

LÜTJENBURG



SCCharts Twelve Years Later

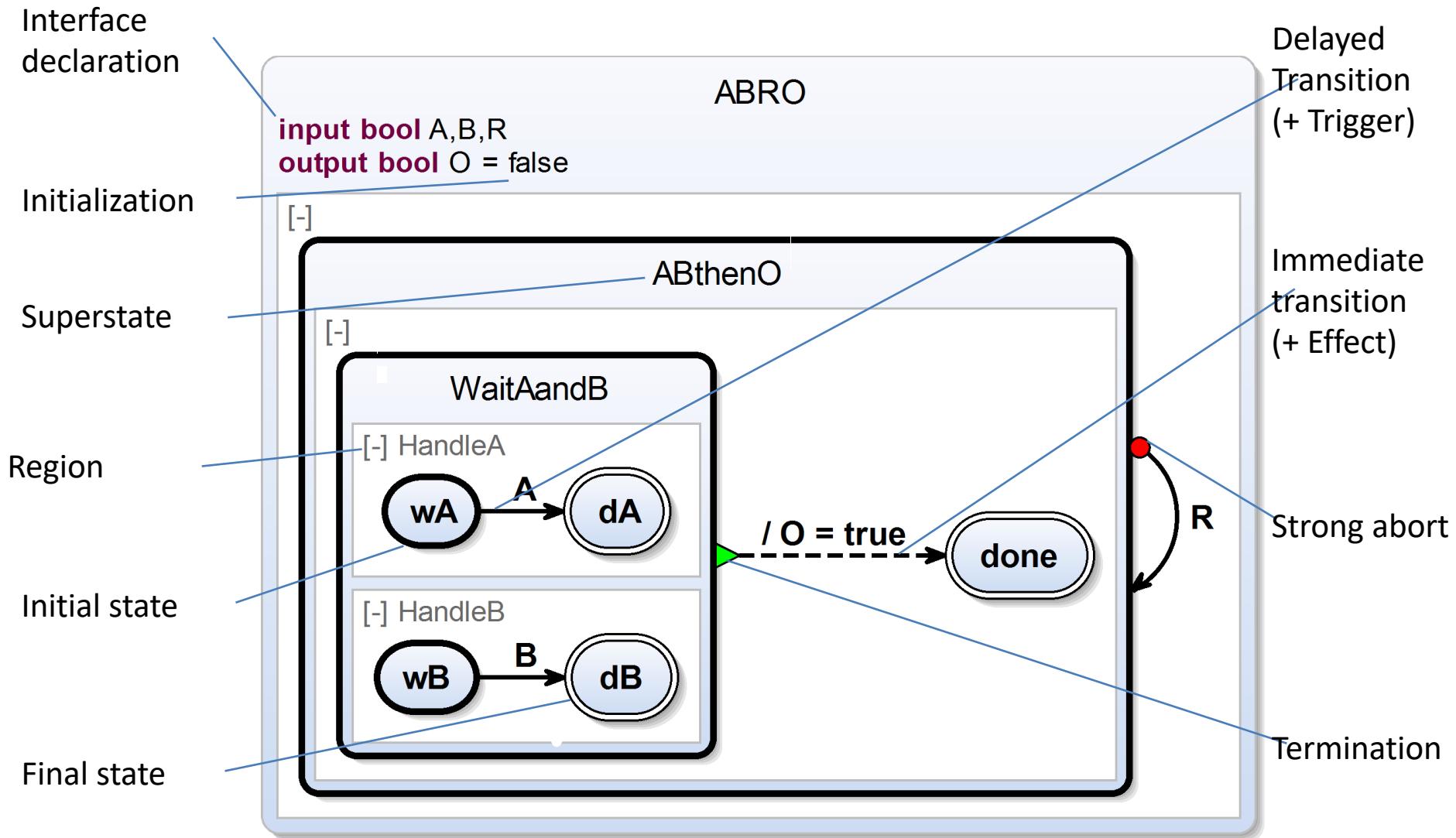
A Reflection on Sequential Constructiveness and Text-First Modeling

Reinhard von Hanxleden

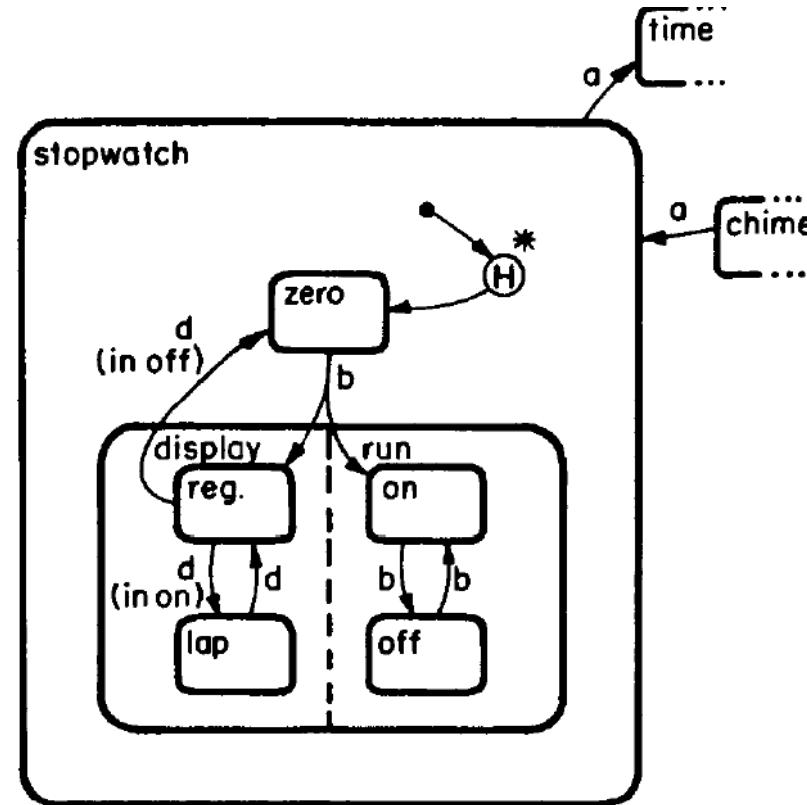
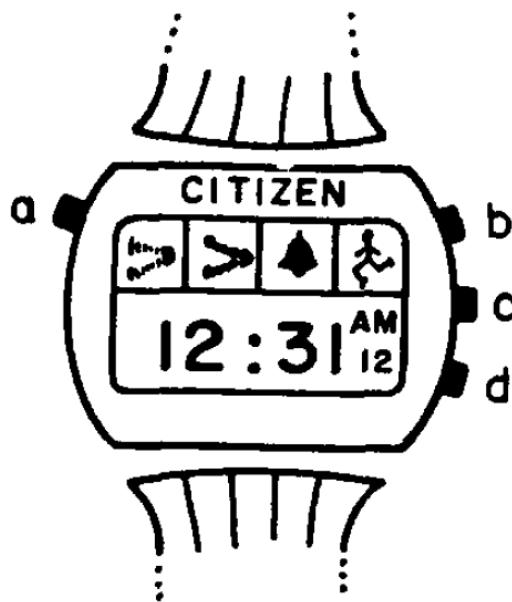
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Presentation at SYNCHRON, Nov. 2025, Aussois, France

Based on keynote at LCTES 2025, June 17, 2025



1980s: Statecharts



Harel

Statecharts: A Visual Formalism for Complex Systems
Science of Computer Programming, 1987

1990s: Many Statecharts

	Variant									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
graphical / textual	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g/t/g/t/g	g	g
negated trigger event	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
timeout event	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
timed transition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
disjunction of trigger events	-	+	+	+	+	13	13	+	+	-

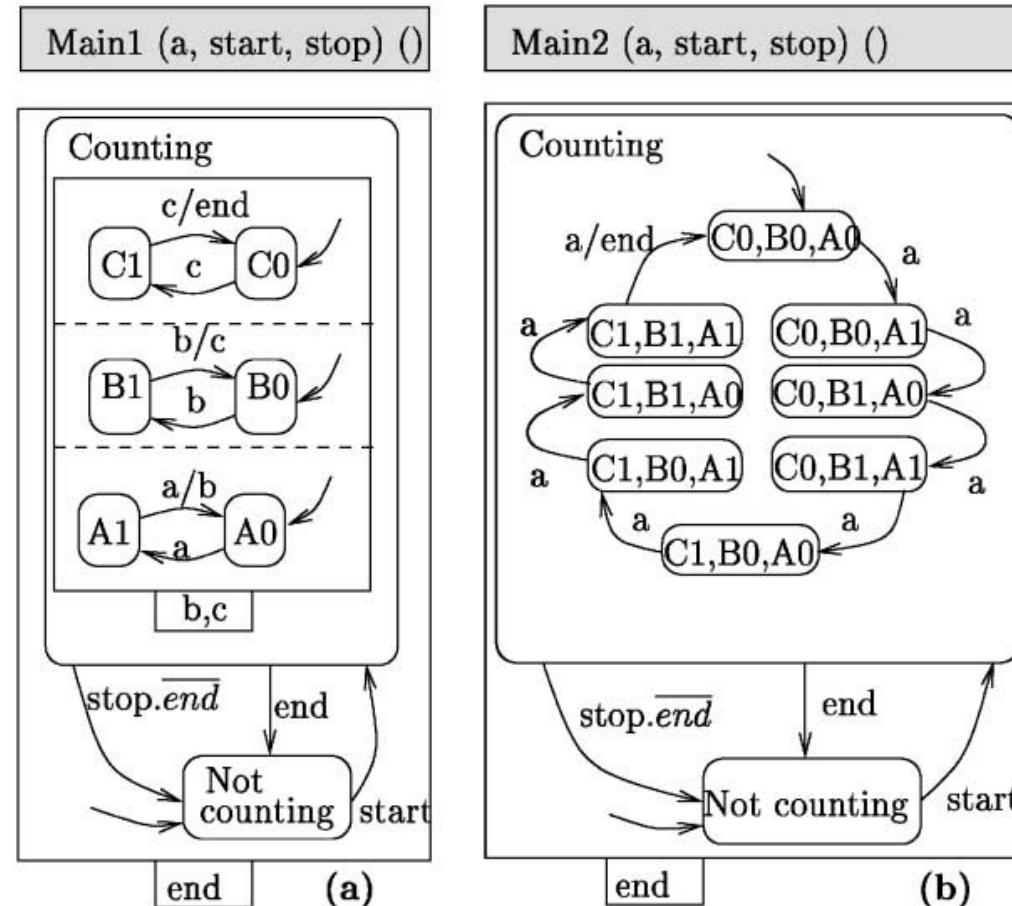
	Variant Number																				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
graphical / textual	g	g	g	g	g	g	g/t/g/t	g	g	g/t/g/t	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	
negated trigger event	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	
timeout event	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
timed transition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	
disjunction of trigger events	-	+	+	+	+	+	13	13	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
trigger condition	+	+	-	-	-	13	13	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
state reference	+	+	-	-	-	13	13	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
assignment to variable	+	+	-	-	-	13	13	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
inter-level transition	+	+	14	14	14	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
history mechanism	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
operational/denotatio	-	o	o	o	o	o	11	d	d	o	o	d	o	o	d	d	d	d	o	o	?
compositional	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
synchrony hypothesis	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	8	8	-
deterministic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
interleav./true concurr	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	t	t	t	15	15	?
discrete/contin. time	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
globally consistent	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	+	+	+	5	-	+	+	+	+	+	-
causal	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	12	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
instantaneous state	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
finite transition no.	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
priorities	-	-	14	14	14	10	10	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
non-preempt. interrupt	?	-	14	14	14	-	-	-	?	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	?	?	+
preemptive interrupt	?	+	14	14	14	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
distinc. init/ext. event	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	6	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
local event	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
discrete/contin. event	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	c	c	c	d	d	d	d

Michael von der Beeck

A Comparison of Statecharts Variants

Formal Techniques in Real-Time and Fault-Tolerant Systems, LNCS 863, 1994

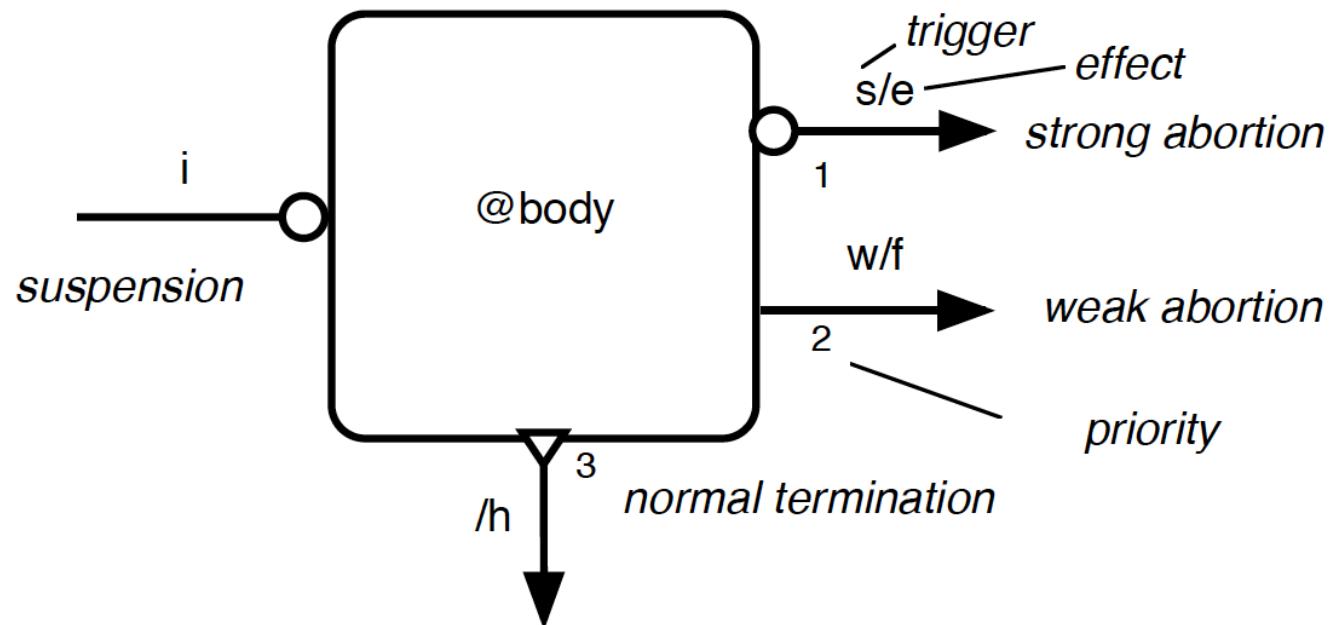
1991: Argos



Florence Maraninchi

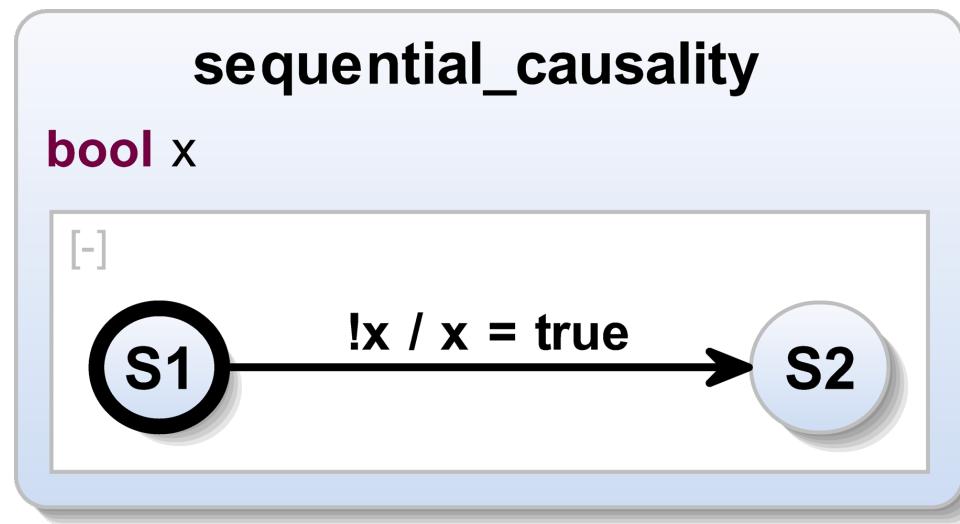
The Argos language: Graphical Representation of Automata and Description of Reactive Systems
IEEE Workshop on Visual Languages, Kobe, Japan, 1991

1995: SyncCharts, a.k.a. Safe State Machines



Charles André
SyncCharts: A Visual Representation of Reactive Behaviors
Research Report 95-52, I3S, Sophia Antipolis, 1995

Limitations of Strict Synchrony



```
if (!x) {  
    ...  
    x = true;  
}
```

Not allowed in SyncCharts, Esterel, etc.!

SCCharts – Motivation

Preserve nice properties of synchronous programming

- Determinacy, sound semantic basis
- Static causality (i.e., determinacy) checking, no run-time surprises
- Efficient synthesis

Reduce the pain

- Make it easy to adopt for mainstream programmer
- Reject only models where determinacy is compromised
- Approach: harness scheduling information from sequential/imperative constructs

von Hanxleden, Duderstadt, Motika, Smyth, Mendler, Aguado, Stephen, O'Brien

 SCCharts: sequentially constructive statecharts for safety-critical applications –
HW/SW-synthesis for a conservative extension of synchronous statecharts

PLDI '14

Sequential Constructiveness

Idea: Sequential control flow overrides „write before read“

Writes visible **only** to reads that are

1. sequential successors or
2. concurrent



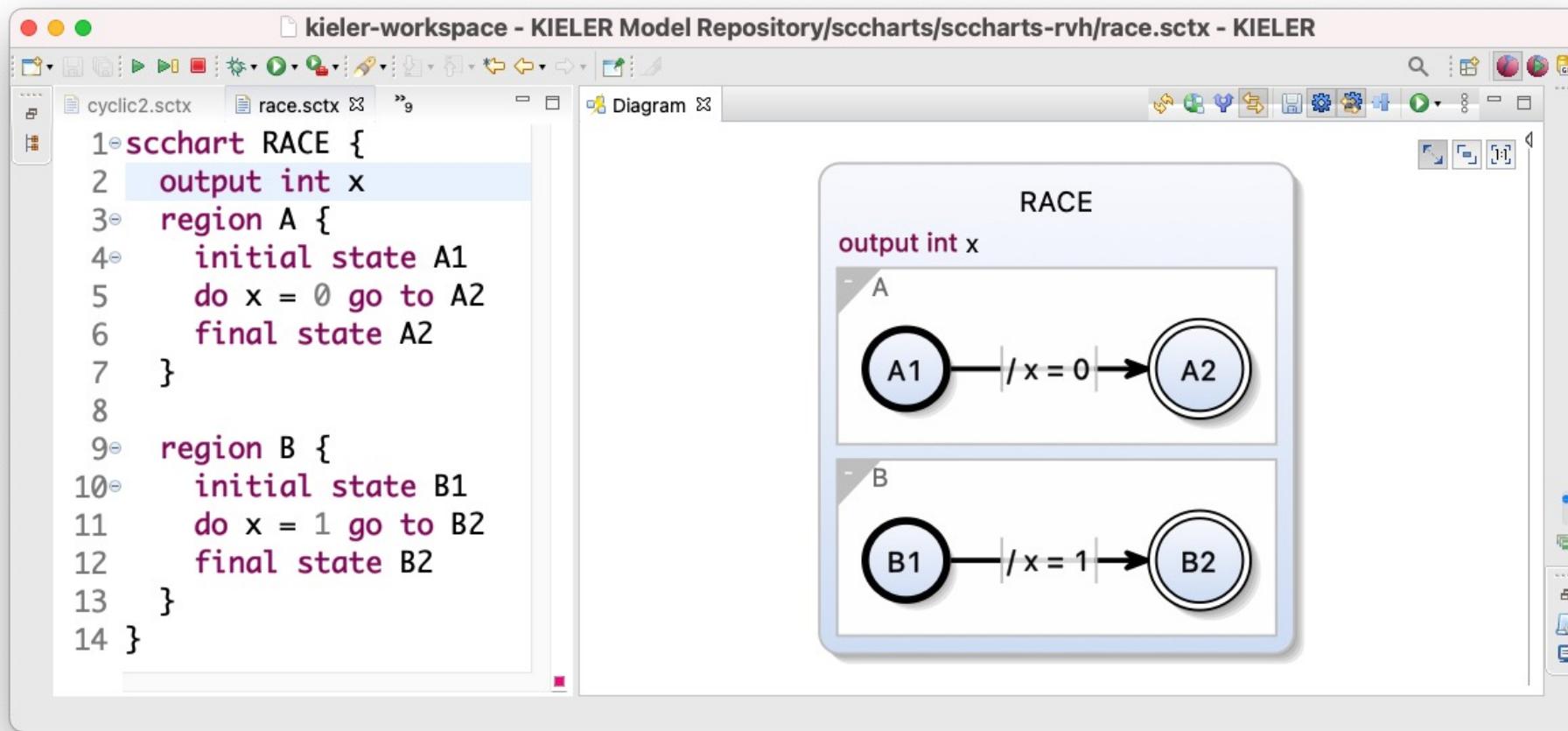
Reinhard von Hanxleden, Michael Mendler, et al.

[Sequentially Constructive Concurrency—A Conservative Extension of the Synchronous Model of Computation.](#)

ACM TECS '14

Must Still Reject Some Models ...

Concurrent accesses may lead to causality cycles



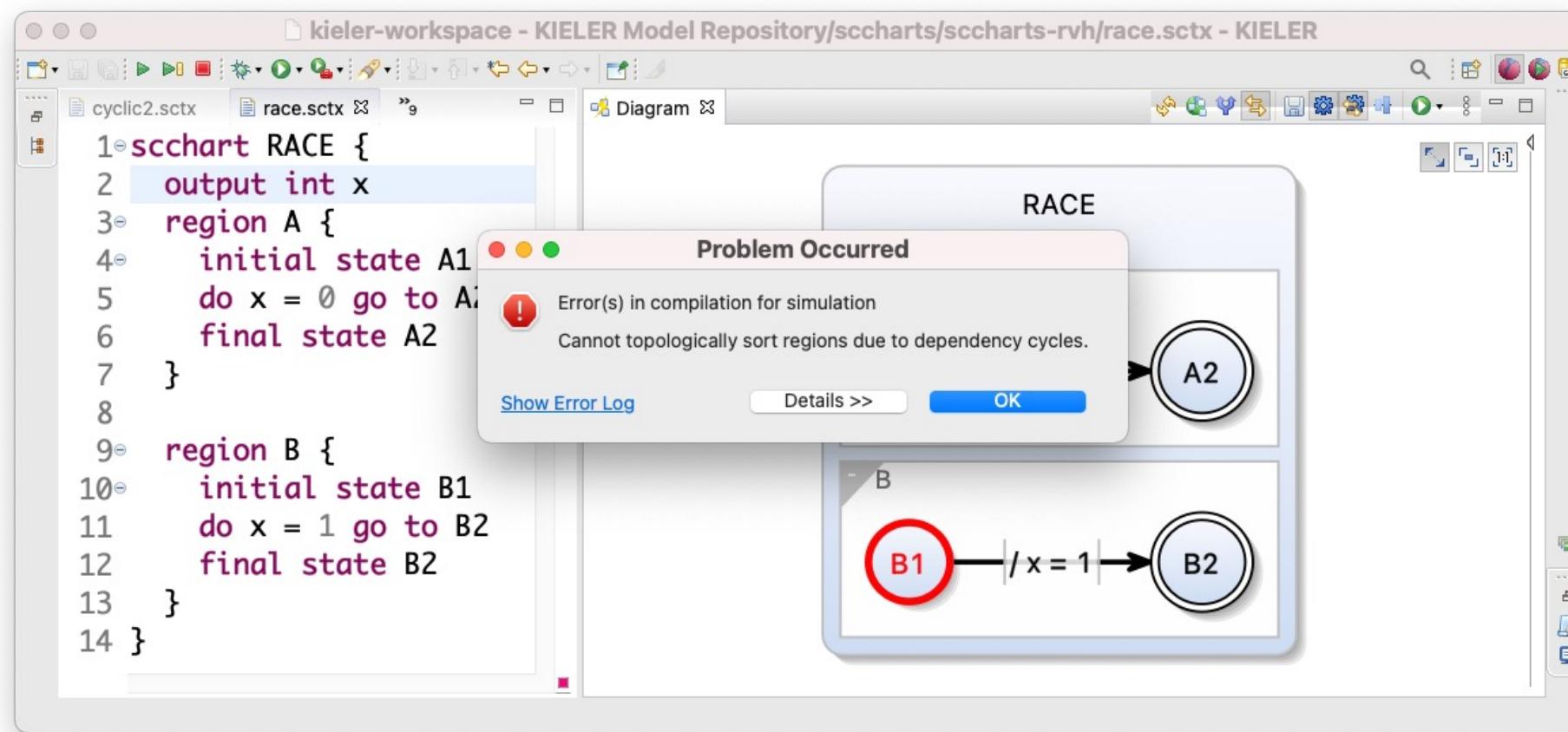
The screenshot shows the KIELER Model Repository interface with the following details:

- Title Bar:** kieler-workspace - KIELER Model Repository/sccharts/sccharts-rvh/race.sctx - KIELER
- Left Panel (Code View):** Displays the scchart RACE code:

```
1 scchart RACE {  
2     output int x  
3     region A {  
4         initial state A1  
5         do x = 0 go to A2  
6         final state A2  
7     }  
8  
9     region B {  
10        initial state B1  
11        do x = 1 go to B2  
12        final state B2  
13    }  
14 }
```
- Right Panel (Diagram View):** Displays the state transition diagram for the RACE scchart. It consists of two regions: A and B. Region A contains states A1 and A2, with a transition labeled $/ x = 0$ from A1 to A2. Region B contains states B1 and B2, with a transition labeled $/ x = 1$ from B1 to B2.

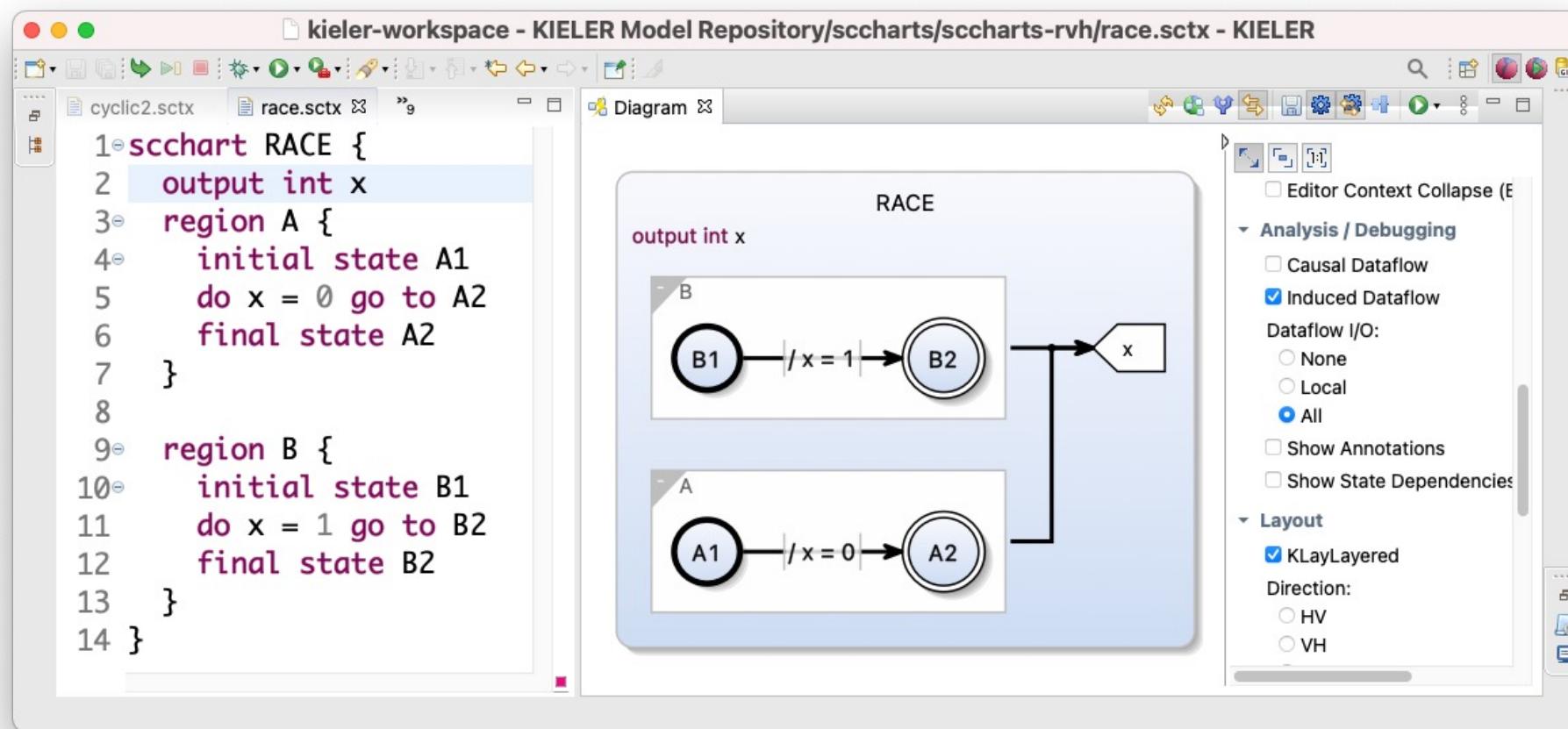
Must Still Reject Some Models ...

Concurrent accesses may lead to causality cycles

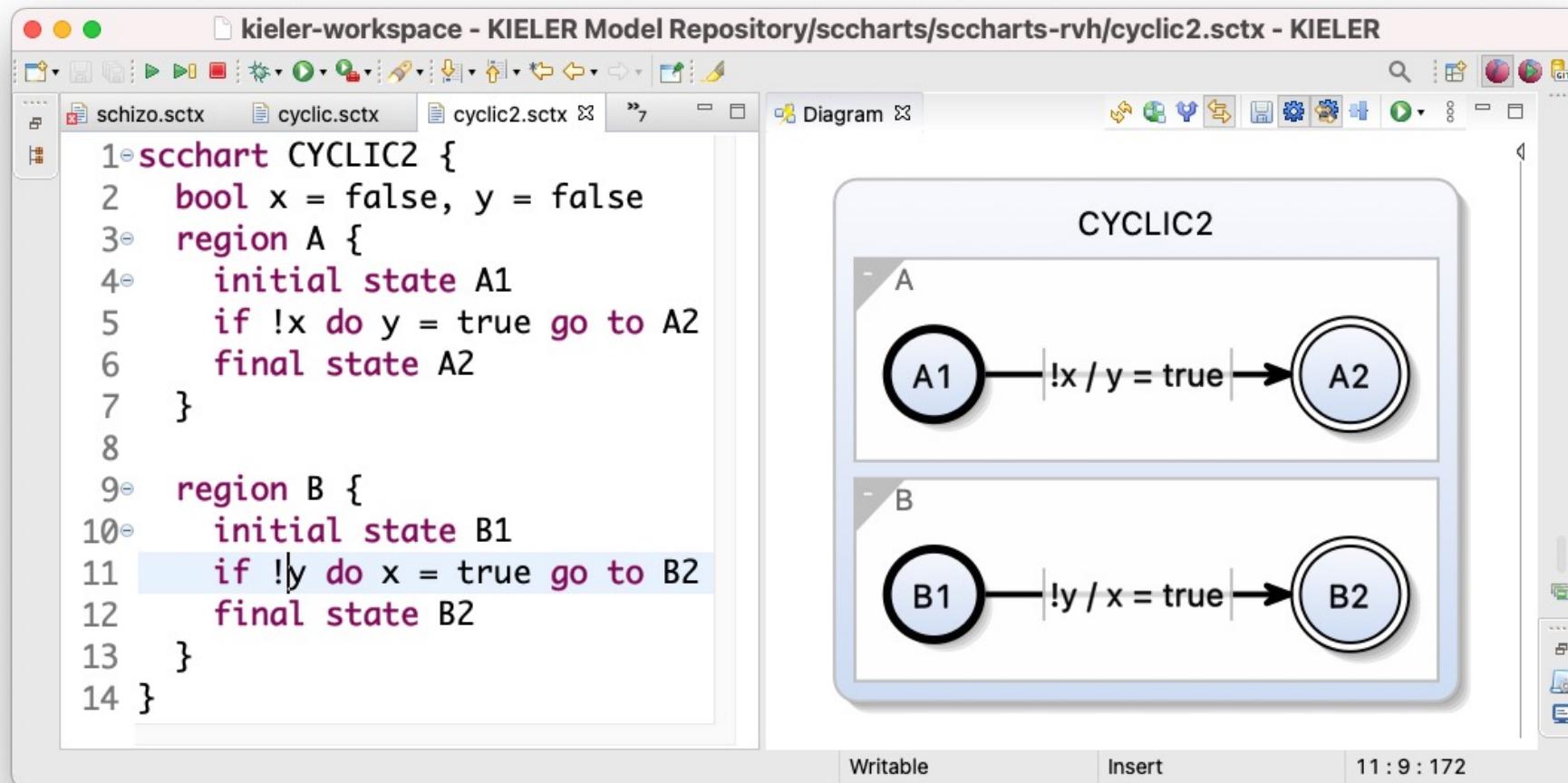


Must Still Reject Some Models ...

Concurrent accesses may lead to causality cycles



Another Example



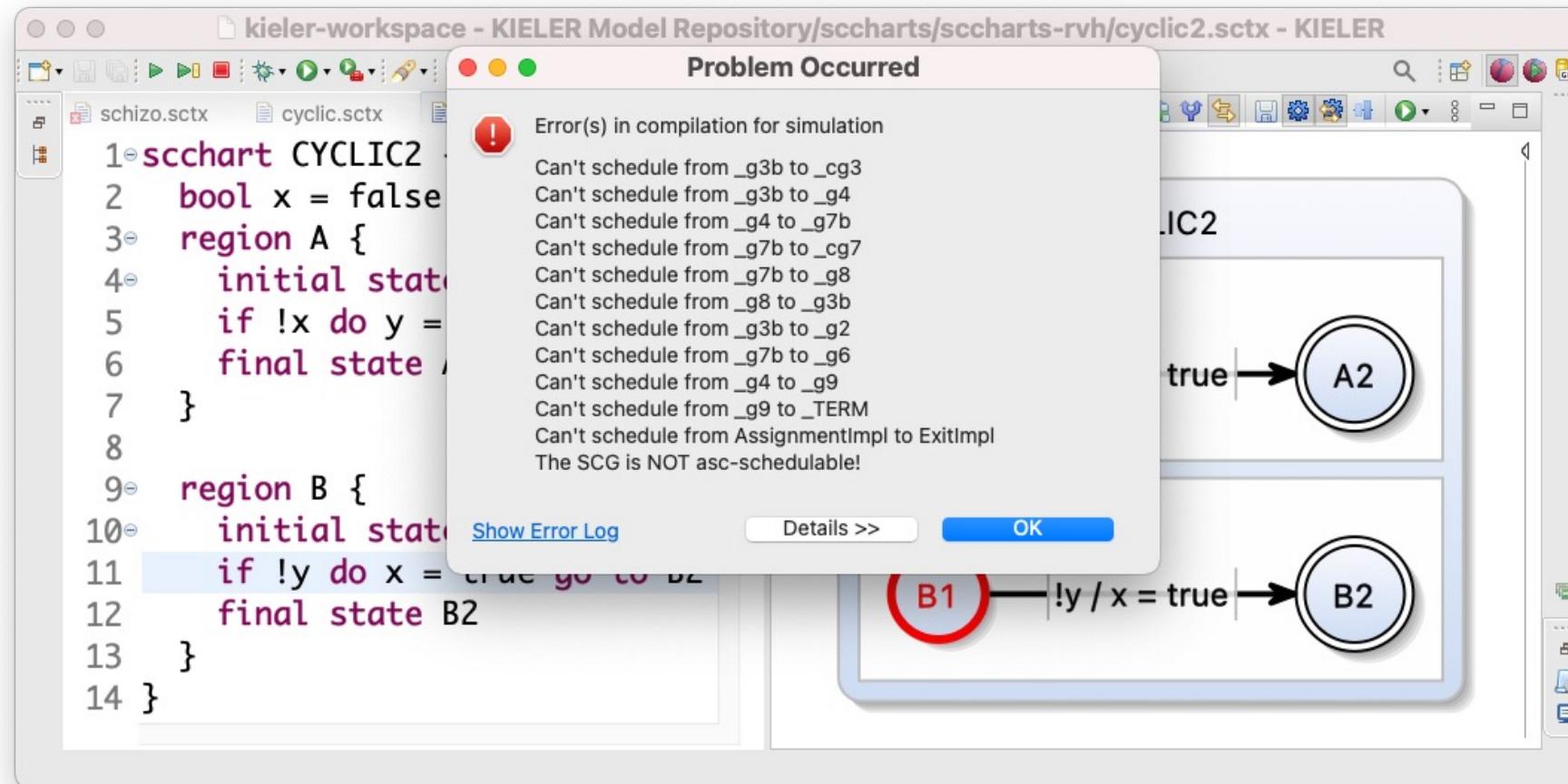
The screenshot shows the KIELER Model Repository interface with the following details:

- Title Bar:** kieler-workspace - KIELER Model Repository/sccharts/sccharts-rvh/cyclic2.sctx - KIELER
- Toolbar:** Standard file operations (New, Open, Save, Print, etc.) and model repository specific icons.
- Left Panel:** A code editor showing statechart code for a statechart named CYCLIC2. The code defines two regions, A and B, with initial states A1 and B1, and final states A2 and B2. Transitions are labeled with guard expressions involving boolean variables x and y.

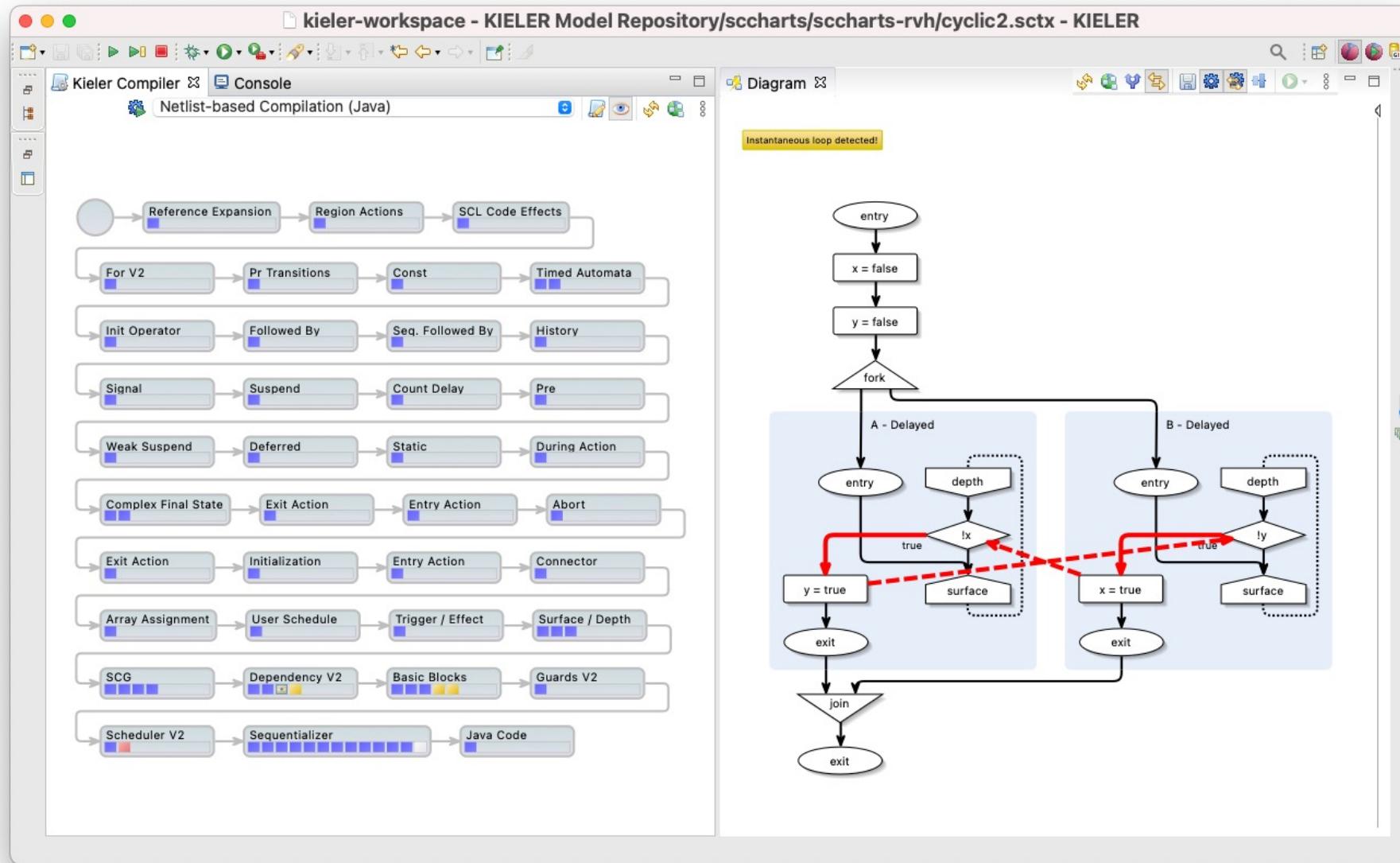
```
1 scchart CYCLIC2 {
2   bool x = false, y = false
3   region A {
4     initial state A1
5     if !x do y = true go to A2
6     final state A2
7   }
8
9   region B {
10    initial state B1
11    if !y do x = true go to B2
12    final state B2
13  }
14 }
```

- Diagram View:** A statechart diagram titled "CYCLIC2" showing two regions: A and B. Region A contains state A1 transitioning to A2 via a guard "!x / y = true". Region B contains state B1 transitioning to B2 via a guard "!y / x = true".
- Bottom Status Bar:** Writable, Insert, and timestamp 11:9:172.

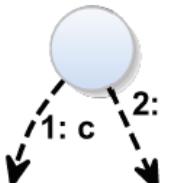
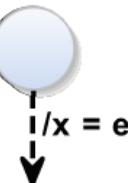
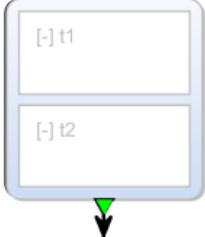
Another Example



Another Example

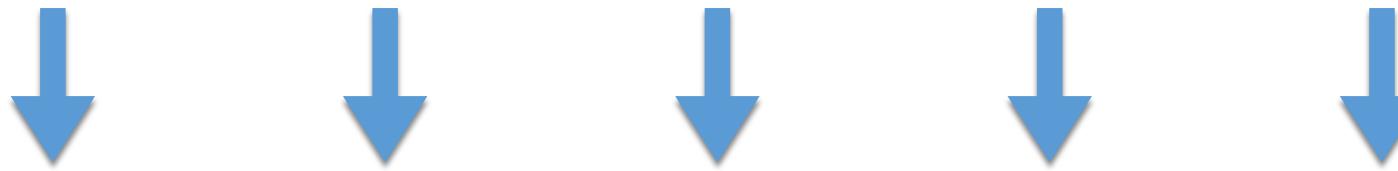


SCChart Building Blocks

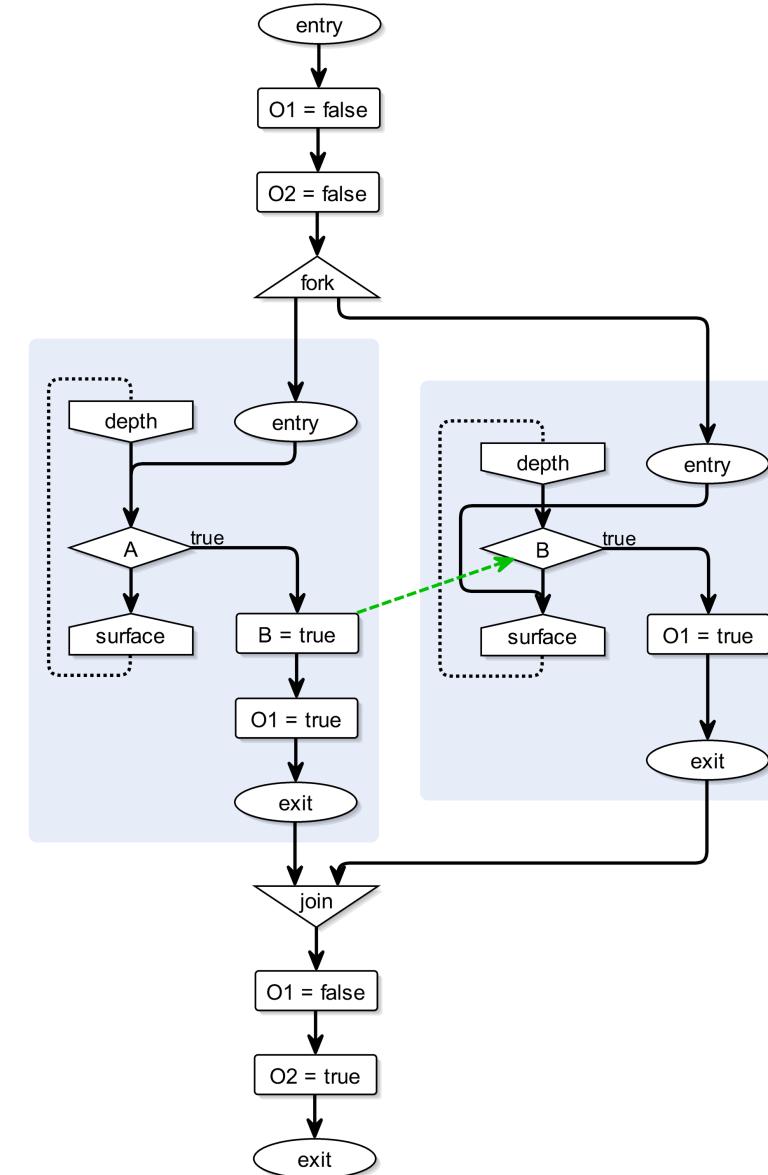
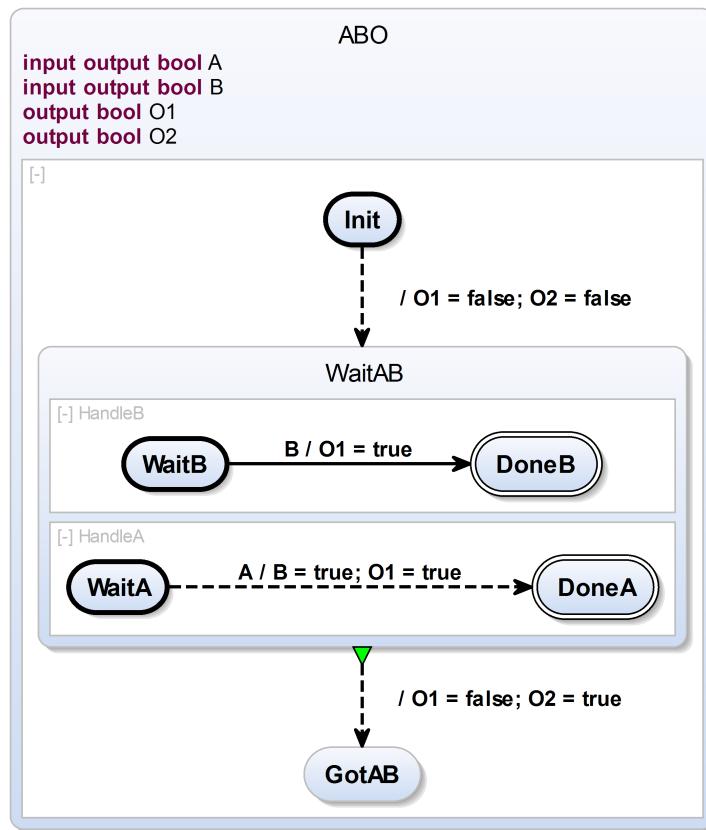
	Region	Trigger	Effect	Superstate	State
Normalized Core SCCharts					

	Region	Trigger	Effect	Superstate	State
Normalized Core SCCharts					

M2M Mappings



	Thread	Conditional	Assignment	Concurrency	Delay
SCL	t	$\text{if } (c) s_1 \text{ else } s_2$	$x = e$	$\text{fork } t_1 \text{ par } t_2$ join	pause
SCG					



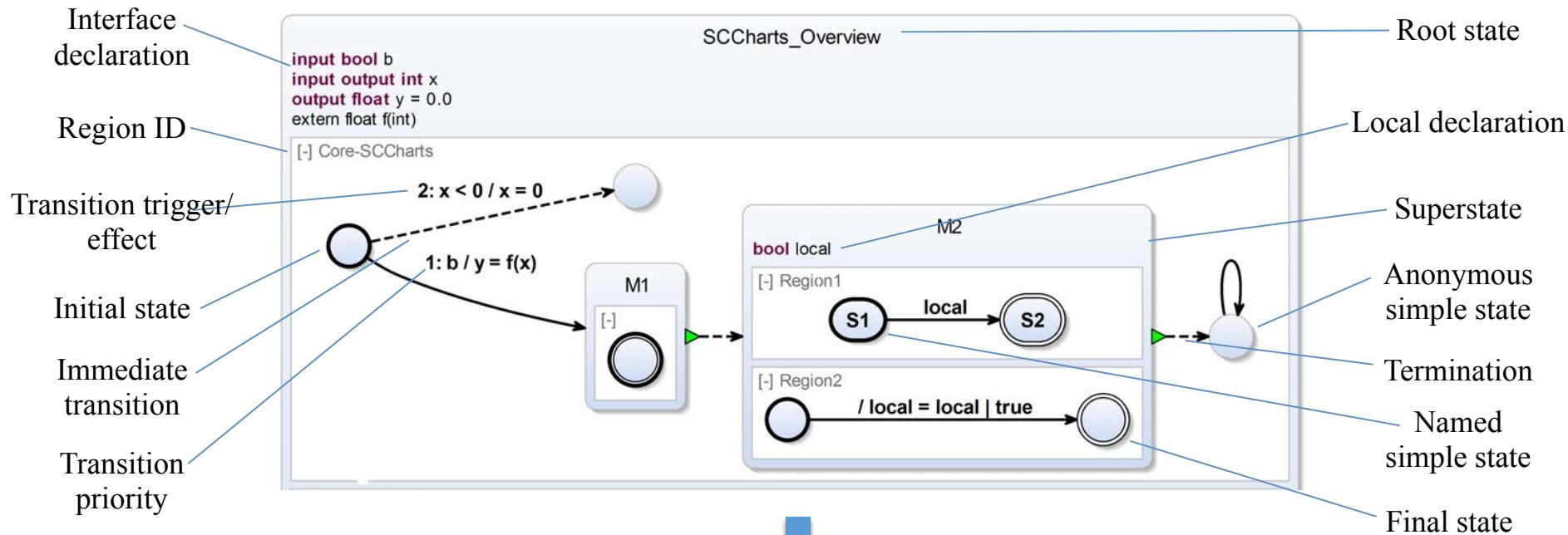
	Region	Trigger	Effect	Superstate	State
Normalized Core SCCharts					

M2M Mappings



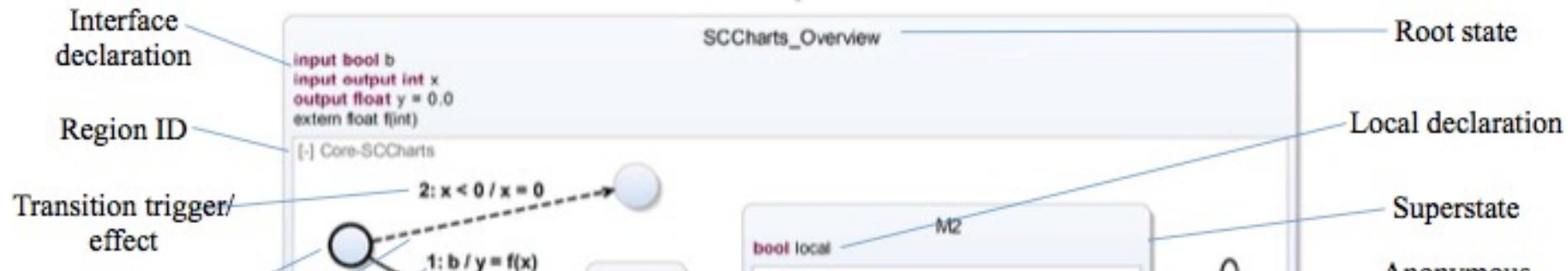
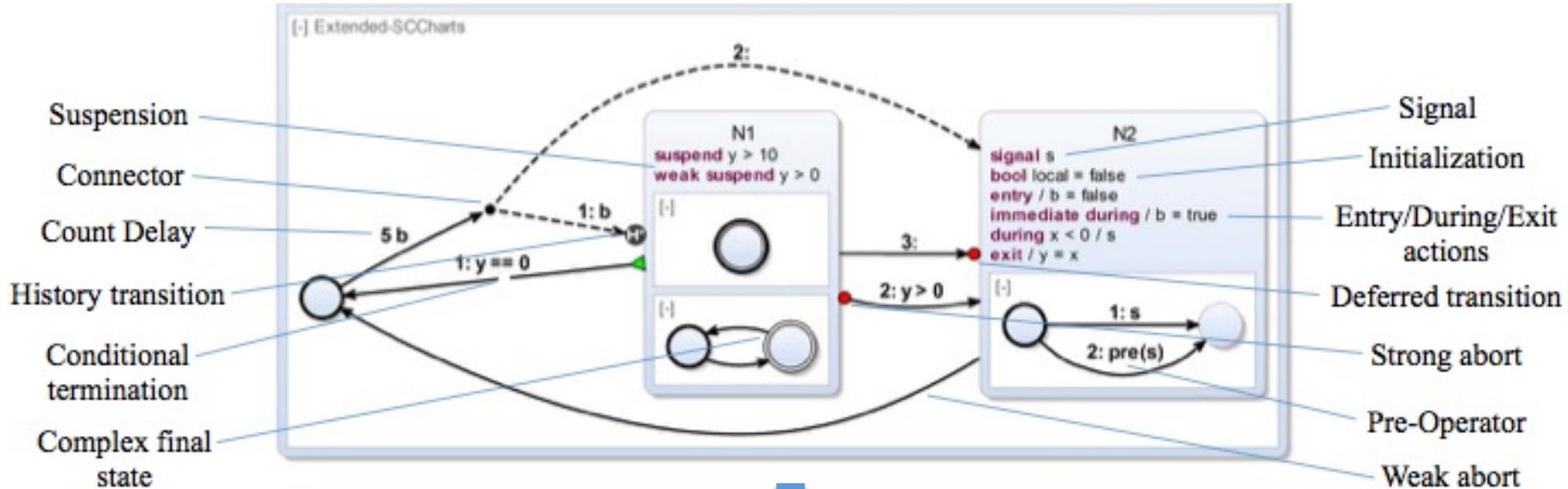
	Thread	Conditional	Assignment	Concurrency	Delay
SCL	t	$\text{if } (c) s_1 \text{ else } s_2$	$x = e$	$\text{fork } t_1 \text{ par } t_2$ join	pause
SCG					

Some Syntactic Sugar: Core SCCharts



	Region	Trigger	Effect	Superstate	State
Normalized Core SCCharts					

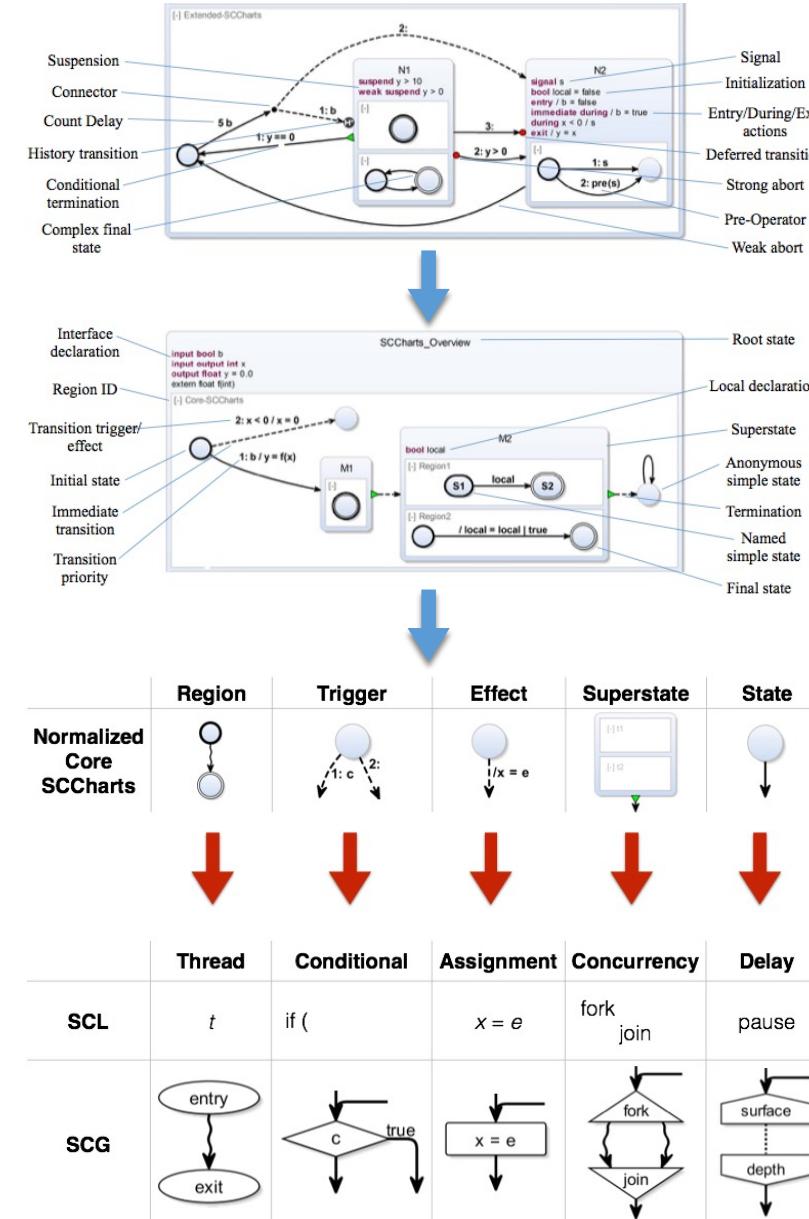
More Syntactic Sugar: Extended SCCharts



Taking Stock

SCCharts defined by M2M Transformations

- Extended SCCharts
- Core SCCharts
- Normalized Core SCCharts
- SCL/SCG



Downstream Compilation

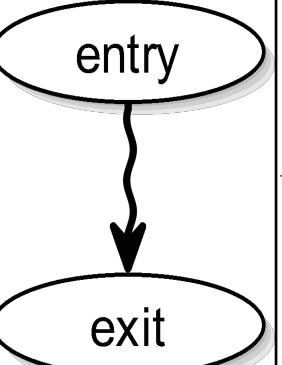
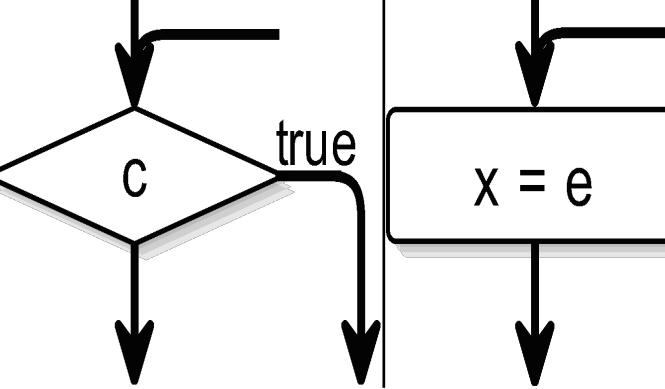
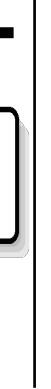
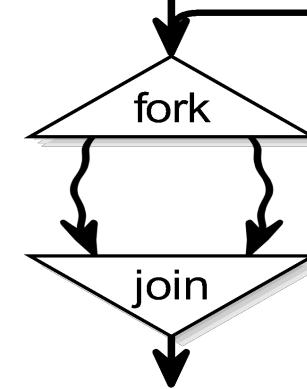
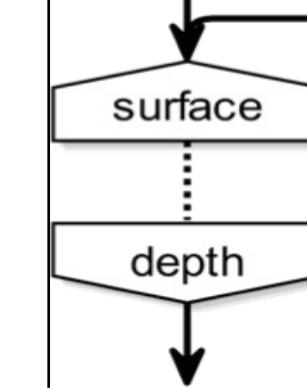
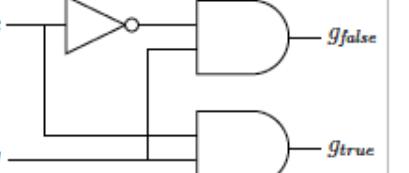
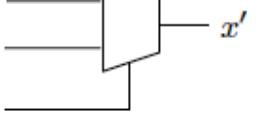
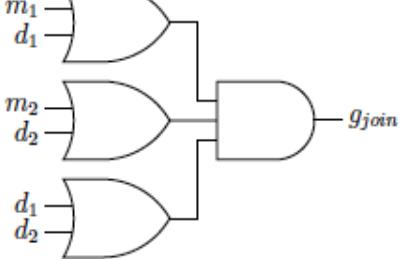
	Dataflow Approach	Priority Approach
Accepts instantaneous loops	−	+
Can synthesize hardware	+	−
Can synthesize software	+	+
Size scales well (linear in size of SCChart)	+	+
Speed scales well (execute only active parts)	−	+
Instruction-cache friendly (good locality)	+	−
Pipeline friendly (little/no branching)	+	−
WCRT predictable (simple control flow)	+	+/-
Low execution time jitter (simple/fixed flow)	+	−
Variable number (guard variables)	−	+

von Hanxleden, Duderstadt, Motika, Smyth, Mendler, Aguado, Stephen, O'Brien



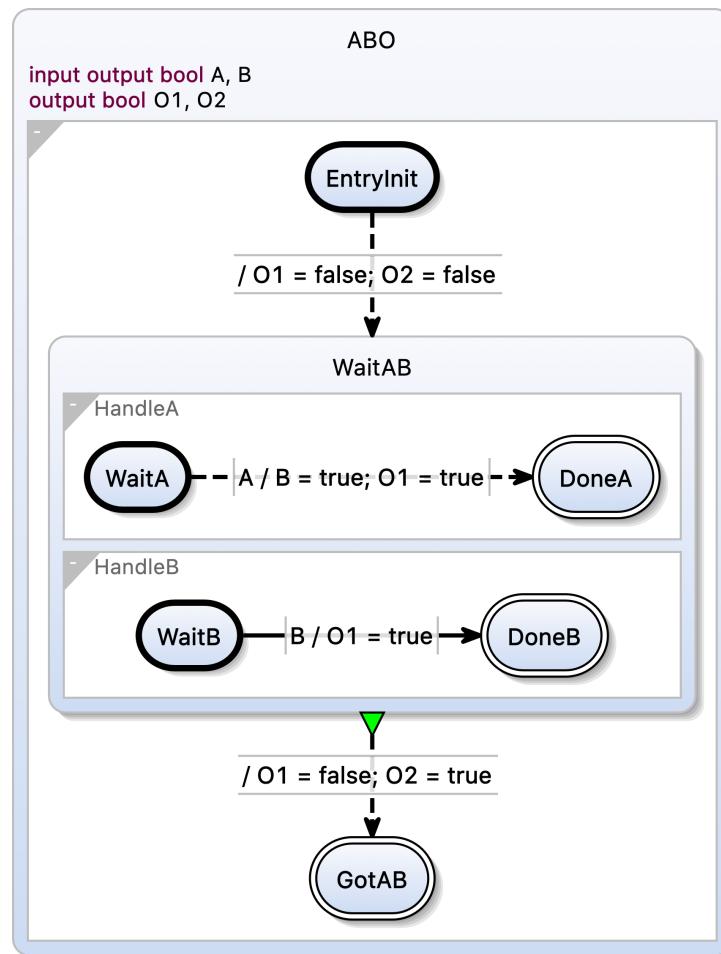
SCCharts: sequentially constructive statecharts for safety-critical applications –
HW/SW-synthesis for a conservative extension of synchronous statecharts

PLDI '14

	Thread	Conditional	Assignment	Concurrency	Delay
SCL	t	$\text{if } (c) s_1 \text{ else } s_2$	$x = e$	$\text{fork } t_1 \text{ par } t_2 \text{ join}$	pause
SCG					
Data-Flow Code	$d = g_{\text{exit}}$ $m = \neg \bigvee_{\text{surf} \in t} g_{\text{surf}}$	$g = \bigvee g_{\text{in}}$ $g_{\text{true}} = g \wedge c$ $g_{\text{false}} = g \wedge \neg c$	$g = \bigvee g_{\text{in}}$ $x' = g ? e : x$	$g_{\text{join}} = (d_1 \vee m_1) \wedge (d_2 \vee m_2) \wedge (d_1 \vee d_2)$	$g_{\text{surf}} = \bigvee g_{\text{in}}$ $g_{\text{depth}} = \text{pre}(g_{\text{surf}})$
Circuits					

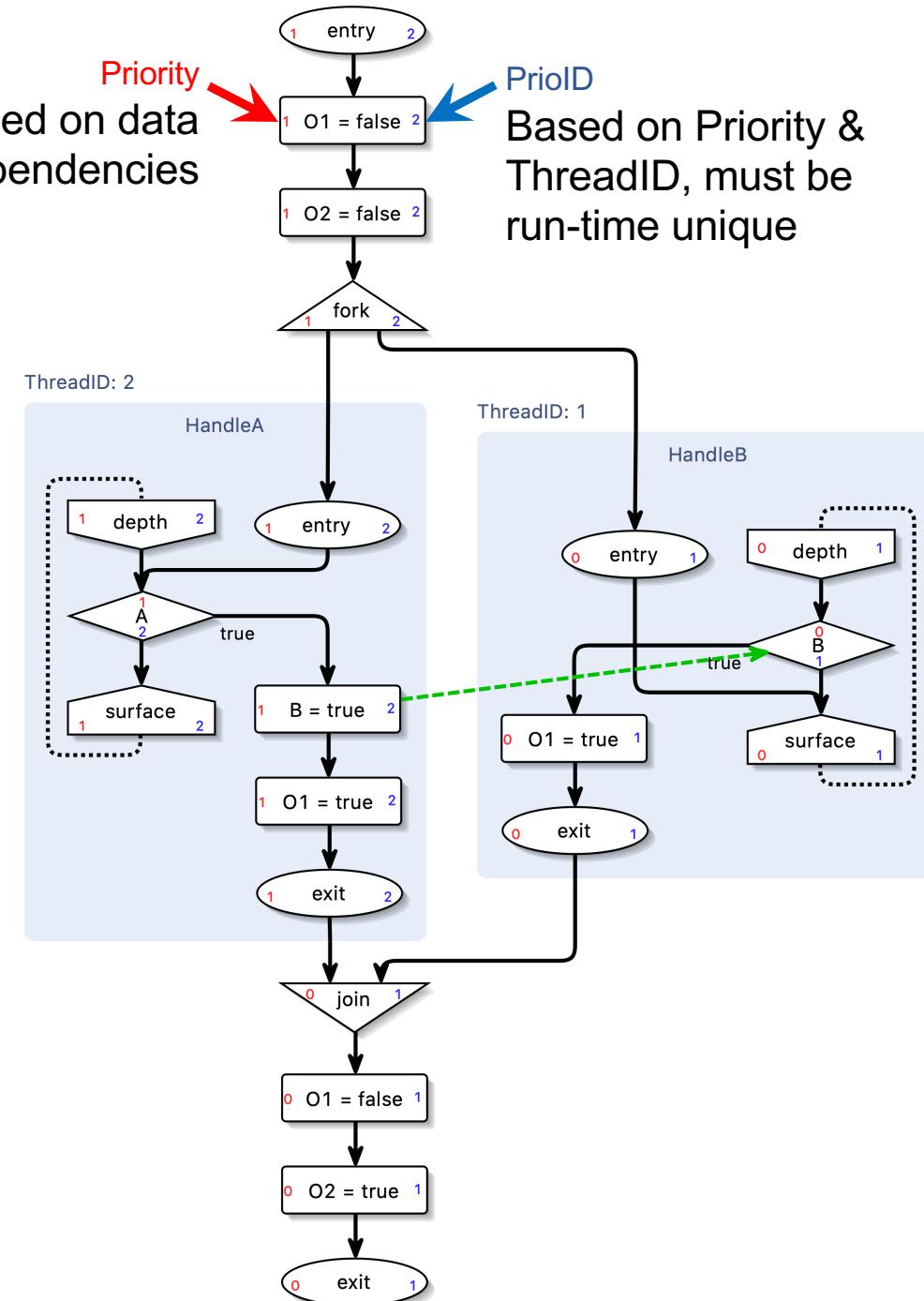
Priority-Based Compilation

- More software-like
- Don't emulate control flow with guards/basic blocks, but with program counters/threads
- Priority-based thread dispatching
- SCL_P : SCL + PriIDs
- In C: implemented as macros, using computed gotos
- In Java: no macros, no gotos
 - emulate gotos with while + break



Priority
Based on data dependencies

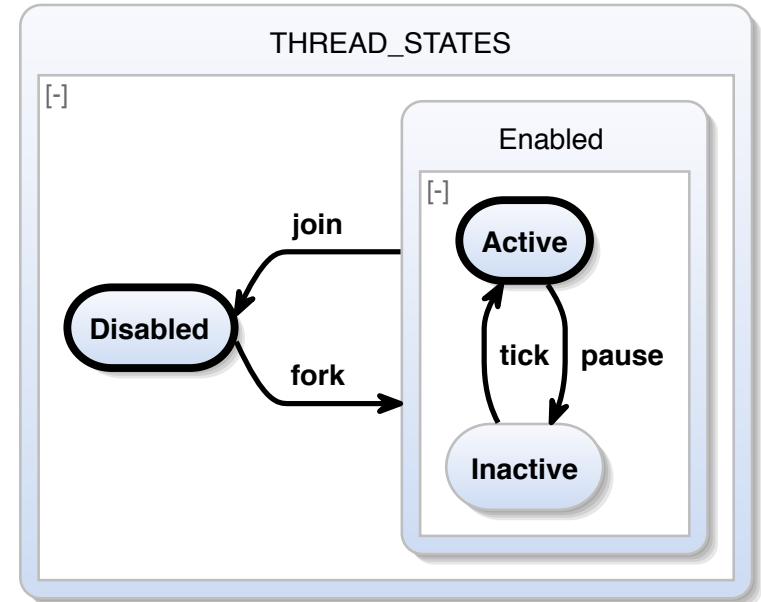
PriID
Based on Priority & ThreadID, must be run-time unique



```

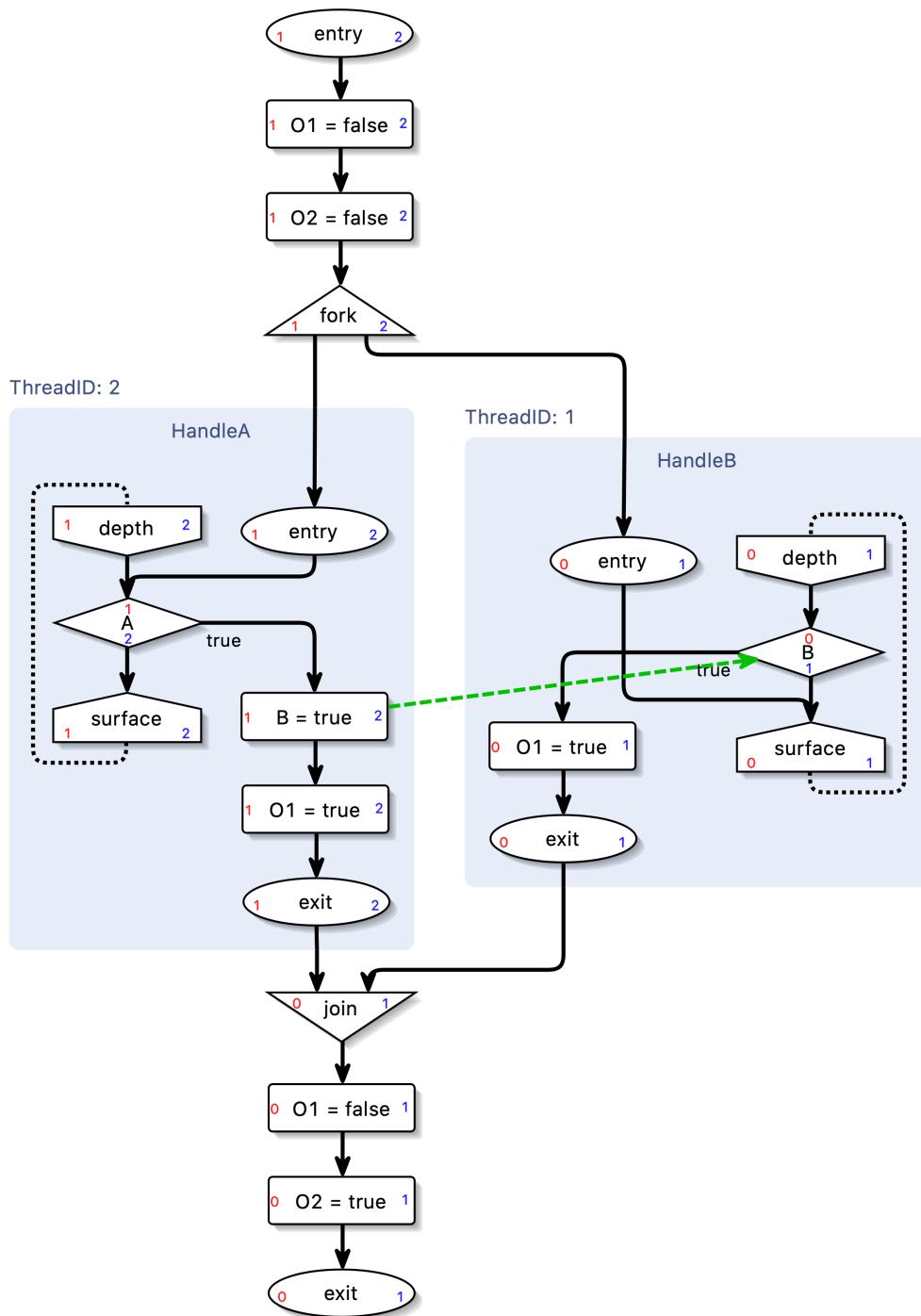
1 // Declare Boolean type
2 typedef int bool;
3 #define false 0
4 #define true 1
5
6 // Generate "_L<line-number>" label
7 #define _concat_helper(a, b) a ## b
8 #define _concat(a, b) _concat_helper(a, b)
9 #define _label_ _concat(_L, __LINE__)
10
11 // Enable/disable threads with prioID p
12 #define _u2b(u) (1 << u)
13 #define _enable(p) _enabled |= _u2b(p); _active |= _u2b(p)
14 #define _isEnabled(p) (( _enabled & _u2b(p)) != 0)
15 #define _disable(p) _enabled &= ~_u2b(p)

```



```
17 // Set current thread continuation
18 #define _setPC(p, label) _pc[p] = &&label
19
20 // Pause, resume at <label> or at pause
21 #define _pause(label) _setPC(_cid, label); goto _L_PAUSE
22 #define pause      _pause(_label_); _label_:
23
24 // Fork/join sibling thread with prioID p
25 #define fork1(label, p) _setPC(p, label); _enable(p);
26 #define join1(p)      _label_: if (_isEnabled(p)) { _pause(_label_); }
27
28 // Terminate thread at "par"
29 #define par           goto _L_TERM;
30
31 // Context switch (change prioID)
32 #define _prio(p)      _deactivate(_cid); _disable(_cid); _cid = p; \
33      _enable(_cid); _setPC(_cid, _label_); goto _L_DISPATCH; _label_:
```

SCL_P:



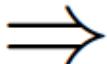
```

85 int tick()
86 {
87     tickstart(2);
88     O1 = false;
89     O2 = false;
90
91     fork1(HandleB,
92         1) {
93         HandleA:
94         if (!A) {
95             pause;
96             goto HandleA
97         }
98         B = true;
99         O1 = true;
100    } par {
101        HandleB:
102        pause;
103        if (!B) {
104            goto HandleB
105        }
106        O1 = true;
107    } join1(2);
108
109    O1 = false;
110    O2 = true;
111    tickreturn;
112
113 }

```

ABO SCL_P |

```
85 int tick()
86 {
87   tickstart(2);
88   O1 = false;
89   O2 = false;
90
91   fork1(HandleB,
92         1) {
93     HandleA:
94     if (!A) {
95       pause;
96       goto HandleA
97       ;
98     }
99     B = true;
100    O1 = true;
101  } par {
```



```
85 int tick()
86 {
87   if (_notInitial) { _active = _enabled;
88     goto _L_DISPATCH; } else { _pc[0]
89     = &&_L_TICKEND; _enabled = (1 <<
90     0); _active = _enabled; _cid = 2;
91     ; _enabled |= (1 << _cid); _active
92     |= (1 << _cid); _notInitial = 1;
93     } ;
94   O1 = 0;
95   O2 = 0;
96
97   _pc[1] = &&HandleB; _enabled |= (1 <<
98     1); _active |= (1 << 1); {
99     HandleA:
100    if (!A) {
101      _pc[_cid] = &&_L94; goto _L_PAUSE;
102      _L94:;
103      goto HandleA;
104    }
105    B = 1;
106    O1 = 1;
107
108  } goto _L_TERM; {
```

ABO SCL_P II

```
102     HandleB:  
103     _pc[_cid] = &&_L103; goto _L_PAUSE;  
          _L103:  
104     if (!B) {  
105         goto HandleB;  
106     }  
107     O1 = 1;  
108 } _L108: if (((_enabled & (1 << 2)) !=  
          0)) { _pc[_cid] = &&_L108; goto  
          _L_PAUSE; };  
109  
110     O1 = false;  
111     O2 = true;  
112     tickreturn;  
113 }  
  
102     HandleB:  
103     _pc[_cid] = &&_L103; goto _L_PAUSE;  
          _L103:  
104     if (!B) {  
105         goto HandleB;  
106     }  
107     O1 = 1;  
108 } _L108: if (((_enabled & (1 << 2)) !=  
          0)) { _pc[_cid] = &&_L108; goto  
          _L_PAUSE; };  
109  
110     O1 = 0;  
111     O2 = 1;  
112     goto _L_TERM; _L_TICKEND: return (  
          _enabled != (1 << 0)); _L_TERM:  
          _enabled &= ~ (1 << _cid); _L_PAUSE  
          : _active &= ~ (1 << _cid);  
          _L_DISPATCH: __asm volatile ("bsrl  
          %1, %0\n" : "=r" (_cid) : "r" (  
          _active)); goto *_pc[_cid];  
113 }
```

Take-Home Message

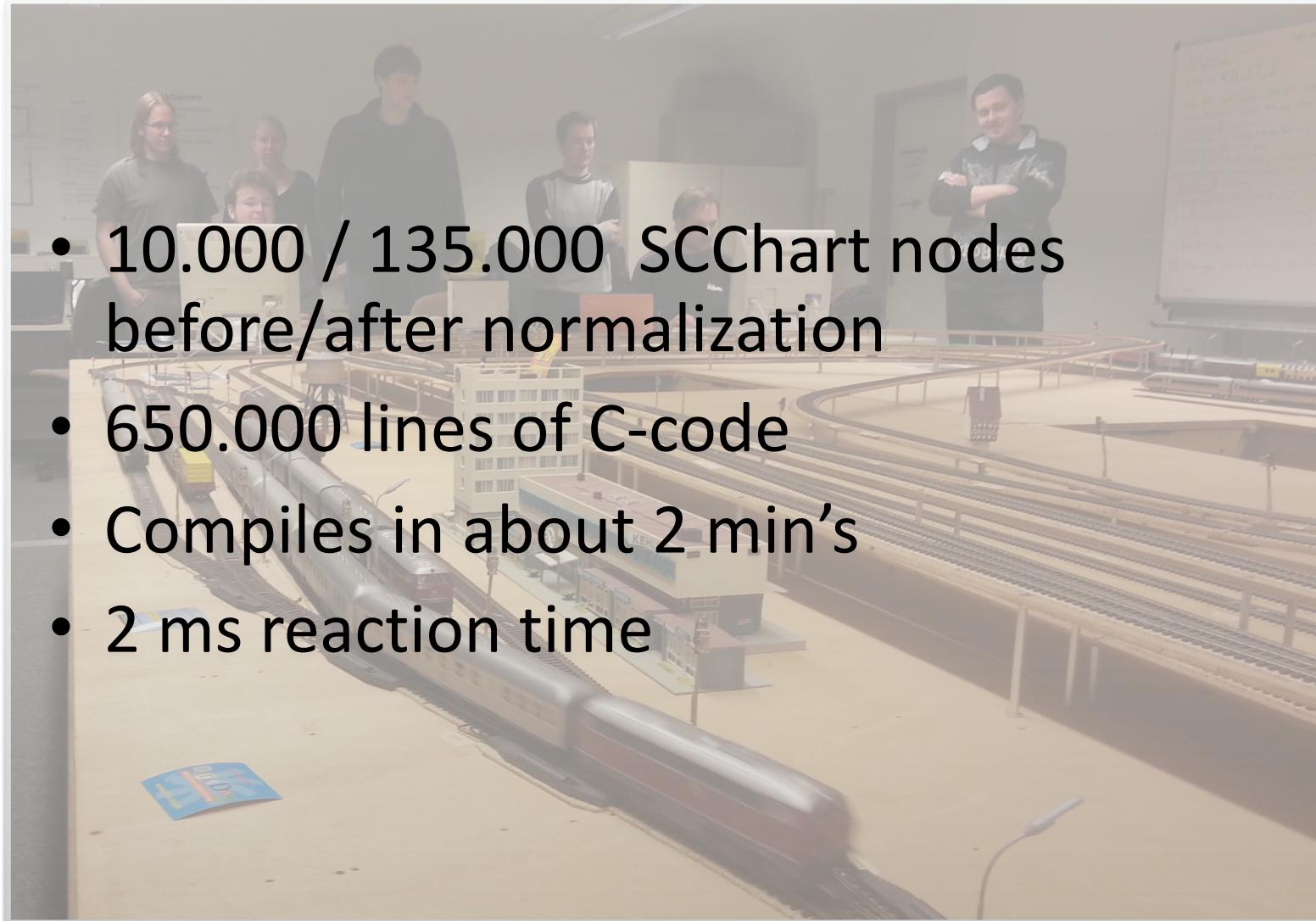
- Can do wonderful things with C preprocessor!
- Can do wonderful things with computed gotos!
- Can do wonderful things with embedded assembler!

SCCharts – Classroom-Tested

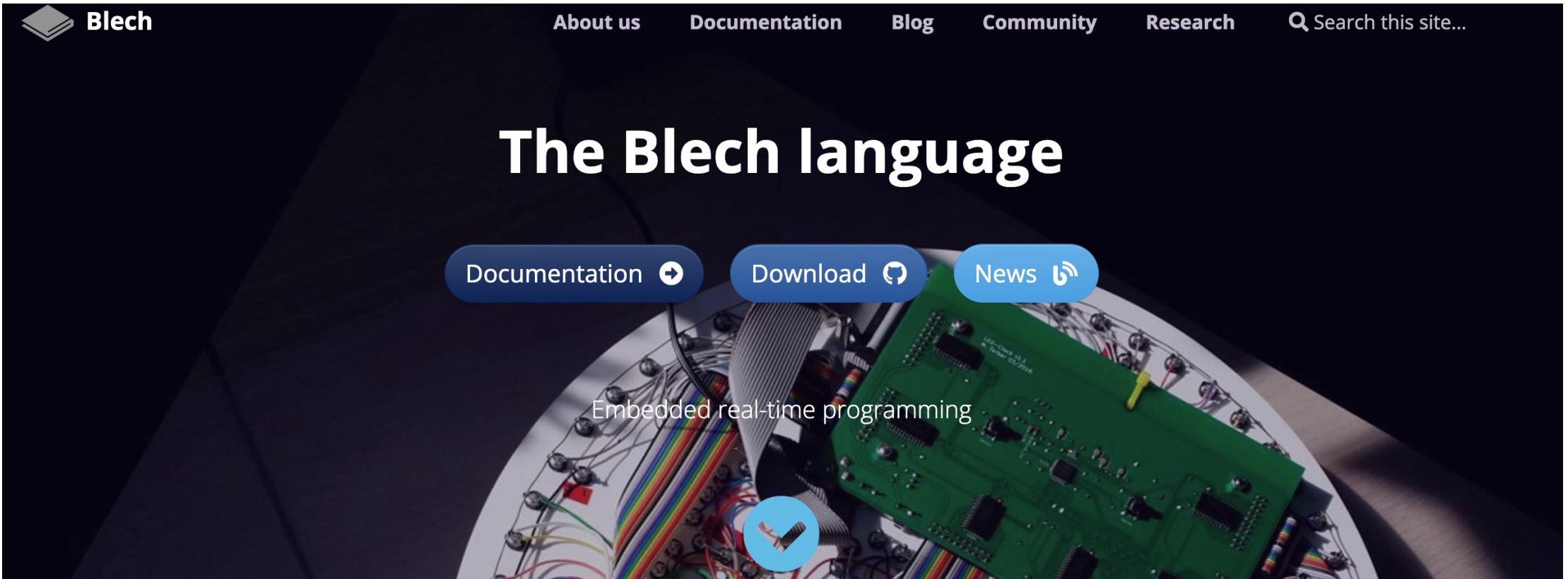


SCCharts – Classroom-Tested

- 10.000 / 135.000 SCChart nodes before/after normalization
- 650.000 lines of C-code
- Compiles in about 2 min's
- 2 ms reaction time



Another Sequentially-Constructive Language: Blech

The image shows the homepage of the Blech website. The header features a logo with a book icon and the word 'Blech'. Navigation links include 'About us', 'Documentation', 'Blog', 'Community', and 'Research'. A search bar is also present. The main title 'The Blech language' is displayed in large white text. Below the title are three buttons: 'Documentation' with a gear icon, 'Download' with a download icon, and 'News' with a news icon. A subtext 'Embedded real-time programming' is overlaid on a background image of a green printed circuit board (PCB) with various electronic components and wires. A blue circular icon with a checkmark is overlaid on the PCB image.

 Lucas, Schulz-Rosengarten, von Hanxleden, Gretz, Grosch
[Extracting Mode Diagrams from Blech Code](#)
FDL 2021

www.blech-lang.org

Take-Home Message

- Small number of core constructs sufficient for reactive control flow!
- On top of that, can build powerful constructs as syntactic sugar

Advantage:

- Can keep core semantics clean and simple
- Can easily adapt to different syntheses (hw + sw)

BUT:

- Resulting code difficult to map back to original model!
- This motivated “Interpreter-Approach”
- ... which also scales better, as it facilitates module-reuse



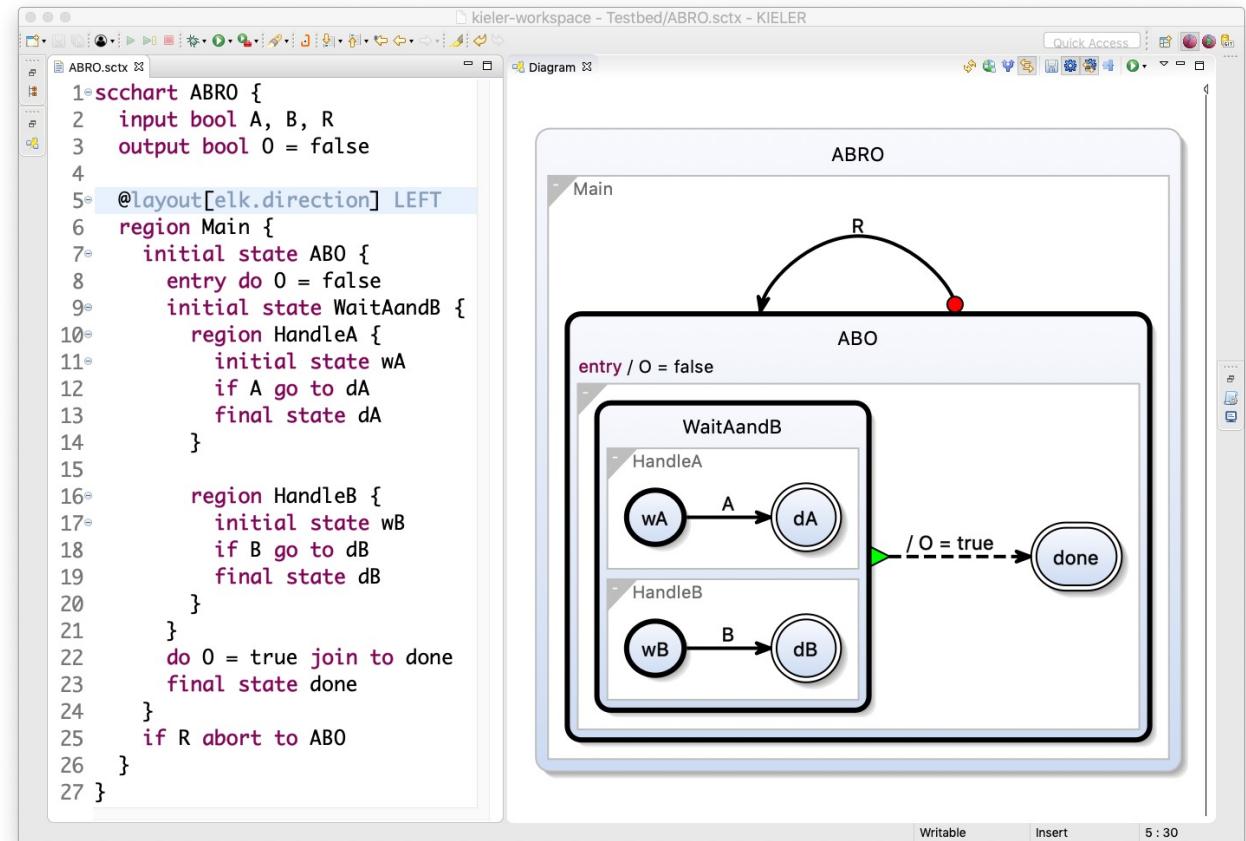
Smyth, Motika, von Hanxleden

Synthesizing Manually Verifiable Code for Statecharts

Reactive and Event-based Languages & Systems (REBLS '18)

Text-First Modeling in SCCharts

- SCCharts have textual and graphical syntax
- In KIELER tool, modeler writes textually, tool automatically synthesizes graphical views
- Uses auto-layout from Eclipse Layout Kernel (ELK)



Pragmatics-Aware Modeling

Free user of tedious mechanical work, such as . . .

- manual placing of graphical objects
- manual navigation in complex models

Focus on **pragmatics**:

- New interaction methodologies
- New analysis methodologies
- New ways to synthesize models

Our experimental platforms:



KIELER
The Key to Efficient Modeling



Eclipse Layout Kernel

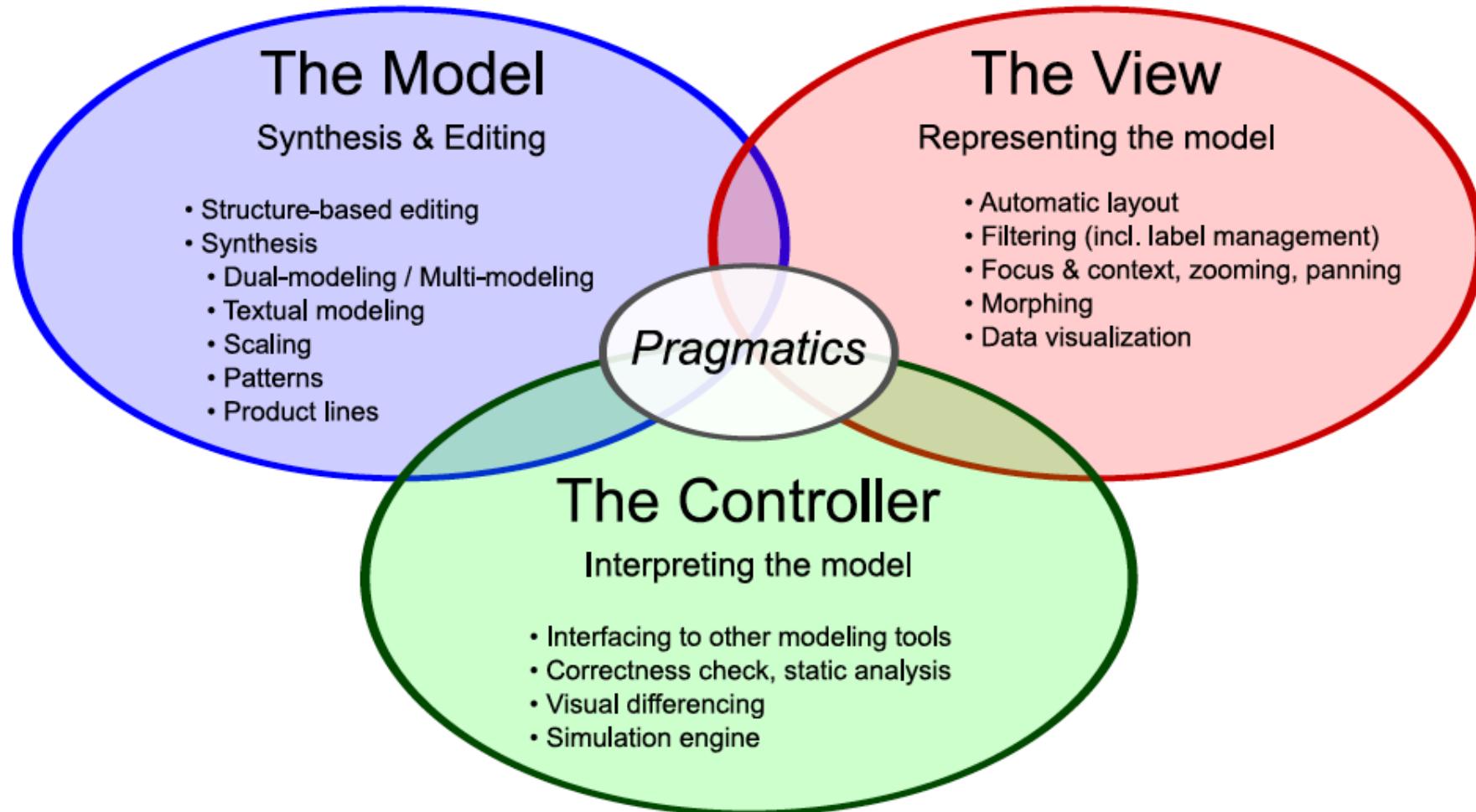
Key to Pragmatics: The MVC Paradigm

- A **model** represents knowledge.
A model could be a single object (rather uninteresting), or it could be some structure of objects.
- A **view** is a (visual) representation of its model.
It would ordinarily highlight certain attributes of the model and suppress others.
It is thus acting as a presentation filter.
- A **controller** is the link between a user and the system.
It provides the user with input by arranging for relevant views to present themselves in appropriate places on the screen.



Trygve Reenskaug
[Models - Views - Controllers](#)
Xerox PARC technical note, 1979

Key to Pragmatics: The MVC Paradigm



Fuhrmann, von Hanxleden
[On the Pragmatics of Model-Based Design](#)
15th Monterey Workshop 2008, LNCS 6028 (2010)

Pragmatics is Catching On ...

*In our experience over many years my colleagues and I concluded that **textual modeling** is the only practical way, but that a **graphical view** of the models is a must-have as well. Your technology closes exactly that gap.*

Dr. Andreas Seibel, BSH Hausgeräte GmbH
E-Mail from Oct. 6, 2017

 [kieler / elkjs](#) Public

ELK's layout algorithms for JavaScript

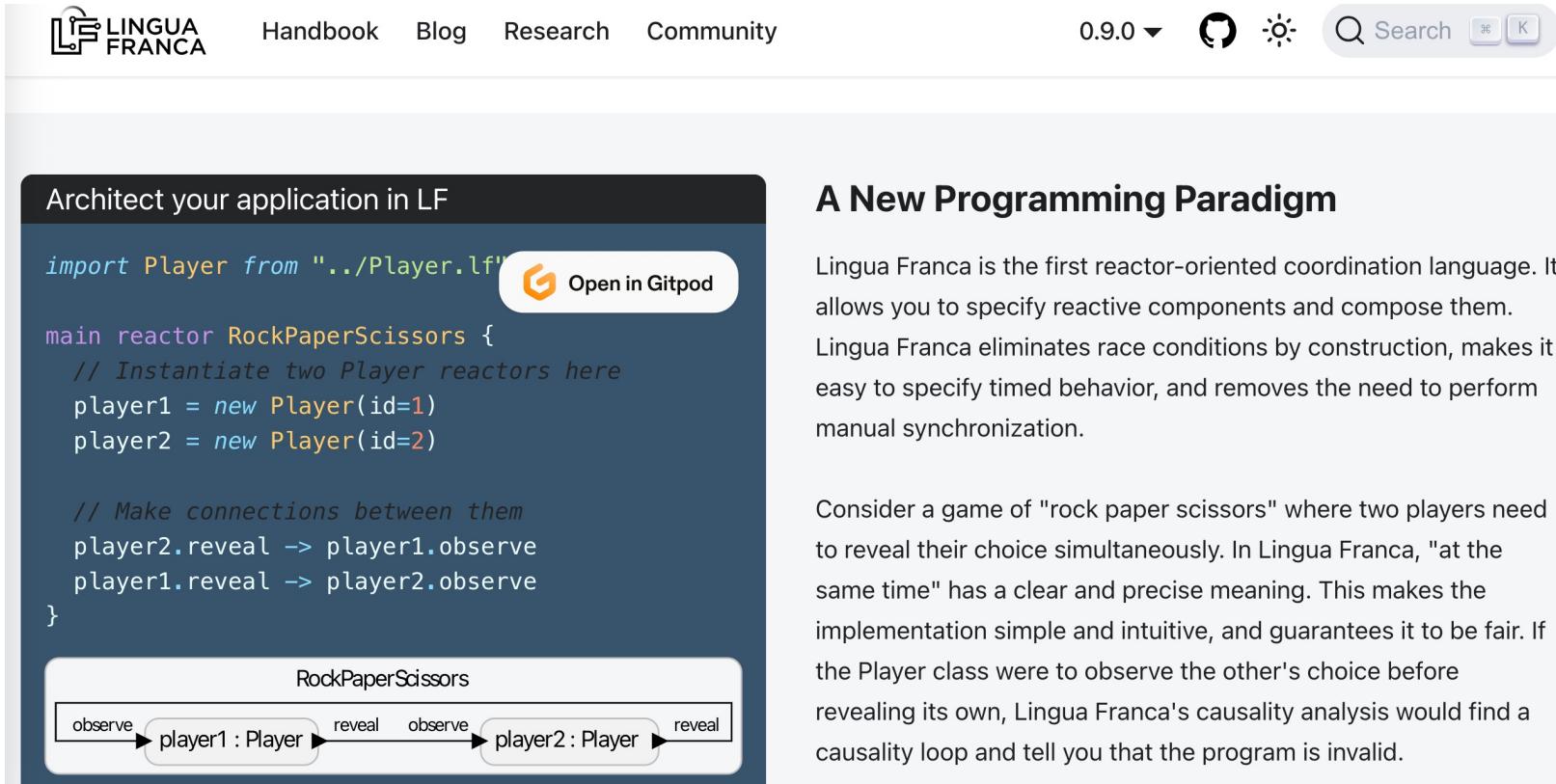
 [View license](#)

 **2.1k stars**  102 forks  Branches

Repositories that depend on `elkjs`

 47,696 Repositories  160 Packages

Another Text-First Language: Lingua Franca



Architect your application in LF

```
import Player from ".../Player.lf"
main reactor RockPaperScissors {
    // Instantiate two Player reactors here
    player1 = new Player(id=1)
    player2 = new Player(id=2)

    // Make connections between them
    player2.reveal -> player1.observe
    player1.reveal -> player2.observe
}
```

Open in Gitpod

RockPaperScissors

```
graph LR
    player1[player1 : Player] -- observe --> player2[player2 : Player]
    player2 -- reveal --> player1
    player1 -- observe --> player2
    player2 -- reveal --> player1
```

A New Programming Paradigm

Lingua Franca is the first reactor-oriented coordination language. It allows you to specify reactive components and compose them. Lingua Franca eliminates race conditions by construction, makes it easy to specify timed behavior, and removes the need to perform manual synchronization.

Consider a game of "rock paper scissors" where two players need to reveal their choice simultaneously. In Lingua Franca, "at the same time" has a clear and precise meaning. This makes the implementation simple and intuitive, and guarantees it to be fair. If the Player class were to observe the other's choice before revealing its own, Lingua Franca's causality analysis would find a causality loop and tell you that the program is invalid.



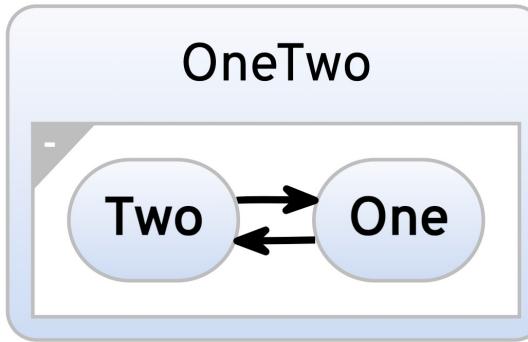
www.lf-lang.org



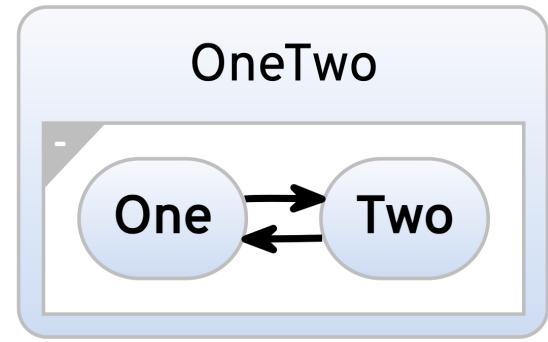
von Hanxleden, Lee, et al.
[Pragmatics Twelve Years Later: A Report on Lingua Franca](#)
ISoLA 2022

Outlook: Model Order

```
scchart OneTwo {  
    state One  
    go to Two  
  
    state Two  
    go to One  
}
```



View



Alternative View

- Both options equally “good” from perspective of automatic layout!
- The problem goes back to the heart of graph drawing
 - A graph is a pair (V, E) , where V is a **set** of vertices, E is a **set** of edges
- Approach: replace “set” (unordered!) by “list” (ordered!)
- Derive **model order** from textual input

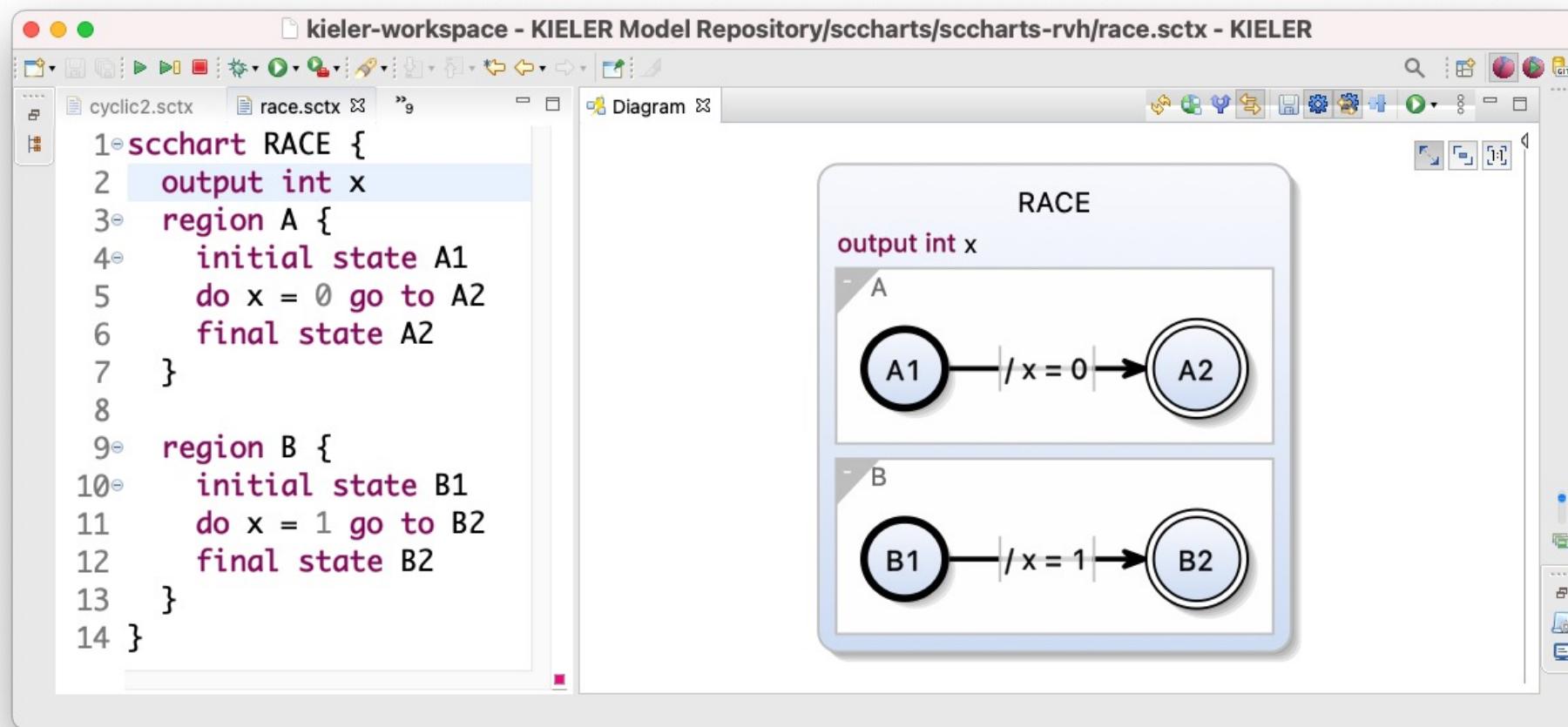


Take-Home Message

- Automatic layout is **practical**
- Users love ...
 - ... to **not** spend precious life time on manual layout
 - ... to have **control** over how a diagram looks
- Users do not love ...
 - ... surprising or unstable layouts
 - ... having to learn layout options or annotations, it should “just work”
- Should revise definition of **graph!**

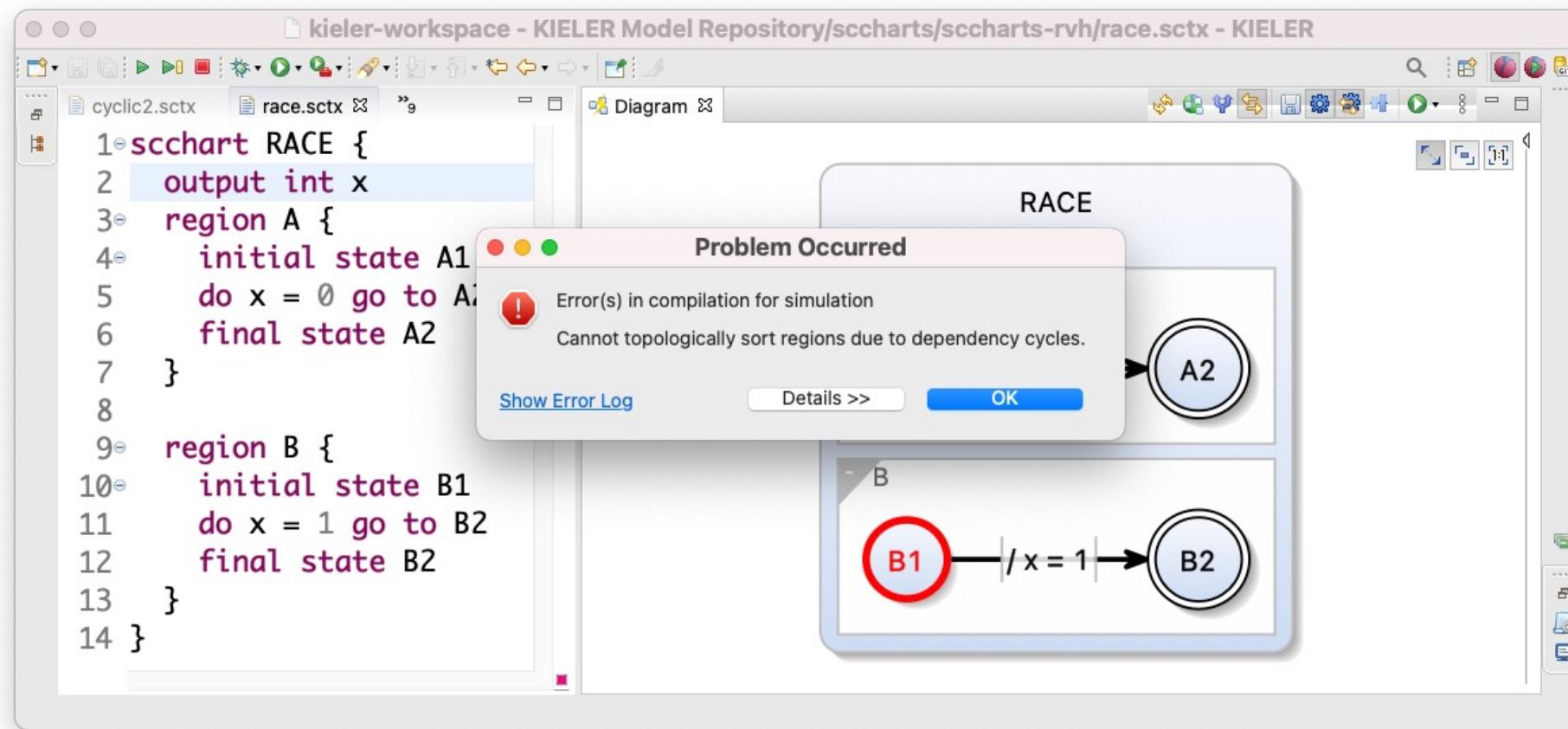
Outlook: Concurrent Sequential Constructiveness

Recall: Concurrent accesses may lead to causality cycles



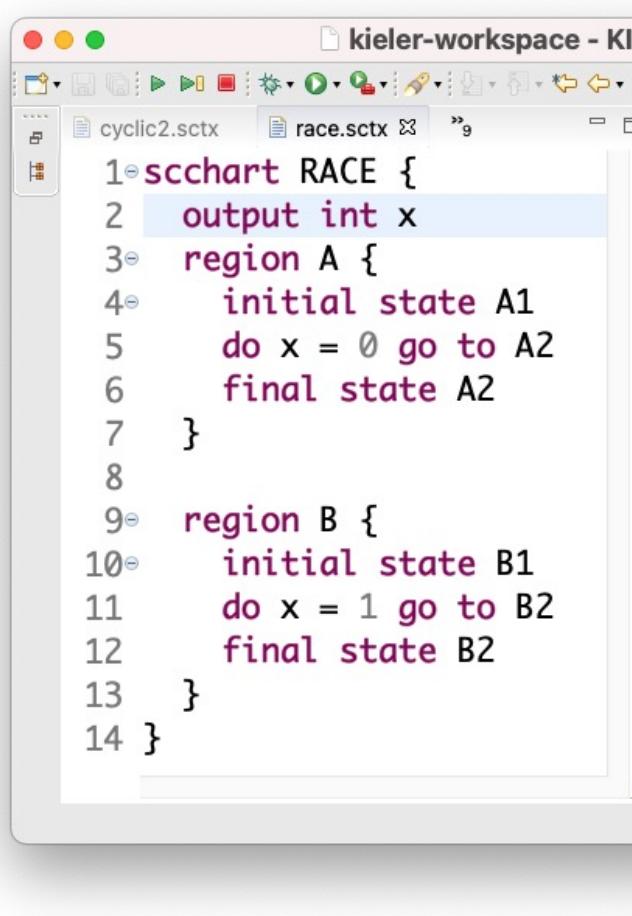
Outlook: Concurrent Sequential Constructiveness

Recall: Concurrent accesses may lead to causality cycles



Outlook: Concurrent Sequential Constructiveness

Recall: Concurrent accesses may lead to causality cycles



```
1 scchart RACE {
2     output int x
3     region A {
4         initial state A1
5         do x = 0 go to A2
6         final state A2
7     }
8
9     region B {
10        initial state B1
11        do x = 1 go to B2
12        final state B2
13    }
14 }
```

- But why not let the order (of regions) prescribe the schedule!
- I.e., within a tick, first schedule region A, then region B
- See e.g. some Statechart dialects, or PRET-C

Andalam, Roop, Girault

Deterministic, predictable and light-weight
multithreading using PRET-C

DATE 2010

Outlook: Concurrent Sequential Constructiveness

- Still deterministic
- Still under programmer control

Advantage:

- No more (?) nasty causality issues
- Simpler semantics

The price to pay:

- No back-and-forth scheduling within tick
- But is that *really* a problem? Watch this space ...

Bonus: Concurrent Sequential Constructiveness for Esterel

	Esterel	SCEst
$O = 1 \parallel O = 2$	Rejected	Rejected
present Done else ... emit Done end	Rejected	Accepted
emit $O(1)$; emit $O(?O + 1)$	Rejected	Accepted
emit $O(1)$; pause ; emit $O(\mathbf{pre}(?O) + 1)$	Accepted	Accepted

Accepted!



Smyth, Motika, Rathlev, von Hanxleden, Mendler

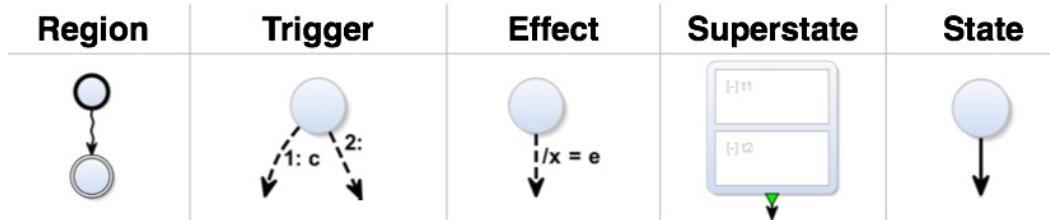
SCEst: Sequentially Constructive Esterel

ACM TECS 2018 (MEMOCODE 2015)

Wrap-Up

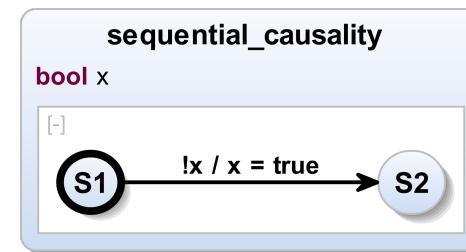
Language

- 5 core constructs
- Smörgåsboard of extensions



Model of Computation

- Relaxed synchrony
- Still deterministic



Text-First Modeling

- KIELER + ELK provide infrastructure
- Model order valuable



Still plenty of things to do: Variants on SC MoC, optimize code generation, pragmatics improvements ...

SCCharts – Conclusion

- Sequential constructiveness
 - ... is natural for programmers and proven in practice
 - ... so far, tricky to formalize precisely
 - ... should take even more advantage of **textual order**
 - **Easy control** of scheduling is key!
- Text-first modeling
 - ... is natural for programmers and proven in practice
 - ... harnesses power of automatic layout
 - ... should take even more advantage of **textual order**
 - **Easy control** of layout is key!

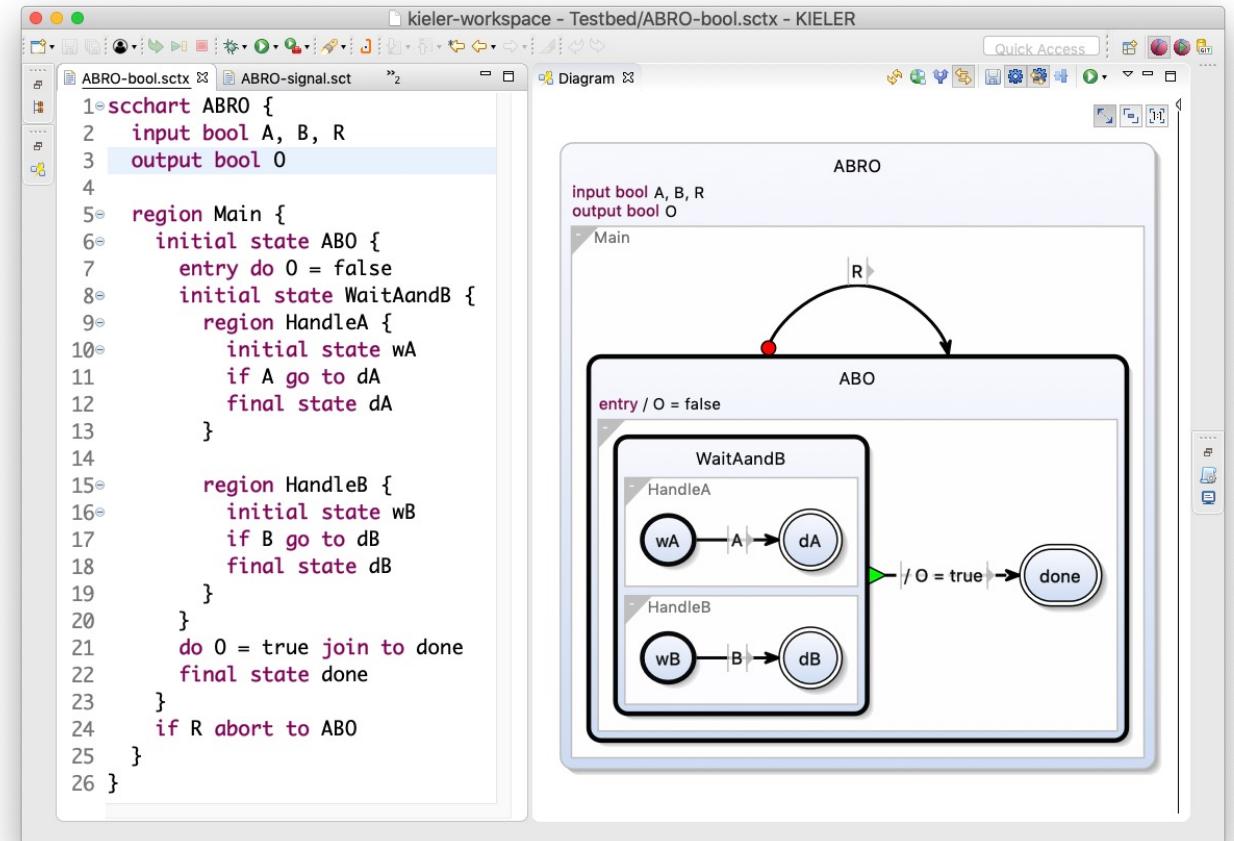
Thank you!

EXTRAS

Booleans vs. Signals

bool:

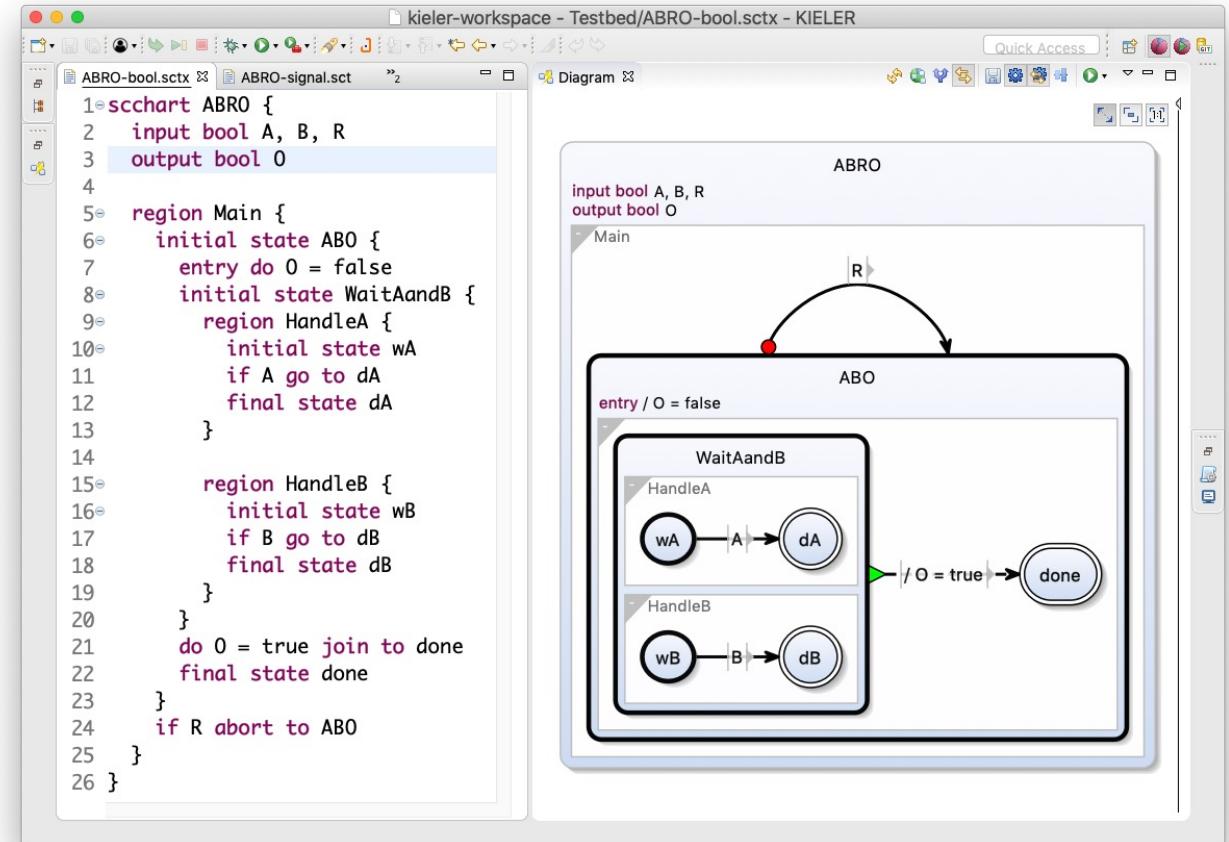
- true or false
- Persistent across ticks



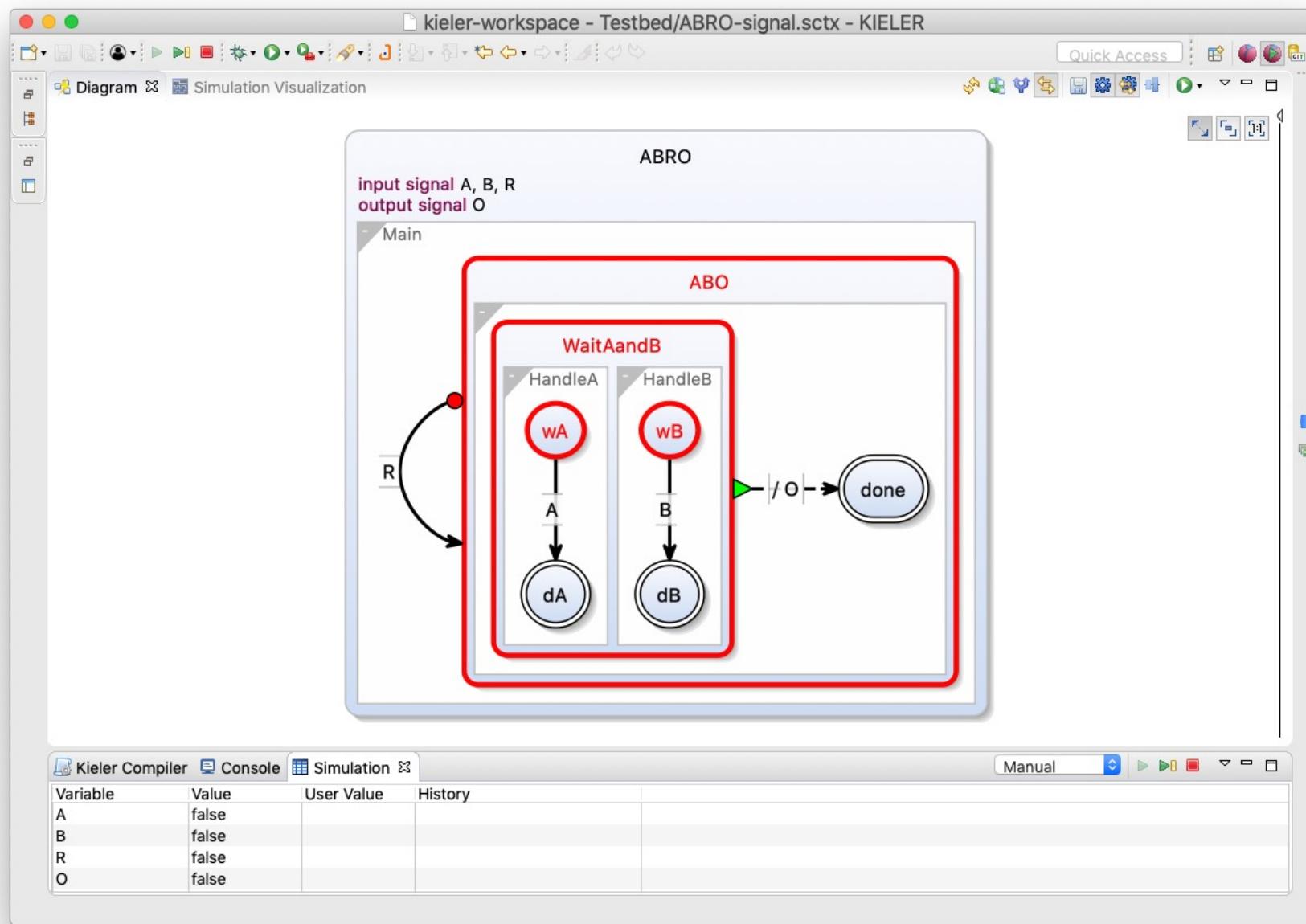
Booleans vs. Signals

signal:

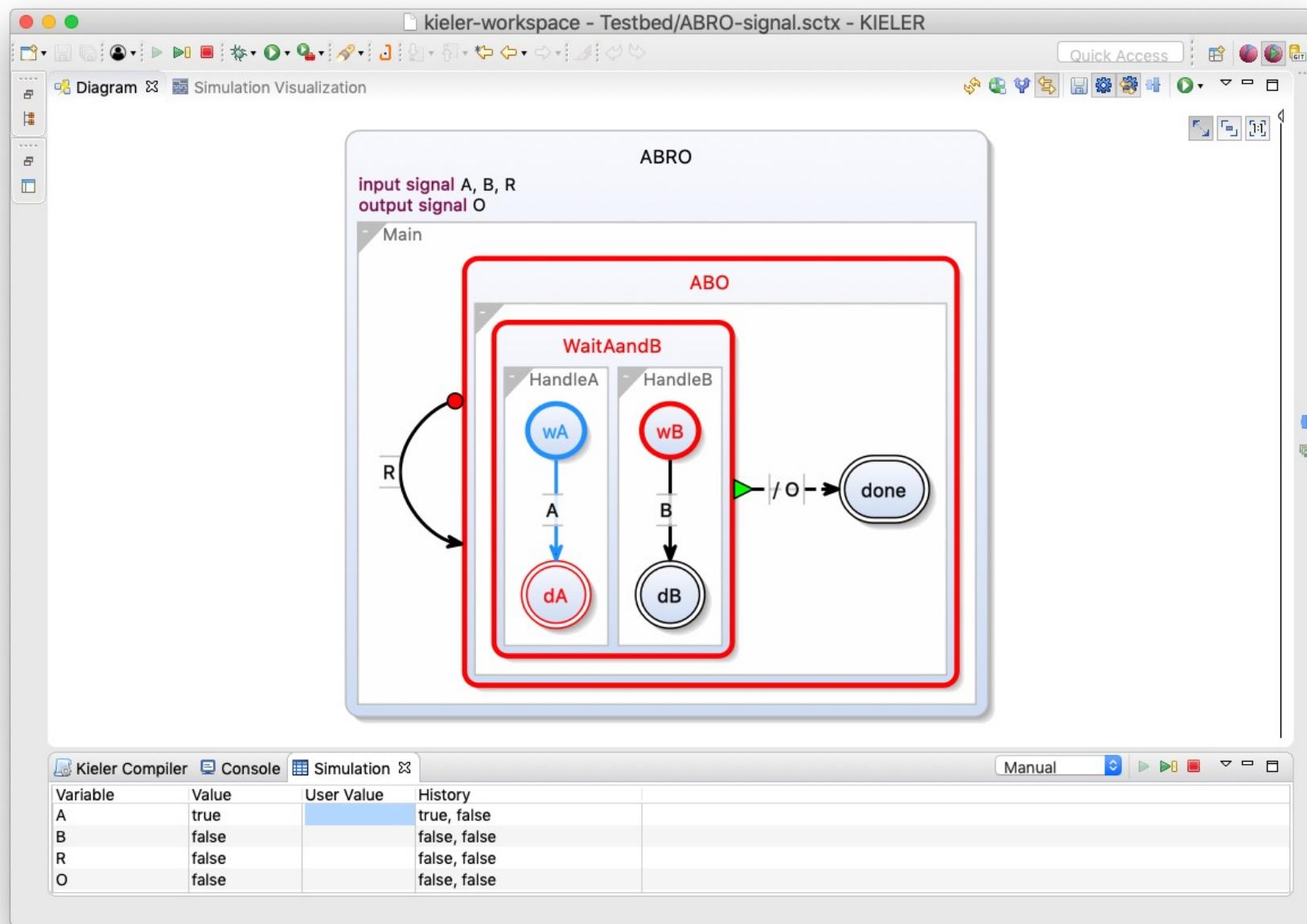
- true (“present”)
or false (“absent”)
- Re-initialized to absent
(unless input signal) at each tick
- Conceptually, correspond to *events*
- ... and beyond these *pure signals*, there are also *valued signals*,
which carry a – persistent – value of some type (including bool) ...



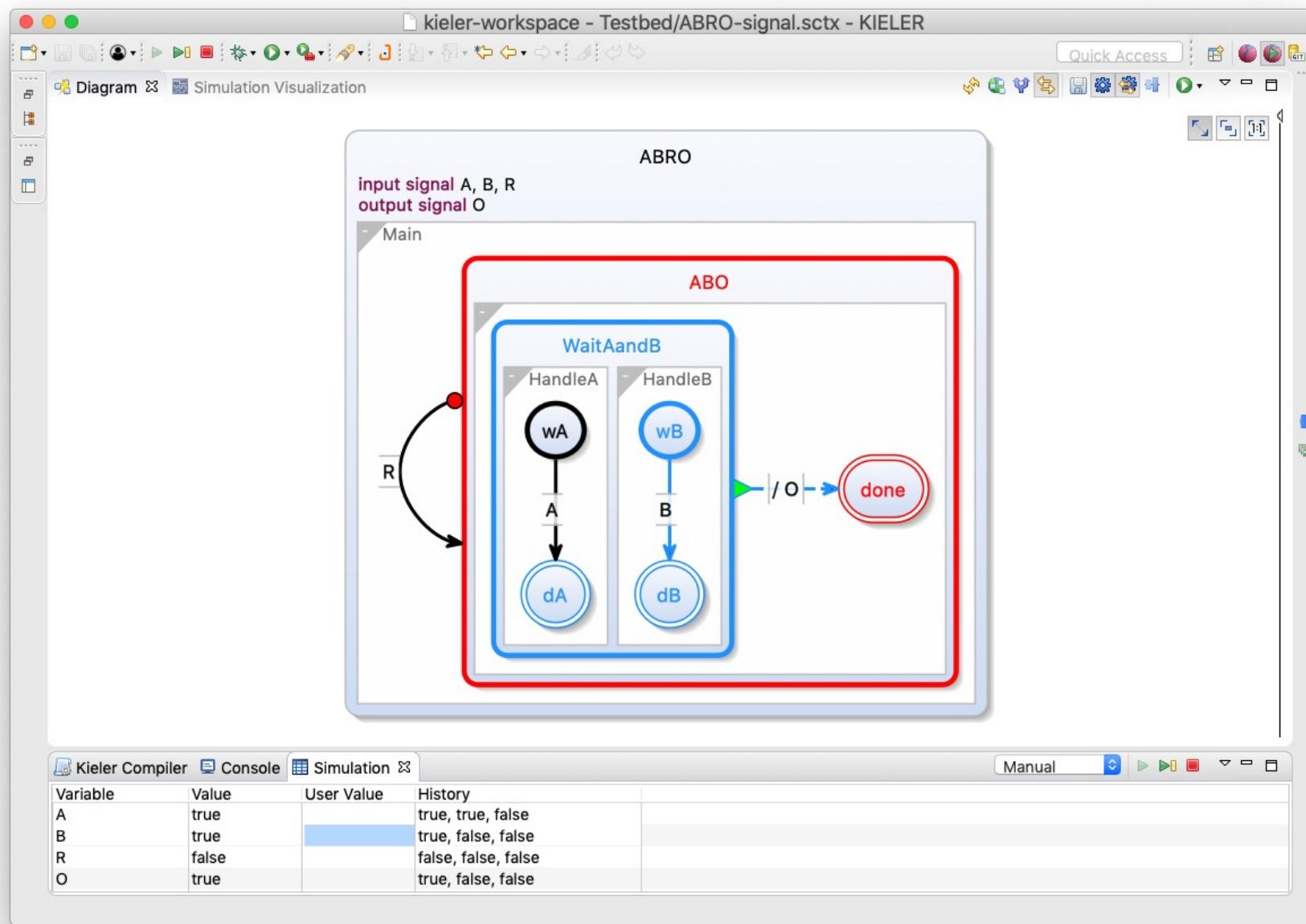
Simulation



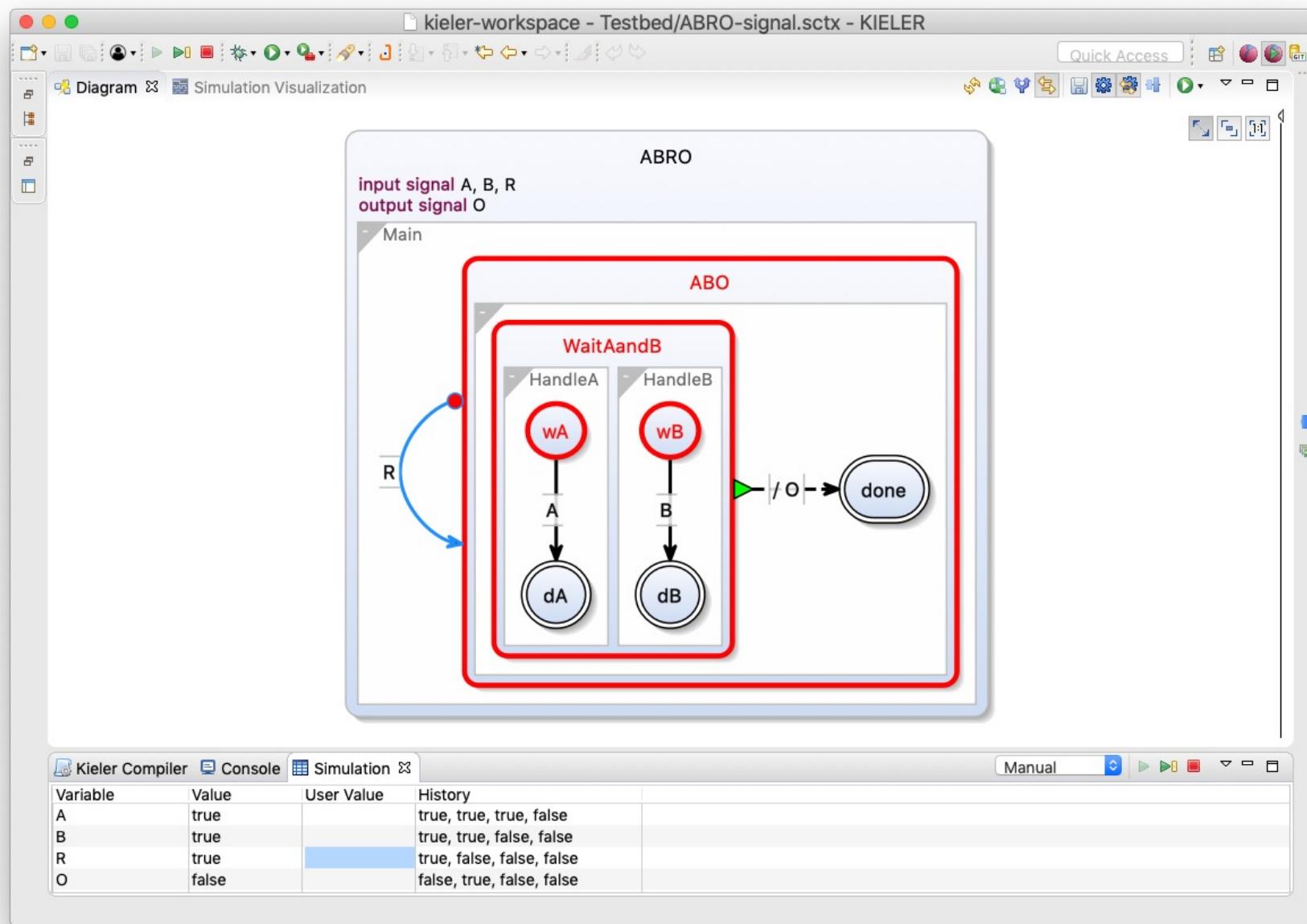
Simulation

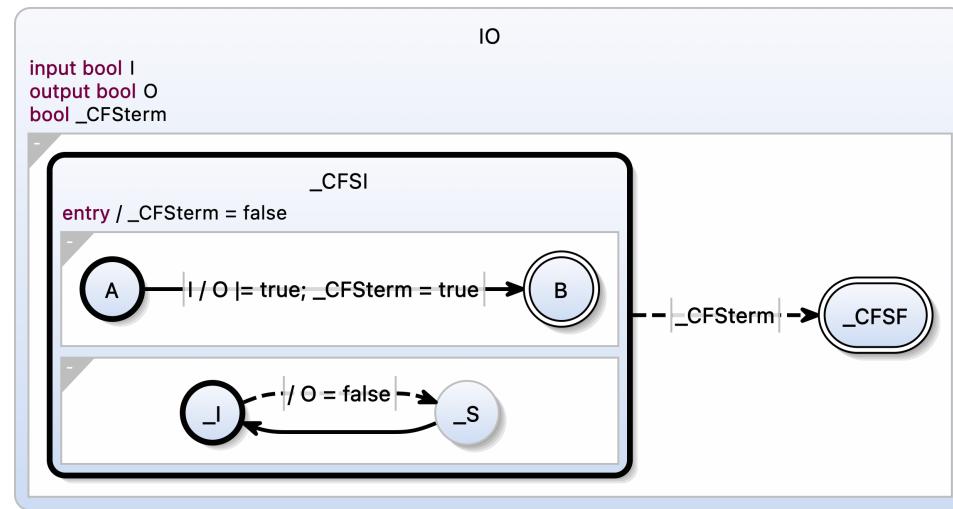
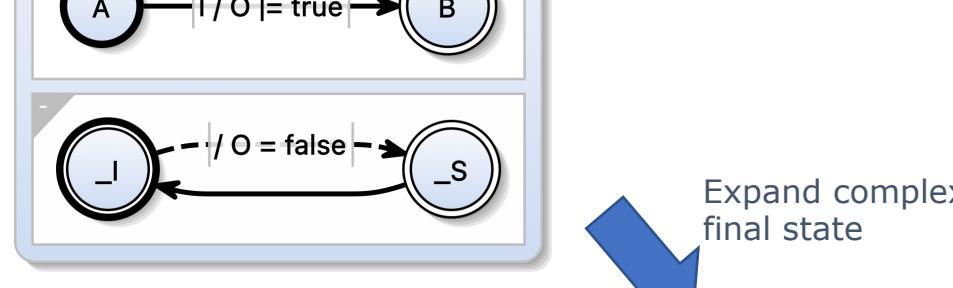
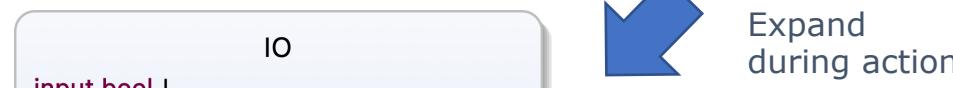
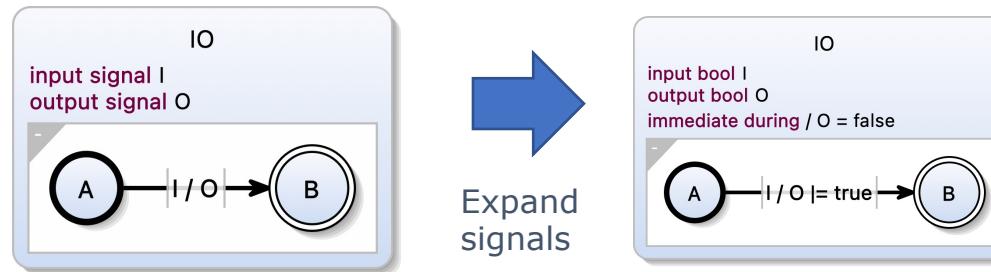


Simulation

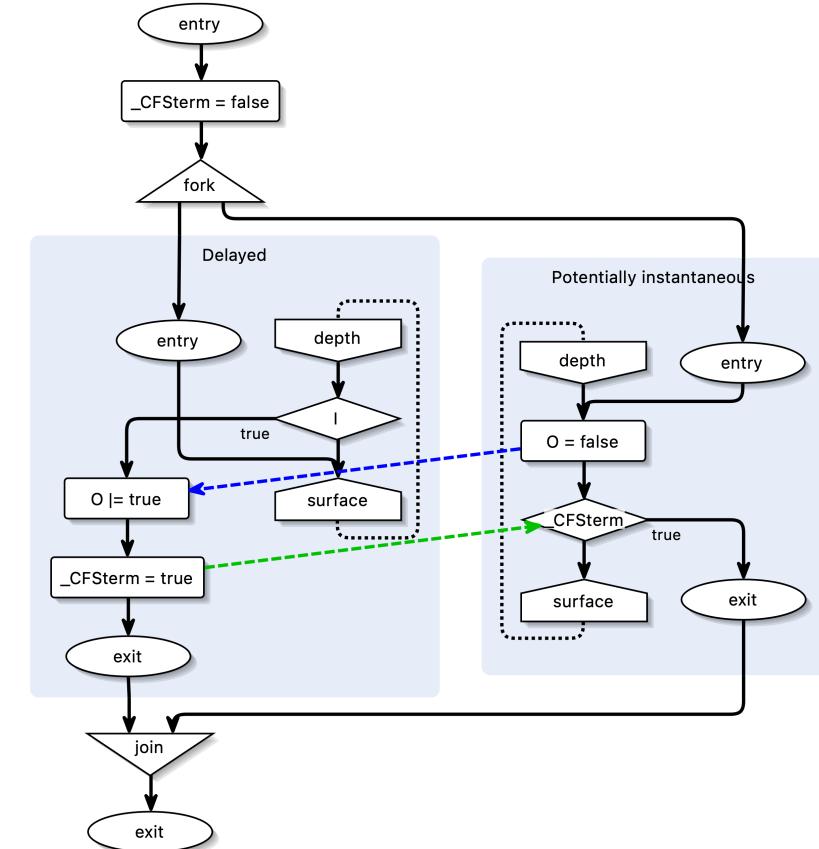


Simulation



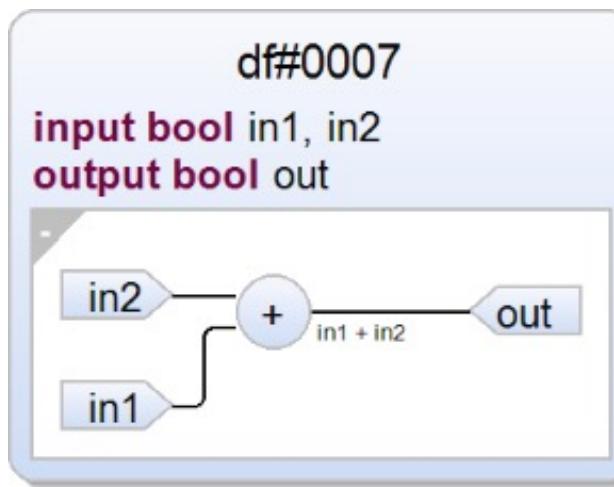


Inits/Updates – Enable Signals!



Dataflow SCCharts

```
scchart add {  
    input bool in1, in2  
    output bool out  
  
    dataflow:  
        out = in1 + in2  
    }  
}
```



Semantically, dataflow equations correspond to concurrent assignments, as in immediate during actions, following iur-scheduling

kieler-workspace - KIELER Model Repository/sccharts/sccharts-rvh/rectangle.sctx - KIELER

*rectangle.sctx

```

1 scchart rectangle {
2   input float a, b
3   output float area, circumference
4
5   dataflow:
6     area = a * b
7     circumference = 2 * (a + b)
8 }
```

Diagram

Kieler Compiler

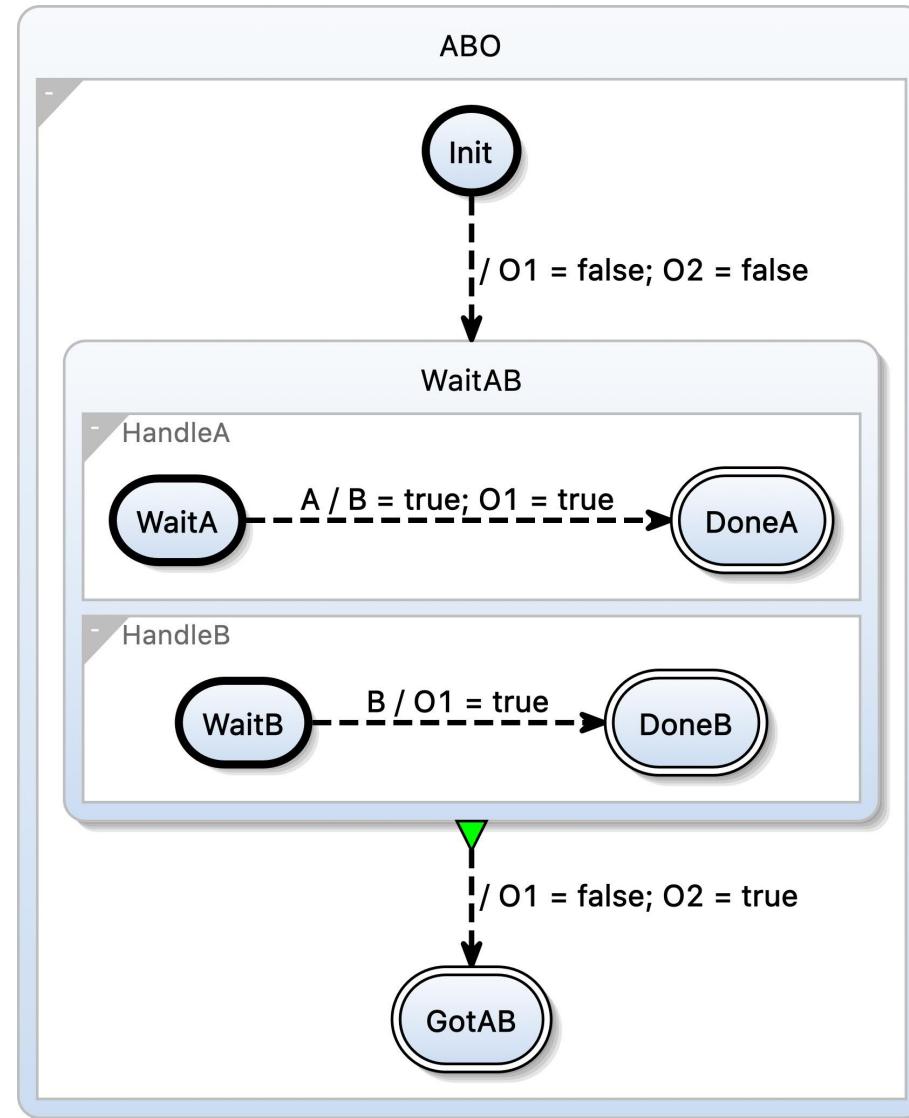
Netlist-based Compilation (C)

Writable Insert 1 : 20

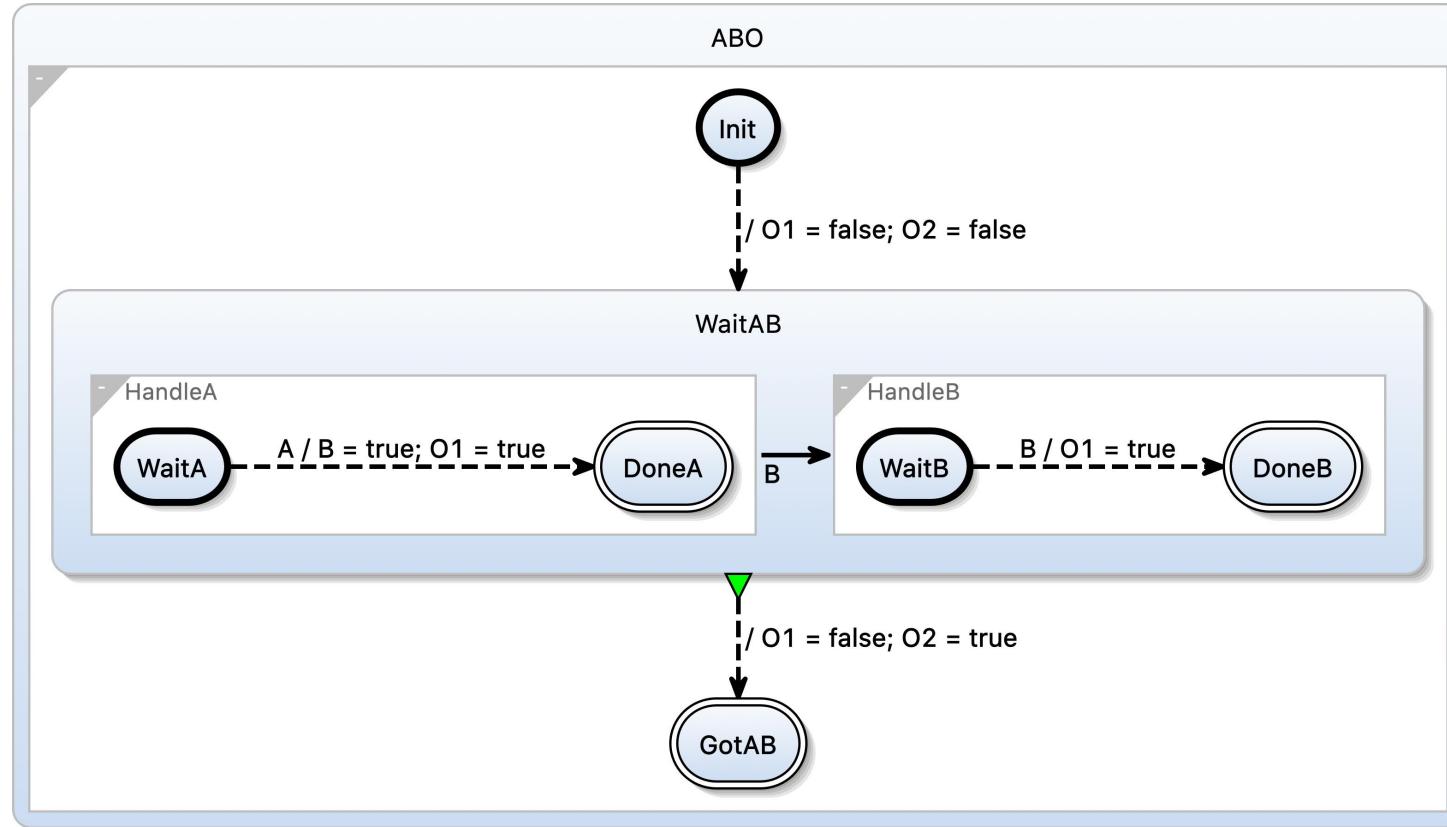
More Language Features

- The semantic kernel of SCCharts has been stable since beginning
- Beyond kernel, have host language interaction, for regions, reference charts/inheritance, dataflow, ...
- Like other languages (e.g., Java), the feature set of SCCharts keeps evolving – also based on your input!
- When using SCCharts, should consult current documentation and experiment with different features to see what might suit you best

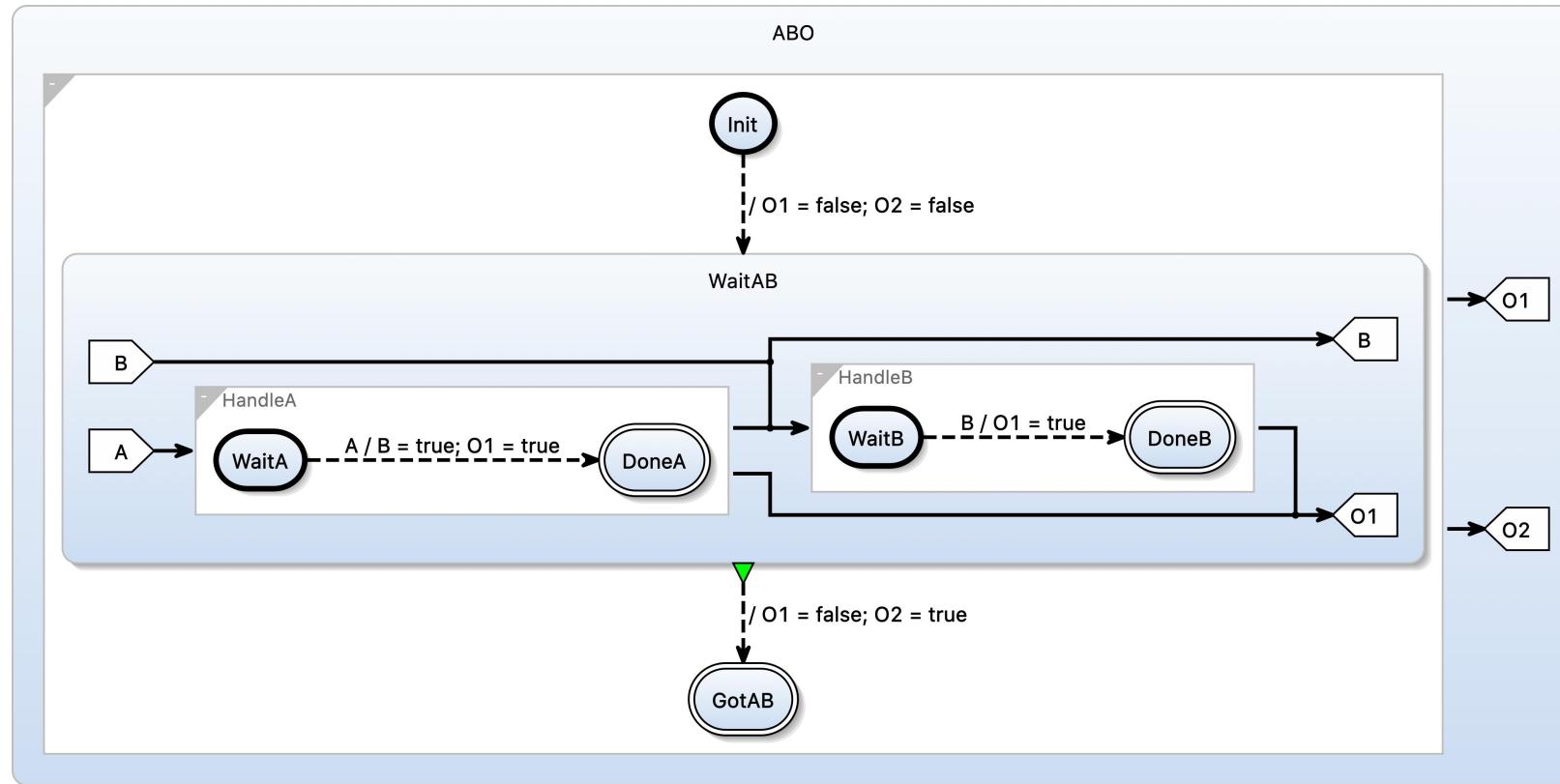
Induced Dataflow



Induced Dataflow



Induced Dataflow

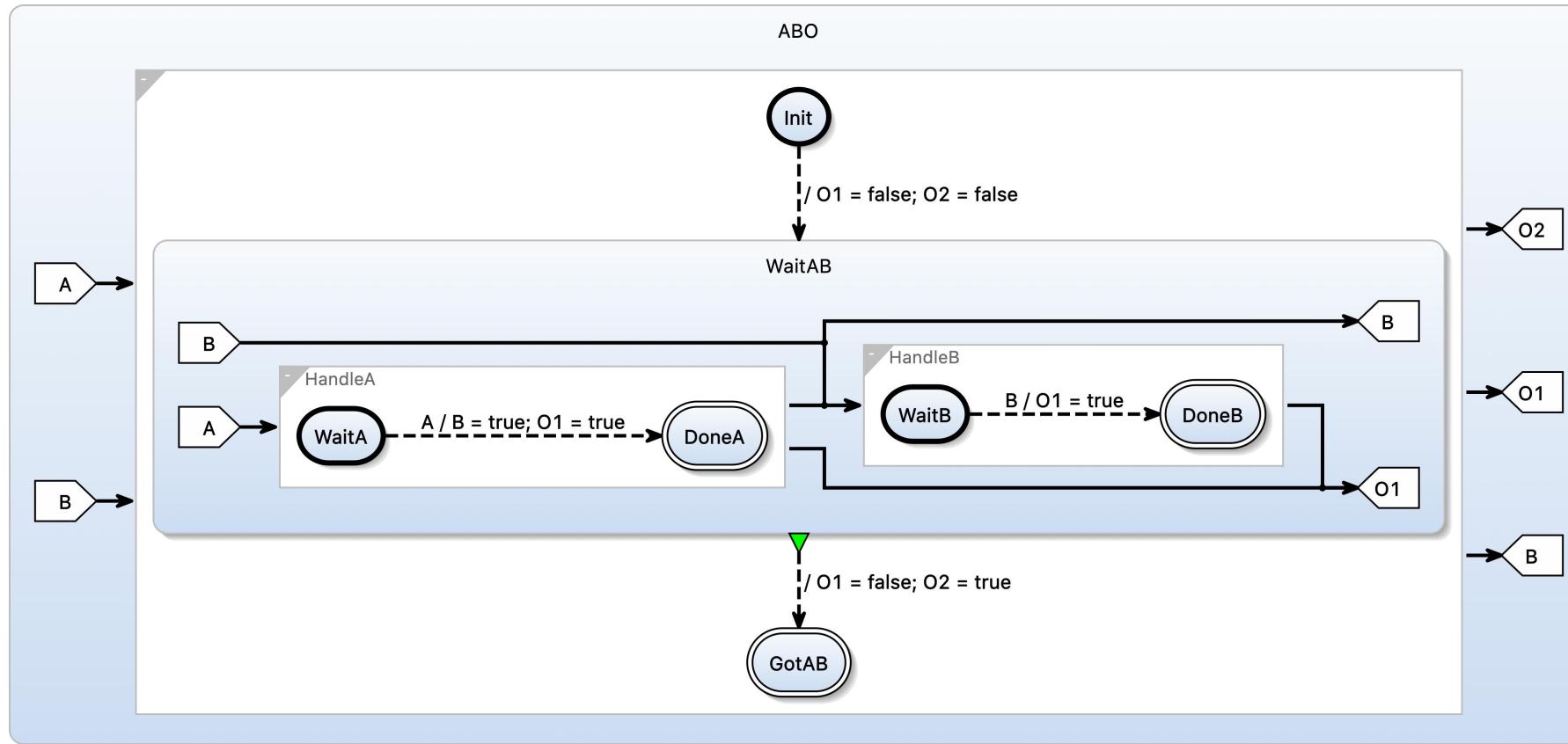


Wechselberg, Schulz-Rosengarten, Smyth, von Hanxleden

Augmenting State Models with Data Flow

Principles of Modeling: Essays Dedicated to Edward A. Lee on the Occasion of His 60th Birthday, Springer, 2018

Induced Dataflow



Wechselberg, Schulz-Rosengarten, Smyth, von Hanxleden

Augmenting State Models with Data Flow

Principles of Modeling: Essays Dedicated to Edward A. Lee on the Occasion of His 60th Birthday, Springer, 2018

Customized Skins

```
import "DF-0007"
#skinpath "skin"

scchart df#1000 {
    input int I, I2
    output int O
    ref df#0007 A, A2

    dataflow:
        A = {true, false}
        A2 = {true, A.out}
        O = A2.out
}
```

