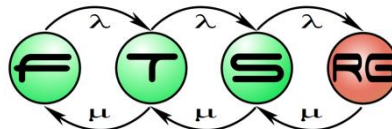


SysML Miscellaneous Grab Bag

Systems Engineering BSc Course

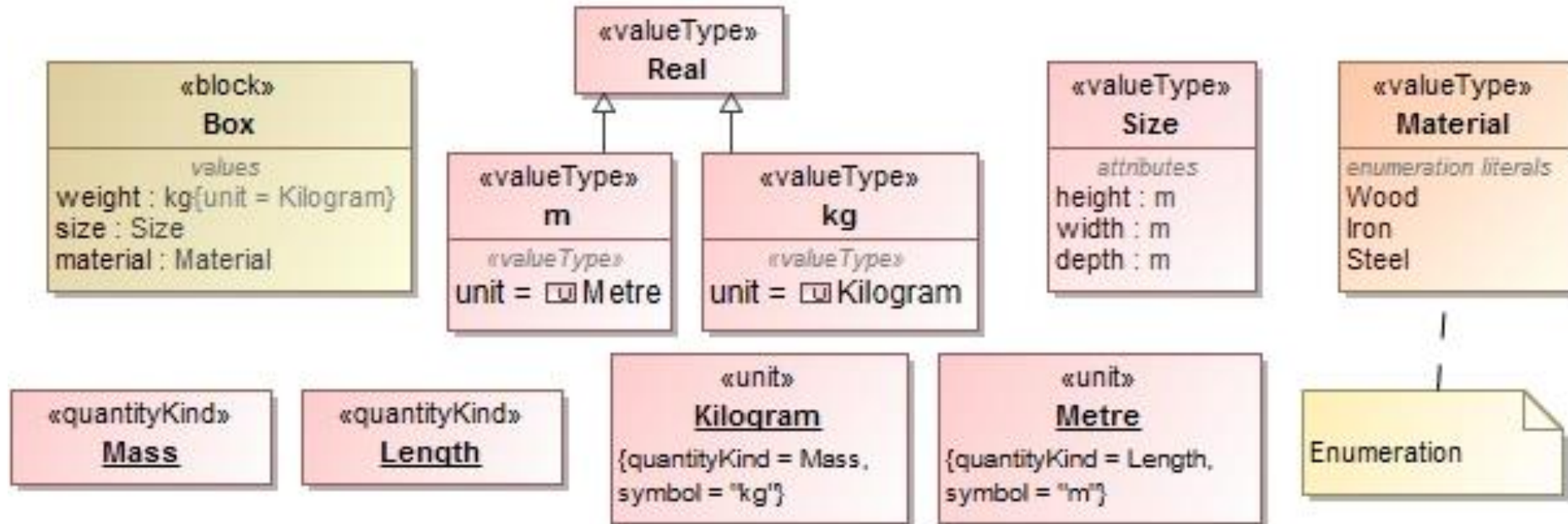


Modeling of logical and physical data

Using block definition diagrams

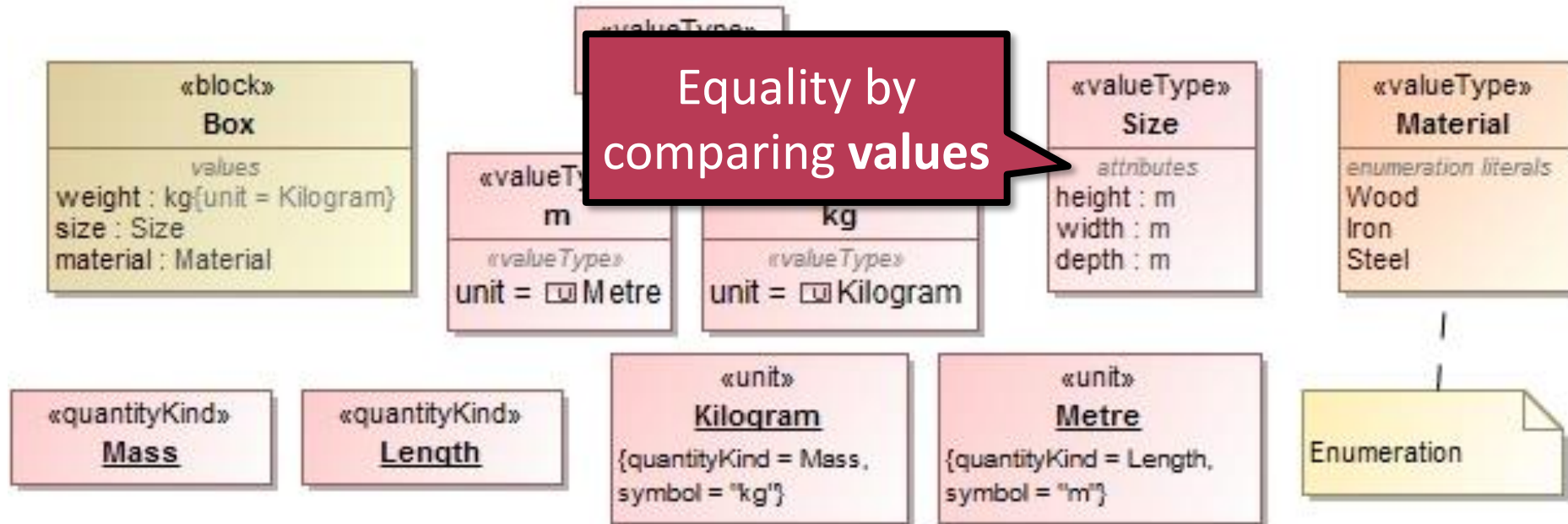
Value type (Data type)

- Primitives: Boolean, String, Complex, etc.
- Can have Unit and/or QuantityKind (formerly dimension)
 - QuantityKind: Length, Energy, Time, etc.
 - Unit: meter, inch, Watt, secundum, etc.
 - Has a QuantityKind



Value type (Data type)

- Primitives: Boolean, String, Complex, etc.
- Can have Unit and/or QuantityKind (formerly dimension)
 - QuantityKind: Length, Energy, Time, etc.
 - Unit: meter, inch, Watt, secundum, etc.
 - Has a QuantityKind

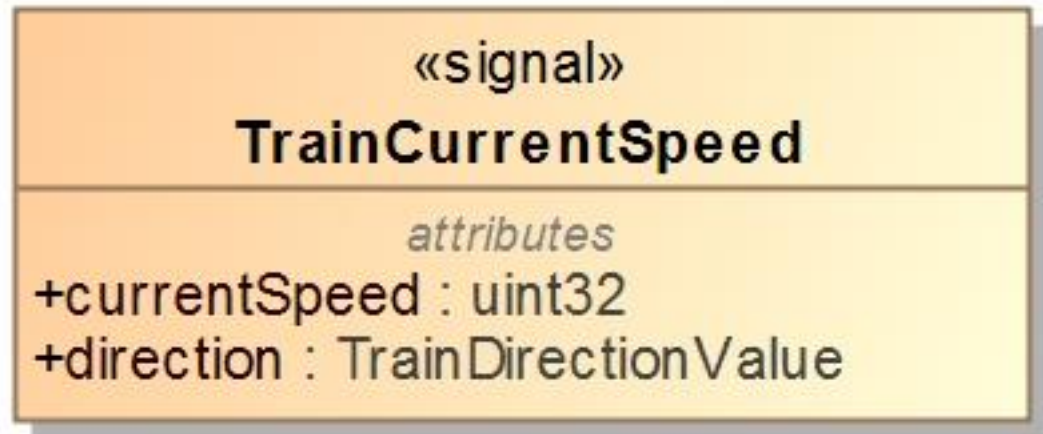


Data of a block

- Blocks can have attributes and/or values
- Value given by / restricted by
 - Definition (bdd)
 - e.g. in a specialized block (motorized = „true”)
 - Use (ibd)
 - Runtime
 - The value may change over time

Signal, Block

- A **signal** defines a message that can be sent and received by a block.
 - Has a set of attributes
 - Used by interfaces




Profiles

for extending UML/SysML

UML Profiles

- Profiles can be used to extend the UML/SysML language.
- Examples
 - SysML is defined as a profile on a subset of UML.
 - SYSMOD (a methodology for SysML) also defines a profile for SysML
 - MARTE (which is an OMG standard) profile is used for modeling real-time and embedded applications.
 - SysPhS (also OMG) is an add-on to SysML for modeling physical interaction and signal flow
 - Tools usually support the creation of custom profiles.

Defining a Profile

Profile Diagram Defining A Profile [ MyProfile]



What would have been a better choice than **Integer**?

Definition of a stereotype

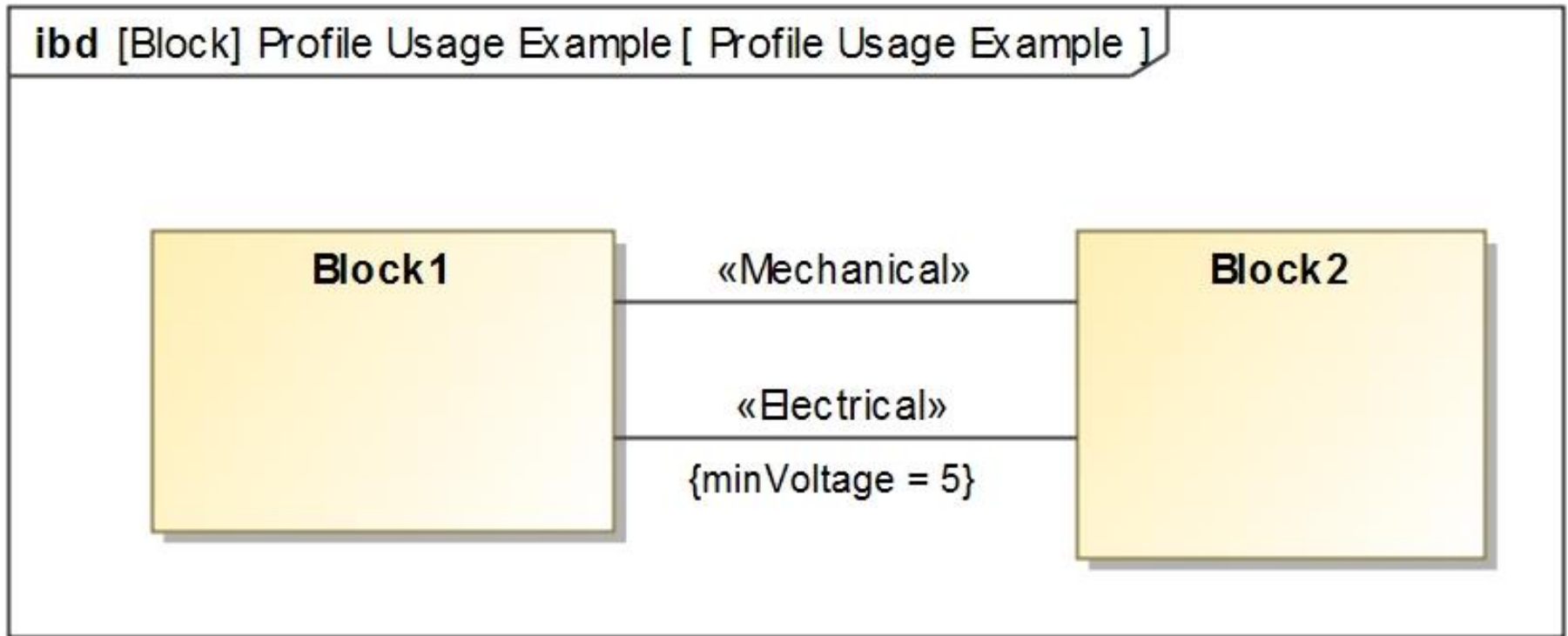
Stereotypes can have attributes, relations, etc.

Stereotype extends a metaclass

«Metaclass»
Connector

Using a Profile

- A profile should be applied to the project to use

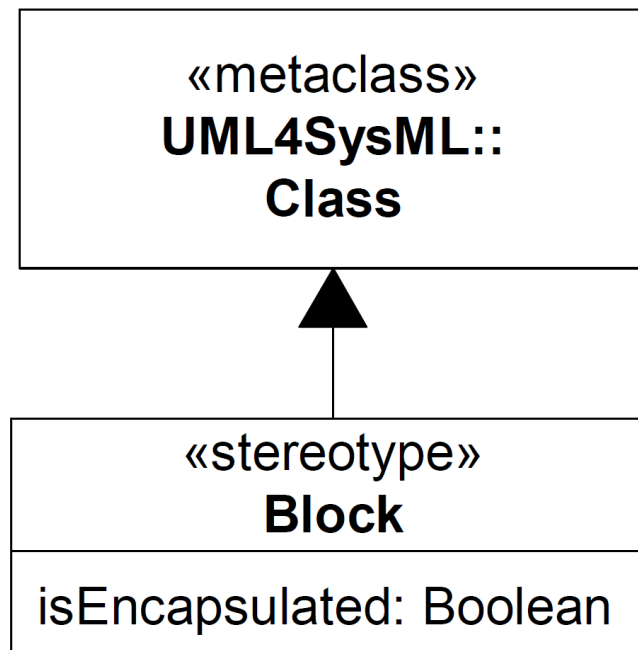


What else may a Profile provide?

- Presentation elements: icons, diagrams, ...
- Documented meaning
 - “A «Mechanical» Connector it is expected to exert significant forces in resistance to displacement of...”
- Design rules that can be enforced by the editor
 - E.g. “if a «Device» Block has an «Electrical» Connector, it must also own a «Ground» Port”
 - We will return to “well-formedness constraints” soon
- External tools that understand the Profile
 - Simulators, code generators, analysis tools etc.

SysML as a Profile

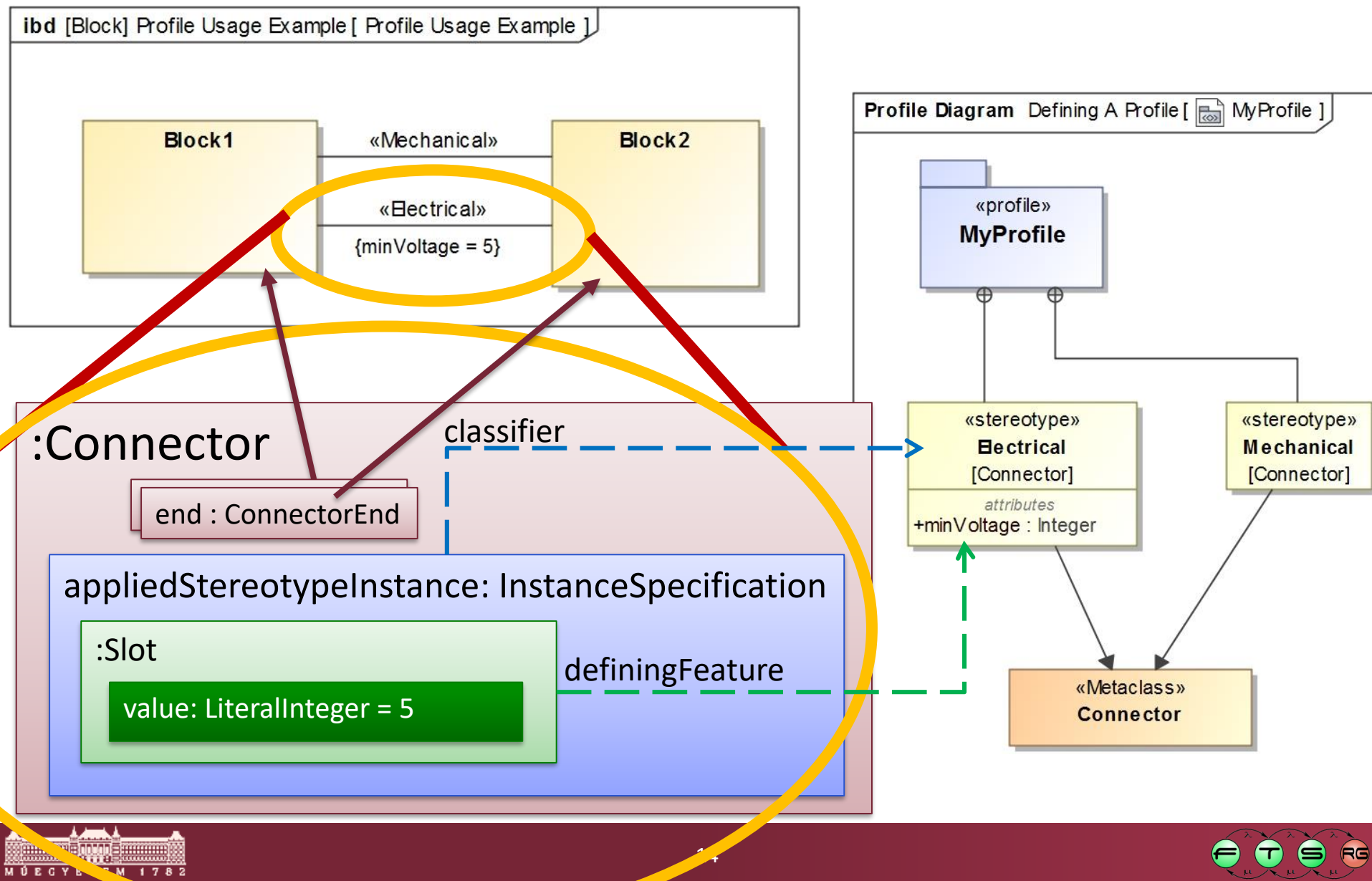
- SysML itself is a Profile on UML



UML in Abstract Syntax

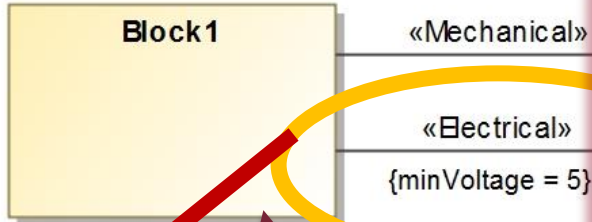
The underlying infrastructure of UML and SysML

Under the hood, pt. 1



Under the hood, pt. 2

ibd [Block] Profile Usage Example [Profile Usage E



:Connector

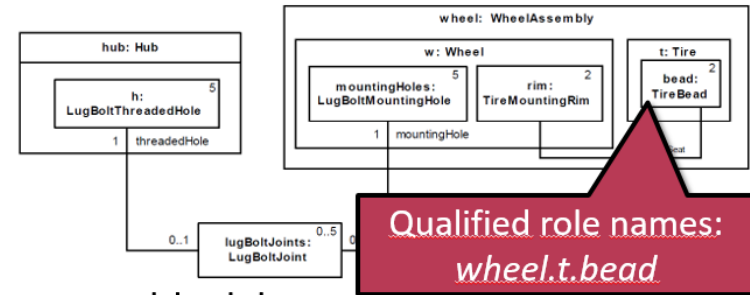
end : ConnectorEnd

NOTE: the “ConnectorEnd” objects are actually oversimplified here... let’s recap why!

Nested blocks

■ Nested blocks

- Block structure is expanded in an embedded **ibd**
- Commonly used on **ibds**
 - (Sometimes on **bdd**, in the *structure* compartment)



■ Encapsulation

- Connectors can cross block boundary
- Mark the block *encapsulated* to forbid this

Abstract and Concrete Syntax

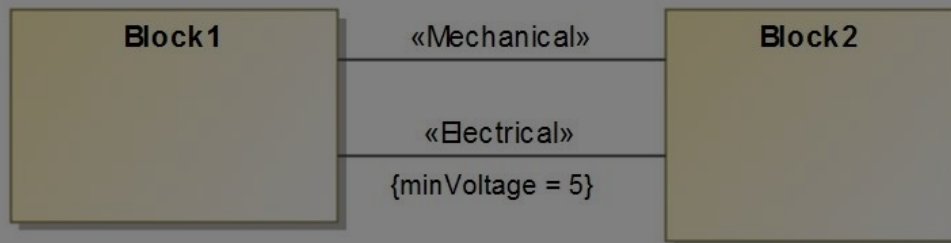
Concrete Syntax

User-friendly presentation

Diagrams, tables, icons

Displayed in editors, views

ibc [Block] Profile Usage Example [Profile Usage Example]



Abstract Syntax

Underlying graph representation

Model elements, types, data fields, cross-references

Used by code generators, simulators, model analysis

:Connector

end : ConnectorEnd

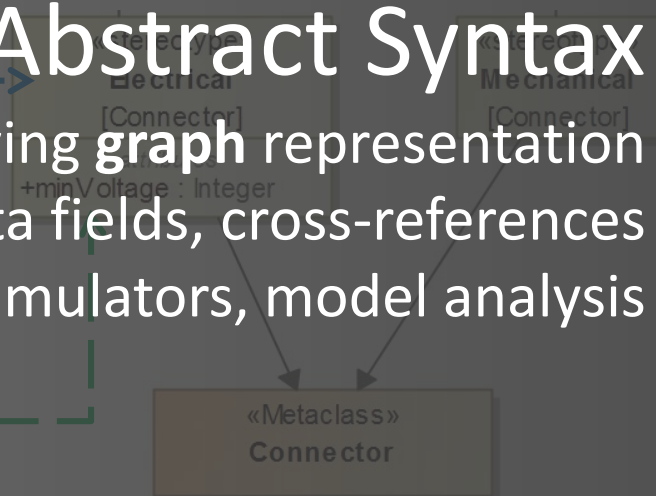
appliedStereotypeInstance: InstanceSpecification

:Slot

value: LiteralInteger = 5

classifier

definingFeature



Well-formedness constraints

Types of constraints

- A property of the **system**
- Must hold at any point in time
- “If you realize this system, we assume ...
(you must guarantee it, or must be a law of nature)”

■ System Constraints

- CPU should receive 12V +- 1V electricity
- Dissipated heat equals current times voltage

- A property of the **model**
- Can be **enforced** by the editor
- “If a model uses this element, it must ...”

■ Well-formedness Constraints / Design Rules

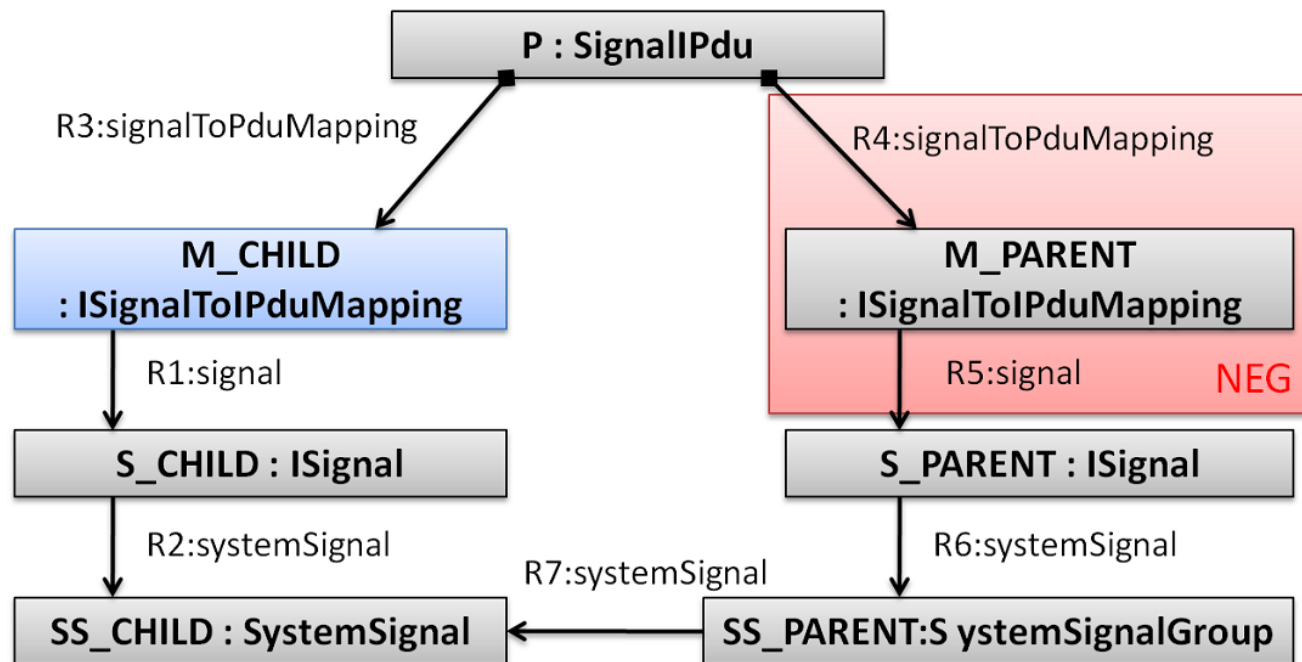
- “if a «Device» Block has an «Electrical» Connector, it must also own a «Ground» Port”

Motivation: Early validation of design rules

SystemSignalGroup design rule (from AUTOSAR)

- A *SystemSignal* and its group must be in the same *IPdu*
- Challenge: find **violations** quickly in large models
- New difficulties

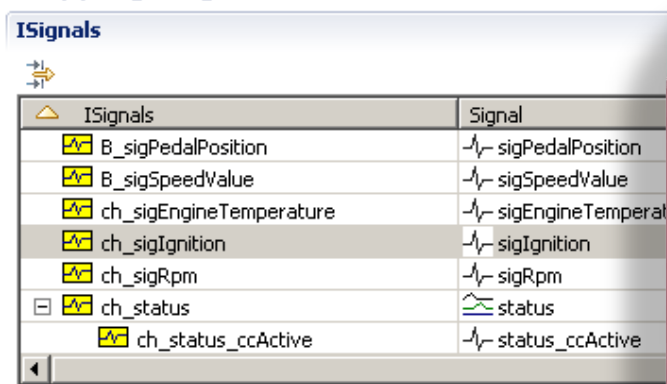
- reverse navigation
- complex manual solution



Motivation: Early validation of design rules


SystemSignalGroup design rule (from AUTOSAR)

Mapping ISignals to IPDUs



ISignals	Signal
B_sigPedalPosition	sigPedalPosition
B_sigSpeedValue	sigSpeedValue
ch_sigEngineTemperature	sigEngineTemperat
ch_sigIgnition	sigIgnition
ch_sigRpm	sigRpm
ch_status	status
ch_status_ccActive	status_ccActive

Position of ISignals in the selected IPDU

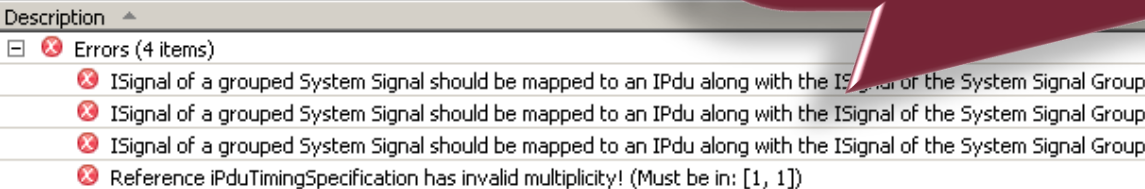


ch_status_ccSpeedU	ch_status_ccActive	ch_status_ccSp
--------------------	--------------------	----------------

Model tree System editor: demoSystem

Element description Problems

0 errors, 2 warnings, 0 others



Description	Resource	Path	Location	Type
✗ ISignal of a grouped System Signal should be mapped to an IPdu along with the ISignal of the System Signal Group	demo_swc.arxml	/alma	/rootP...	AUTOSAR P...
✗ ISignal of a grouped System Signal should be mapped to an IPdu along with the ISignal of the System Signal Group	demo_swc.arxml	/alma	/rootP...	AUTOSAR P...
✗ ISignal of a grouped System Signal should be mapped to an IPdu along with the ISignal of the System Signal Group	demo_swc.arxml	/alma	/rootP...	AUTOSAR P...
✗ Reference IPDUTimingSpecification has invalid multiplicity! (Must be in: [1, 1])	demo_swc.arxml	/alma	/rootP...	AUTOSAR P...

AUTOSAR:

- standardized SW architecture of the automotive industry
 - now supported by modern modeling tools
- Design Rule/Well-formedness constraint:**
- each valid car architecture needs to respect
 - designers are immediately notified if violated

Challenge:

- >500 design rules in AUTOSAR tools
- >1 million elements in AUTOSAR models
- models constantly evolve by designers

OCL: an OMG Standard

- Object Constraint Language
 - OMG standard
 - Declarative language for defining constraints
 - ~ functional programming
- Unique name constraint defined by OCL:
 - **context** Component **inv**:
Component.allInstances() ->
forAll(c1, c2 |
c1 <> c2 implies c1.name <> c2.name)

- VIATRA is an open source Eclipse project
 - Affiliated with the research group
- VIATRA Query Language
 - Graph pattern matching
 - Can evaluate queries incrementally upon changes
- Unique name constraint defined by VQL
 - **pattern** `nameCollision(c1, c2) {`
 Component.name (c1, name) ;
 Component.name (c2, name) ;
 c1 != c2 ;
}

System constraints and physical parameters in SysML

Constraint blocks

Types of constraints

- A property of the **system**
- Must hold at any point in time
- “If you realize this system, we assume ...
(you must guarantee it, or must be a law of nature)”

■ System Constraints

- CPU should receive 12V +- 1V electricity
- Dissipated heat equals current times voltage

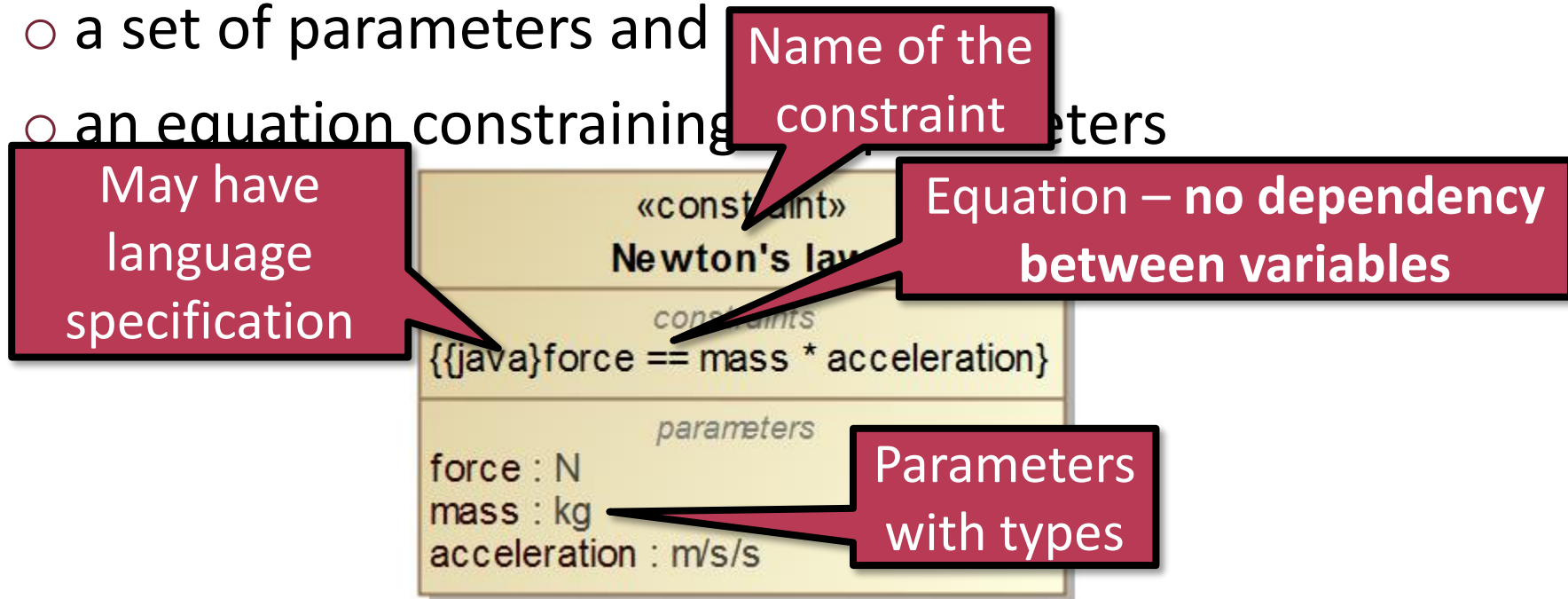
- A property of the **model**
- Can be **enforced** by the editor
- “If a model uses this element, it must ...”

■ Well-formedness Constraints / Design Rules

- “if a «Device» Block has an «Electrical» Connector, it must also own a «Ground» Port”

Constraint blocks

- **Constraint:** equations with parameters bound to the properties of the system
- **Constraint block:** supports the definition and the reuse of constraints. It holds
 - a set of parameters and
 - an equation constraining parameters



Assignments and equations

- **Causal** connection \approx assignment in programming language

$$y := x + 3$$

- Right-hand-side value determines left-hand-side variable
- Typical use: to implement controller

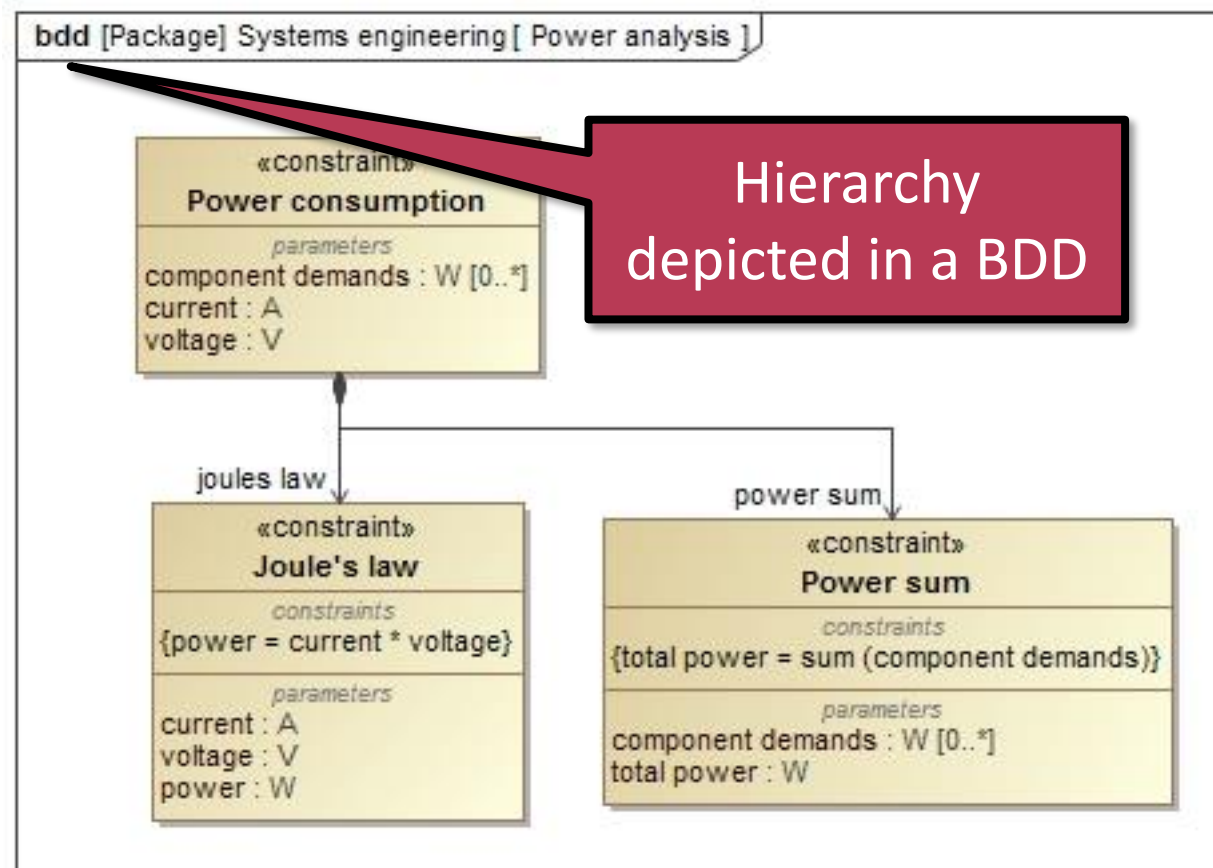
- **Acausal** connection \approx mathematical equation

$$y = x + 3 \Leftrightarrow y - 3 - x = 0$$

- Always holds; if any of the variables has a new value, it enforces that the other variables change accordingly
- Typical use: to model behaviour of plant / environment

Constraint definition

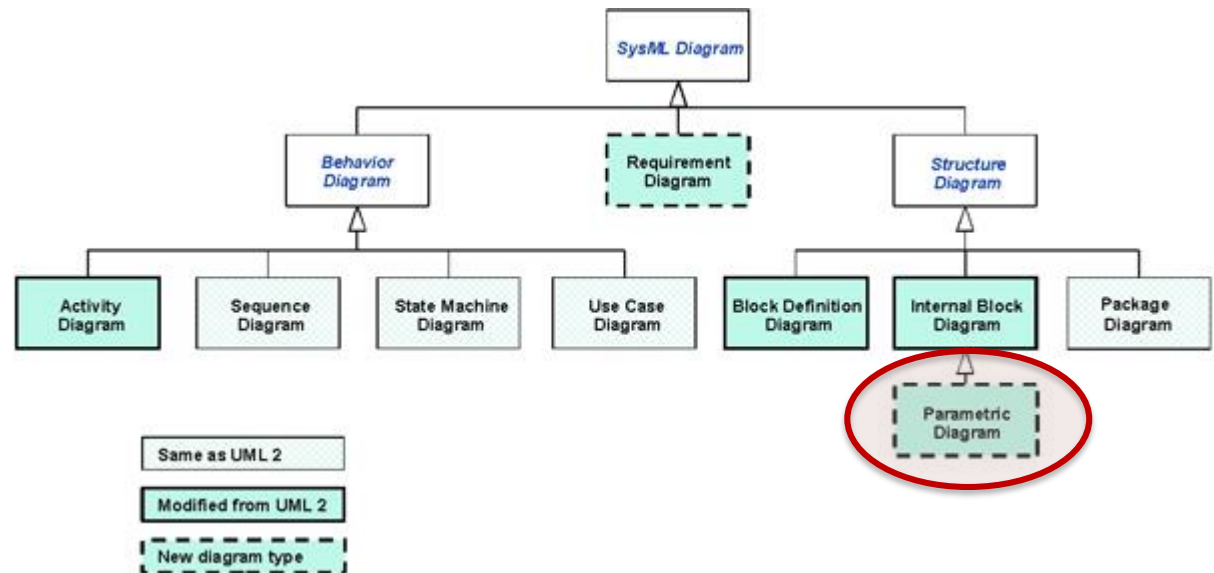
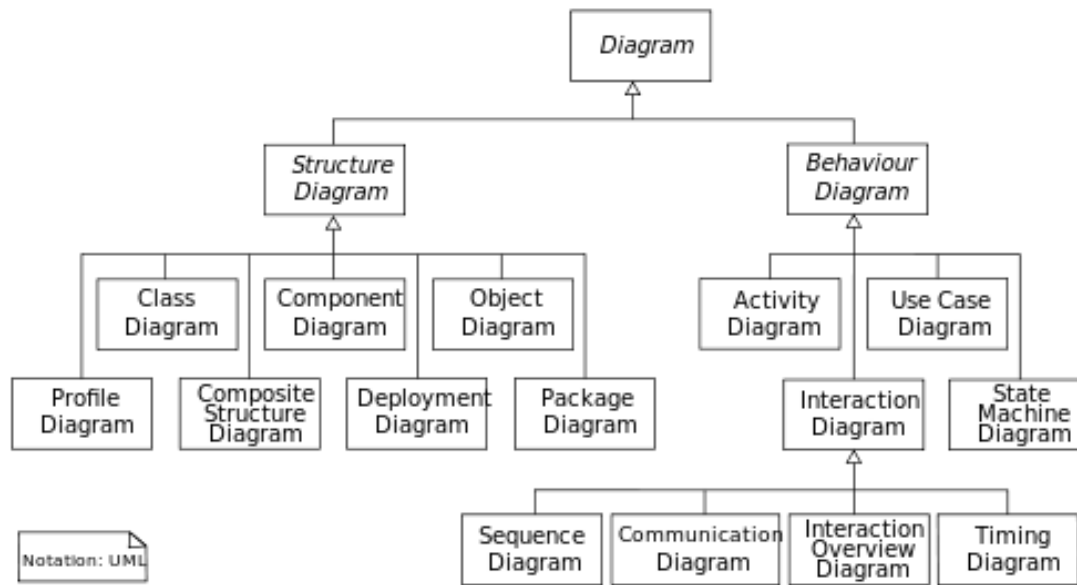
- **Composition** is used to define complex constraints from simple equations



Parametric diagram

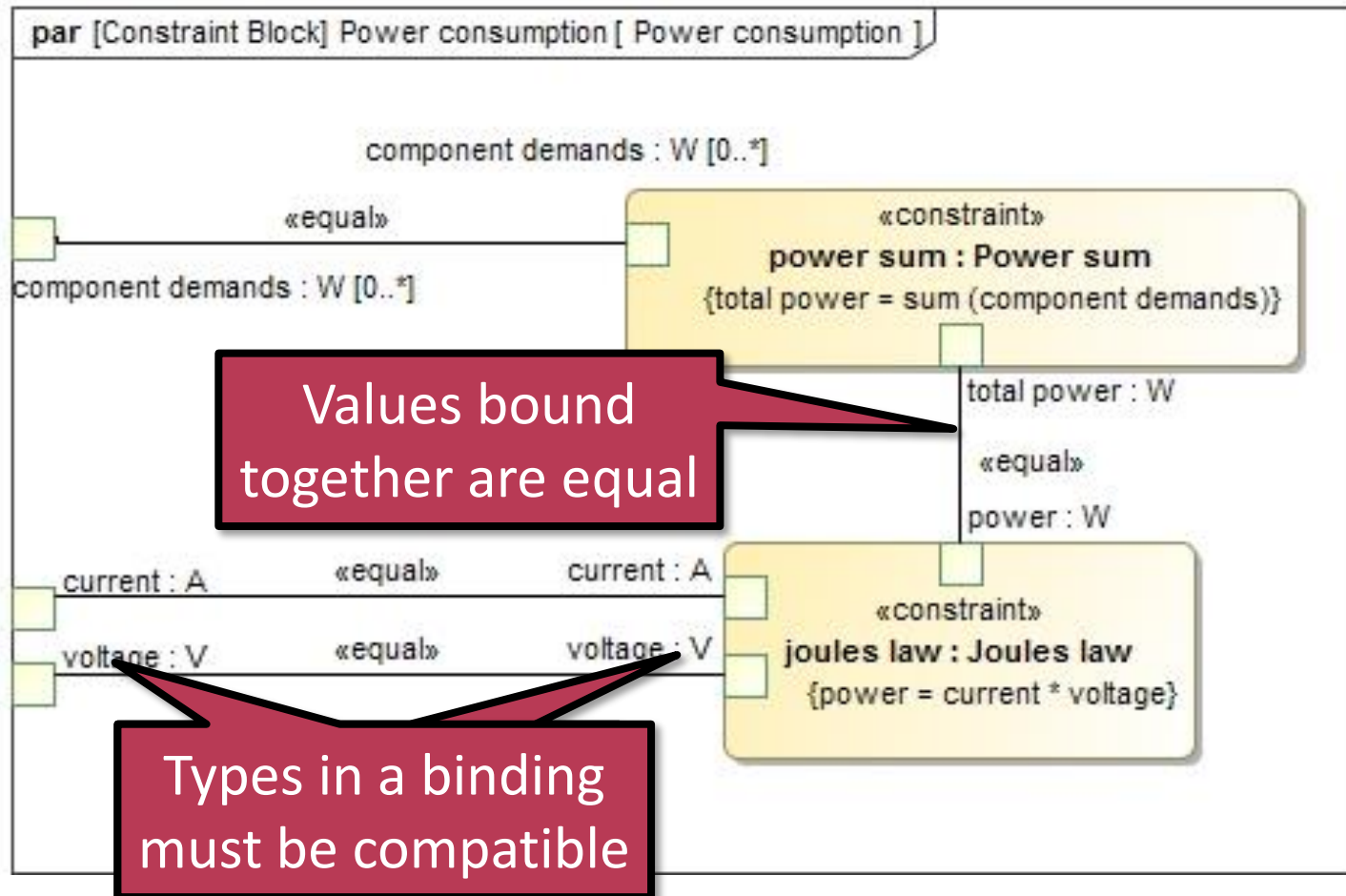
Specification of bindings between system parameters

Parametric Diagram (PAR)



Parameter bindings

- Goal: describe the application of constraints in a particular context



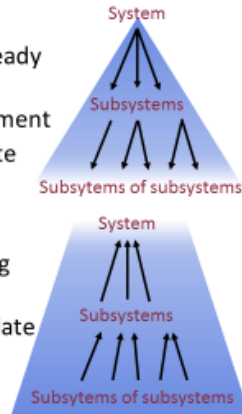
Applications of parametrics

- Parametric specification
 - Define parametric relationships in the system structure
- Parametric analysis
 - Evaluating constraints on the system parameters to calculate values and margins for a given context
 - Checking design alternatives
 - Tool support: ParaMagic plug-in for MagicDraw
- There are modeling standards with better support for this modeling aspect...
 - ...such as Modelica

Summary

Top-down and bottom-up design

- Top-down: using decomposition
 - ☺ When designing a subsystem, its goal is already known
 - ☹ There are no working parts during development
 - ☹ Problems, needs of subsystems revealed late
- Bottom-up: using composition
 - ☺ Subsystems can be tested one-by-one
 - ☺ There are always some working parts during development
 - ☹ Exact roles of the subsystems are revealed late
- (Not only in structural modeling...)
- Meet-in-the-middle approach
- Iterative approaches



7



Ports

- What is a port?
 - Interaction points with external entities limiting and differentiating the possible connection types



REST API:

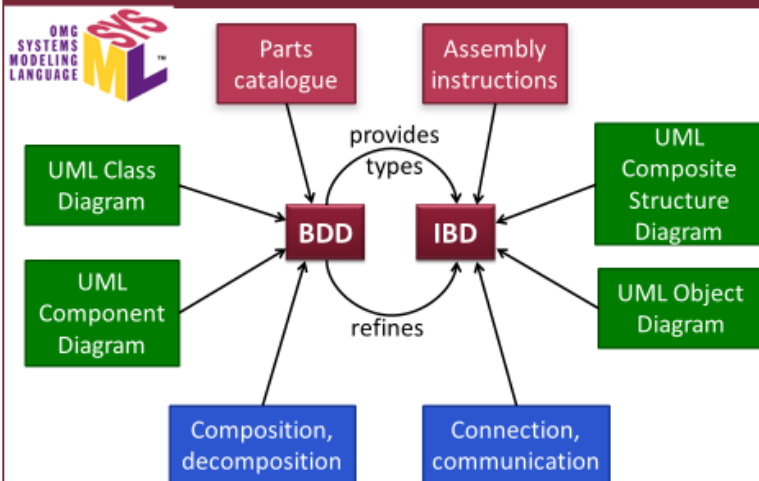
Method	URL	Payload	Result
POST	/api/inventoryitem	CreateInventoryItemComm and (input)	Creates a new inventory item
GET	/api/inventoryitem	InventoryItemListDataCollection (output)	Returns all items
PUT	/api/inventoryitem/{id}	RenameInventoryItemCommand (input)	Renames an item



55



Block Definition Diagram vs Internal Block Diagram



30



Types of constraints

- A property of the **system**
- Must hold at any point in time
- "If you realize this system, we assume ... (you must guarantee it, or must be a law of nature)"
- System Constraints
 - CPU should receive 12V +- 1V electricity
 - Dissipated heat equals current times voltage
- A property of the **model**
- Can be **enforced** by the editor
- "If a model uses this element, it must ..."
- Well-formedness Constraints / Design Rules
 - "if a «Device» Block has an «Electrical» Connector, it must also own a «Ground» Port"



18

