

A tool to remove colors from your High-Level Petri nets!

Silvano DAL ZILIO LAAS-CNRS, Vertics team



presentation for our paper: *MCC: a Tool for Unfolding Colored Petri*Nets in PNML Format for the Petri Nets Conference—June 2020

MCC is not an acronym!

mcc is a tool designed for a very specific task:

transform models of High-Level Petri nets (symmetric nets in PNML), into equivalent P/T nets

mcc has been developed and made available for the last 3 years and designed with the goal to be open, easily extensible, and good enough for the Model-Checking Contest

Why mcc?

"There are only two hard things in Computer Science: cache invalidation and naming things."

-- Phil Karlton

- short answer ≡ solve a problem we faced when entering the Model-Checking Contest three years ago.
- the initial goal ≡ develop a collection of helper apps to deal with colored models in PNML
 - unfolding
 - computing invariants on colored models
 - computing symmetries

why not compute directly on colored models?



A tool to remove colors from your High-Level Petri nets!

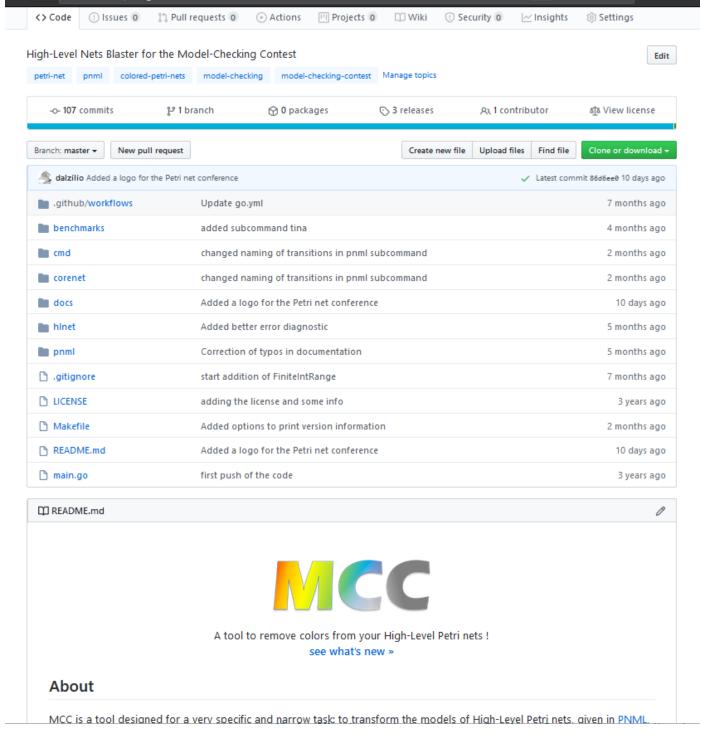
quick tool demo: mcc in 50"

Installing MCC or building it from source

- MCC is a classic CLI tool
 Just install the right binary file in your PATH.
 Binary files for Windows, Linux and MacOS.
 See the latest releases on GitHub
- You have the option to install the tool from source, using a recent Go distribution. Just:

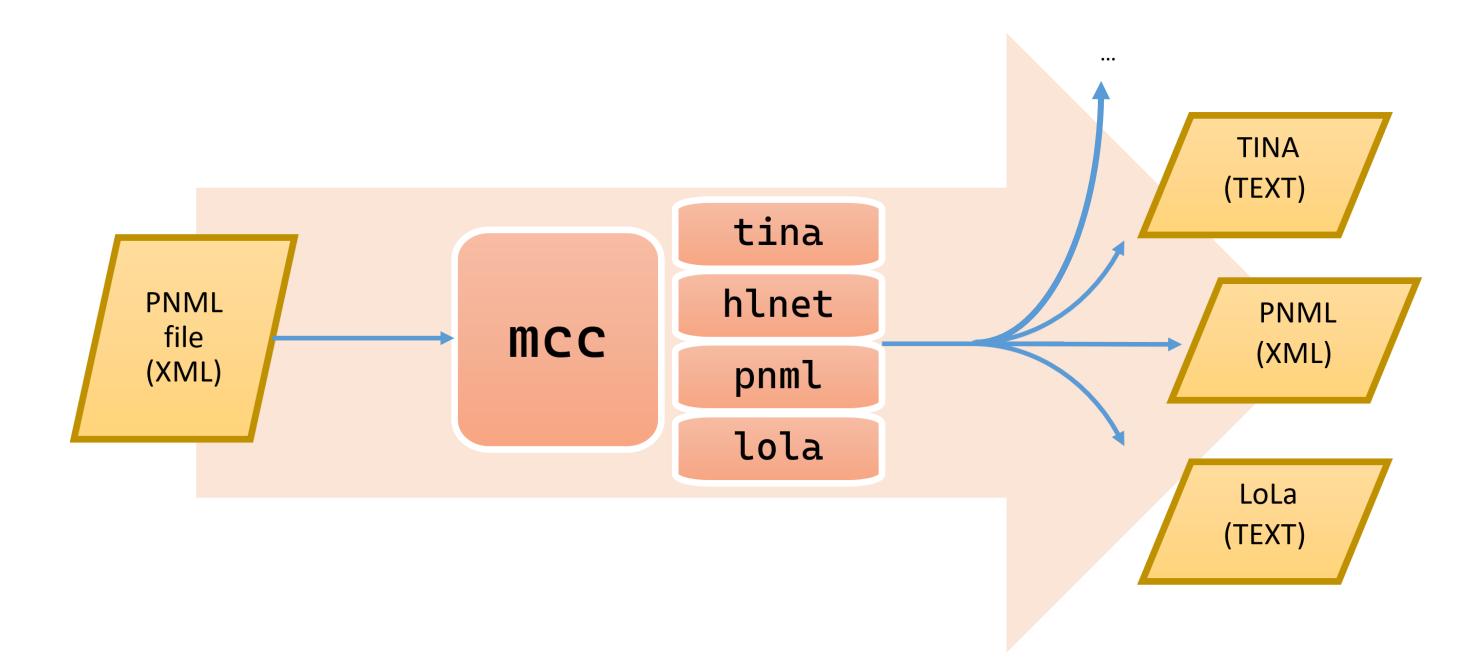
\$> go get github.com/dalzilio/mcc

github.com/dalzilio/mcc

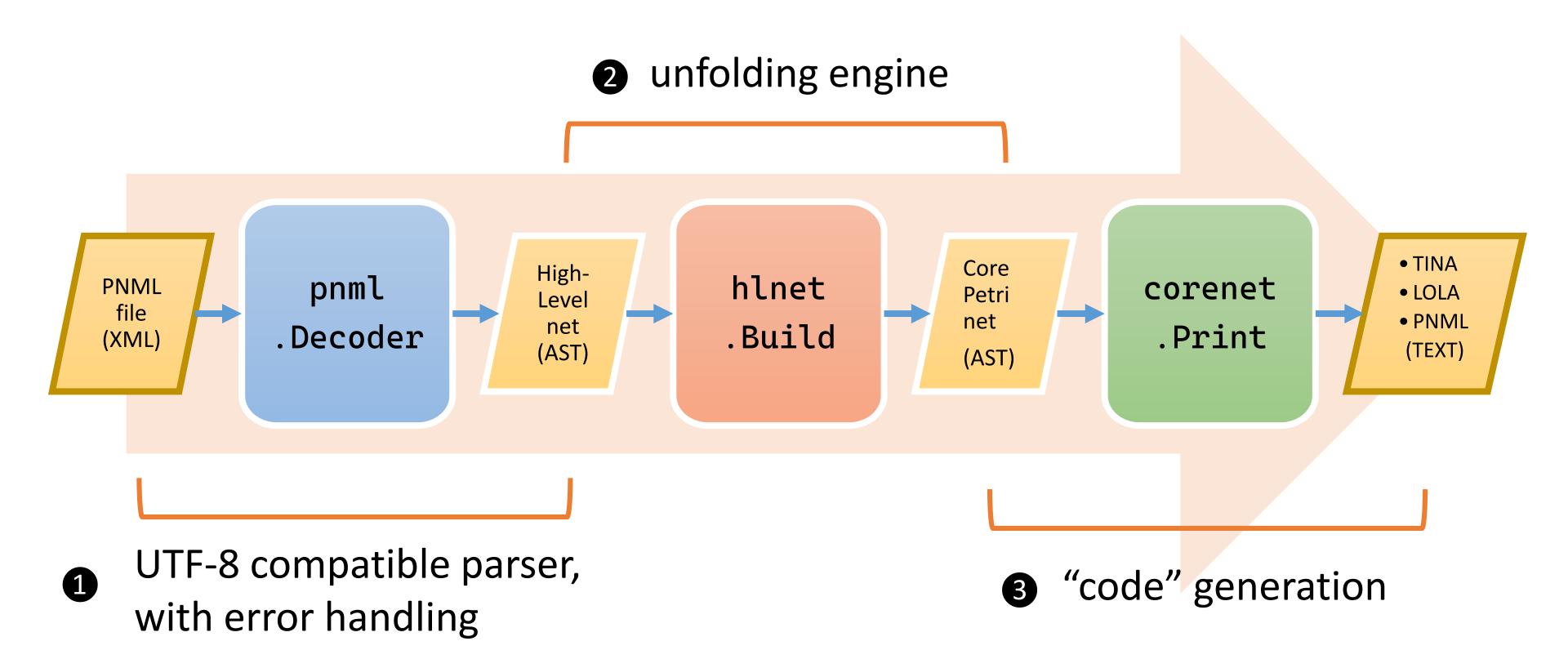


Architecture of MCC

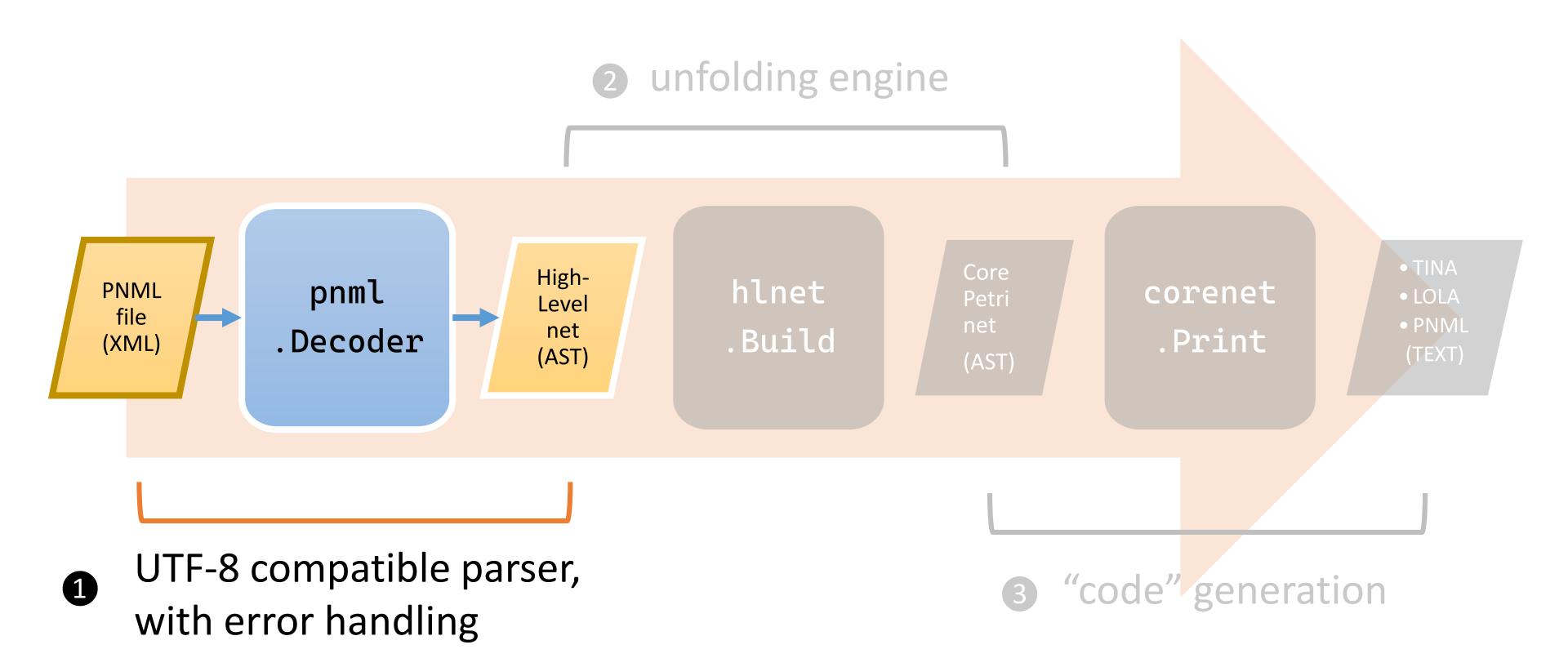
\$> mcc tina -i lamport.pnml --name



Architecture of MCC



Parsing PNML files



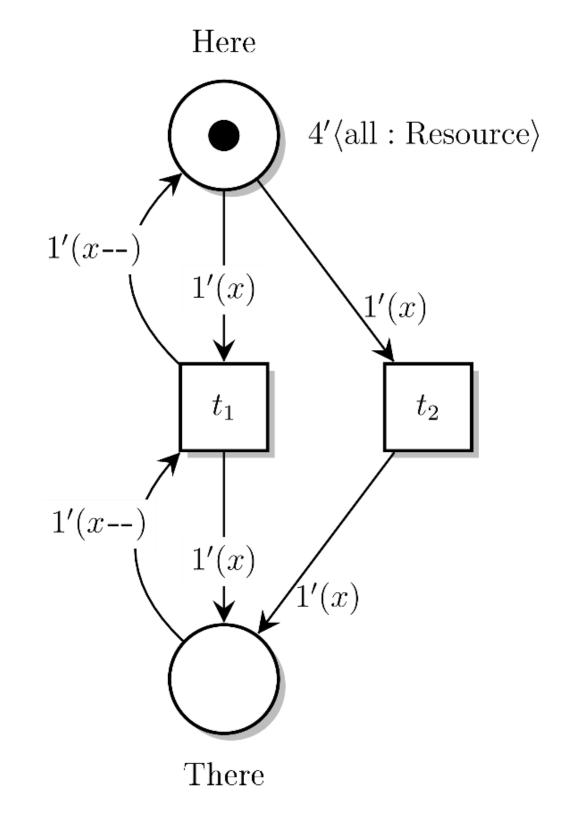
What is in a PNML model?

types ≡ what is the color of a place

constants ≡ token (from a given color)

expressions ≡ operations over multiset of constants

conditions ≡ used in guards



Here, There: RESOURCE

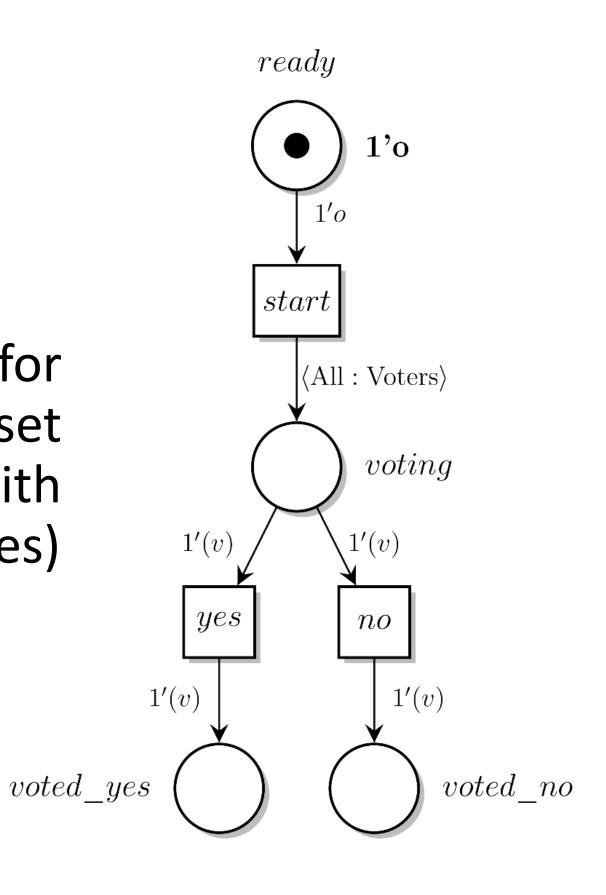
RESOURCE: 1..10

Supported PNML elements

```
types ::= dot
                                           expressions ::= variable (x)
                                                    successor (x++) | predecessor (x--)
        cyclicenumeration
        finiteenumeration
                                                    tuple
        finiteintrange
                                                   | all | add | subtract
        productsort
                                           conditions ::= or | and | equality
        partition
        partitionelement
                                                   | inequality
                                                   | lessthan | greaterthan
constants ::= dotconstant (●)
                                                    greaterthanorequal
           | feconstant
                                                   lessthanorequal
            | finiteintrangeconstant
```

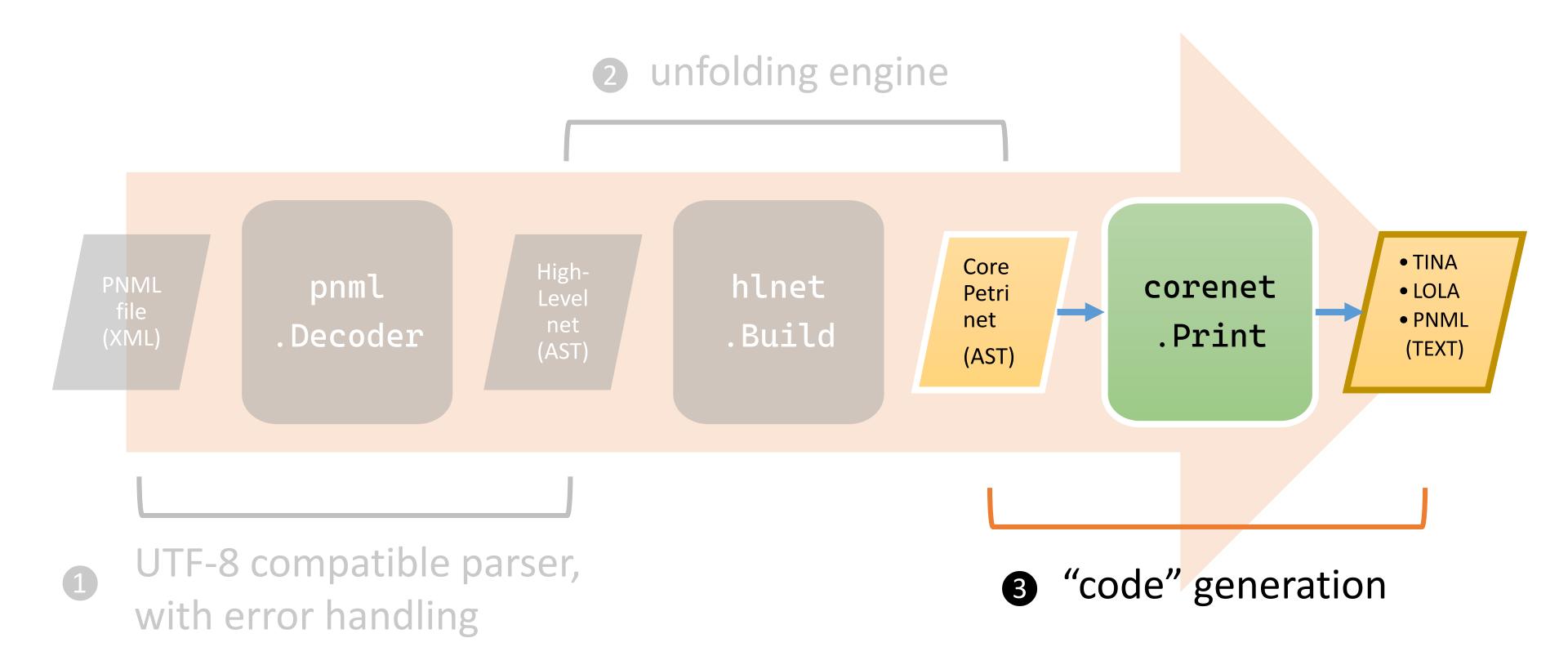
PNML 101: symmetric net

```
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<pnml xmlns="http://www.pnml.org/version-2009/grammar/pnml">
   <net id="Referendum-COL-0010" type="http://www.pnml.org/version-2009/grammar/symmetricnet">
      <page id="DocumentDefaultPage">
          <place id="voted_no">
             <name><text>voted no</text></name>
             <type><text>Voters</text></type>
          </place>
                                                                       XML language
          <transition id="no"><name><text>no</text></name></transition>
                                                                       describing a subset
          <arc id="arc12" source="no" target="voted no">...</arc>
      </page>
                                                                       of colored nets (with
          <text>Referendum-COL-010</text>
      </name>
      <declaration>
                                                                       values of finite types)
          <structure>
             <declarations>
                 <namedsort id="Voters" name="Voters">
                    <cyclicenumeration>
                        <feconstant id="Voters1" name="1" />
                        <feconstant id="Voters2" name="2" />
                    </cyclicenumeration>
                 </namedsort>
             </declarations>
          </structure>
      </declaration>
   </net>
```



</pnml>

Output format



PNML 101: Place/Transition nets

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<pnml xmlns="http://www.pnml.org/version-2009/grammar/pnml">
                                                                                                                       XML language for
  <net type="http://www.pnml.org/version-2009/grammar/ptnet" id="Referendum-COL-010">
    <name><text>MCC-PT-Referendum-COL-010</text></name>
                                                                                                                       describing "core"
    <page id="page">
      <place id="p 0"><name><text>p 0</text></name></place>
                                                                                                                       P/T nets.
      <transition id="start 0"><name><text>start 0</text></name></transition>
                                                                                             ready
      <arc id="p2t-1-21" source="p 21" target="no 1"></arc>
    </page>
  </net>
</pnml>
                                                voting 8
                                                                                                                                      voting\_10
                                                                                                                                                       voting\_1
                               voting 9
                                                                                 t_{12}
                               voted | yes 8
                                              voted no 7
                                                                                                               voted yes 3
                                                                                                                            voted \mid yes \mid 2
                                                                                                                                             voted\_yes 10
                  voted\_yes\_9
                                                              voted\_yes\_6
                                                                             voted | yes 5
                                                                                              voted no 4
                                                                                                                                                            voted yes 1
                                                       voted\_yes\_7
                        voted no 9
                                        voted no 8
                                                                     voted no 6
                                                                                     voted no 5
                                                                                                      voted yes 4
                                                                                                                     voted no 3
                                                                                                                                      voted no 2
                                                                                                                                                     voted no 10
                                                                                                                                                                    voted no 1
```

URI: http://www.pnml.org/version-2009/grammar/ptnet

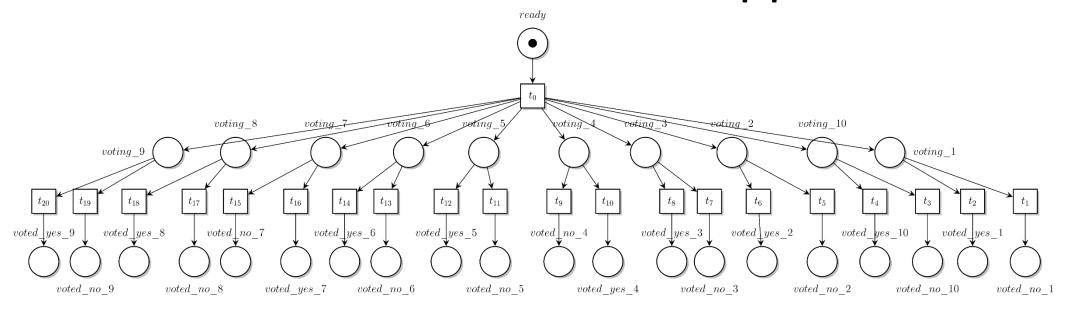
The .net format from Tina

```
$> mcc tina -i referendum.pnml -o -
# net Referendum-COL-002 has 7 places
# and 5 transitions
net {Referendum-COL-002}
pl ready (1)
tr t0 ready -> voting_1 voting_2
tr t1 voting_1 -> voted_no_1
tr t2 voting_1 -> voted_yes_1
tr t3 voting_2 -> voted_no_2
tr t4 voting_2 -> voted_yes_2
```

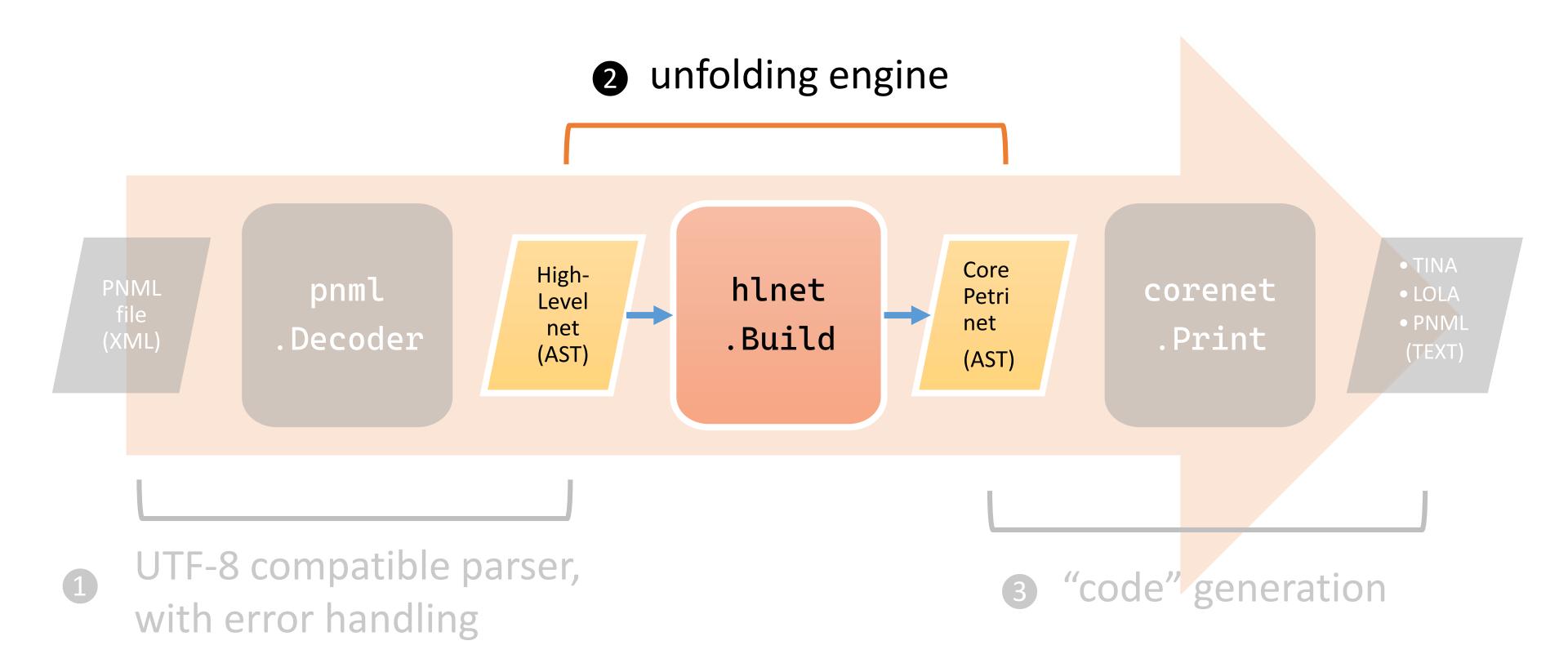
Same information than in the PNML model for P/T nets

⇒ this is just an oriented graph

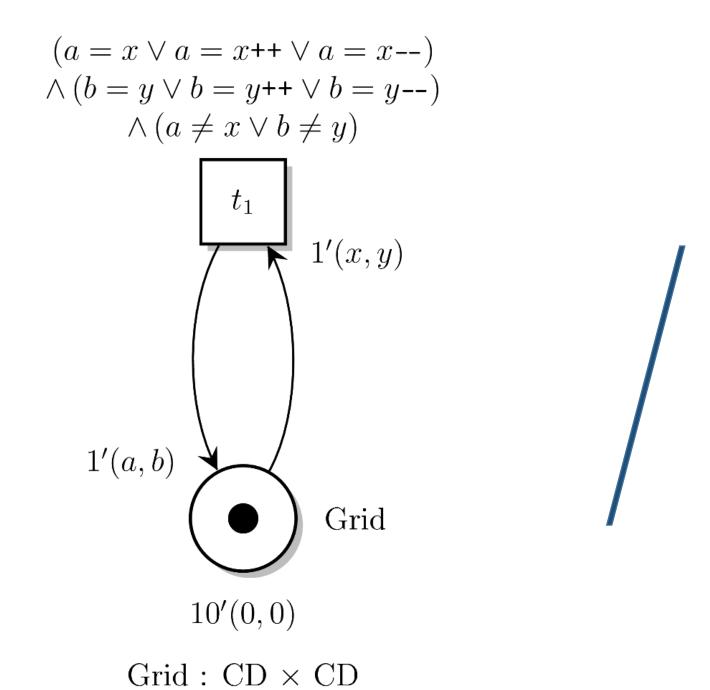
Most tools in Tina actually supports the PNML ptnet format



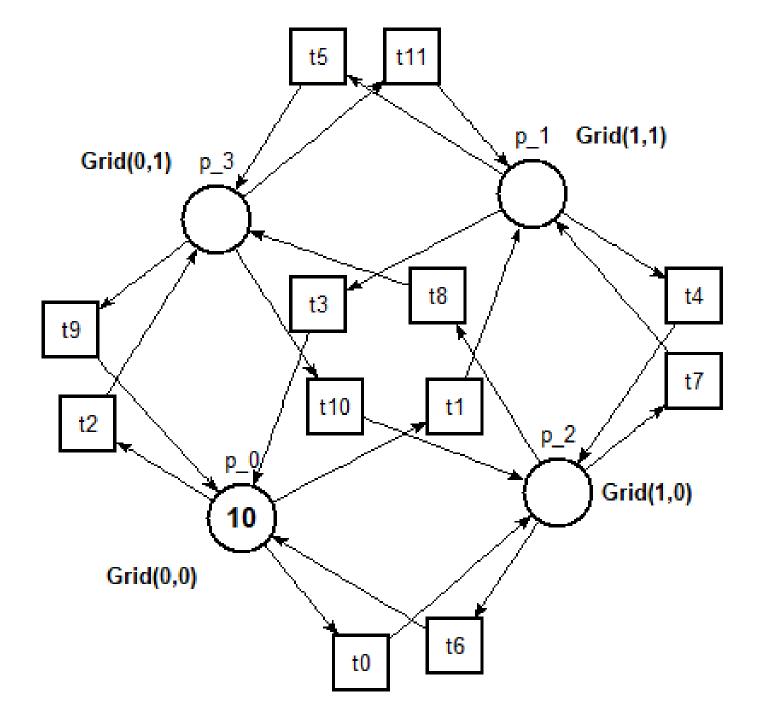
Unfolding engine



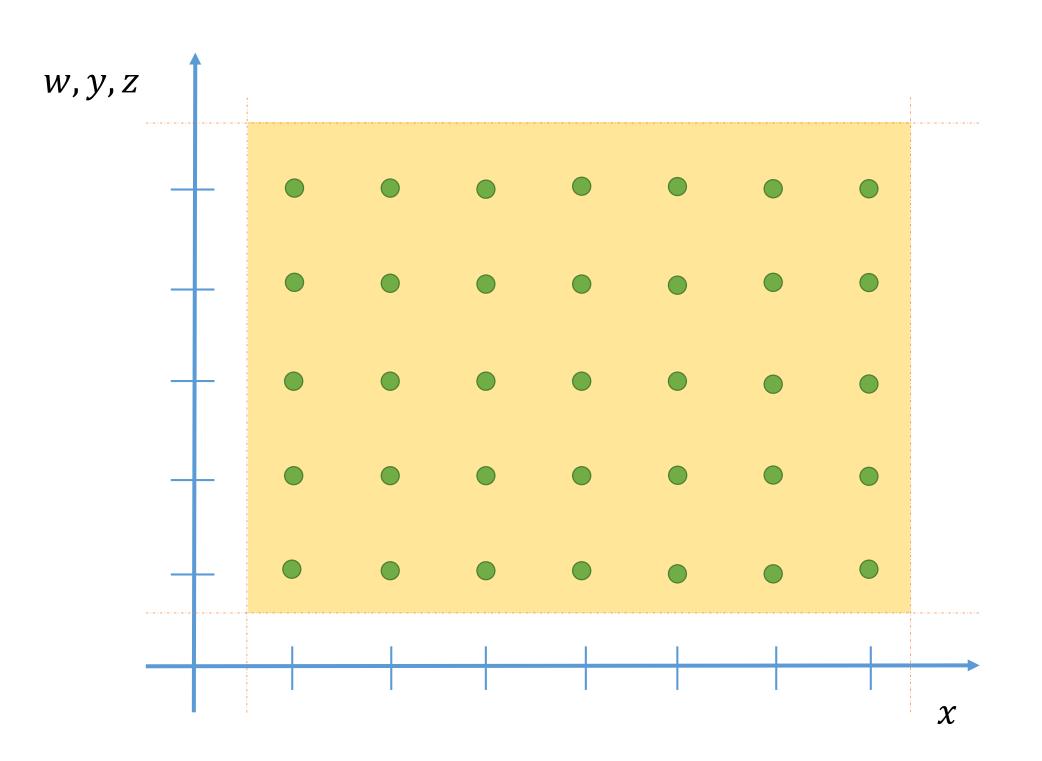
Unfolding: an example

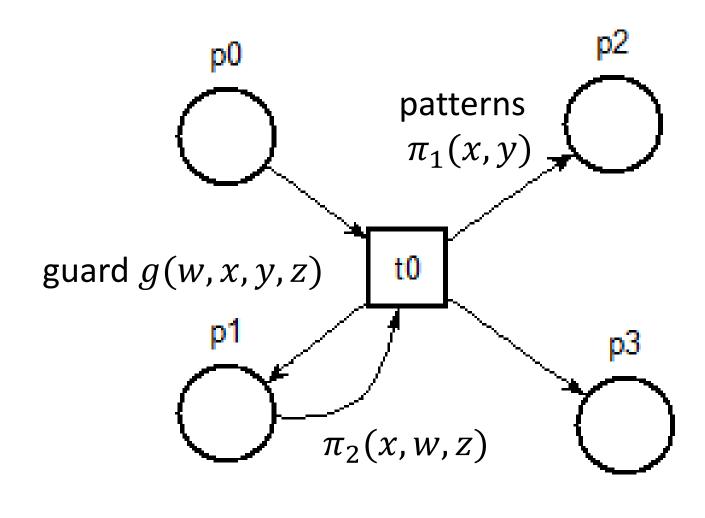


CD:0..1



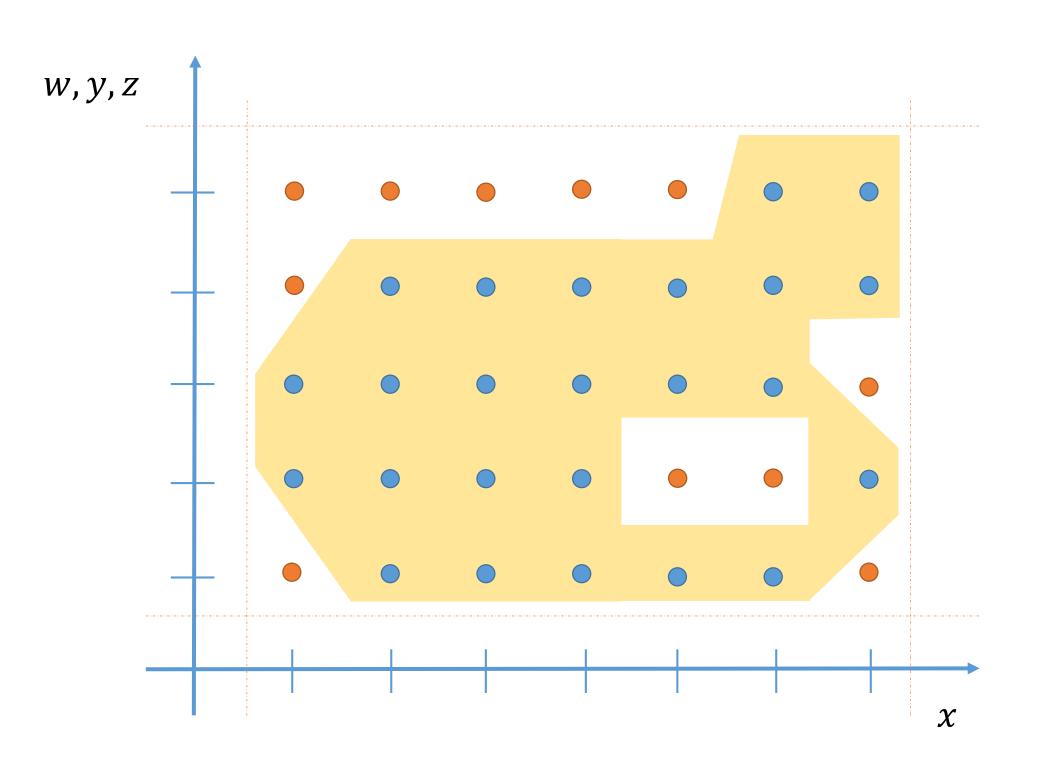
Unfolding: types and environment

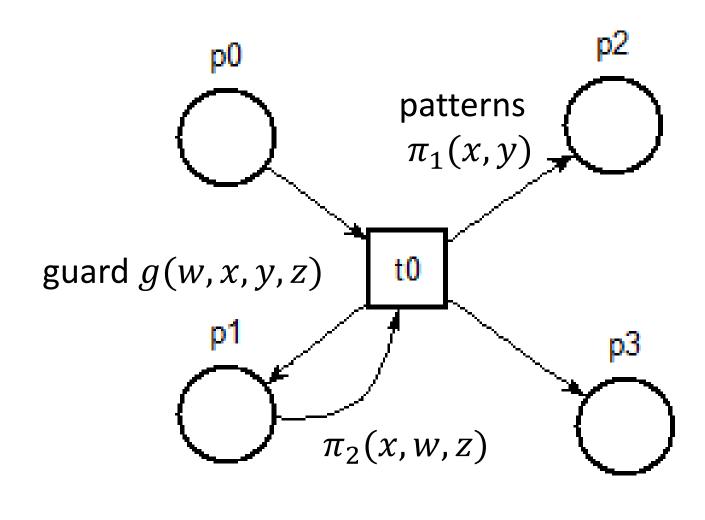




Environment $\equiv x : T_x, ..., z : T_z$

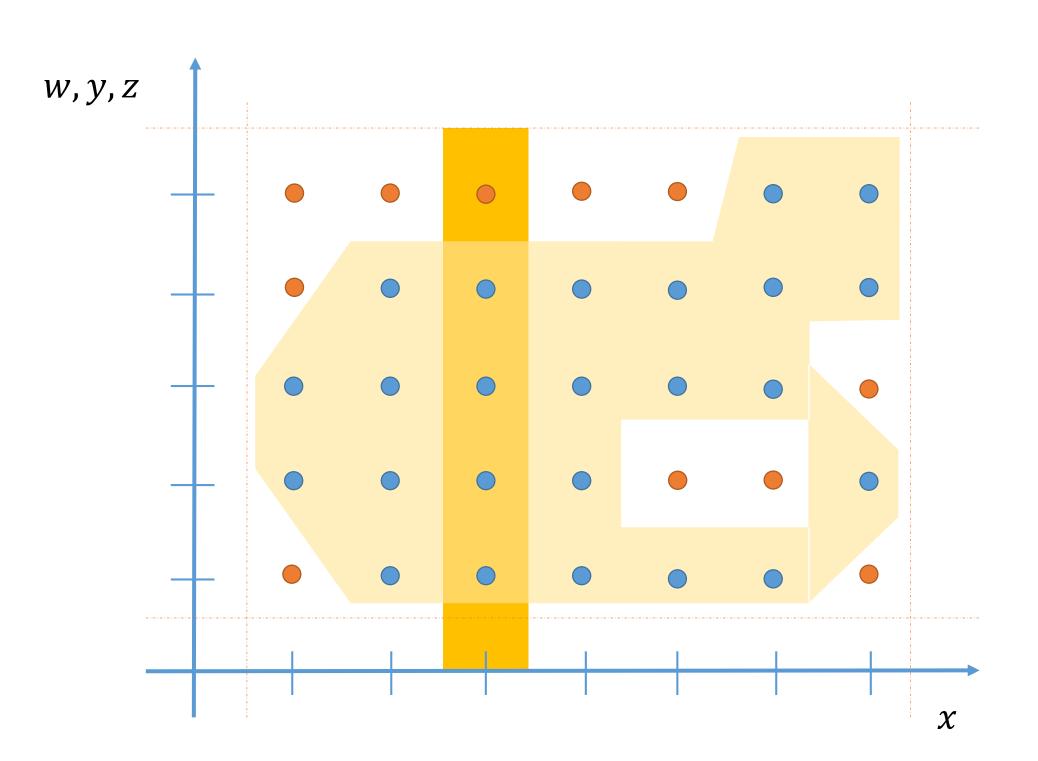
Unfolding: types and environment

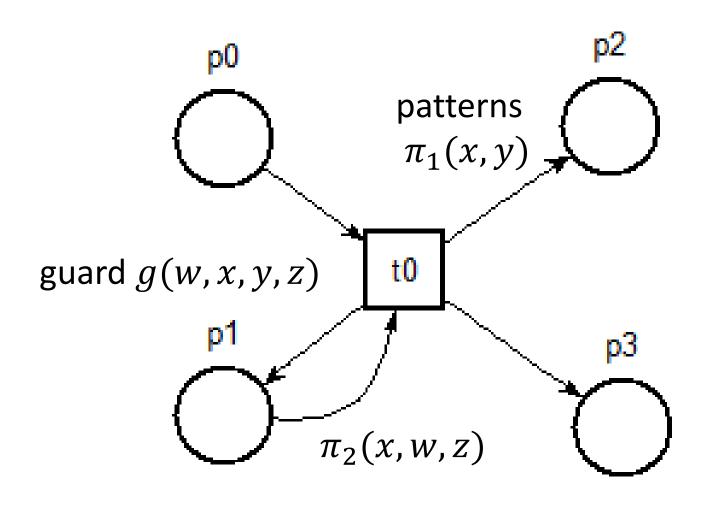




Environment $\equiv x : T_x, ..., z : T_z$

Unfolding: a constraint solving approach





Environment $\equiv x : T_x, ..., z : T_z$



What else can you do with mcc?

- structured naming of places
- debugging + prettifying of colored models

How good is it?

— mcc finishes on all the feasible models in the MCC

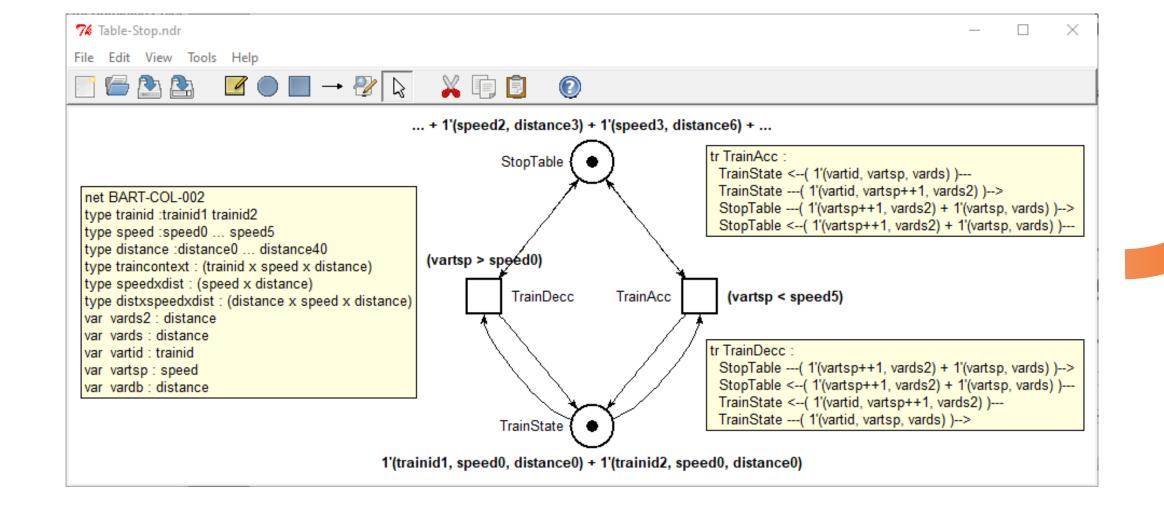
How does it look like under the hood?

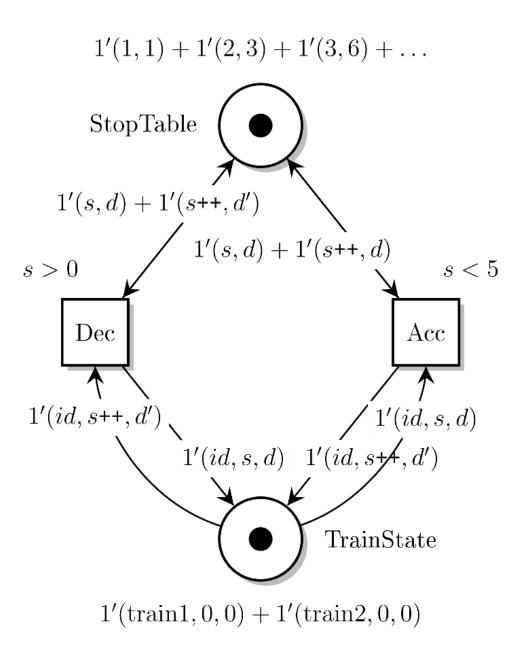
- we follow a constraint-solving approach
- use of colored invariant
- use of a Petri scripting language

Prettifying PNML models

\$> mcc hlnet -i table.pnml --debug







DisTable : DIST \times SPEED \times DIST TrainState : ID \times SPEED \times DIST DIST : 0..45 SPEED : 0..5

Comparison with other Tools

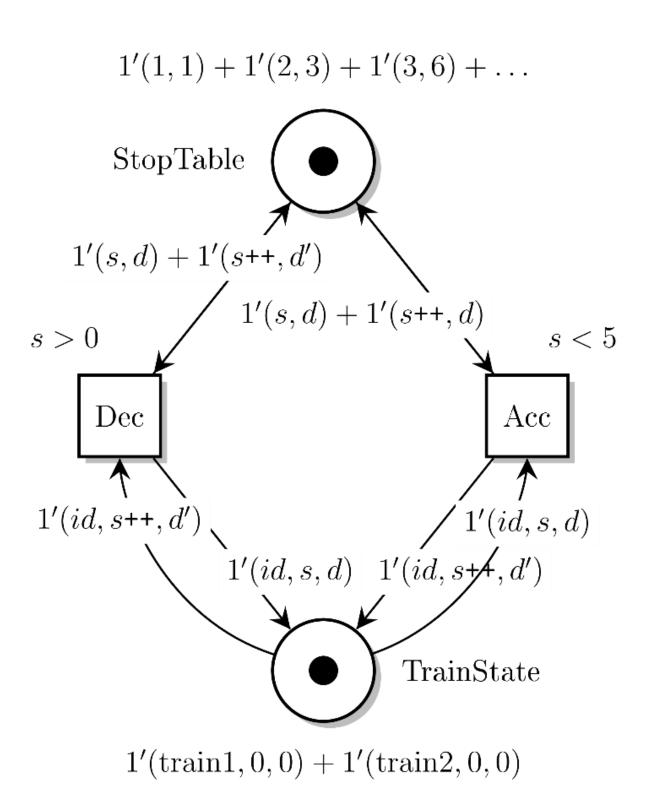
```
Colored net (PNML) unfolding in the literature MARIA [Mäkelä, 2001]; CPN-AMI [Kordon 2006]; MARCIE [Heiner, 2011 and 2020]; ...
```

Unfolding tools in the MCC

- verifypn (part of Tapaal)
- andl_converter (part of Marcie)
- GreatSPN editor

Model	PLACES	Trans.	MCC	Tapaal	Marcie	GSPN
GlobalResAllocation-07	133	291 067	1.7	3	14.4	22.3
GlobalResAllocation-11	297	2.10^{6}	15.1	29.3	144.6	_
DrinkVendingMachine-16	192	10^{6}	15.5	10.7	52.8	108.1
DrinkVendingMachine-24	288	8.10^{6}	97.1	95.9	_	_
PhilosophersDyn-50	2850	255150	1	2.1	11.1	15.7
PhilosophersDyn-80	6 9 6 0	10^{6}	4.1	9.9	55.9	61.0
Diffusion-D050	2500	8 109	14.5	0.6	4.1	_
Diffusion-D100	10 000	31 209	243.3	8.6	31.3	_
TokenRing-100	10 201	10^{6}	4	8.2	33.5	49.3
TokenRing-200	40401	8.10^{6}	67.4	166.1	_	_
SafeBus-50	5 606	140251	14.2	1.4	6.2	25.1
SafeBus-80	13766	550 801	89.5	7	20.6	133.1
TrainTable-Dist	722	602	1.4	12.6	59.5	69.4
TrainTable-Stop+Dist	728	602	2.1	_	_	_
BART-002	764	646	3.1	_	_	_
BART-060	15032	19380	3.2	_		—
SharedMemory-000200	40 801	80 400	0.3	1.7	2.6	5.1
SharedMemory-001000	10^{6}	2.10^{6}	8.9	_	60.3	160.2
SharedMemory-002000	4.10^{6}	8.10^{6}	55.3	—	_	_
FamilyReunion-L800	2.10^{6}	2.10^{6}	5.5	_	84.8	143.0
FamilyReunion-L3000	28.10^{6}	27.10^{6}	89.5		_	_

Implementation: colored invariants



Place *StopTable* is stable.

Its type has $46 \times 6 = 276$ possible values, its initial marking only 6

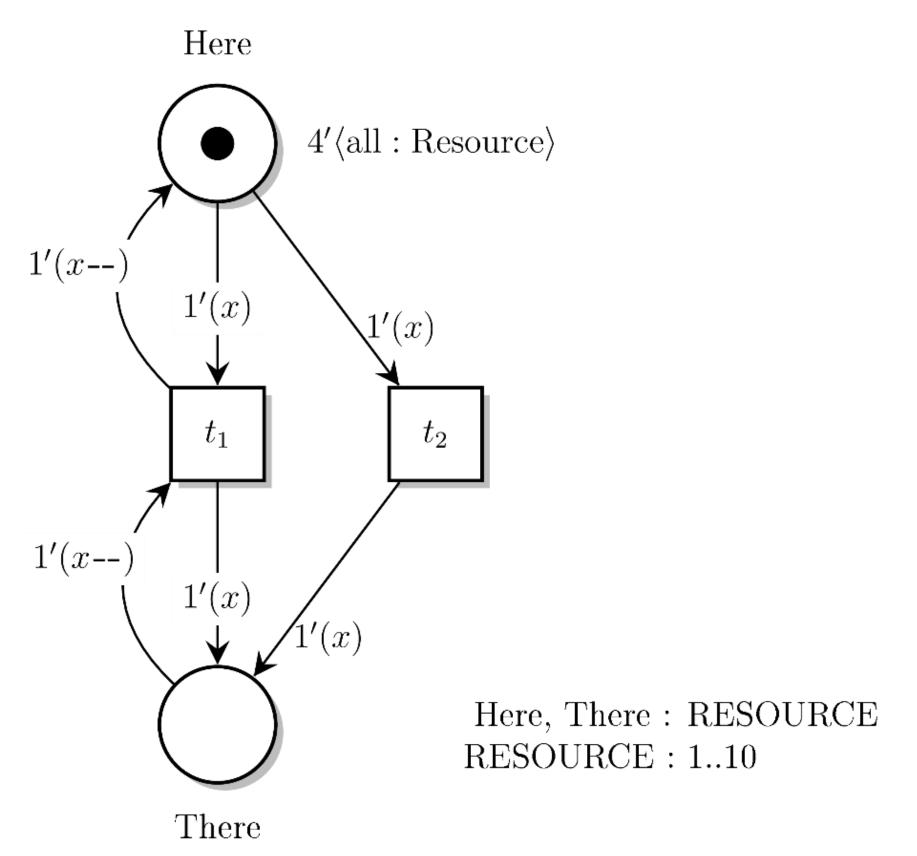
Therefore there are $276^2 = 76176$ potential combinations to test for transitions *Dec* and *Acc*; instead of 36

 $DisTable : DIST \times SPEED \times DIST$

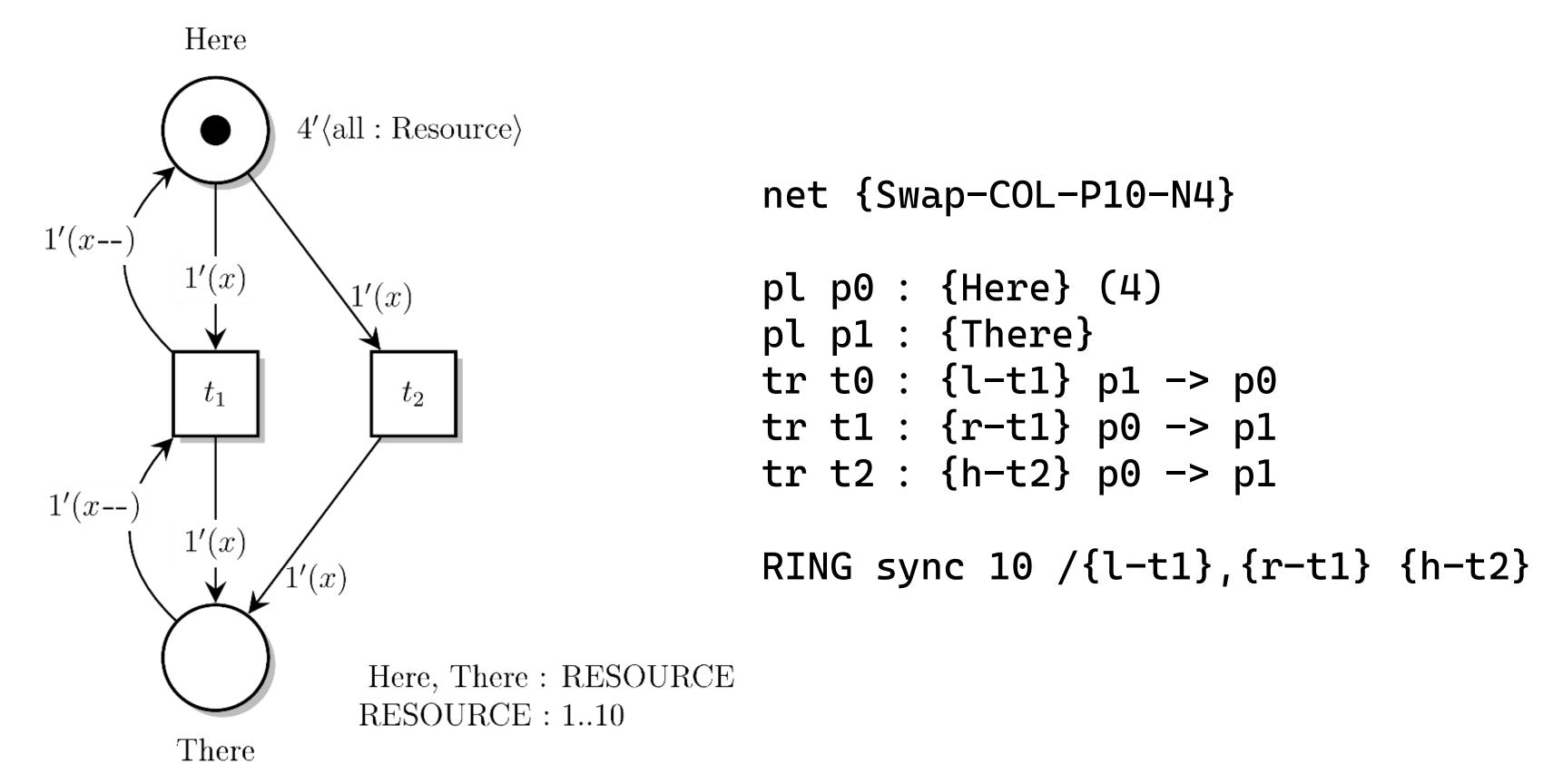
TrainState : ID \times SPEED \times DIST

DIST: 0..45 SPEED: 0..5

Implementation: Petri scripting language



Implementation: Petri scripting language





https://github.com/dalzilio/mcc

tina-users @ laas . fr

thank you to:

- paxtonhare/demo-magic: for repeatable shell script demos
- Audacity: for the audio editing
- Captura: for the screen capture
- Shotcut: for my first experience editing videos