

# Petri Nets and Model Checking

**Natasa Gkolfi**

University of Oslo

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- ▶ mathematically founded formalism
- ▶ concurrency
- ▶ synchronization
- ▶ modeling distributed systems

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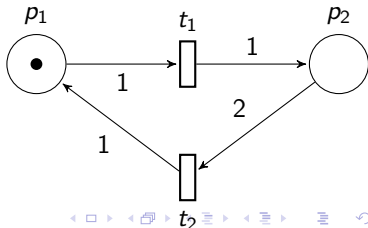
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- ▶ concurrency
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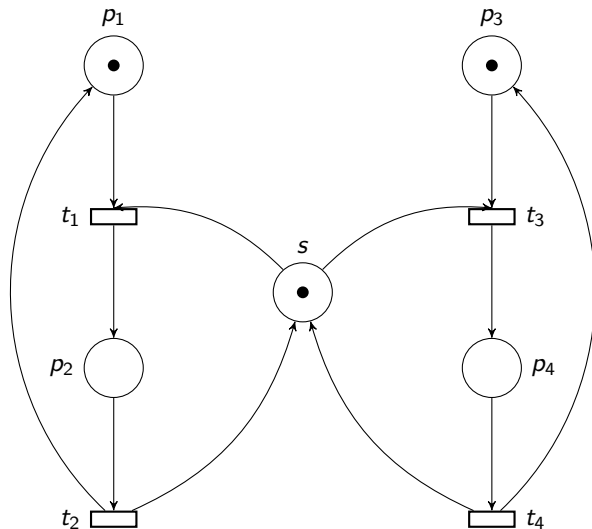
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They are consisting of:

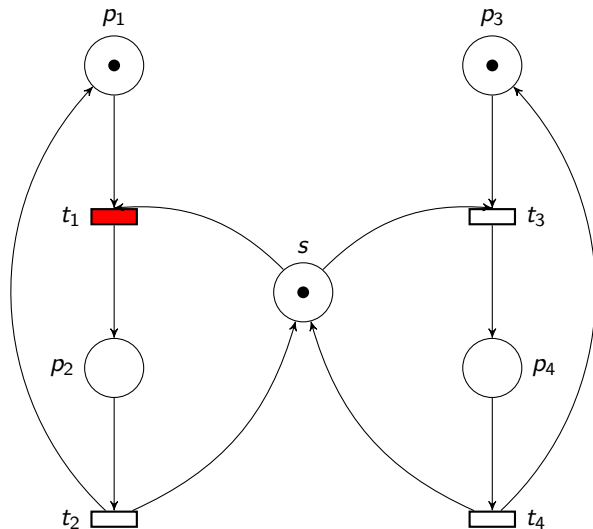
- ▶ places
- ▶ transitions
- ▶ arcs
- ▶ tokens
- ▶ initial marking



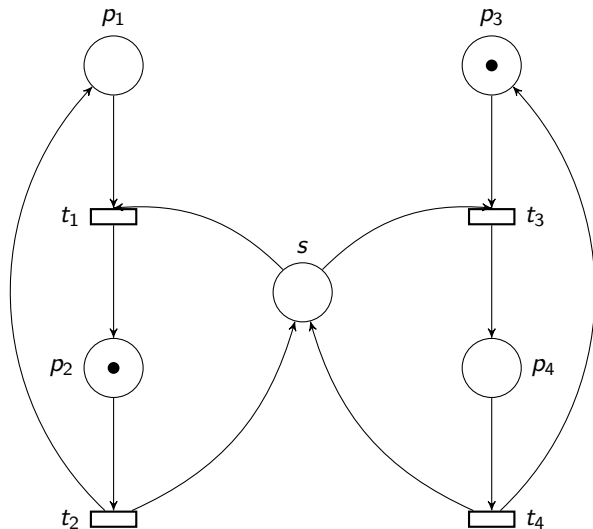
# Petri Nets - Mutual Exclusion



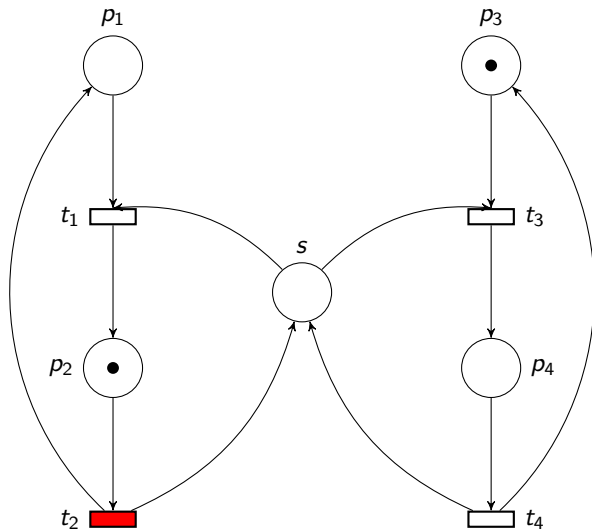
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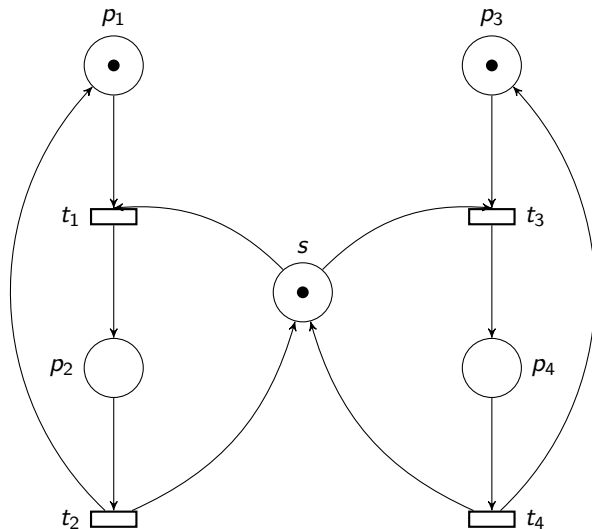


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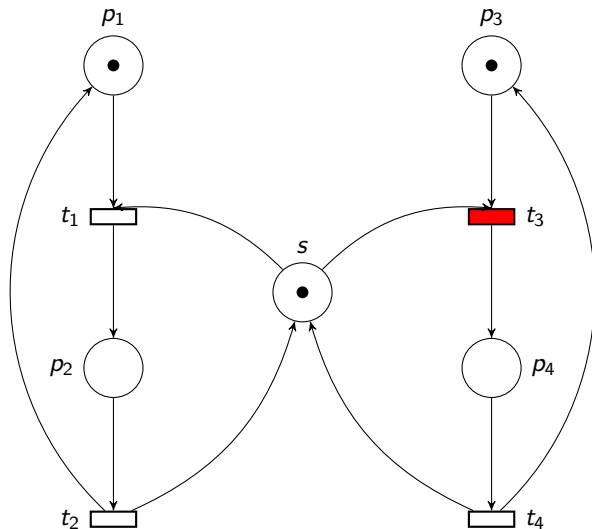




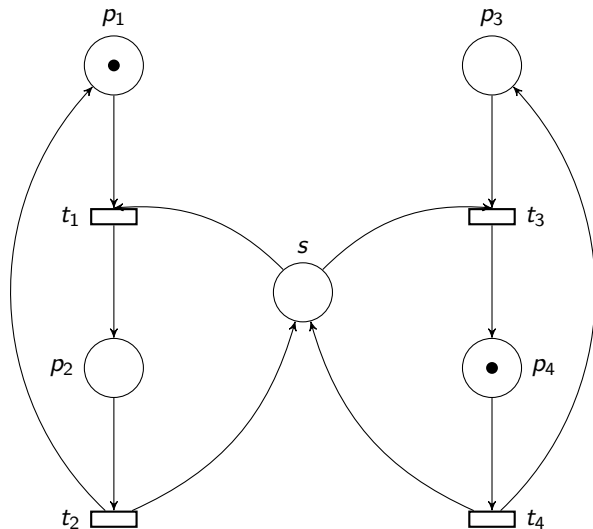
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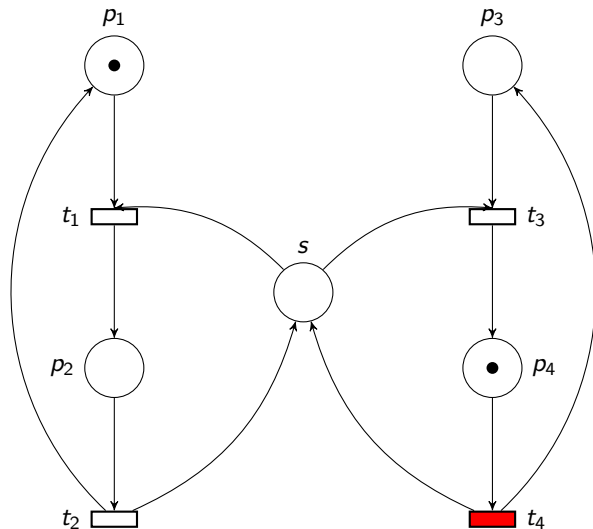
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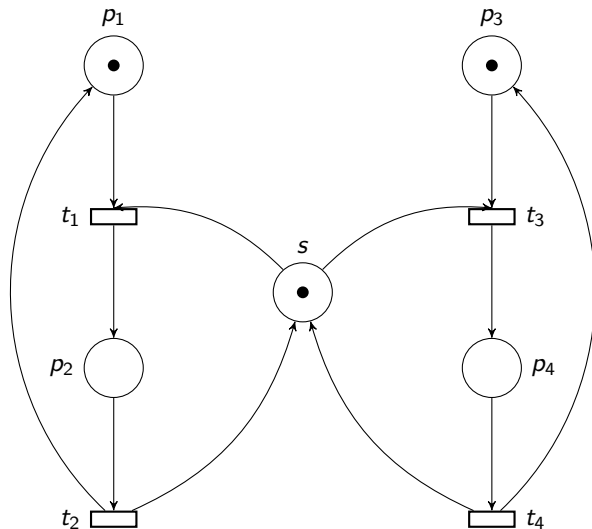
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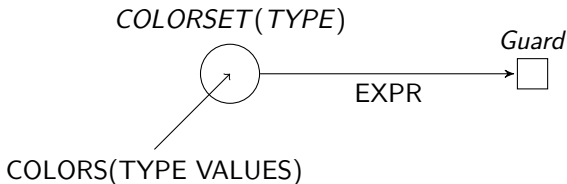


# Colored Petri nets

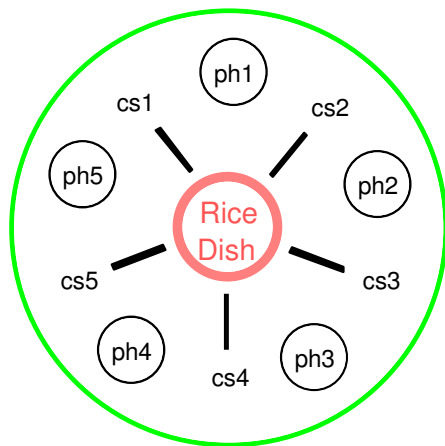
## High-level Petri nets

The extension of Petri nets (called *place/transition nets*) with abstract data types.

### *Colored Petri nets*



# Example: Dining Philosophers

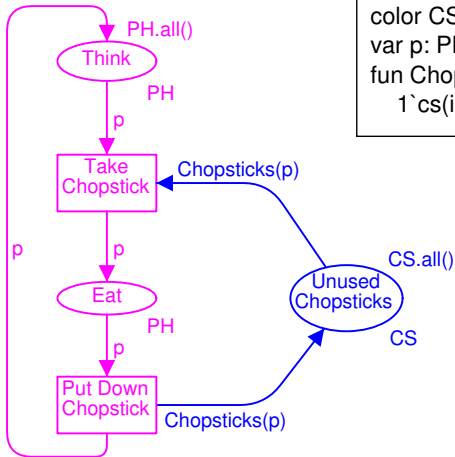


# Example: Dining Philosophers

```

val n = 5;
color PH = index ph with 1..n;
color CS = index cs with 1..n;
var p: PH;
fun Chopsticks(ph(i)) =
  1`cs(i)++1`cs(if i=n then 1 else i+1);

```





# State Space

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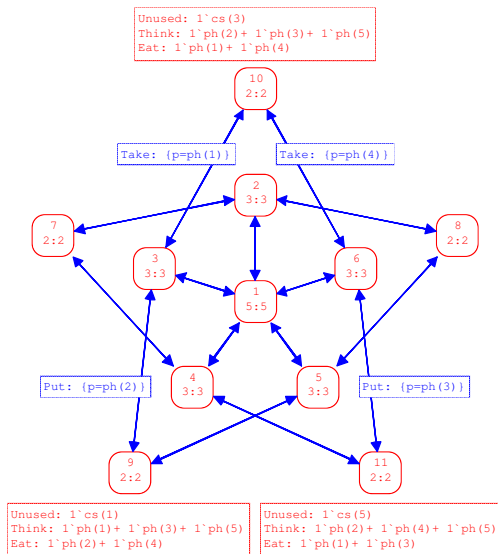
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The *strongly-connected-component graph (SCC graph)* is the graph derived from the state space where each node is a SCC of the state space.

## SCC graph

- ▶ is an acyclic graph
- ▶ fewer nodes than the ss mean that there exist infinite occurrence sequences
- ▶ more efficient since often much smaller than the ss

# Example: Dining Philosophers State Space



# Behavioral Properties

## Boundedness properties

How many and which tokens a place may hold when all reachable markings are considered.

## Home Properties

A *home marking* is a marking that can be reached from any reachable marking

- ▶ *All the markings in a (single) terminal SCC are home markings*

# Behavioral Properties

## Liveness Properties

A *dead marking* is a marking in which no binding elements are enabled.

Similarly *dead transition*.

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## Fairness Properties

How often transitions occur in infinite occurrence sequences.

A transition is *impartial* if it occurs infinitely often in all infinite occurrence sequences.

- ▶ *Removal of this transition implies no infinite occurrence sequences!*

# Example: Dining Philosophers

$ \text{PH} $	Nodes	Arcs
2	3	4
3	4	6
4	7	16
5	11	30
6	18	60
7	29	112
8	47	208
9	76	378
10	123	680
15	1,364	11,310



# State Space Reduction Methods

- ▶ Sweep-Line method

A *progress measure* is a function that maps each marking into a *progress value*.

For a given marking, the progress value of any successor marking must be greater or equal to its progress value.

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Equivalence classes used for symmetric markings and symmetric binding elements.

- ▶ the ss can be significantly reduced
- ▶ can check all behavioral properties that are invariant under symmetry
- ▶ computing canonical representations of markings and binding elements is computationally expensive

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Equivalence classes used for symmetric markings and symmetric binding elements.

- ▶ the ss can be significantly reduced
  - ▶ can check all behavioral properties that are invariant under symmetry
  - ▶ computing canonical representations of markings and binding elements is computationally expensive
- ▶ Equivalence method

A generalization of the symmetry method. Here, no requirement that the equivalence relations should be induced by symmetries.

Thank you!