

This form is a summary description of the model entitled “PolyORB/LF” 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

PolyORB is a middleware that was jointly developed at Telecom ParisTech and Université P. & M. Curie (LIP6) between 2000 and 2006. Its main characteristic is to be “schizophrenic”, that means it is able to support various protocols simultaneously. **PolyORB** was a research tool to investigate interoperability between several distribution models (message oriented, distributed objects, etc.). It was also experimented to elaborate high-critical dexecution infrastructure for distributed systems. Thus, to ensure reliability, some aspects of this middleware were architected together with a formal modeling for verification purpose (see reference). This model describes one of the **PolyORB** implementation that was proved to be deadlock-free as well as starvation-free.

This model implements the multitasking implementation of **PolyORB** following a *Leader/Followers* policy (see reference 18 in the paper referenced below). Unfortunately, due to some loss of data during a disk crash, this model is not the final version of the work.

The colored-net instances of this model have been patched in March 2015 because they contained mistakes that have been detected and reported by Yann Thierry-Mieg; in particular, these mistakes led to diverging sizes for the state space (and thus for any formula). The P/T-net instances have been kept unchanged.

References

The first reference presents the formal modeling of **PolyORB** while the second one is a link to its current distribution (this middleware is now supported by AdaCore).

- J. Hugues, Y. Thierry-Mieg, F. Kordon, L. Pautet, S. Baarir, and T. Vergnaud. On the Formal Verification of Middleware Behavioral Properties. *9th International Workshop on Formal Methods for Industrial Critical Systems (FMICS)*, Electronic Notes in Theoretical Computer Science (vol 133), pages 139-157, Elsevier, September 2004,
- <http://www.adacore.com/polyorb>.

Scaling parameter

Parameter name	Parameter description	Chosen parameter values
(S, J, T)	S , the maximum number of sources, J , the maximum number of simultaneous jobs, and T , the number of threads allocated to the μ Broker ^(a) .	$(S = 2, J = 4, T = 6)$, $(S = 2, J = 4, T = 8)$, $(S = 2, J = 4, T = 10)$, $(S = 2, J = 6, T = 6)$, $(S = 2, J = 6, T = 8)$, $(S = 2, J = 6, T = 10)$, $(S = 4, J = 4, T = 6)$, $(S = 4, J = 4, T = 8)$, $(S = 4, J = 4, T = 10)$, $(S = 4, J = 6, T = 6)$, $(S = 4, J = 6, T = 8)$, $(S = 4, J = 6, T = 10)$, $(S = 6, J = 4, T = 4)$, $(S = 6, J = 4, T = 6)$, $(S = 6, J = 4, T = 8)$, $(S = 6, J = 6, T = 4)$, $(S = 6, J = 6, T = 6)$, $(S = 6, J = 6, T = 8)$

Size of the colored net model

number of places: 81
number of transitions: 65
number of arcs: 258

^(a) These parameters affect some color definition and thus do not impact the size of the model (in the colored version).

Size of the derived P/T model instances

Parameter	Number of places	Number of transitions	Number of arcs
$(S = 2, J = 4, T = 6)$	476	920	4242
$(S = 2, J = 4, T = 8)$	614	1242	5732
$(S = 2, J = 4, T = 10)$	752	1572	7262
$(S = 2, J = 6, T = 6)$	536	1064	4866
$(S = 2, J = 6, T = 8)$	690	1434	6564
$(S = 2, J = 6, T = 10)$	844	1812	8302
$(S = 4, J = 4, T = 6)$	554	2998	20754
$(S = 4, J = 4, T = 8)$	712	4012	27744
$(S = 4, J = 4, T = 10)$	870	5034	34774
$(S = 4, J = 6, T = 6)$	618	3190	21570
$(S = 4, J = 6, T = 8)$	792	4268	28832
$(S = 4, J = 6, T = 10)$	966	5354	36134
$(S = 6, J = 4, T = 4)$	454	6994	59152
$(S = 6, J = 4, T = 6)$	632	10500	88770
$(S = 6, J = 4, T = 8)$	810	14014	118428
$(S = 6, J = 6, T = 4)$	506	7154	59824
$(S = 6, J = 6, T = 6)$	700	10740	89778
$(S = 6, J = 6, T = 8)$	894	14334	119772

Structural properties

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

(b) the net is not ordinary in all its 18 instances (see all aforementioned scaling parameter values).

(c) the net is not ordinary in all its 18 instances (see all aforementioned scaling parameter values).

(d) the net is not ordinary in all its 18 instances (see all aforementioned scaling parameter values).

(e) the net is not ordinary in all its 18 instances (see all aforementioned scaling parameter values).

(f) stated by [CÆSAR.BDD](#) version 2.0 on all 18 instances (see all aforementioned scaling parameter values).

(g) stated by [CÆSAR.BDD](#) version 2.0 on all 18 instances (see all aforementioned scaling parameter values).

(h) stated by [CÆSAR.BDD](#) version 2.0 on all 18 instances (see all aforementioned scaling parameter values).

(i) stated by [CÆSAR.BDD](#) version 2.0 on all 18 instances (see all aforementioned scaling parameter values).

(j) stated by [CÆSAR.BDD](#) version 2.0 on all 18 instances (see all aforementioned scaling parameter values).

(k) stated by [CÆSAR.BDD](#) version 2.0 on all 18 instances (see all aforementioned scaling parameter values).

(l) stated by [CÆSAR.BDD](#) version 2.0 on all 18 instances (see all aforementioned scaling parameter values).

(m) stated by [PNML2NUPN](#) 1.3.0 on all 18 instances (see all aforementioned scaling parameter values).

(n) stated by [PNML2NUPN](#) 1.3.0 on all 18 instances (see all aforementioned scaling parameter values).

(o) 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* ✗^(p)
dead place(s) — *one or more places have no token in any reachable marking* ?
dead transition(s) — *one or more transitions cannot fire from any reachable marking* ?
deadlock — *there exists a reachable marking from which no transition can be fired* ✓^(q)
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
$(S = 2, J = 4, T = 6)$	1.408×10^8 ^(r)	?	?	≥ 58 ^(s)
$(S = 2, J = 4, T = 8)$	3.532×10^9 ^(t)	?	?	≥ 62
$(S = 2, J = 4, T = 10)$	8.246×10^{10} ^(u)	?	?	≥ 66
$(S = 2, J = 6, T = 6)$	2.550×10^8 ^(v)	?	?	≥ 60
$(S = 2, J = 6, T = 8)$	6.219×10^9 ^(w)	?	?	≥ 64
$(S = 2, J = 6, T = 10)$	1.414×10^{11} ^(x)	?	?	≥ 68
$(S = 4, J = 4, T = 6)$?	?	?	≥ 62
$(S = 4, J = 4, T = 8)$?	?	?	≥ 66
$(S = 4, J = 4, T = 10)$?	?	?	≥ 70
$(S = 4, J = 6, T = 6)$?	?	?	≥ 64
$(S = 4, J = 6, T = 8)$?	?	?	≥ 68
$(S = 4, J = 6, T = 10)$?	?	?	≥ 72
$(S = 6, J = 4, T = 4)$?	?	?	≥ 62
$(S = 6, J = 4, T = 6)$?	?	?	≥ 66
$(S = 6, J = 4, T = 8)$?	?	?	≥ 70
$(S = 6, J = 6, T = 4)$?	?	?	≥ 64
$(S = 6, J = 6, T = 6)$?	?	?	≥ 68
$(S = 6, J = 6, T = 8)$?	?	?	≥ 72

^(p) in the initial marking, there exist 3 places containing between 9 and 10 tokens.

^(q) checked by GreatSPN on December 2013; confirmed at MCC'2014 by GreatSPN, Lola, and Tapaal on all P/T instances. Presence of deadlocks is "normal" because the model is not the last version described in the referenced paper.

^(r) computed with GreatSPN on December 2013, this is actually an estimation from the symbolic reachability graph.

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

^(t) computed with GreatSPN on December 2013, this is actually an estimation from the symbolic reachability graph.

^(u) computed with GreatSPN on December 2013, this is actually an estimation from the symbolic reachability graph.

^(v) computed with GreatSPN on December 2013, this is actually an estimation from the symbolic reachability graph.

^(w) computed with GreatSPN on December 2013, this is actually an estimation from the symbolic reachability graph.

^(x) computed with GreatSPN on December 2013, this is actually an estimation from the symbolic reachability graph.