

From Petri nets to higher-dimensional automata

Timothée FRAGNAUD

Supervisor

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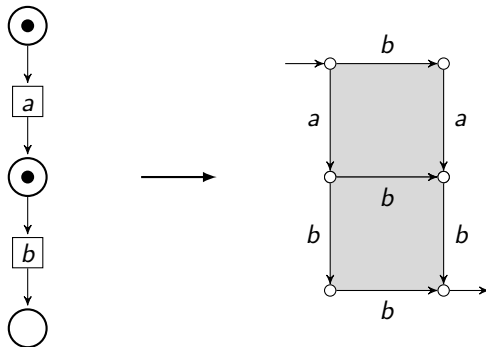
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- 1 Introduction
- 2 Definitions
- 3 Algorithm and Implementation

Project goal



- Load Petri nets from files
- Implement the conversion algorithm
- Check the behavior of Petri net and converted HDA

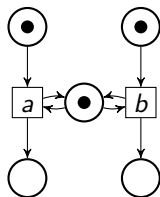
Petri nets (PN)

Definition

$$PN = (S, T, F, M_0, I)$$

We have:

- $S \cap T = \emptyset$
- $F : (S \times T \cup T \times S) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$
- $M_0 : S \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$
- $I : T \rightarrow A$ (with A a set of actions).



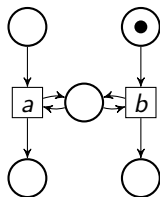
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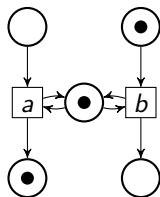
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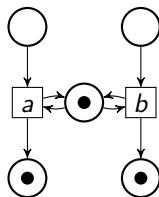
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ST-Traces of Petri nets



valid examples:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a^+ b^+ a^- b^+ b^- b^- \\ b^+ b^- a^+ a^- b^+ b^- \\ a^+ b^+ b^- a^- b^+ b^- \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$$

invalid example:

$$b^+ b^+ b^- b^- a^+ a^-$$

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Definition

$$P = (E, \prec, \lambda)$$

$$\left(a \begin{array}{l} \nearrow c \\ \rightarrow b \end{array} \right)$$

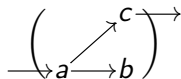
$$a \prec c \wedge a \prec b \\ \neg(c \prec b) \wedge \neg(b \prec c)$$

Definition

$$P = (E, \prec, \lambda, S, T)$$

where:

- (E, \prec, λ) is a Pomset
- $S \subseteq E$ and $T \subseteq E$



$$S = \{a\}$$

$$T = \{c\}$$

Definition

$$P * Q = (E_P \cup E_Q, \prec, \lambda, S_P, T_Q)$$

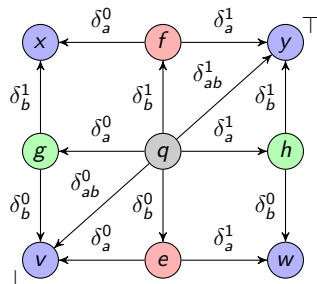
with

- $x \prec y$ if $x \prec_P y$ or $x \prec_Q y$ or $(x \in P \setminus T_P) \wedge (y \in Q \setminus S_Q)$
- $\lambda(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda_P(x) & \text{if } x \in P \\ \lambda_Q(x) & \text{if } x \in Q \end{cases}$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} a \rightarrow \\ b \rightarrow c \end{array} \right) * \left(\begin{array}{c} \rightarrow a \rightarrow e \\ d \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} a \rightarrow e \\ b \rightarrow c \rightarrow d \end{array} \right)$$

Definition

$$X = \{X, ev, \{\delta_{A,U}^0, \delta_{A,U}^1 \mid A \subseteq U, U \in \square\}\}$$

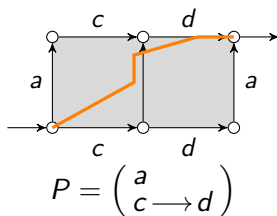


Higher-Dimensional Automata (HDA)

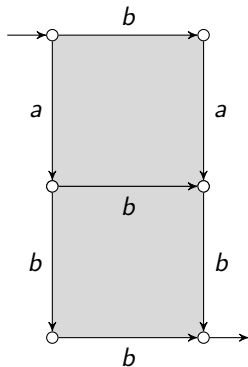
Definition

$$HDA = (X, \perp_X, \top_X)$$

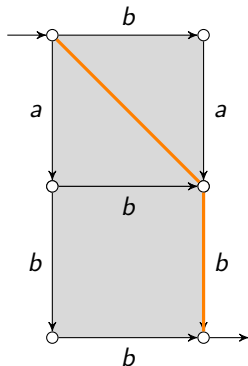
where $\perp_X \subseteq X$ and $\top_X \subseteq X$



Language of HDA

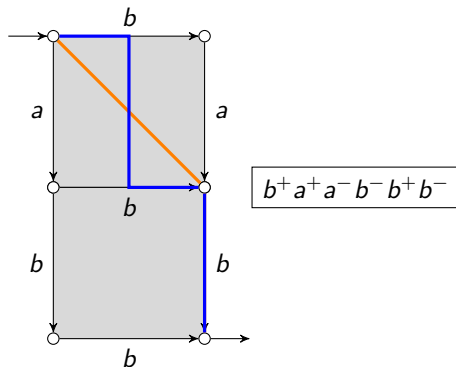


Language of HDA



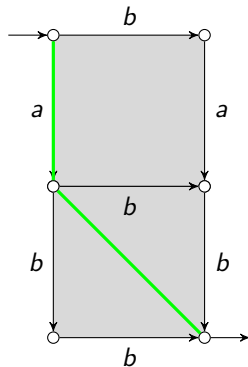
$$P = \left(\begin{array}{c} b \\ a \end{array} \rightarrow b \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} b \\ a \end{array} \right) * (b)$$

Language of HDA



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Language of HDA



$$P = \left(\begin{array}{c} \nearrow b \\ \longrightarrow b \end{array} \right)$$

Definition

Let H be an HDA resulting from the conversion of the Petri net PN :

$$P \in \mathcal{L}(H) \iff ST(P) \subseteq ST(PN)$$

$$P = \left(\begin{array}{l} b \\ a \end{array} \rightarrow c \right)$$

$$ST(P) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a^+ b^+ a^- b^- c^+ c^- \\ b^+ a^+ a^- b^- c^+ c^- \\ a^+ b^+ b^- a^- c^+ c^- \\ b^+ a^+ b^- a^- c^+ c^- \end{array} \right\}$$

Conversion Algorithm

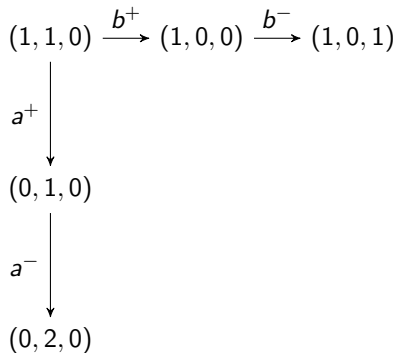


Conversion Algorithm

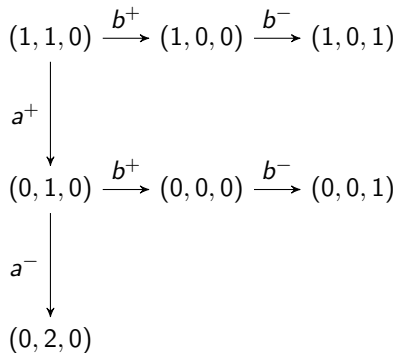


$$(1, 1, 0) \xrightarrow{b^+} (1, 0, 0) \xrightarrow{b^-} (1, 0, 1)$$

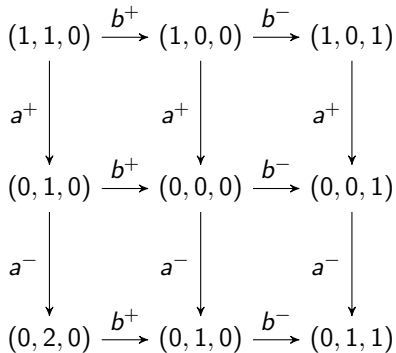
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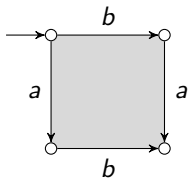
Conversion Algorithm



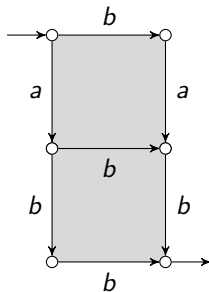
Conversion Algorithm



Conversion Algorithm



Conversion Algorithm



File: examples/auto-concurrent-example.pnml

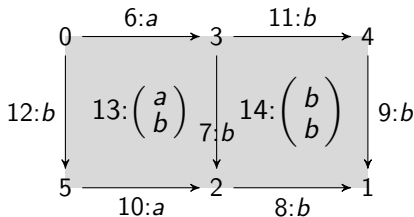
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<pnml xmlns="http://www.pnml.org/version-2009/grammar/pnml">
<net id="AutoConcurrency" type="http://www.pnml.org/version-2009/grammar/ptnet">
<name><text>AutoConcurrency</text></name>
<page id="page">
  <place id="p0"><initialMarking><text>1</text></initialMarking><name><text>p0</text></name></place>
  <place id="p1"><initialMarking><text>1</text></initialMarking><name><text>p1</text></name></place>
  <place id="p2"><name><text>p2</text></name></place>
  <transition id="t0"><name><text>a</text></name></transition>
  <transition id="t1"><name><text>b</text></name></transition>
  <arc id="a0" source="p0" target="t0"/>
  <arc id="a1" source="t0" target="p1"/>
  <arc id="a2" source="p1" target="t1"/>
  <arc id="a3" source="t1" target="p2"/>
</page>
</net>
</pnml>
```

Conversion output

```
[09:18] AyAztuB@PN2HDA$ ./build/pn2hda --logs NO --print_hda examples/auto-concurrent-example.pnml
cells:
0: dim=0,
1: dim=0,
2: dim=0,
3: dim=0,
4: dim=0,
5: dim=0,
6: dim=1:      [a]; d0: [0]; d1: [3],
7: dim=1:      [b]; d0: [3]; d1: [2],
8: dim=1:      [b]; d0: [2]; d1: [1],
9: dim=1:      [b]; d0: [4]; d1: [1],
10: dim=1:     [a]; d0: [5]; d1: [2],
11: dim=1:     [b]; d0: [3]; d1: [4],
12: dim=1:     [b]; d0: [0]; d1: [5],
13: dim=2:     [a, b]; d0: [6, 12]; d1: [7, 10],
14: dim=2:     [b, b]; d0: [7, 11]; d1: [8, 9]
```

Conversion output

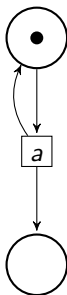
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- Language C
- Generate all possible executions
- Complexity exponential ($\mathcal{O}(3^n)$)

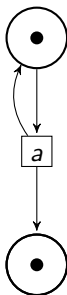
Unbounded Petri nets

- Always a resource in the first place
- Infinite number of activation of transition a
- Infinitely many configurations



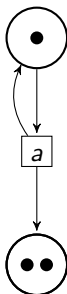
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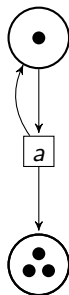
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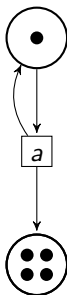
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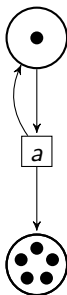
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