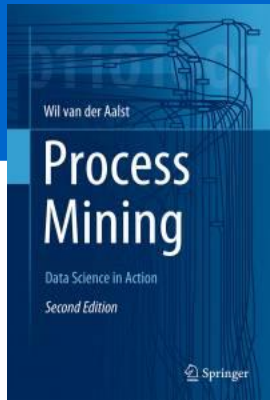


Process Mining: Data Science in Action

Petri Nets (2/2)

prof.dr.ir. Wil van der Aalst
www.processmining.org

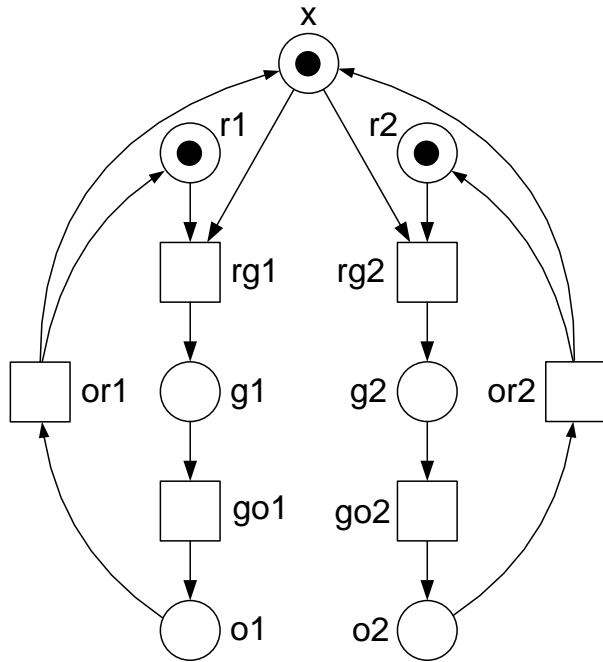


TU/e

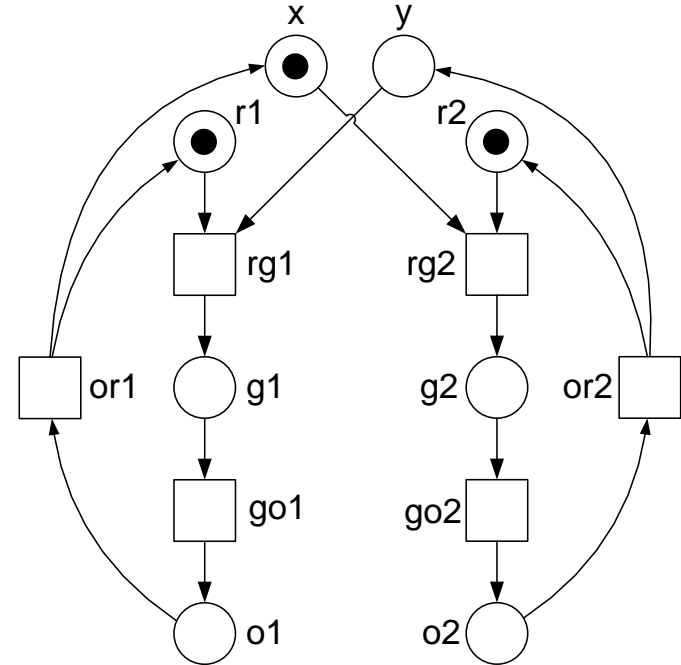
Technische Universiteit
Eindhoven
University of Technology

Where innovation starts

Safe traffic lights

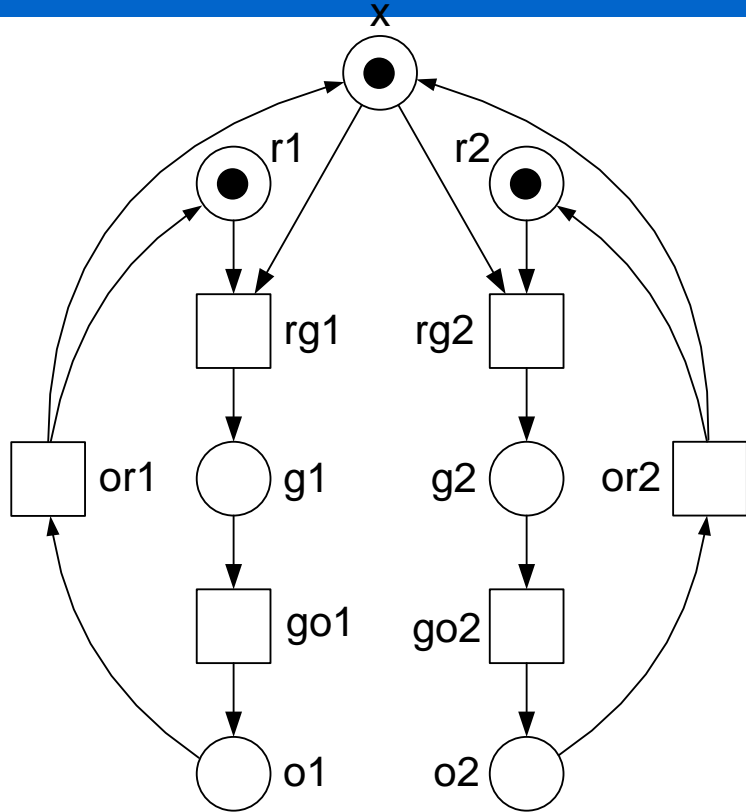


non-deterministic



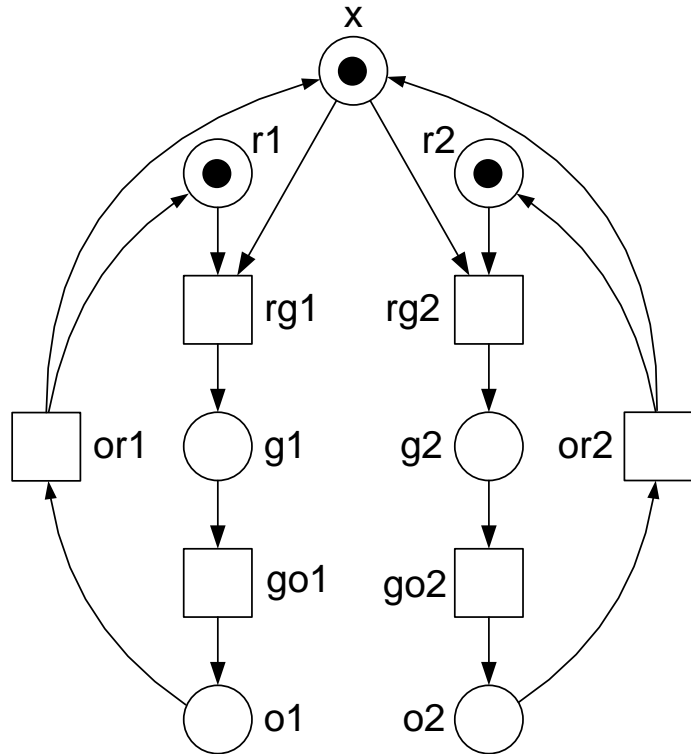
alternating

Non-deterministic traffic lights

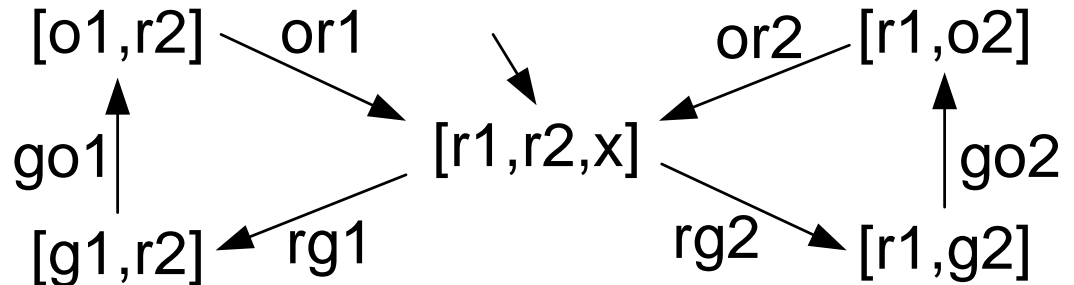


- **Initial marking:**
 $[r1, r2, x]$
- **Set of reachable markings:**
 $\{ [r1, r2, x], [g1, r2], [r1, g2], [o1, r2], [r1, o2] \}$

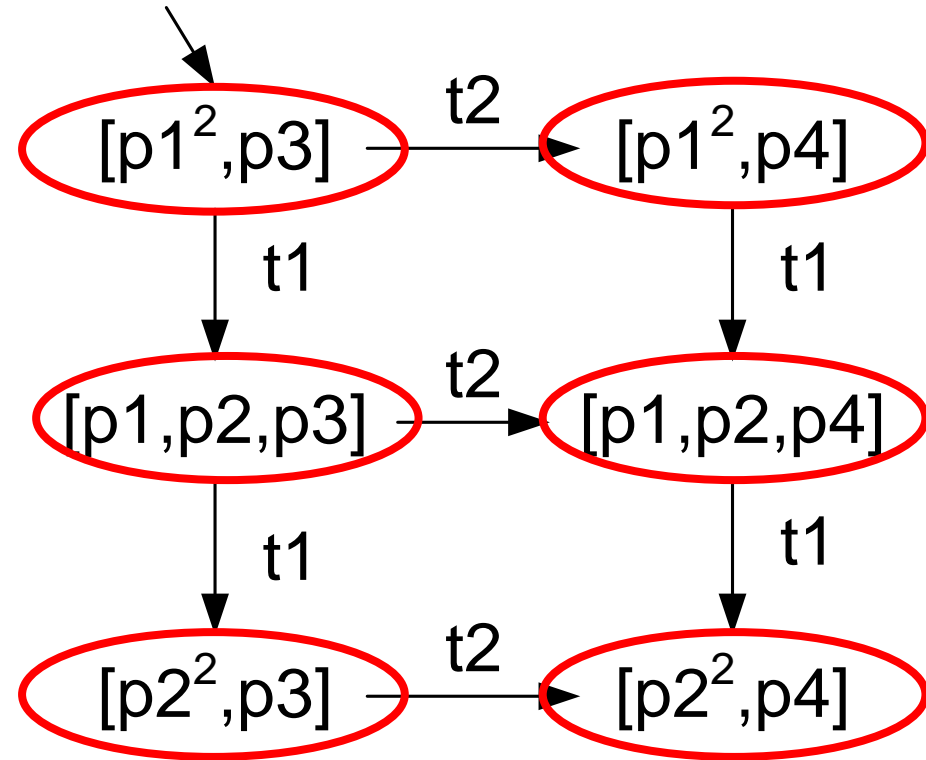
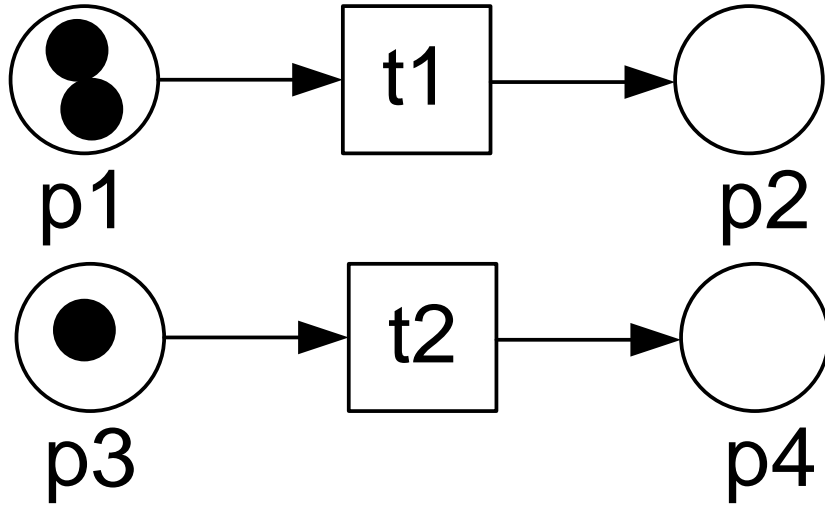
Reachability graph



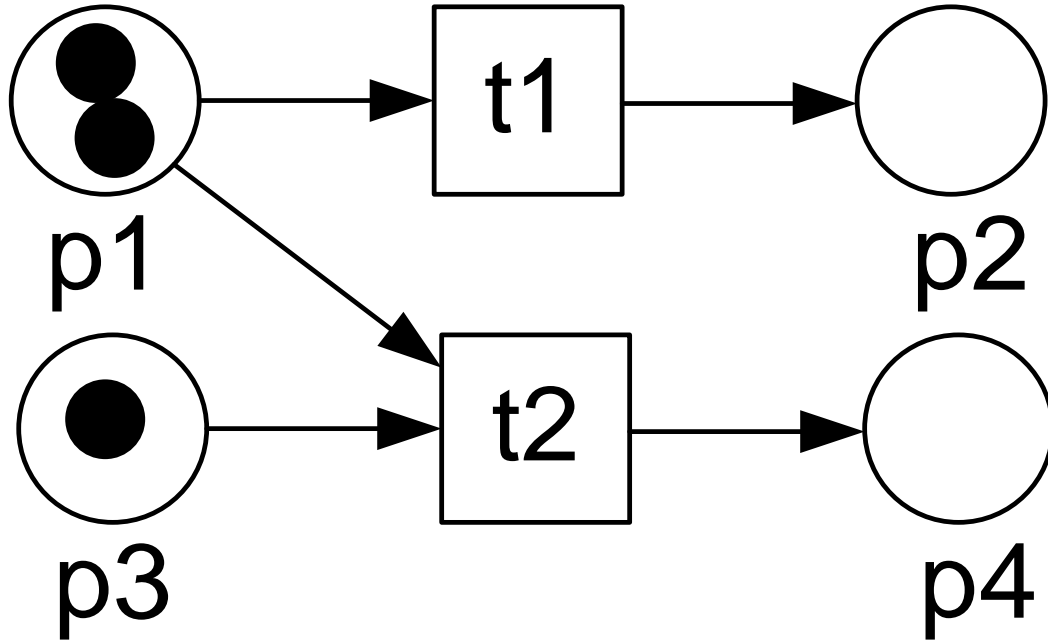
The reachability graph of a Petri net is a **transition system** with one initial state (initial marking) and no explicit final marking.



Reachability graph

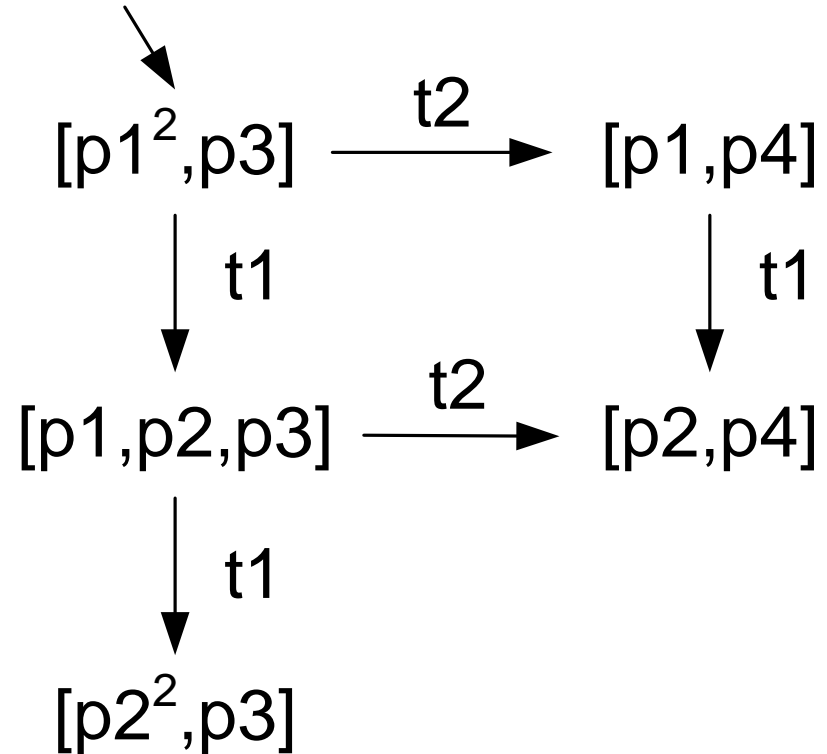
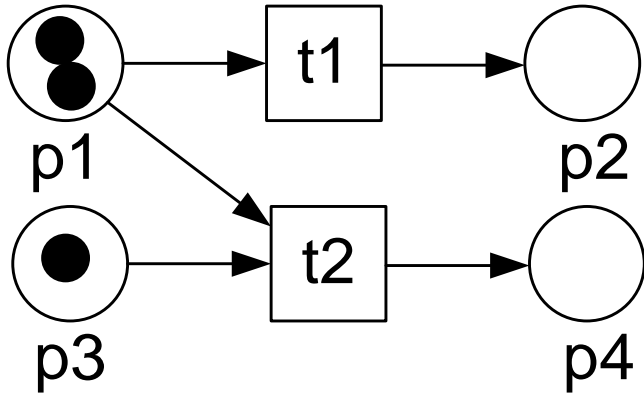


Question

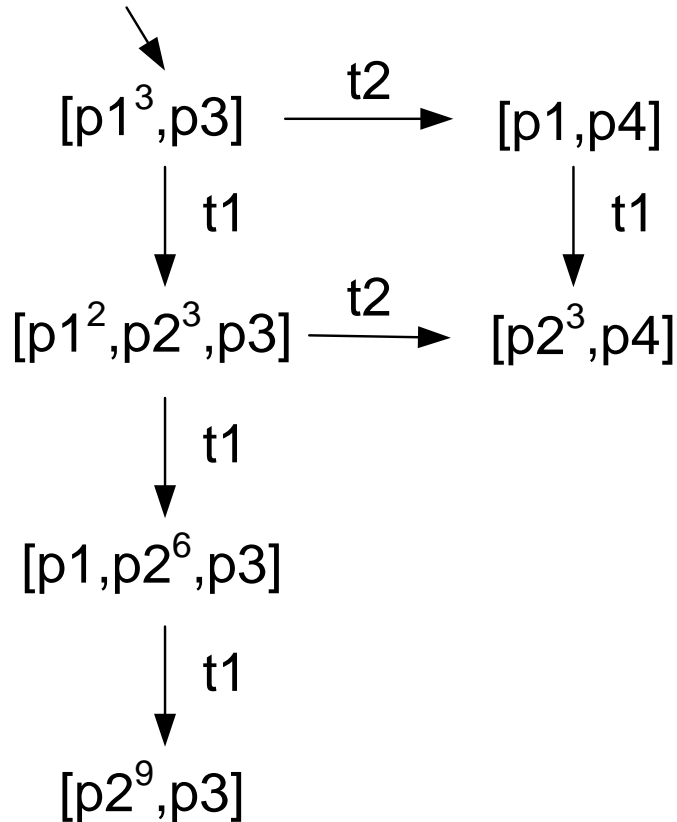
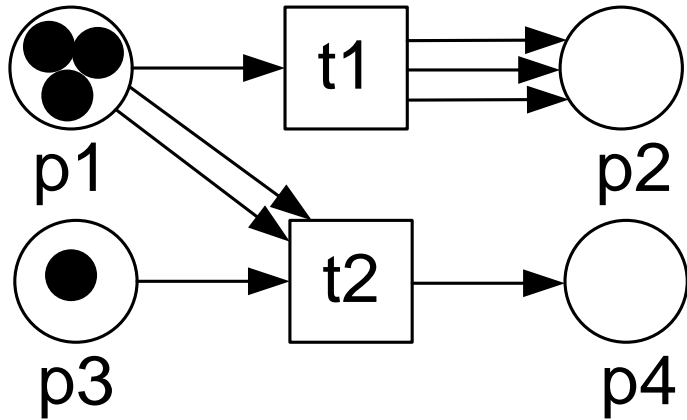


Construct the reachability graph

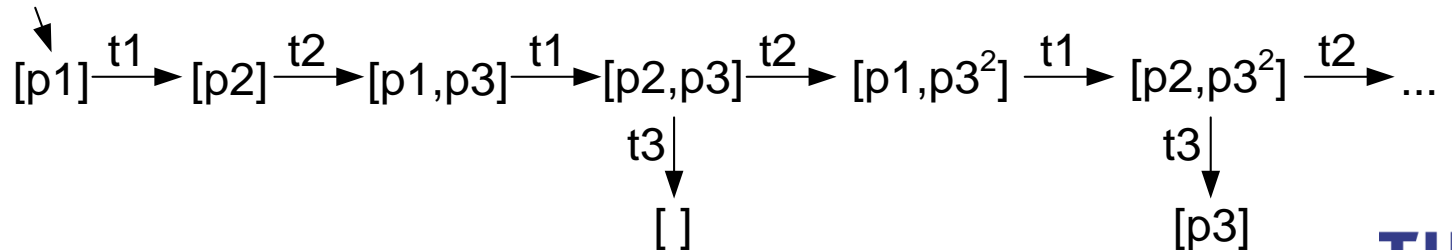
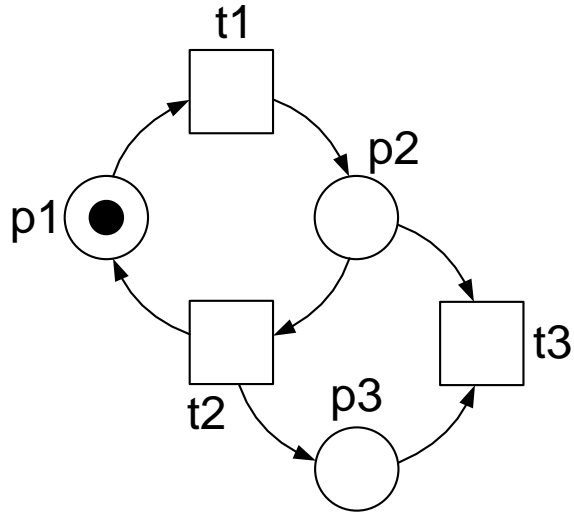
Answer



Multiple arcs connecting a place and a transition



Reachability graph does not need to be finite



Modeling can be very challenging ...

practice, practice, practice, ...



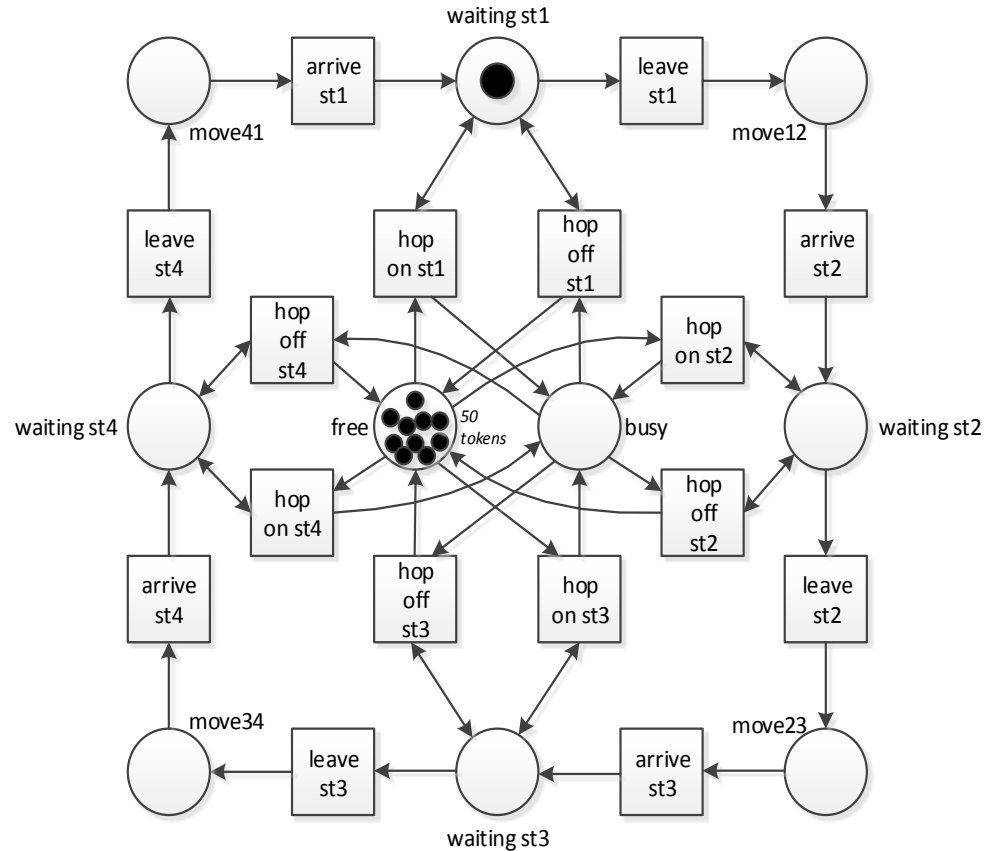
Question (not easy, takes 10 minutes!)

- Model a circular railway system with four stations (st1, st2, st3, and st4) and one train.
- At each station passengers may "hop on" or "hop off". This is impossible if the train is moving.
- The train has a capacity of 50 persons; if the train is full, no new passengers may hop on.
- Model the above process in terms of a Petri net.
- What is the number of reachable states?

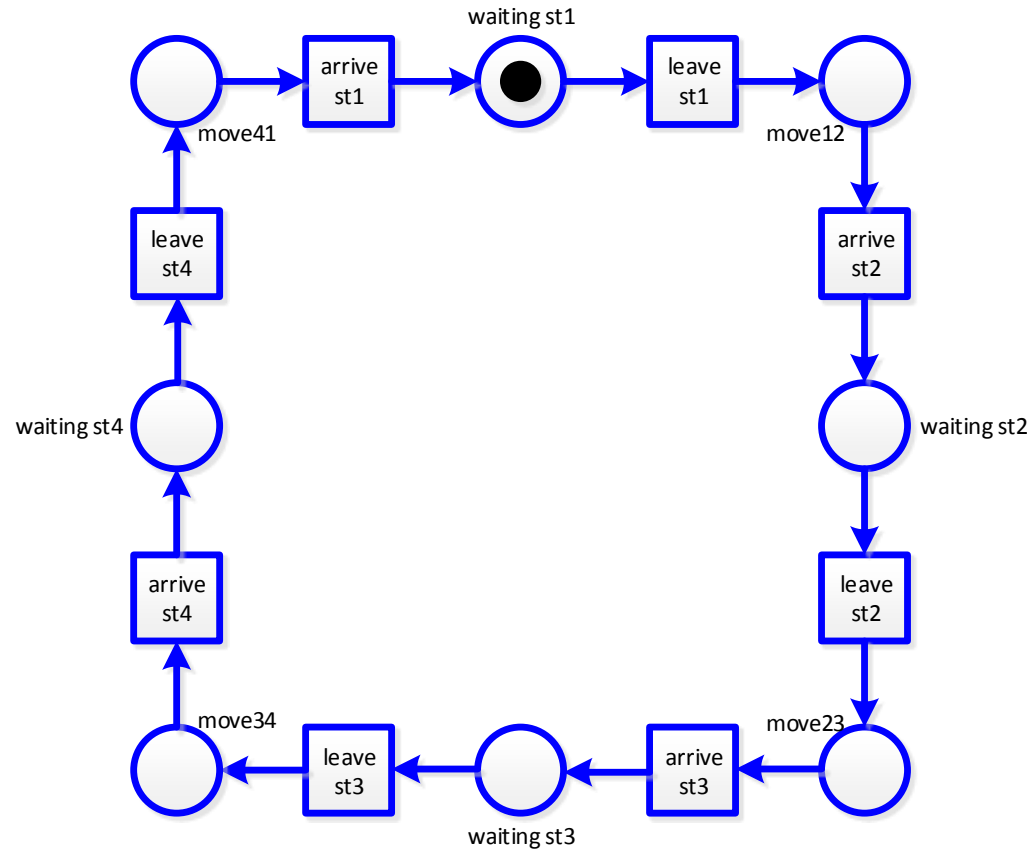
Hints

- **How to describe the state of the train in terms of its location (e.g., moving from st1 to st2) and number of passengers (e.g., 36)?**
- **What are possible actions?**
- **When are they possible?**

Answer (1/4)



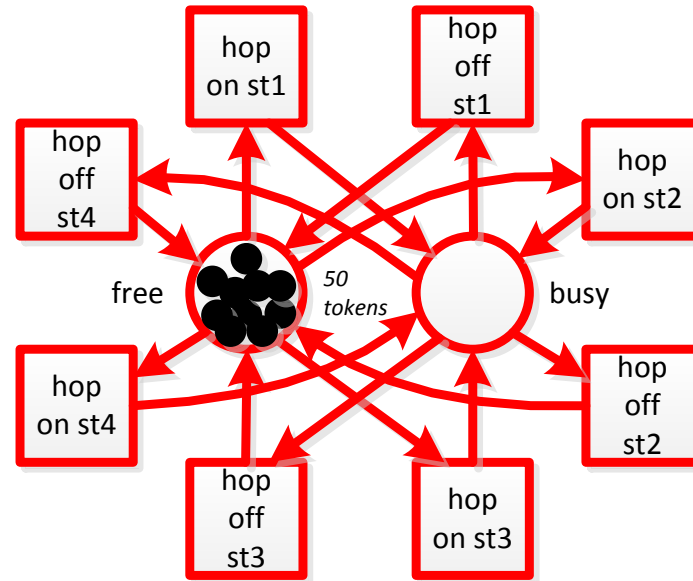
Answer (2/4)



**state of the
train: location**

Answer (3/4)

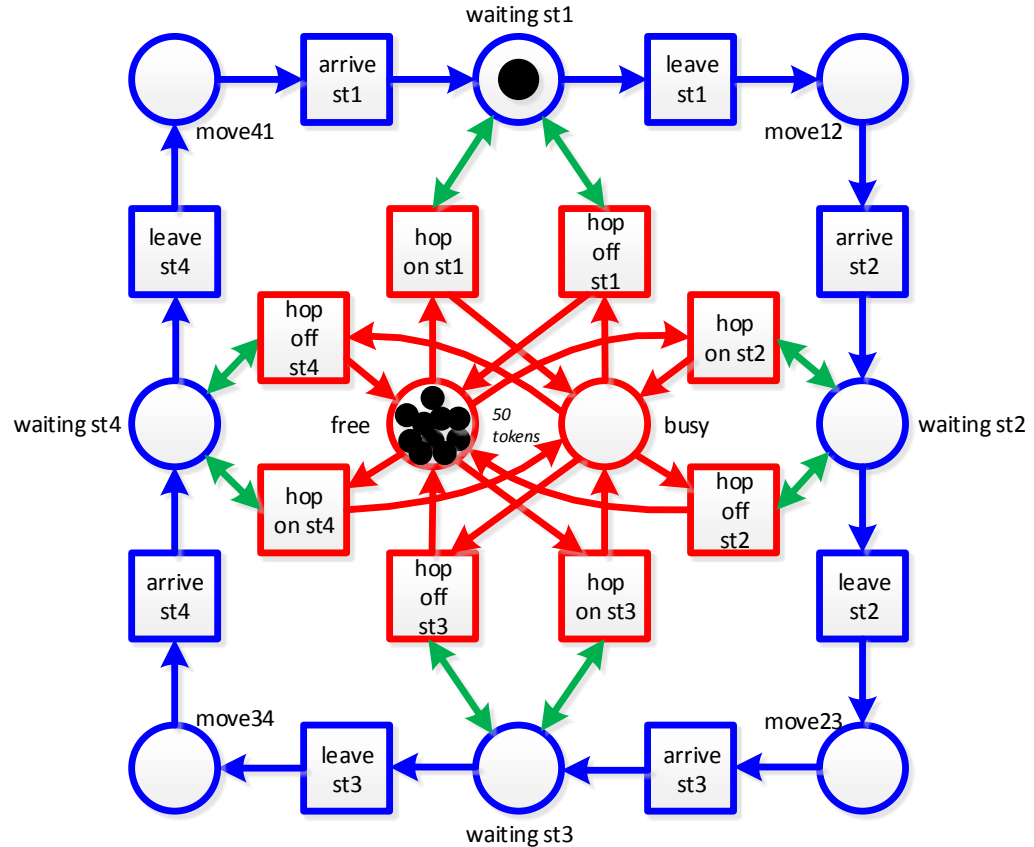
**state of the train:
passengers**



Answer (4/4)

51 x 8 = 408
reachable
markings

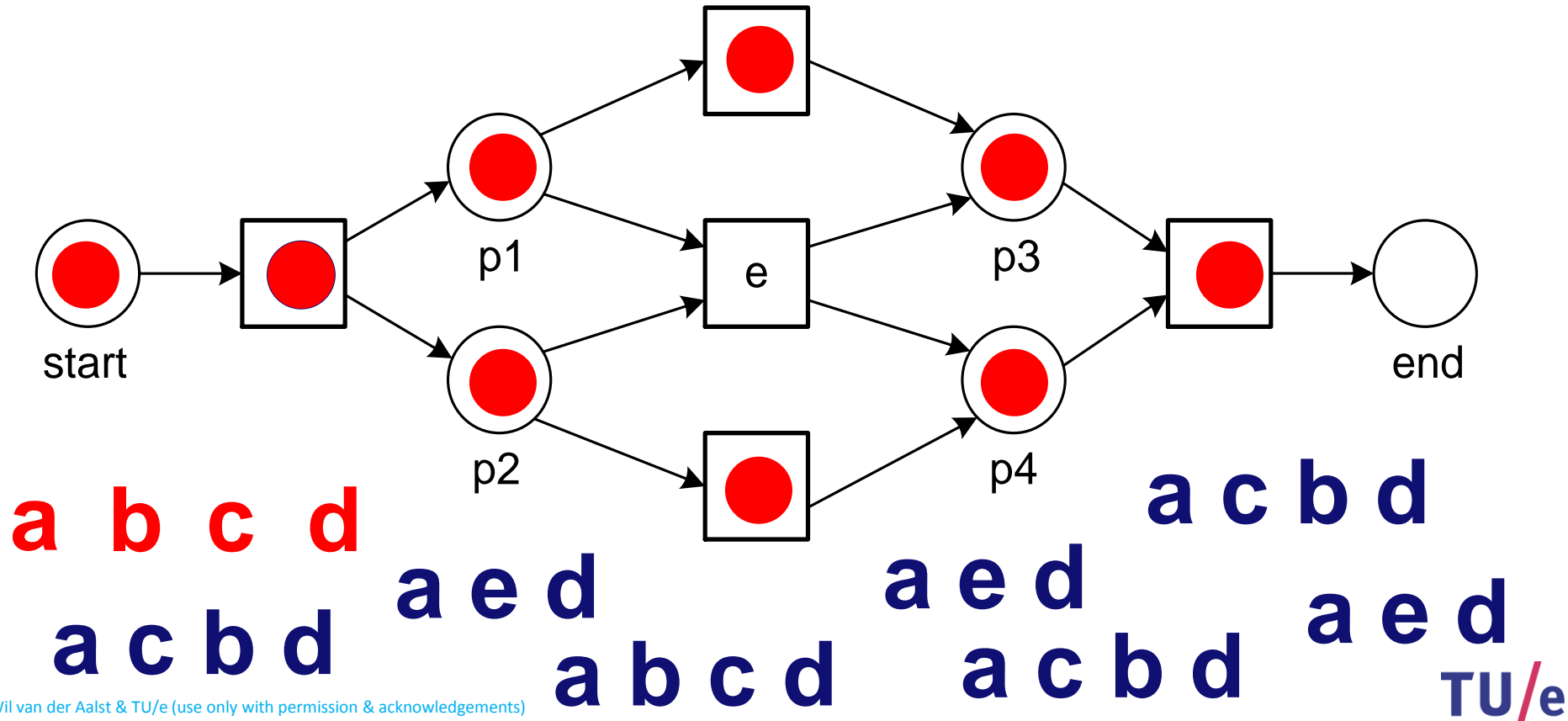
Reachability
graph is already
too large to draw
manually!



"Token game" defines play-out

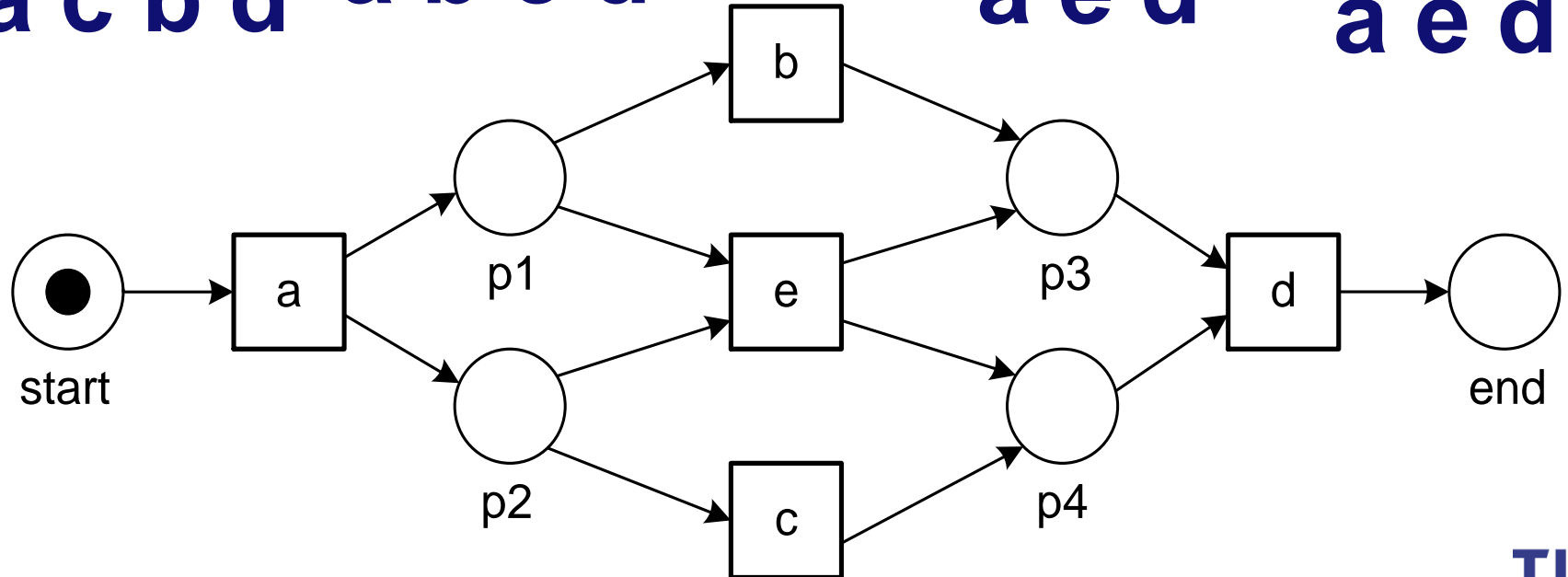


Play-Out (Classical use of models)



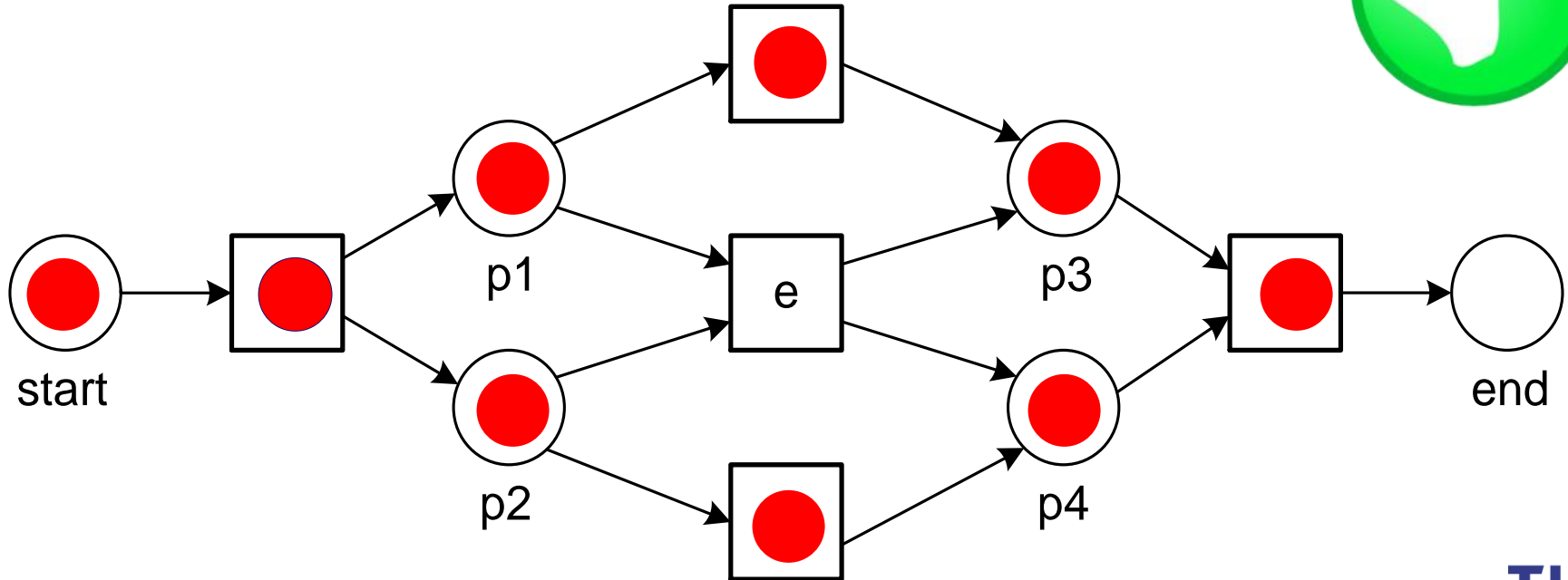
Play-In

a b c d a e d a c b d a c b d
a c b d a b c d a e d a e d



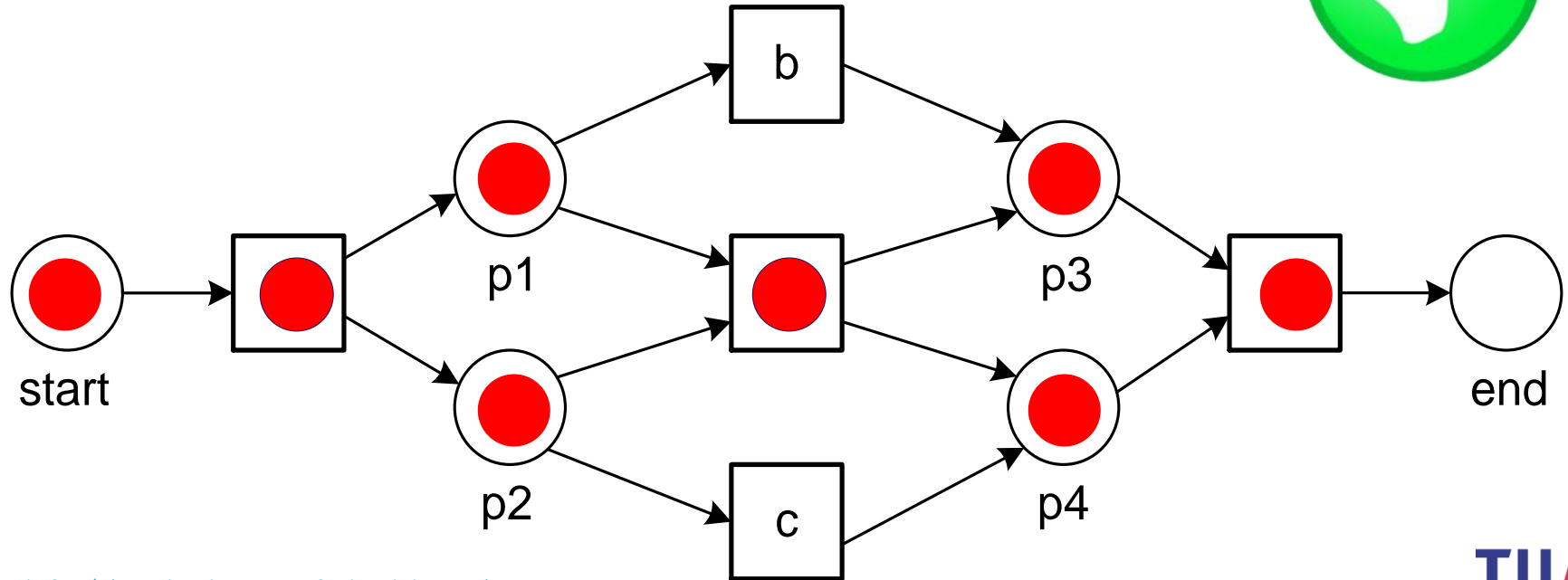
Replay

a b c d



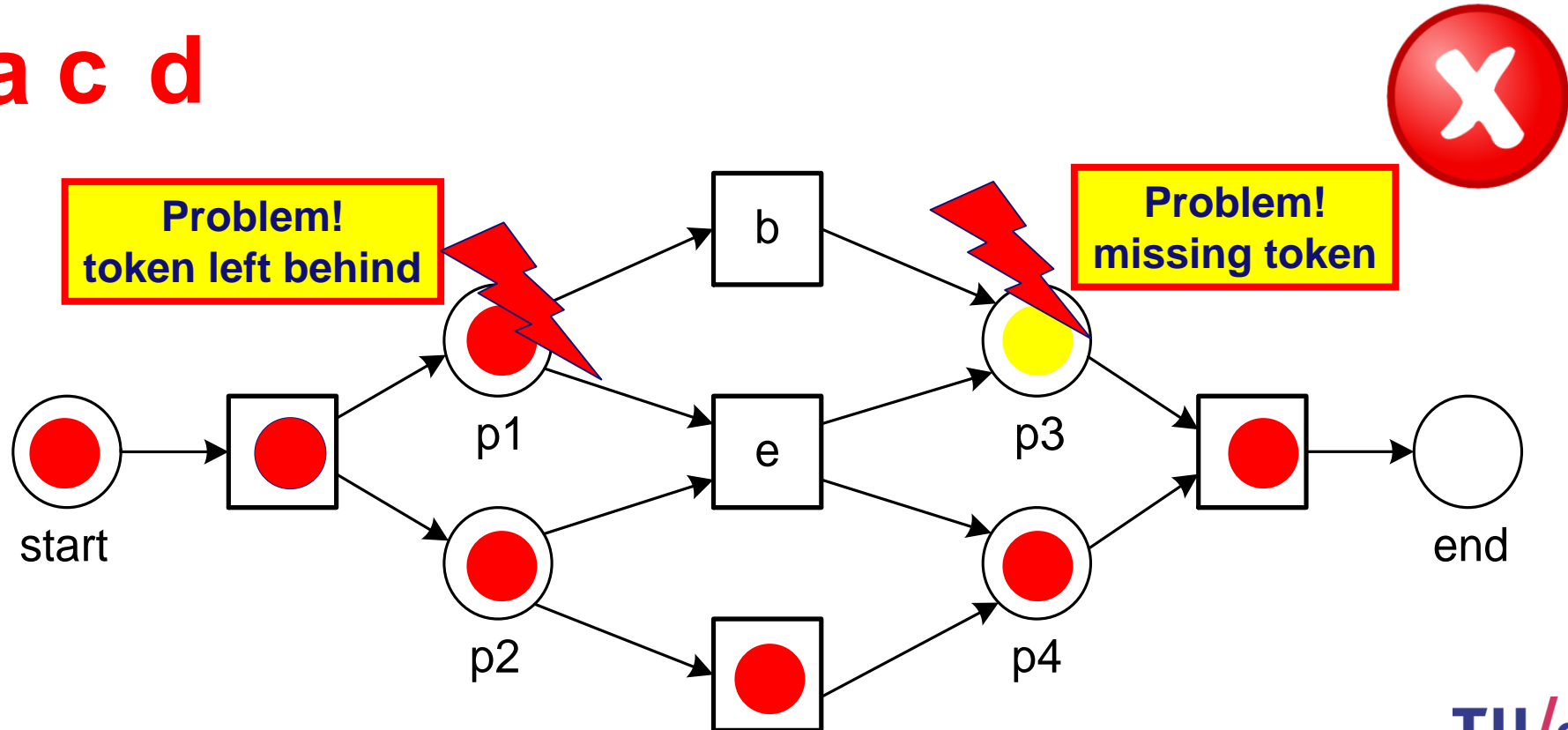
Replay

a e d



Replay can detect problems

a c d



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Epilogue

