

#### State Machines as Composite Structure: (Onto)Logical State Machines Part 1

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## **Overview**

#### RoadMap

#### Motivation

- Behavior, review
- Interactions, review
- State machines, requirements
- State Machines Solution
  - 1. Stimuli = end of transfers (events)
  - **2.** State and transition behaviors
  - **3.** Matching past events to transitions

### Summary

## Behavior as Composite Structure Presentation Stack



(ad/2018-03-02)

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## **General Problem**

- UML has three behavior diagrams.
  - Activity, state, interaction.
- Very little integration or reuse between them.
  - Three underlying metamodels.
  - Three representations of temporal order.
- Triples the effort of learning UML and building analysis tools for it.

## **General Solution**

- Treat behaviors as assemblies of other behaviors.
  - Like objects are assemblies of other objects.
- Assembly = UML internal structure
  - Pieces represented by properties.
  - Put together by connectors.
- Put all behavior diagrams on the same underlying behavior assembly model.

## **Behaviors as Composite Structure**



# **Behavior: What's Being Modeled?**



- "Things" that occur in time
  - Eg, taking a picture, focusing, etc.
  - Not "behaviors", "actions", etc.

# **Behavior: What's in Common?**



- They happen before or during each other.
  - Construct M1 library for this.
  - Use it to classify things being modeled.

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## **Behavior: Use Library**



 Specialize library classes and subset/redefine library properties.

## **Behavior: Too repetitive at M1?**



Capture M1 patterns in M2 elements.
 Tools apply patterns automatically.

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## **Interactions Problem**



# **Interactions Requirements**

- **1.** Between things that outlive interactions.
  - Objects have many interactions over time.
  - Not just between steps in an activity.
- **2.** Interactions are reusable and composable.
  - The same kind of interaction might be used in many user models and
  - contain many other interactions ordered in time.
- **3.** Interacting objects have "mailboxes".
  - Things being exchanged leave and arrive at specified places in the interacting objects.
  - Aka, output/inputs.

# **Transfers (M1)**



### **Interactions (M2)**



## **Transfers Along Connectors?**



## Interaction = Behavior & Association

- Associations and behaviors both have objects that participate in them.
  - Associations link their participants.
  - Behaviors involve their objects.
    - Interactions have lifelines.
    - Activities have object nodes, partitions, etc.
    - Behaviors have parameters.

 Interactions are behaviors that are also associations between their participants.

# Links (M1) & Associations (M2)



## Transfers as Links (M1)



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## **Interaction Participants (M2)**



## **Connectors Reusing Interactions**



## **Flow Steps**



## Flows & Out/Inputs (OF)



## Flows & Out/Inputs (FP)



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## **States of What?**

- Objects, based on properties
  - Person in married state = has a spouse.
- Behaviors, based on past behavior
  - Vending machine in dispensing state after receiving selection and money states.
- UML states are mostly behaviors ...
  - -... tied to objects.
  - Weakly include object state invariants.
  - Both kinds can be in "machines" that react to external stimuli.

## **State Machine Problem**

- UML has two ways things can react to external stimuli:
  - State Machines have transitions.
  - Activities have accept event actions.
- Very little integration or reuse.
  - Two underlying metamodels/profiles.
  - Two representations of reactions.
  - Slightly different temporal semantics.
- Doubles the effort of learning UML and building analysis tools for them.

## **State Machine Problem**



# **State Machine Requirements**

- 1. Must selectively react to stimuli ("events").
  - Based on kind of stimulus and ...
  - -... current & previous stimuli/reactions ("states")
- 2. Must simplify reaction behaviors, splitting them up ...
  - by state and between states (transitions).
  - within states.
- 3. Must react to past events
  - Can have complicated reaction rules to events in the past.

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#### State Machine Solution (Part 1) (Reacting to stimuli)

- Reaction depends on current state.
  - Change states (leave current one, enter another).
  - Re-enter current state.
  - Do nothing.
- Events can arrive during or before states expecting them.
  - Addressed separately.

#### State Machine Solution (Part 1) (Reacting to stimuli)

- UML events = things "arriving" at objects
  - Signals, operation calls
  - Not events happening externally
    - Except unmodeled "changes" to anything.
- Treat as ends of transfers targeting objects.
  - Receiver doesn't specify sender.

## **UML Events = Ends of Transfers**



## **State Machines (M2)**



- Transitions are successions that ...
  - go out of steps …
  - that interactions (triggers) end during ...
  - that target the machine.

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#### State Machine Solution (Part 2) (Simplifying reaction behaviors)

- States have entry, do, and exit behaviors
  - Happen going into, being in, going out of states.
  - No other state behaviors, simplifies behavior modeling.
  - Only do behaviors can be stopped by events.
- Transitions have effect behaviors

Happen after source state exit and before target state entry.



- State occurrences:
  - Are behavior occurrences typing state properties... 38
  - with exactly three step properties ordered in time

# **Triggering Exit Behaviors**



Exit behaviors happen after triggers end.

## **Aborting Do Behaviors**



- Do behaviors stop before event arrives
  - Even if they aren't finished.
  - Assumes do behaviors are abortable.

## **Transition Behaviors**



 Transitions can specify behaviors to happen in between states.

## **State Machine Problem (#2)**





# **Competing Transitions (M1)**



# **Competing Transitions (M1Lib/M2)**



(M1)

- Library constraints inherited or reused
  - Acceptable/exit timing moved to library. 
     For all
  - Transition constraints use M2.
  - Commonly used acceptance constraints. For models to use as needed

models

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#### State Machine Problem (Part 3) (Reacting to past events)

- So far, states are only triggered by events that arrive during the state.
- Want to enable states to be triggered by events that arrive before the state.

## Past Events (M1)



Events arriving before state are acceptable.
 But can only be accepted once.

# Past Events (M1 Library / M2)



 HappensDuring redefined to apply as indicated by boolean.

## **State Machine TBD**

- Concurrent regions.
- Multiple machines and activities using the same events.
  - Objects with multiple behaviors.
- More complex event handling.
- Pulling from buffer, rather than matching (maybe).

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- Unify reacting to events using
  - Transfer ends as events
  - Properties for state behaviors.
- Model of event processing
  - Matching events by constraints ...
  - ... easier for end user than event handling procedures.
- Speeds learning and analysis integration.

# **More Information**

#### Intro to Behavior as Composite Structure

- <u>http://doc.omg.org/ad/2018-03-02</u>
- Interaction as Composite Structure
  - http://doc.omg.org/ad/18-06-11
- Object-orientation as Composite Structure
  - http://doc.omg.org/ad/18-09-07
- Earlier slides (more onto, includes interactions)
  - <u>http://conradbock.org/bock-ontological-behavior-modeling-jpl-slides.pdf</u>
- Paper: <u>http://dx.doi.org/10.5381/jot.2011.10.1.a3</u>
- Application to BPMN:<u>http://conradbock.org/#BPDM</u>
- KerML: Contact Chas Galey <u>charles.e.galey@lmco.com</u>