CIS 525 Software Development of Parallel and Distributed Systems

Three properties of Petri nets: Reversibility, Boundedness, and Liveness

1. REVERSIBILITY of Petri net with initial marking (N, m₀):



Figure 1. Illustration of the definition of reversibility of Petri net.

Petri net N with initial marking (N, m_0) is reversible \Leftrightarrow

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & \sigma \\ & & \exists & s.t. & m \to m_0 \\ m \varepsilon R G(m_0) & \sigma & \end{array}$$

Fact: From every reachable marking m \in RG(N, m₀) there is a sequence of actions that reverses the sequence that lead us to m.

2. BOUNDEDNESS of Petri net with initial marking (N, m₀):

 (N, m_0) is **bounded** if all the places are bounded.

Place P is **bounded** in (N, m₀) if and only if $m(p) < \infty$

3. LIVENESS of Petri net with initial marking (N, m₀):

Net (N, m_0) is **live** if all transitions are live. Transition t is **live** in (N, m_0) if and only if



Figure 2. Illustration of the definition of live transition.

4. A HOME STATE:

m \in RG (N, m₀) is a **home state** \Leftrightarrow

 $\begin{array}{ccc} & & & \sigma \\ & & & \sigma \\ m' \, \varepsilon \, RG(m_0) & \sigma \end{array} & s.t. & m' \stackrel{\sigma}{\rightarrow} m \end{array}$



Figure 3. Illustration of the definition of home state.

THE LOAN PROTOCOL:

L = apply. (est1. grant + est2. refuse + est3. (grant + refuse))

Abstracting from estimate:

$$L = apply. (T. grant + T. refuse + T. (grant + refuse))$$

Omitting T:

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L = apply (grant + refuse + (grant + refuse)) \equiv
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apply. (grant + refuse)

different moments of choice

External choice a + b (influenced from outside organization)

Internal choice T. a + T. b (decision taken within organization)

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Importance of where the point is taken