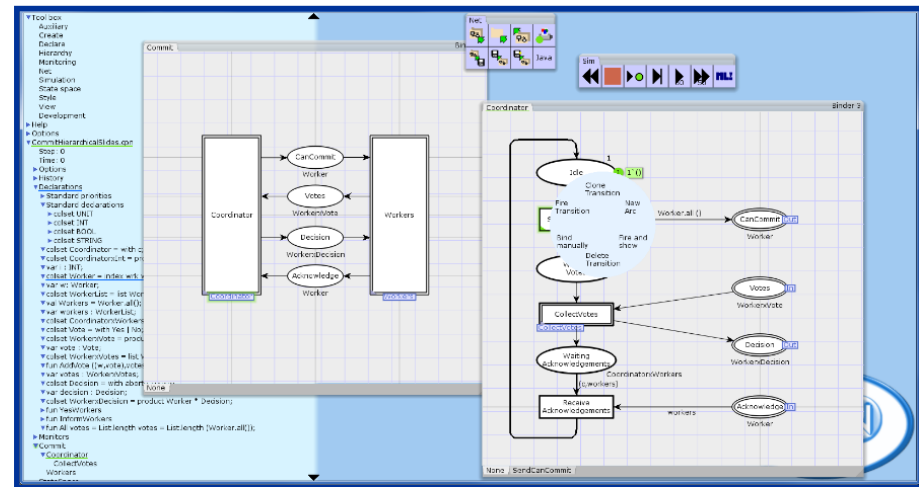


Lecture 1

Overview of Coloured Petri Nets and CPN Tools



Lars Michael Kristensen

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Western Norway University of Applied Sciences

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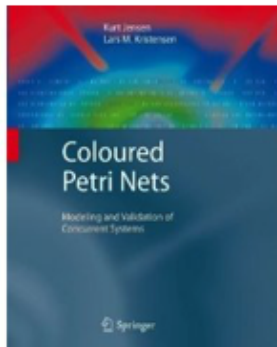
My Background

- **2000:** PhD from the CPN research centre at Aarhus University (DK) on Coloured Petri Nets and software verification.
- **2000-2002:** Post-doctoral researcher at University of South Australia / Australian Defence and Technology Organisation
 - Software tool support for military command and control
 - Modelling and implementation of real-time avionics missions systems
- **2002-2009:** Associate professor at Aarhus University
 - Capacity planning for web servers with Hewlett-Packard
 - Development of protocols for IPv6 with Ericsson Telebit
- **Since 2009:** Professor of computer science and software engineering at Western Norway Univ. of Applied Sciences
 - Establishment of a PhD programme in Computer Science: Software Engineering, Sensor Networks and Engineering Computing [<http://ict.hvl.no>]
 - T&R: programming, network technology and distributed systems, internet-of-things, model-driven software engineering and verification

CPN Textbook

Coloured Petri Nets: Modelling and Validation of Concurrent Systems

Welcome to the homepage of the CPN Book



Springer, July 2009 - available via: [Springer](https://www.springer.com) [amazon.co.uk](https://www.amazon.co.uk) [amazon.com](https://www.amazon.com)

Authors

Kurt Jensen	Lars Michael Kristensen
Department of Computer Science	Department of Computing
Aarhus University, Denmark	Western Norway University of Applied Sciences

Introduction

Coloured Petri Nets (CP-nets or CPNs) is a language for modelling and validation of concurrent and distributed systems and other systems in which concurrency, synchronisation, and communication plays a major role. The CPN textbook



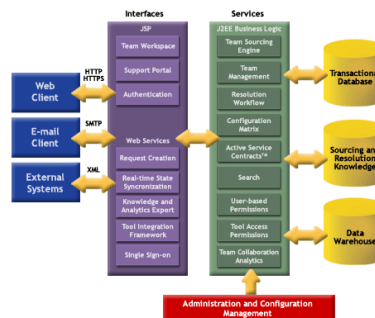
- **K. Jensen and L.M. Kristensen. Coloured Petri Nets: Modelling and Validation of Concurrent Systems, Springer, 2009.**
- **Book website: www.cpnbook.org**

Concurrent Systems

- The vast majority of software systems today can be characterised as **concurrent systems**
 - Structured as a collection of concurrently executing software components and applications (parallelism)
 - Operation relies on communication, synchronisation, and resource sharing



Internet protocols, cloud, IoT, web-based applications



Multi-core platforms and multi-threaded software



Automation systems and networked control systems

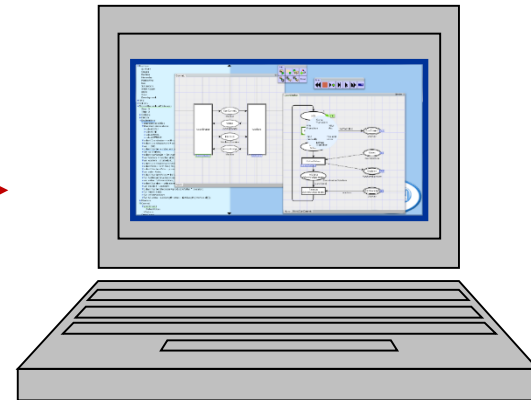
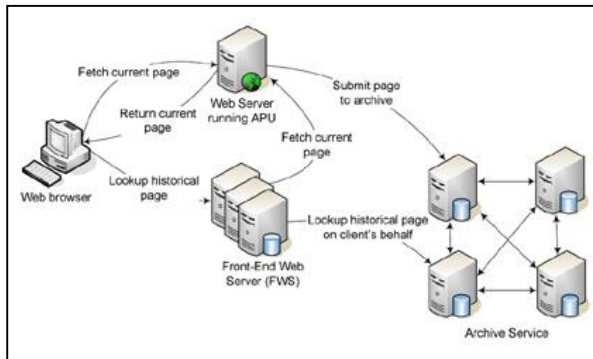
Complex Behaviour

- **The engineering of concurrent systems is **challenging** due to their **complex behaviour****
 - Concurrently executing and independently scheduled components
 - Non-deterministic and asynchronous behaviour (e.g., timeouts, message loss, external events, ...)
 - Almost impossible for software developers to have a complete understanding of the system behaviour
 - Software testing is challenging and reproducing errors is often difficult
- **Methods to support the engineering of **reliable concurrent systems** are highly relevant**

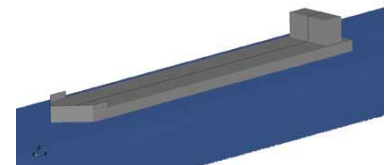


Modelling

- One way to approach the challenges posed by concurrent systems is the **construction of models**.
- A model is an **abstract representation** which can be manipulated by a computer software tool



- **Modelling is used in most engineering disciplines**

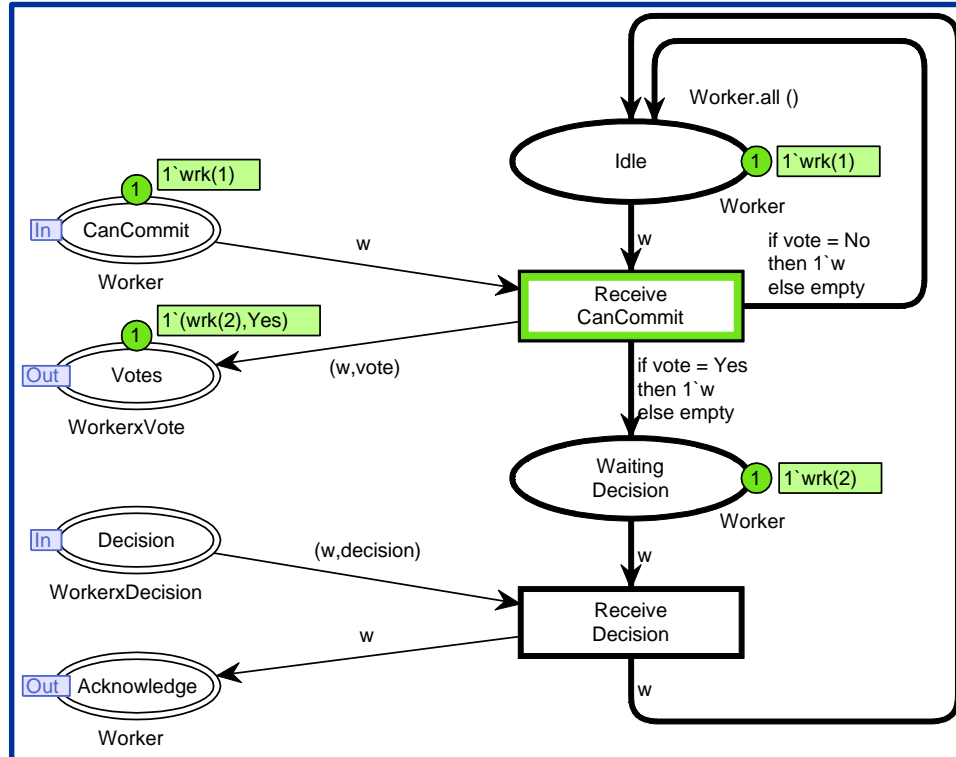


Why Modelling?

- **Benefits of constructing executable models**
 - **Insight** into the design and operation of the system
 - **Completeness**: results in a more complete design
 - **Correctness**: reveal errors and ambiguities in the design phase
- **Abstraction** – validation using high-level and domain-specific concepts in development.
- **Reliability** – testing and verification and prior to implementation and deployment
 - **Functional properties** (e.g., deadlocks, timing requirements,...)
 - **Performance properties** (e.g., delay, throughout, scalability,...)
- **Productivity** – models can be used (directly or indirectly) as a basis for implementation.

Coloured Petri Nets (CPNs)

- General-purpose graphical modelling language for the engineering of **concurrent systems**.
- Combines **Petri Nets** and a **programming language**



Petri Nets

graphical notation
concurrency
communication
synchronisation
resource sharing

CPN ML (Standard ML)

data and data manipulation
compact modelling
parameterisable models

High-level Petri Nets

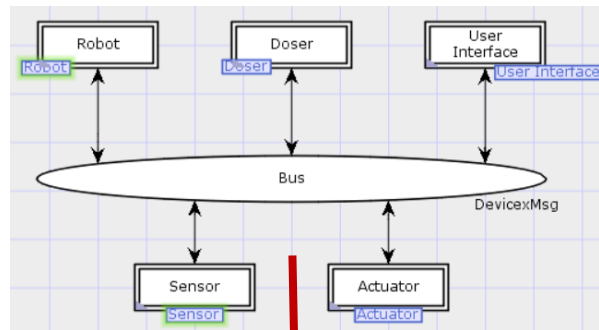
- Petri Nets are divided into **low-level** and **high-level Petri Nets**
 - **Low-level Petri Nets** (such as Place/Transitions Nets) are primarily suited as a **theoretical model** for concurrency, but are also applied for modelling and verification of hardware systems
 - **High-level Petri Nets** (such as CP-nets and Predicate/Transitions Nets) are aimed at **practical use**, in particular because they allow for construction of compact and parameterised models
- High-level Petri Nets is an **ISO/IEC standard***
 - The CPN modelling language and the supporting CPN Tools conform to this standard.

* <https://www.iso.org/standard/38225.html>

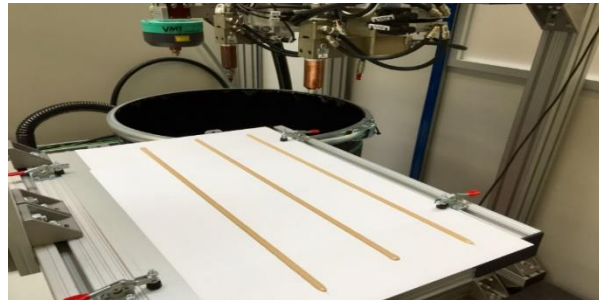
CPN @ Atlas Copco

- Developing a model-driven software development approach and supporting infrastructure

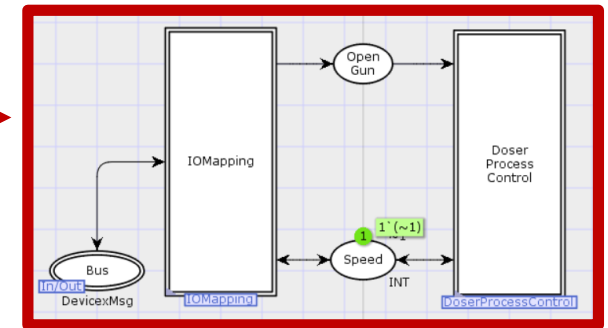
CPN Tools:
editing,
validation, and
verification
(design time)



C++ execution
engine for
deployment and
real-time execution
(run-time)



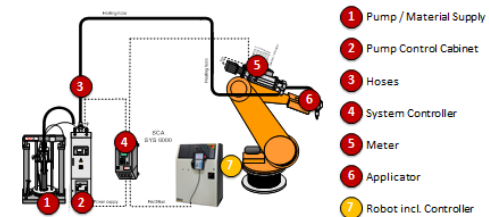
Environment
modelling for
(non-site)
software testing



SCA

System Layouts

AUTOMATIC STATION



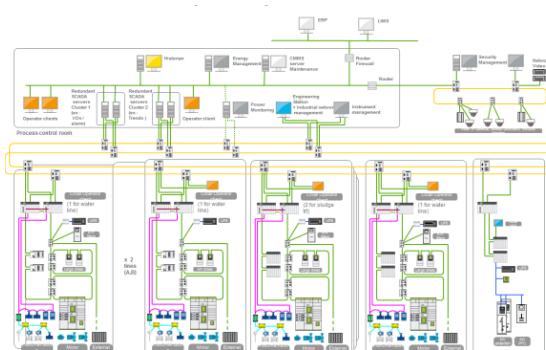
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- The CPN model is **directly used** as the pump controller software implementation.

CPN @ Schneider Electric

- Dependability evaluation and capacity planning of large industrial automation architectures

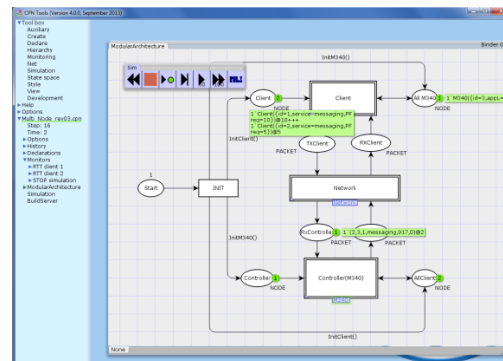


Dependability analysis software tools



Performance - Reliability
Availability - Safety

Modelling

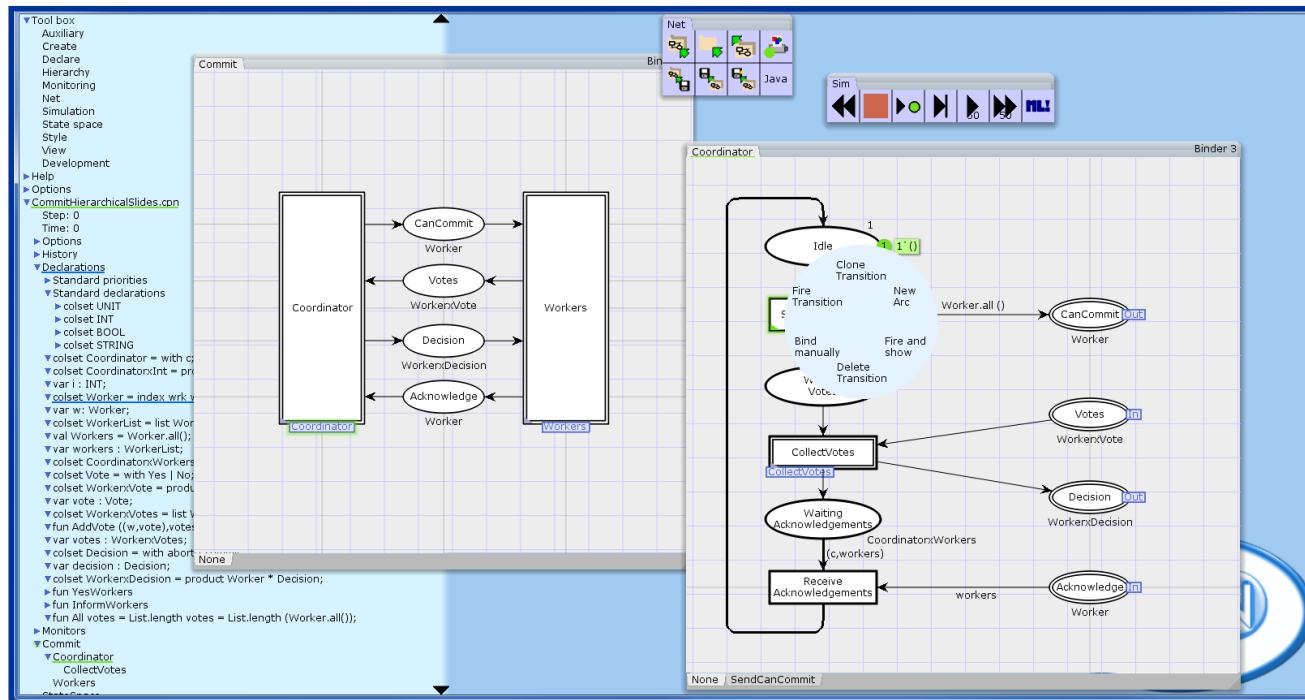


Automated
code generation

Tools for modelling driven
engineering

CPN Tools [www.cpntools.org]

- Practical use of CPNs is supported by CPN Tools



- Editing and syntax check
- Interactive- and automatic simulation
- Verification based on state space exploration
- Simulation-based performance analysis

CPN Tools Demo

- **User-interaction with CPN Tools**
 - **Index and workspace**
 - **Binders and tool palettes - drag-and-drop**
 - **Contextual menus - right click**



Examples of CPN Tools users

North America

- ◆ Boeing
- ◆ Hewlett-Packard
- ◆ Samsung Information Systems
- ◆ National Semiconductor Corp.
- ◆ Fujitsu Computer Products
- ◆ Honeywell Inc.
- ◆ MITRE Corp.,
- ◆ Scalable Server Division
- ◆ E.I. DuPont de Nemours Inc.
- ◆ Federal Reserve System
- ◆ Bell Canada
- ◆ Nortel Technologies, Canada

Asia

- ◆ Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Japan
- ◆ Toshiba Corp., Japan
- ◆ SHARP Corp., Japan
- ◆ Nippon Steel Corp., Japan
- ◆ Hongkong Telecom Interactive Multimedia System

Europe

- ◆ Alcatel Austria
- ◆ Siemens Austria
- ◆ Bang & Olufsen, Denmark
- ◆ Nokia, Finland
- ◆ Alcatel Business Systems, France
- ◆ Peugeot-Citroën, France
- ◆ Dornier Satellitensysteme, Germany
- ◆ SAP AG, Germany
- ◆ Volkswagen AG, Germany
- ◆ Alcatel Telecom, Netherlands
- ◆ Rank Xerox, Netherlands
- ◆ Sydkraft Konsult, Sweden
- ◆ Central Bank of Russia
- ◆ Siemens Switzerland
- ◆ Goldman Sachs, UK

<http://cs.au.dk/cpnets/industrial-use/>

CPN models are formal

- The CPN modelling language has a **mathematical definition** of both its syntax and semantics.
- The formal representation is important
 - Would have been impossible to develop a sound and powerful CPN language without it
 - Provides the foundation for the definition of the behavioural properties and for the formal analysis and verification methods

Definition 4.2. A non-hierarchical Coloured Petri Net is a nine-tuple $CPN = (P, T, A, \Sigma, V, C, G, E, I)$, where:

1. P is a finite set of places.

Definition 4.5. A step $Y \in BE_{MS}$ is enabled in a marking M if and only if the following two properties are satisfied:

1. $\forall (t, b) \in Y : G(t) \langle b \rangle$.

Learning CPNs is similar to learning a programming language (no mathematics :-)

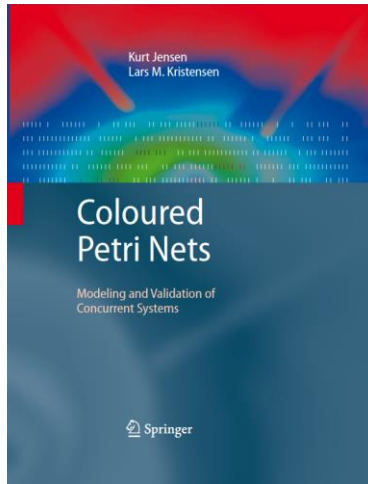
8. $E : A \rightarrow \text{EXPR}_V$ is an arc expression function that assigns an arc expression to each arc a such that $\text{Type}[E(a)] = C(p)_{MS}$, where p is the place connected to the arc a .
9. $I : P \rightarrow \text{EXPR}_0$ is an initialisation function that assigns an initialisation expression to each place p such that $\text{Type}[I(p)] = C(p)_{MS}$.

Outline

- **Module I: Modelling and CPN Tools [today]**
 - Motivation and overview of Coloured Petri Nets
 - The **syntax** and **semantics** of the basic constructs of the Coloured Petri Nets (CPNs) modelling language
 - Modules for **hierarchical structuring** of large CPN models
 - Application of **CPN Tools** for **construction** and **simulation** of CPN models
- **Module II: Verification and Applications [tomorrow]**
 - The basic concepts of **state spaces** and how they are computed
 - Introduce standard **behavioural properties** of CPNs
 - Checking standard behavioural properties using state spaces
 - A larger example on the **industrial use** of CPNs and CPN Tools

Do not hesitate to ask questions along the way!

Resources



K. Jensen and L.M. Kristensen. Coloured Petri Nets: Modelling and Validation of Concurrent Systems, Springer, 2009.

www.cpnbook.org

Practical use of CPN Tools is
extensively documented at
www.cpntools.org

Implementing Coloured Petri Nets Using a Functional Programming Language

LARS MICHAEL KRISTENSEN
JENSEN@COMPU.SI
Department of Computer Science, University of Aarhus, Arturup 14, DK-8000 Aarhus N, Denmark

Abstract. Coloured Petri Nets (CPNs) are a graphically oriented modelling language for concurrent systems based on Petri nets and the functional programming language Standard ML. Petri Nets provide the primitives for modelling concurrency and communication. Standard ML provides the primitives for modelling data manipulation and for creating complex and parameterised CPN models. Functional programming and Standard ML have played a major role in the development of CPNs and the CPN computer tools supporting modelling, simulation, verification, and performance analysis of concurrent systems. In the modelling language level, Standard ML has extended Petri Nets with the practical extensions required for modelling systems of this size automatically based on typical industrial practice. In the implementation level, Standard ML has been used to implement the formal semantics of CPNs that provide the theoretical foundation for the CPN computer tools. This paper presents an overview of the theoretical development and Standard ML, as applied in the CPN modelling language and the supporting computer tools. We give a detailed presentation of the key algorithms and methods for implementing the formal semantics of CPNs, and we discuss a number of case studies where CPNs have been used for the design and analysis of systems. We also demonstrate how the use of a Standard ML programming environment has allowed Petri Nets to be used for the implementation of systems.

Key words: distributed and concurrent computation, implementation techniques, programming environments and tools, Coloured Petri Nets, Highlevel Petri Nets, Petri Nets

Coloured Petri Nets: Modelling and Validation

Kurt Jensen
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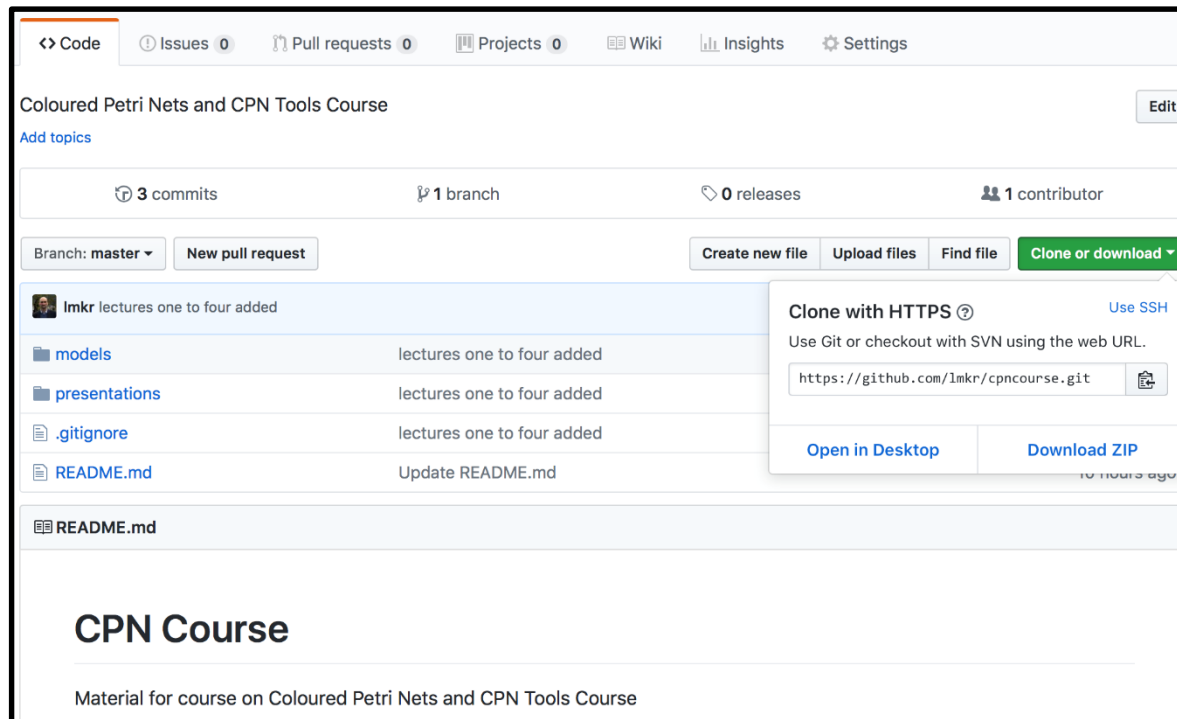
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■ Research papers on Coloured Petri Nets

- K. Jensen and L.M. Kristensen. Coloured Petri Nets: A Graphical Language for Modelling and Validation of Concurrent Systems. Communications of the ACM, Vol. 58, No. 6, pp. 61-70, 2015.
- K. Jensen, L.M. Kristensen, L. Wells. Coloured Petri Nets and CPN Tools for Modelling and Validation of Concurrent Systems. Intl. Journal on Software Tools for Technology Transfer, Vol. 9, pp. 213-254, Springer, 2007.
- L.M. Kristensen and S. Christensen: Implementing Coloured Petri Nets using a Functional Programming Language. In Higher-order and Symbolic Computation, Vol. 17, pp. 207-243, 2004.

Course Material

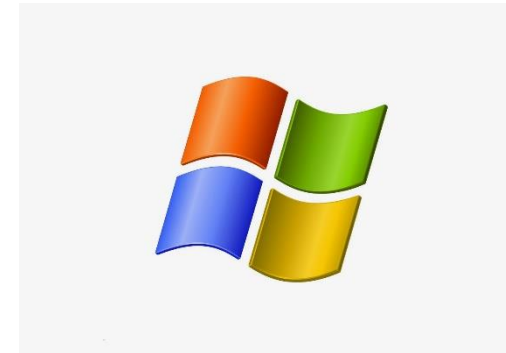
- Slides, models, and papers are available via the github repository at <https://github.com/lmkr/cpncourse>



Clone the git-repository or download as a zip-file

CPN Tools Installation

- CPN Tools can be downloaded and installed via www.cpntools.org



Running on Mac OS /
Linux via a virtual
machine or emulator.

- Some installations of Windows required the application to be run as administrator.

