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Nota di contenuto	Invited Talks -- A Logical Account of NGSCB -- Composing Event Constraints in State-Based Specification -- Formal Description Techniques and Software Engineering: Some Reflections after 2 Decades of Research -- Regular Papers -- Parameterized Models for Distributed Java Objects -- Towards the Harmonisation of UML and SDL -- Localizing Program Errors for Cimple Debugging -- Formal Verification of a Practical Lock-Free Queue Algorithm -- Formal Verification of Web Applications Modeled by Communicating Automata -- Towards Design Recovery from Observations -- Network Protocol System Passive Testing for Fault Management: A Backward Checking Approach -- Connectivity Testing Through Model-Checking -- Fault Propagation by Equation Solving -- Automatic Generation of Run-Time

Test Oracles for Distributed Real-Time Systems -- Formal Composition of Distributed Scenarios -- Conditions for Resolving Observability Problems in Distributed Testing -- Integrating Formal Verification with Mur? of Distributed Cache Coherence Protocols in FAME Multiprocessor System Design -- Witness and Counterexample Automata for ACTL -- A Symbolic Symbolic State Space Representation -- Introducing the Iteration in sPBC -- Petri Net Semantics of the Finite ?-Calculus -- Symbolic Diagnosis of Partially Observable Concurrent Systems -- Automatized Verification of Ad Hoc Routing Protocols -- A Temporal Logic Based Framework for Intrusion Detection.

Sommario/riassunto

This section gives a description of notions used throughout this study. Current achievements in developing action-centered ontologies are also discussed. 2.1 Ontologies In the context of information extraction and retrieval, different kinds of ontologies can be distinguished [15]: * Top-level ontologies describe very general concepts like space and time, not depending on a particular domain, * Domain ontologies and task ontologies describe the vocabulary related to a generic domain or kind of task, detailing the terms used in the top-level ontology, * Application ontologies describe the concepts that depend on the particular domain and task within a specific activity. Several investigations have been conducted to bring actions (tasks) to bear on - tologies. Among them are Chandrasekaran et al. [6] and Mizoguchi et al. [23] in the fields of AI and Knowledge Engineering. For the geospatial domain, Kuhn [21] and Raubal and Kuhn [26] have attempted to support human actions in ontologies for transportation. Acknowledging the importance of human actions in the geographic domain, a research workshop was held in 2002, bringing together experts from diff- ent disciplines to share the knowledge and work on this issue [1]. Camara [5], one of the workshop participants, has proposed that action-driven spatial ontologies are formed via category theory, for the case of emergency action plans.