Discrete and Continuous Models for Concurrent Systems

2. Concurrent semantics of Petri nets

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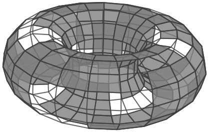
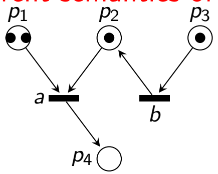
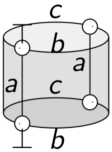
1. The geometry of concurrency



2. Concurrent semantics of Petri nets



3. Languages of higher-dimensional aut.



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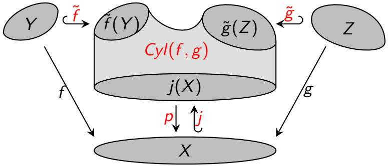
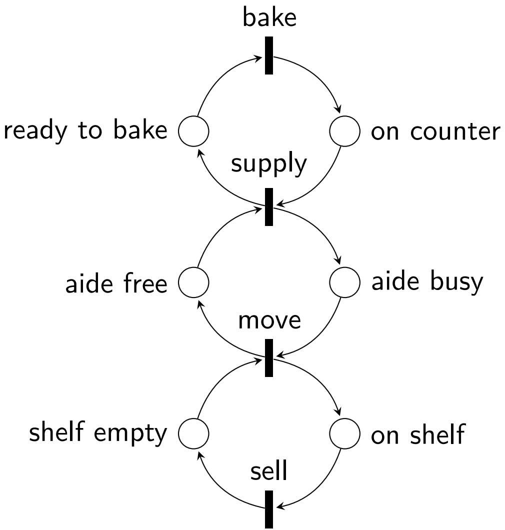


Petri nets

A Petri net (S, T, F):

- S set of places
- T set of transitions, $S \cap T = \emptyset$
- $F \subseteq S \times T \cup T \times S$ flow relation
- very useful for modeling distributed or concurrent systems
- invented in 1962; ubiquitous in modeling



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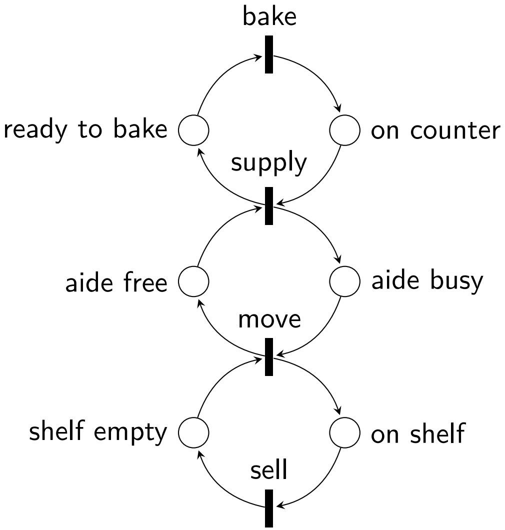

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- preset of t: ${}^\bullet t = F(s, t)$
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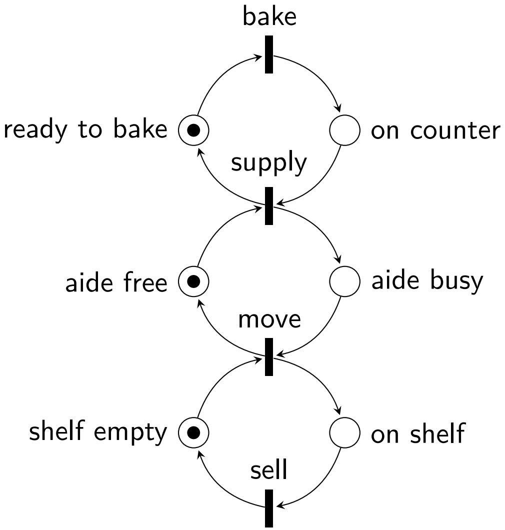

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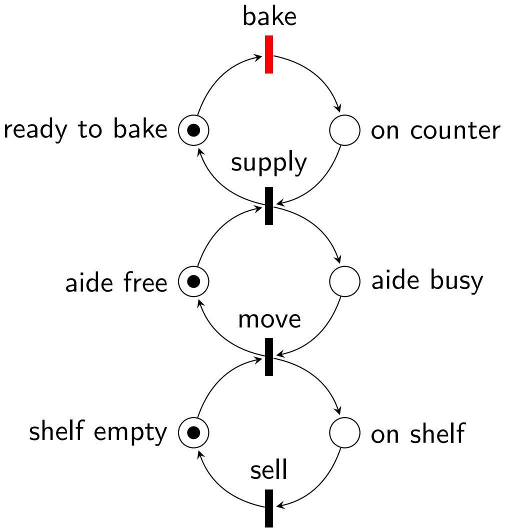
- only if ${}^\bullet t \leq m$



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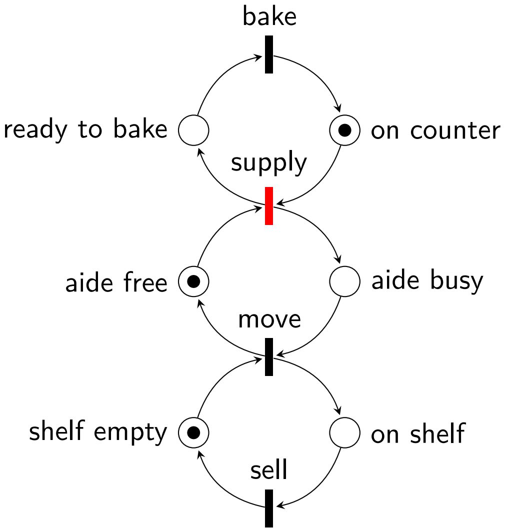

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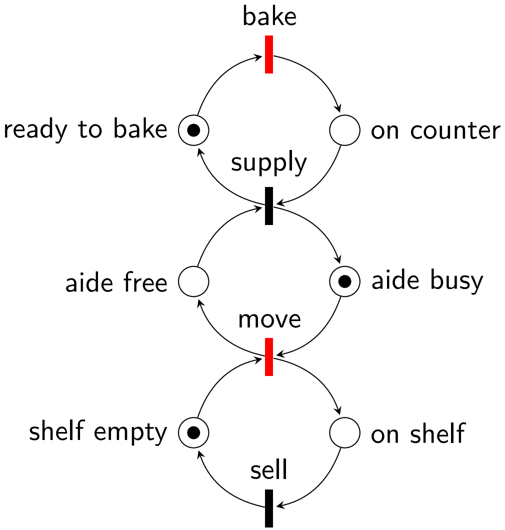

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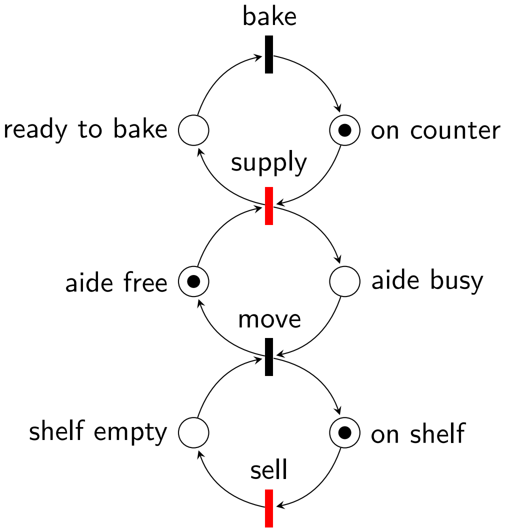

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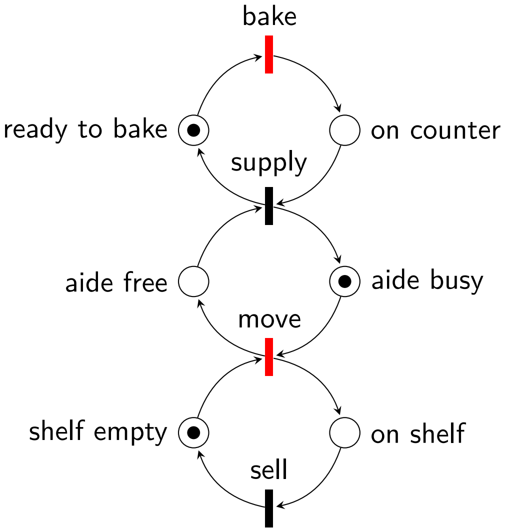

Semantics of Petri nets

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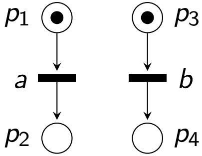

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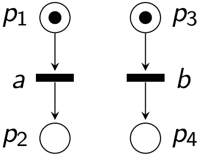
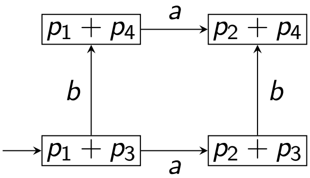
Interleaved semantics (reachability graph) (V, E):

- $V = \mathbb{N}^S$: all markings
- $E \subseteq V \times T \times V$: one transition at a time
- $E = \{(m, t, m') \mid {}^\bullet t \leq m, m' = m - {}^\bullet t + t^\bullet\}$
- initial marking $\implies$ initial state; take reachable part





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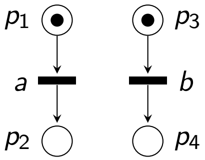

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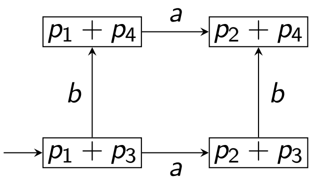
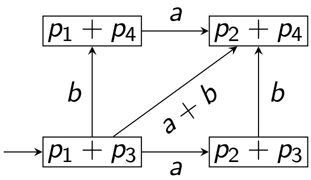
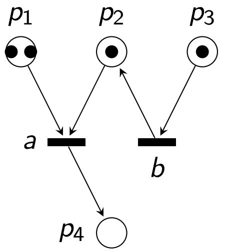


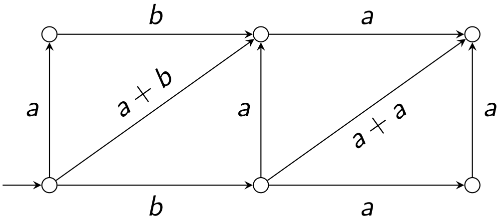
Concurrent step reachability graph (V, E'):

- $V = \mathbb{N}^S$
- $E' \subseteq V \times \mathbb{N}^T \times V$: multisets of transitions
- $E' = \{(m, U, m') \mid {}^\bullet U \le m, m' = m - {}^\bullet U + U^\bullet\}$



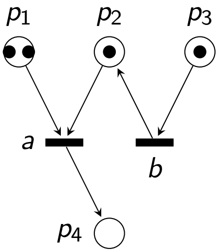
Another example

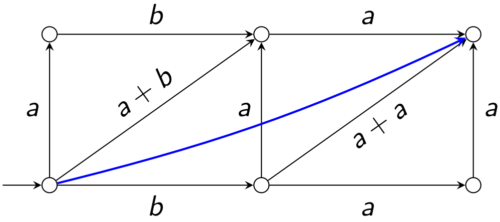




- after firing b, a is auto-concurrent

Another example





- after firing b, a is auto-concurrent
- semantics misses some behavoir?
  - start a – start b – finish b – start another a – etc.

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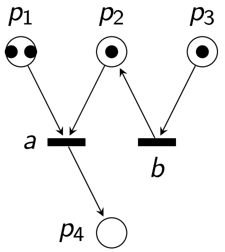
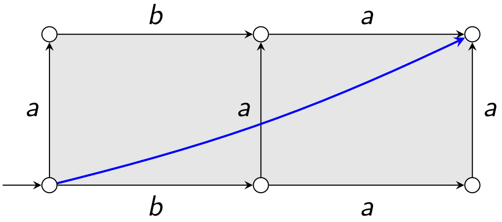




- after firing b, a is auto-concurrent
- semantics misses some behavoir?
  - start a – start b – finish b – start another a – etc.
- enter higher-dimensional automata
  - replace multi-transitions by squares

Higher-dimensional automata

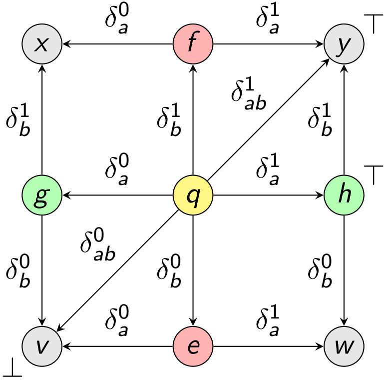
A conclist is a finite, totally ordered, Σ-labeled set. (a list of labeled events)

A precubical set X consists of:

- A set of cells X (cubes)
- Every cell $x \in X$ has a conclist $\mathrm{ev}(x)$ (list of events active in x)
- We write $X[U] = \{x \in X \mid \mathrm{ev}(x) = U\}$ for a conclist U (cells of type U)
- For every conclist U and $A \subseteq U$ there are:
  upper face map $\delta_A^1 : X[U] \to X[U \setminus A]$ (terminating events A)
  lower face map $\delta_A^0 : X[U] \to X[U \setminus A]$ ("unstarting" events A)
- Precube identities: $\delta_A^\mu \delta_B^\nu = \delta_B^\nu \delta_A^\mu$ for $A \cap B = \emptyset$ and $\mu, \nu \in \{0, 1\}$

A higher dimensional automaton (HDA) is a precubical set X with initial cells $\bot \subseteq X$ and accepting cells $\top \subseteq X$ (not necessarily vertices)

Example



$$X[\emptyset] = \{v, w, x, y\}$$

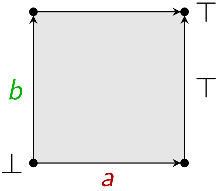
$$X[a] = \{e, f\}$$

$$X[b] = \{g, h\}$$

$$X[[\,{}^{a}_{b}\,]] = \{q\}$$

$$\perp_X = \{v\}$$

$$\top_X = \{h, y\}$$



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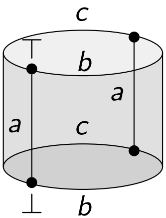
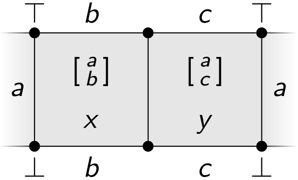
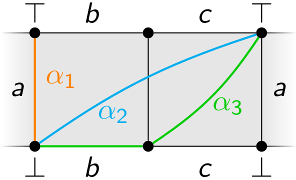
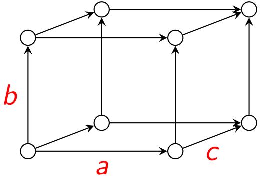




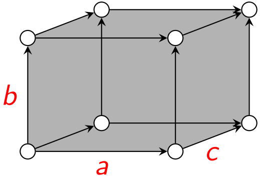


$$a \parallel (bc)^*$$

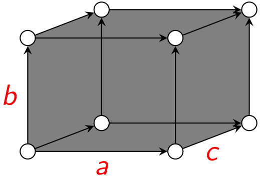
More examples



no concurrency



two out of three



full concurrency

Higher-dimensional automata & concurrency theory

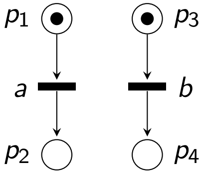
HDAs as a model for concurrency:

- points: states
- edges: transitions
- squares, cubes etc.: independency relations / concurrently executing events
- two-dimensional automata $\cong$ asynchronous transition systems

- Introduced in 1990
- Generalize all main models of concurrency proposed in the literature
- (event structures; Petri nets; communicating automata; etc.)

Concurrent semantics of Petri nets

Petri net (S, T, F): places S; transitions T;
weighted flows $F : S \times T \cup T \times S \to \mathbb{N}$



Interleaved semantics (V, E): $V = \mathbb{N}^S$; $E \subseteq V \times T \times V$

- $E = \{(m, t, m') \mid {}^\bullet t \leq m, m' = m - {}^\bullet t + t^\bullet\}$

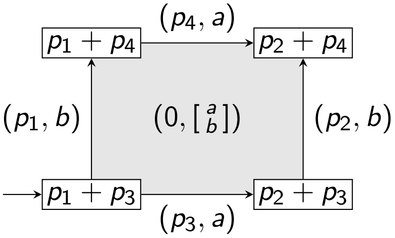
Concurrent semantics as HDA:

$\square = \square(T)$, $X = \mathbb{N}^S \times \square$, $\mathrm{ev}(m, \tau) = \tau$

- for $x = (m, \tau) \in X[\tau]$ with $\tau = (t_1, \dots, t_n)$:

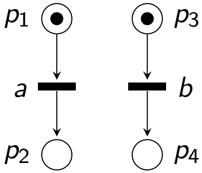
$$\delta^0_{t_i}(x) = (m + {}^\bullet t_i, (t_1, \dots, t_{i-1}, t_{i+1}, \dots, t_n))$$
$$\delta^1_{t_i}(x) = (m + t_i^\bullet, (t_1, \dots, t_{i-1}, t_{i+1}, \dots, t_n))$$

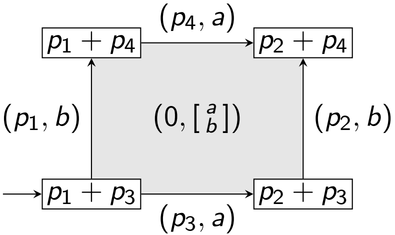
- initial marking $\implies$ initial cell; take reachable part
- (no accepting cells)



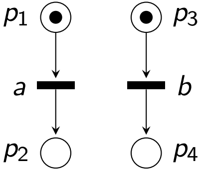
Event order

- trouble with symmetry:
  have a cell $(0, \left[\begin{smallmatrix} a \\ b \end{smallmatrix}\right])$, but also $(0, \left[\begin{smallmatrix} b \\ a \end{smallmatrix}\right])$ (not shown)
- solution: fix an arbitrary order $\preccurlyeq$ on T
- and use $\square = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ \vdots \\ t_n \end{bmatrix} \;\middle|\; \forall i = 1, \dots, n-1 : t_i \preccurlyeq t_{i+1} \right\}$
  instead of $\square(T)$
- order $\preccurlyeq$ may be chosen (and re-chosen) at will
- here: lexicographic $a \prec b \prec \dots$





Example, complete



$$
\begin{aligned}
X[\emptyset] &= \{p_1 + p_3, p_2 + p_3, p_1 + p_4, p_2 + p_4\} \\
X[a] &= \{(p_3, a), (p_4, a)\} \\
X[b] &= \{(p_1, b), (p_2, b)\} \\
X[\left[\begin{smallmatrix} a \\ b \end{smallmatrix}\right]] &= \{(0, \left[\begin{smallmatrix} a \\ b \end{smallmatrix}\right])\}
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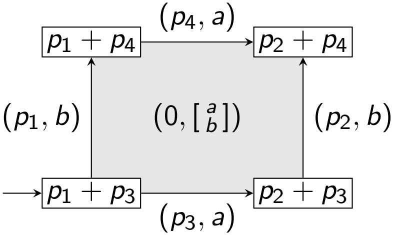
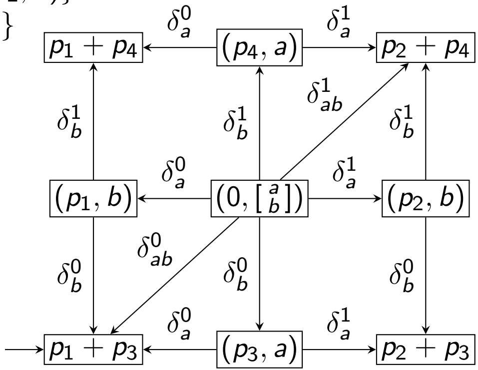
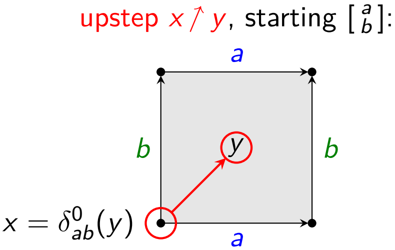
$$

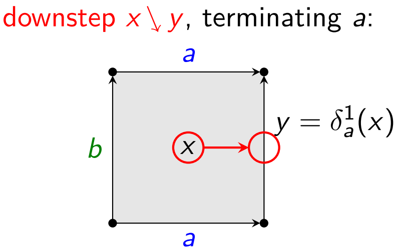




Computations of HDAs

An HDA computes by starting and terminating events in sequence:





Idea: Use this to define an automata-like operational semantics for HDAs

- an ST-automaton (def. next slide) has
  - transitions which start and terminate events
  - states which remember which events are currently running

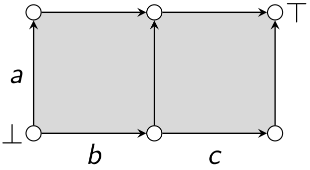
ST-automata

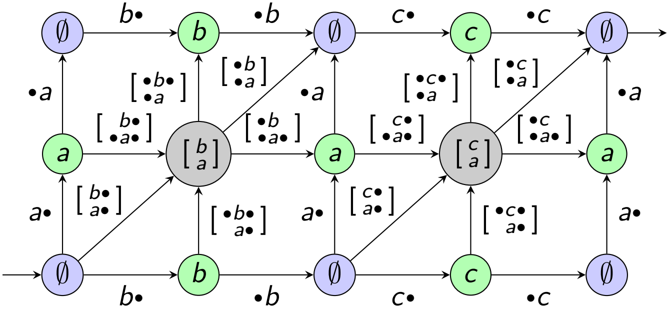
- a starter (A, U): conclist U, subset $A \subseteq U$
- a terminator (U, B): conclist U, subset $B \subseteq U$
- starting A; terminating B: written ${}_A{\uparrow}U$ resp. $U{\downarrow}_B$
- Let ST denote the (infinite) set of starters and terminators

An ST-automaton $(Q, \bot, \top, E, \lambda)$:

- Q set of states; $\bot, \top \subseteq Q$ initial resp. accepting states
- $E \subseteq Q \times \mathrm{ST} \times Q$ transitions
- $\lambda : Q \to \square$ state labeling, such that for all $(p, x, q) \in E$:
  - if $x = {}_A{\uparrow}U$, then $\lambda(p) = U \setminus A$ and $\lambda(q) = U$;
  - if $x = U{\downarrow}_B$, then $\lambda(p) = U$ and $\lambda(q) = U \setminus B$.

Translation



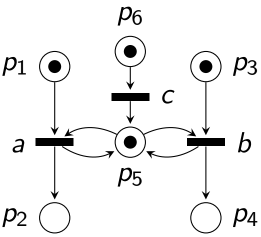


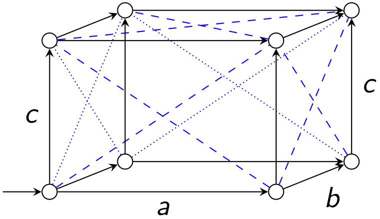
from HDA $(X, \bot, \top)$ to ST-automaton $(Q, \bot, \top, E, \lambda)$:

- $Q = X$, $\lambda = \mathrm{ev}$, $E = \{\delta^0_A(x) \xrightarrow{A\uparrow \mathrm{ev}(x)} x \mid A \subseteq \mathrm{ev}(x)\} \cup \{x \xrightarrow{\mathrm{ev}(x)\downarrow_A} \delta^1_A(x) \mid A \subseteq \mathrm{ev}(x)\}$

from ST-automata to HDAs: complicated; we've lost geometric information

One last example





- initially, p_5 is a mutex place: it disables concurrency of a and b
- after c fires, p_5 holds two tokens, so a and b become concurrent

- semantically, a hollow cube without bottom face
- the five faces:

front:	$(p_3, [\begin{smallmatrix} a \\ c \end{smallmatrix}])$,	back:	$(p_4, [\begin{smallmatrix} a \\ c \end{smallmatrix}])$
left:	$(p_1, [\begin{smallmatrix} b \\ c \end{smallmatrix}])$,	right:	$(p_2, [\begin{smallmatrix} b \\ c \end{smallmatrix}])$
top:	$(0, [\begin{smallmatrix} a \\ b \end{smallmatrix}])$		

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