

# Building Synchronous DataFlow graphs with UML & MARTE/CCSL

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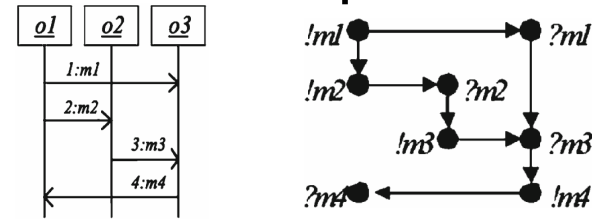
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# UML & Formal methods

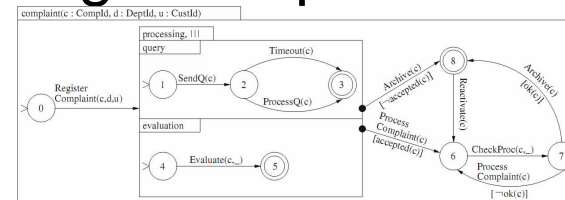
- Ambiguity and structural properties of basic sequence diagrams

- Interactions + trace



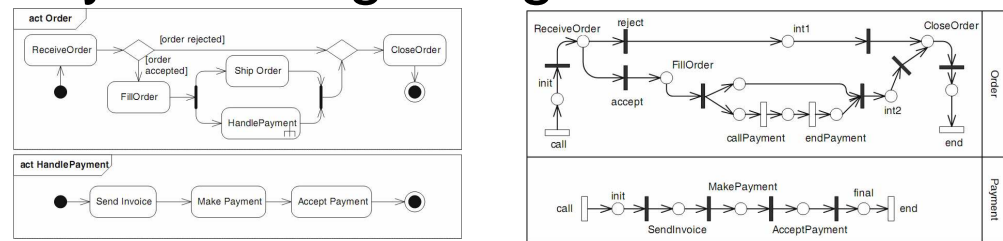
- Extending statecharts with process algebra operators

- Untimed StateMachines + CSP



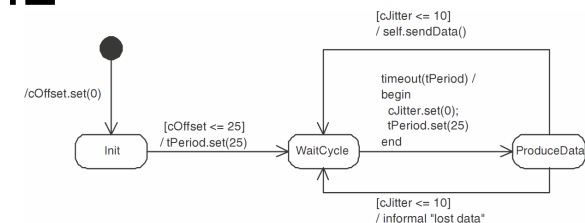
- UML Behavioral consistency checking using instantiable Petri Nets

- Activities + PN

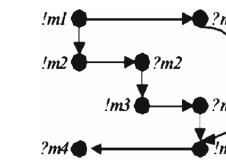
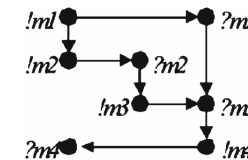
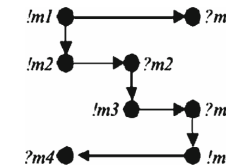
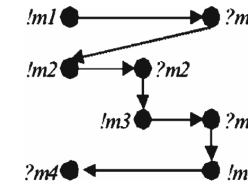
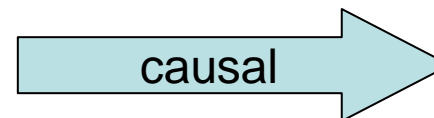
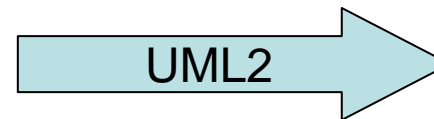
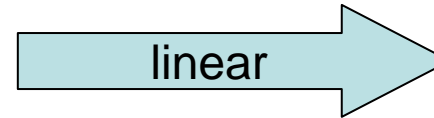
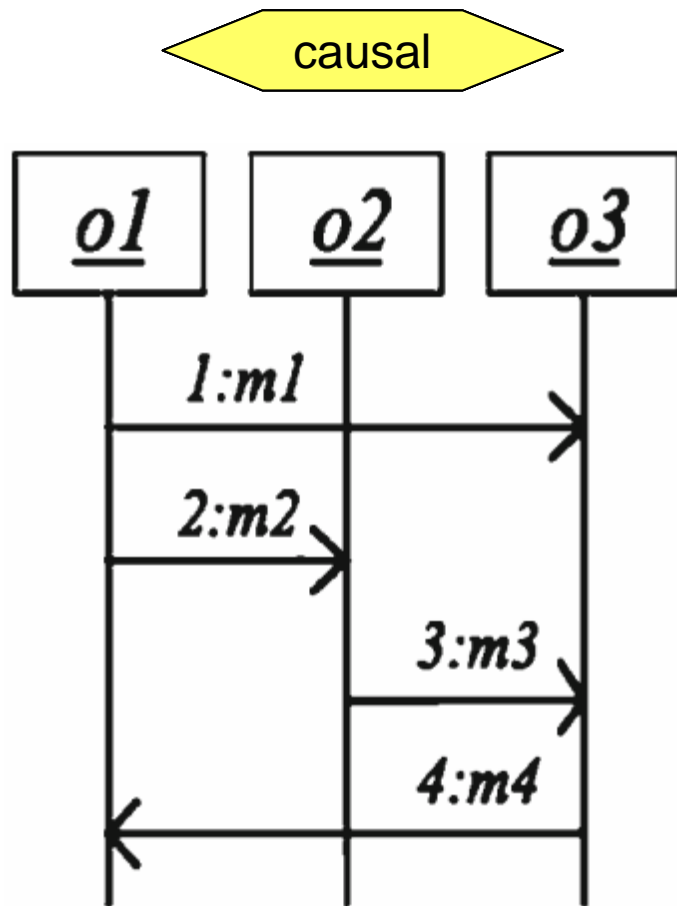


- Timing analysis and validation with UML

- StateMachines + Timed automata

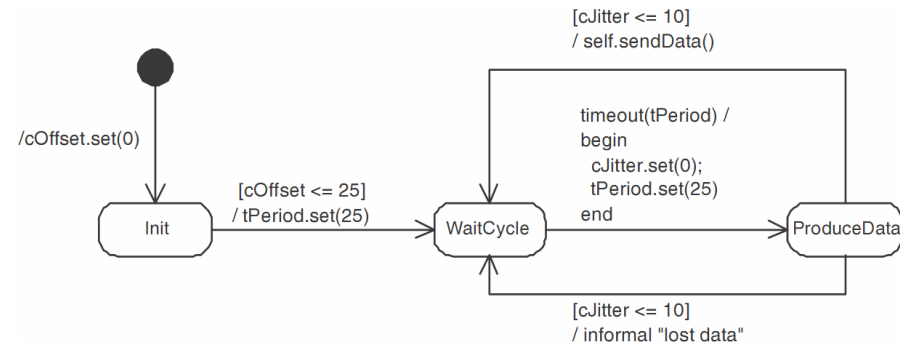
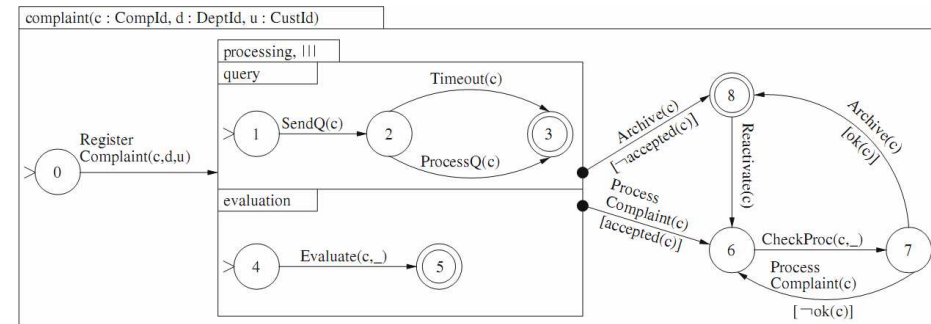
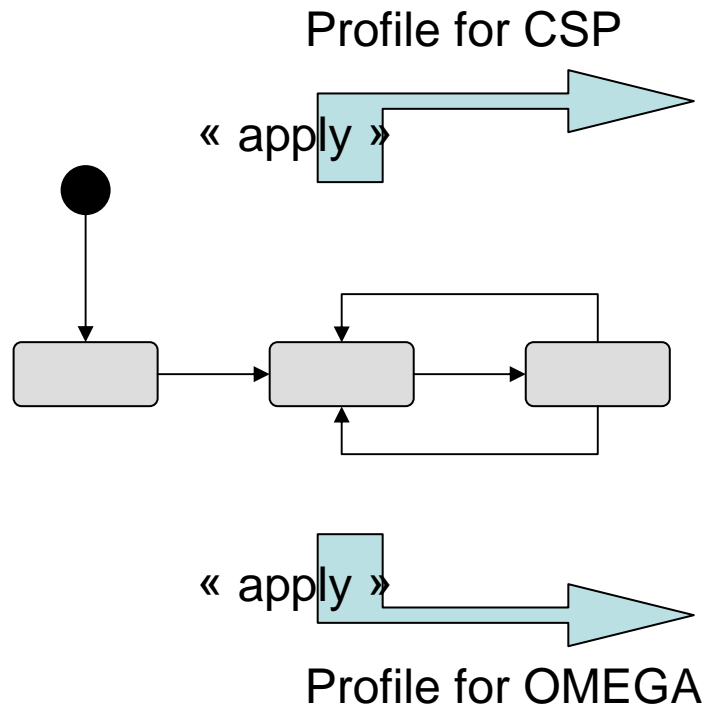


# Several interpretations



- ❑ Compare their constraining power : level of concurrency
- ❑ Do we want to choose between all these ?
  - Use UML as a framework for combining all of these semantics
  - Apply directors (like in Ptolemy) to choose the suitable semantics

# Profiles to give the semantics



- How to combine these two diagrams ?
  - Put them next to each others ?

# Proposition

## □ What

- Explicit execution semantics within the model

## □ How

- Annotate the ~~meta~~-model
- Execution semantics defined with MARTE/CCSL

## □ UML Profile for MARTE and CCSL

- Modeling and Analysis of Read-Time and EEmbedded systems
  - Time model => Timed Causality Semantics to UML models
- CCSL: MARTE Companion **Modeling Language**
  - Apply to any (EMF) model => UML or not

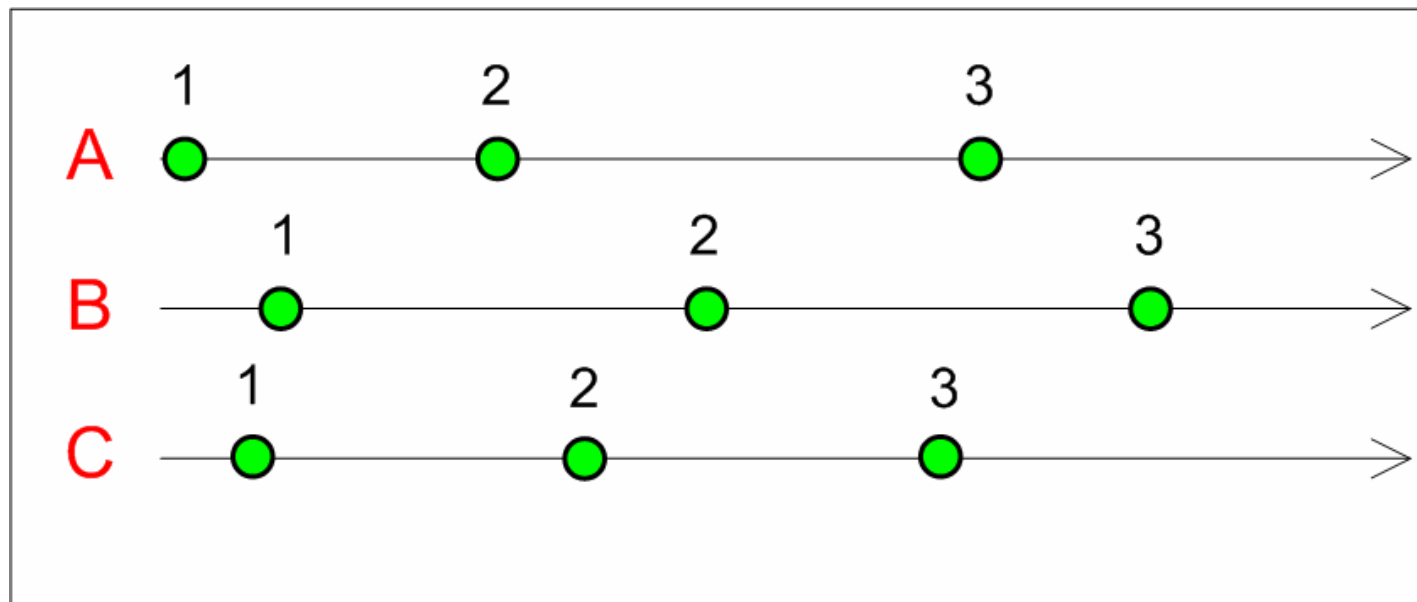
## □ Example

- UML (activity/state machine): Synchronous DataFlow graphs
- CCSL Library for SDF

# CCSL – Polychronous systems

## □ Clock Model

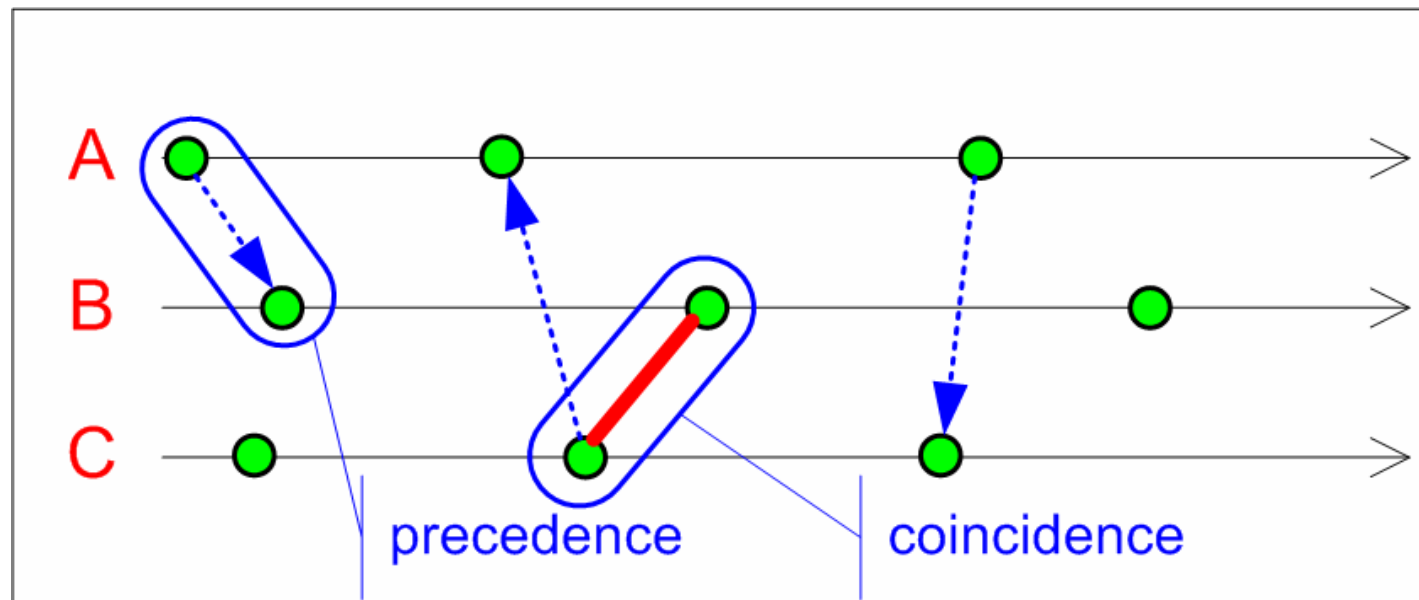
- Clock  $C = \langle \mathcal{I}, \prec \rangle$ , infinite ordered set of instants
  - Discrete-time clocks:  $\mathcal{I}$  is discrete and indexed by  $\mathbb{N}^*$



# CCSL – Polychronous systems

## □ Clock Model

- Clock  $C = \langle \mathcal{I}, \prec \rangle$ , infinite ordered set of instants
  - Discrete-time clocks:  $\mathcal{I}$  is discrete and indexed by  $\mathbb{N}^*$
- Instant relations: coincidence, (strict) precedence, exclusion
- Clock relations:
  - infinitely many instant relations according to predefined patterns (periodicity, alternation, sampling, ...)



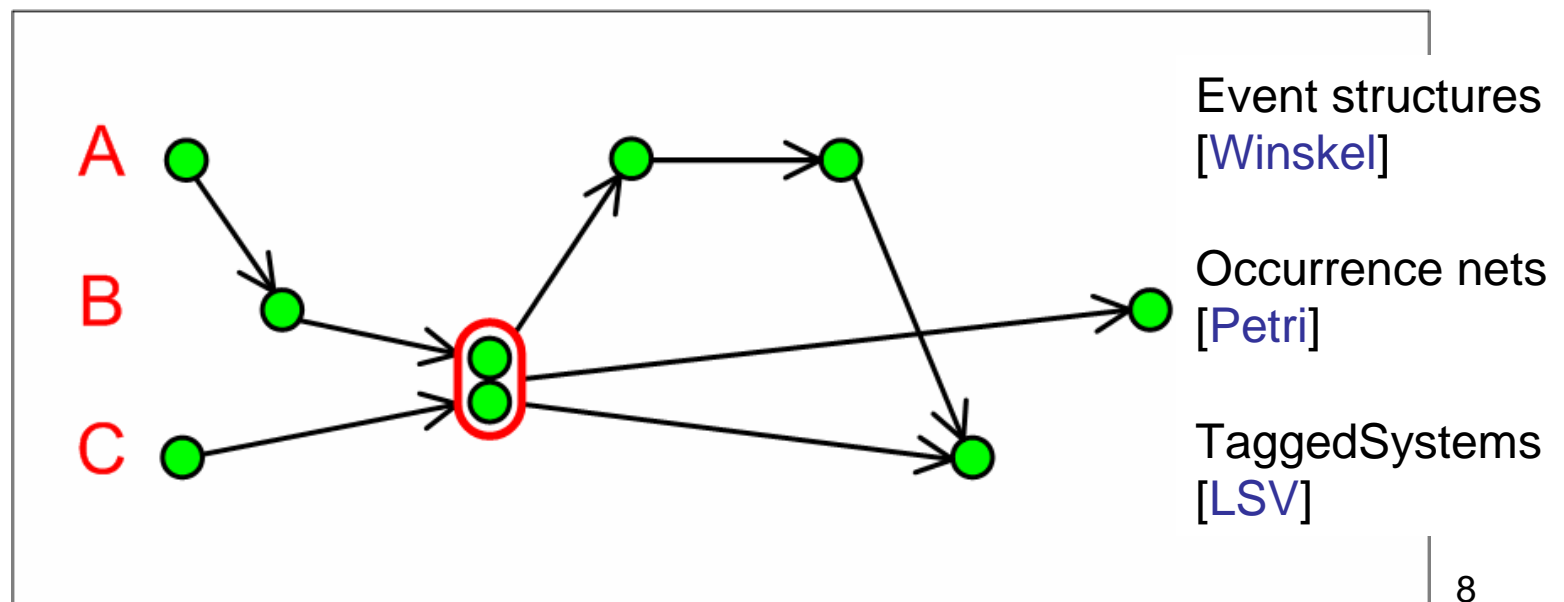
# CCSL – Polychronous systems

## □ Clock Model (**static**)

- Clock  $C = \langle \mathcal{I}, \prec \rangle$ , infinite ordered set of instants
- Instant/clock relations = **constraints**

## □ Time system (**dynamic**)

- Clocks = set of boolean variables
- Constraints = set of boolean equations  $\Rightarrow$  SAT problem





# CCSL clock constraint - precedence

## Precedence

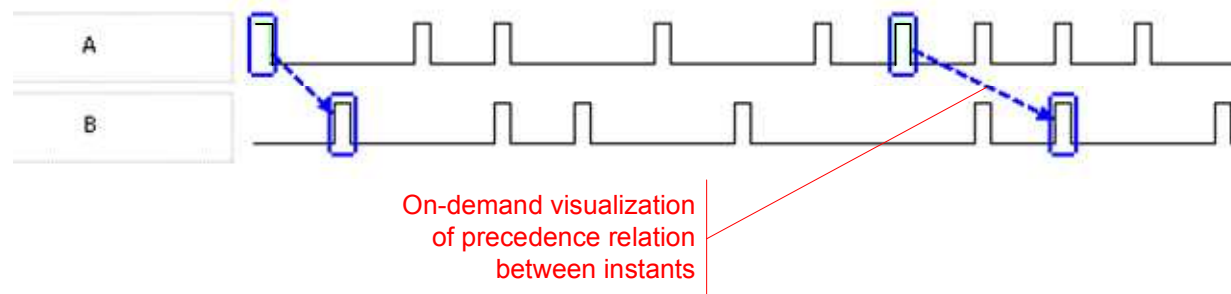
A precedes B (strict form) written as  $A \boxed{\prec} B$

Semantics  $(\forall k \in \mathbb{N}^*) A[k] \prec B[k]$

$$\frac{\beta \Box (\chi(A) = \chi(B))}{\Box A \boxed{\prec} B \Box} = (\beta \Rightarrow \neg \Box B \Box)$$

Logical representation

## Simulation



Use: causal dependency or asynchronous communication

# CCSL clock constraint - Synchrony

## Synchrony

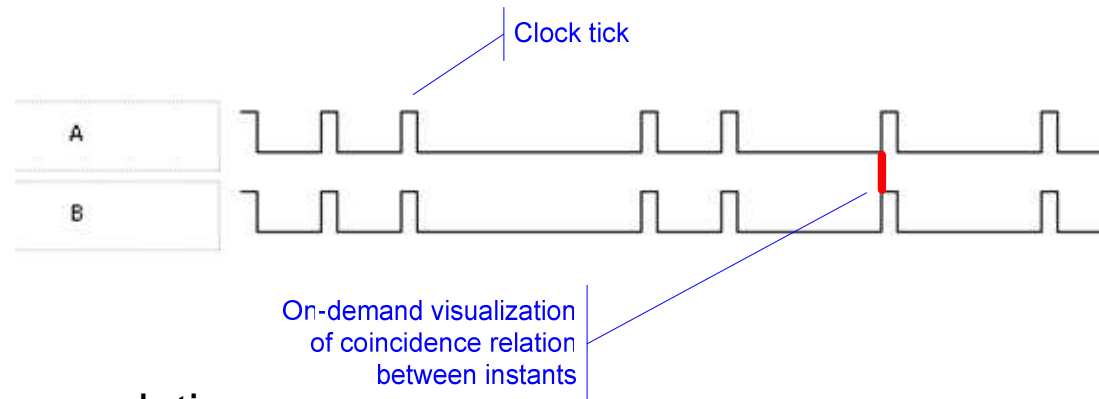
$A = B$  written as  $A \boxed{=} B$

Semantics

$$(\forall k \in \mathbb{N}^*) A[k] \equiv B[k]$$

$$\boxed{A \boxed{=} B} = (\boxed{A} = \boxed{B}) \text{ ——— Logical representation}$$

Simulation



Use: synchronous evolutions

# CCSL clock constraint– filtering

## Filtering

$B = A \text{ filteredBy } w$  written as  $B \equiv A \blacktriangledown w$  where  $w \in \mathbb{B}^\omega$  (infinite) Binary Word

## Semantics

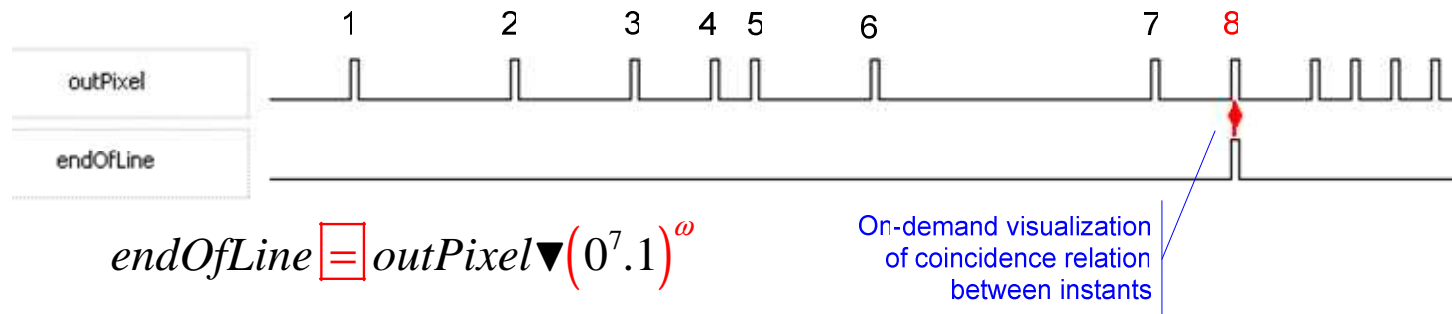
$$(\forall k \in \mathbb{N}^*) B[k] \equiv A[w \uparrow k]$$

where  $w \uparrow k$  is the index of the  $k^{\text{th}}$  1 in  $w$

$$\frac{\beta \sqsubseteq (w = \mathbf{1}.v)}{\llbracket A \blacktriangledown w \rrbracket = (\beta \wedge \llbracket A \rrbracket)}$$

Logical representation

## Simulation



$$endOfLine \equiv outPixel \blacktriangledown (0^7.1)^\omega$$

Use: a special case of synchrony (on selected instants)

## Synchronous Data Flow (**SDF**)

### □ Data Flow graphs

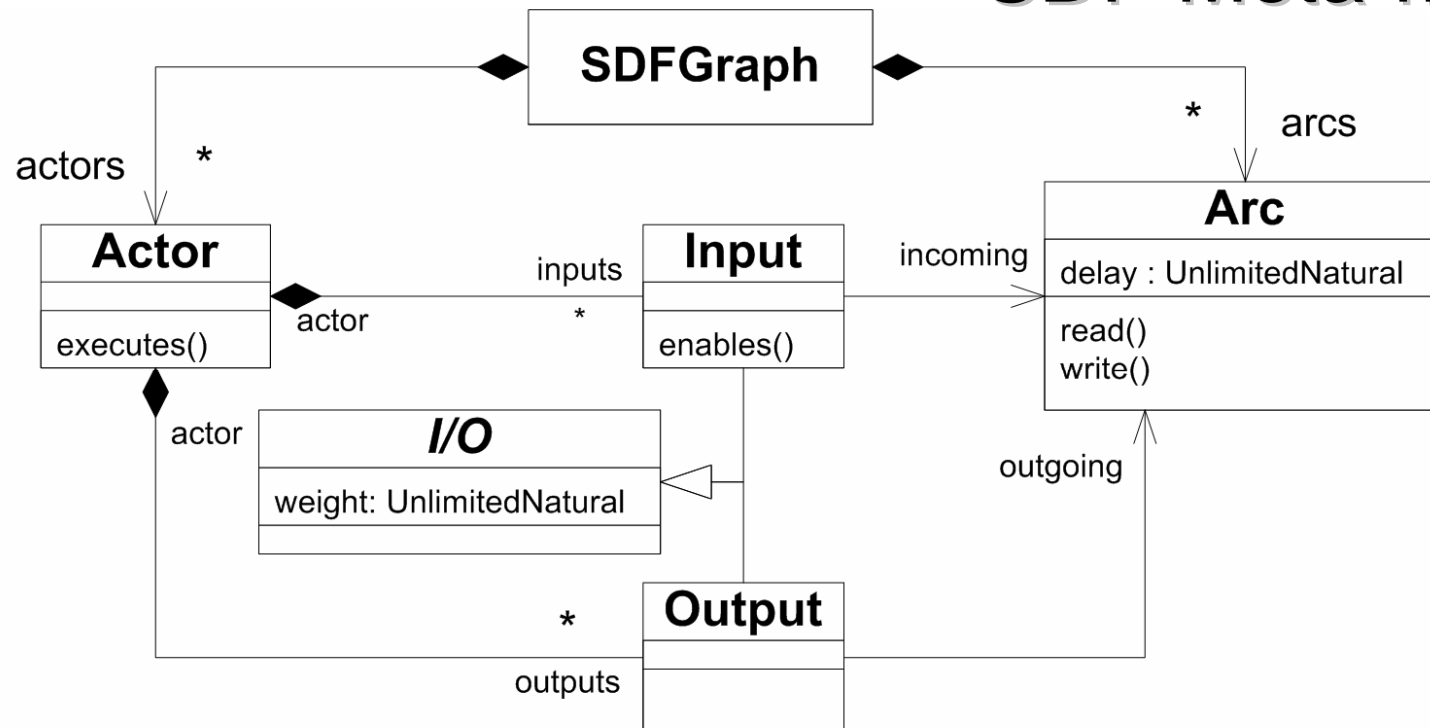
- Directed graphs
- Nodes = functions/computations
- Arcs = data path

### □ Synchronous Data Flow

[E.A. Lee, 1987]

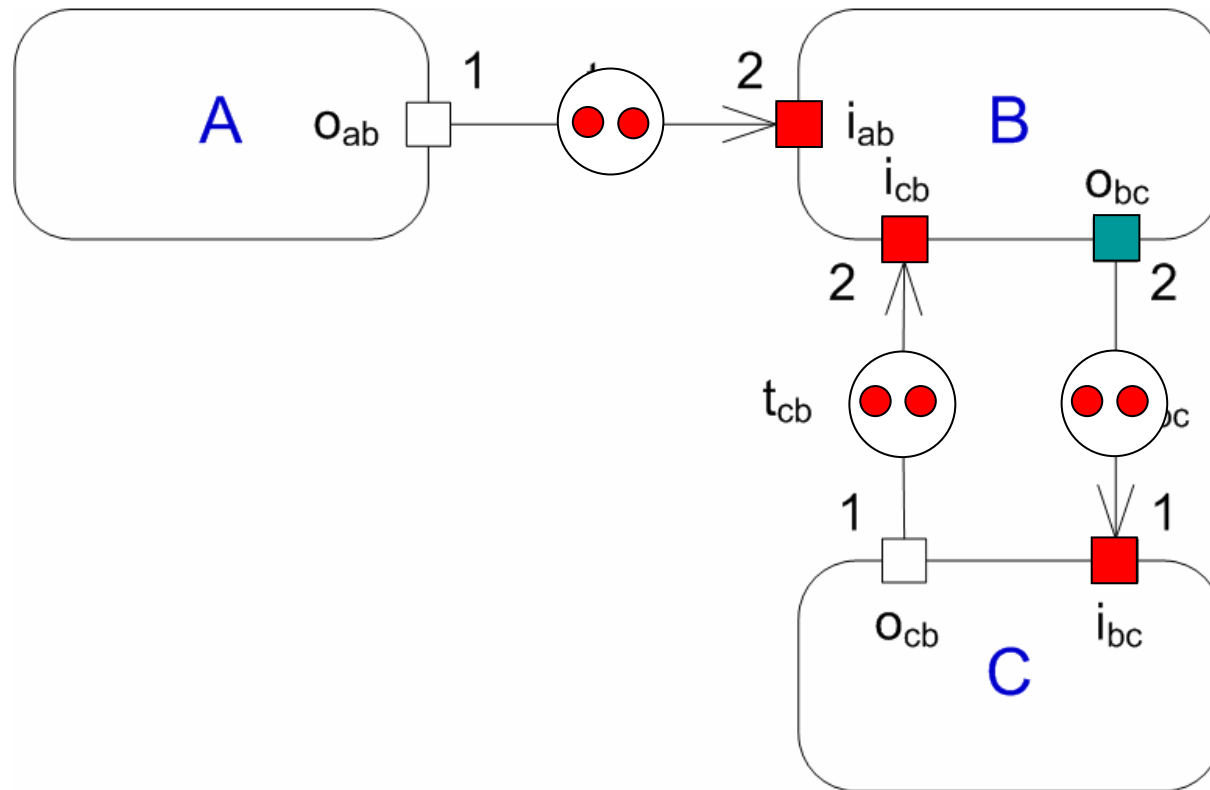
- Static number of data samples consumed/produced by each node
- Well-suited for multi-rate **DSP algorithms** with continuous stream of data
- Reduction of Kahn-Process Networks to allow **static scheduling** and ease parallelization
- Equivalent to Computation Graphs [Karp & Miller, 1966]
- Popular due to Ptolemy developed in Berkeley

## SDF Meta-model



- ❑ Nodes are called actors
- ❑ Arcs have a delay
- ❑ Input/Output have a weight
  - Number of data samples consumed/produced

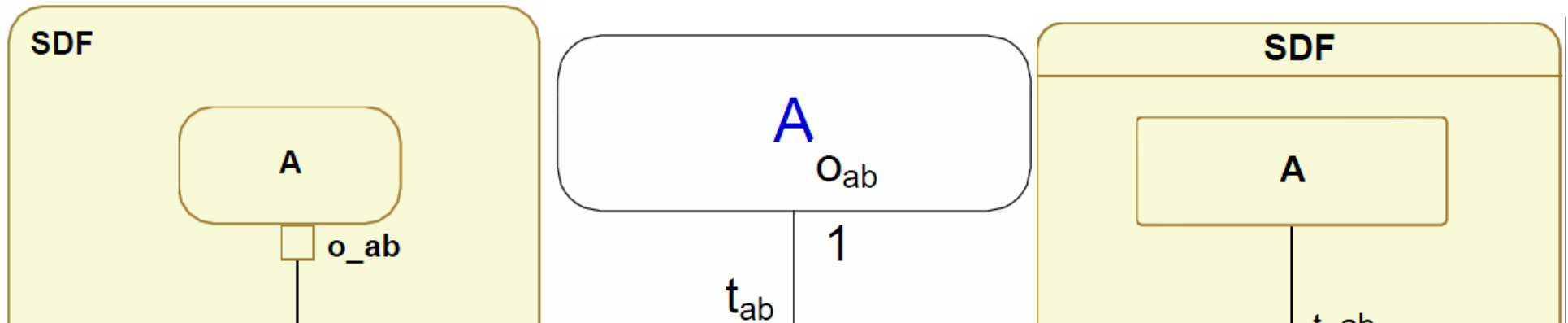
# SDF Example



□ Equivalent to a Marked-Event Graph

- Conflict-free Petri Net
- Static scheduling: **A A B A A B**  
**C C**

## How to model SDF graphs in UML ?

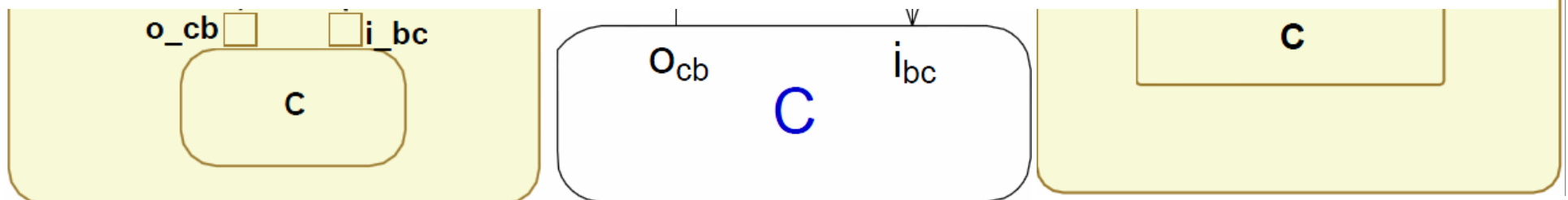


Where is the semantics ?

Is that compatible with the UML semantics ?

CCSL makes the semantics explicit ...

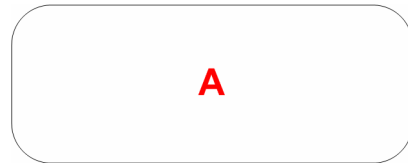
... within the model



# CCSL Library for SDF (1/2)

## □ SDF

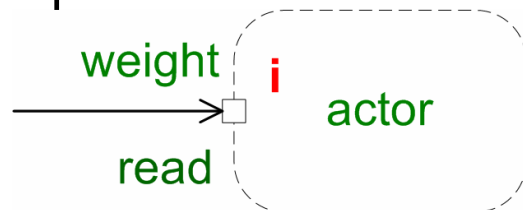
- Actor A



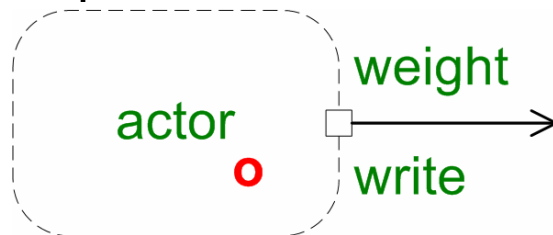
- Token T



- Input i



- Output o



## □ CCSL

- Clock A;

- Clock write, read;

```
def token(clock write, clock read, int delay) ≙
  write [↖] (read delayedFor delay)
```

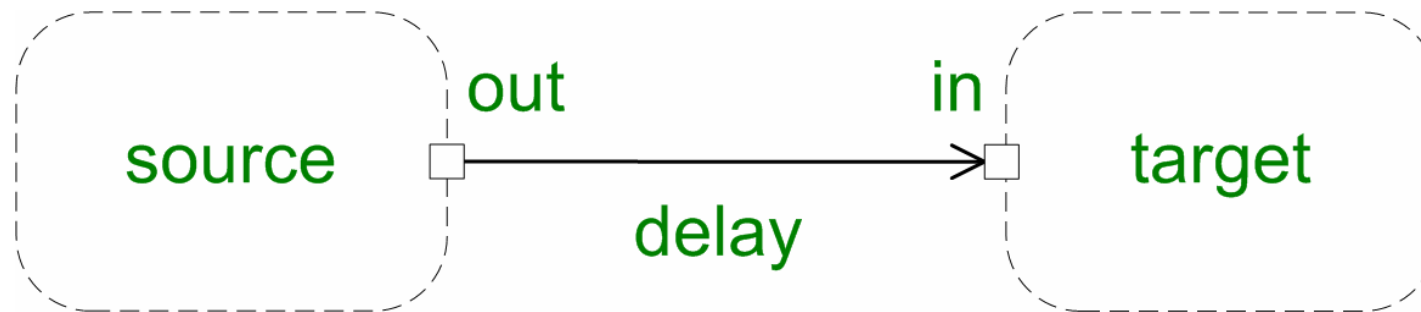
```
def input(clock actor, clock read, int weight) ≙
  (read by weight) [↖] actor
```

```
def output(clock actor, clock write, int weight) ≙
  actor [⇒] (write filteredBy (1.0weight-1)ω)
```



## CCSL Library for SDF (2/2)

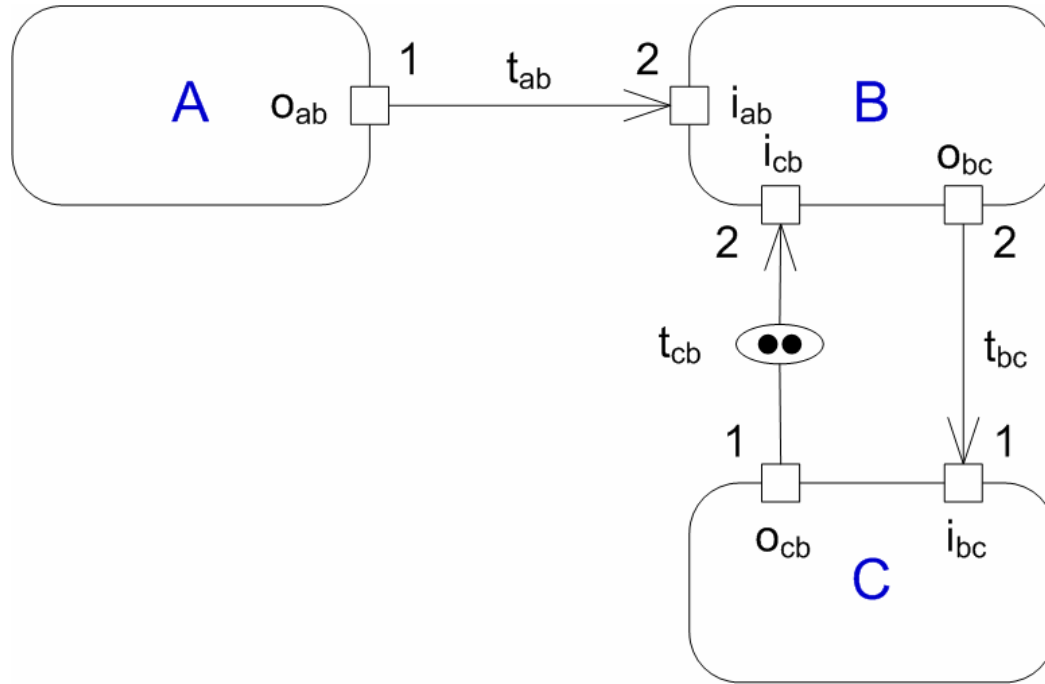
### □ SDF



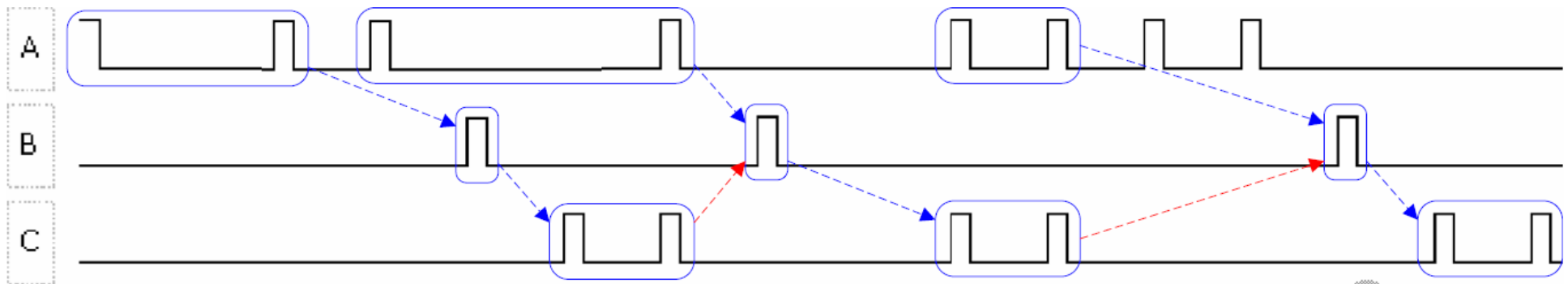
### □ CCSL

```
def arc(int delay, clock source, int out, clock target, int in)  $\triangleq$   
    output(source, write, out); token(write, read, delay); input(target, read, in)
```

# Example



$$S = \text{arc}(0, A, 1, B, 2) \mid \text{arc}(0, B, 2, C, 1) \mid \text{arc}(2, C, 1, B, 2)$$



**t<sup>2</sup>**

## Conclusion

- ❑ (UML) Models must come with
  - A meta-model to describe the structural/composition rules
  - An explicit execution semantics
- ❑ CCSL can be used for describing
  - Temporal patterns
  - Causal relationships
- ❑ MARTE: attach CCSL specifications to UML models
- ❑ TimeSquare can
  - execute CCSL specifications
  - Animate DI2 models in Papyrus
  - [http://www.inria.fr/sophia/aoste/time\\_square/](http://www.inria.fr/sophia/aoste/time_square/)