Here is an example of how the Step.X variables work for the SFC code shown below.

1. When the code is executed, `S_Init.X` is set TRUE because it is the Start Step. The actions `A_Initialization` and `A_Supervisior` are executed.
2. The transition is evaluated, and because it is TRUE the `S_Init.X` bit is set to FALSE.
3. The actions `A_Initialization` and `A_Supervisor` are executed again in the next scan. (`A_Supervisor` will continue to execute each scan because the 'S' (stored) action qualifier is specified.)
4. `S_Step1.X` is set to TRUE and `A_Action1` is executed each scan until `Transition1` becomes TRUE.
5. When `Transition1` becomes TRUE, `S_Step1.X` is set to FALSE and `A_Action1` is executed one more time.
6. `S_Step2.X` is set to TRUE, etc...