

Theory and Tools | Part 1a

Motivation and Overview of Coloured Petri Nets Nets and CPN Tools

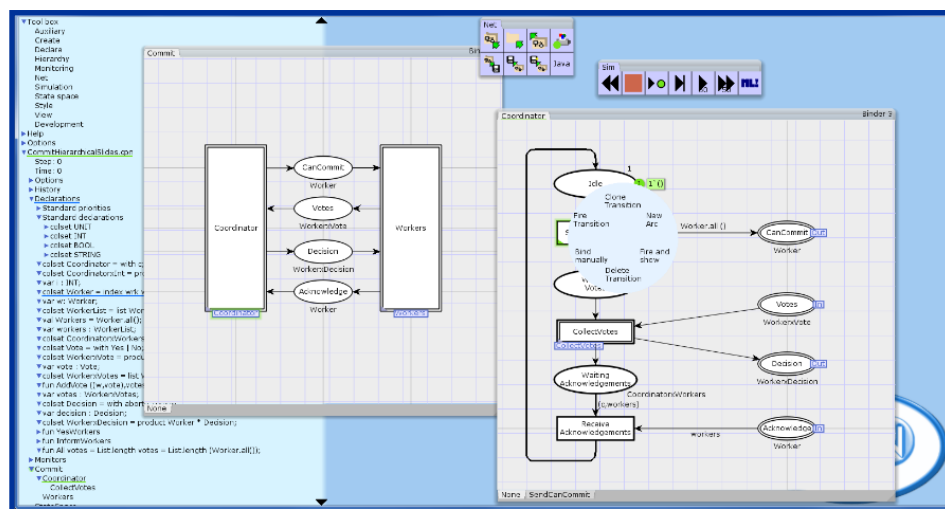


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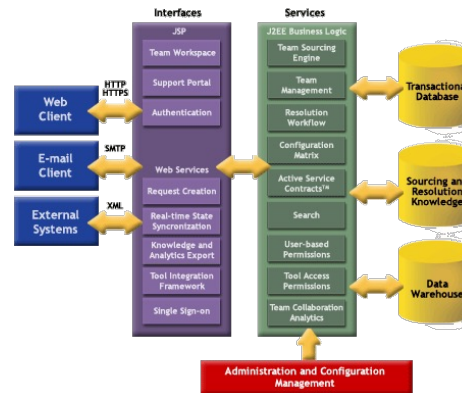


Concurrent and distributed systems

- The vast majority of system development projects today are concerned with **concurrent and distributed 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

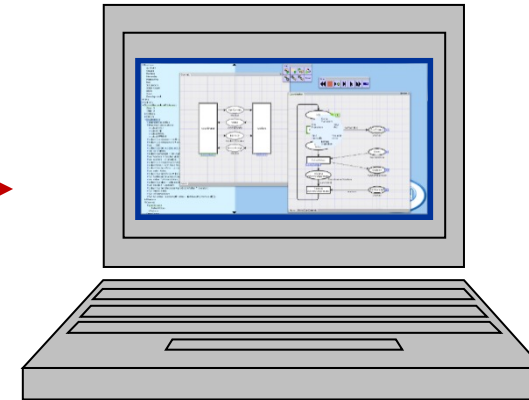
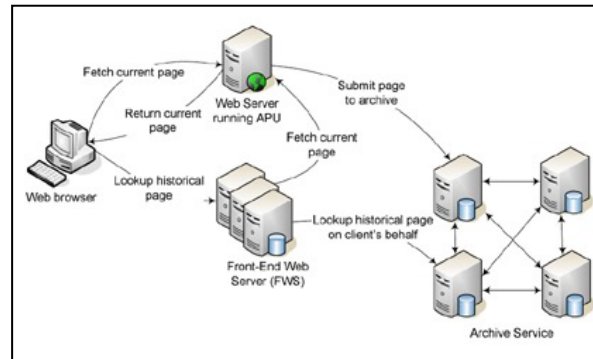
Complex behaviour

- **The engineering of concurrent and distributed 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 developers to have a complete understanding of the system behaviour
 - Testing is challenging and reproducing errors is often difficult
- **Methods to support the engineering of **reliable distributed and concurrent systems** are highly relevant**

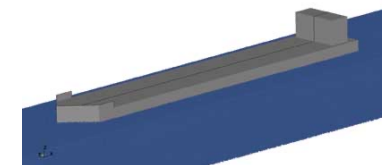


Modelling

- One way to approach these challenges is via the **construction of executable models**
- Models are **abstract representations** which can be manipulated by software tools



- Modelling is widely used in most engineering disciplines

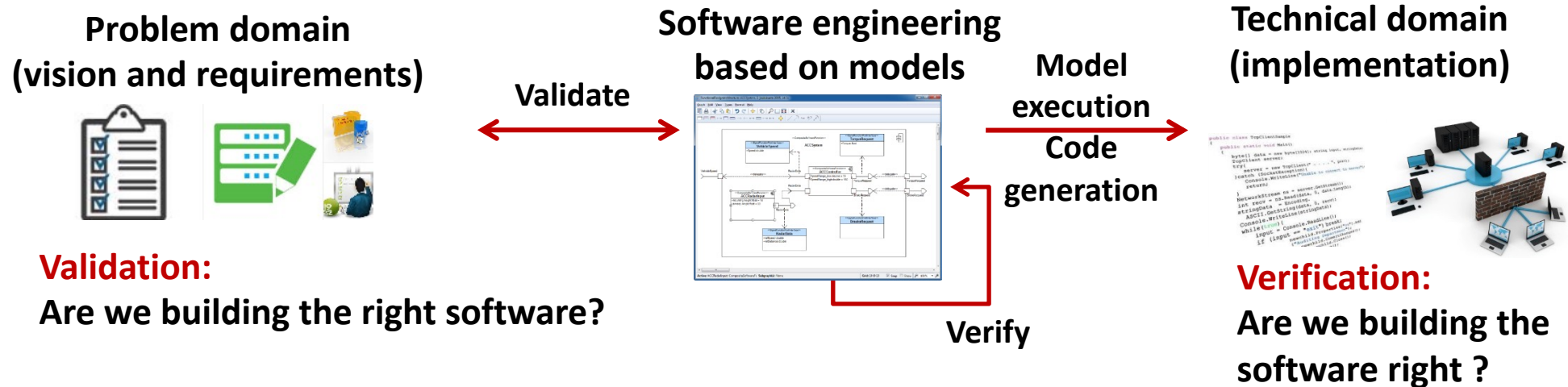


Why modelling?

- **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 early phases
- **Abstraction and communication** – early 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,...)

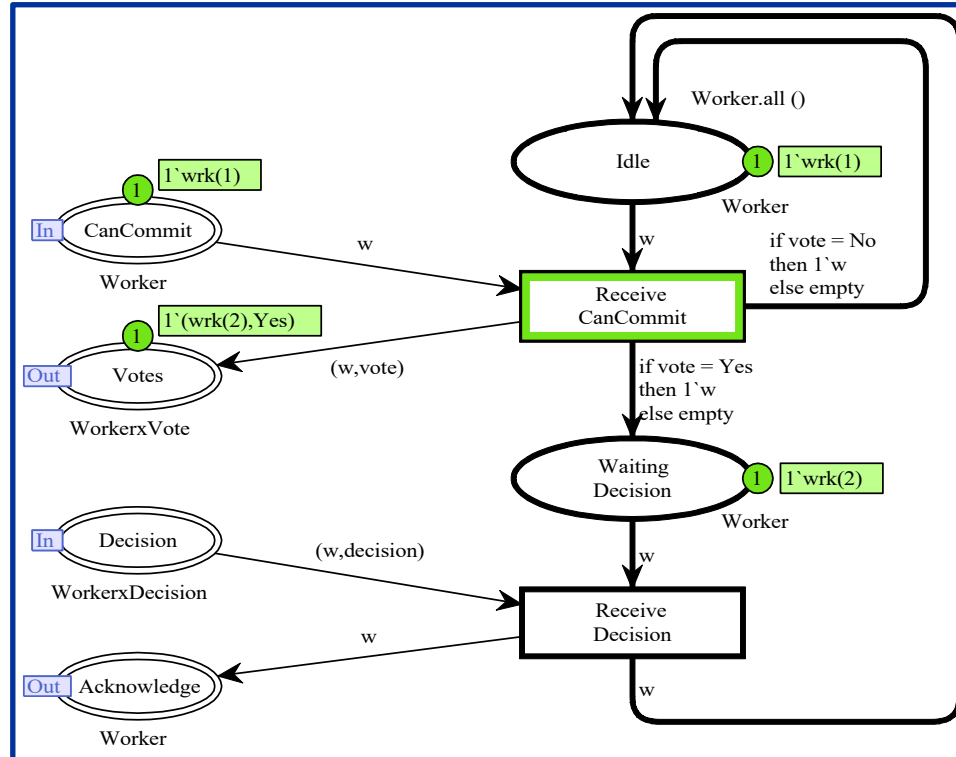
Model-driven engineering

- **Productivity** - models may in some cases also be used (directly or indirectly) as a basis for implementation



Coloured Petri Nets - CPNs

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



Petri Nets

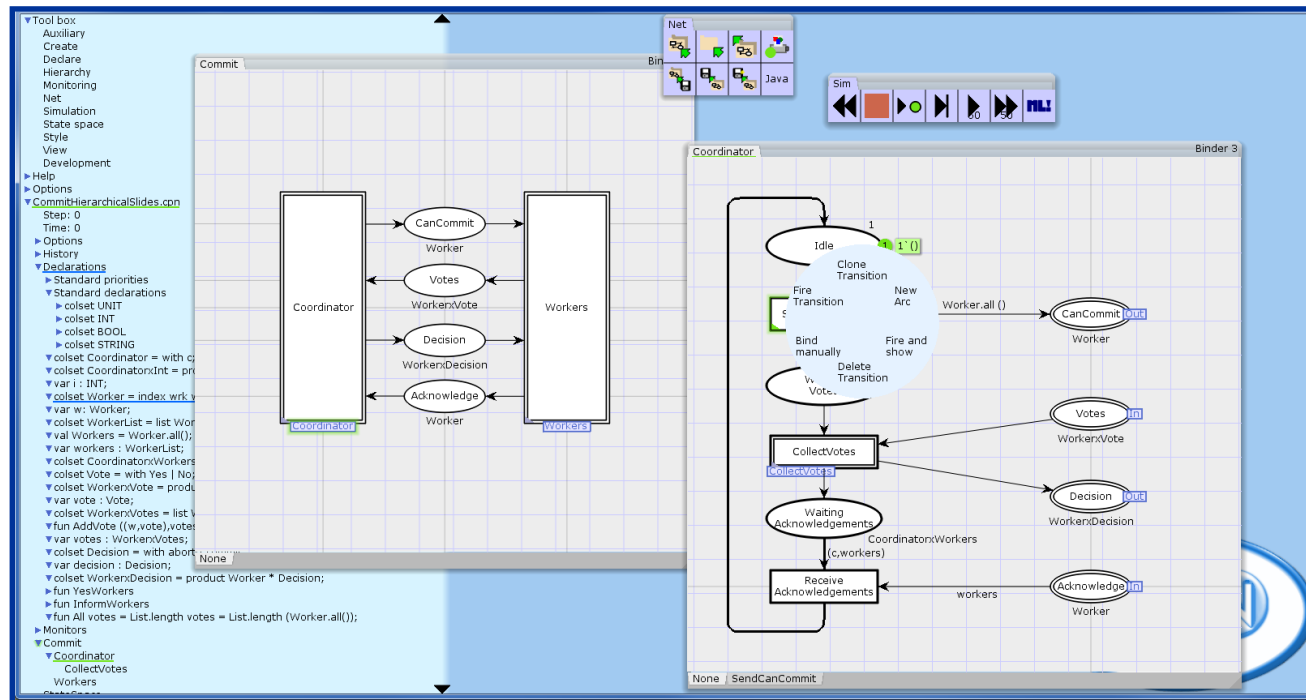
graphical notation
concurrency
communication
synchronisation
resource sharing

CPN ML (Standard ML)

data and data manipulation
compact modelling
parameterisable models

CPN Tools [www.cpntools.org]

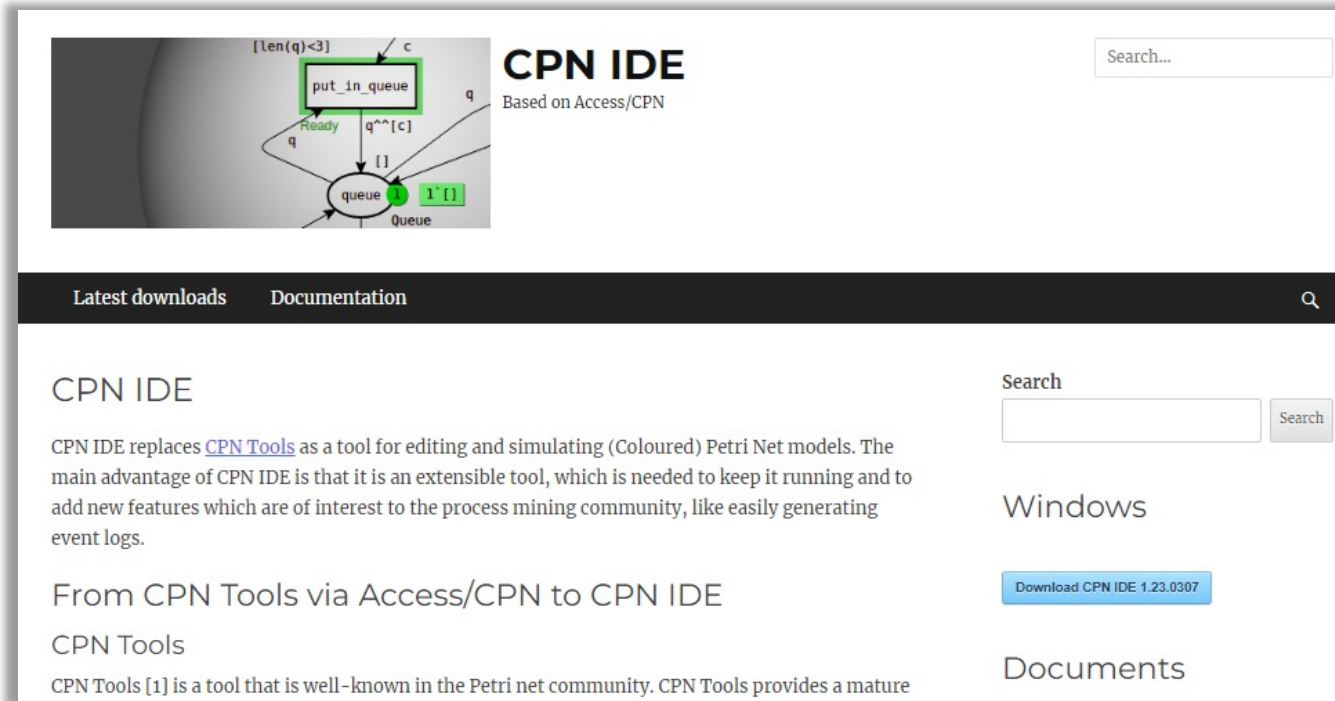
- Practical use of CPNs is supported by CPN Tools



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

CPN IDE [cpnide.org]

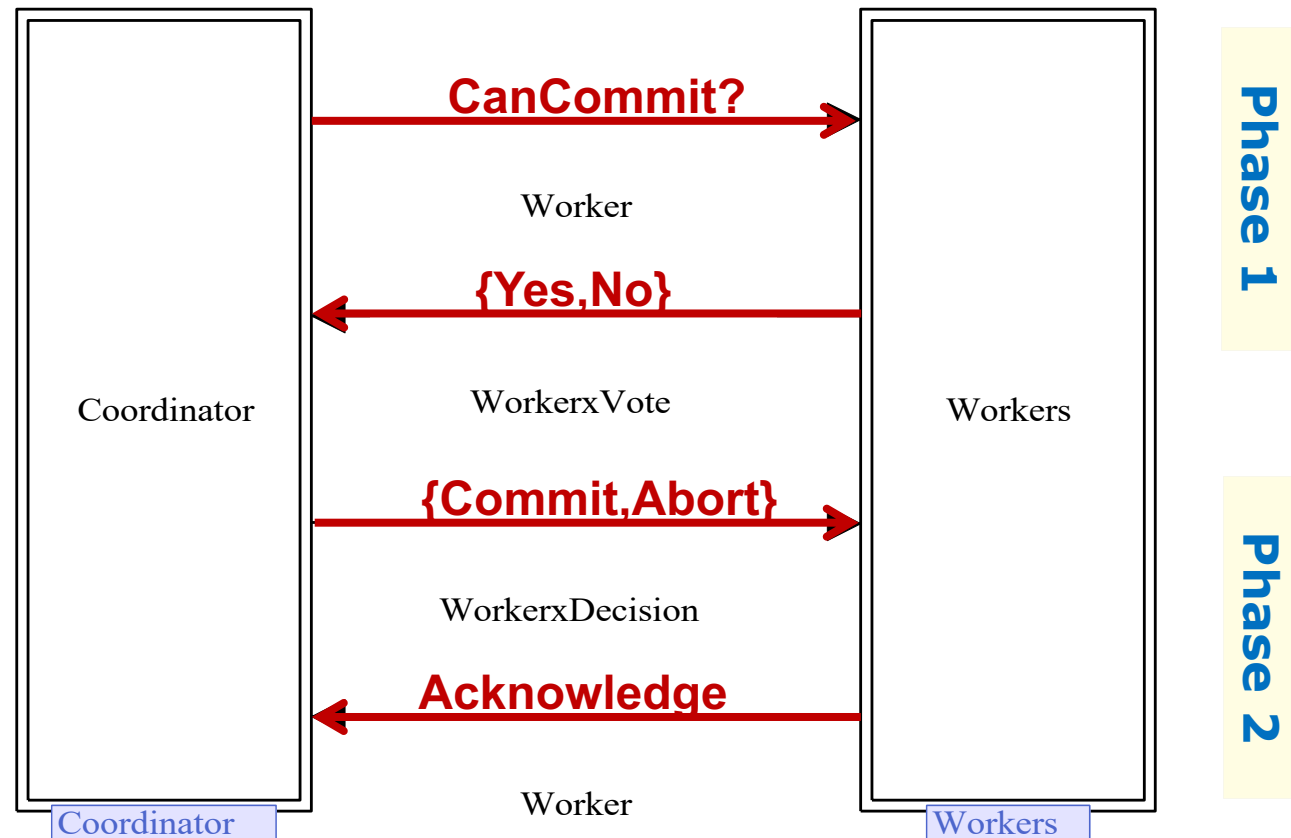
- **Web-based front-end replacing the CPN Tools GUI**



- **Relies on the same underlying simulator as CPN Tools**

Example: Two-phase commit transaction protocol

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



CPN Tools demo

part1a-introduction.cpn

- **User-interaction with CPN Tools**
 - **Index and workspace**
 - **Binders and tool palettes - drag-and-drop**
 - **Contextual menus - right click**
 - **No menu-bars or dialog-boxes**



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

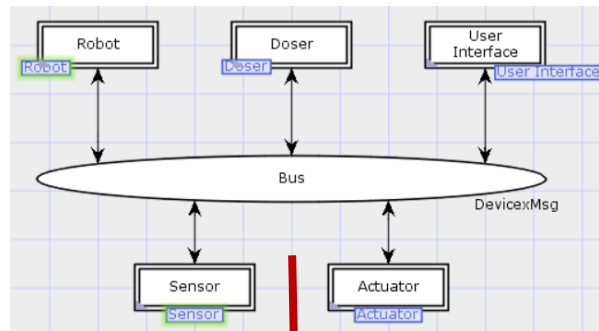
- ◆ Alcatel Austria
- ◆ Siemens Austria
- ◆ Bang & Olufsen, Denmark
- ◆ Nokia, Finland
- ◆ Alcatel Business Systems, France
- ◆ Peugeot-Citroën, France
- ◆ Dornier Satellitensysteme, Germany
- ◆ SAP AG, Germany
- ◆ Volkswagen AG, Germany
- ◆ Alcatel Telecom, Netherlands
- ◆ Rank Xerox, Netherlands
-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

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

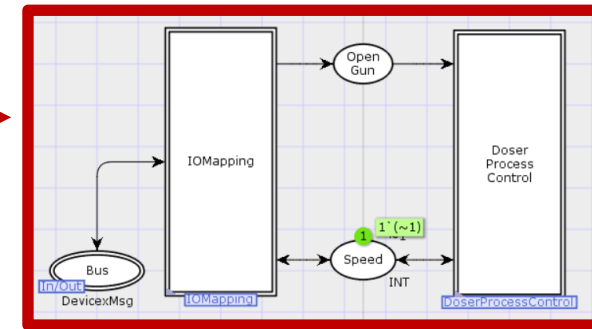
CPN @ Atlas Copco

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

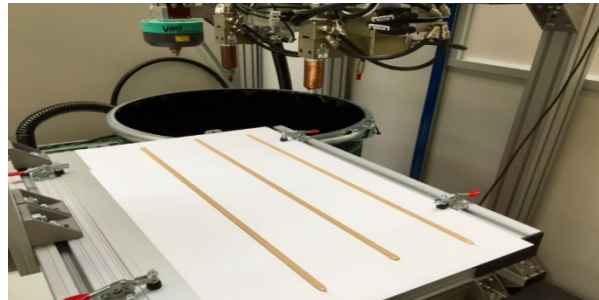
CPN Tools:
editing,
validation, and
verification
(design time)



Environment
modelling for
(non-site)
software testing

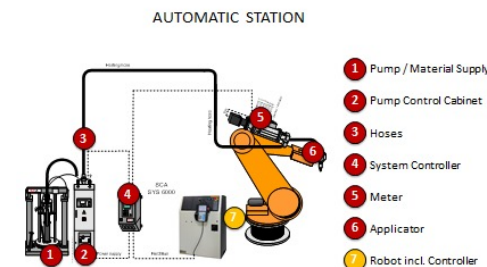


C++ execution
engine for
deployment and
real-time execution
(run-time)



SCA

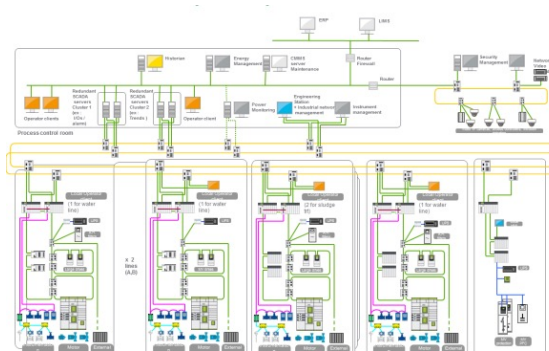
System Layouts



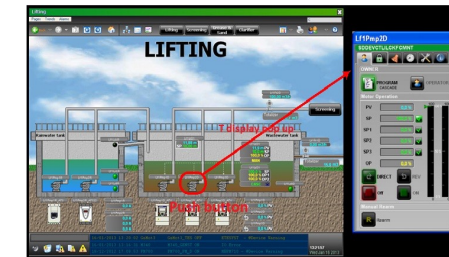
- The CPN model is **directly used** as the pump controller software implementation

CPN @ Schneider Electric

- Dependability evaluation and capacity planning of large industrial automation architectures



Dependability analysis
software tools

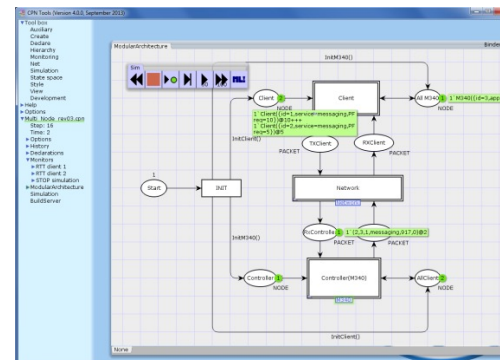


Performance - Reliability
Availability - Safety

Modelling



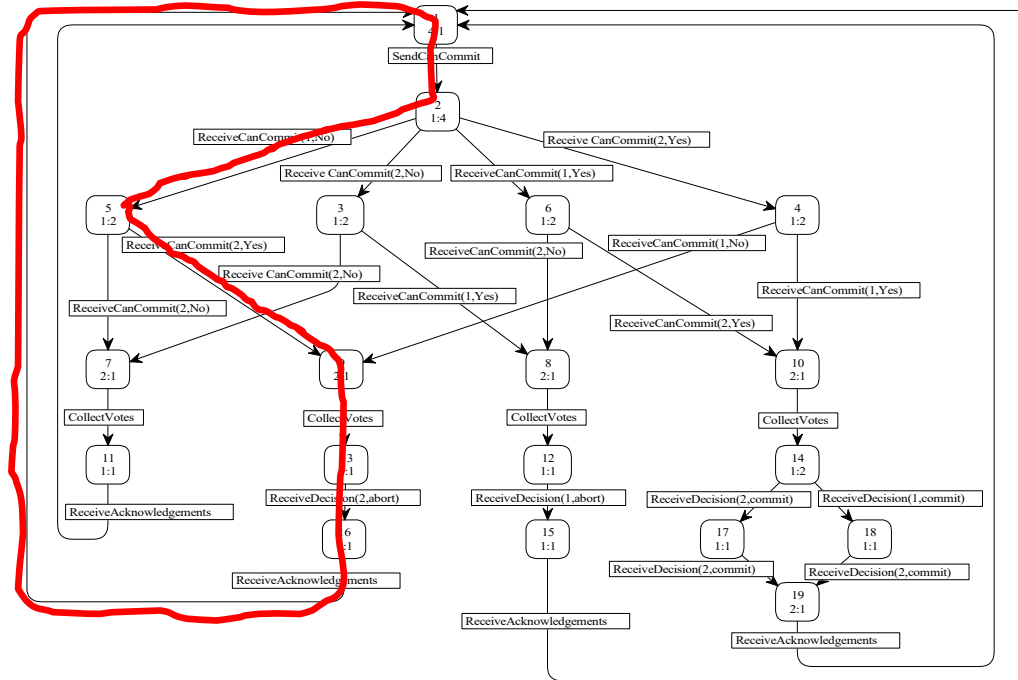
Automated
code generation



Tools for modelling driven
engineering

Verification and model checking

- **Formal verification** of CPN models can be conducted using **explicit state space exploration**

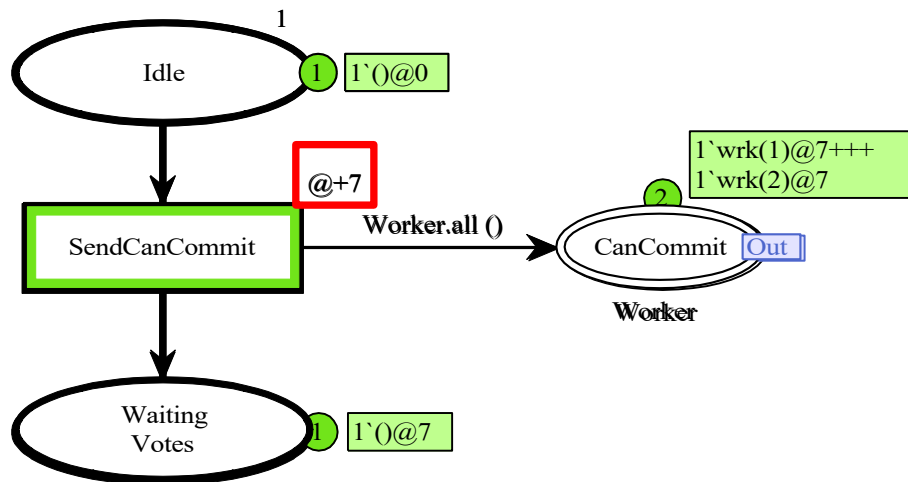


- A state space represents all possible **executions** of the CPN model
- **Standard behavioural properties** can be investigated using the state space report
- **Model-specific properties** can be verified using queries and **temporal logic model checking**

- Several **advanced techniques** available to alleviate the **inherent state explosion problem**

Performance analysis

- CPNs include a **concept of time** that can be used to model the timed taken by activities



- A **global clock** representing the **current model time**
- Tokens carry **time stamps** describing the earliest possible model time at which they can be removed
- Time inscriptions** on transitions and arcs are used to give time stamps to the tokens produced on output places

- Random distribution functions** can be used in arc expressions (variable delays, packet loss probabilities, ...)
- Data collection monitors** and batch simulations can be used for **performance analysis**



Perspectives on CPNs

- **Modelling language combining Petri Nets with a programming language**
- **The development has been driven by an application-oriented research agenda**
- **Key characteristics**
 - Few but still powerful and expressive modelling constructs
 - **Implicit concurrency** inherited from Petri nets
 - everything is concurrent unless explicitly synchronised
 - **Verification** and **performance analysis** supported by the same modelling language

