A comparison of the ODE semantics of PEPA with timed continuous Petri nets

Vashti Galpin LFCS University of Edinburgh

25 July 2007

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Outline

Introduction

ODE semantics of PEPA

Timed continuous Petri nets

Comparison

Conclusions

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PEPA

- Performance Evaluation Process Algebra [Hillston 1996]
 - syntax, structured operational semantics
 - equivalence semantics
 - analysis of dynamic behaviour
 - stochastic, action durations from exponential distribution

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PEPA

- Performance Evaluation Process Algebra [Hillston 1996]
 - syntax, structured operational semantics
 - equivalence semantics
 - analysis of dynamic behaviour
 - stochastic, action durations from exponential distribution
- syntax
 - $S ::= (\alpha, r).S \mid S + S \mid C_s$, sequential component
 - $P ::= P \bowtie_{I} P | P/L | C$, model component
 - C_s and C constants
 - cooperations of sequential components
 - ergodic continuous time Markov chain (CTMC)

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Structured operational semantics

Prefix and Constant

$$\frac{1}{(\alpha, r).E \xrightarrow{(\alpha, r)} E} \qquad \frac{E \xrightarrow{(\alpha, r)} E'}{A \xrightarrow{(\alpha, r)} E'} (A \stackrel{def}{=} E)$$

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Prefix and Constant

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Choice

$$\frac{E \xrightarrow{(\alpha,r)} E'}{E + F \xrightarrow{(\alpha,r)} E'} \qquad \frac{F \xrightarrow{(\alpha,r)} F'}{E + F \xrightarrow{(\alpha,r)} F'}$$

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Hiding

$$\frac{E \xrightarrow{(\alpha,r)} E'}{E/L \xrightarrow{(\alpha,r)} E'/L} (\alpha \notin L) \qquad \frac{E \xrightarrow{(\alpha,r)} E'}{E/L \xrightarrow{(\tau,r)} E'/L} (\alpha \in L)$$

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Structured operational semantics (continued)

Cooperation

$$\frac{E \xrightarrow{(\alpha,r)} E'}{E \underset{L}{\boxtimes} F \xrightarrow{(\alpha,r)} E' \underset{L}{\boxtimes} F} (\alpha \notin L) \qquad \frac{F \xrightarrow{(\alpha,r)} F'}{E \underset{L}{\boxtimes} F \xrightarrow{(\alpha,r)} E \underset{L}{\boxtimes} F'} (\alpha \notin L)$$

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Structured operational semantics (continued)

Cooperation

$$\frac{E \xrightarrow{(\alpha,r)} E'}{E \bigotimes_{L} F \xrightarrow{(\alpha,r)} E' \bigotimes_{L} F} (\alpha \notin L) \qquad \frac{F \xrightarrow{(\alpha,r)} F'}{E \bigotimes_{L} F \xrightarrow{(\alpha,r)} E \bigotimes_{L} F'} (\alpha \notin L)$$

$$\frac{E \xrightarrow{(\alpha, r_1)} E' \quad F \xrightarrow{(\alpha, r_2)} F'}{E \underset{L}{\boxtimes} F \xrightarrow{(\alpha, R)} E' \underset{L}{\boxtimes} F'} (\alpha \in L)$$

$$R = \frac{r_1}{r_\alpha(E)} \frac{r_2}{r_\alpha(F)} \min(r_\alpha(E), r_\alpha(F))$$

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Introduction	ODE semantics of PEPA	Timed continuous Petri nets	Comparison	Conclusions
Modelling				

 operational semantics generate a labelled multi-transition system

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Modelling

- operational semantics generate a labelled multi-transition system
- equivalence semantics
 - same behaviour
 - bisimulation

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Modelling

- operational semantics generate a labelled multi-transition system
- equivalence semantics
 - same behaviour
 - bisimulation
- analysis of dynamic behaviour
 - \blacktriangleright state transition diagram \rightarrow continuous time Markov Chain
 - syntax \rightarrow activity matrix \rightarrow ODEs
 - ▶ syntax \rightarrow rate equations \rightarrow stochastic simulation

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hybrid systems

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- hybrid systems
- ▶ PEPA, continuous approximation using ODEs [Hillston]
 - many identical components
 - equations for $dN(D, \tau)/d\tau$

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- hybrid systems
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 - many identical components
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- ▶ timed continuous Petri nets [Alla & David, Recalde & Silva]
 - transitions have rates
 - marking values from positive reals
 - large numbers of clients and servers
 - equations for $dM(p, \tau)/d\tau$

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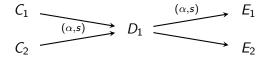
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- how do these compare?
- infinite or finite server semantics?

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- numerical vector form $(n_1, \ldots n_m)$
- how many copies of each derivative is present in a given state
- continuous approximation of changes in numbers

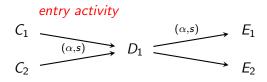


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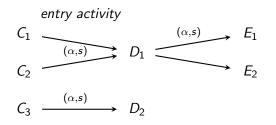
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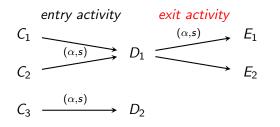
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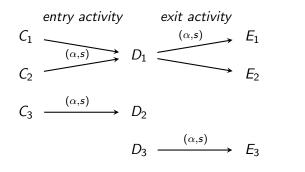


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Change in number of copies of component D

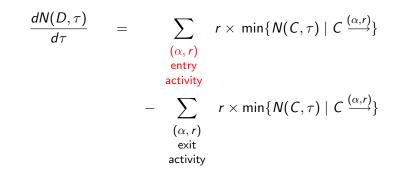
$$\frac{dN(D,\tau)}{d\tau} = \sum_{\substack{(\alpha,r) \\ \text{entry} \\ \text{activity}}} r \times \min\{N(C,\tau) \mid C \xrightarrow{(\alpha,r)}\}$$

$$- \sum_{\substack{(\alpha,r) \\ \text{exit} \\ \text{activity}}} r \times \min\{N(C,\tau) \mid C \xrightarrow{(\alpha,r)}\}$$

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Change in number of copies of component D



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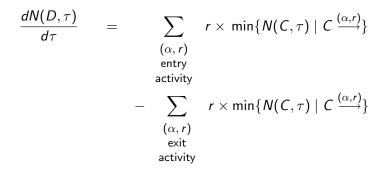
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Change in number of copies of component D



create activity graph and matrix from syntax

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Activity graph and activity matrix

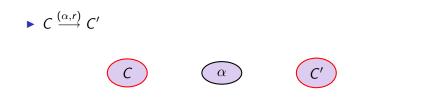
graph nodes are activities



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graph nodes are activities and components and derivatives



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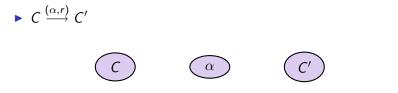
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- graph nodes are activities and components and derivatives
- edges are added



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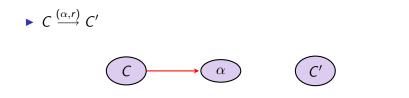
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 - from a derivative to an exit activity for that derivative

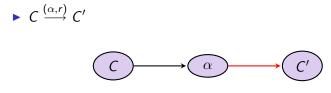


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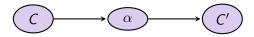
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- graph nodes are activities and components and derivatives
- edges are added
 - from a derivative to an exit activity for that derivative
 - from an entry activity for a derivative to that derivative
- activity matrix, derivatives × activities
 - (d, a) = -1 if a exit activity for d
 - (d, a) = +1 if a entry activity for d

•
$$C \xrightarrow{(\alpha,r)} C'$$
 then $(C, \alpha) = -1$ and $(C', \alpha) = +1$



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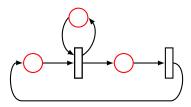
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Timed continuous Petri nets

▶ places P,

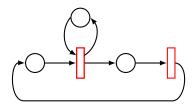


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places P, transitions T, disjoint

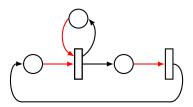


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- places P, transitions T, disjoint
- ▶ arcs from places to transitions $Pre: P \times T \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$



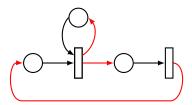
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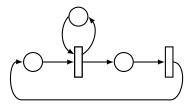
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- cost matrix C = Post Pre



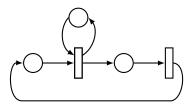
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- places P, transitions T, disjoint
- ▶ arcs from places to transitions $Pre : P \times T \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$
- ▶ arcs from transitions to places $Post: P \times T \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$
- cost matrix C = Post Pre
- standard definitions of •p, •t, p•, t•



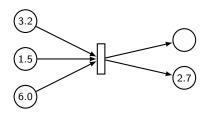
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• firing rates $\lambda : T \rightarrow (0, \infty)$



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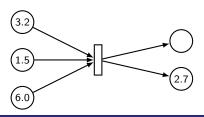
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- firing rates $\lambda : T \to (0,\infty)$
- marking $M: P \times Time \rightarrow [0, \infty)$



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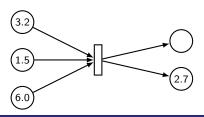
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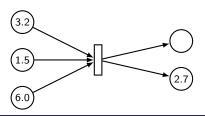
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- firing rates $\lambda : T \to (0,\infty)$
- marking $M: P \times Time \rightarrow [0, \infty)$
- t is enabled at τ if places preceding t have nonzero marking



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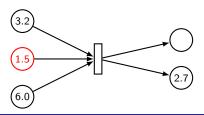
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- ► enabling degree of t: minimum value of markings at places preceding t, enab(t, τ) = min_{p∈}•t {m(p, τ)}

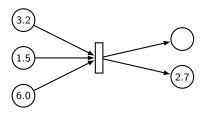


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- t can fire with any amount up to $enab(t, \tau)$

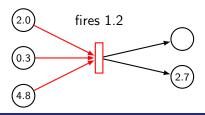


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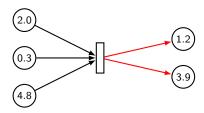


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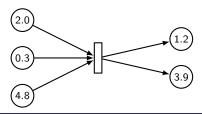


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Change in marking at place p

infinite server semantics: many servers, many clients

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Change in marking at place p

- infinite server semantics: many servers, many clients
- fundamental equation for Petri nets

$$m(\cdot,\tau+\delta\tau)=m(\cdot,\tau)+C(\cdot,t)\cdot\sigma(\tau)$$

change in marking of place p

$$\frac{dm(p,\tau)}{d\tau} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} C(p,t_j).\lambda(t).\min_{p'\in\bullet t} \{m(p',\tau)\}$$
$$= \sum_{t\in\bullet p} \lambda(t).\min_{p'\in\bullet t} \{m(p',\tau)\}$$
$$-\sum_{t\in p^{\bullet}} \lambda(t).\min_{p'\in\bullet t} \{m(p',\tau)\}$$

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Comparison

- translate a PEPA model into a timed continuous Petri net
- example clients and servers

$$C \stackrel{def}{=} (serv_1, s_1).C' + (serv_2, s_2).C'$$

$$C' \stackrel{def}{=} (do, d).C$$

$$Sys \stackrel{def}{=} (C(100) \underset{\{serv_1, serv_2\}}{\bowtie} (S_1(50) \parallel S_2(50))$$

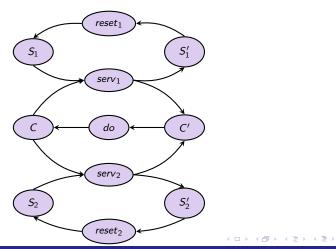
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Activity graph

activities and derivatives

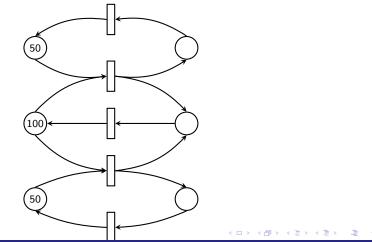


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Petri net

activities become transitions and derivatives become places



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A comparison of the ODE semantics of PEPA with timed continuous Petri nets

- Post(p, t) = 1 if t is an entry activity of p
- Pre(p, t) = 1 if t is an exit activity of p

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- C = Post Pre, same as activity matrix

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A (1) > A (2) > A

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- rate of transition is rate of activity

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- $t \in p^{\bullet} \Leftrightarrow t$ is an exit activity of p
- ▶ $p \in {}^{\bullet}t \Leftrightarrow t$ is an exit activity of p

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Petri net (continued)

- Post(p, t) = 1 if t is an entry activity of p
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- \triangleright C = Post Pre, same as activity matrix
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- ▶ $t \in {}^{\bullet}p \Leftrightarrow t$ is an entry activity of p
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- a marking value of x at p is the same as x copies of p

 $m(p,\tau) = N(p,\tau)$

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Petri net (continued)

- Post(p, t) = 1 if t is an entry activity of p
- Pre(p, t) = 1 if t is an exit activity of p
- ► *C* = *Post* − *Pre*, same as activity matrix
- rate of transition is rate of activity
- $t \in {}^{\bullet}p \Leftrightarrow t$ is an entry activity of p
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- $p \in {}^{\bullet}t \Leftrightarrow t$ is an exit activity of p
- a marking value of x at p is the same as x copies of p

 $m(p,\tau) = N(p,\tau)$

• initial marking m(p,0) = N(p,0) for each p

$$\frac{dm(p,\tau)}{d\tau} = \sum_{t \in \bullet p} \lambda(t) \cdot \min_{p' \in \bullet t} \{m(p',\tau)\} - \sum_{t \in p^{\bullet}} \lambda(t) \cdot \min_{p' \in \bullet t} \{m(p',\tau)\}$$

$$\frac{dN(D,\tau)}{d\tau} = \sum_{\substack{(\alpha,r) \\ \text{entry} \\ \text{activity}}} r.\min\{N(C,\tau) \mid C \xrightarrow{(\alpha,r)} -\sum_{\substack{(\alpha,r) \\ \text{exit} \\ \text{activity}}} r.\min\{N(C,\tau) \mid C \xrightarrow{(\alpha,r)} \}$$

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both approaches give the same equations

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- both approaches give the same equations
- ODE semantics of PEPA has infinite server semantics.

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Further work

- finite server semantics: many clients, few servers
 - special case of infinite in discrete Petri nets
 - can apply to PEPA
 - two definitions for continuous Petri nets

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Further work

- finite server semantics: many clients, few servers
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- timed continuous Petri nets to PEPA model
 - stochastic Petri net to PEPA model in discrete case
 - uses addition of complementary places
 - use a similar approach for continuous case

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Further work

- finite server semantics: many clients, few servers
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 - ► can apply to PEPA
 - two definitions for continuous Petri nets
- timed continuous Petri nets to PEPA model
 - stochastic Petri net to PEPA model in discrete case
 - uses addition of complementary places
 - use a similar approach for continuous case
- robustness of ODEs
 - what happens with small numbers

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• PEPA \rightarrow timed continuous Petri nets

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- ▶ PEPA \rightarrow timed continuous Petri nets
- ODEs are identical

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- ▶ PEPA \rightarrow timed continuous Petri nets
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Thank you

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