

This form is a summary description of the model entitled “CANConstruction” proposed for the Model Checking Contest @ Petri Nets. Models can be given in several instances parameterized by scaling parameters. Colored nets can be accompanied by one or many equivalent, unfolded P/T nets. Models are given together with property files (possibly, one per model instance) giving a set of properties to be checked on the model.

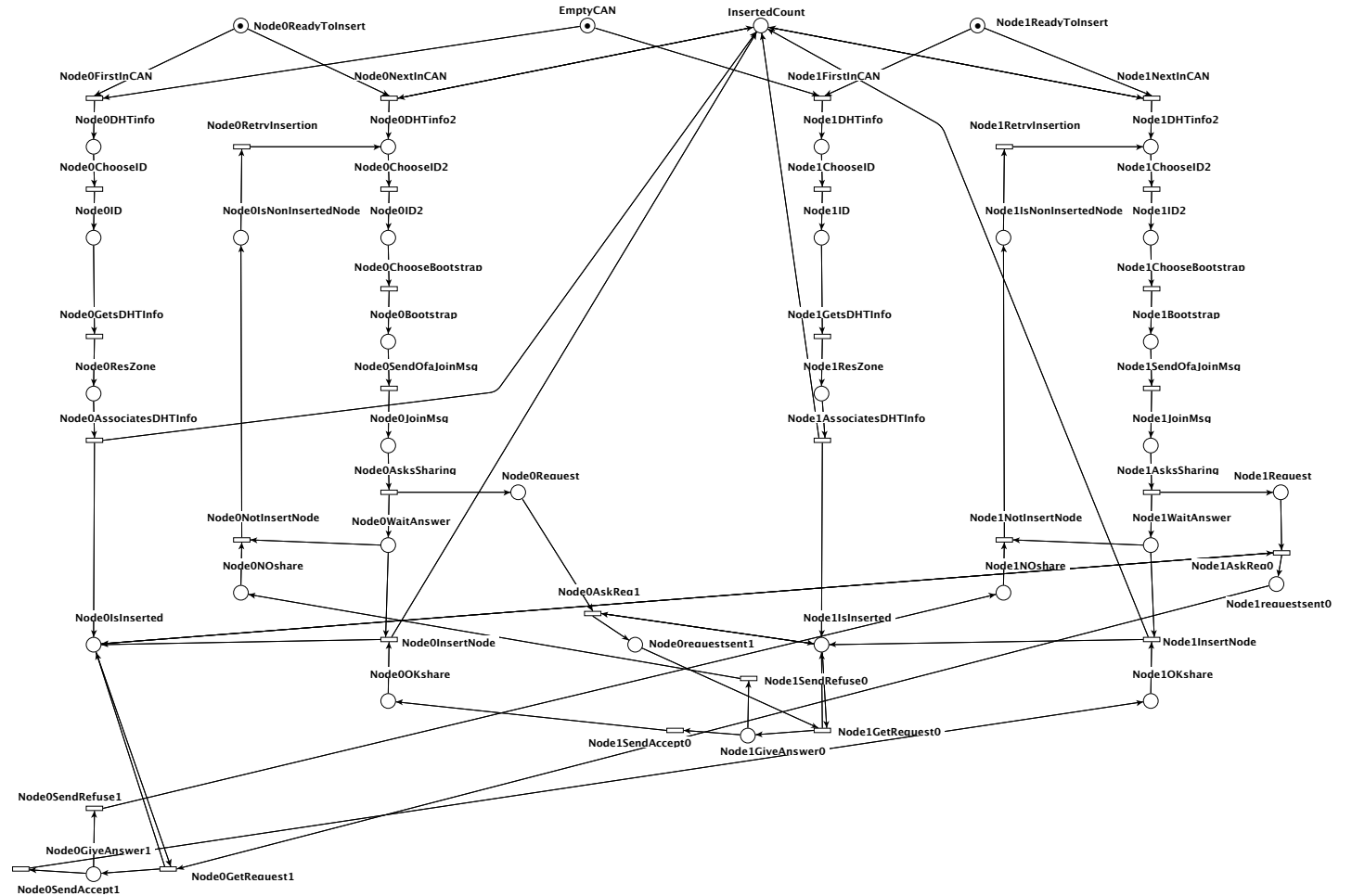
Description

This Petri net models the construction of a CAN (Content-Addressable Network) [1]. Nodes successively request insertion into the DHT witch is empty at the beginning. Each node execute the same code : either it is the first one to get into the CAN, or the CAN already exists and it must request for insertion (that can be accepted or rejected by the node receiving the request). Place InsertedCount contains one token per inserted node. When an insertion request is refused, the node emit another request, possibly to another node.

The following hypotheses are considered:

- first insertion is always in an empty CAN,
- Communications between processes are asynchronous,
- Nodes addresses are known so new nodes may communicate directly,
- No failure (neither network of node crash) is considered.

The model was elaborated during a student project at the bachelor level.



Graphical representation for $N = 2$

References

1. S. Ratnasamy, P. Francis, M. Handley, R. M. Karp, and S. Shenker. A scalable content-addressable network. In R. L. Cruz and G. Varghese, editors, Proceedings of the ACM SIGCOMM 2001 Conference on Applications, Technologies, Architectures, and Protocols for Computer Communication, August 27-31, 2001, San Diego, CA, USA, pages 161–172. ACM, 2001.

Scaling parameter

Parameter name	Parameter description	Chosen parameter values
N	N is the maximum number of nodes to be inserted	5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100

Size of the model

Parameter	Number of places	Number of transitions	Number of arcs
5	112	140	400
10	322	480	1 400
20	1 042	1 760	5 200
30	2 162	3 840	11 400
40	3 682	6 720	20 000
50	5 602	10 400	31 000
60	7 922	14 880	44 400
70	10 642	20 160	60 200
80	13 762	26 240	78 400
90	17 282	33 120	99 000
100	21 202	40 800	122 000

Structural properties

ordinary — all arcs have multiplicity one	✓
simple free choice — all transitions sharing a common input place have no other input place	✗ (a)
extended free choice — all transitions sharing a common input place have the same input places	✗ (b)
state machine — every transition has exactly one input place and exactly one output place	✗ (c)
marked graph — every place has exactly one input transition and exactly one output transition	✗ (d)
connected — there is an undirected path between every two nodes (places or transitions)	✓ (e)
strongly connected — there is a directed path between every two nodes (places or transitions)	✗ (f)
source place(s) — one or more places have no input transitions	✓ (g)
sink place(s) — one or more places have no output transitions	✗ (h)
source transition(s) — one or more transitions have no input places	✗ (i)
sink transitions(s) — one or more transitions have no output places	✗ (j)
loop-free — no transition has an input place that is also an output place	✗ (k)
conservative — for each transition, the number of input arcs equals the number of output arcs	✗ (l)

(a) stated by CÆSAR.BDD version 3.5 on all 11 instances (5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100).

(b) transitions “Node0NextInCAN” and “Node1NextInCAN” share a common input place “InsertedCount”, but only the former transition has input place “Node0ReadyToInsert”.

(c) stated by CÆSAR.BDD version 3.5 on all 11 instances (5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100).

(d) stated by CÆSAR.BDD version 3.5 on all 11 instances (5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100).

(e) stated by CÆSAR.BDD version 3.5 on all 11 instances (5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100).

(f) from place “EmptyCAN” one cannot reach place “EmptyCAN”.

(g) At least place “EmptyCAN”; confirmed by CÆSAR.BDD version 3.5 on all 11 instances (5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100).

(h) At least place “InsertedCount”; confirmed by CÆSAR.BDD version 3.5 on all 11 instances (5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100).

(i) stated by CÆSAR.BDD version 3.5 on all 11 instances (5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100).

(j) stated by CÆSAR.BDD version 3.5 on all 11 instances (5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100).

(k) stated by CÆSAR.BDD version 3.5 on all 11 instances (5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100).

(l) stated by CÆSAR.BDD version 3.5 on all 11 instances (5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100).

subconservative — for each transition, the number of input arcs equals or exceeds the number of output arcs $\times^{(m)}$
nested units — places are structured into hierarchically nested sequential units⁽ⁿ⁾ \times

Behavioural properties

safe — in every reachable marking, there is no more than one token on a place $\times^{(o)}$
dead place(s) — one or more places have no token in any reachable marking \checkmark
dead transition(s) — one or more transitions cannot fire from any reachable marking \times
deadlock — there exists a reachable marking from which no transition can be fired $\checkmark^{(p)}$
reversible — from every reachable marking, there is a transition path going back to the initial marking $\times^{(q)}$
live — for every transition t , from every reachable marking, one can reach a marking in which t can fire $\times^{(r)}$

Size of the marking graphs

Parameter	Number of reach- able markings	Number of tran- sition firings	Max. number of tokens per place	Max. number of tokens per marking
5	97 527 ^(s)	406 700 ^(t)	?	≥ 10
10	$\geq 10^{10}$ ^(u)	?	?	≥ 20
20	?	?	?	≥ 40
30	?	?	?	≥ 60
40	?	?	?	≥ 80
50	?	?	?	≥ 100
60	?	?	?	≥ 120
70	?	?	?	≥ 71 ^(v)
80	?	?	?	≥ 81 ^(w)
90	?	?	?	≥ 91 ^(x)
100	?	?	?	≥ 101 ^(y)

^(m) stated by [CÆSAR.BDD](#) version 3.5 on all 11 instances (5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100).

⁽ⁿ⁾ the definition of Nested-Unit Petri Nets (NUPN) is available from <http://mcc.lip6.fr/nupn.php>

^(o) By construction, place “EmptyCAN” accumulates tokens as soon as $N > 1$; confirmed by [CÆSAR.BDD](#) version 3.5 on 2 instance(s) out of 11.

^(p) Stated by PROD on April 2021 which is not a surprise, there is always one terminal node (all processes are inserted in the CAN).

^(q) By construction, since the model ends.

^(r) By construction, since the model ends.

^(s) Stated by PROD on April 2021.

^(t) Stated by PROD on April 2021.

^(u) stated by [CÆSAR.BDD](#) version 3.5.

^(v) lower bound given by the number of initial tokens.

^(w) lower bound given by the number of initial tokens.

^(x) lower bound given by the number of initial tokens.

^(y) lower bound given by the number of initial tokens.