

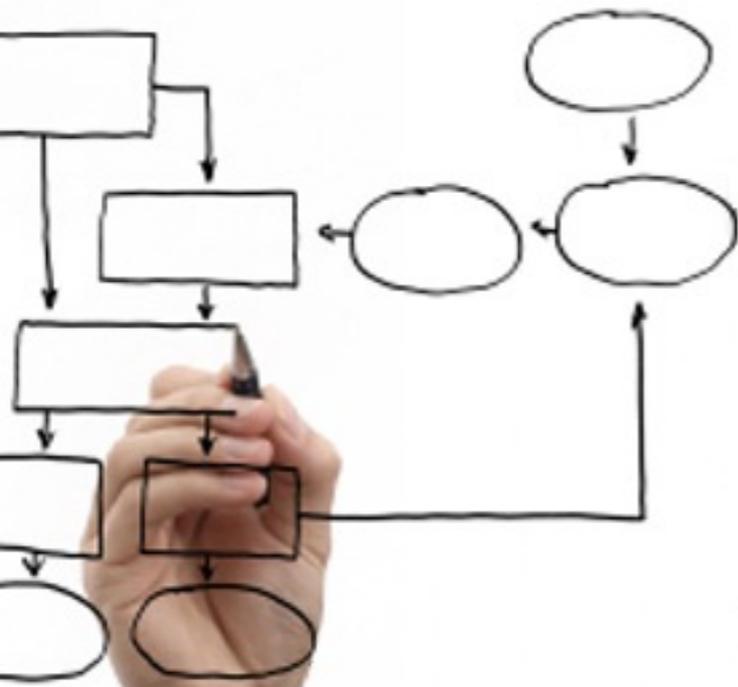
Business Processes Modelling

MPB (6 cfu, 295AA)

Roberto Bruni

<http://www.di.unipi.it/~bruni>

12 - Analysis of WF nets



Object



We study suitable soundness properties
of Workflow nets

Boundedness, liveness

(P, T, F, M_0)

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

Boundedness?

Liveness?

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

Soundness
informally

Example: Reseller

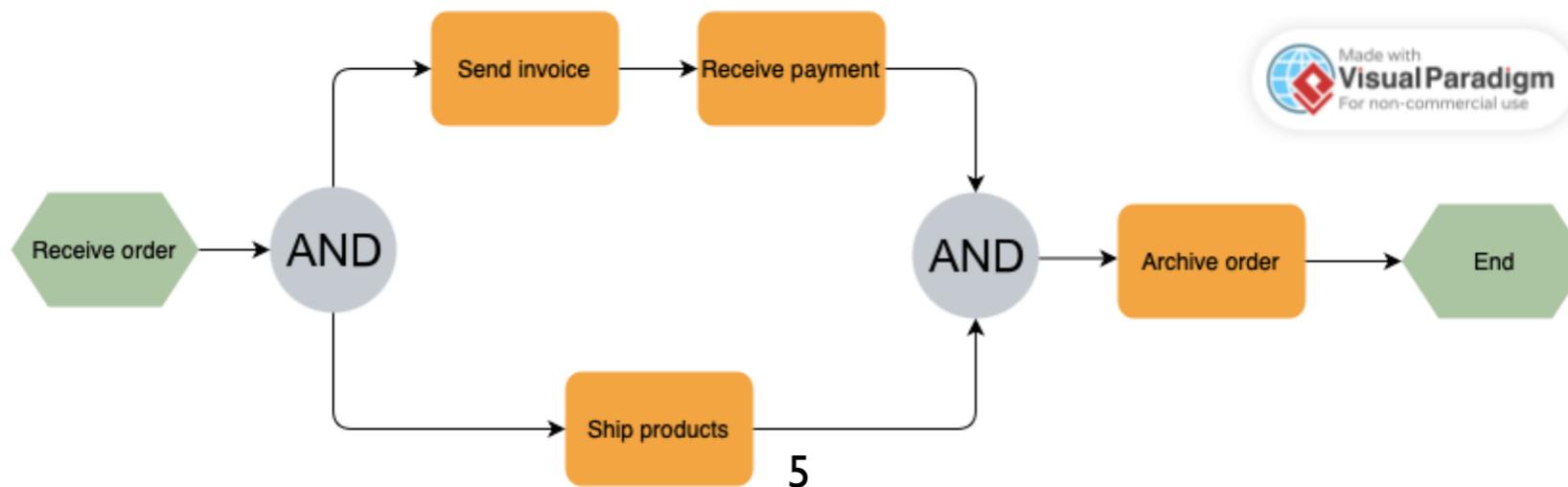
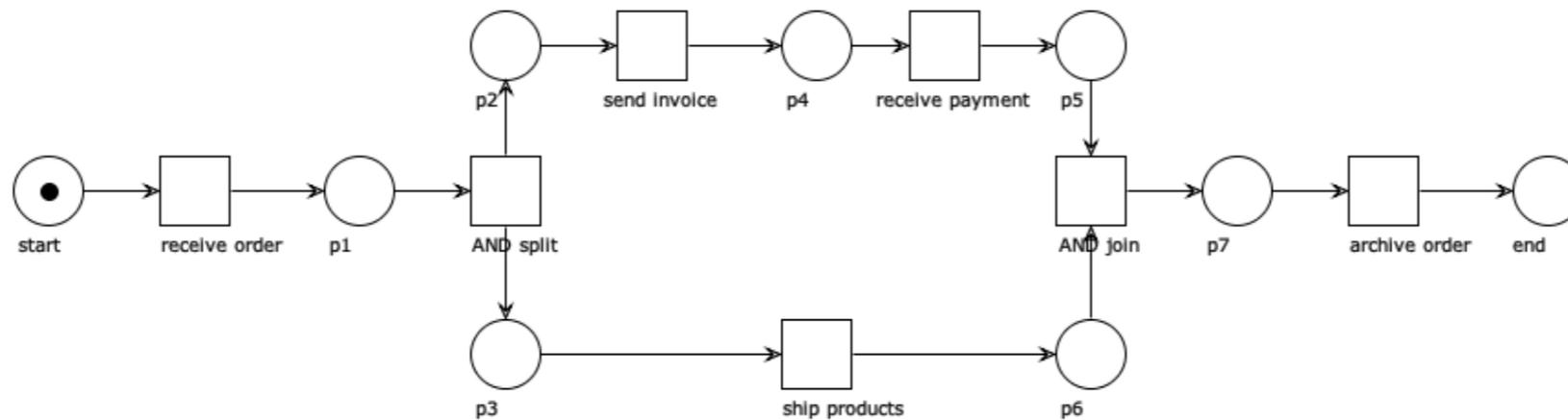
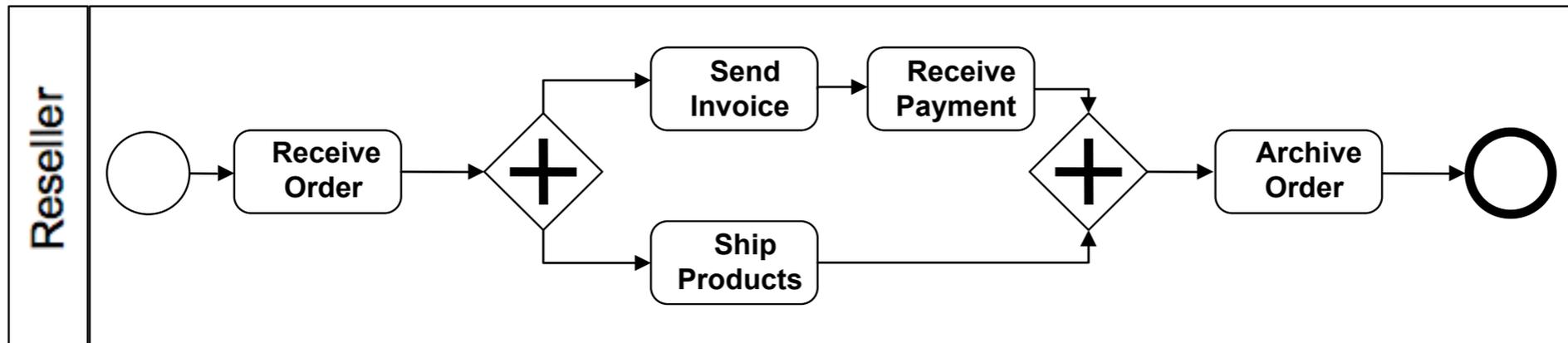
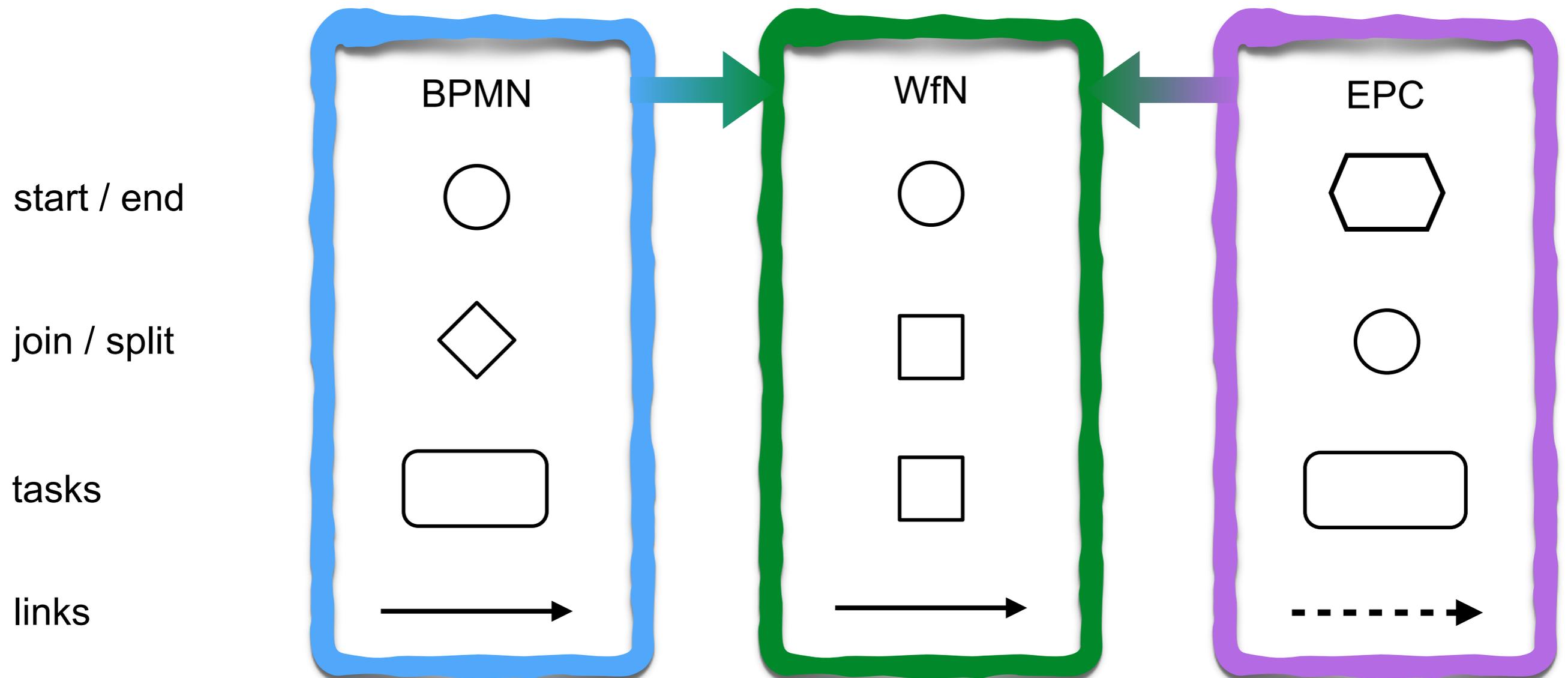
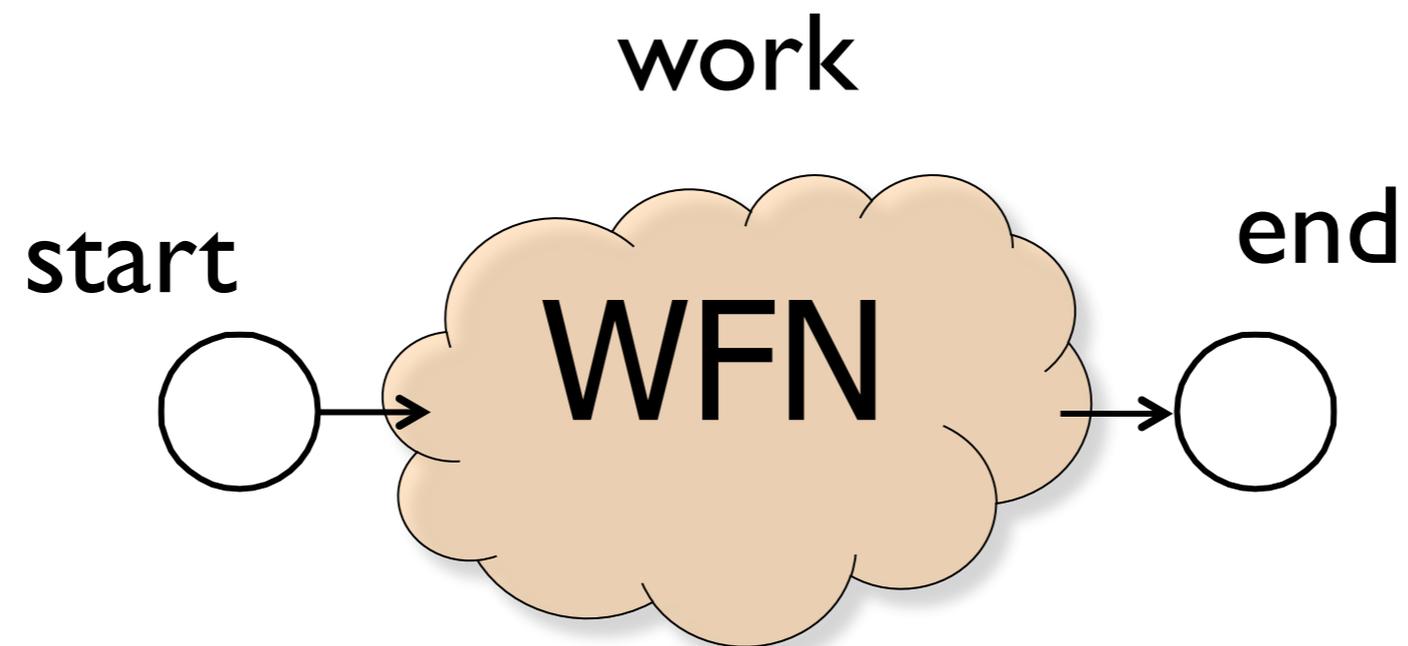


Diagram verification



Workflow net: idea



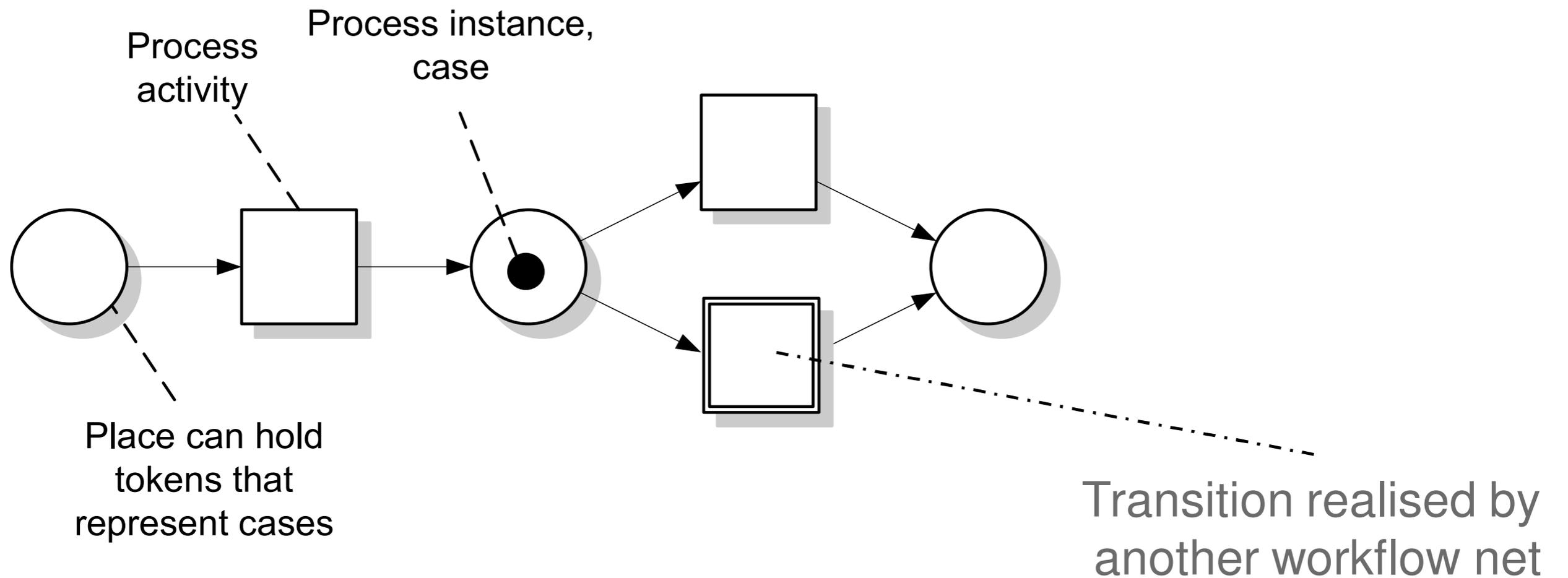
Workflow net

Definition:

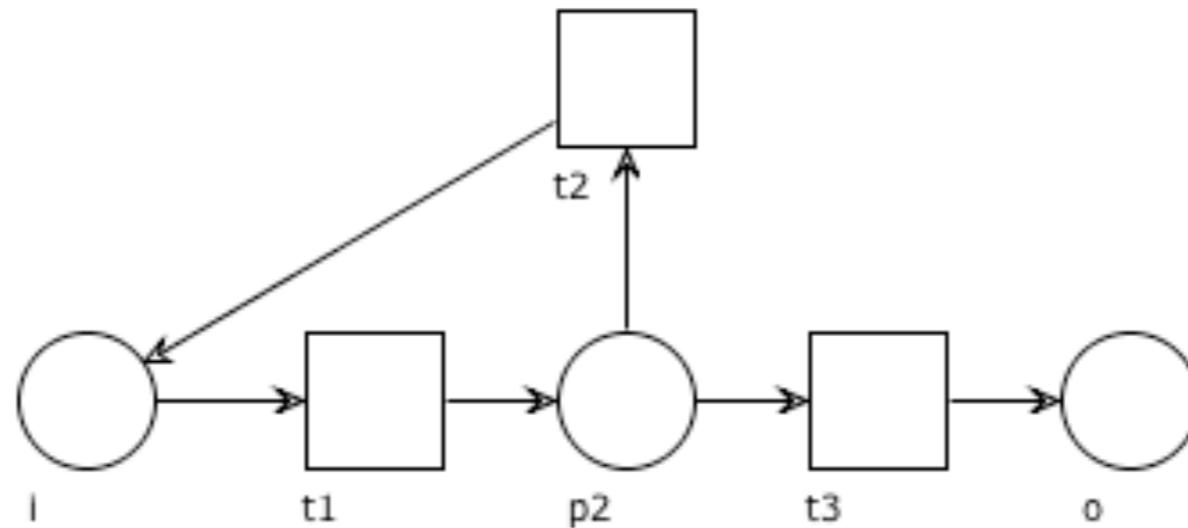
A Petri net (P, T, F) is called **workflow net** if:

1. there is a distinguished *initial place* $i \in P$ with $\bullet i = \emptyset$
2. there is a distinguished *final place* $o \in P$ with $o \bullet = \emptyset$
3. every other place and transition belongs to a path from i to o

WF nets as business processes



Structural analysis



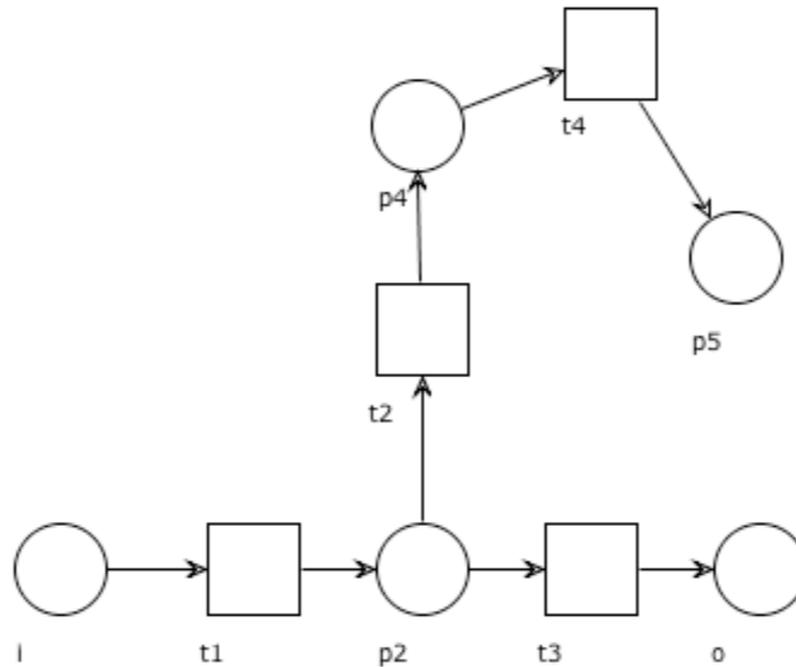
No distinguished entry / exit point

no entry: when should the case start?

no exit: when should the case end?

not a workflow net!

Structural analysis



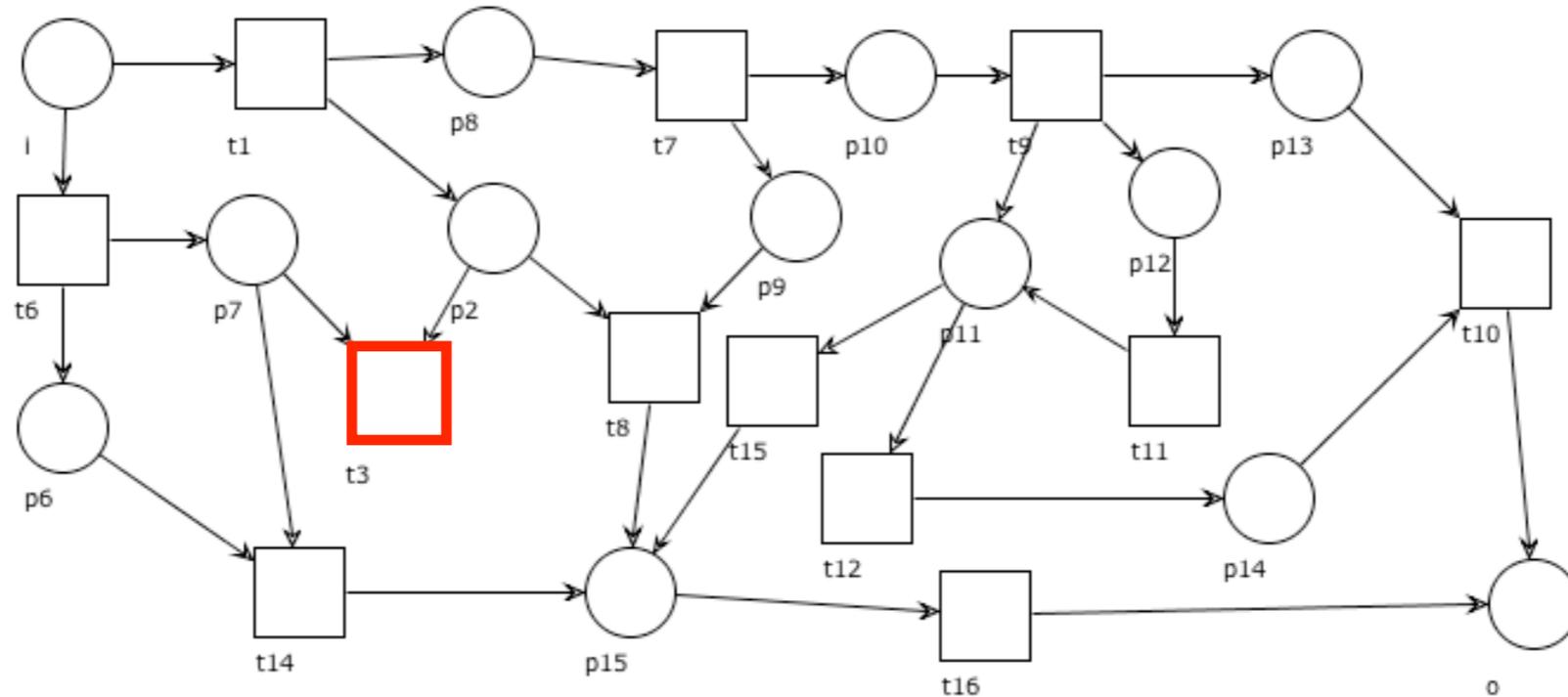
Multiple entry / exit points

multiple entries: when should the case start?

multiple exit: when should the case end?

not a workflow net!

Structural analysis



Tasks t without incoming and/or outgoing arcs

no input: when should t be carried out?

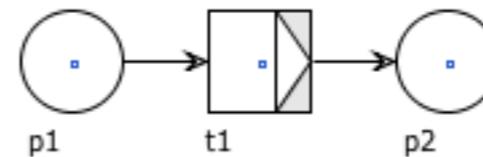
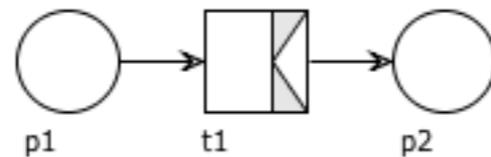
no output: t does not contribute to case completion

not a workflow net!

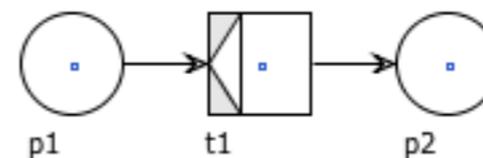
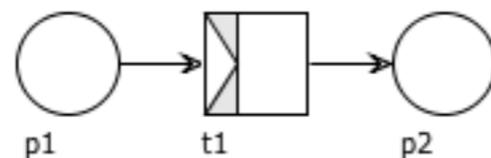
Structural analysis

Wrong decorations of transitions

split with only one outgoing arc



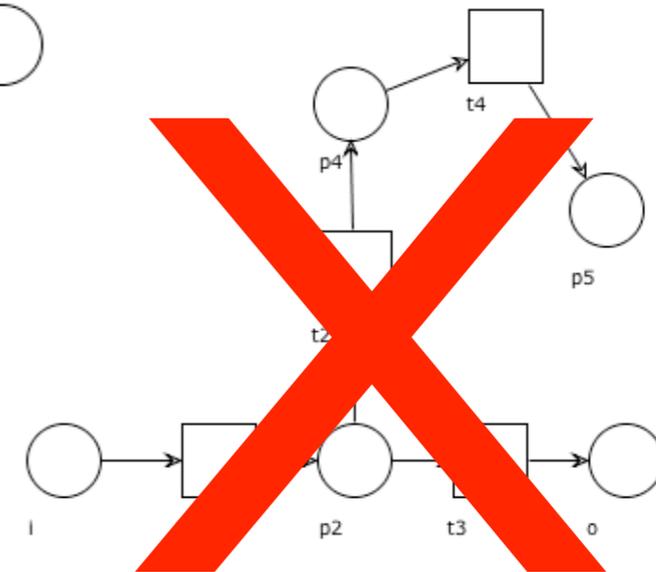
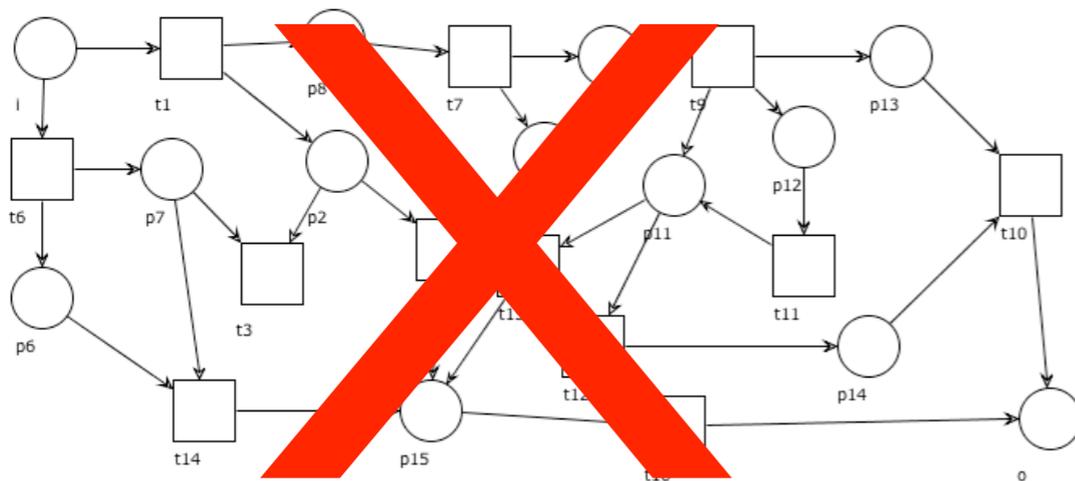
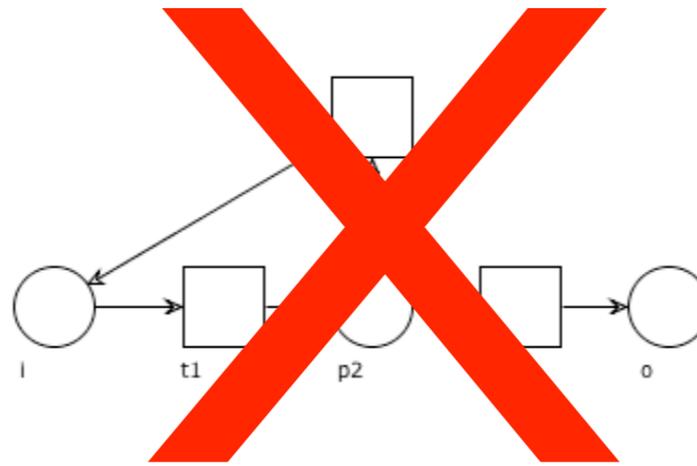
join with only one incoming arc



non-sense: left to designer responsibility

Structural analysis

The definition of Workflow nets is purely structural but already rules out many erroneous models



Structural properties

All the properties we have seen so far are
structural (or **static**)
(i.e., they depend on the shape of the graph,
on its connectivity or topology,
but NOT on the initial marking and enabled firings)

We also care about **behavioural** properties
(e.g., how the system can evolve,
which firing sequences will be possible,
which markings will be reachable)

A matter of terminology

To better reflect the above distinction, it is frequent:

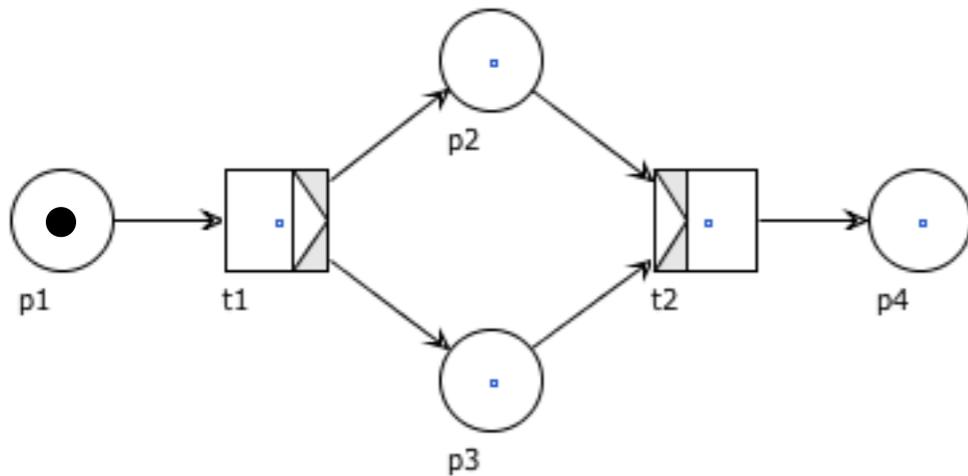
to use the term **net system** for denoting a Petri net
with a given initial marking
(we study behavioural properties of systems)

to use the term **net** for denoting a Petri net
without specifying any initial marking
(we study structural properties of nets)

even if, in the case of workflow nets, the initial markings will consist of one token in the initial place

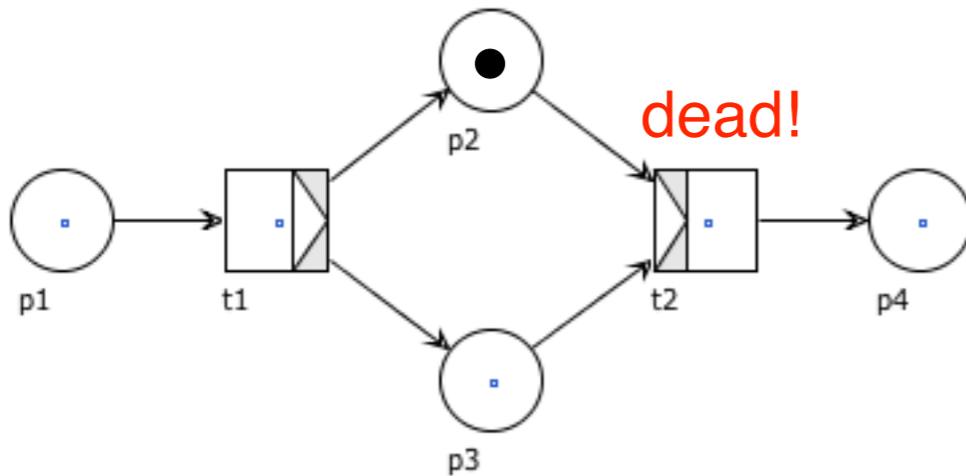
Behavioural analysis

Structural correctness cannot rule out many other problematic issues...



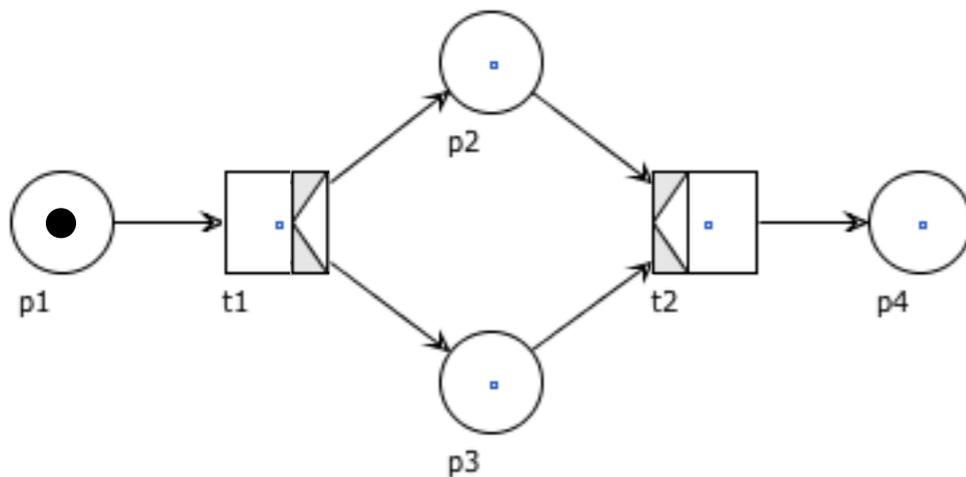
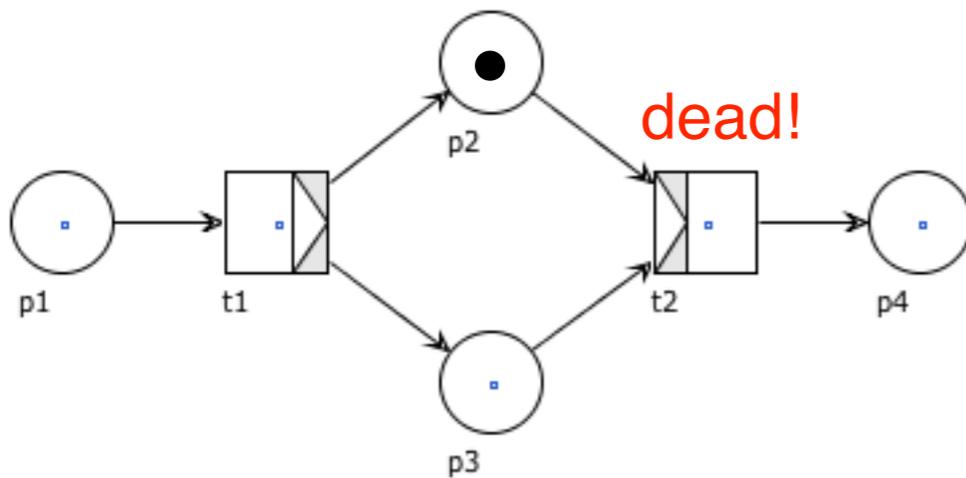
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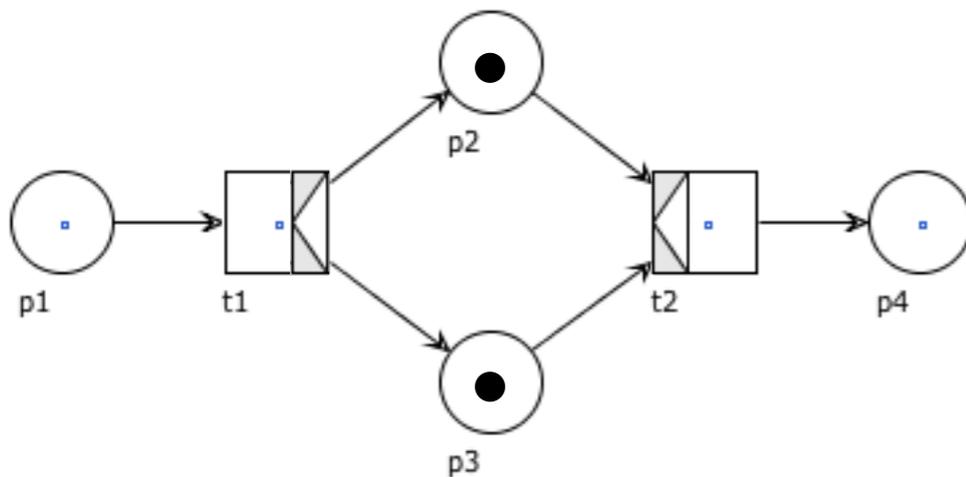
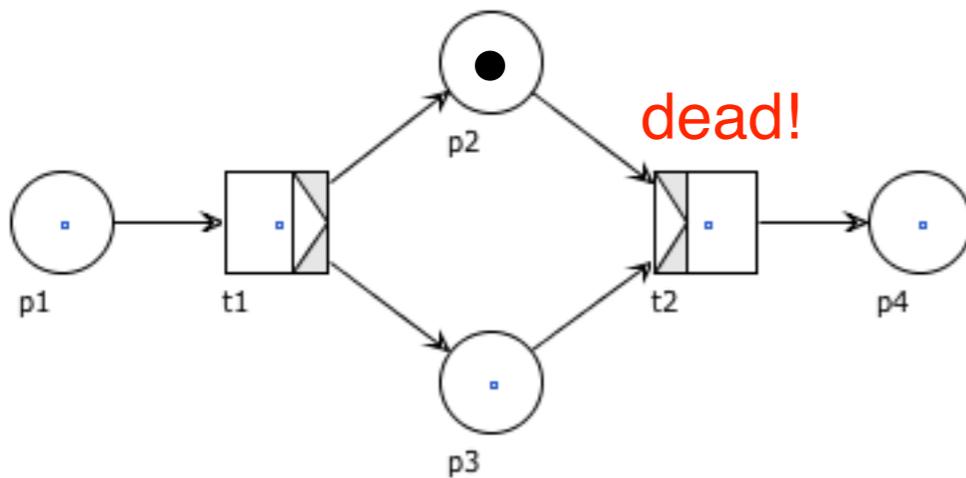
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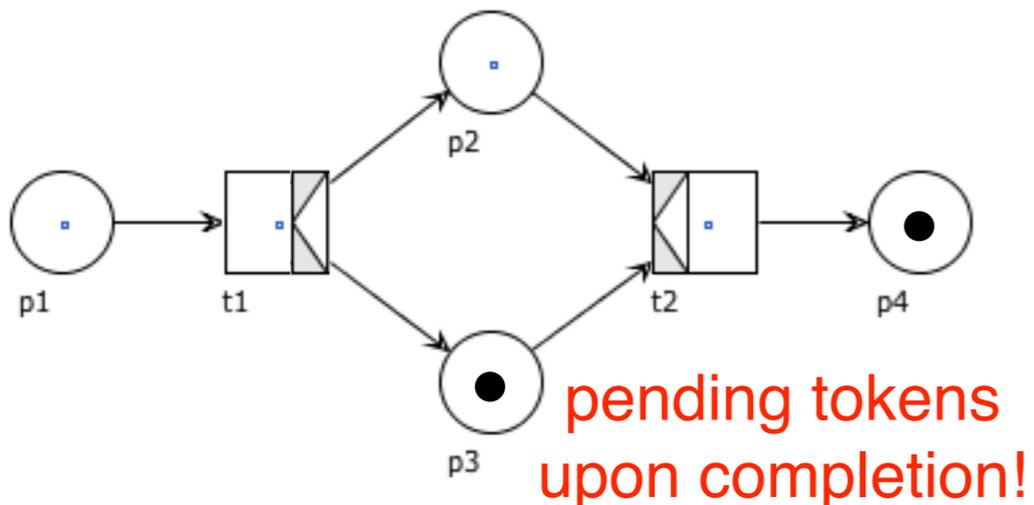
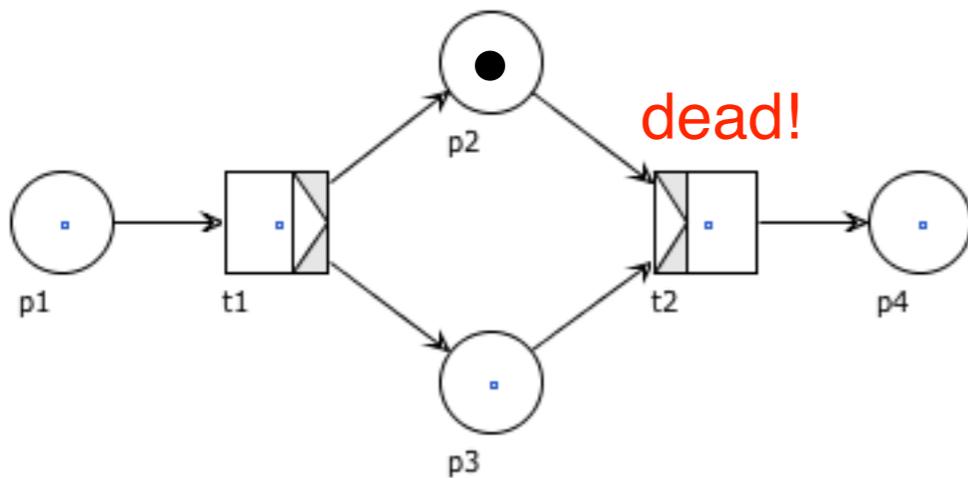
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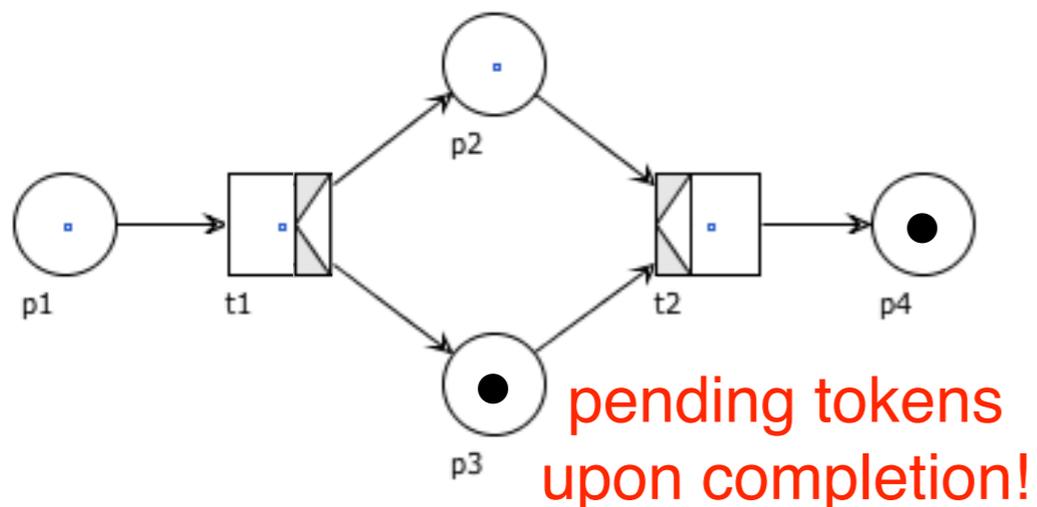
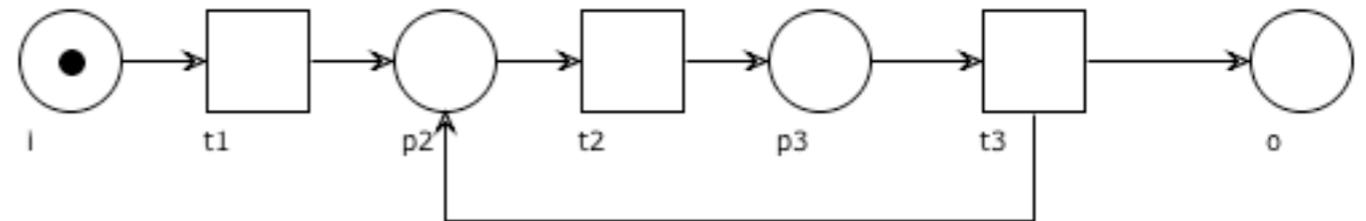
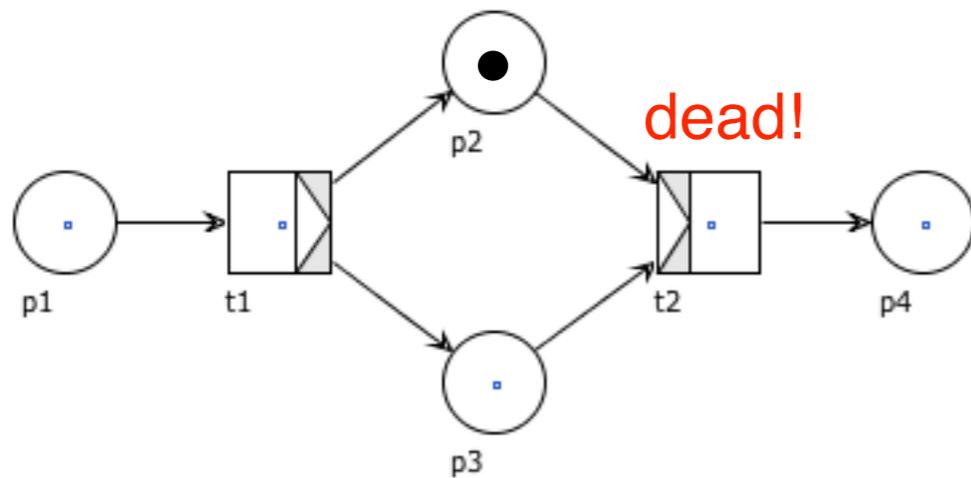
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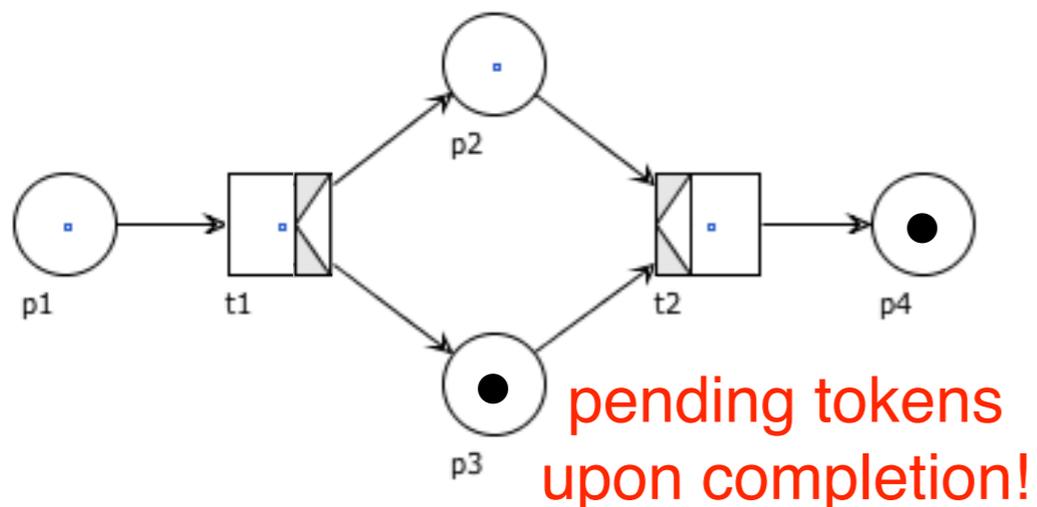
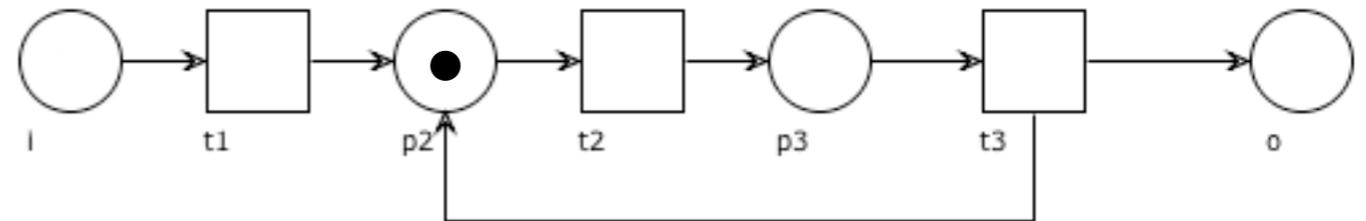
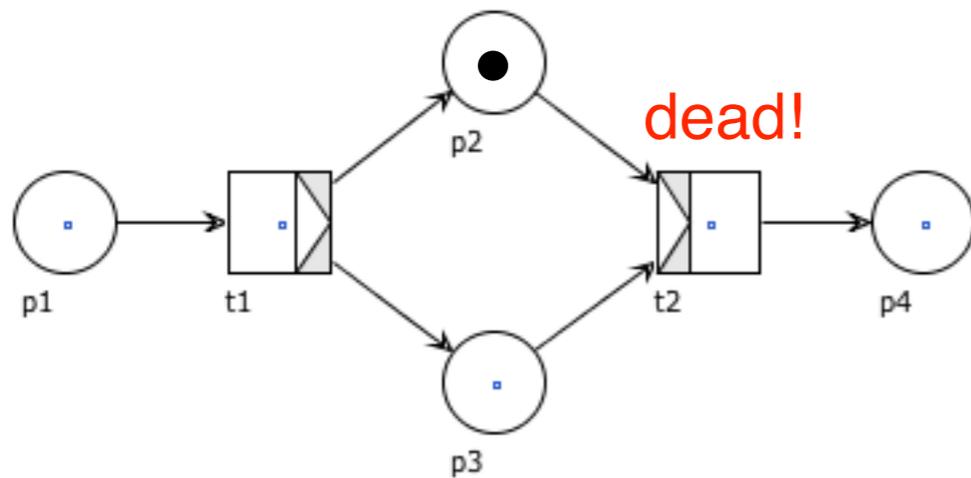
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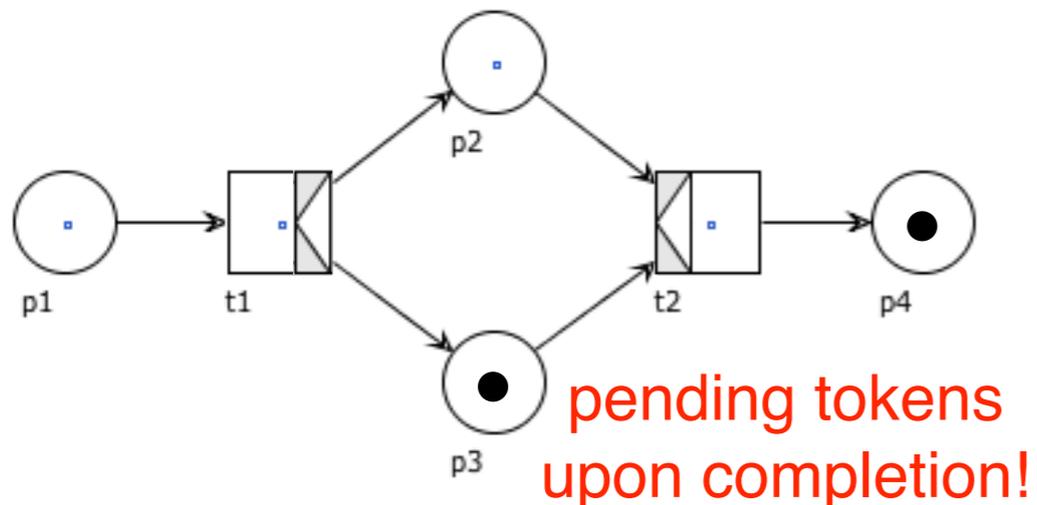
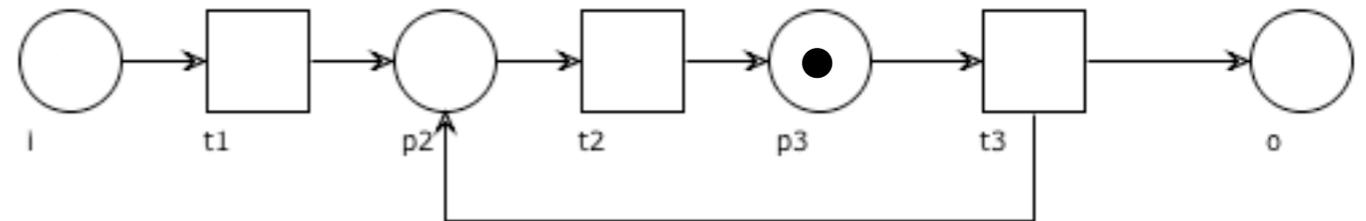
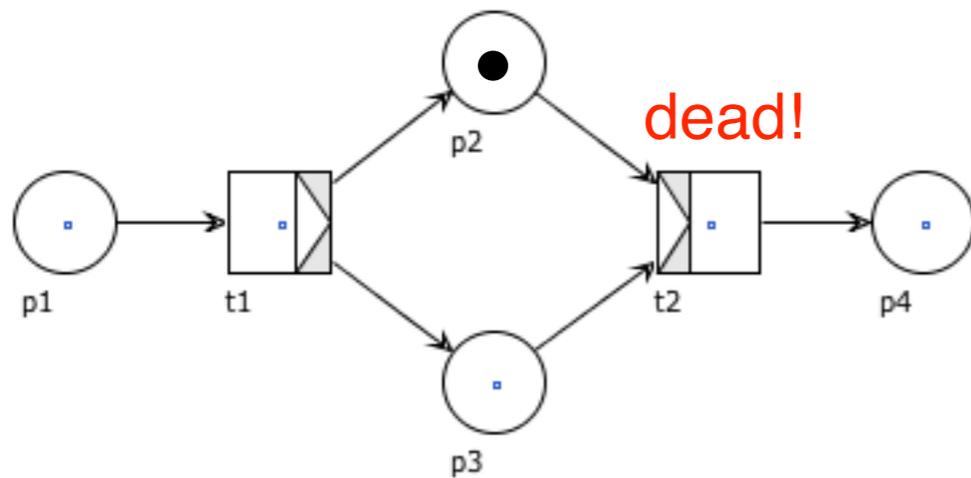
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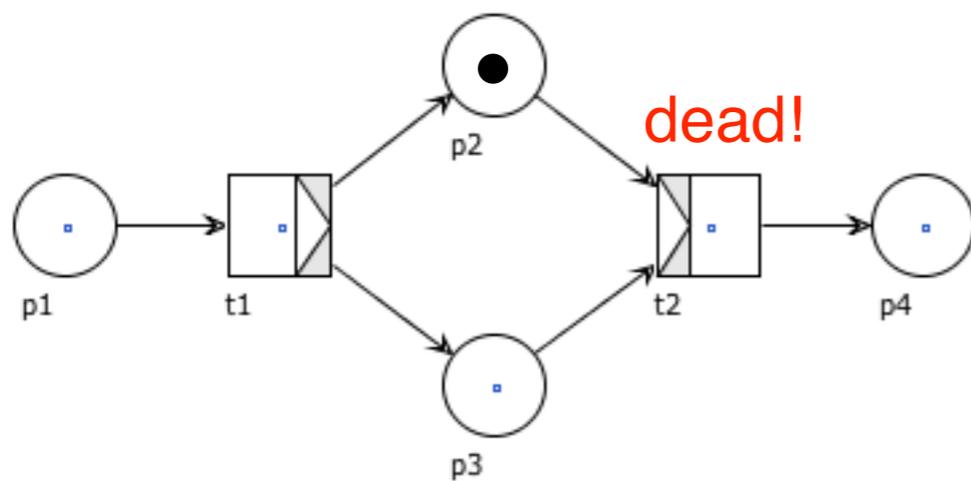
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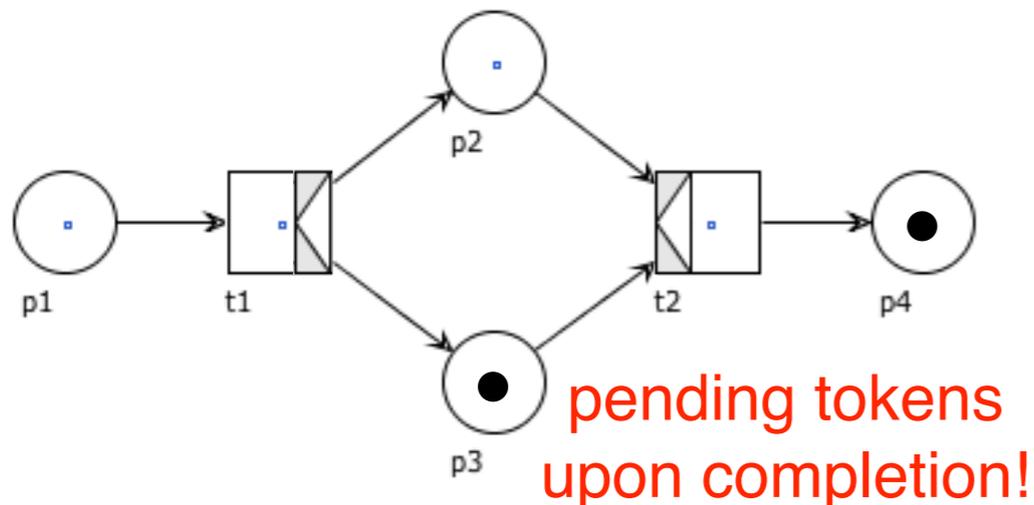
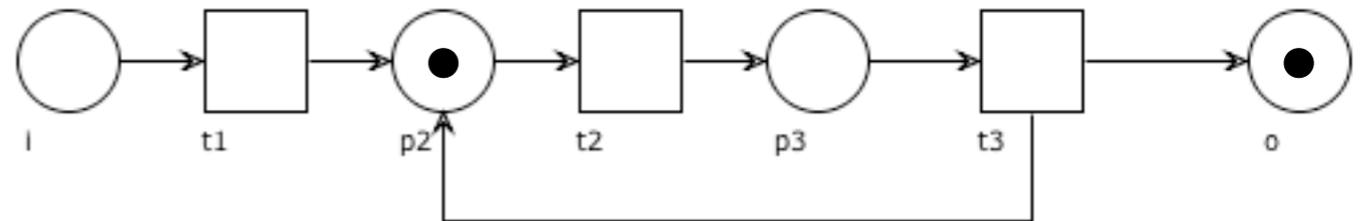


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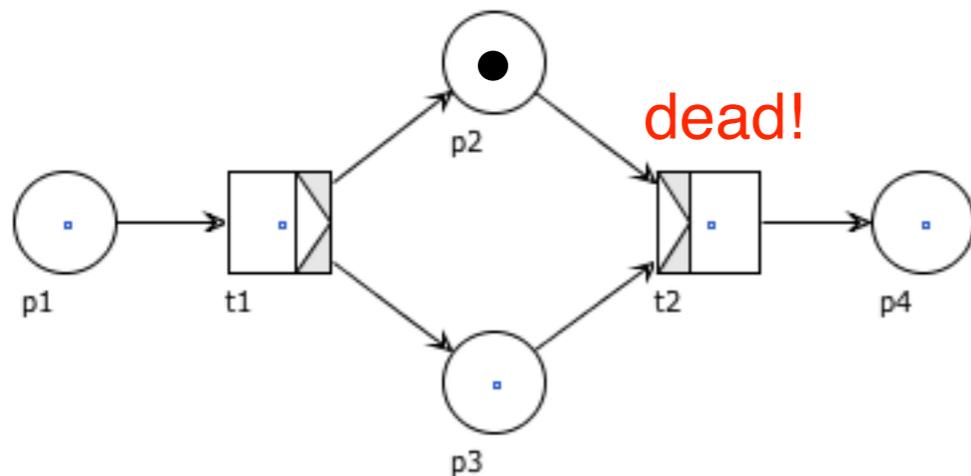


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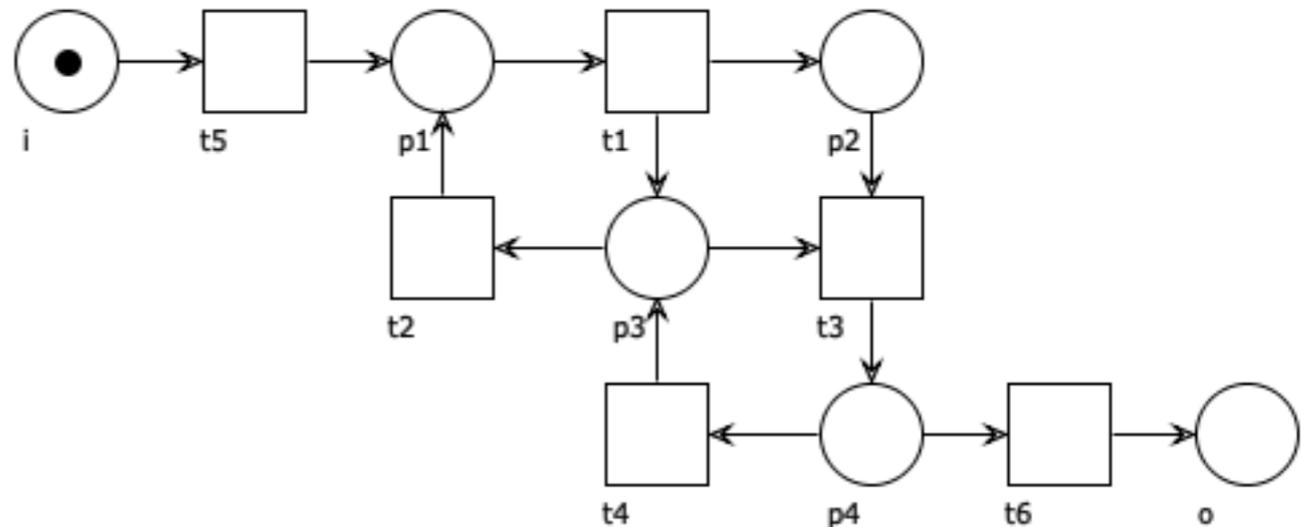
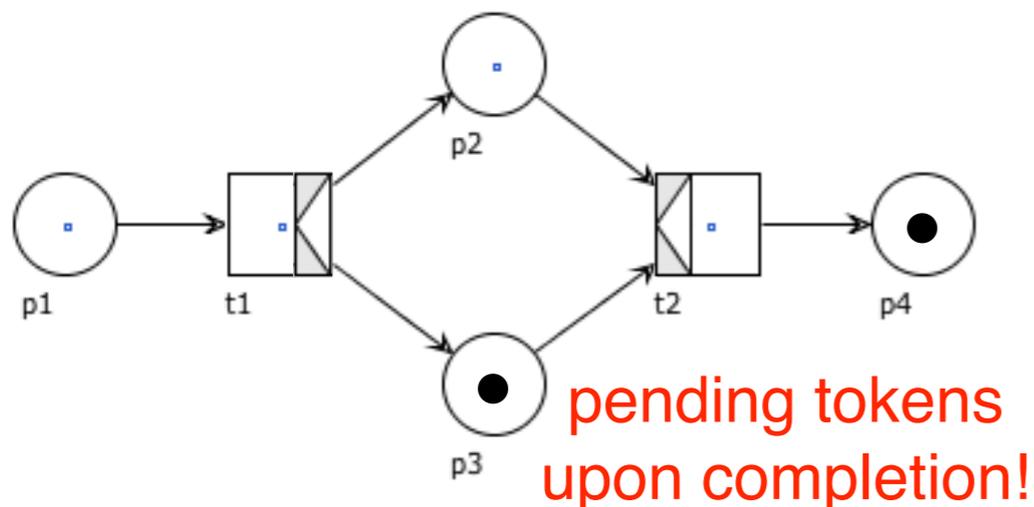
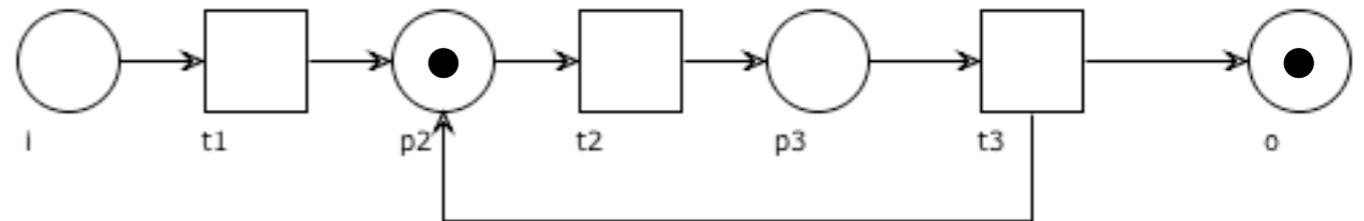


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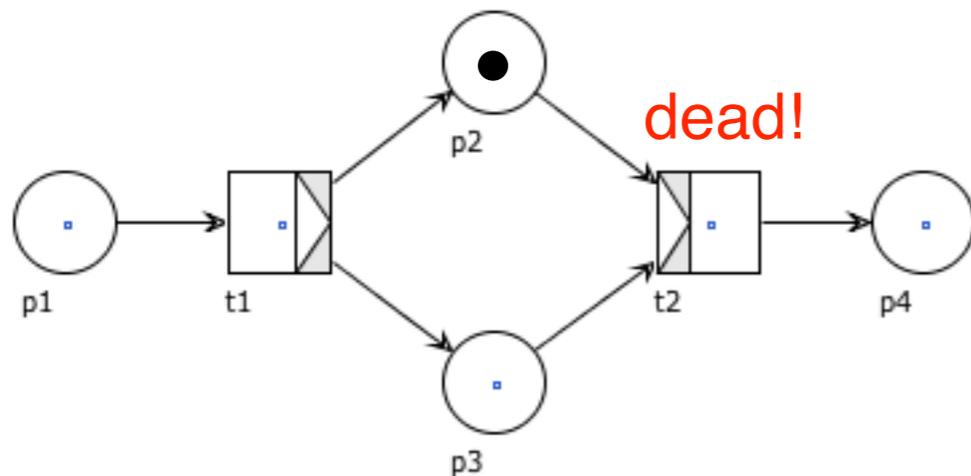


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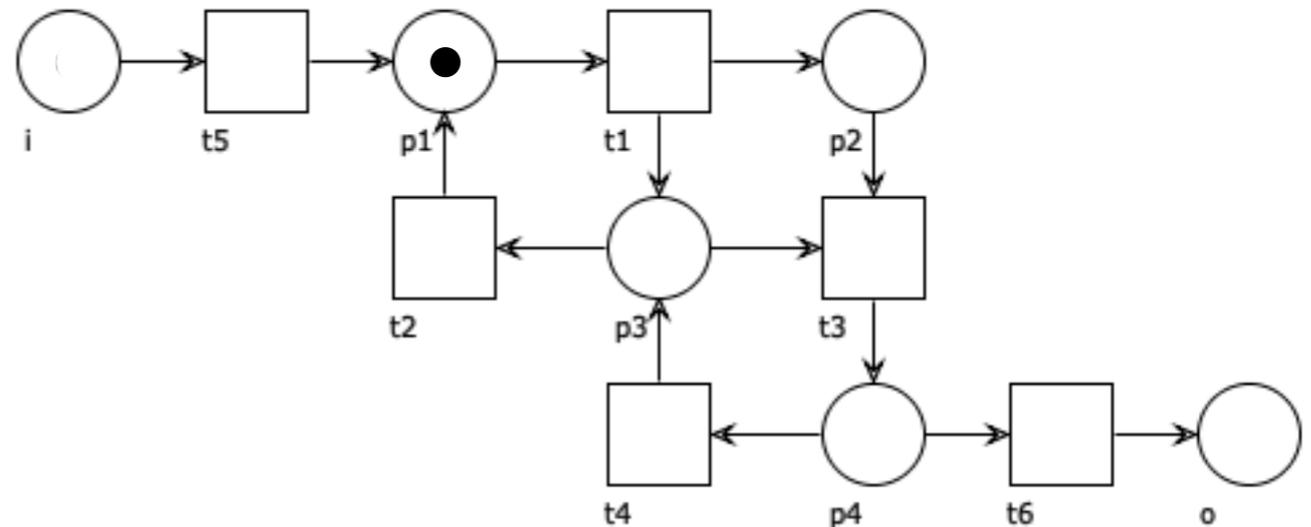
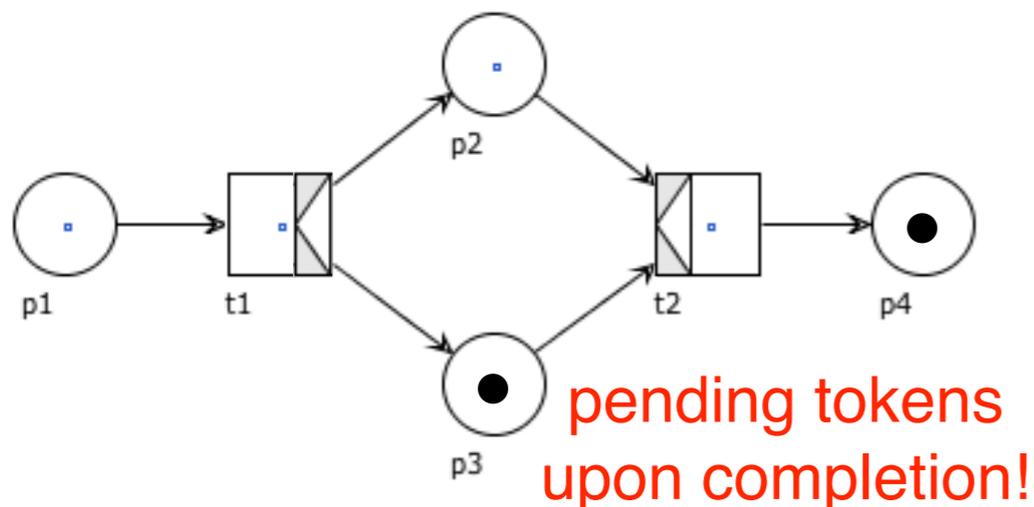
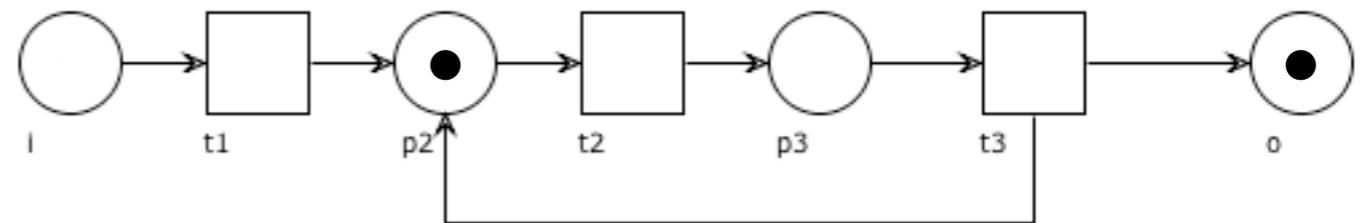


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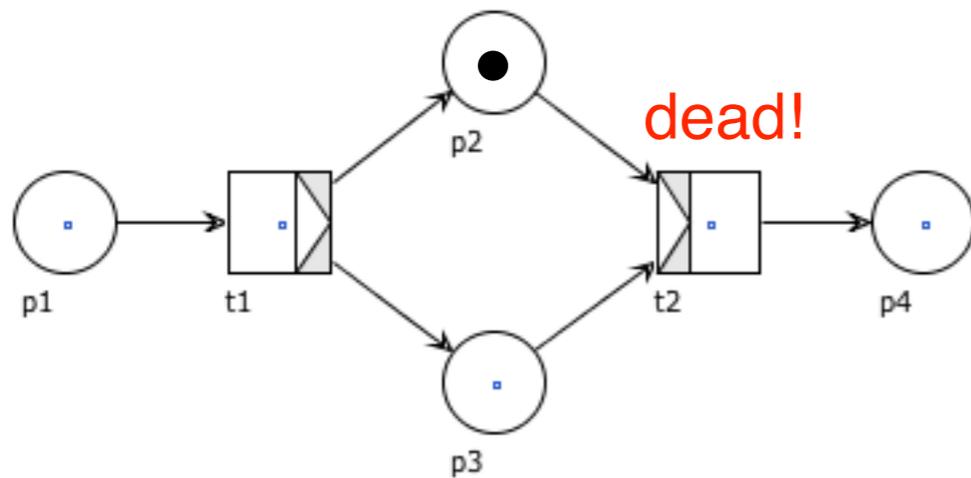


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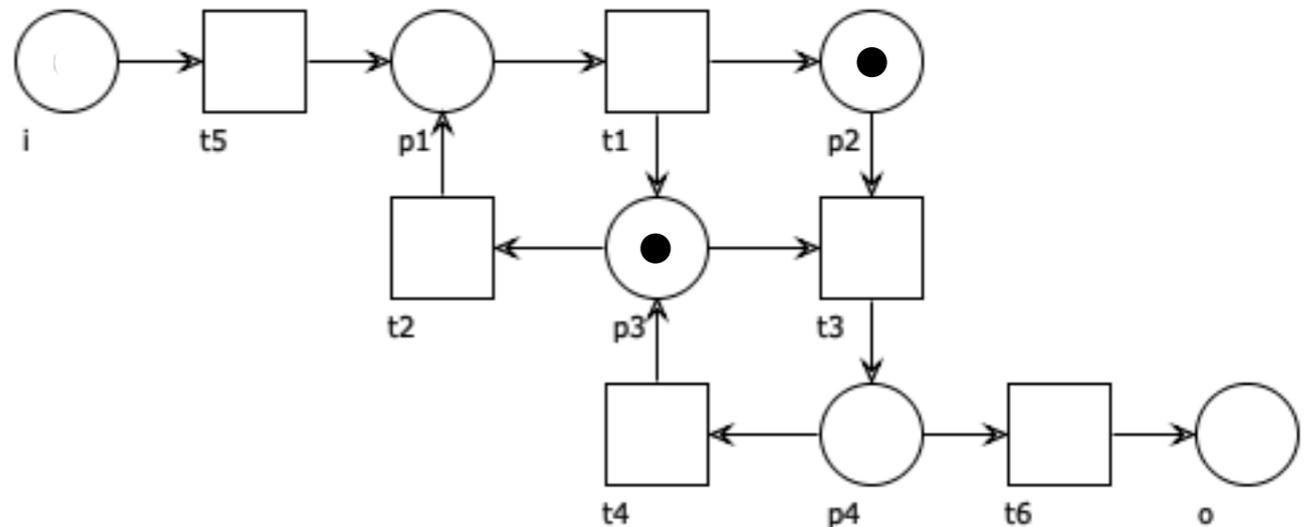
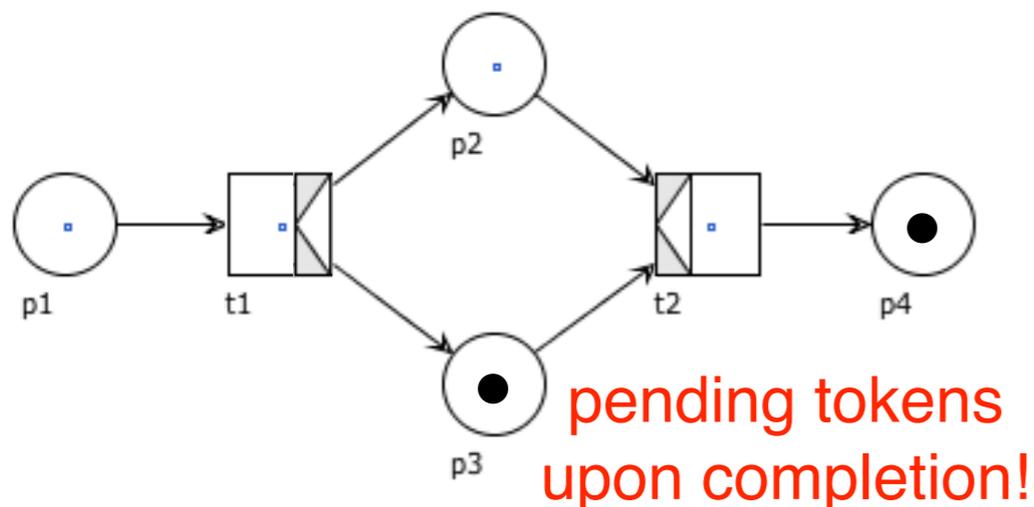
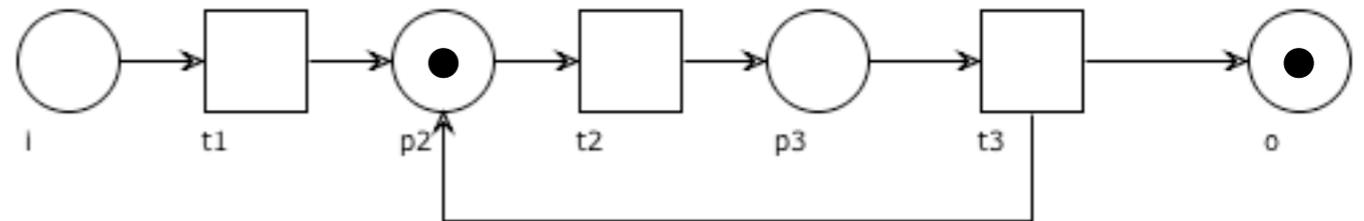


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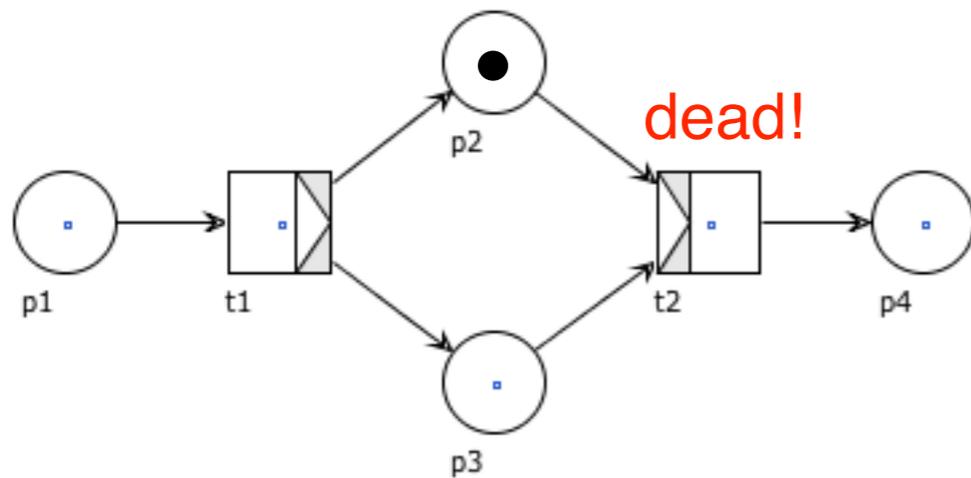


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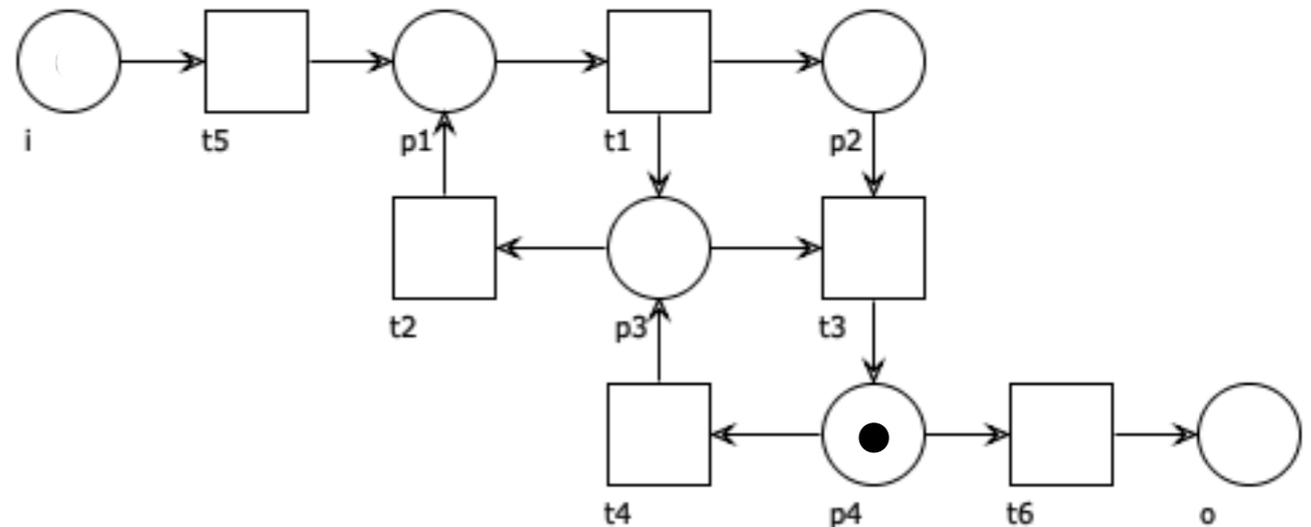
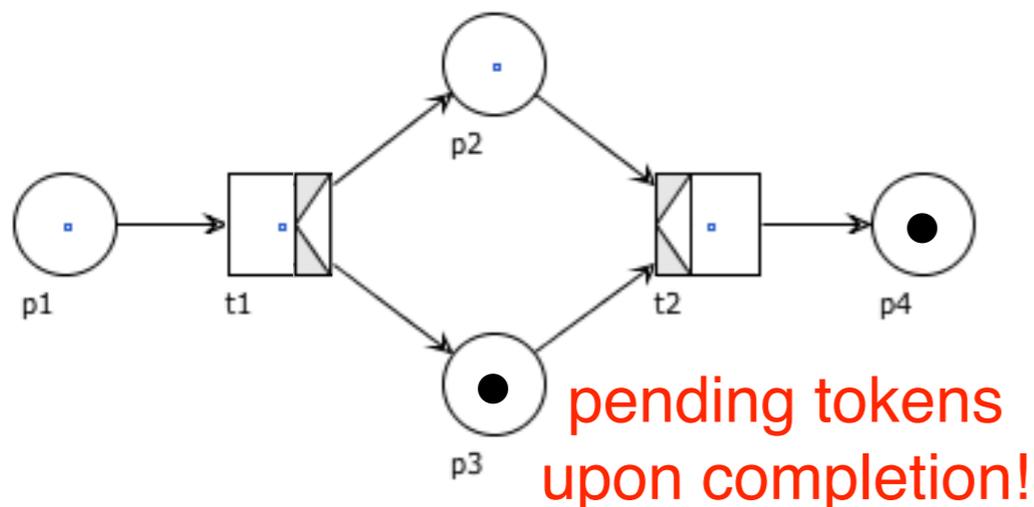
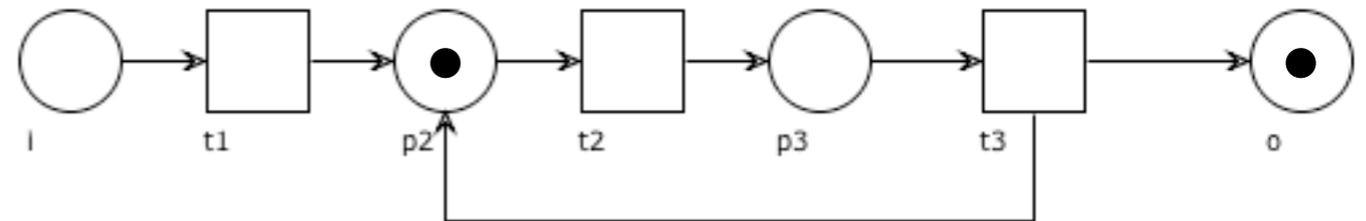


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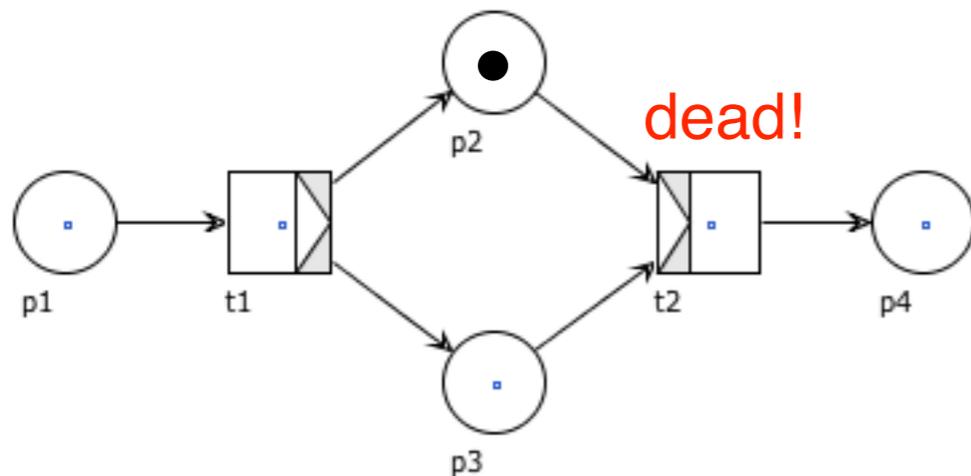


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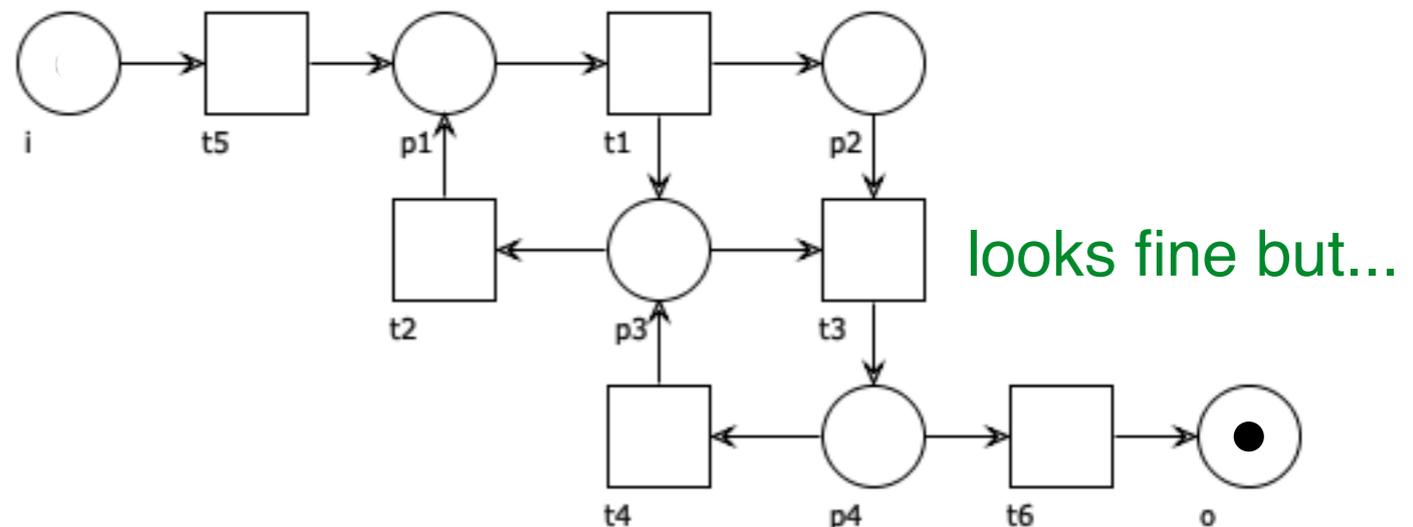
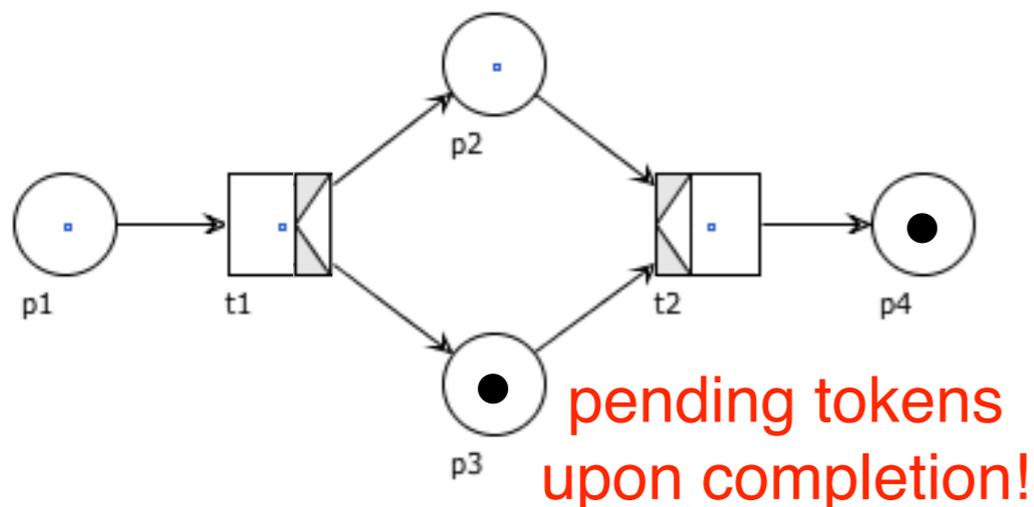
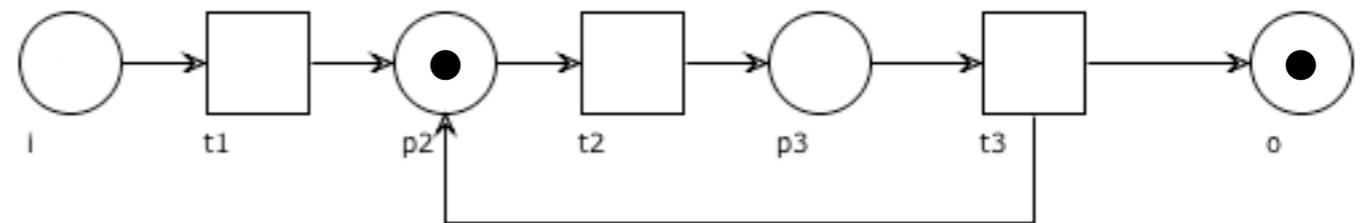


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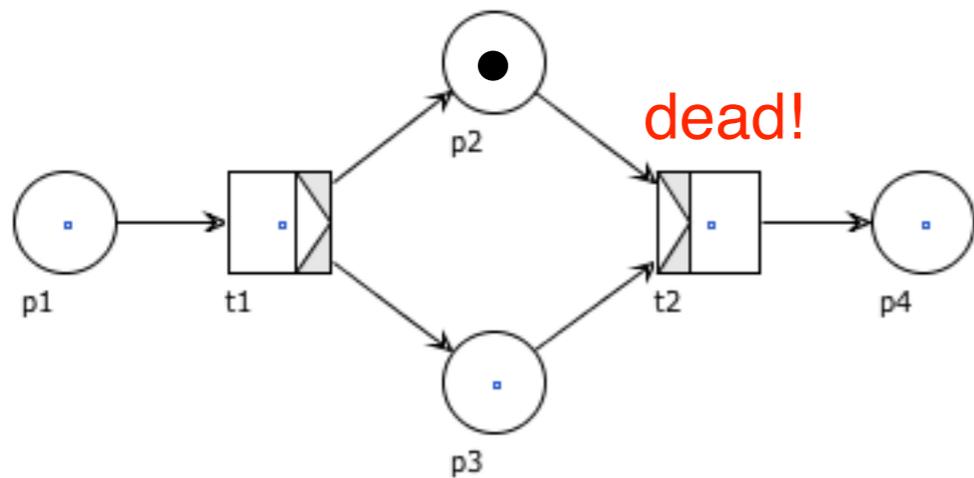


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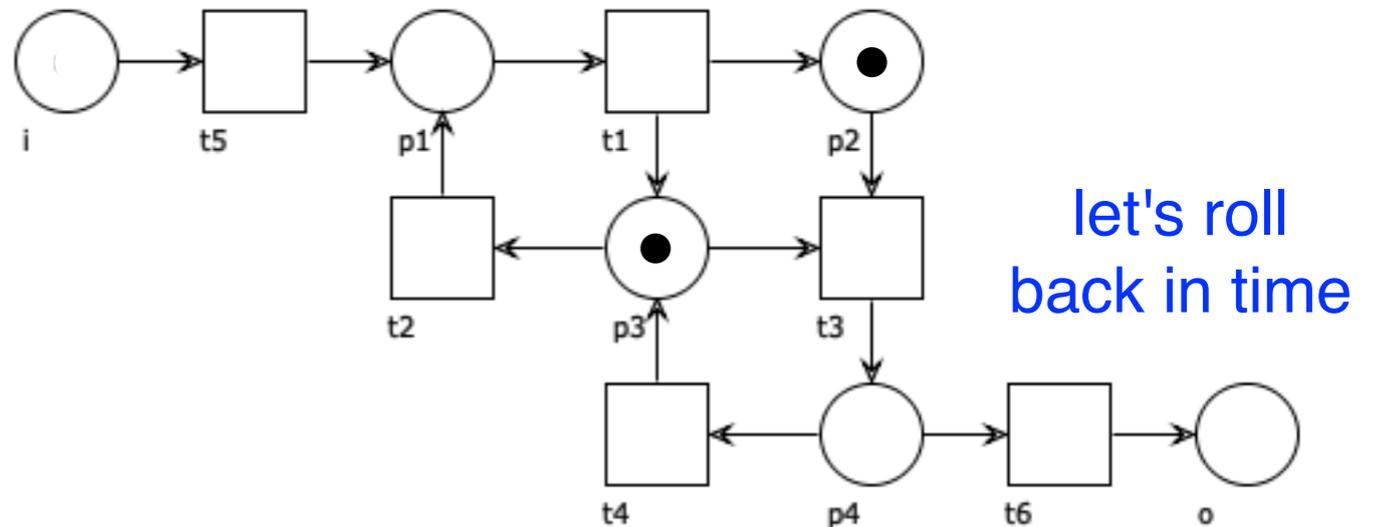
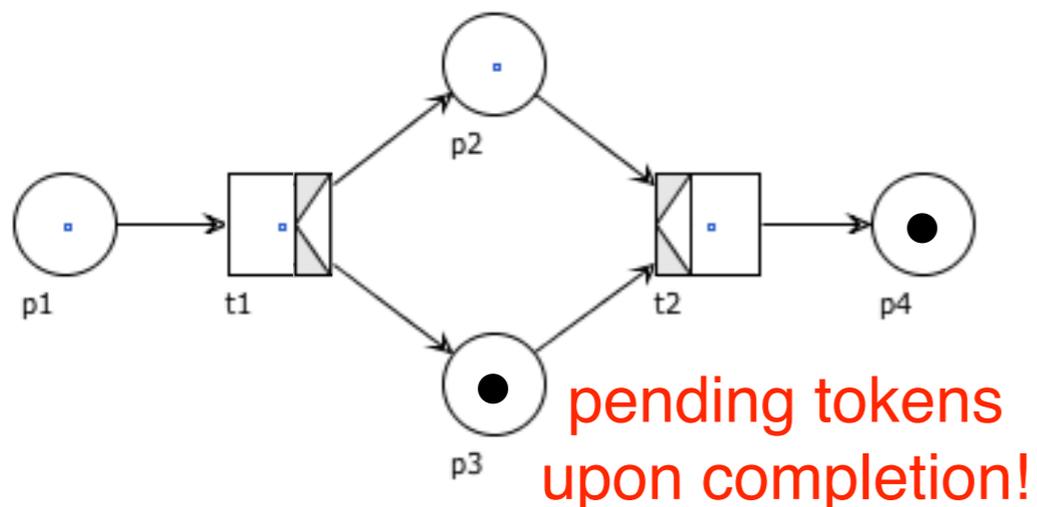
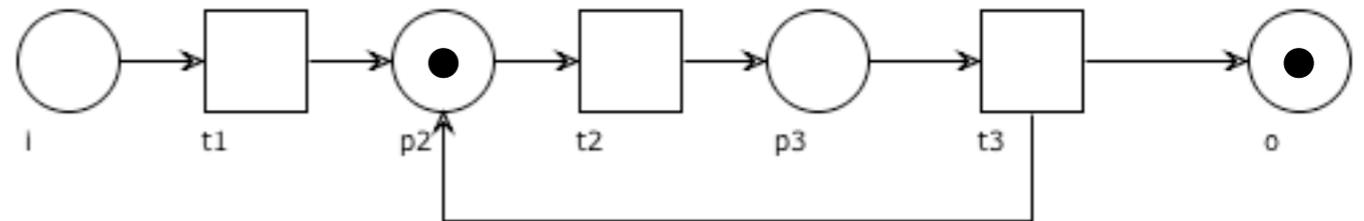


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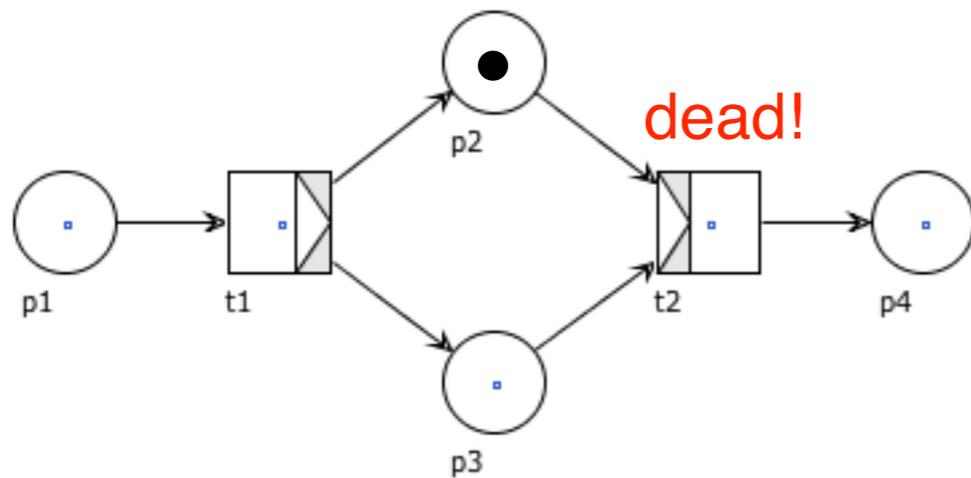


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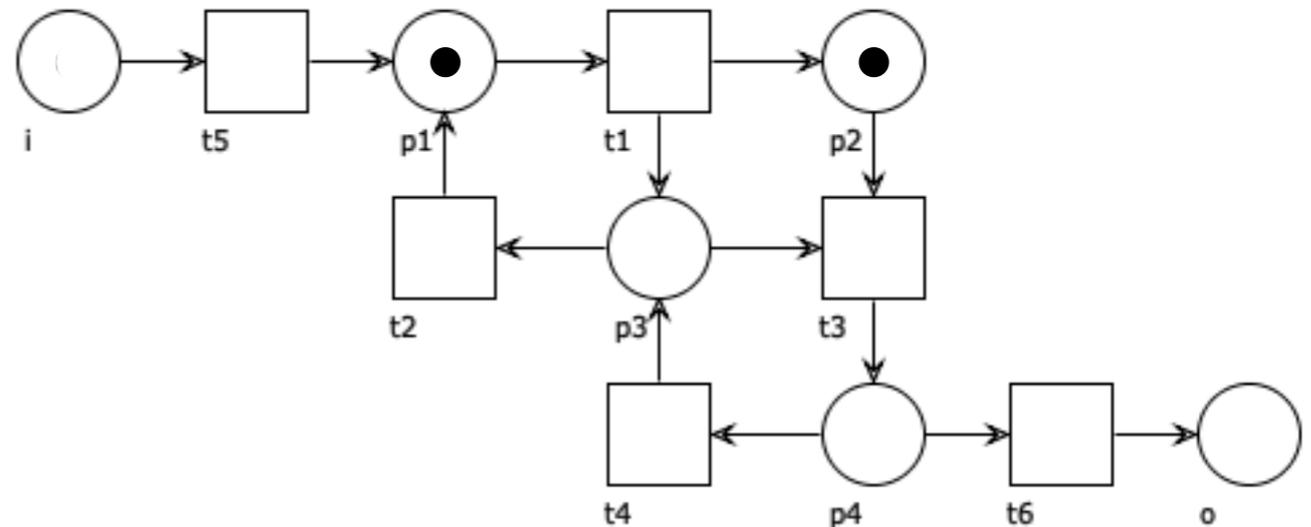
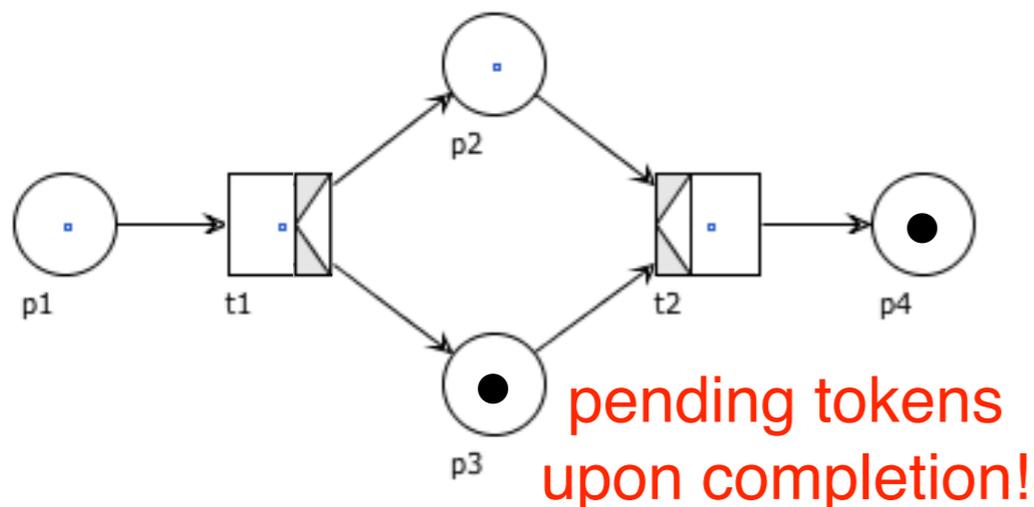
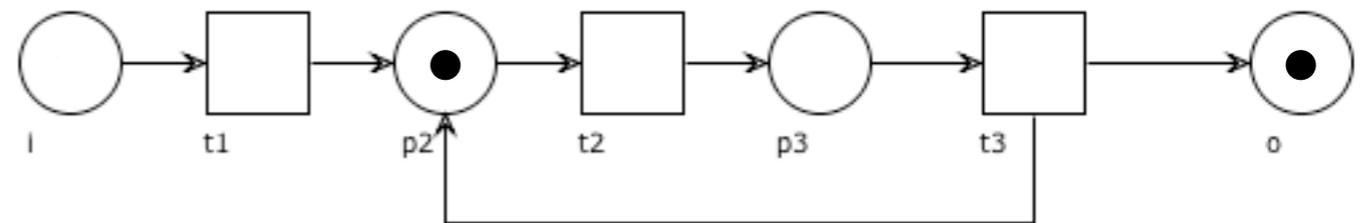


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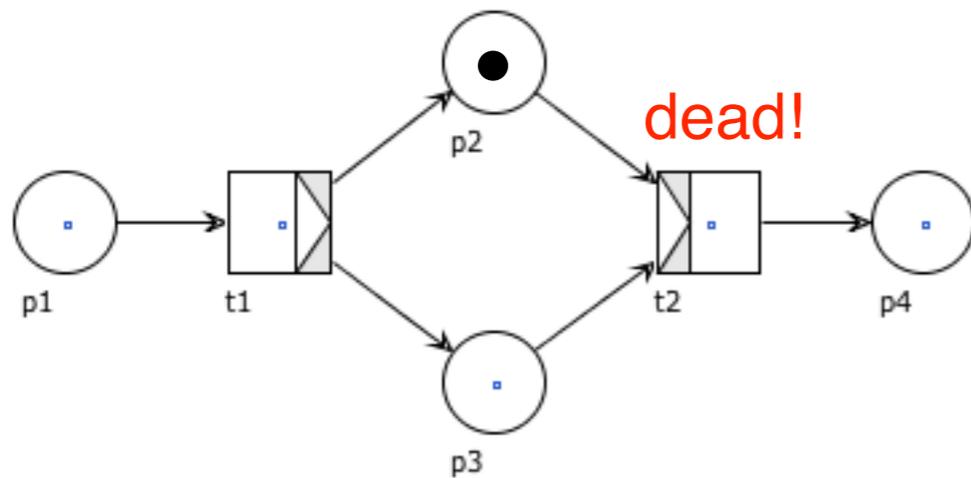


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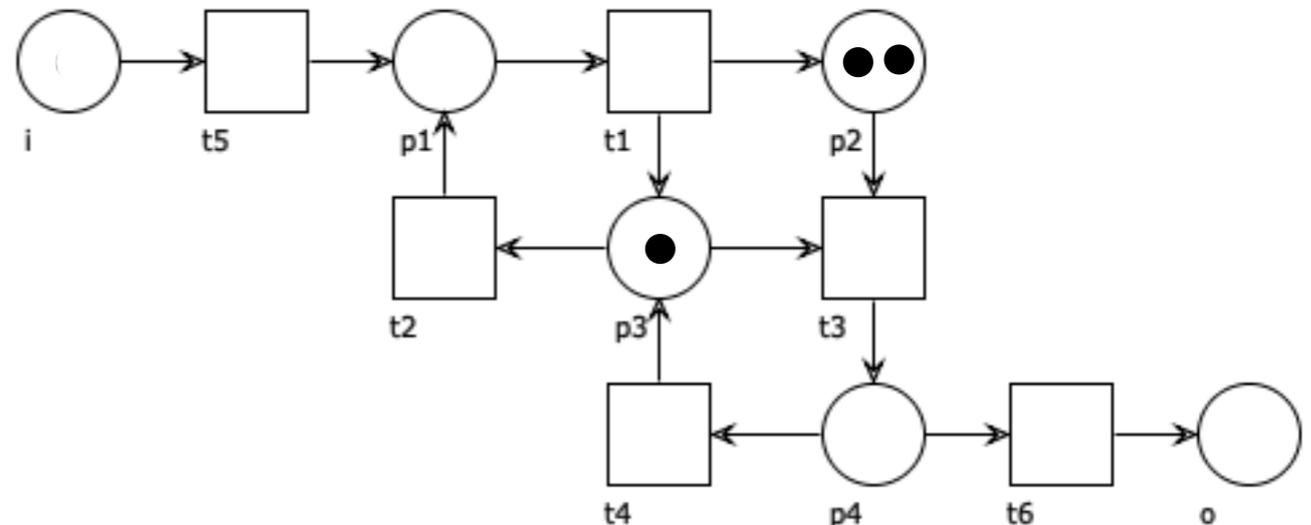
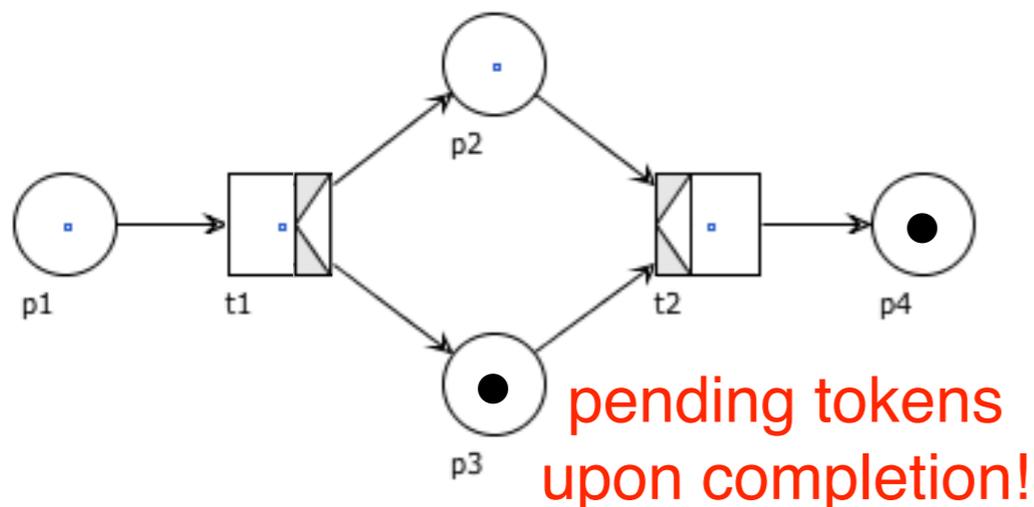
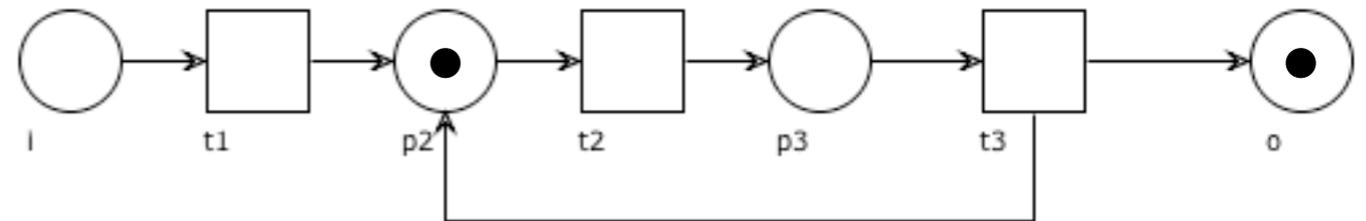


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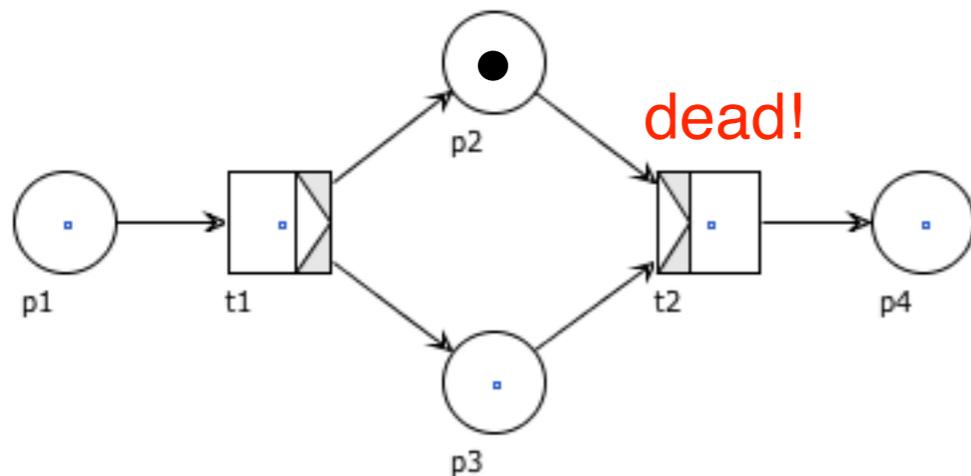


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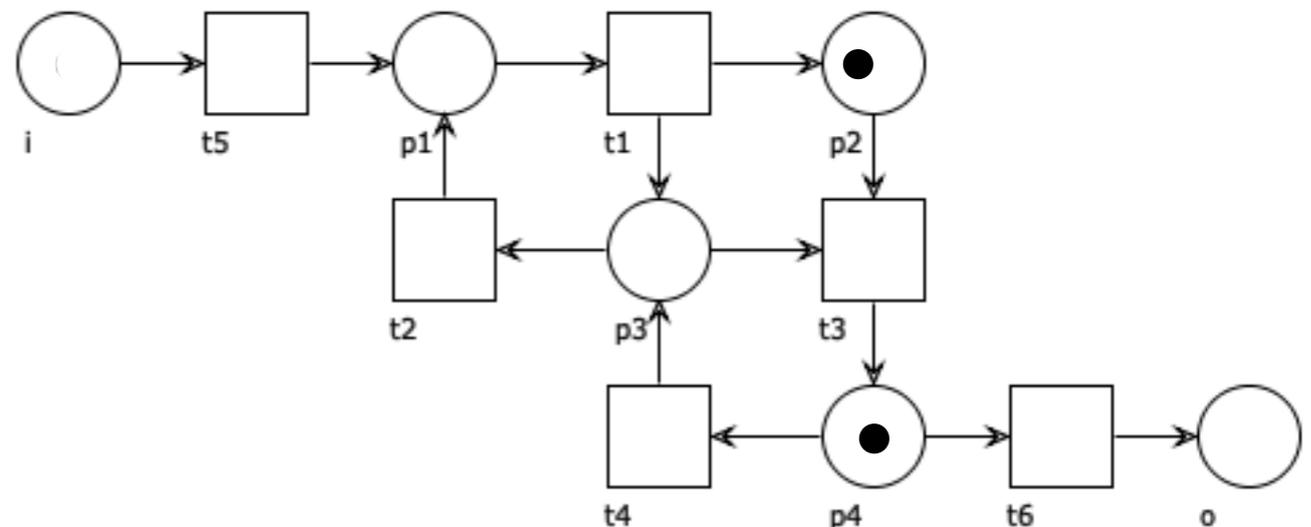
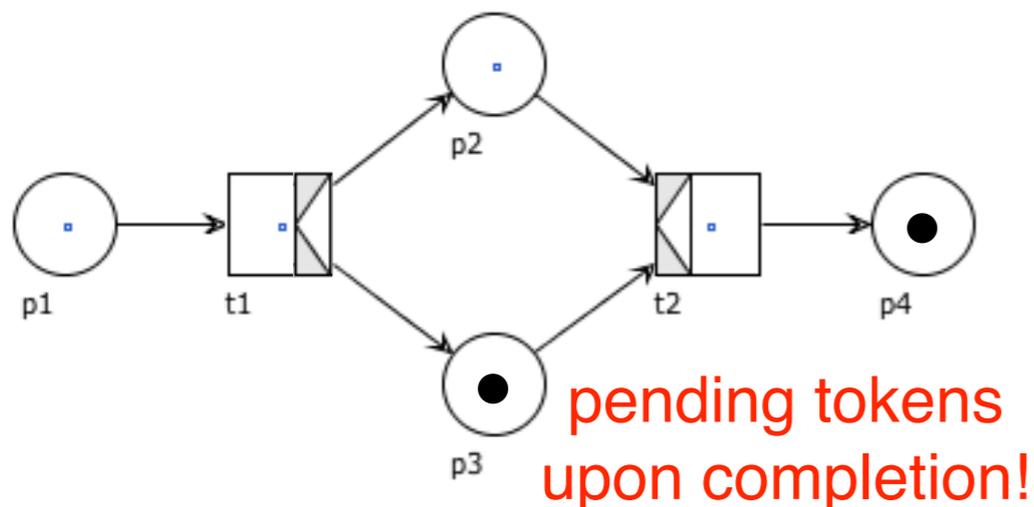
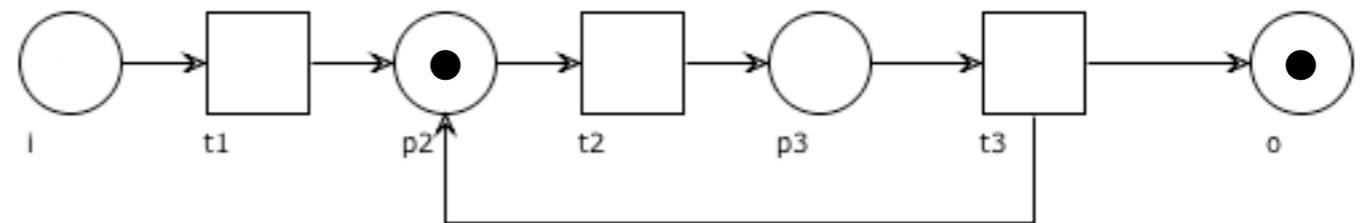


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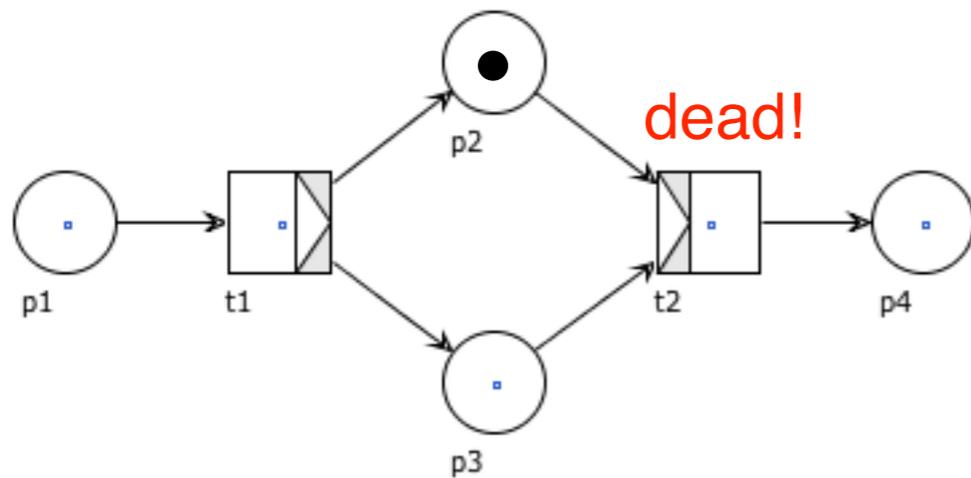


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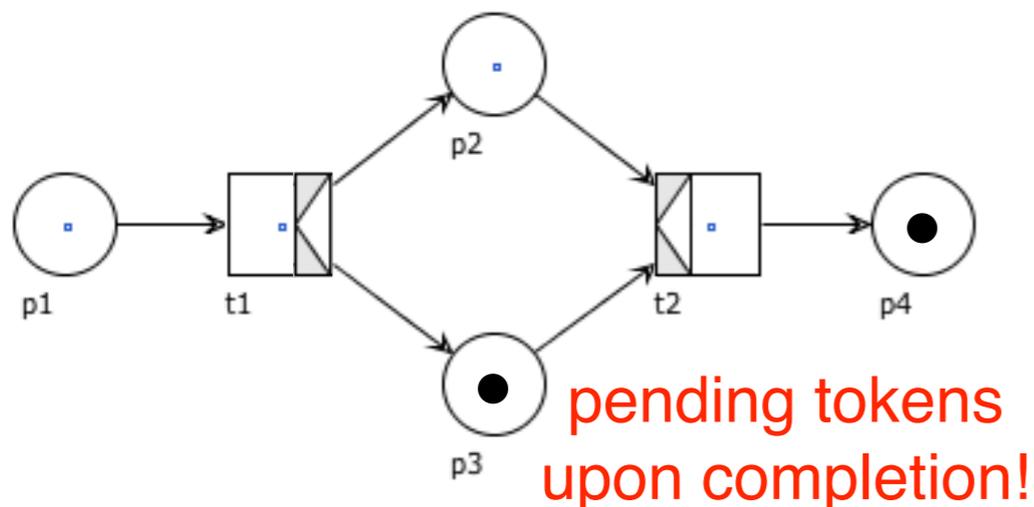
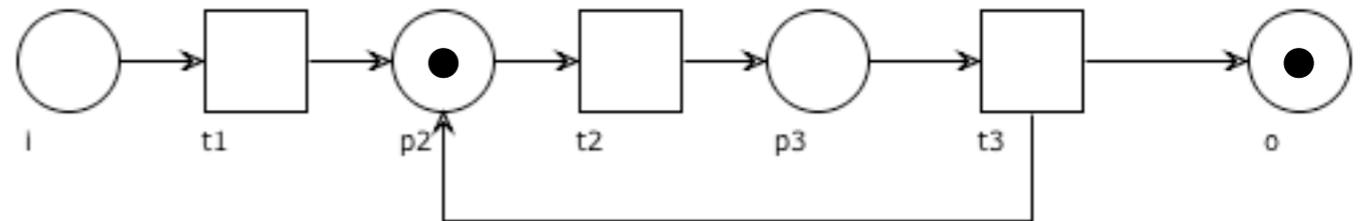


Behavioural analysis

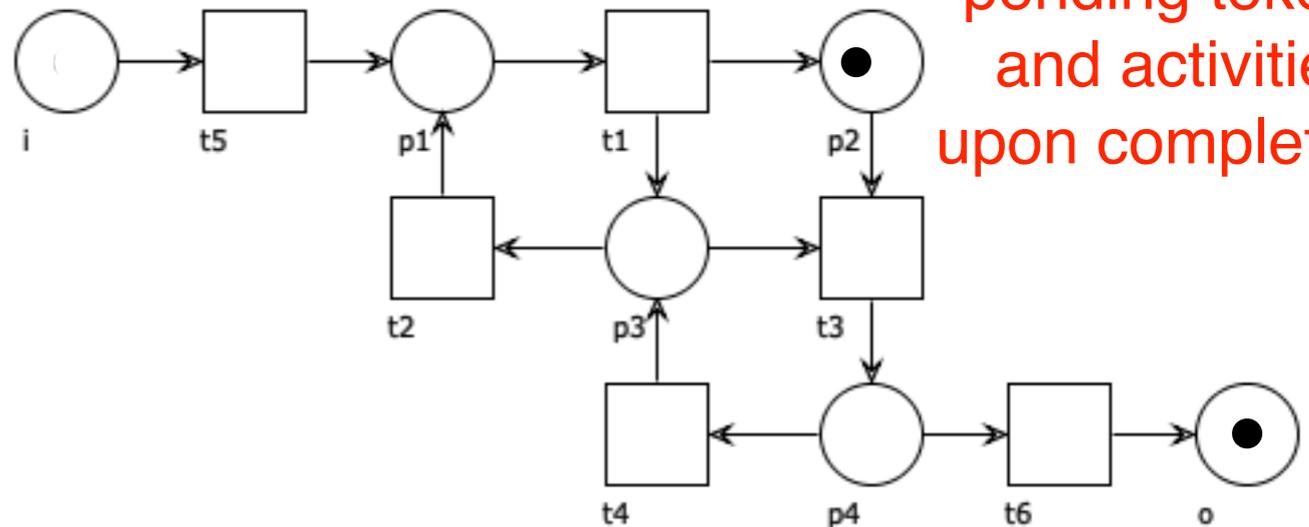
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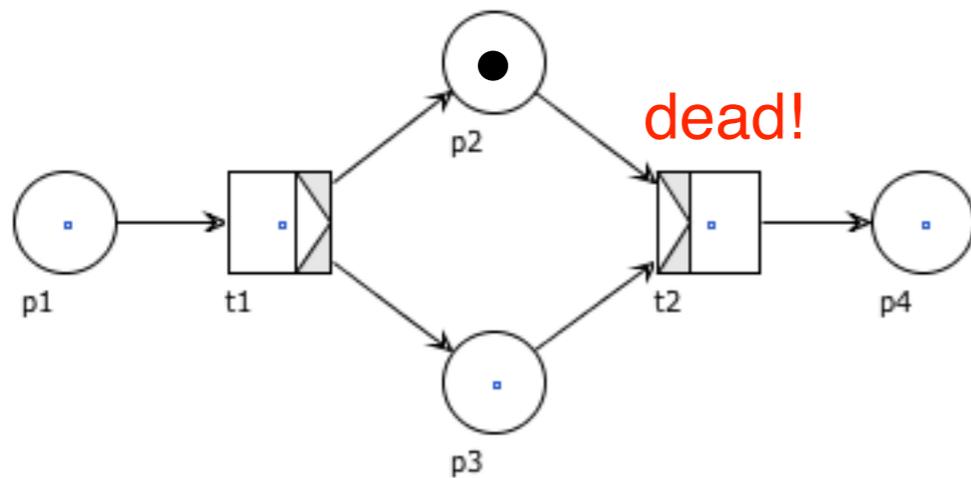


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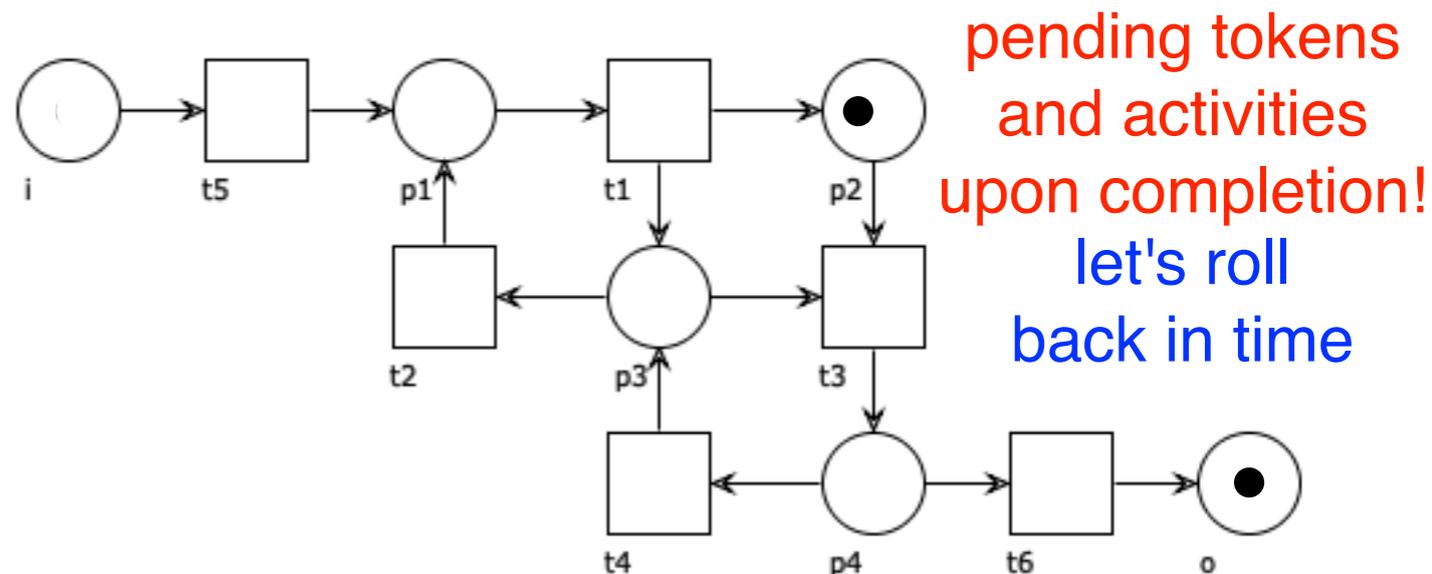
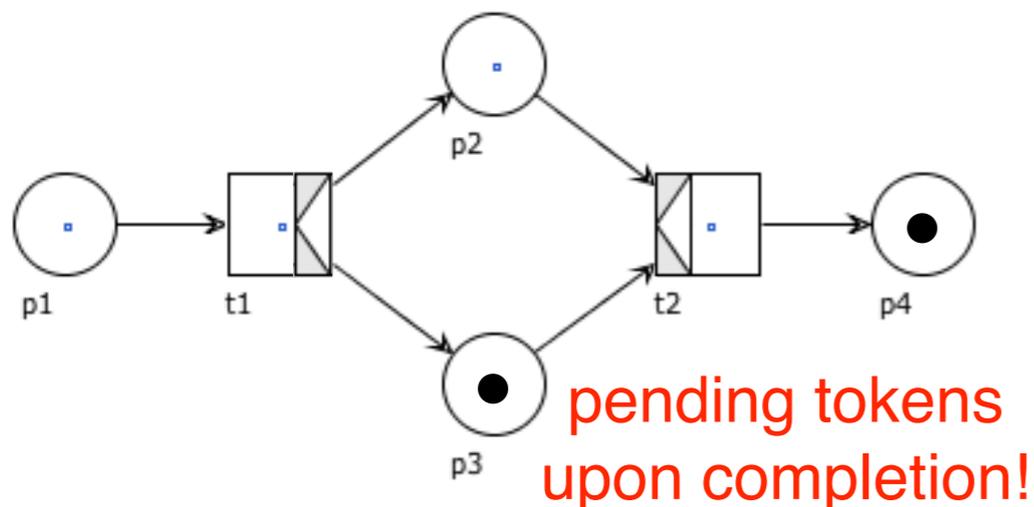
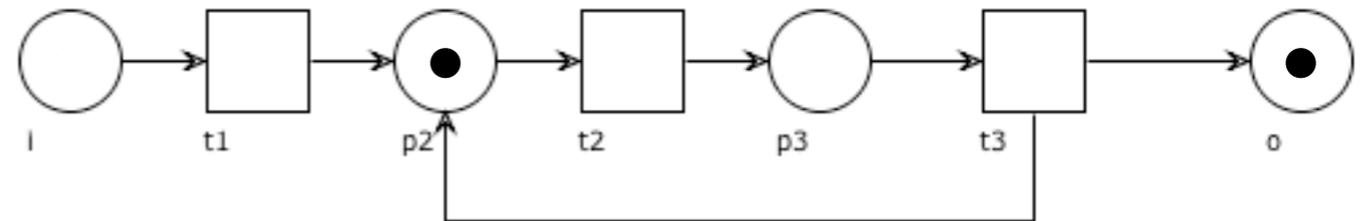


Behavioural analysis

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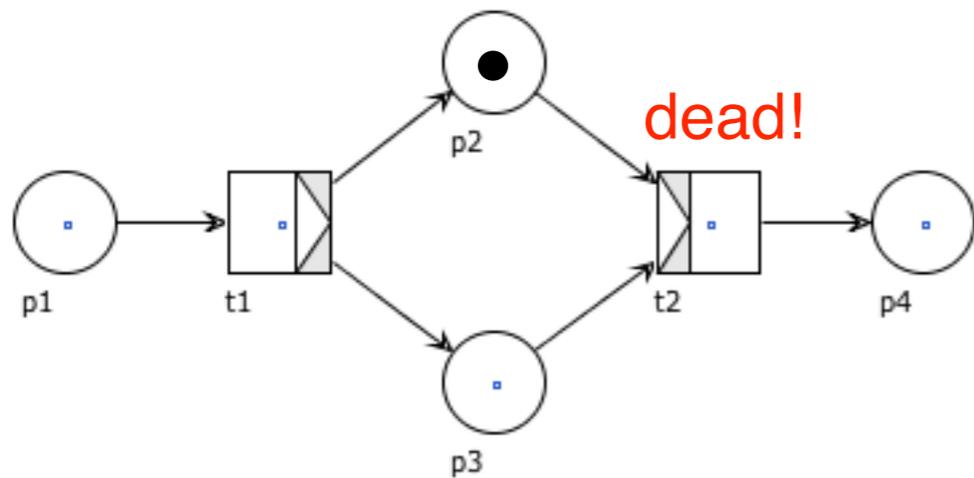


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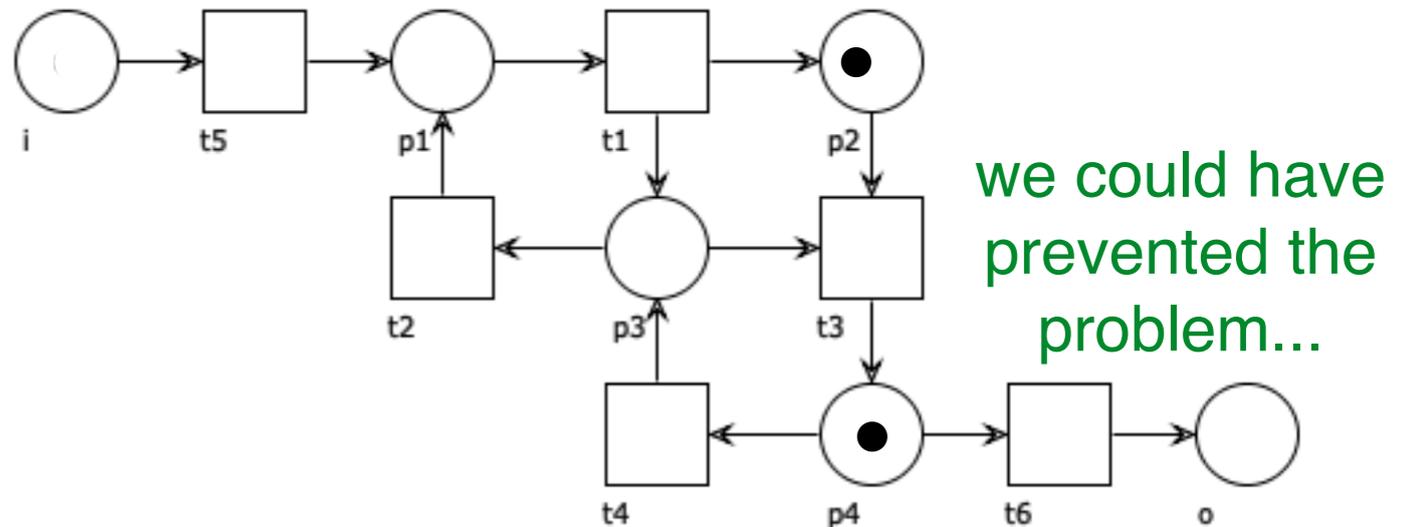
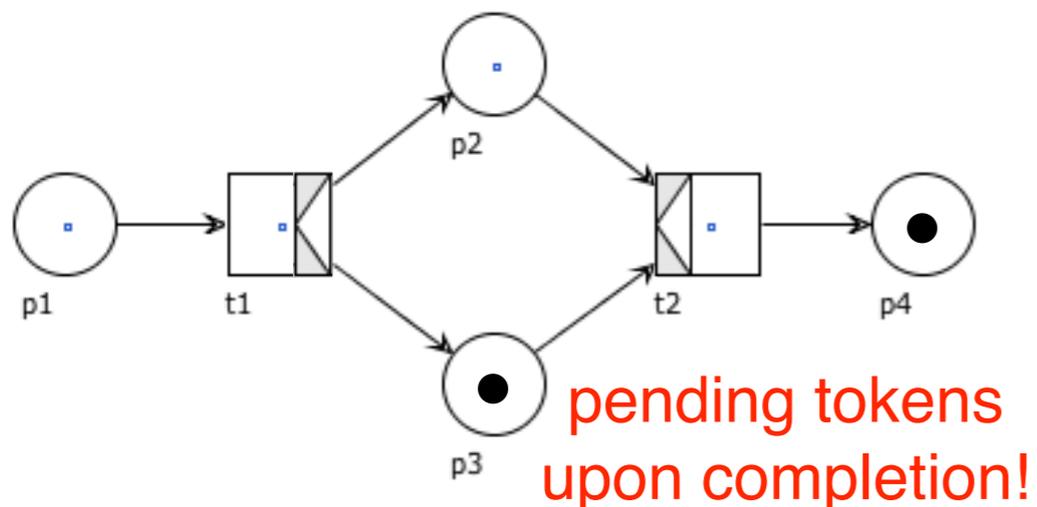
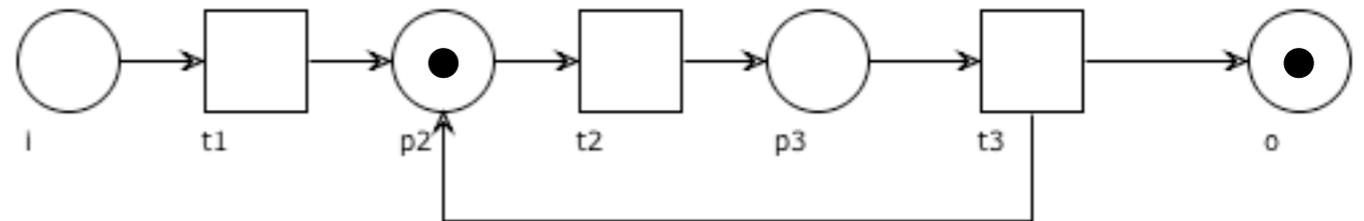


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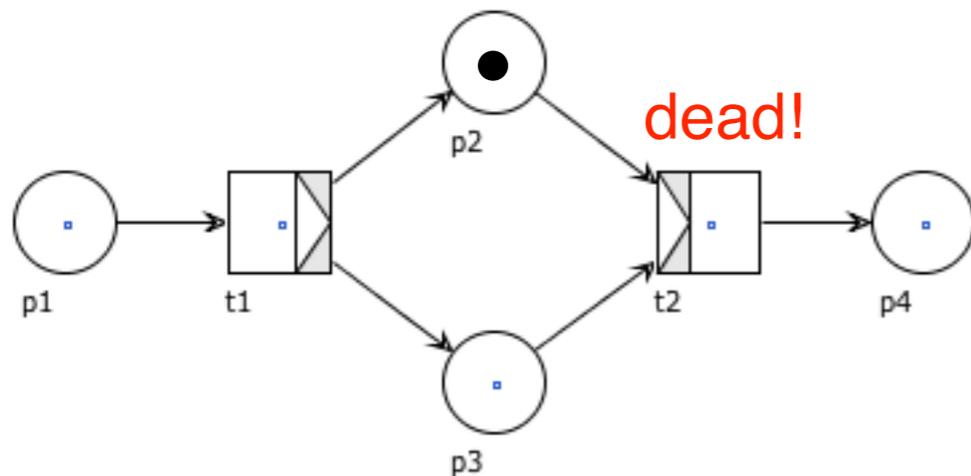


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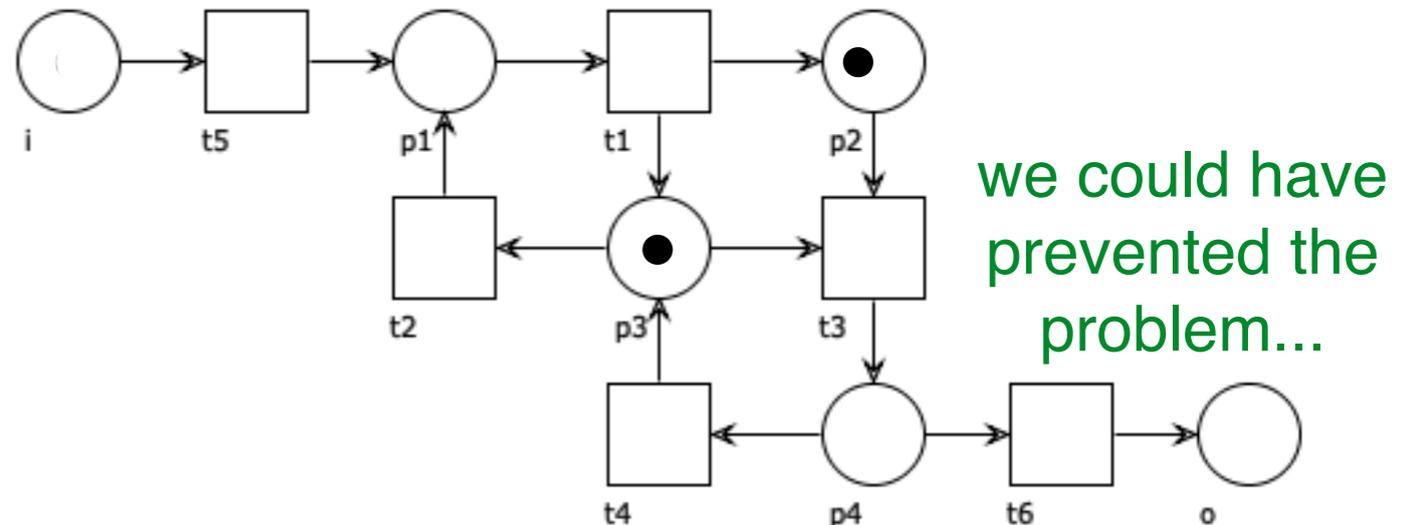
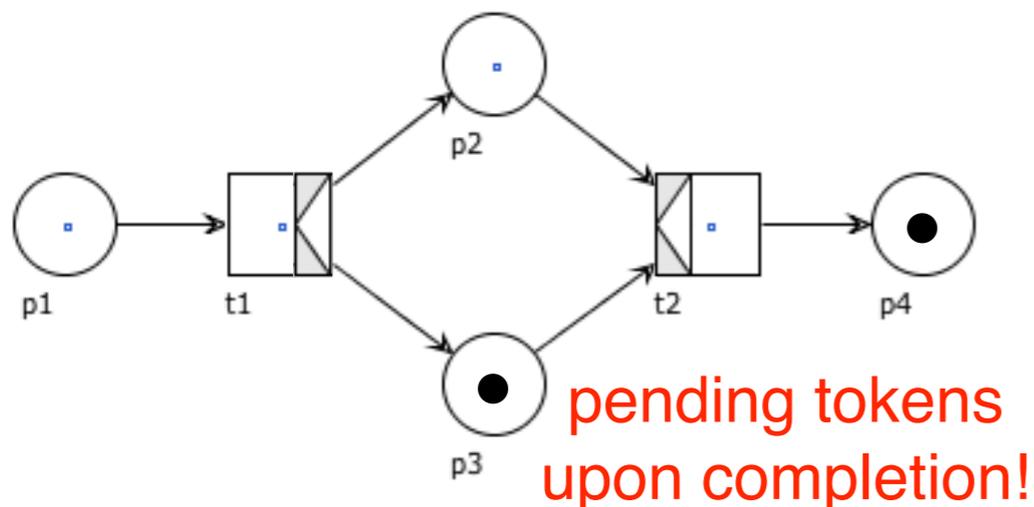
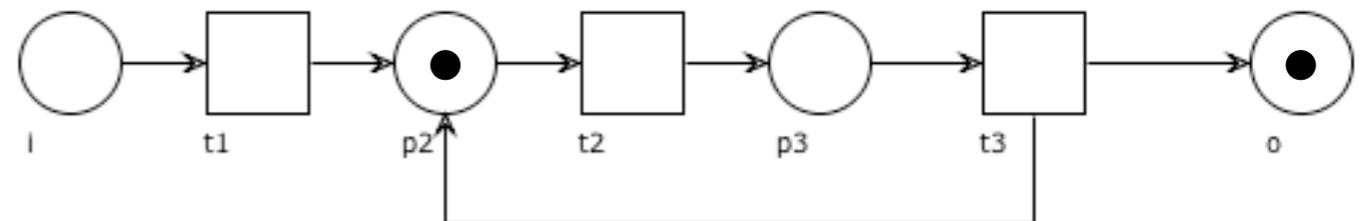


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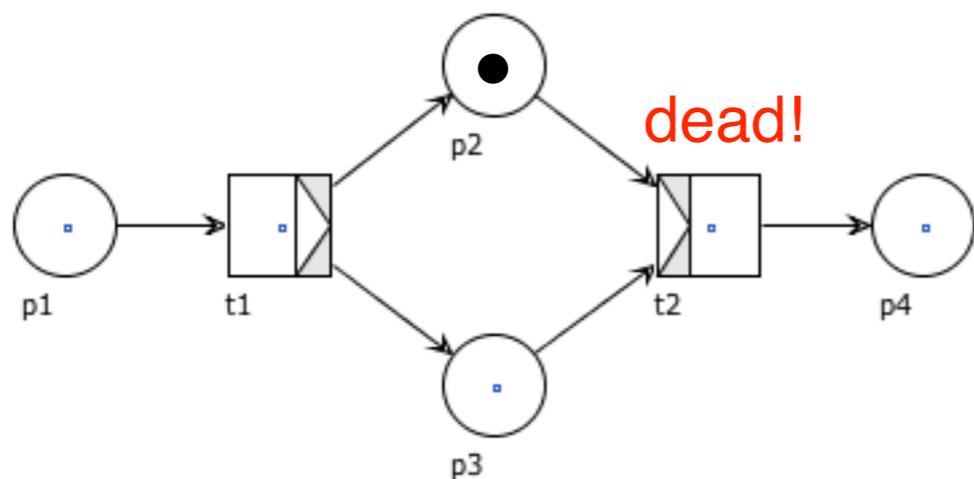


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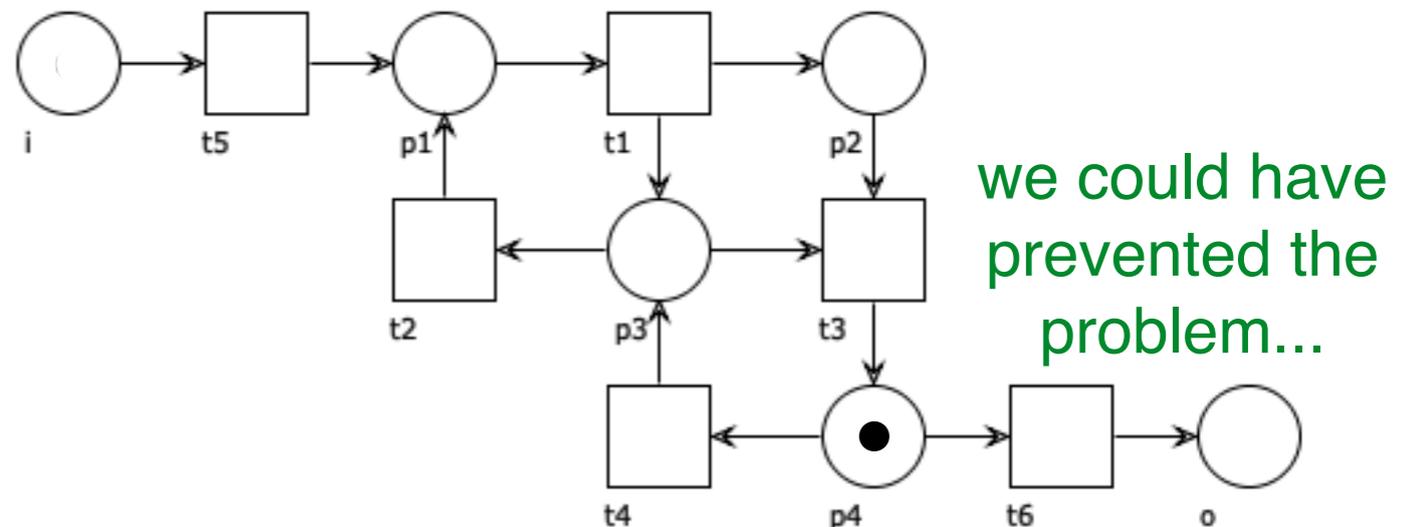
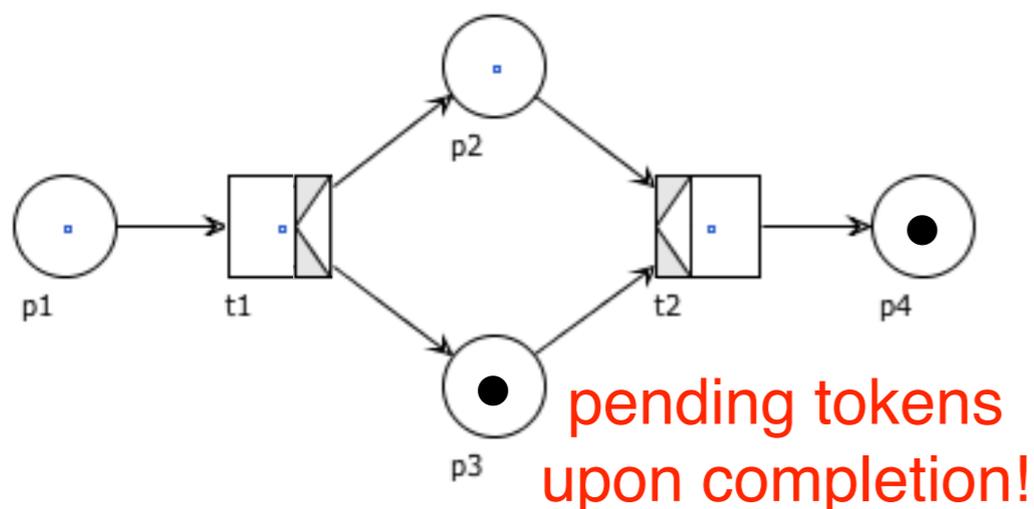
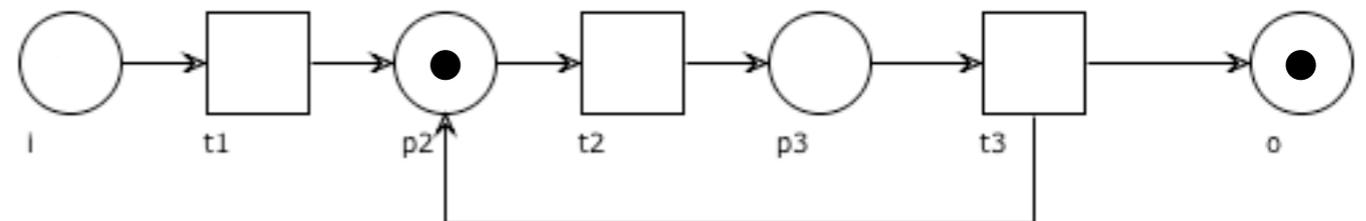


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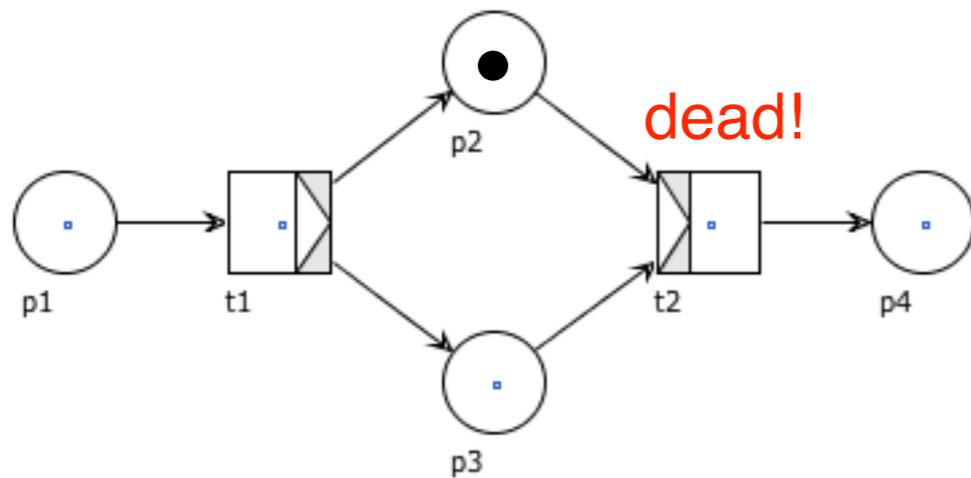


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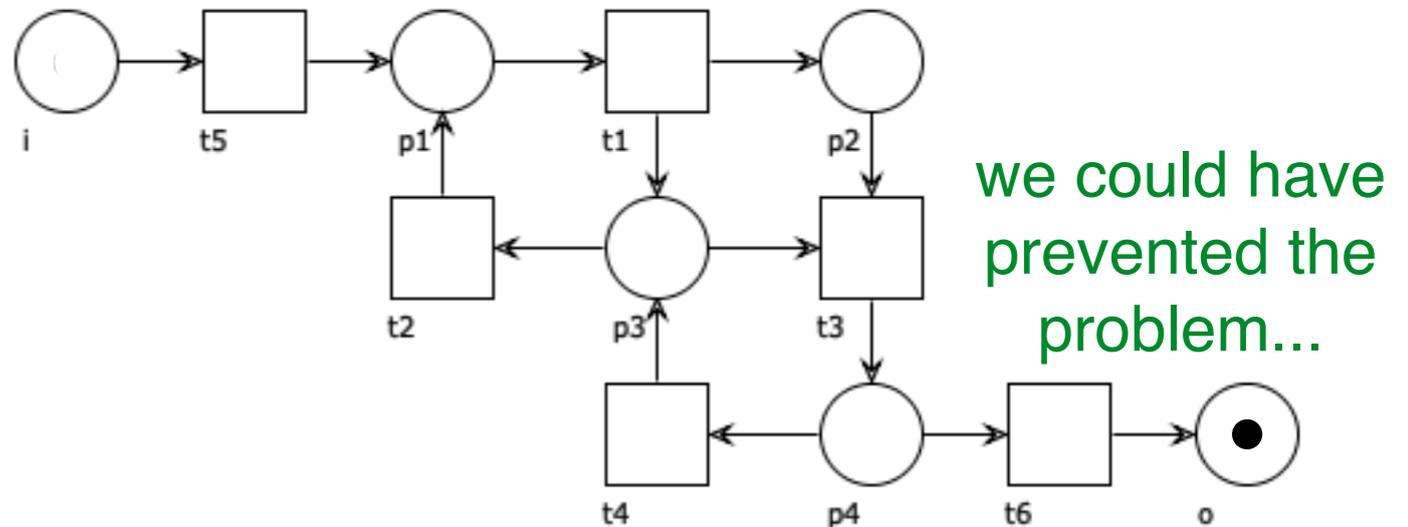
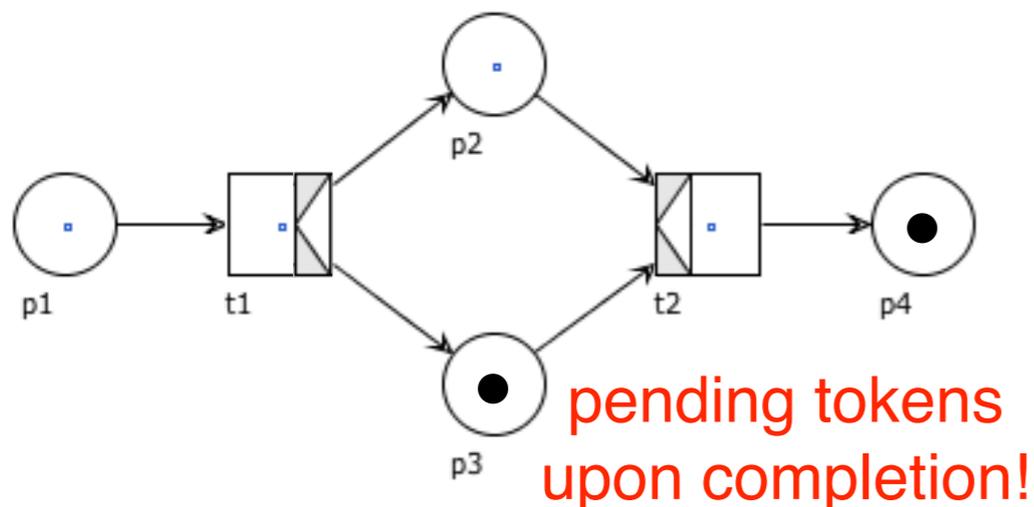
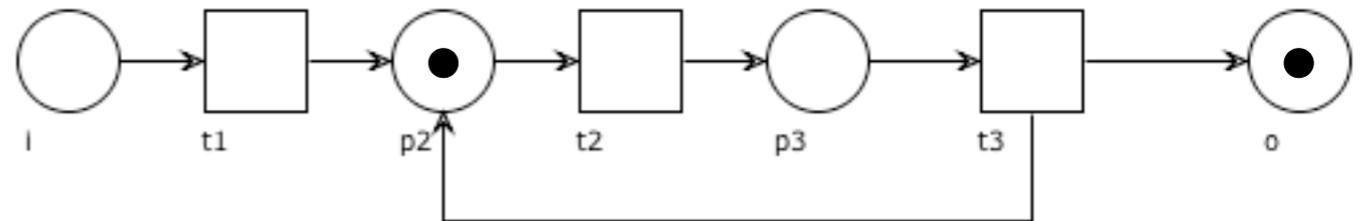


Behavioural analysis

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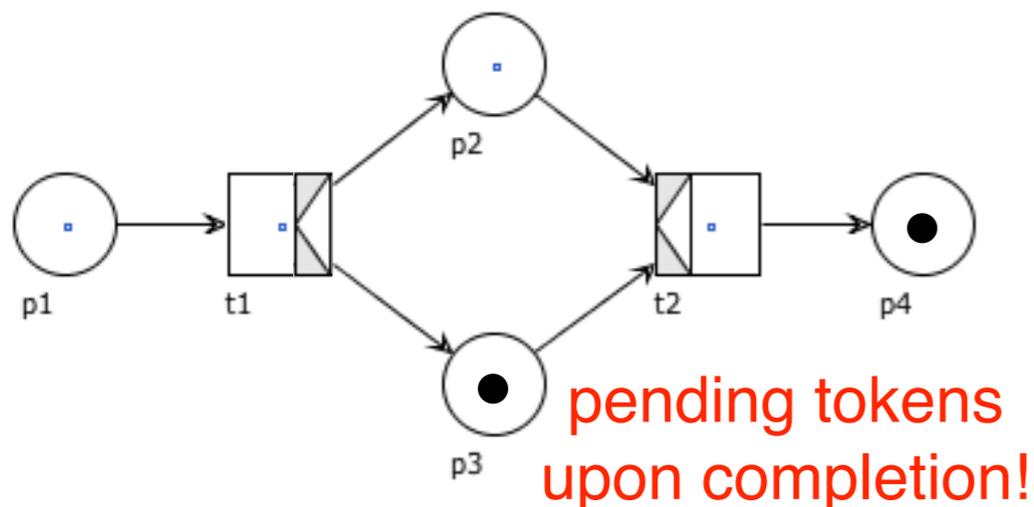
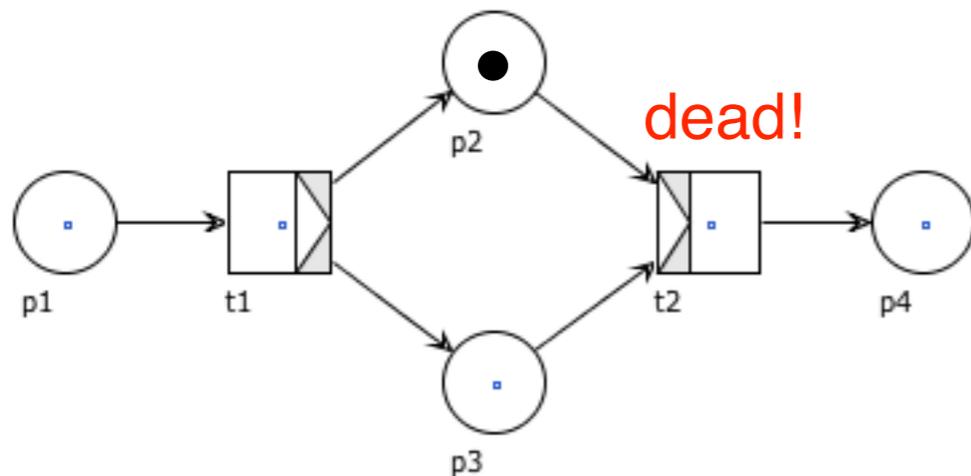


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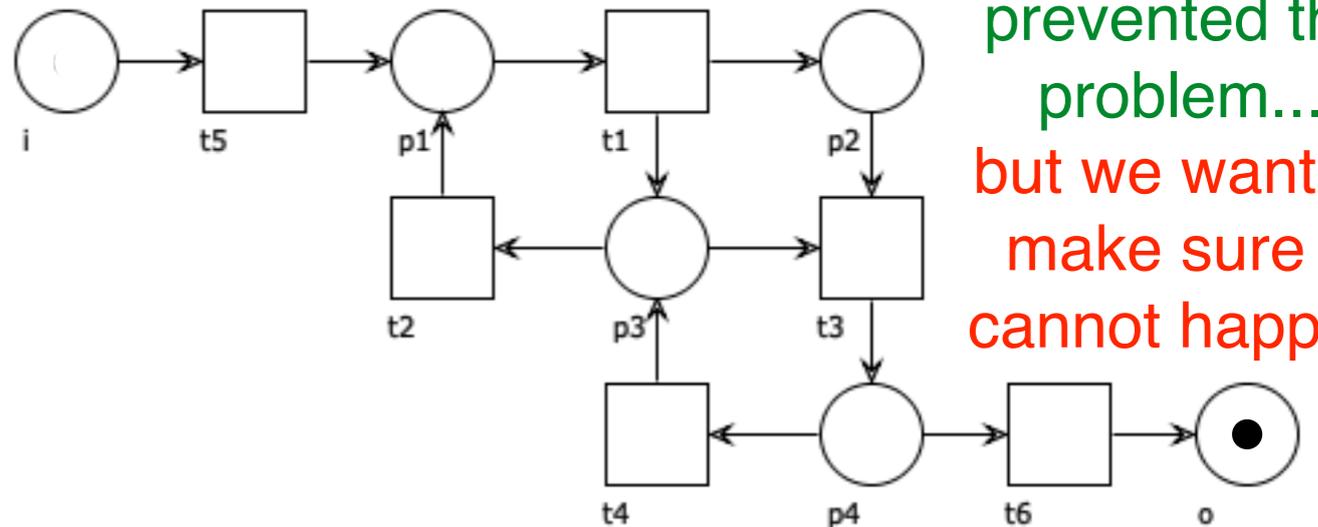
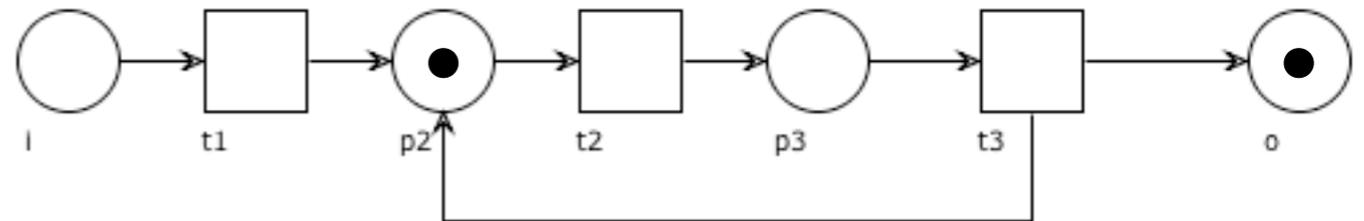


Behavioural analysis

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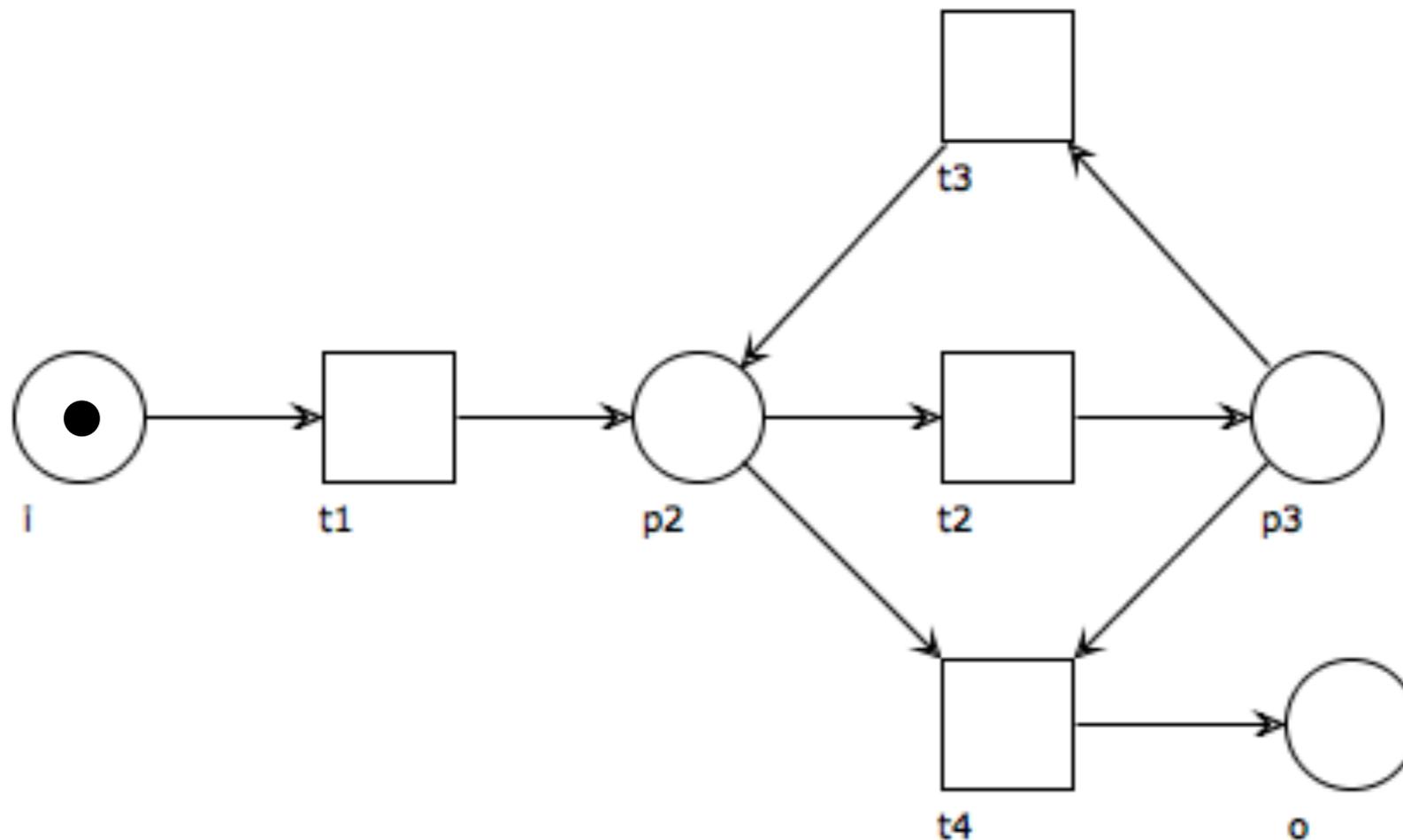
pending tokens and activities upon completion!



we could have prevented the problem... but we want to make sure it cannot happen

Livelock

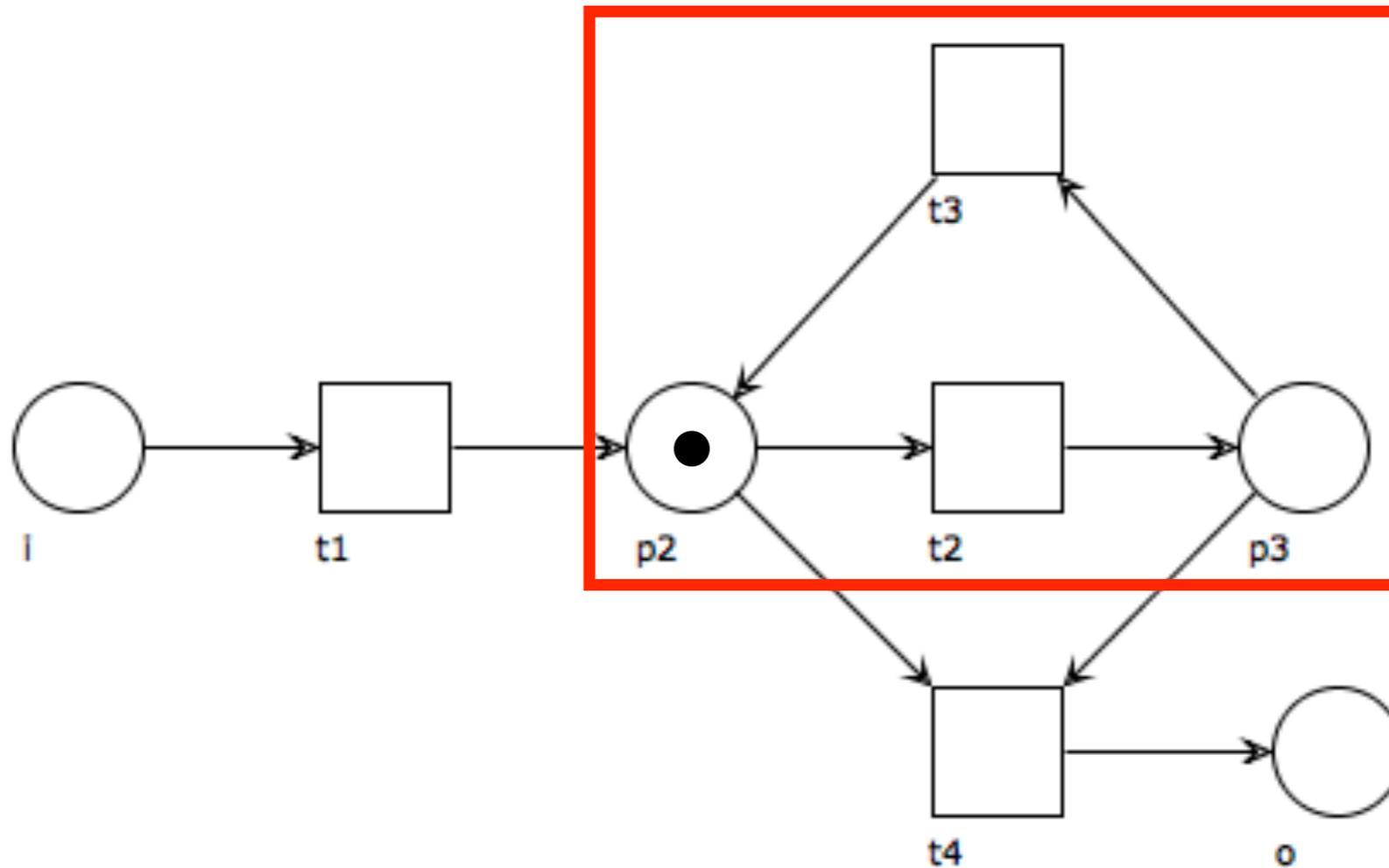
A case is trapped in a cycle with no opportunity to end



can arise in workflow nets

Livelock

A case is trapped in a cycle with no opportunity to end



can arise in workflow nets

Remark

All the previous flaws are typical errors that
can be detected
without any knowledge about the actual goal
of the Business Process

System validation and verification

Validation is concerned with the relation between the model and the reality

How does a model fit log files?

Which model does fit better?

Verification aims to answer qualitative questions

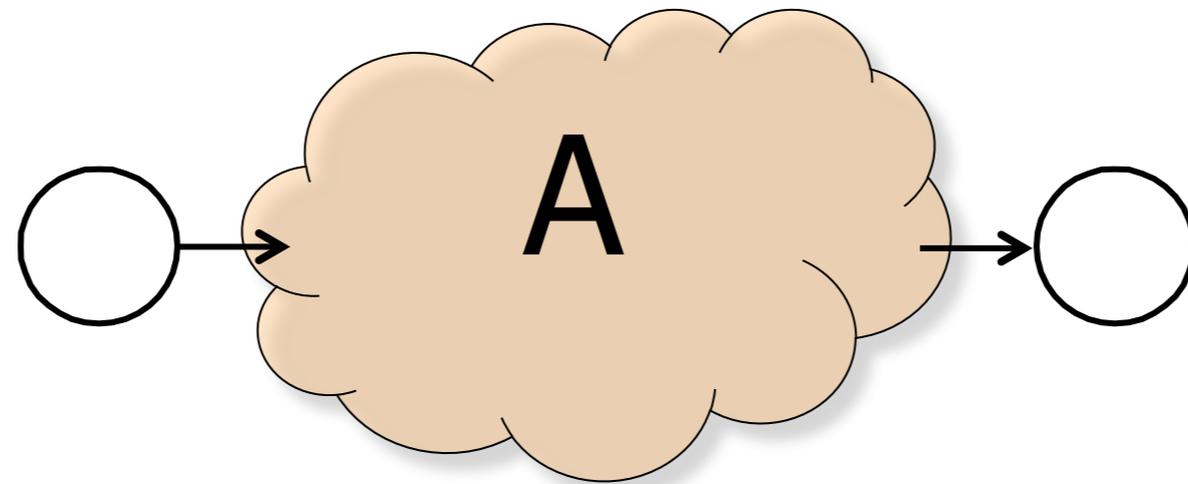
Is there a deadlock possible?

Is it possible to successfully handle a specific case?

Will all cases terminate eventually?

Is it possible to execute a certain task?

Language of a workflow net

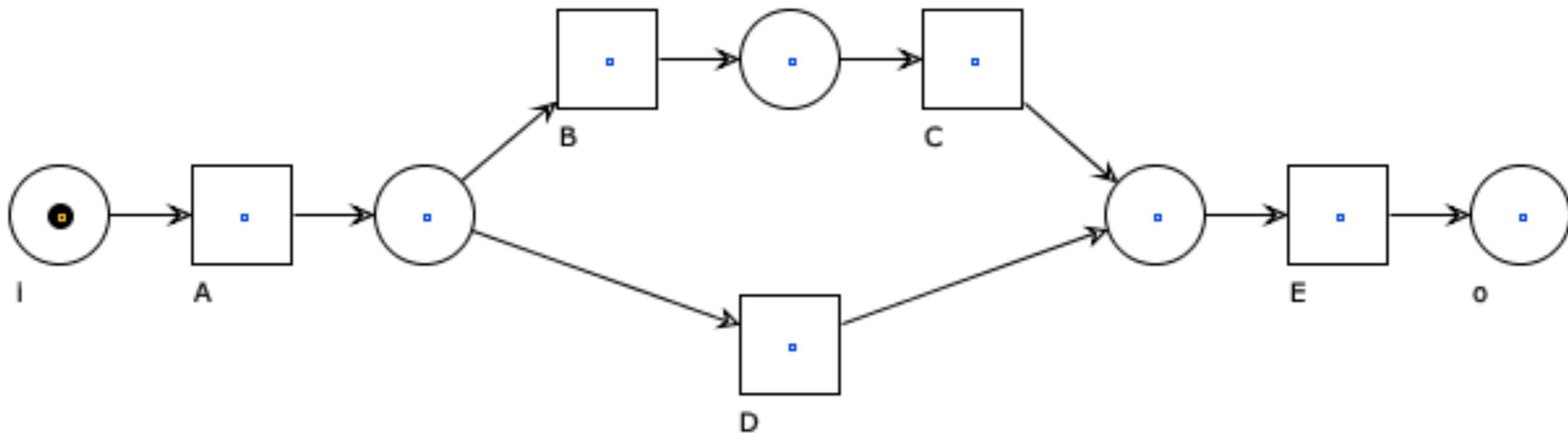


The language of a workflow net is the set of firing sequences that lead from marking i to marking o

$$L(N) = \{ \sigma \mid i \xrightarrow{\sigma} o \}$$

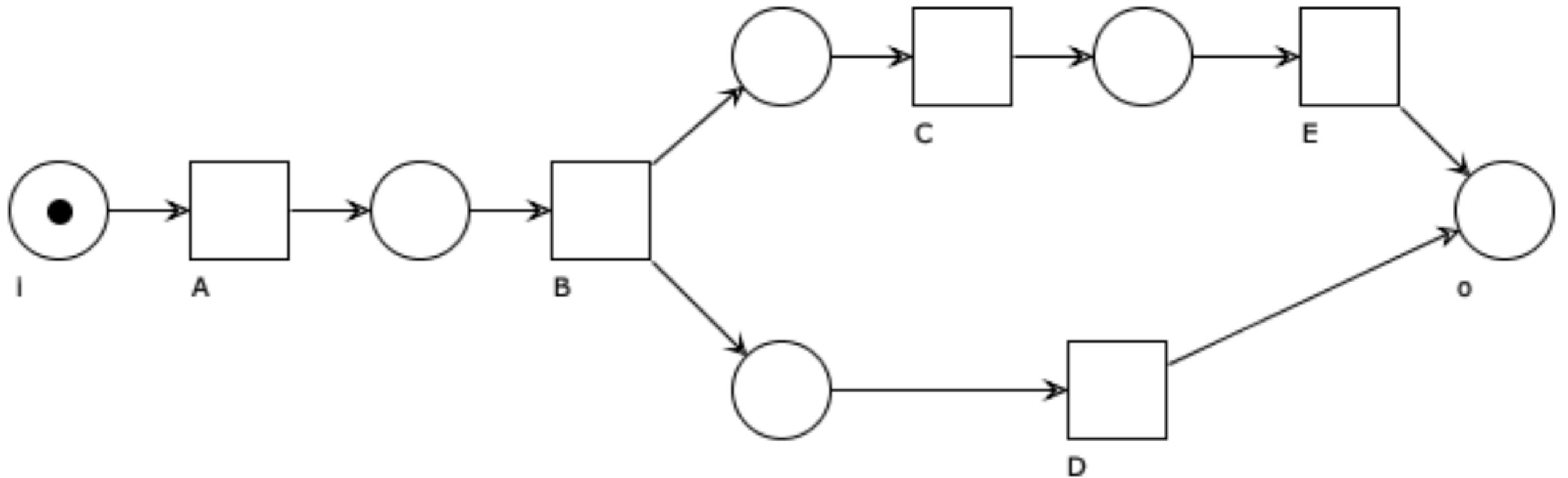
$L(N)$ defines all the admissible traces of the workflow

Question time: $L(N)$



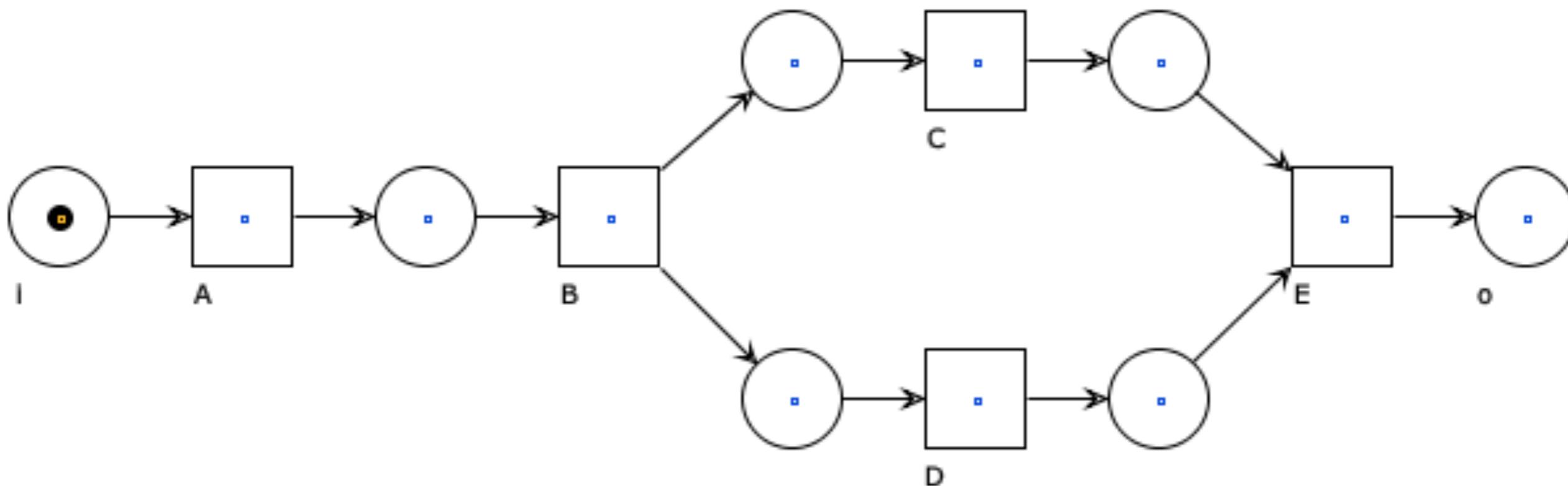
$$L(N) = \{ ABCE, ADE \}$$

Question time: $L(N)$



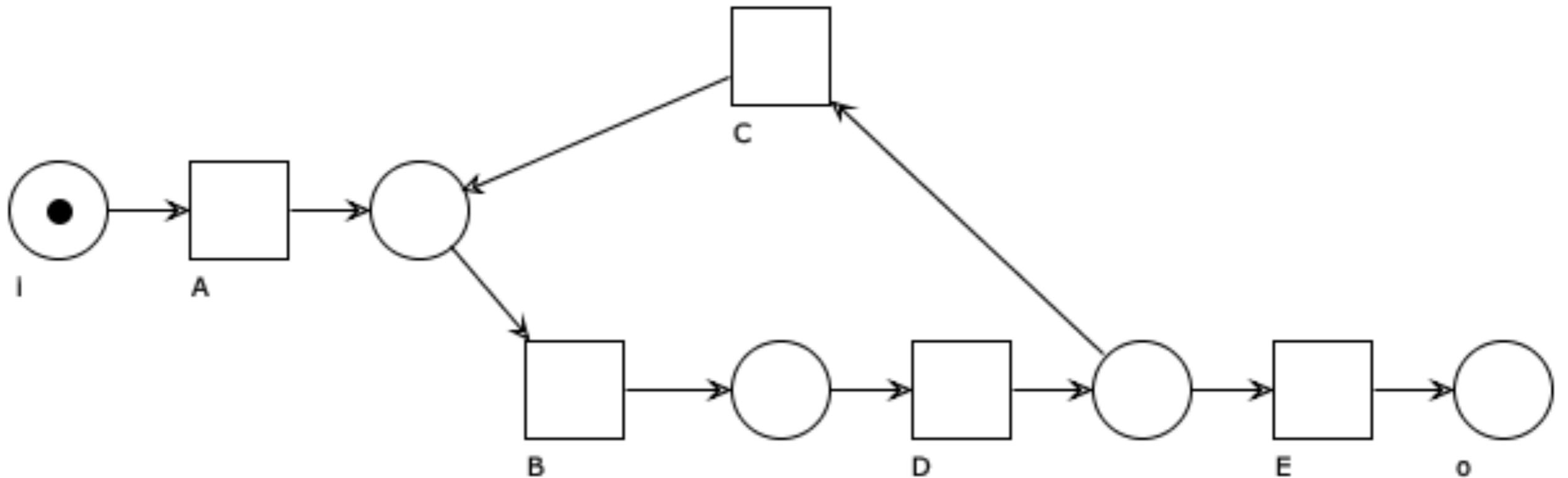
$$L(N) = \emptyset$$

Question time: $L(N)$



$$L(N) = \{ ABCDE, ABDCE \}$$

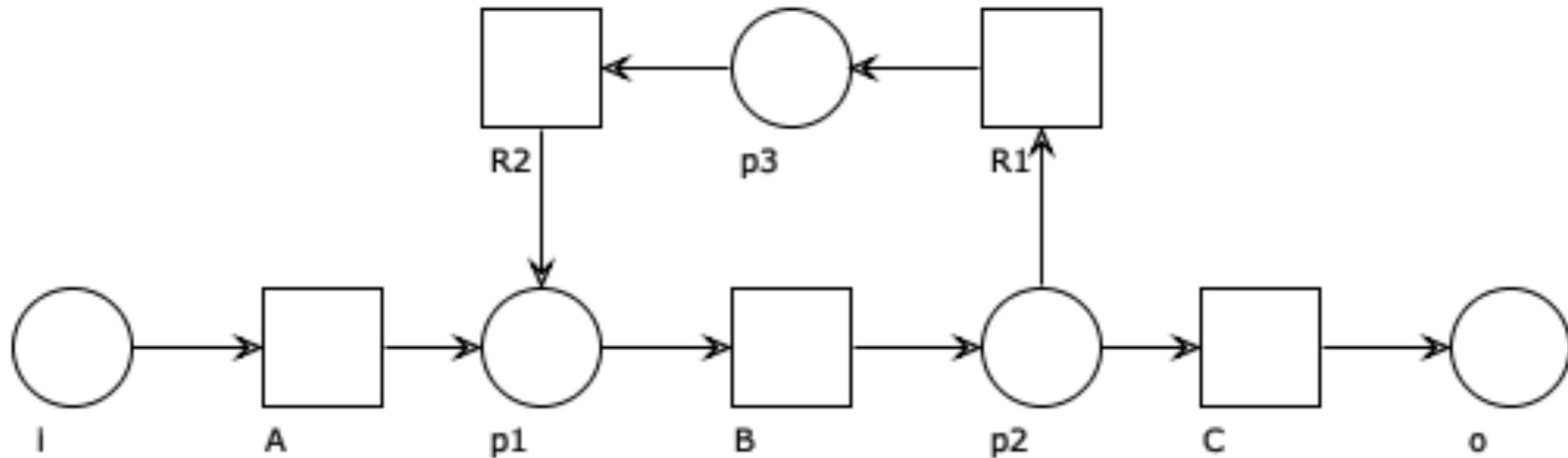
Question time: $L(N)$



$L(N) = \{ ABDE, ABD**CB**DE, ABD**CBDC**CBDE, ABD**CBDCBDC**CBDE, ABD**CBDCBDCBDC**CBDE, \dots \}$

$$L(N) = \{ ABD(CBD)^k E \mid k \geq 0 \}$$

Question time: $L(N)$



$$L(N) \stackrel{?}{=} \{A (B R1 R2)^k C \mid k \geq 0\}$$

No

$$L(N) \stackrel{?}{=} \{A (B R1 R2 B)^k C \mid k \geq 0\}$$

No

$$L(N) \stackrel{?}{=} \{A B (R1 R2 B)^k C \mid k \geq 0\}$$

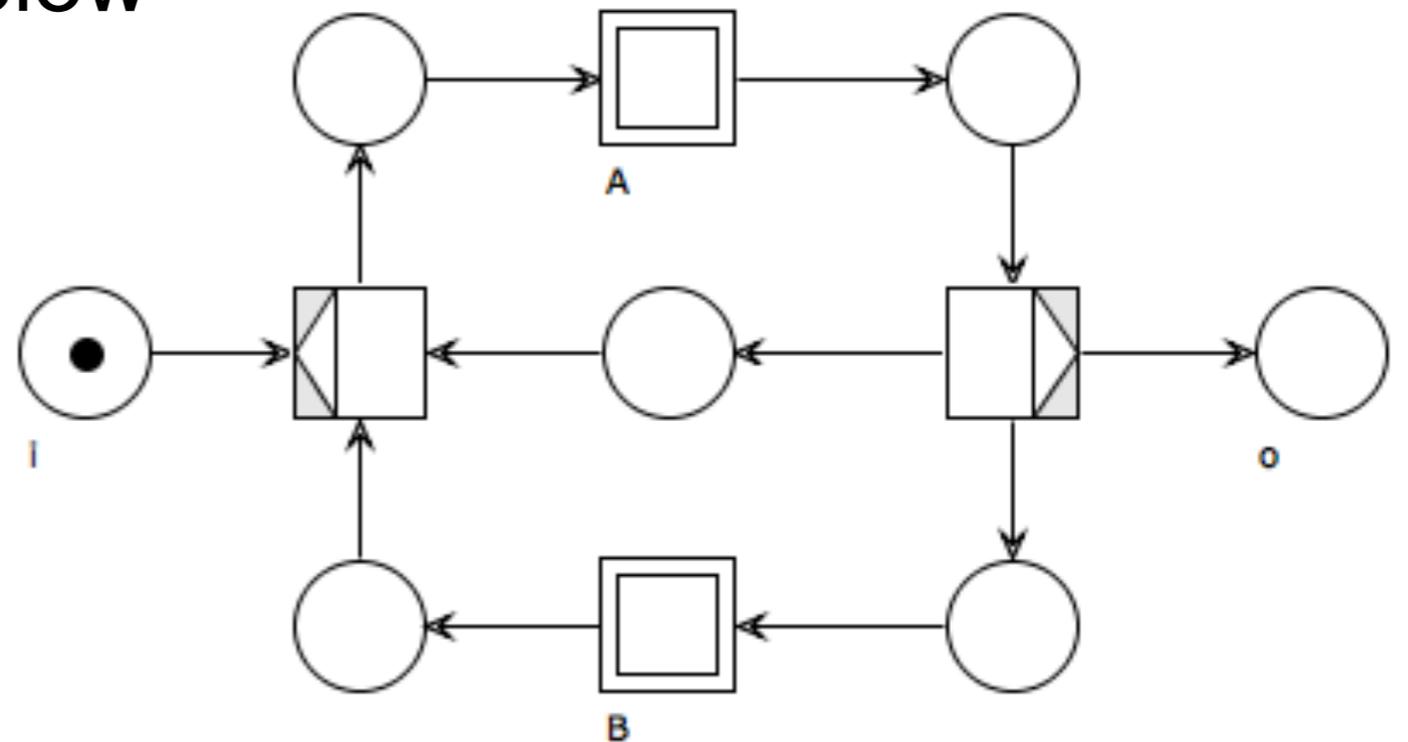
Yes

$$L(N) \stackrel{?}{=} \{A (B R1 R2)^k B C \mid k \geq 0\}$$

Yes

Question time

Consider the workflow net below



How many times can A be executed?

How many times can B be executed?

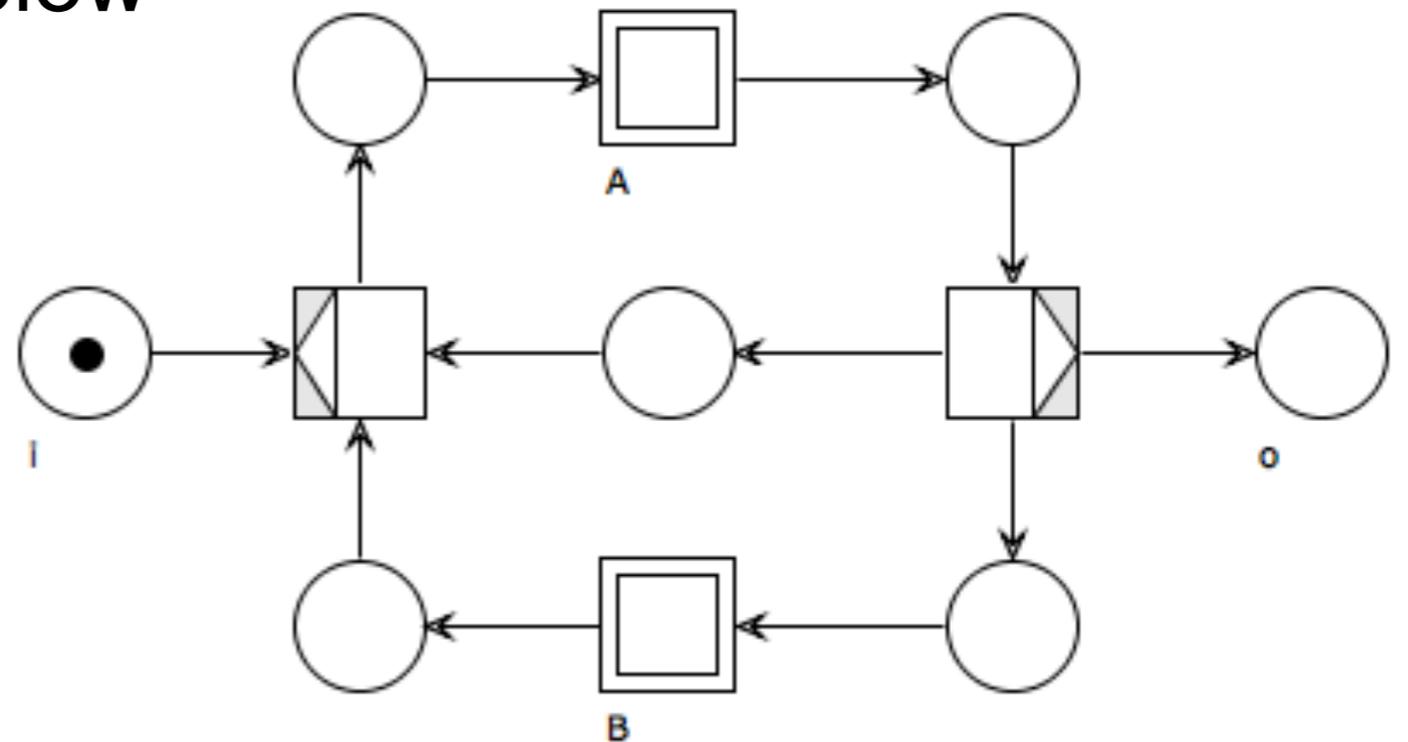
Can a firing sequence contain two As in a row?

Can a firing sequence contain two Bs in a row?

Can a firing sequence contain more Bs than As?

Question time

Consider the workflow net below



How many times can A be executed? **1 or more**

How many times can B be executed? **0 or more**

Can a firing sequence contain two As in a row? **yes**

Can a firing sequence contain two Bs in a row? **no**

Can a firing sequence contain more Bs than As? **no**

Simulation

Test analysis

Try and see which firing sequences are possible

Using WoPeD:

Play (forward and backward) with net tokens

Record certain runs (to replay or explain)

Randomly select alternatives

Problem: how to make sure that all possible runs have been examined?

Reachability analysis

All possible runs of a workflow net are represented in its
Reachability / Coverability Graph

Using WoPeD:

all reachable states are shown

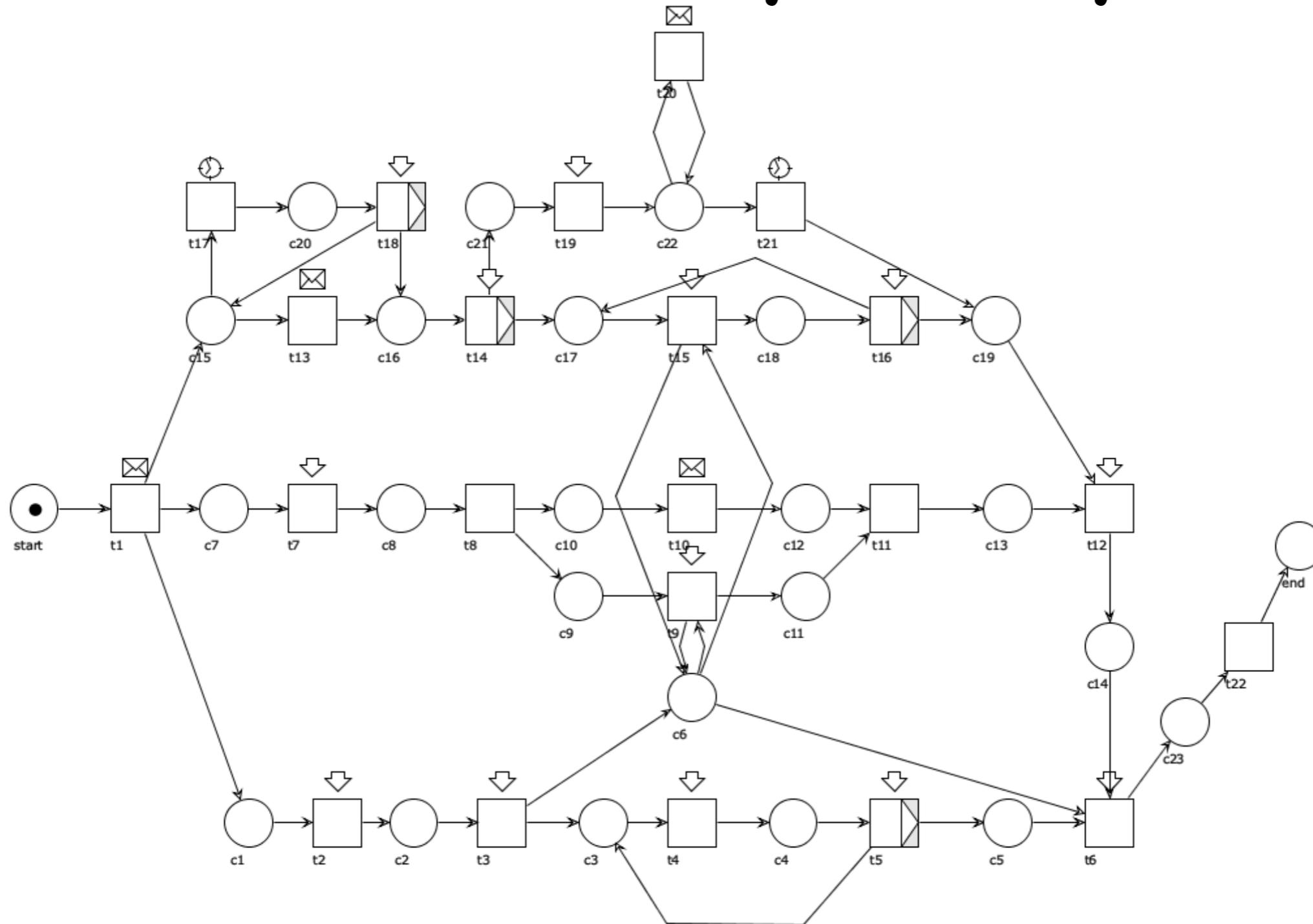
(a single run does not necessarily visit all nodes)

End states are evident (no outgoing arc)

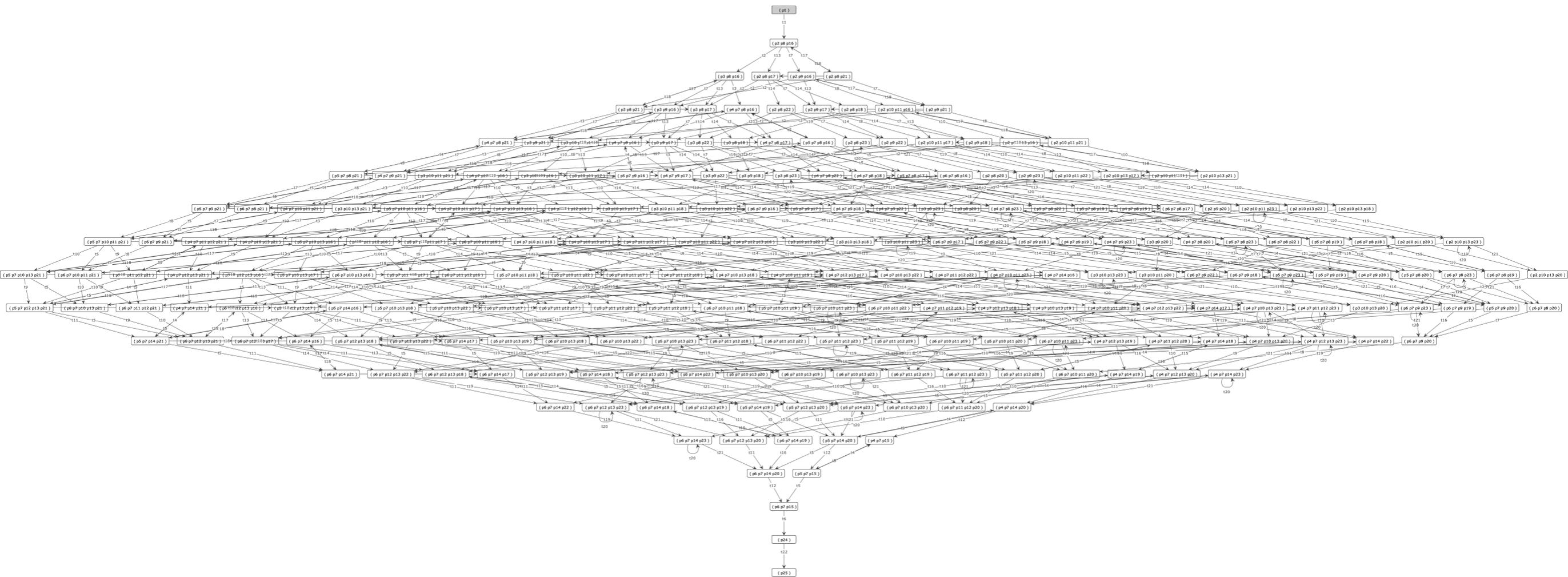
Useful to check if dangerous or undesired states can arise
(e.g. the green-green state in the two-traffic-lights)

Problem: state explosion

Reachability analysis



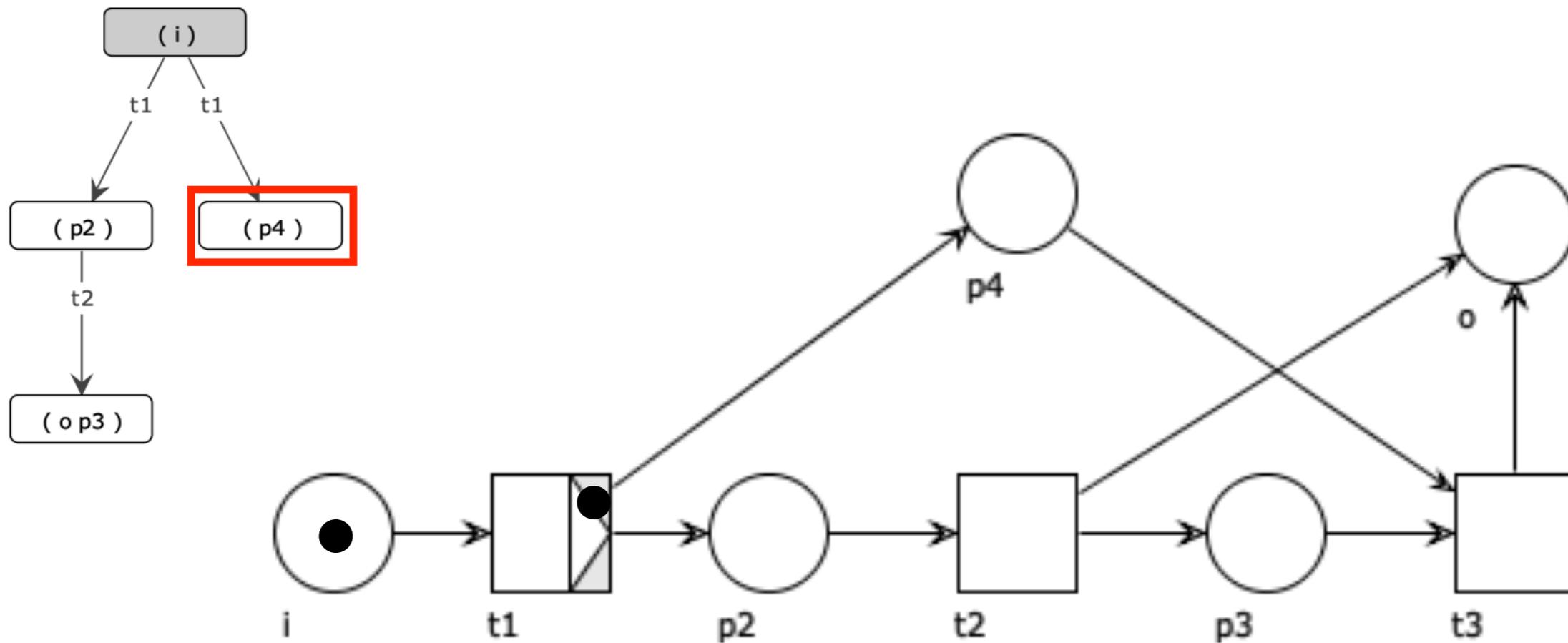
Reachability analysis



Problem: state explosion

Exercise

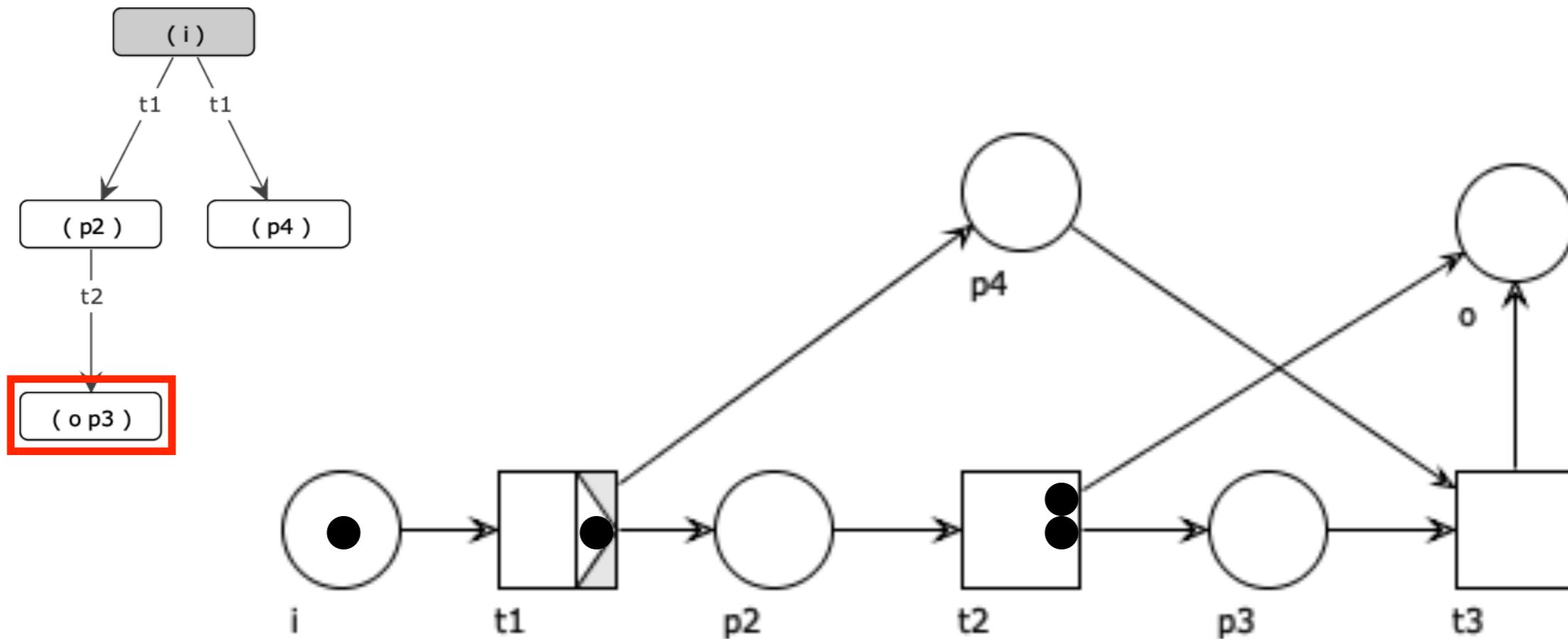
Do you see any problem in the workflow net below?



Deadlock

Exercise

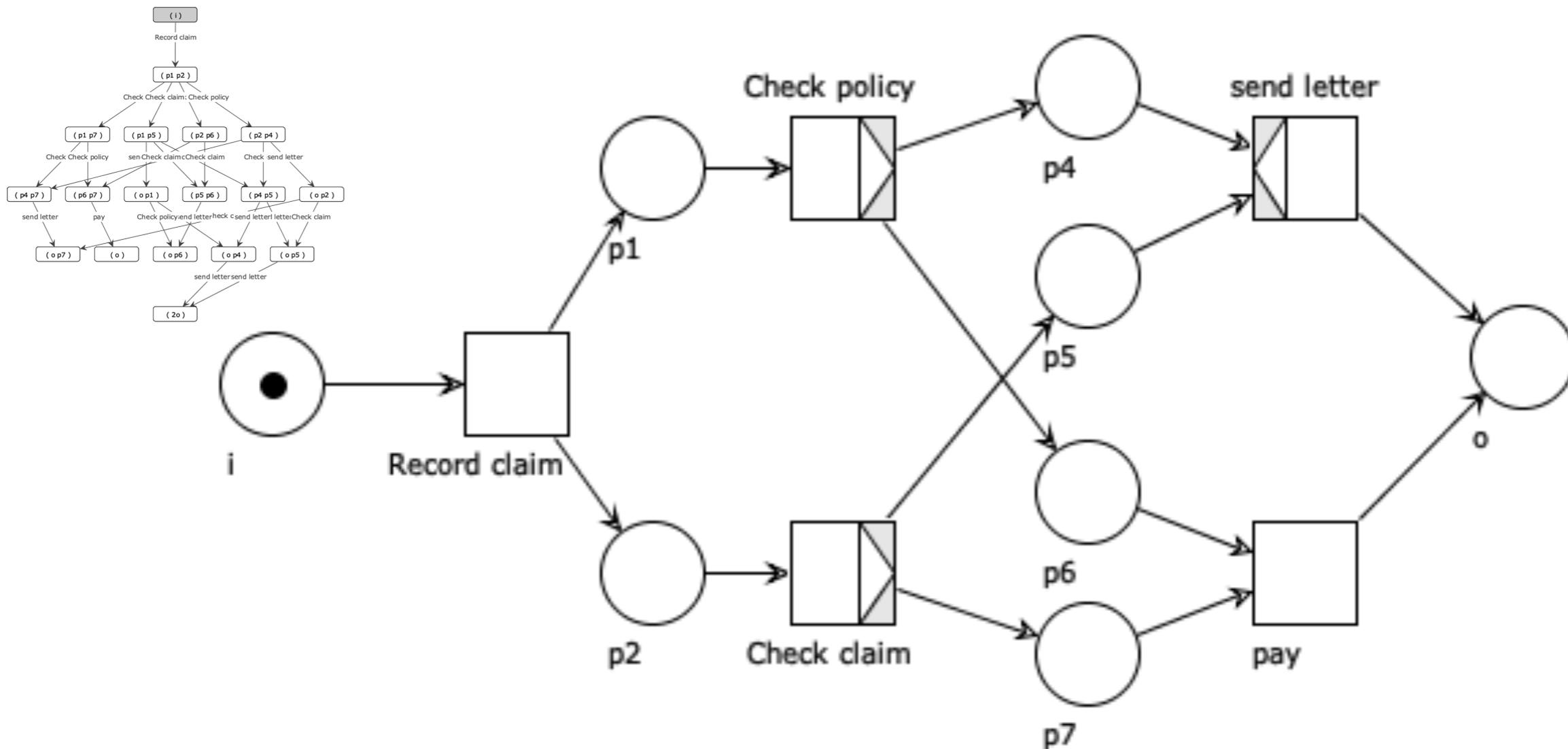
Do you see any problem in the workflow net below?



Some tokens left in the net after case completion

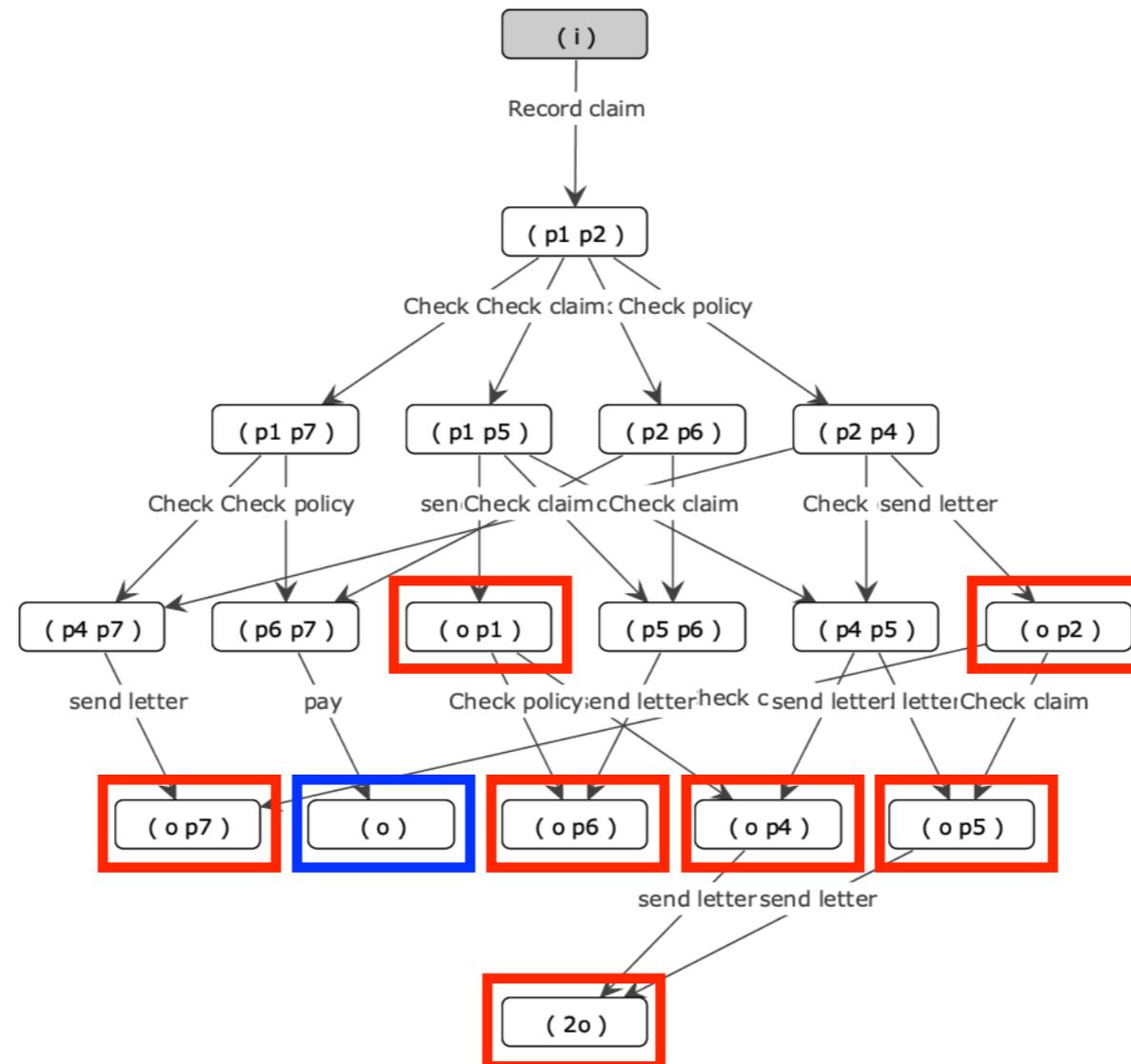
Exercise

Which problem(s) in the workflow net below?
How would you redesign the business process?



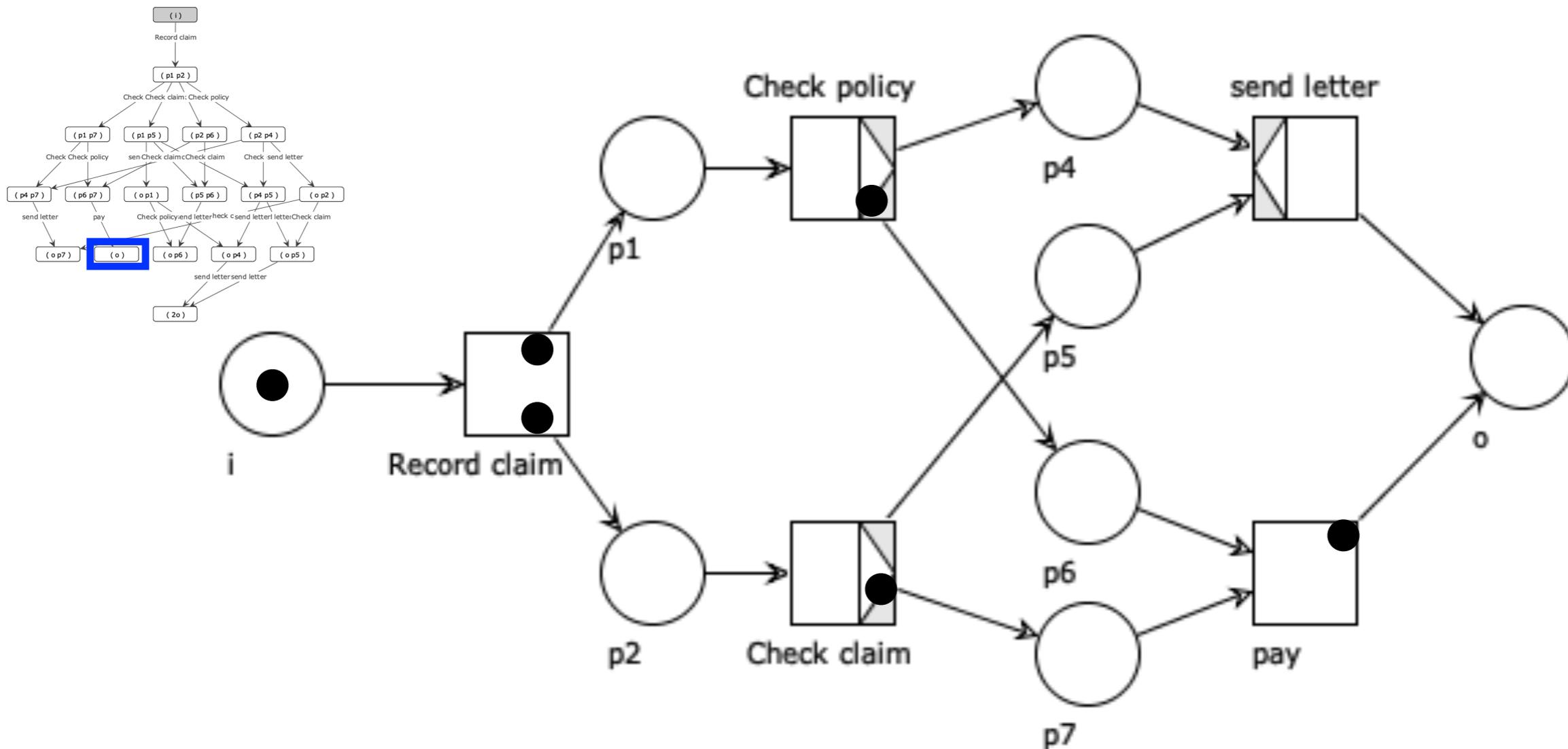
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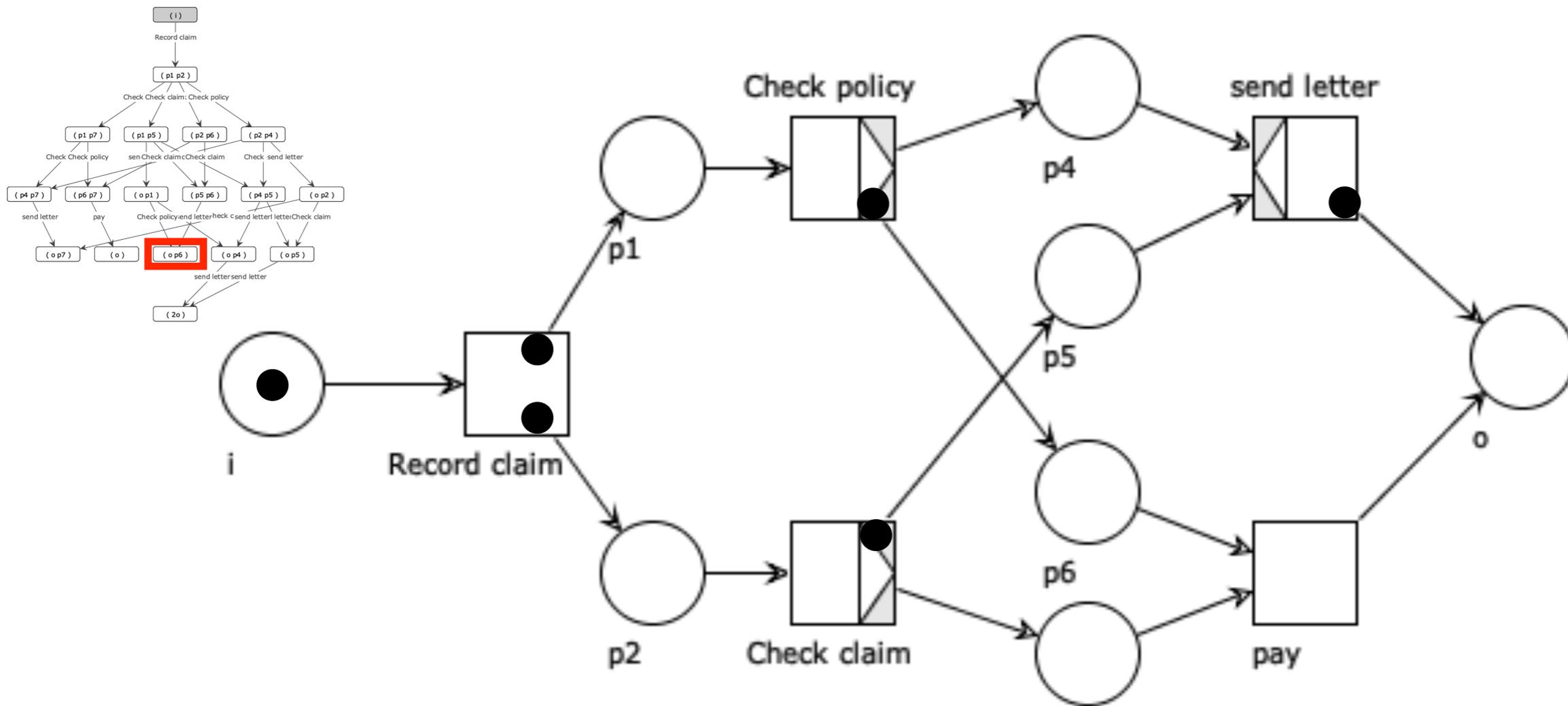
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Exercise

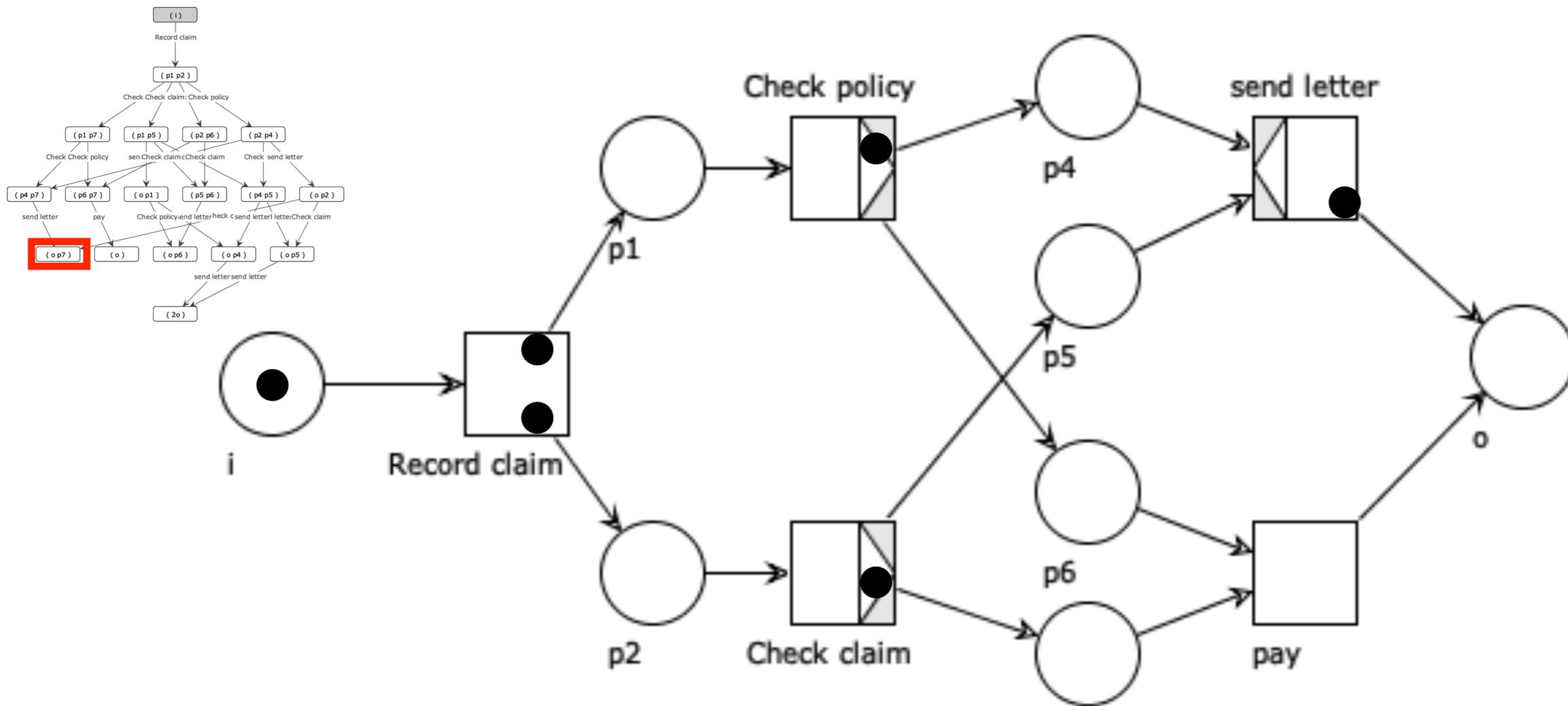
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Some tokens left in the net after case completion

Exercise

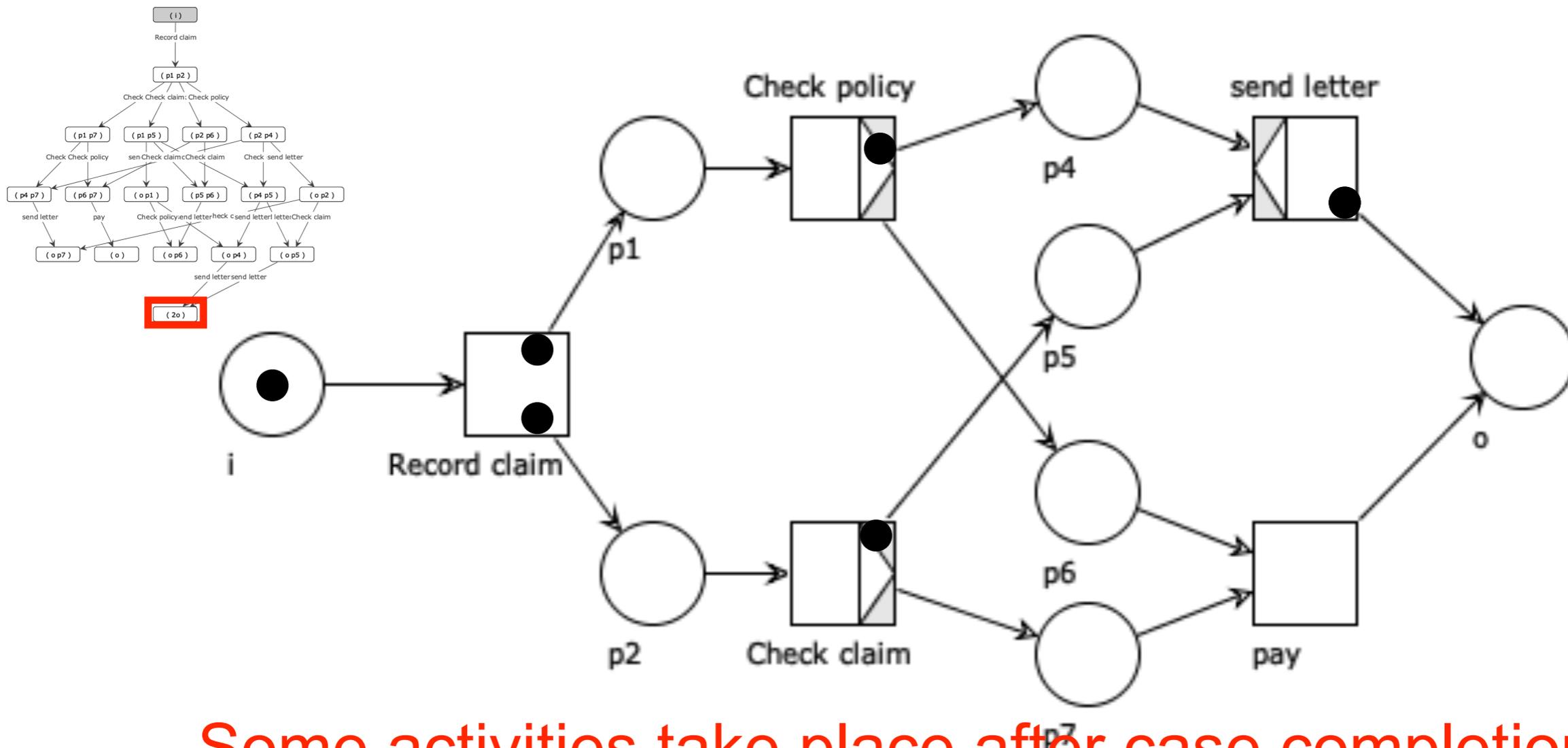
Which problem(s) in the workflow net below?
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Some tokens left in the net after case completion

Exercise

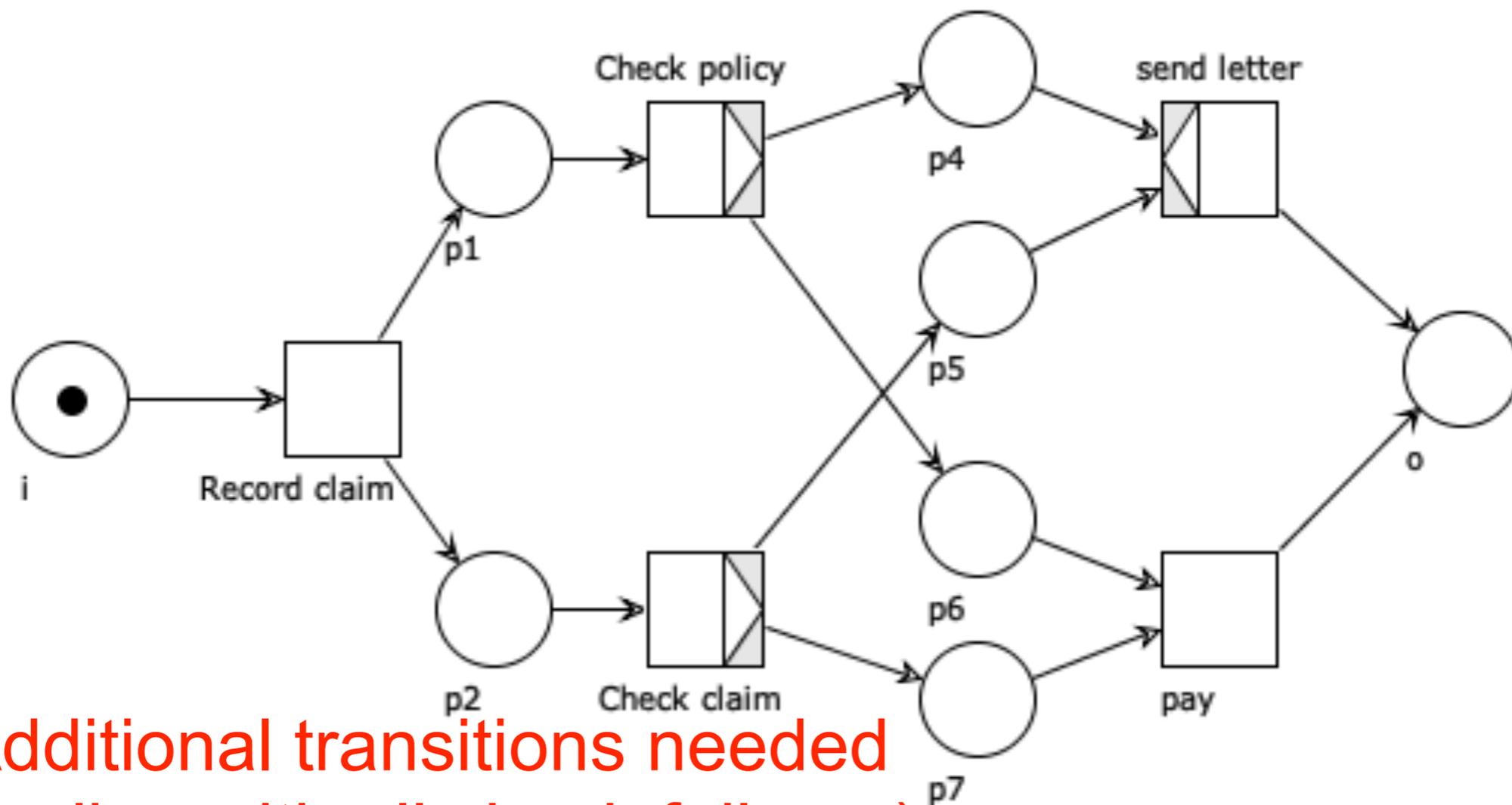
Which problem(s) in the workflow net below?
How would you redesign the business process?



Some activities take place after case completion

Exercise

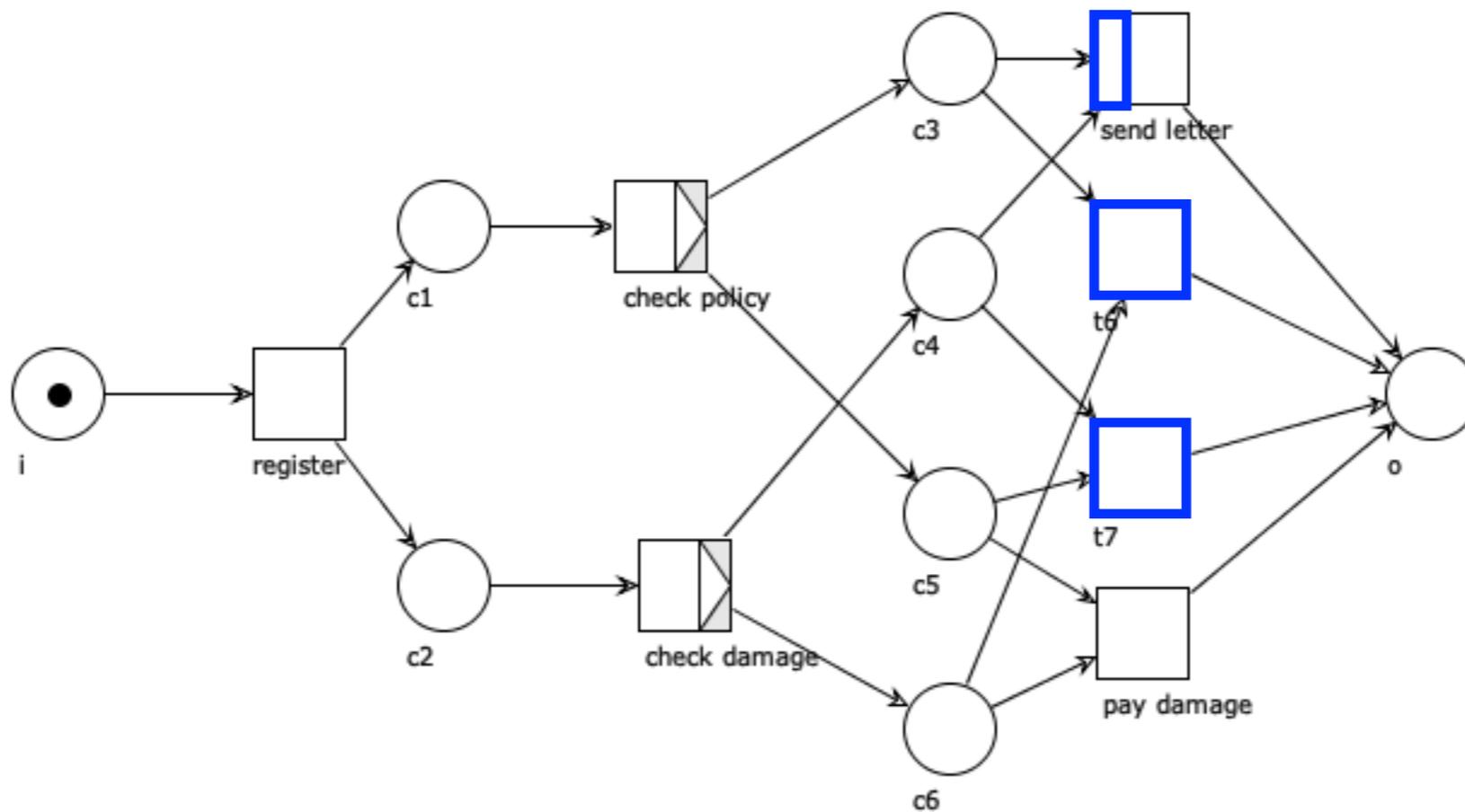
Which problem(s) in the workflow net below?
How would you redesign the business process?



Additional transitions needed
(dealing with all check failures)

Exercise

Which problem(s) in the workflow net below?
How would you redesign the business process?



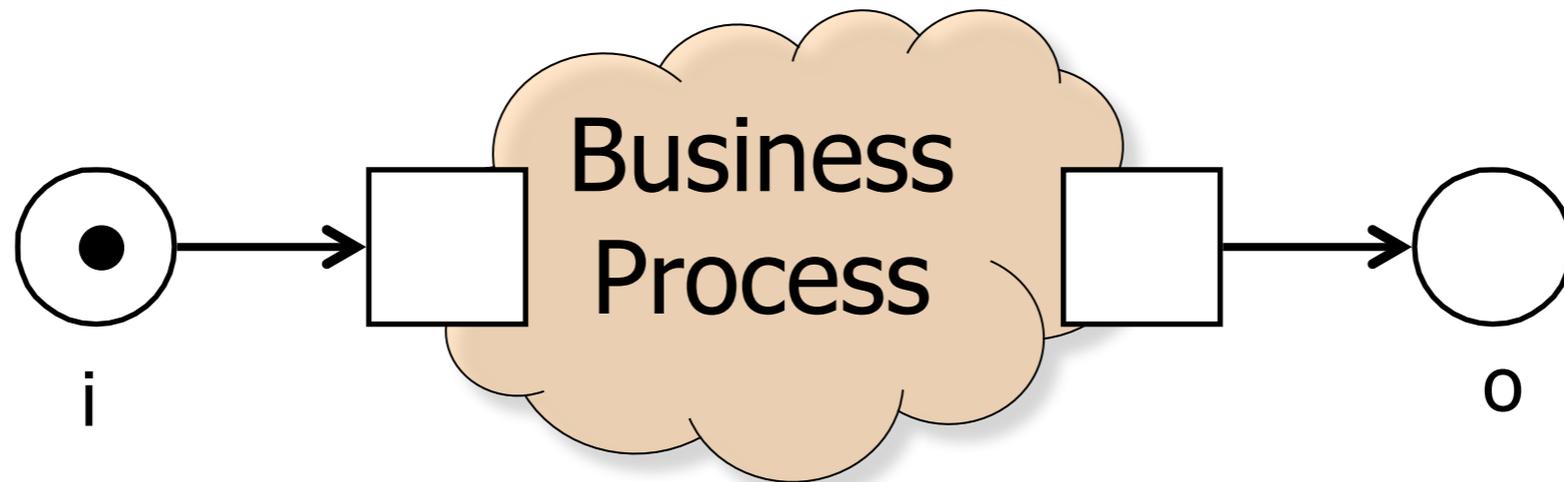
Soundness

Soundness of Business Processes

A process is called **sound** if

1. it contains no unnecessary tasks
2. every case, once started, can always be completed in full
3. no pending items are left upon case completion

Soundness of Business Processes



Soundness of Workflow nets

A workflow net is called **sound** if

1. for each transition t ,
there is a marking M (reachable from i) that enables t
2. for each token put in place i ,
one token eventually appears in the place o
3. when a token is in place o , all other places are empty

Fairness assumption

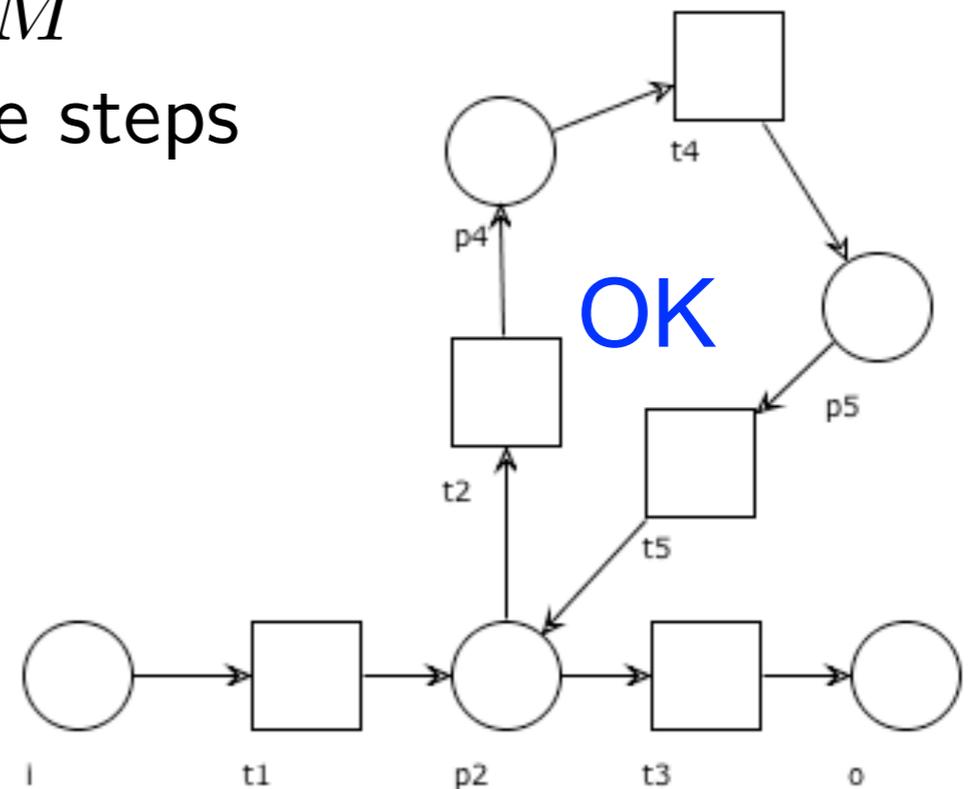
Remark:

Condition 2 does not mean that iteration must be forbidden or bound

It says that from any reachable marking M there must be possible to reach o in some steps

Fairness assumption:

A task cannot be postponed indefinitely



Soundness, Formally

A workflow net is called **sound** if

no dead task no transition is dead

$$\forall t \in T. \exists M \in [i \rangle. M \xrightarrow{t}$$

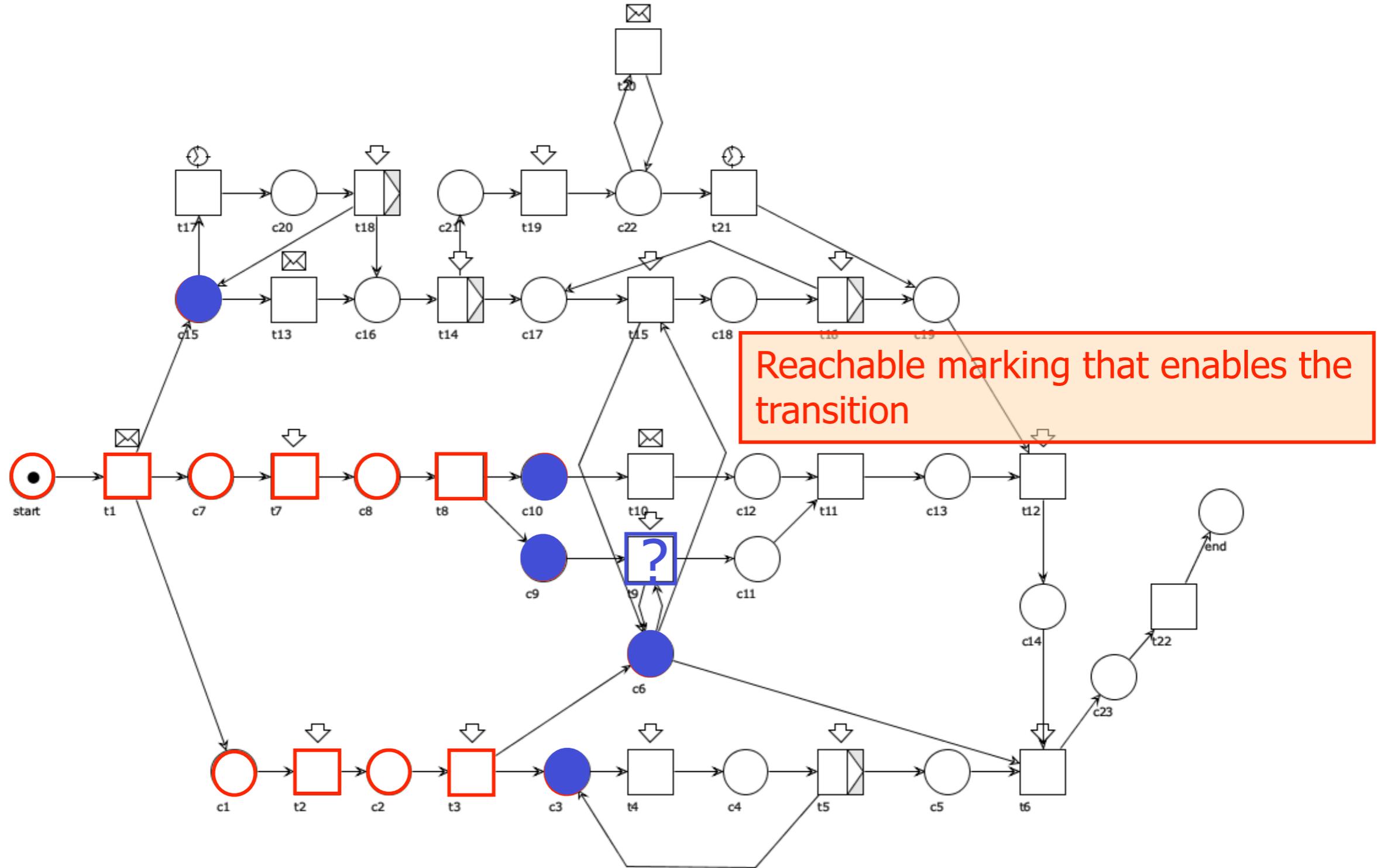
option to complete place o is eventually marked

$$\forall M \in [i \rangle. \exists M' \in [M \rangle. M'(o) \geq 1$$

proper completion when o is marked, no other token is left

$$\forall M \in [i \rangle. M(o) \geq 1 \Rightarrow M = o$$

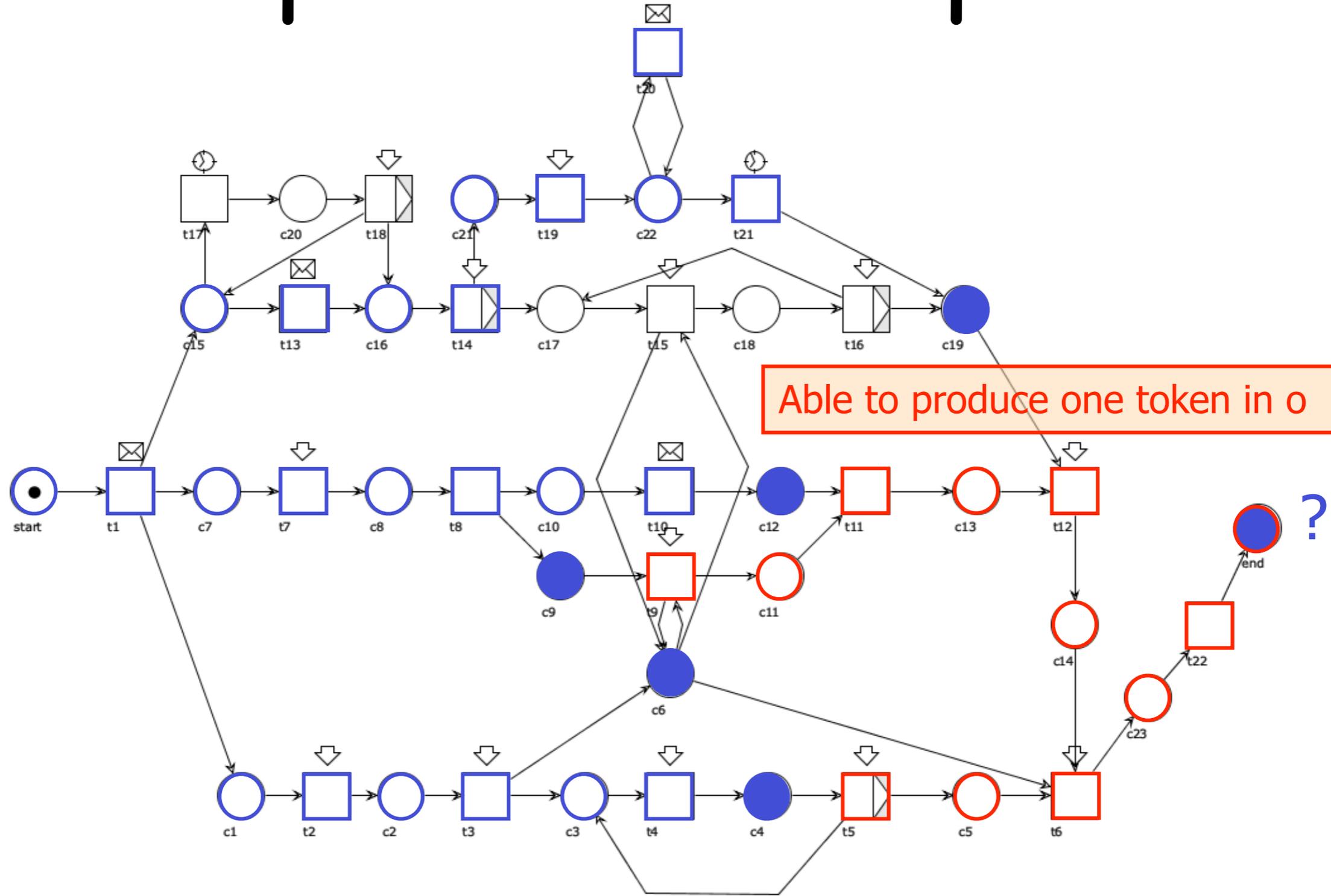
1: no dead tasks



1: no dead tasks

The check must be repeated for each task

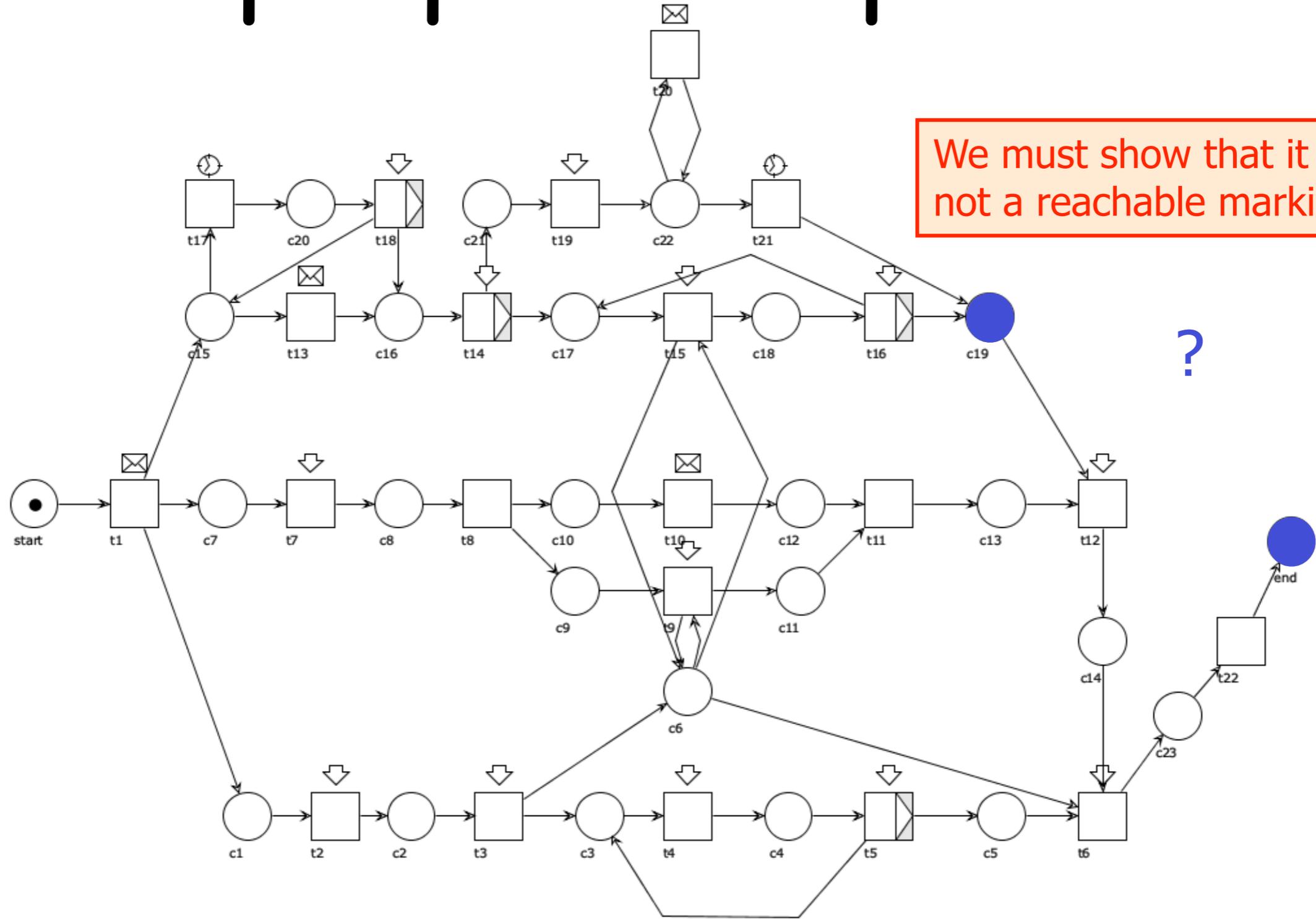
2: option to complete



2: option to complete

The check must be repeated for each reachable marking

3: proper completion



3: proper completion

The check must be repeated for each marking M
such that $M > 0$

Brute-force analysis

First, check if the Petri net is a **workflow net**
easy "structural" check

Second, check if it is **sound** (more difficult):
build the Reachability Graph

to check 1: for each transition t there must be an arc in the
RG that is labelled with t

to check 2&3: the RG must have only one final state (sink),
that consists of one token in o
and is reachable from any other state,
and no other marking has a token in o

Some Pragmatic Considerations

All checks can better be done automatically
(computer aided)

but nevertheless RG construction...

1. can be computationally expensive for large nets
(because of state explosion)
2. provides little support in repairing unsound processes
3. can be infinite (CG can be used, but it is not exact)

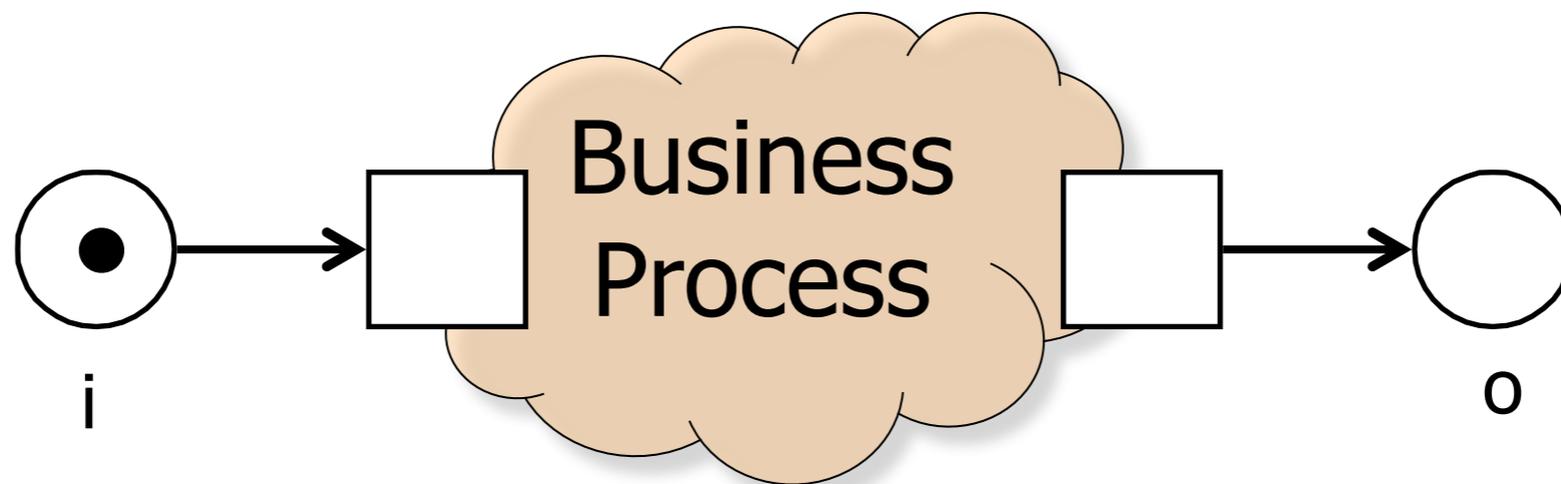
Advanced support

Translate soundness to other well-known properties that can be checked more efficiently:

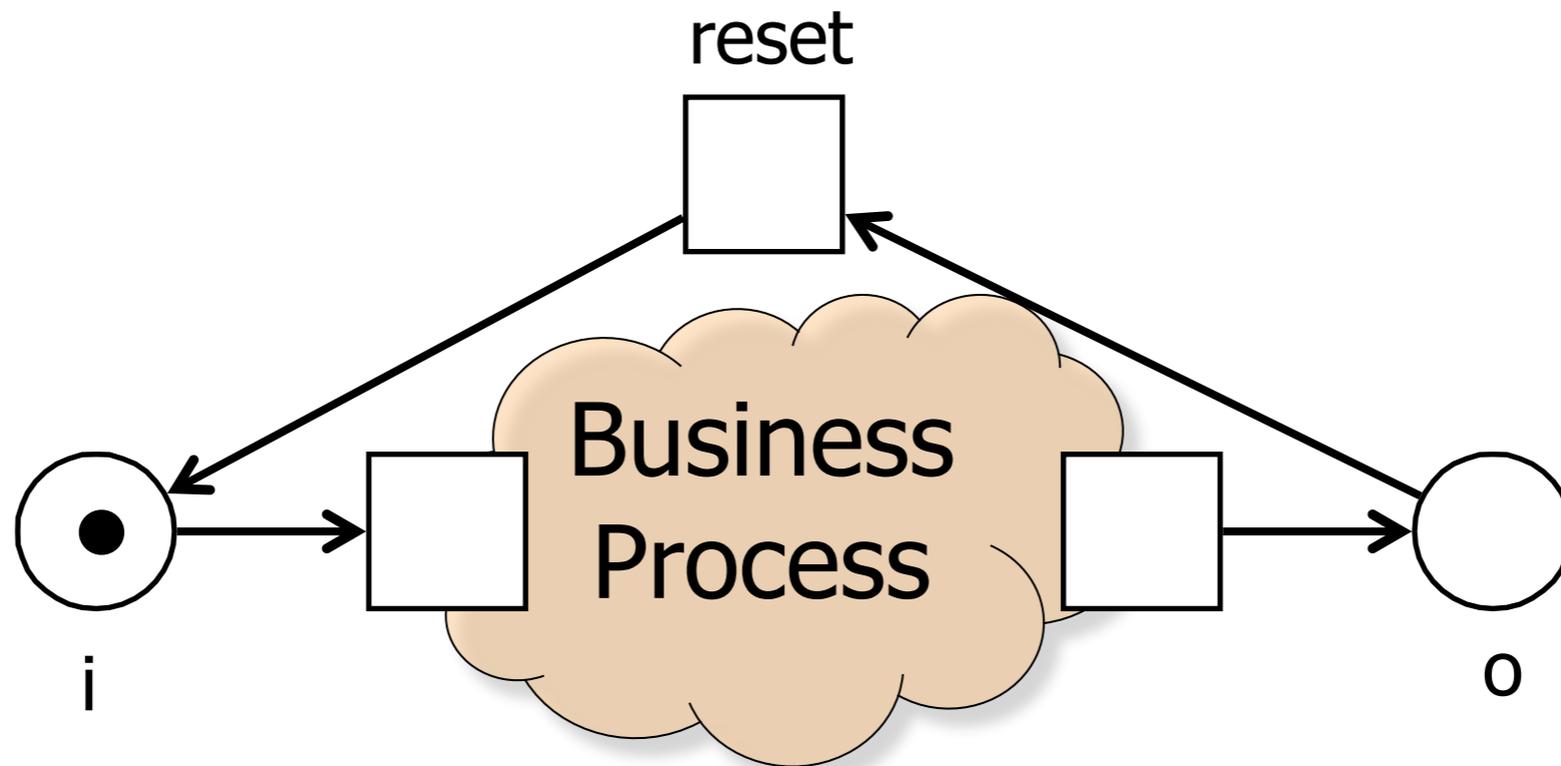
boundedness and liveness

N^*

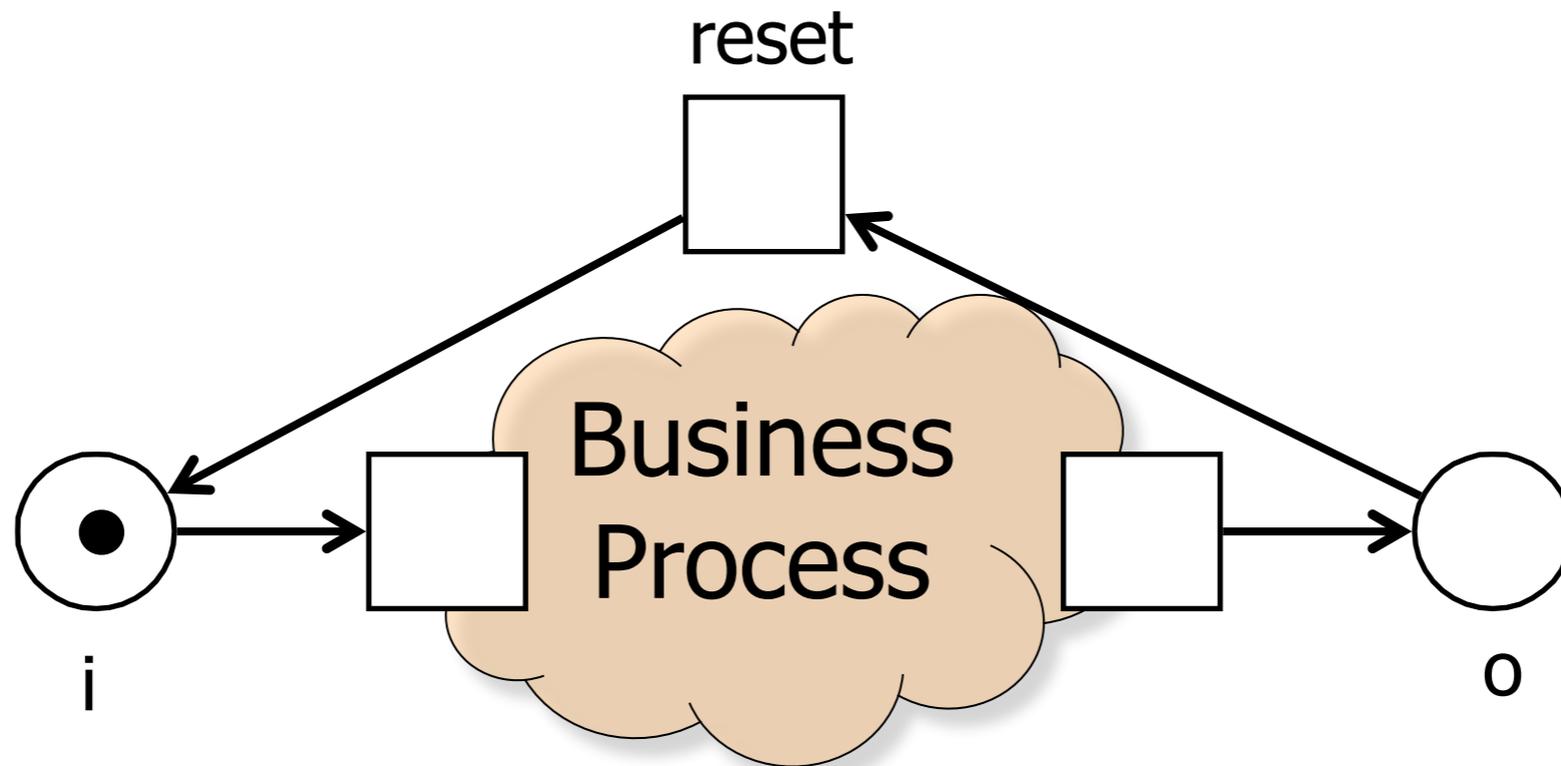
Play once



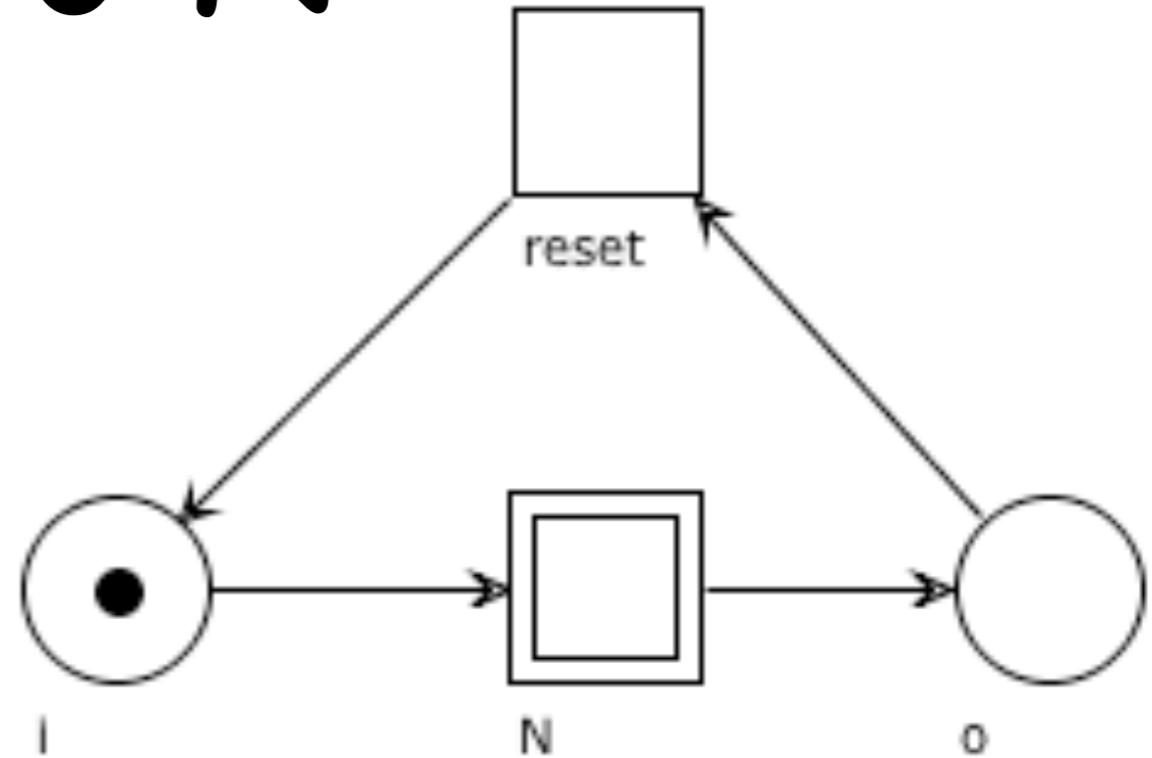
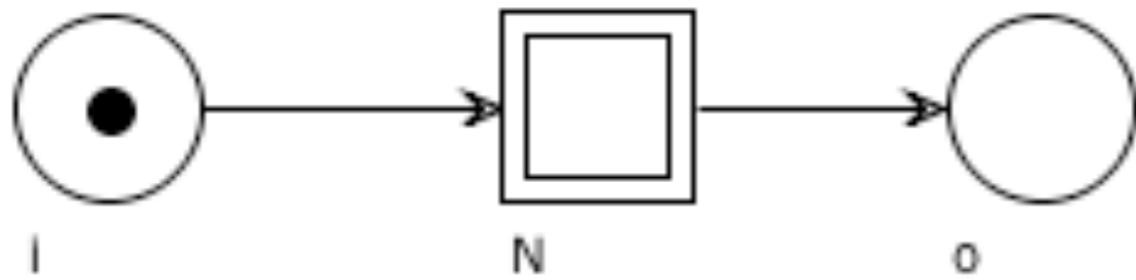
Play twice



Play any number of times



From N to N^*



Let us denote by $N : i \rightarrow o$ a workflow net with entry place i and exit place o .

Let N^* be the net obtained by adding the “*reset*” transition to N
 $reset : o \rightarrow i$.

MAIN THEOREM

Theorem:

N is sound iff N^* is live and bounded

MAIN THEOREM

Theorem:

N is sound iff N^* is live and bounded

1 no dead tasks
2 option to complete
3 proper completion

\Leftarrow 1

3 \Rightarrow at any reachable marking, every transition can fire in the future
and

2 \Rightarrow for some k , every place will contain less than k tokens

Proof of MAIN THEOREM (1)

(\Leftarrow)

N^* **live and bounded** implies N **sound**:

Since N^* is **live**: for each $t \in T$ there is $M \in [i \rangle$. $M \xrightarrow{t}$

Take any $M \in [i \rangle$ enabling $reset : o \rightarrow i$, hence $M \supseteq o$

Let $M \xrightarrow{reset} M'$. Then $M' \in [i \rangle$ and $M' \supseteq i$

Since N^* is bound, it must be $M' = i$ (and $M = o$)

Otherwise all places marked by $M' - i = M - o$ would be unbounded

Hence N^* just allows multiple runs of N :

"option to complete" and "proper completion" hold (see above)

"no dead task" holds because N^* is live

A technical lemma

Lemma:

If N is sound, M is reachable in N iff M is reachable in N^*

\Rightarrow) straightforward

\Leftarrow) Let $i \xrightarrow{\sigma} M$ in N^* for $\sigma = t_1 t_2 \dots t_n$

We proceed by induction on the number r of instances of *reset* in σ

If $r = 0$, then *reset* does not occur in σ and M is reachable in N

If $r > 0$, let k be the least index such that $t_k = \text{reset}$

Let $\sigma = \sigma' t_k \sigma''$ with $\sigma' = t_1 t_2 \dots t_{k-1}$ fireable in N

Since N is sound: $i \xrightarrow{\sigma'} o$ and $i \xrightarrow{\sigma''} M$

Since σ'' contains $r - 1$ instances of *reset*:

by inductive hypothesis M is reachable in N

Proof of MAIN

THEOREM (2)

(\Rightarrow)

N sound implies N^* bounded :

We proceed by contradiction, assuming N^* is unbounded

Since N^* is unbounded:

$\exists M, M'$ such that $i \rightarrow^* M \rightarrow^* M'$ with $M \subset M'$

Let $L = M' - M \neq \emptyset$

Since N is sound:

$\exists \sigma \in T^*$ such that $M \xrightarrow{\sigma} o$

By the monotonicity Lemma: $M' \xrightarrow{\sigma} o + L$ and thus $o + L \in [i \rangle$

Which is absurd, because N is sound

Proof of MAIN THEOREM (3)

(\Leftarrow)

N sound implies N^* live:

Take any transition t and let M be a marking reachable in N^*

By the technical lemma, M is reachable in N

Since N is sound: $\exists \sigma \in T^*$ with $M \xrightarrow{\sigma} o$

Since N is sound: $\exists \sigma' \in T^*$ with $i \xrightarrow{\sigma'} M'$ and $M' \xrightarrow{t}$

Let $\sigma'' = \sigma \text{ reset } \sigma'$, then:

$M \xrightarrow{\sigma''} M'$ in N^* and $M' \xrightarrow{t}$

A theorem on strong
connectedness
(whose proof we omit)

Paths and circuits

$$(P, T, F)$$

A **path** is a non-empty sequence of nodes $x_1x_2\dots x_k$ such that

$$(x_i, x_{i+1}) \in F \quad \text{for every } 1 \leq i \leq k$$

and we say it leads from x_1 to x_k

A path $x_1x_2\dots x_k$ is called a **circuit** if

$$\text{all its nodes are distinct and } (x_k, x_1) \in F$$

since there is no node x with $(x, x) \in F$, any circuit has at least two nodes

Paths and circuits

$$(P, T, F)$$

An **undirected path** is a non-empty sequence of nodes $x_1x_2\dots x_k$ s.t.

$$(x_i, x_{i+1}) \in (F \cup F^{-1}) \quad \text{for every } 1 \leq i \leq k$$

(denotes the inverse of a binary relation)

$$F^{-1} = \{ (y, x) \mid (x, y) \in F \}$$

(a path where we disregard the orientation of arcs)

Connectedness

A net (P, T, F) is **weakly connected** if there is an undirected path between any two distinct nodes

A net (P, T, F) is **strongly connected** if there is a path between any two distinct nodes

Connectedness, again

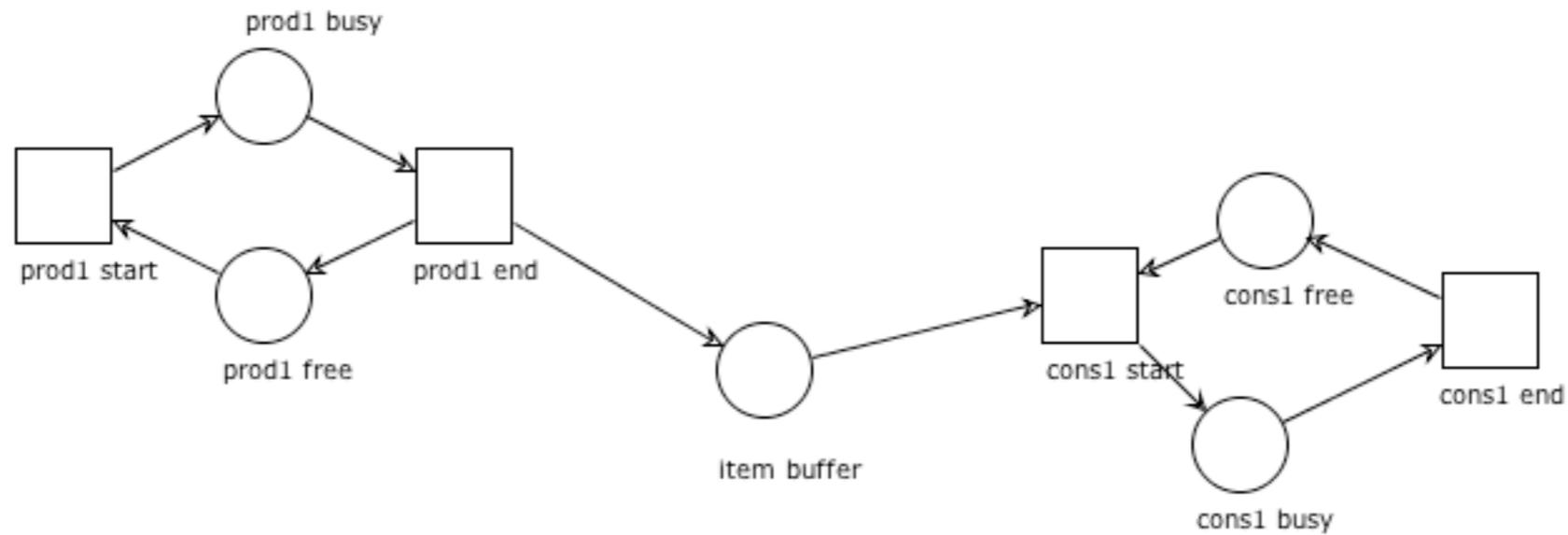
A net (P,T,F) is **weakly connected**
iff

it cannot be splitted in separated components

A weakly connected net is **strongly connected**
iff

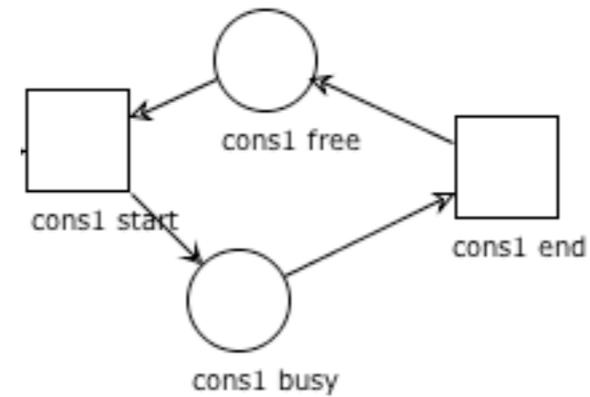
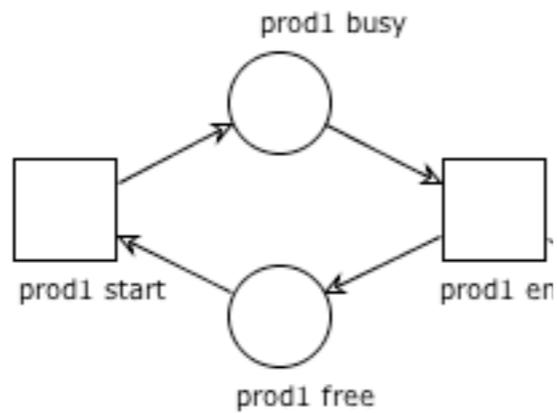
for every arc (x,y) there is a path from y to x

Examples



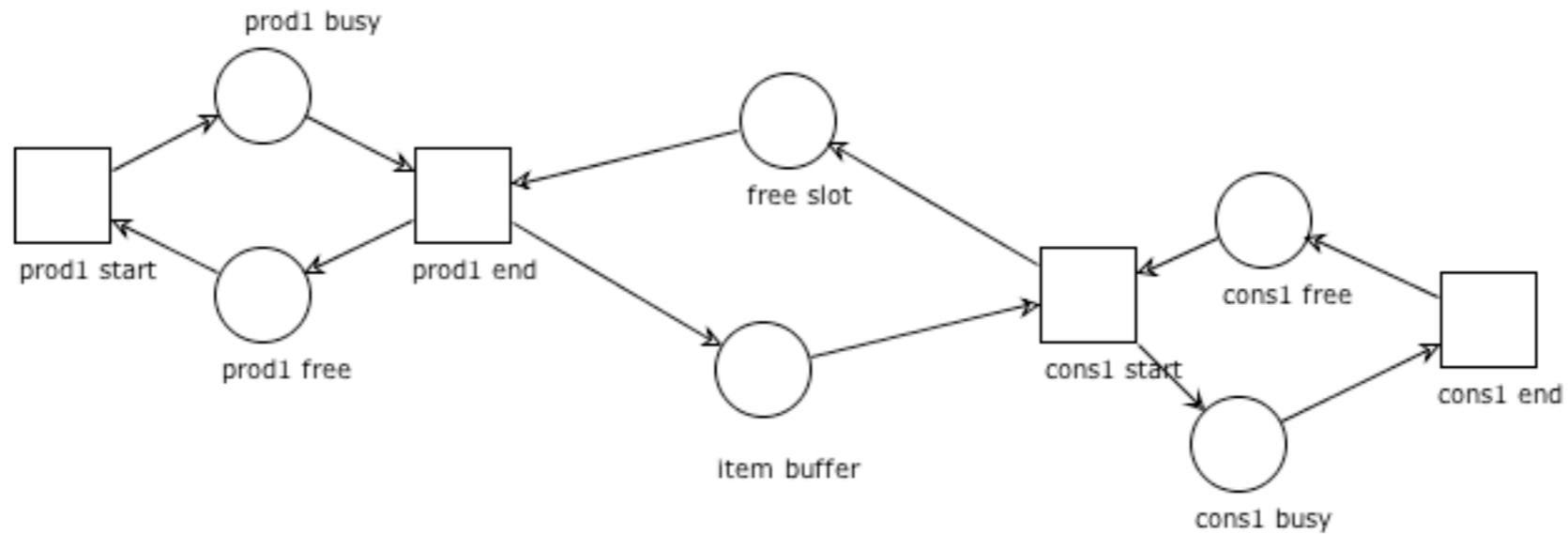
weakly connected
not strongly connected

Examples



not weakly connected
not strongly connected

Examples



weakly connected
strongly connected

Question time



IMPOSSIBLE !!!

not weakly connected
strongly connected

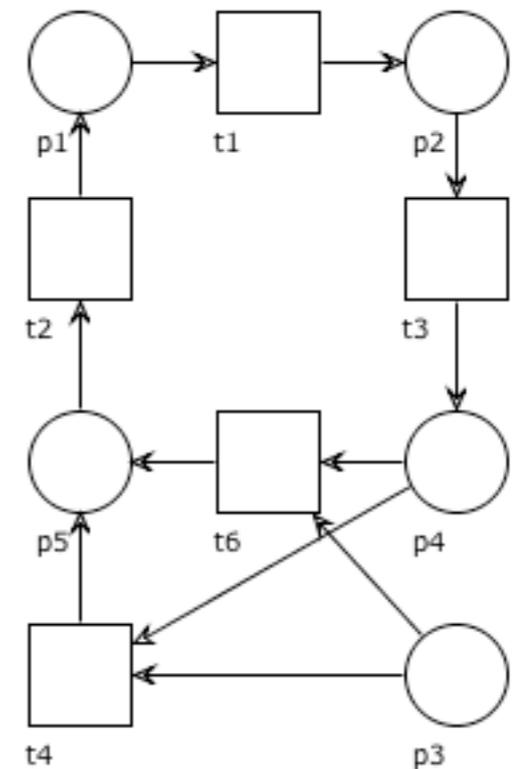
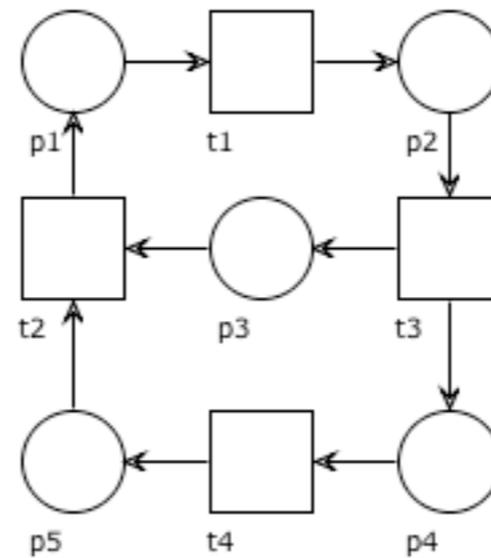
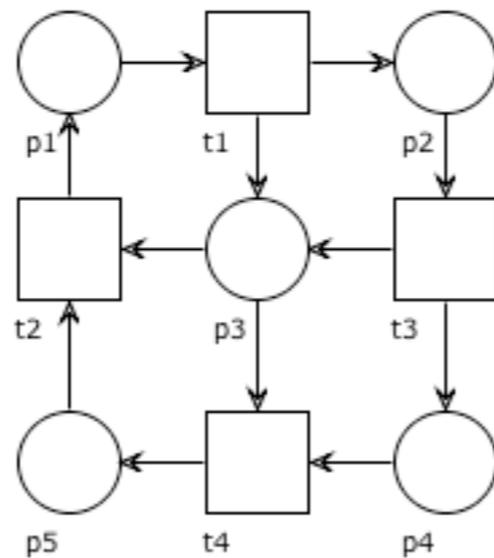
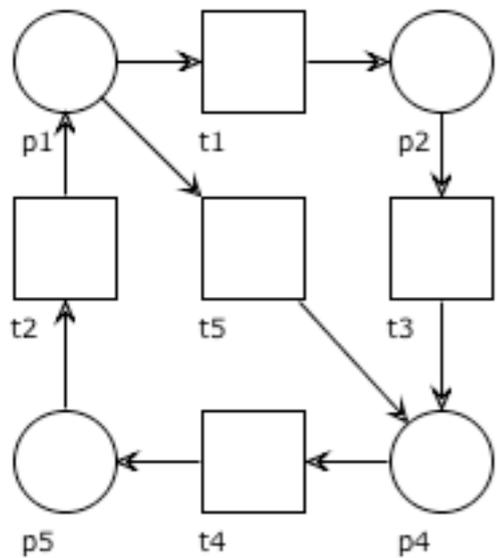
A note

In the following we will consider (implicitly) weakly connected nets only

(if they are not, then we can study each of their subsystems separately)

Question time

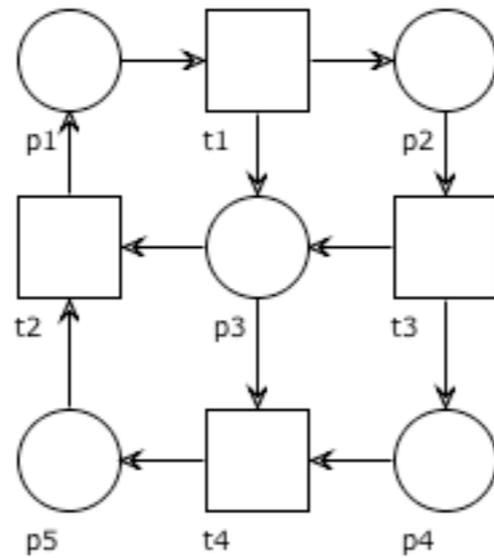
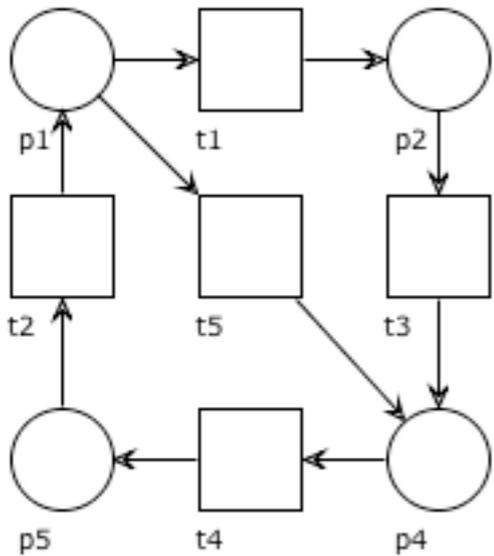
Is the net strongly connected?



Question time

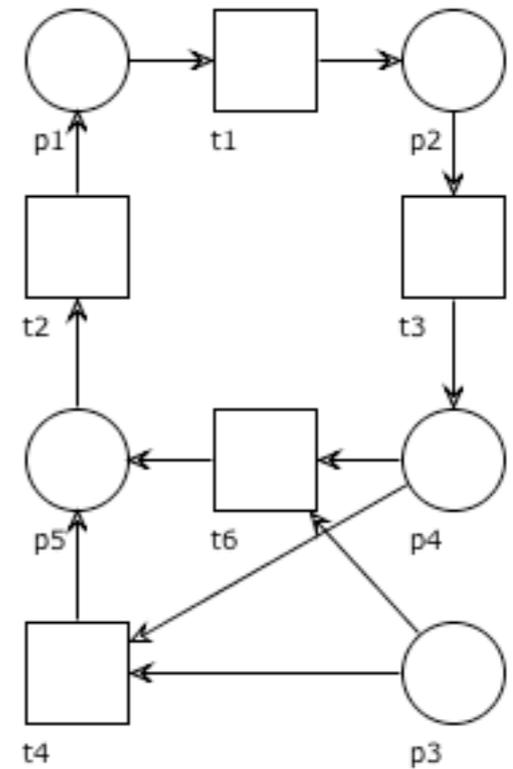
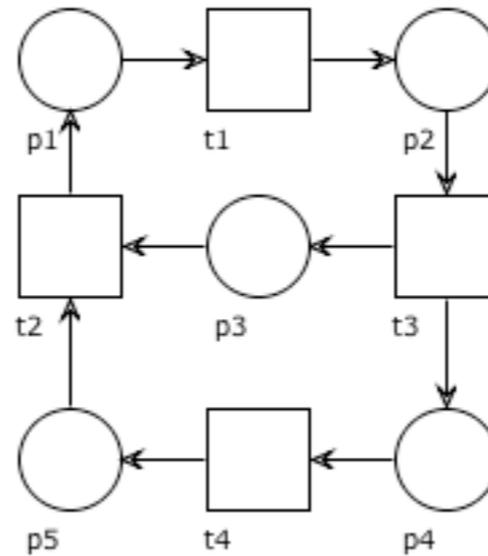
Is the net strongly connected?

YES



YES

YES



NO

Strong connectedness theorem

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

Consequences

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

then

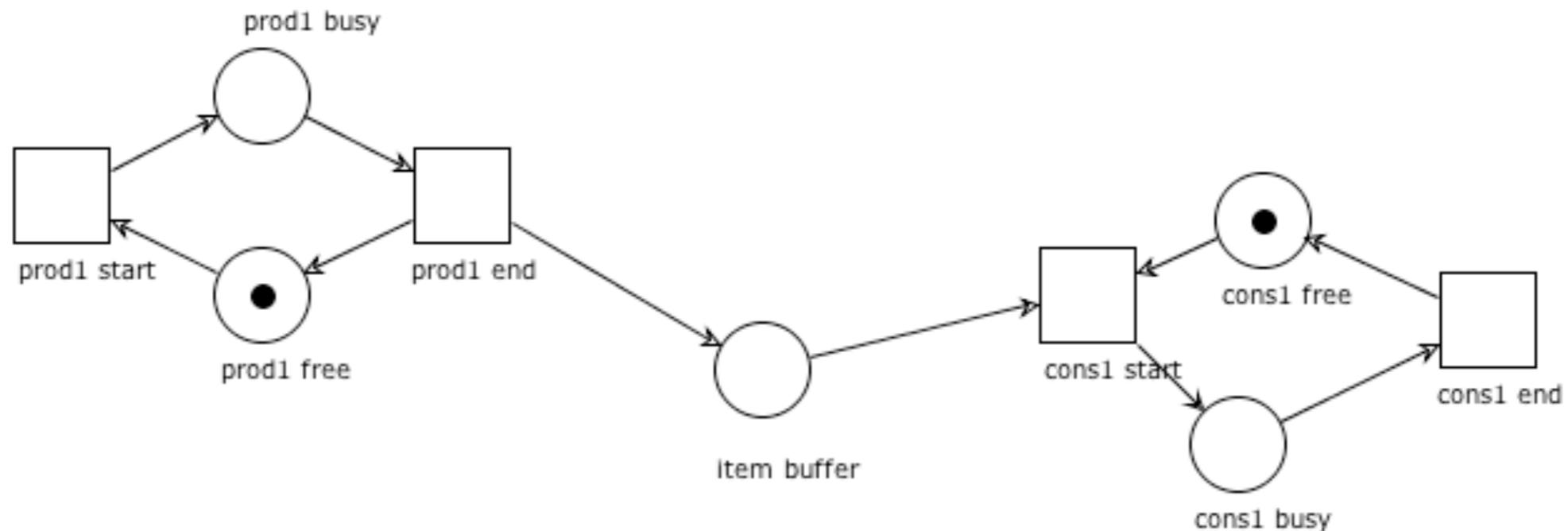
It is not “live and bounded”

If it is live, it is not bounded

If it is bounded, it is not live

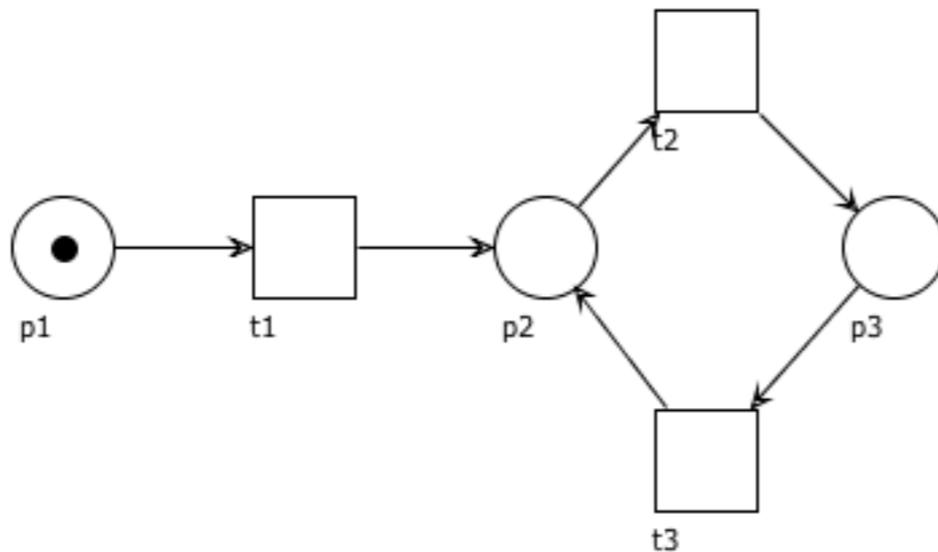
Example

It is now immediate to see that this system
(weakly connected, not strongly connected)
cannot be live and bounded
(it is **live** but **not bounded**)



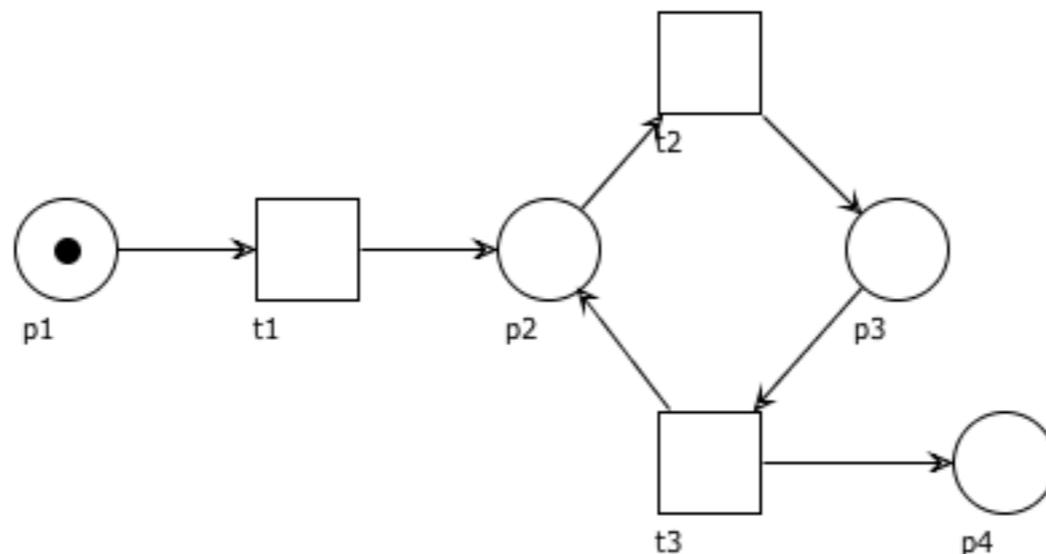
Example

It is now immediate to see that this system
(weakly connected, not strongly connected)
cannot be live and bounded
(it is **bounded** but **not live**)



Example

It is now immediate to see that this system
(weakly connected, not strongly connected)
cannot be live and bounded
(it is **neither bounded nor live**)



Strong connectedness of N^*

Proposition:

N^* is strongly connected.

Take two nodes of $(x, y) \in F_{N^*}$,
we want to build a path from y to x

If $x, y \neq reset$, then

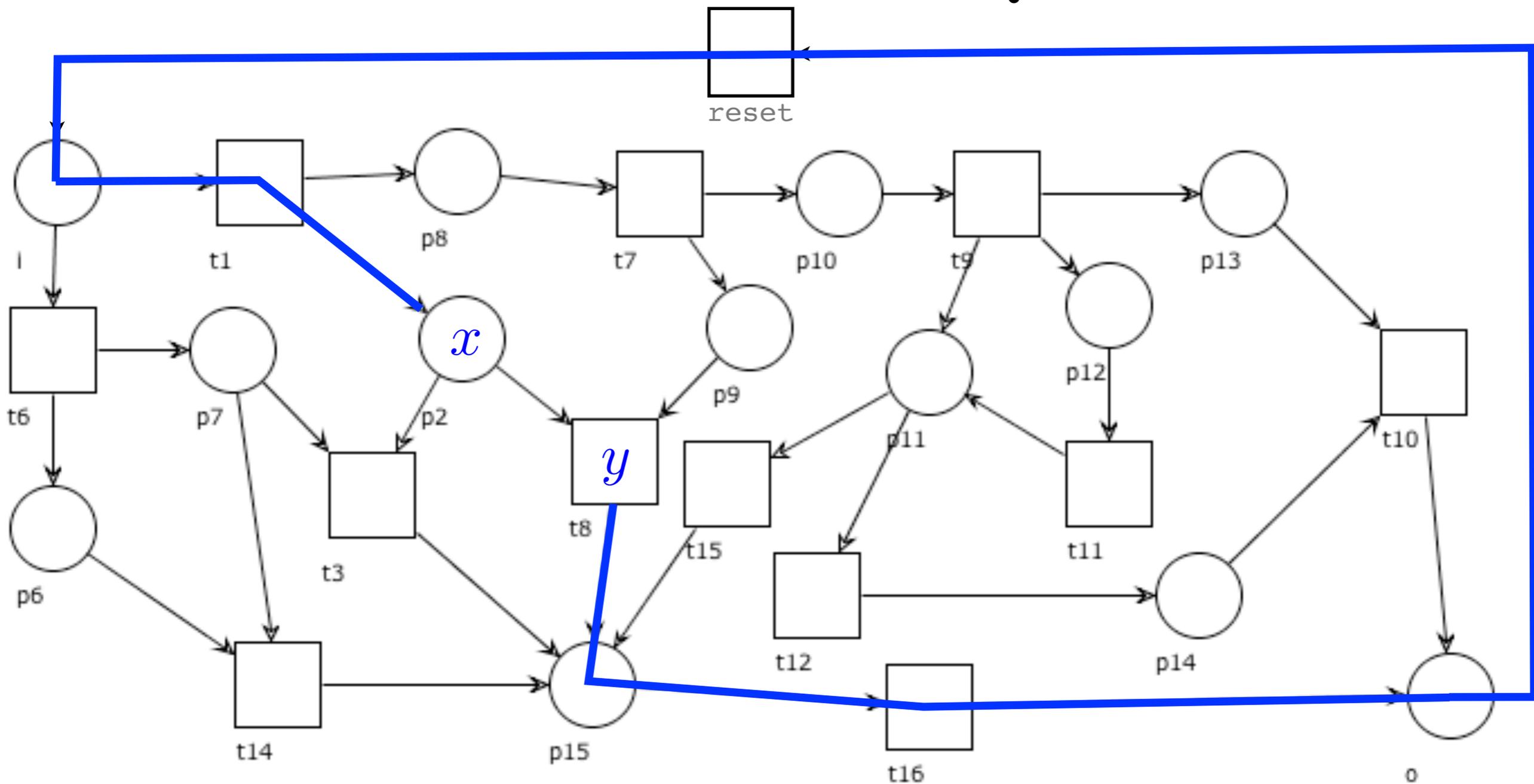
y lies on a path $i \rightarrow^* \boxed{y \rightarrow^* o}$, because N is a workflow net,
 x lies on a path $\boxed{i \rightarrow^* x} \rightarrow^* o$, because N is a workflow net,
we combine the paths $y \rightarrow^* o \rightarrow reset \rightarrow i \rightarrow^* x$

If $x = o, y = reset$, then
take any path $i \rightarrow^* o$,

we build the path $reset \rightarrow i \rightarrow^* o$

If $x = reset, y = i$, then
take any path $i \rightarrow^* o$,
we build the path $i \rightarrow^* o \rightarrow reset$

Strong connectedness of N^* : example



<http://woped.dhbw-karlsruhe.de/woped/>

WoPeD

Workflow Petri Net Designer

Download WoPeD at sourceforge!



WoPeD 3.2.0

File Edit Analysis & Help Community

Tokengame Operator coloring Semantical analysis Capacity planning Quantitative simulation Coverability graph Show metrics Metrics mass analysis Metrics builder

Process Resources BPEL preview

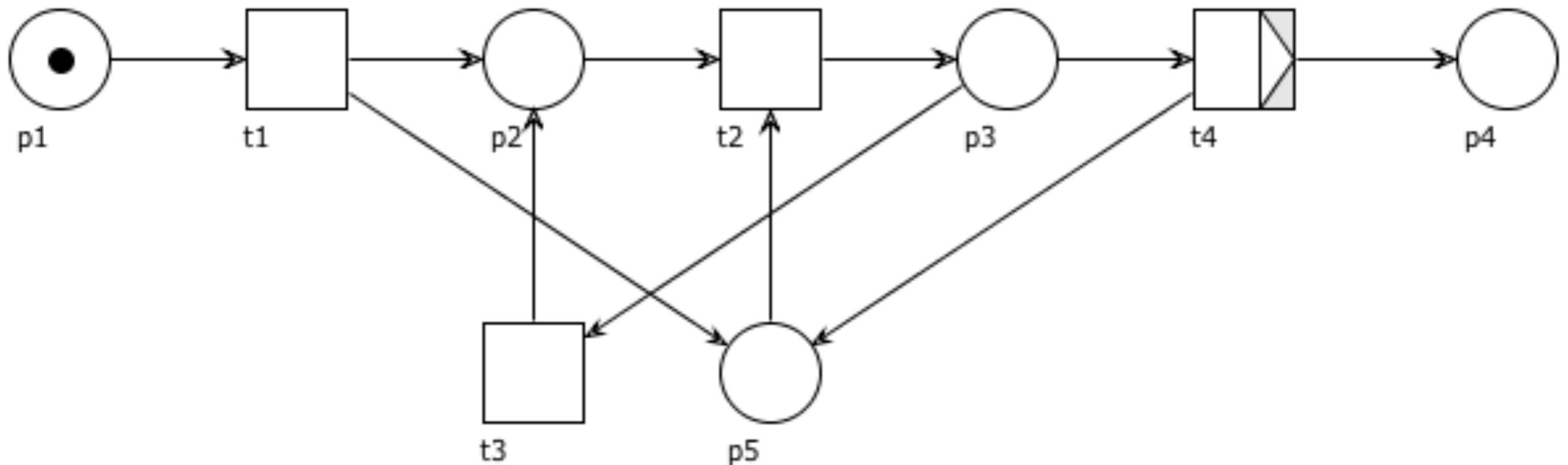
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Horizontal Zoom: 100% Saved

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Exercise

Use some tools to check if the net below is a sound workflow net or not





File Edit Analyze View Options & Help Community



Configuration



Manual



Contents



Sample
nets ▾



Report
bug



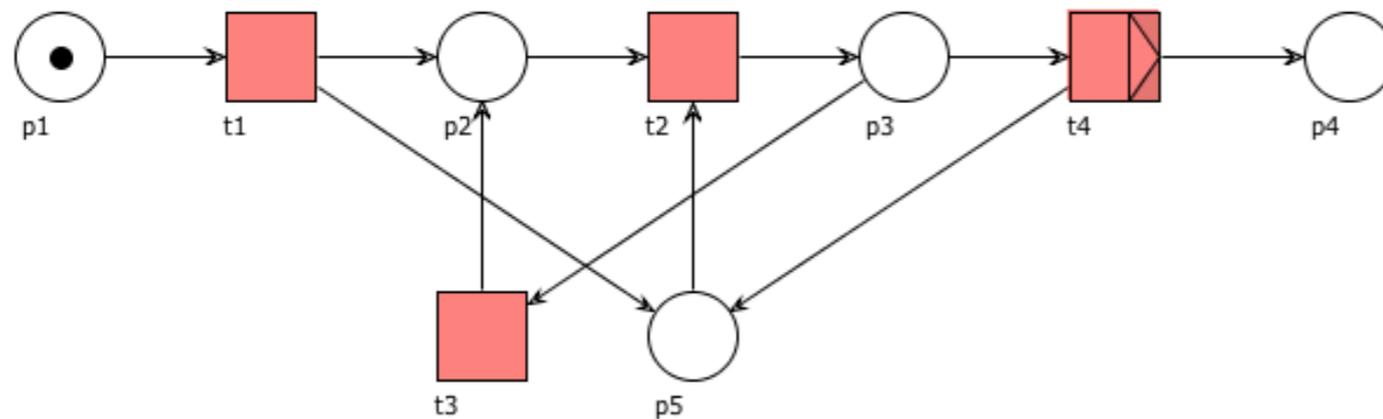
About
WoPeD

Options & Help



wfnet-exercise3.pnml

Process Resources BPEL preview



Semantical analysis

Wizard Expert

- Qualitative analysis
 - Structural analysis
 - Soundness
 - Workflow net property
 - Initial marking
 - Boundedness
 - Liveness
 - Dead transitions: 0
 - Non-live transitions: 4
 - t4
 - t2
 - t1
 - t3

Liveness and boundedness refer to N^*
not to N

Horizontal

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Configuration Manual Contents Sample nets Report bug About WoPeD

Options & Help

wfnet-exercise3.pnml

Process Resources BPEL preview

Semantical analysis

Wizard Expert

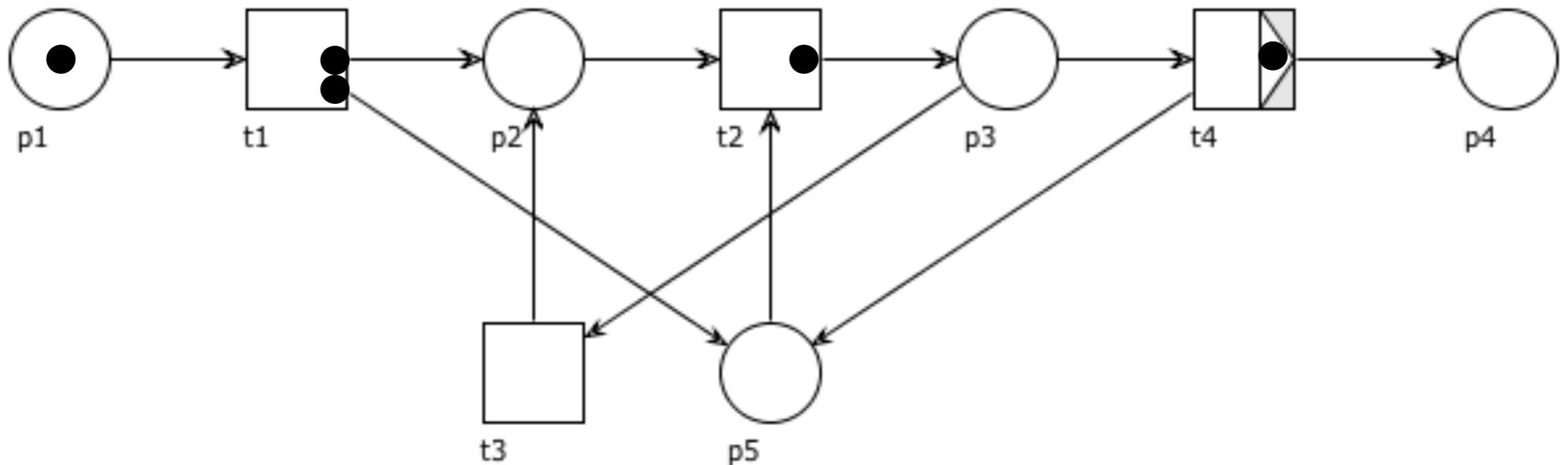
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 - Dead transitions: 0
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 - t4
 - t2
 - t1
 - t3

Horizontal Zoom: 100% Not saved

in this case, the problem is due to a possible deadlock

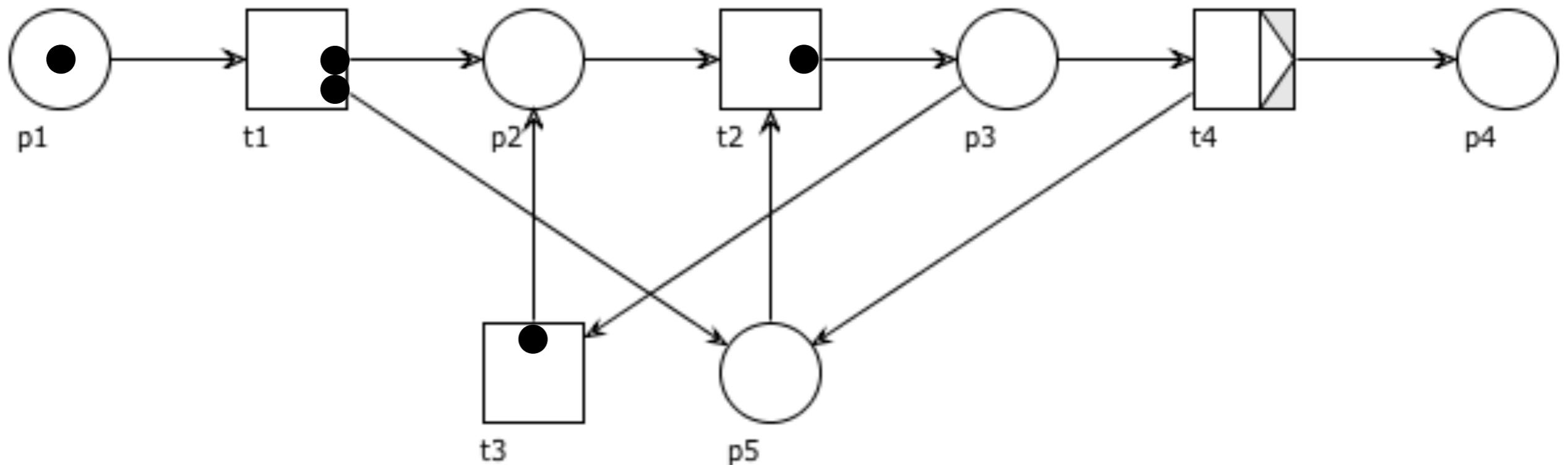
Exercise

Use some tools to check if the net below is a sound workflow net or not



Exercise

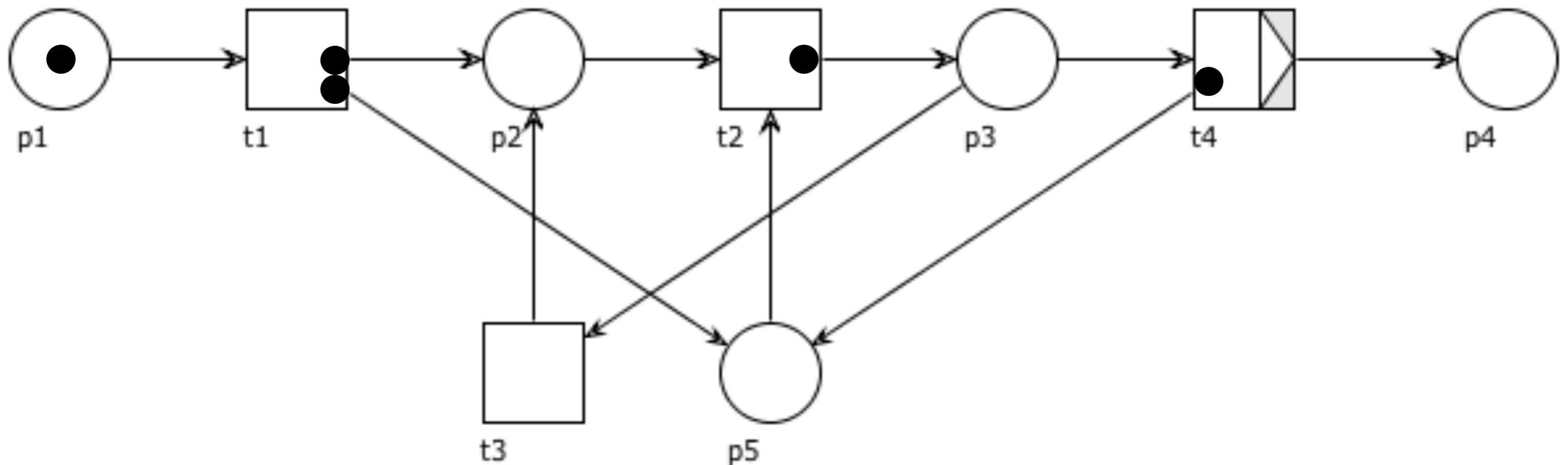
Use some tools to check if the net below is a sound workflow net or not



Deadlock

Exercise

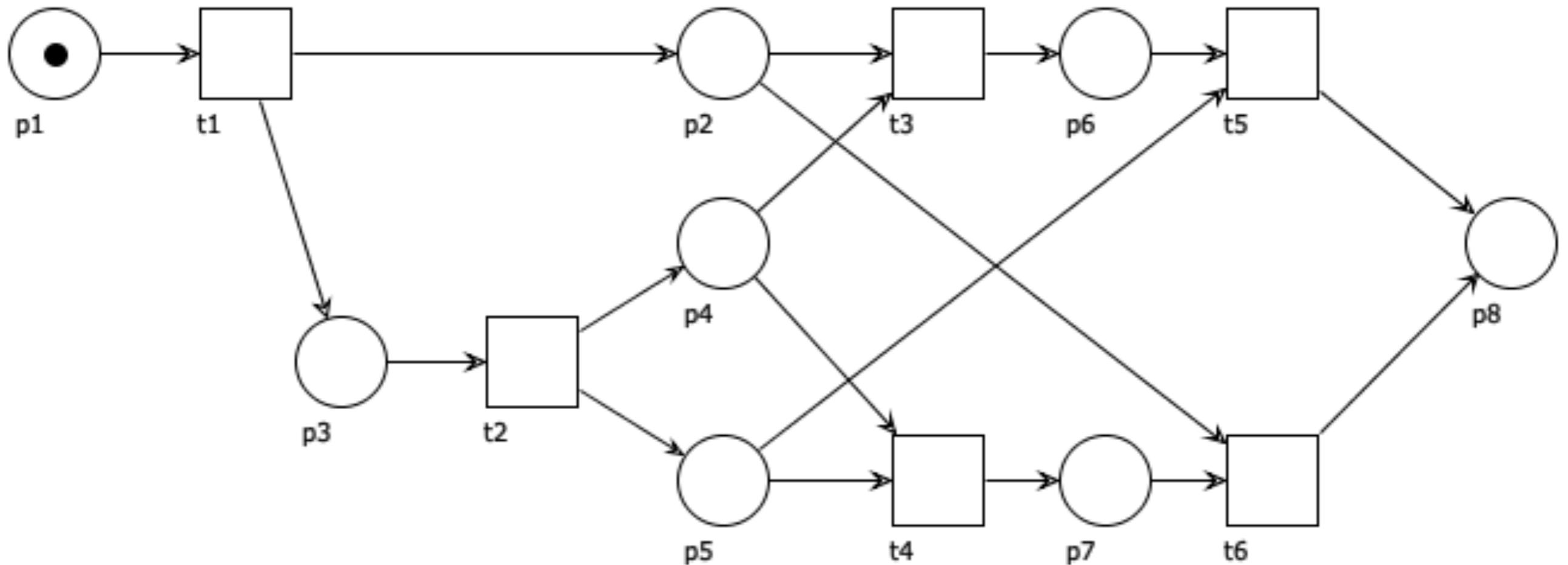
Use some tools to check if the net below is a sound workflow net or not



Deadlock

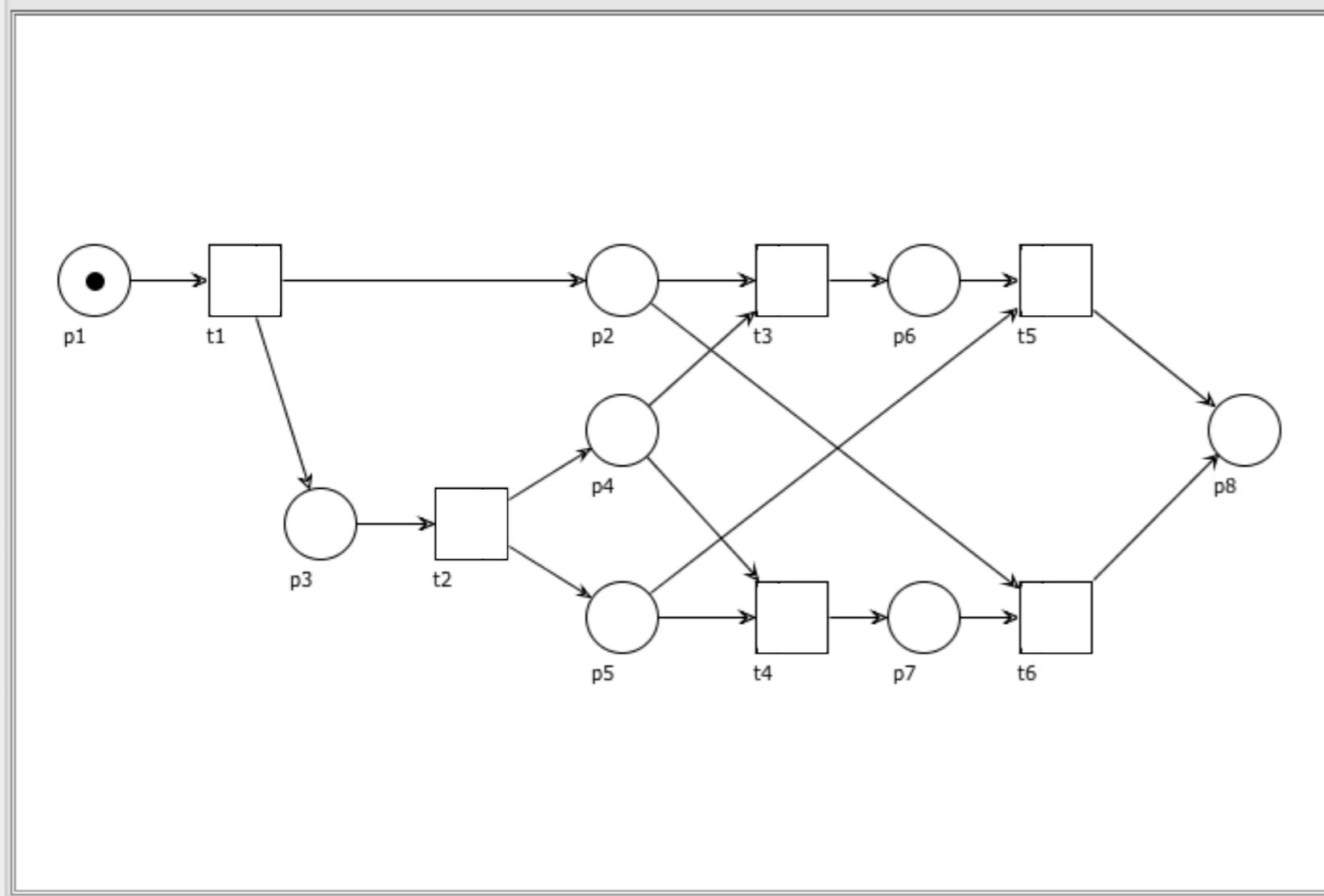
Exercise

Use some tools to check if the net below is a sound workflow net or not





Token game	Operator coloring	Semantical analysis	Capacity planning	Quantitative simulation	Coverability graph	Show metrics	Metrics mass analysis	Metrics builder
Analysis tools						Process metrics		



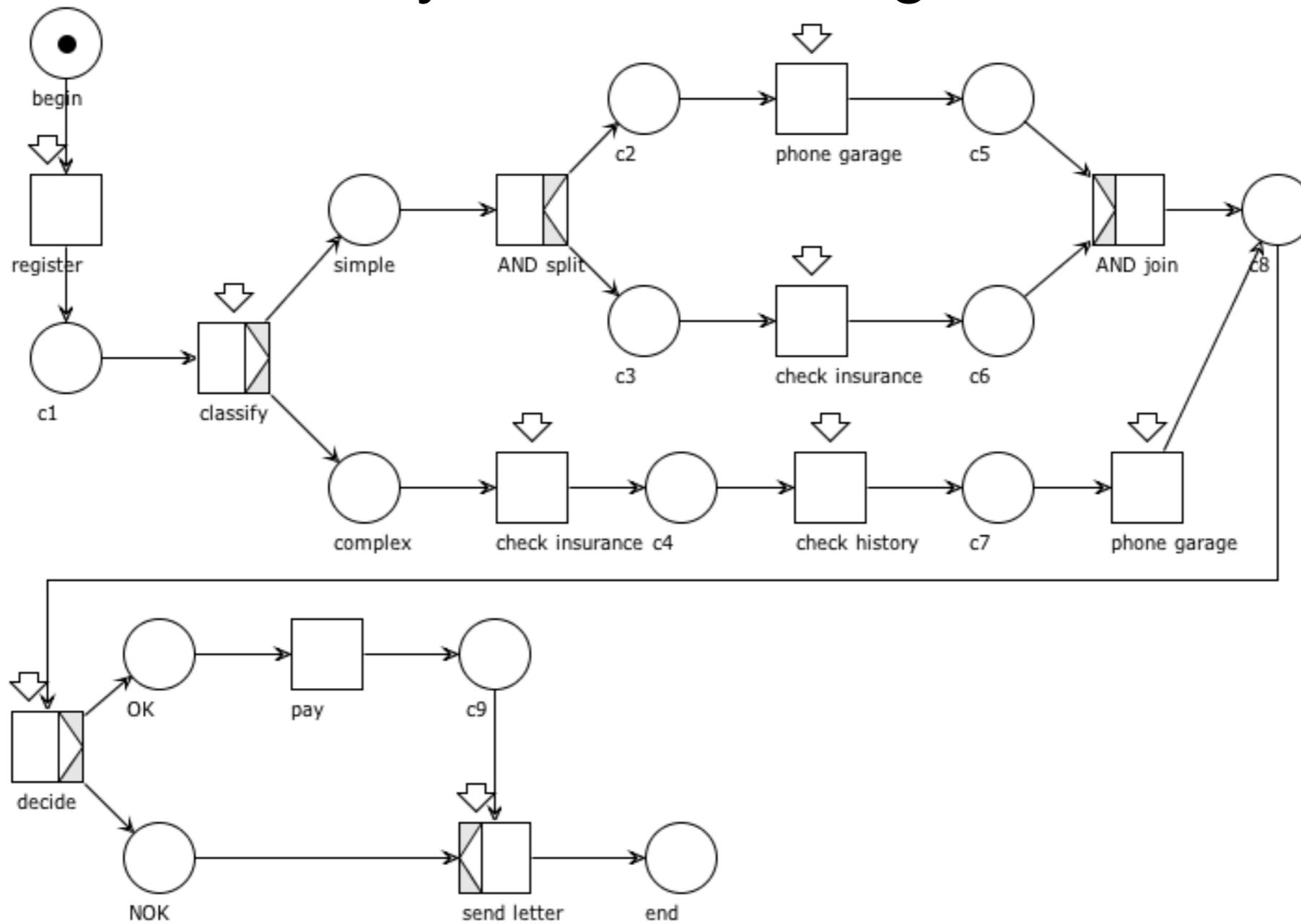
Semantical analysis

Wizard Expert

- Qualitative analysis
 - Structural analysis
 - Soundness
 - Workflow net property
 - Initial marking
 - Boundedness
 - Unbounded places: 0
 - Liveness
 - Dead transitions: 0
 - Non-live transitions: 0

Exercise

Analyse the following net





File Edit Analyze View Options & Help Community

Analysis tools

- Tokengame
- Operator coloring
- Semantical analysis
- Capacity planning
- Quantitative simulation
- Coverability graph

Process metrics

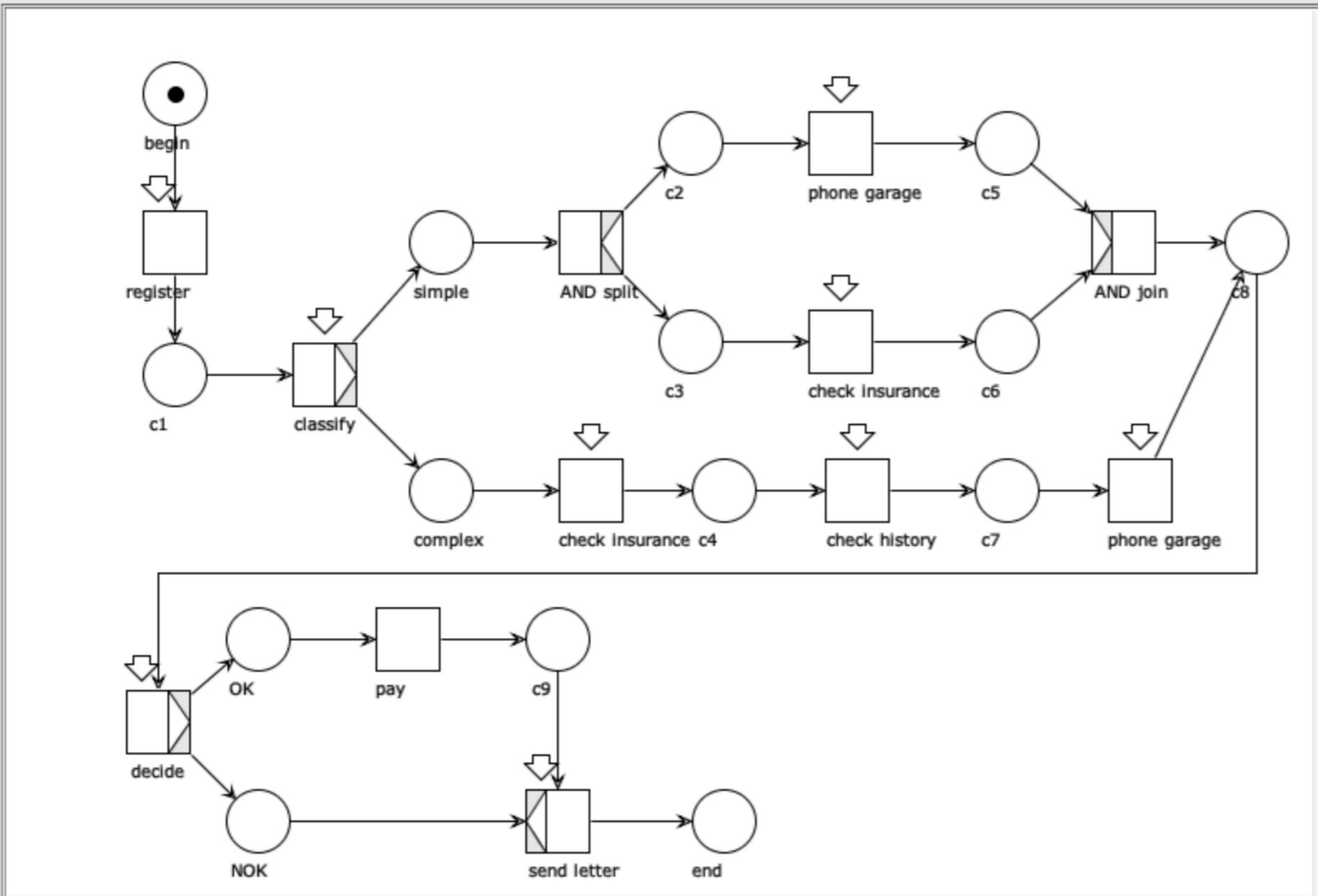
- Show metrics
- Metrics mass analysis
- Metrics builder

NLP Tools

- Convert Process to Text
- Convert Text to Process

wfnet-claim-resources-not-shown.pnml

Process Resources BPEL preview



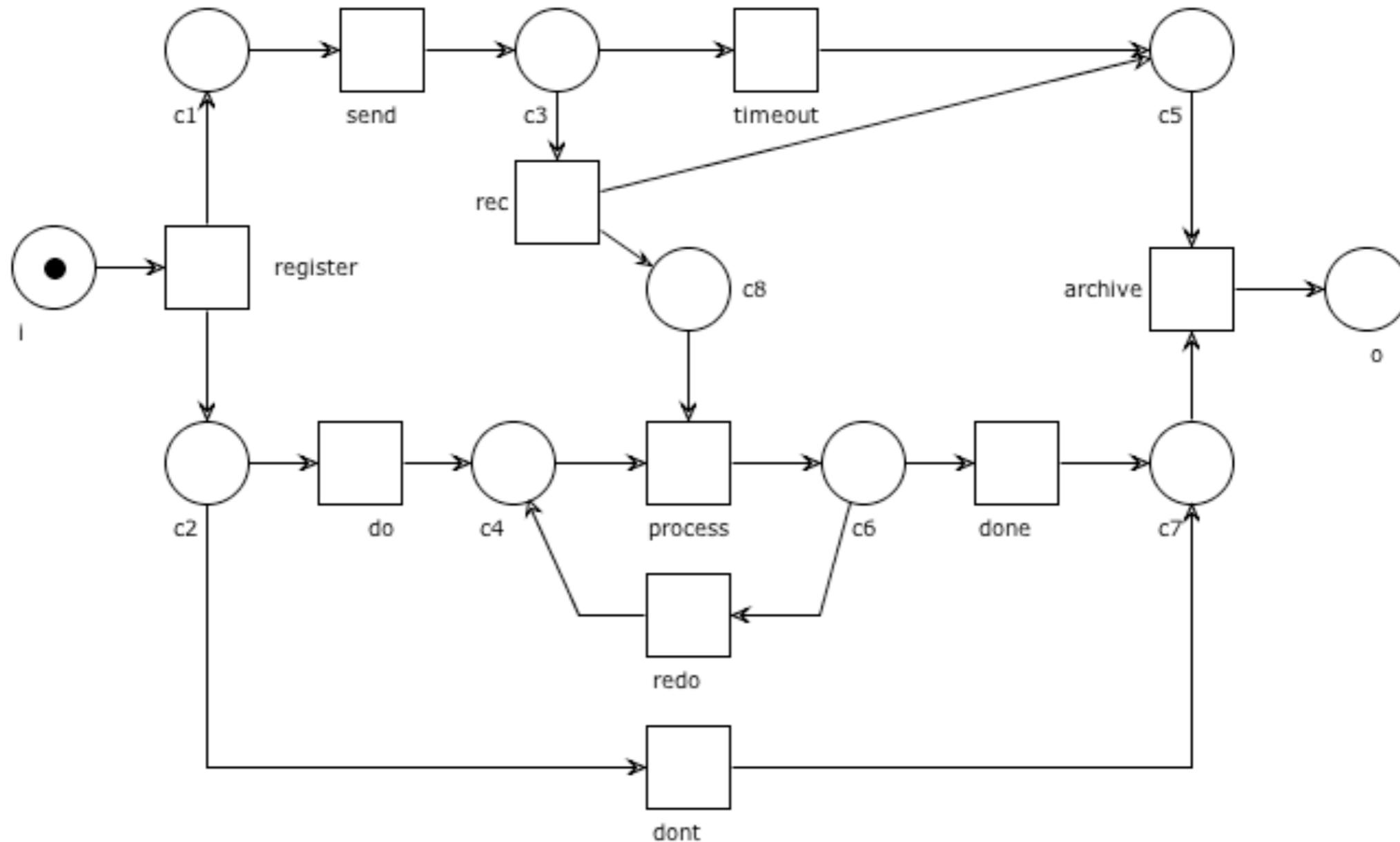
Semantical analysis

Wizard Expert

- ✓ Qualitative analysis
- ✓ Structural analysis
 - > Net statistics
 - ✓ Wrongly used operators: 0
 - ✓ Free-choice violations: 0
 - > S-Components
 - > Wellstructuredness
- ✓ Soundness
 - > Workflow net property
 - > Initial marking
- ✓ Boundedness
 - ✓ Unbounded places: 0
- ✓ Liveness
 - ✓ Dead transitions: 0
 - ✓ Non-live transitions: 0

Exercise

Analyse the following net





File Edit Analyze View Options & Help Community



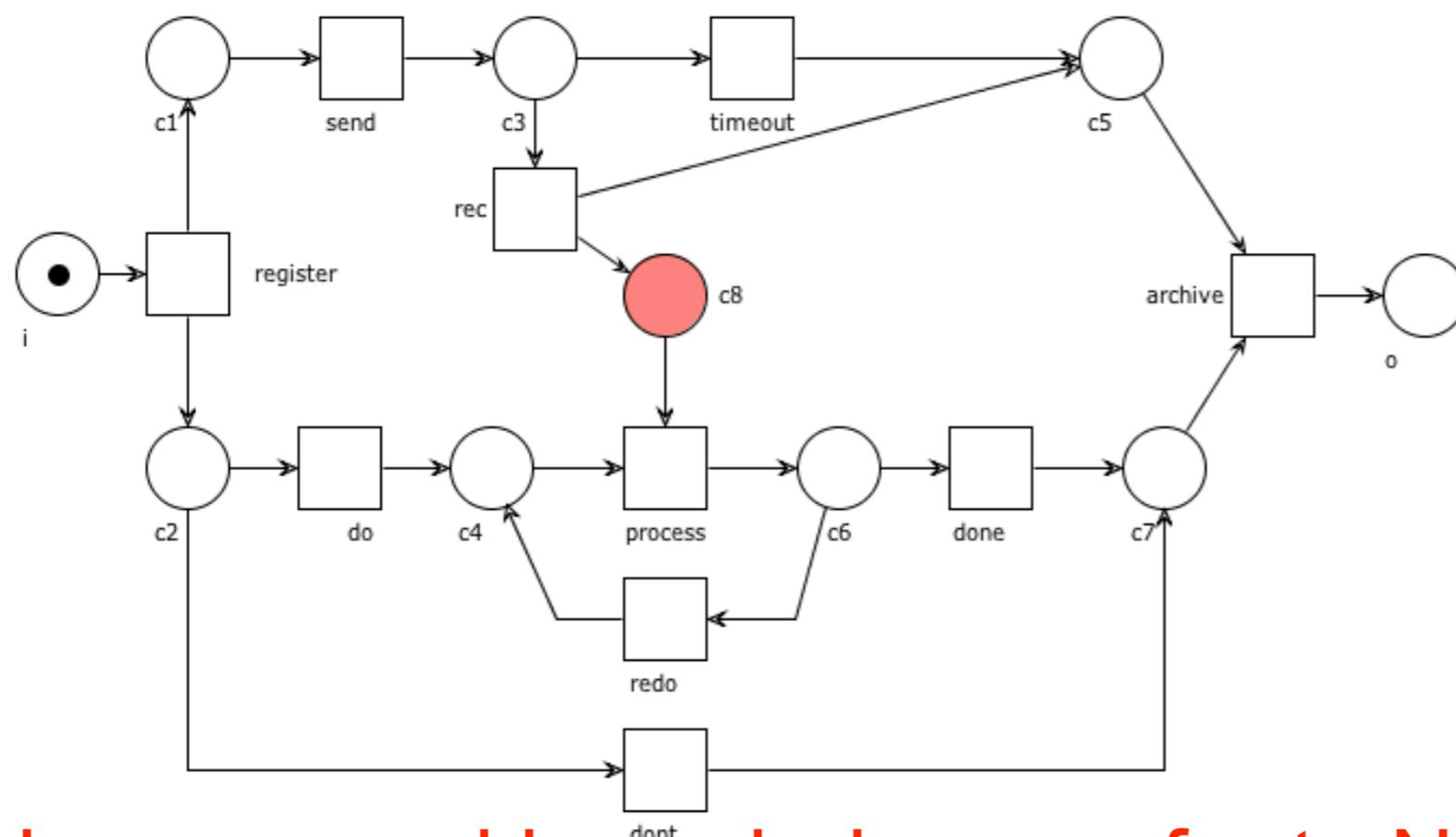
Analysis tools

Process metrics



wfnet-unsound.pnml

Process Resources BPEL preview



Semantical analysis

Wizard Expert

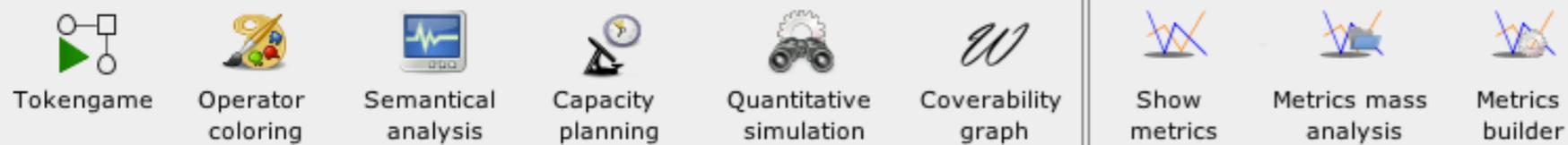
- Qualitative analysis
 - Structural analysis
 - Soundness
 - Workflow net property
 - Initial marking
 - Boundedness
 - Unbounded places: 1
 - c8
 - Liveness
 - Dead transitions: 0
 - Non-live transitions: 10
 - dont
 - do
 - redo
 - send
 - timeout
 - rec
 - done
 - register
 - archive
 - process

Liveness and boundedness refer to N^*
not to N





File Edit Analyze View Options & Help Community



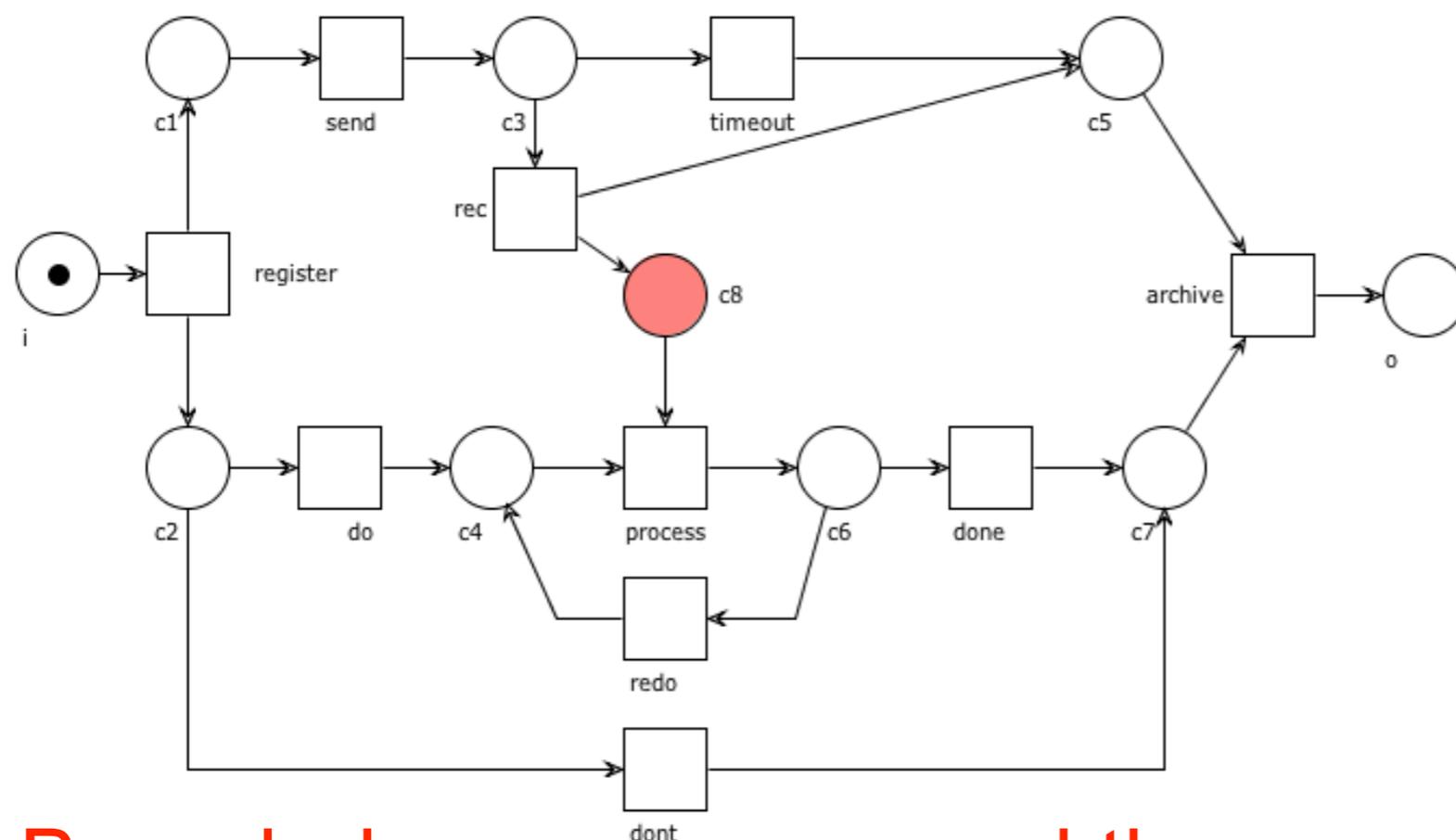
Analysis tools

Process metrics



wfnet-unsound.pnml

Process Resources BPEL preview



Boundedness: we can end the case leaving a token in c8

Semantical analysis

Wizard Expert

- Qualitative analysis
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File Edit Analyze View Options & Help Community

Token game	Operator coloring	Semantical analysis	Capacity planning	Quantitative simulation	Coverability graph	Show metrics	Metrics mass analysis	Metrics builder
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wfnet-unsound.pnml

Process Resources BPEL preview

Liveness: possible deadlock

Semantical analysis

Wizard Expert

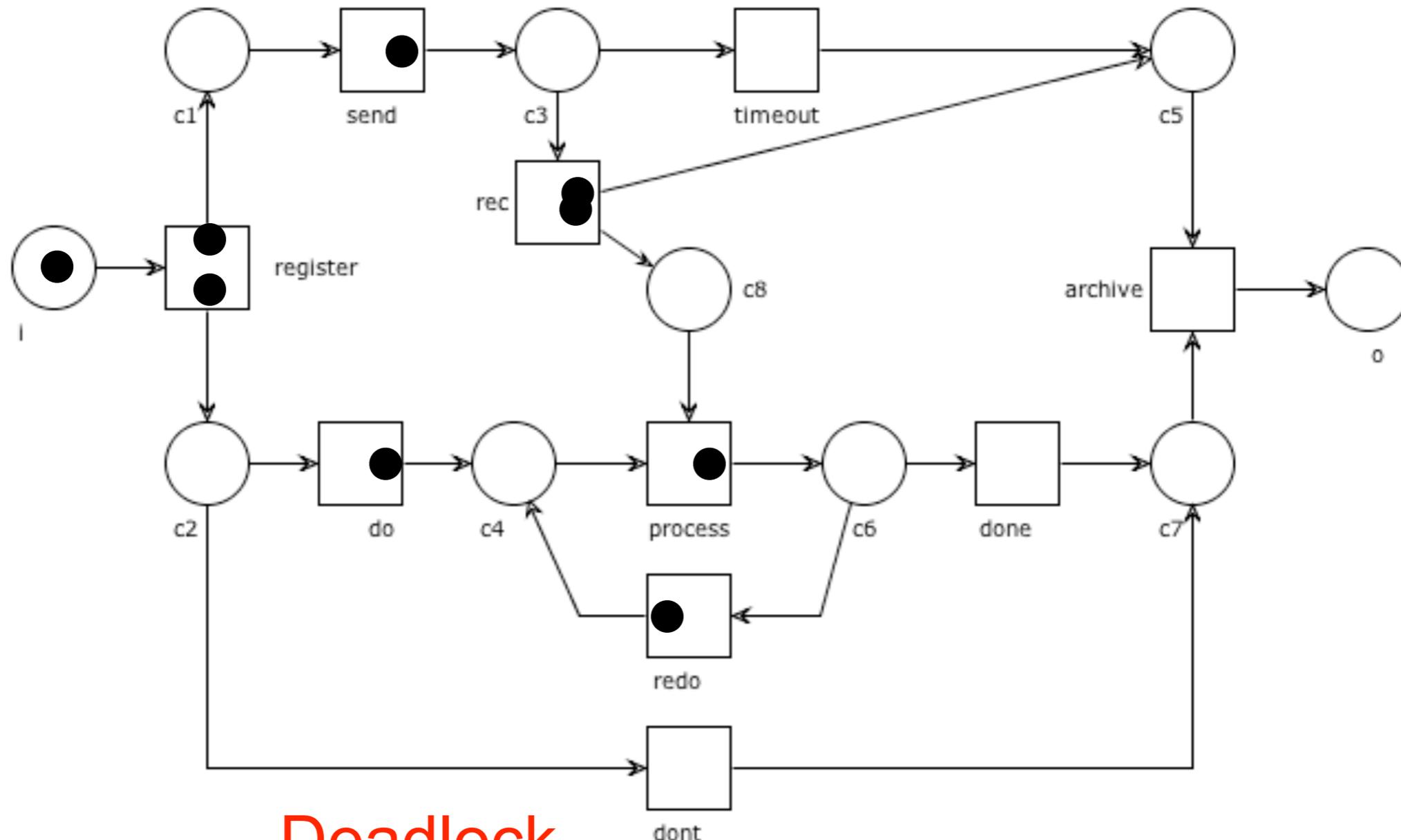
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 - process

Horizontal Zoom: 100%

128 Saved

Exercise

Analyse the following net



Deadlock

Design and analysis of WF-nets

The workflow of a computer repair service (CRS) can be described as follows. A customer brings in a defective computer and the CRS checks the defect and hands out a repair cost calculation back.

If the customer decides that the costs are acceptable, the process continues, otherwise she takes her computer home unrepaired.

The ongoing repair consists of two activities, which are executed sequentially but in an arbitrary order.

One activity is to check and repair the hardware, whereas the other activity is to check and configure the software.

After both activities are completed, the proper system functionality is tested.

If an error is detected the repair procedure is repeated, otherwise the repair is finished and the computer is returned.

Model the described workflow as a sound workflow net.

Design and analysis of WF-nets

The workflow of a computer repair service (CRS) can be described as follows.

A customer **brings in a defective computer** and the CRS **checks the defect** and **hands out a repair cost** calculation back.

If the customer decides that the **costs are acceptable**, the process continues, **otherwise** she **takes her computer home** unrepaired.

The ongoing repair consists of two activities, which are executed **sequentially but in an arbitrary order**.

One activity is to **check** and **repair** the **hardware**, whereas the other activity is to **check** and **configure** the **software**.

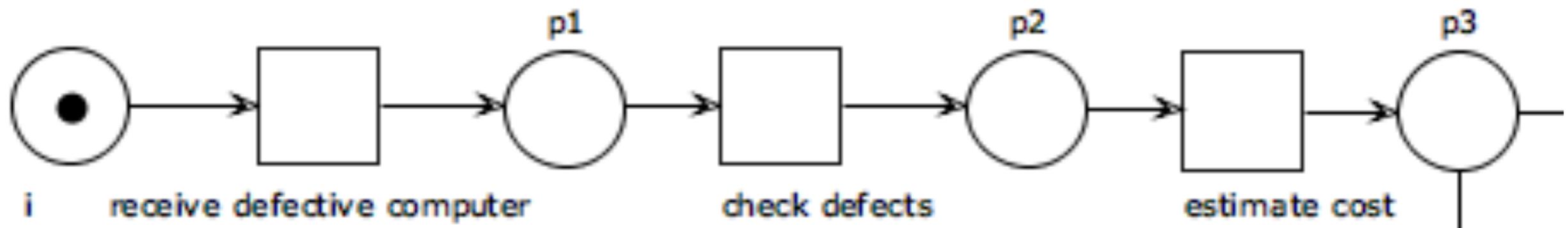
After both activities are completed, the proper system **functionality is tested**.

If an **error is detected** the repair **procedure is repeated**, **otherwise** the repair is finished and the **computer is returned**.

Model the described workflow as a sound workflow net.

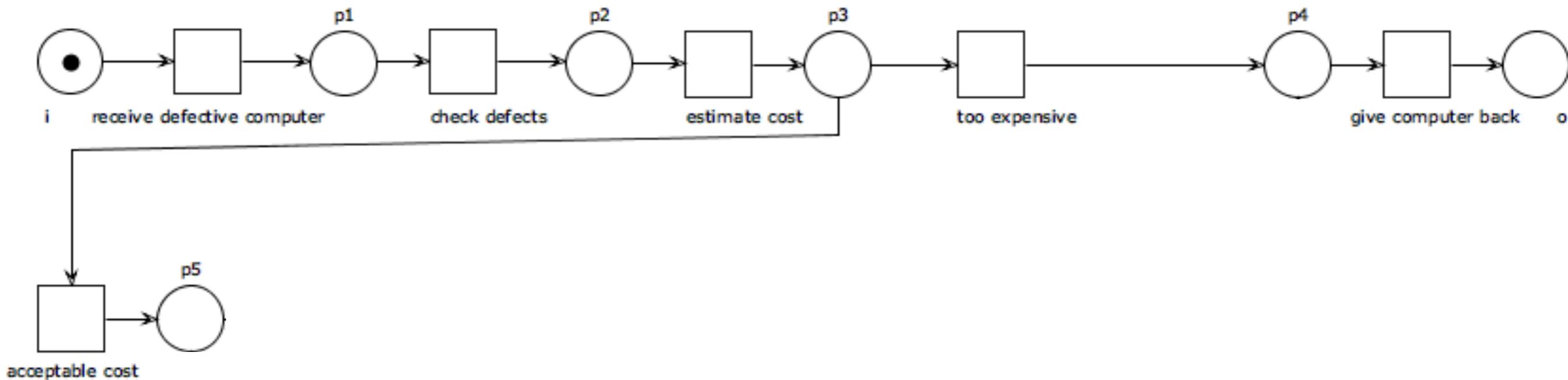
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Design and analysis of WF-nets

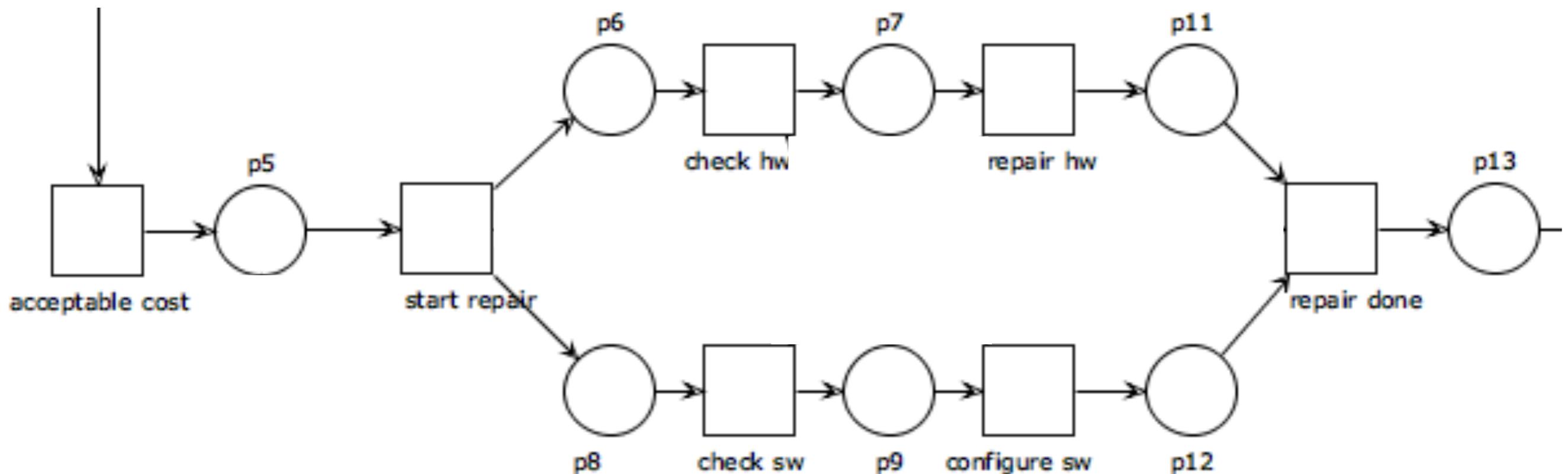
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Design and analysis of WF-nets

The ongoing repair consists of two activities, which are executed **sequentially but in an arbitrary order**.

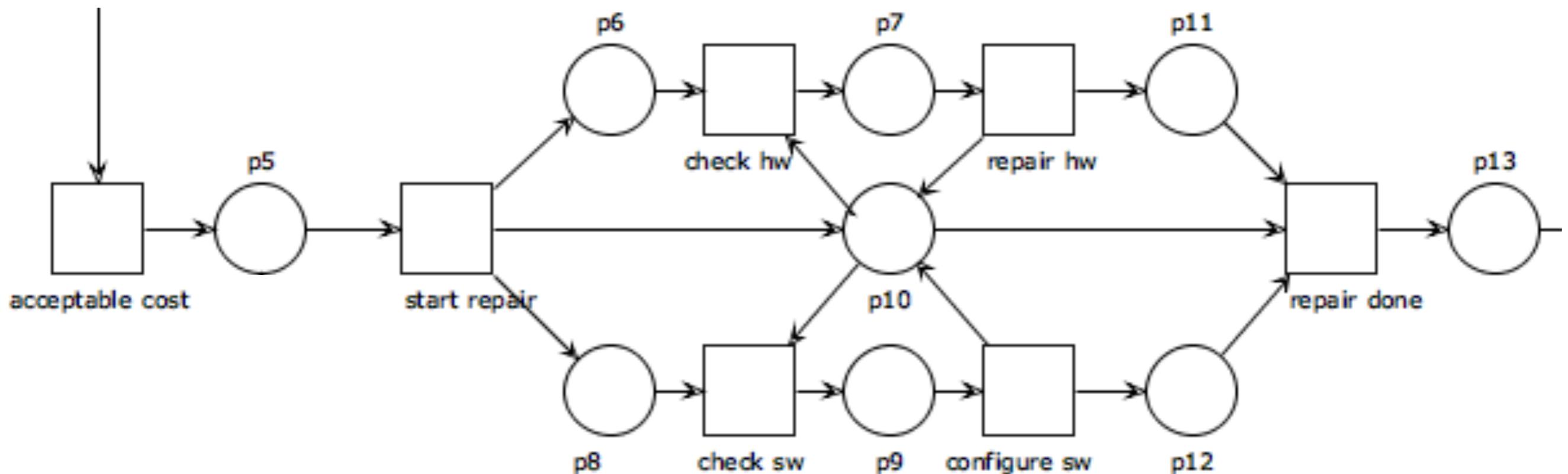
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Design and analysis of WF-nets

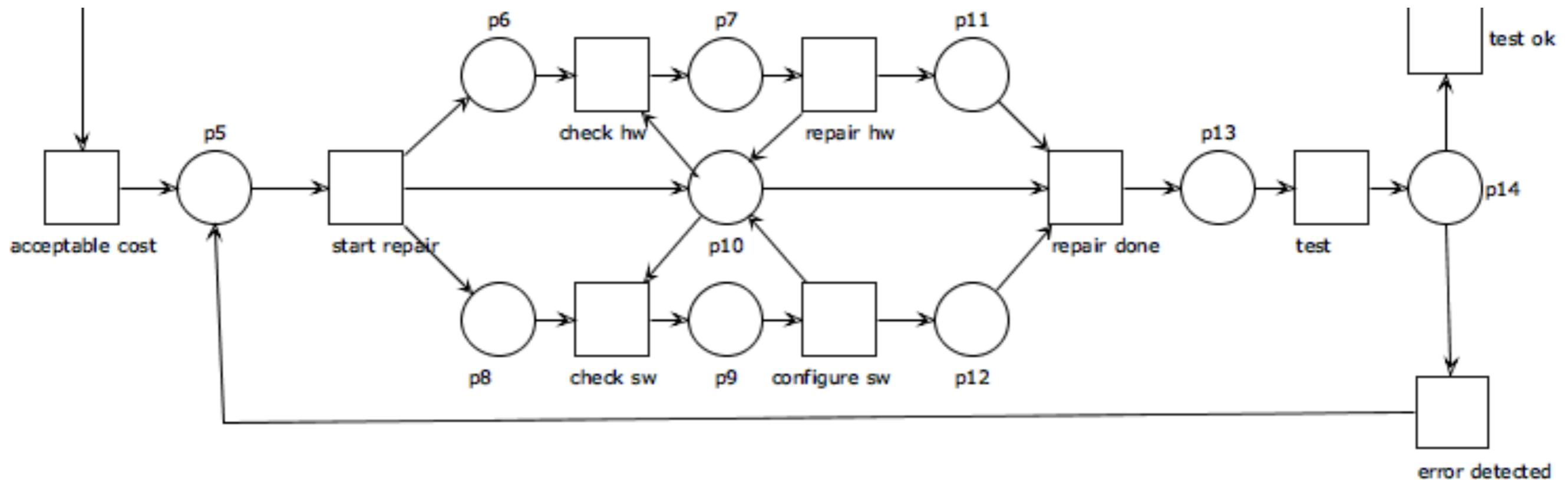
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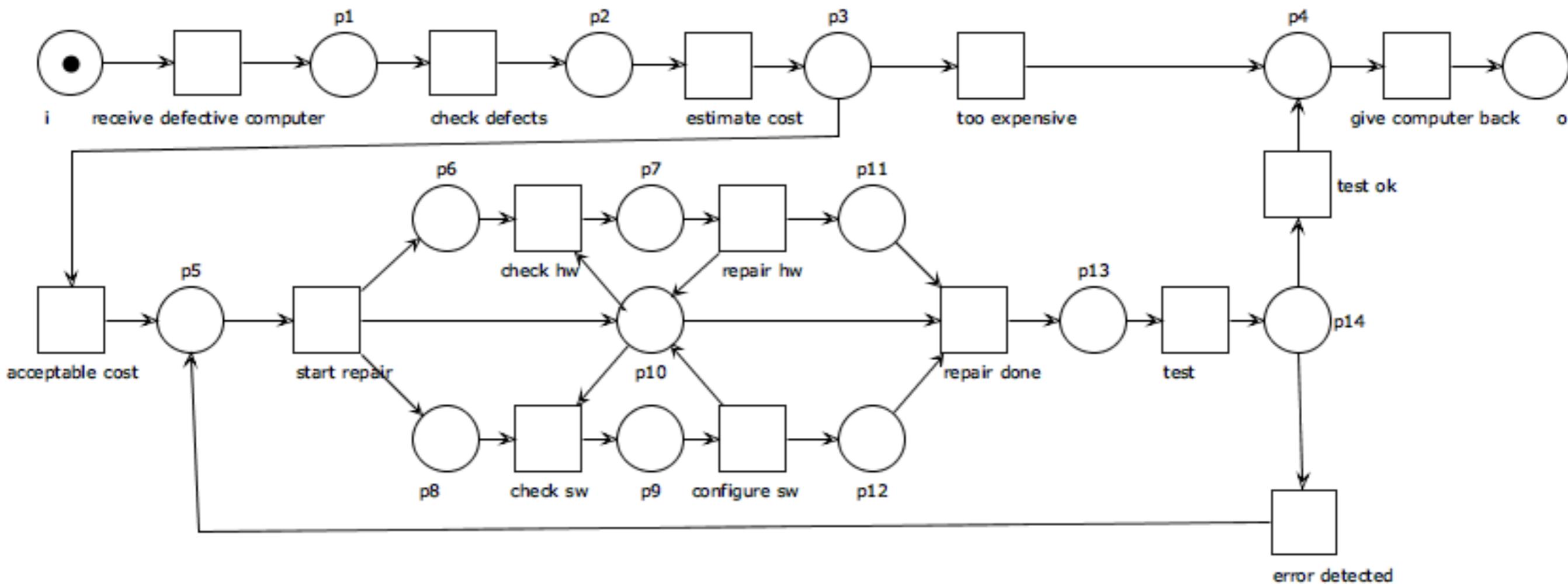
Design and analysis of WF-nets

After both activities are completed, the proper system **functionality is tested**.
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Design and analysis of WF-nets

otherwise the repair is finished and the **computer is returned**.



Design and analysis of WF-nets

