

# L6 Logical Sequence

## Description

The L6 Logical Sequence view provides a time-ordered examination of the exchanges between participating Operational Nodes as a result of a particular scenario. Each event-trace diagram will have an accompanying description that defines the particular scenario or situation.

Operational Event-Trace Descriptions, sometimes called sequence diagrams, event scenarios or timing diagrams, allow the tracing of interactions between nodes in a scenario or critical sequence of events. The node interactions may correspond to flows of information, energy, material or people specified in the [L2 - Logical Scenario](#). The L6 can be used by itself or in conjunction with an [L5 - Logical States](#) to describe the dynamic behavior of nodes. The diagram below shows the components of an L6. The items across the top of the diagram are operational nodes.

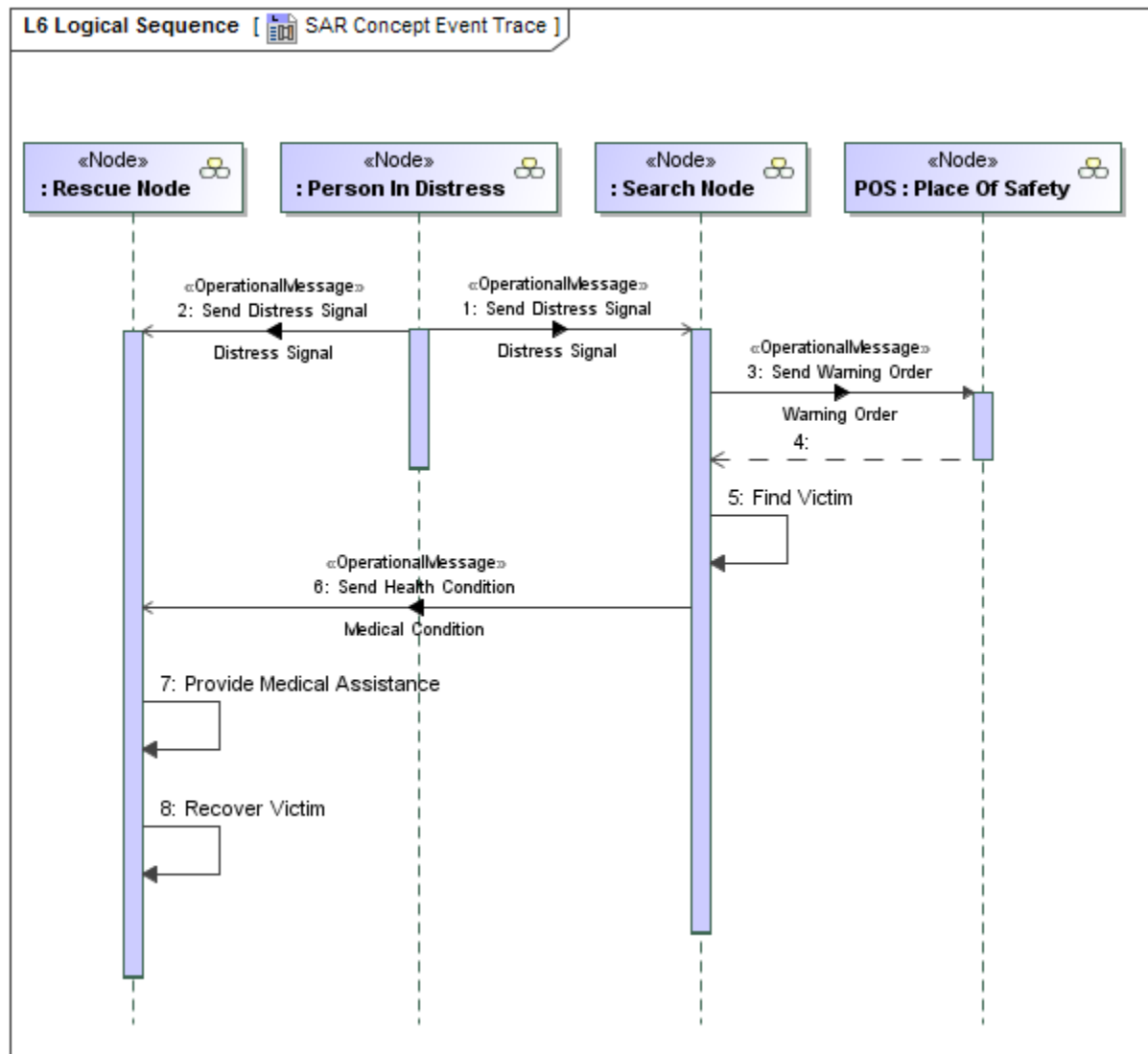
Each node has a vertical time-line associated with it. Specific points in time can be labeled running down the left-hand side of the diagram. Directed lines between the node time lines represent interactions (e.g. information exchanges) between nodes, and the points at which they intersect the timelines represent the times at which the nodes become aware of the events.

The L6 view may be used to:

- Analyze operational events.
- Sequences of interactions between nodes.
- Behavioral analysis.
- Identify non-functional user requirements (input to URD).
- Operational test scenarios.

## Implementation

The L6 view can be represented using a L6 diagram which is based on the UML Sequence diagram.



## Related elements

- [Interaction](#)
- [Operational Message](#)
- [Operational Exchange](#)
- [Operational Role](#)

#### **Related procedures**

- [Creating Operational Exchanges in L6 Logical Sequence diagram](#)