

Object Enhanced Time Petri Nets

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1. Goals

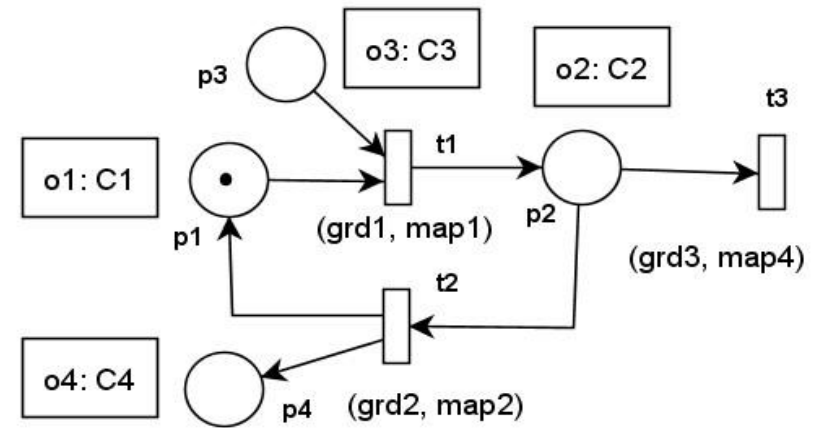
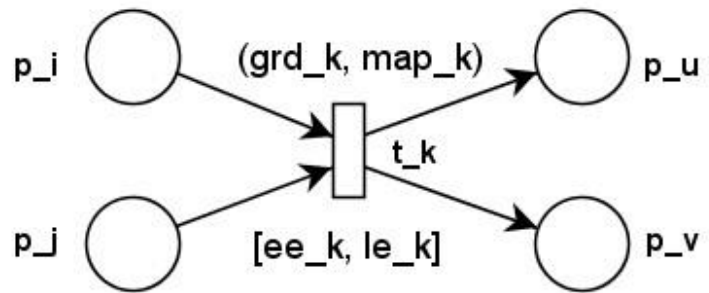
OETPN describes:

- OOP structure,
- behavior,
- the interaction between objects,
- information flows and task migration,
- modeling the object behaviors and their distributed communication.

OETPN models:

- synchronization,
- concurrency,
- synchronous and asynchronous communication,
- distributed implementation

2. OETPN



$$OETPN = (P, T, Pre, Post, Inp, Out, Types, type, \mathbf{Grd}, \mathbf{Map}, \mathbf{Eet}, \mathbf{Let}, \Lambda, \mathbf{M}, init, end)$$

Tokens:

- the tokens are different objects
- all the places have assigned a fixed token type
- There are two types of tokens:
 - passive tokens (references to objects)
 - The active objects are threads of executions, When their execution ends, they become passive objects (the `run()` method ends or interrupted)
- When a new token is set in a place where another one currently exists, the older one is replaced by the newest
- if a place has no token, it is ϕ (i.e. null)

3. OETPN Framework

OETPN executor algorithm:

*Input: **Pre**, **Post**, M^0 , P , T , D , $Grd\&Map$, **Out**, **Inp**;*

Initialization: $M = M^0$; $execList = empty$;

repeat

wait(event);

if event is *tic* **then**

** decrease the Delays of the transitions in $execList$;*

else

receive(Inp);

** update \mathbf{M} ;*

end if;

repeat

for all $t_i \in T$ **do**

if there is met at least one *grd* in the t_i Grd_i list

for $M(p), p \in {}^o t_i$, **then**

** move the tokens of ${}^o t_i$ from \mathbf{M} to M_t ;*

** add t_i to $execList$;*

$Delay[t_i] = \delta(t_i)$;

end if;

end for;

for all t_i in $execList$ **do**

if ($Delay[t_i]$ is 0) **then**

** remove t_i from $execList$;*

** calculate the tokens for \mathbf{M} in t_i^o ;*

** remove the tokens from M_t for*

all ${}^o t_i$;

** set the tokens in t_i^o and start the*

active tokens;

end if

if $t_i \in Out$ **then**

send(Out);

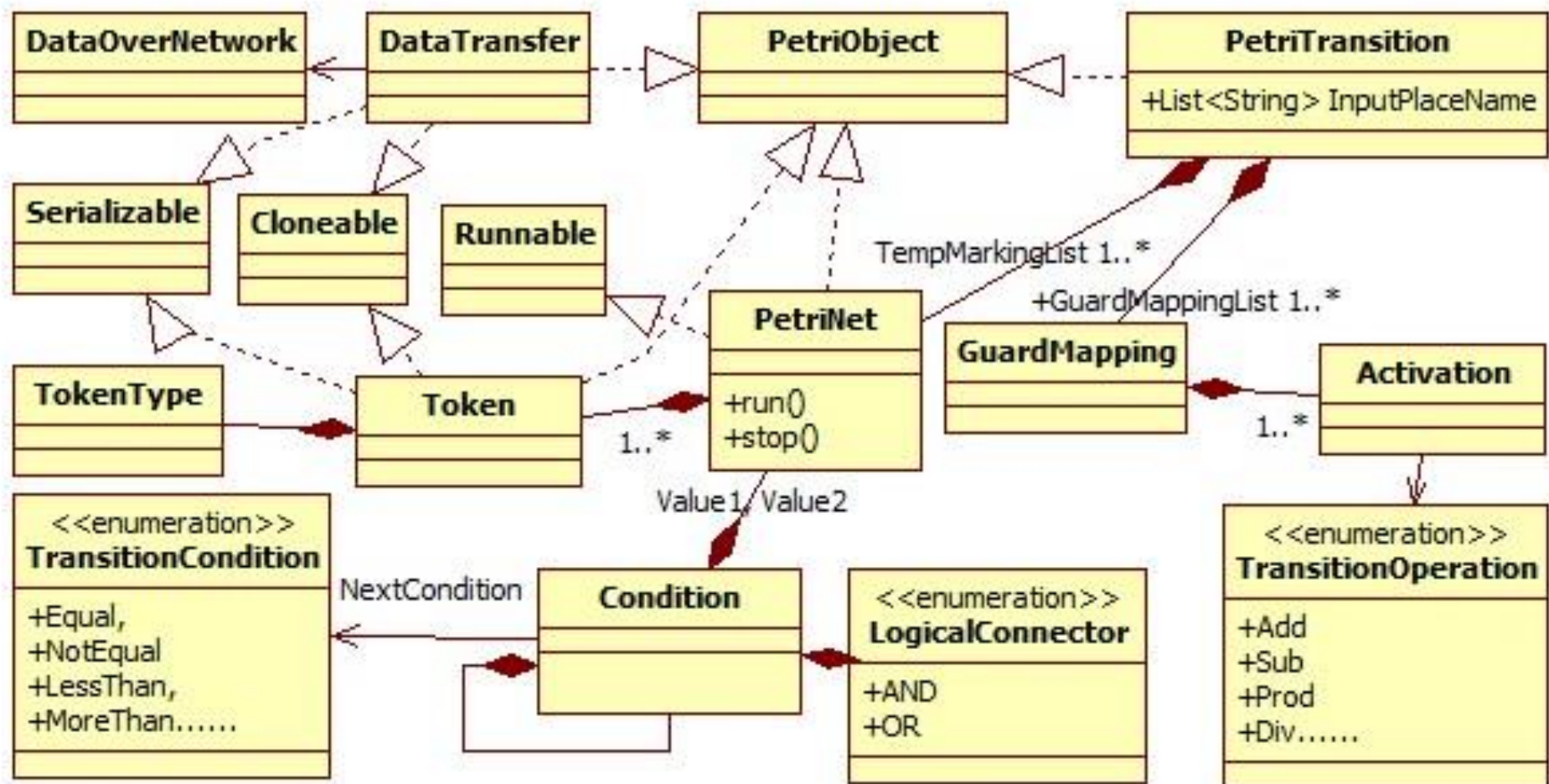
end if

end for

until there is no transition that can be executed;

until the time horizon;

END algorithm;



The transition, guard and map synthesis

Transition algorithm:

Input: t_i^o , t_i^o , g_i , Pre, Post, M^0 , P, T, D, Grd&Map, network_flag, Out, Inp;

Initialization: $M = M^0$, execList = empty;

for all $g_i^k \in g_i$ **do**

for all $\pi_i^k \in g_i^k$

if π_i^k **then**

exit //covers (and) operation

end if

end for

for all $p \in t^o$ // the count of mapping list is equal the Post

if map = object **then** //a vector of float or a Boolean object

 *Set object to M_i

if network_flag = true **then**

 Send object over network

end if

else

if map = active OETPN **then**

 *Start new thread with sub OETPN

else

 *Set passive OETPN marking to M_i //this case of OETPN is passive

end if

end if

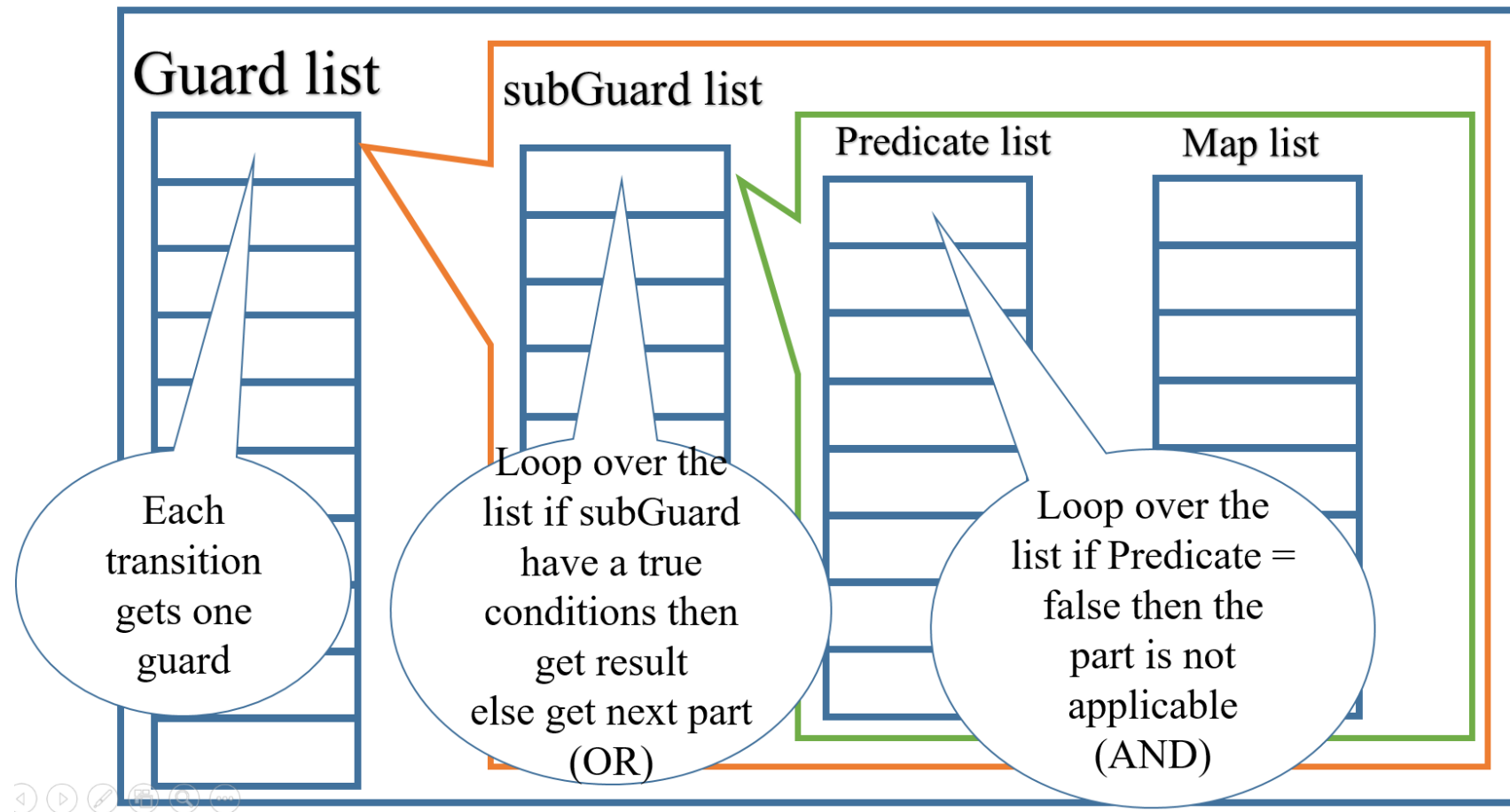
end for

End for

A transition guard and map example:

guard: (M(p1)!=null) **AND** (M(p2)<1);
 predicate connector predicate
 part part

map1: M(p3)=M(p2)



Experiments:

A. Parent and child creation

The parent places have the types:

- $\text{type}(p_1) = \text{type}(p_3) = \text{type}(p_4) = \text{type}(p_5) = \text{float}$; the tokens are denoted by x_1, x_3, x_4 and x_5 respectively.
- $\text{type}(p_2) = \text{OETPN}$; the token is denoted by PN_2

The child places have the types:

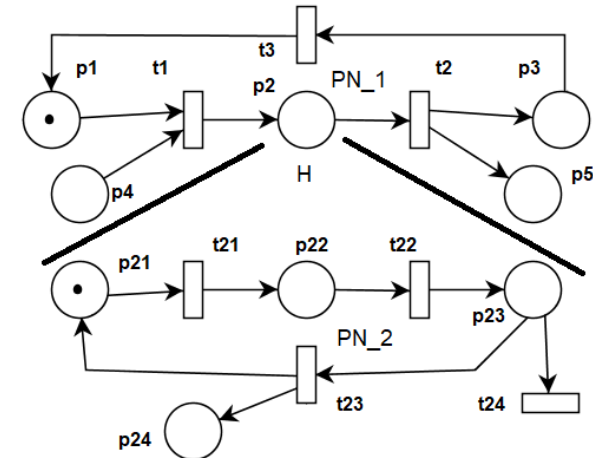
- $\text{type}(p_{21}) = \text{type}(p_{22}) = \text{type}(p_{23}) = \text{type}(p_{24}) = \text{float}$; the tokens are denoted by x_{21}, x_{22}, x_{23} and x_{24} respectively.

The parent guards and mappings are:

- $\text{grd}_1^1 = (x_1 \neq \varphi) \text{ AND } (x_4 \leq 1)$; map_1^1 instantiates the child $M(p_2) = \text{PN}_2$ being an active object with the marking $M^2 = [x_4, 0, 0, 0]$ (i.e. $M(p_{21}) = M(p_4)$ and the running state *true*).
- $\text{grd}_1^2 = (x_1 \neq \varphi) \text{ AND } (x_4 > 1)$; map_1^2 instantiates the child $M(p_2) = \text{PN}_2$ being a passive object with the marking $M^2 = [x_4, 0, 0, 0]$ (i.e. $M(p_{21}) = M(p_4)$ and running state *false*).
- All the rest transitions have the guards *true* and the mappings copy the values of the transition input places in its output places.

The child guards and mappings are:

- $\text{grd}_{21} = \text{true}$; map_{21} : $x_{22} = x_{21}$;
- $\text{grd}_{22} = \text{true}$; map_{22} : $x_{23} = x_{22} + 0.1$;
- $\text{grd}_{23} = x_{23} < 2$; map_{23} : $x_{21} = x_{23}$;
- $\text{grd}_{24} = x_{23} \geq 2$; **StopPetriNet()**



B. Concurrent task execution

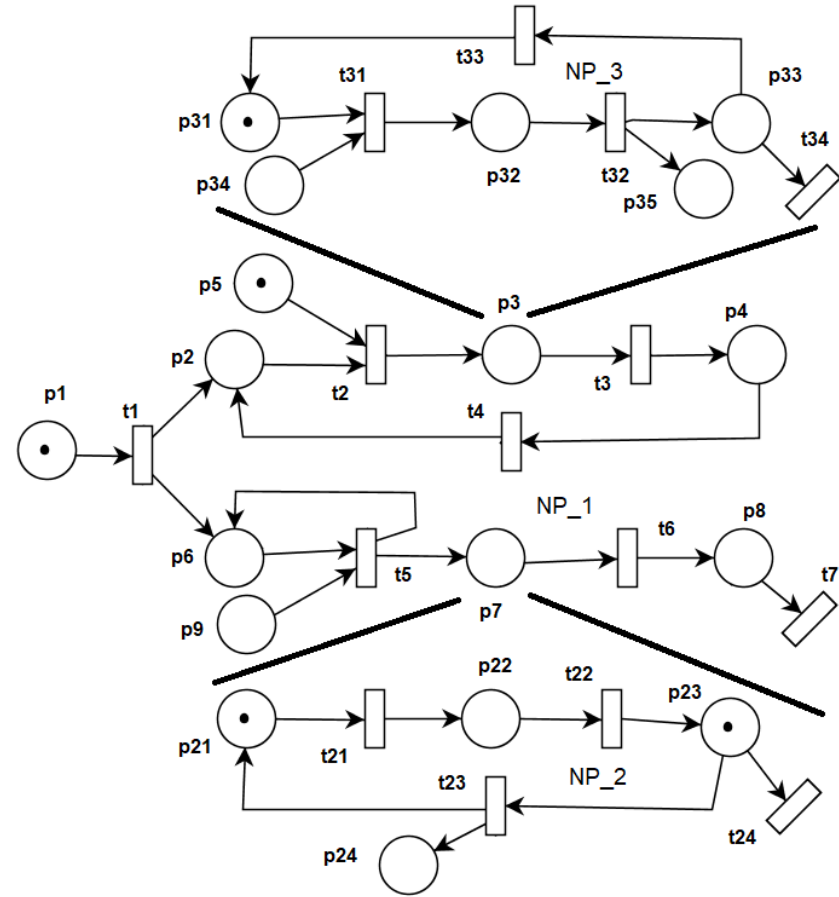
The child **NP₂** is similar to the previous example with the difference that its output place is linked to **NP₃** input place **p₃₄**.

The types of the **NP₁** places **p₃** and **p₇** are tasks: $\text{type}(p_3) = \text{NP}_3$ and $\text{type}(p_7) = \text{NP}_2$. The rest of the places are of the types float.

The parent's (**NP₁**) places **p₅** and **p₉** are linked to the keyboard input channel. The guards and the mappings of the transitions **t₂** and **t₆** are similar to the previous example.

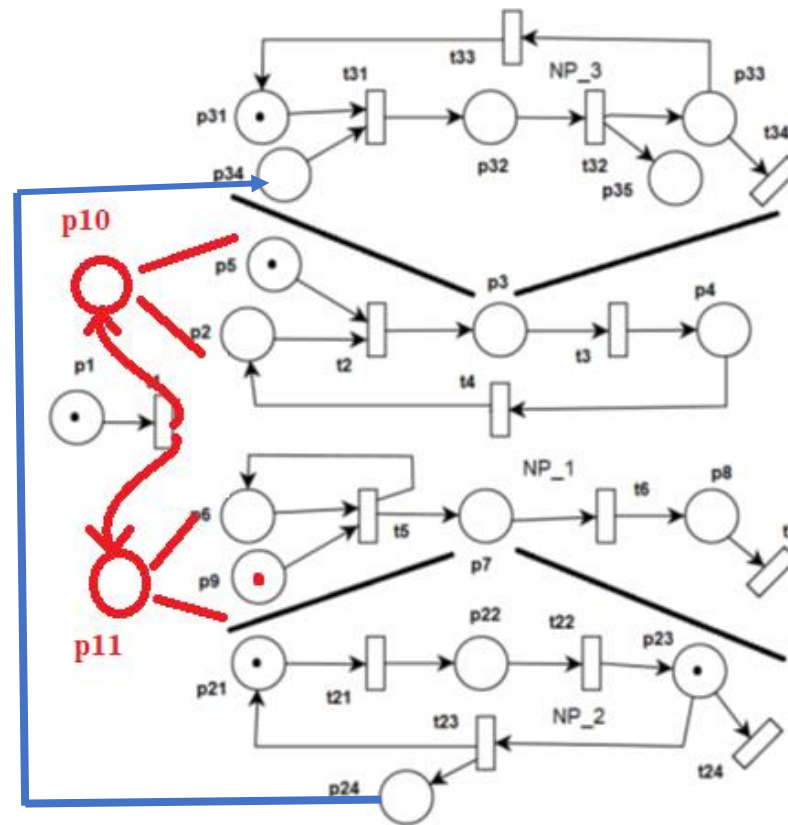
The guards and mappings of **NP₃** are:

- $\text{grd}_{31} = \text{true}$; $\text{map}_{31}: x_{32} = x_{31} + x_{34}$.
- $\text{grd}_{32} = \text{true}$; $\text{map}_{32}: x_{33} = x_{32}, x_{35} = x_{32}$;
- $\text{grd}_{34} = x_{33} > 3$; **StopPetriNet()**
- $\text{grd}_{33} = x_{33} \leq 3$; $\text{map}_{33}: x_{31} = x_{33}$;



In implementation:

NP_1 is divided into two threads of execution, so p1, t1, p10, and p11 are considered the starting thread, the upper part is a thread starts from p10 and the lower starts from p11 just as shown in the figure below:



References:

- [1] Tiberiu S. Letia, and Dahlia Al-Janabi, “Object Enhanced Time Petri Nets Models”, IEEE International Conference on Automation, Quality and Testing, Robotics (AQTR), IEEE, DOI: 10.1109/AQTR.2018.8402743, May 2018.
- [2] The OETPN Framework: https://bitbucket.org/dahliajj/oetpn_oertpn_framework/src/master/