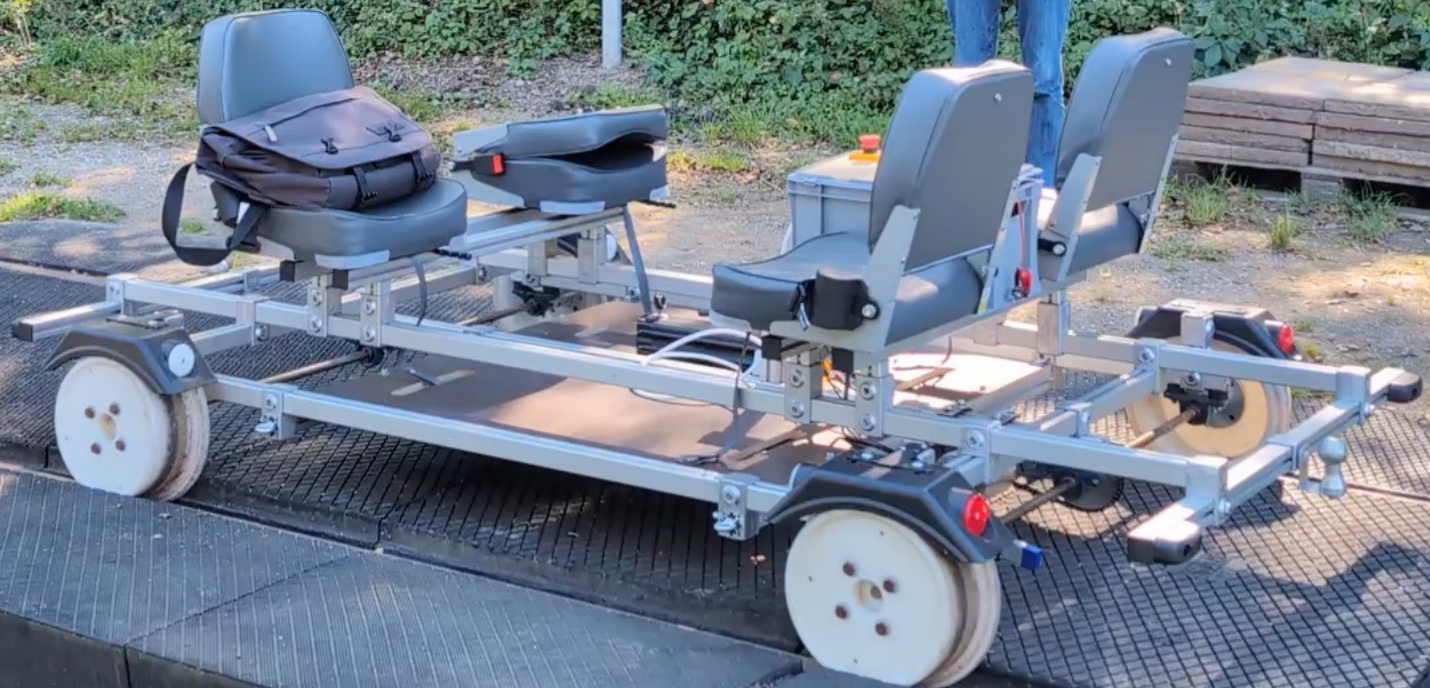


LÜTJENBURG





# SCCharts Twelve Years Later

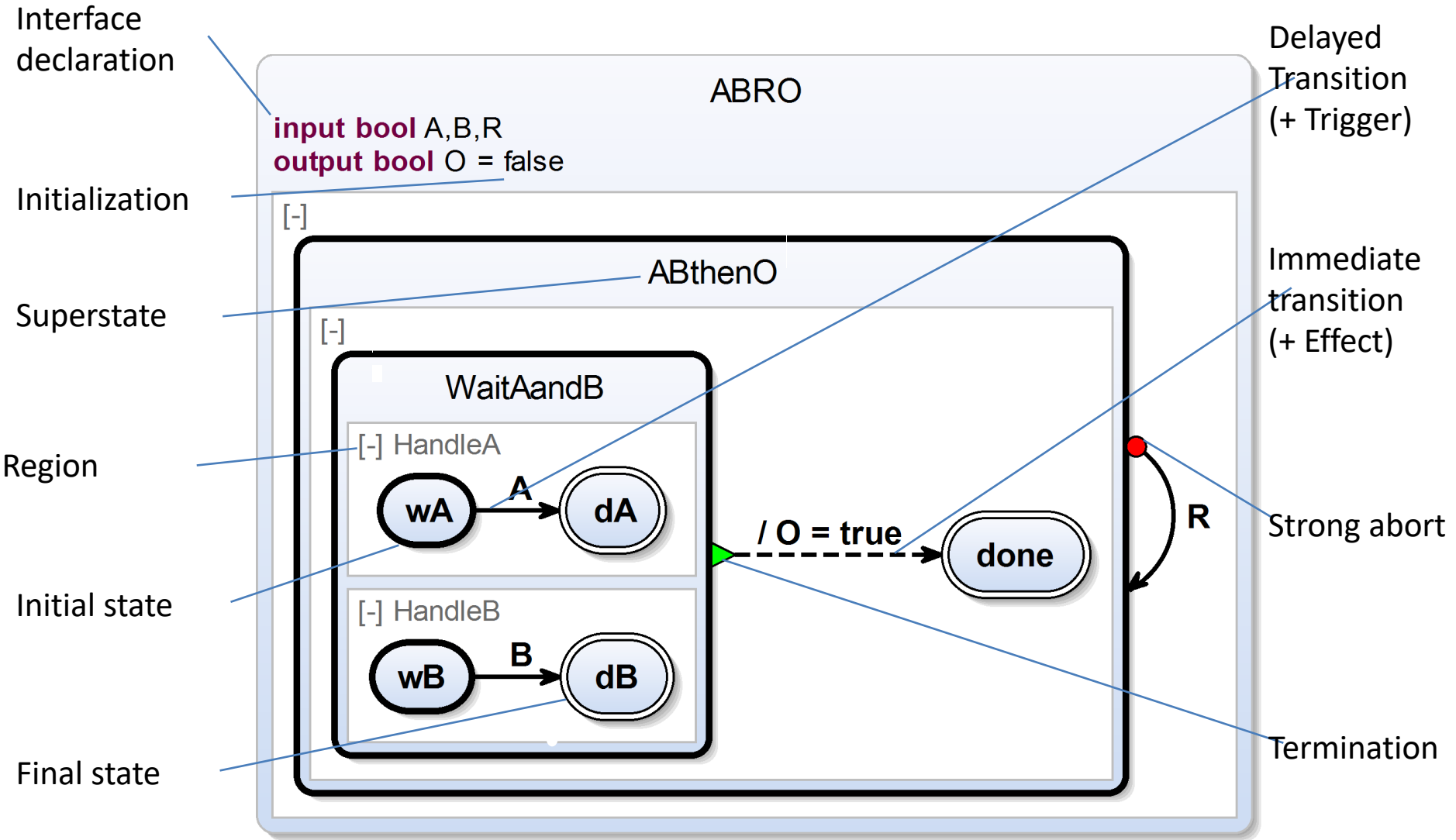
## A Reflection on Sequential Constructiveness and Text-First Modeling

Reinhard von Hanxleden

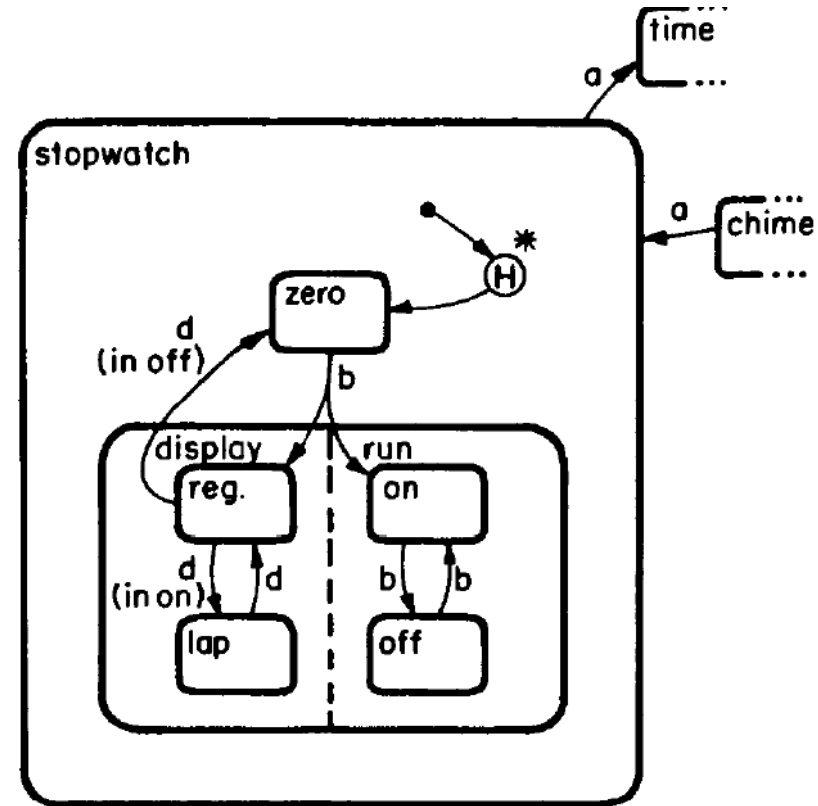
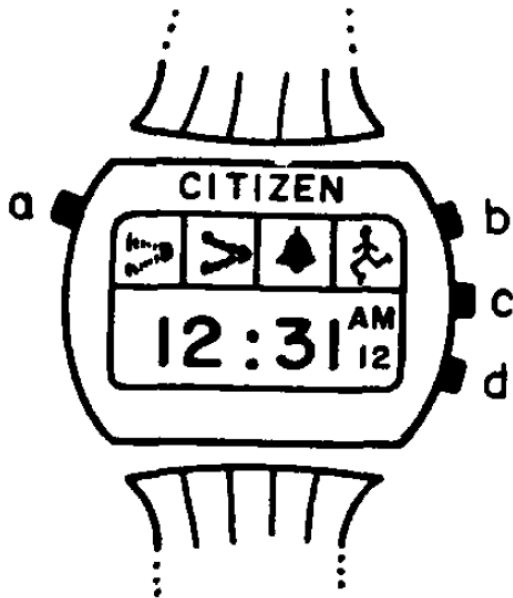
[rvh@informatik.uni-kiel.de](mailto:rvh@informatik.uni-kiel.de)

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
Statecharts Feature	graphical / textual	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g/tg/t	g	g
	negated trigger event	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
	timeout event	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+ <sup>9</sup>
	timed transition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	disjunction of trigger events	-	+	+	+	+	- <sup>13</sup>	- <sup>13</sup>	+	+	-
	trigger condition	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Statecharts Feature	state reference	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	assignment to variable	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	inter-level transition	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	history mechanism	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	operational/denotatio.	-	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
	compositional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	synchrony hypothesis	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	deterministic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	interleav./true concurr.	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
	discrete/contin. time	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
	globally consistent	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	causal	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	instantaneous state	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	finite transition no.	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	priorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	non-preempt. interrupt	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	preemptive interrupt	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	distinct. int./ext. event	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	local event	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	discrete/contin. event	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d

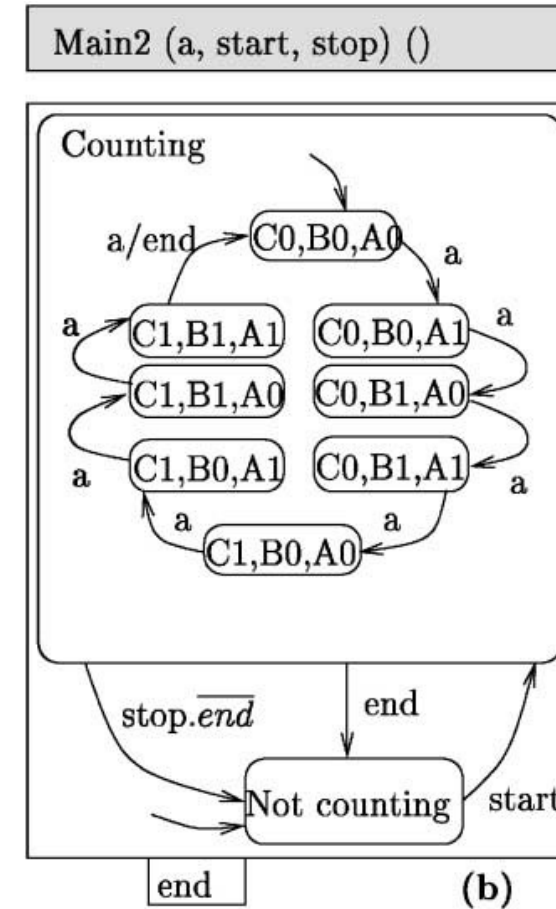
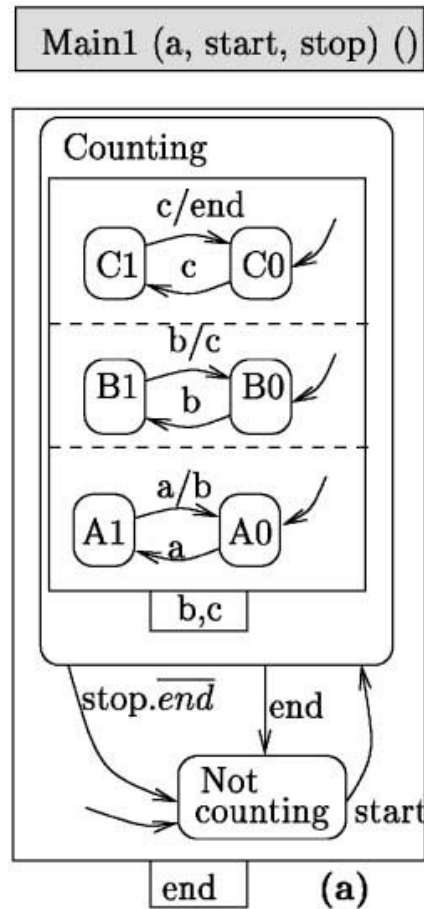


Michael von der Beeck

A Comparison of Statecharts Variants

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

# 1991: Argos

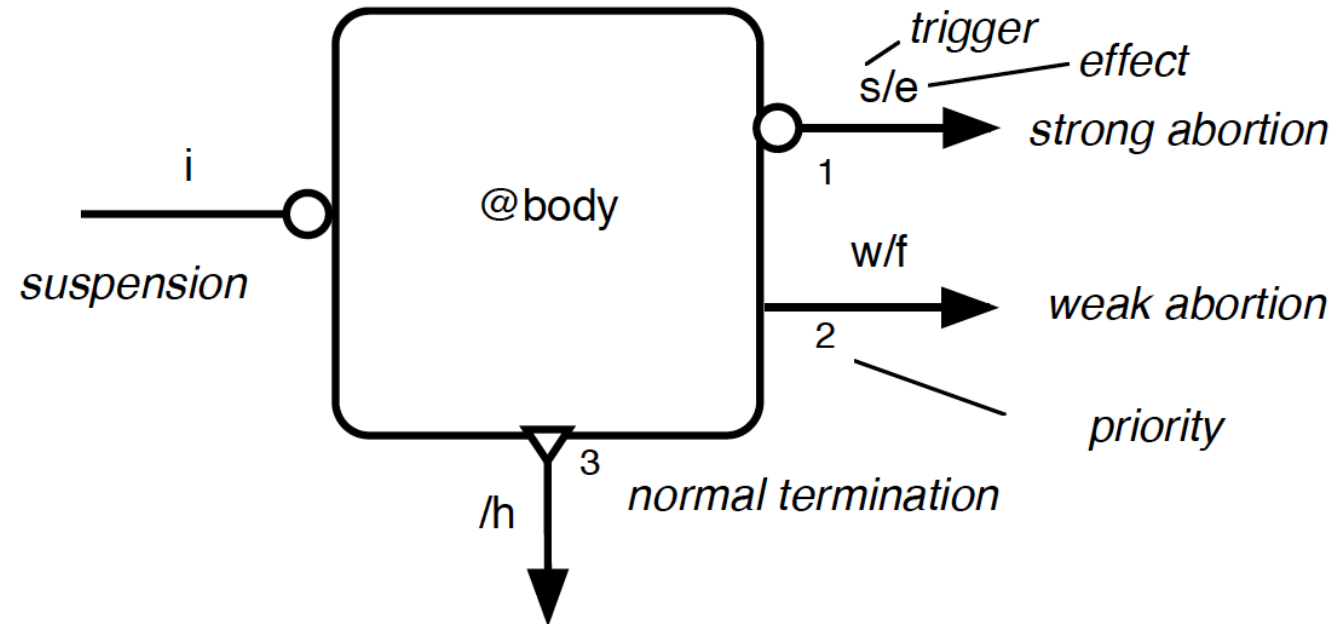


Florence Maraninchi

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

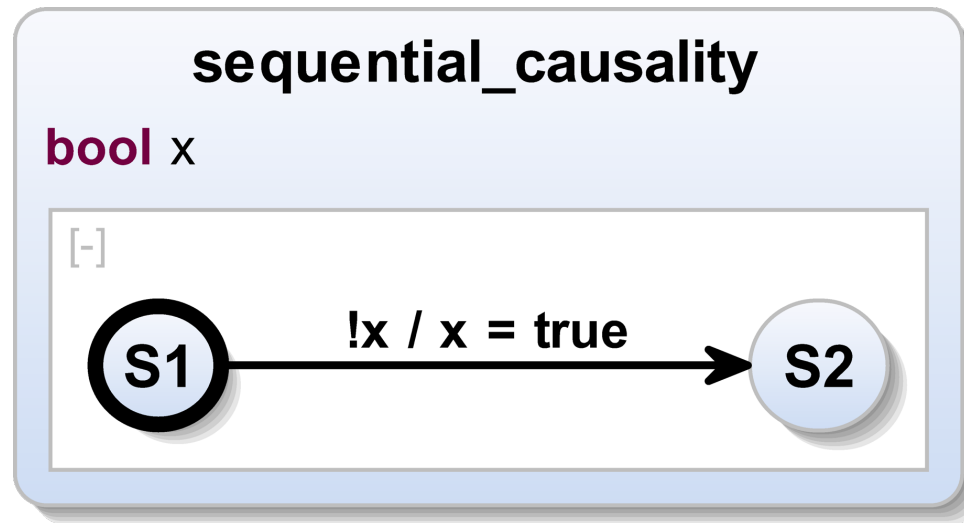


Charles André

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.

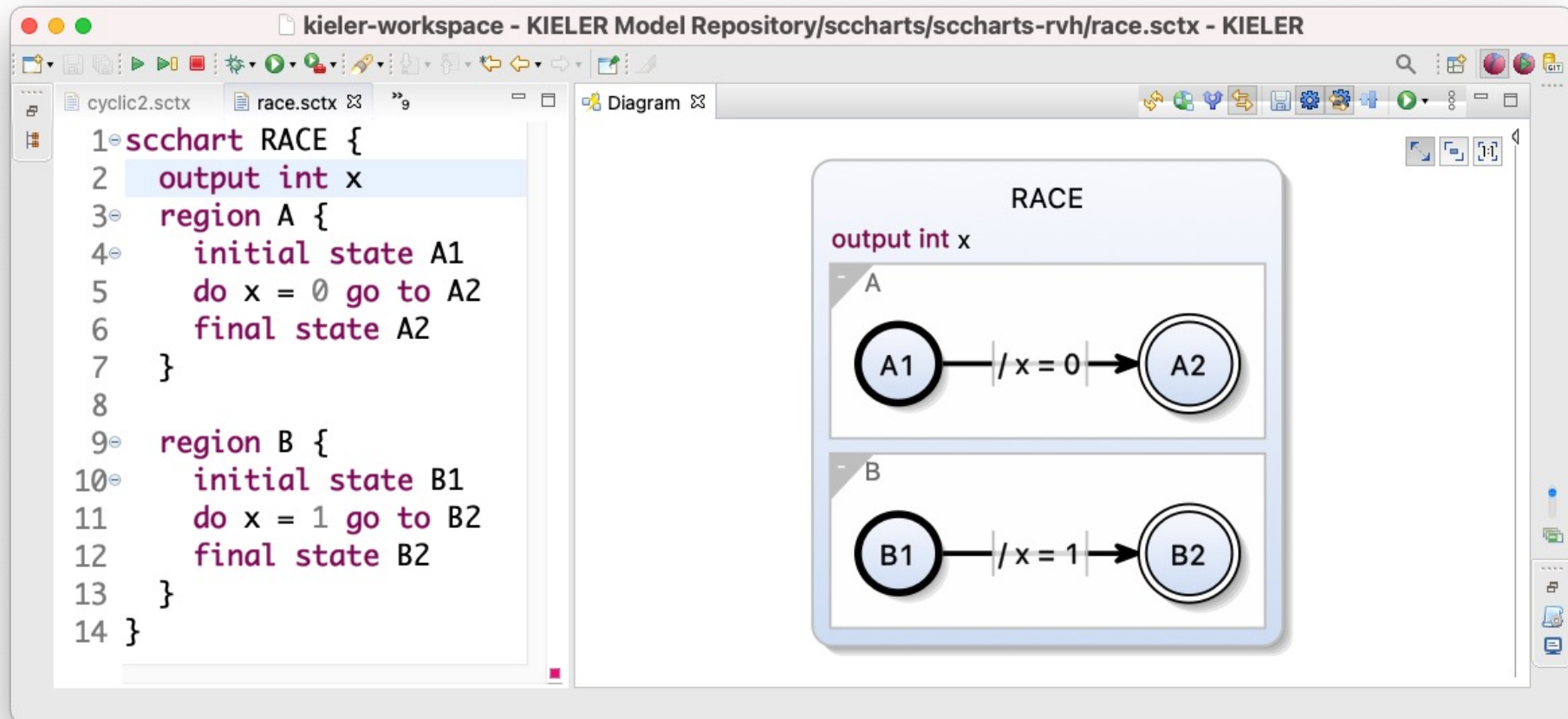
[Sequentially Constructive Concurrency—A Conservative Extension of the Synchronous Model of Computation.](#)

ACM TECS '14



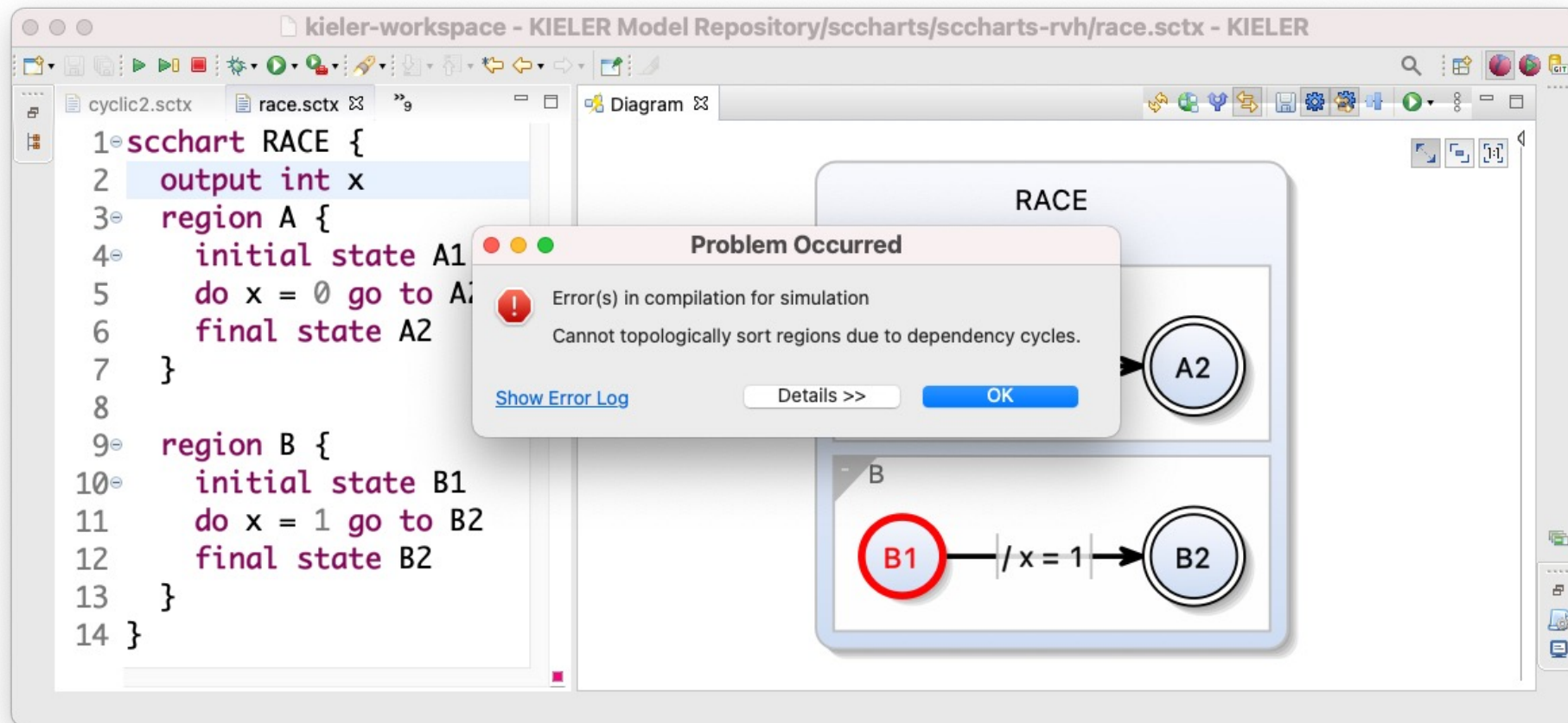
# Must Still Reject Some Models ...

Concurrent accesses may lead to causality cycles



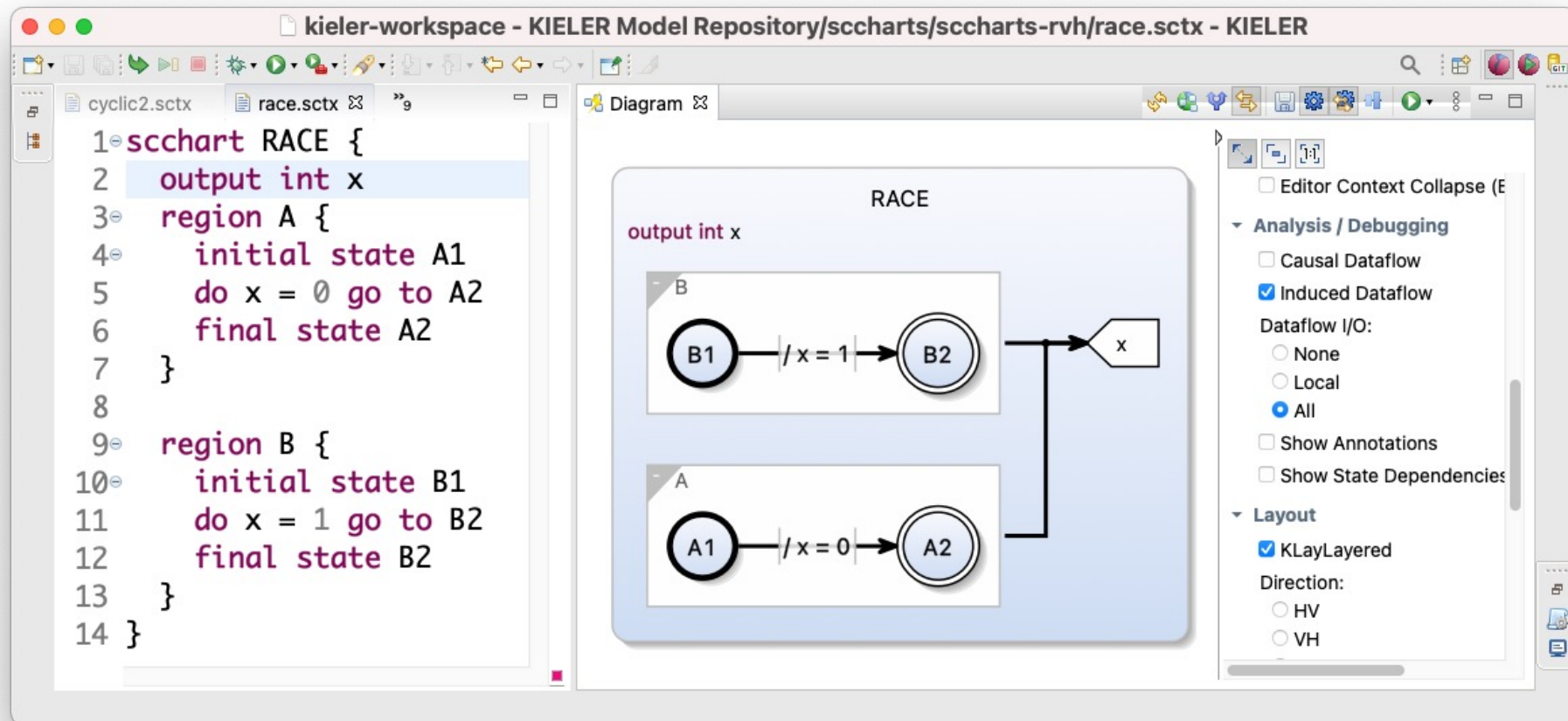
# Must Still Reject Some Models ...

Concurrent accesses may lead to causality cycles



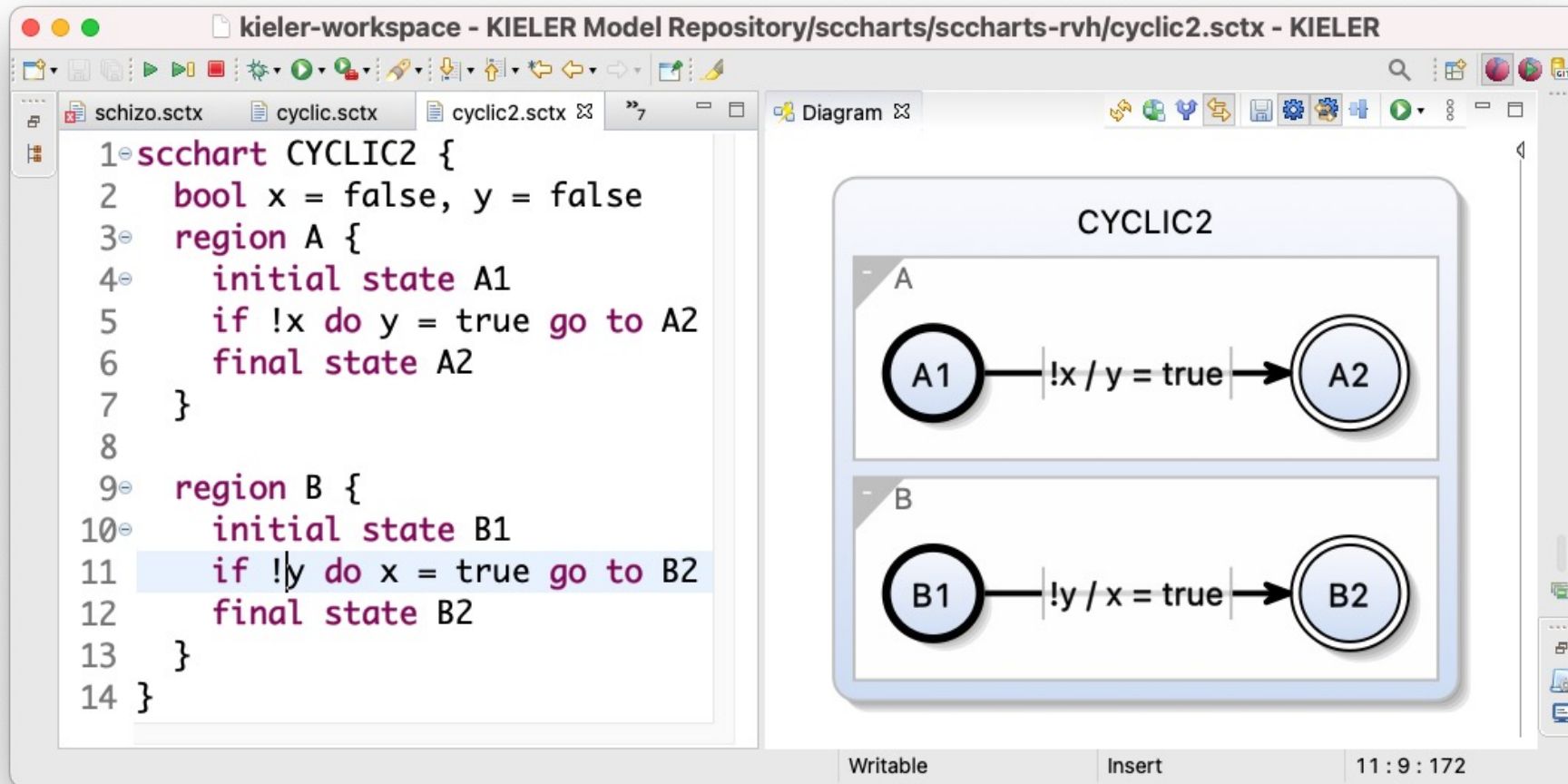
# Must Still Reject Some Models ...

Concurrent accesses may lead to causality cycles





# Another Example



# Another Example

The screenshot shows the KIELER workspace with a file named `cyclic2.sctx` open. The editor displays the following SCXML code:

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

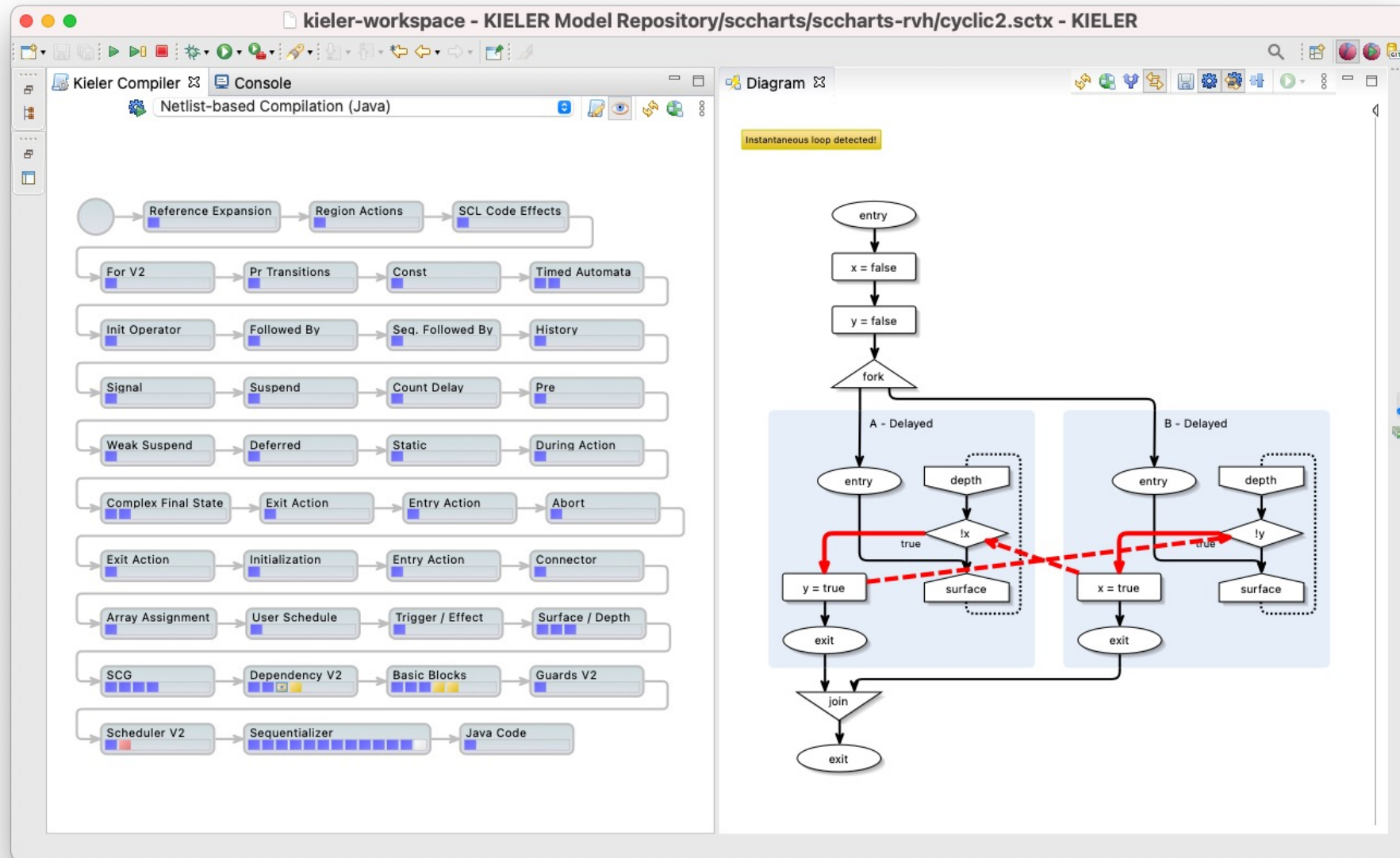
A "Problem Occurred" dialog box is displayed in the center, listing the following errors:

- Error(s) in compilation for simulation
- Can't schedule from \_g3b to \_cg3
- Can't schedule from \_g3b to \_g4
- Can't schedule from \_g4 to \_g7b
- Can't schedule from \_g7b to \_cg7
- Can't schedule from \_g7b to \_g8
- Can't schedule from \_g8 to \_g3b
- Can't schedule from \_g3b to \_g2
- Can't schedule from \_g7b to \_g6
- Can't schedule from \_g4 to \_g9
- Can't schedule from \_g9 to \_TERM
- Can't schedule from AssignmentImpl to ExitImpl
- The SCG is NOT asc-schedulable!

The dialog box includes a [Show Error Log](#) link, a [Details >>](#) button, and an [OK](#) button.

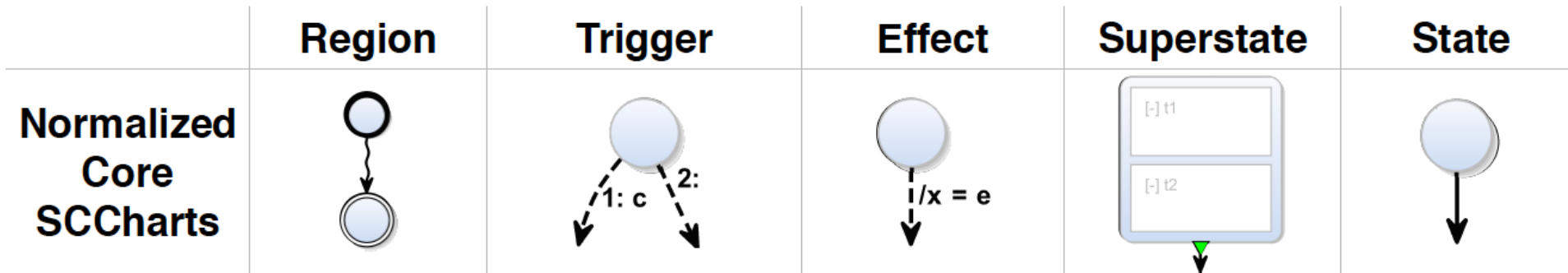
In the background, a statechart diagram is visible. It shows a state `A2` with a transition labeled `true` leading to it. Below it, a state `B1` (highlighted with a red circle) has a transition labeled `!y / x = true` leading to state `B2`.


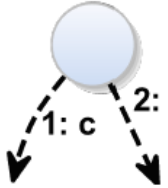
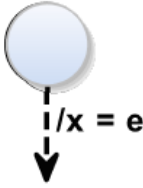
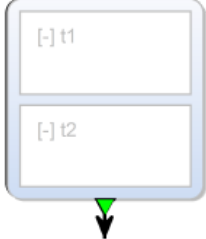

# Another Example





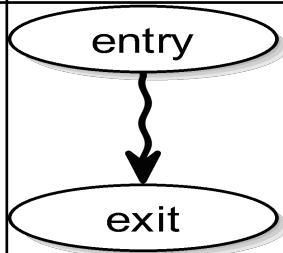
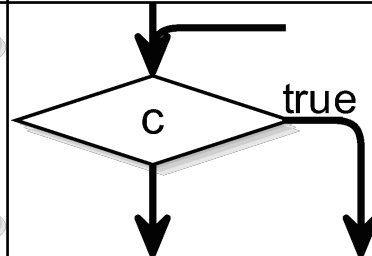
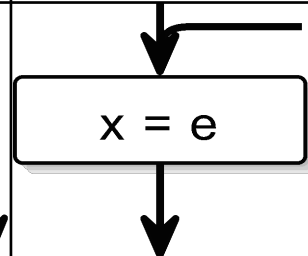
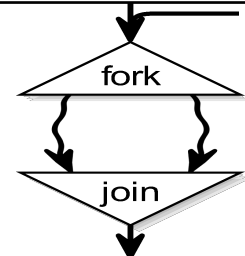
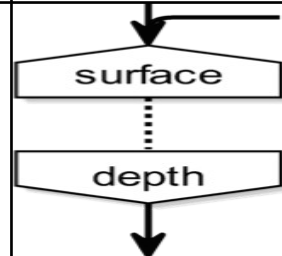
# SCChart Building Blocks

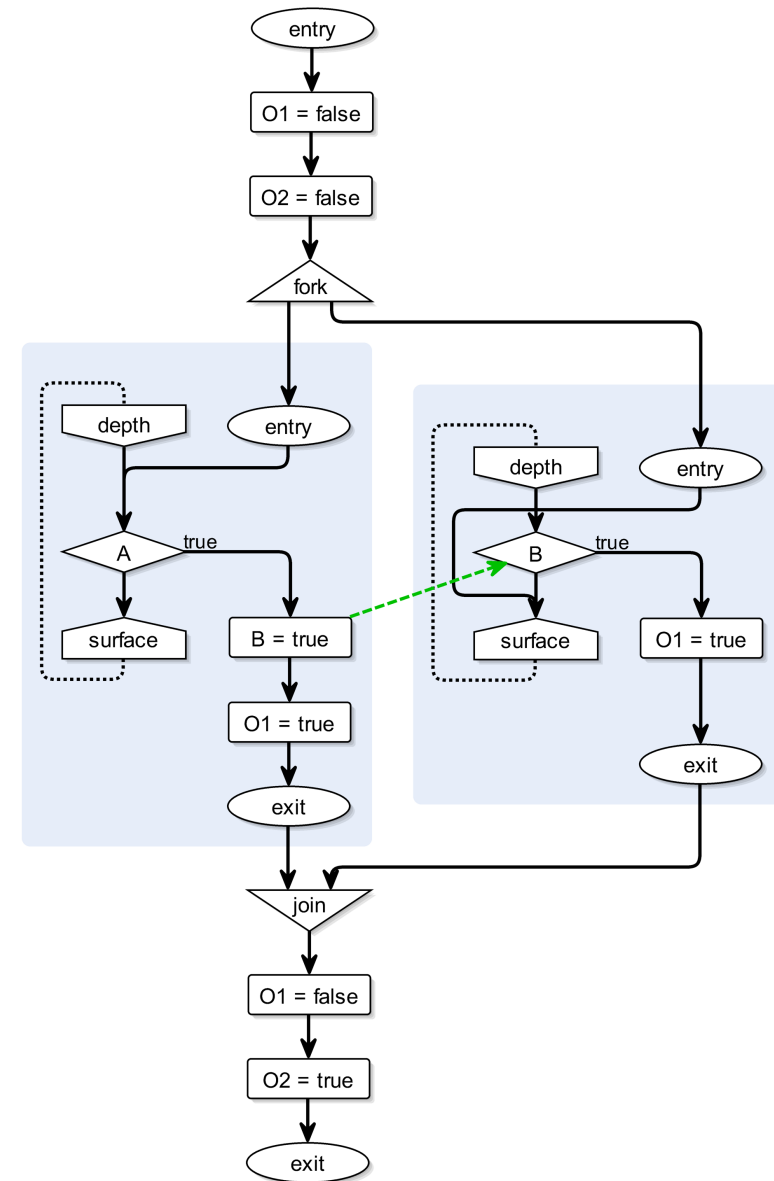
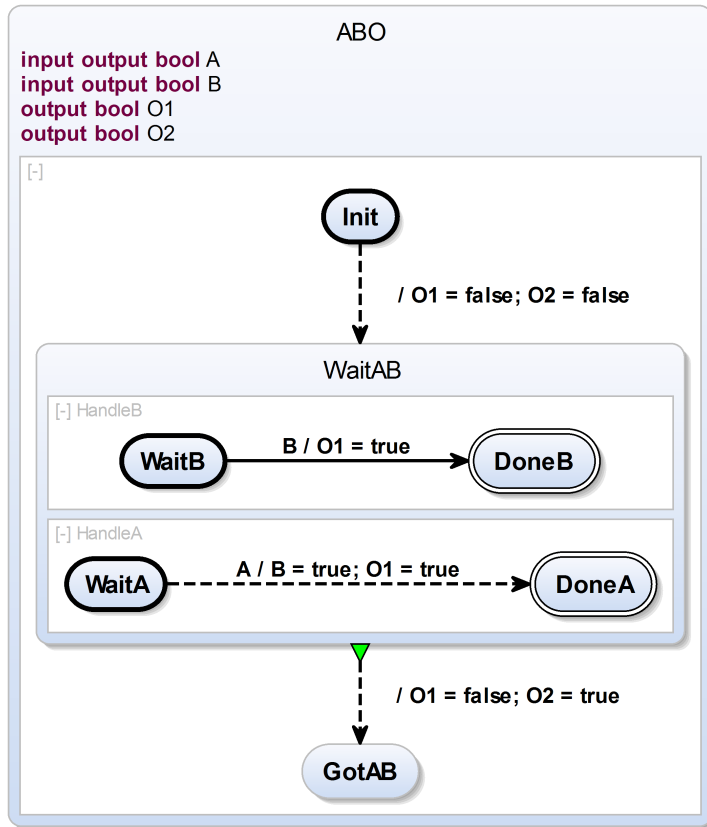


	Region	Trigger	Effect	Superstate	State
Normalized Core SCCharts					


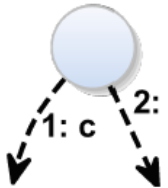
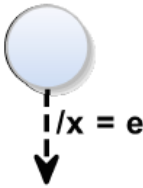


M2M Mappings



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

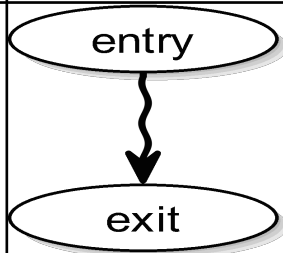
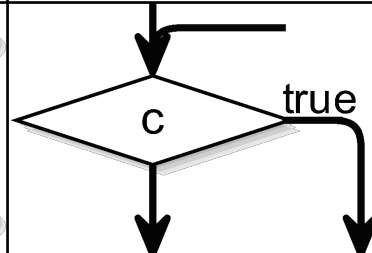
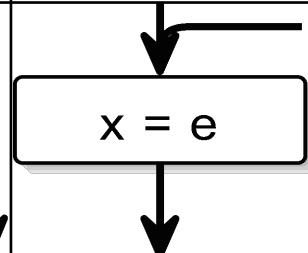
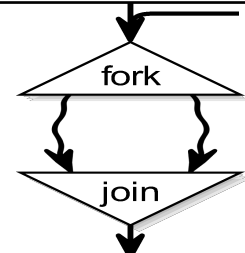
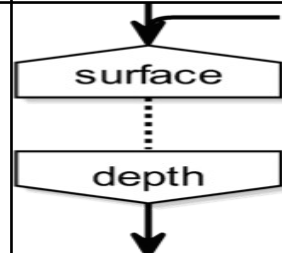




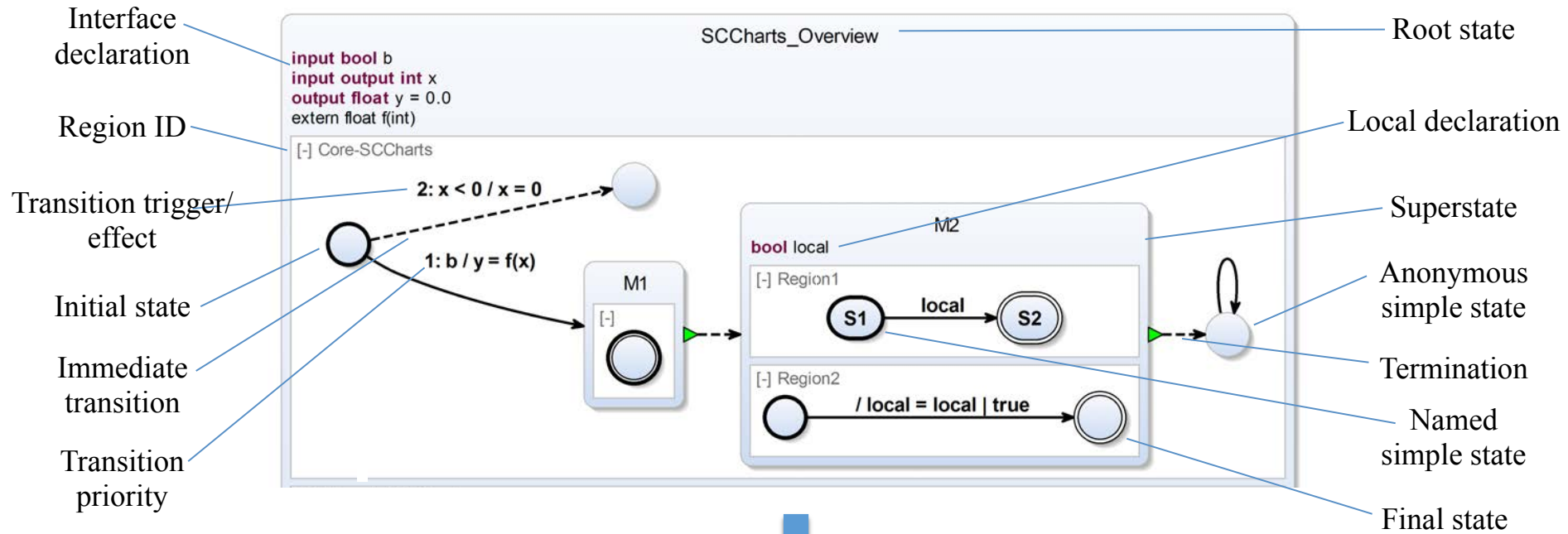
	Region	Trigger	Effect	Superstate	State
Normalized Core SCCharts					

M2M Mappings



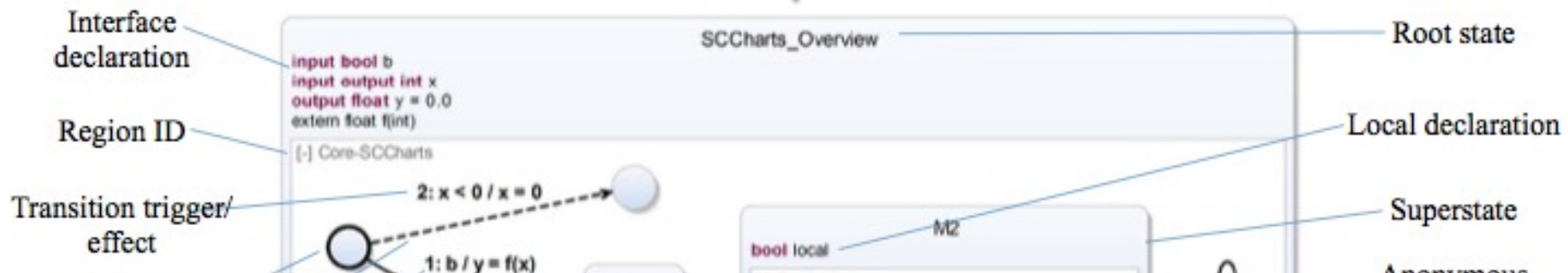
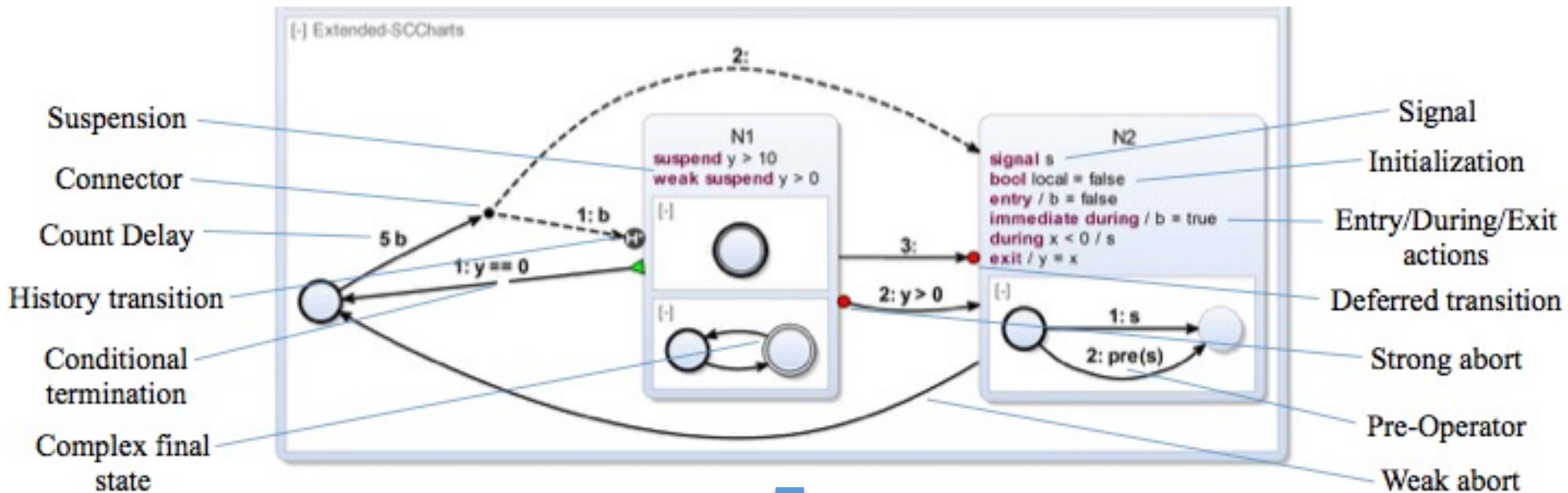
	Thread	Conditional	Assignment	Concurrency	Delay
SCL	$t$	if ( $c$ ) $s_1$ else $s_2$	$x = e$	fork $t_1$ par $t_2$ join	pause
SCG					

# Some Syntactic Sugar: Core SCCharts



	Region	Trigger	Effect	Superstate	State
Normalized Core SCCharts					

# More Syntactic Sugar: Extended SCCharts

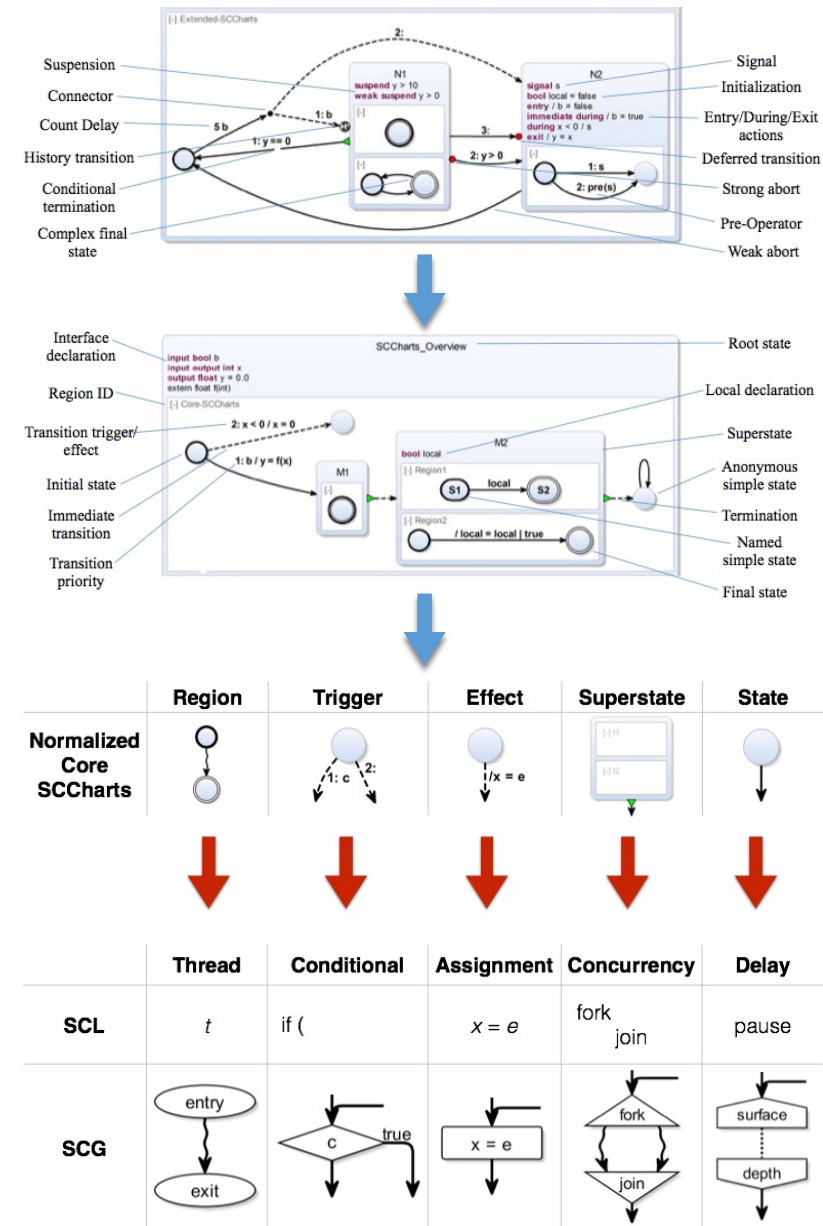




# Taking Stock

## SCCharts defined by M2M Transformations

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



# Downstream Compilation

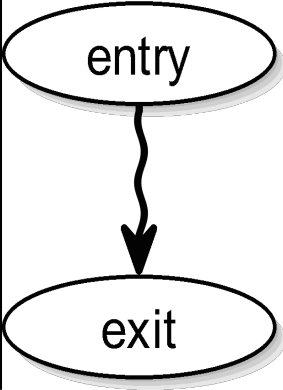
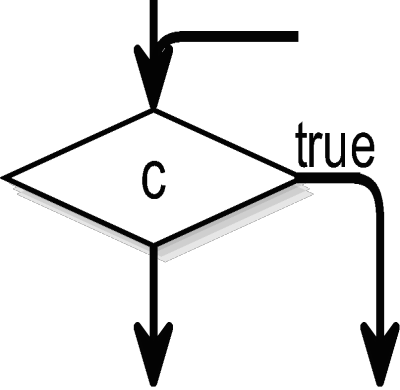
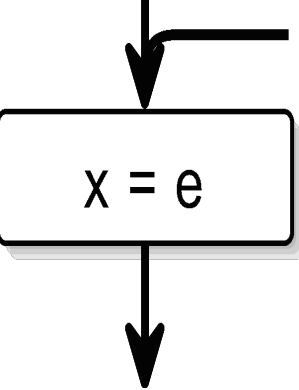
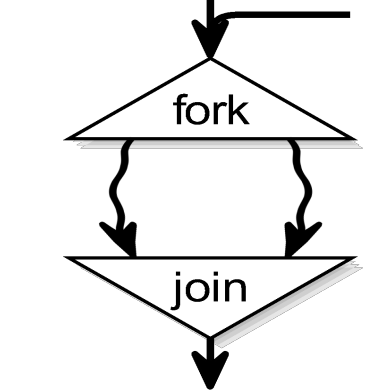
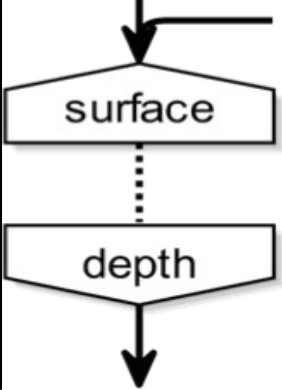






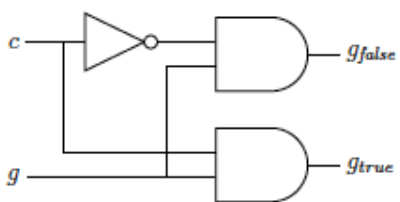
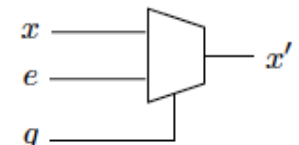
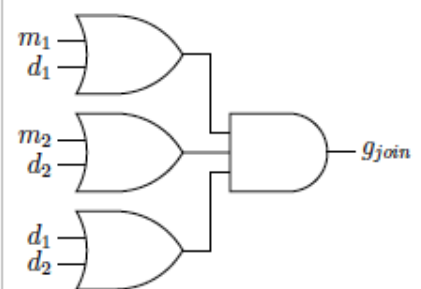
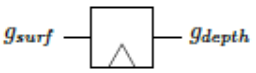
	Dataflow Approach	Priority Approach
Accepts instantaneous loops	–	+
Can synthesize hardware	+	–
Can synthesize software	+	+
Size scales well (linear in size of SCChart)	+	+
Speed scales well (execute only active parts)	–	+
Instruction-cache friendly (good locality)	+	–
Pipeline friendly (little/no branching)	+	–
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

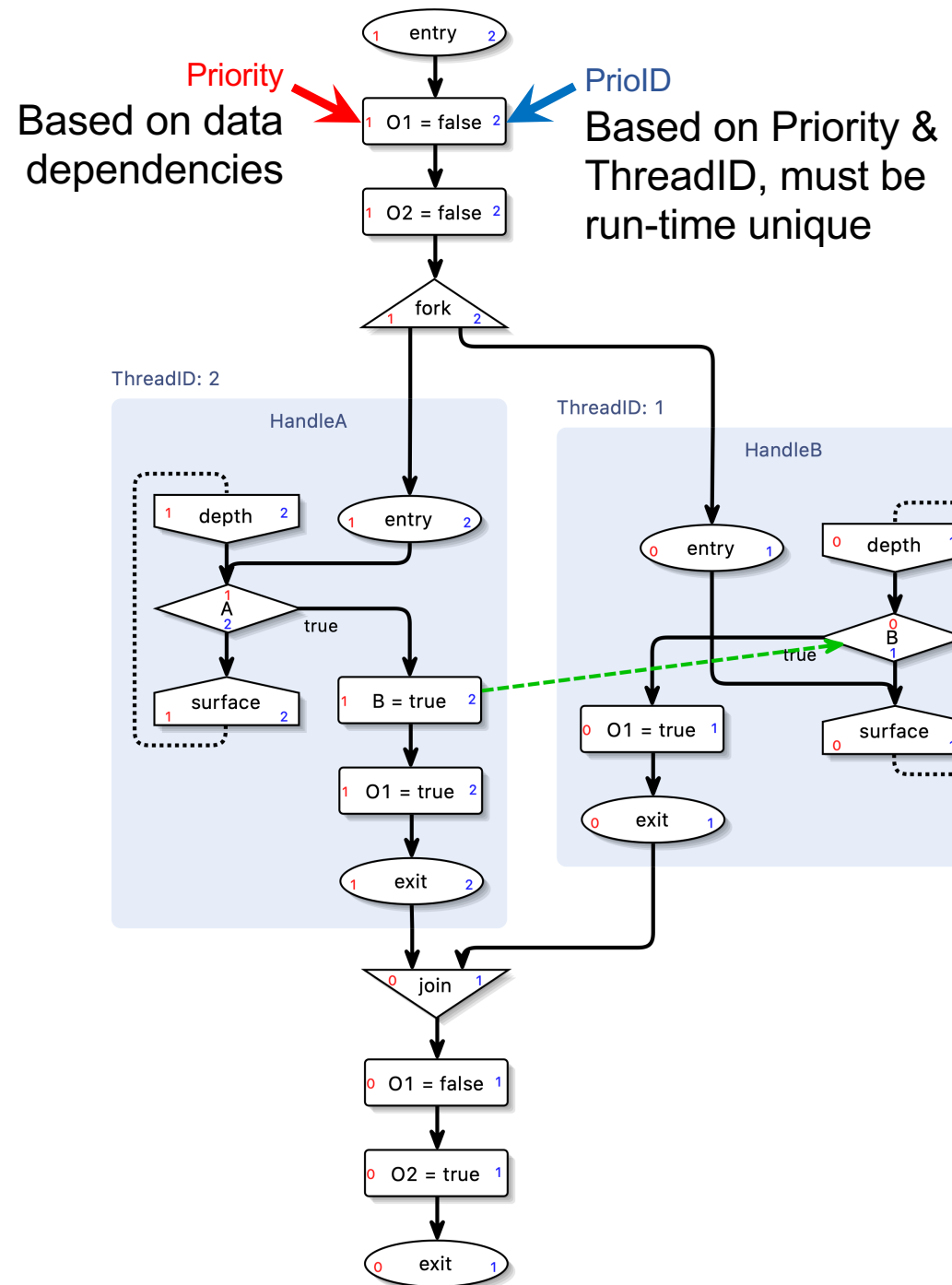
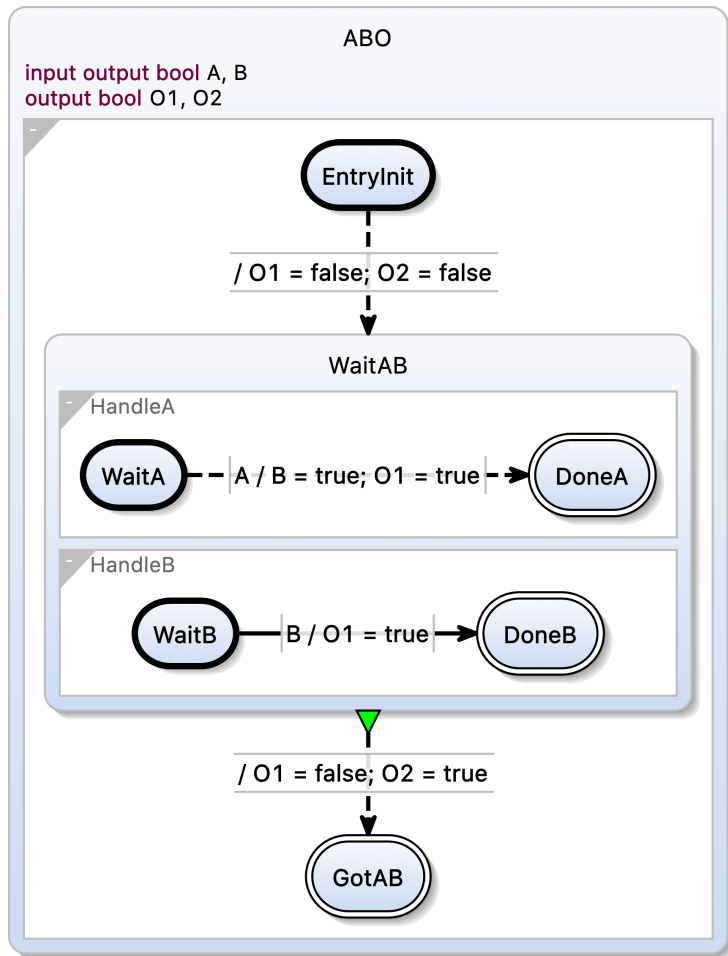
PLDI '14

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

# 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

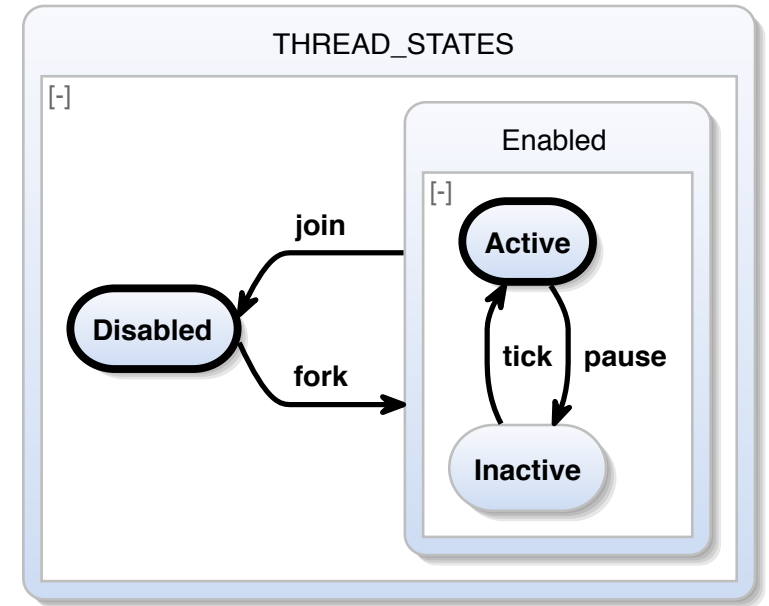




```

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)

```

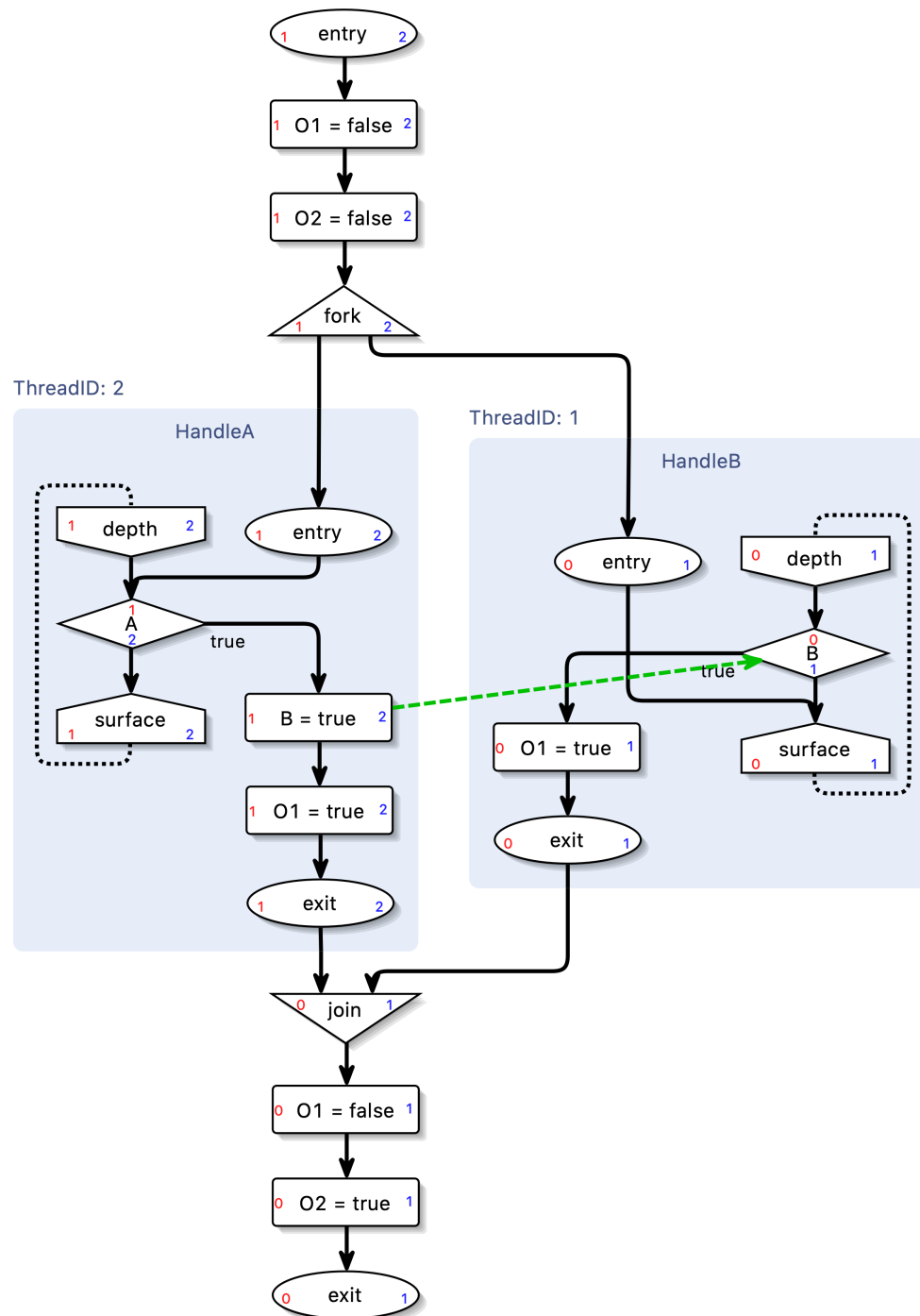


```

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<sub>P</sub>:



```

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     }
107     O1 = true;
108 } join1(2);
109
110 O1 = false;
111 O2 = true;
112 tickreturn;
113 }
  
```

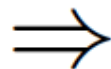


# ABO SCL<sub>P</sub> I

```

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

```



```

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

```

## ABO SCL<sub>P</sub> II

```
102   HandleB:
103   pause;
104   if (!B) {
105       goto HandleB
106       ;
107   }
108   O1 = true;
109   } join1(2);
110   O1 = false;
111   O2 = true;
112   tickreturn;
113 }
```

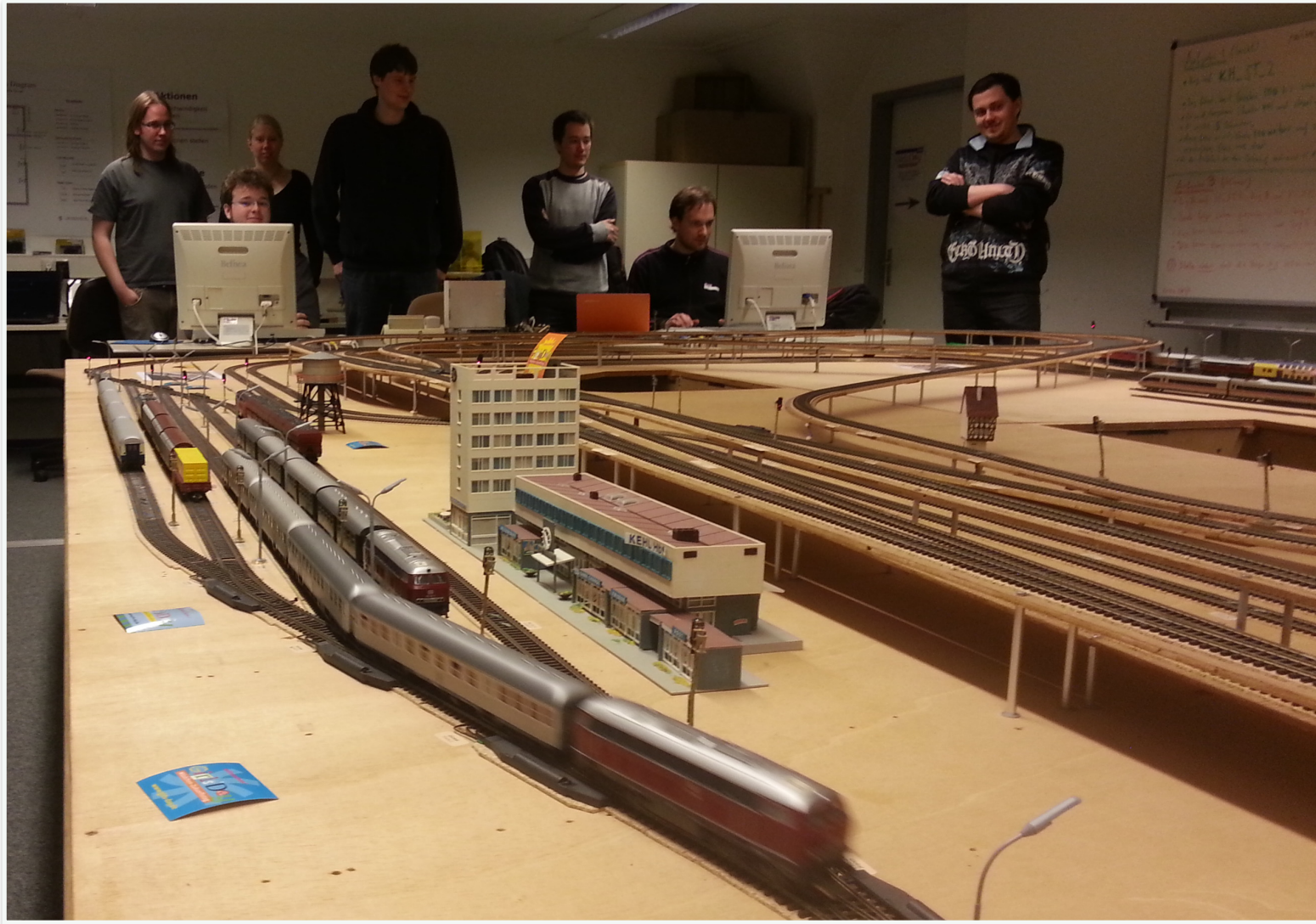
⇒

```
102   HandleB:
103   _pc[_cid] = &&_L103; goto _L_PAUSE;
104       _L103;;
105   if (!B) {
106       goto HandleB;
107   }
108   O1 = 1;
109 } _L108: if (((_enabled & (1 << 2)) !=
110       0)) { _pc[_cid] = &&_L108; goto
111       _L_PAUSE; };
112   O1 = 0;
113   O2 = 1;
114   goto _L_TERM; _L_TICKEND: return (
115       _enabled != (1 << 0)); _L_TERM:
116       _enabled &= ~(1 << _cid); _L_PAUSE
117       : _active &= ~(1 << _cid);
118       _L_DISPATCH: __asm volatile("bsrl
119       %1,%0\n" : "=r" (_cid) : "r" (
120       _active) ); goto *_pc[_cid];
121 }
```

# Take-Home Message

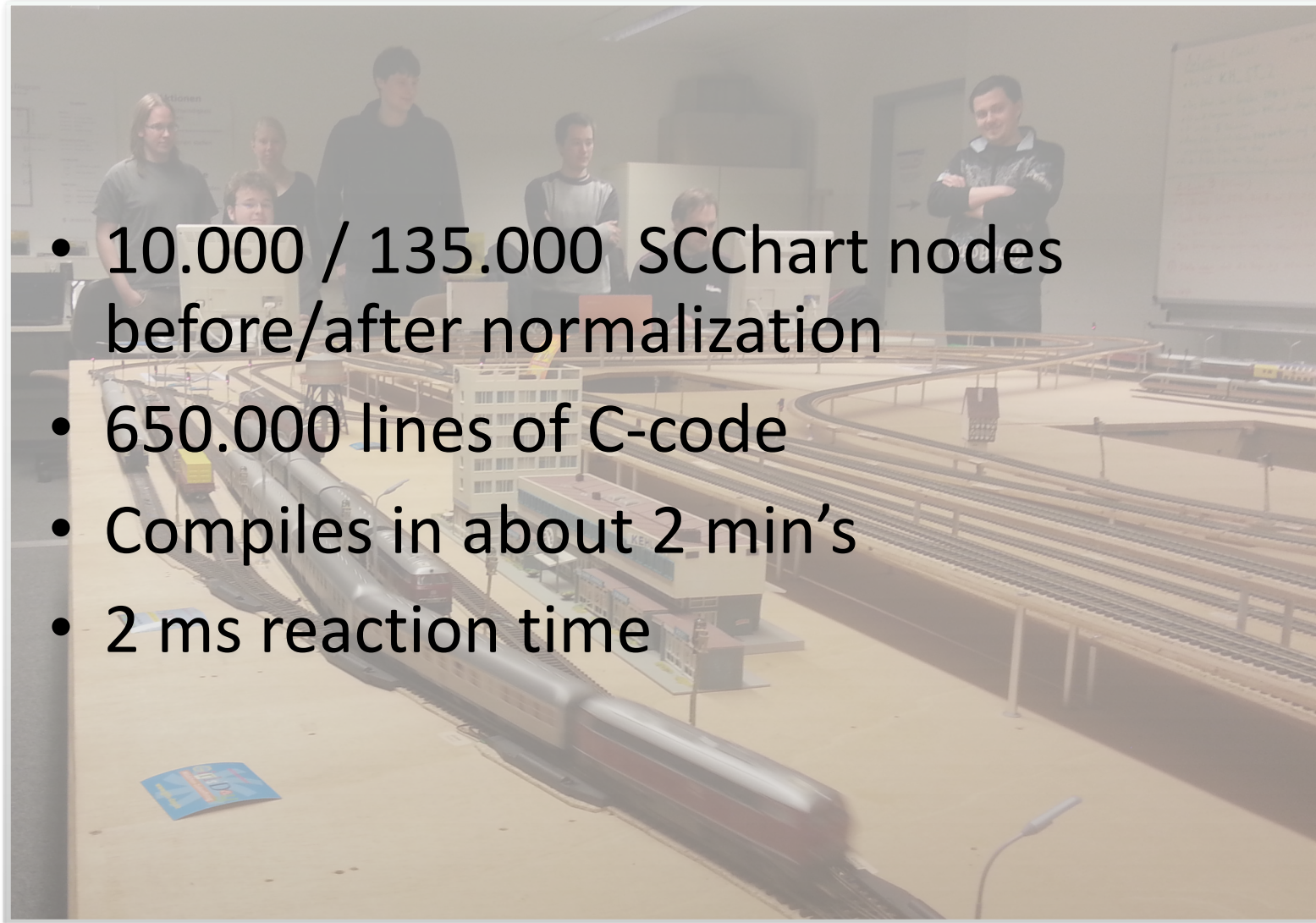
- Can do wonderful things with C preprocessor!
- Can do wonderful things with computed gotos!
- Can do wonderful things with embedded assembler!

# SCCharts – Classroom-Tested



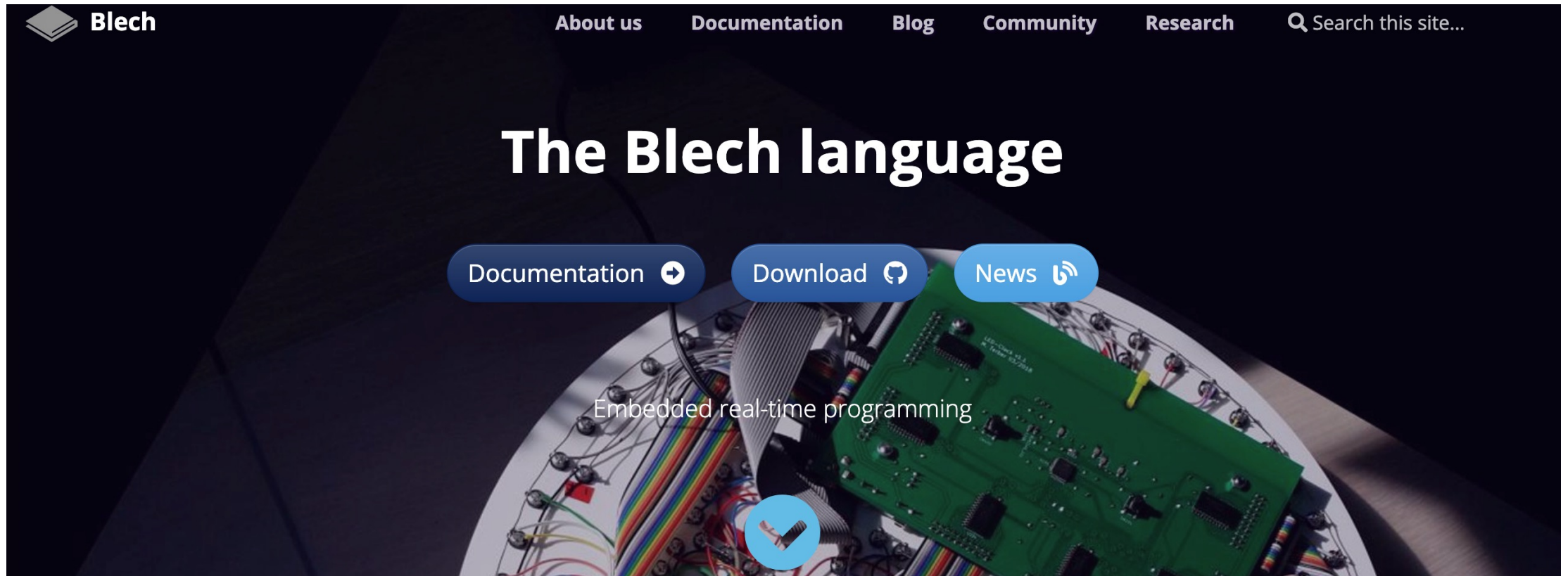


# SCCharts – Classroom-Tested



- 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



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

[www.blech-lang.org](http://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



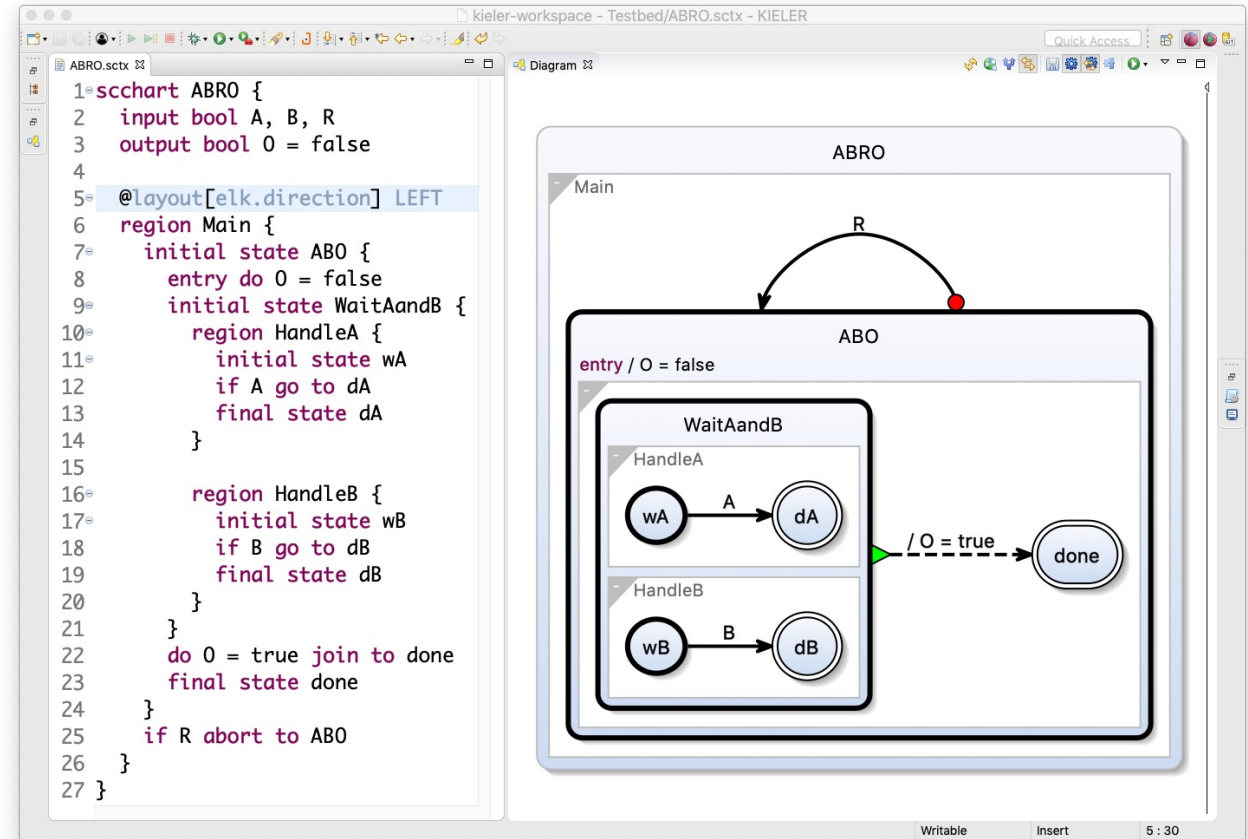
Smyth, Motika, von Hanxleden

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



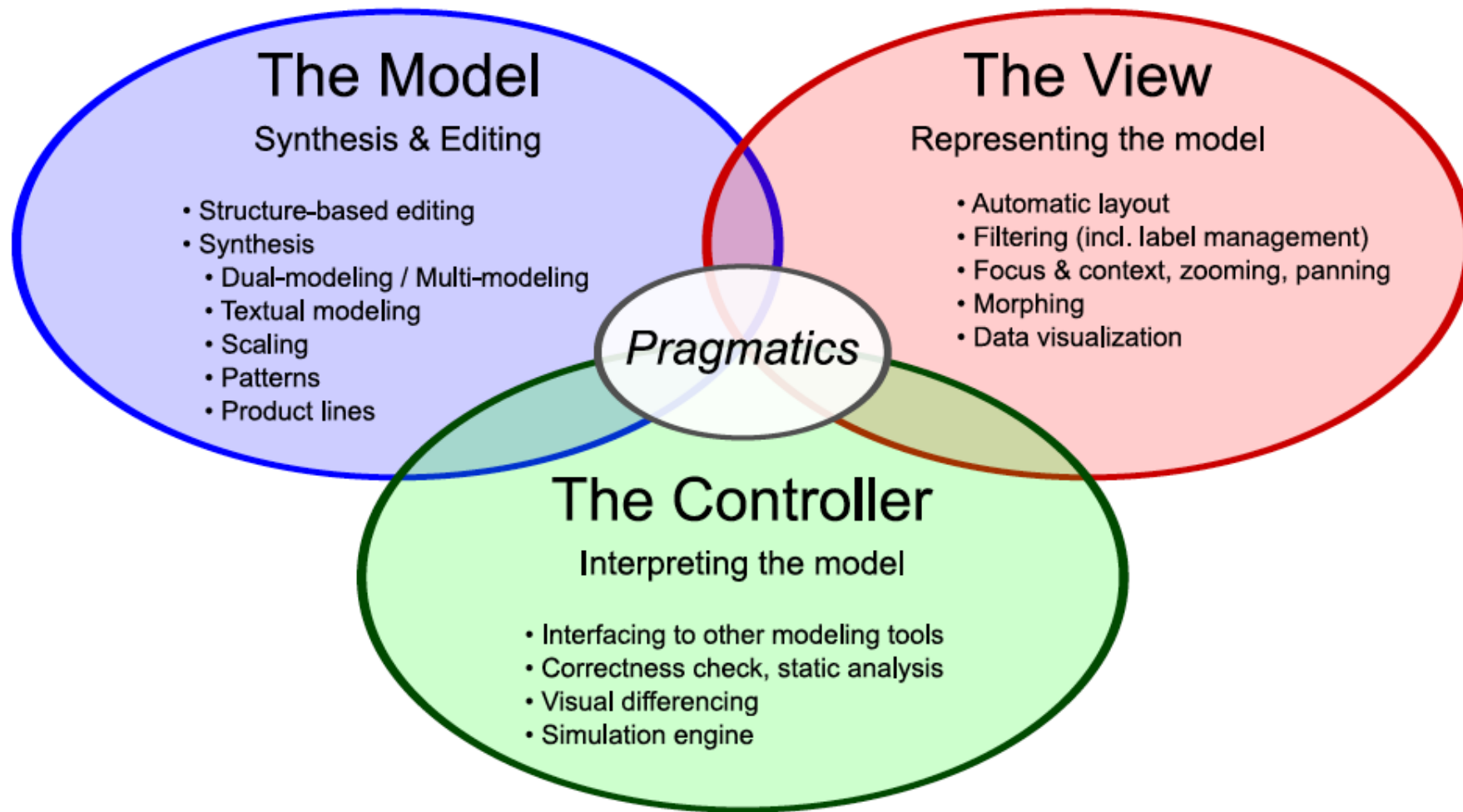
# Key to Pragmatics: The MVC Paradigm

- 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


 Handbook Blog Research Community 0.9.0     

### 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

### 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](http://www.lf-lang.org)



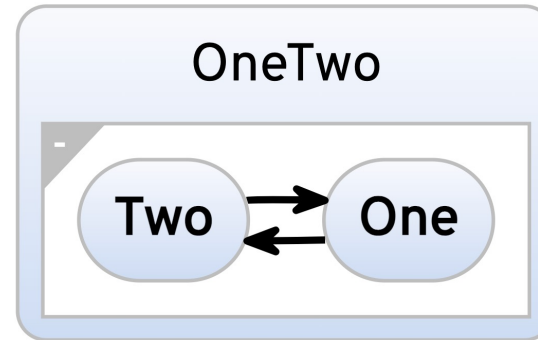
von Hanxleden, Lee, et al.

Pragmatics Twelve Years Later: A Report on Lingua Franca

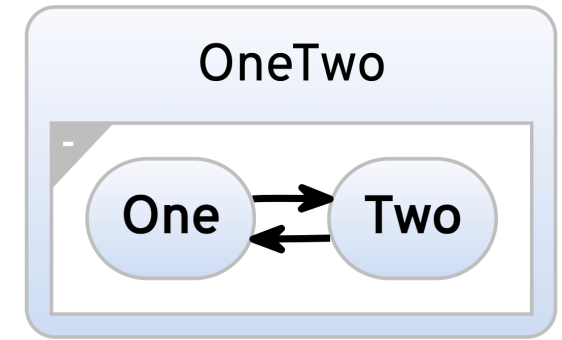
ISoLA 2022

# 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



Domrös, Riepe, von Hanxleden  
[Model Order in Sugiyama Layouts](#)  
IVAPP 2023

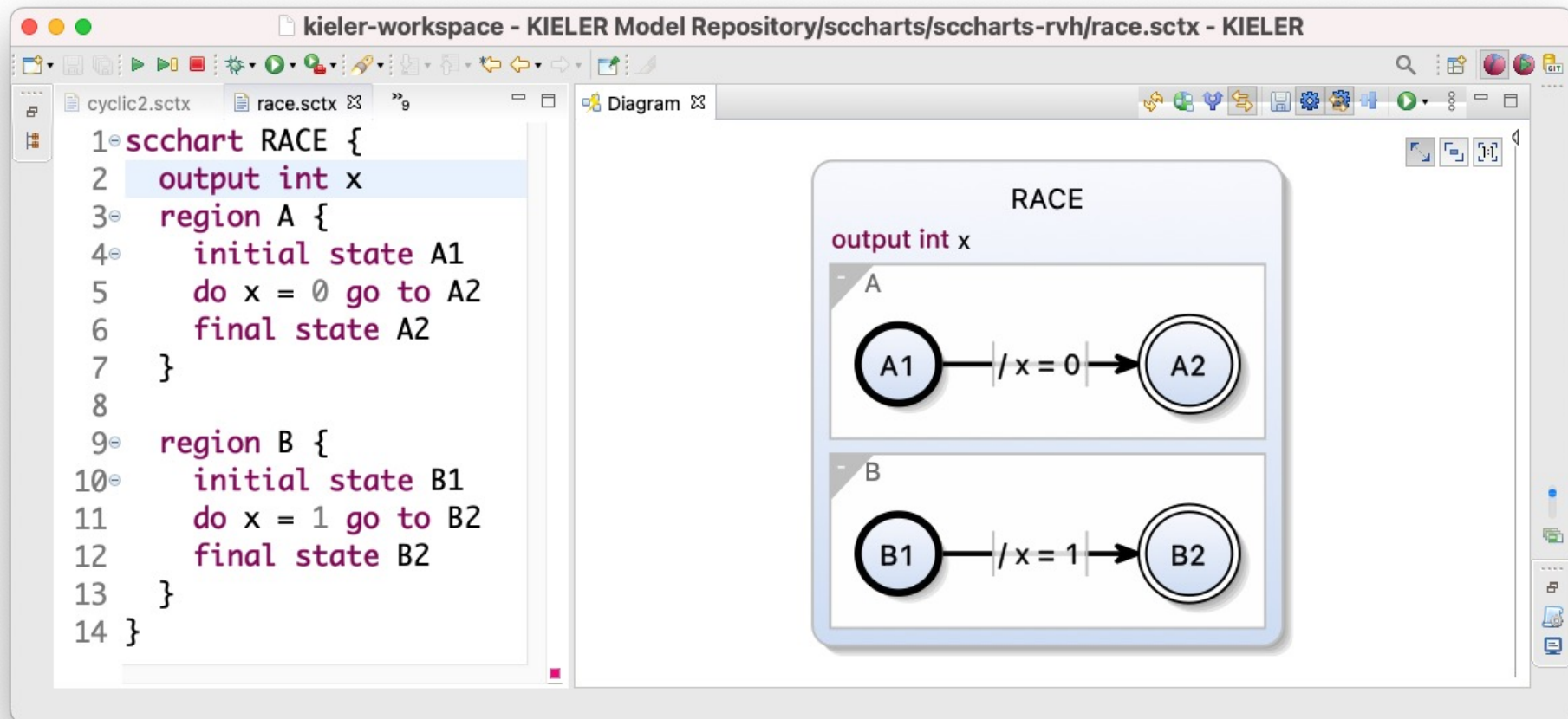


# Take-Home Message

- 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

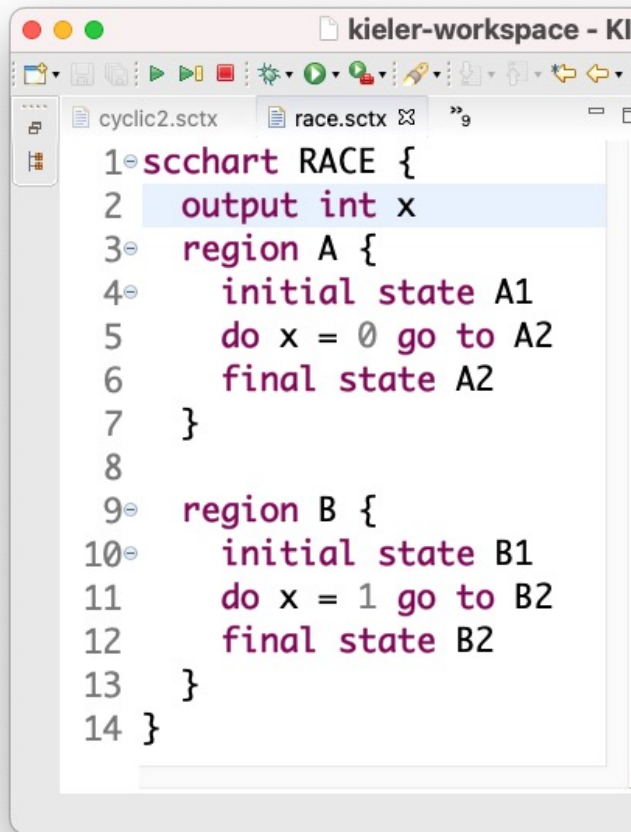
Recall: Concurrent accesses may lead to causality cycles

The screenshot shows the KIELER workspace with the file `race.sctx` open. The code defines two regions, A and B, within a `scchart RACE`. Region A has an initial state A1, a transition `do x = 0 go to A1`, and a final state A2. Region B has an initial state B1, a transition `do x = 1 go to B2`, and a final state B2. The diagram on the right visualizes these regions as nodes in a graph. Region A is represented by a light blue box containing states A1 and A2. Region B is represented by a light blue box containing states B1 and B2. A transition from B1 to B2 is labeled `x = 1`. A dialog box titled "Problem Occurred" is overlaid on the diagram, displaying the error message: "Error(s) in compilation for simulation. Cannot topologically sort regions due to dependency cycles." The dialog box includes a "Show Error Log" link, a "Details >>" button, and an "OK" button.

```
1 scchart RACE {
2   output int x
3   region A {
4     initial state A1
5     do x = 0 go to A1
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 }
```

# Outlook: Concurrent Sequential Constructiveness

Recall: Concurrent accesses may lead to causality cycles



```
kieler-workspace - KI
cyclic2.sctx  race.sctx  »9
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
<code>O = 1    O = 2</code>	Rejected	<del>Rejected</del>
<code>present Done else ... emit Done end</code>	Rejected	Accepted
<code>emit O(1); emit O(?O + 1)</code>	Rejected	Accepted
<code>emit O(1); pause; emit O(pre(?O) + 1)</code>	Accepted	Accepted

Accepted!

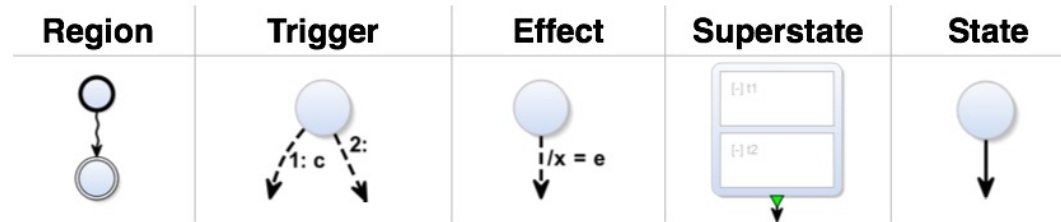


Smyth, Motika, Rathlev, von Hanxleden, Mendler  
[SCEst: Sequentially Constructive Esterel](#)  
ACM TECS 2018 (MEMOCODE 2015)

# Wrap-Up

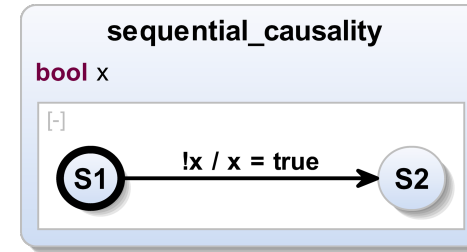
## Language

- 5 core constructs
- Smörgåsbord 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!

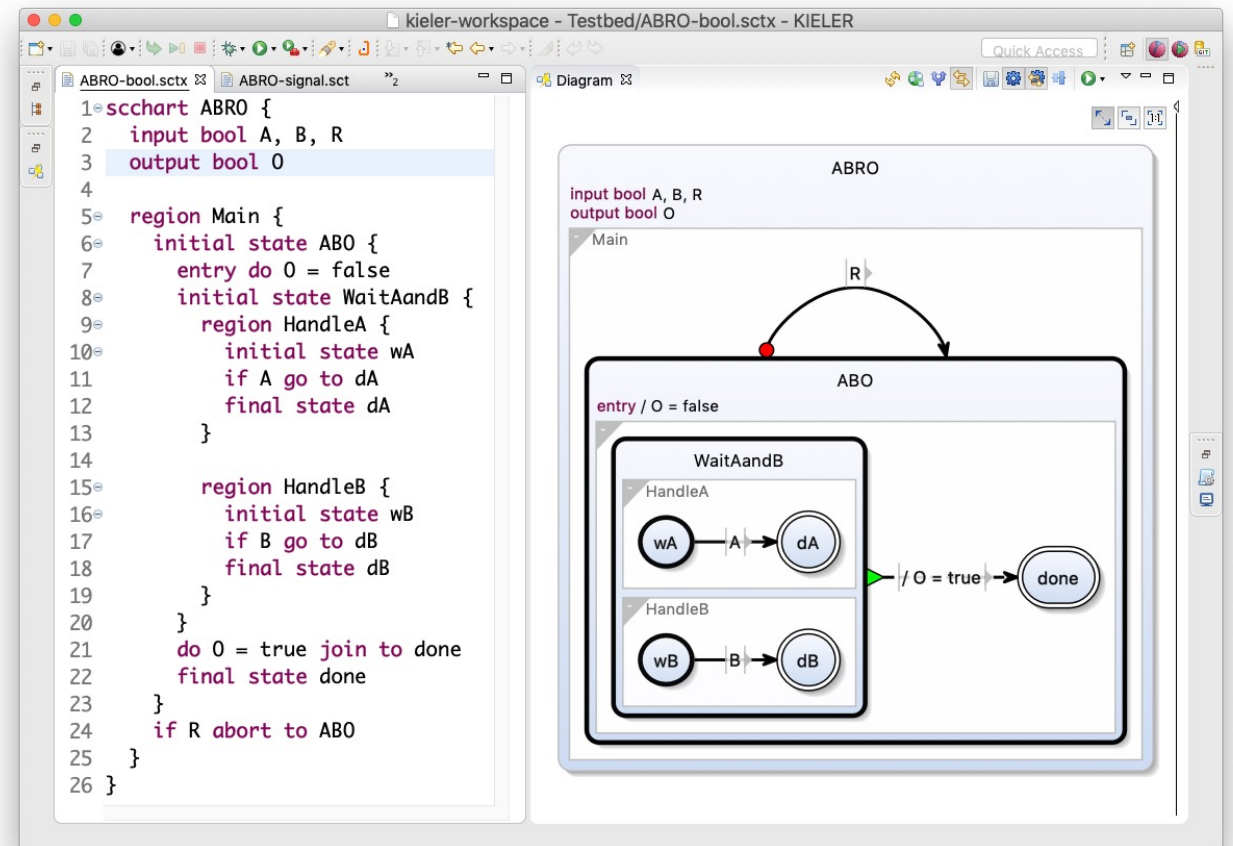
*Thank you!*

EXTRAS

# Booleans vs. Signals

**bool:**

- true or false
- Persistent across ticks

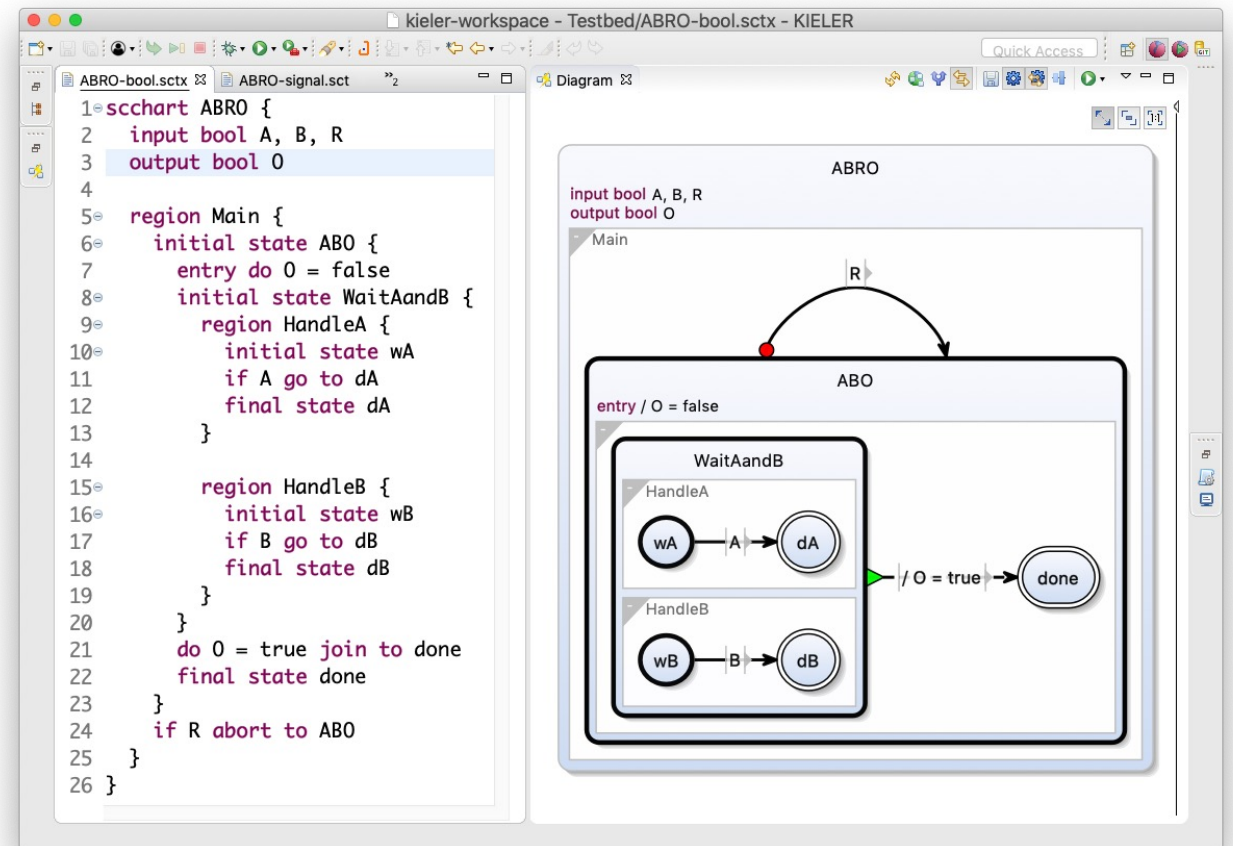




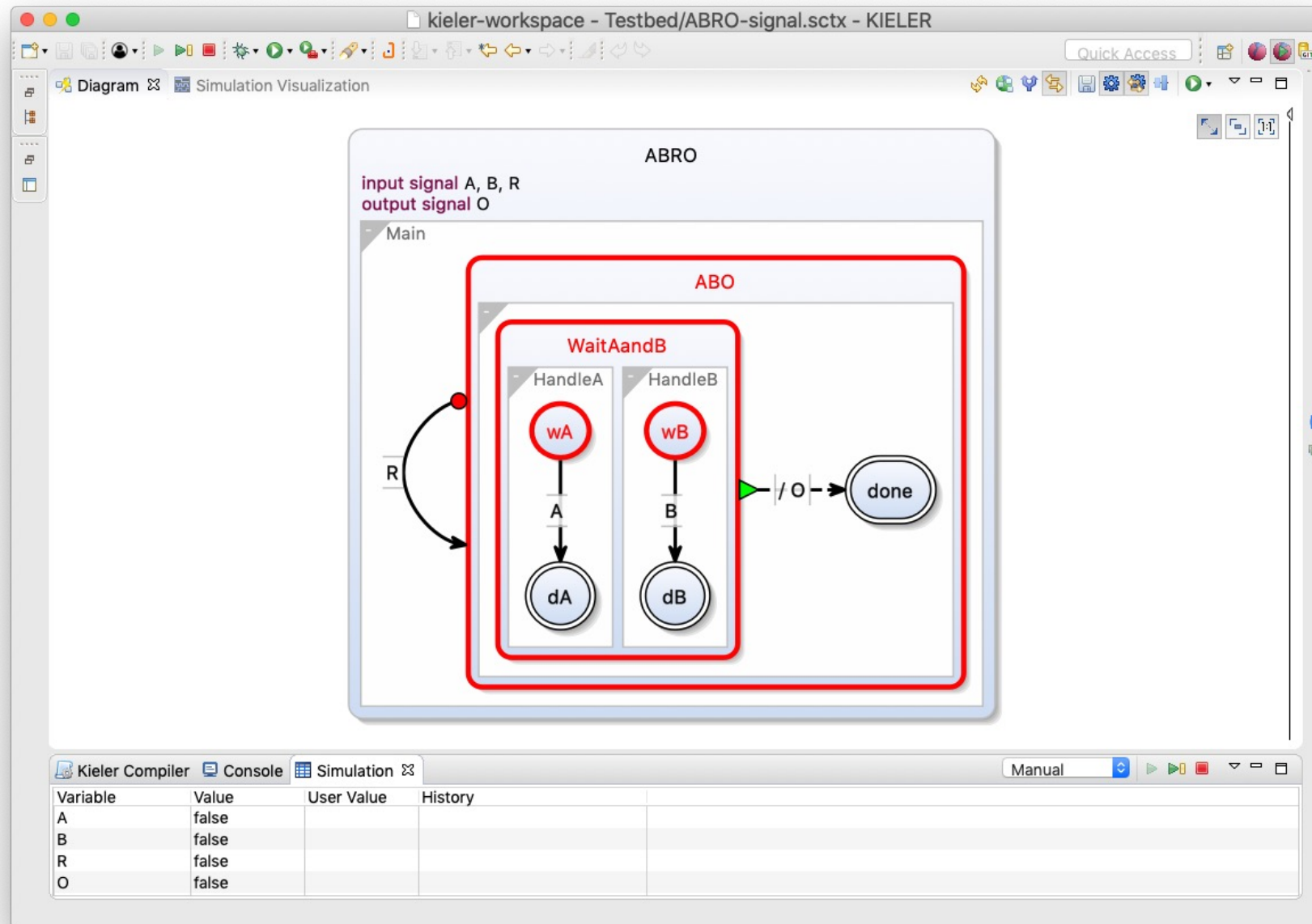
# Booleans vs. Signals

## signal:

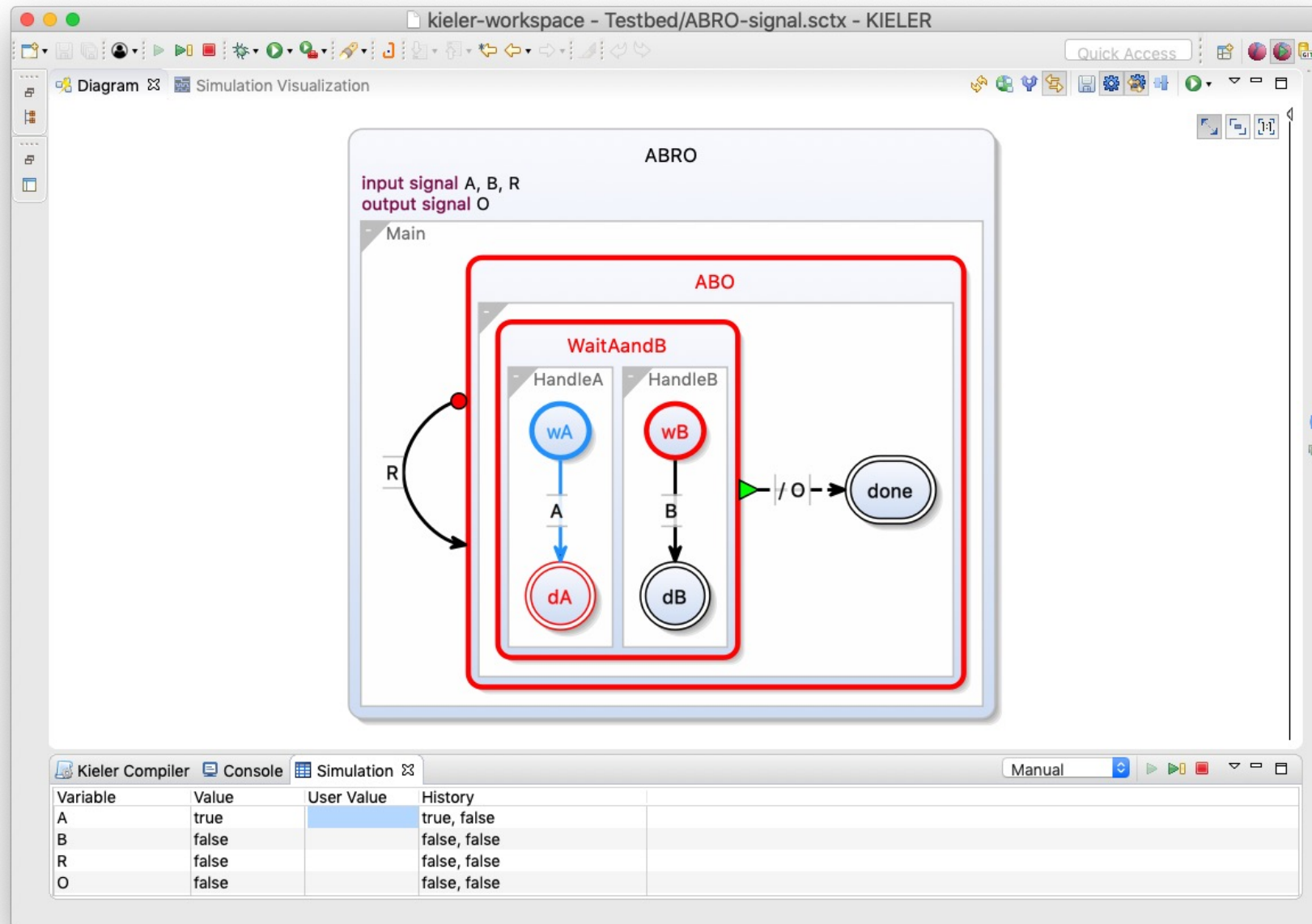
- true (“present”) or false (“absent”)
- Re-initialized to absent (unless input signal) at each tick
- Conceptually, correspond to *events*
- ... and beyond these *pure signals*, there are also *valued signals*, which carry a – persistent – value of some type (including bool) ...



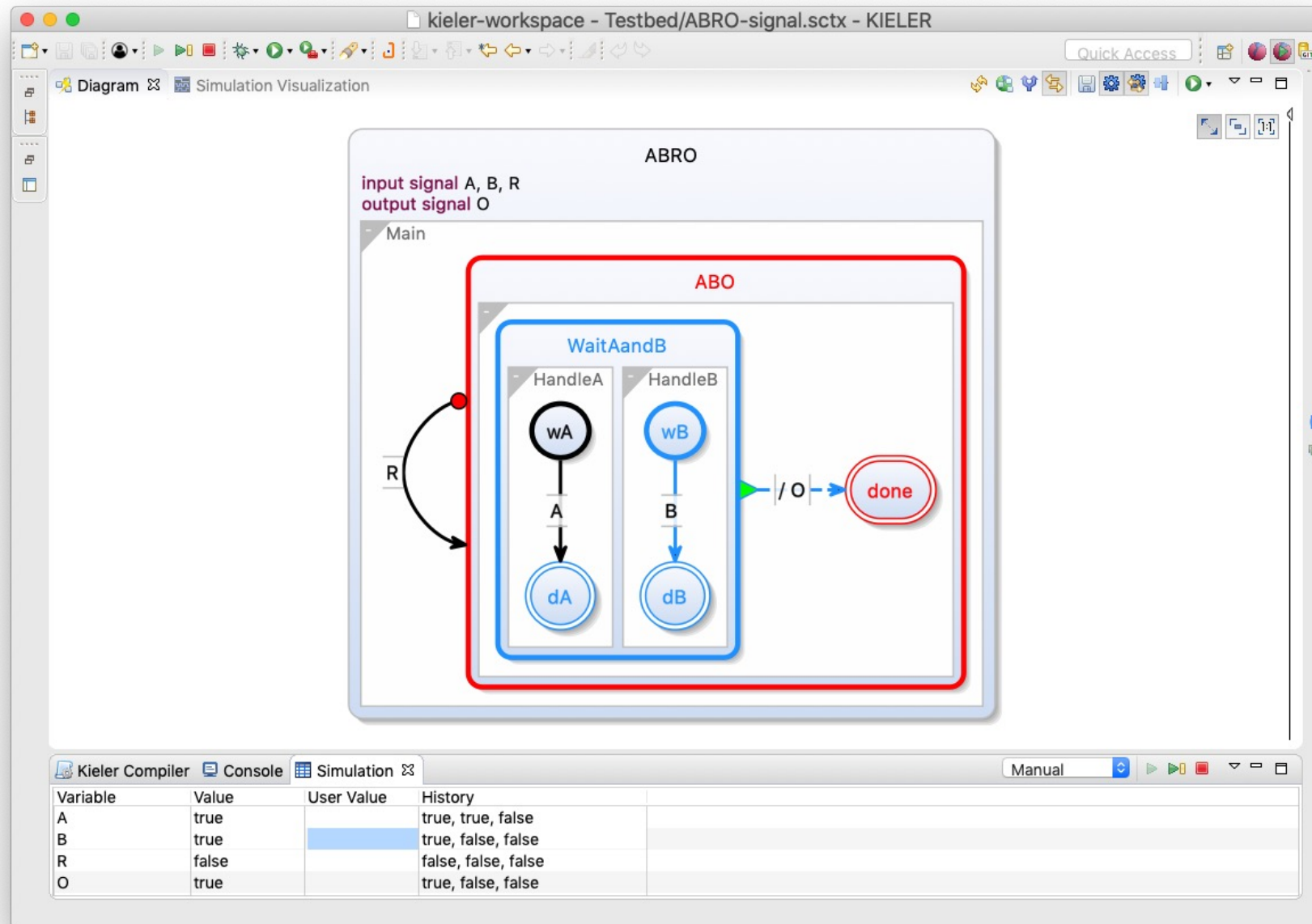
# Simulation



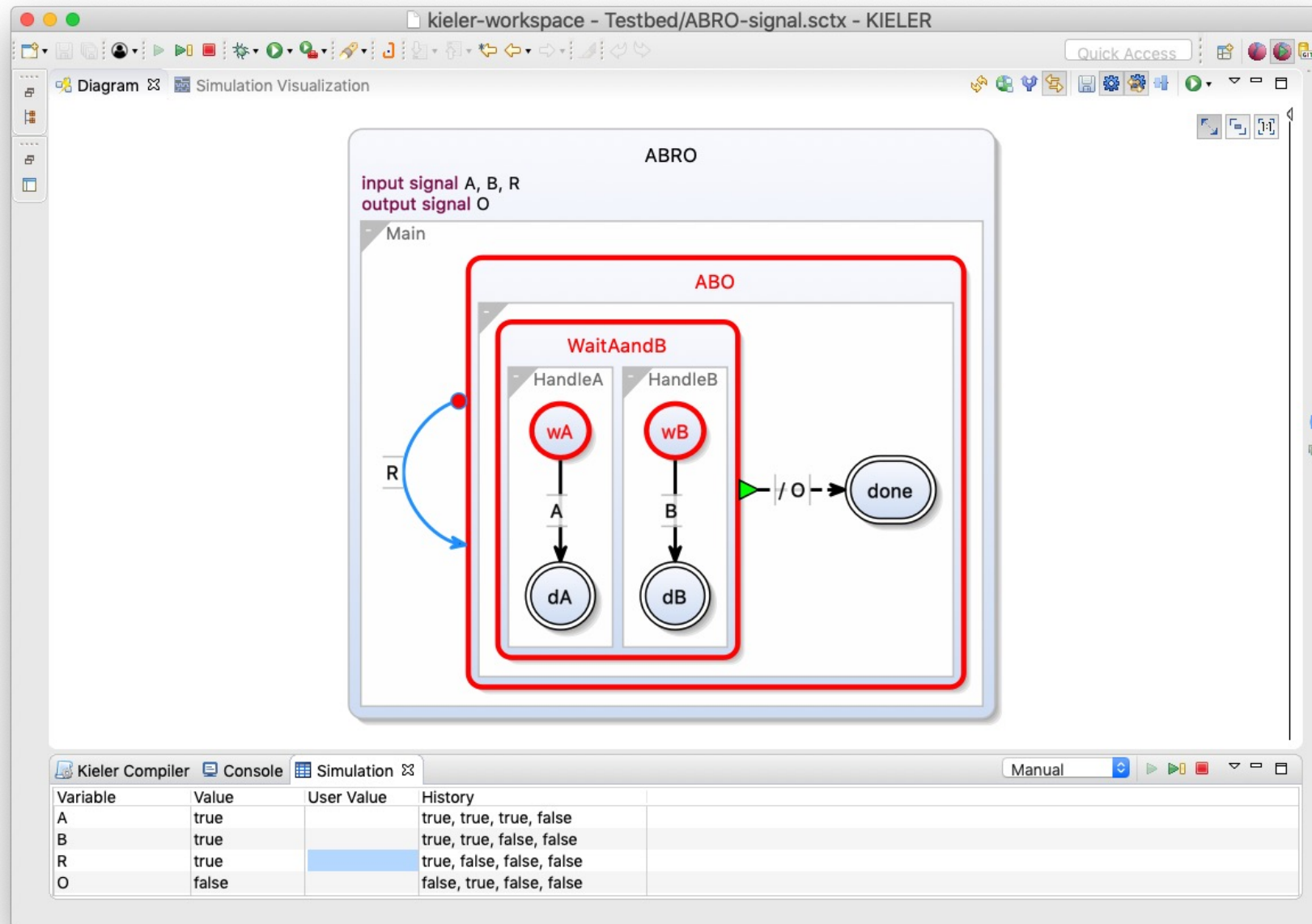
# Simulation

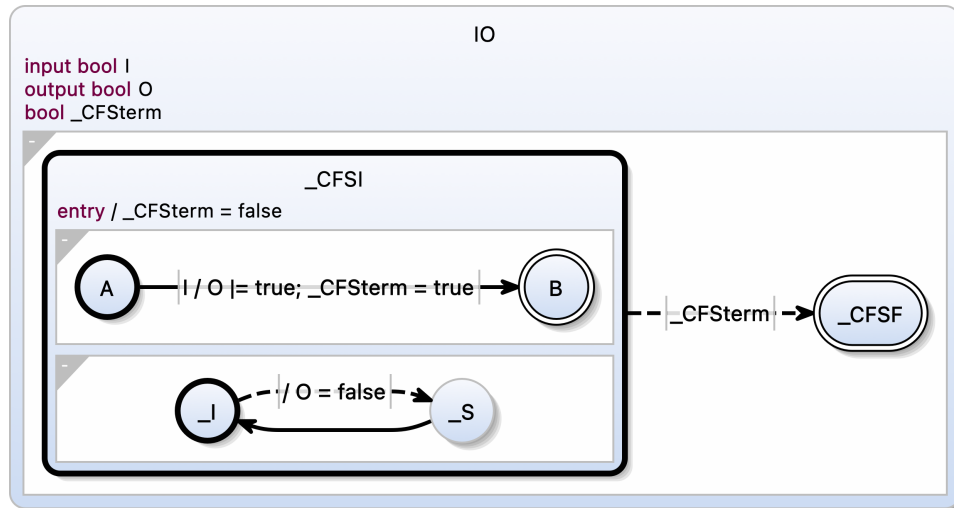
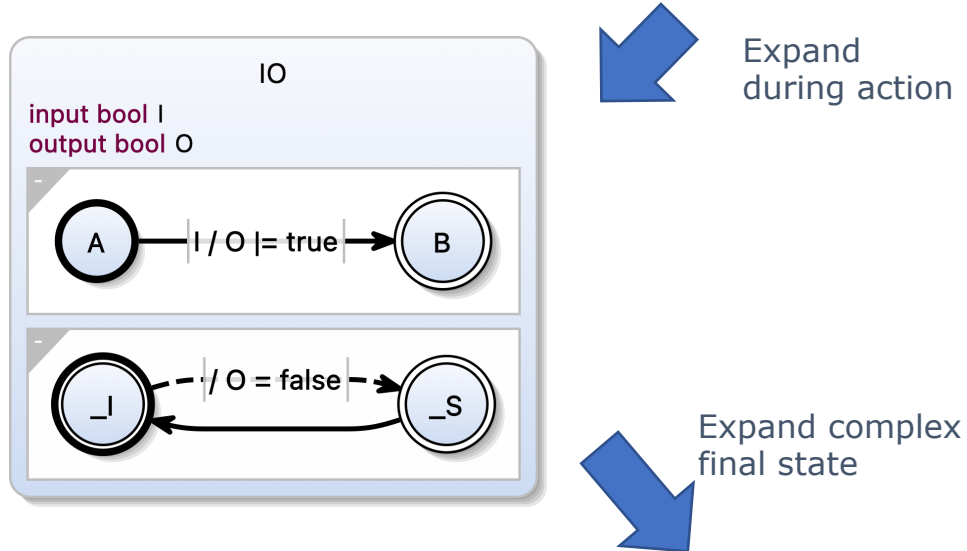
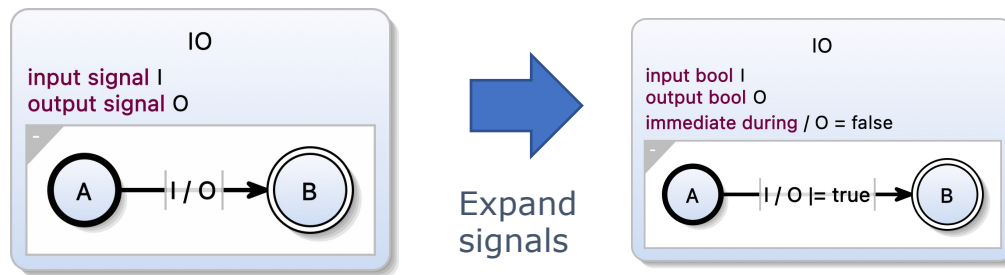


# Simulation

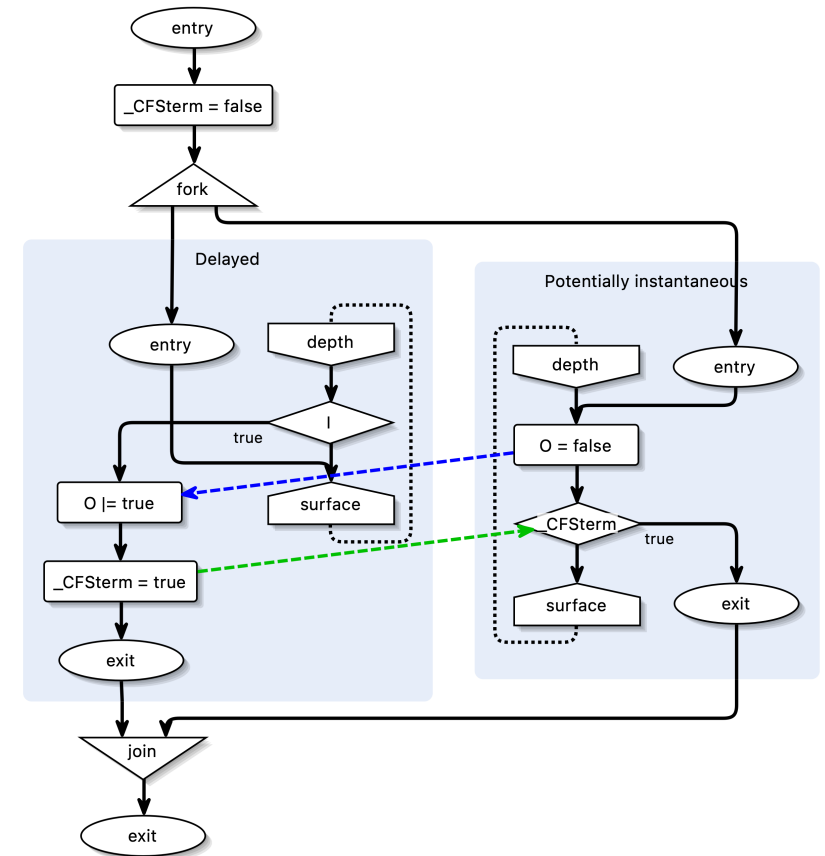


# Simulation





# Inits/Updates – Enable Signals!

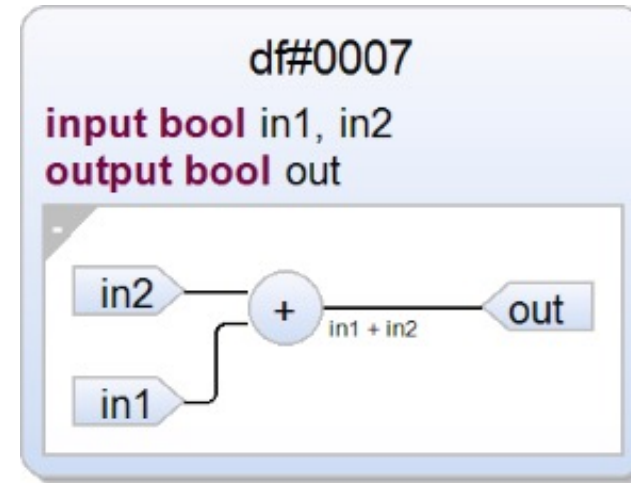




# Dataflow SCCharts

```
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

Quick Access

\*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

rectangle

rectangle

Kieler Compiler Console

Netlist-based Compilation (C)

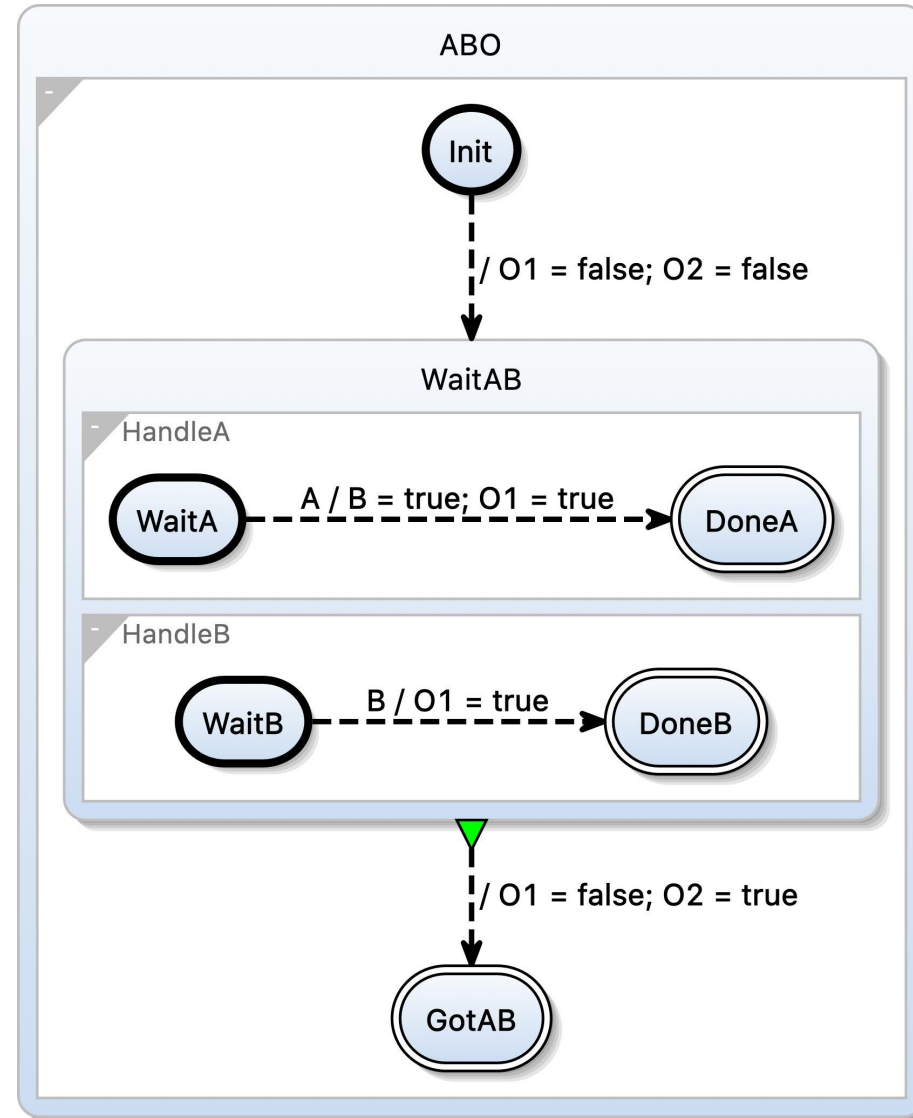
Reference V2  
Register Allocation  
Par V2  
Dn Transformations  
Control  
Control Automata  
Followed By  
History  
Scheduling  
Data Objects, Control V2  
Scheduling  
User Scheduling  
Scheduling  
SCG  
Scheduling  
C Code

Writable Insert 1 : 20

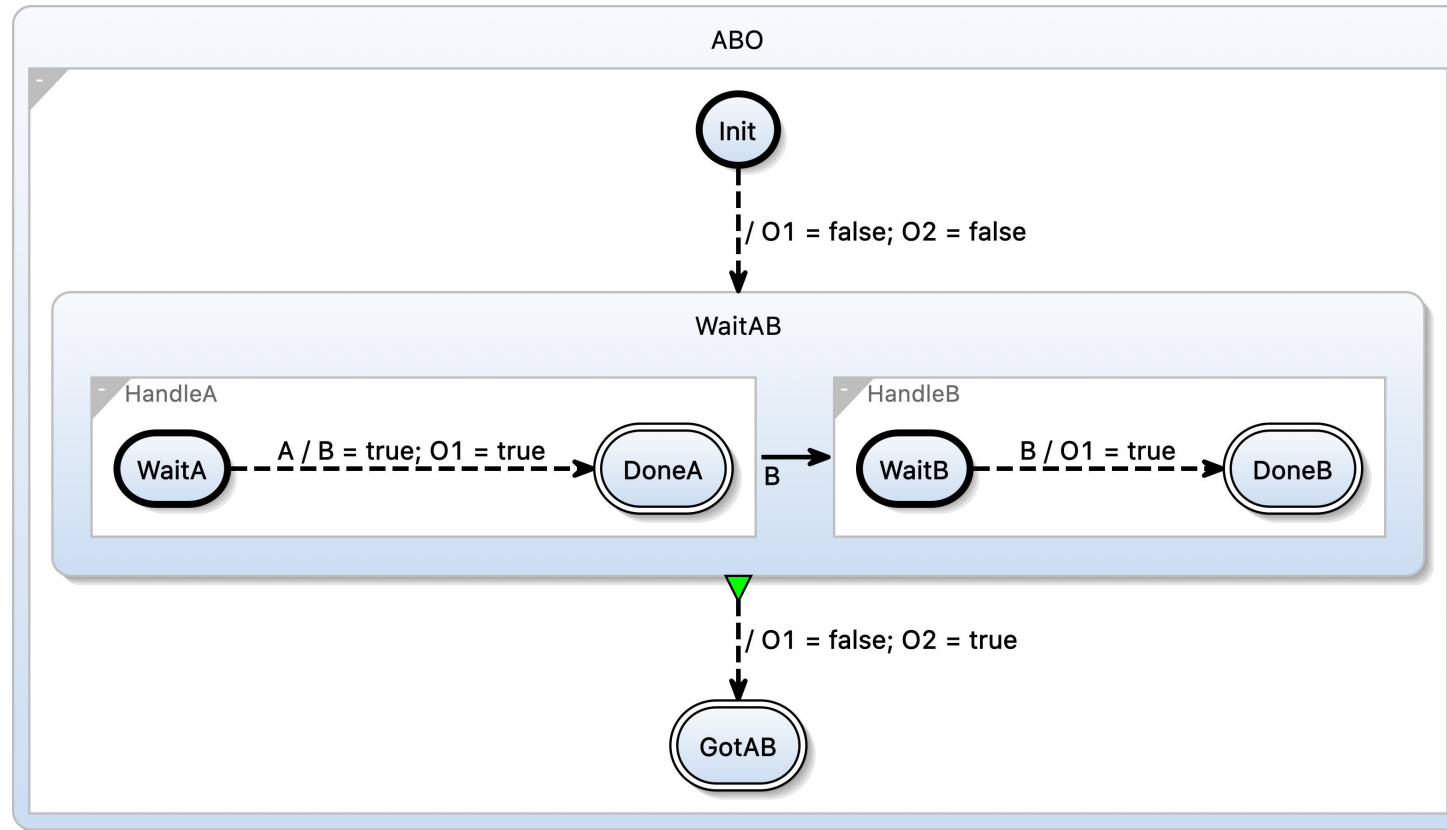
# More Language Features

- 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

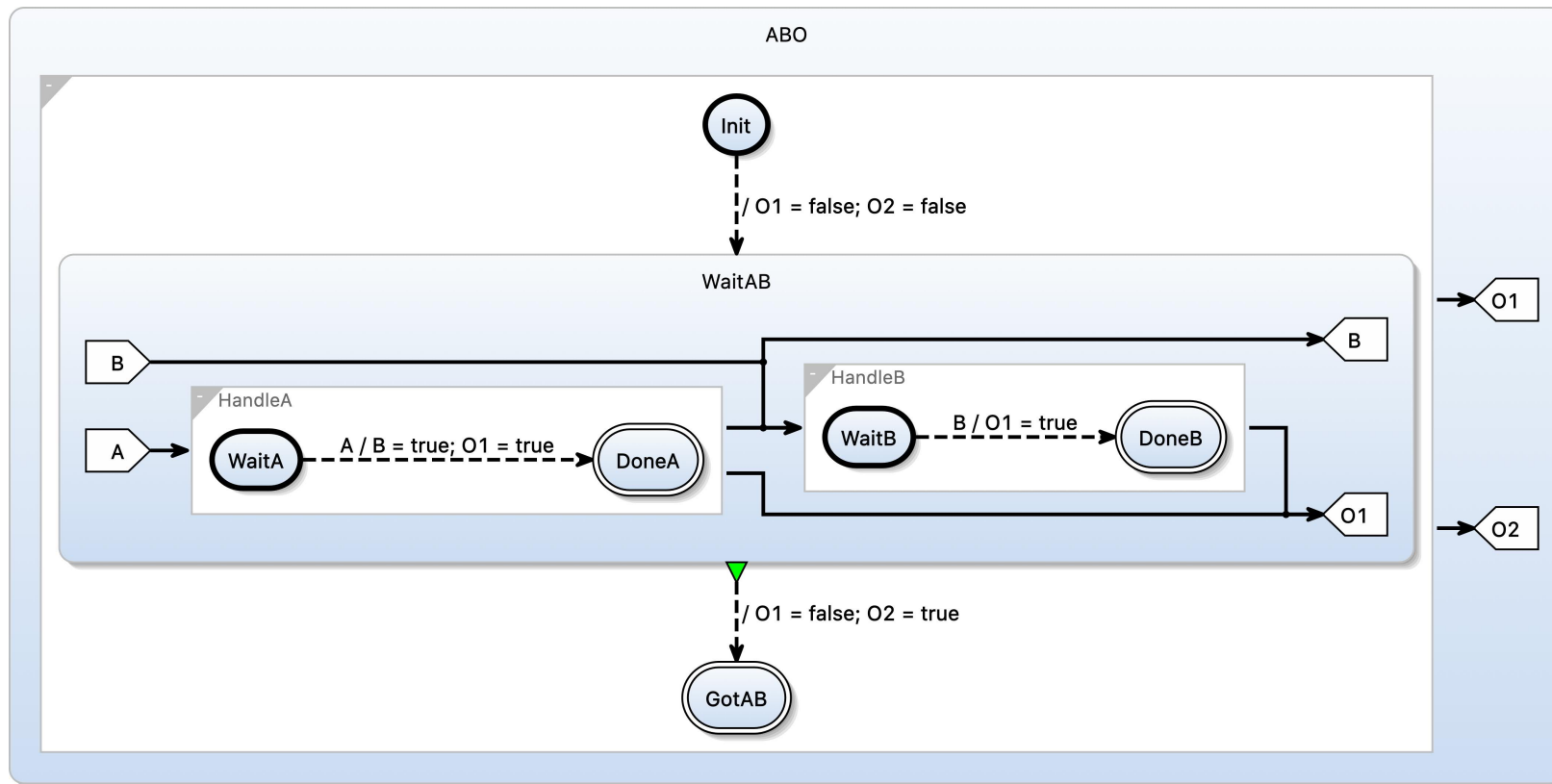


Wechselberg, Schulz-Rosengarten, Smyth, von Hanxleden

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



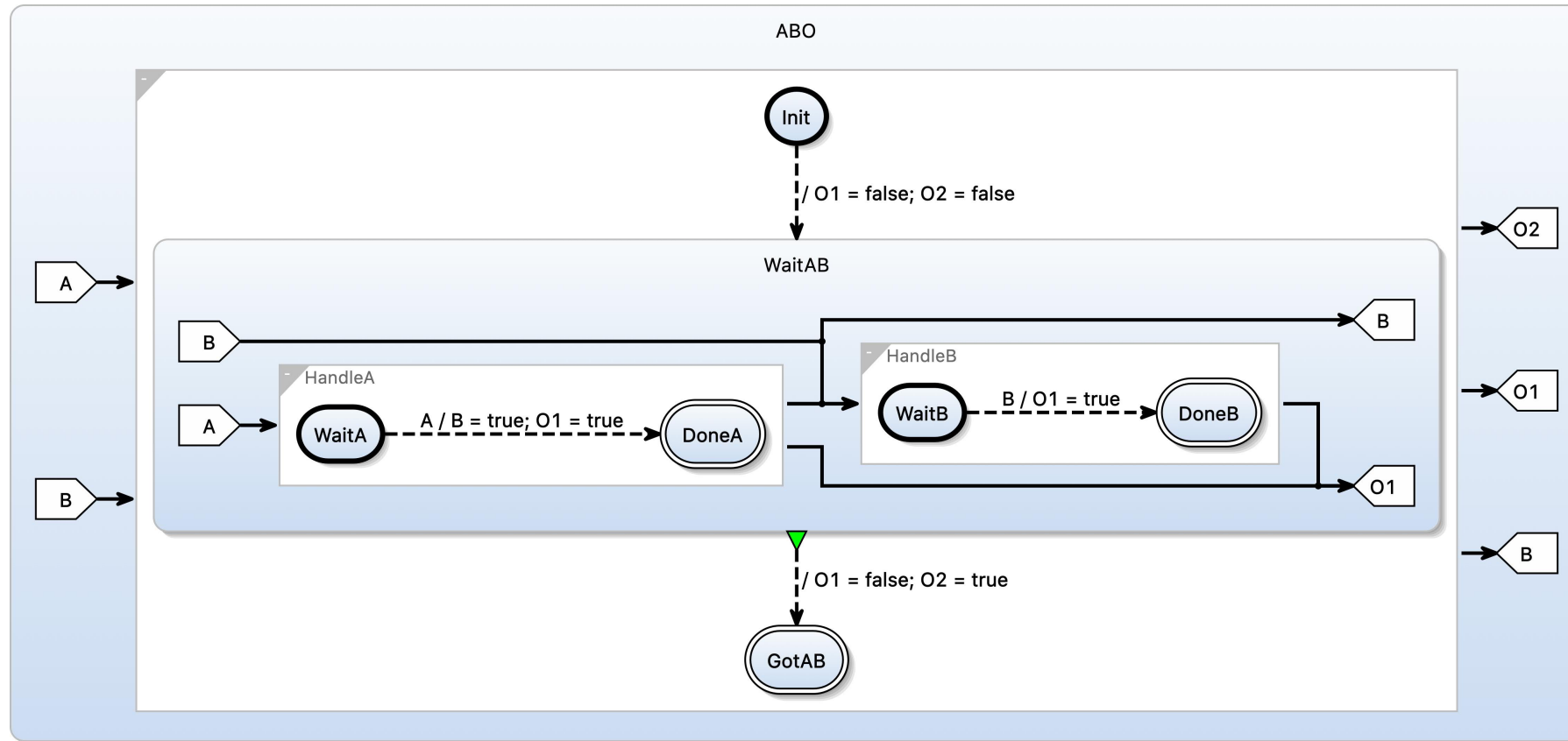
Wechselberg, Schulz-Rosengarten, Smyth, von Hanxleden

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# 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  
}
```

