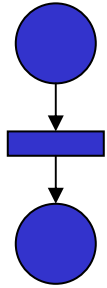


High Level Petrinetze (HLPN)

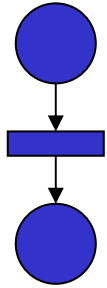
Matthias Epperlein

17.1.2009

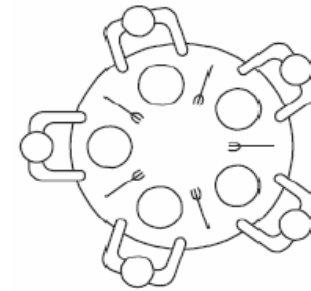
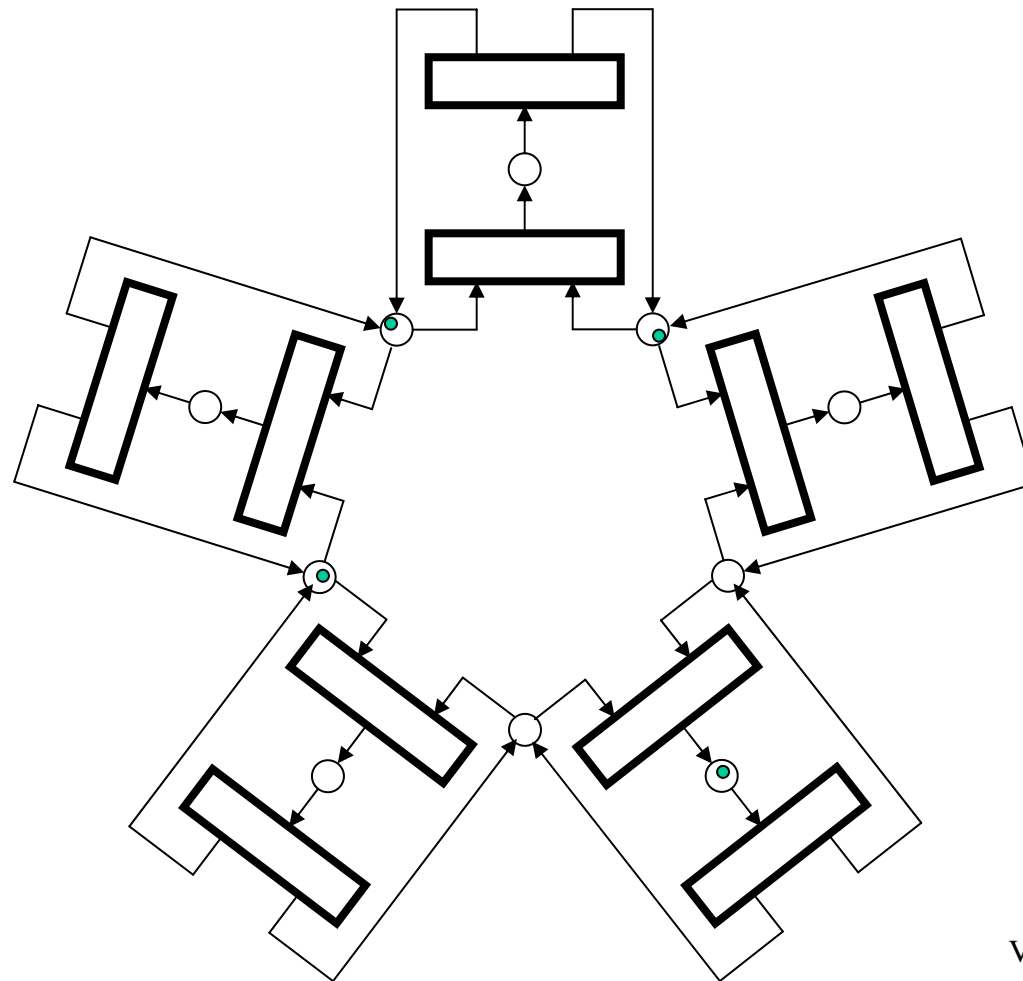


Gliederung

- Motivation Philosophenbeispiel
- Entwicklung von PN
- Definitionen
- Arbeiten mit Graph
- Anwendungsbeispiele
- Quellenverweise

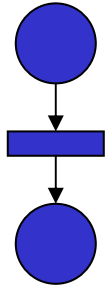


Speisende Philosophen

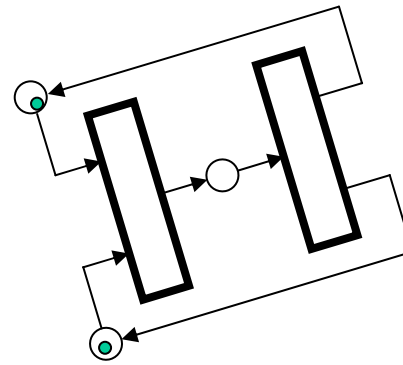


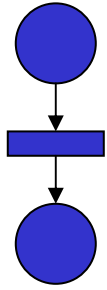
17.1.2009

Vorlage: Michael Herms 2005³

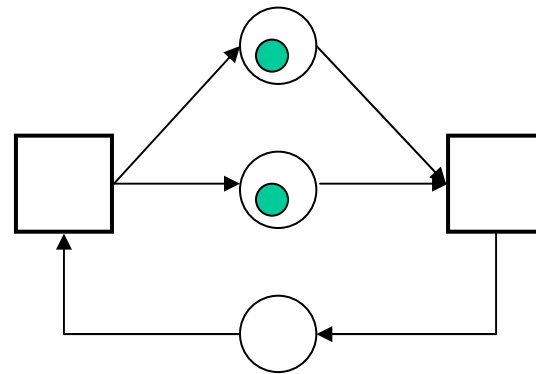
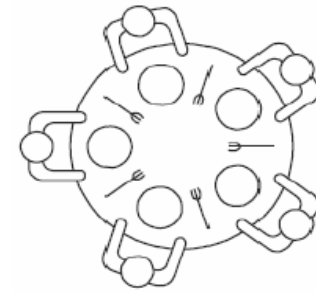


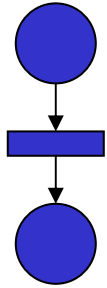
Speisender Philosoph



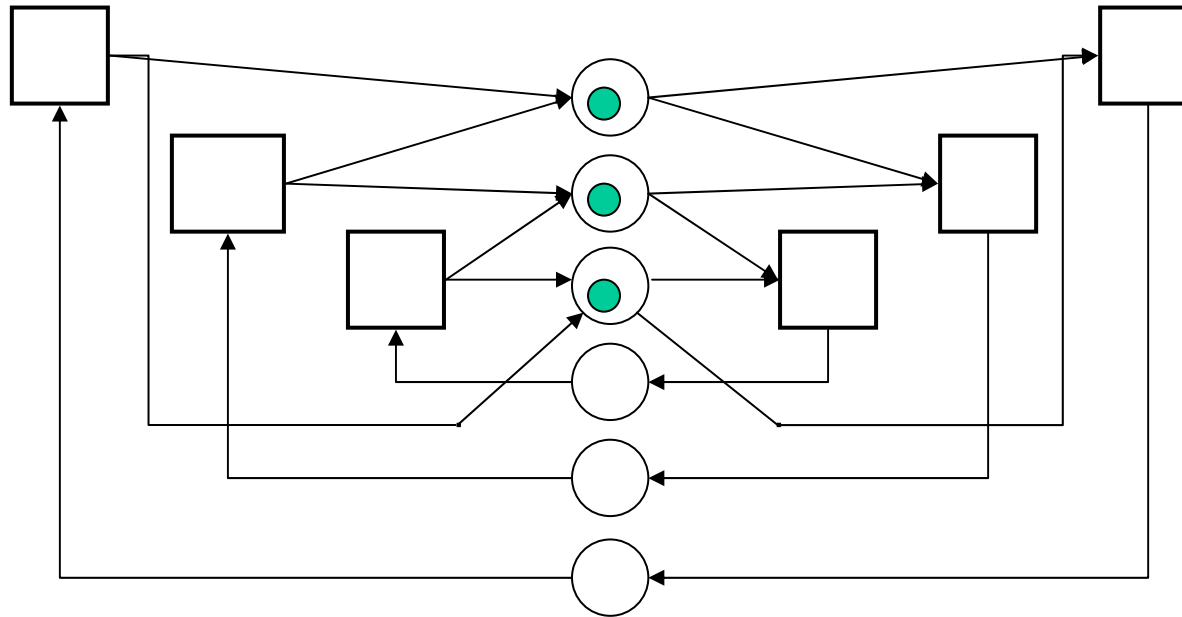


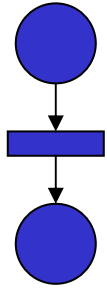
Speisender Philosoph



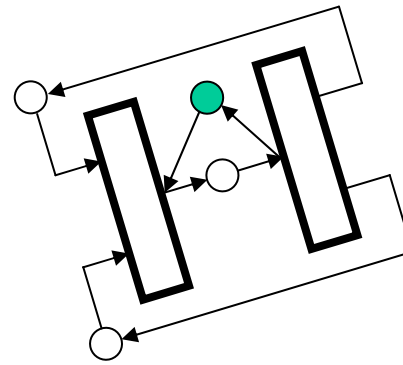


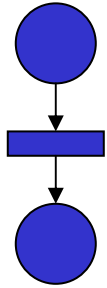
Speisende Philosophen



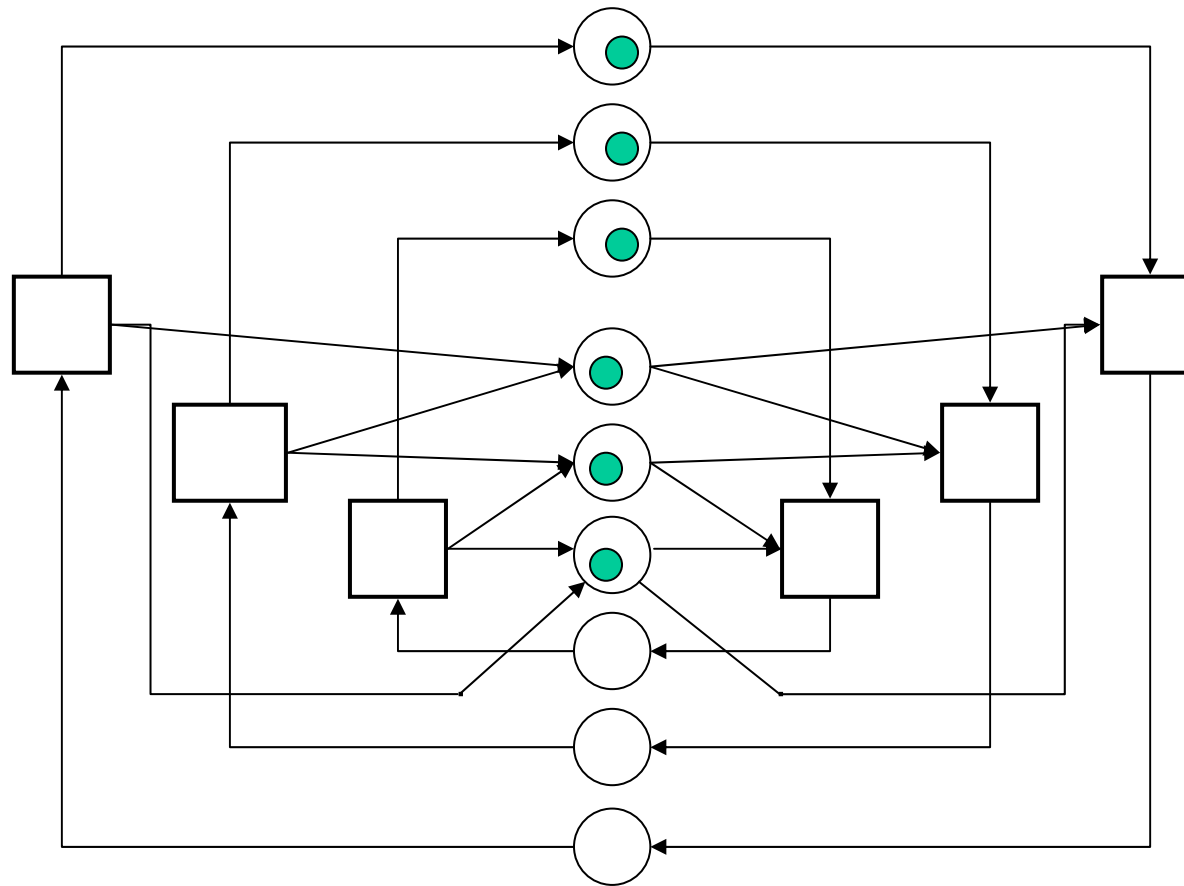


Speisender Philosoph

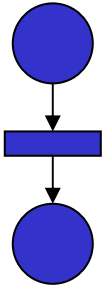




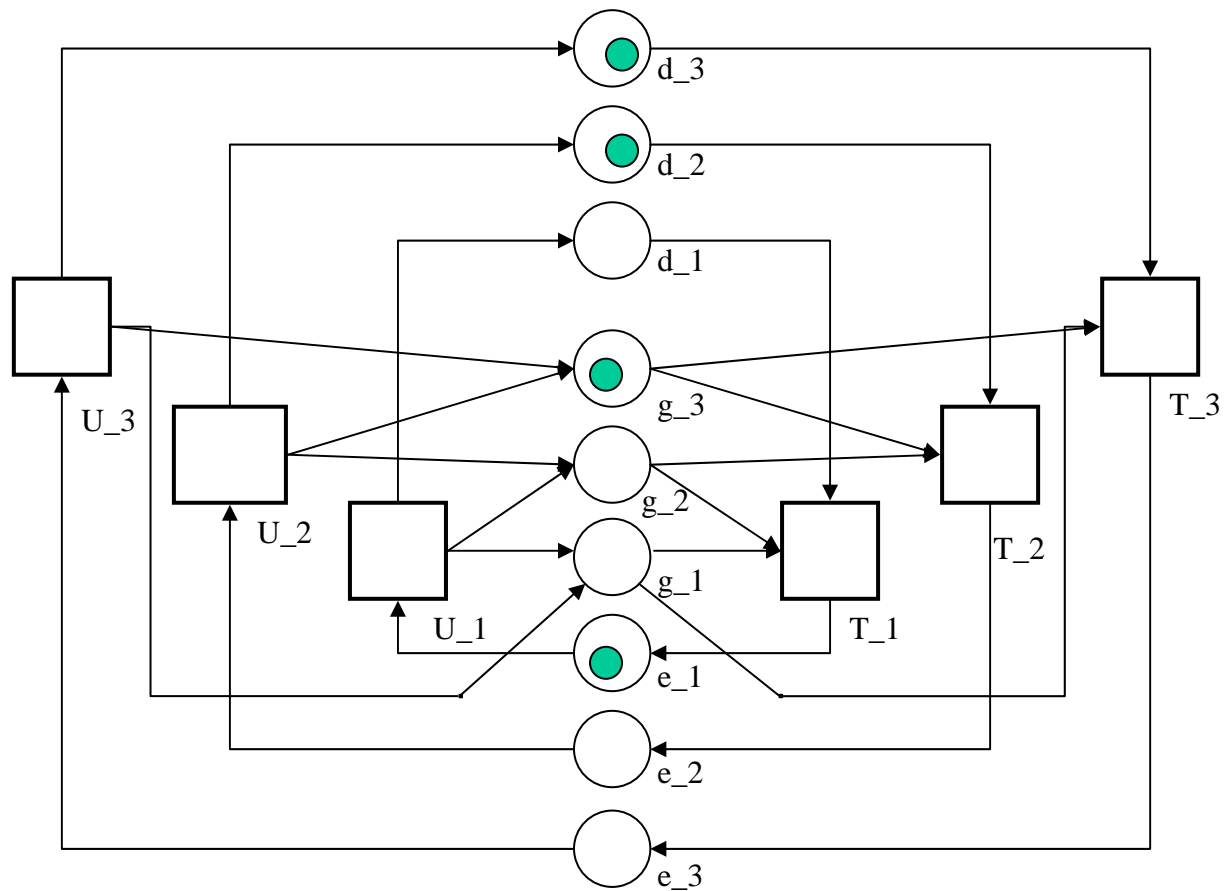
Speisende und denkende Philosophen

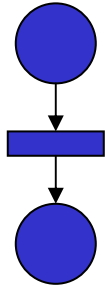


17.1.2009

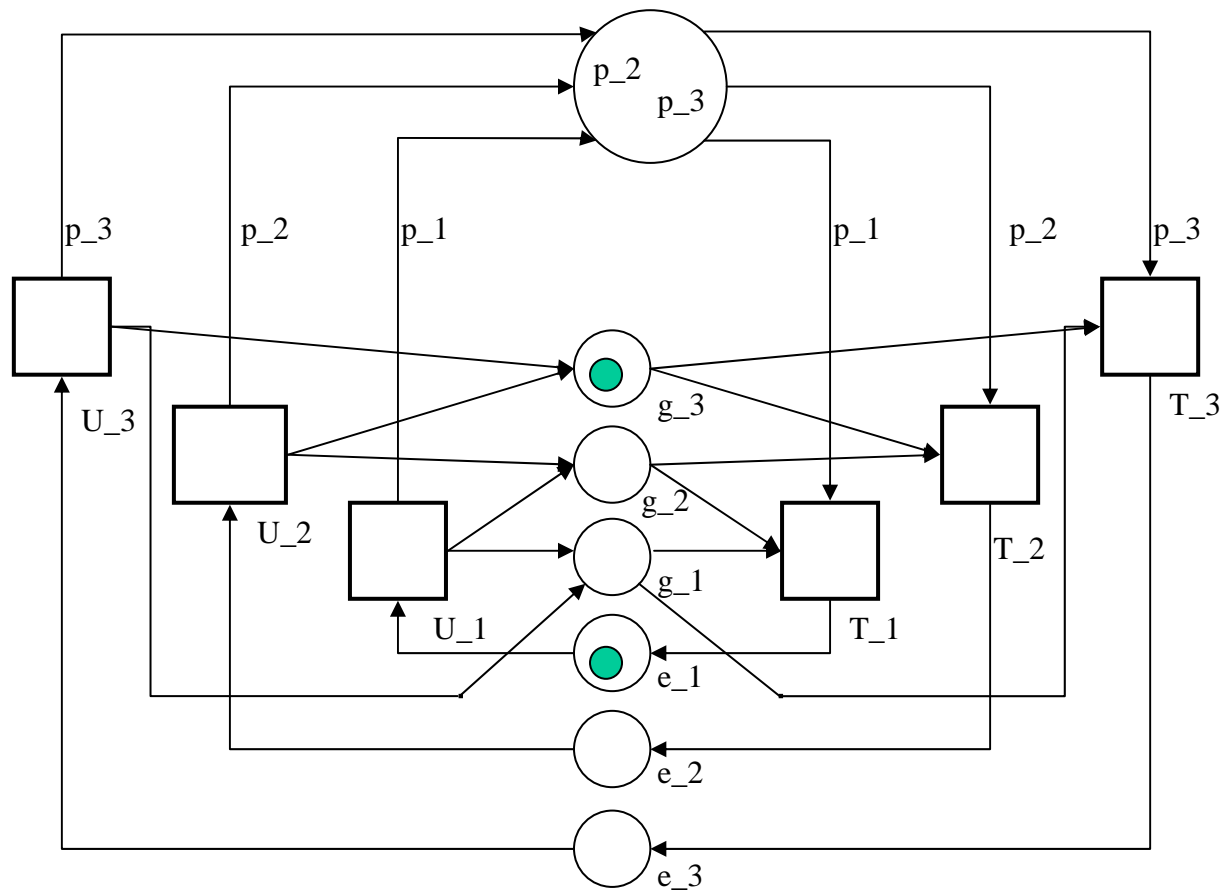


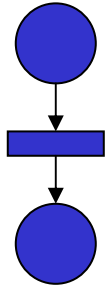
Speisende und denkende Philosophen



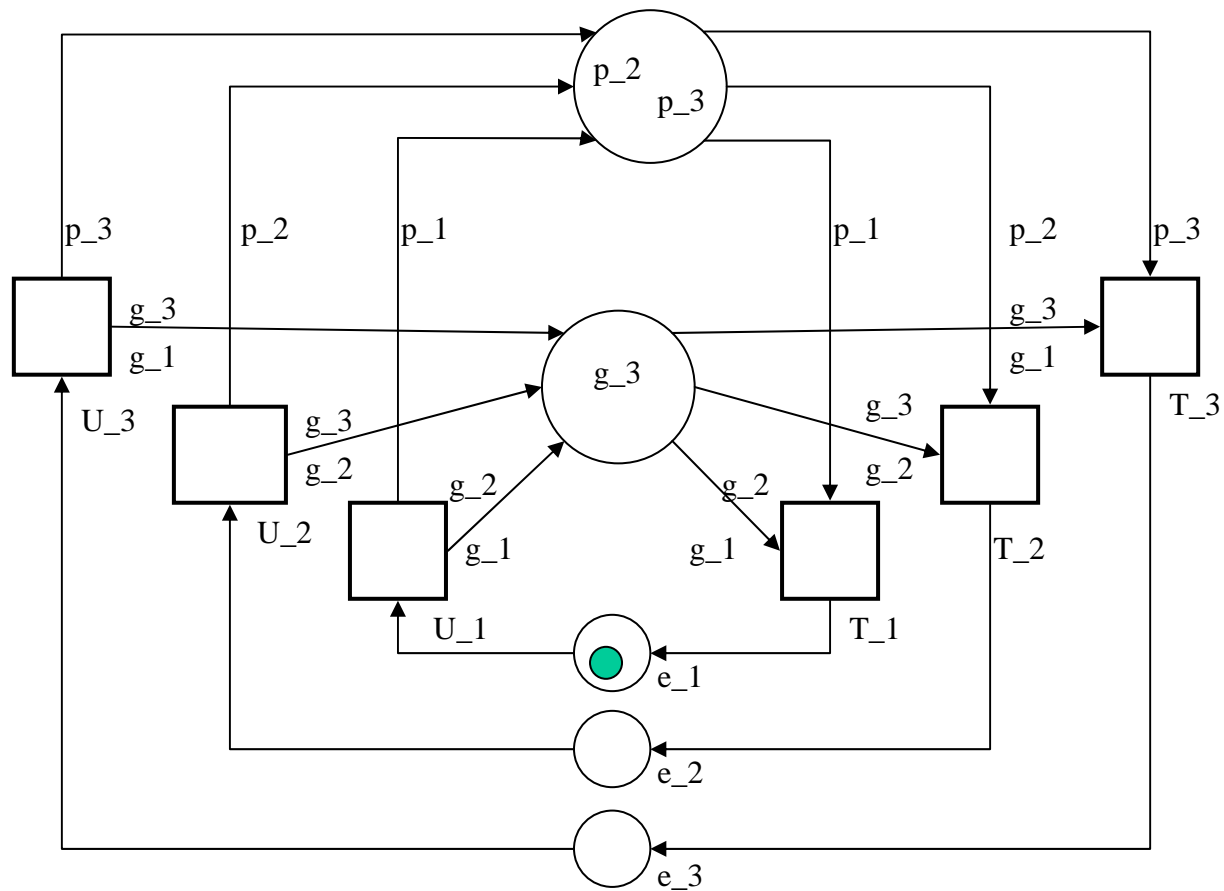


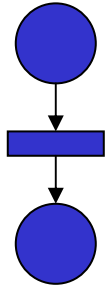
Prädikat Ereignisnetze(1)



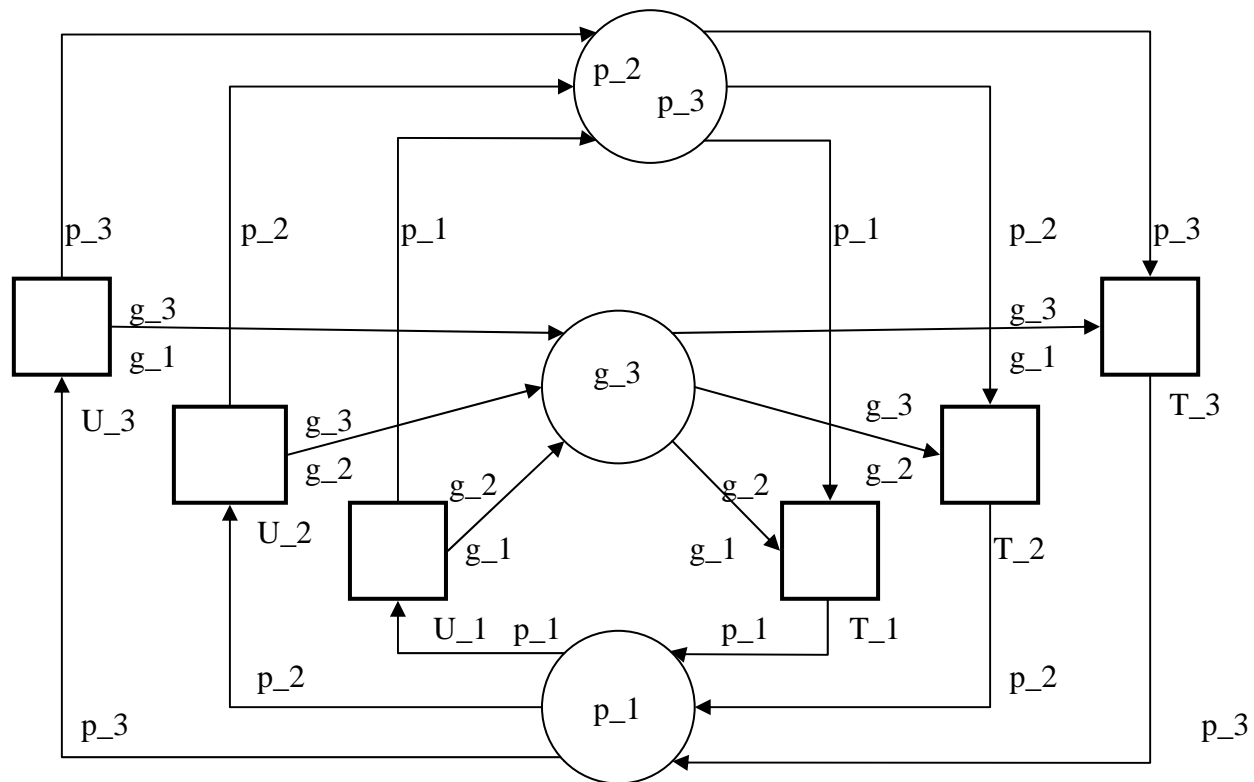


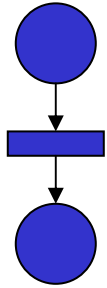
Prädikat Ereignisnetze(2)



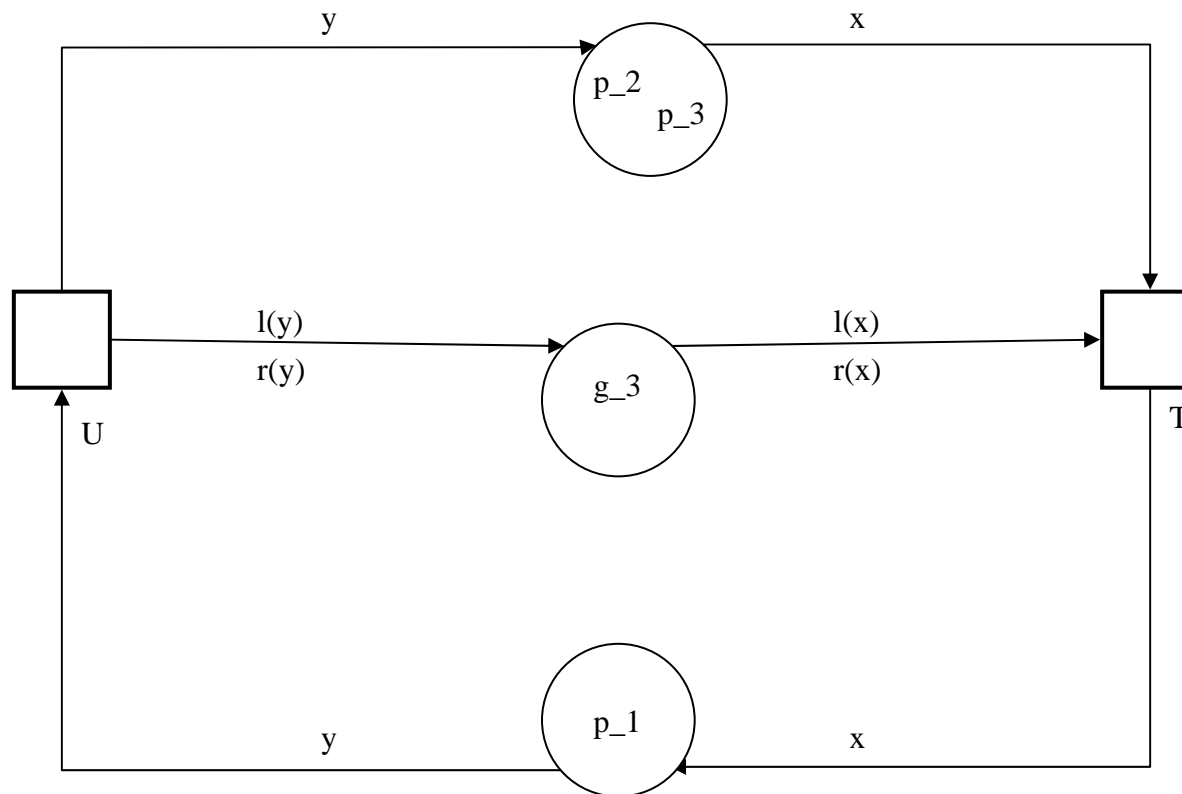


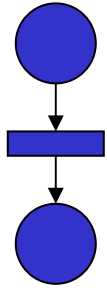
Prädikat Ereignisnetze(3)



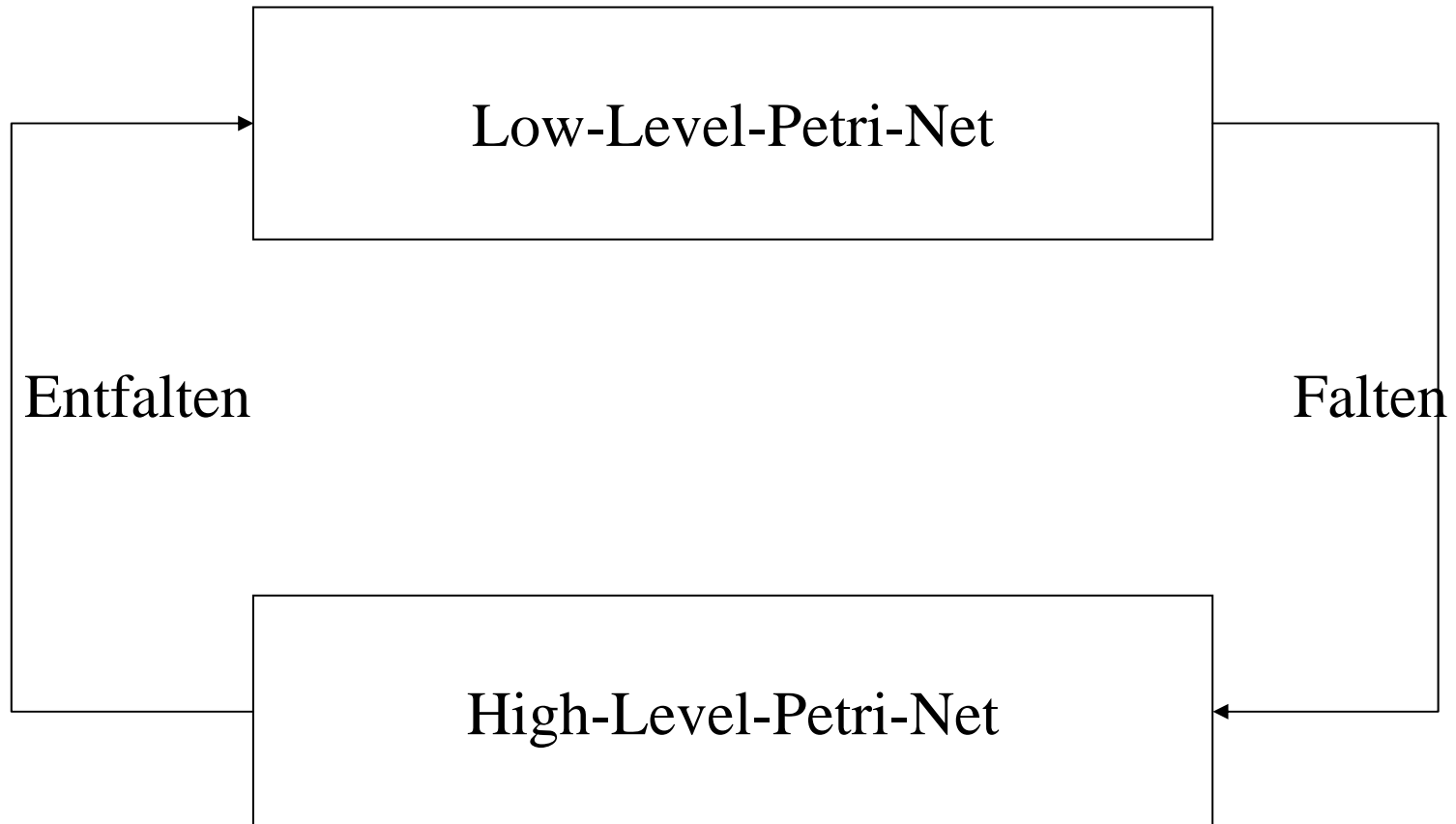


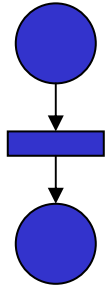
Prädikat Ereignisnetze(4)



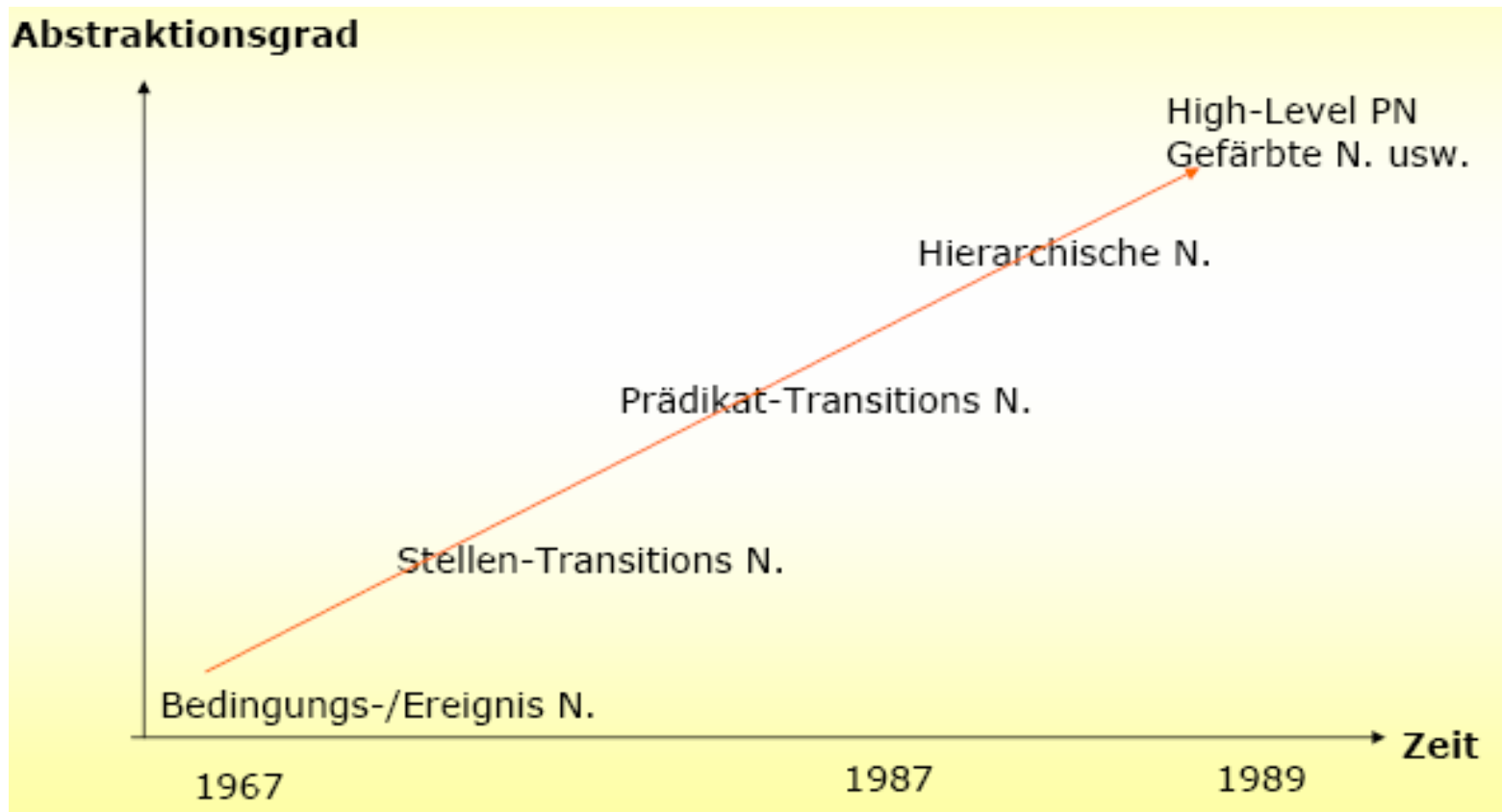


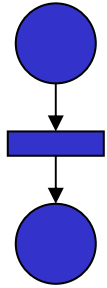
Grundidee





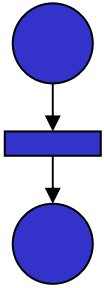
Entwicklung von Petrinetzen





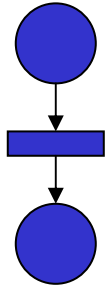
Definitionen

- $\text{HLPN} = (\text{P}, \text{T}, \text{D}; \text{Type}, \text{Pre}, \text{Post}, \text{M}_0)$
- $\text{HLPNS} = (\text{NG}, \text{Sig}, \text{V}, \text{Sort}, \text{An}, \text{m}_0)$
- $\text{HLPNG} = (\text{NG}, \text{Sig}, \text{V}, \text{H}, \text{Type}, \text{An}, \text{m}_0)$



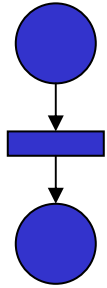
Definitionen

- $\text{HLPN} = (\text{P}, \text{T}, \text{D}; \text{Type}, \text{Pre}, \text{Post}, \text{M}_0)$
 - zum Rechnen, Beweisen ...
- $\text{HLPNS} = (\text{NG}, \text{Sig}, \text{V}, \text{Sort}, \text{An}, \text{m}_0)$
 - Legende des Graphen
- $\text{HLPNG} = (\text{NG}, \text{Sig}, \text{V}, \text{H}, \text{Type}, \text{An}, \text{m}_0)$
 - Graph und Beschriftung



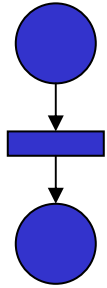
High-level Petri Nets

- $\text{HLPN} = (P, T, D; \text{Type}, \text{Pre}, \text{Post}, M_0)$
 - P endliche Menge von Plätzen
 - T endliche Menge von Transitionen ($P \cap T = \emptyset$)
 - D endliche Menge Domains ($D \neq \emptyset$)
 - Elemente werden als „types“ bezeichnet (nicht leer)
 - $\text{Type}: P \cup T \rightarrow D$, Funktion bindet „types“ zu Plätzen und wählt Schaltmod



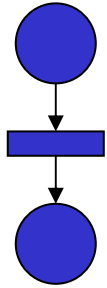
High-level Petri Nets

- HLPN = $(P, T, D; \text{Type}, \text{Pre}, \text{Post}, M_0)$
 - Pre, Post: Funktionen
 $\{(t, m) | t \in T, m \in \text{Type}(t)\} \rightarrow \mu \{(p, g) | p \in T, g \in \text{Type}(p)\}$
 - $M_0 \in \mu \{(p, g) | p \in T, g \in \text{Type}(p)\}$



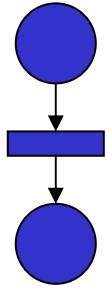
High-level Petri Net Schema

- $HLPNS = (NG, Sig, V, Sort, An, m_0)$
 - $NG = (P, T; F)$
 - P Plätze, T Transition, F Flussrelationen
 - $Sig = (S, O)$ (boolean Signature)
 - S Menge von Sorten (int, bool..)
 - O Menge von Operatoren
- Bsp: $S = \{Int; Bool\}$, $o(Int.Int; Bool)$ steht dann für „=„ oder „>“ ..



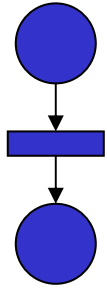
High-level Petri Net Schema

- $\text{HLPNS} = (\text{NG}, \text{Sig}, V, \text{Sort}, \text{An}, m_0)$
 - Beispiel Sig für Platz/TransitionsNets
 - $\text{Sig} = (\text{S}; \text{O})$ mit $\text{S} = \{\text{Dot}; \text{Bool}; \text{Nat}\}$, $\text{O} = \{\bullet_{\text{Dot}}; \text{true}_{\text{Bool}}; 1_{\text{Nat}}; 2_{\text{Nat}}; \dots\}$
 - V S -indizierte Liste von Variablen ($V \cap \text{O} = \emptyset$)
 - $\text{Sort}: \text{P} \rightarrow \text{S}$, Funktion die den Plätzen Sorten zuordnet



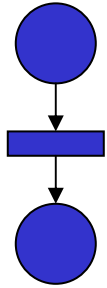
High-level Petri Net Schema

- $\text{HLPNS} = (\text{NG}, \text{Sig}, V, \text{Sort}, \text{An}, m_0)$
 - $\text{An} = (\text{a}, \text{TC})$ Nets-Notationen
 - $\text{a} : F \rightarrow \text{TERM}(\text{O} \cup V)$ so das für alle (p, t) ,
 $(\text{t}', \text{p}) \in F$, $\text{a}(\text{p}, \text{t}); \text{a}(\text{t}', \text{p}) \in \text{TERM}(\text{O} \cup V)_{\text{Sort}(\text{p})}$
 - Informal: Kantenbeschriftungen
 - $\text{TC} : T \rightarrow \text{TERM}(\text{O} \cup V)_{\text{Bool}}$
 - Informal: Transitionenbeschriftungen



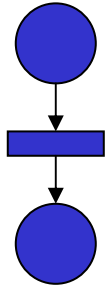
High-level Petri Net Schema

- $\text{HLPNS} = (\text{NG}, \text{Sig}, \text{V}, \text{Sort}, \text{An}, m_0)$
 - m_0 Startmarkierung
 - $P \rightarrow \text{TERM}(O)$ so das für alle $p \in P$, $m_0(p) \in \text{TERM}(O)_{\text{Sort}(p)}$



High-level Petri Net Graph

- $\text{HLPNG} = (\text{NG}, \text{Sig}, \text{V}, \text{H}, \text{Type}, \text{An}, m_0)$
 - Ähnlich wie Schema mit zusätzlicher Algebra

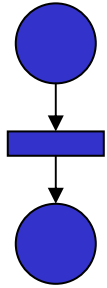


Notation eines HLPNG

Allgemein:

Graphische Form besteht aus

- Graph (Plätze, Transitionen, Pfeile, Beschriftungen..)
- Deklaration (Definition von types, variables, constants, functions...)

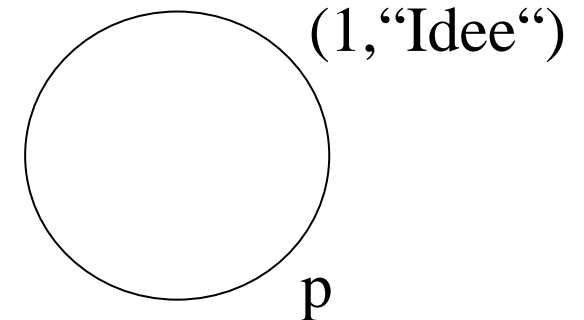


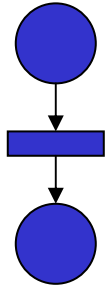
Notation eines HLPNG

- Plätze

- durch Ellipsen bzw. Kreise
- haben einen Namen
- einen Typ, z.B. $\text{Type}(p) = \text{Int}$
- Initiale Markierung m_0

INTxDATA



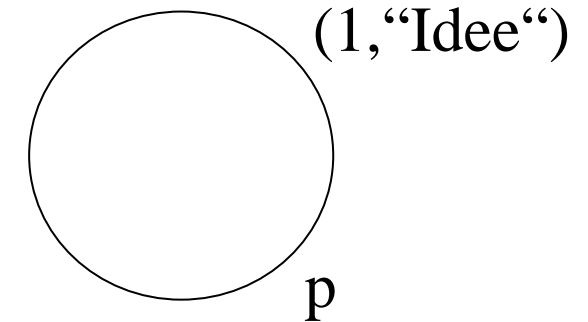


Notation eines HLPNG

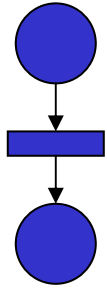
- Plätze

- durch Ellipsen bzw. Kreise
- haben einen Namen
- einen Typ, z.B. $\text{Type}(p) = \text{Int}$
- Initiale Markierung m_0
 - Kann weggelassen werden wenn leer.

INTxDATA

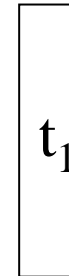


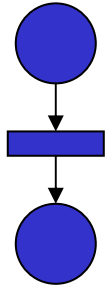
BEM: die genaue Platzierung ist nicht Standardisiert, sollte aber eindeutig zuordenbar sein.



Notation eines HLPNG

- Transition
 - durch Rechteck
 - haben einen Namen





Notation eines HLPNG

- Transition

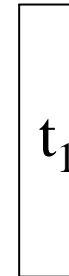
- durch Rechteck

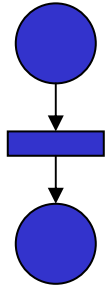
- haben einen Namen

- Transitionsbedingung (boolean)

- Kann weggelassen werden wenn immer wahr.

$x > y$





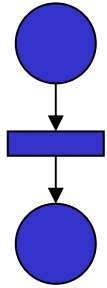
Notation eines HLPNG

- Pfeile

- immernoch durch Pfeil

- mit Term/Ausdruck beschriftet

$\xrightarrow{x+1}$



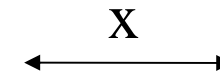
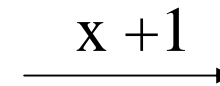
Notation eines HLPNG

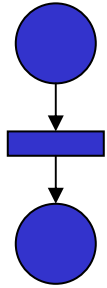
- Pfeile

- immernoch durch Pfeil

- mit Term/Ausdruck beschriftet

- Doppelpfeil ist auch möglich.

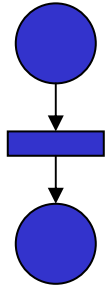




Notation eines HLPNG

$\text{INT}_x\text{DATA} \Rightarrow (1, \text{"Token"})$

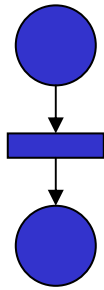
- Token/Marken
 - müssen dem Typ des Platzes entsprechen



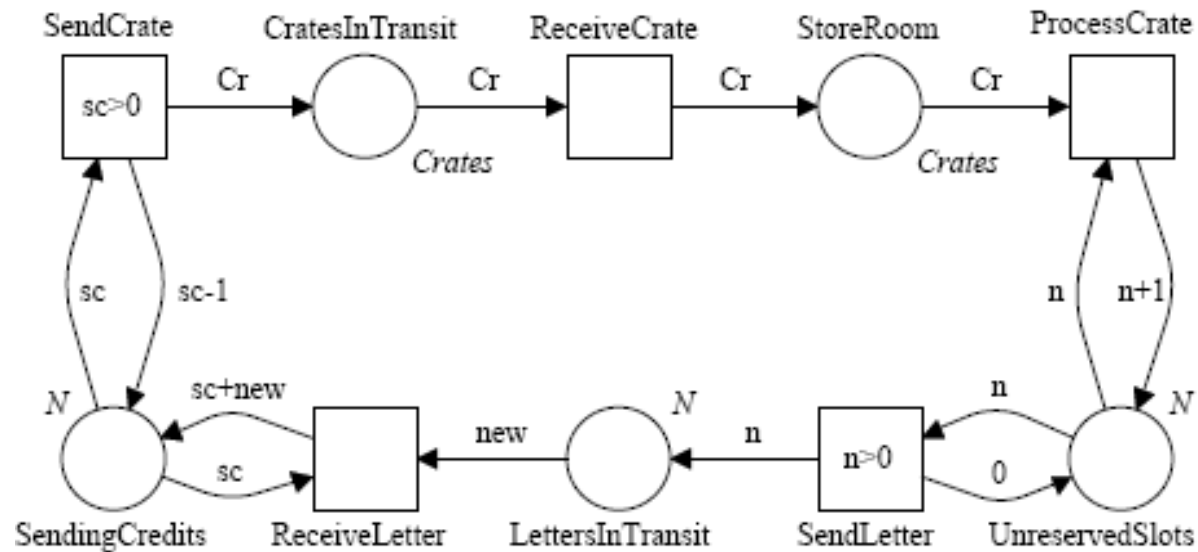
Notation eines HLPNG

3'(1, "Token")

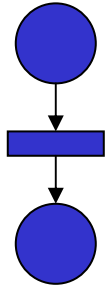
- Token/Marken
 - müssen dem Typ des Platzes entsprechen
 - Multiset Summenrepräsentation



Beispielgraph

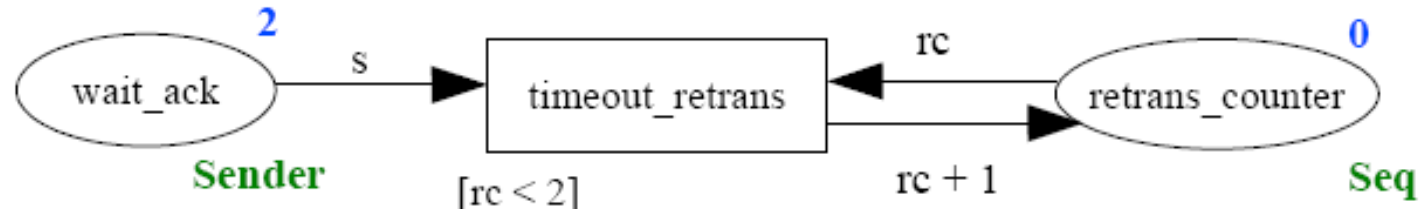


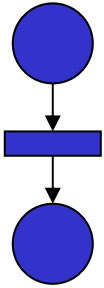
$Crates = \{Cr\}$
 $N = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$
 Z is the set of integers
 $n, new, sc : N$
 $MAX : N$
 $+$: $Z \times Z \rightarrow Z$ is arithmetic addition
 $-$: $Z \times Z \rightarrow Z$ is arithmetic subtraction
 $M_0(CratesInTransit) = M_0(LettersInTransit) = M_0(StoreRoom) = \emptyset$
 $M_0(SendingCredits) = 1 \cdot 0$
 $M_0(UnreservedSlots) = 1 \cdot MAX$



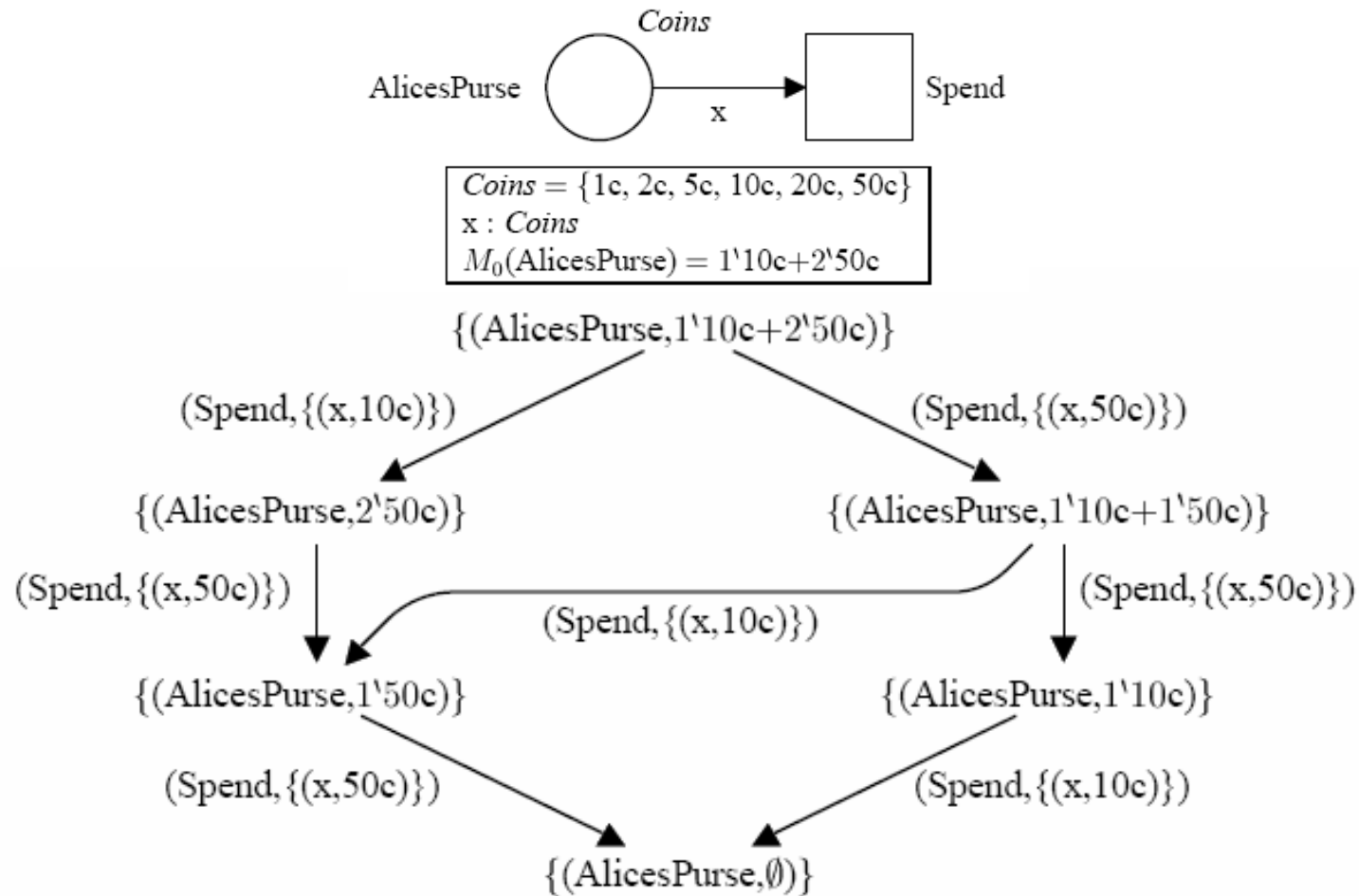
Beispiel Sender

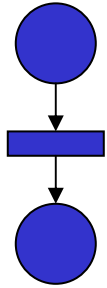
Das folgende Beispiel soll die Unterschiede verdeutlichen:





Erreichbarkeitsgraph





Quellenverzeichnis

- *Wolfgang Reisig. Petrinetze (Eine Einführung)*
- *High-level Petri Nets - Concepts, Definitions and Graphical Notation (ISO/IEC 15909 Version 4.7.1)*
- *Jonathan Billington, Guy Edward Gallasch and Bing Han. A Coloured Petri Net Approach to Protocol Verifikation.*
- *Susan Spitzner. Gefärbte Stochastische Petri Netze*