Petri-Net Supplement:

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Petri Nets

Formal Definition

N = {P,T,A,M₀}, where
P is a finite set of places
T is a finite set of transitions
A is a finite set of arcs (arrows)
M₀ is the initial marking of N













Petri Nets

>Intuitive Meaning

- A place holds tokens
- A transition represents activity
- An arc connects a place and a transition
- A marking is an arrangement of tokens in places, representing *state*
- An initial marking represents an initial state

Execution Model

>Input and Output Places

- Place *P* is an *input place* for transition *T* if there is an arc from *P* to *T*
- Place *P* is an *output place* for transition *T* if there is an arc from *T* to *P*
- > Enabled Transition
 - A transition is *enabled* if there is at least one token at each of its input places

Petri Net Semaphore



Enabled Transitions



Execution Model

Firing a Transition

- An enabled transition is nondeterministically selected and *fired* by removing one token from each of its input places and depositing one token at each of its output places
- Firing Sequence
 - A *firing sequence* is a sequence $\langle t_0, t_1, ..., t_n \rangle$ such that t_0 is enabled and fired in M_0, t_1 is enabled and fired in M_1 , etc.

Lecture 17

Enabled Transitions



After Firing



Enabled Transition



After Firing



Enabled Transition



Breaking the Semaphore

Lets look at the semaphore example again and see how a change to the initial marking will change the semantics of the Petri Net
In particular, we will break the semantics of the semaphore by adding *one* token

Petri Net Semaphore



Enabled Transitions



After Firing



Enabled Transitions



After Firing



Enabled Transitions



After Firing

