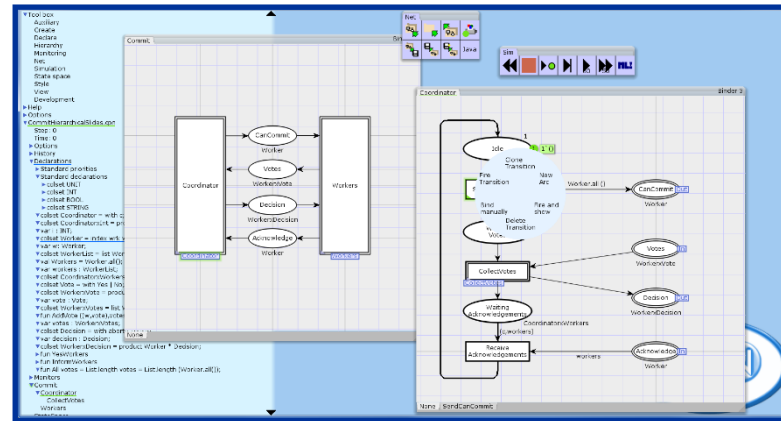


Lecture 3

Coloured Petri Nets



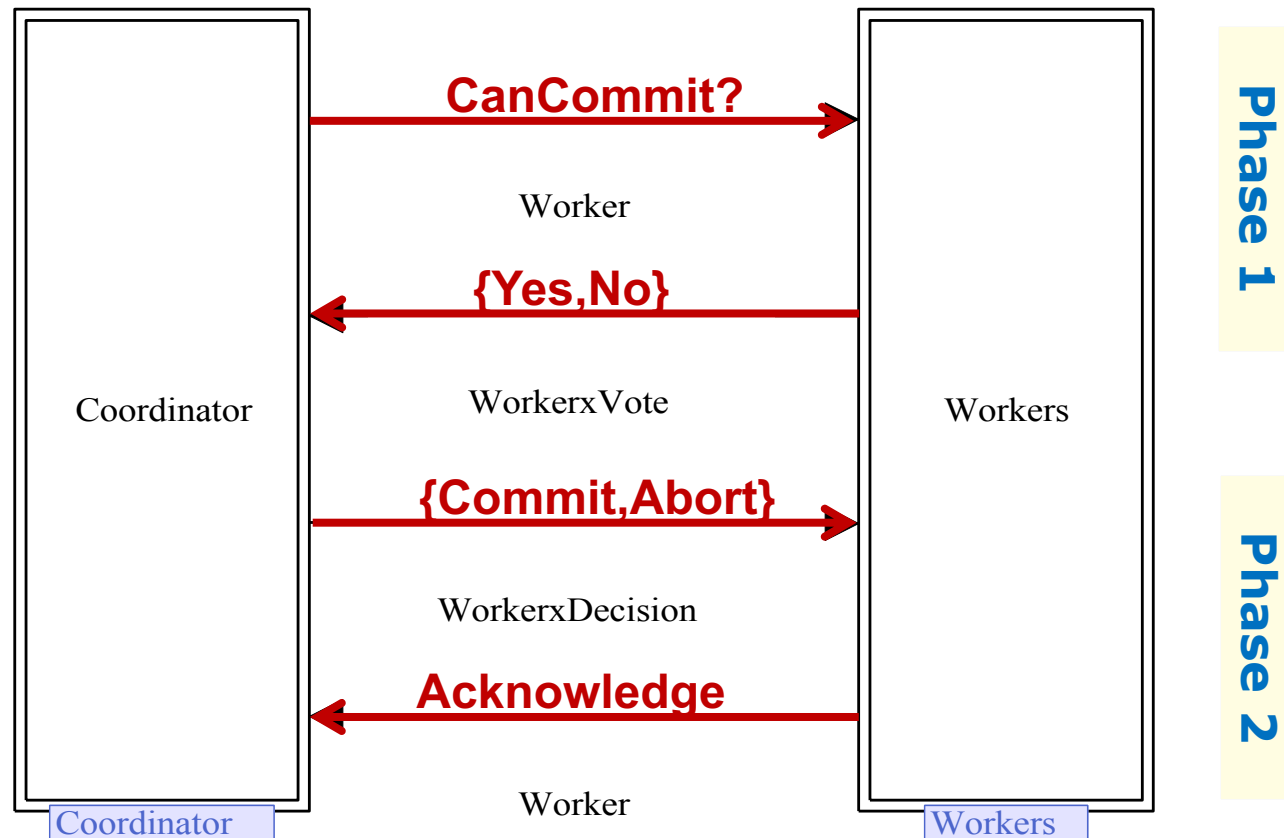
Lars M. Kristensen
Department of Computing, Mathematics, and Physics
Western Norway University of Applied Sciences
Email: lmkr@hvl.no / WWW: home.hib.no/ansatte/lmkr

Introduction

- Address the practical shortcomings of PT-nets.
- **Coloured Petri Nets (CPNs) = PT-nets + Standard ML programming language**
 - Places may have a **type** and tokens can carry data values
 - Transitions may have **variables** that can be bound to values
 - **Arc expressions** determines the tokens added/removed
 - **Guard expressions** may be used as an extra enabling condition
- **Standard ML: functional programming language**
 - Computation proceeds by **evaluation of expressions**
 - **Static typing** with the type of expressions being **inferred**
 - **Functions** are first-order values and can be polymorphic
 - **Recursion** and lists are used for iteration

Two-phase Commit Transaction Protocol

- A **concurrent system** consisting of a **coordinator process** and a number of **worker processes**:



Colour Set Definitions

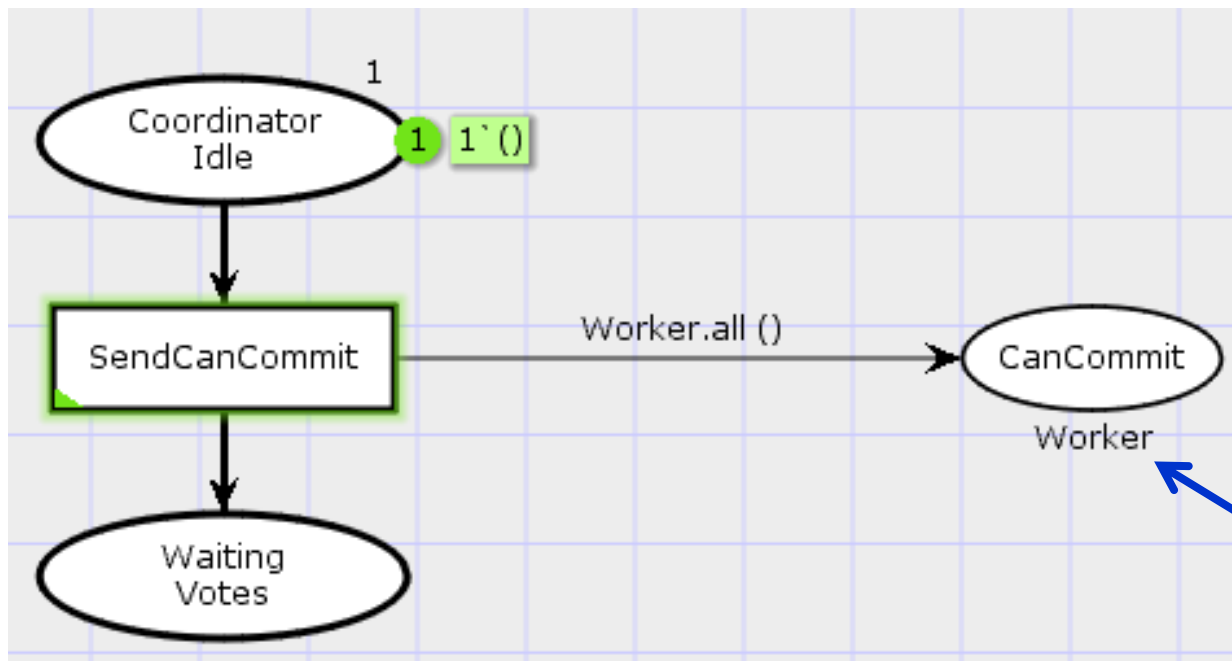
- Determines the **data types** that can be used in the model:

Colour set definitions	Example values
<code>val W = 2;</code>	<code>wrk(1), wrk(2)</code>
<code>colset Worker = index wrk with 1..W;</code>	<code>Yes, No</code>
<code>colset Vote = with Yes No;</code>	<code>(wrk(1), Yes)</code>
<code>colset WorkerxVote = product Worker * Vote;</code>	<code>Abort, Commit</code>
<code>colset Decision = with Abort Commit;</code>	<code>(wrk(1), Commit)</code>
<code>colset WorkerxDecision = product Worker * Decision;</code>	

- Also colour set constructors for:
lists (**list**), records (**record**), and unions (**union**)
- **Base data types:** **UNIT**, **INT**, **STRING**, **BOOL**

Colour Set of a Place

- Determines the **kinds of tokens** that may reside on the place



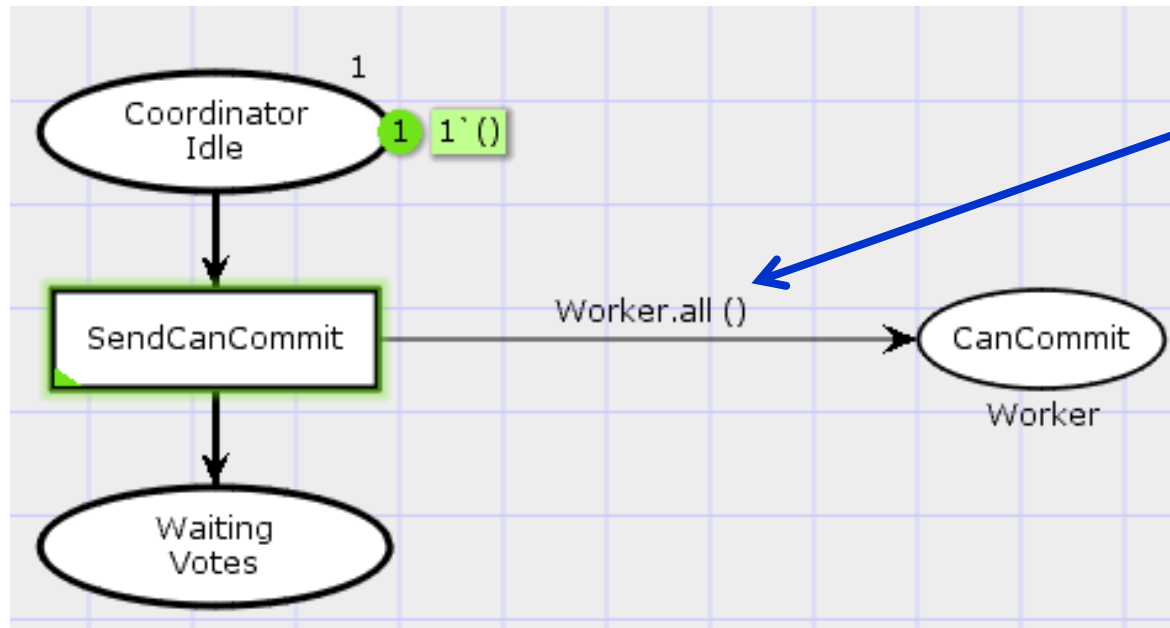
CoordinatorIdle and WaitingVotes are ordinary places

Tokens on CanCommit can have the values `wrk (1)` and `wrk (2)`

The colour set is by convention written below the place

Arc Expressions

- Determine the tokens that are removed/added from places when transitions occur



Expression evaluating to all values in the Worker colour set

`Worker.all ()`

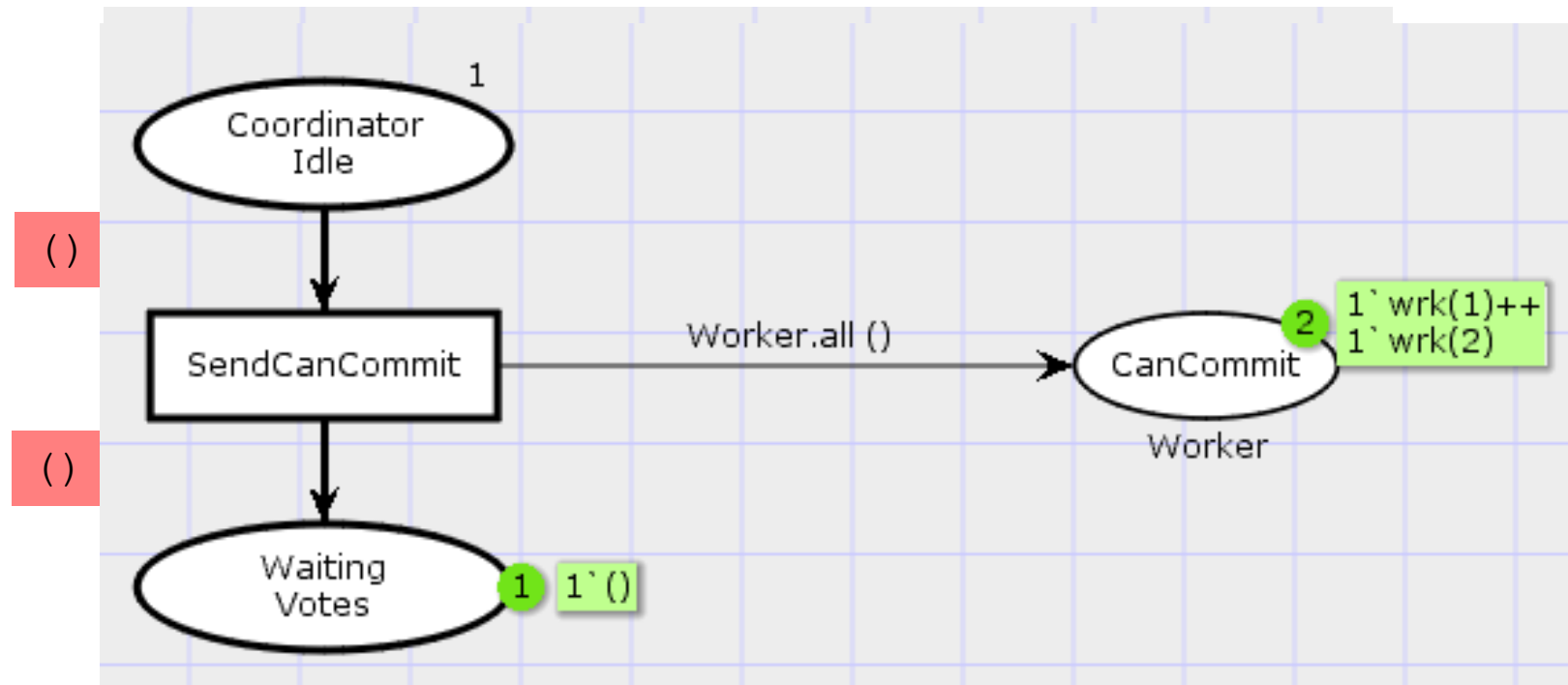
evaluate

`[wrk(1), wrk(2)]`

- The type of an arc expression **must match** the colour set of the place connected to the arc.

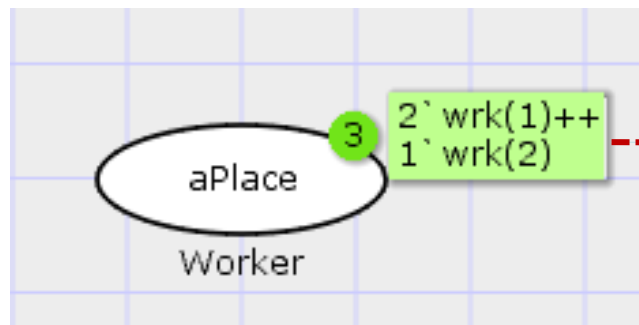
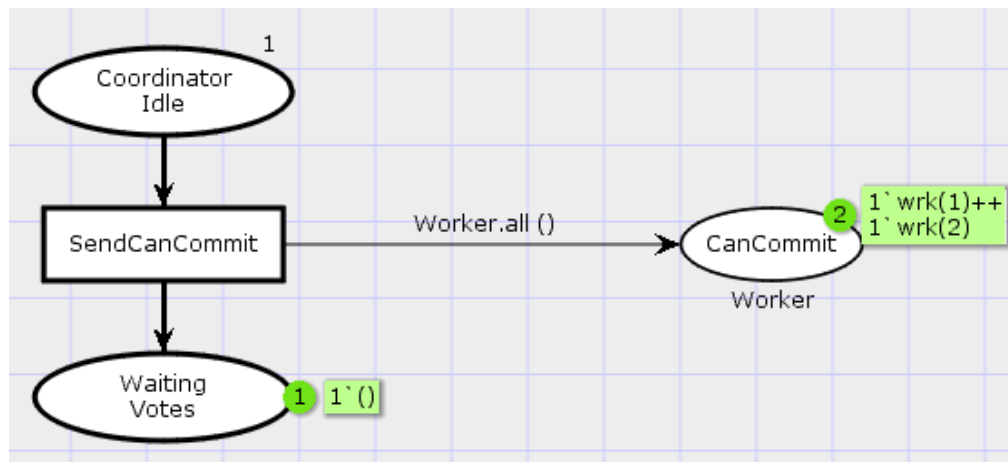
Evaluation of Expressions

- The tokens added and removed are determined by **evaluating arc expressions**:



Markings and Multi-sets

- Each place may hold a **multi-set of tokens** over the colour set of the place:



Multi-set notation

coefficient («of»)

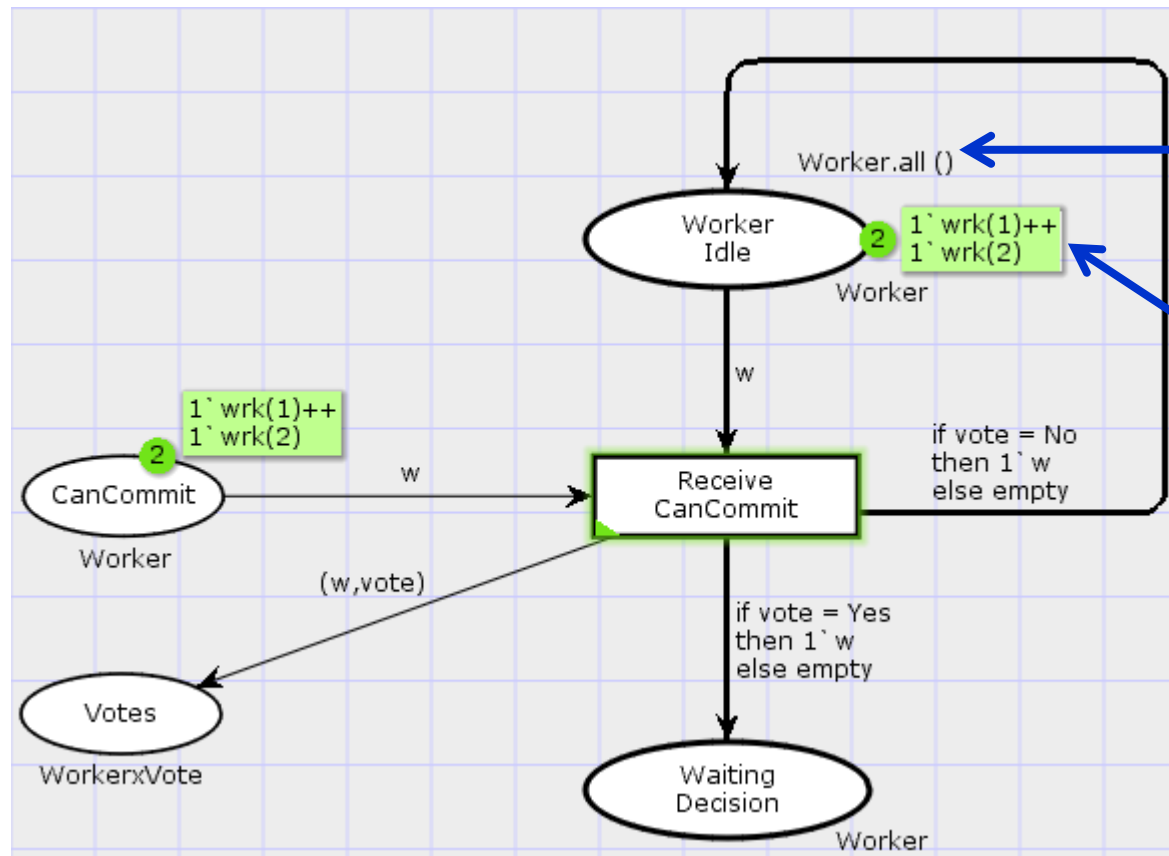
token colour
(value)

$2' \text{ wrk}(1) ++$
 $1' \text{ wrk}(2)$

union («and»)

Initial Marking

- The **initial marking** (state) is obtained by evaluating the **initial marking expressions**:

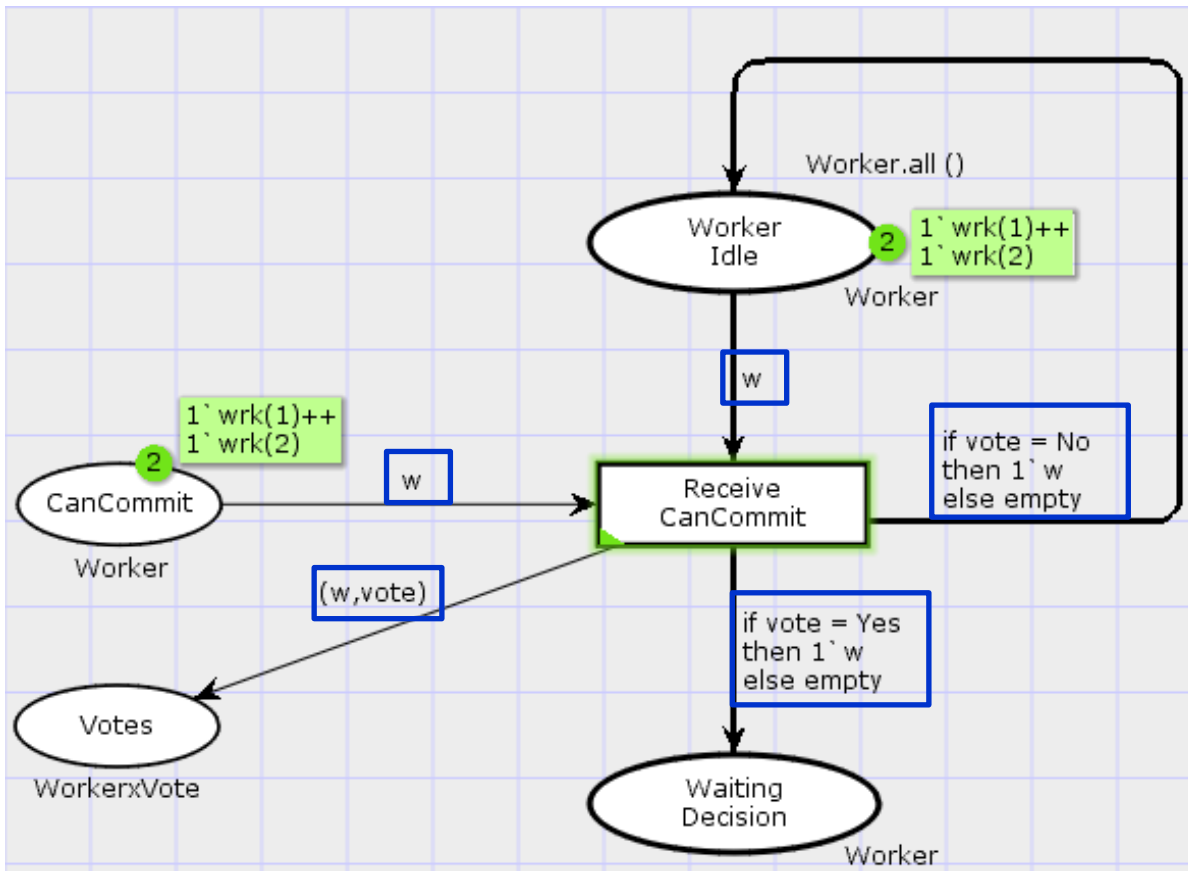


The initial marking is by convention written above the place

The two workers are initially **Idle**

Transition Variables

- The arc expressions on the arcs of a transition may contain **free variables**:



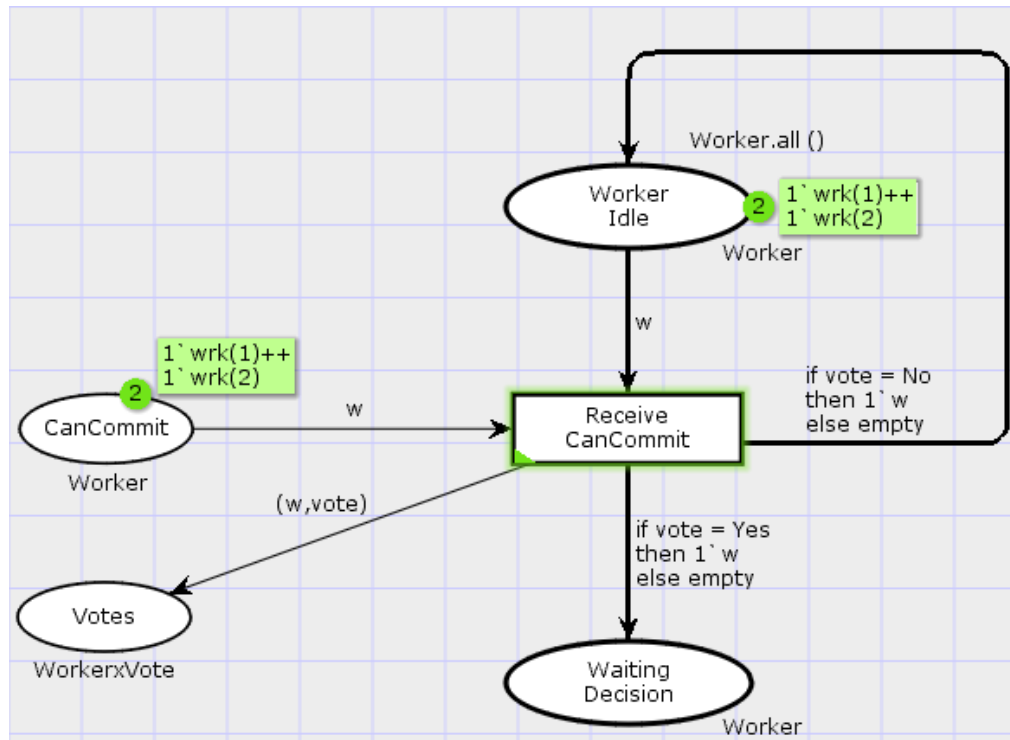
Variable declarations

```
val W = 2;  
colset Worker =  
    index wrk with 1..W;  
var w : Worker;  
  
colset Vote = with Yes | No;  
var vote : Vote;
```

Arc expressions with free variables **vote** and **w**.

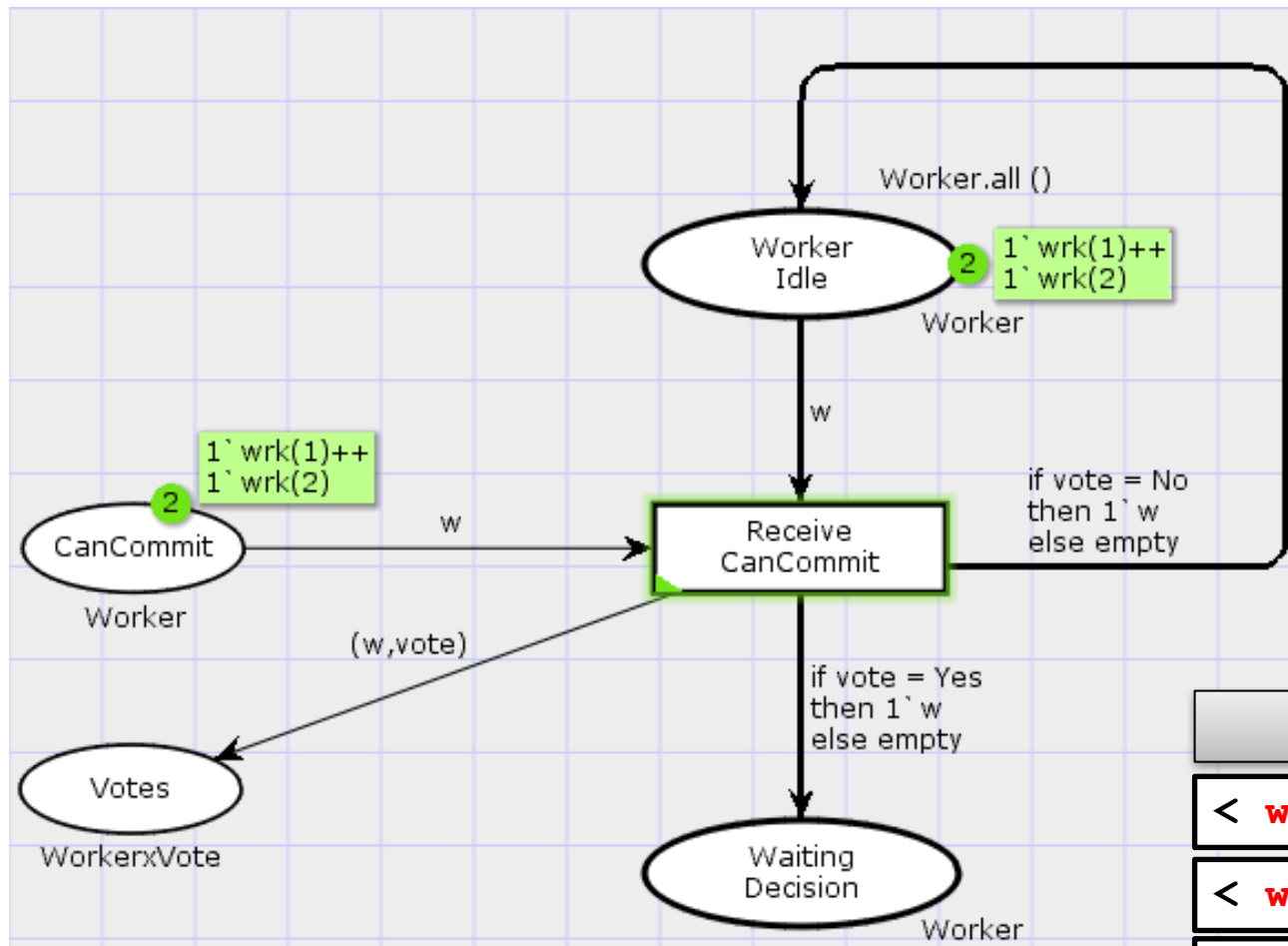
Transition Variables

- Transition **ReceiveCanCommit** has two free variables: **vote** and **w**.



- Variables must be **bound** to values for a transition to be enabled and occur
- Similar to formal and actual parameters known from programming
- The bindings correspond to possible **enabling** and **occurrence modes** of the transition.
- The association of values to variables is called a **binding**.

Transition Bindings



Possible bindings ?

$\langle w = wrk(1), vote = Yes \rangle$

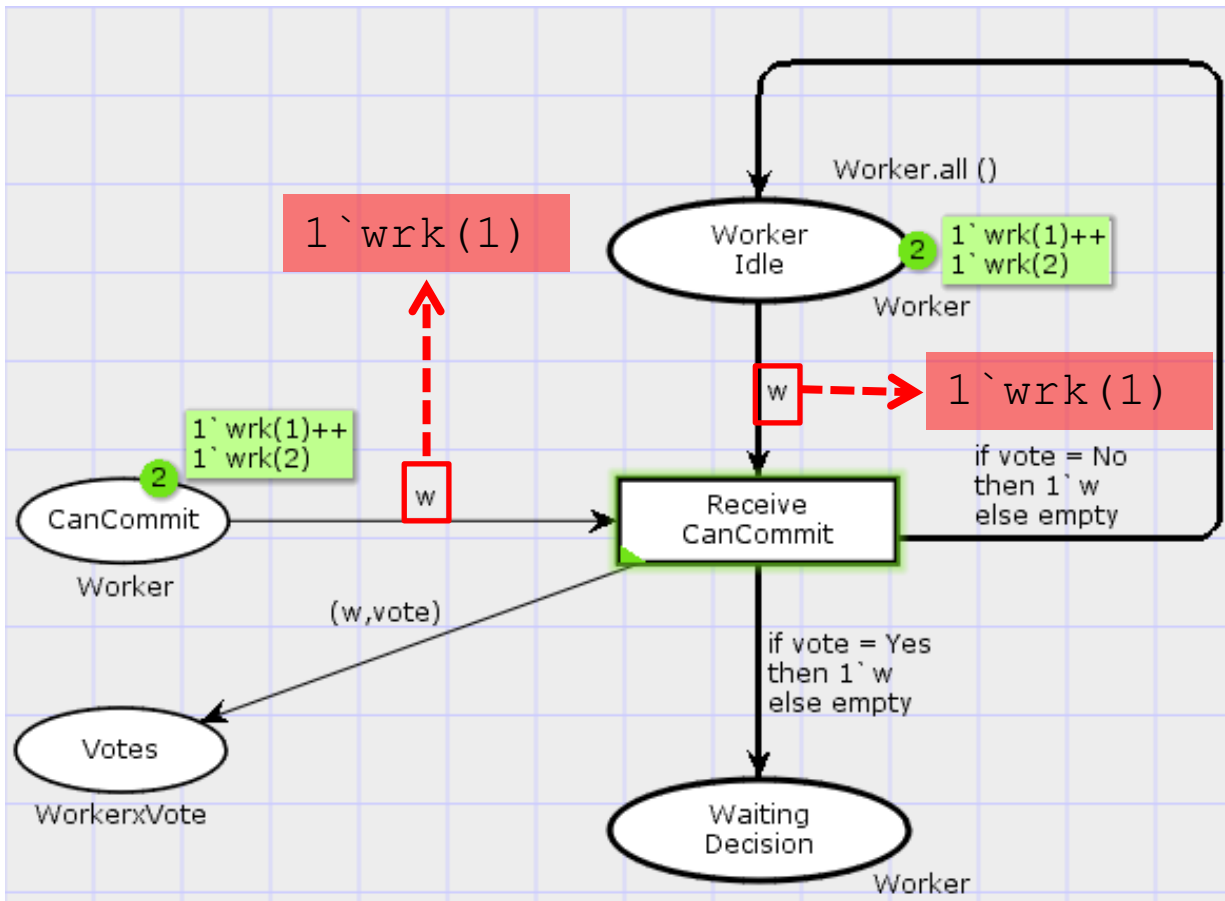
$\langle w = wrk(1), vote = No \rangle$

$\langle w = wrk(2), vote = Yes \rangle$

$\langle w = wrk(2), vote = No \rangle$

Enabling: Transition Bindings

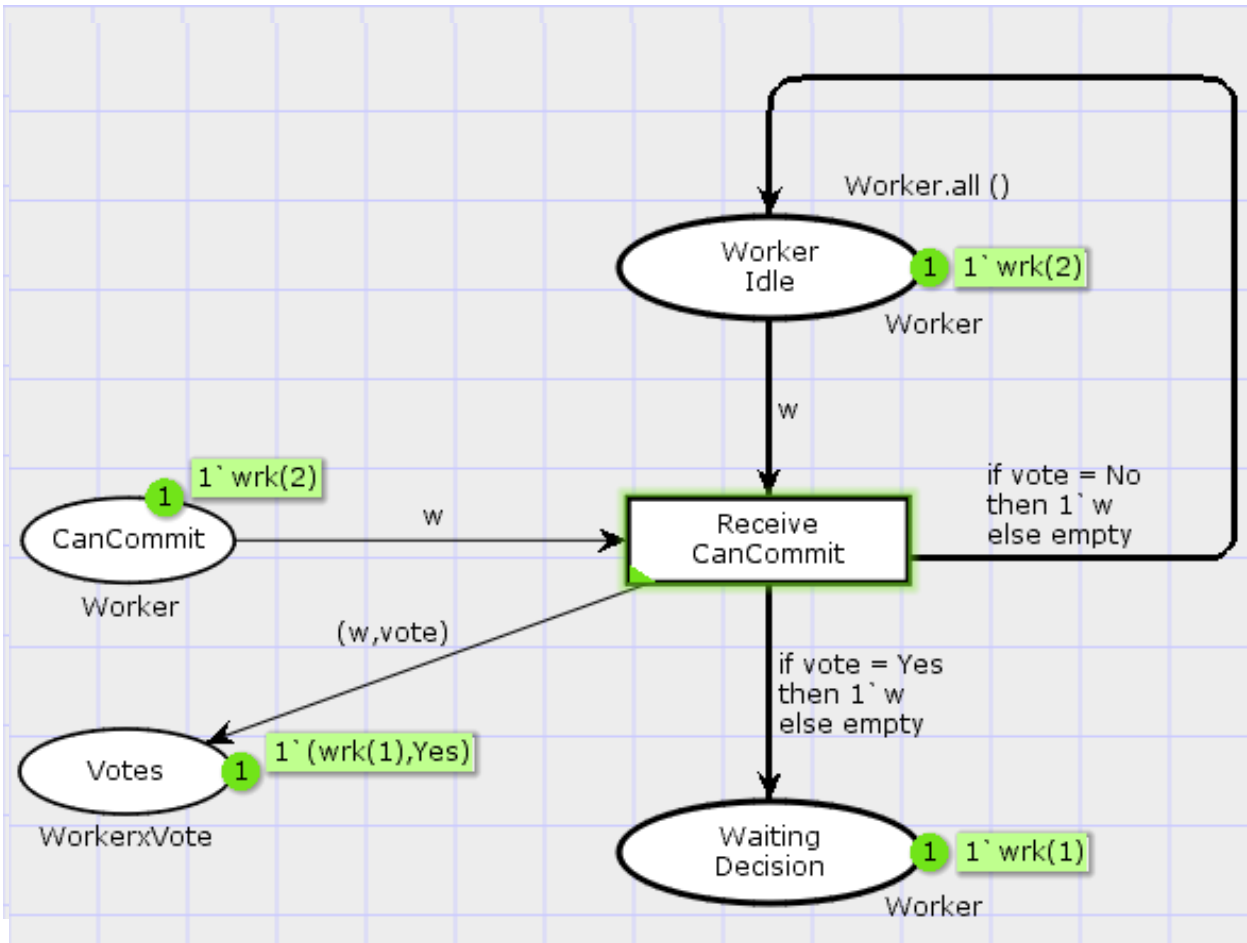
$\langle w = wrk(1), vote = Yes \rangle$



- A transition binding is **enabled** if there are sufficient tokens on each input place.
- **Tokens required on input places** are determined by **evaluating** the **input arc expressions** in the **binding** under consideration.
- **Enabling condition:** the multi-set of tokens obtained must be **contained** in the multi-set of tokens present on the corresponding input place.

Occurrence: Transition Bindings

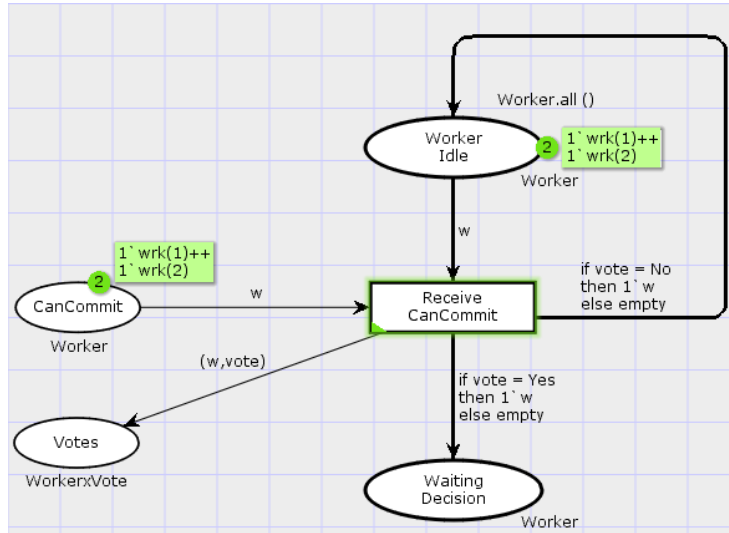
$\langle w = \text{wrk}(1), \text{vote} = \text{Yes} \rangle$



- An enabled transition binding may **occur** changing the current marking (state)
- **Tokens removed from input places:** determined by evaluating the input arc expression in the binding.
- **Tokens added to output places:** determined by evaluating the output arc expressions in the binding.

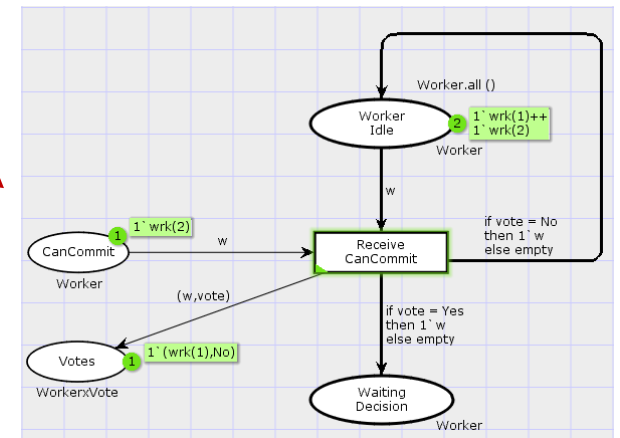
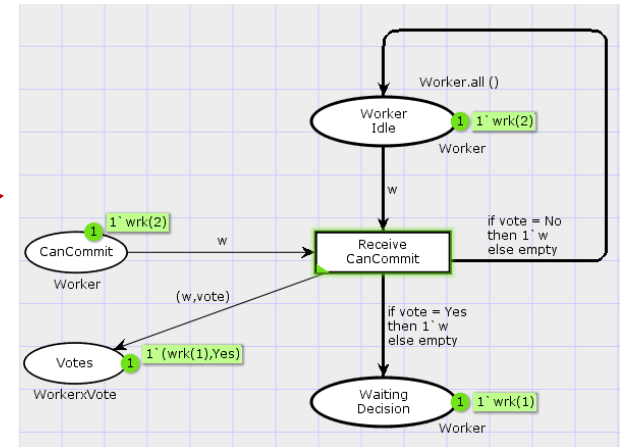
Occurrence: Transition Bindings

- A transition may have several enabled bindings:



b_{1Y}

b_{1N}



Bindings

$b_{1Y} = \langle w = wrk(1), vote = Yes \rangle$

$b_{1N} = \langle w = wrk(1), vote = No \rangle$

$b_{2Y} = \langle w = wrk(2), vote = Yes \rangle$

$b_{2Y} = \langle w = wrk(2), vote = No \rangle$

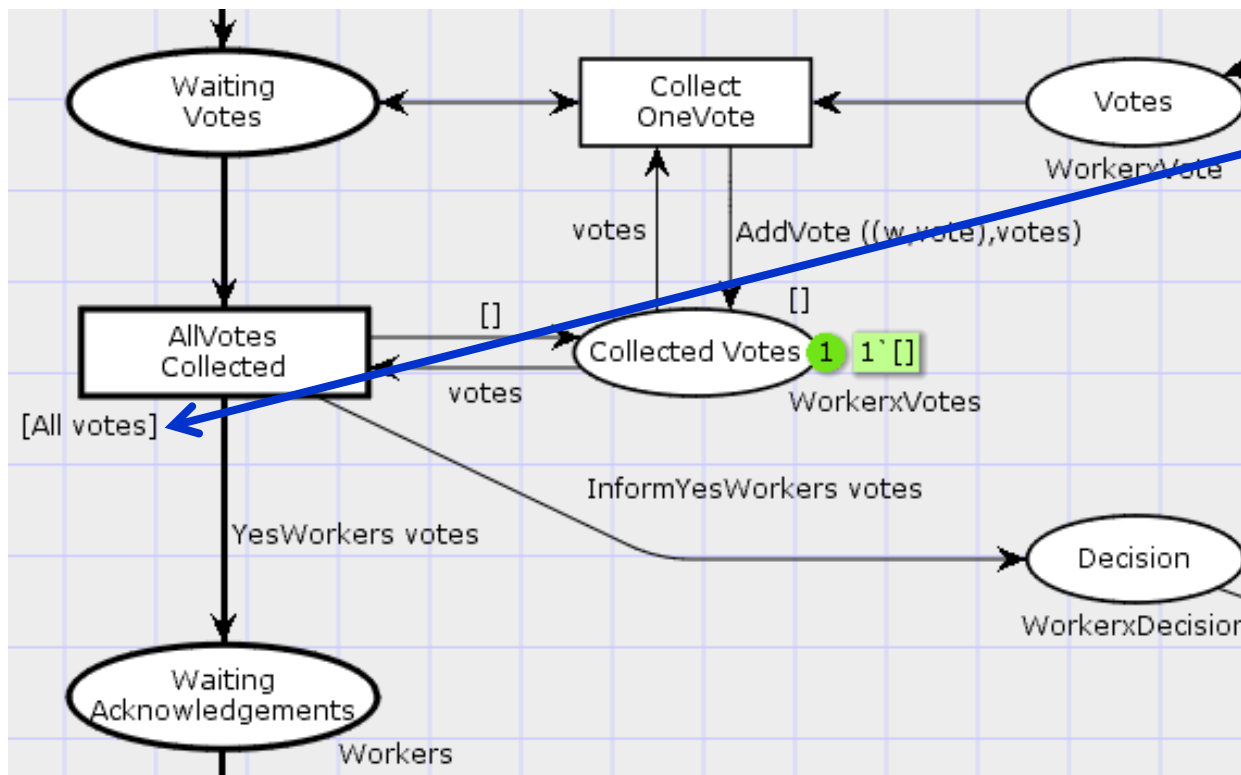
CPN Tools Demo

- **Simulation of CPN models**
 - Interactive simulation with binding selection
 - Returning to the initial marking
 - Automatic simulation with visual feedback
 - Stop options and automatic simulation



Guard Expressions

- A transition may have a **boolean guard expression** which is extra enabling condition



The guard is by convention written in square brackets next to the transition

```
fun All votes =
  (List.length votes = W)

var votes : WorkerxVotes

colset WorkerxVotes =
  list WorkerxVote;

colset WorkerxVote =
  product Worker * Vote;
```

CPN Tools Demo

- **Editing of CPN models**
 - Incremental syntax check of the model (dependencies)
 - Adding and deleting declarations
 - Editing inscriptions
(arc expressions, colour sets, initial markings, guards)
 - Guidelines, graphical attributes, and groups

