathcal{L}(B_{\mathcal{L}}^{\mathcal{L}})$.
- In particular taking activation condition and activation mode into account
- (iv) define language $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A})$ of a UML model.
- Then, $\mathcal{A} \models \mathcal{L}$ (universal) if and only if $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{L})$,
 and $\mathcal{A} \models \mathcal{L}$ (existential) if and only if $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}) \cap \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{L}) \neq \emptyset$.

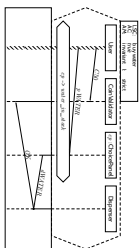
Pre-Charts Semantics

[illegible]

Universal LSC: Example



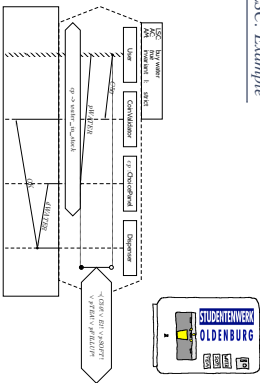
Pre-Charts



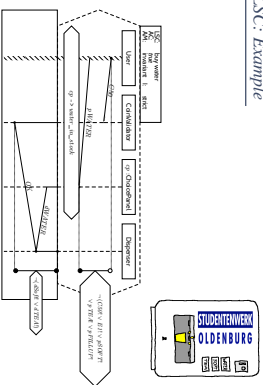
A full LSC $\mathcal{L} = (P_C, M_C, ac_0, am, \Theta_{\mathcal{L}})$ actually consist of

- pre-charge $PC = (\{l, p\} \leq p, \sim p), \{l, p\} \leq M_{\text{sig}}, \text{Cond}, \text{lock}_{M, l}, \Theta_{l, p}$ (possibly empty)
- main-charge $MC = (\{l, M\} \leq M, \sim M), \{l, M\} \leq M_{\text{sig}}, \text{Cond}, \text{lock}_{M, l}, \Theta_{l, M}$ (non-empty)
- activation condition ac : $\text{Bool} \in \text{Expr}_{\mathcal{P}}$
- strictness flag *strict* (otherwise called *primitive*)
- activation mode $on \in \{\text{init}, \text{invariant}\}$
- chat mode *external* ($\Theta_{\mathcal{L}} = \text{cold}$ or *universal* ($\Theta_{\mathcal{L}} = \text{hot}$))

Universal LSC: Example



Universal LSC: Example



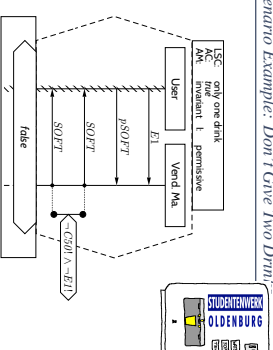
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Forbidden Scenario Example: Don't Give Two Drinks



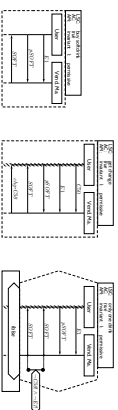
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Forbidden Scenario Example: Don't Give Two Drinks



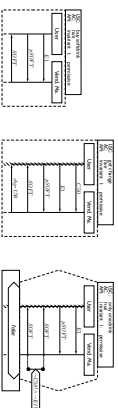
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Note: Sequence Diagrams and (Acceptance) Test



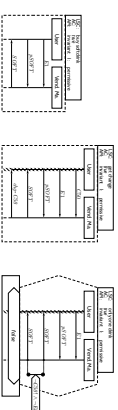
- **Existential LSCs*** may hint at **test-cases** for the acceptance test!
(*: as well as (positive) scenarios in general, like use-cases)

Note: Sequence Diagrams and (Acceptance) Test

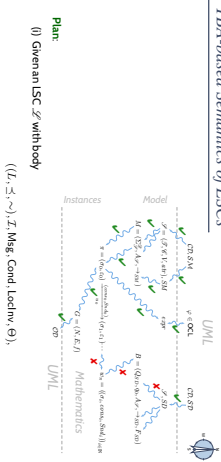


- **Existential LSCs** may hint at **test-cases** for the acceptance test
(* as well as (positive) scenarios in general, like use-cases)
- **Universal LSCs** (and negative/anti-scenarios) in general need **exhaustive analysis**

Note: Sequence Diagrams and (Acceptance) Test

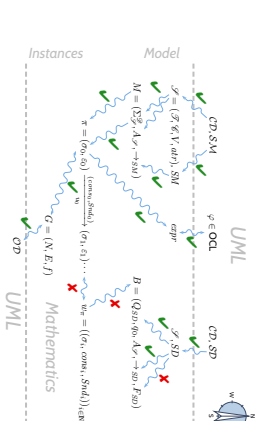


- **Existential LSCs** "may hint at **test-cases** for the **acceptance test**"
(= as well as **positive scenarios** in general, like use-cases)
- **Universal LSCs** (and **negative/anti-scenarios**) in general need **exhaustive analysis**!
(Because they require that the software **never ever** exhibits the unwanted behaviour.)



- Then $M \models \mathcal{L}$ (universal) if and only if $\mathcal{L}(M) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{X})$.
And $M \models \mathcal{L}$ (existential) if and only if $\mathcal{L}(M) \cap \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{X}) \neq \emptyset$.

Course Map



Tell Them What You've Told Them...

- Buchi's algorithms accept infinite words
 - if there *exists* a run on the word
 - which visits an accepting state *infinitely often*
 - The language of a model is just a rewriting of computations into words over an alphabet.
 - An LSC accepts a word if a model if
 - Essentially: if at least one word for the model is accepted
 - Ununiversal: all words of the model are accepted
- Activation mode **init**: activates at system startup (only).
- Invariant with each satisfied activation condition (pre-chart).
- Pre-charts can be used to state **foldable scenarios**.
- Sequence Diagrams can be useful for **testing**.

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