## 1. Bad Marking Detection Algorithm 1

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Algorithm A1: Bad Marking Detection Algorithm 1 (BMDA 1)
         Input: An S<sup>4</sup>PR and a set of partial deadlocks M_D
         Output: A set of illegal markings M_I
 1
         Let M = M_D;
2
         For each M \in M_I, do
3
            For each backward-enabled transition t at M, do
4
               t backward fires at M, where M(t)M';
               If any enabled transition t' at M' satisfies M'[t']M_i and \exists M_i \in M_i: \forall p \in P_{M_i}, M_i(p) = M_i(p), then
5
6
                  M_I=M_I\cup\{M'\};
7
               Ėnd
8
           End
9
        End
10
        Return M_I;
      End
11
```

## 2. Bad Marking Detection Algorithm\_2

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Algorithm A2: Bad Marking Detection Algorithm_1 (BMDA_2)
         Input: An S<sup>4</sup>PR and a set of partial deadlocks M_D
         Output: A set of ATI-partial deadlocks and bad markings M_B
1
         Obtaining ATI-partial deadlocks for each partial deadlock, where M_A is a set of ATI-partial deadlocks;
2
3
         For each M \in M_A, do
4
            For each backward-enabled transition t, do
5
               t backward fires at M, where M\langle t|M';
6
               For each enabled transition t' at M', do
                   If M(p_x) is a constant and \forall M_j \in M_A is not an equivalent marking of M_i, where p_x \in t' \cap P_A and
7
                      M'[t'\rangle M_i, then
8
                     Jump to Line 4;
                   Else if M(p_x) is a variable and \forall M_j \in M_A is not an equivalent marking of M_i, where p_x \in t' \cap P_A
9
                     and M'[t']M_i, then
10
                     M'(p_x)=0;
11
                   End
12
13
              M_B = M_B \cup \{M'\} \text{ and } M_A = M_A \cup \{M'\};
            End
14
         End
15
         Return M_B;
16
17
      Ėnd
```