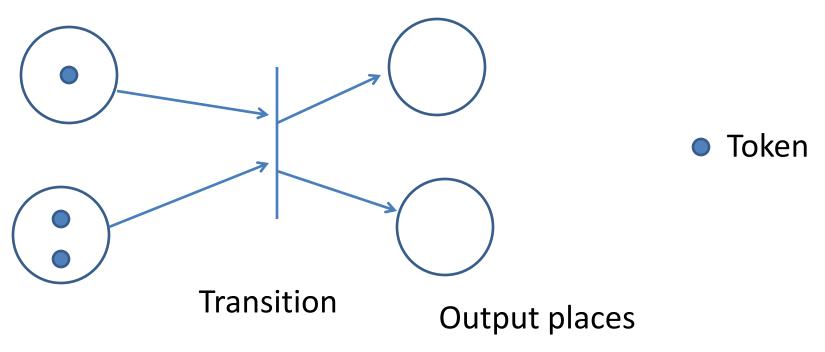
- Used to model the functionality or behavior of the system.
- PN is a formal language or graphical language for modeling the systems with concurrency.
- PN is a bi-partite graph.
 - Types of nodes:
 - **PLACE** (or Condition) that holds something (example, tokens)
 - **Transition** that represent essentially some event or activity that occurs
- Tokens are circulated among the places

- Places and Transitions are connected by a directed arcs.
- Arc only exist between Transition and Place, and vice-versa.

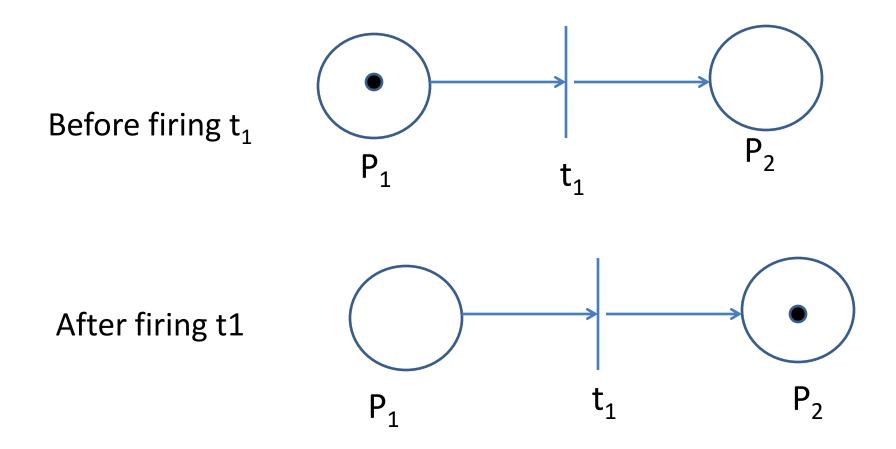


Input Places

 Transition is triggered only when at least one token is present in all input places.

 Once fired, one token is removed from all input places and added to all of its output places.

•Input places as Pre-condition and Output places as Post-condition.



•Formally, PN = (P, T, I, O)

$$P = \{ P_1, P_2, ..., P_M \}$$

 $T = \{ T_1, T_2,, T_N \}$

I and O are the matrices showing Input places and output places for the transitions.

	T1	T2	Т3	Т4	Т5
P1	1	0	0	0	0
P2	0	1	0	0	0
Р3	0	0	1	0	0
P4	0	0		1	0
P5	0	0	0	0	1

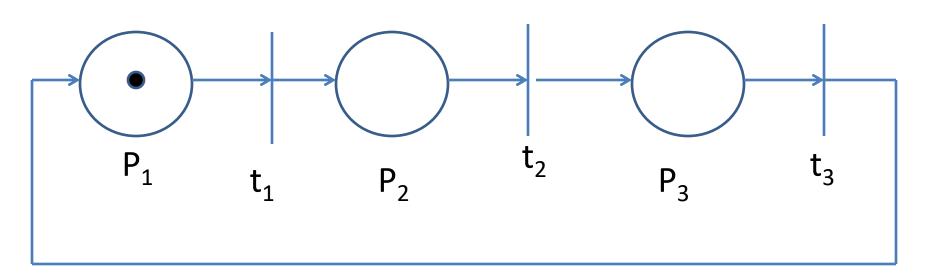
Input (I)

A marking of a PN at time t,

$$M(t) = \{ m_1(t), m_2(t), ..., m_M(t) \}$$

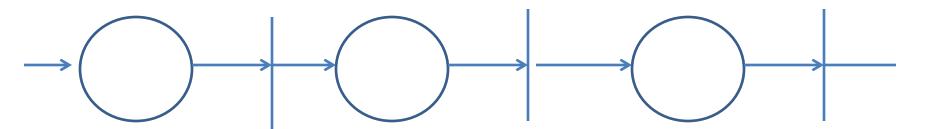
 $m_i(t)$ is # of tokens in place i at time t
 $M(t_0)$ is the initial marking of the system

Example

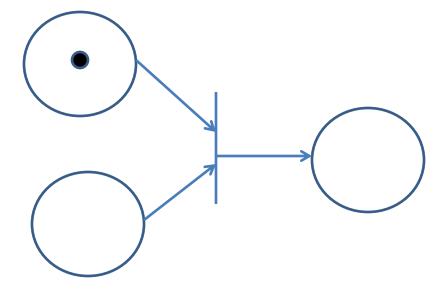


$$M(t_0) = (1,0,0)$$

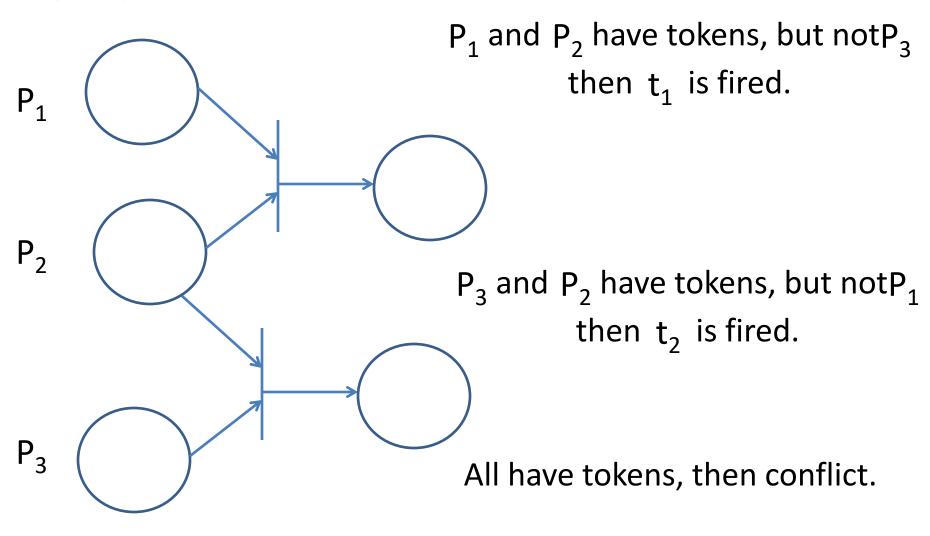
Sequential Action



Dependency



Conflict



Concurrency

