



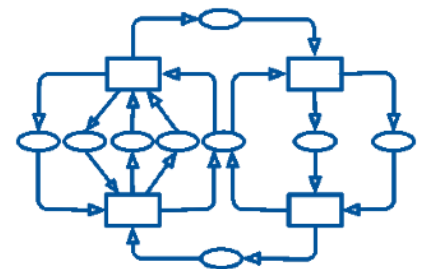
UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO
DIPARTIMENTO DI INFORMATICA

PNemu: an Extensible Modeling Library for Adaptable Distributed Systems

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Petri Nets 2019
Aachen, Germany June 23-28, 2019



Outline

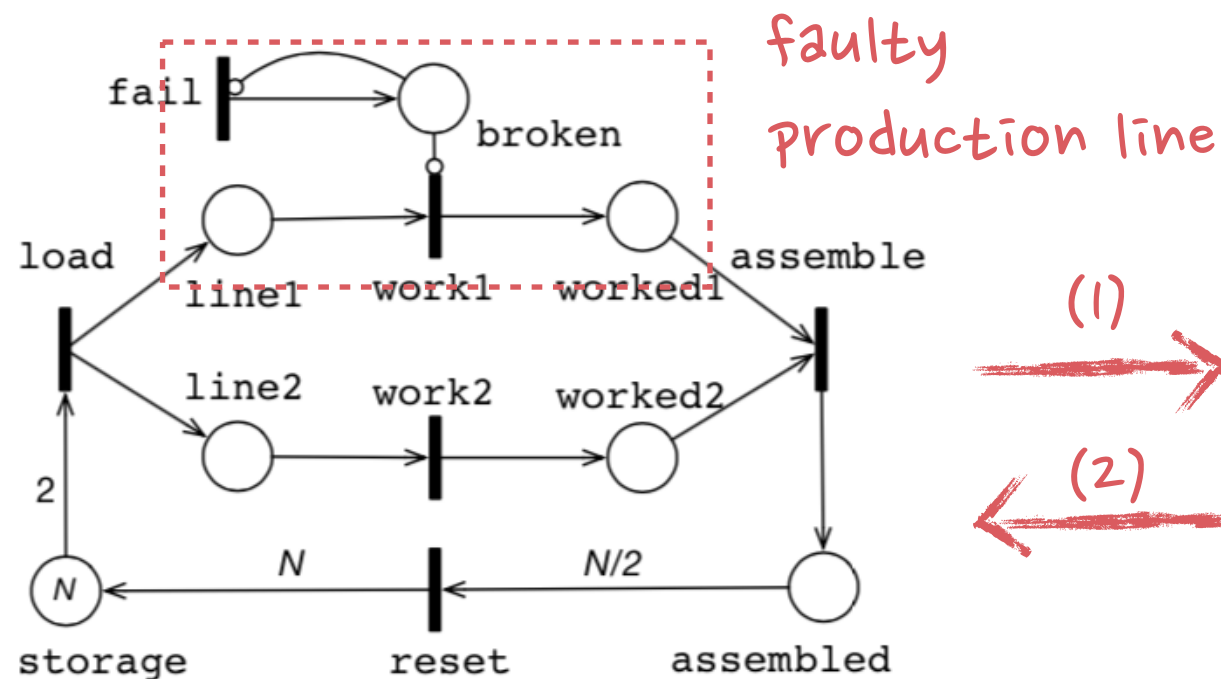
- Introduction, Motivation, Objective
- A running example
 - self-healing manufacturing system
- PNemu modeling approach
 - Emulator + Primitives + Control-loops
- Validation & Verification
- Conclusion

Motivations

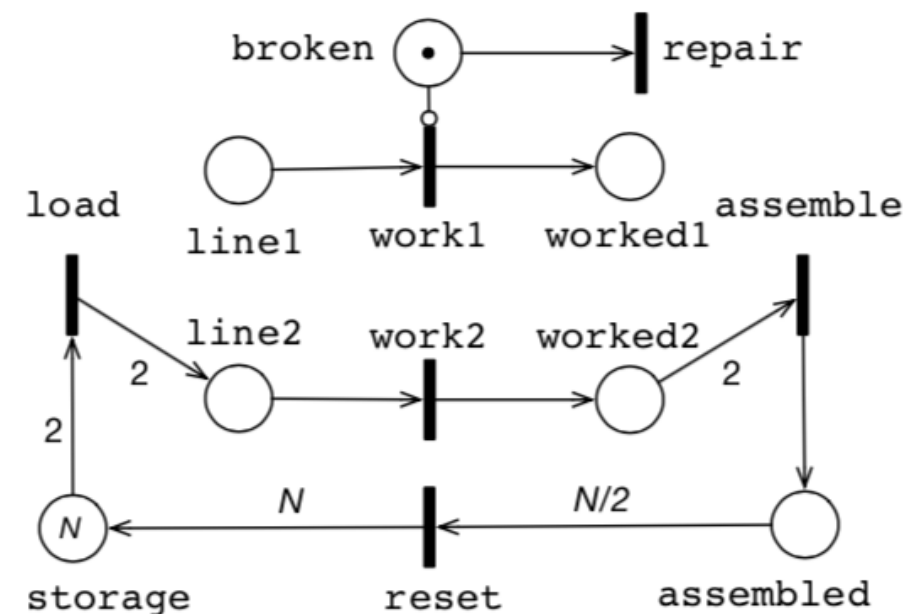
- Distributed SA
 - Engineering distributed self-adaptive systems is hard. Formal reasoning in this context has been recognized as a major challenge in the field of SA [1]
 - Formal methods providing the ability to reason on distributed self-adaptive systems are highly demanded
- Petri Nest
 - Petri Nets represent a sound and expressive formal model for distributed discrete-event systems
 - **BUT** they cannot specify in a natural way structural changes that are likely to occur in adaptable and evolvable distributed applications (e.g., [2, 3])

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1. P. Arcaini, et al. 2017. Formal Design and Verification of Self-Adaptive Systems with Decentralized Control. ACM Transaction on Autonomous and Adaptive Systems. 11, 4, Article 25 (January 2017)
 2. K. Hoffmann and T. Mossakowski. Algebraic higher-order nets: Graphs and petri nets as tokens. 16th International Workshop, WADT 2002, Frauenchiemsee, Germany, September 24-27, 2002, volume 2755 of LNCS, 253–267. Springer.
 3. Capra, L. and Cazzola, W. (2006). A petri-net based reflective framework for the evolution of dynamic systems. Electron. Notes Theor. Comput. Sci., 159, 41–59.

A Running Example: the self-healing manufacturing system



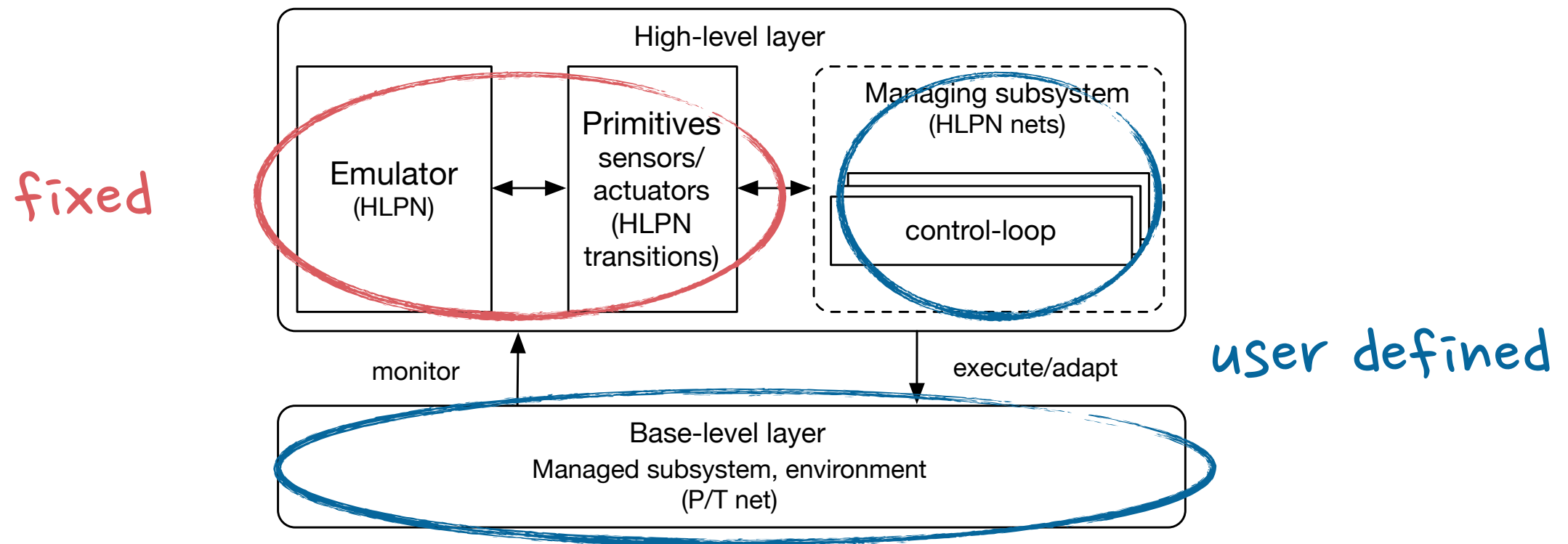
(a) Nominal behavior.



(b) Adapted behavior.

- we want to endow the MS with the ability to **change** its current state/structure to
 - (1) **fault tolerance**: detach the faulty line to keep the work going
 - (2) **load balancing**: distribute the load to all the available production lines
- mixing functional and adaptation aspects is **HARD!**
 - it often results in very complex P/T nets

PNemu: Framework Overview



- High-level layer:
 - Emulator — HLPN [4,5] model able to execute a P/T net
 - Primitives — HLPN transitions that read/change the encoded P/T net model (sensors + actuators)
 - Control-loops (managing subsystem) — HLPNs defining the adaptation aspects

4. Systems and software engineering - High-level Petri nets - Part 1: Concepts, definitions and graphical notation. Standard, International Organization for Standardization, Geneva, CH (Dec 2004), ISO/IEC 15909-1:2004
5. Pommereau, F.: Snakes: A flexible high-level petri nets library (tool paper). In: Devillers, R., Valmari, A. (eds.) Application and Theory of Petri Nets and Concurrency. pp. 254–265. Springer International Publishing, Cham (2015)

Emulator instance

PNemu code snippet

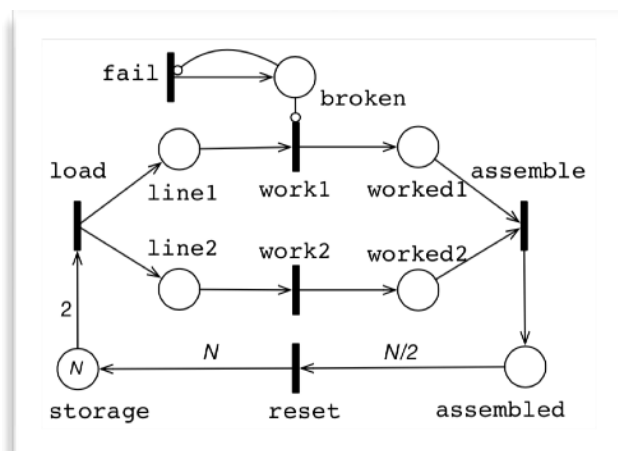
```

1. from pnemu import PT, Emulator
2.
3. pt = PT('ms', 'ms-nominal.pnml')
4. emulator = Emulator( pt )
5.
6. emulator.get_marking().get( 'mark' )
7. # MultiSet( ['storage'] * 10 )

```

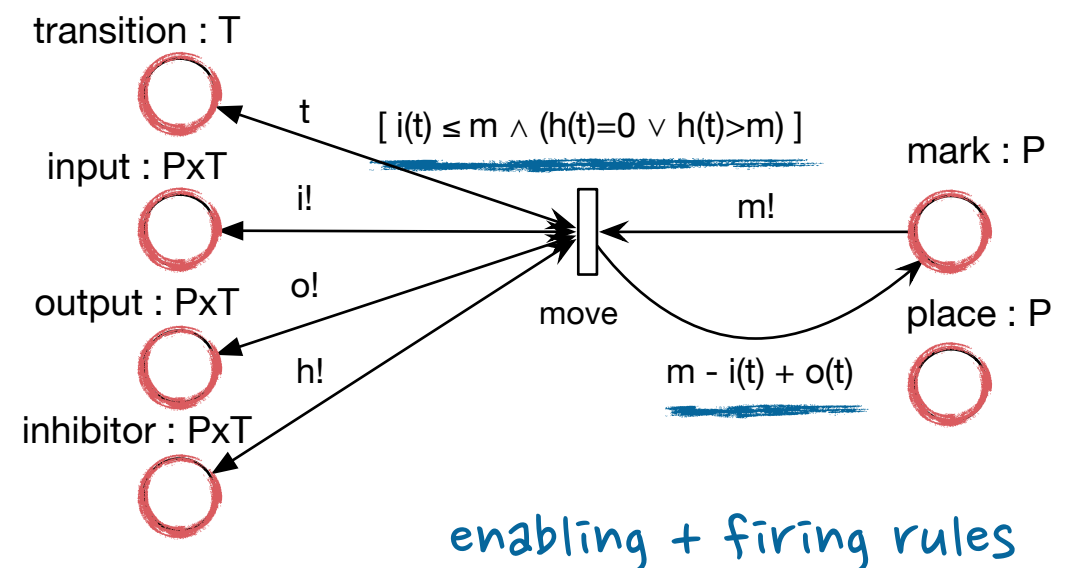
(3)

base-level layer
creation



(4)

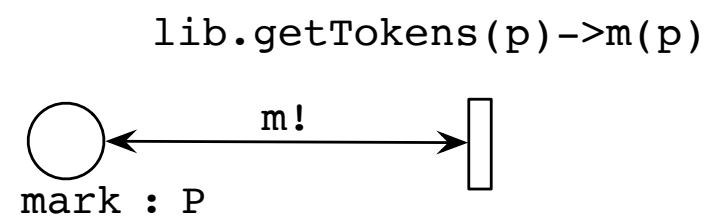
Emulator instance



Primitives

- HLPN transitions connected to specific structural elements of the Emulator
 - read/modify the state/structure of the base-level layer
 - PNemu provides a set of pre-defined read (sensors) / write (actuators) primitives
- Examples:

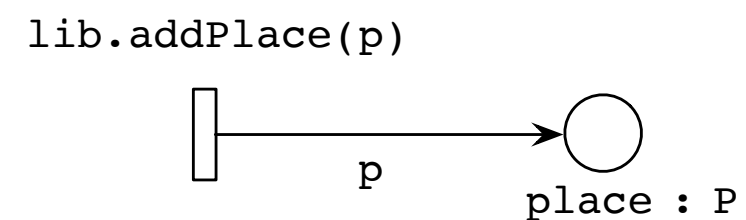
Sensor



PNemu code snippet

```
1. signature = "lib.getTokens(p_) -> m(p_)"
2. entry = LibEntry(
3.     signature,
4.     [ Place('M') ],
5.     [ ('M', signature, Flush('m')) ],
6.     [ ('M', signature, Flush('m')) ])
7. READ_LIB.update({function_name(signature) : entry})
```

Actuator



PNemu code snippet

```
1. signature = "lib.addPlace(p_)"
2. entry = LibEntry(
3.     signature,
4.     [ Place('P') ],
5.     [ ],
6.     [ ('P', signature, Expression('p_')) ])
7. WRITE_LIB.update({function_name(signature) : entry})
```

Managing Subsystem

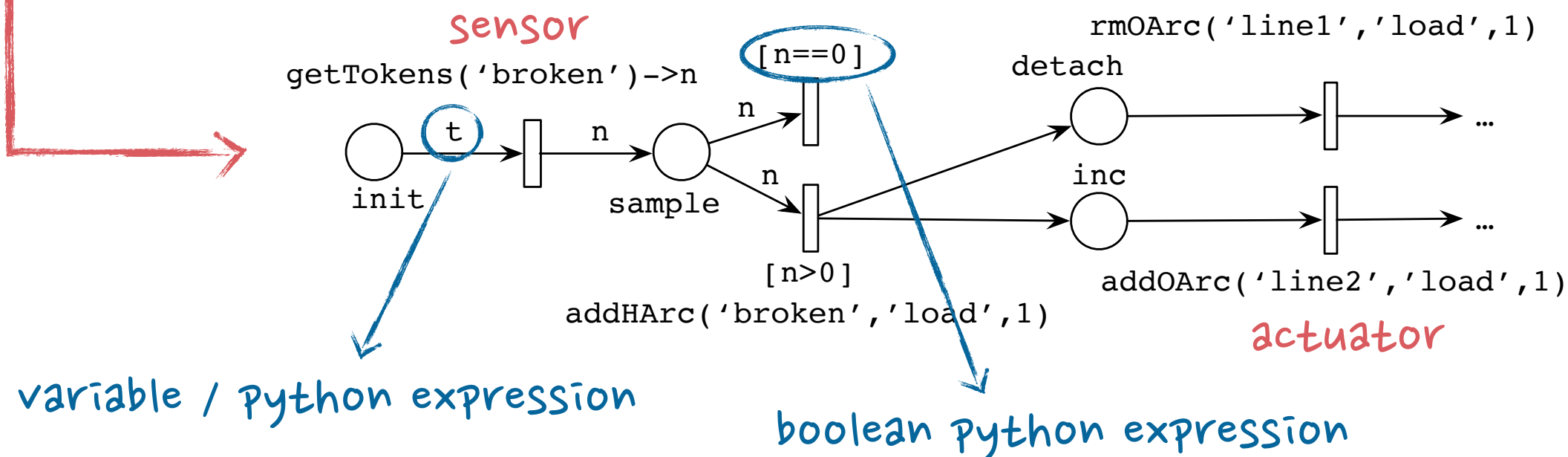
- user-defined HLPNs (one for each adaptation concern)

PNemu code snippet

```

1. loop = FeedbackLoop(name='fault-tolerance')
2. loop.add_place(name='init')
3. loop.add_place(name='sample')
4. read_primitive = 'lib.getTokens("broken")->n'
5. loop.add_transition(name=read_primitive)
6. loop.add_input_arc(src='init', dst=read_primitive, Variable('b'))
7. loop.add_output_arc(src=read_primitive, dst='sample', Variable('n'))
8. ...

```



Validation and verification activities

PNemu code snippet

```
1. net = AdaptiveNetBuilder(emulator) \
2.     .add_loop(control_loop=loop, initial_places=['init']) \
3.     .add_loop(control_loop=loop2, initial_places=['init2']) \
4.     .build()
```

• Validation

- token game by using the PNemu API; step-by-step check:
 - marking/structure of both the managed and the managing systems
 - enabled transitions of both the managed and the managing systems
 - active control-loops

• Formal Verification

- model checking by using external tools, e.g. the Neco LTL model checker [6]:
 - deadlock freedom $\Box(\neg \text{deadlock})$
 - safety + liveness properties + invariants
 - $\Box(\text{marking}('M') \geq [\text{'broken'}] \rightarrow \neg \Box(\neg \text{marking}('M') \geq [\text{'broken'}]))$
 - adaptation integrity constraints
 - $\Box(\text{card}(\text{marking}('init')) > 0 \rightarrow \Diamond(\text{card}(\text{marking}('detached')) > 0))$

Conclusion

- We are trying to support design and validation/verification of distributed self-adaptive systems with decentralized adaptation control (recognized as a major challenge in SA)
- We leverage HLPNs applying clear separation of concerns to model SA
- Our approach gets solid foundations from well-established formal methods (HLPNs) and leverages existing analysis techniques and tools (such as SNAKES and Neco)
- PNemu is available at: <https://github.com/SELab-unimi/sn-based-emulator> 
- Future work
 - DSL to describe the managing subsystem (using directly HLPNs may be tricky)
 - enhance the verification activity providing the ability to check that multiple control loops do not lead to conflicting adaptation decisions



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Thank you

Questions?

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