

Construction and Verification of Unfoldings for Petri Nets with Read Arcs

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joint work with Stefan Schwoon, Paolo Baldan

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Introduction

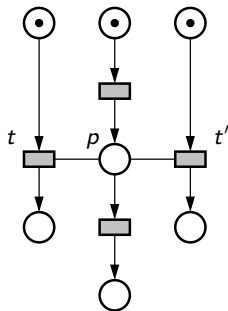
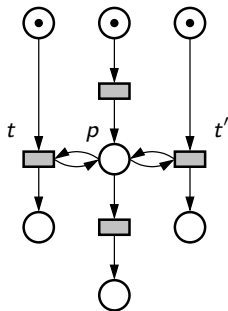
The problem

Verification of concurrent systems by means of the unfolding technique, when the system is modelled as a Petri net **with read arcs**.

- ▶ Unfolding up to exponentially more compact
- ▶ Unfolding algorithm more involved, but has better efficiency
- ▶ Reachability and deadlock-checking

Contextual Petri nets

- ▶ Contextual nets are Petri nets + **read arcs**
- ▶ Natural representation of notion *checking without consuming*



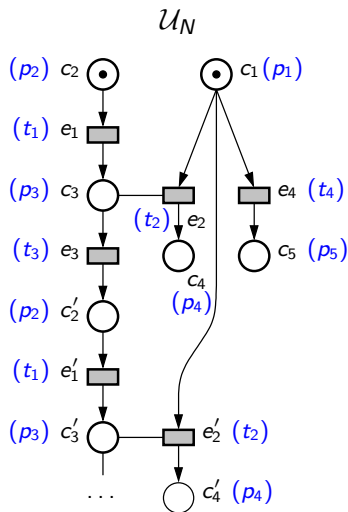
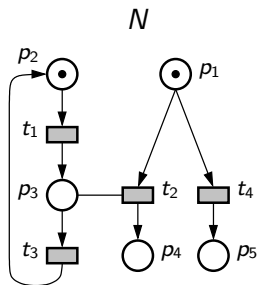
Notation

- ▶ A c-net is a tuple $\langle P, T, F, C, m_0 \rangle$
- ▶ $\bullet x$ for preset, x^\bullet for postset
- ▶ $\underline{t} = \{p \in P \mid (t, p) \in C\}$ for context

Example

$$\underline{p} = \{t, t'\}$$
$$\underline{t} = \{p\}$$

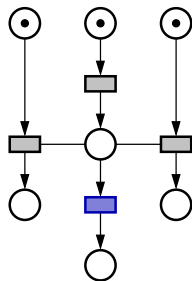
Contextual net unfoldings



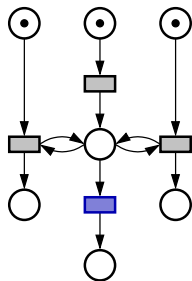
Remarks

- ▶ Labeling $f: \mathcal{U}_N \rightarrow N$
- ▶ \mathcal{U}_N is **marking-complete**

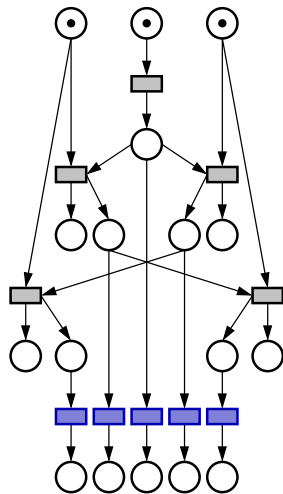
Contextual unfoldings exploit concurrent read access



A

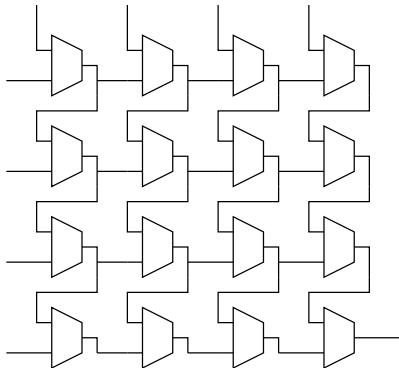
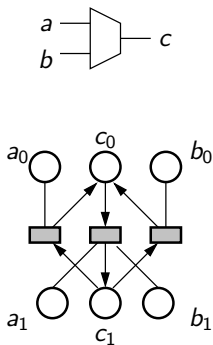


B

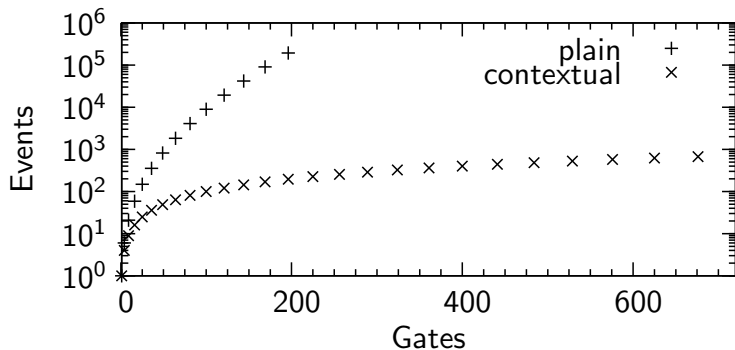


C

Asynchronous circuits



Asynchronous circuits



Computing prefix extensions

The problem

Given \mathcal{P}_N and t , decide if we can extend \mathcal{P}_N with e where $f(e) = t$
(NP-complete)

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- ▶ If S is **coverable**, return YES; otherwise continue (linear)

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How this is done for **Petri nets**?

Definition

Conditions c, c' are **concurrent**, $c \parallel c'$, iff some run marks them both

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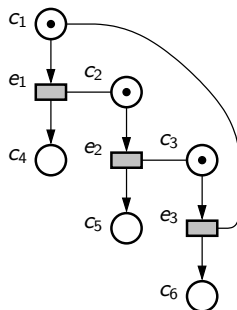
Conditions c, c' are **concurrent**, $c \parallel c'$, iff some run marks them both

Proposition

Conditions c_1, \dots, c_n are **coverable** iff $c_i \parallel c_j$ holds for all $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

However, for contextual unfolding...

... the same approach doesn't work:



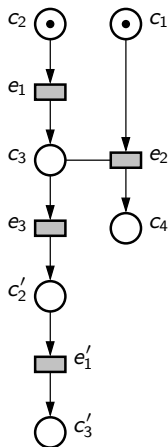
We have $c_4 \parallel c_5$, and $c_4 \parallel c_6$ and $c_5 \parallel c_6$ but $\{c_4, c_5, c_6\}$ is **not** coverable.

Histories for events and conditions

Definition

A **history of e** is a set of events H such that:

1. $e \in H$,
2. Events in H can be arranged to form a *run*,
3. Any run of the events of H fires e last.



Histories for events and conditions

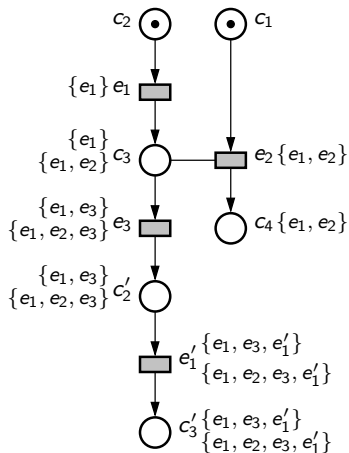
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Remarks

- ▶ **Enriched prefix**: events and conditions annotated with histories
- ▶ A pair (c, H) is called **enriched condition**
- ▶ This is the working *data structure*



A concurrency relation for contextual nets

Definition

Two enriched conditions $\rho = (c, H)$ and $\rho' = (c', H')$ are **concurrent**, written $\rho \parallel \rho'$, iff:

$$\neg(H \# H') \quad \text{and} \quad c, c' \in (H \cup H')^\bullet$$

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Conditions c_1, \dots, c_n **coverable** iff there exist histories H_1, \dots, H_n verifying

$$(c_i, H_i) \parallel (c_j, H_j) \text{ for all } i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

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Proposition

Let $\rho = (c, H)$ and e be the last enriched condition and event appended to the prefix, let $\rho' = (c', H')$ be an arbitrary enriched condition. Then,

$$\rho \parallel \rho' \iff (c' \in e^\bullet \wedge H = H') \vee \left(c' \notin e^\bullet \wedge \bigwedge_{i=1}^n (\rho_i \parallel \rho') \wedge \underline{e} \cap H' \subseteq H \right)$$

Experiments with CUNF

| Net | Contextual | | Ordinary | | Ratios | |
|------------|------------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| | Events | t_C | Events | t_P | t_C/t_P | t_C/t_R |
| bds_1.sync | 1866 | 0.14 | 12900 | 0.51 | 0.27 | 0.54 |
| byzagr4_1b | 8044 | 2.90 | 14724 | 3.40 | 0.85 | 0.55 |
| ftp_1.sync | 50928 | 34.21 | 83889 | 76.74 | 0.45 | 0.30 |
| furnace_4 | 95335 | 18.34 | 146606 | 40.39 | 0.45 | 0.42 |
| key_4.fsa | 4754 | 6.33 | 67954 | 2.21 | 2.86 | 1.47 |
| rw_1w3r | 14490 | 0.45 | 15401 | 0.38 | 1.18 | 0.65 |
| q_1.sync | 10722 | 1.13 | 10722 | 1.21 | 0.93 | 0.52 |
| dpd_7.sync | 10457 | 0.91 | 10457 | 0.88 | 1.03 | 0.92 |
| elevator_4 | 16856 | 1.26 | 16856 | 2.01 | 0.63 | >0.01 |
| rw_12.sync | 98361 | 3.10 | 98361 | 3.95 | 0.78 | 0.41 |
| rw_2w1r | 9241 | 0.40 | 9241 | 0.30 | 1.33 | 0.04 |

- ▶ Contextual unfolding **smaller** or equal than ordinary unfolding
- ▶ And in general **faster** than unfolding the plain encoding

Encoding deadlock and reachability into SAT

From a marking-complete unfolding prefix \mathcal{P} , we construct

- ▶ $\phi_{\mathcal{P}}^{\text{dead}}$, satisfiable iff N contains a deadlock
- ▶ $\phi_{\mathcal{P}}^{\text{reach}, M}$, satisfiable iff places M are coverable in N

Encoding deadlock and reachability into SAT

From a marking-complete unfolding prefix \mathcal{P} , we construct

- ▶ $\phi_{\mathcal{P}}^{\text{dead}}$, satisfiable iff N contains a deadlock
- ▶ $\phi_{\mathcal{P}}^{\text{reach}, M}$, satisfiable iff places M are coverable in N

Both formulas characterize **configurations** and **reachable markings**:

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_{\mathcal{P}}^{\text{dead}} &:= \phi_{\mathcal{P}}^{\text{conf}} \wedge \phi_{\mathcal{P}}^{\text{disable}} \\ \phi_{\mathcal{P}}^{\text{reach}, M} &:= \phi_{\mathcal{P}}^{\text{conf}} \wedge \phi_{\mathcal{P}}^{\text{mark}, M}\end{aligned}$$

where $\phi_{\mathcal{P}}^{\text{conf}}$ is defined as

$$\phi_{\mathcal{P}}^{\text{causal}} \wedge \phi_{\mathcal{P}}^{\text{sym}} \wedge \phi_{\mathcal{P}}^{\text{asym}}$$

- ▶ Implementation runs twice faster than the best tool we found

Summary

- ▶ Contextual unfoldings are up to exponentially more compact
- ▶ In our benchmark, verification based on contextual unfoldings performs better than existing methods
- ▶ Unfolder and unfolding-based analysis tool available at:

www.lsv.ens-cachan.fr/~rodriguez/tools/cunf/

Current and future work

- ▶ Contextual merged processes
- ▶ Application in diagnosis
- ▶ We are searching for concurrent systems to evaluate our algorithms !!

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Thank you for your attention

References



Paolo Baldan, Andrea Corradini, Barbara König, and Stefan Schwoon.
McMillan's complete prefix for contextual nets.
ToPNoC, 1:199–220, 2008.



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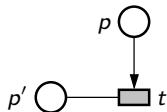


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Computing possible extensions

Net

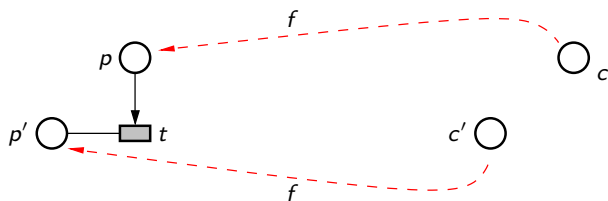


Unfolding

Computing possible extensions

Net

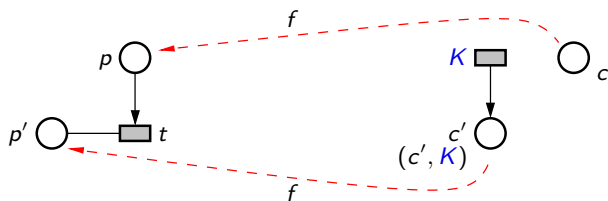
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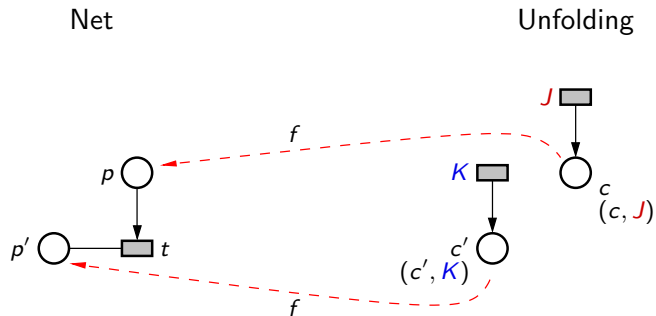
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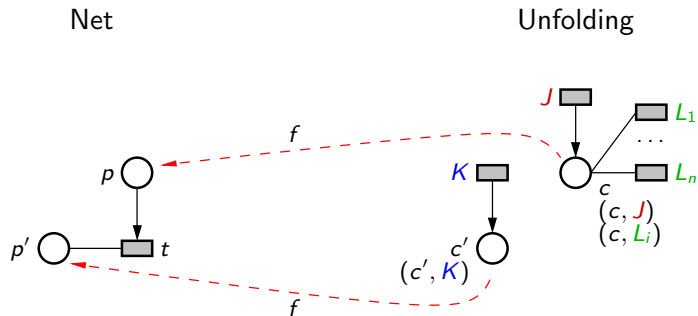
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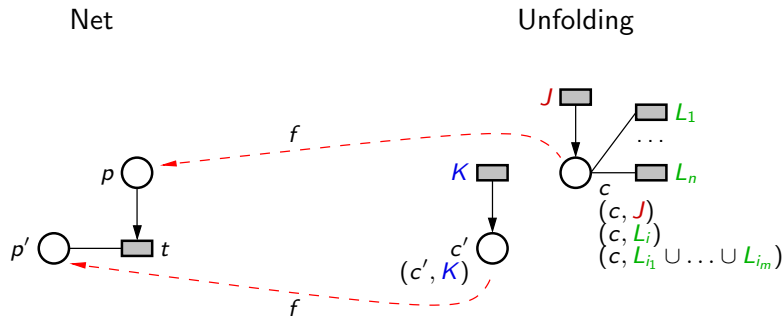
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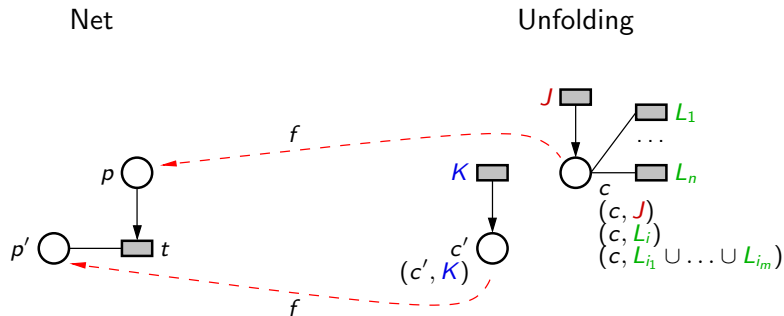
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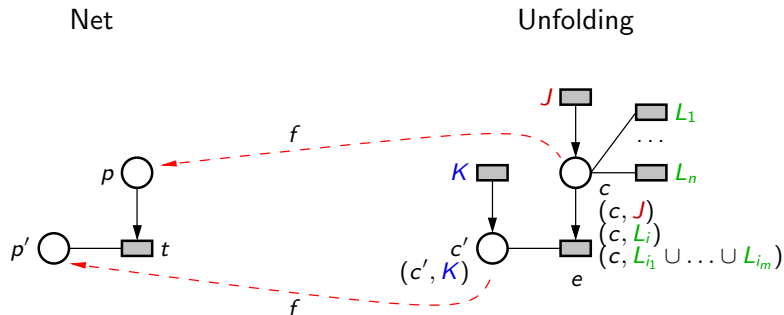


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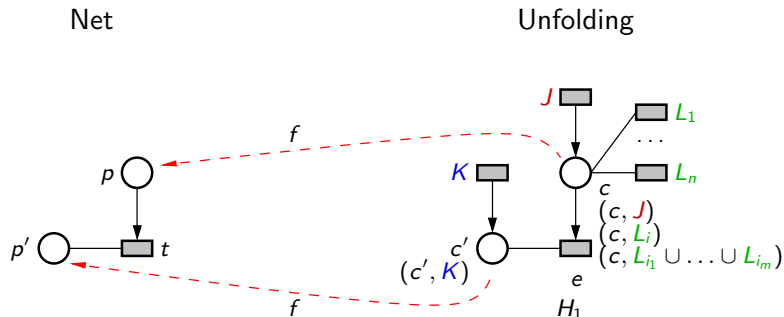
$$(c, J) \parallel (c', K)$$

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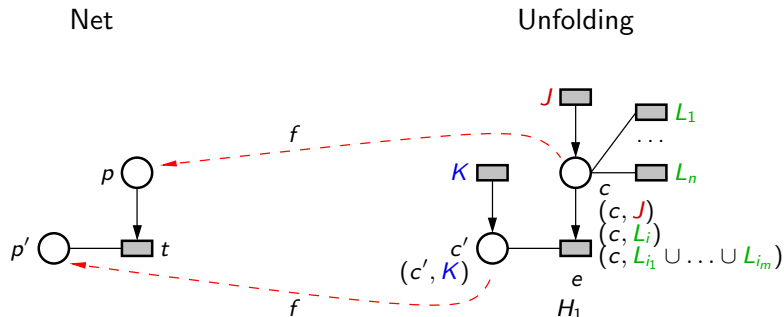
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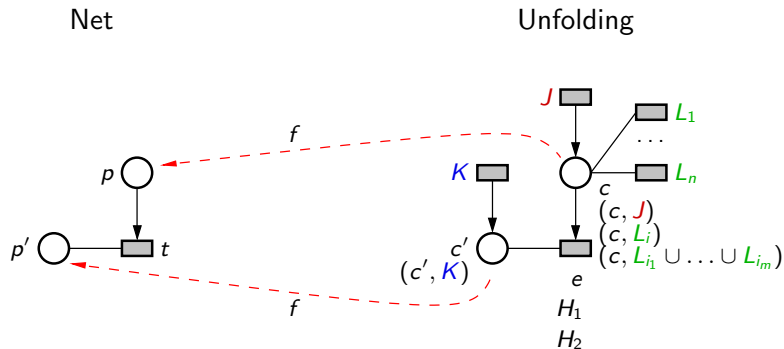
$$(c, J) \parallel (c', K) \rightsquigarrow H_1 = J \cup K$$

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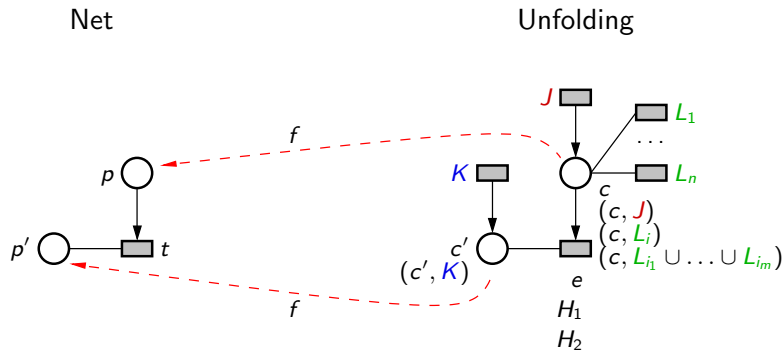
$$\begin{array}{l}
 (c, J) \parallel (c', K) \\
 (c, L_i) \parallel (c', K)
 \end{array}
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Computing possible extensions



$$\begin{aligned}
 (c, J) \parallel (c', K) &\rightsquigarrow H_1 = J \cup K \\
 (c, L_i) \parallel (c', K) &\rightsquigarrow H_2 = L_i \cup K
 \end{aligned}$$

Computing possible extensions

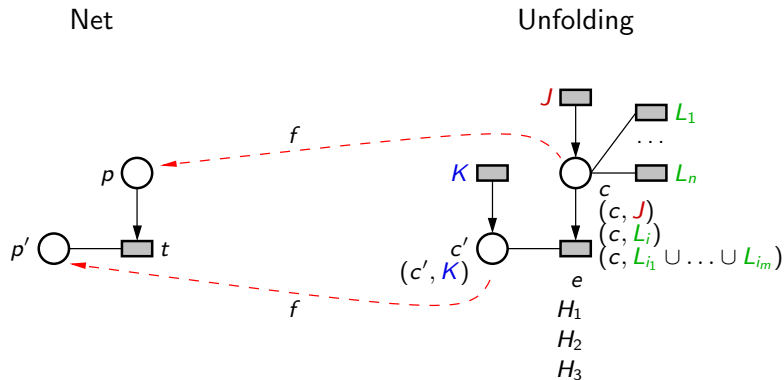


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Computing possible extensions



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$$(c, L_{i_1} \cup \dots \cup L_{i_m}) \parallel (c', K) \rightsquigarrow H_3 = L_{i_1} \cup \dots \cup L_{i_m} \cup K$$

Contextual unfolding — inductive definition

For a 1-safe contextual net $N = \langle P, T, F, C, m_0 \rangle$, the **full unfolding** $\mathcal{U}_N = \langle P', T', F', C', m'_0 \rangle$ is the 1-safe acyclic contextual net defined by the next inductive rules:

Mapping $f: \mathcal{U}_N \rightarrow N$ labels every **event** $\langle A, B, t \rangle$ with t and every **condition** $\langle e, p \rangle$ with p .