

THE EASST NEWSLETTER
Volume 2
February 2001



European Association of Software Science and Technology



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Welcome! Dear EASST Members,

we are glad to present you the second issue of the EASST NEWSLETTER.

The first year of EASST *European Association of Software Science and Technology* has passed by now. Its membership has been rapidly growing, documenting a strong and increasing interest in EASST. Hence we have established European representatives of EASST (see also the contribution by H. Ehrig). Notwithstanding we want to encourage new members. Therefore you find the EASST flyer with its application form at the end of each EASST NEWSLETTER for recruiting new members. Also we hope to gain more members during the next ETAPS in Genova.

Speaking of ETAPS, you surely know about ETAPS 2001 and its satellite events taking place in Genova from 31st March to 8th April 2001 (homepage at <http://www.disi.unige.it/etaps2001/>). And hopefully we are meeting at Genova.

To mention a few more items concerning ETAPS we have some words by H. Hußmann concerning the program of FASE 2001. Let me draw your attention to the EASST Best Paper Award, that is granted for the first time at this ETAPS. This award is for the best paper that concerns EASST and is accepted for one of the five main conferences. The EASST Best Paper Award together with others will be presented during the Conference Dinner.

The meeting of the European Associations EATCS, EAPLS and EASST is discussed in a contribution by H. Ehrig. The next EASST board meeting will also be held in Genova midst ETAPS. If you have some issues you think are important for that board meeting, please let me know. I will then try to add your topic to the agenda.

Moreover we can present our new EASST homepage to you:

<http://www.easst.org/>

There you can find the latest as well as previous issues of the EASST NEWSLETTER.

Future activities of EASST are discussed in two statements by H. Weber. One concerns the scope of FASE 2002 and the other raises important questions about computer science education. The last hopefully triggers a lively discussion about teaching, where your opinion is relevant!

So, last but not least I want to encourage you to contribute to the EASST NEWSLETTER. Responding to some previous contribution or rising a specific topic you think is relevant for EASST is most welcome. Please let me know if you plan a contribution so that I can have you informed about the scheduling. In order to have a standard appearance of the contributions in the newsletter we have decided to provide templates (namely for WORD, FrameMaker and LaTeX) that ensure the same style and layout.

Yours sincerely,

hoping to see you at ETAPS

Julia Padberg
(EASST-Secretary)



Fundamental Approaches to Software Engineering 2001 - About the Programme

Heinrich Hussmann *

*Technische Universität Dresden
Dresden, Germany

1 ETAPS 2001 and FASE 2001

ETAPS 2001 will take place in April 2001 in Genova, Italy. ETAPS 2001 is the fourth instance of the European Joint Conferences on Theory and Practice of Software. ETAPS is an annual federated conference that was established in 1998 by combining a number of existing and new conferences. This year it comprises five conferences (FOSSACS, FASE, ESOP, CC, TACAS), ten satellite workshops (CMCS, ETI Day, JOSES, LDTA, MMAABS, PFM, ReMiS, UNIGRA, WADT, WTUML), seven invited lectures, a debate, and ten tutorials.

The Conference on Fundamental Approaches to Software Engineering (FASE), as its name indicates, is a pure software engineering conference. But being part of the ETAPS event, it has a particular profile: It focuses on the application of theoretically founded techniques in practical software engineering and on approaches aiming towards a proper theory of software engineering. In the past, FASE was sometimes mistaken for a Formal Methods conference. However, FASE covers Formal Methods just as a small part of its profile, and it covers only application-oriented work on Formal Methods.

2 Report on the Selection Process

The programme selection process for ETAPS 2001 was a very encouraging experience for me as chairman of the Programme Committee, since it provided proof of the fact that the concept of placing FASE in the middle between theory and practice was actually successful. This instance of FASE fully coincides with the intended profile of the conference. I am also happy that FASE is an increasingly popular event, as can be seen from the increasing number of submissions. For this FASE, we got a record number of 74 submissions. The scope of these submissions was very broad, covering many different areas of software engineering. The programme committee had a difficult task in selecting just 22 papers out of the submissions. I am grateful to my colleagues in the programme committee that this process went smoothly and lead to a well-balanced programme of very good scientific quality. The members of the FASE 2001 programme committee are:

Egidio Astesiano (Università di Genova, Italy)



Michel Bidoit (ENS Cachan, France)
Dan Craigen (ORA Ottawa, Canada)
José Fiadeiro (Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal)
Carlo Ghezzi (Politecnico di Milano, Italy)
Heinrich Hussmann (Technische Universität Dresden, Germany)
Cliff Jones (University of Newcastle, UK)
Tom Maibaum (King's College London, UK)
Bernhard Rumpe (Technische Universität München, Germany)
Doug Smith (Kestrel Institute, USA)
Martin Wirsing (Universität München, Germany)

When comparing the programme with earlier FASE programmes, it is obvious that the section on Formal Methods has got smaller, but still keeps a prominent position, and puts strong emphasis on practical aspects, like real-world case studies. Some other software engineering topics, like component-based development, distributed systems and testing are included. But the biggest group of papers deals with a specification and modelling language which was no topic at all at the first FASE (1998) and just superficially covered at FASE 1999 and FASE 2000. More than two third of the papers explicitly deal with the Unified Modeling Language (UML), in particular with its theoretical foundations and possible extensions. Of course, it is quite controversial whether this language is a scientific achievement in itself, since the evolution of UML is clearly driven by industry and much of UML was defined essentially by establishing a compromise between divergent opinions. Nevertheless, the UML seems to establish itself as one of the major transmission mechanisms between scientific research and practical application. It is a big step forward that nowadays many fundamental research activities use the UML as a basis and therefore make their results easily accessible for practitioners who are knowledgeable of UML. Therefore, I am also very happy with the high percentage of UML-related papers and hope that FASE (and ETAPS in general) will establish itself as a forum also for those people who are interested in a seriously scientific approach to UML.

It is also not just by coincidence that our invited speaker for FASE, Bran Selic, comes from a company which is most closely related to the invention of UML. His talk will point out an important challenge to software engineering, that is the integration of physical and quantitative aspects besides the purely functional view which prevails today.

I would like to encourage everybody interested in practically oriented software science, and in particular the EASST members, to register for the ETAPS 2001 conference. I am certain that this will be an attractive professional event, not only due to the FASE programme, but due to the combination of so many related workshops, tutorials and conferences. And of course, the beautiful city of Genova as well as the tremendous effort our colleagues at DISI are spending on the organization will make this an exciting event not only from the scientific point of view.



3 FASE 2001 Programme

Invited Paper

Physical Programming: Beyond Mere Logic

Bran Selic (Rational Software Inc., Canada)

Metamodelling

Metamodeling and Conformance Checking with PVS

Richard Paige, Jonathan Ostroff (York University, Toronto)

The Meta-Modeling Language Calculus: Foundation Semantics for UML

Tony Clark (King's College London), Andy Evans (University of York), Stuart Kent (University of Kent at Canterbury)

Distributed Components

Compositional Checking of Communication Among Observers

Ralf Pinger, Hans-Dieter Ehrich (Technische Universität Braunschweig)

Combining Independent Specifications

Joy Reed (Oxford Brookes University), Jane Sinclair (University of Warwick)

Proving Deadlock Freedom in Component-Based Programming

Paola Inverardi (Università dell' Aquila), Sebastian Uchitel (Imperial College)

UML

A Real-Time Execution Semantics for UML Activity Diagrams

Rik Eshuis, Roel Wieringa (University of Twente)

A CSP View on UML-RT structure diagrams

Clemens Fischer, Ernst-Rüdiger Olderog, Heike Wehrheim (Universität Oldenburg)

Strengthening UML Collaboration Diagrams by State Transformations

Reiko Heckel, Stefan Sauer (Universität Paderborn)



Specification of Mixed Systems in Korrigan with the Support of an UML-Inspired Graphical Notation
Christine Choppy (Université Paris XIII), Pascal Poizat, Jean-Claude Royer (Université de Nantes)

On use cases and their relationships in the Unified Modelling Language
Perdita Stevens (University of Edinburgh)

On the Importance of Inter-Scenario Relationships in Hierarchical State Machine Design
Francis Bordeleau, Jean-Pierre Corriveau (Carleton University, Ottawa)

Towards a Rigorous Semantics of UML Supporting its Multiview Approach
Gianna Reggio, Maura Cerioli, Egidio Astesiano (Università di Genova)

Towards Development of Secure Systems using UMLsec
Jan Jürjens (University of Oxford)

Testing

Grammar testing
Ralf Lämmel (CWI Amsterdam)

Debugging via Run-Time Type Checking
Alexey Loginov, Suan Hsi Yong, Susan Horwitz, Thomas Reps (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

Library-Based Design and Consistency Checking of System-Level Industrial Test Cases
Oliver Niese (METAFrame Technologies, Dortmund), Bernhard Steffen (Universität Dortmund), Tiziana Margaria (METAFrame Technologies, Dortmund), Andreas Hagerer (METAFrame Technologies, Dortmund), Georg Brune, Hans-Dieter Ide (Siemens, Witten)

Demonstration of an Automated Integrated Testing Environment for CTI Systems (*System Demonstration*)
Oliver Niese, Markus Nagelmann, Andreas Hagerer (METAFrame Technologies, Dortmund), Klaus Kolodziejczyk-Strunk (HeraKom, Essen), Werner Goerigk, Andrei Erochok, Bernhard Hammelmann (Siemens, Witten)



Formal Methods

Semantics of Architectural Specifications in CASL

Lutz Schröder, Till Mossakowski (Universität Bremen), Andrzej Tarlecki (Warsaw University), Bartek Klin (BRICS, Aarhus), Piotr Hoffman (Warsaw University)

Extending development graphs with hiding

Till Mossakowski (Universität Bremen), Serge Autexier (Universität des Saarlandes), Dieter Hutter (DFKI, Saarbrücken);

A Logic for the Java Modeling Language JML

Bart Jacobs, Erik Poll (University Nijmegen)

A Hoare Calculus for Verifying Java Realizations of OCL-Constrained Design Models

Rolf Hennicker (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München), Bernhard Reus (University of Sussex at Brighton), Martin Wirsing (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München)

Case Studies

A Formal Object-Oriented Analysis for Software Reliability: Design for Verification

Natasha Sharygina (Bell Laboratories), James C. Browne (University of Texas at Austin), Robert P. Kurshan (Bell Laboratories)

Specification and Analysis of the AER/NCA Active Network Protocol Suite in Real-Time Maude

Peter Ölveczky (SRI, Menlo Park and University of Oslo), Mark Keaton (Litton-TASC, Reading), Jose Meseguer (SRI, Menlo Park), Carolyn Talcott (Stanford University), Steve Zabele (Litton-TASC, Reading)



Scope of "Fundamental Approaches to Software Engineering 2002"

**Prof. Dr. H. Weber
Fraunhofer ISST, Berlin, Germany**

Large scale Information and Communication Infrastructures are of growing concern to industry and public organizations. They are expected to exist indefinitely long, are supposed to be flexibly adjustable to new requirements and are hence demanded to encompass evolvable software systems. This poses new challenges to software engineering research and practice: new software structuring and scaling concepts are needed for heterogeneous software federations that consist of numerous autonomously developed, communicating and interoperating systems; new software development processes are needed to enable the continuous improvement and extension of heterogeneous software federations.

Different component paradigms are under discussion now, a large number of specification and modelling language are proposed and an increasing number of software development tools and environments are made available to cope with the problems. At the same time research on new theories, concepts and techniques is under way that aims at the development of their precise and (mathematically) formal foundation.

Contributions are encouraged that aim at both pragmatic concepts and their formal foundation that can lead to new engineering practices and a higher level of reliability robustness and evolvability of heterogeneous software federations. Especially sought are submissions on

- Component concepts and Component-based software architectures, including practical concepts like EJB, DCOM, or CORBA
- Integration platforms and middleware systems for large scale heterogeneous software federation
- Model-based software engineering
- Semiformal and formal modeling and specification techniques for component based software
- Metamodels of modelling and specification concepts
- Experience reports on best practices with component models and specifications, development tools, modelling environments, and software development kits
- Integration of formal concepts and current best practices concepts in industrial software development



EASST Representatives

Hartmut Ehrig *

*Technische Universität Berlin

February 2001

In order to improve the feedback between the EASST-Board and all the European countries where Software Science and Technology plays an important role, we have started to ask some EASST-members to become EASST-representatives of their country. These EASST-representatives are invited to the EASST Board meeting during ETAPS 2001 in Genova to report about important developments concerning Software Science and Technology in their country and to make suggestions for future activities of EASST on this basis. On the other hand we hope that these EASST representatives can improve the visibility of EASST in their country and can invite good software engineers in academia and industry to become members of EASST. Fortunately there are no financial obstacles to become EASST member because we have a zero membership fee.

Presently we have the following EASST representatives, where we have also included the USA as a non-European country:

1. Fernando Orejas (Spain)
2. Carlo Montangero (Italy)
3. Raisa Sere (Finland)
4. Andrzej Tarlecki (Poland)
5. Heinrich Hussmann (Germany)
6. Jose Meseguer (USA).

Please let us know if you have any proposals for an EASST member to become an EASST representative of some other country.



Meeting of European Associations in Genova

Hartmut Ehrig *

*Technische Universität Berlin

February 2001

In the last year the European Associations EATCS, EAPLS and EASST have started an initiative to invite other European Associations / Organizations / Communities in related areas of Computer Science for a meeting during ETAPS 2001 in Genova to discuss the problems regarding the fragmented and heterogeneous organization and representation of Computer Science in Europe.

More precisely, the following questions have been forwarded to all these associations and organizations before the meeting:

- Do you think that computer science in Europe should be organized in a single, umbrella, organization or not?
- What should be the intended community of such an organization: (a) researchers (b) practitioners?
- Are you in favor or against a joint venture with the ACM?
- Is your organization prepared to join a "Federation of European Associations" or an umbrella "European Organization" in the area of computer science or an even more general area of informatics?
- What do you think about a coordination group between a number of European Associations in Computer Science in order to discuss/coordinate topics of joint interest?
- What kind of topics should be discussed/coordinated in such a coordination group?

On the basis of the responses to these questions we will discuss in Genova what kind of further steps to take.

We are aware that it will require a tremendous amount of efforts and work to improve the current situation in Europe, but at least the initiators, Paul Klint and myself, are confident that this is worthwhile.



Do we teach the right things, and do we teach them right?

Prof. Dr. Herbert Weber
Fraunhofer ISST, Berlin, Germany

It seems, we are entering an era of heated debates about our educational system in general, and about the way we will be teaching and learning in the future and about how we will do our job in teaching IT. I purposely wrote »IT« and not »Informatics« or »Computer Science« since the debate we are forced to conduct has been initiated by the IT industry more than by the academic community. Many of us are accused of not teaching the things the industry needs, and that the research we conduct is reaching out too far with little effect on products and services needed in the near future. This is one side of the coin. The other side is that many of us complain that we are severely underequipped and that we are severely understaffed.

At the same time the industry is spending billions of Euro´s to build up their own colleges, universities, academies etc. This is of course not all money that the industry has earned in its regular business, but to a large extent money that the industry is able to acquire out of public sources. That means that public money is to an increasing degree spent on private educational institutions and not to the public institutions. Is this happening because the public institutions do not work effective enough, do not graduate enough students as the market demands graduates, or do we not teach the things that our graduates need to know when entering into the industrial world?

I think it would be very unwise just to blame one side in that battle. It seems to me, the industry is right in its criticism if public institutions need 10 years to renew their curricula and their examination regulations. And I think the industry is also right when complaining that studies in public institutions are seldomly well organized. But it is also right to blame the industry that it is very shortsighted looking for its demands for the next two years only.



And it is very often forgotten in the industry that graduates need to be capacitated during their studies for the rest of their professional life in the sense that they need to learn how to learn by themselves. With the unavoidable aging of some of the knowledge acquired during their studies graduates will have to update their competencies continuously, and how would they be able to do that if they have not learned it beforehand?

All these back and forth arguments are known, and the debate about them has not really led to any conclusion so far. It seems to me the dialogue necessary between the different stakeholders does not really take place openly. It seems the parties prefer to talk about each other rather than talking with each other. If we do want to get any further it seems we need to establish a dialogue. It would certainly be my wish for the new year, that EASST would assume an active role in the establishment of that dialogue.

It seems to me, we have no way of avoiding the debate anyway since I am very convinced that otherwise we will not be able to influence the radical changes of the educational systems in general and the educational systems at the academy level that are ahead of us and that will take place anyway. With the advent of electronic equipment that is capable to transfer mass amounts of data anywhere, electronic content will be made available for education in an unparalleled amount and quality. Educational institutions, being them public or private, will not be able to ignore that electronic content in the same way as they just cannot ignore text books of different origin. Content provided by electronic means will certainly not replace human interaction in education totally, but to an ever increasing degree.

Do we want to be on that band wagon or not - I think we do not really have a choice. Independent of whether we engage ourselves in that development or not, it will happen anyway and we will be outcompeted by those who do. Even joining the development will not necessarily guarantee us to be successful since competition in the electronic educational race will be more and more global and hence much harder. The best will win the biggest market and the one who has the biggest market dictates the content. Is this a vision that you think should not be our concern? I for myself took the decision: I want to be part of the development.

I would be happy if I did get you to think about it and I would be even happier if you would express your opinion openly as well. Where? In the EASST newsletter of course.



The DFG Priority Programme "Integration of Software Specification Techniques for Applications in Engineering"

Martin Große-Rhode *

*TU Berlin, FB Informatik, Sekr. FR 6-1, Franklinstr. 28/29, 10587 Berlin, Germany

The German Research Council (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, DFG) supports the cooperation of scientific projects by the provision of Priority Programmes. These are usually promoted for six years. Within this period the DFG invites interested scientists to submit proposals for individual research projects in the Priority Programme.

In October 1998 the DFG launched a Priority Programme on the *Integration of Software Specification Techniques for Applications in Engineering*.¹ The proposal for the Programme had been submitted by H. Ehrig, TU Berlin, who is now coordinating the Programme, supported by the members of the programme committee W. Brauer (TU München), M. Broy (TU München), H. J. Kreowski (Universität Bremen), H. Reichel (TU Dresden), E. Schnieder (TU Braunschweig), H. Weber (TU Berlin), and E. Westkämper (Universität Stuttgart). This Programme now comprises fourteen national research projects, where teams of engineers and computer scientist develop approaches for integrated software specification techniques that lead to continuous software developments for technical systems.

1 Subject of the Programme

Today technical systems can no longer be realized without micro electronic components and highly developed software. The software part in such systems receives an ever increasing importance, since ever more of the system's functionality is realized in software. Within the development of these technical systems more and more standardized hardware components are used that are distinguished by their flexibility. The adaption of the hardware components for a concrete functionality is achieved by software. This development has been supported by the price reduction of hardware, processors, and storage facilities. The development cost share of software within communication and information technique as well as the construction of plants and machines nowadays often amounts to 75 through 80 percent of the entire product.

The fixation of the characteristics and properties expected of a system, in particular functionality, behaviour, structures, and invariants, are called the specification of the system. This notion comprises techniques for the description of the development of a technical system in the sense of engineering sciences as well as system software in the sense of computer sciences. The latter are called software

¹Web Information under <http://tfs.cs.tu-berlin.de/projekte/indspec/SPP/index.html>



specifications. The realization of a software specification as a program in a suitable programming language is called implementation and yields as a final result the software as an essential component of the technical system. In software development the notion of specification shall comprise requirement specification as well as architecture and behaviour specification of the design, but not the aspects of design and implementation depending on the specific programming language.

For the physical components of technical systems there is a variety of mathematical and graphical description techniques. Correspondingly, there is a variety of different description techniques for software, designated as software specification techniques. In the industrial practice it is meanwhile common to specify different aspects of a software system, like its structure, functionality, or dynamics, with different formalisms. This principle, called separation of concerns, reduces the complexity of software development. The different techniques, however, are not yet sufficiently integrated, such that exact statements concerning reliability, security, or correctness of parts or aspects of the system can be made, but not for the whole system. This causes incomplete and erroneous specifications, inconsistencies, and redundant descriptions for the integrated software system, that often lead to security defects.

Both in engineering sciences and in computer sciences established specification techniques and methods have been developed. Concerning a systematic and integrated methodology, however, relatively few efforts have been made yet. The norms and guidelines for the construction of technical systems mostly contain physical and electro-technical instructions. Requirements on the software controlling such a system are hardly described. Therefore a systematic approach to the translation of problem descriptions from engineering to software specifications are required. Quality assurance and security proofs can only be obtained by a systematic and retractable development process. In particular, this process has to support maintenance and development of systems.

Engineering sciences have a long tradition in the development and economic employment of standards. A reference concept of the development of software intensive technical systems could be a starting point for a standardization that also comprises software. Such a reference concept consists of a uniform set of concepts and a general architecture for a whole class of problems. In a so called meta model the relationships between different specification techniques can be expressed in a coherent comprehensive model.

In the framework of the Priority Programme mainly technical systems from the domains of production automation and traffic control systems are addressed. The applicability of the integrated techniques and methods is shown using two reference case studies from these domains, that also allow a comparison and validation of the methodologies. The aim of the Priority Programme is the integration of different specification techniques and systematic methodologies for the development of secure software systems in complex engineering applications, especially production automation and traffic control systems, based on a solid theoretical foundation. Starting points are mathematically investigated approaches to software specification as well as practically established software specification techniques. The results of these works shall finally lead to a theoretically founded integration of mathematic and pragmatic techniques and tools for software specification and to a reference concept for the specification of software intensive technical systems. By flexible combinations of specification techniques thereby secure software systems for different technical systems can be developed economically.



2 Structure and Organization of the Programme

The contents of the Programme and its general outline have been defined by the *programme committee* and the *coordinator* of the Programme, mentioned already above. The relation with industrial needs and developments is kept up by the *industrial council*, whose members are W. Ahrens (BAYER AG, Leverkusen), K. Grimm (Daimler-Benz AG Forschung Systemtechnik, Berlin), G. Hoefner (Siemens AG, Erlangen), R. Mittmann (Softing GmbH, Haar), R. Pomp (Deutsche Bahn AG, Berlin).

The projects currently working in the Programme are given in the following list.

<i>project</i>	<i>project leaders</i>
FORMOSA	W. Reif (Universität Ulm)
GRASP	W. Dangelmaier, F. J. Rammig, W. H. Müller (Universität-GH Paderborn), T. Kropf (Universität Karlsruhe)
HYBRIS	J. Peleska (Universität Bremen)
INTAS	M. Gödicke, R. Tracht (Universität-GH Essen)
InTime	M. Broy, R. Grosu (TU München)
IOSIP	H. Ehrig (Technische Universität Berlin), E. Westkämper (Universität Stuttgart)
ISILEIT	J. Gausemeier, U. Glässer, W. Schäfer (Universität-GH Paderborn)
KNOSSOS	H. D. Ehrich, E. Schnieder (Universität Braunschweig)
PDZ	E. R. Olderog (Universität Oldenburg)
SafeRail	F. W. von Henke (Universität Ulm), P. Göhner (Universität Stuttgart), J. Pachl (Universität Braunschweig)
SAW	G. Saake, S. Conrad, D. Ziems (Universität Magdeburg)
SFCcheck	Y. Lakhnech, W. P. de Roeper (Universität Kiel), S. Engell, S. Kowalewski (Universität Dortmund)
SpeciMen	J. Desel (Universität Karlsruhe), H. M. Hanisch (Universität Magdeburg)
USE	W. Damm (Universität Oldenburg)

In order to obtain applicable and comparable results of the research in the projects, the programme committee had defined already in the initial call for proposals two *reference case studies*. Each of the projects works on at least one of the reference case studies, such that at the end the integrated specifications can be compared directly and the integrated techniques can be evaluated. The two case studies also define the application domains of primary interest for the whole Programme. The first one from the domain of *traffic control systems* concerns a radio-based control system from a railway level crossing, the second one an holonic manufacturing system from the domain of *production automation*.

Beyond the reference case studies further *subject domains* have been defined at the beginning of the Programme to support the cooperation in between the projects. Thus beyond the inter-disciplinary research within the projects an organizational structure is provided for the research dedicated to specific areas of interest within the field of integration of specification techniques across the projects. Each subject domain, including the reference case studies, is coordinated by a member of one of the projects, who also organizes special workshops on this subject.



- subject* Production Automation Case Study
organization C. Schaeffer (Universität Stuttgart)
- subject* Traffic Control Systems Case Study
organization L. Jansen (TU Braunschweig)
- subject* Verification
organization W. Reif (Universität Augsburg)
- subject* Statecharts, Message Sequence Charts, Object–Orientation, SDL
organization W. Damm (Universität Oldenburg)
- subject* Petri nets and Workflow Descriptions in Engineering Applications
organization J. Desel (Katholische Universität Eichstätt)
- subject* Integration Modelling
organization M. Große–Rhode (TU Berlin)

Beyond the workshops of the subject domains each year all projects meet in a colloquium of the Programme to present their results, discuss, and exchange information. The first three ones took place in Berlin, December 1998, Paderborn, October 1999, and Ulm, November 2000. The next one is planned to be held in conjunction with the *Wissenschaftsfestival* (festival of sciences) in Berlin in September 2001. Beyond the internal meetings of the Programme the discussion with international scientists has been opened with the International Workshop *INT 2000: Integration of Specification Techniques with Applications in Engineering*. This had been organized by H. Ehrig (TU Berlin), M. Große–Rhode (TU Berlin), and F. Orejas (Technical University of Catalunya, Barcelona, Spain) as a Satellite Event of the Joint European Conferences on Theory and Practice of Software, ETAPS 2000. It is planned to be continued by a workshop *INT 2002* as satellite event of ETAPS 2002 in Grenoble.



European Association of Software Science and Technology EASST

Who are we?

EASST is a European non-profit Association that aims at promoting research, development and applications in the area of systematic and rigorous engineering of software and systems.

What are our aims?

Software and Systems Engineering does not receive the public recognition it deserves as one of the most advanced technologies with a great impact on Europe's economic and societal prosperity. This is due to a large extent to the low degree of visibility of the community. Especially research is scattered around a rather large number of communities, meetings in different conferences and workshops.

How do you benefit?

When joining us you enter a larger community and you will help to strengthen a new association that is aiming at a better visibility and recognition of your work.

When joining us you will benefit from a cross-fertilisation between a number of subcommittees in joint initiatives, meetings and activities.

When joining us you will have easy access to consolidated information collected from scattered sources.

How to participate?

All information will be made easily accessible by a number of electronic services.



Membership is for free.

Visit our Web-Site: <http://www.isst.fhg.de>

Statute of EASST

Name

European Association of Software Science and Technology

Location

The Association is located in Berlin/Germany.

Legal Status

The Association is a non-profit organization under German law (»gemeinnütziger eingetragener Verein«).

Purpose and Nature of Activities

The purpose of EASST is to promote the development of science and engineering on software intensive-systems, that play an increasing role in Europe's way into the information society. It therefore supports education and qualification in software science and engineering, advises decision makers on appropriate measures, and informs the general public on the impact of technology developments.

The Association will

1. organize the exchange of information and spread research results by appropriate means to the community
2. provide help in the coordination of initiatives and projects in the area
3. organize and/or sponsor conferences like ETAPS and other professional meetings
4. coordinate its activities with other professional associations with the goal to give birth to a joint European association in informatics.

Membership

Ordinary membership in the association is open to individuals and legal entities, including other professional associations that support the goals of the EASST.

Associated membership may be obtained by members of other professional societies after proper agreement between them and EASST. Membership applications are requested in written form as determined by the board.



Membership Fee

A membership fee is not collected initially and may be collected later on, only after a decision taken by the membership at large.

Termination of Membership

Membership may be terminated by the member's resignation.

Membership will be terminated if the interest of the member in the membership in EASST vanishes. Indication of lost interest is abstention from decisions taken in EASST in electronic ballots for more than four times consecutively.

Membership will also be terminated if a membership fee due according to decision taken by the membership at large is not paid after its invoicing and after a second request.

Organs and Officers

General Assembly

The membership at large constitutes the general assembly of EASST. The General Assembly elects members of the board of EASST once every two years.

The General Assembly meets at least once a year to receive the annual report of the board including a financial and an activities report. An acceptance vote is expected four weeks after the issue of the report.

The General Assembly votes on the statutes of EASST not later than one year after its constitution, and on further amendments to the statute as well as on the dissolution of the association.

Board

The Board consists of the president, the vice president, the treasurer, the secretary, and four other board members without a particular portfolio.

Voting

Voting takes place in written form as determined by the board. The acceptance/rejection of the statutes, the amendment of the statute and the dissolution of the association require a two thirds majority of the members taking part in the vote.

Termination

In the event of the dissolution of the Association any remaining fund shall be disposed of in a manner determined by the General Assembly so as to support the purposes of EASST.



Application Form

I wish to become a member of EASST.

Please complete the following:

Name, First Name _____

Title _____

Company/University _____

Position _____

Street _____

Postal Code, City _____

Phone _____

Fax _____

E-Mail _____

Date and Signature _____

and return this form as soon as possible to:

EASST c/o
Herbert Weber
Fraunhofer-Institut für Software- und Systemtechnik
Mollstraße 1
D-10178 Berlin

Fax: +49 (0) 30/2 43 06-1 99
E-Mail: herbert.weber@isst.fhg.de