

This form is a summary description of the model entitled “DLCflexbar” 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

The DLC compiler [2,3,4,5] has been developed to automatically generate a distributed implementation of a concurrent system described using the LNT language. The implementation generated by DLC consists of processes (in the C language) executing in parallel and connected with POSIX sockets. These processes synchronize together and communicate using a distributed protocol for value-passing multiway rendezvous. Besides generating a distributed implementation, the DLC compiler can also produce an LNT model of this implementation by combining the source LNT description of the system with the protocol itself [1]. This implementation model can then be used to check the correctness of the distributed implementation using the [CADP](#) toolbox.

This collection of P/T nets was obtained by using DLC to generate implementation models to various instances of the *FlexibleBarrier* model introduced for the 2017 edition of the MCC. The flexible barrier enables application-wide thread synchronisation in the context of GPU *cooperative kernels* [1]. Each generated LNT model was translated automatically to LOTOS, and then to an interpreted Petri net using the [CADP](#) toolbox. Finally, a P/T net was obtained by stripping out all data-related information (variables, types, assignments, guards, etc.) from the interpreted Petri net, leading to a NUPN (Nested-Unit Petri Net) model translated to PNML using the [CÆSAR.BDD](#) tool.

Each instance of the model is parameterized by the maximal number N of concurrent processes that synchronize on the barrier.

Each instance is also parameterized by its version V , which specifies how the NUPN has been produced from the LOTOS specification. V is either equal to “a” if the NUPN has been generated *after* applying all the structural and data-flow optimizations of the [CÆSAR](#) compiler for LOTOS, or to “b” if the NUPN has been generated *before* these optimizations.

References

- [1] Tyler Sorensen, Hugues Evrard, and Alastair F. Donaldson. *Cooperative Kernels: GPU Multitasking for Blocking Algorithms*. Proceedings of the 11th Joint Meeting on Foundations of Software Engineering (ESEC/FSE’17), Paderborn, Germany, pages 431–441. Sept. 2017. Available from <http://multicore.doc.ic.ac.uk/publications/fse-17.html>.
- [2] Hugues Evrard and Frédéric Lang. *Automatic Distributed Code Generation from Formal Models of Asynchronous Concurrent Processes*. Proceedings of the 23rd Euromicro International Conference on Parallel, Distributed and Network-based Processing, Special Session on Formal Approaches to Parallel and Distributed Systems (PDP/4PAD’2015), Turku, Finland. IEEE, 2015. Available from <http://cadp.inria.fr/publications/Evrard-Lang-15.html>.
- [3] Hugues Evrard. *DLC: Compiling a Concurrent System Formal Specification to a Distributed Implementation*. Proceedings of the 22nd International Conference on Tools and Algorithms for the Construction and Analysis of Systems (TACAS’2016), Eindhoven, Netherlands. Springer, 2016. Available from <http://cadp.inria.fr/publications/Evrard-16.html>.
- [4] Hugues Evrard and Frédéric Lang. *Automatic Distributed Code Generation from Formal Models of Asynchronous Processes Interacting by Multiway Rendezvous*. Journal of Logical and Algebraic Methods in Programming, vol. 88, pages 121–153, Elsevier, 2017. Available from <http://cadp.inria.fr/publications/Evrard-Lang-17.html>.
- [5] <http://hevrard.org/DLC>

Scaling parameter

Parameter name	Parameter description	Chosen parameter values
(N, V)	N is the number of processes and V is the version defined above	$\{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\} \times \{a, b\}$

Size of the model

Parameter	Number of places	Number of transitions	Number of arcs	Number of units	HWB code
$N = 2, V = a$	353	2169	8205	197	2-196-249
$N = 2, V = b$	4456	6272	16411	391	173-196-1051
$N = 3, V = a$	581	3891	14956	356	2-355-431
$N = 3, V = b$	7245	10555	28284	709	321-355-1879
$N = 4, V = a$	927	6615	25705	609	2-608-715
$N = 4, V = b$	11440	17128	46731	1215	559-608-3189
$N = 5, V = a$	1415	10593	41484	980	2-979-1125
$N = 5, V = b$	17305	26483	73264	1957	911-979-5101
$N = 6, V = a$	2069	16077	63325	1493	2-1492-1685
$N = 6, V = b$	25104	39112	109395	2983	1401-1492-7735
$N = 7, V = a$	2913	23319	92260	2172	2-2171-2419
$N = 7, V = b$	35101	55507	156636	4341	2053-2171-11211
$N = 8, V = a$	3971	32571	129321	3041	2-3040-3351
$N = 8, V = b$	47560	76160	216499	6079	2891-3040-15649

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)
subconservative — for each transition, the number of input arcs equals or exceeds the number of output arcs	✗ (m)
nested units — places are structured into hierarchically nested sequential units ⁽ⁿ⁾	✓

(a) stated by CÆSAR.BDD version 2.7 on all 14 instances (7 values of $N \times 2$ values of V).

(b) stated by CÆSAR.BDD version 2.7 on all 14 instances (7 values of $N \times 2$ values of V).

(c) stated by CÆSAR.BDD version 2.7 on all 14 instances (7 values of $N \times 2$ values of V).

(d) stated by CÆSAR.BDD version 2.7 on all 14 instances (7 values of $N \times 2$ values of V).

(e) stated by CÆSAR.BDD version 2.7 on all 14 instances (7 values of $N \times 2$ values of V).

(f) from place 1 one cannot reach place 0.

(g) place 0 is a source place.

(h) stated by CÆSAR.BDD version 2.7 on all 14 instances (7 values of $N \times 2$ values of V).

(i) stated by CÆSAR.BDD version 2.7 on all 14 instances (7 values of $N \times 2$ values of V).

(j) stated by CÆSAR.BDD version 2.7 on all 14 instances (7 values of $N \times 2$ values of V).

(k) stated by CÆSAR.BDD version 2.7 to be true on 7 instance(s) out of 14, and false on the remaining 7 instance(s).

(l) stated by CÆSAR.BDD version 2.7 on all 14 instances (7 values of $N \times 2$ values of V).

(m) stated by CÆSAR.BDD version 2.7 on all 14 instances (7 values of $N \times 2$ values of V).

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

Behavioural properties

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

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
$N = 2, V = a$	7.97923e+20 ^(s)	?	1	196
$N = 2, V = b$?	?	1 ^(t)	196
$N = 3, V = a$	2.25393e+30 ^(u)	?	1	355
$N = 3, V = b$?	?	1 ^(v)	355
$N = 4, V = a$	1.52867e+43 ^(w)	?	1	608
$N = 4, V = b$?	?	1 ^(x)	608
$N = 5, V = a$	2.48931e+59 ^(y)	?	1	979
$N = 5, V = b$?	?	1 ^(z)	979
$N = 6, V = a$	9.73275e+78 ^(aa)	?	1	1492
$N = 6, V = b$?	?	1 ^(ab)	1492
$N = 7, V = a$?	?	1	2171
$N = 7, V = b$?	?	1 ^(ac)	2171
$N = 8, V = a$?	?	1 ^(ad)	3040
$N = 8, V = b$?	?	1 ^(ae)	3040

^(o) safe by construction – stated by the [CÆSAR](#) compiler.

^(p) stated by [CÆSAR.BDD](#) version 3.3 to be false on 7 instance(s) out of 14, and unknown on the remaining 7 instance(s).

^(q) stated by [CÆSAR.BDD](#) version 2.7 to be false on 7 instance(s) out of 14, and unknown on the remaining 7 instance(s).

^(r) stated by [CÆSAR.BDD](#) version 2.7 to be false on 7 instance(s) out of 14, and unknown on the remaining 7 instance(s).

^(s) stated by [CÆSAR.BDD](#) version 2.7.

^(t) stated by the [CÆSAR](#) compiler.

^(u) stated by [CÆSAR.BDD](#) version 2.7.

^(v) stated by the [CÆSAR](#) compiler.

^(w) stated by [CÆSAR.BDD](#) version 2.7.

^(x) stated by the [CÆSAR](#) compiler.

^(y) stated by [CÆSAR.BDD](#) version 3.3.

^(z) stated by the [CÆSAR](#) compiler.

^(aa) stated by [CÆSAR.BDD](#) version 3.3.

^(ab) stated by the [CÆSAR](#) compiler.

^(ac) stated by the [CÆSAR](#) compiler.

^(ad) stated by the [CÆSAR](#) compiler.

^(ae) stated by the [CÆSAR](#) compiler.