The Simulation Semantics of SystemC

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Abstract

We present a rigorous but transparent semantics definition of SystemC that covers method, thread, and clocked thread behavior as well as their interaction with the simulation kernel process. The semantics includes watching statements, signal assignment, and wait statements as they are introduced in SystemC V1.0. We present our definition in form of distributed Abstract State Machines (ASMs) rules reflecting the view given in the SystemC User’s Manual and the reference implementation. We mainly see our formal semantics as a concise, unambiguous, high-level specification for SystemC–based implementations and for standardization. Additionally, it can be used as a sound basis to investigate SystemC interoperability with Verilog and VHDL.

1. Introduction

SystemC is the emerging de-facto-standard for system-level modeling and design from the Open SystemC Initiative (OSCI) which is controlled by a steering group and backed by a growing community of currently over 50 charter member companies from the systems, semiconductor, IP, embedded software, and EDA industries. SystemC has received an extreme increase in acceptance over the last months for system specification and simulation. Although SystemC comes with a well-written User’s Manual and a reference implementation of the simulator the documentation leaves some open questions w.r.t. the precise meaning. However, a precise semantics of SystemC is mandatory for various applications in simulation, synthesis, and formal verification.

To our knowledge, this article is the first publication of a formal SystemC semantics. Our semantics description is intended to provide a concise definition of the complete SystemC V1.0 simulation semantics for potential standardization. This is an important step towards future SystemC compliant implementations and applications in various fields like formal verification. In the domain of system synthesis and simulation our formal semantics can be used as a sound basis for SystemC language extensions and to define interoperability with Verilog and VHDL models by their ASMs representation such as described in [11].

We present a concise and rigorous but yet intuitive semantic definition of SystemC V1.0 [9] in terms of Gurevich’s distributed Abstract State Machines [6]. ASMs allows us to produce our specification following the terminology and the view given in the SystemC User’s Manual and corresponding to the VHDL’93 semantics in [2]. We develop a mathematical definition of SystemC in terms of a SystemC Algebra considering methods, threads, and CThreads with signal assignments, wait statements, and watching statements as well as the full computational model of interaction between the user defined processes and the simulation kernel process.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses related works. In Section 3, we briefly introduce what is needed from distributed ASMs. Section 4 gives an introduction to SystemC and its behavioral semantics in terms of a SystemC Algebra. Section 5 closes with a conclusion and outlook.

2. Related Works

Over previous years, research in formal semantics in EDA mainly focused on VHDL. There were quite a couple of approaches based on temporal logic, functional semantics, denotational semantics, and operational semantics applying Boyer-Moore Logic, Process Algebras, Pteti-Nets etc. [4]. Most of the approaches cover subsets dedicated for application in formal verification. Olczak et al., Reetz et al., and Boerger et al. [4] have covered the complete
VHDL language. Their definitions were based on Colored Petri-Nets [7], Flow Graphs [10], and Abstract State Machines [2]. The latter covered VHDL'93 and was extended for VHDL-AMS in [12]. Other applications investigated VHDL-Verilog interoperability [11].

ASMs have been applied for formal specification in various other domains such as hardware and software architectures, protocols, and programming languages [1]. Examples for programming languages are semantics definitions of Java [3] and C++ [13]. Furthermore, it is expected that the ITU standard SDL 2000 will be partly underlined by an ASM definition [5].

All these investigations demonstrated that ASMs, i.e., distributed ASMs, have excellent capabilities to capture the behavioral semantics of programming and specification languages. This is particularly true for the formal conceptual view of the SystemC simulator. In this article, we focus our investigations on SystemC V1.0 since it is currently the latest version which is supported by a reference implementation. However, as soon as other versions will be established, we see no problem to scale our model to future SystemC extensions.

Our Algebra gives definitions of variable assignments, signal assignments, watching, and wait statements. The model is defined along the lines of the basic concepts of the VHDL'93 definition in [2] so that future work on interoperability with VHDL and Verilog are possible.

3. Abstract State Machines

Abstract State Machine (ASM) specifications can be understood as 'pseudocode over abstract data', without any particular theoretical prerequisites. Here, we list only the basic definitions and refer to [6] for a formal introduction.

An ASM specification comes in form of guarded function updates (rules). Rules are basically nested if-then-else clauses with a set of function updates in their body. When executing the rules the underlying ASM abstract machine performs state transitions with algebras as states. A state transition is performed by firing a set of rules in one step. Only those rules are fired whose guards (Condition) evaluate to true. Rules are of form

if Condition then <Updates> else <Updates> endif

At each step the guards evaluate to a set of function updates (block) each of form f(t1,...,tn) := t0 where ti are terms (including functions). Note that 0-ary functions play the role of variables in imperative programming languages. A block is a set of function updates separated by a comma. The individual function updates of each block are collected in a so-called update set. The individual updates of the update set are simultaneously executed in one step. Each function update changes a value at a specific location given by the left-hand-side of the assignment. Functions are considered to be global. Two or more simultaneous updates of the same location in one update set define inconsistency. In the case of an inconsistency no state transition is performed and no update in the update set is being executed.

We demonstrate a simple guarded update by the following example:

if true then A := B; B := A endif

That definition gives an simultaneous update of the 0-ary functions A and B. Since both updates are simultaneously executed, A becomes the value of B and vice versa. Due to its true condition the rule fires at each step.

ASMs are multi-sorted based on the notion of universes. We assume the standard mathematic universe of booleans, integers, lists, etc. as well as the standard operations on them without further mentioning. The var rule constructor defines the simultaneous instantiation of a rule over a universe:

var v ranges over Universe <Rules>

The constructor spawns and executes the rules for each element in Universe simultaneously, i.e., the constructor spawns n rules where n is the (finite) number of elements in Universe.

The extension of basic ASMs to distributed ASMs partitions rules into modules where each module is given by its module name ν. A module is instantiated to execute by setting Mod(a) := ν for an agent a. The symbol Self refers to a after the instantiation. The execution is defined by partially ordered state transitions where agents are asynchronously executed.

The SystemC specification in the next section comes in the form of two modules: One for the kernel process and one for the processes.

4. SystemC

The SystemC language is basically a C++ language extension. SystemC comes as a freely available C++ library with header files describing the classes and a link library that contains the simulation kernel. A SystemC description can be compiled by any ANSI-compliant C++ compiler. The resulting executable specification realizes a cycle-based simulator that allows high speed simulation with integrated simulation control facilities. In the following, we focus on SystemC V1.0 [9] since that version is the latest one which is completely supported by the reference implementation. We first give a brief introduction to the structural SystemC aspects. Thereafter, we introduce the behavioral aspects by the means of an ASM specification.

4.1. Structure

In SystemC, the fundamental building block is a module (SC_MODULE). The main routine (sc_main) instantiates a
set of hierarchically embedded submodules which are connected via in, out, and inout ports. PORTs can connect to SIGNALs and other PORTs. SIGNALs are data containers whose value changes generate events for the event-based simulator. SIGNALs can create connections between module PORTs establishing a direct communication link between modules. PORTs can be seen as pointers to SIGNALs so that each PORT has to refer to exactly one SIGNAL. SystemC supports resolved and unresolved signals. Resolved signals can have more than one driver (busses) while unresolved signals can only have a single driver. Modules can contain definitions of SystemC functional units (processes) typically given in the constructor (SCCTOR) of the module.

4.2. Formal Behavioral Semantics

The next paragraphs give the stepwise development of a formal SystemC V1.0 semantics starting with the basic behavioral concepts. Thereafter, we present a formal definition of the simulation kernel and the various SystemC specific statements, i.e., watching statements, signal assignment, and wait statements. Due to page limitation, we unfortunately cannot give detailed SystemC examples here and have to presume a basic knowledge of the SystemC syntax.

4.2.1. Basic Concepts

Derived from hierarchically organized modules, SystemC establishes a hierarchical network of a finite number of parallel communicating processes $p \in \text{METHOD} \cup \text{THREAD} \cup \text{CTHREAD}$ which, under the supervision of the distinguished simulation kernel process, concurrently update new values for given SIGNALs and VARIABLEs. Signals do not change their values immediately. Their assignments become effective only in the next simulation cycle.

![Figure 1. SystemC Simulation Cycles](image)

The simulation is initiated by the sc_start command which first assigns initial values to signals. After the initial generation of events, there is a mutually exclusive execution of the simulation kernel process and the concurrently running (user defined) processes, i.e., the kernel process periodically starts its execution if all user defined processes are suspended and vice versa (cf. Figure 1).

Each user defined process is active until it suspends upon reaching a wait statement or after executing the last process statement. Before getting active again, a process first checks its watching conditions and sets its program counter accordingly. Due to the life cycle of a process $p$ we set $status(p) \in \{\text{active, suspended, checkGlobalWatching, checkLocalWatching}\}$. After invocation, a method moves from status suspended to active. A thread has to check its global watching conditions before proceeding to active; CThreads check their global and local watching conditions (see Fig. 2).

![Figure 2. Life Cycle of a Process](image)

Given the underlying discrete SystemC time model, the domain $TIME$ is linearly ordered and contains the distinguished element $T; for current simulation time$. There are distinguished CLOCK objects. A $c \in \text{CLOCK}$ is represented as a list. Each list has the form $<c_1, ..., c_n>$ with $c_i \in TIME \times EDGE$. Lists are linearly ordered w.r.t. their time component $c_i$. Elements of $EDGE$ are of value $neg$ (negative) or $pos$ (positive).

When all user defined processes are suspended, the kernel process goes through different phases and updates signals and clocks, invokes processes, and advances simulation time. Advancements of clocks and assignments to signals which are performed by user defined processes cause events which may trigger processes again to execute. SystemC processes are classified into methods, threads and clocked threads, i.e., METHOD, THREAD, CTHREAD. Clocked threads are executed only on request of time advancement, i.e., after all METHODs and THREADs require no further execution at $T$. Before resuming processes and executing them, the new signal values have to be assigned to current values which may lead to the generation of new events.

The rules in the following paragraphs constitute the program of ASM agents, one for the simulation kernel process and one for each user defined process. Agents are instantiations of ASM modules. We first define rules for the KERNEL module. Thereafter, we define the semantics of distinguished statements executed in instantiations of the PROCESS module. For initialization we set $Mod(z):=\text{PROCESS}\_\text{Module}$ $\forall a \in \text{METHOD} \cup \text{THREAD} \cup \text{CTHREAD}$ and $Mod(k):=\text{KERNEL}\_\text{Module}$ for the simulation kernel process $k \in \text{KERNEL}$. Modules of threads and clocked threads are set under after executing the last statement which disables these processes until the end of simulation (EOS). We suppose phase = executeProcesses and current

---

2Note here, that in contrast to VHDL, SystemC has no elaboration phase.

3clocked threads
time \( T \), to be set to 0.0. Events for all clocks with first elements at time 0.0 are set to true. Unless otherwise stated all functions are assumed to be undefined and sets and lists to be empty.

The remainder of this document first defines the behavior of the simulation kernel. Thereafter, we give the semantics of the SystemC V1.0 specific statements.

\[ \text{Generate Events} \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{Execute Processes} \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{UpdateSignals} \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{CheckEvents} \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{ExecuteCThreads} \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{UpdateClocks} \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{AdvanceTime} \]

**Figure 3. Phases of the Simulation Kernel**

### 4.2.2. SystemC Simulation Kernel

The SystemC kernel is a separate process which is executed as soon as all user defined processes are suspended (cf. Figure 1). We abbreviate this by:

\[
\text{AllProcessesSuspended} \equiv \\
\forall p \in \text{METHOD} \cup \text{THREAD} \cup \text{CTHREAD} : \\
\text{status}(p) = \text{suspended}
\]

When all processes are suspended, the kernel goes through different states (see Fig. 3) by setting the function phase where GenerateEvents generates initial events for all CLOCKS which are active at \( T \). Thereafter, METHODS and THREADS with events are executed until they suspend. THREADS are suspended after executing a wait statement. METHODS are suspended after their last statement. Thereafter, CTHREADS with events are scheduled for future execution. When no further events are generated, the scheduled CTHREADS are finally executed, the simulation time is advanced, and CLOCKS are updated w.r.t. the time of the next active clock. These phases are expressed by the following rules where we have used placeholders for the individual sequential phases ExecuteProcesses, ScheduleCThreads etc.\(^3\)

\[
\text{if AllProcessesSuspended then} \\
\text{ExecuteProcesses} \\
\text{ScheduleCThreads} \\
\text{UpdateSignals} \\
\text{CheckEvents} \\
\text{ExecuteCThreads} \\
\text{AdvanceTime} \\
\text{UpdateClocks} \\
\text{end}
\]

In details, ExecuteProcesses checks for events of all SIGNALs and CLOCKS in all sensitivityLists\(^4\) of all METHODS and THREADS. In the case of an event each thread \( t \) is set to status checkGlobalWatching after which it will be activated. Methods are immediately set active since no watchings are permitted. phase is finally incremented.

\[
\text{ExecuteProcesses} \equiv \\
\text{var m ranges over METHOD} \\
\text{var t ranges over THREAD} \\
\text{var s ranges over SIGNAL} \cup \text{CLOCK} \\
\text{if phase = executeProcesses then} \\
\text{if event(s) \& s \in sensitivityList(t) then status(t) := checkGlobalWatching endif} \\
\text{if event(s) \& s \in sensitivityList(m) then status(m) := active endif} \\
\text{phase := scheduleCThreads} \\
\text{end}
\]

ScheduleCThreads checks for events on CLOCKS over all sensitivityLists of all CTHREADS. In the case of an event the corresponding CTHREAD \( p \) is added to the set of scheduled CTHREADS, clock events are reset, and the next phase is being assigned.

\[
\text{ScheduleCThreads} \equiv \\
\text{if phase = scheduleCThreads then} \\
\text{var p ranges over CTHREAD} \\
\text{var s ranges over CLOCK} \\
\text{if event(s) \& s \in sensitivityList(p) then scheduled := scheduled \cup \{p\} endif} \\
\text{event(s) := false, phase := updateSignals} \\
\text{end}
\]

After scheduling CTHREADS their outputs are updated if the new value of the output signal does not equal the old value. Each signal update generates an event. Other events of other signals are reset to false.

\[
\text{UpdateSignals} \equiv \\
\text{if phase = updateSignals then} \\
\text{var s ranges over SIGNAL} \\
\text{if value(s) \neq newValue(s) then value(s) := newValue(s), event(s) := true else event(s) := false} \\
\text{end} \\
\text{phase := checkEvents} \\
\text{end}
\]

The next phase checks if any events have been generated on signals and sets the next phase either to executeProcesses or to execute CThreads.

\(^3\)Though we do not see any necessity to re-run ScheduleCThreads every cycle, we would like to keep it as given in the SystemC V1.0 User's Manual [9].

\(^4\)For better readability we use \( s \in sensitivityList(p) \) as an abbreviation for \( head(s) \in sensitivityList(p) \) if \( s \in \text{CLOCK} \).
CheckEvents ≡
  if phase = checkEvents
    then if ∃ x ∈ SIGNAL : event(x) = true
      then phase := executeProcesses,
      else phase := executeCThreads
    endif
  endif

When no further events are generated at the current time \( T \), the set of postponed CTHREADs are executed by setting their status to checkGlobalWatching which later proceeds to active. Additionally, the set of scheduled processes has to be reset for the next cycle, and phase proceeds to advanceTime.

ExecuteCThreads ≡
  var p ranges over scheduled
  if phase = ExecuteCThreads
    then status(p) := checkGlobalWatching,
       scheduled := Ø,
       phase := advanceTime
  endif

For advancing the time, we first have to check for the final end of simulation (EOS) at which the simulation kernel is deactivated to undef. Otherwise, the current time \( T \) is advanced to the next point in time \( T \), and clocks are updated accordingly.

AdvanceTime ≡
  if phase = advanceTime
    then if \( T_\text{c} = \text{EOS} \)
      then Malloc(S|f) := undef
      else \( T_\text{c} := T_\text{c} \),
      phase := updateClocks
    endif
  endif

\( T_\text{c} \) is computed by considering the minimum of all first and second element of all clock waveforms \( ≥ T \). If the time of the first element equals the current time, the time of the second element has to be considered.

\( T_\text{c} = \min \{ t \mid t = \text{time}(c_{j,i}) \} \), where

\( j = \begin{cases} 
1, & \text{if } \text{time}(c_{j,i}) > T_\text{c} \\
2, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \)

\( \forall c_{j,i} \in \text{CLOCK} \) denoting the \( j \)-th waveform element of clock \( i \). Clocks which have an active edge at the new current time \( T_\text{c} \) are updated by removing the outdated first element. i.e., setting \( c := \text{tail}(c) \) if the second element of the clock waveform \( c \) equals the current time \( T_\text{c} \). Thereafter, an event is set for each of those signals and phase proceeds to perform the execution of processes again.

UpdateClocks ≡
  if phase = updateClocks
    then phase := executeProcesses,
    var c ranges over CLOCK
      if tail(c) ≠ Ø ∧ time(c_2) = T_1
      then c := tail(c),
      event(c) := true
    endif
  endif

4.2.3. Checking Watching Conditions

After invocation and before becoming active, each process first has to check for true global and local watching conditions (see Fig. 2). A global watching can be defined for clocked and unlocked threads. Local watchings are only allowable within a CThread and can be nested. If a watching condition evaluates to true the continuation of the program either

(i) resets to the first statement of the thread/CThread in the case of a global watching or

(ii) proceeds to the first statement of the escape subblock within the local watching block.

To model these continuations, we use the function programCounter which gives an abstraction of the control flow when executing statements of a SystemC program. To model the global watching, we specify the set of \( \text{globalWatch}(p) \) for each process \( p \) with elements \( \in \text{CONDITION} \) representing the global watching conditions \( \text{cond}(\text{Expr}) \) of a process \( p \). Conditions are derived from the expression \( \text{Expr} \) of a watching statement. \( \text{globalWatch}(p) \) represents one condition with disjunctively combined subconditions, all with same priority.

For modeling local watchings, we use a priority list \( \text{localWatch}(p) \) with elements \( \in \text{CONDITION} \times \text{ESCAPE} \) for each process \( p \). Elements in that list are tuples with a condition and an abstract representation of an escape block. For \( c \in \text{ESCAPE} \), the function \( \text{first}(c) \) returns the first statement in that block and \( \text{next}(c) \) returns the successor statement of that block, i.e., the first statement after the \( \text{W.END} \). Both functions are required to reset the program counter during the execution. The list \( \text{localWatch} \) is ordered w.r.t. the priority of the watching statement. We assume that the list has at least one distinguished element with highest priority. When there are several watching conditions defined in the same watching block, their conditions are disjunctively joined within one list element. For nested local watching blocks the priority of the enclosing block is higher than priority of the enclosed block. Global watching conditions have higher priorities than local ones.

\( \forall c_{j,i} \in \text{CLOCK} \) denoting the \( j \)-th waveform element of clock \( i \). Clocks which have an active edge at the new current time \( T_\text{c} \) are updated by removing the outdated first element. i.e., setting \( c := \text{tail}(c) \) if the second element of the clock waveform \( c \) equals the current time \( T_\text{c} \). Thereafter, an event is set for each of those signals and phase proceeds to perform the execution of processes again.

\footnote{For the syntax of the statements the reader is referred to the watching statements paragraph on the next page.}
their list to ∅. This has to be done since the priority of global watching is higher than the one for the local watchings. Finally, CTHREADs are set to status checkLocalWatching; other threads directly proceed to active.

\[
\text{if status}(Self) = \text{checkGlobalWatching}
\]
\[
\text{then if globalWatch}(Self) = \text{true}
\]
\[
\text{then programCounter}(Self) :=
\]
\[
\text{jump}(Self, \text{firstStatement}(Self)),
\]
\[
\text{localWatch}(Self) := \emptyset,
\]
\[
\text{mode}(Self) := \text{global}
\]
\[
\text{endif}
\]
\[
\text{if Self} \in \text{CTHREAD}
\]
\[
\text{then status}(Self) = \text{checkLocalWatching}
\]
\[
\text{else status}(Self) = \text{active}
\]
\[
\text{endif}
\]

In status checkLocalWatching a CTHREAD checks for a list element e of highest priority with true watching condition. If there exists one, that element is extracted from localWatch by the function findLocalCond. We leave that function unspecified since its definition should be intuitively clear. If it does not exist, i.e., e = ⊥, the process Self proceeds to status active. Otherwise, the programCounter is reset to the first statement of the escape block of e, i.e., first(escape(e)). Additionally, trunc prunes the lower priority tail elements including e from localWatch.

\[
\text{if status}(Self) = \text{checkLocalWatching}
\]
\[
\text{then if (e := findLocalCond(localWatch(Self)))} \neq \bot
\]
\[
\text{then programCounter}(Self) :=
\]
\[
\text{jump}(Self, \text{first}(\text{escape}(e))),
\]
\[
\text{localWatch}(Self) := \text{trunc}(e, \text{localWatch}(Self))
\]
\[
\text{endif}
\]
\[
\text{endif}
\]
\[
\text{status}(Self) := \text{active}
\]
\[
\text{endif}
\]

4.2.4. SystemC Statements

We now proceed with the semantics definition of the SystemC V1.0 specific statements given in the below table. The table shows their allowable usage within the different sorts of processes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Methods</th>
<th>Threads</th>
<th>CThreads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>global watching</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local watching</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>signal assignment</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wait</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wait until</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We first discuss the role of the program pointer. Thereafter, we give the semantics of watching statements, signal assignment, and wait statements.

In order to focus on the essential behavioral semantics of SystemC, we basically assume that the continuation of the control flow of each (sequential) process is determined by values of the function programCounter which is initially set to the first statement of each process p. After checking their current watching conditions, all active processes execute their statements. In order to express that a user defined process Self, can be executed only when it is active and the programCounter is assigned to the specific statement we use the following abbreviation:

\[
\text{Self executes statement if programCounter}(Self) = \text{statement} \land \text{status}(Self) = \text{active}
\]

The semantics of the individual watching, signal assignment, and wait statements are given hereafter.

Watching Statements. We start with the semantics elaborating global and local watching statements. In order to decide if the current watching definition (\text{watching})(Expr)) appears in the context of a global watching or of the current local one we set \text{mode}(p) \in \{\text{local, global}\}. Since the program counter starts in the outer scope, we initially set all threads to \text{mode global}. Global watchings are typically defined in the constructor SC\_CTOR of a SystemC module, e.g.,

\[
\text{SC\_CTOR} (\text{cthread\_fct, clk\_pos(1); watching(reset\_delayed()) := true;})
\]

In contrast, local watchings are defined within the scope of a Cthread. Each local watching block is enclosed by \text{W\_BEGIN} and \text{W\_END} and has the form

\[
\text{W\_BEGIN}<...\text{W\_DO}<...\text{W\_ESCAPE}<...\text{W\_END}
\]

where the list of watching conditions are specified after \text{W\_BEGIN}. The control flow of a CThread continues after the \text{W\_DO} if all watching conditions evaluate to false and jumps to the first statement after \text{W\_ESCAPE} as soon as one condition evaluates to true. Otherwise, that part is skipped and the program continues after \text{W\_END}.

For global watching definitions, the condition given by an individual expression is added to globalWatch. Otherwise, in mode local the current condition is joined with the condition of the actual list element of the actual local watching block.

\[
\text{if Self executes (watching}(Expr))
\]
\[
\text{then programCounter}(Self) := \text{nextStmt}(Self)
\]
\[
\text{if mode}(Self) = \text{global}
\]
\[
\text{then globalWatch}(Self) := \text{globalWatch}(Self)
\]
\[
\cup \text{cond}(Expr)
\]
\[
\text{else localWatch}(Self) :=
\]
\[
\text{addToActual(localWatch}(Self), \text{cond}(Expr))
\]
\[
\text{endif}
\]

Upon reaching a \text{W\_BEGIN}, watching conditions are decided to be local thereafter. Additionally, an new actual element for the local watching list is generated through the abstract function \text{addNewActual}. Its initial condition is set false. All local watching conditions inside the \text{W\_BEGIN} \text{W\_DO} block are
disjunctively added to the actual localWatch element by the function addToActual.

if Self executes (W.BEGIN)
then mode(Self) := local,
    localWatch(p) := addNewActual(localWatch(p),
        \{false, ESC.Block(programCounter(Self))\}),
    programCounter(Self) := nextStmt(Self)
endif

Upon reaching a W.DO, the conditions thereafter can be of type global again. Thus, we reset mode to global.

if Self executes (W.DO)
then mode(Self) := global,
    programCounter(Self) := nextStmt(Self)
endif

When executing W.ESCAPE (i.e., after having completed the W.DO block) the programCounter is set to the successor of the W.END statement, i.e., the successor of escape block of the actual watching block. Additionally, the currently executed local watching is removed from the priority list of local watchings by removeActual.

if Self executes (W.ESCAPE)
then programCounter(Self) :=
    next(escape(actual(localWatch(Self)))),
    localWatch(p) :=
        removeActual(localWatch(Self))
endif

Signal Assignment. Right-hand-side values in signal assignments are not immediately assigned to the current value of signal S but to its potential newValue. Updating a current value with a new value generates an event if the values are different. The update is performed by the simulation kernel process. This operation is equivalent with the write statement. Note here, that parallel write accesses to the newValue are allowable. Corresponding to the semantics of global variable assignments the competing assignments to S are non-deterministically resolved.

if Self executes (S = Expr)
then newValue(S) :=
    resolve(competingNewValues(S)),
    programCounter(Self) := nextStmt(Self)
endif

Wait Statements. On reaching a wait statement a process simply stops execution by setting its status to suspended.

if Self executes (wait())
then status(Self) := suspended,
    programCounter(Self) := nextStmt(Self)
endif

Due to the SystemC User’s Manual[8], other variations can be derived from that basic definition. The variant wait(n) in C TECHReads may be expressed by a sequence of n wait() statements and

wait_until(Expr) \equiv \text{do wait(); while(!Expr);}