

# Concurrency Theory, 28 Aug 2019

## Extensions to the Petri net model

- Arc weights

$$W: (P \times T) \cup (T \times P) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_0$$

- Place capacities

$$K: P \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_0$$

- Inhibitor arcs

$$(P, T, F, I)$$

$$F \subseteq (P \times T) \cup (T \times P)$$

$$I \subseteq P \times T$$

$$M \xrightarrow{t}$$

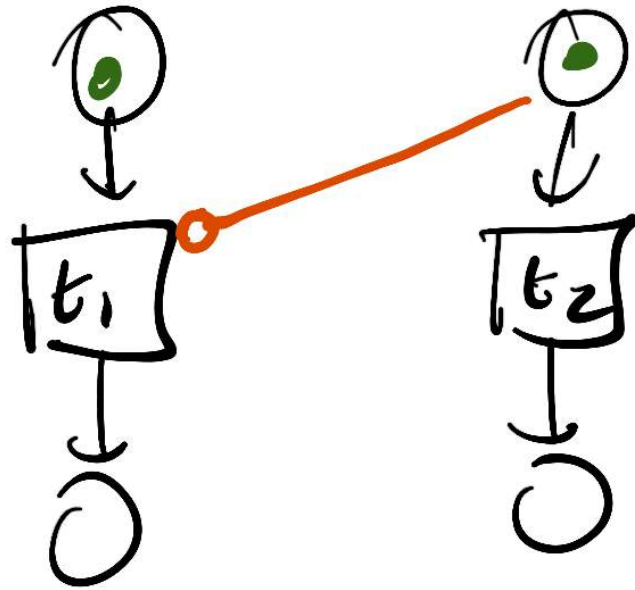
$$\textcircled{1} \forall p \in \bullet t, M(p) \geq 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \forall (p, t) \in I, M(p) = 0$$

inhibitor arcs



# Priority between independent transitions



If  $M \xrightarrow{\{t_1, t_2\}}$  either order is possible

Here  $t_2$  happens before  $t_1$

Adding a token can disable a transition -  
monotonicity fails

# Reachability is undecidable

- Places are very similar to counters
  - No possibility to do an action if counter is zero ("test for zero")
- Inhibitor arcs provide a zero test

2 Counter Machines:  $C_1, C_2$

$l_1: v_1$   
 $l_2: v_2$   
:  
 $l_n: v_n$

Instruction  
↓  
default control flow

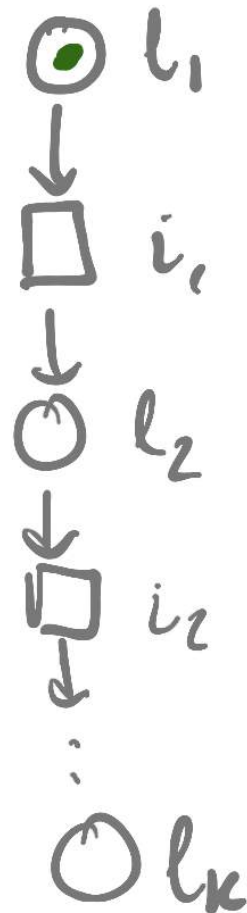
$C_j++$

$C_j--$  (blocks if 0)

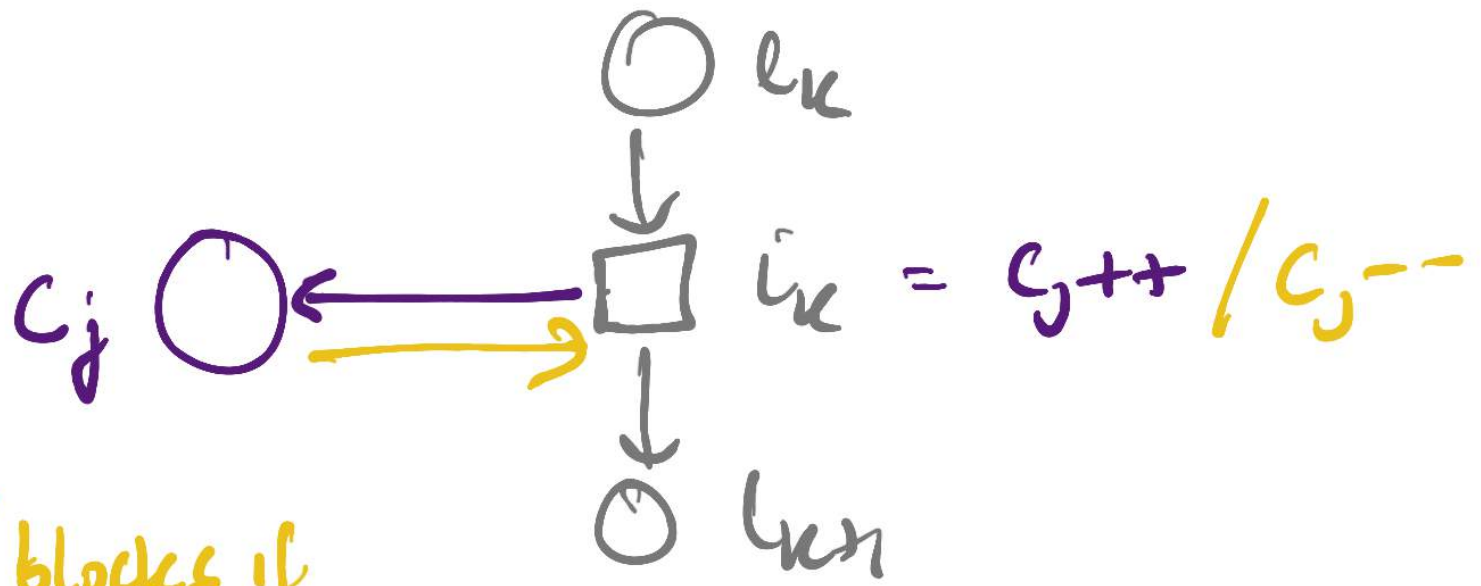
if  $C_j == 0$  go to  $l_k$

Theorem: Reachability of  $l_k$  is undecidable  
[Minsky] "Finite and Infinite Machines"

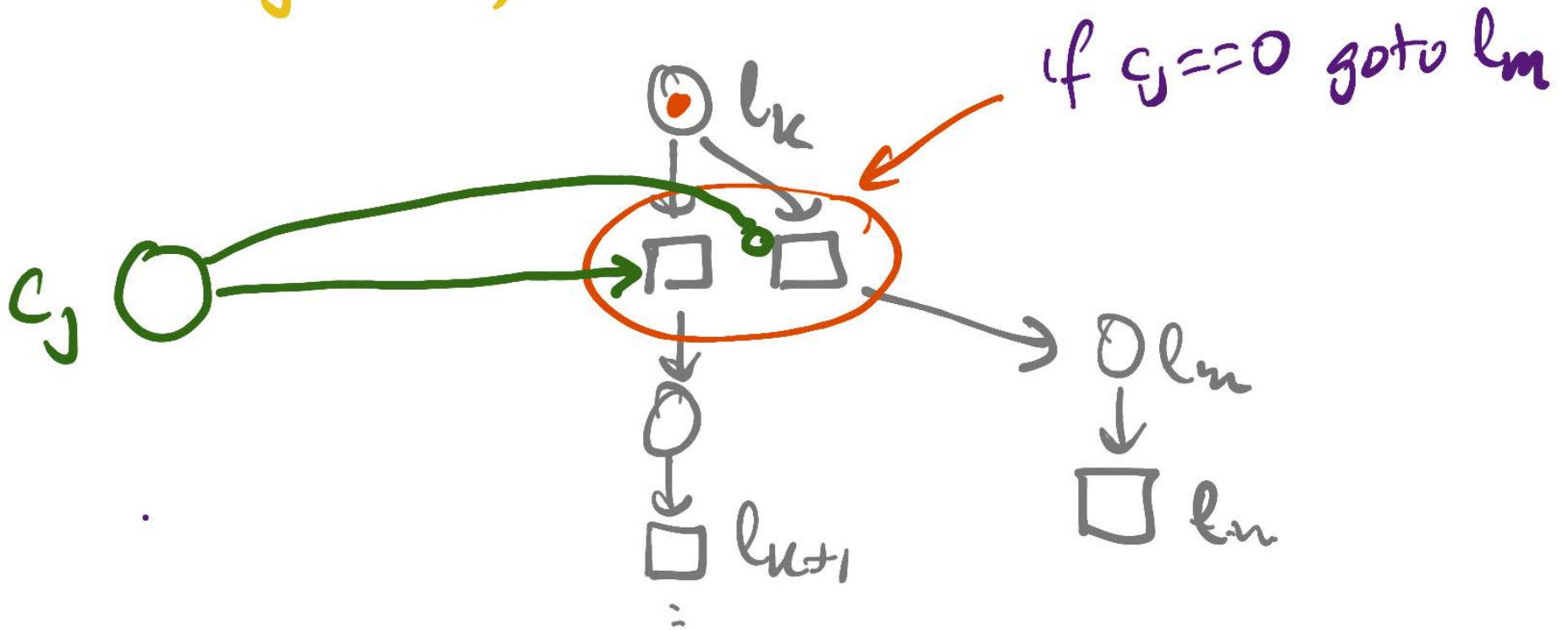
Model counters as places



$C_j^{++}$



$C_j^{--}$  (blocks if  $C_j == 0$ )



Reduced reachability in 2 counter machines  
to reachability in Petri nets + Inhibitor Arcs

Other generalizations

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Petri nets as vector addition systems

Nets encode exponentially large transition  
systems

Class of simple analysis techniques to avoid  
constructively Reach (Min) explicitly

# Invariants

Place invariant - weighted sum of tokens  
in the net is invariant

$i : P \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$  - invariant weight  
vector

$\sum_{p \in P} i(p) \cdot m(p)$  is invariant for  
all reachable  $m$

$\forall t \in T$

$$\sum_{p \in t} i(p) = \sum_{p \in t'} i(p)$$

$$m \xrightarrow{t} m'$$

$$M(p) - ({}^{\circ}t) + (t^{\circ})$$

Example 1 If  $\sum i(p)M(p) \neq \sum i(p)M_{\min}(p)$

then  $M \notin \text{Reach}(\text{Min})$

Example 2 If  $i$  is non-negative &  $i(p_0) > 0$

then  $p_0$  is bounded



$$i(p_0) m(p_0) \leq \sum_{p \in P} i(p) m(p)$$

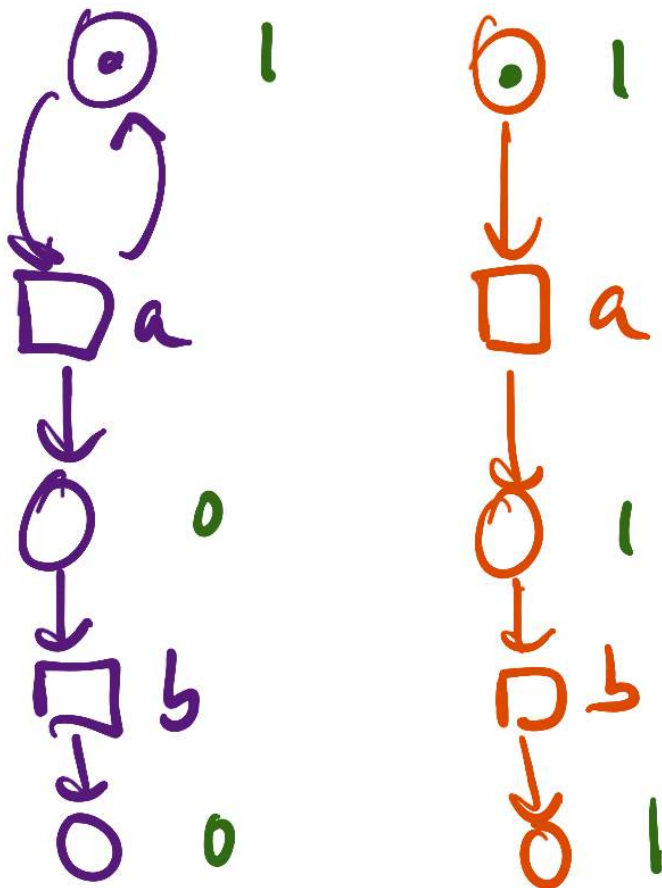
$$\underline{\underline{\forall m}} \quad m(p_0) \leq \frac{1}{i(p_0)} \quad \xrightarrow{\quad \quad \quad}$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$\sum_{p \in P} i(p) M_{in}(p)$$

Differently - finding a place invariant!

Example 3 If we have a strictly positive place invariant, the net is bounded

Finding invariant



Does a nontrivial  
(not all zero)  
place invariant  
always exist?

# Transition invariant

$f: T \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_0 \rightarrow$  multiset of transitions

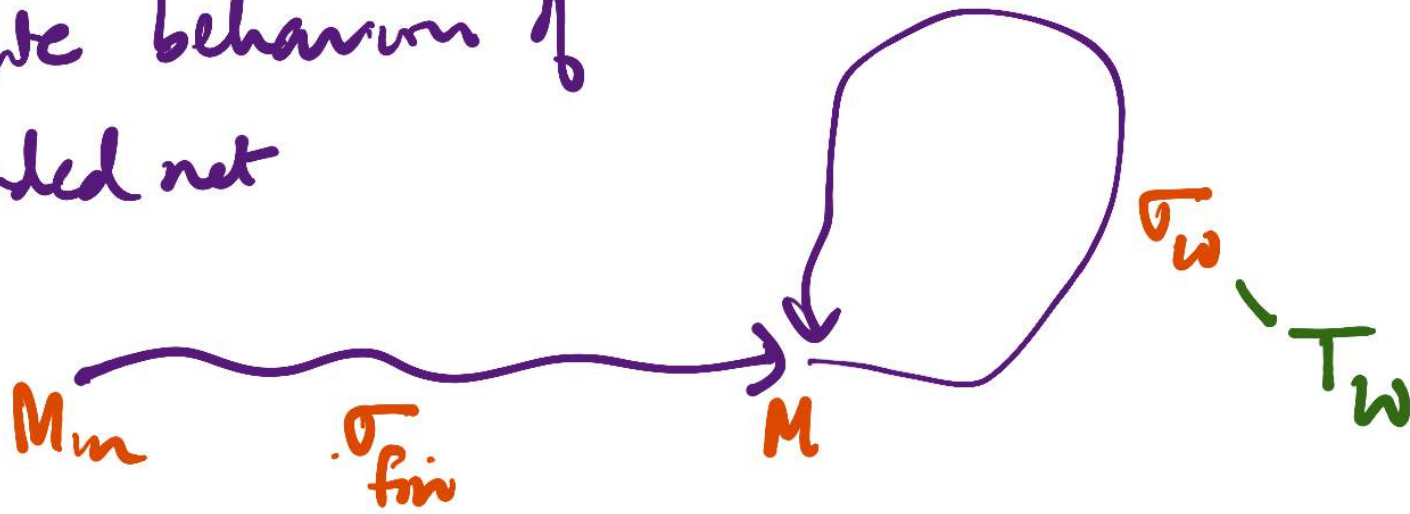
$$\forall p \in P \quad \sum_{t \in P} j(t) = \sum_{t \in P'} j(t)$$

Suppose  $M \xrightarrow{\sigma} M$  is a loop

Parikh vector  $(\sigma) = (n_1, n_2, \dots, n_m)$

is a transition invariant

Infinite behaviour of bounded net



$$T = T_{fin} \cup T_w$$

$$T_{fin} = T \setminus T_w$$

Trans  $\delta$   $\downarrow$   $0$   $\downarrow$   $> 0$   
 Inv

If  $N$  is live, there is a loop where  $\sigma_w = T$

# Languages?

Regular  $\subsetneq$  CFL --

$\mathcal{N} = (N, Min)$ ,  $\mathcal{N} = (P, T, F)$

Obvious language is over  $T$   
(Prefix closed)

Unlabelled net

Add  $\lambda: T \rightarrow \Sigma$

$\Sigma$  denotes "observations"

Typically avoid auto-concurrency

$t$  independent of  $t'$ ,  $\lambda(t) = \lambda(t')$

$$L(N) \subseteq T^* \rightarrow \lambda(L(N)) \subseteq \Sigma^*$$

(i)  $(N, Min)$  is bounded — underlying finite state TS

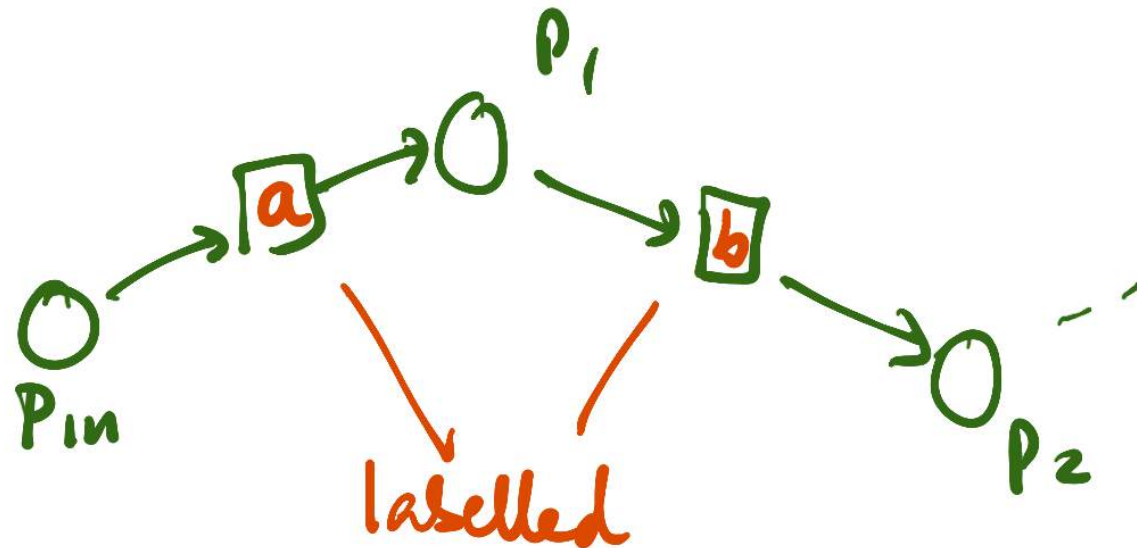
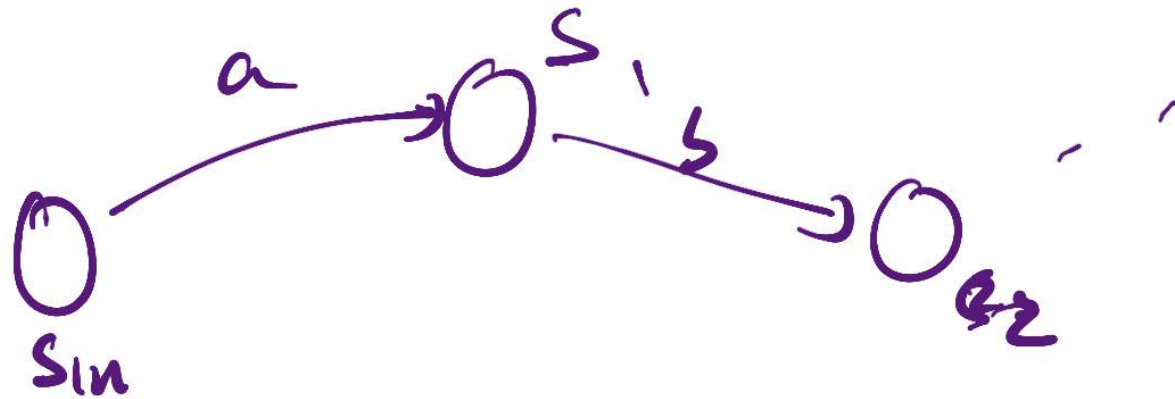


$L(N)$  is a regular language, also  $\lambda(L(N))$  for any  $\lambda$

② Given a regular language  $L \subseteq \Sigma^*$  (prefix closed)

Have a DFA/NFA for  $L$

↓  
every state is accepting



Can we construct  $N$  with  $T = \Sigma$  ?

(unlabelled net recognizing  $L$ )

Single word (prefix closed) is trivially regular

Min DFA

$w = abbaa$

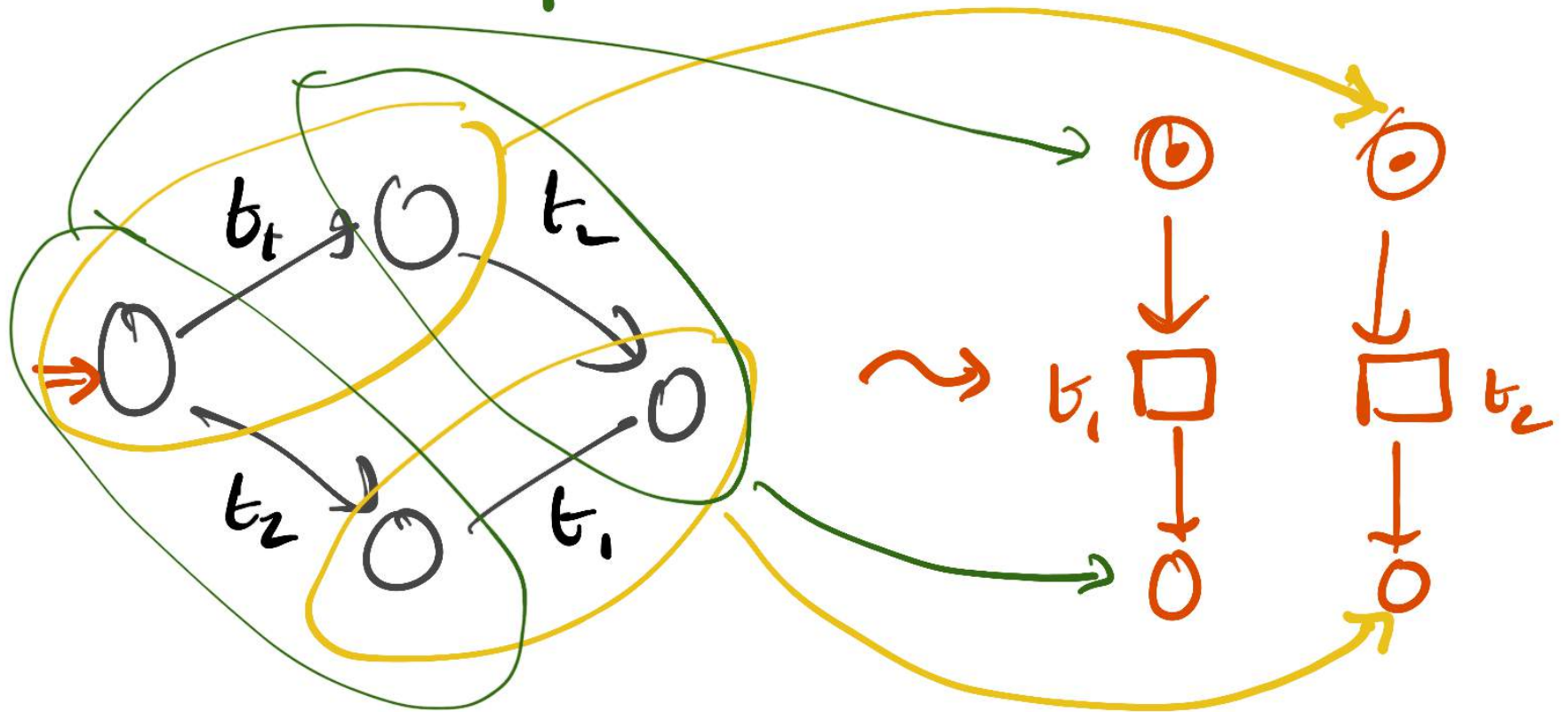


Unlabelled net over  $T = \{a, b\}$  for  $L = \{abbaa\}$

Reach (Min) must be isomorphic to the  
min DFA



Separately Reconstructing nets from transition systems



A place  $p \iff$  Markings where  $M(p) = 1$   
Consistent subsets — "regions"