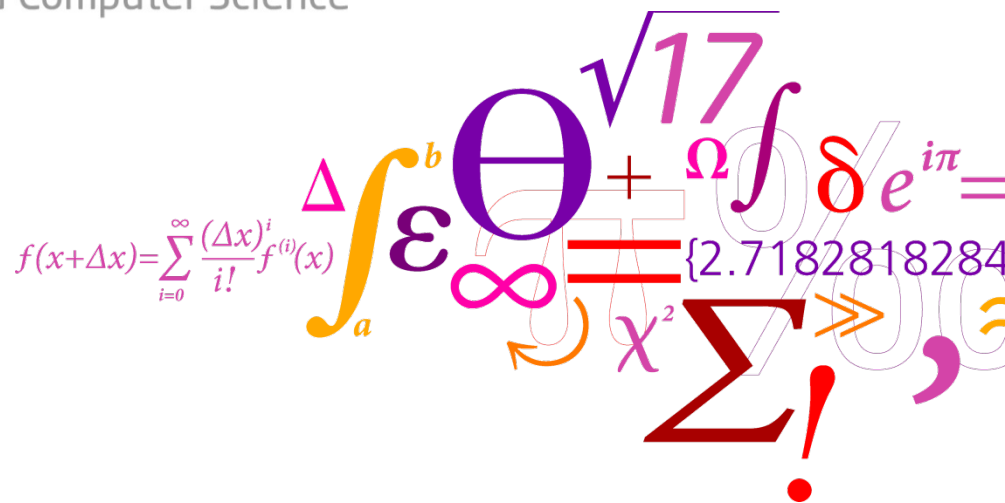


Model-based Software Engineering for/with Petri nets

Ekkart Kindler

DTU Compute

Department of Applied Mathematics and Computer Science


$$f(x+\Delta x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\Delta x)^i}{i!} f^{(i)}(x)$$
$$e = 2.7182818284$$
$$\sqrt{17}$$
$$\theta$$
$$\varepsilon$$
$$\delta$$
$$\chi^2$$
$$\sigma$$
$$\infty$$

1. Motivation



The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface for the APetriNetEditor. The main workspace displays a Petri net diagram with two transitions, t1 and t2, and two places. Transition t1 is a square with an outgoing arrow to a circular place. Transition t2 is a square with an incoming arrow from a circular place and an outgoing arrow to another circular place. The Properties view at the bottom shows the selected transition t2 with its name and core properties.

| Property | Value |
|------------|-------|
| Name | t2 |
| Core | |
| Appearance | |

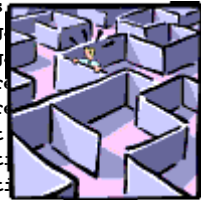
Technical artefacts!

```
Manifest-Version: 1.0
Bundle-ManifestVersion: 2
Bundle-Name: %pluginName
Bundle-SymbolicName: APetriNetEditorIn15Minutes.diagr
```

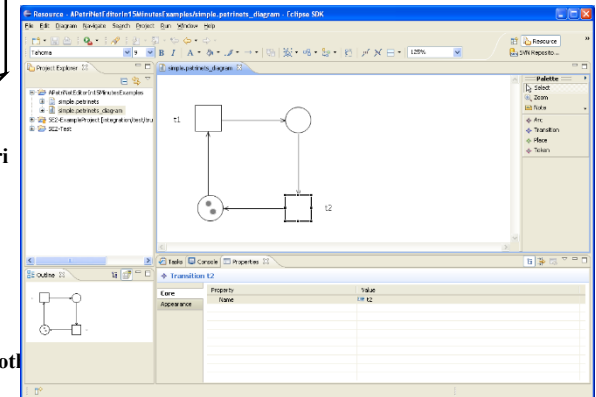
```
<plugin>
  <extension point="org.eclipse.emf.ecore.generated_package">
    <package
      uri = "PetriNets"
      class = "PetriNets.PetriNetsPackage"
      genmodel = "model/PetriNet.genmodel" />
    </extension>
  </plugin>
```

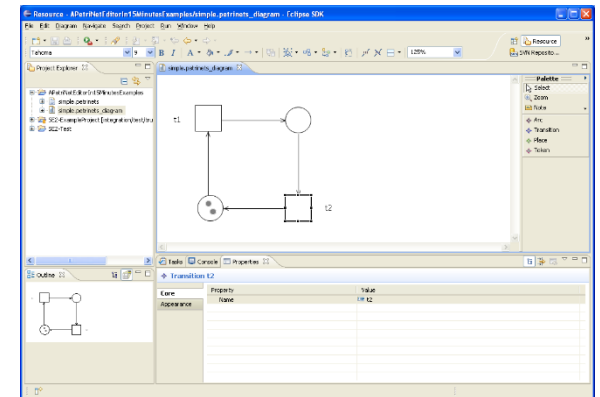
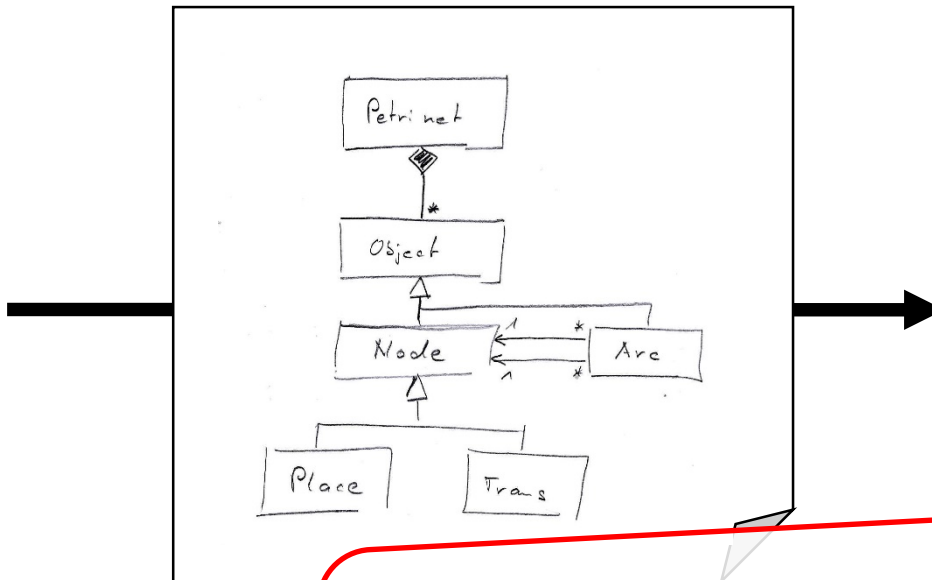
```
Require-Bundle:
org.eclipse.emf.ecore,
org.eclipse.emf.edit,
org.eclipse.gmf.runtime.diagram.ui,
org.eclipse.gmf.runtime.emf.ui.properties,
org.eclipse.gmf.runtime.diagram.ui,
org.eclipse.gmf.runtime.diagram.ui.properties,
org.eclipse.gmf.runtime.diagram.ui.providers,
org.eclipse.gmf.runtime.diagram.ui.providers.ide,
org.eclipse.gmf.runtime.diagram.ui.render,
org.eclipse.gmf.runtime.diagram.ui.resources.editor,
org.eclipse.gmf.runtime.diagram.ui.resources.editor.ide,
APetriNetEditorIn15Minutes;visibility:=reexport
```

```
org.eclipse.ui.ide,
org.eclipse.ui.views,
org.eclipse.ui.navigator,
org.eclipse.ui.navigator.resources,
org.eclipse.emf.ecore,
org.eclipse.emf.edit,
org.eclipse.gmf.runtime,
org.eclipse.gmf.runtime.emf.ui.properties,
org.eclipse.gmf.runtime.diagram.ui,
org.eclipse.gmf.runtime.diagram.ui.properties,
org.eclipse.gmf.runtime.diagram.ui.providers,
org.eclipse.gmf.runtime.diagram.ui.providers.ide,
org.eclipse.gmf.runtime.diagram.ui.render,
org.eclipse.gmf.runtime.diagram.ui.resources.editor,
org.eclipse.gmf.runtime.diagram.ui.resources.editor.ide,
APetriNetEditorIn15Minutes;visibility:=reexport
```



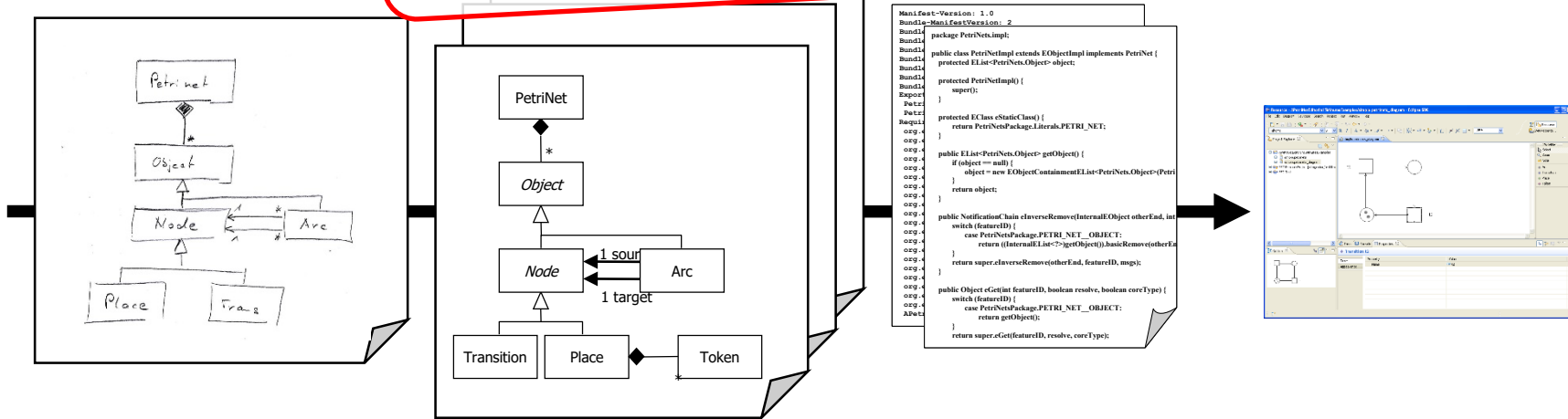
Get rid of them!





Exploit conceptual artefacts instead (and generate software from them).

There are tools that partially support this idea already today (e.g. Eclipse and EMF).



Analysis

Design

Implementation

~~Code~~

Code is generated

+ analysis and verification!

- Model Driven Architecture[®] (MDA[®])
OMG[™] software development approach for separating business logic from platform specific details
 - using models
 - transformations
 - automatic generators (for code and other models)
- Model-based Software Engineering (MBSE)
General term for making “better” use of models for easing the software development

MDD[®]

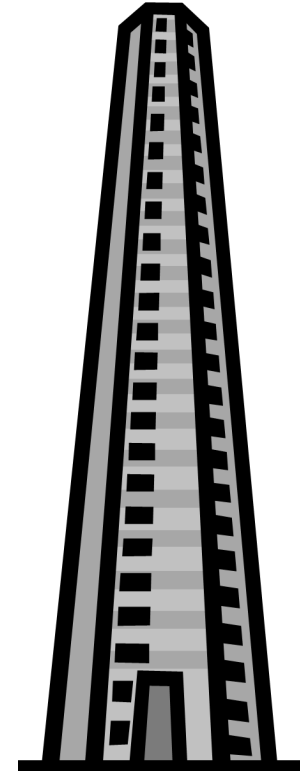
DSL

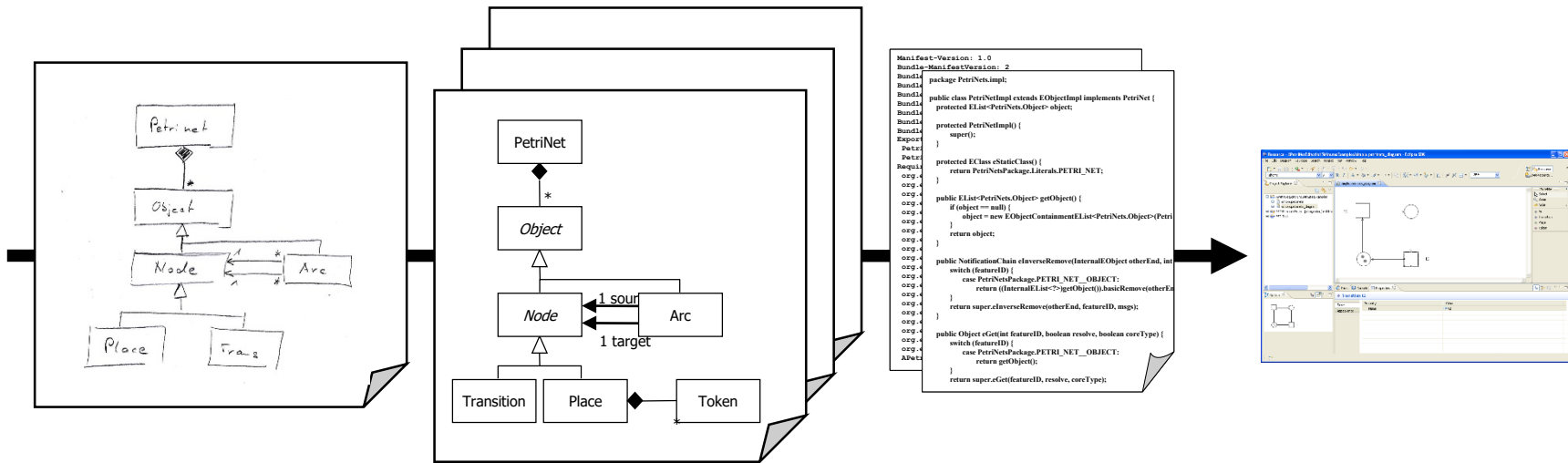
M2M, M2T

JET

Ultimately: Getting rid of programming resp. technical artefacts.

If somebody has built a garage, we would never let him build a sky scraper, would we?
But, if somebody knows how to program, we let him do software engineering, don't we?





Analysis

Design

Implementation

~~Coding~~

How do Petri nets come into this vision?

- How can we exploit this for developing Petri net tools?
- How can Petri nets be used for making software?

We do a bit of both in this course!

9⁰⁰-10³⁰: Session 1

MBSE overview

- vision, idea, concept
- technologies

11⁰⁰-12³⁰: Session 2

Technology details Modelling behaviour

- Petri nets and/in software
- Behaviour coordination

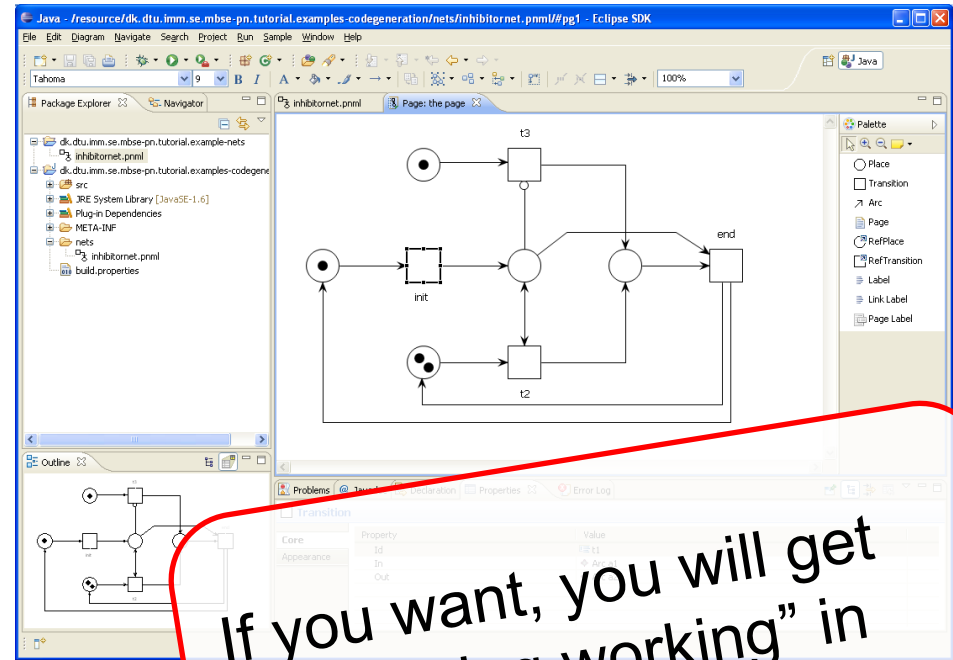
13³⁰-15⁰⁰: Session 3

Model-based technology in Petri nets

- PNML (overview)
- ePNK (overview)

15³⁰-17^{xx}: Session 4

Project (hands-on)



If you want, you will get
“something working” in
today’s hands-on session.

If you are interested in ECTS
points: + 30hours work on
project after today’s session

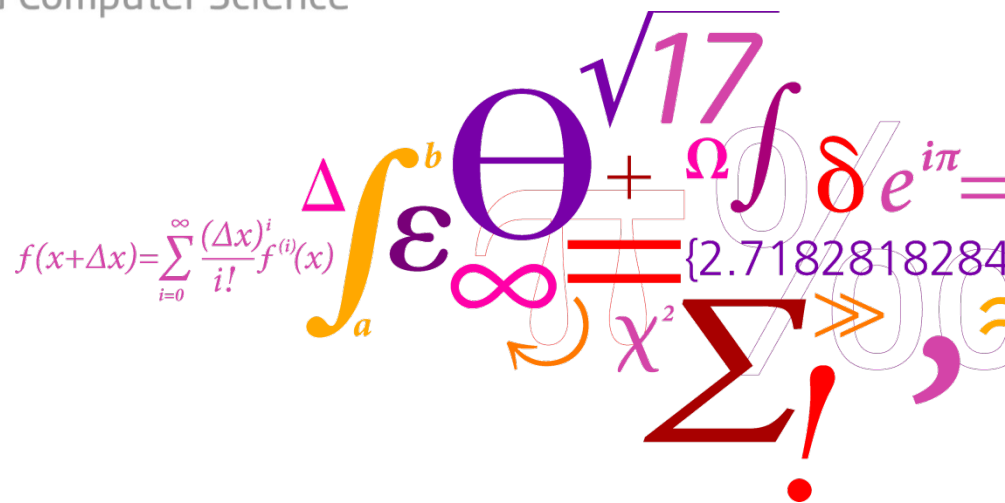
Model-based Software Engineering for/with Petri nets

MBSE: Introduction and Overview

Ekkart Kindler

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Department of Applied Mathematics and Computer Science



- Motivation
- MBSE overview
 - example (and basic concepts)
 - discussion
- Principles and Concepts
 - MVC: model, view, controller
 - “meta”, “meta-meta”, MOF
- Technologies (overview)
 - Eclipse Modeling Framework (EMF) and GMF
 - Transformations (M2M, M2T)

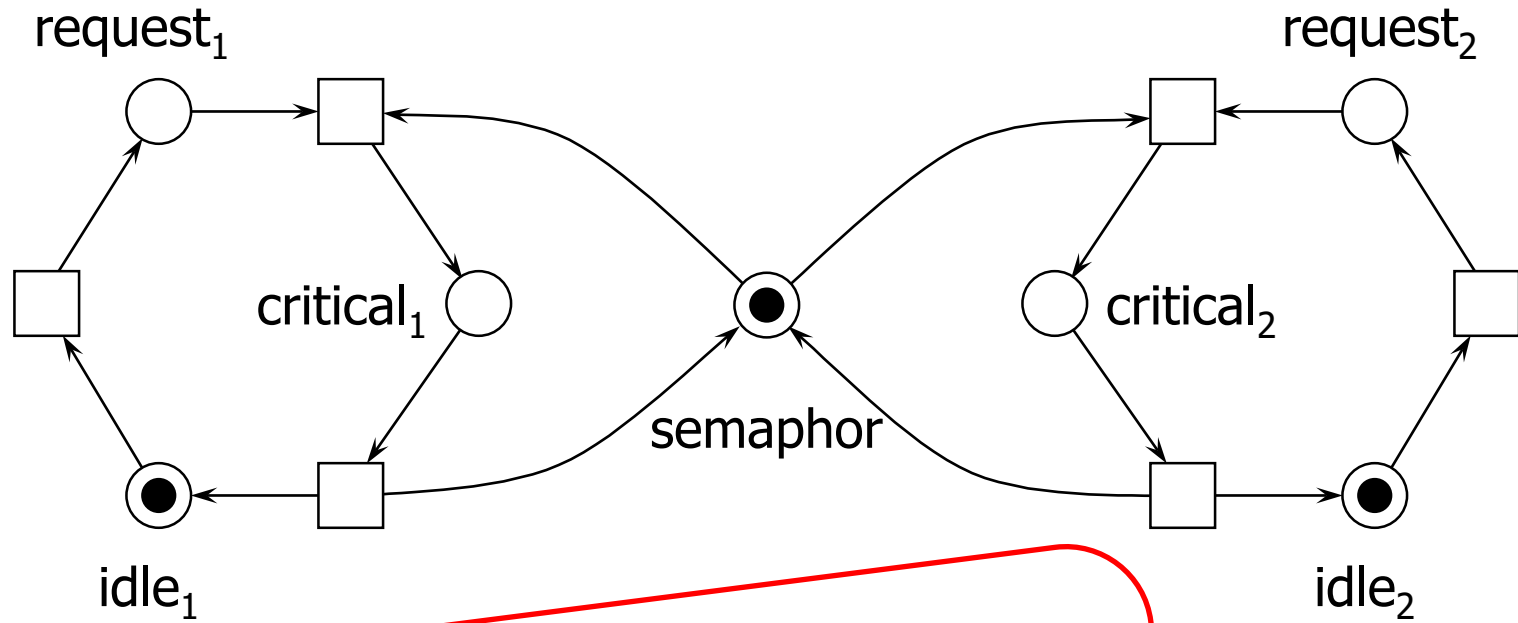
2.1. Example: A Net Editor



The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with the following components:

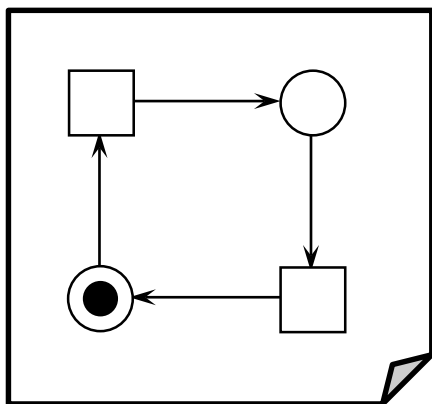
- Project Explorer:** Shows the project structure with folders for 'APetriNetEditorIn15MinutesExamples', 'simple.petrinets', 'simple.petrinets_diagram', 'SE2-ExampleProject [integration/test/tru]', and 'SE2-Test'.
- Diagram View:** Displays the Petri net diagram with transitions t1 and t2, and places. Transition t1 is a square, and transition t2 is a square with a dashed border. Place 1 is a circle with two tokens, and Place 2 is an empty circle. The Petri net is connected as follows: t1 to Place 1, Place 1 to t2, t2 to Place 2, and Place 2 to t1.
- Palette:** Lists various elements for the Petri net: Select, Zoom, Note, Arc, Transition, Place, and Token.
- Properties View:** Shows the properties for the selected transition t2. The table below represents the data in this view.

| Core | Property | Value |
|------------|----------|-------|
| Appearance | Name | t2 |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

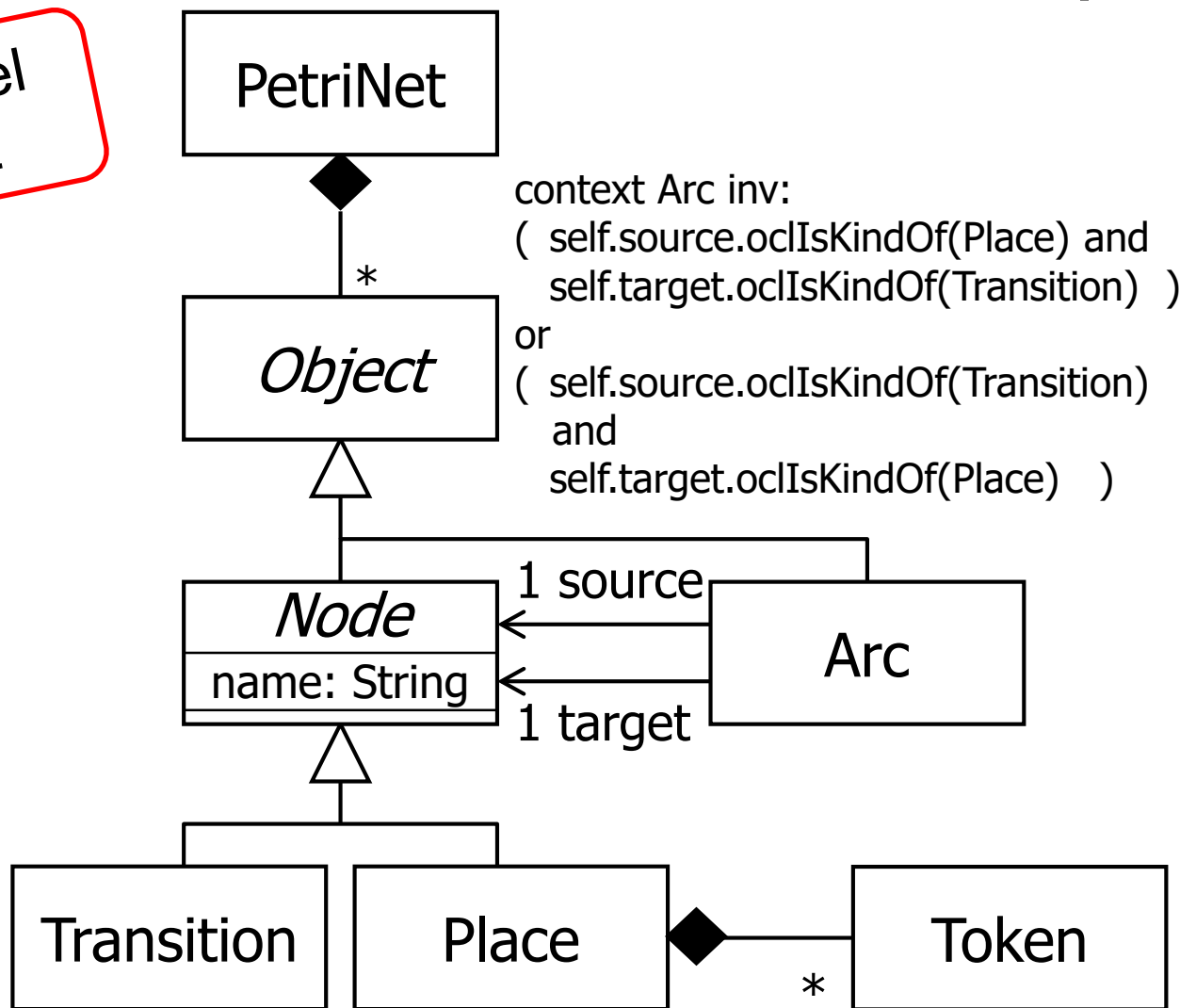


A rule of modelling:
→ Before making a model look at examples (instances)
→ Before making a meta-model look at the models (instances of meta-models)

→ PNML meta model
ISO/IEC 15909-2

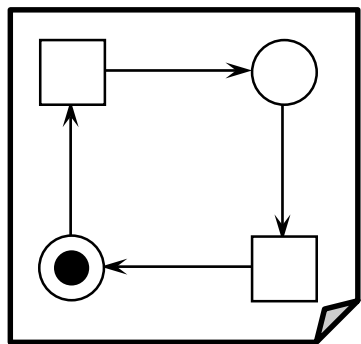


Petri net model

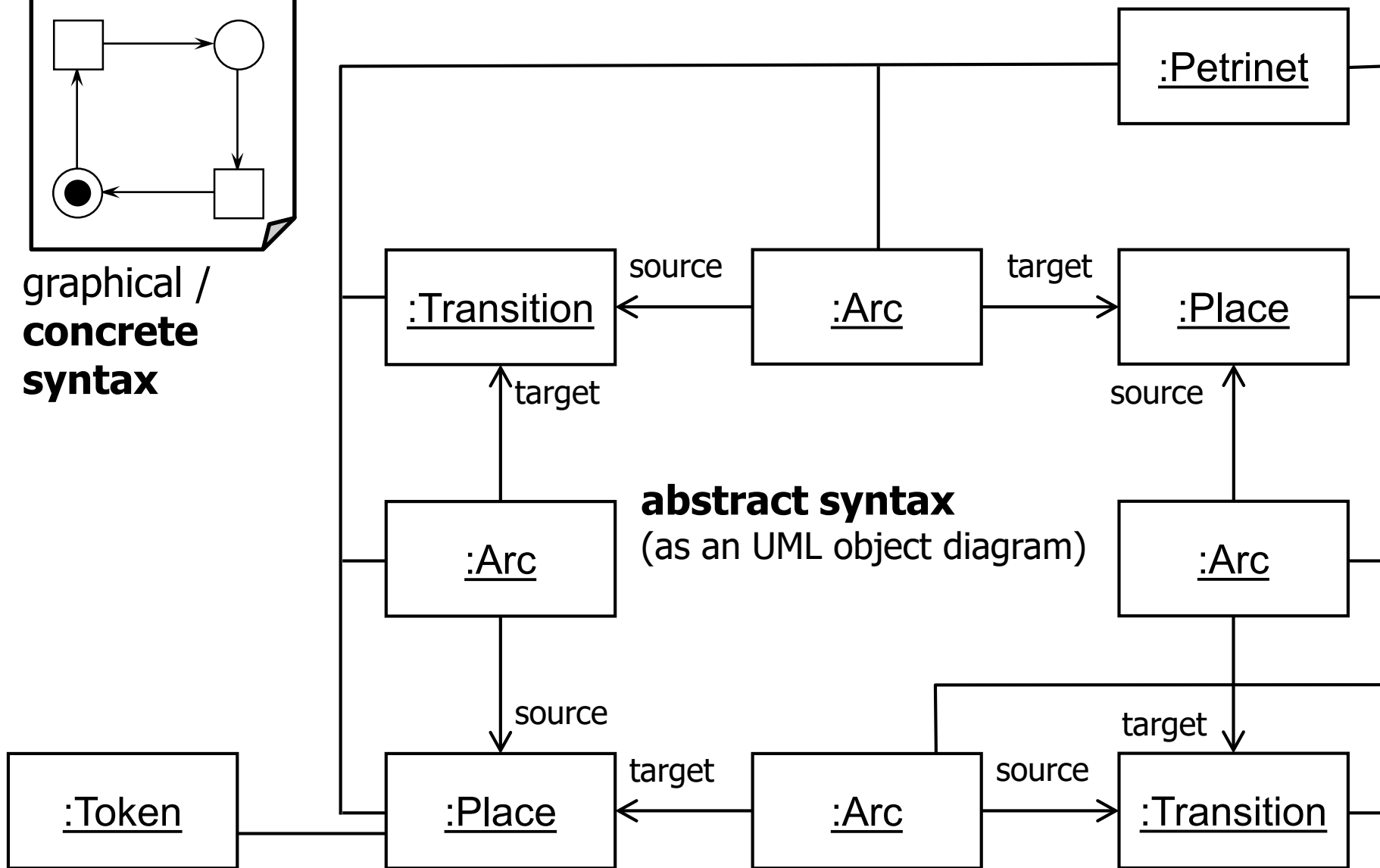


context Arc inv:
(self.source.ocIsKindOf(Place) and
self.target.ocIsKindOf(Transition))
or
(self.source.ocIsKindOf(Transition)
and
self.target.ocIsKindOf(Place))

“Meta model” for Petri nets
(as a UML class diagram + OCL)

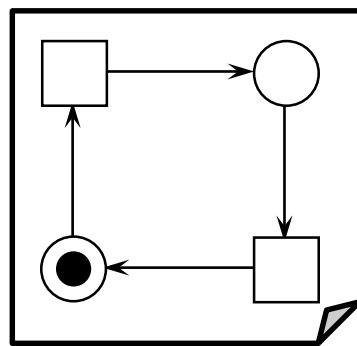


graphical /
concrete
syntax



Syntax (abstract and concrete)

Abstract syntax could also “look” like this (in EMF generated tree editor)!



graphical /
concrete
syntax

:Token

:Place

:Arc

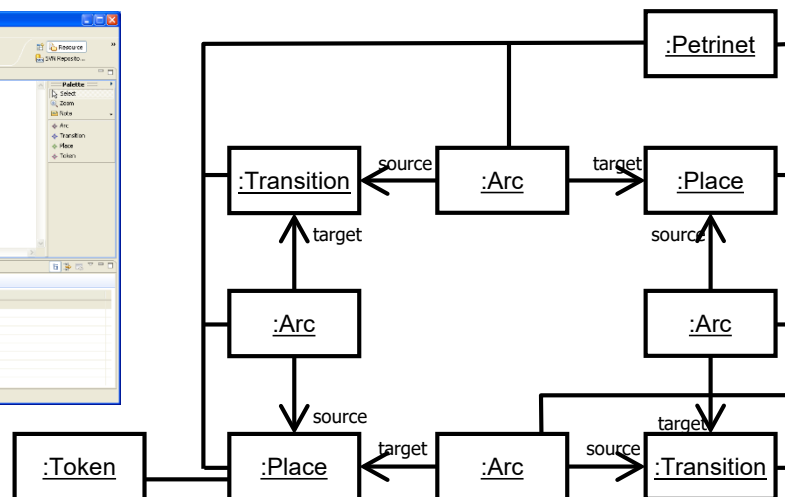
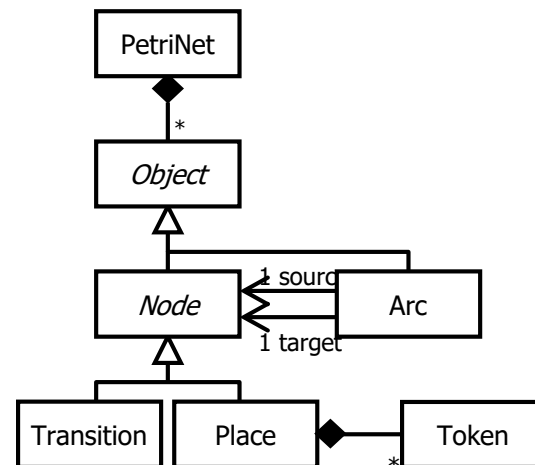
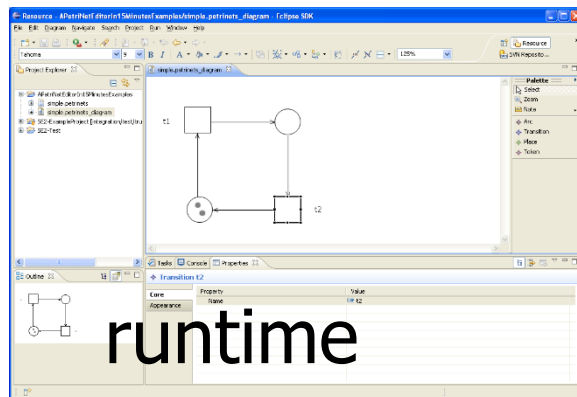
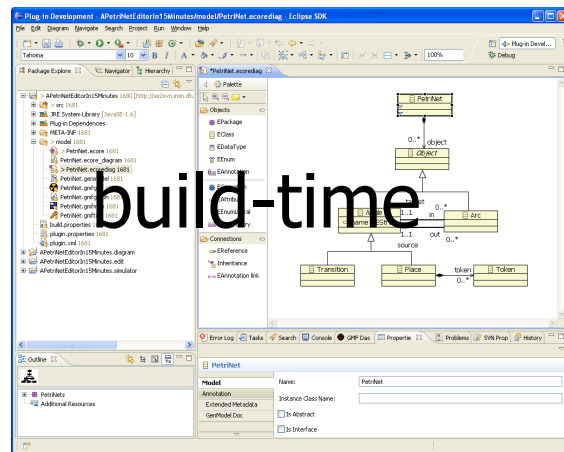
:Transition

meta model

model

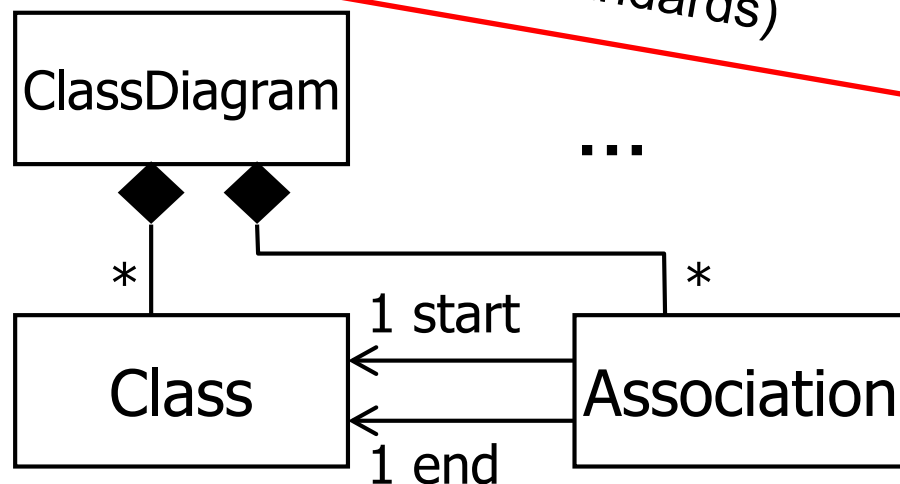
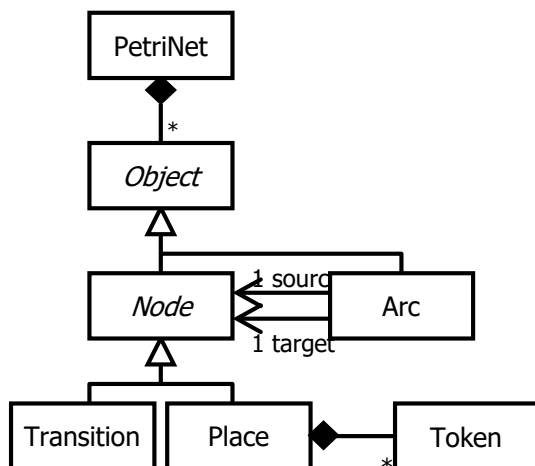
build-time

runtime



- Better understanding
- Mapping of instances to XML syntax (XMI)
(canonical exchange format for instances)
- Automatic code generation
 - API for creating, deleting and modifying model
 - Methods for loading and saving models (in XMI)
 - Standard mechanisms for keeping track of changes (observers)
 - Transactional changes (ACI)
 - Database access / persistence (D)

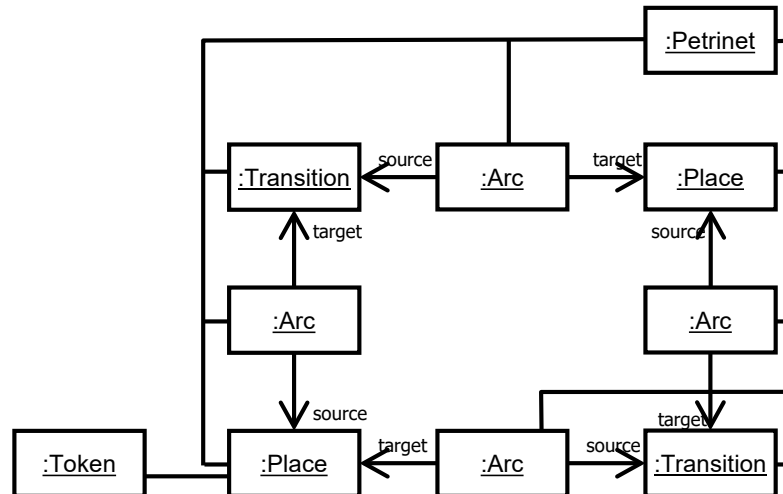
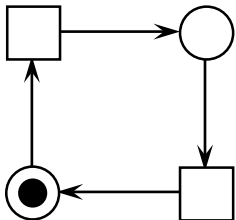
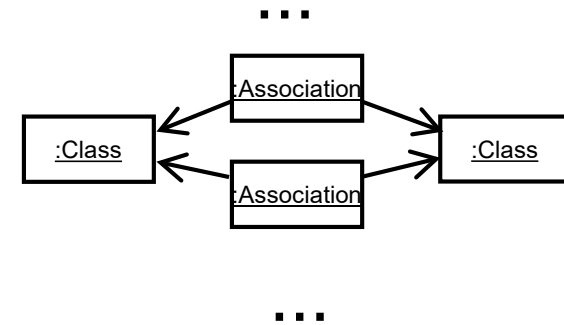
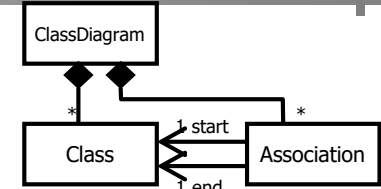
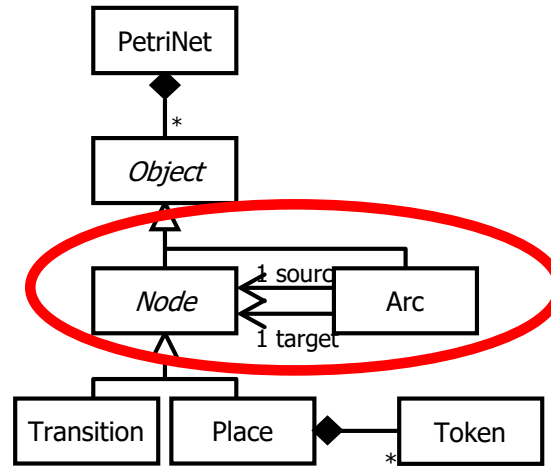
Disclaimer: The real model of UML is much more evolved (see MOF and UML standards)

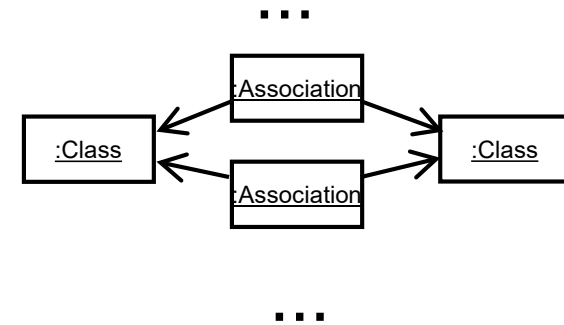
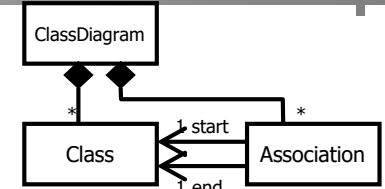


UML model
(class diagrams)

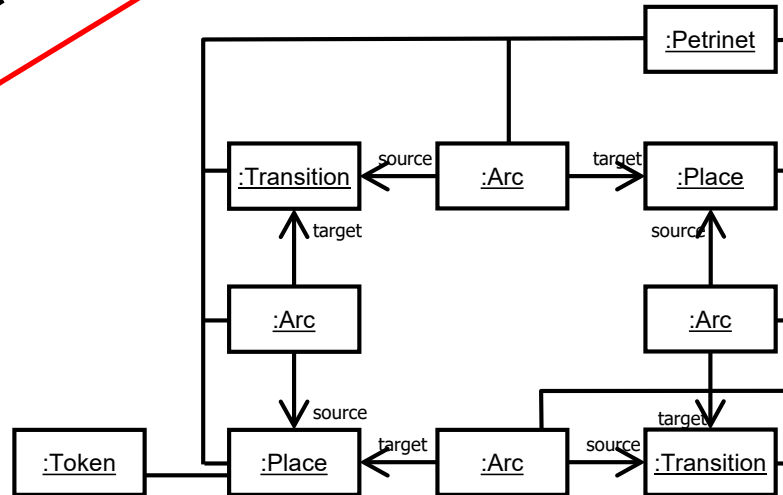
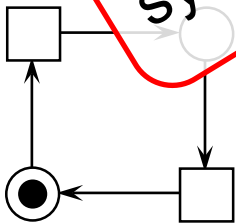
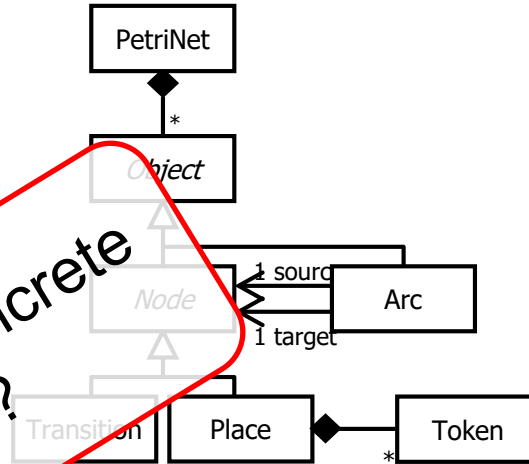
Meta model for UML
class diagrams

Now, the term "meta" model makes more sense!

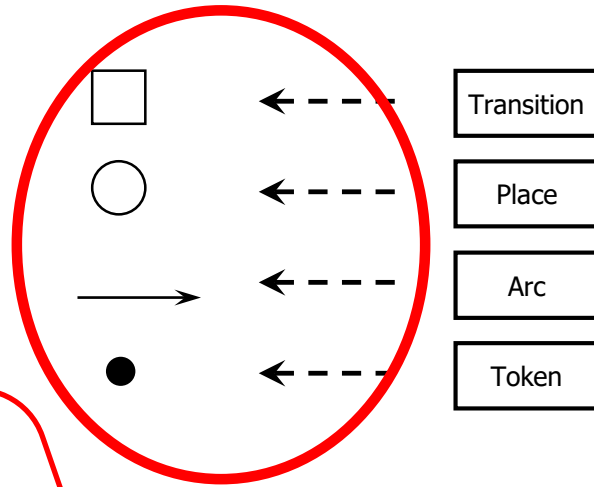




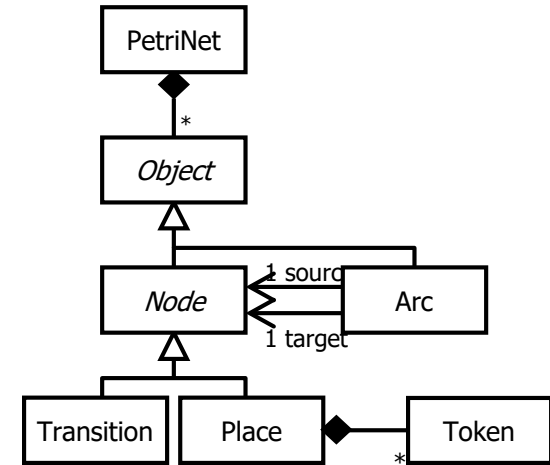
Where does the concrete syntax come from?



meta model

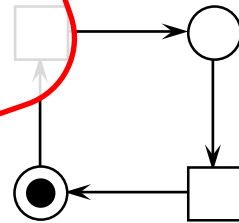


- Transition
- Place
- Arc
- Token

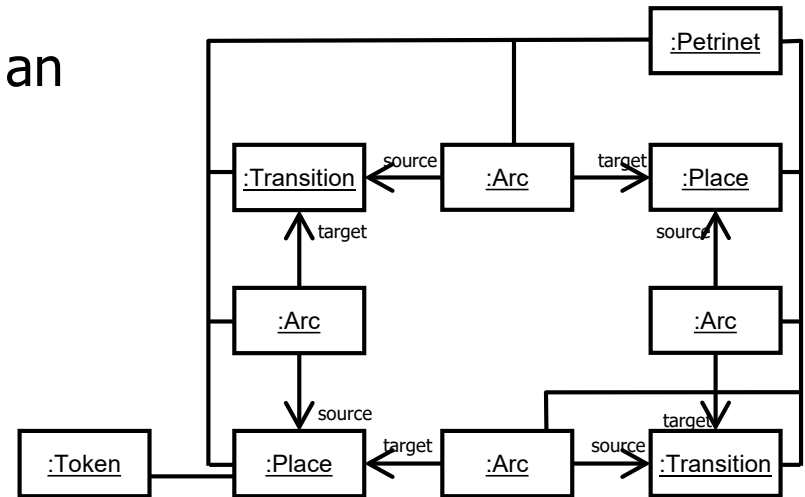


is instance of
A Petri net editor
in 15 minutes!
Not kidding!

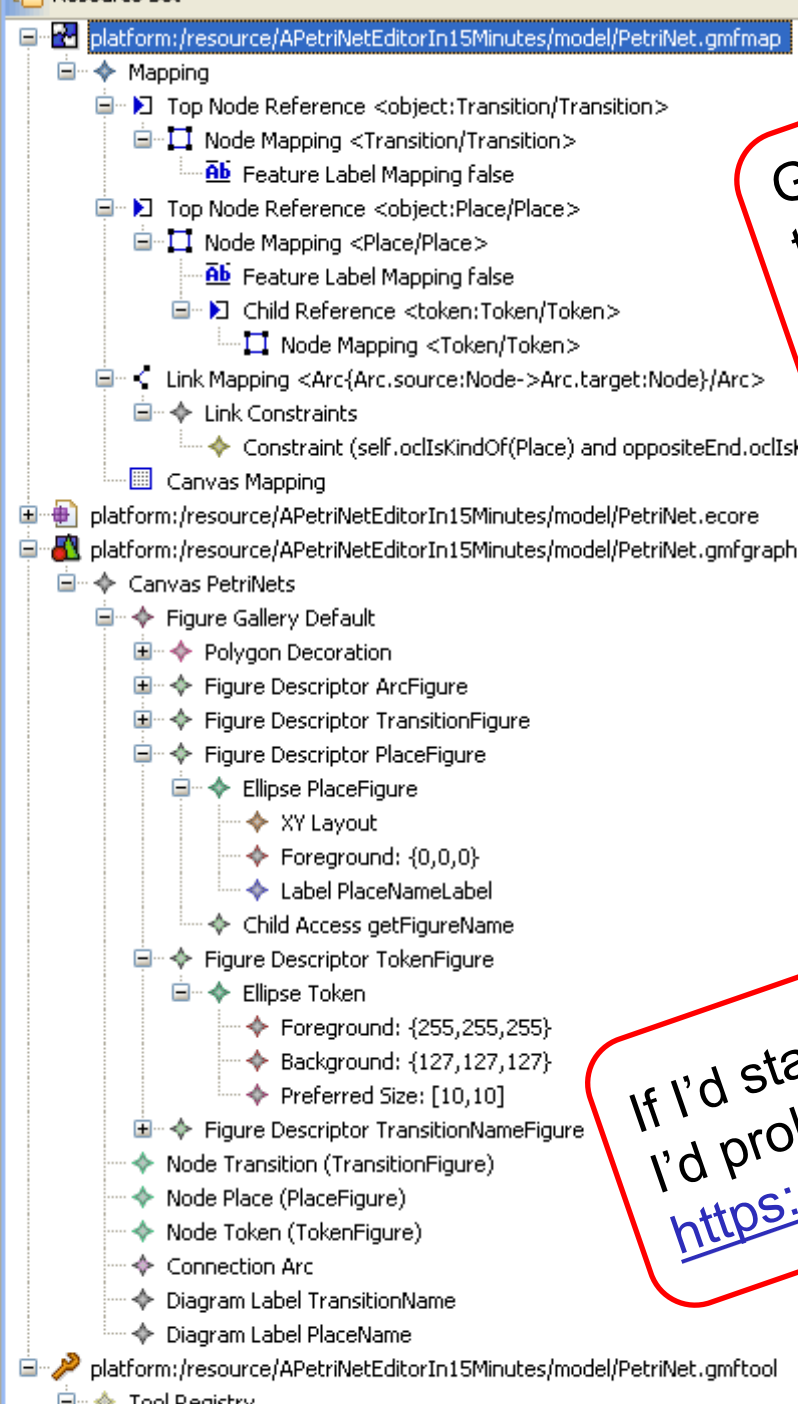
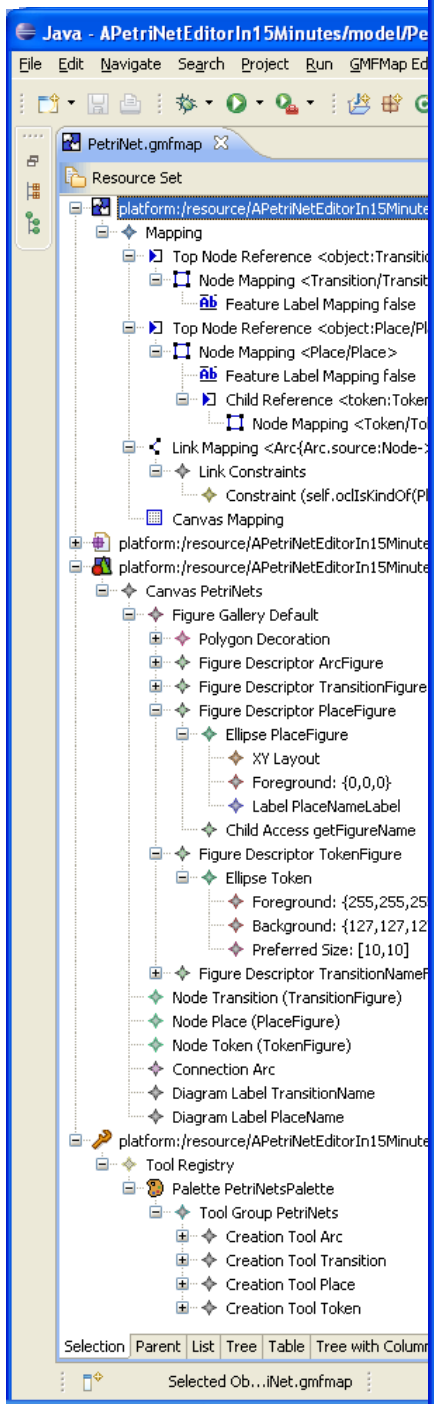
generate an editor



concrete syntax



abstract syntax



GMF not in the focus of this course. But if you are interested, please, feel free to ask.

If I'd start the ePNK project today, I'd probably chose Graphiti:
<https://www.eclipse.org/graphiti/>

- Better Understanding
- Mapping of instances to XML Syntax (XMI)
- Automatic Code Generation
 - Methods for creating, deleting and modifying model
 - Methods for loading and saving models (in XMI)
 - Standard mechanisms for keeping track of changes (observers)
 - Editors and GUIs

NB: All this is “standard functionality”?

No programming at all!

■ **Abstraction**

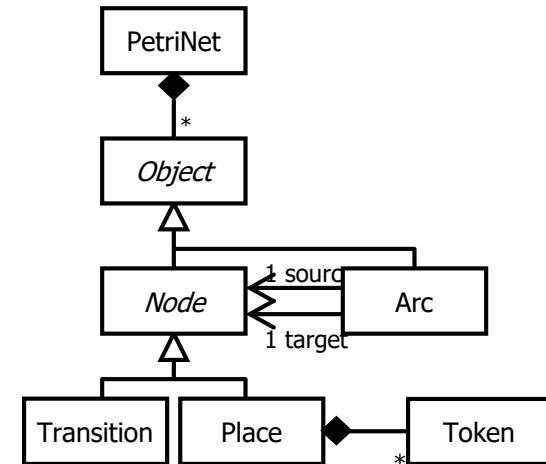
- Focus
- Simplification
- Separation

- Understanding
- Communication
- Analysis and verification
- Execution (interpretation / code generation)

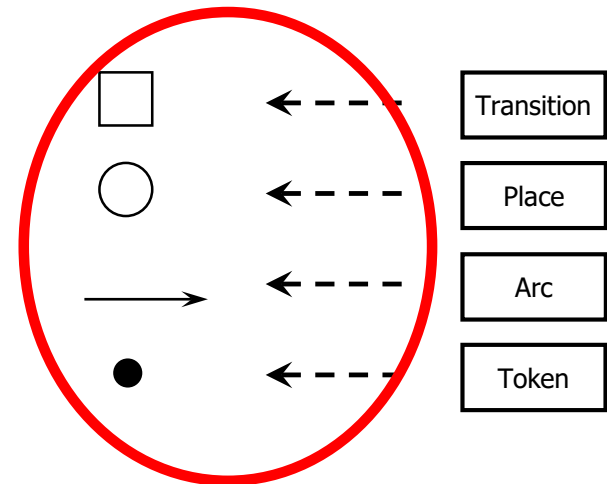
But isn't code just
another form of model?

From this (EMF) model for Petri nets:
Generation of (Java) code for

- all classes
- methods for changing the Petri net
- loading and saving the Petri net as XML files (→XMI)



With this and some more GMF information:
Generation of the Java code of a graphical complete editor (with many fancy features). No programming at all.



Almost all you need to say about a Petri net editor.

Conventional: We can generate parts of the code from UML class diagrams automatically (MDA, MDE, **EMF**, EMFT/GMF)

- Class diagrams → Java class stubs with standard access methods (see basic project)
- Implementation of standard behaviour:
 - Loading and saving models
 - Accessing and modifying the models
 - Editors and graphical user interfaces
- The actual functions is implemented by hand (e.g. simulator, state-space generator, ...)

Advanced: Actual functions also „modelled“ and code generated

We come back to that in the modelling behaviour session.

- Model, view, controller
- "Meta", "meta-meta", who has more?
- MOF

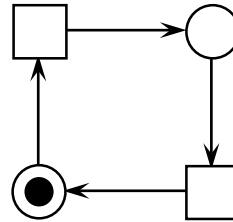
The **domain models** are an (the) essential part of the software

In addition to that we need

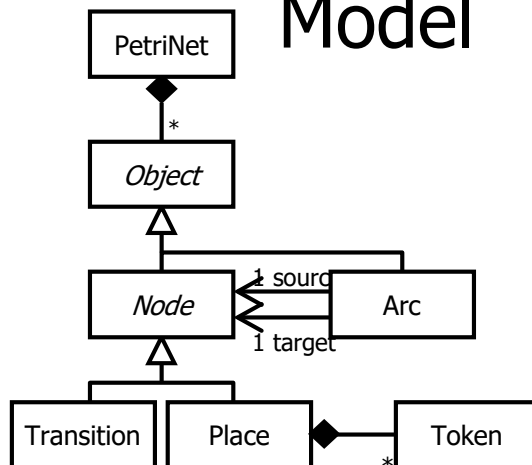
- Information about the presentation (view) of the model to the user
- The coordination / interaction with the user

Note: These parts of the software can also be modelled! Petri nets are probably particularly suited for this.

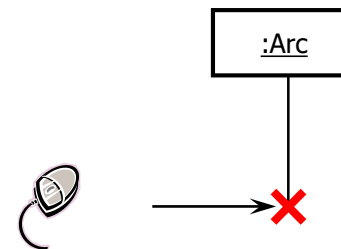
View

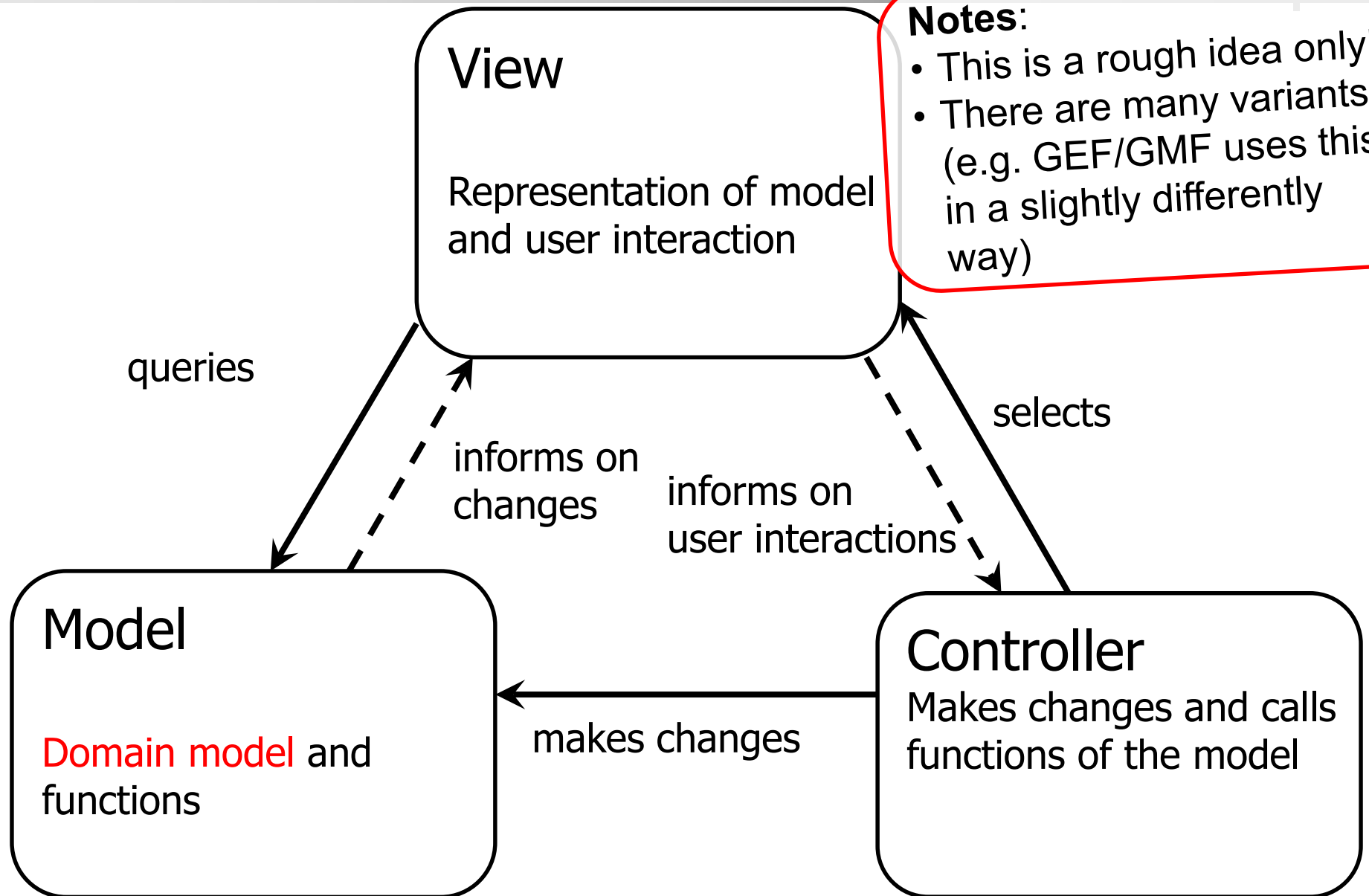


Model



Controller





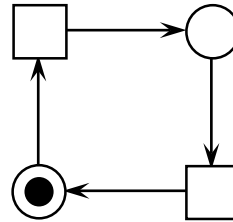
MVC is a principle (pattern / architecture)
according to which software should be structured

Eclipse and GEF (as well as GMF) are based on
this principle and guide (force) you in properly
using it

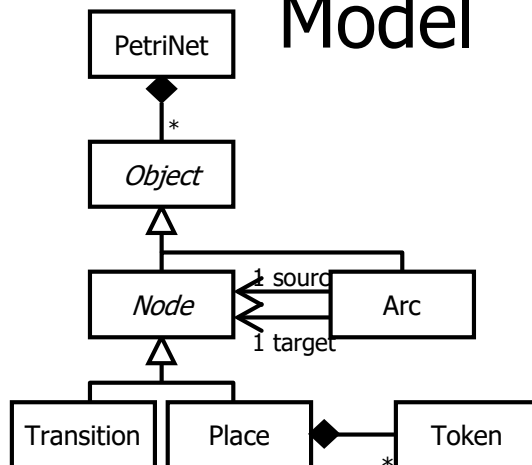
When using MBSE
technologies, many more
design patterns are relevant.

This part can be generated automatically (e.g. GMF)

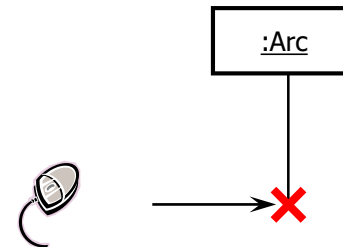
View



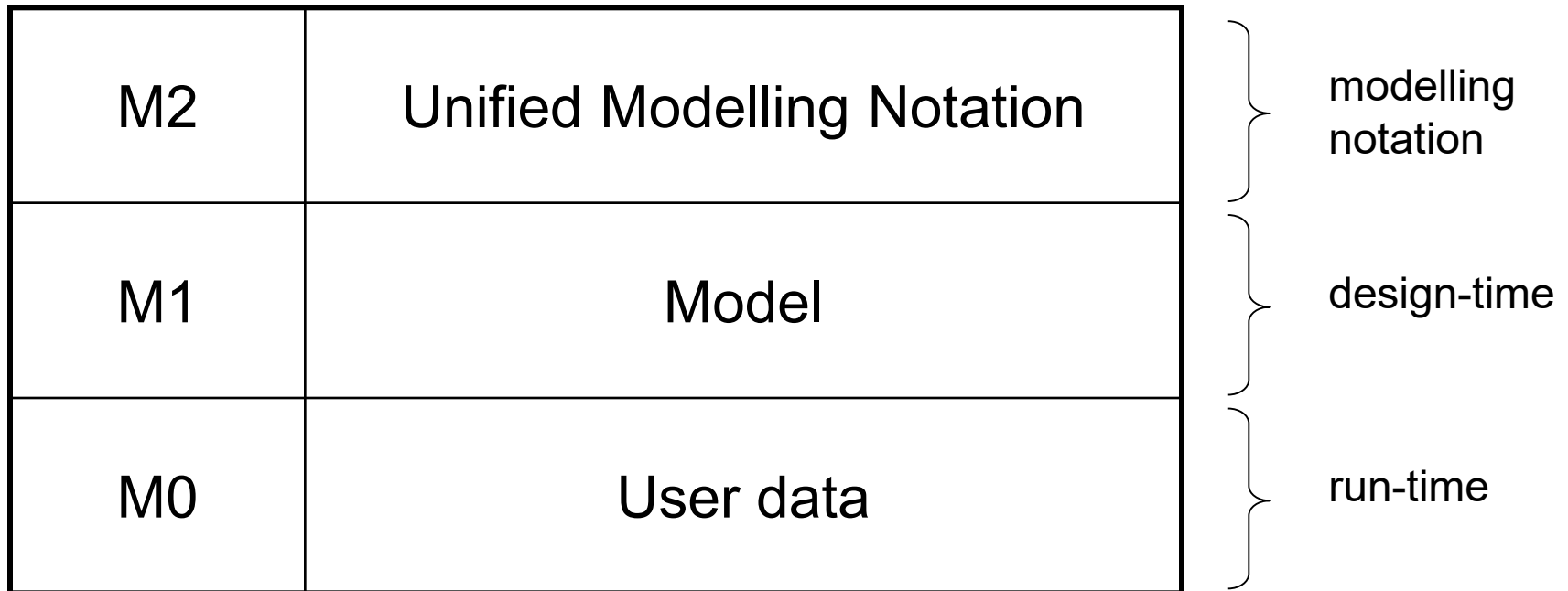
Model



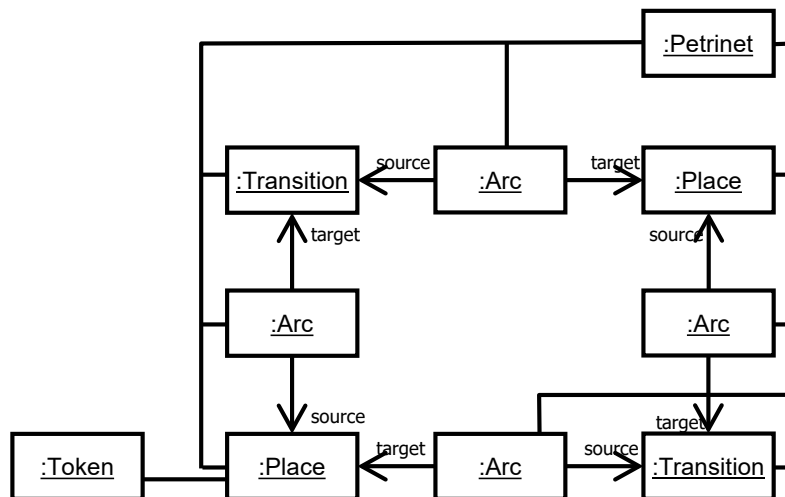
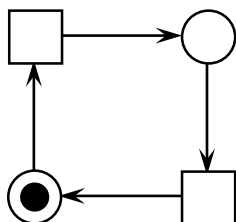
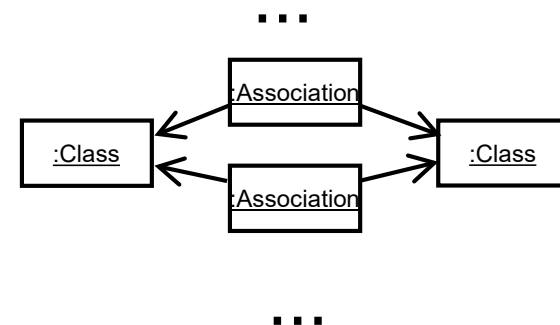
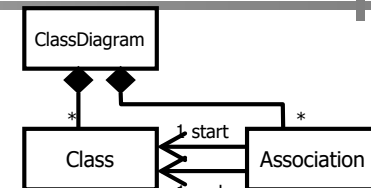
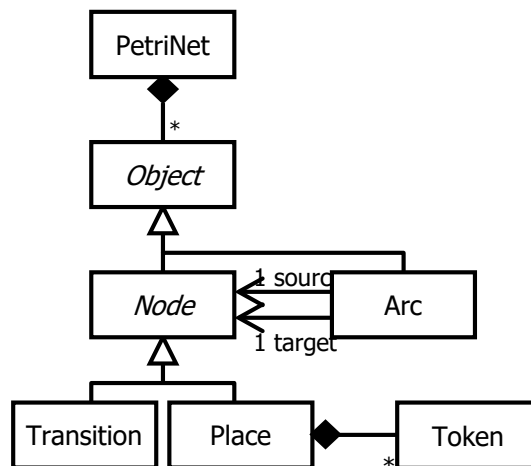
Controller



3.2 Meta Object Facility

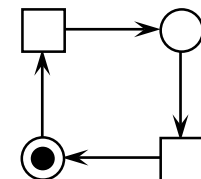
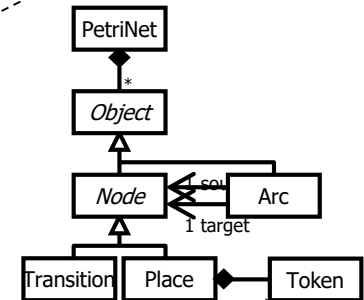
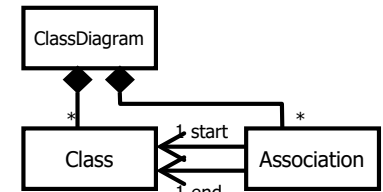


Re: Example

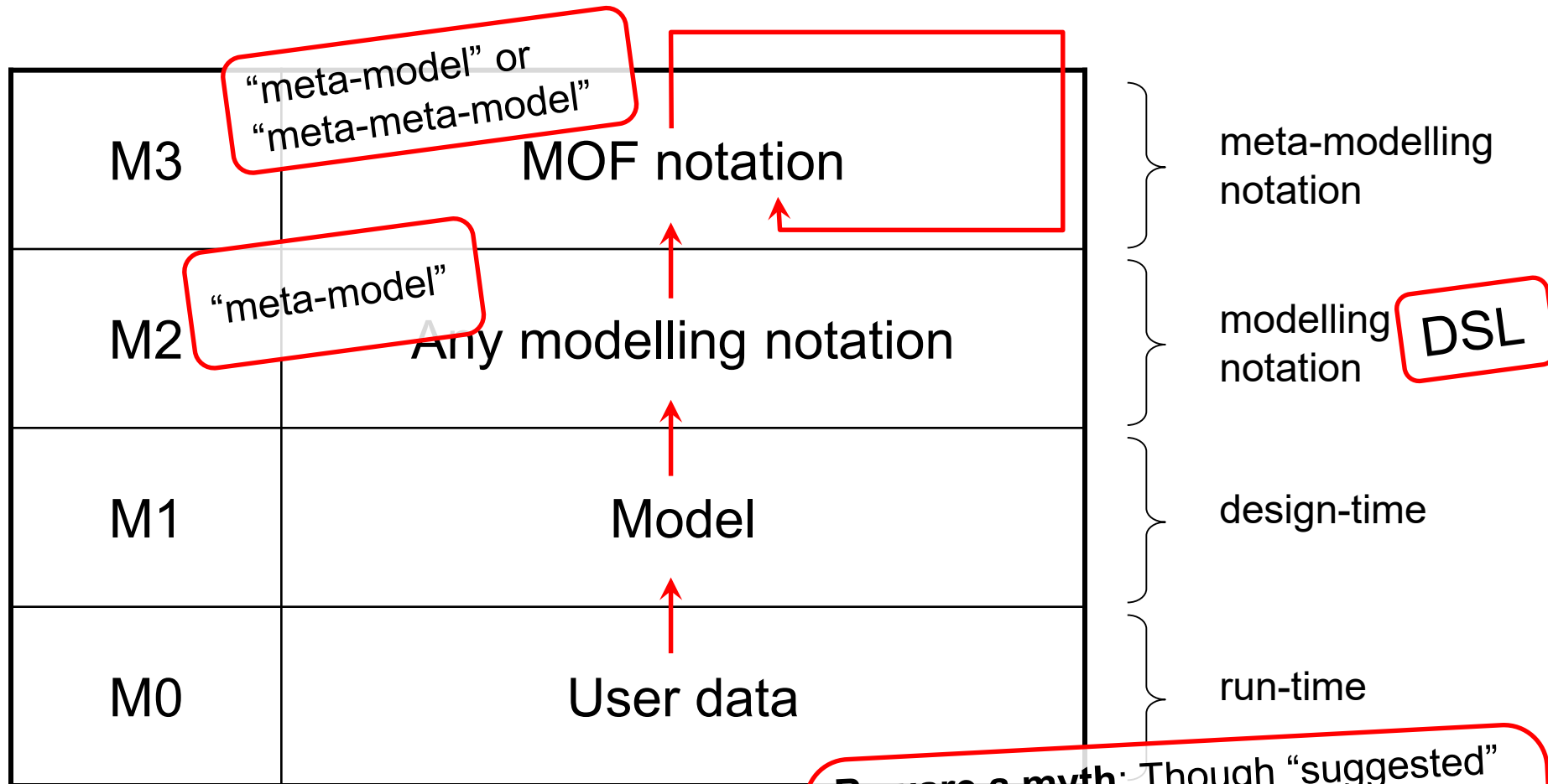


What, if we would like to use another modelling notation!

| | |
|----|----------------------------|
| M2 | Unified Modelling Notation |
| M1 | Model |
| M0 | User data |



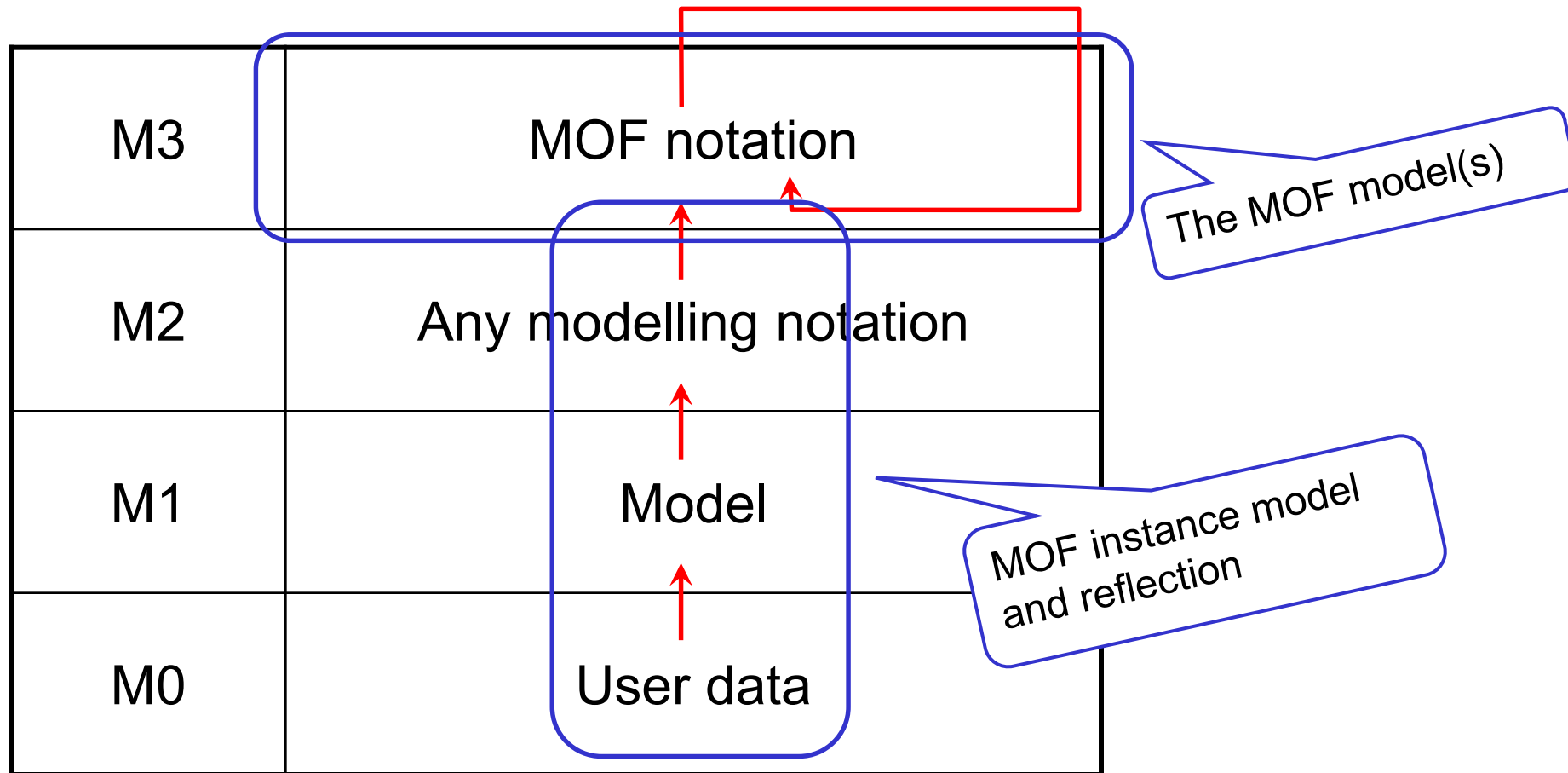
↑ = conforms to / is instance of



Beware a myth: Though “suggested” by the first versions of MOF and related standards, the number of levels is NOT fixed!
There can be any number of levels!

- Is that any good?
 - There is one level that we did not have before!
So, this seems to be more complicated!
 - If UML can be defined in terms of itself, why should we define it in terms of something else?

What do **you** think?



↑ = conforms to / is instance of

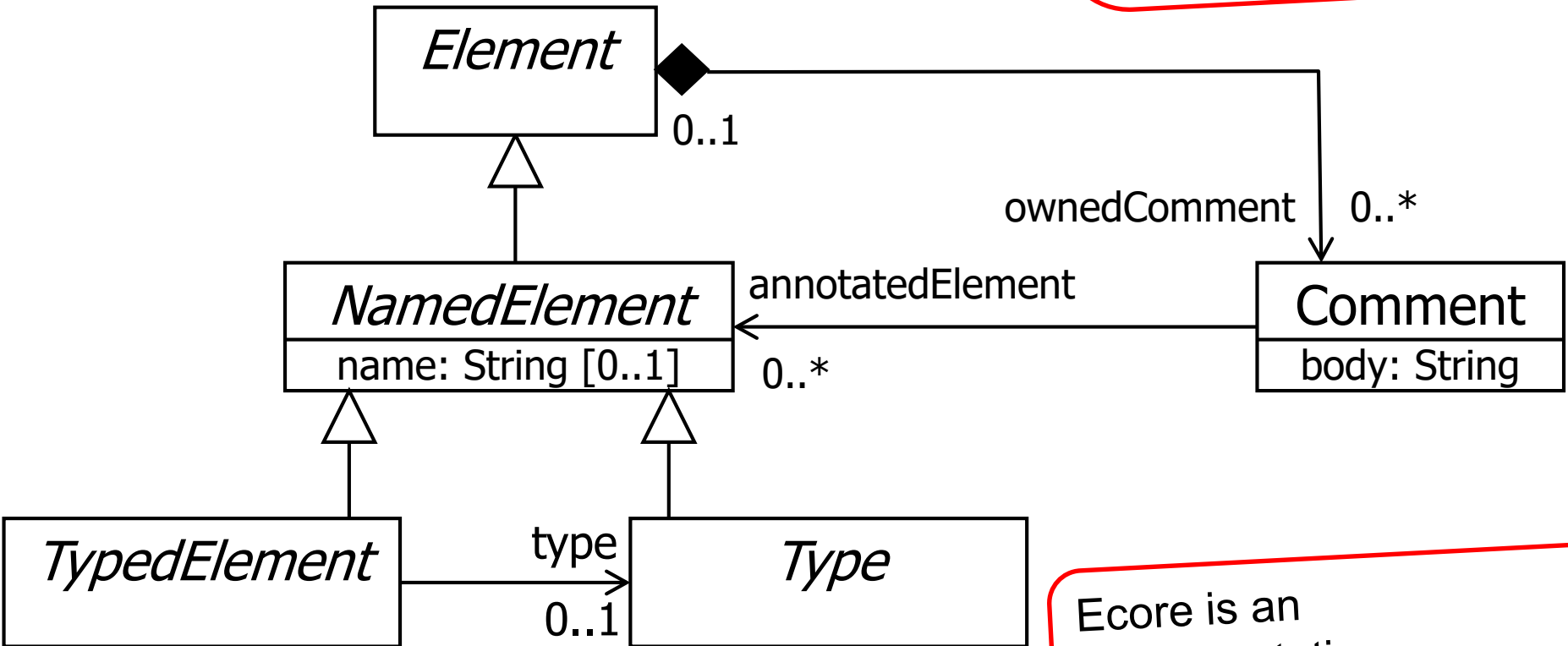
(Part of) the EMOF model

Actually, this comes from the UML infrastructure Core::Basic.

The MOF standard refers to and uses concepts and notations from the UML standard (infrastructure).

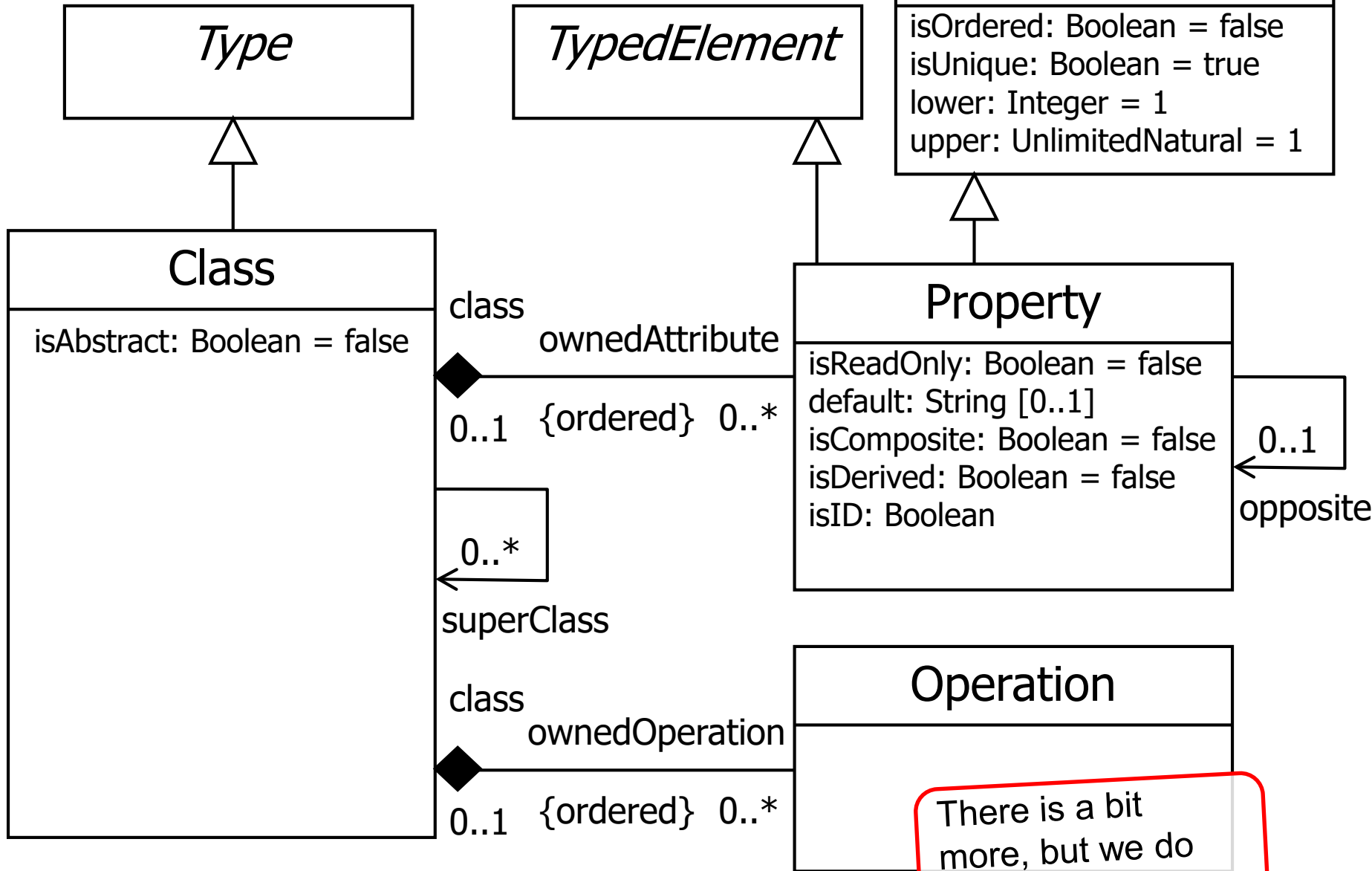
EMOF Types

the "E" stands for "essential"



Ecore is an implementation of MOF (actually) EMOF.

EMOF Classes



There is a bit more, but we do not go into it.

Meta (from Greek: μετά = "after", "beyond", "with", "adjacent", "self"), is a prefix used in English in order to indicate a concept which is an abstraction from another concept, used to complete or add to the latter.

In epistemology, the prefix **meta-** is used to mean *about (its own category)*. For example, metadata are data about data, something about something (who has produced them, when, what format the data are in and so on). Similarly, metamemory in psychology means an individual's knowledge about whether or not they would remember something if they concentrated on recalling it. Furthermore, metaemotion in psychology means an individual's emotion about his/her own basic emotion, or somebody else's basic emotion.

Another, slightly different interpretation of this term is "about" but not "on" (exactly its own category). For example, in linguistics a grammar is considered as being expressed in a metalanguage, or a sort of language for describing *another* language (and not itself). A **meta-answer** is not a real answer but a reply, such as: "*this is not a good question*", "*I suggest you ask your professor*". Here, we have such concepts as meta-reasoning and meta-knowledge.

...

From: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meta>

Connotations and meaning of "meta" in Software Engineering:

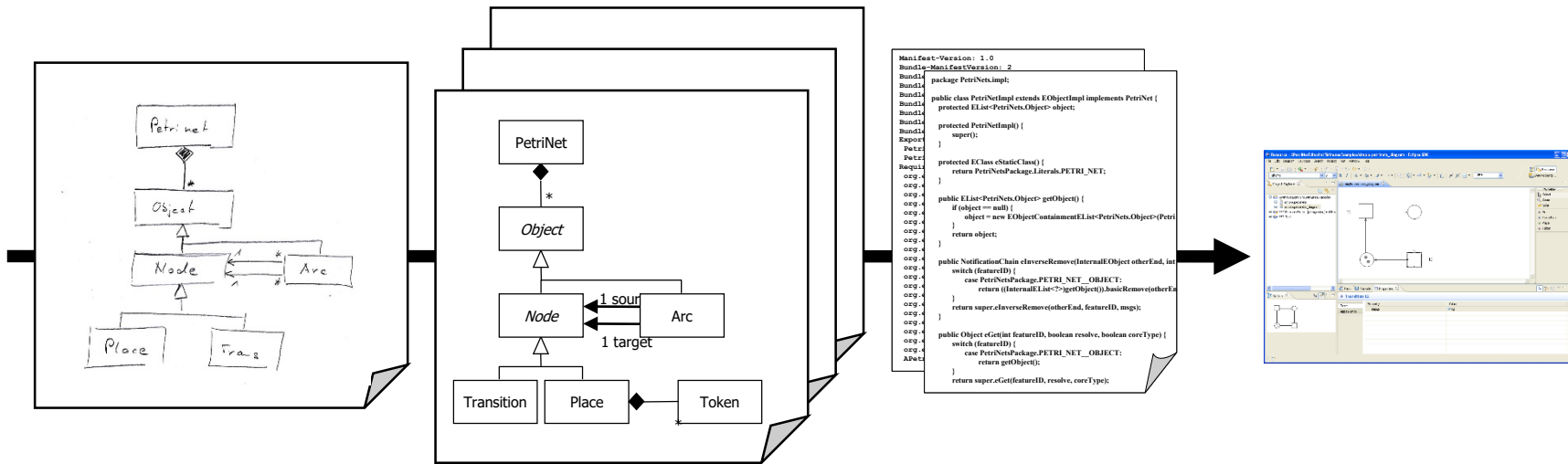
- beyond, "one level higher"
- possibly self-referential (with all the problems of self-referentiality)

Self-references are at the core of all paradoxes.
Example: "This statement is wrong"!

Often also:

- ~~■ a UML model~~
- ~~■ a class diagram~~

Abuse of language! I guess, introduced by people working only or just too much on the meta-level.



Analysis

Design

Implementation

~~Coding~~

“Standard code”
is generated

If we want to get software automatically from models,

- we need to have a technology for making models
- transforming between models and into code

EMF provides specific mechanisms for making models and transforming them into (Java) code.

What if we want other modelling notations (DSL) or other transformations?

4.1. EMF/GMF for DSL

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface for a plug-in development project. The main window displays a class diagram for a Petri net DSL. The diagram shows the following classes and relationships:

- Petrinet**: name : EString
- PObject**: id : EInt (Generalized by Node)
- Node**: name : EString (Generalized by Transition and Place)
- Arc**: (Associated with Node via source and target)
- Place**: (Generalized by Token)
- Token**: (Associated with Place via token)

The diagram also shows associations between Petrinet and PObject (0..* object), Node and Arc (1 source, 1 target), Arc and Place (0..* in), and Place and Token (0..* token).

The bottom panel shows the 'Undefined' section with the following table:

| Model | Property | Value |
|-------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| Annotation | Name | petrinets |
| Extended Metadata | Ns Prefix | petrinets |
| Extended Metadata | Ns URI | http://dk.dtu.imm.se.petrinets/1.0 |
| GenModel Doc | | |
| Rulers & Grid | | |
| Appearance | | |
| Advanced | | |

Basically, two kinds of transformations in MBSE

- model to model transformation (M2M)
- model to text (M2T)

In this course, we consider Java Emitter Templates (JET) as an example of M2T

Characteristics of M2T:

- No restrictions of output format
- No need to define output syntax
- Flexibility

Dear <Name>,
we are pleased to inform you that
you you will be refunded
<amount> in income tax.
The reason is that <reason>.
Best regards,
<clerkname>

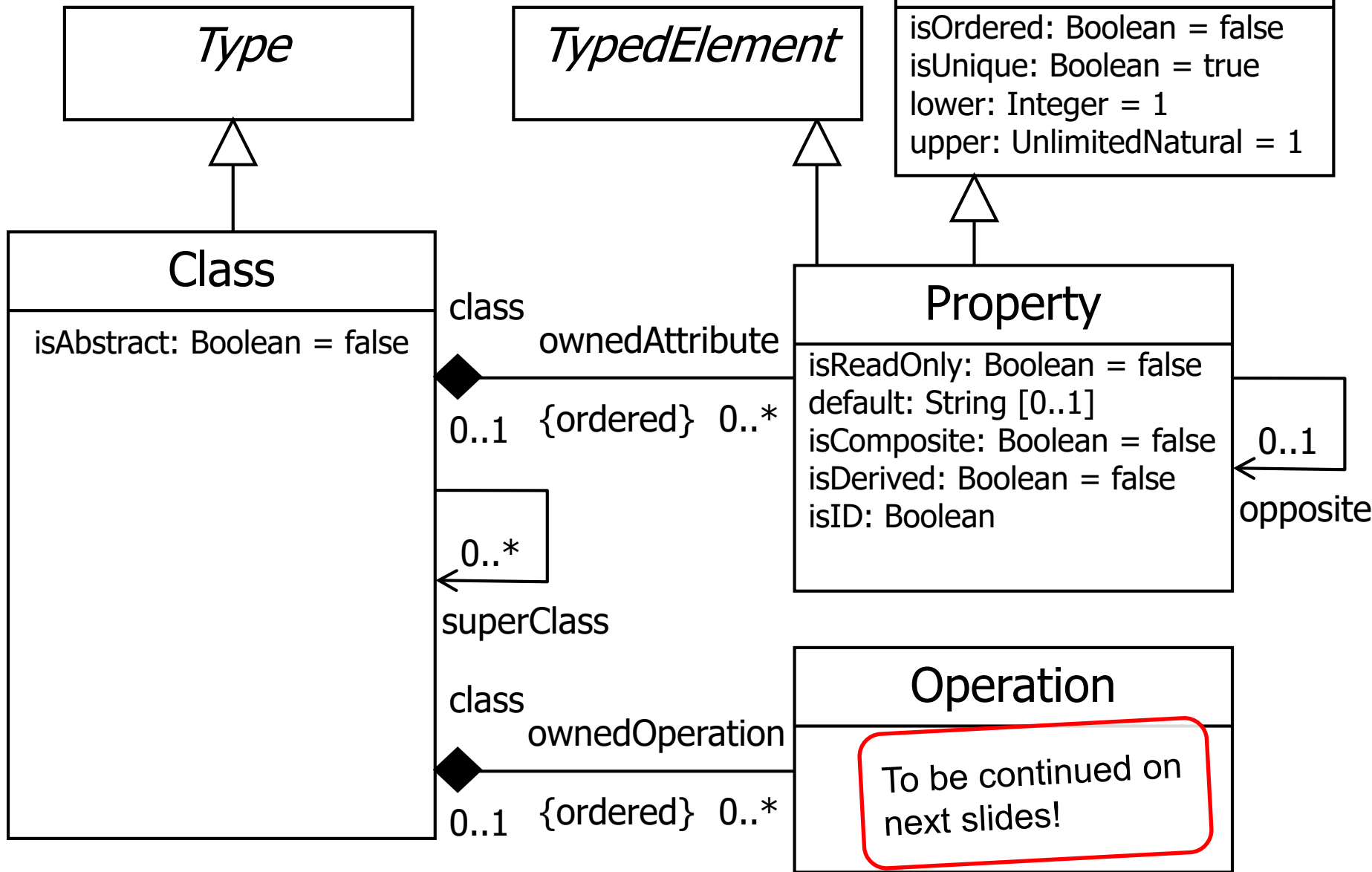
Today, this is much better
known from web
programming: PHP or
JSP, ASP, ...

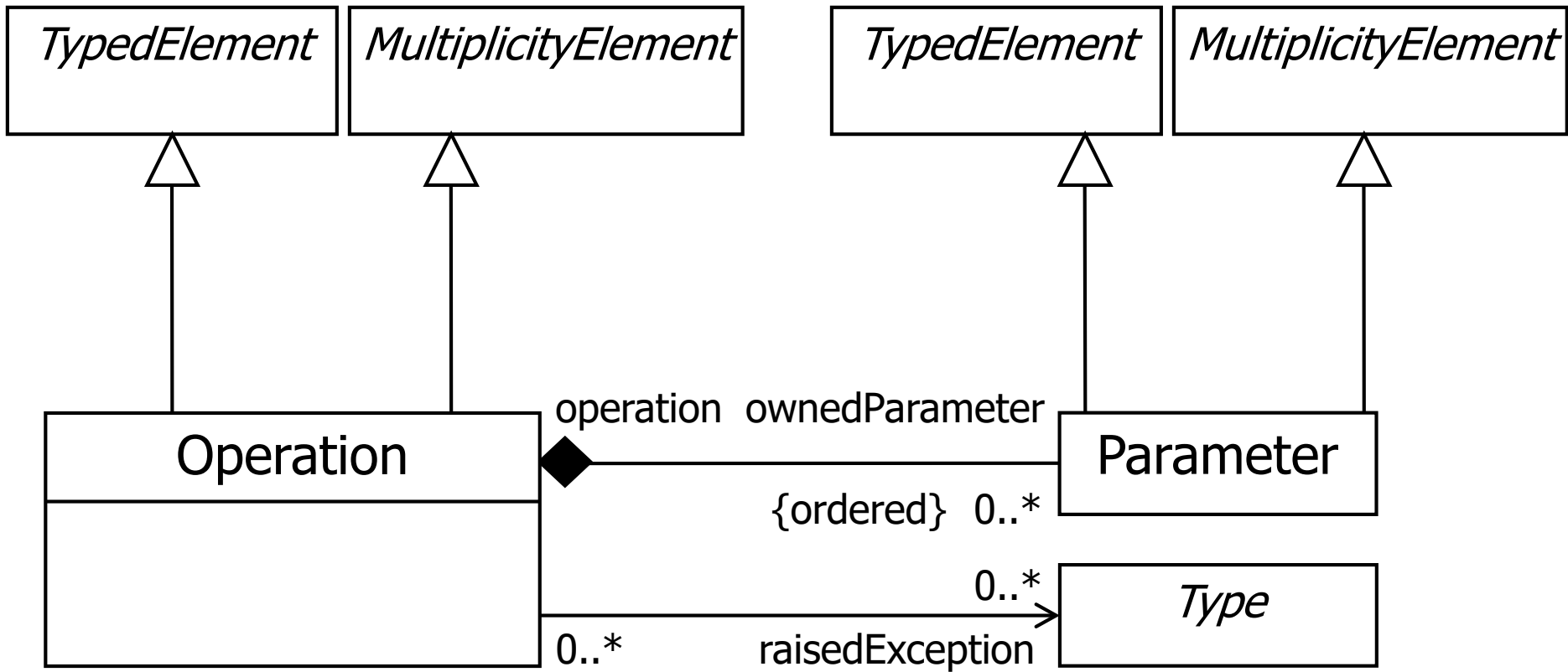
Standard text in which some
“specifics” will be filled in
(attributes/parameters/fields).

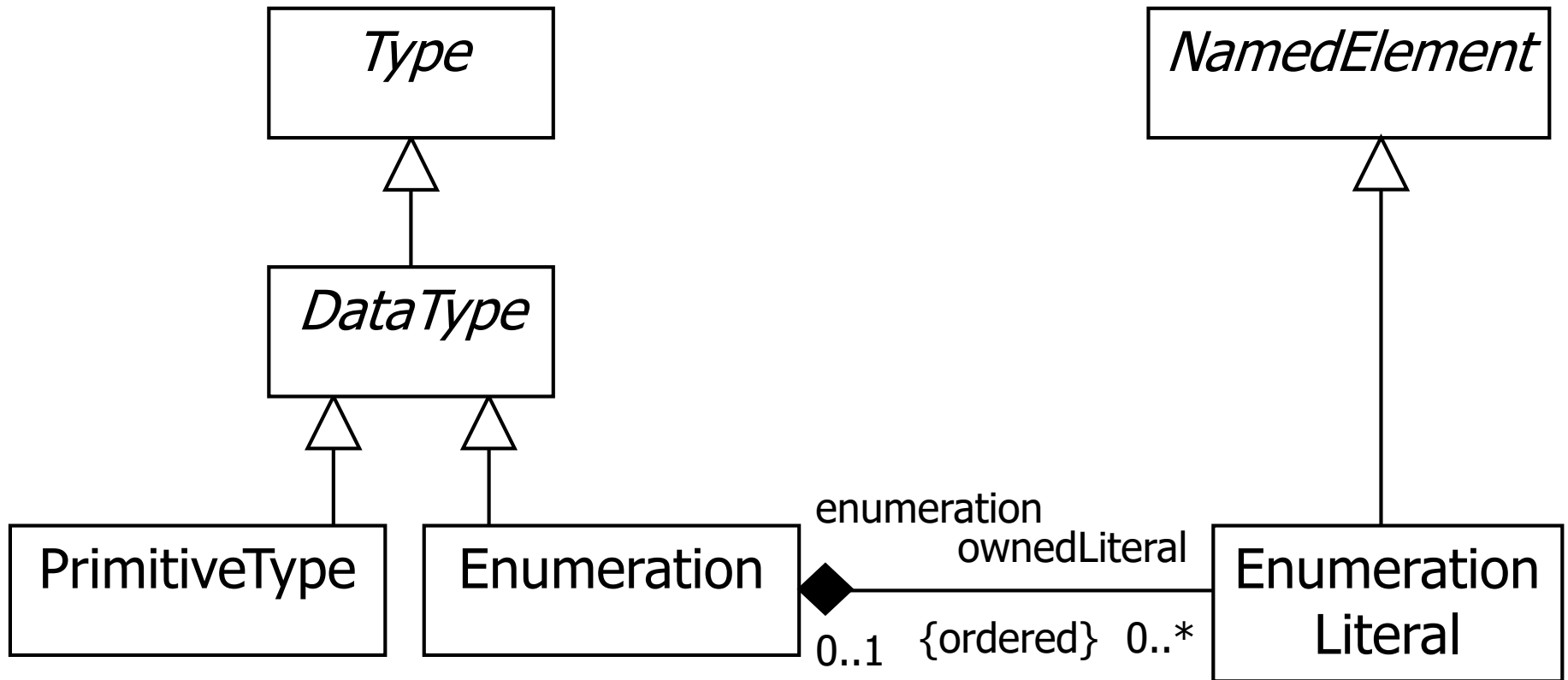
TBC after break

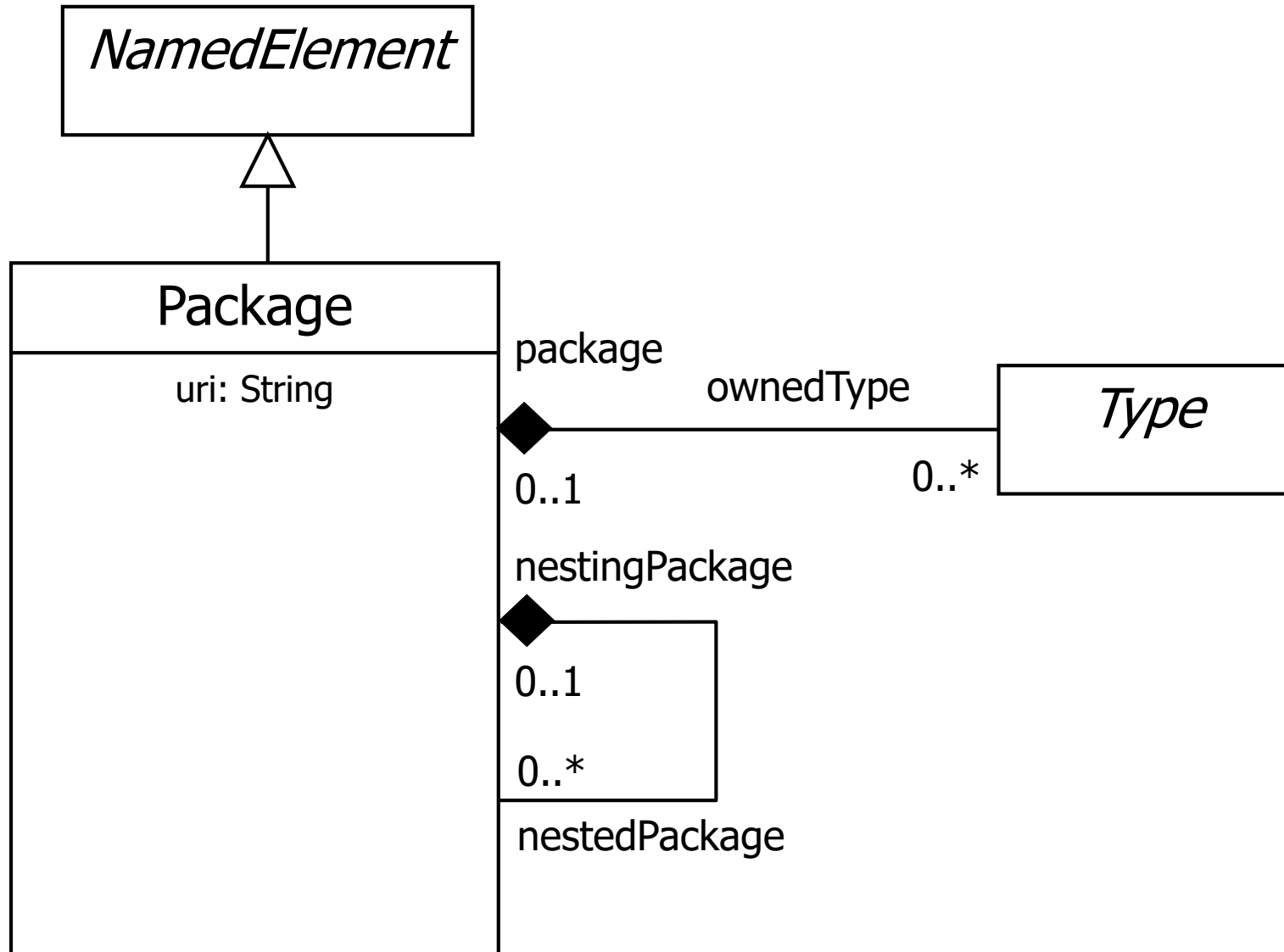
Appendix

EMOF Classes

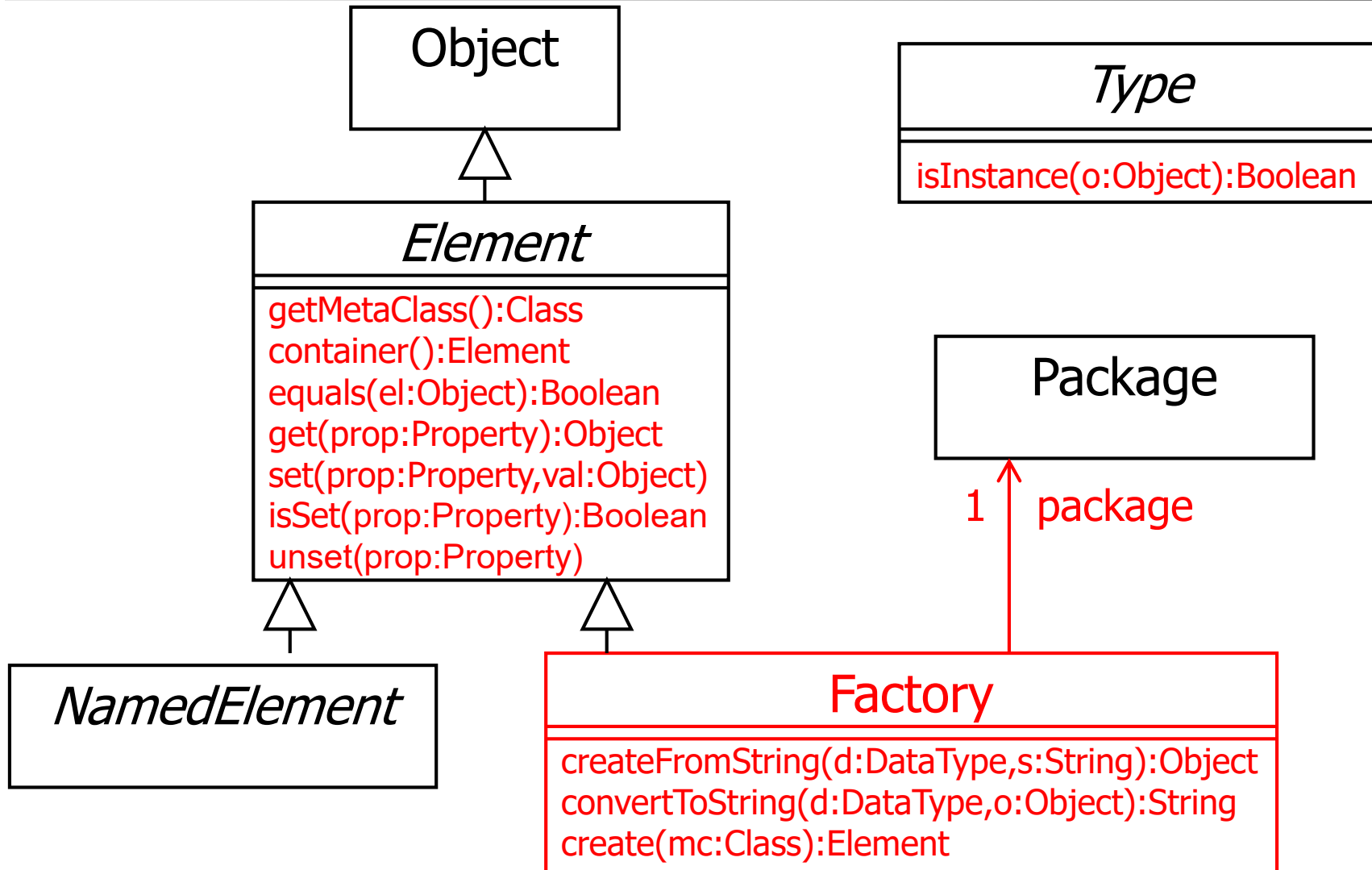








Reflection package



For properties with more than one value, there exist `ReflexiveCollection` and `ReflexiveSequence` (similar to Java Collections)!