

Acyclic Petri and Workflow Nets with Resets



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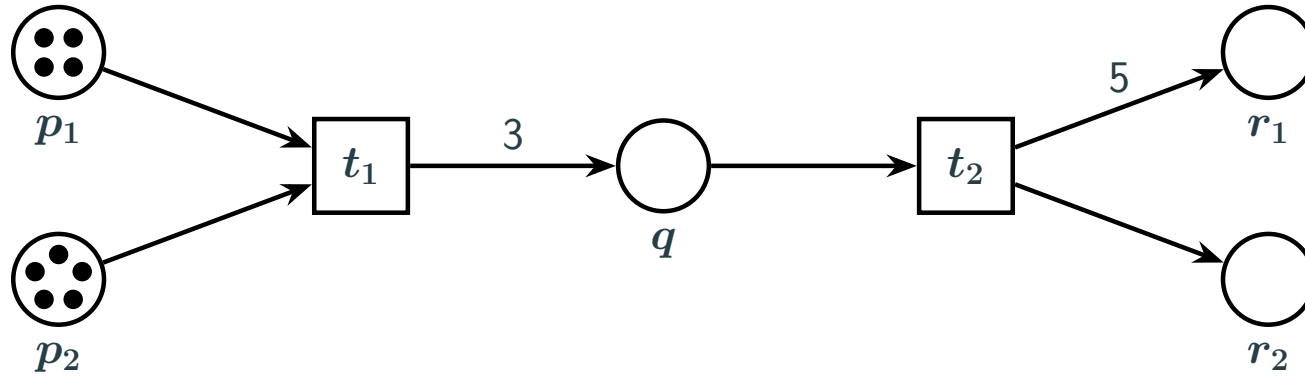
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FSTTCS'23

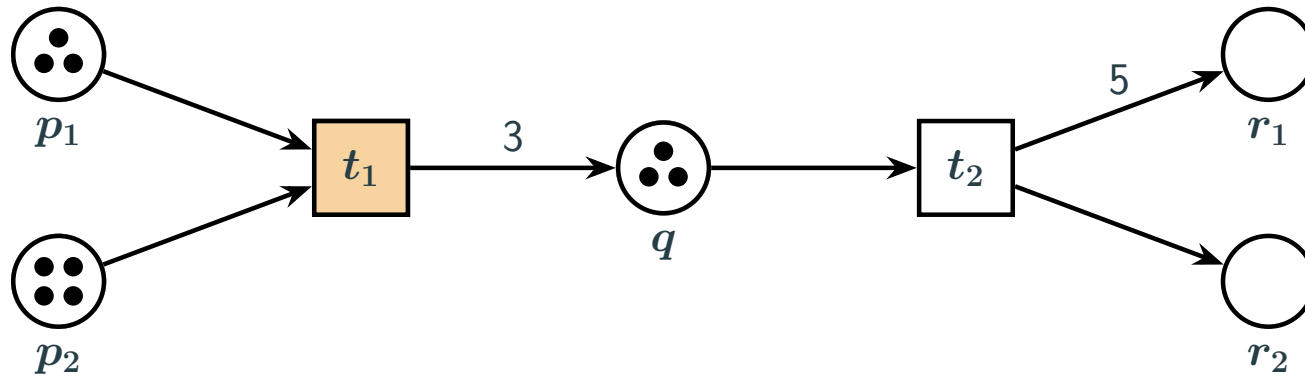
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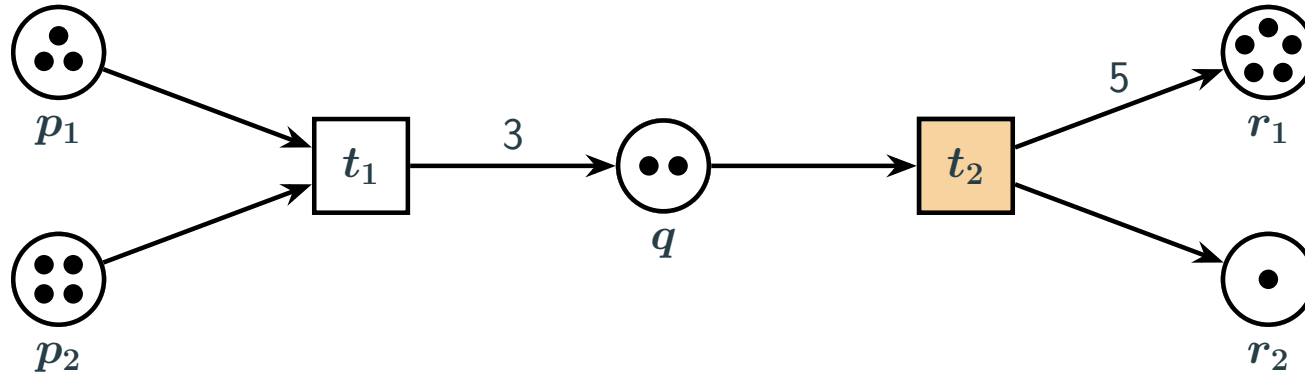
Petri Nets



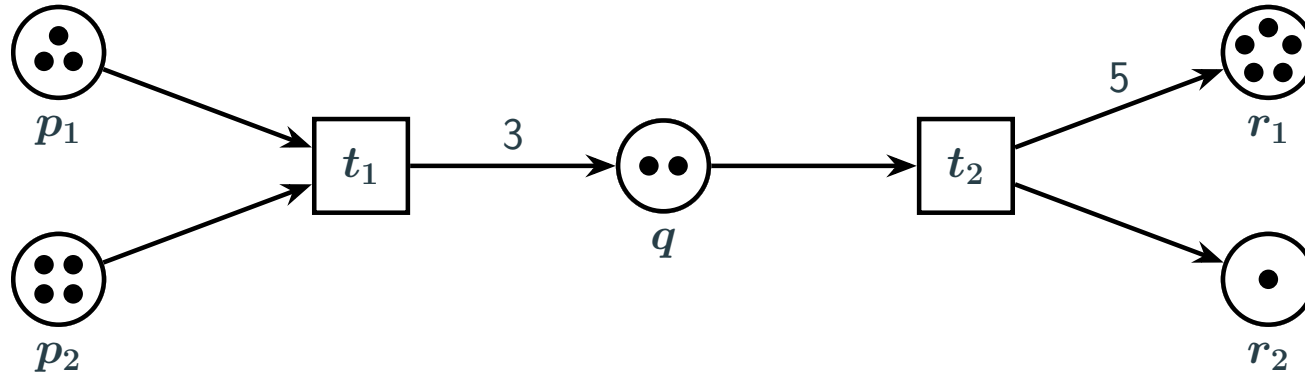
Petri Nets



Petri Nets



Petri Nets



Marking: The number of tokens in each place.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 p_1 & p_2 & q & r_1 & r_2 \\
 (3, & 4, & 2, & 5, & 1)
 \end{array}$$

Run: A sequence of markings.

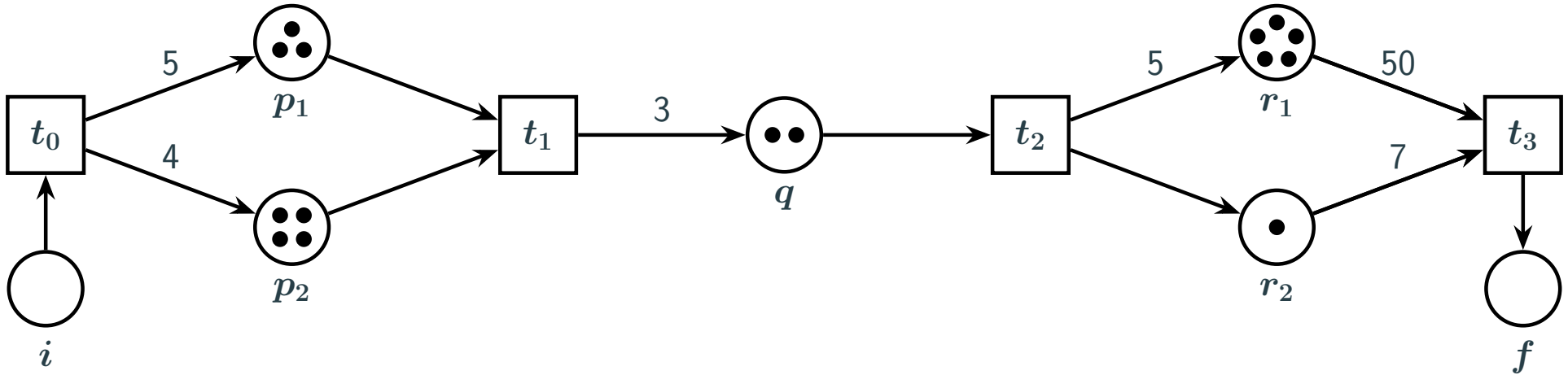
$$(4, 5, 0, 0, 0) \xrightarrow{t_1} (3, 4, 3, 0, 0) \xrightarrow{t_2} (3, 4, 2, 5, 1)$$

Input to decision problems are: a Petri net \mathcal{N} , an initial marking \mathbf{u} , and a target marking \mathbf{v} .

Reachability: Does there exist a run from \mathbf{u} to \mathbf{v} in \mathcal{N} ?

Coverability: Does there exist a run from \mathbf{u} to \mathbf{w} in \mathcal{N} where $\mathbf{w} \geq \mathbf{v}$?

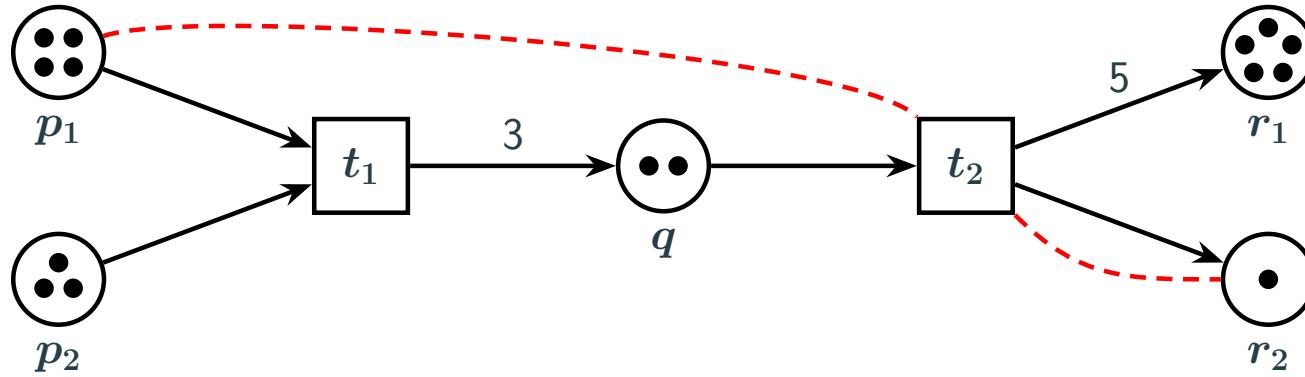
Workflow Nets



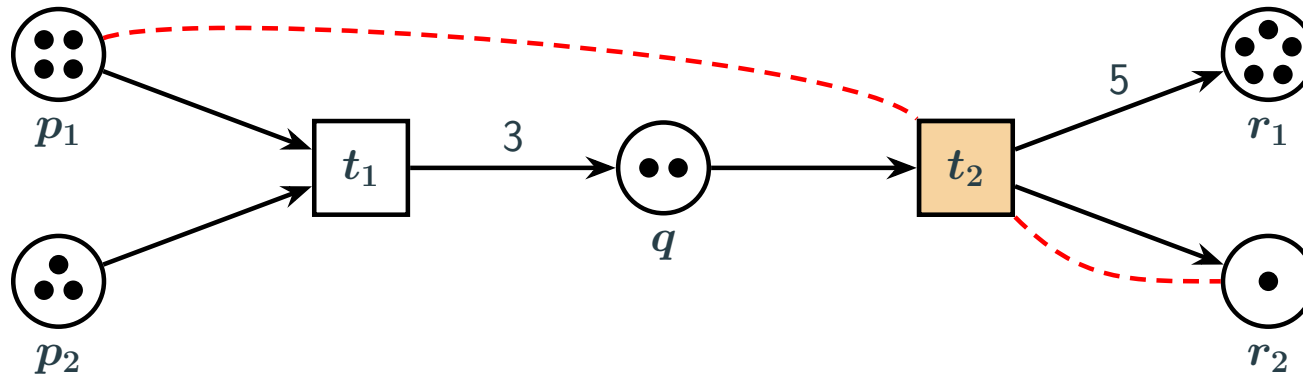
Features: A designated initial place i that cannot be produced to, a designated final place f that cannot be consumed from, and all places and transitions are on some path from i to f .

The complexities of reachability and coverability are the same for workflow nets as for Petri nets.

Petri Nets with Resets

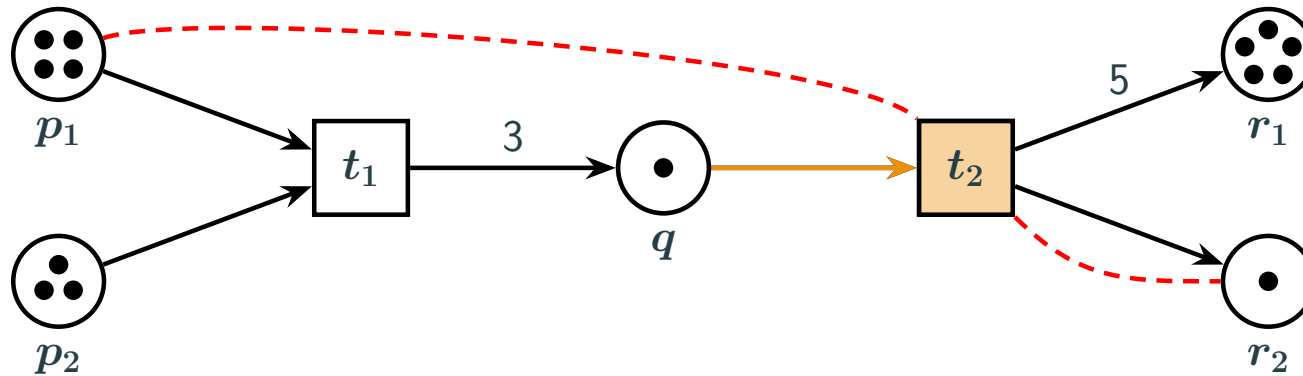


Petri Nets with Resets



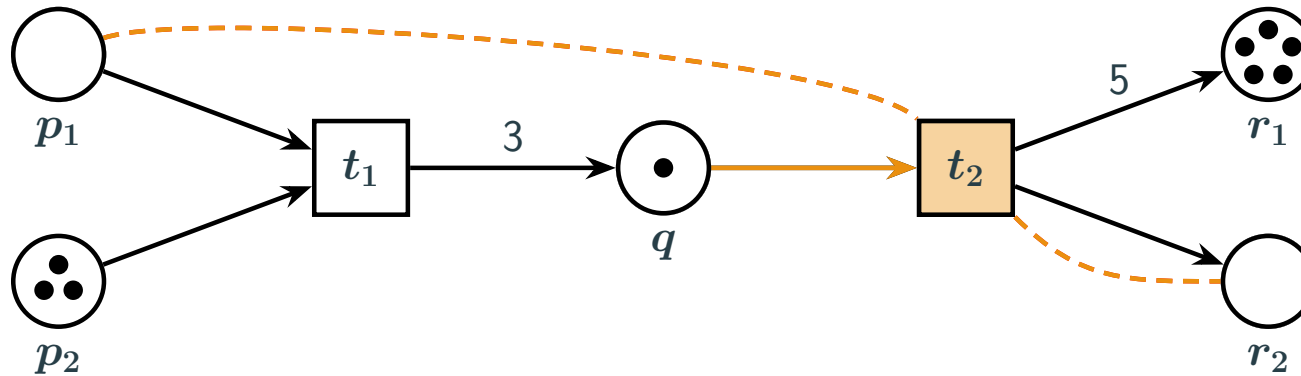
Semantics: First consume tokens, then reset places, then produce tokens.

Petri Nets with Resets



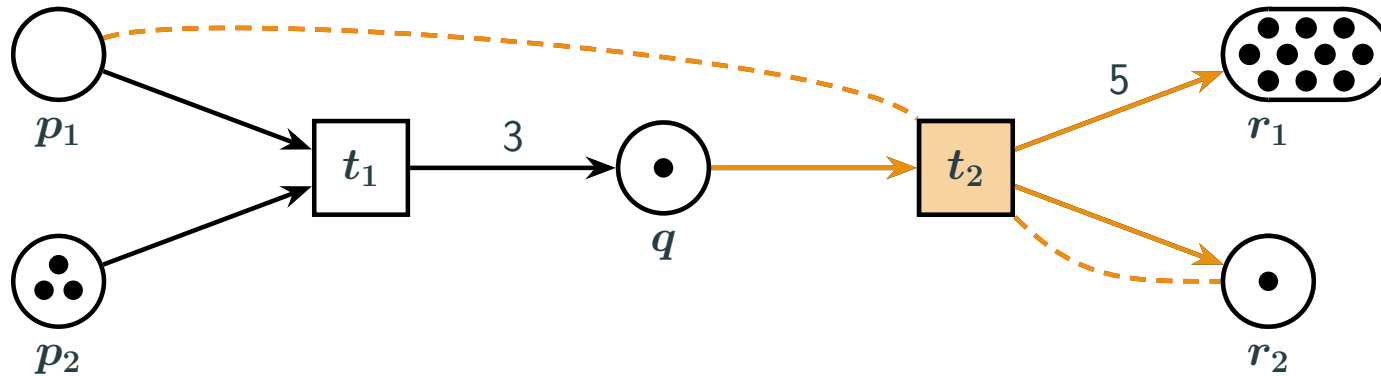
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Petri Nets with Resets



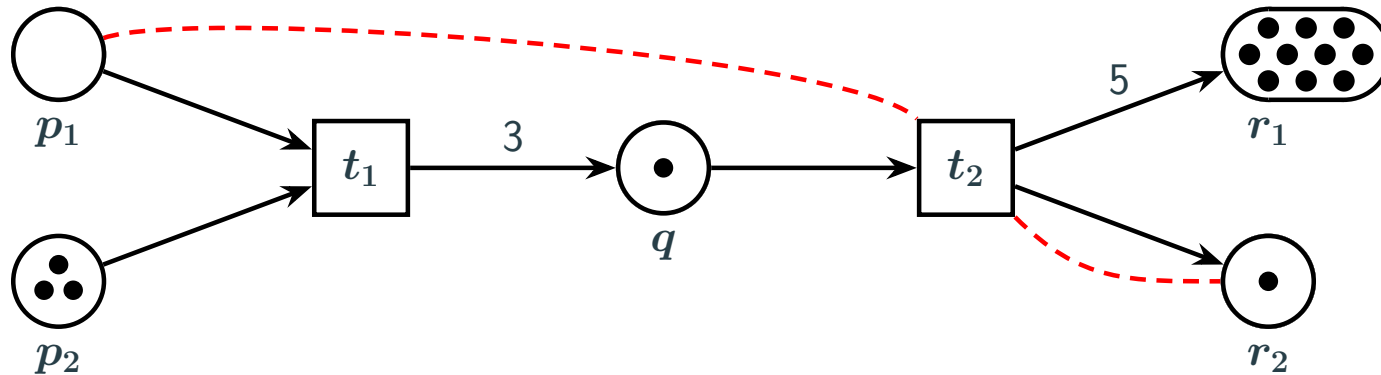
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Petri Nets with Resets



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Petri Nets with Resets



Semantics: First consume tokens, then reset places, then produce tokens.

Reachability in Petri nets with resets is undecidable.

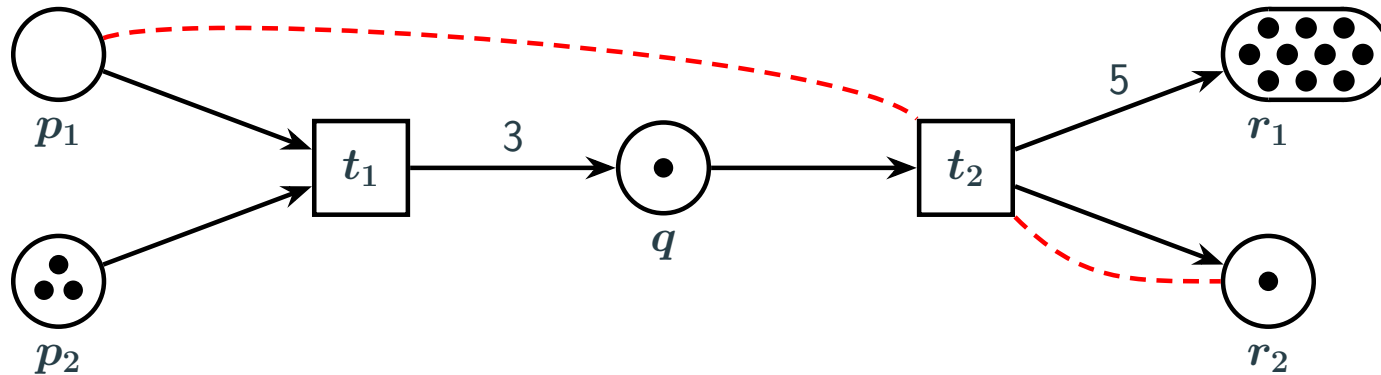
[Araki and Kasami '76]

Coverability in Petri nets with resets is Ackermann-complete.

[Schnoebelen '10]

[Figueira, Figueira, Schmitz, and Schnoebelen '11]

Acyclic Petri Nets with Resets



Semantics: First consume tokens, then reset places, then produce tokens.

Acyclicity: No cycles in the graph of places with consumption arcs and production arcs.

Reset edges do not count!

We study both acyclic *Petri* nets with resets and acyclic *workflow* nets with resets.

Without resets, reachability and coverability in acyclic Petri and workflow nets are all NP-complete.

Results

	Coverability	Reachability
Acyclic workflow nets with resets	PSPACE-hard	in PSPACE
Acyclic Petri nets with resets	in PSPACE	

Theorem 1: Reachability in acyclic workflow nets with resets is in PSPACE.

Theorem 2: Coverability in acyclic Petri nets with resets is in PSPACE.

Theorem 3: Coverability in acyclic workflow nets with resets is PSPACE-hard.

Results

	Coverability	Reachability
Acyclic workflow nets with resets	PSPACE-hard	PSPACE-complete
Acyclic Petri nets with resets	PSPACE-complete	

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Results

	Coverability	Reachability
Acyclic workflow nets with resets	PSPACE-complete	PSPACE-complete
Acyclic Petri nets with resets	PSPACE-complete	Undecidable

Theorem 1: Reachability in acyclic workflow nets with resets is in PSPACE.

Theorem 2: Coverability in acyclic Petri nets with resets is in PSPACE.

Theorem 3: Coverability in acyclic workflow nets with resets is PSPACE-hard.

Theorem 4: Reachability in acyclic Petri nets with resets is undecidable.

All results hold for both unary encoding and binary encoding.

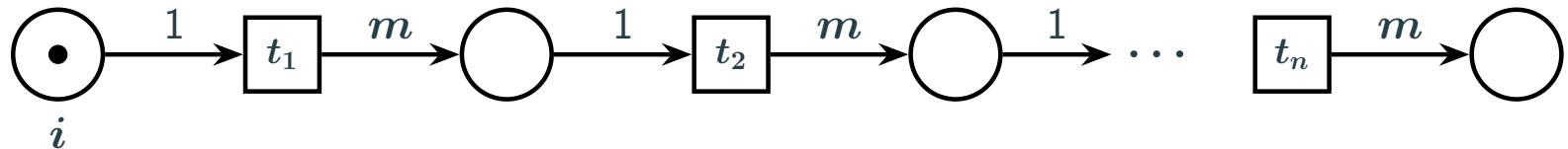
Ideas: PSPACE Upper Bound

Theorem 1: Reachability in acyclic workflow nets with resets is in PSPACE.

Proof idea: Suppose reachability holds, $(1, 0, \dots, 0) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow (0, \dots, 0, 1)$ in \mathcal{N} .

Ignore resets and consider number of times each transition can be fired.

Fact: The workflow features imply that all transitions consume at least one token.



So, t_1 can be only be fired once, then t_2 can be fired at most m times, ...

... t_n can be fired at most m^{n-1} times.

Thus, even without resets, a place cannot contain more than m^n many tokens.

Finally, a marking can be written using $\log(m^n)$ many bits.

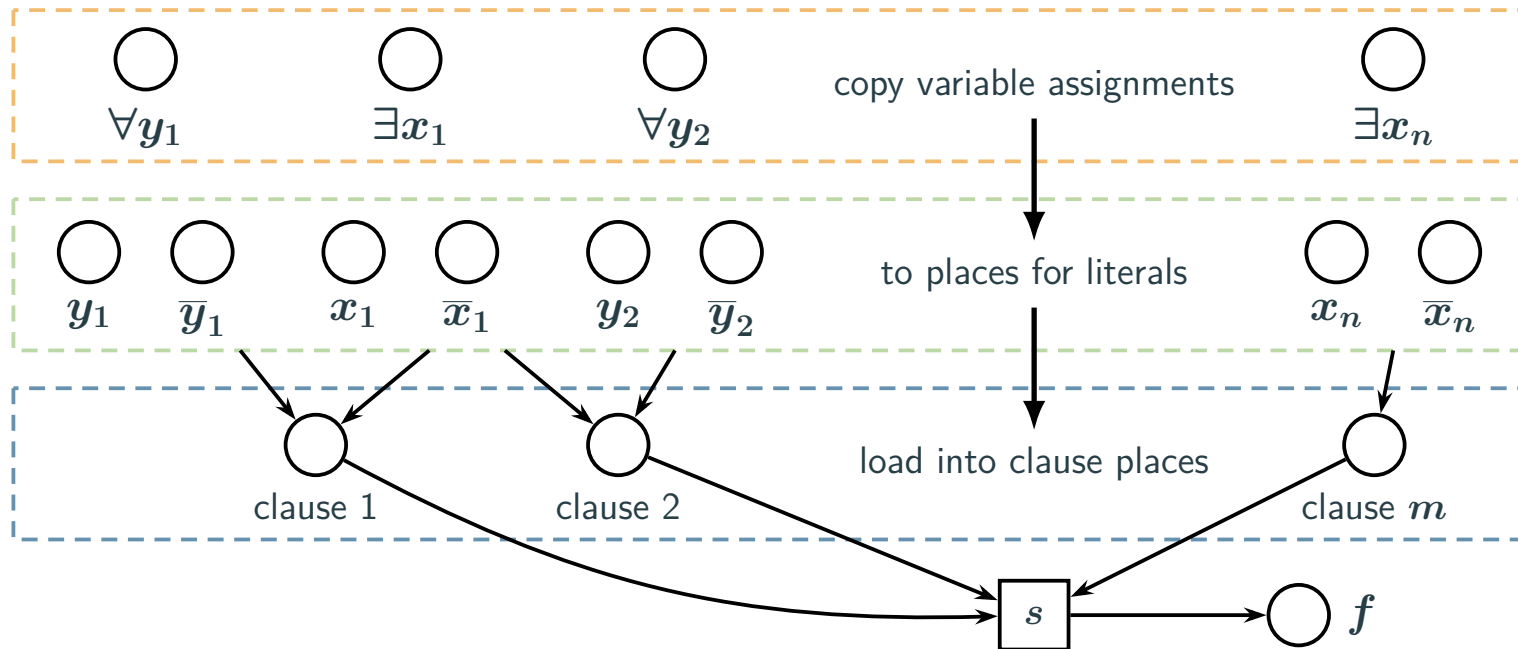
Note: $m, n \leq \text{size}(\mathcal{N})$.

Ideas: PSPACE Lower Bound

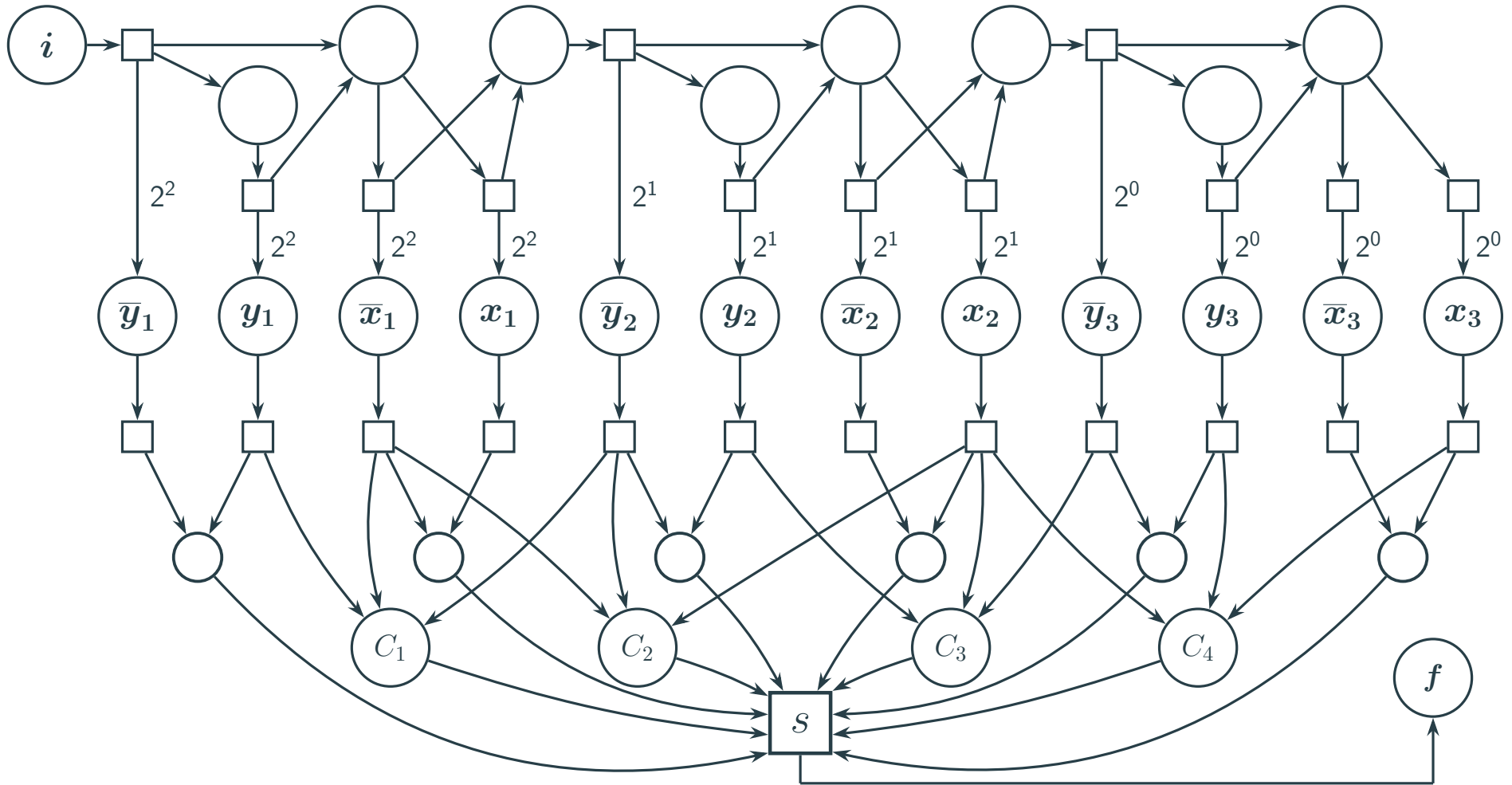
Theorem 3: Coverability in acyclic workflow nets with resets is PSPACE-hard.

Proof idea: Reduce from Quantified SATisfiability (QSAT) directly.

Given $\forall y_1 \exists x_1 \forall y_2 \exists x_2 \dots \forall y_n \exists x_n \phi(y_1, x_1, y_2, x_2, \dots, y_n, x_n)$.



Example: $(y_1 \vee \bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{y}_2) \wedge (\bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{y}_2 \vee x_2) \wedge (y_2 \vee x_2 \vee \bar{y}_3) \wedge (x_2 \vee y_3 \vee x_3)$



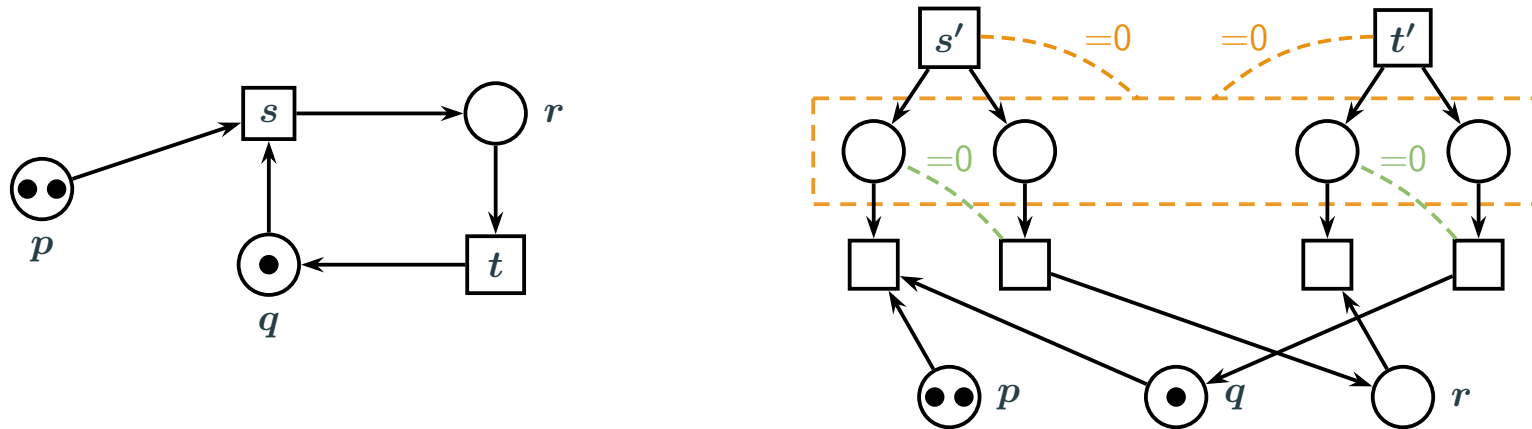
Ideas: Undecidability

Theorem 4: Reachability in acyclic Petri nets with resets is undecidable.

Lemma: The reachability problem for acyclic Petri nets with **zero tests** is reducible in logarithmic space to the reachability problem for acyclic Petri nets with **resets**.

Lemma: The reachability problem in Petri nets with **zero tests** is reducible in logarithmic space to the reachability problem in *acyclic* Petri nets with **zero tests**.

Proof idea: Simulate (not necessarily acyclic) transitions using a “transition controller”.



Acyclic Petri and Workflow Nets with Resets

	Coverability	Reachability
Acyclic workflow nets with resets	PSPACE-complete	PSPACE-complete
Acyclic Petri nets with resets	PSPACE-complete	Undecidable

Future work: Study (the decidability of) soundness in acyclic workflow nets with resets.

Future work: Is reachability or coverability in acyclic affine Petri or workflow nets decidable?

Thank You!

Presented by Henry Sinclair-Banks, University of Warwick, UK 

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