



# Non-Functional Analysis for UML Models

## Model Processing for Analysis

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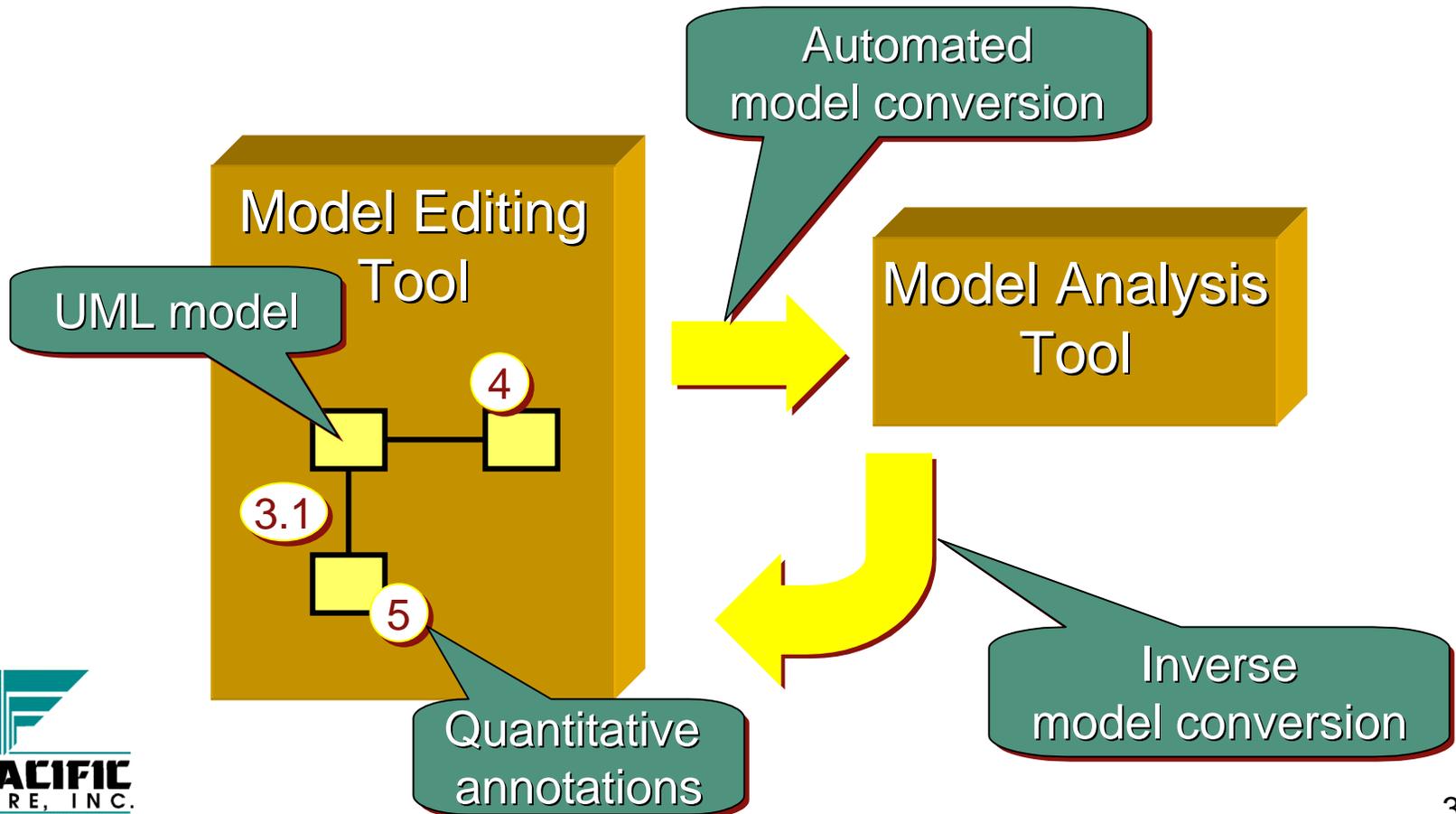
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# The Real-Time UML Profile

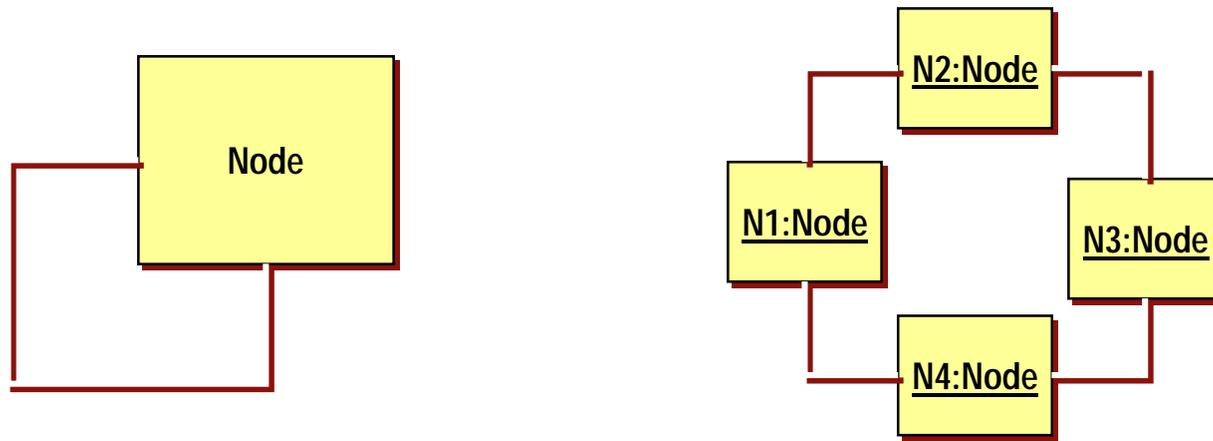
- Officially, it is *The UML Profile for Schedulability, Performance and Time*
- The profile was adopted at the September OMG meeting in Toronto
- The profile addresses the time related non-functional characteristics of a UML model
  - Models for time, resources, concurrency
  - Sub profiles (and models) for schedulability and performance
  - Software and hardware infrastructure and their mapping
  - Specific notations for the above where necessary
    - Stereotypes
    - Tagged values

# Desired Development Model

- Seamless integration of technologies and tools based on standards for real-time modeling

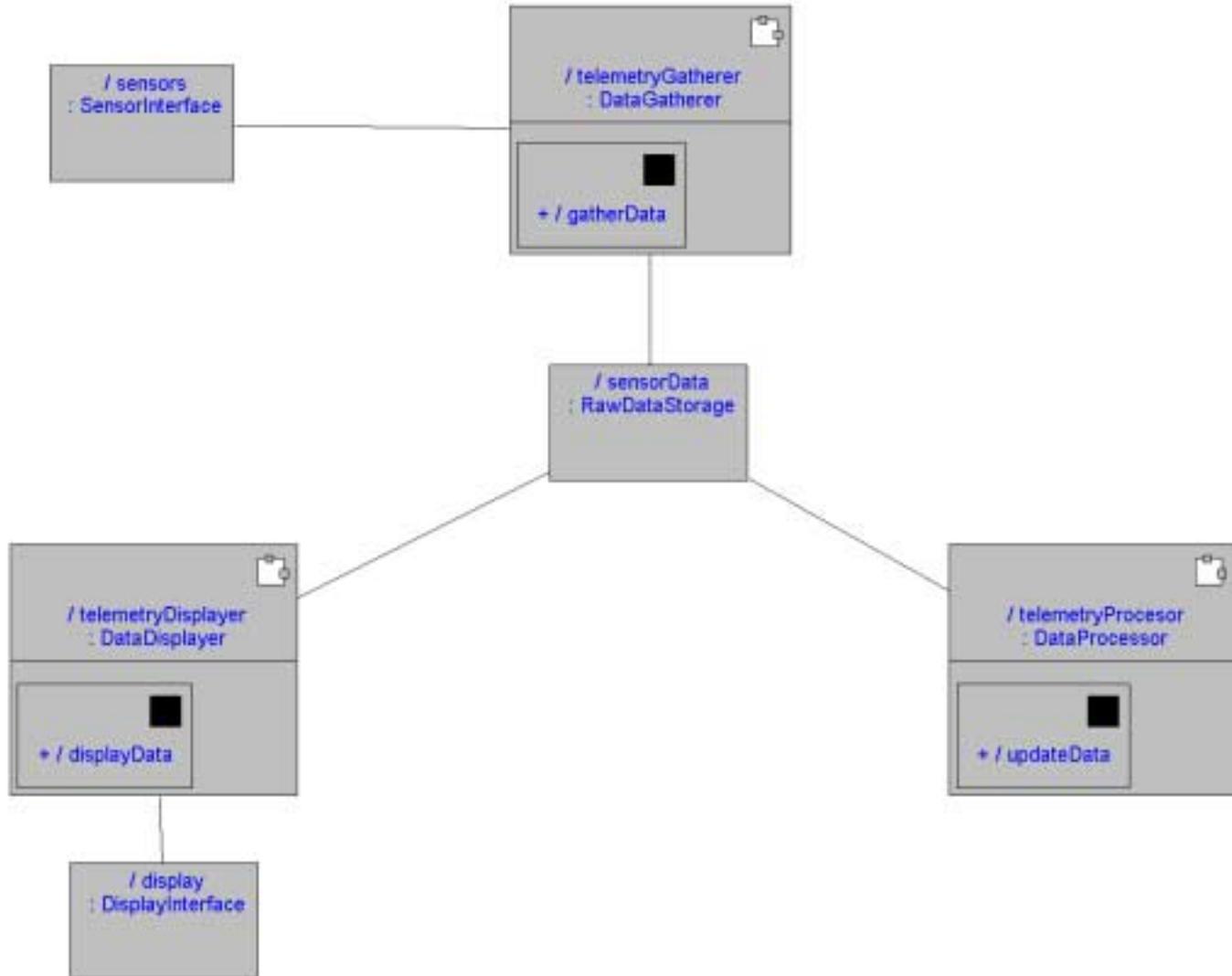


# Instance- vs Class-Based Models

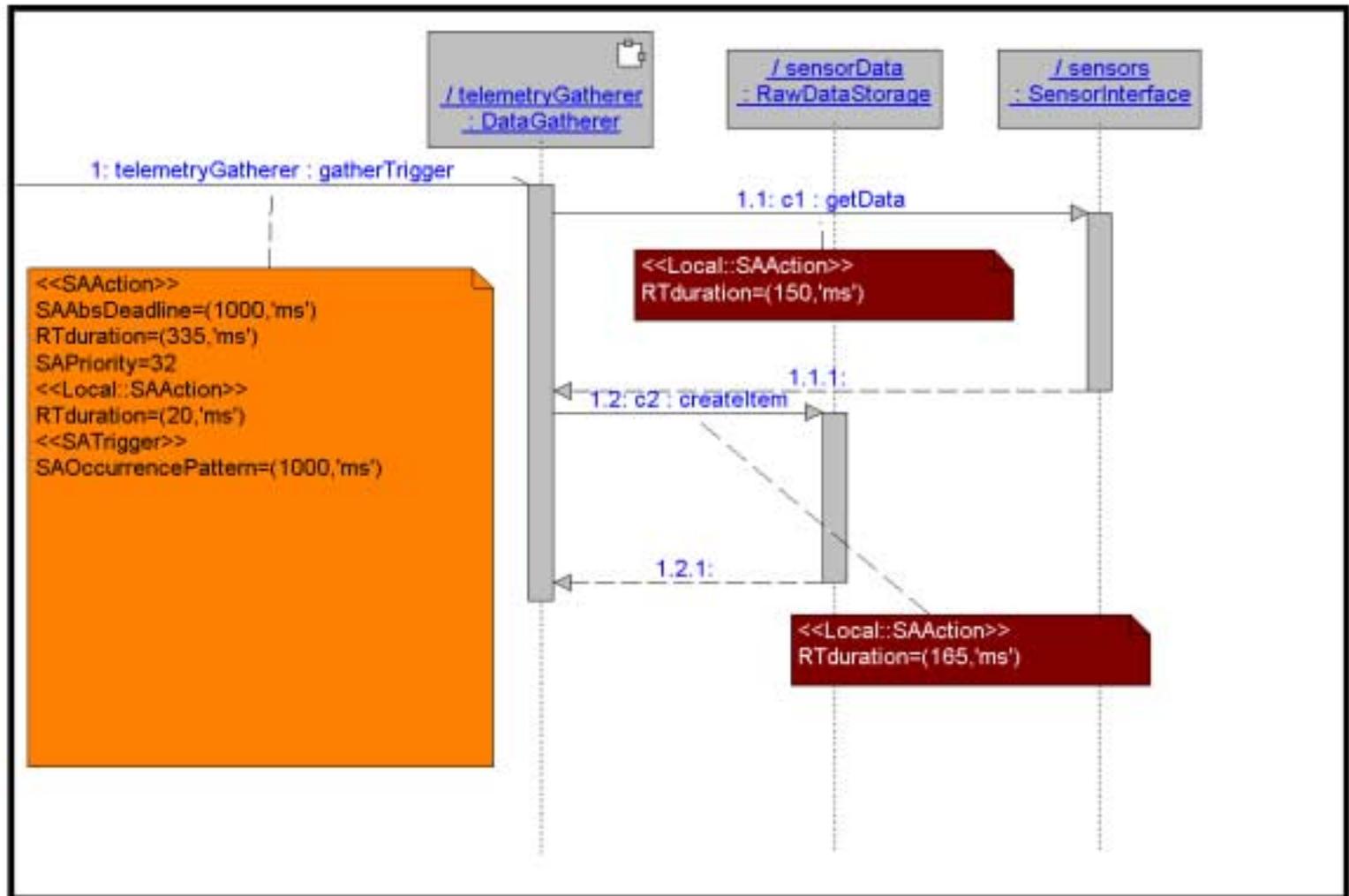


- Practically all analysis methods are concerned with instance-based models
- However, it is often useful to associate QoS characteristics with classes
  - Used to define default values that may be overridden for specific instances
- Need to apply a stereotype to both spec elements and instance elements

# Example: Collaboration



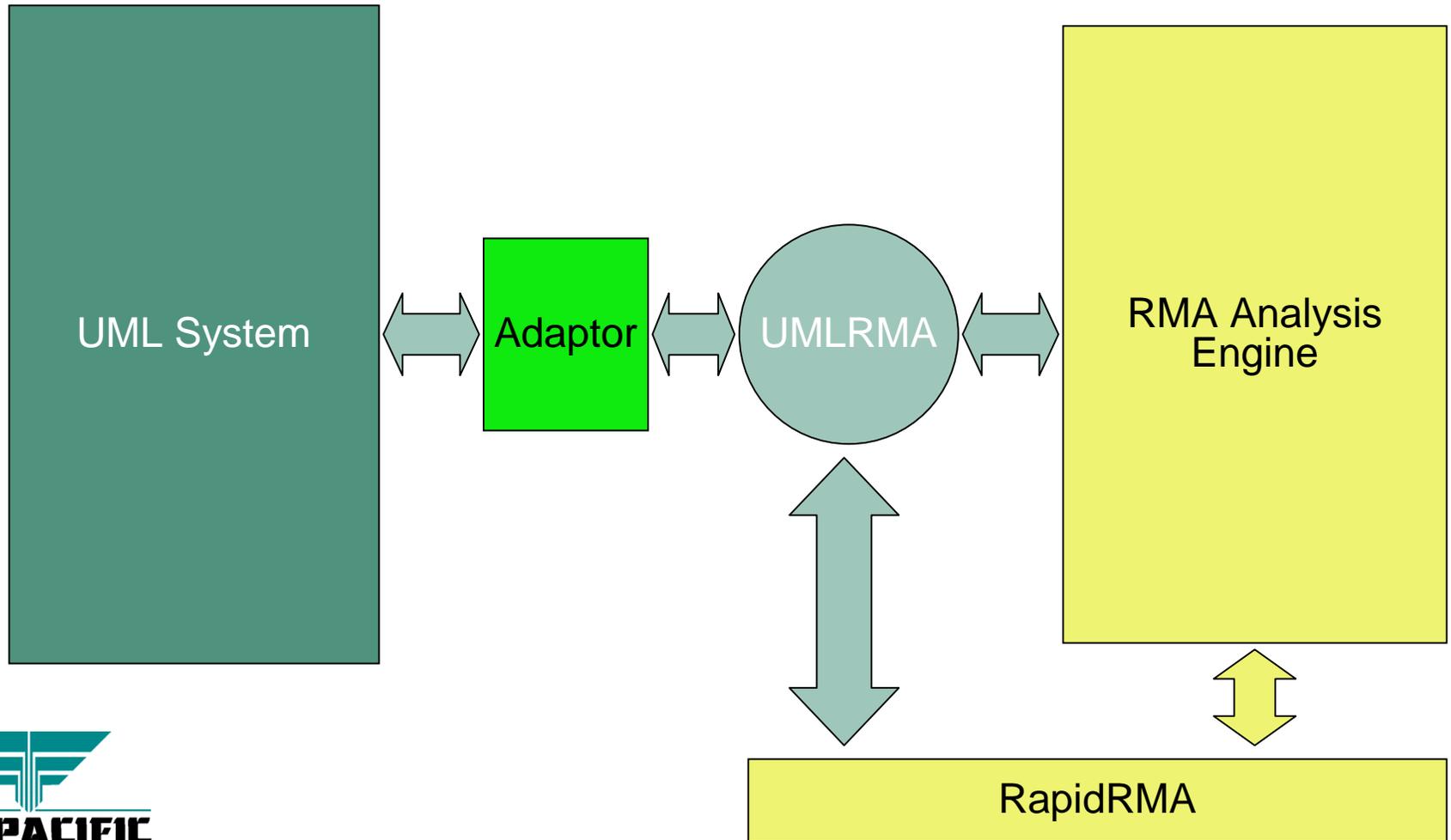
# Example: Annotated Sequence



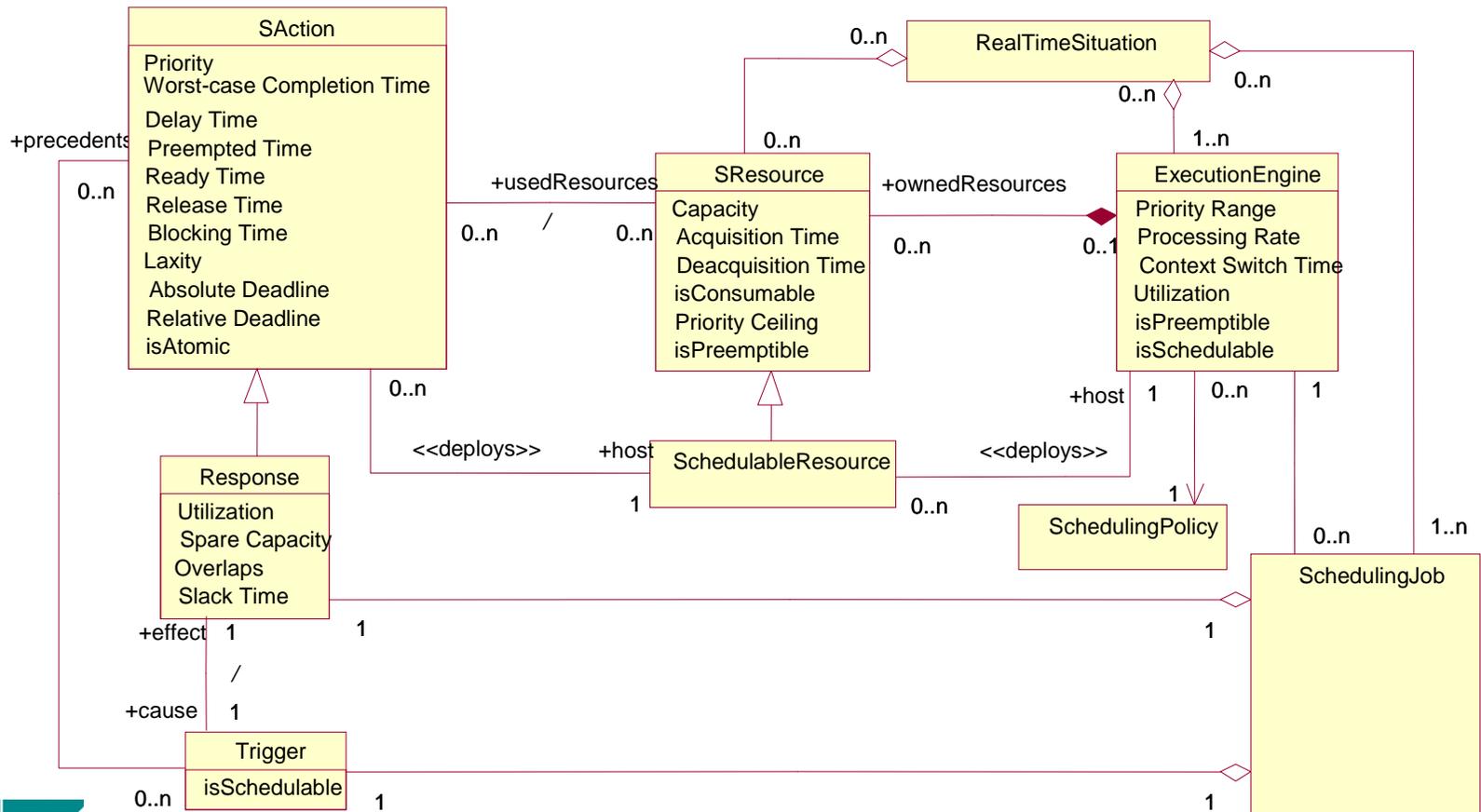
# What We Needed to Build

- A schedulability analysis model processor
- Two issues to address
  - The program architecture
  - Extracting a timing model from the UML model
- Starting point for the model processor was RapidRMA, our Rate Monotonic Analysis (RMA) tool
- Our goal: To make the integration with multiple UML tools as seamless as possible
  - Make it unobtrusive (look like the host application)
  - Provide complete RMA tool capability
  - Do it interactively

# Program Architecture



# Schedulability Analysis Sub-Profile



# Defined Stereotypes (1 of 3)

Stereotype	Applies To	Tags	Description
«SAAction» (subclass of «RTaction» and «CRAction»)	Action, ActionExecution, Stimulus, Action, Message, Method...	SAPriority [0..1] SAActualPty [0..1] SABlocking [0..1] SAReady [0..1] SADelay [0..1] SARelease [0..1] SAPreempted [0..1] SAWorstCase [0..1] SALaxity [0..1] SAPriority [0..1] SAAbsDeadline [0..1] SARelDeadline [0..1] SAusedResource [0..1] SAhost [0..1]	An action
«SAEngine»	Node, Instance, Object, Classifier, ClassifierRole	SASchedulingPolicy [0..1] SAAccessPolicy [0..1] SARate [0..1] SAContextSwitch [0..1] SAPriorityRange [0..1] SAPreemptible [0..1] SAUtilization [0..1] SASchedulable [0..1] Saresources [0..1]	An execution engine



# Defined Stereotypes (2 of 3)

Stereotype	Applies To	Tags	Description
«SAOwns» (subclass of «GRMrealize»)	Abstraction		Identifies ownership of resources
«SAPrecedes»	Usage		A precedence relationship between actions and triggers
«SAResource»	Classifier, ClassifierRole, Instance, Object, Node	SAAccessControl [0..1] SAConsumable [0..1] SACapacity [0..1] SAAcquisition [0..1] SADeacquisition [0..1] SAPtyCeiling [0..1] SAPreemptible [0..1]	A resource of some kind
«SAResponse» (subclass of «SAAction»)	Action, ActionExecution, Stimulus, Action, Message, Method...	SAUtilization [0..1] SASpare [0..1] SASlack [0..1] SAOverlaps [0..1]	A response to a stimulus or action
«SASchedulable» (subclass of «SAResource»)	Classifier, ClassifierRole, Instance, Object, Node		A schedulable resource

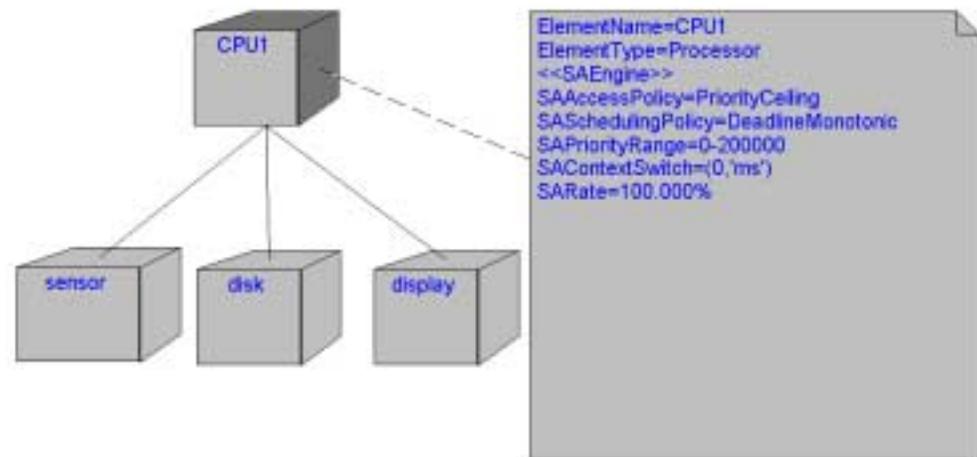
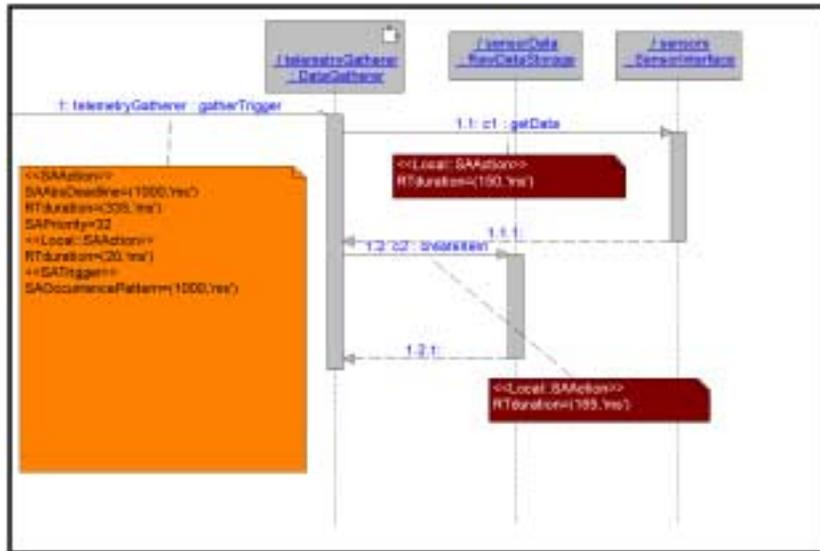
# Defined Stereotypes (3 of 3)

Stereotype	Applies To	Tags	Description
«SAScheduler»	Classifier, ClassifierRole, Instance, Object	SASchedulingPolicy [0..1] SAExecutionEngine [0..1]	A scheduler
«SAPrecedes»	Usage		A precedence relationship between actions and triggers
«SASituation»	Collaboration, CollaborationInstance, ActivityGraph		A schedulability analysis context
«SATrigger» (subclass of «SAAction»)	Message, Stimulus	SASchedulable [0..1] SASApredcedents [0..1]	A trigger
«SAusedHost»	Usage		Identifies schedulable resources used for execution of actions
«SAUses»	Usage		Identifies sharable resources

# Minimum Annotations for Schedulability

- External signals and time triggered internal signals
  - Occurrence pattern
  - Deadline
- Actions that process the signals
  - Execution time
  - Action sequence
    - Precedence
    - Synchronous / asynchronous
- Deployment
  - Processor
  - Device
  - Instance

# Minimum Annotations



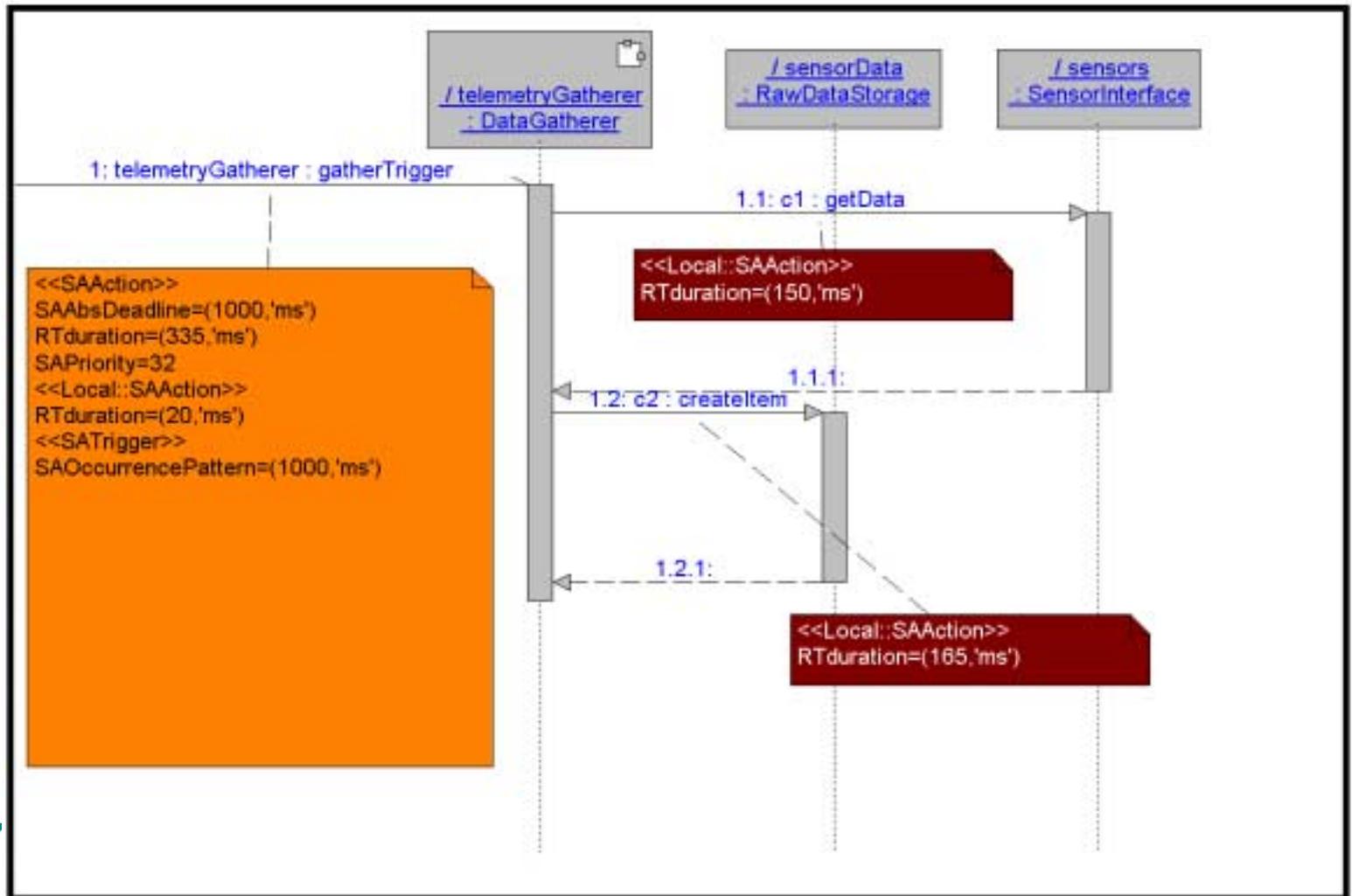
# Classifiers and Instances

- All schedulability analysis is instance-based
- Annotations on a classifier are permitted
  - Default value for the entire class
  - An annotation on an instance overrides the classifier annotation
- Weak support for instances in UML tools
  - No method to correlate instances on different sequence diagrams
  - Adopt the convention that identical instance names refer to the same instance
- It is important to know when actions belong to the same instance of an object due to run-to-completion semantics

# Rules to Extract Timing Model

- The sequence diagrams determine the timing model
- Locate all external signals
  - Incoming from the environment
- Determine arrival pattern and deadline from <<SATrigger>> and <<SAAction>> stereotypes
- Determine the action that is the response to the trigger event
  - Single action
  - Action sequence (precedence)
    - <<SAAction>> and <<local::SAAction>>
    - Inherits the trigger occurrence pattern
    - End-to-end deadline
- Determine tasks and resources
  - Synchronous vs asynchronous messages

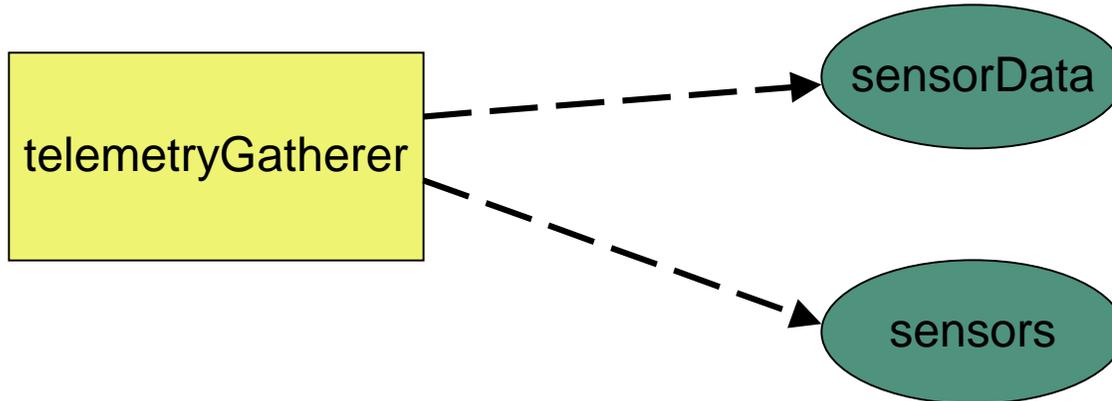
# Example Sequence Diagram



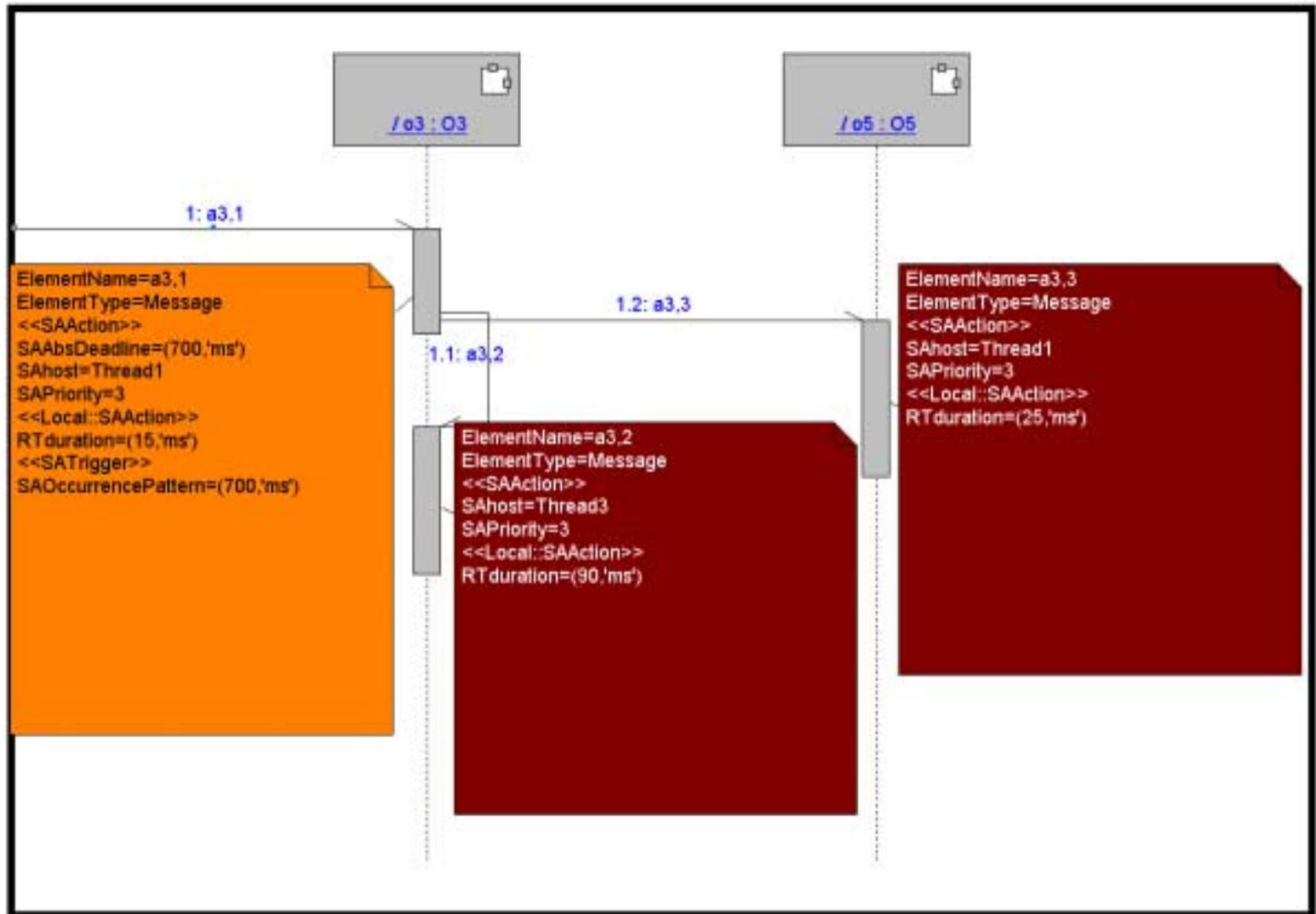
# Timing Model

Tasks

Resources

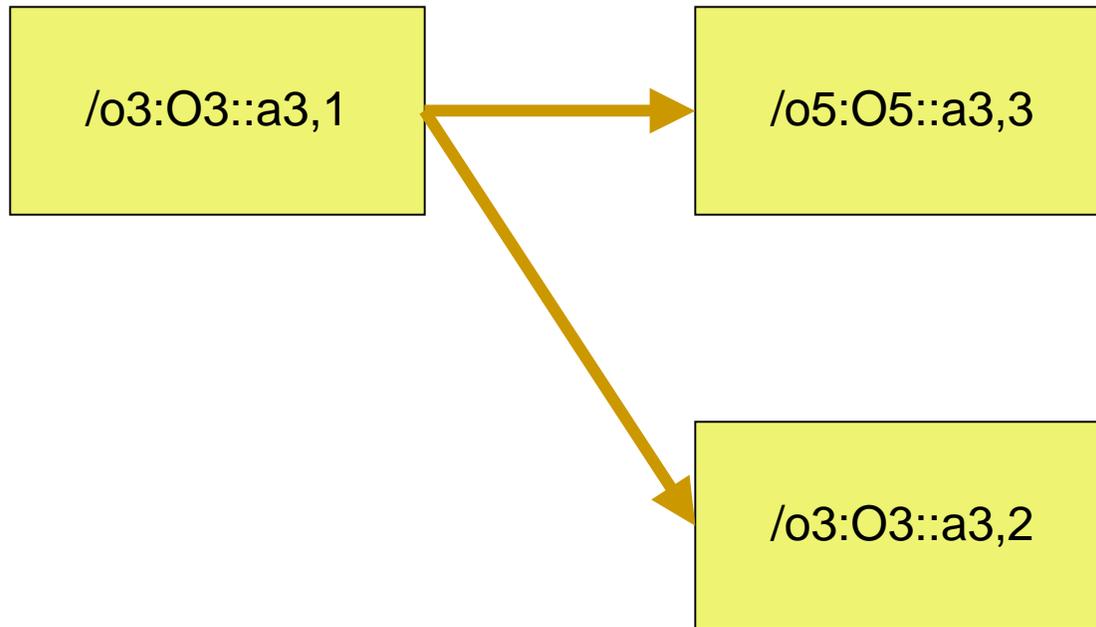


# Another Example

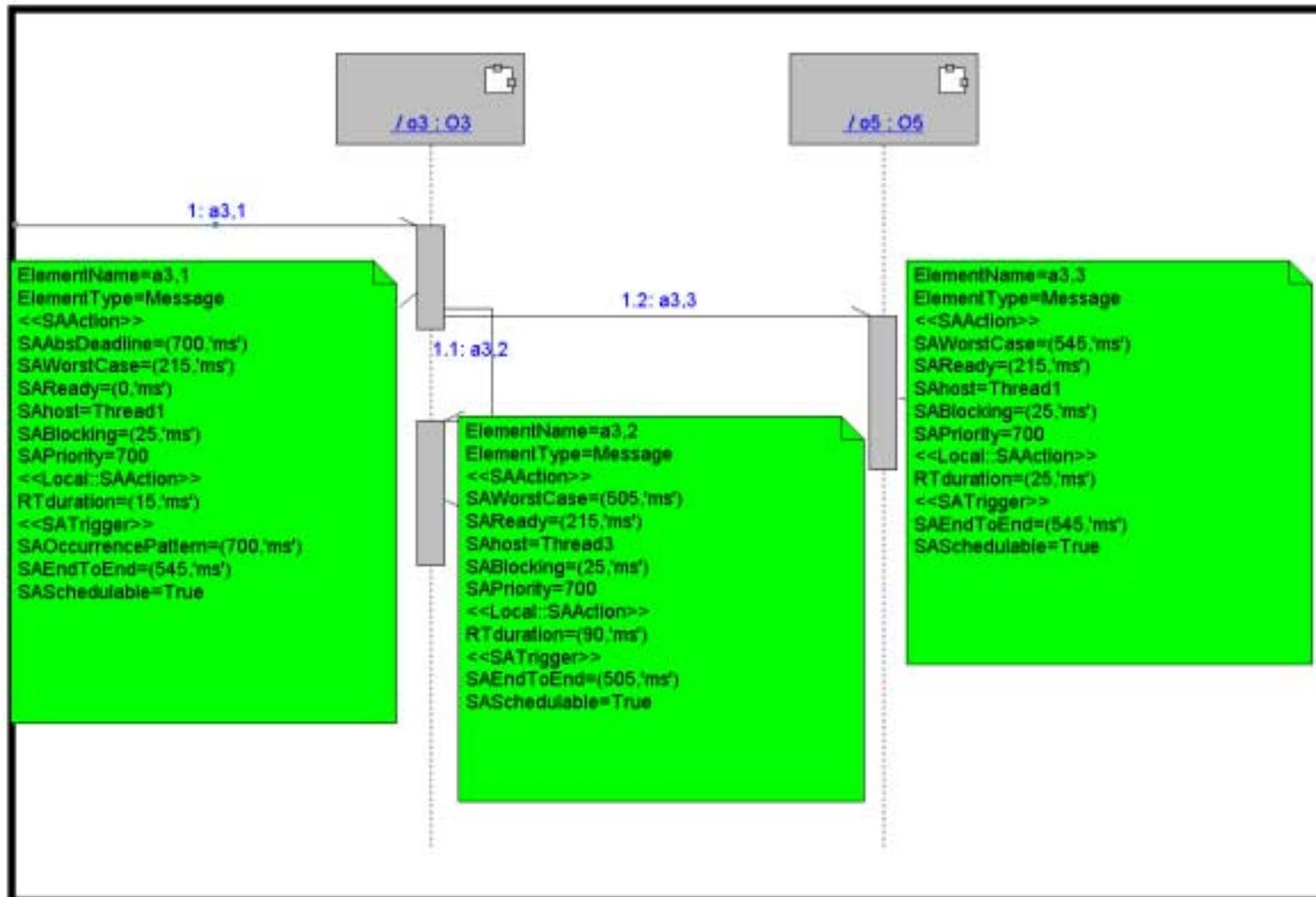


# Timing Model

## Tasks



# Results Example



# Conclusion

- We have implemented a model processor for the RT UML profile
  - Conforms to the standard
  - Meets our “seamless” goals
- Future work
  - Implement the entire standard
    - Layered models
    - Parameterized tagged values
  - Extensions to the standard
    - Stochastic analysis
    - Scripting interface

# Questions?