Methods for the specification and verification of business processes

MPB (6 cfu, 295AA)

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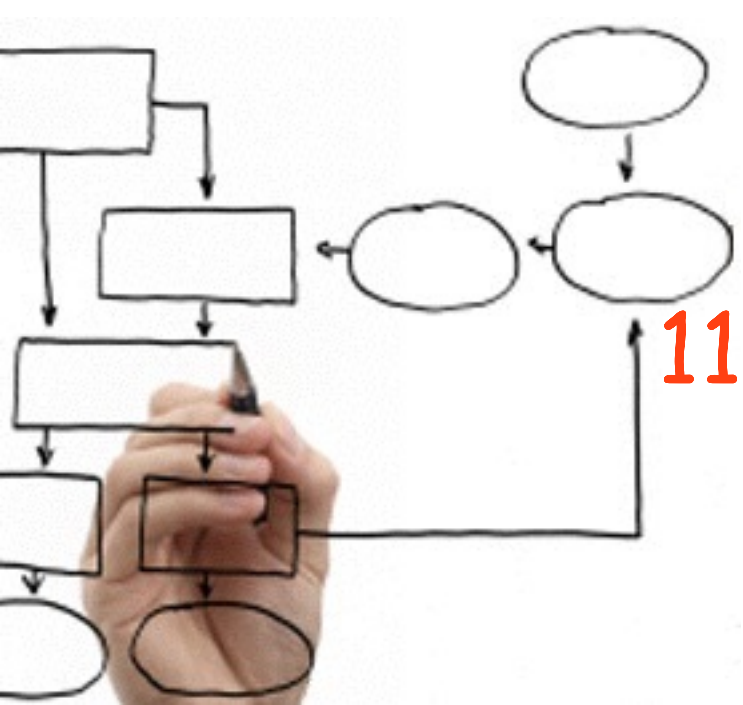


11 - Net properties as invariants (and other facts)

Object

We give a formal account of some key properties of net systems

Free Choice Nets (book, optional reading)
https://www7.in.tum.de/~esparza/bookfc.html

Liveness, formally

$$(P, T, F, M_0)$$

$$\forall t \in T, \quad \forall M \in [\, M_0 \,\rangle, \quad \exists M' \in [\, M \,\rangle, \quad M' \xrightarrow{t}$$

Liveness as invariant

Lemma
If (P, T, F, M_0) is live and $M \in [\, M_0 \,\rangle$, then (P, T, F, M) is live.

Let $t \in T$ and $M' \in [\, M \,\rangle$.

Since $M \in [\, M_0 \,\rangle$, then $M' \in [\, M_0 \,\rangle$.

Since (P, T, F, M_0) is live, $\exists M'' \in [\, M' \,\rangle$ with $M'' \xrightarrow{t}$.

Therefore (P, T, F, M) is live.

Deadlock freedom, formally

$$(P, T, F, M_0)$$

$$\forall M \in [\, M_0 \,\rangle, \quad \exists t \in T, \quad M \xrightarrow{\ t\ }$$

Deadlock freedom as invariant

Lemma: If (P, T, F, M_0) is deadlock-free and $M \in [\, M_0 \,\rangle$, then (P, T, F, M) is deadlock-free.

Let $M' \in [\, M \,\rangle$.

Since $M \in [\, M_0 \,\rangle$, then $M' \in [\, M_0 \,\rangle$.

Since (P, T, F, M_0) is deadlock-free, $\exists t \in T$ with $M' \xrightarrow{t}$.

Therefore (P, T, F, M) is deadlock-free.

Boundedness, formally

$$(P, T, F, M_0)$$

$$\exists k \in \mathbb{N}, \quad \forall M \in [\, M_0 \,\rangle, \quad \forall p \in P, \quad M(p) \leq k$$

Boundedness as invariant

Lemma
If (P, T, F, M_0) is bounded and $M \in [\, M_0 \,\rangle$, then (P, T, F, M) is bounded.

Since (P, T, F, M_0) is bounded, it must be k-bounded for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$

Let $M' \in [\, M \,\rangle$.

Since $M \in [\, M_0 \,\rangle$, then $M' \in [\, M_0 \,\rangle$.

Since (P, T, F, M_0) is k-bounded, $M'(p) \leq k$ for all $p \in P$.

Therefore (P, T, F, M) is (k-)bounded.

Exercise

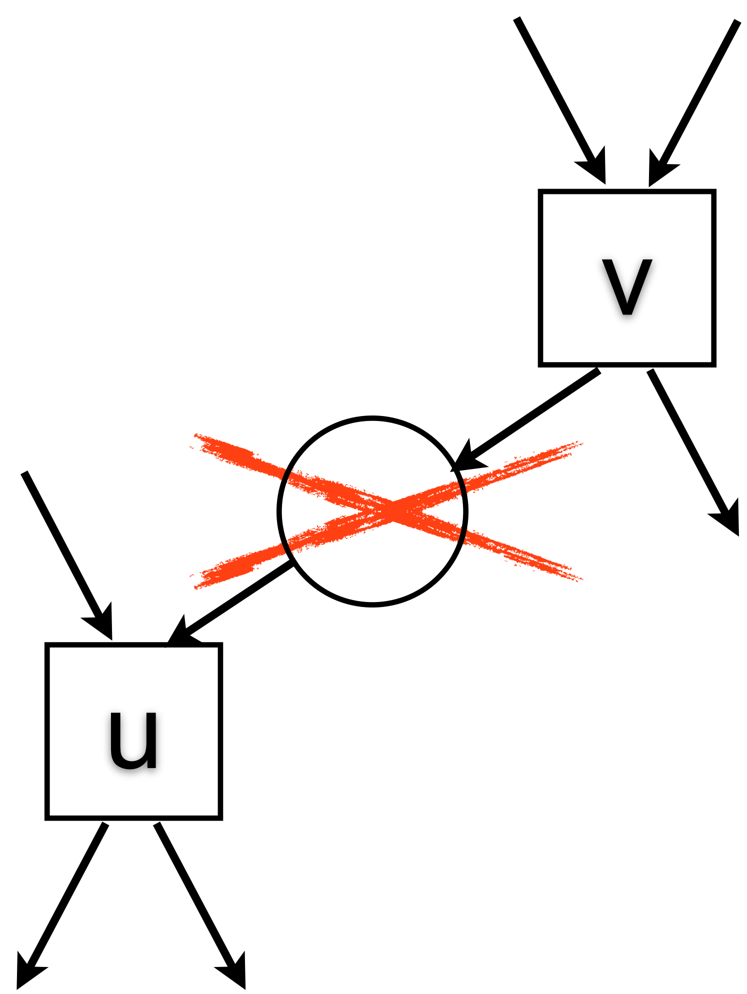
Prove that Cyclicity is an invariant

Or give a counter-example

Five Exchange Lemmas (whose proofs are optional reading)

Exchange lemma: finite sequences (1)

Lemma: Let $u, v \in T$ with $\bullet u \cap v \bullet = \emptyset$.
If $M \xrightarrow{vu} M'$, then $M \xrightarrow{uv} M'$



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If $M \xrightarrow{vu} M'$, then $M \xrightarrow{uv} M'$

Let $M \xrightarrow{v} K \xrightarrow{u} M'$ and $K' = K - \bullet u$.
Clearly $M' = K' + u\bullet$.

Since $\bullet u \cap v \bullet = \emptyset$, then: $M'' \xrightarrow{v} K'$ with $M'' = M - \bullet u$

Therefore:
$M = M'' + \bullet u \xrightarrow{u} M'' + u\bullet \xrightarrow{v} K' + u\bullet = M'$

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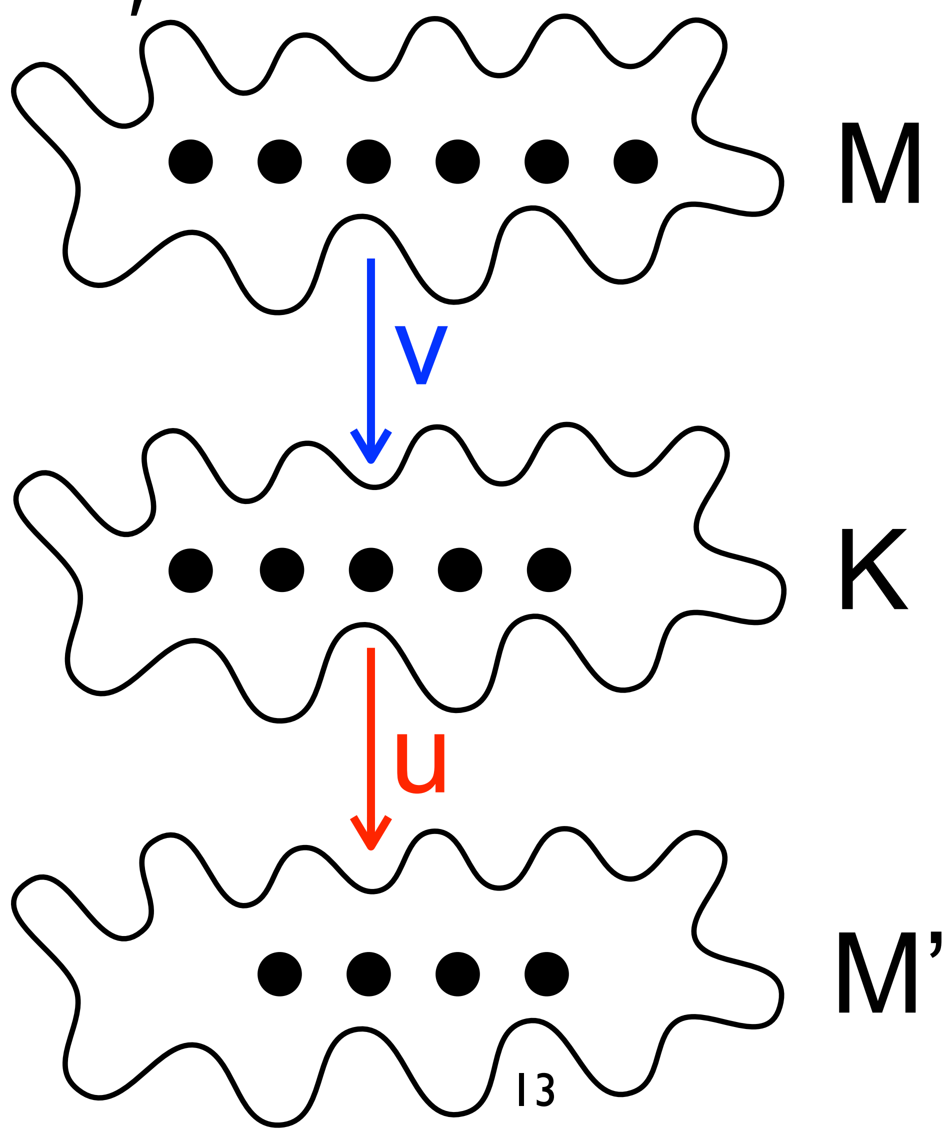

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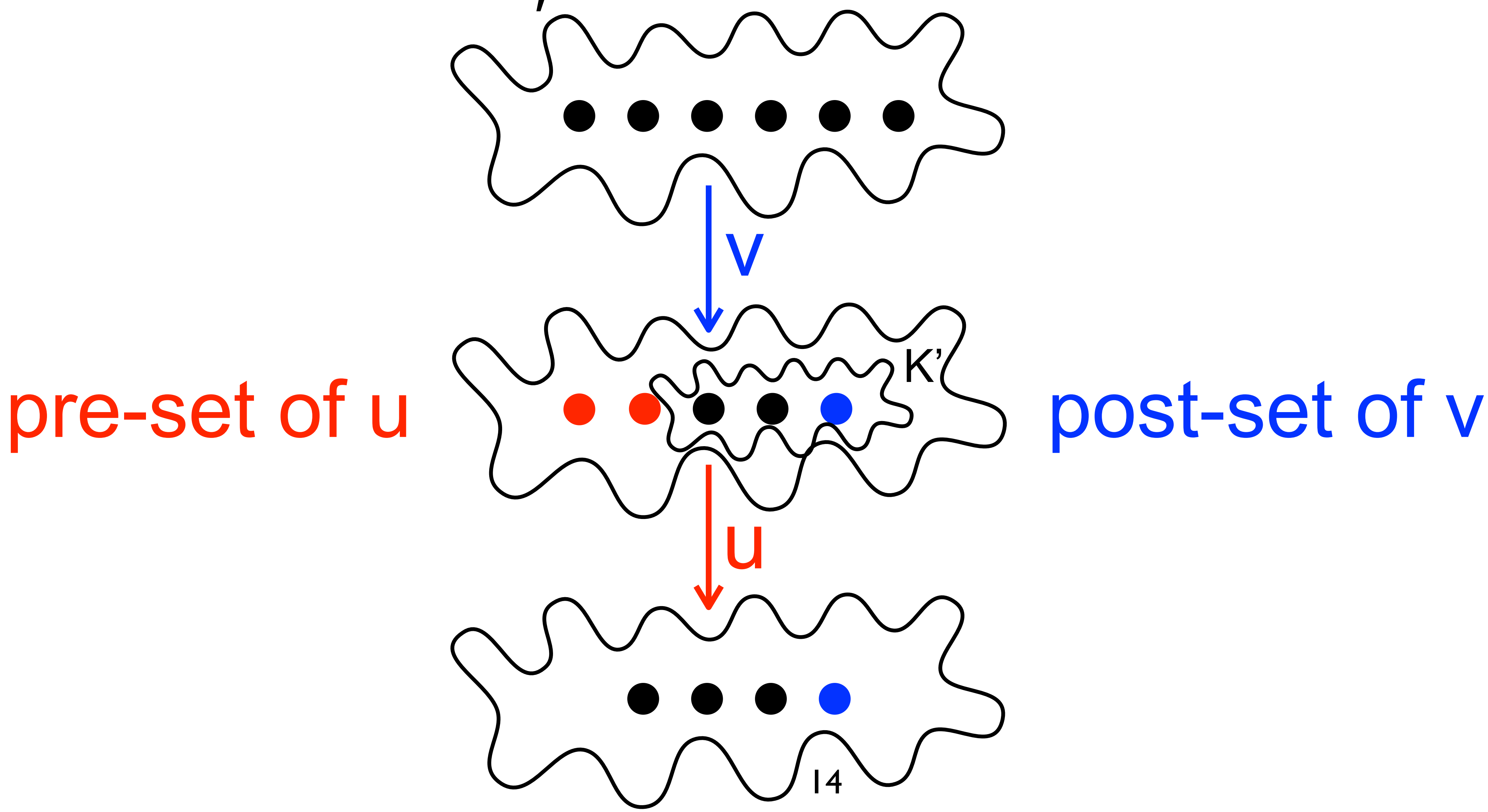

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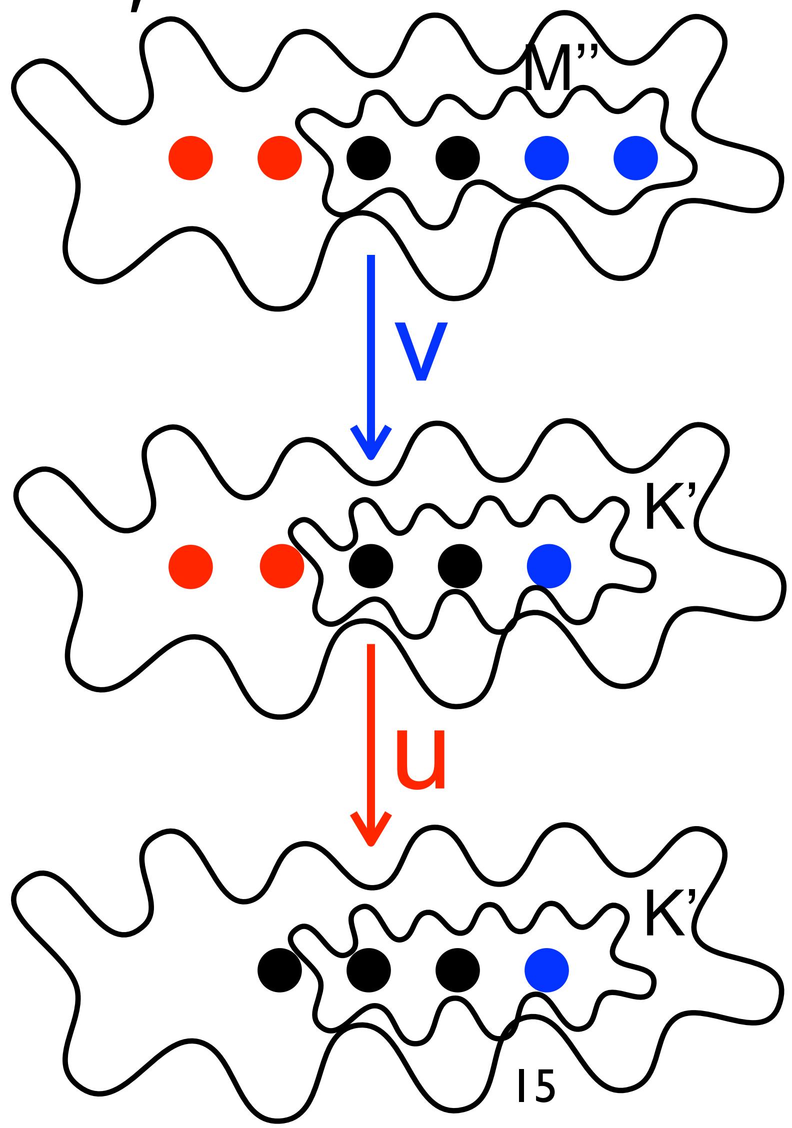
preserved by the firing of v



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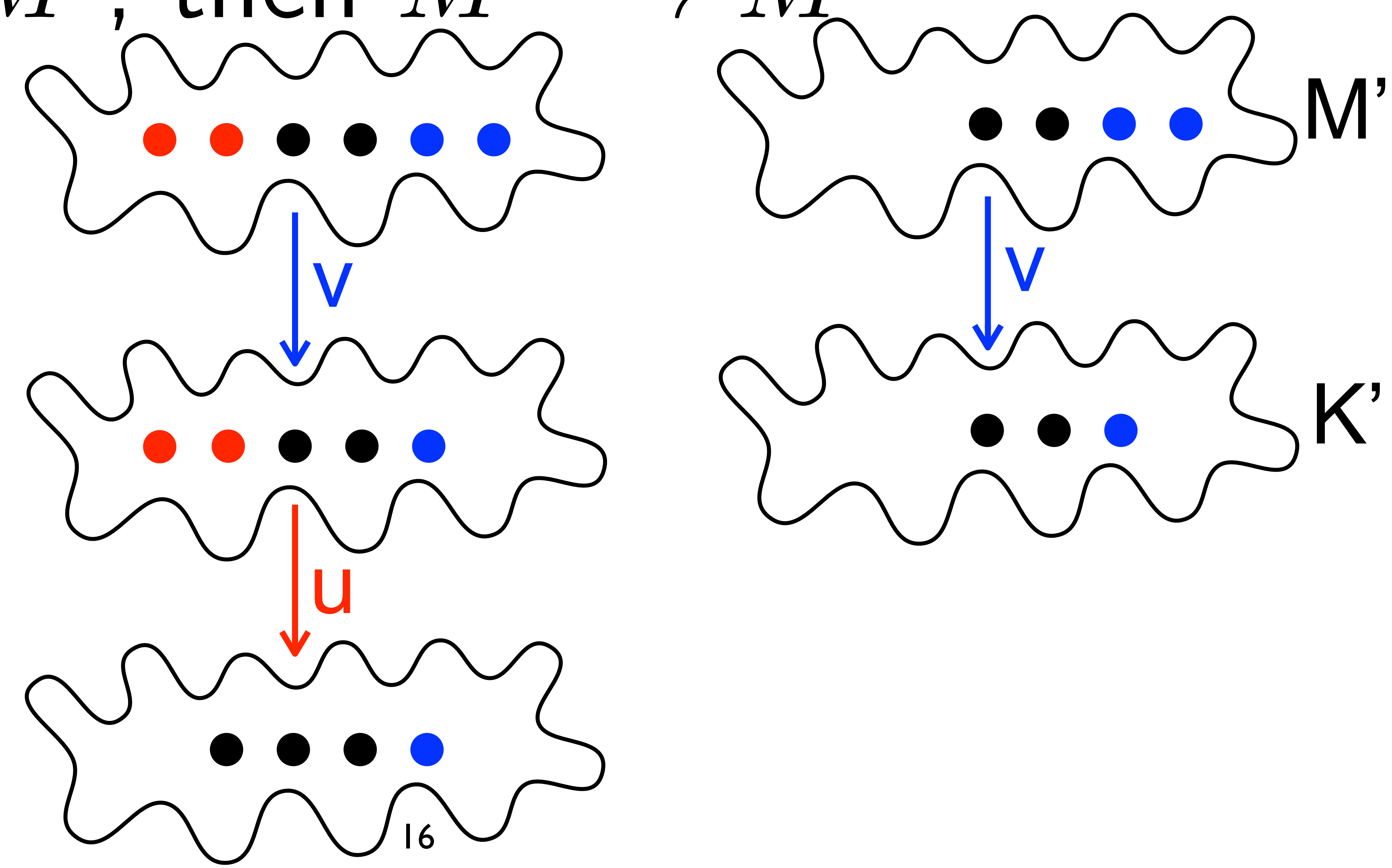

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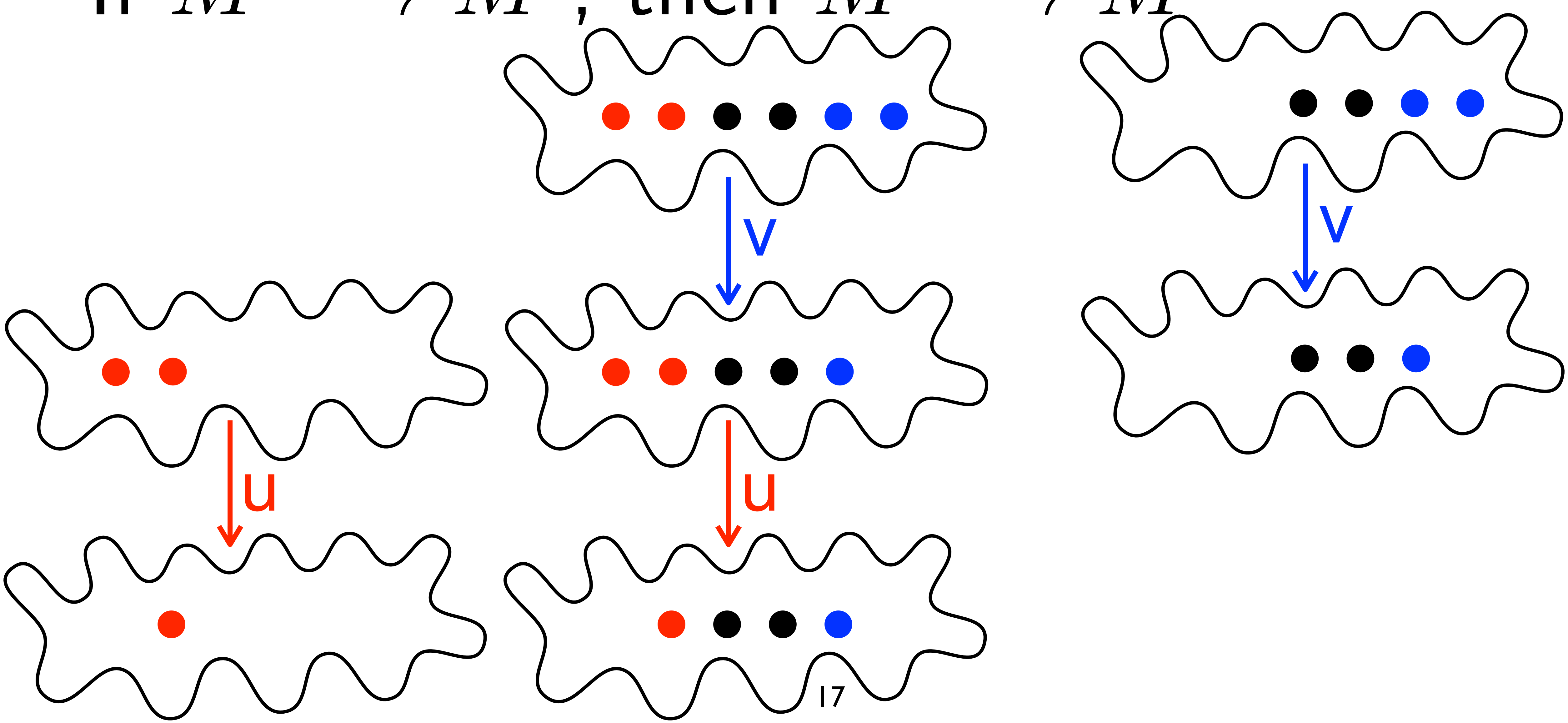

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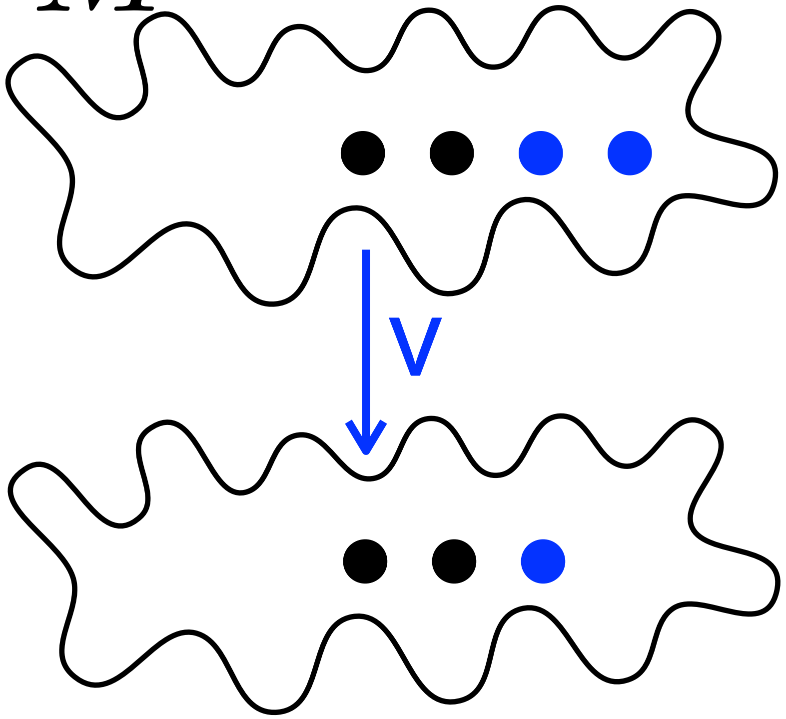

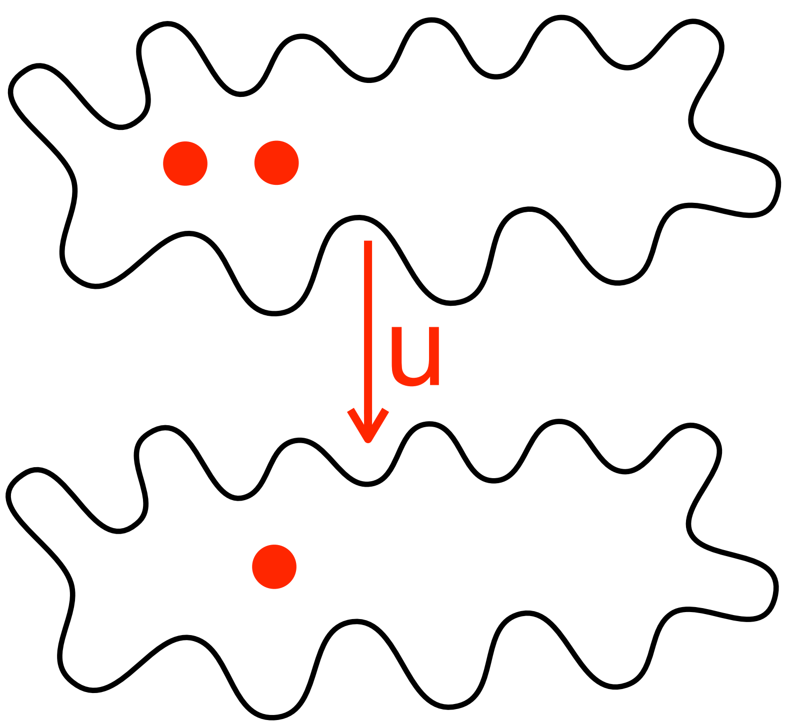

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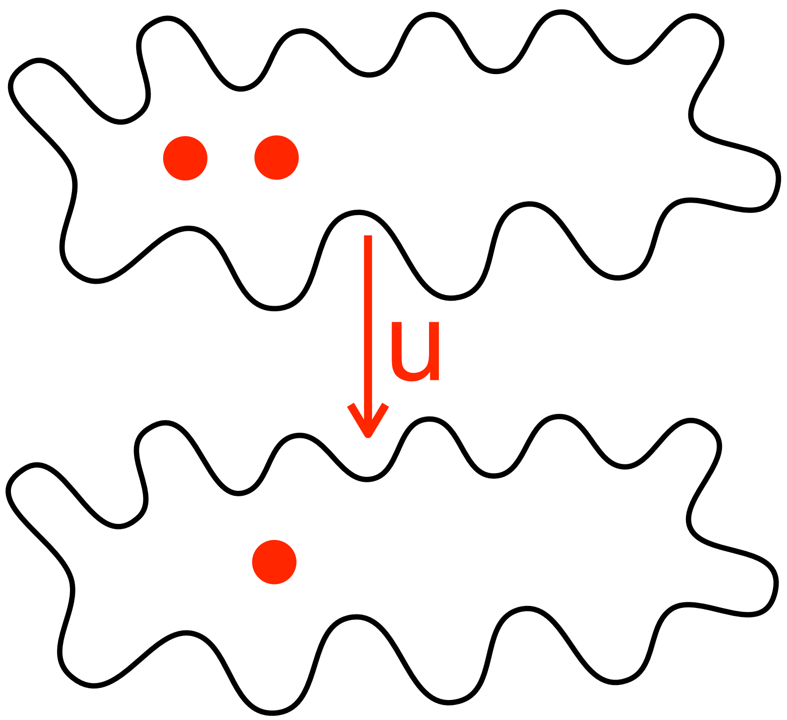

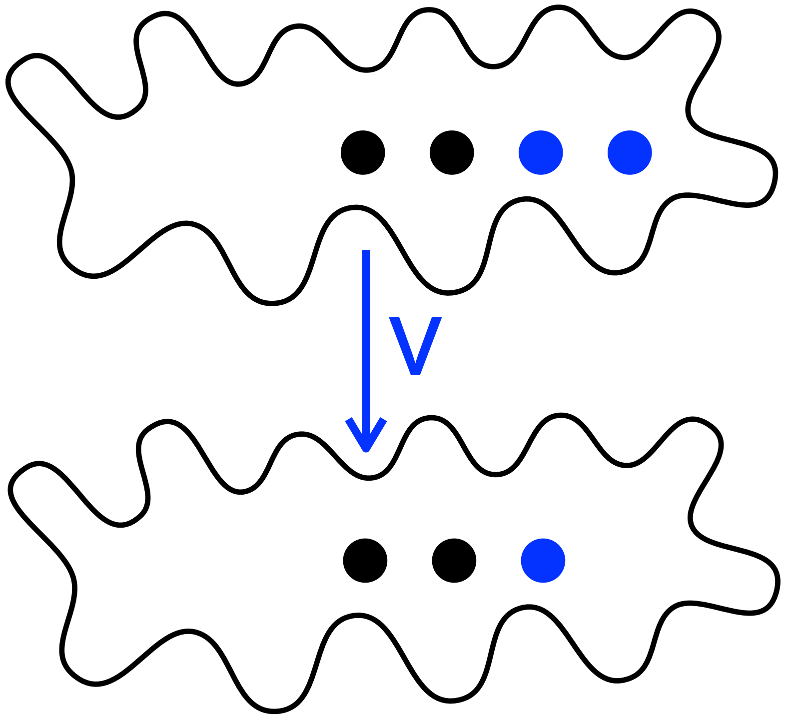

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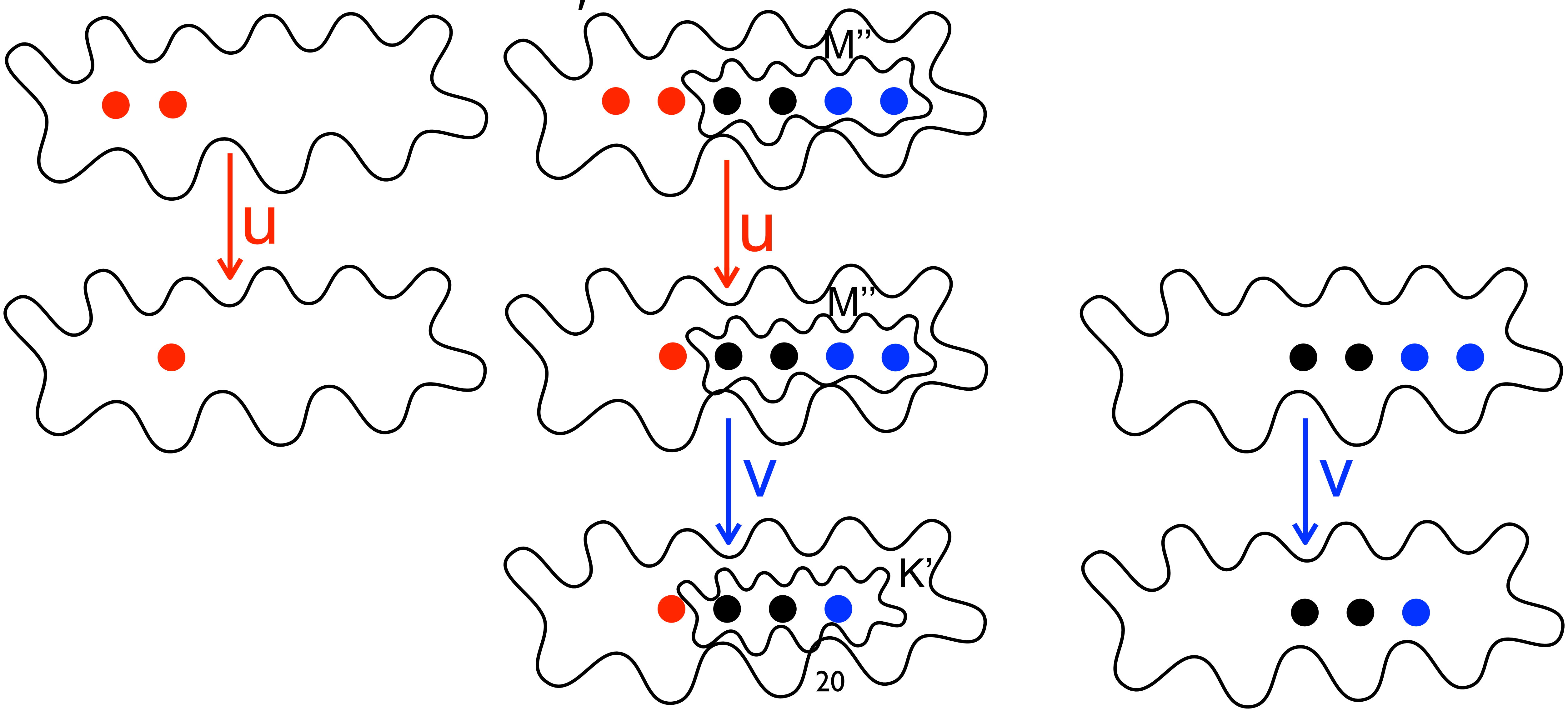

Exchange lemma: finite sequences (2)

Lemma: Let $V \subset T$ and $u \in T \setminus V$, with $\bullet u \cap V \bullet = \emptyset$.
If $M \stackrel{\sigma u}{\longrightarrow} M'$ with $\sigma \in V^*$, then $M \stackrel{u \sigma}{\longrightarrow} M'$

$$M \stackrel{v_1}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{v_2}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{\cdots}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{v_{n-1}}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{v_n}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{u}{\rightarrow} M'$$

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Lemma: Let $V \subset T$ and $u \in T \setminus V$, with $\bullet u \cap V \bullet = \emptyset$.
If $M \xrightarrow{\sigma u} M'$ with $\sigma \in V^*$, then $M \xrightarrow{u\sigma} M'$

The proof is by induction on the length of σ

base $(\sigma = \epsilon)$**:** trivially $M \xrightarrow{u} M'$

induction $(\sigma = \sigma' v$ **for some** $\sigma' \in V^*$ **and** $v \in V)$**:**

Let $M \xrightarrow{\sigma'} M'' \xrightarrow{vu} M'$. Note that $\bullet u \cap v \bullet = \emptyset$

By exchange lemma 1: $M \xrightarrow{\sigma'} M'' \xrightarrow{uv} M'$.

Let $M \xrightarrow{\sigma' u} M''' \xrightarrow{v} M'$.

By inductive hypothesis: $M \xrightarrow{u\sigma'} M''' \xrightarrow{v} M'$

Thus, $M \xrightarrow{u\sigma} M'$

Exchange lemma: finite sequences (3)

Lemma: Let $U, V \subset T$ and $U \cap V = \emptyset$, with $\bullet U \cap V \bullet = \emptyset$. If $M \xrightarrow{\sigma} M'$ with $\sigma \in (U \cup V)^*$, then $M \xrightarrow{\sigma_{|U}\sigma_{|V}} M'$

$$M \xrightarrow{v_1} \xrightarrow{v_2} \xrightarrow{u_1} \xrightarrow{\cdots} \xrightarrow{u_2} \xrightarrow{\cdots} \xrightarrow{\cdots} \xrightarrow{u_{m-1}} \xrightarrow{v_{n-1}} \xrightarrow{u_m} \xrightarrow{v_n} M'$$

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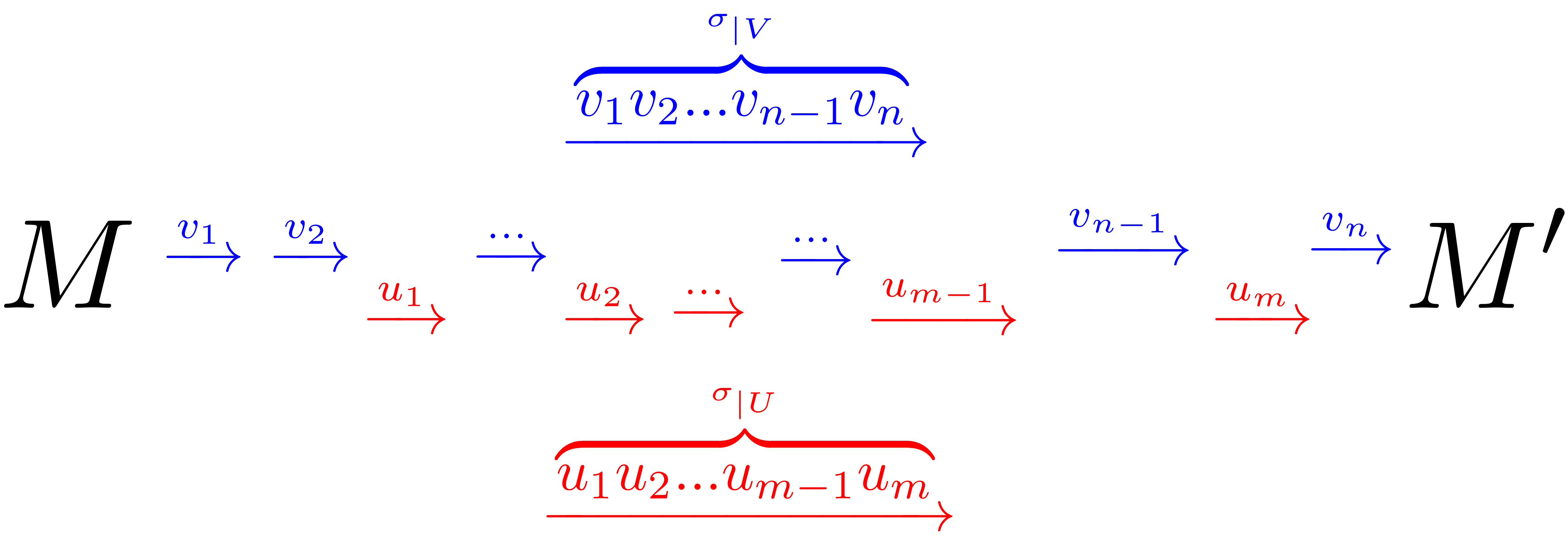

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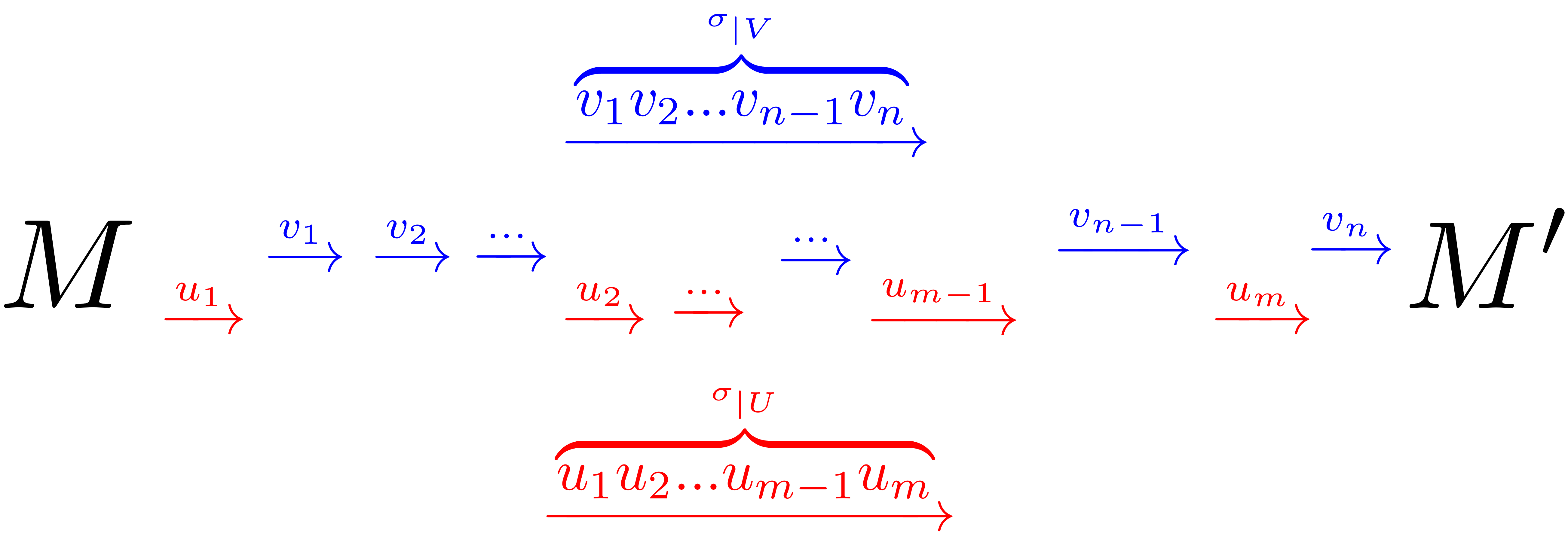

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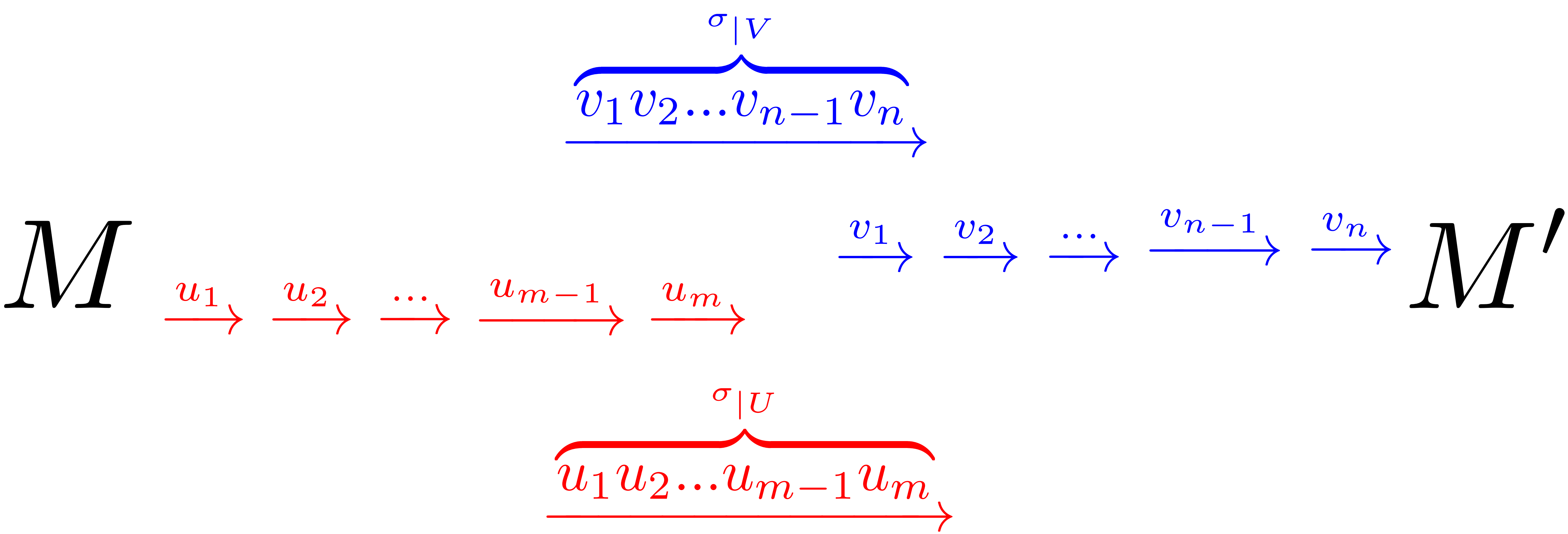

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If $M \xrightarrow{\sigma} M'$ with $\sigma \in (U \cup V)^*$, then $M \xrightarrow{\sigma_{|U} \sigma_{|V}} M'$

$$M \quad \xrightarrow{\overbrace{u_1 u_2 \ldots u_{m-1} u_m}^{\sigma_{|U}}} \quad \xrightarrow{\overbrace{v_1 v_2 \ldots v_{n-1} v_n}^{\sigma_{|V}}} \quad M'$$

Exchange lemma: finite sequences (3)

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If $M \xrightarrow{\sigma} M'$ with $\sigma \in (U \cup V)^*$, then $M \xrightarrow{\sigma_{|U}\sigma_{|V}} M'$

The proof is by induction on the length of $\sigma_{|U}$

base $(\sigma_{|U} = \epsilon)$**:** trivially $\sigma_{|V} = \sigma$

induction $(\sigma_{|U} = u\sigma'$ **for some** $u \in U$ **and** $\sigma' \in U^*)$**:**

Let $M \xrightarrow{\sigma_0}\xrightarrow{u}\xrightarrow{\sigma_1} M'$, with $\sigma = \sigma_0 u \sigma_1$ and $\sigma_0 \in V^*$.

Note that $\sigma' = (\sigma_1)_{|U}$ and $\bullet u \cap V \bullet = \emptyset$

By exchange lemma 2: $M \xrightarrow{u}\xrightarrow{\sigma_0}\xrightarrow{\sigma_1} M'$.

Note that $(\sigma_0\sigma_1)_{|U} = (\sigma_1)_{|U} = \sigma'$ and $(\sigma_0\sigma_1)_{|V} = \sigma_{|V}$.

By inductive hypothesis: $M \xrightarrow{u}\xrightarrow{\sigma'}\xrightarrow{\sigma_{|V}} M'$

Since $\sigma_{|U} = u\sigma'$, we conclude that $M \xrightarrow{\sigma_{|U}}\xrightarrow{\sigma_{|V}} M'$

Notation A^ω

Given a set A we denote by A^ω
the set of infinite sequences of elements in A, i.e.:
$A^\omega = \{\, a_1 a_2 \cdots \mid a_1, a_2, \ldots \in A \,\}$

Exchange lemma: infinite sequences (4)

Lemma: Let $U, V \subset T$ and $U \cap V = \emptyset$, with $\bullet U \cap V \bullet = \emptyset$.
If $M \xrightarrow{\sigma}$ with $\sigma \in (U \cup V)^\omega$ and $\sigma_{|U} \in U^*$, then $M \xrightarrow{\sigma_{|U}\sigma_{|V}}$

$$M \xrightarrow{v_1} \xrightarrow{v_2} \xrightarrow{u_1} \xrightarrow{\cdots} \xrightarrow{u_2} \xrightarrow{\cdots} \xrightarrow{\cdots} \xrightarrow{u_{m-1}} \xrightarrow{v_{n-1}} \xrightarrow{u_m} \xrightarrow{v_n} \xrightarrow{\cdots}$$

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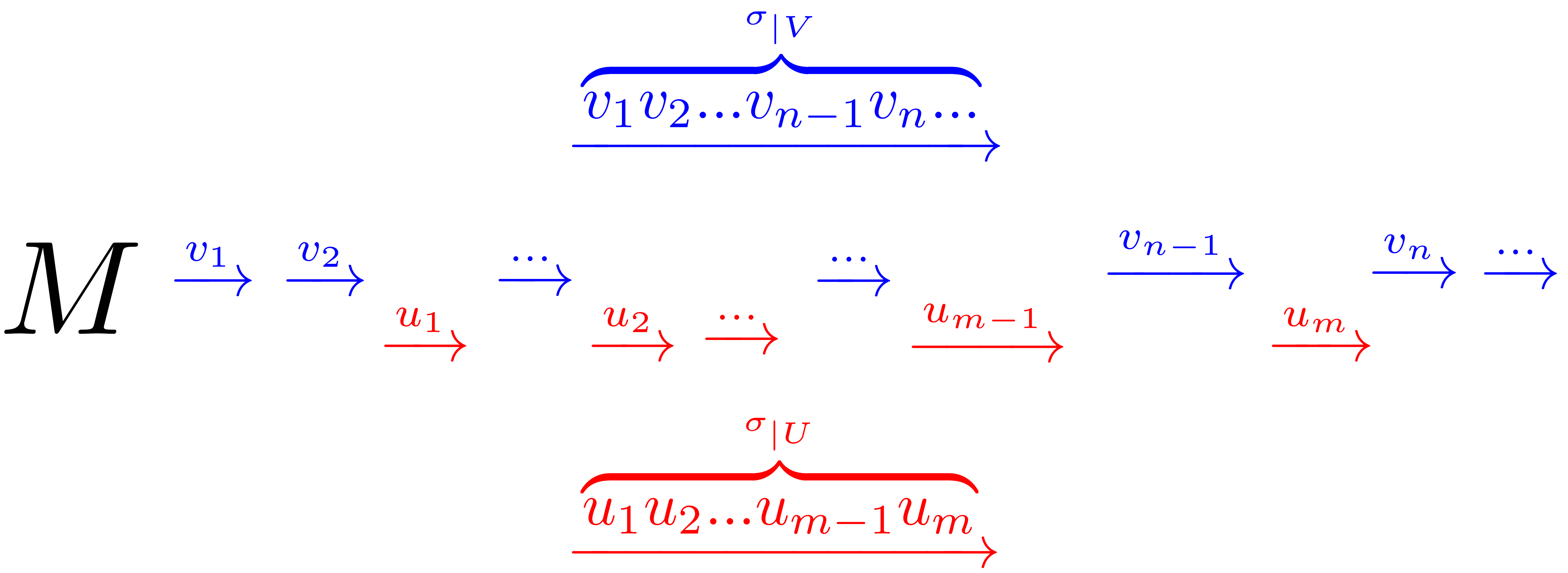

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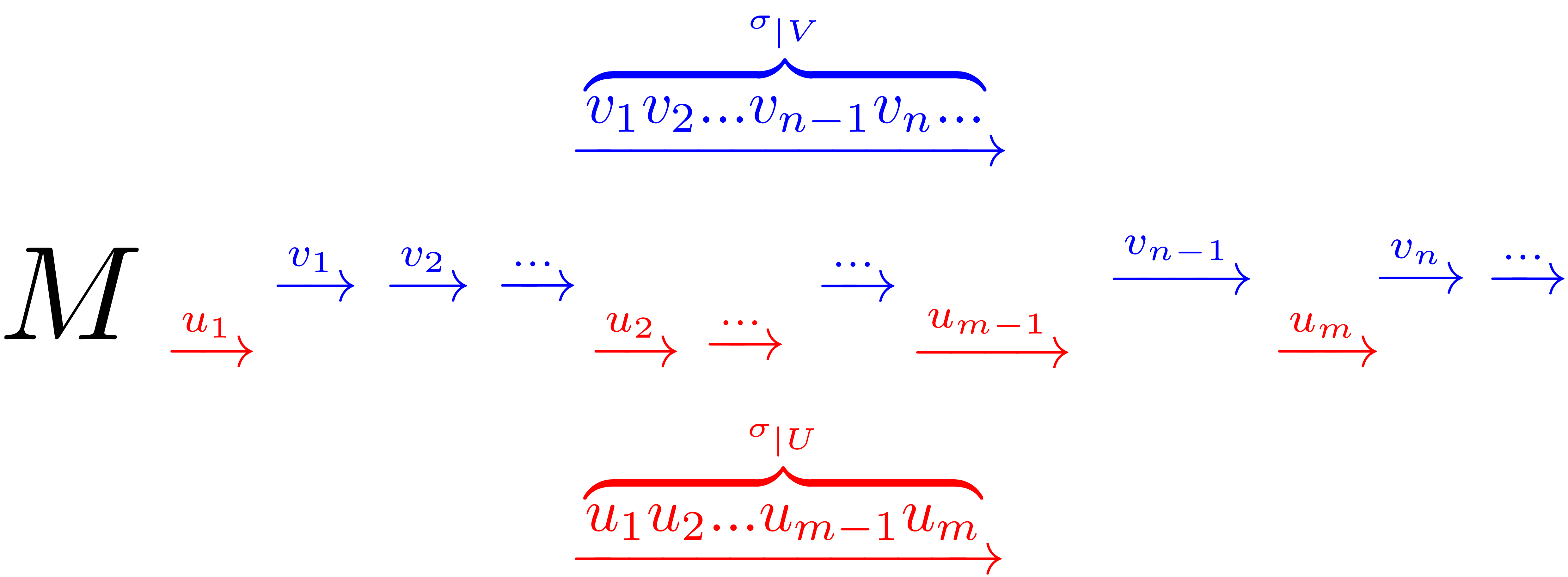

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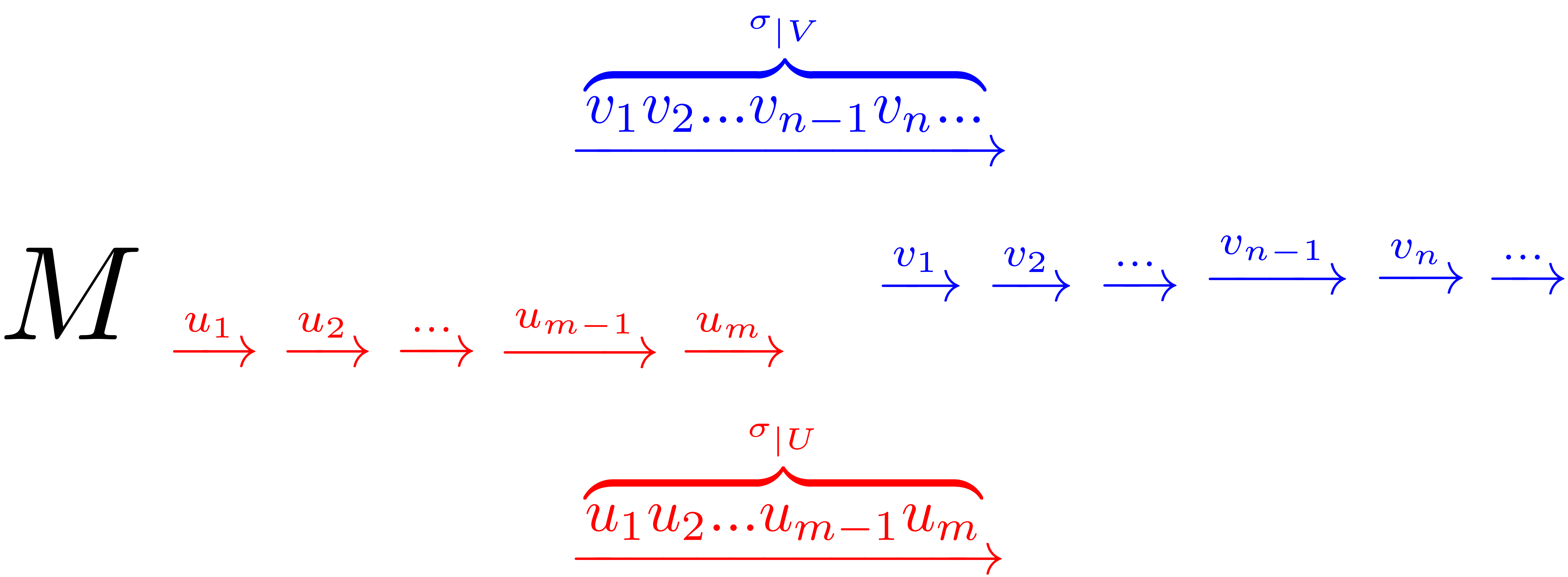

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$$M \quad \xrightarrow{\overbrace{u_1 u_2 \ldots u_{m-1} u_m}^{\sigma_{|U}}} \qquad \xrightarrow{\overbrace{v_1 v_2 \ldots v_{n-1} v_n \ldots}^{\sigma_{|V}}}$$

Exchange lemma: infinite sequences (4)

Lemma: Let $U, V \subset T$ and $U \cap V = \emptyset$, with $\bullet U \cap V \bullet = \emptyset$. If $M \xrightarrow{\sigma}$ with $\sigma \in (U \cup V)^\omega$ and $\sigma_{|U} \in U^*$, then $M \xrightarrow{\sigma_{|U}\sigma_{|V}}$

Let $\sigma = \sigma'\sigma''$ with $\sigma'_{|U} = \sigma_{|U}$ and $\sigma''_{|V} = \sigma''$
(i.e., only transitions in V appears in σ'').
Such sequences exist because $\sigma_{|U}$ is assumed to be finite.

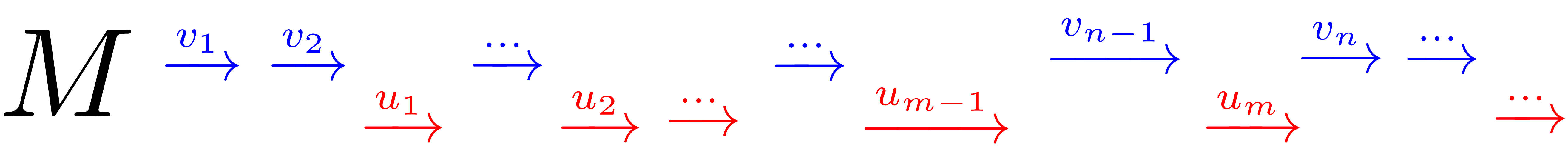
Let M' be such that $M \xrightarrow{\sigma'} M' \xrightarrow{\sigma''}$.

By Exchange Lemma (3) applied to σ' we have:
$M \xrightarrow{\sigma'_{|U}\sigma'_{|V}} M' \xrightarrow{\sigma''}$.

We conclude by observing that:
$\sigma_{|U} = \sigma'_{|U}$ and $\sigma_{|V} = \sigma'_{|V}\sigma''$

Exchange lemma: infinite sequences (5)

Lemma: Let $U, V \subset T$ and $U \cap V = \emptyset$, with $\bullet U \cap V \bullet = \emptyset$. If $M \xrightarrow{\sigma}$ with $\sigma \in (U \cup V)^\omega$ and $\sigma_{|U} \in U^\omega$, then $M \xrightarrow{\sigma_{|U}}$



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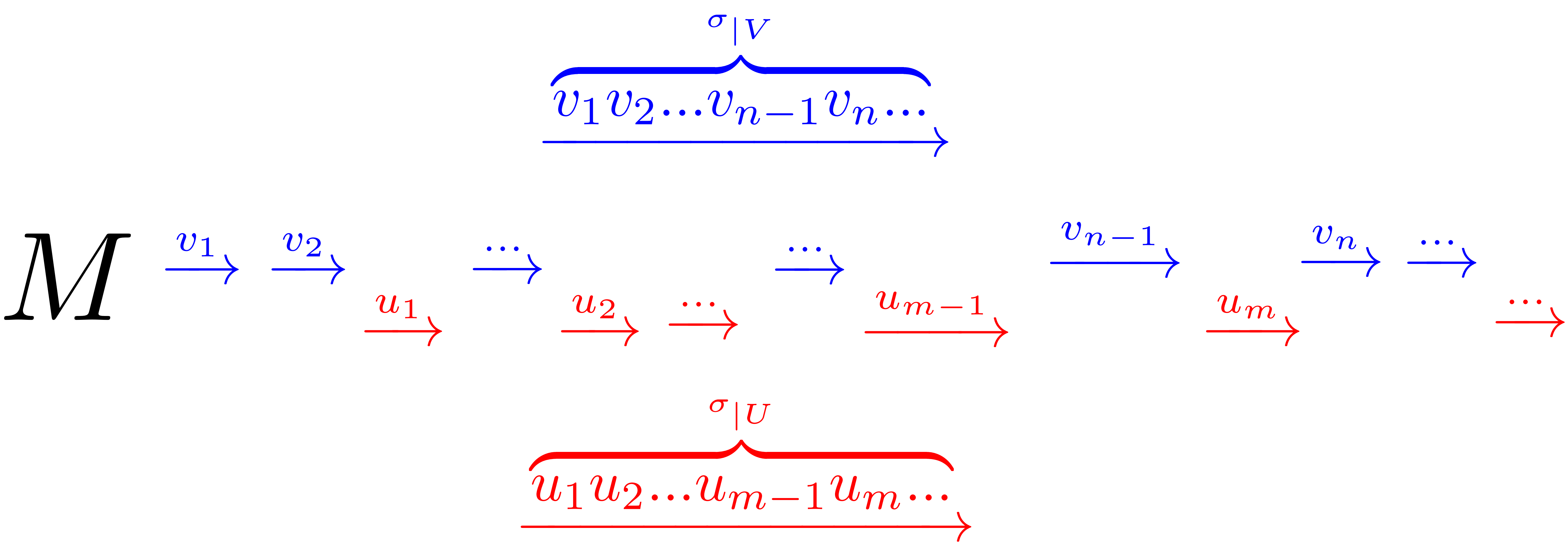

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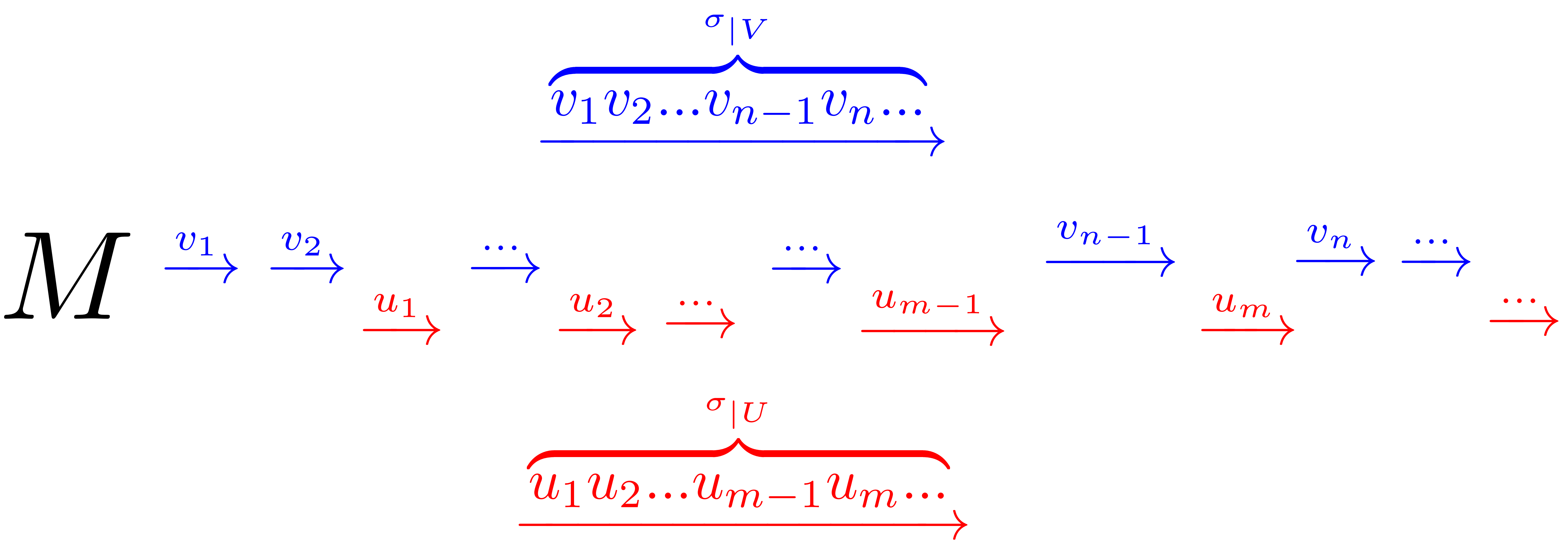

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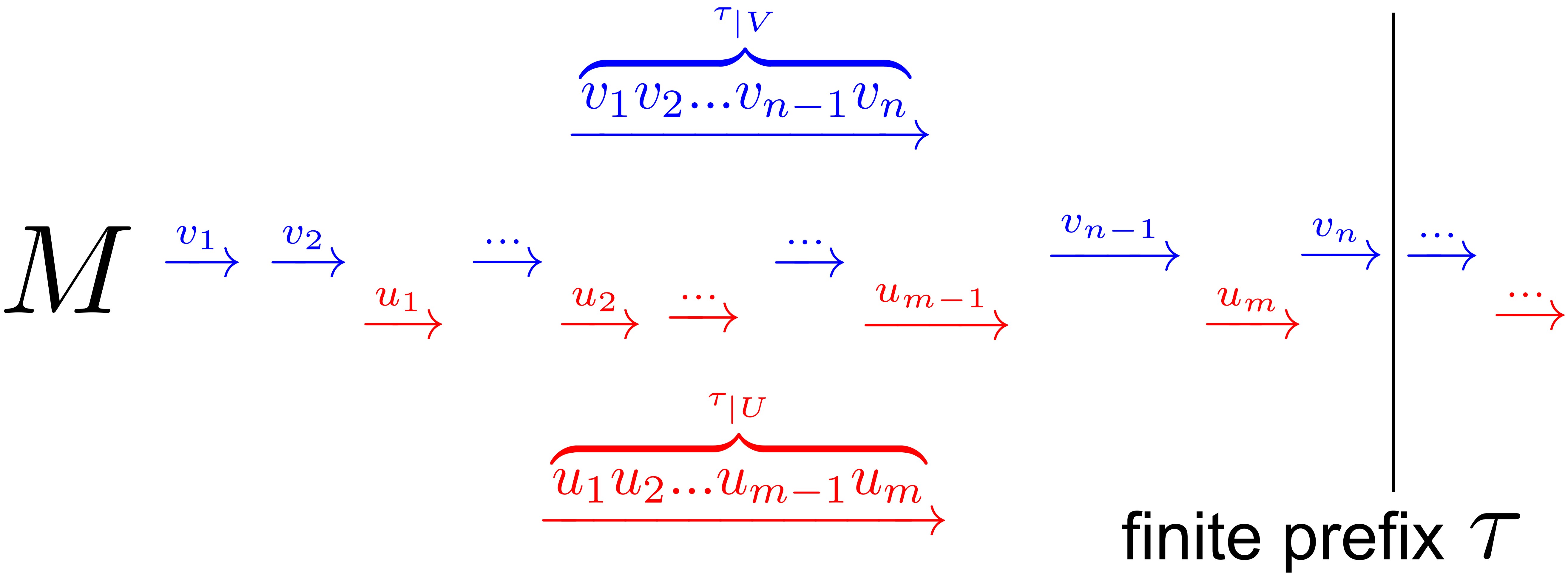

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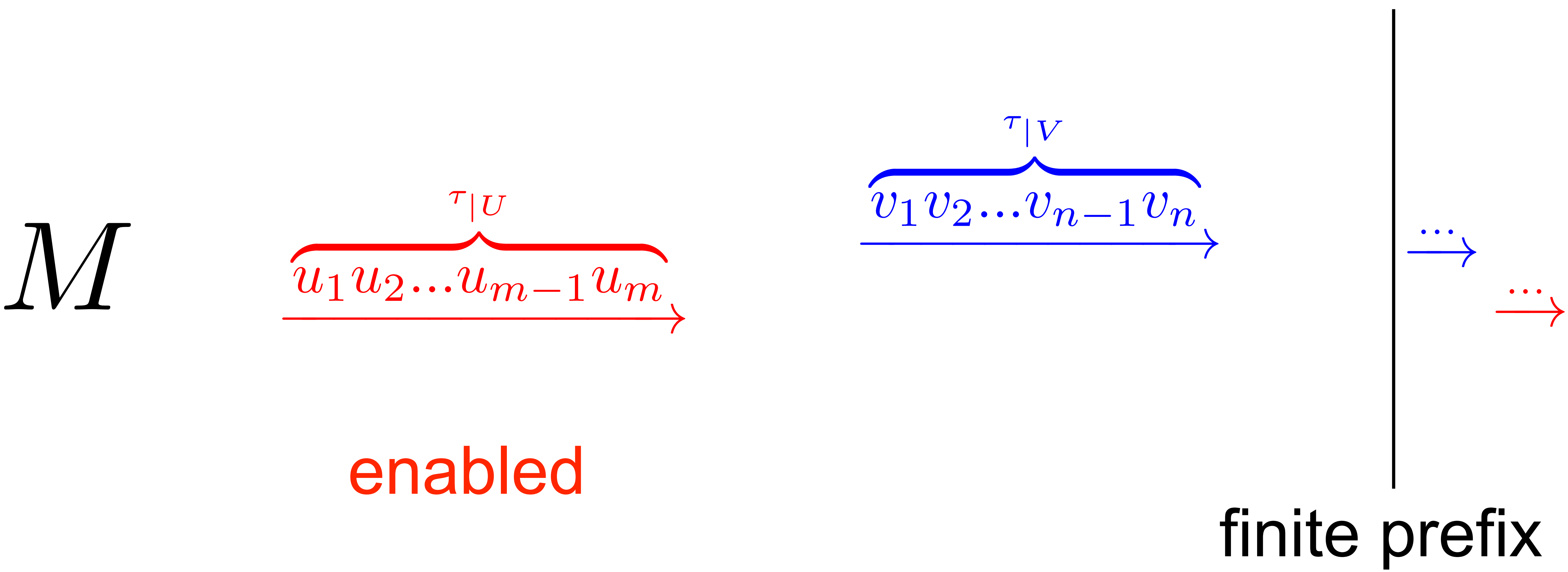


Exchange lemma: infinite sequences (5)

Lemma: Let $U, V \subset T$ and $U \cap V = \emptyset$, with $\bullet U \cap V \bullet = \emptyset$.
If $M \stackrel{\sigma}{\longrightarrow}$ with $\sigma \in (U \cup V)^\omega$ and $\sigma_{|U} \in U^\omega$, then $M \stackrel{\sigma_{|U}}{\longrightarrow}$

To prove that $M \stackrel{\sigma_{|U}}{\longrightarrow}$ it suffices to show that every finite prefix of $\sigma_{|U}$ is enabled at M.

Take any finite prefix τ' of $\sigma_{|U}$ and a corresponding finite prefix τ of σ such that $\tau_{|U} = \tau'$.

Clearly $M \stackrel{\tau}{\longrightarrow} M'$ for some suitable M'.

By Exchange Lemma (3), then $M \stackrel{\tau_{|U}\tau_{|V}}{\longrightarrow} M'$, i.e.:
M enables $\tau_{|U} = \tau'$.

Two theorems on strong connectedness (whose proofs are optional reading)

Strong connectedness theorem

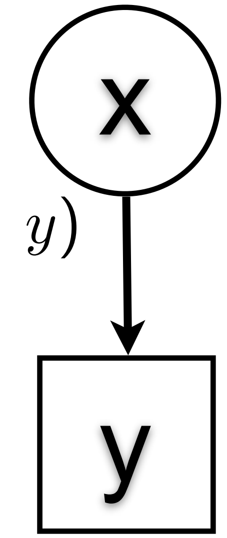
Theorem: If a weakly connected system is live and bounded then it is strongly connected

Since the system is live and bounded, by a previous corollary:
exists $M \in [M_0\rangle$ and σ such that $M \xrightarrow{\sigma} M$ and all transitions in T occur in σ.

Take any arc $x \to y$ in F:
we need to show that there is a path from y to x using arcs of F.
We distinguish two cases:

1. $x \in P$ and $y \in T$
2. $x \in T$ and $y \in P$

Strong connectedness theorem (case 1)



Let $V = \{ v \in T \mid y \to^* v \}$ and $U = T \setminus V$. (V is the set of transitions reachable from y)
Note that U and V are disjoint and that ${}^\bullet U \cap V^\bullet = \emptyset$.
(to see this, suppose $q \in {}^\bullet U \cap V^\bullet$ then $v \to q \to u$ for some $v \in V$ and $u \in U$,
but then $u \in V$, which is impossible because $U = T \setminus V$)

By the Exchange Lemma (3), there exists M' with $M \xrightarrow{\sigma_{|U}} M' \xrightarrow{\sigma_{|V}} M$
We claim that $M \xrightarrow{\sigma_{|V}} M$.

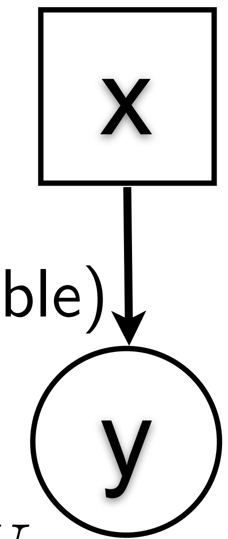
- if $\sigma_{|U} = \epsilon$ (i.e., σ does not contain any transition in U),
  then $\sigma_{|V} = \sigma$.

- otherwise ($\sigma_{|U} \neq \epsilon$), we can apply the Exchange Lemma (5) to $M \xrightarrow{\sigma\sigma\cdots}$
  to get $M \xrightarrow{(\sigma\sigma\cdots)_{|U}}$, i.e., $M \xrightarrow{\sigma_{|U}\sigma_{|U}\cdots}$.
  Since $\sigma_{|U}$ can occur infinitely often from M, then $M' \supseteq M$.
  By the Boundedness Lemma $M' = M$ and $M \xrightarrow{\sigma_{|V}} M$.

Since $y \in V$, y occurs in $\sigma_{|V}$ and $y \in x^\bullet$, then (y subtracts a token from x)
there must be some transition v that occurs in $\sigma_{|V}$ such that $v \in {}^\bullet x$. (v adds a token to x)

Since $v \in V$, there is a path $y \to^* v$.
We can extend this path by the arc (v, x) to get a path $y \to^* x$.

Strong connectedness theorem (case 2)



(U is the set of transitions from which x is reachable)

Let $U = \{\, u \in T \;\mid\; u \rightarrow^* x \,\}$ and $V = T \setminus U$.
Note that U and V are disjoint and that ${}^\bullet U \cap V^\bullet = \emptyset$.
(to see this, suppose $q \in {}^\bullet U \cap V^\bullet$ then $v \rightarrow q \rightarrow u$ for some $v \in V$ and $u \in U$, but then $v \in U$, which is impossible because $V = T \setminus U$)

By the Exchange Lemma (3), there exists M' with $M \xrightarrow{\sigma_{|U}} M' \xrightarrow{\sigma_{|V}} M$
By the Exchange Lemma (5) applied to $M \xrightarrow{\sigma\sigma\cdots}$
we get $M \xrightarrow{(\sigma\sigma\cdots)_{|U}}$, i.e., $M \xrightarrow{\sigma_{|U}\sigma_{|U}\cdots}$.
Since $\sigma_{|U}$ can occur infinitely often from M, then $M' \supseteq M$.

By the Boundedness Lemma $M' = M$ and $M \xrightarrow{\sigma_{|U}} M$.

Since $x \in U$, x occurs in $\sigma_{|U}$ and $x \in {}^\bullet y$, then (x adds a token to y)
there must be some transition u that occurs in $\sigma_{|U}$ such that $u \in y^\bullet$.
(u subtracts a token from y)

Since $u \in U$, there is a path $u \rightarrow^* x$.
We can extend this path by the arc (y, u) to get a path $y \rightarrow^* x$.

Consequences

If a (weakly-connected) net is not strongly connected

then

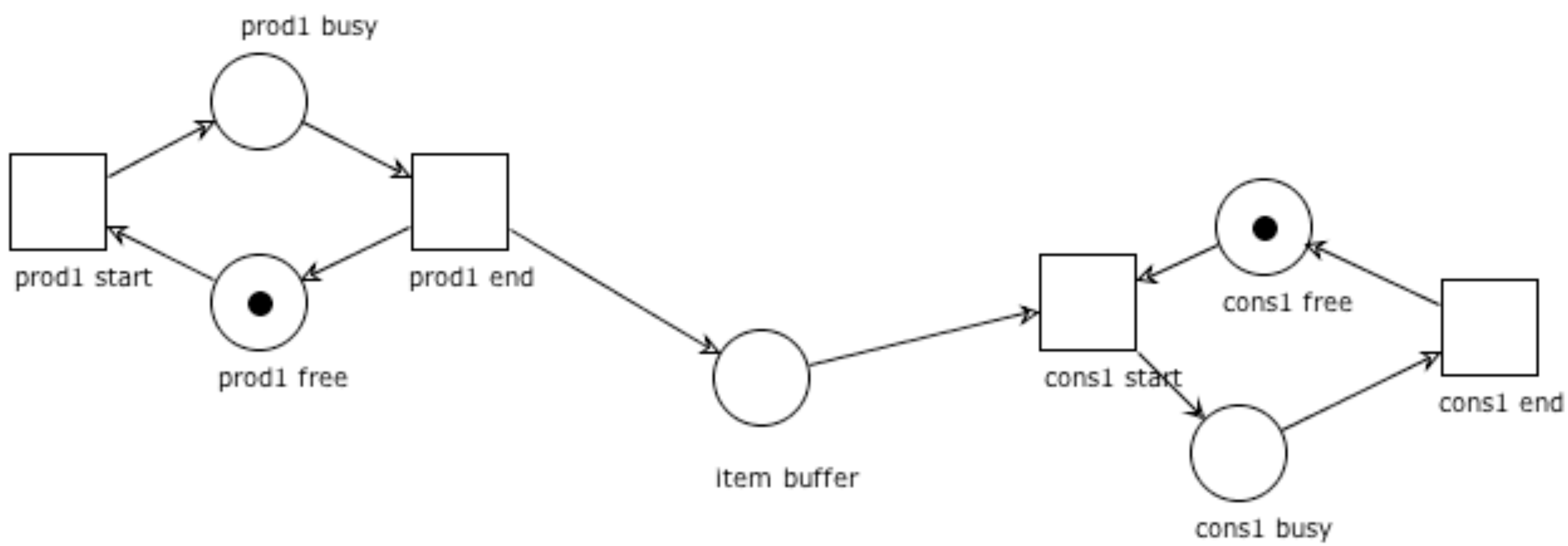
It is not live and bounded

If it is live, it is not bounded

If it is bounded, it is not live

Example

It is now immediate to see that this system cannot be live and bounded (it is live but not bounded)



Exercise

On the basis of the previous observation:

Draw a net that is bounded but not live

Draw a net that is neither live nor bounded

Strong connectedness via invariants

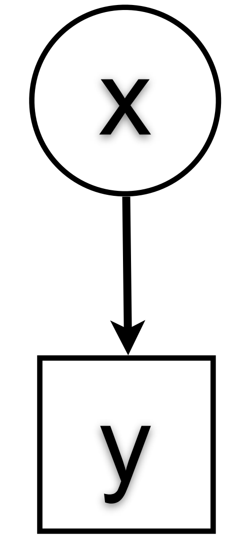
Theorem: If a weakly connected net has a positive S-invariant **I** and a positive T-invariant **J** then it is strongly connected

Take any arc $x \to y$ in F:
we need to show that there is a path from y to x using arcs of F.
We distinguish two cases:

1. $x \in P$ and $y \in T$

2. $x \in T$ and $y \in P$

Strong connectedness via invariants: case (1)



Let $V = \{ v \in T \mid y \rightarrow^* v \}$ and define:

$$J'(t) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{J}(t) & \text{if } t \in V \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Take $p \in P$:

- if $J'(u) = 0$ for all $u \in {}^\bullet p$, then:

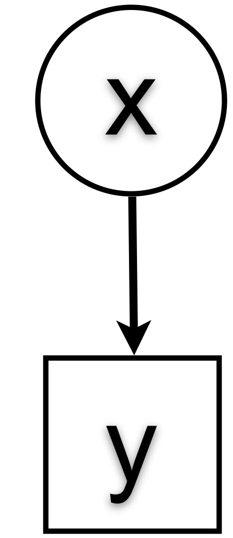
$$0 = \sum_{u \in {}^\bullet p} J'(u) \leq \sum_{t \in p^\bullet} J'(t)$$

  (because J' has no negative entries).

- otherwise, assume that $J'(u) = \mathbf{J}(u) > 0$ for some $u \in {}^\bullet p$, i.e., $y \rightarrow^* u \rightarrow p$. Then, for any $t \in p^\bullet$: $y \rightarrow^* t$ and $J'(t) = \mathbf{J}(t) > 0$. So:

$$0 < \sum_{u \in {}^\bullet p} J'(u) \leq \sum_{u \in {}^\bullet p} \mathbf{J}(u) = \sum_{t \in p^\bullet} \mathbf{J}(t) = \sum_{t \in p^\bullet} J'(t)$$

Strong connectedness via invariants: case (1)



In both cases: $\sum_{u \in {}^\bullet p} J'(u) \leq \sum_{t \in p^\bullet} J'(t)$

Then: $(\mathbf{N} \cdot J')(p) = \sum_{u \in {}^\bullet p} J'(u) - \sum_{t \in p^\bullet} J'(t) \leq 0$ for any $p \in P$,

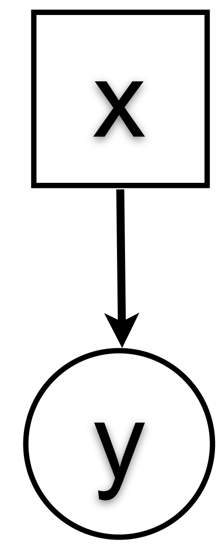
i.e., $\mathbf{N} \cdot J'$ has no positive entries.

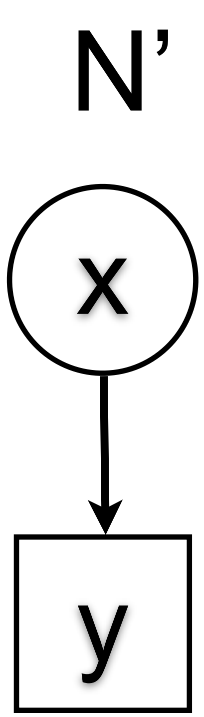
Since $\mathbf{I}$ is an S-invariant: $\mathbf{I} \cdot (\mathbf{N} \cdot J') = (\mathbf{I} \cdot \mathbf{N}) \cdot J' = 0$
and since $\mathbf{I}$ is positive, $\mathbf{N} \cdot J' = \mathbf{0}$, i.e., J' is a T-invariant. Hence:

$$\sum_{t \in {}^\bullet x} J'(t) = \sum_{t \in x^\bullet} J'(t) \leq J'(y) = \mathbf{J}(y) > 0$$

So there exists $v \in {}^\bullet x$ with $J'(v) > 0$, which means $v \in V$, i.e., $y \rightarrow^* v$.
Since $v \in {}^\bullet x$, then $y \rightarrow^* x$.

Strong connectedness via invariants: case (2)





Take $N' = (T, P, F)$
(i.e., invert the roles of places and transitions).

Then, $\mathbf{N}' = -\mathbf{N}^\mathsf{T}$ (where $\mathbf{N}^\mathsf{T}$ is the transposed of $\mathbf{N}$)

$\mathbf{I}$ is a positive T-invariant of N'.
$\mathbf{J}$ is a positive S-invariant of N'.
By case (1), N' contains a path from y to x.
So, N contains a path from y to x.

Consequences

If a (weakly-connected) net is not strongly connected

then

we cannot find (two) positive S- and T-invariants