



PSL and Flow Models

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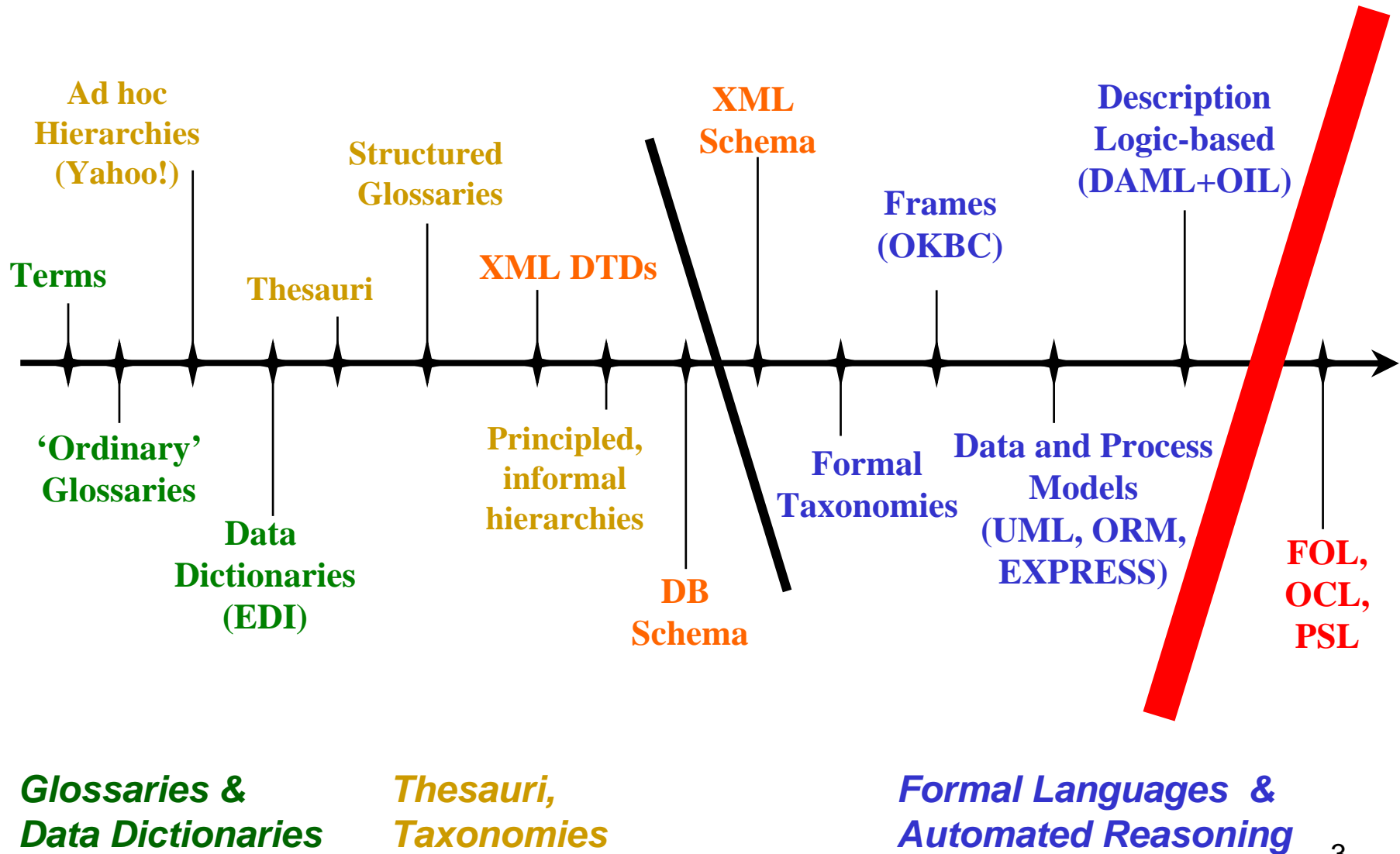
Michael Gruninger

8/2004

Overview

- **Approaches to system specification**
 - Model vs instance-based
 - Example from structural specification
- **PSL introduction**
 - Why PSL is not yet another “L”.
 - Basic PSL concepts
 - How PSL is used
- **PSL application**
 - Behavior Classification
- **Conclusions**

Ontology Languages



Left of Red Line (User view)

- **OWL:**

```
<owl:Class rdf:ID="Mammal" />  
<owl:Class rdf:ID="Dog">  
  <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="#Mammal" />  
</owl:Class>
```

- **UML:**  (or UML repository)

- **C++:** `struct Dog : Mammal { }`

- **English:** Dog is a kind of Mammal

Left of Red Line (Machine view)

- **OWL:**

```
<owl:GWJK rdf:ID="LHGY" />  
<owl: GWJK rdf:ID="OUYT">  
  <rdfs:LNCGWJKYO rdf:resource="#LHGY" />  
</owl: GWJK>
```

- **UML:**  (same for repository)

- **C++:** `eghc OUYT : LHGY { }`

- **English:** OUYT er a bfvc yo LHGY

Specialized Interpreters

- Interpreters built for each LORLL ...
- ... by humans who “know” the meanings.
- “Consensus” achieved by:
 - Documentation, runtime examples, model theories, RORLL’s.
- LORLL’s are fundamentally:
 - Not self-documenting.
 - Don’t say what they mean.
- Result: Interoperability problems.

Right of Red Line

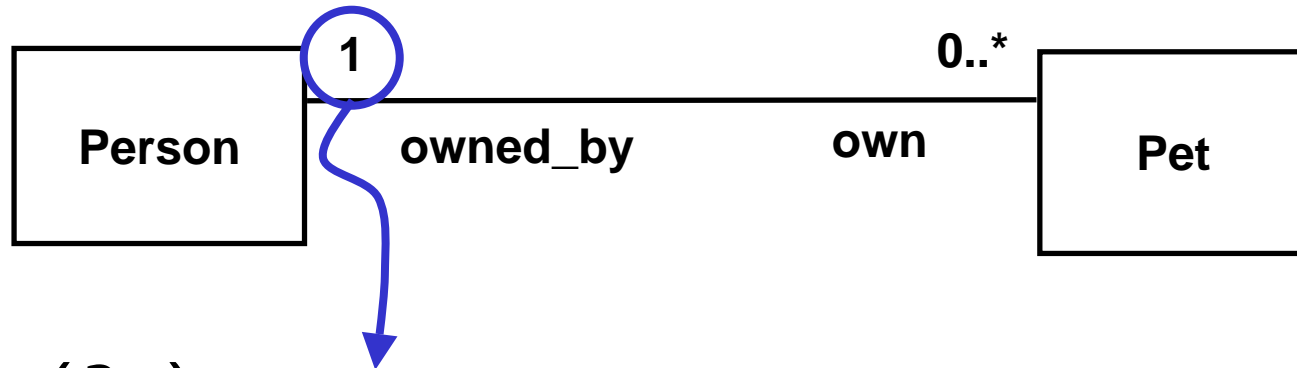
- **FOL:**

```
(forall (?x)
  (implies (Dog ?x)
    (Mammal ?x)))
```

- **Self documenting because it refers to *instances* of domain concepts (?x).**
- **Still need interpreter for “forall”, etc.**
- **Small set of highly reusable and composable constructs.**

Right of Red Line

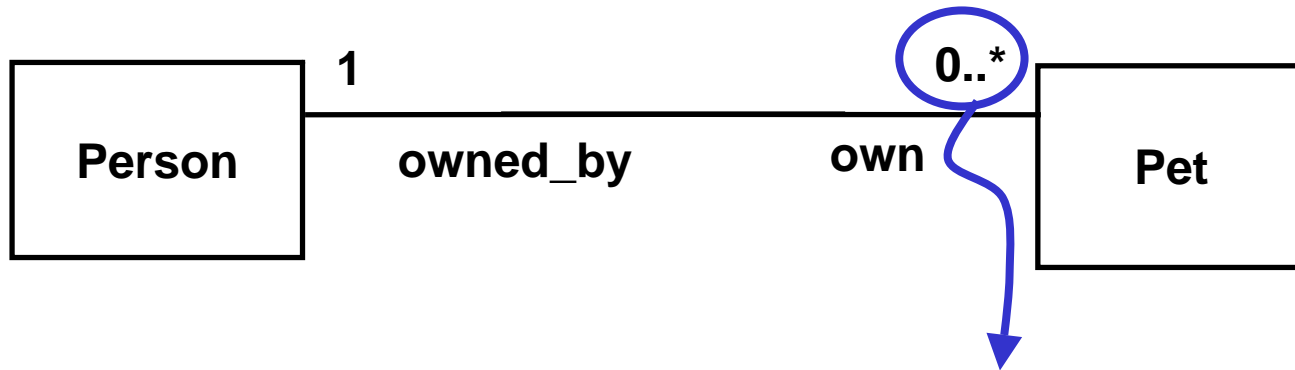
- Simple things can be hard to say:



```
(forall (?x)
  (implies (Pet ?x)
    (exists (?y)
      (and (Person ?y)
        (own ?y ?x)
        (forall (?z)
          (implies (own ?z ?x)
            (= ?z ?y))))))))))
```


Right of Red Line

- And some things impossible:



Each person owns:

Each one
expanding
to increasingly
complicated
expression

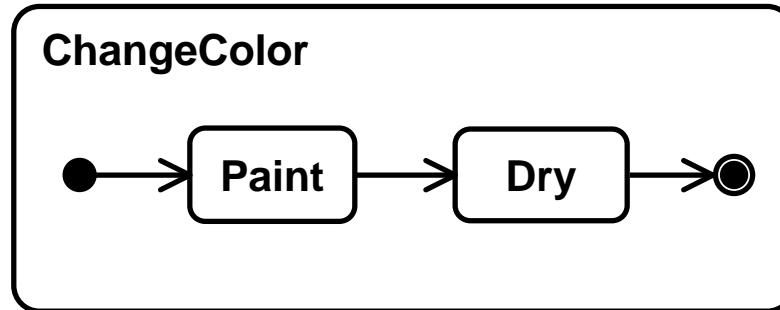
{ 0 pets, or
{ or 1 pet,
{ or 2 pets
{ or 3 pets . . .

Left/Right Comparison

- **No silver bullet**
- **Left of Red Line (modeling):**
 - Usually more concise.
 - Easier to add concepts.
 - *Except for updating tools.*
 - Difficult to interpret correctly.
- **Right of Red Line (instance-based):**
 - Self-documenting.
 - Sometimes very difficult to add concepts.
 - *Once done, tools understand the new concepts.*
 - Usually more verbose.

Flow models: *LORLL*

- UML 2:



(or UML repository)

- BPEL:

```
<process name="ChangeColor">
  <sequence>
    <invoke operation="Paint"></invoke>
    <invoke operation="Dry"></invoke>
  </sequence>
</process>
```

- C:

```
void ChangeColor
{
  Paint();
  Dry();
}
```

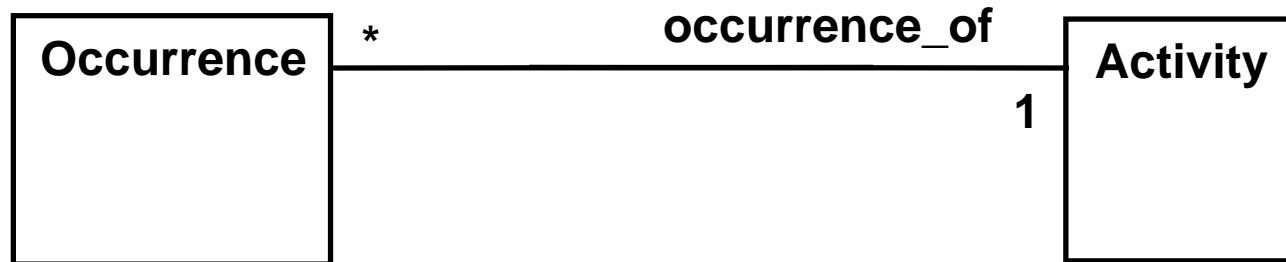
Specialized Interpreters

- **Interpretation is needed to know:**
 - **Can any other activities occur between Paint and Dry?**
 - **What behaviors can occur concurrently with painting?**
 - **How soon after painting must drying occur?**
 - **Is it possible under exceptional conditions for drying not to happen?**

PSL: *RORLL* (instance-based)

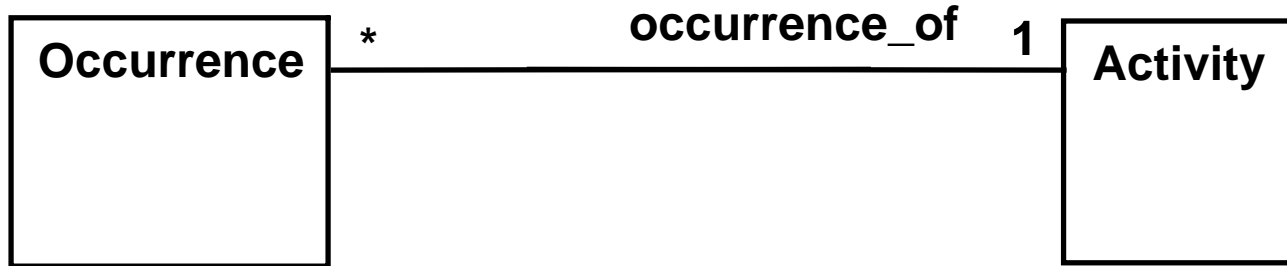
- **Instances of processes**
 - Individual executing processes.
 - ChangeColor executed at 10:21am ET 9/1/2003 at factory 1.
- **Execution sequence**
 - Sequences of executing steps in the process, perhaps some concurrently.
 - Paint executed at 10:22am, then Dry at 10:40am, etc.
- **Small set of highly reusable constructs.**

Basic PSL Concepts



- **Occurrence is an execution of an Activity**
 - like Paint executed at 10:22am ET 9/1/2003 at factory 1.
- **Activity is a RORL-like**
 - like Paint or Dry.

Basic PSL Concepts

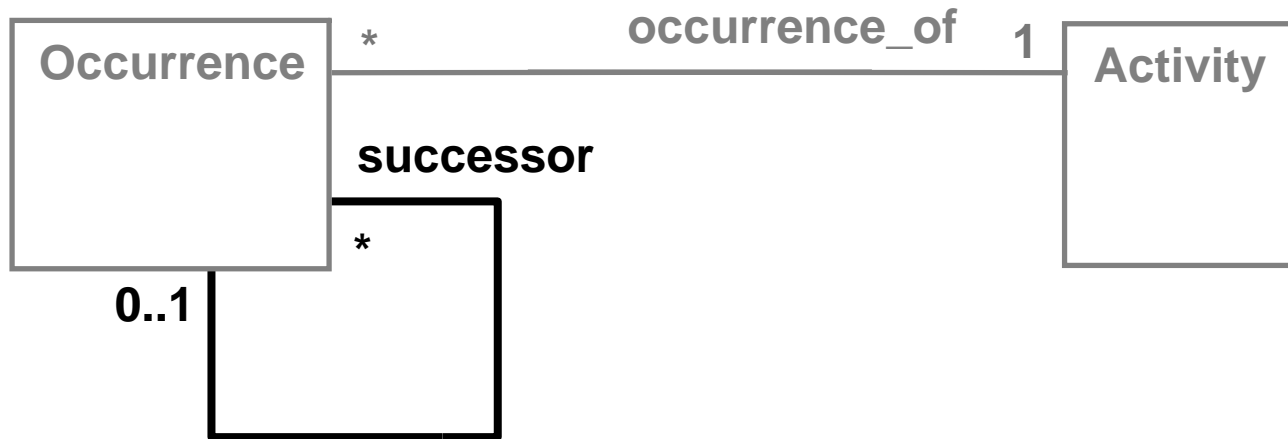


- In FOL:

```
(forall (?a ?occ)
  (implies (occurrence_of ?occ ?a)
    (and (activity ?a) (activity_occurrence ?occ))))
(forall (?occ)
  (implies (activity_occurrence ?occ)
    (exists (?a)
      (and (activity ?a) (occurrence_of ?occ ?a)))))
(forall (?occ ?a1 ?a2)
  (implies (and (occurrence_of ?occ ?a1)
    (occurrence_of ?occ ?a2))
    (equal ?a1 ?a2))))
```

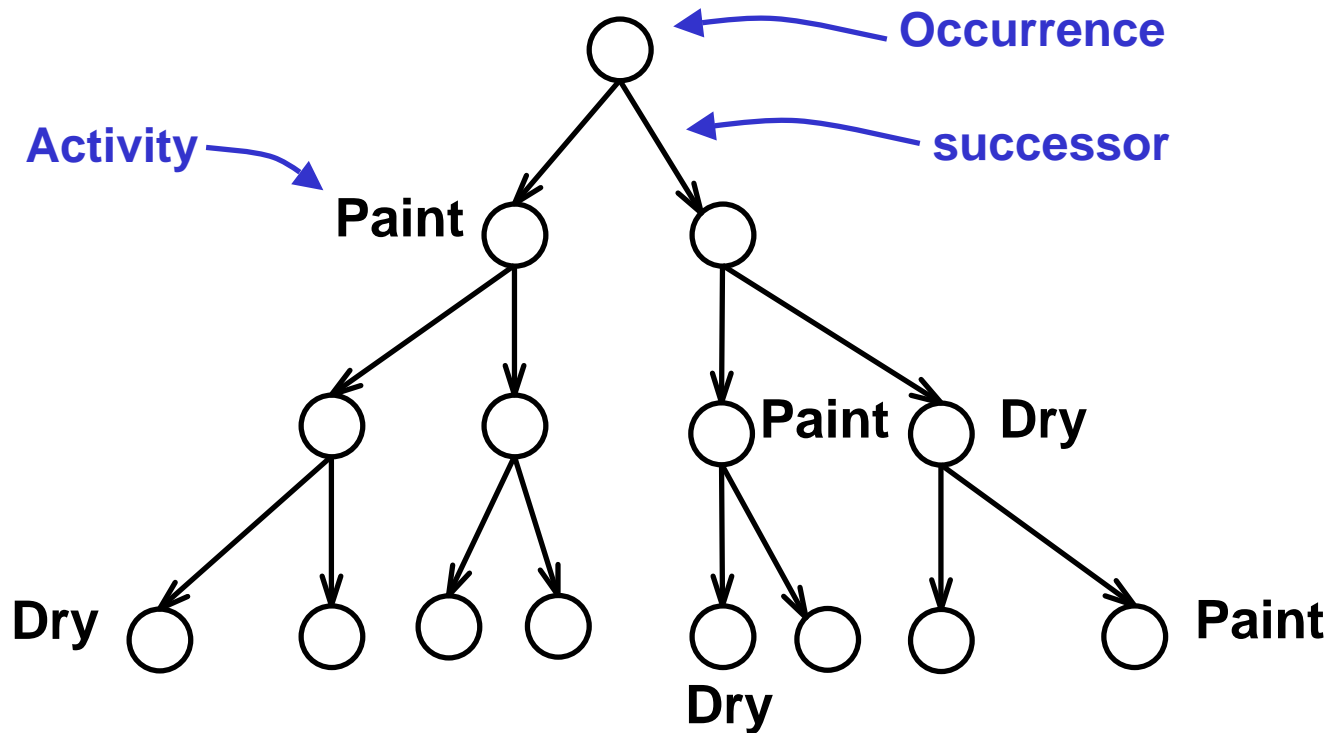
- PSL is an execution-based way of describing processes.
- PSL happens to be expressed in FOL, but it is not bound to FOL.

Basic PSL Concepts



- **Executions happen one after another.**
- **Covers all activities happening anywhere.**
- **Occurrence has multiple successors, one for each (theoretically) possible next occurrence.**

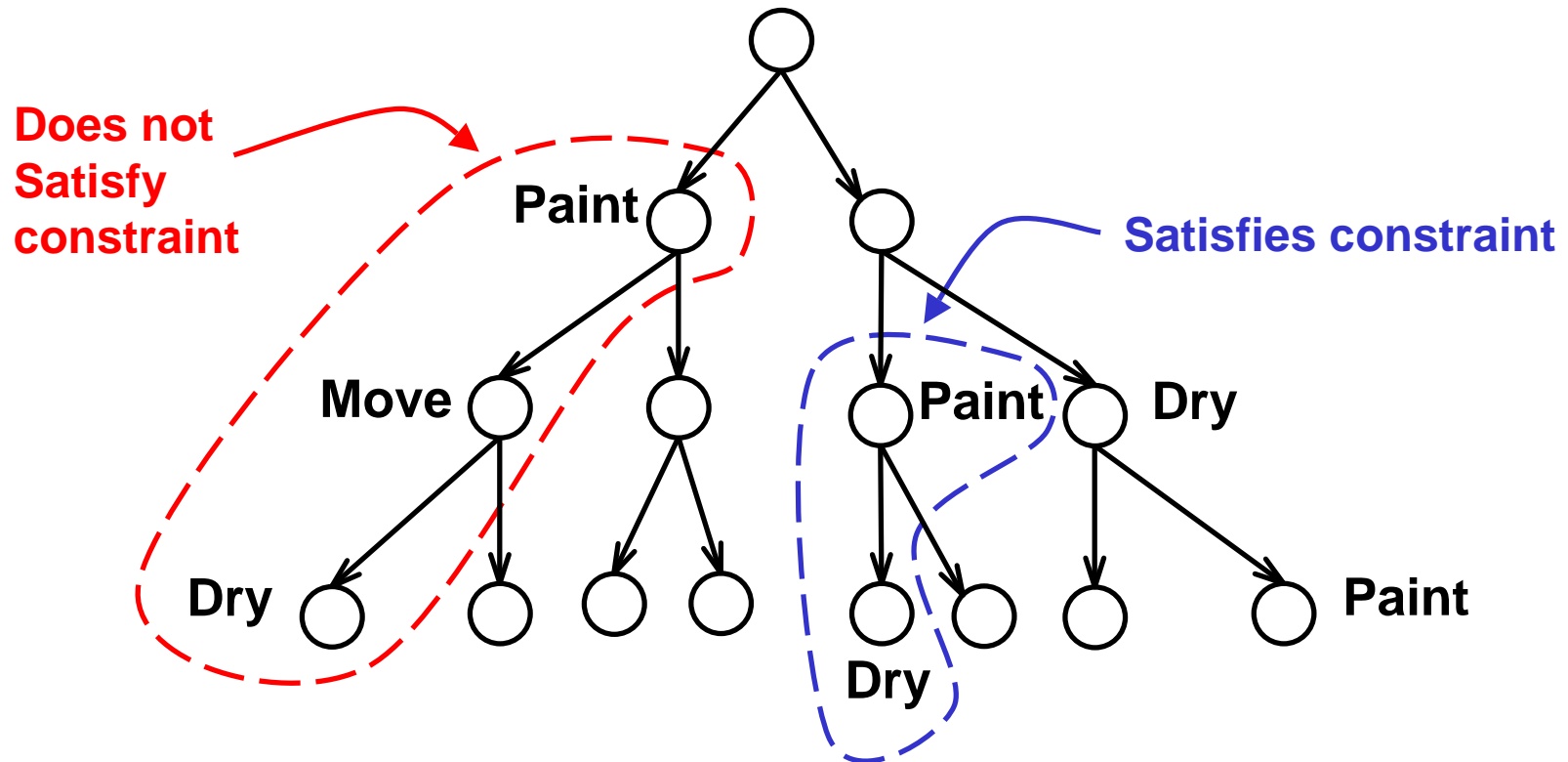
Occurrence Tree



- **Tree of all possible execution sequences, including those that**
 - are not physically possible.
 - are not specified by the user.
- **Not stored anywhere, just referred to.**

Process Specification in PSL

- Constraints on the occurrence tree.
- Example: drying immediately follows all painting.

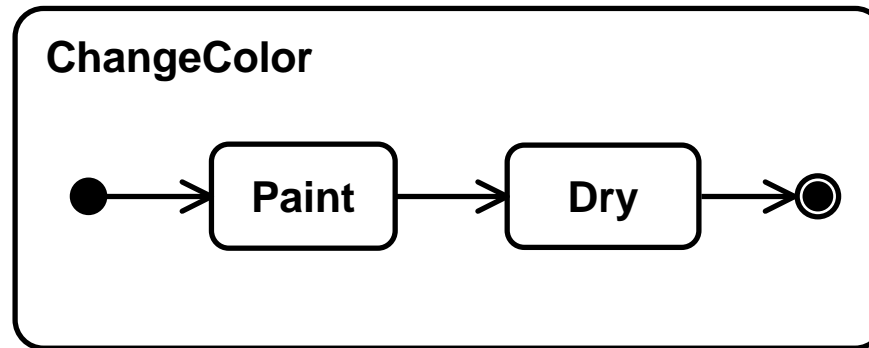


Process Specification in PSL

- **Constrain occurrences of Paint to be followed by occurrences of Dry:**

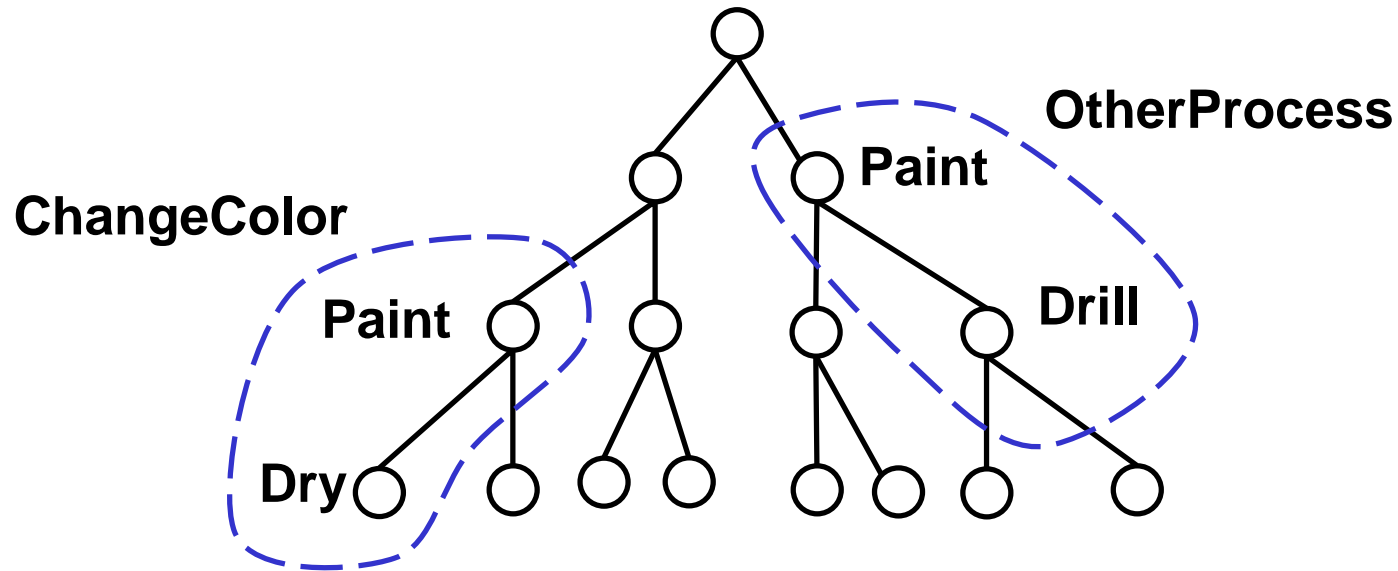
```
(forall (?occPaint)
  (implies
    (and (occurrence_of ?occPaint Paint)
         (legal ?occPaint))
    (and (legal (successor Dry ?occPaint))
         (forall (?otherSuccessor)
           (implies
             (not (equal ?otherSuccessor
                          (successor Dry ?occPaint)))
             (not (legal ?otherSuccessor))))))))
```

Process Specification in PSL



- Above says that `Dry` happens after `Paint` *under executions of `ChangeColor`*.
- Other processes may use `Paint` without `Dry`.

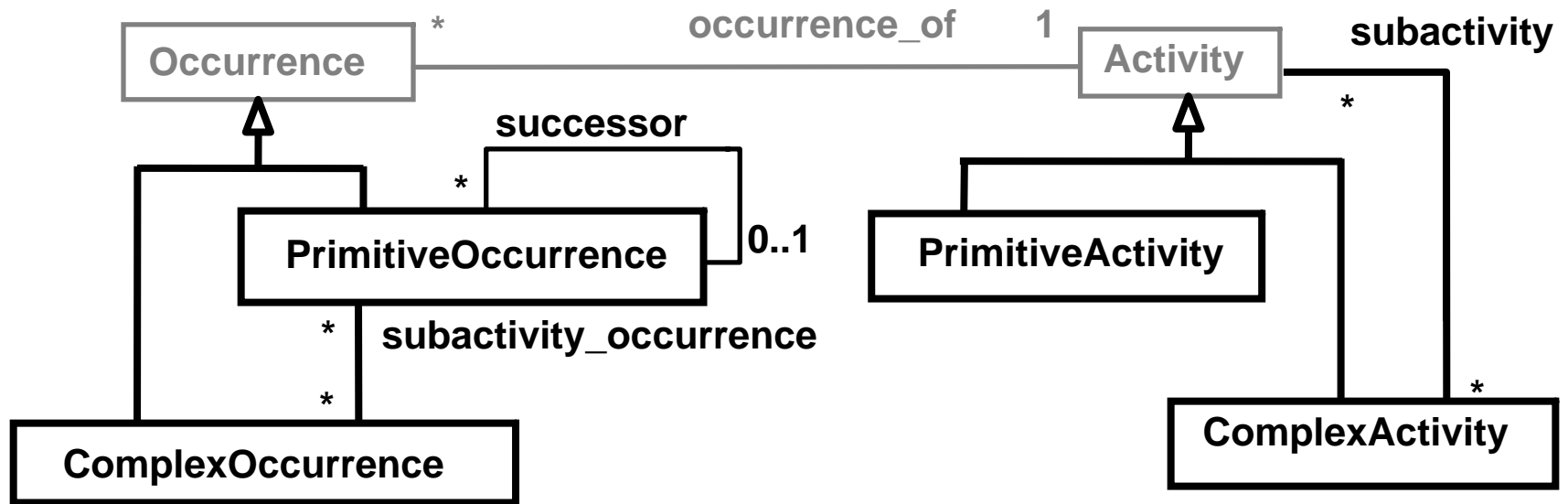
Complex Processes in PSL



- **Paint happens immediately after Dry under executions of ChangeColor.**
- **ChangeColor specification does not constrain OtherProcess above**

Complex Processes in PSL

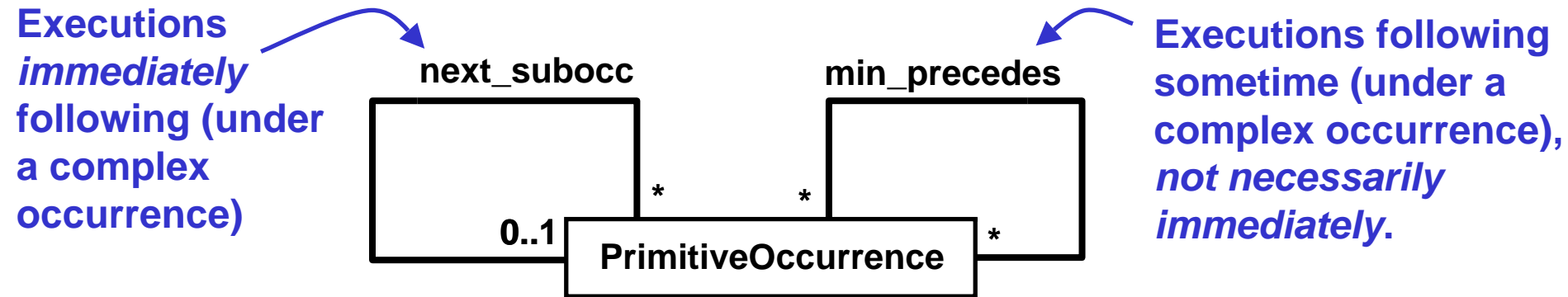
- Complex occurrences and activities composed of primitive ones:



- Successor moved down to PrimitiveOccurrence.
- Occurrence tree covers every step at finest grain.

Complex Processes in PSL

- Execution sequencing within complex activity:



- `min_precedes` defined in terms of successor.
- `next_subocc` in terms of `min_precedes`:

```
(forall (?s1 ?s2 ?s3)
  (iff (next_subocc ?s1 ?s2 ?a)
    (and (min_precedes ?s1 ?s2 ?a)
      (not (exists (?s3)
        (and (min_precedes ?s1 ?s3 ?a) 23
          (min_precedes ?s3 ?s2 ?a)))))))
```

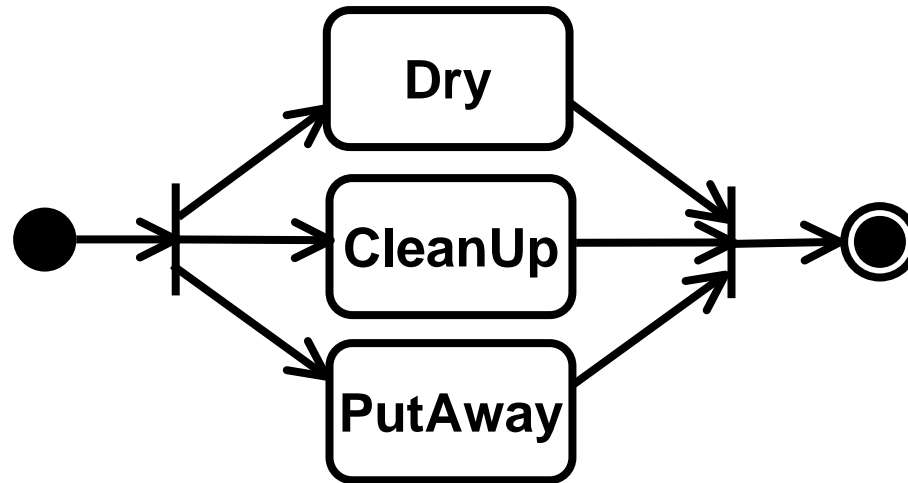
Complex Processes in PSL

- **Constrain occurrences of ChangeColor to be composed of sequential occurrences of Paint and Dry:**

```
(forall (?occChangeColor)
  (implies
    (occurrence_of ?occChangeColor ChangeColor)
    (exists (?occPaint ?occDry)
      (and (occurrence_of ?occPaint Paint)
            (occurrence_of ?occDry Dry)
            (subactivity_occurrence ?occPaint ?occChangeColor)
            (subactivity_occurrence ?occDry ?occChangeColor)
            (next_subocc ?occPaint ?occDry
                          ChangeColor))))))
```


Process Specification in PSL

- Simple things can be hard to say:



6 nonoverlapping orderings

6 partially overlapping orderings

1 complete overlapping order

Process Specification in PSL

- **Benefits:**
 - Self-documenting (says what it means).
 - Small set of highly reusable concepts.
 - Improved interoperability by reducing ambiguity.
- **Disadvantages**
 - Sometimes difficult to add concepts.
 - More verbose in many cases.
- **Additional benefit to process modeling:**
 - More flexible constraints (classification, rules).

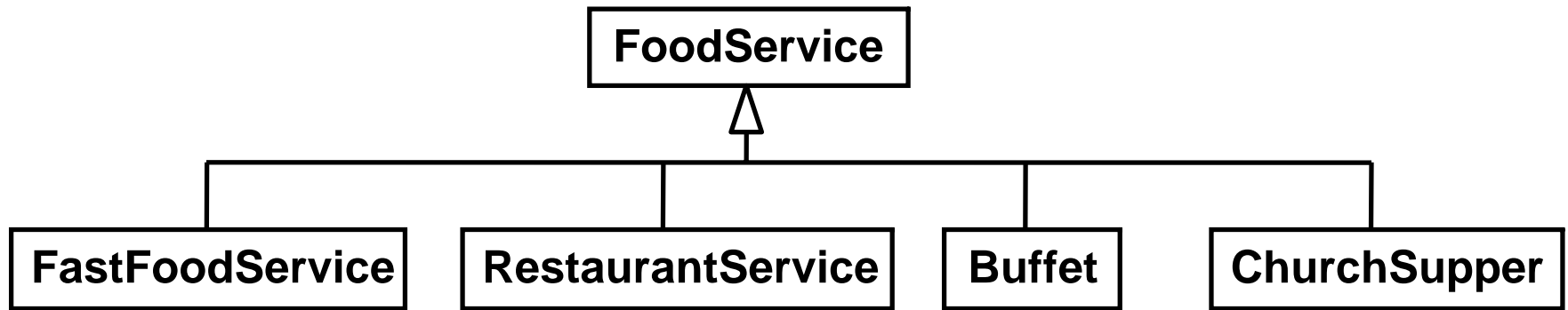
Advertise the Distinction

- **Common to think of PSL as yet another “L” (UML, BPEL, etc).**
- **PSL is a semantic foundation for all LORR flow/process models.**
- **Even KBSI substitutes flow models for PSL (PDS).**
- **More expressive and less ambiguous than flow models.**

How to Get Best of Both Worlds?

- **Research topic**
- **Translate models to instance-based**
 - **Not enough: Users ignore instance-based**
- **Instance-based aid to example testing**
 - **Check examples (user-defined or actual) against instance-based semantics.**
 - **Generate examples from instance-based specs to be checked by users or system.**
- **Annotate modeling languages with instance-semantics.**

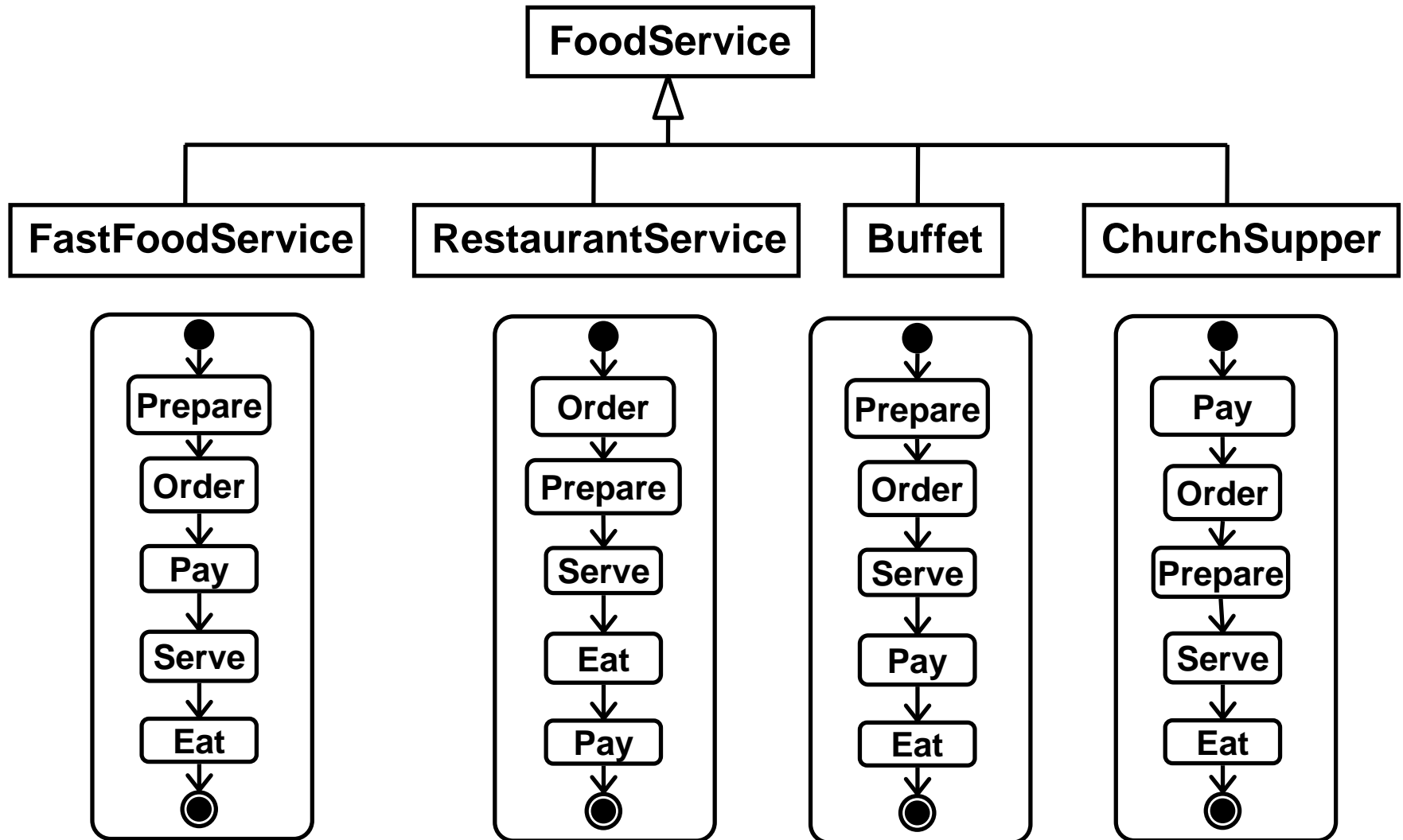
Behavior Classification



■ Classification of process executions:

```
(forall (?occFFS)
  (implies (occurrence_of ?occFFS FastFoodService)
    (exists (?occFS)
      (and (occurrence_of ?occFS ?FoodService)
        (forall (?s)
          (implies
            (subactivity_occurrence ?s ?occFFS)
            (subactivity_occurrence ?s ?occFS)))))))
```

Behavior Classification



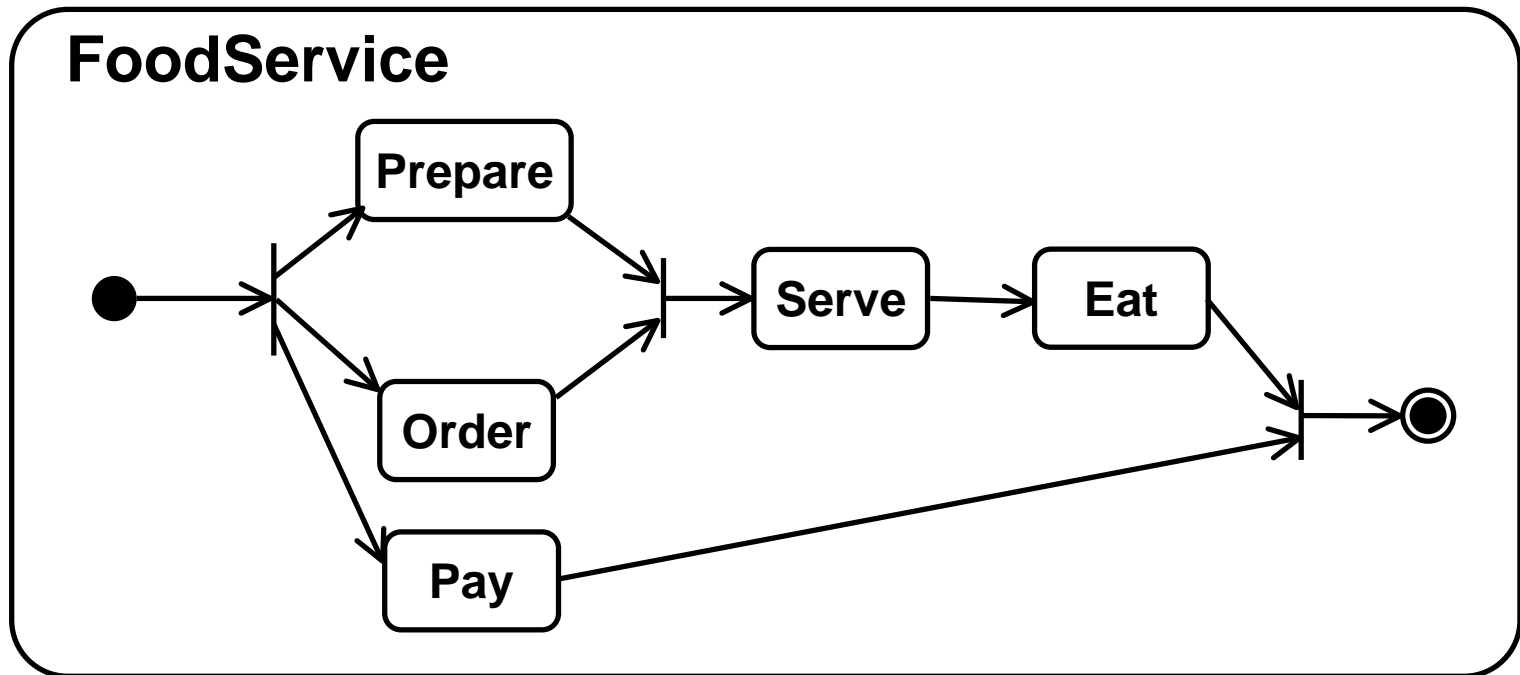
- **How to abstract commonality?**

Behavior Classification

- **Food Service has these steps:**
 - Order, Prepare, Serve, Eat, Pay
- **With these constraints:**
 - Order, Prepare, and Serve always happen before Eat.
 - Serve happens after Prepare and Order.
 - Pay can happen anytime in the process.
- **Need to *partially* specify a process as incrementally-defined constraints.**

Behavior Classification

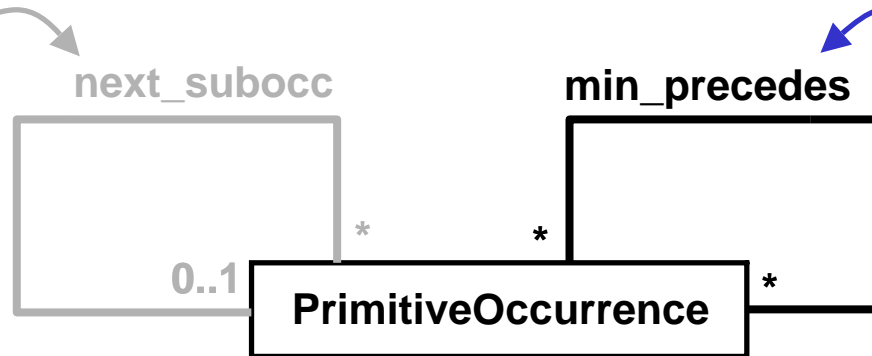
- Flow models are not expressive enough:



- Prepare and Order are not concurrent.
- Pay is not concurrent with other steps.

Behavior Classification

Executions *immediately* following (under a complex occurrence)

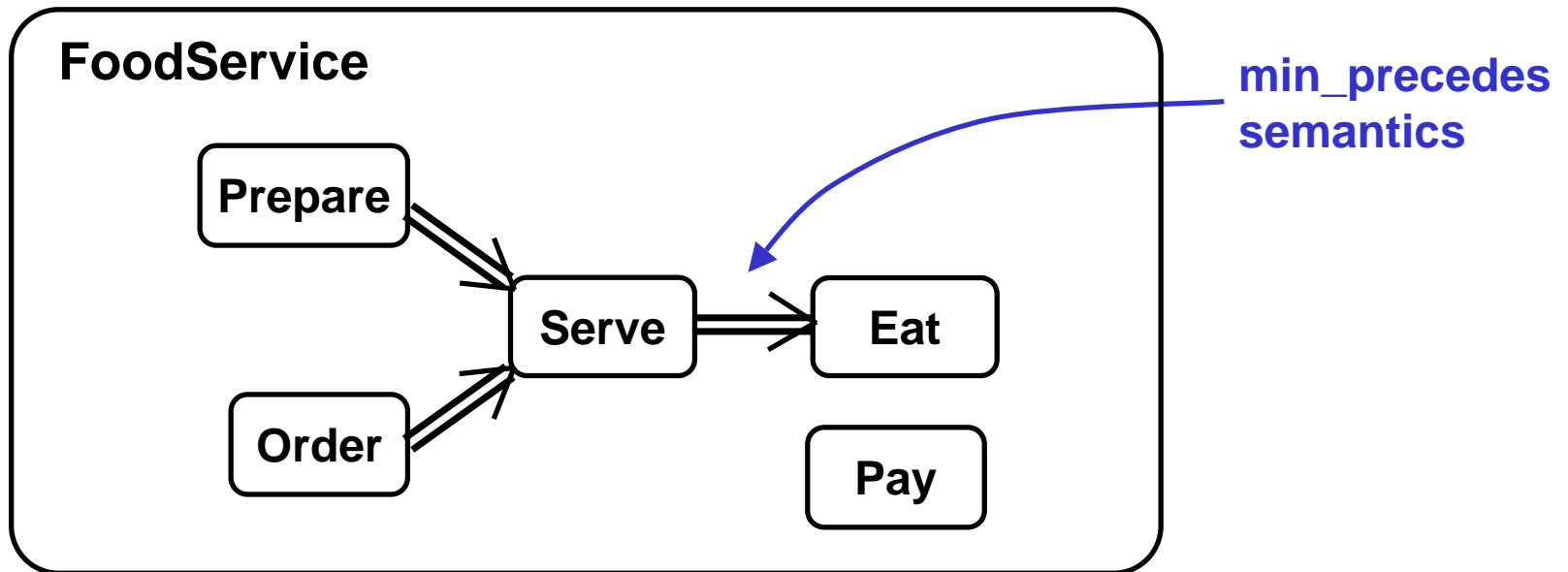


Executions following sometime (under a complex occurrence) *not necessarily immediately.*

■ Prepare sometime before Eat under FoodService:

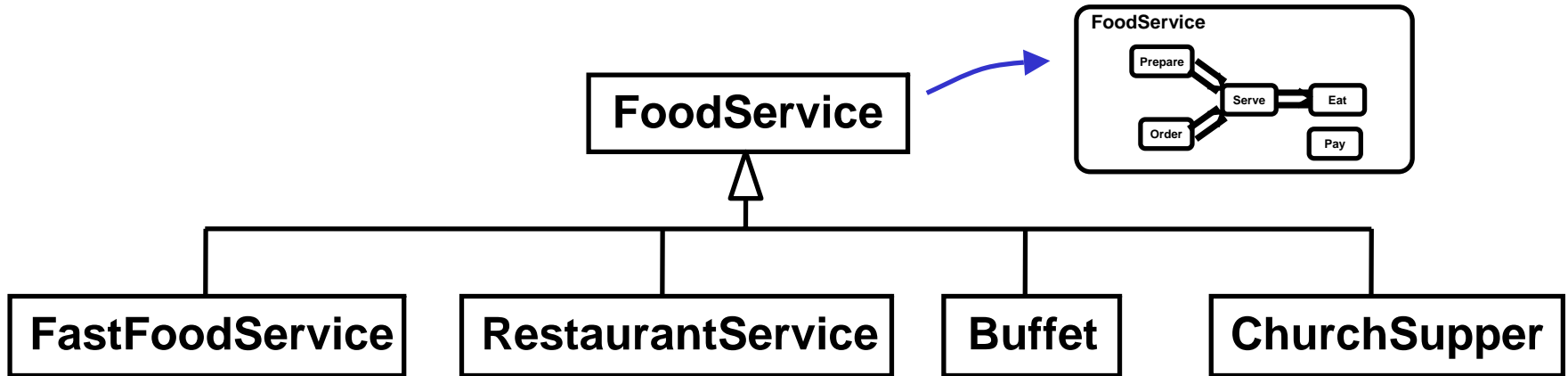
```
(forall (?occFoodService)
  (implies
    (occurrence_of ?occFoodService FoodService)
    (exists (?occPrepare ?occEat)
      (and
        (occurrence_of ?occPrepare Prepare)
        (occurrence_of ?occEat Eat)
        (subactivity_occurrence ?occPrepare ?occFoodService)
        (subactivity_occurrence ?occServe ?occFoodService)
        (min_precedes ?occPrepare ?occEat
          FoodService))))))
```

Behavior Classification



- Possible enhancement to UML notation.

Behavior Classification

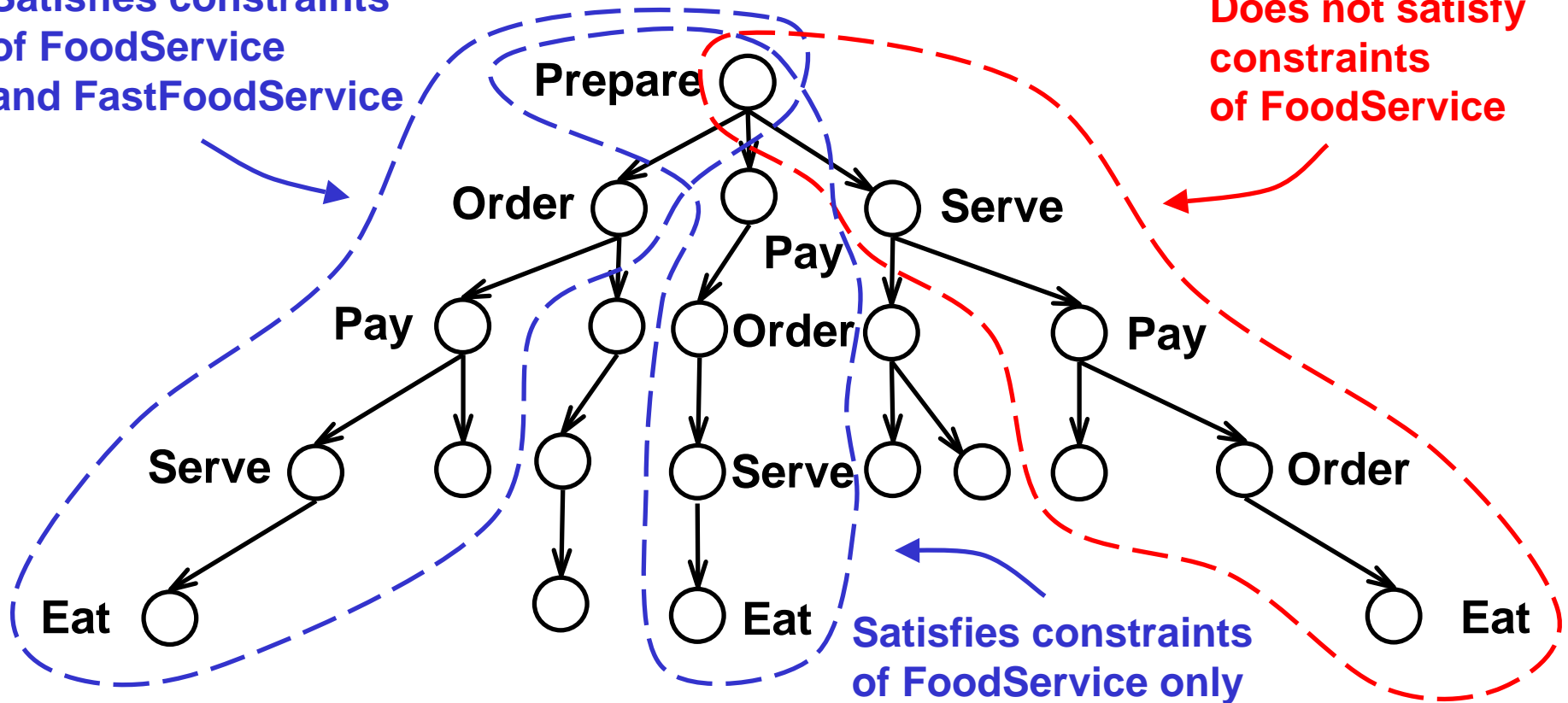


- **FastFoodService: Prepare sometime before Order**
(forall (?occFastFoodService)
 (implies
 (occurrence_of ?occFastFoodService FastFoodService)
 (exists (?occPrepare ?occOrder)
 (and
 (occurrence_of ?occPrepare Prepare)
 (occurrence_of ?occOrder Order)
 (subactivity_occurrence ?occPrepare ?occFoodService)
 (subactivity_occurrence ?occOrder ?occFoodService)
 (min_precedes ?occPrepare ?occOrder
 FoodService))))))

Behavior Classification

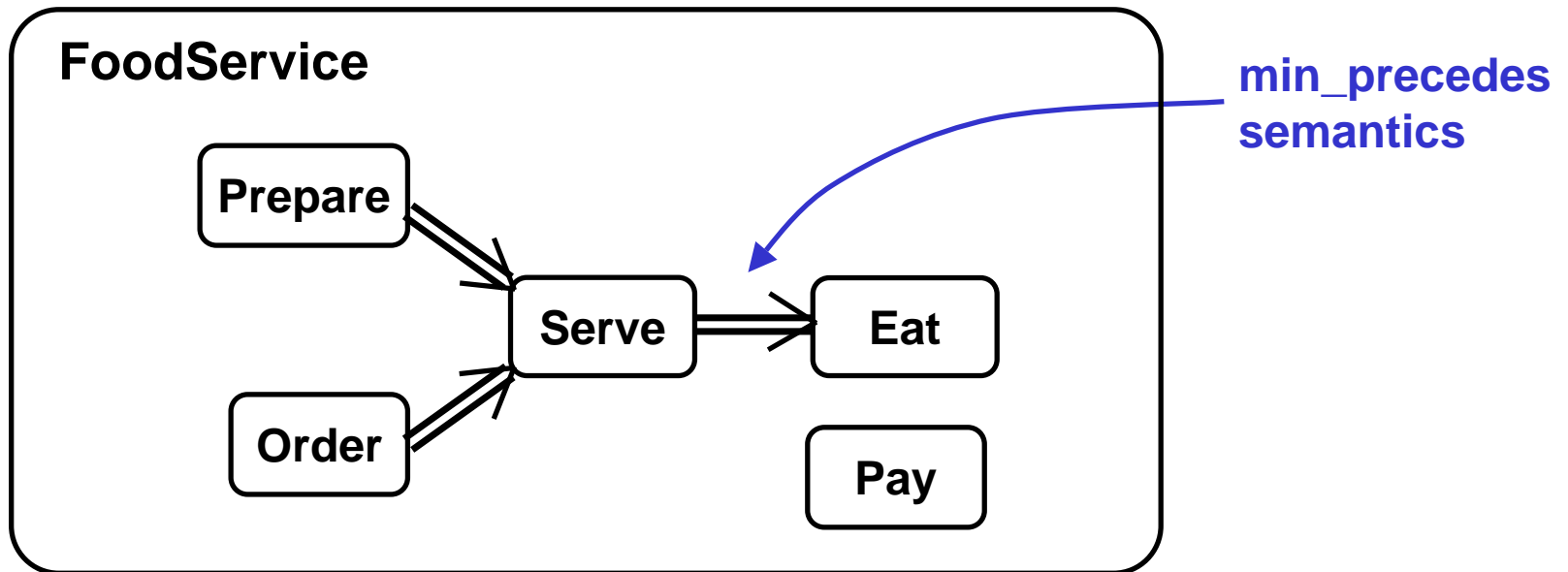
Satisfies constraints
of FoodService
and FastFoodService

Does not satisfy
constraints
of FoodService



- Execution traces classified by process specifications (constraints). 36

Behavior Classification



- Possible enhancement to UML notation.
- Requires updating tools and services.

Abstraction vs Ambiguity

- **Both omit information.**
- **One does it intentionally and explicitly, the other doesn't.**
- **Example:**
 - **Did the modeler intend that no other step occur between Paint and Dry?**
 - **Design intent is lost.**
- **A proper abstraction would say what the modeler actually meant.**
- **PSL does this with the occurrence tree.**

PSL Myths

- **Too precise**
 - Can write “partial programs”
 - Can make useful distinctions
 - Weak and strong ordering
 - Weak and strong concurrency
 - Activity viewpoints
 - Occurrence, activity, activity class
 - Distinctions provide power
- **Can't say everything**
 - Some things too complicated

More Information

- **See paper “PSL: A Semantic Domain for Flow Models”.**
- **More applications of PSL to flow modeling.**
- **Parameterized activities.**
- **Inputs and outputs, see NISTIR.**
- **Concurrency and external activities.**
- **Decision points/merges.**
- **Closure.**