

# *Softwaretechnik*

## *Lecture 10 (?): Live Sequence Charts and a Glimpse of UML Semantics*

*2009-06-08*

Dr. Bernd Westphal

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# The Languages of UML [OMG, 2007b, 684]

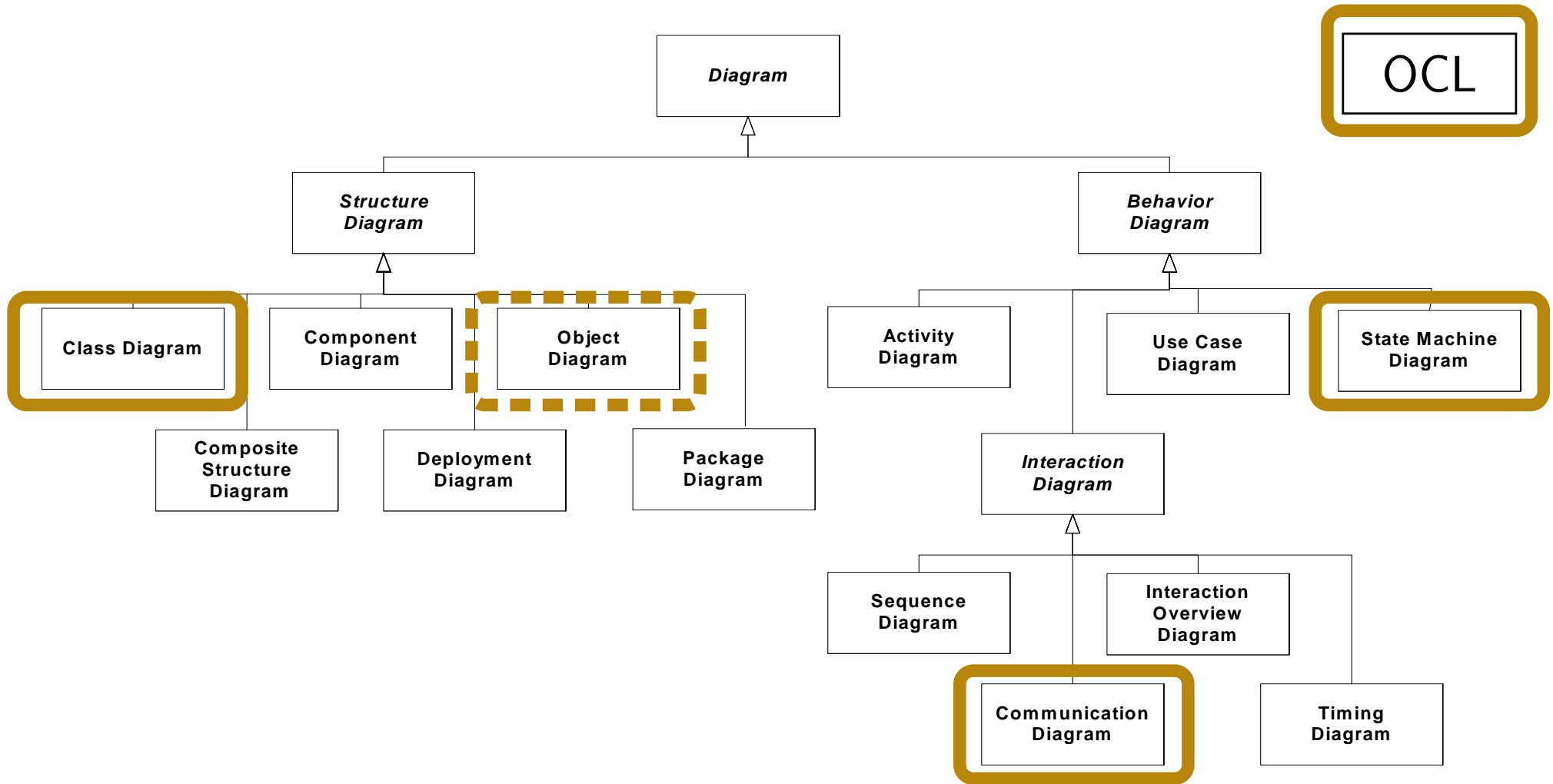


Figure A.5 - The taxonomy of structure and behavior diagram

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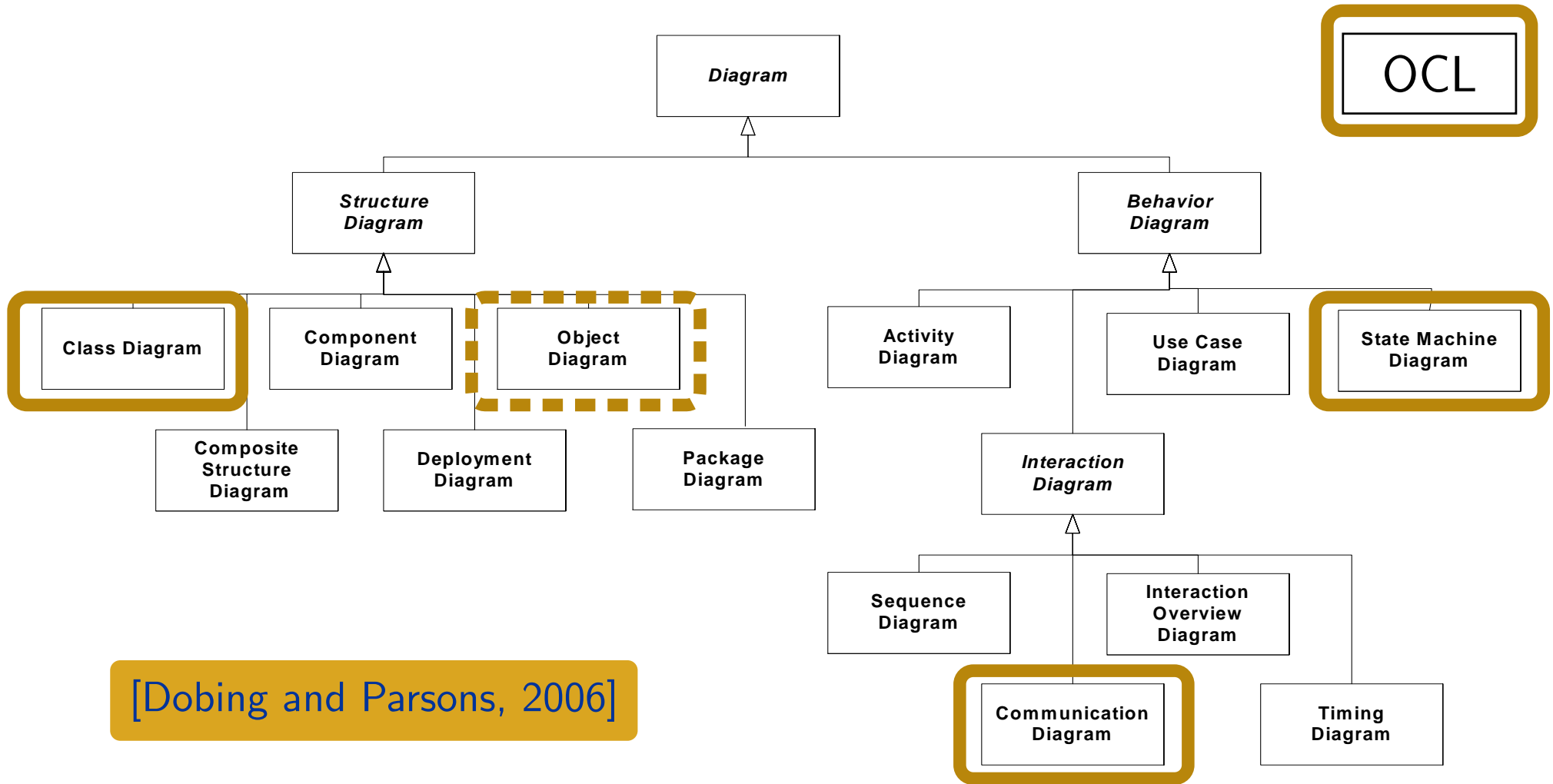


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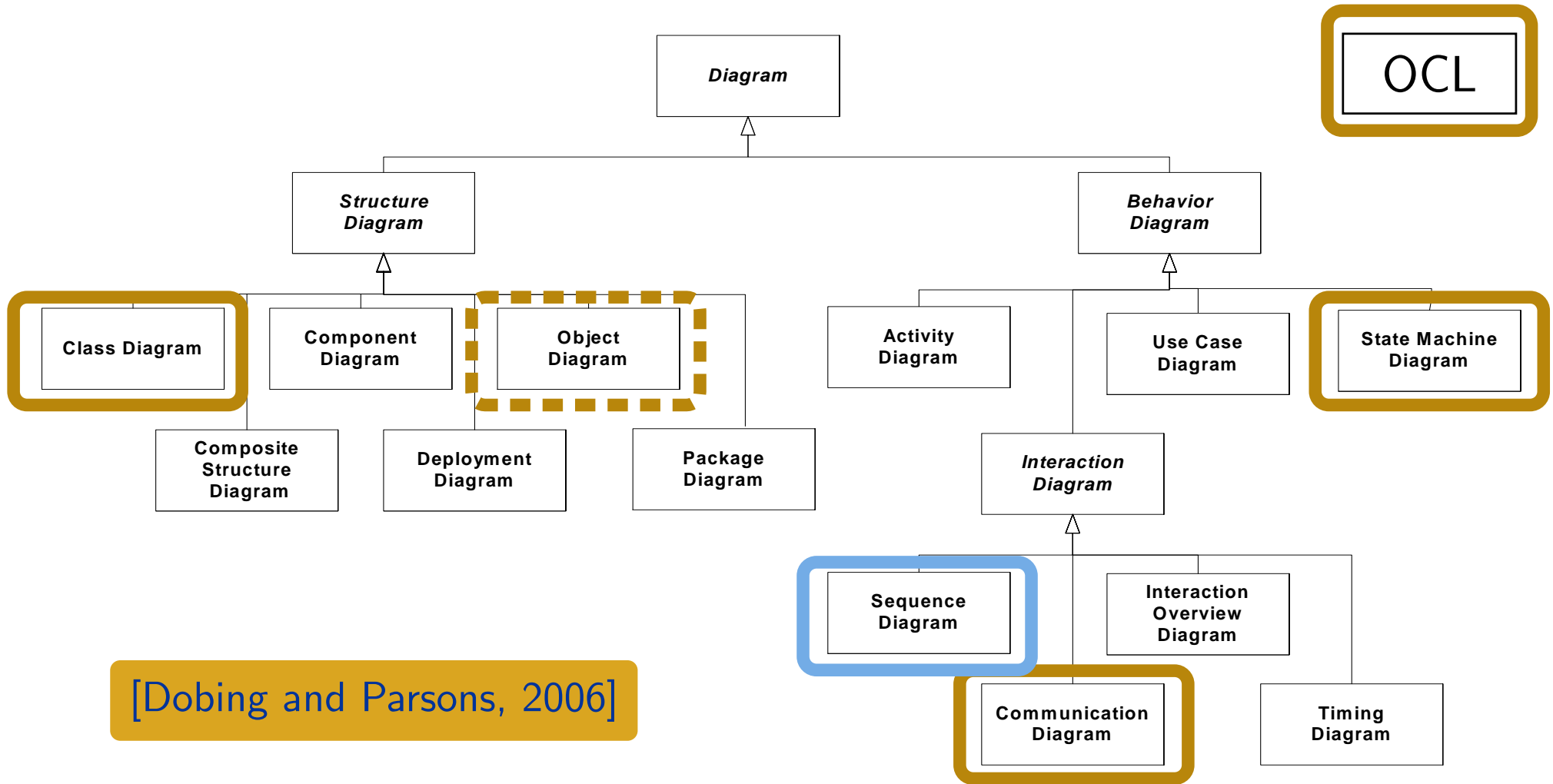


Figure A.5 - The taxonomy of structure and behavior diagram

*What Can/Will We Do With It?*

“[...] people differ about what should be in the UML because there are **differing fundamental views** about what the UML should be.

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I came up with three primary classifications for thinking about the UML:

- **UmlAsSketch**,
- **UmlAsBlueprint**, and
- **UmlAsProgrammingLanguage**.

(Interestingly, Steve Mellor independently came up with the same classifications.)

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- **UmlAsProgrammingLanguage**.

(Interestingly, Steve Mellor independently came up with the same classifications.)

So when **someone else's view** of the UML seems **rather different** to yours, it may be because they use a different **UmlMode** to you.”



## *One Extreme: UML As Sketch*

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“In this UmlMode, developers use the UML to **help communicate some aspects** of a system. [...]

Sketches are also useful in **documents**, in which case the focus is **communication rather than completeness**. [...]

The tools used for sketching are **lightweight drawing tools** and often people are **not** too particular about **keeping** to every **strict rule** of the UML.

Most UML diagrams shown in **books**, such as mine, are sketches. ”

# *The Other Extreme: UML As Programming Language*

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“**If** you can **detail** the UML **enough**,  
**and** provide semantics for everything you need in software,  
you can make the UML be your **programming language**.”

Tools can take the UML diagrams you draw  
and **compile** them into executable code.

The promise of this is that UML is a higher level language and  
thus more productive than current programming languages. ”

# *UML As Blueprint*

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“[...] In **forward engineering** the idea is that blueprints are developed by a **designer** whose job is to **build a detailed design** for a **programmer** to code up.

That design should be **sufficiently complete** that **all design decisions** are **laid out** and the programming should follow as a pretty **straightforward activity** that requires little thought. [...]

Blueprints require much **more sophisticated tools** than sketches in order to handle the details required for the task. [...] ”

# *UML-as-Blueprint: Motivation*

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## **Wanted:**

- Confirm **validity** early — are we developing what the customer wants?
- Preserve **consistency** — are there contradictions in the requirements?
- Establish **correctness** — is the design satisfying the requirements?
- Ensure **quality** — is the implementation following the design?

**Claim:** It's easier to

- **change**
- **find fundamental flaws** in

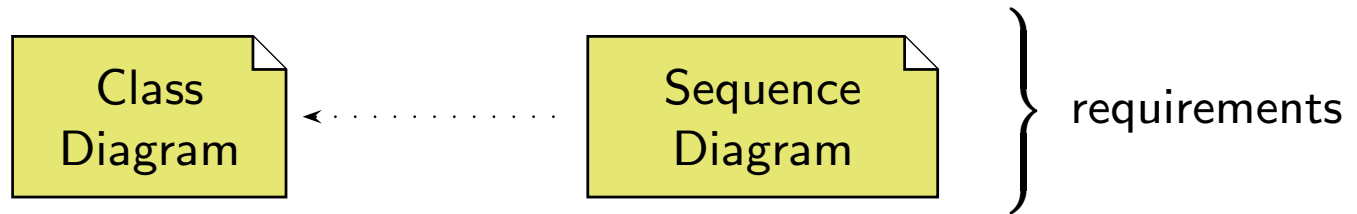
a (rather abstract) model than a more or less complete implementation.

**Thus:** cost reduction (hopefully).

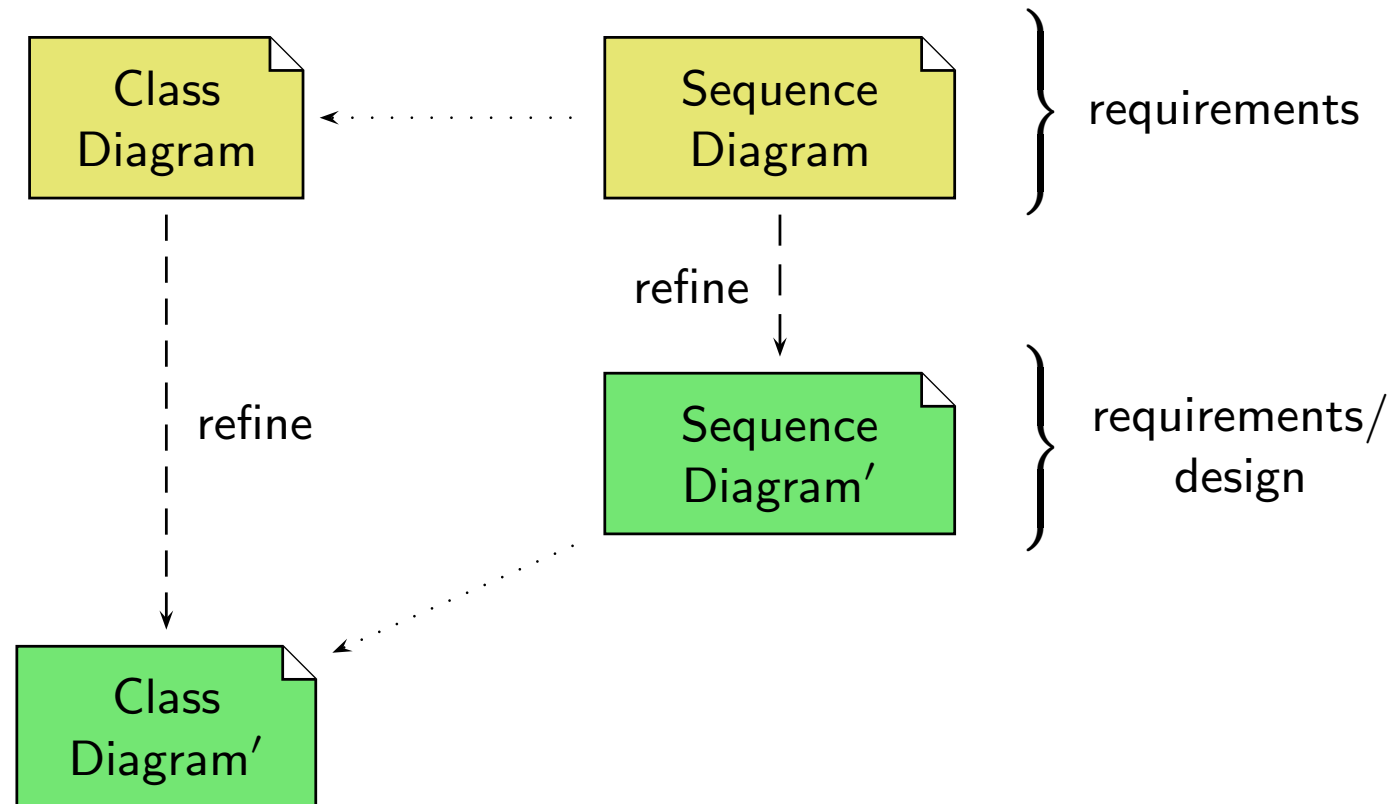
Note: also need unambiguous semantics.

# *UML-as-Blueprint in Action: One Approach*

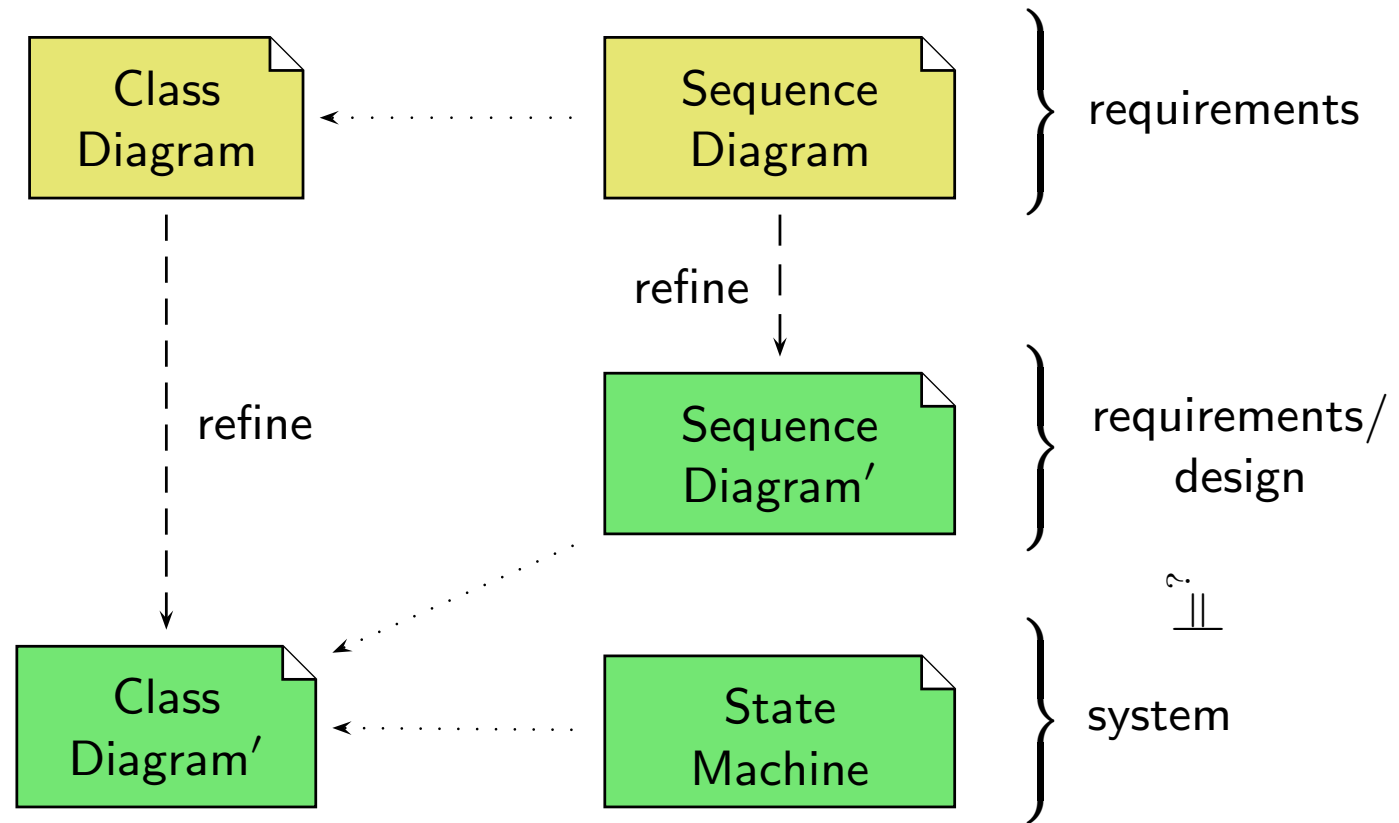
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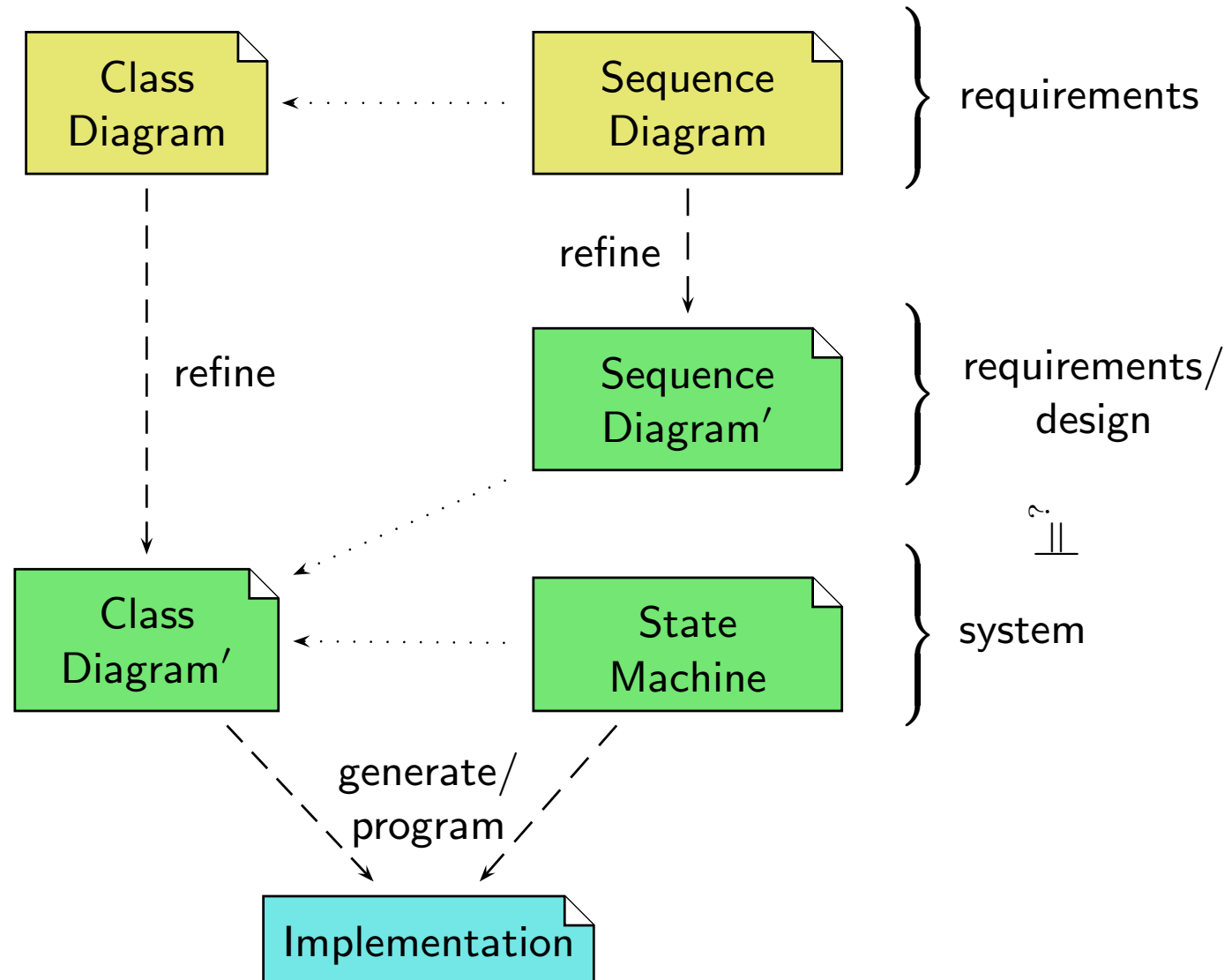
# UML-as-Blueprint in Action: One Approach



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# UML-as-Blueprint in Action: One Approach





# What does “correct” mean exactly?

---

- **Given:** UML Model  $\mathcal{M} = (\mathcal{CD}, \mathcal{OD}, \mathcal{SM}, \mathcal{I})$  with
  - class diagram  $\mathcal{CD}$  (for simplicity: only one),
  - object diagram  $\mathcal{OD}$  (giving initial configuration),
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  - $\mathcal{M}_c := (\mathcal{CD}, \mathcal{SM}, \mathcal{OD})$  has a semantics:
    - the set  $\llbracket \mathcal{M}_c \rrbracket$  of (**computed**) sequences of object diagrams over  $\mathcal{CD}$ , starting from object diagram  $\mathcal{OD}$ .
  - $\mathcal{M}_r := (\mathcal{CD}, \mathcal{I})$  has a semantics:
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    - the set  $\llbracket \mathcal{M}_r \rrbracket$  of (**accepted**) sequences of object diagrams over  $\mathcal{CD}$ .
- **Correctness Problem:**
  - Are all computations produced by  $\mathcal{M}_c$  accepted by the sequence diagrams?
  - **In other words:** Do all computations adhere to the requirements?
  - **In symbols:**  $\llbracket \mathcal{M}_c \rrbracket \subseteq \llbracket \mathcal{M}_r \rrbracket$ ?

# *Possible Reasons for a Detected Incorrectness*

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- **ambiguous customer requirements**  
the sequence diagram author understood them **this way**,  
the state-machine author understood them **that way**
- **errors in design**  
the state-machine mistakenly doesn't do what it's author thinks/wishes it does
- **plain mistake**  
in one or the other

Having neither of these is (of course) desired.

*Today*

# *Plan*

---

- Give **syntax** of **Live Sequence Charts** — a close relative of UML 2.0 Sequence Diagrams.

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- Sketch how a formal semantics for UML models can be defined:
  - class diagrams characterise **system states** (object diagrams)
  - state machines describe how system states **evolve** into each other
  - sequence diagrams express **requirements** on sequences of evolving system states — define **semantics** in terms of Büchi Automata

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For the full story see “Software Modelling, Design, and Analysis in UML”.

<http://electures.informatik.uni-freiburg.de/>

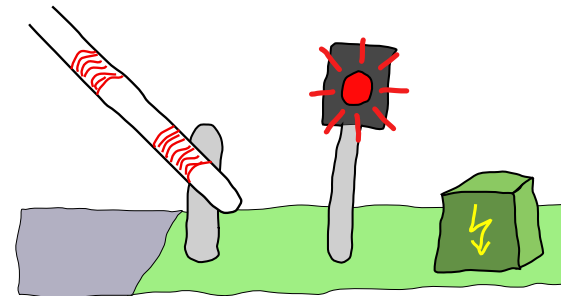
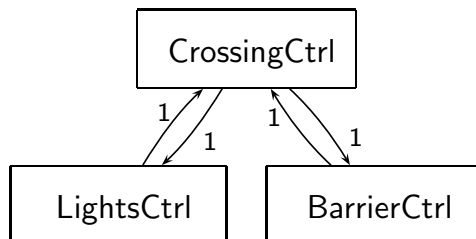
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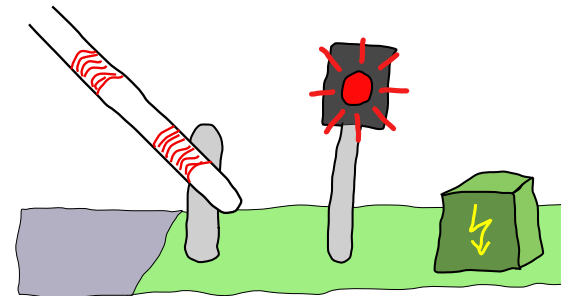
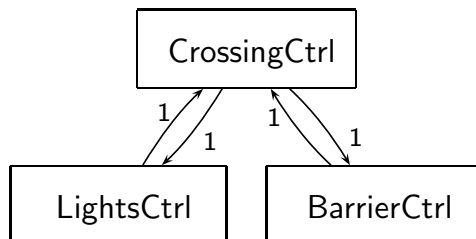
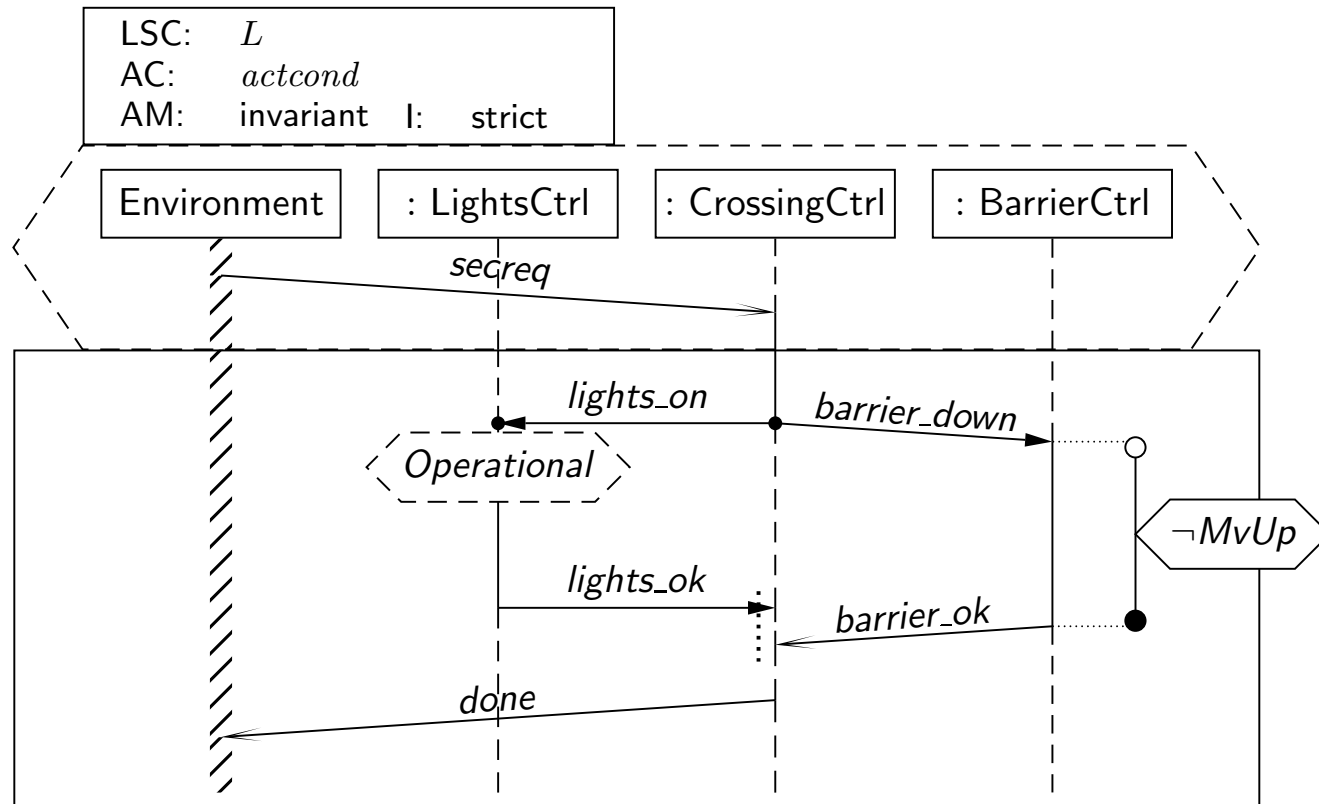
# *Live Sequence Charts: Syntax*

*[Damm and Harel, 2001, Harel and Marelly, 2003, Klose, 2003]*

# Concrete LSC Syntax by Example

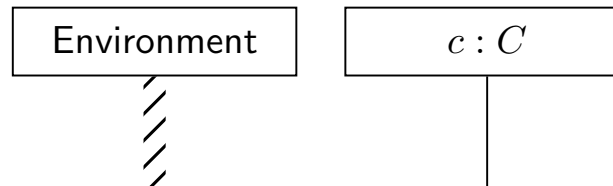


# Concrete LSC Syntax by Example

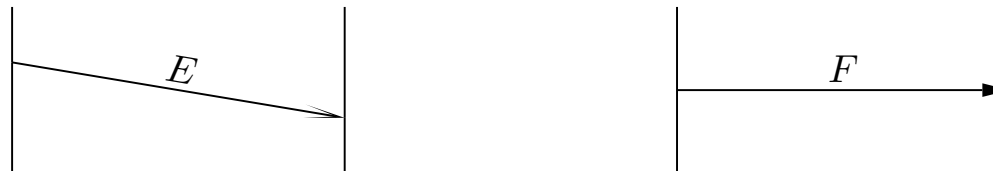


# Building Blocks

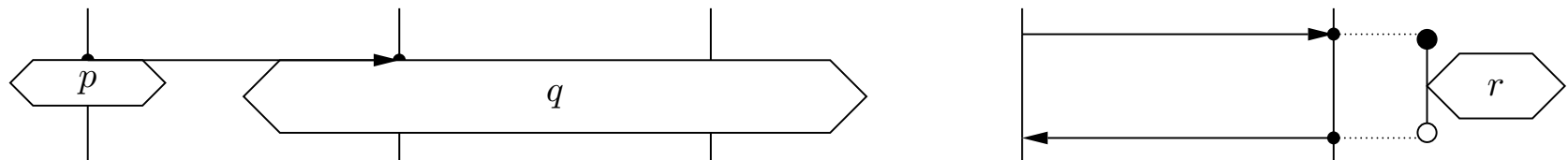
- **Instance Lines:**



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

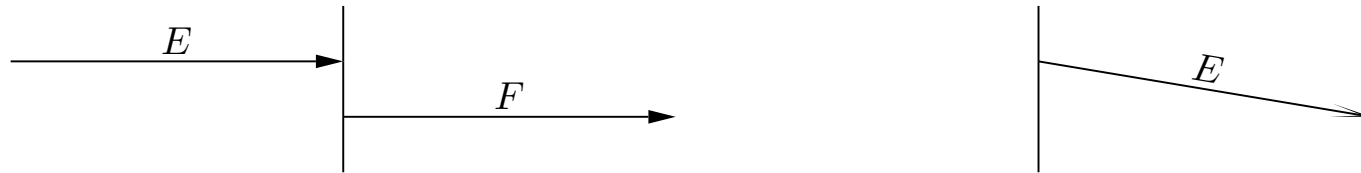


- **Conditions and Local Invariants:** ( $p, q, r$  e.g. OCL expressions)

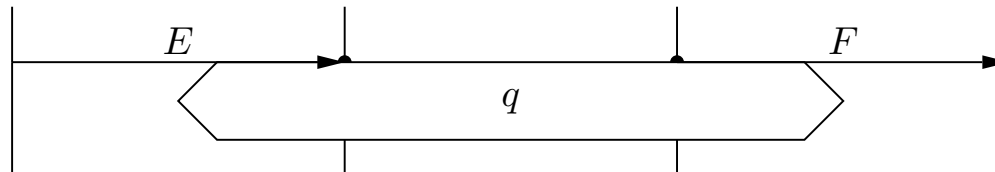


# Intuitive Semantics: A Partial Order on Messages

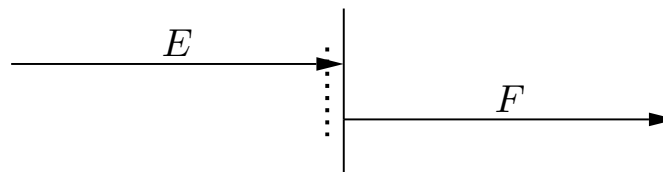
(i) **Strictly After:**



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



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



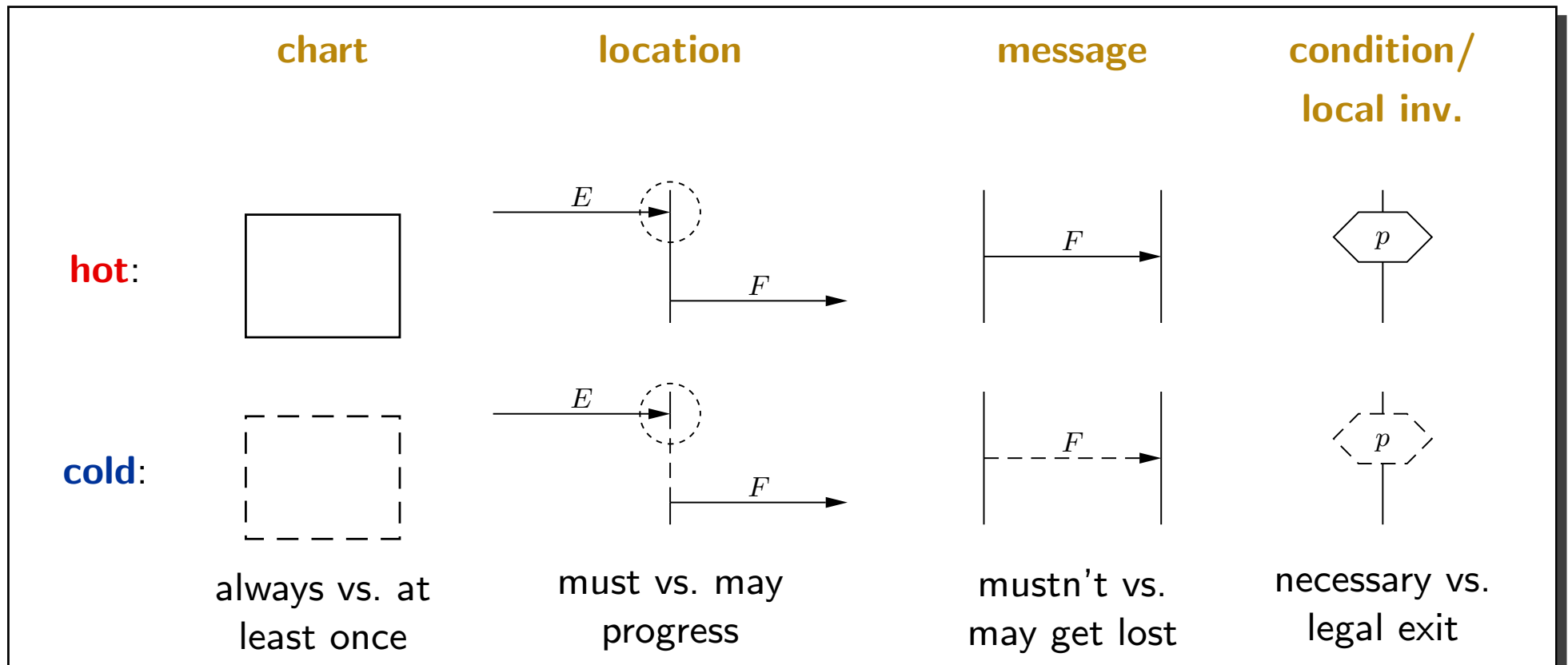
**Intuition:** A computation of  $\mathcal{M}_c$  **violates** an LSC if the occurrence of some events doesn't adhere to partial order obtained as the **transitive closure** of (i) to (iii).

# LSC Specialty: Modes

With LSCs,

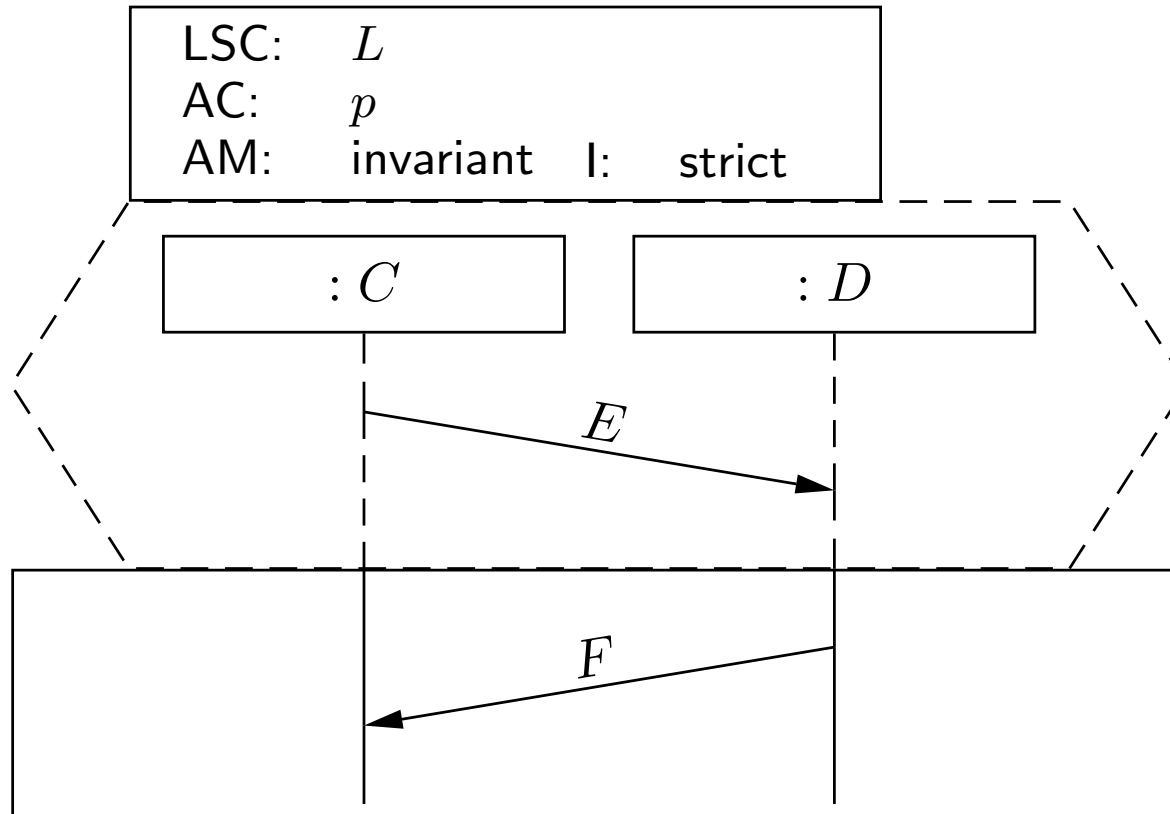
- whole charts,
- locations, and
- elements

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



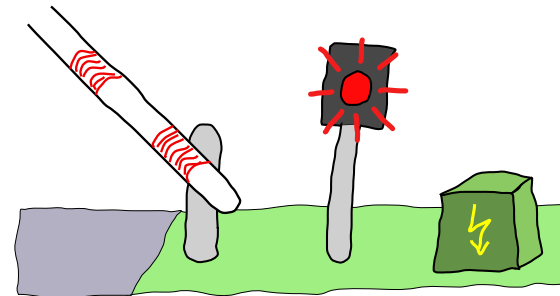
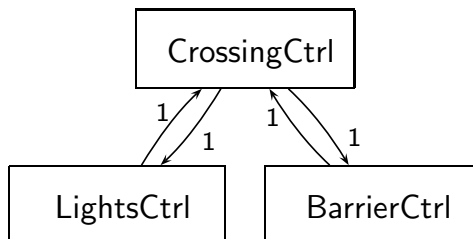
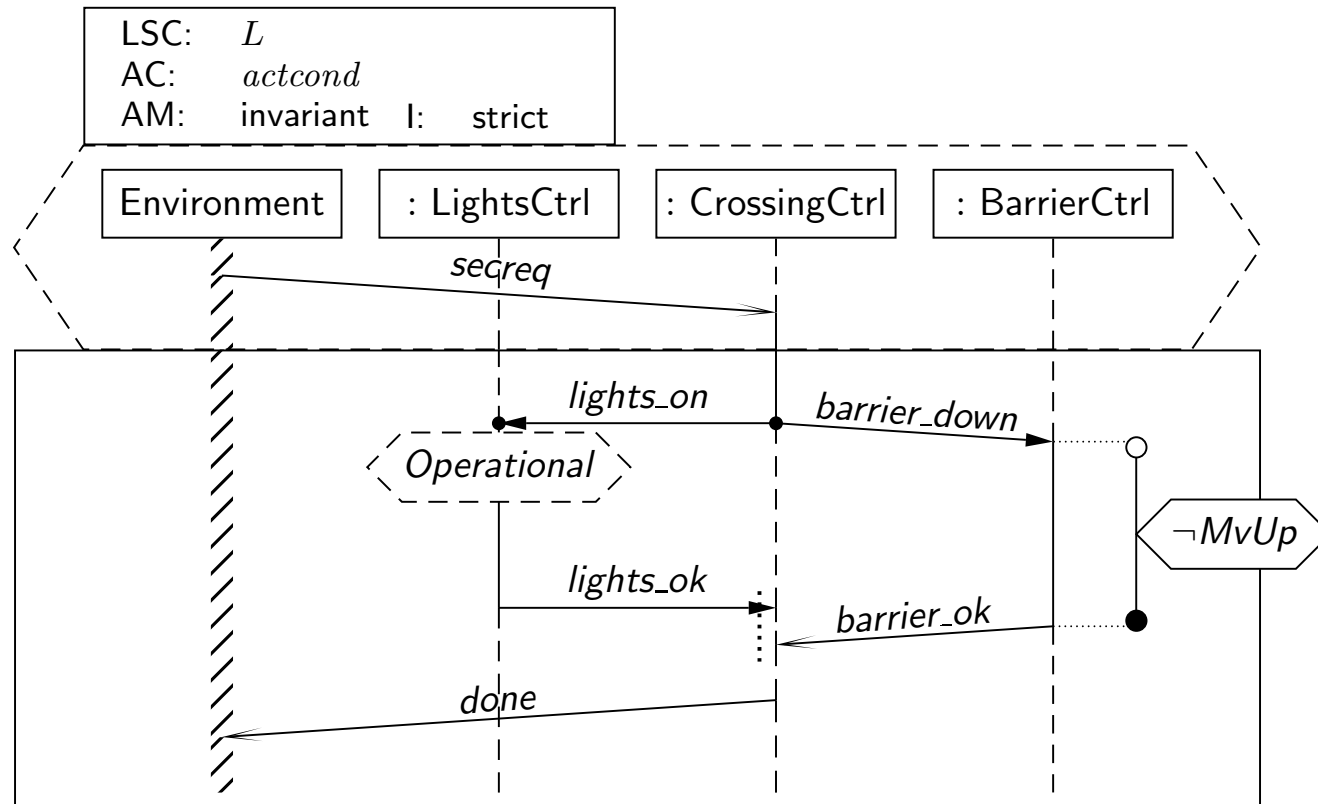
# *LSC Specialty: Activation*

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





# Example Revisited: What Is Required?



# *UML Semantics: Approach*

# Approach: System vs. Requirements

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Recall:

- (for us) a UML model is  $\mathcal{M} = (\mathcal{CD}, \mathcal{OD}, \mathcal{SM}, \mathcal{I})$ .
- And we set  $\mathcal{M}_c := (\mathcal{CD}, \mathcal{SM}, \mathcal{OD})$  and  $\mathcal{M}_r := (\mathcal{CD}, \mathcal{I})$ .

What we want is

- on the one hand a **transition system**

$$M_{\mathcal{M}} = (S, s_0, \rightarrow)$$

defined by  $\mathcal{M}_c$  (“**programmed** behaviour of  $\mathcal{M}$ ”), and

- on the other hand **one Büchi automaton**

$$A_L = (\Sigma, Q, q_0, \rightarrow, F)$$

**per** LSC  $L \in \mathcal{I}$  (“behaviour **requirements** of  $\mathcal{M}$ ”).

# Approach: The Formal Relation

---

- Let  $Ids$  be a fixed set of (object) **identities**.
- $M_{\mathcal{M}} = (S, s_0, \rightarrow)$  **produces** a set  $[[\mathcal{M}_c]]$  of **computations** of the form

$$\pi = s_0 \xrightarrow{(cons_0, Snd_0)} s_1 \xrightarrow{(cons_1, Snd_1)} s_2 \dots$$

where

- $cons_i = \emptyset$  or  $cons_i = \{(id, E)\}$  — object  $id$  **consumed** event  $E$
- $Snd_i \subseteq Ids \times E \times Ids$  — object  $id_1$  **sent** event  $E$  to  $id_2$

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- $A_L = (\Sigma, Q, q_0, \rightarrow, F)$  **accepts** a language  $\mathcal{L}(A_L)$  of **words** of the form

$$\hat{\pi} = (s_0, (cons_0, Snd_0)), (s_1, (cons_1, Snd_1)), \dots$$

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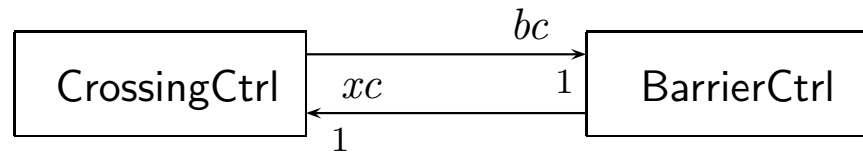
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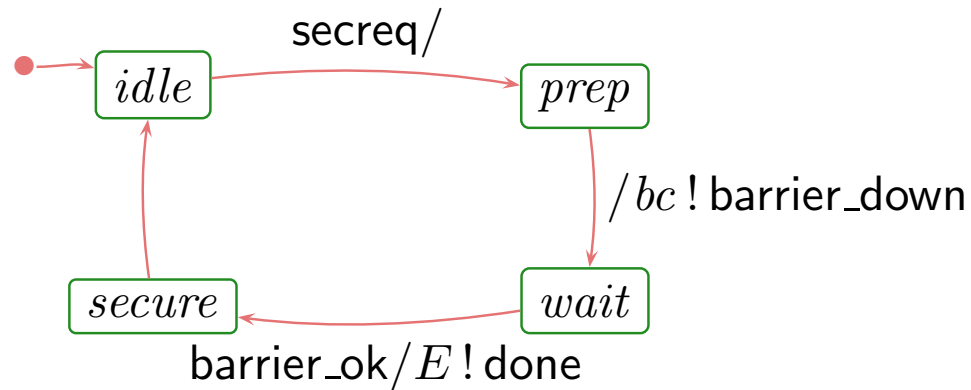
- We say  $\mathcal{M}_c$  **satisfies** the **universal** LSC  $L$  with **invariant** activation and instance lines  $i_1, \dots, i_n$ , denoted by  $\mathcal{M}_c \models L$ , if and only if

$$\forall \pi \in [[\mathcal{M}_c]] \quad \forall \text{type-cons. bindings } \theta = \{i_j \mapsto id_j \in Ids \mid 1 \leq j \leq n\} \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}_0 : \\ \hat{\pi}/k \text{ activates } L \text{ under } \theta \implies \hat{\pi}/k \in \mathcal{L}_\theta(A_L)$$

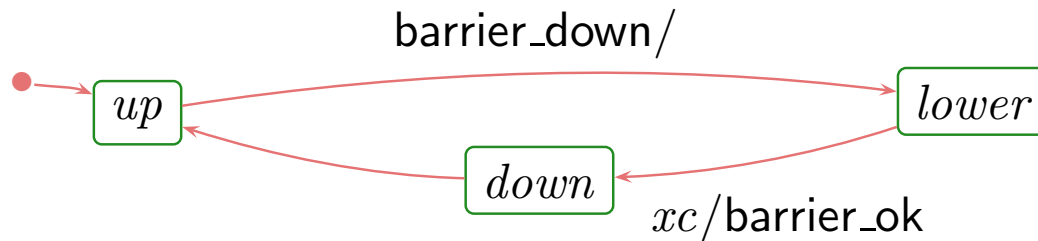
# Approach: Example Model



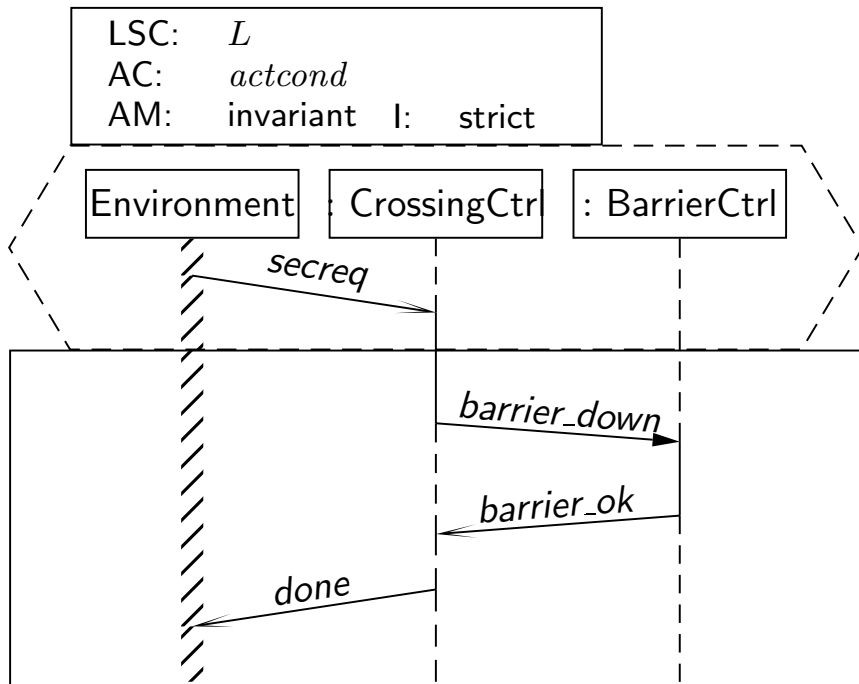
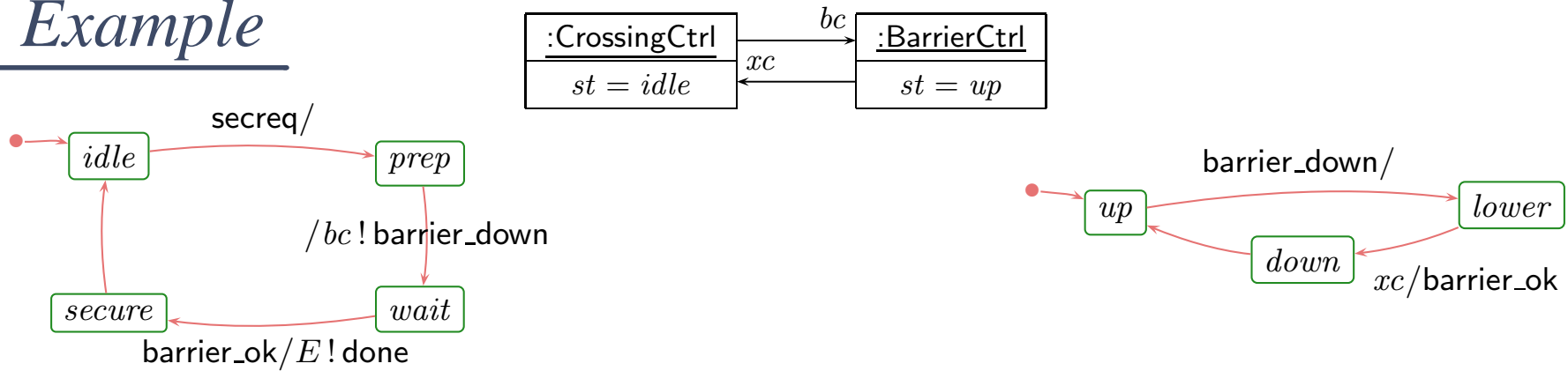
State-machine of **CrossingCtrl**:



State-machine of **BarrierCtrl**:



# Example





## Approach: All activation modes

$\mathcal{M}_c \models L$  with

- $L$  **universal** (= hot), **invariant** if and only if

$$\forall \pi \in \llbracket \mathcal{M}_c \rrbracket \forall \theta \forall k \in \mathbb{N}_0 : \hat{\pi}/k \text{ activates } L \text{ under } \theta \implies \hat{\pi}/k \in \mathcal{L}_\theta(A_L)$$

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- $L$  **existential** (= cold), **invariant** if and only if

$$\exists \pi \in \llbracket \mathcal{M}_c \rrbracket \exists \theta \exists k \in \mathbb{N}_0 : \hat{\pi}/k \text{ activates } L \text{ under } \theta \implies \hat{\pi}/k \in \mathcal{L}_\theta(A_L)$$

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We write  $\mathcal{M}_c \models \mathcal{M}_r$  if and only if  $\mathcal{M}_c \models L$  for all  $L \in \mathcal{I}$ .

# So What's Missing?

## Given:

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

## Wanted:

- $M_{\mathcal{M}} = (S, s_0, \rightarrow)$
- $A_L = (\Sigma, Q, q_0, \rightarrow, F)$

## Missing to complete the picture:

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## Wanted:

- $M_{\mathcal{M}} = (S, s_0, \rightarrow)$
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## Missing to complete the picture:

- what are the system states  $S, s_0$ ?
- when do we have  $s \xrightarrow{(cons, Snd)} s'$ ?
- what is  $Q$  and  $\Sigma$ ?
- when do we have  $q \xrightarrow{\sigma} q'$ ?

— **object diagrams**

— **one object takes a state-machine transition**

— **cuts of  $L$**

— **partial order of  $L$**

# *UML Semantics: System States*

# System States

---

- Let  $\mathcal{M} = (\mathcal{CD}, \mathcal{OD}, \mathcal{SM}, \mathcal{I})$  be a UML model.
- The class diagram  $\mathcal{CD}$  describes a set of **complete object diagrams**.
- We call an object diagram **complete** if and only if
  - each attribute has a (type-consistent) value,
  - in particular the implicit attribute giving the current state-machine state (and whether the object is in the middle of a run-to-completion step or not),
  - each object obtains a unique name from a set  $Ids$ .
- In contrast:  
we call a (complete or partial) object diagram **legal** if and only if
  - all OCL constraints of the model are satisfied,
  - in particular multiplicities of links.

So we simply use

- for  $S$  the set of all complete object diagrams of  $\mathcal{CD}$ , and
- for  $s_0$  the object diagram  $\mathcal{OD}$  (it should thus be complete).

# *UML Semantics: Transition System*



# Evolution of System States

---

- Let  $s, s'$  be system states,  $Ids$  unique object names in object diagrams.
- Then  $s \xrightarrow{(cons, Snd)} s'$  if
  - the **object** name  $id \in Ids$  occurs in  $s$  (say it is of class  $C$ ),
  - $id$ 's current state-machine **state** is  $st$ ,
  - there is a transition

$$st \xrightarrow{\text{trigger}[\text{guard}]/[\text{action}]} st'$$

in the state-machine  $\mathcal{SM}_C$  of  $C$ , which is **enabled**, that is,

- either 'trigger' is empty and  $id$  is **not stable** ( $cons = \emptyset$ ), or  $id$  is **stable** 'trigger' denotes a signal  $E$ , and an  $E$ -event is ready to be consumed in the receive buffer ( $cons = \{(E, id)\}$ ), and
- expression 'guard' holds in  $s$ ,

and

- $s'$  is (exactly) the **effect** of executing 'action' for  $id$  in  $s$ .

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- Let  $s, s'$  be system states,  $Ids$  unique object names in object diagrams.
- Then  $s \xrightarrow{(cons, Snd)} s'$  if
  - the **object** name  $id \in Ids$  occurs in  $s$  (say it is of class  $C$ ),
  - $id$ 's current state-machine **state** is  $st$ ,
  - there is an **enabled** transition  $st \xrightarrow{\text{trigger}[\text{guard}]/[\text{action}]} st'$  in the state-machine  $\mathcal{SM}_C$  of  $C$ ,

and

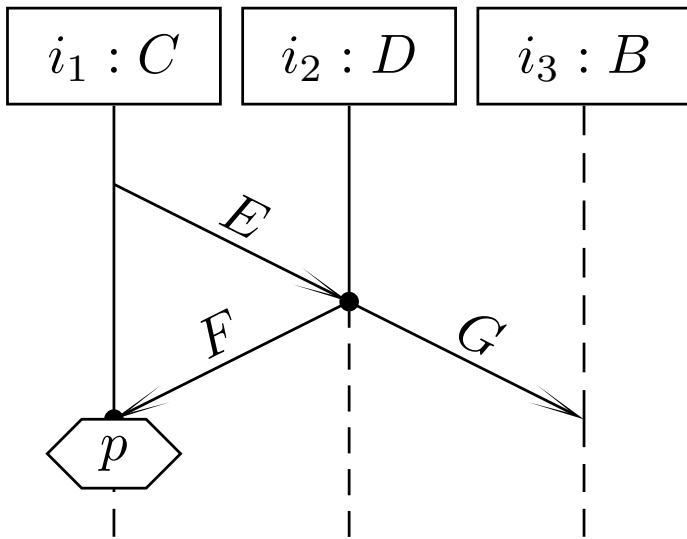
- $s'$  is (exactly) the **effect** of executing 'action' for  $id$  in  $s$ .

That is, for instance,

- **removal** of the consumed event from the input buffer,
- **updating** attributes of object  $id$ , or other objects via links,
- **creation** of new objects, **deletion** of  $id$  or other objects,
- **sending** events  $E_1, \dots, E_n$  to objects  $id_1, \dots, id_n$ ,  $n \geq 0$ , resp.; then  $Snd = \{(id, E_1, id_1), \dots, (id, E_n, id_n)\}$ .

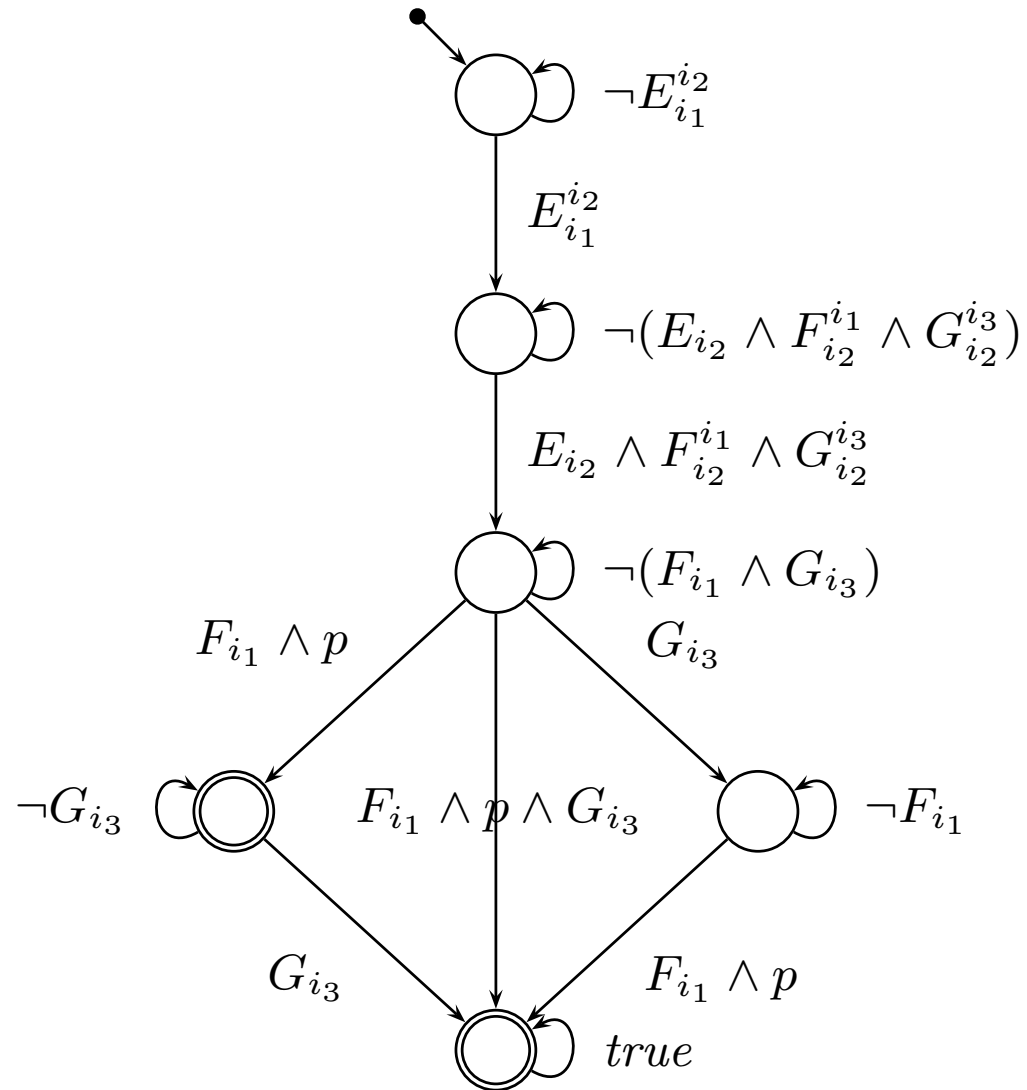
# *UML Semantics: Büchi Automaton*

# The (Symbolic) Büchi Automaton of an LSC (Example)



$A_L = (\Sigma, Q, q_0, \rightarrow, F)$ :

- letters in  $\Sigma$ :  
 $E_i$  ( $i$  consumes an  $E$ ),  
 $E_i^{i'}$  ( $i$  sends  $E$  to  $i'$ )
- states  $Q$ : cuts of LSC
- $q_0$ : empty cut
- $q \rightarrow q'$ : partial order on cuts, transitions labelled with prop. logic expressions over  $\Sigma$
- $F$ : cold cuts and final cut



# *The (Symbolic) Büchi Automaton of an LSC*

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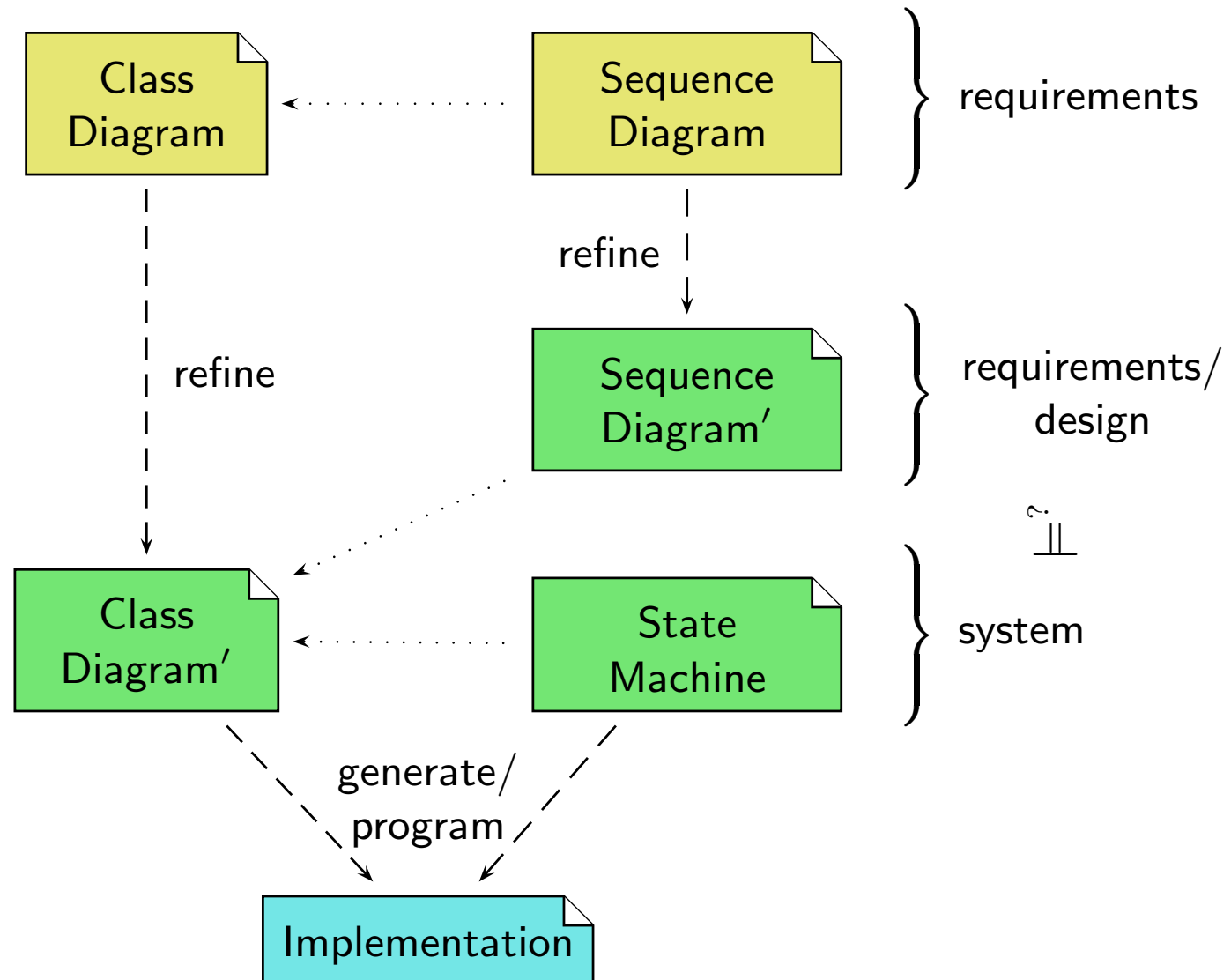
Not covered:

- treatment of pre-charts
- ...

See [Klose, 2003].

# *Summary*

# Recall Proposal



# *References*



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## References

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