

COMP201 – Software Engineering I

Lecture 10

Petri Nets

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See Vital for all notes



Today

Overview

- Recap of Petri Net Basics
- Modelling Using Petri Nets

Petri Net Basics

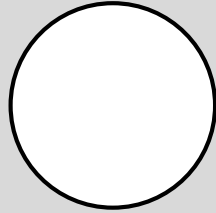
What is a Petri Net?

- A Model that uses Places, Tokens, Arcs and Transitions to **model processes**
- Presence of tokens denotes availability of resources (**the state of the petri net**)
- Transitions **Fire** and the **state changes** – different transitions can then fire

Petri Net Components

- Places

- **Resources/Conditions**
- Can hold Tokens
- Infinite capacity (unless labelled)



- Transitions

- **Processes**
- **Consumes** Tokens
- **Generates NEW** Tokens



- Tokens

- **Availability** of a Resource
- Condition is satisfied



- Arcs

- Shows **dependencies**
- Connects **Places with Transitions**
- Tokens travel along arcs
- Unlabelled arc has capacity 1
- Labelled arcs have the labelled capacity



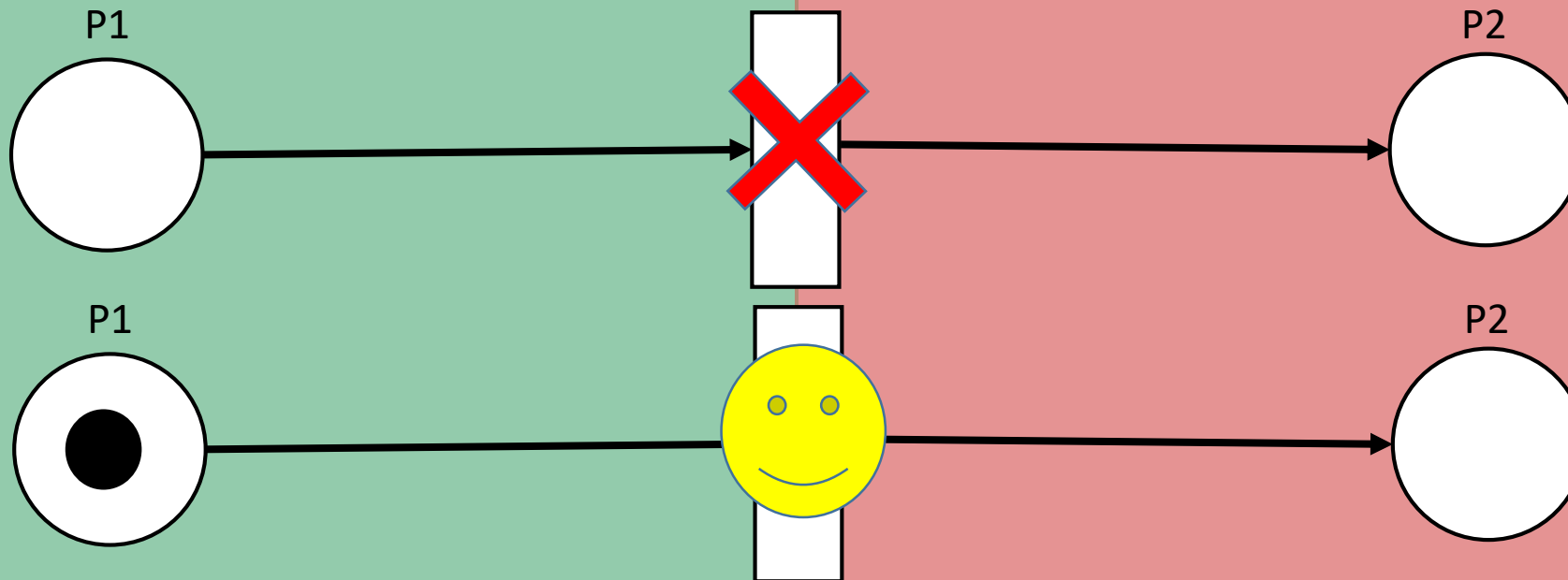
Is The Transition Enabled?

A transition must be **enabled** for it to fire

Each **incoming place** must have tokens **equal to or greater than** arc capacity

Incoming

Outgoing



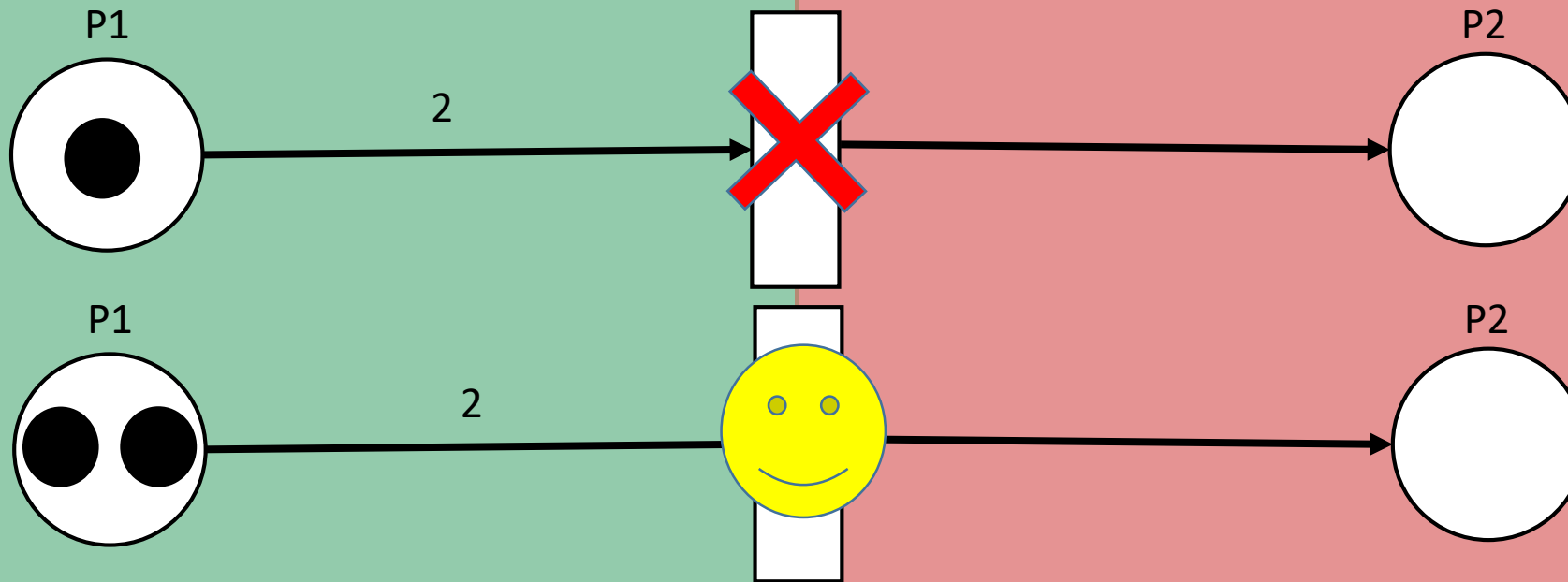
Is The Transition Enabled?

A transition must be **enabled** for it to fire

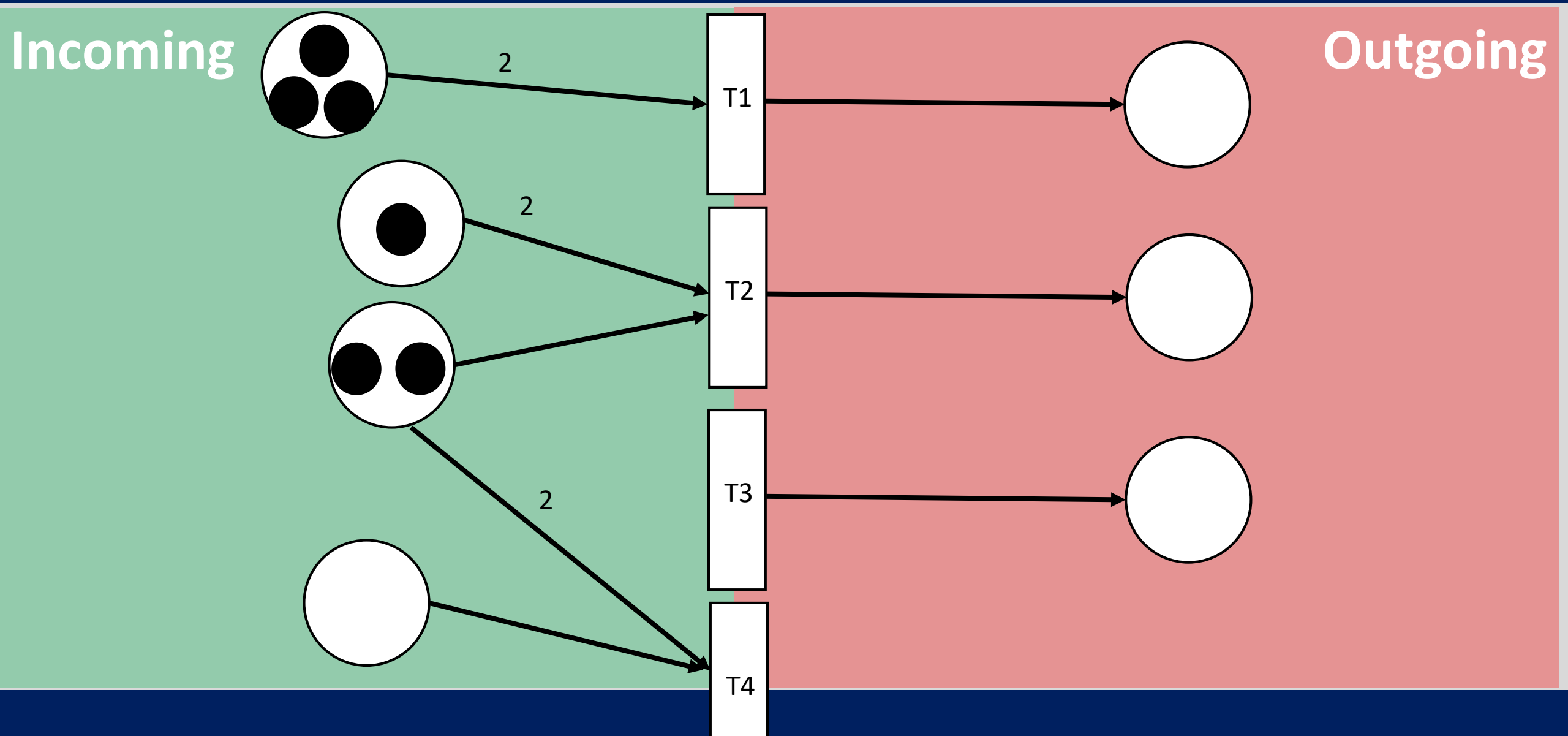
Each **incoming place** must have tokens **equal to or greater than** arc capacity

Incoming

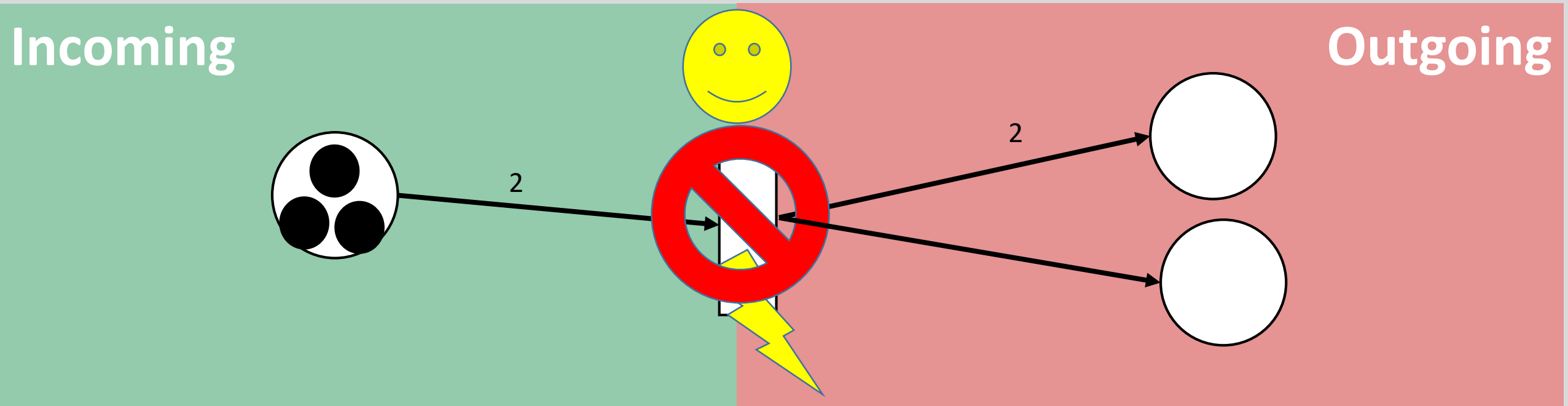
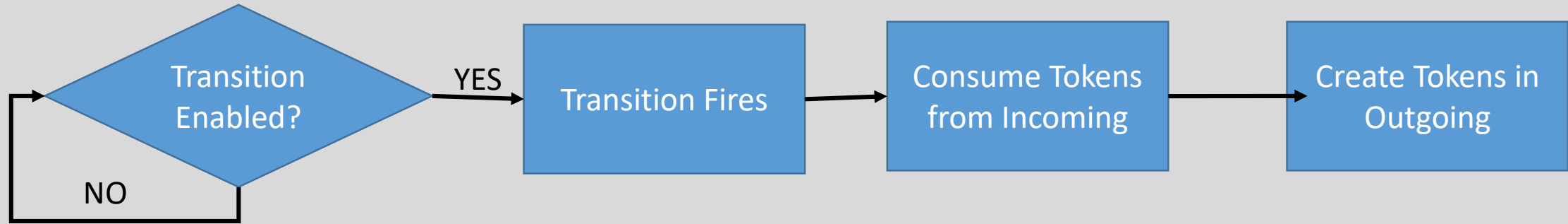
Outgoing



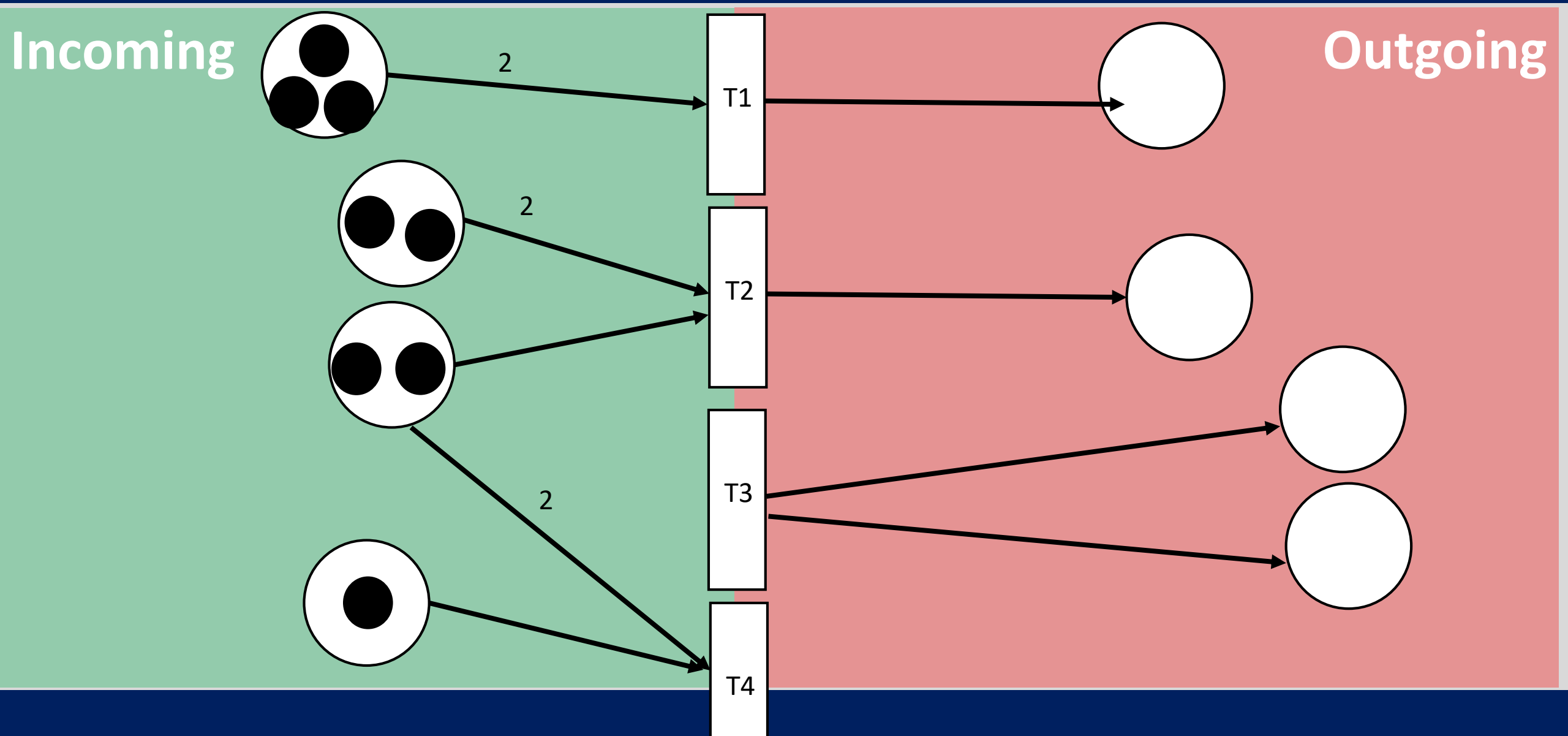
Exercise: Are the transitions enabled?



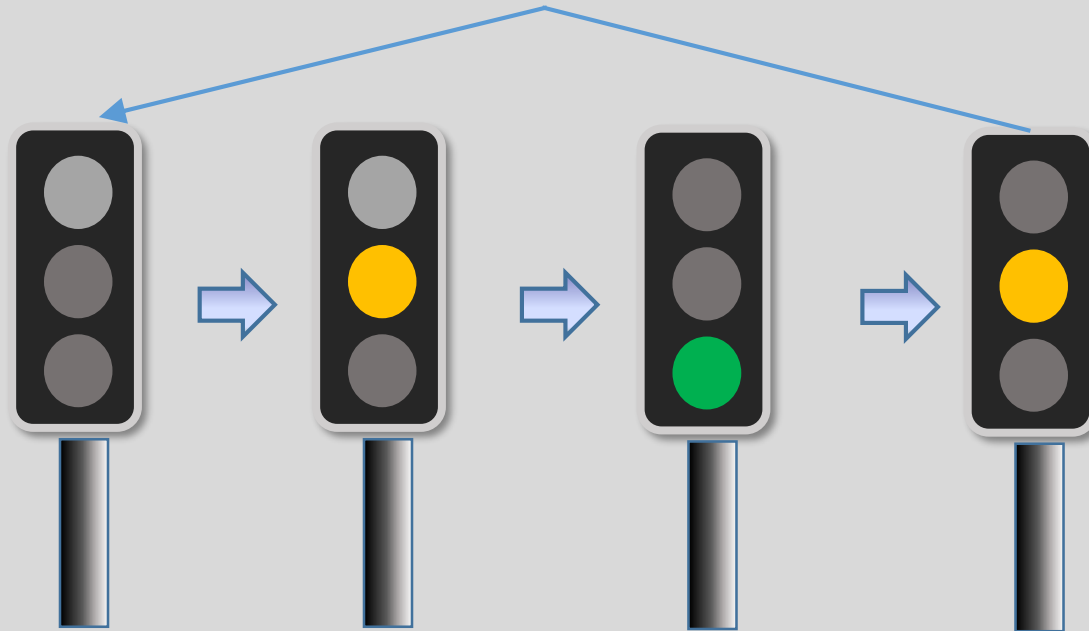
Transitions Firing



Exercise: Effect of Firing



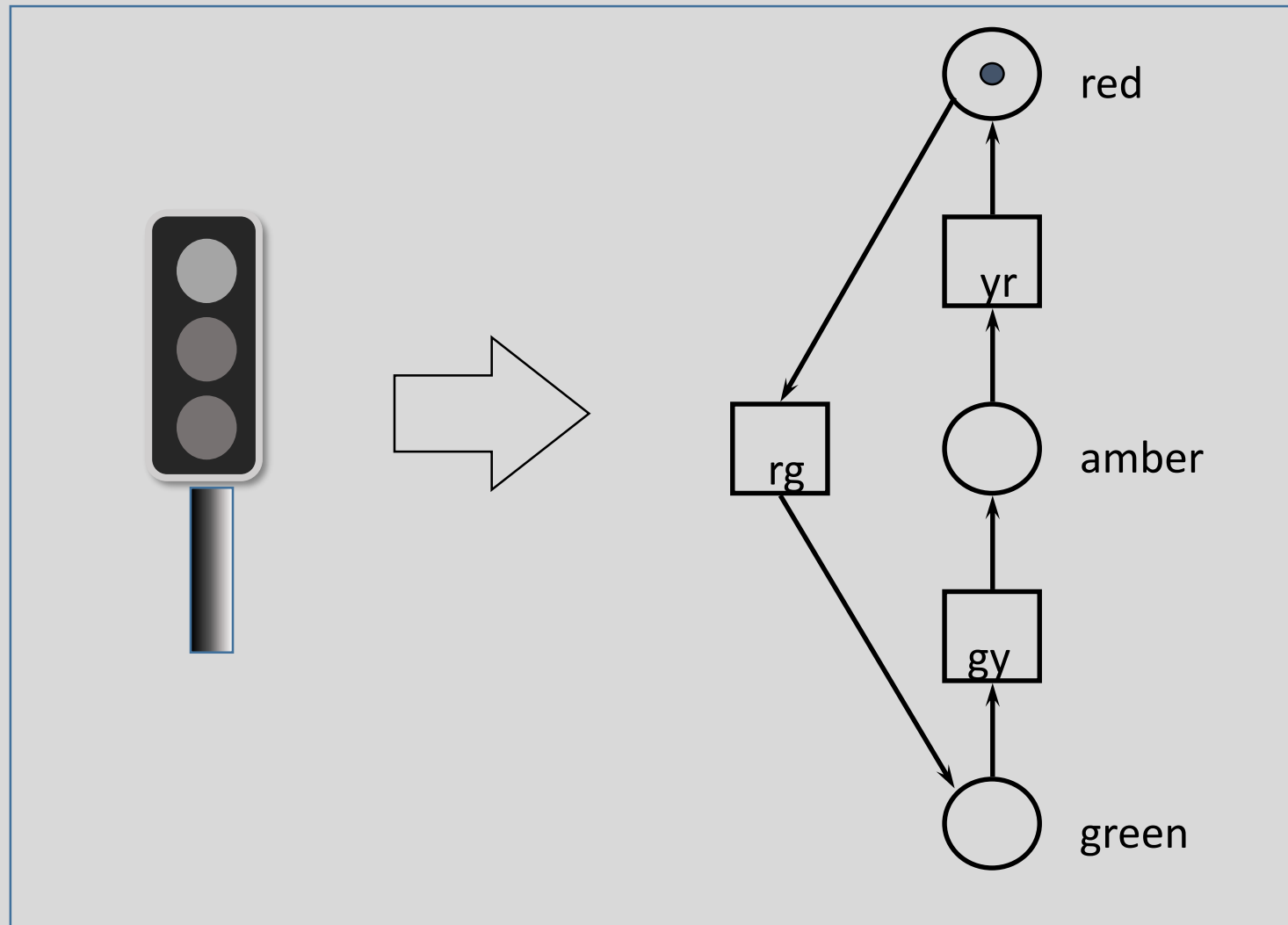
Modelling a Traffic Light



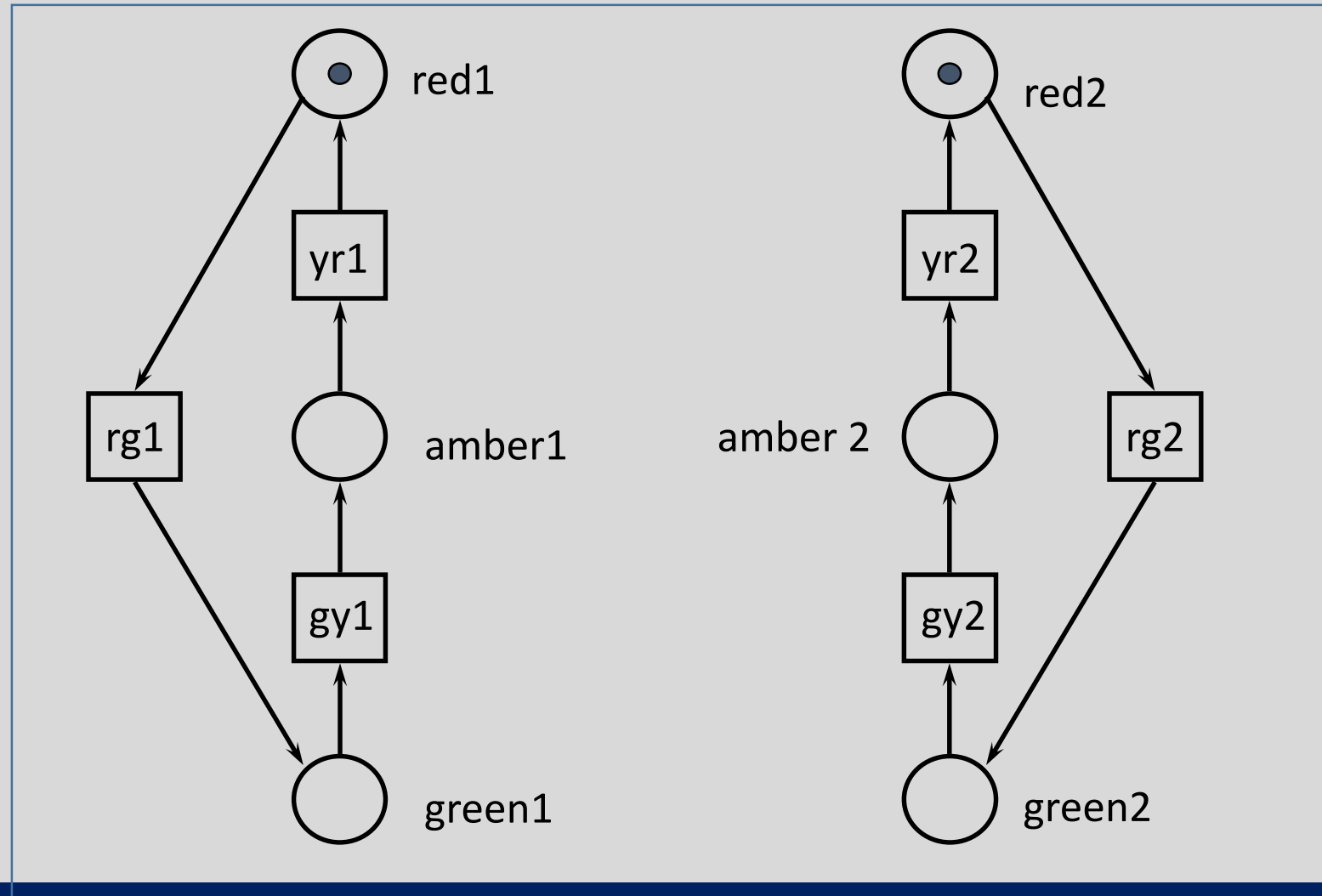
Modelling Two Traffic Lights

- Imagine that we are designing a traffic light system for a crossroads junction (i.e. with two sets of (simplified) lights).
- An informal specification of a traffic light junction:
 - A single traffic light turns from “Red” to “Green” to “Amber” and then back to “Red” (we’ll ignore “red and amber” for now).
 - There are two sets of lights. When one of the traffic lights is “Amber” or “Green”, the other must be “Red”.
- As a first step, we may decide to model the system as a Petri net. This allows us to make sure the specification is **rigorously defined** and reduces potential ambiguities later.
- We can also **prove properties about the model** if we wish.

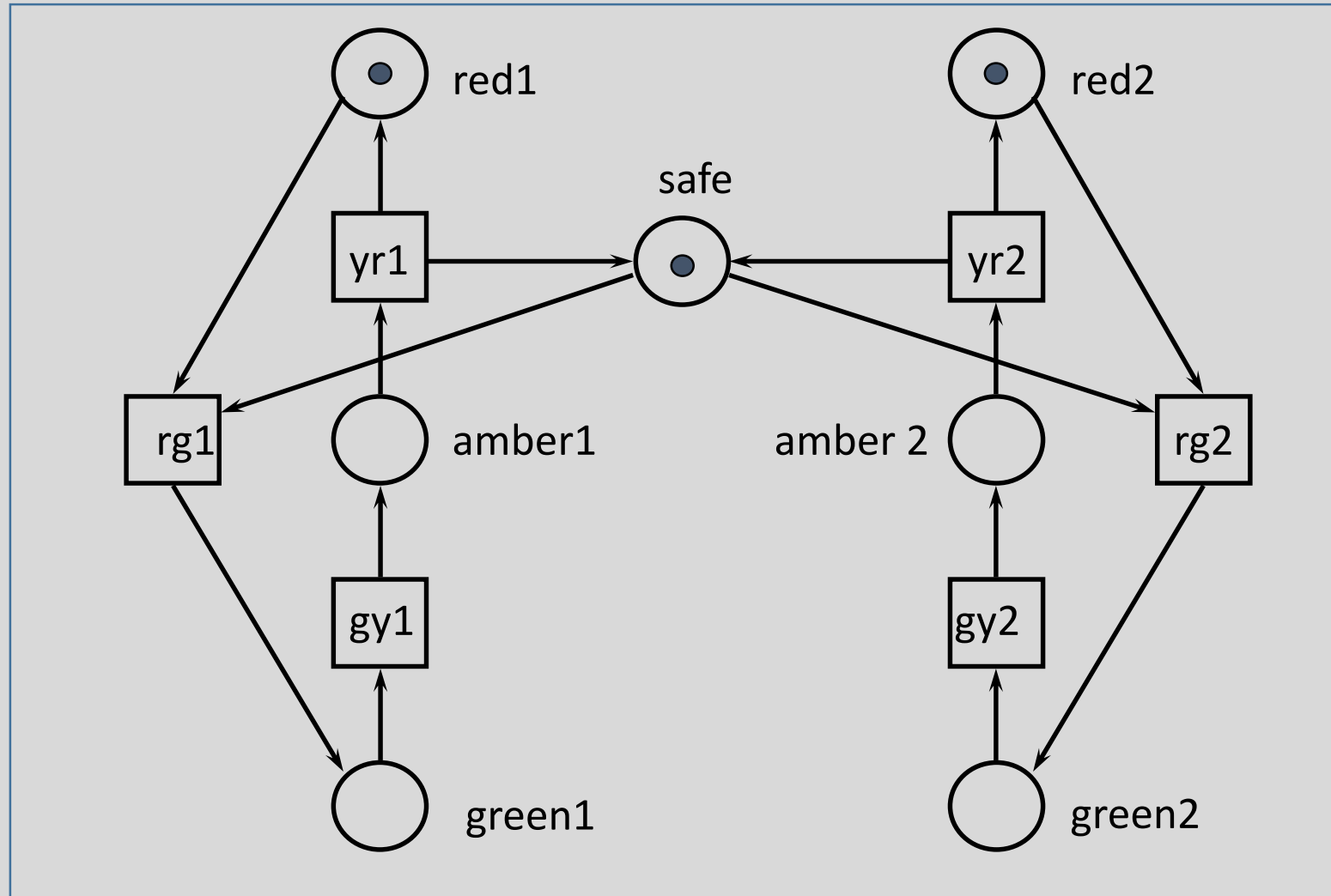
Example: Traffic Light



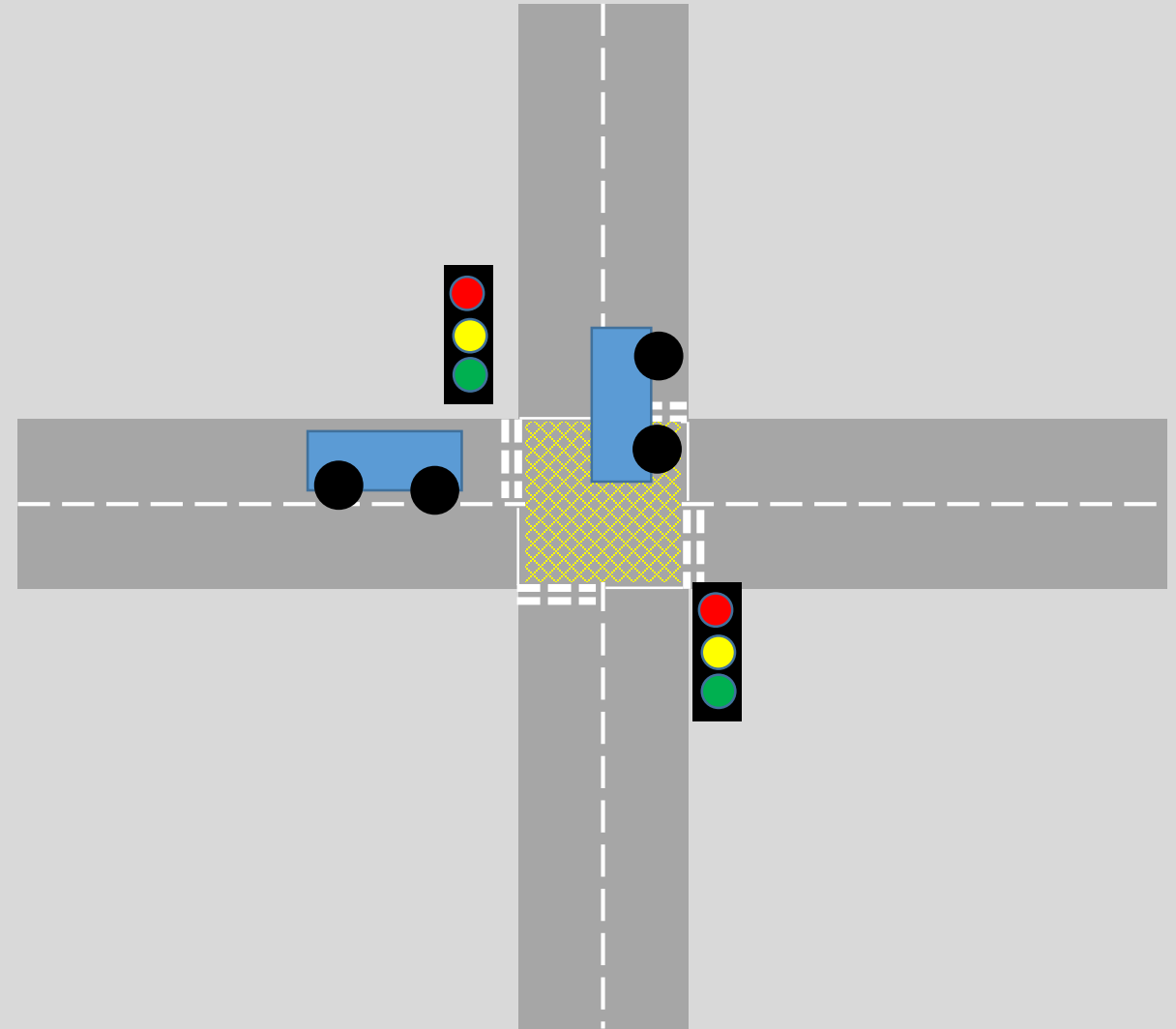
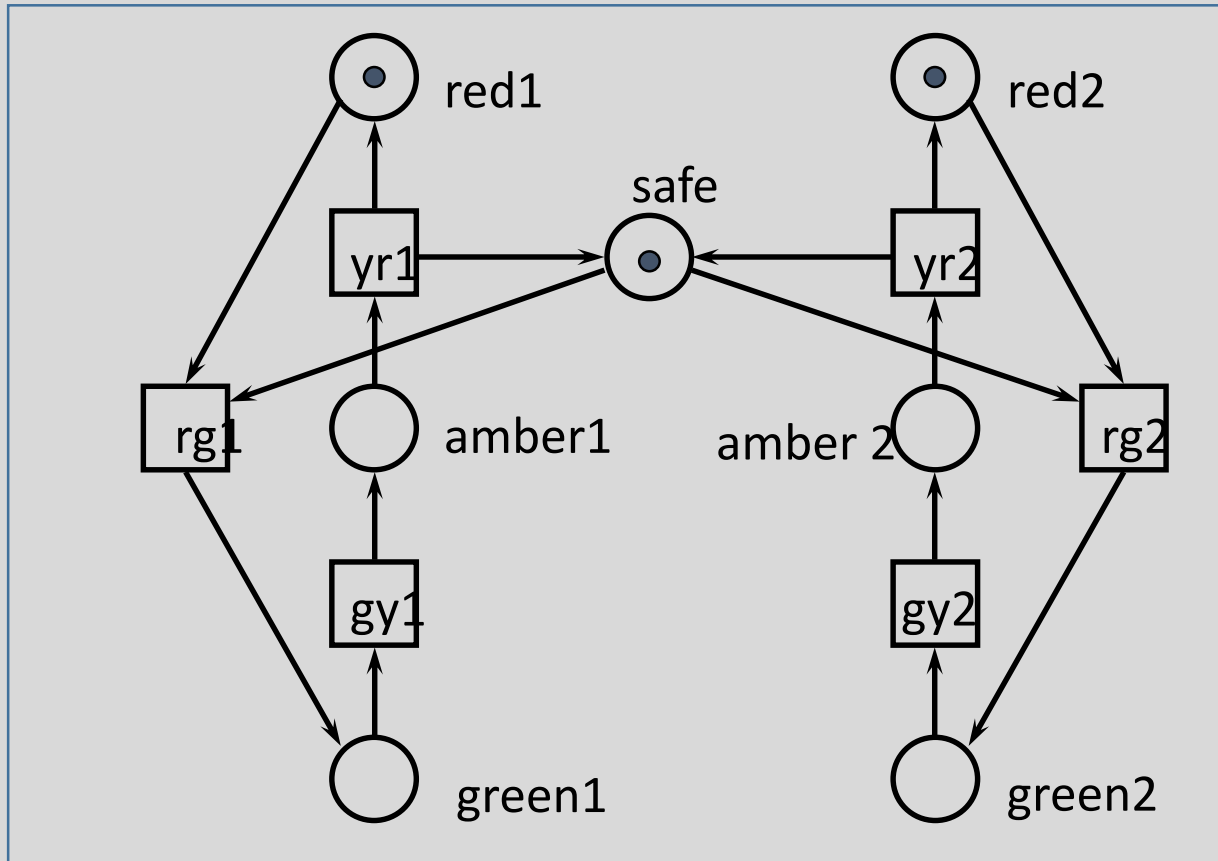
Two Traffic Lights



Two Safe Traffic Lights



Can you use the Petri Net to guarantee that the cars won't crash?



Lecture Key Points

- Petri nets have **Arcs, Places and Transitions**.
- Petri nets are **non-deterministic** and thus may be used to model discrete distributed systems.
- They have a well defined semantics and many variations and extensions of Petri nets exist.
- The **state or marking** of a net is an assignment of tokens to places.
- For those interested, the book “Fundamentals of Software Engineering” (Prentice Hall) by C. Ghezzi, M. Jazayeri and D. Mandrioli has an extensive example of using Petri nets for an elevator system.
- **Next lecture: More modelling Traffic Light and Extensions of Petri Nets with Time and Colour**