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Abstract

In order to model the behaviour of open concurrent systems by means of Petri nets, we introduce *open Petri nets*, a generalization of the ordinary model where some places, designated as *open*, represent an interface of the system towards the environment. Besides generalizing the token game to reflect this extension, we define a truly concurrent semantics for open nets by extending the Goltz-Reisig process semantics of Petri nets.

We introduce a composition operation over open nets, characterized as a pushout in the corresponding category, suitable to model both interaction through open places and synchronization of transitions. The deterministic process semantics is shown to be compositional with respect to such composition operation. If a net Z_3 results as the composition of two nets Z_1 and Z_2, having a common subnet Z_0, then any two deterministic processes of Z_1 and Z_2 which "agree" on the common part, can be "amalgamated" to produce a deterministic process of Z_3. Vice versa, any deterministic process of Z_3 can be decomposed into processes of the component nets. The amalgamation and decomposition operations are shown to be inverse to each other, leading to a bijective correspondence between the deterministic processes of Z_3 and pair of deterministic processes of Z_1 and Z_2 which agree on the common subnet Z_0. Technically, our result is similar to the amalgamation theorem for data-types in the framework of algebraic specification. A possible application field of the proposed constructions and results is the modeling of interorganizational workflows, recently studied in the literature. This is illustrated by a running example.

1 Introduction

Among the various models of concurrent and distributed systems, Petri nets [Rei85] are certainly not the most expressive or the best-behaved. However, due to their intuitive graphical representation, Petri nets are widely used both in theoretical and applied research to specify and visualize the behaviour of systems. Especially when explaining the concurrent behaviour of a net to non-experts, one important feature of Petri nets is the possibility to describe their execution within the same visual notation, i.e., in terms of processes [GR83].

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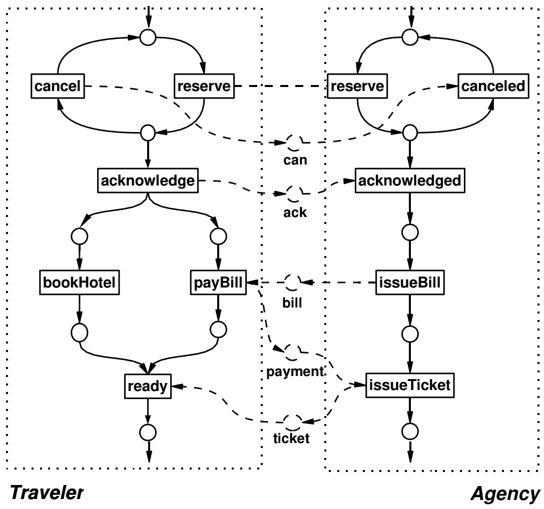


Figure 1: Sample net modeling an interorganizational workflow.

However, when modeling *reactive systems*, i.e., concurrent systems with interacting subsystems, Petri nets force us to take a global perspective. In fact, ordinary Petri nets are not adequate to model *open* systems which can interact with their environment or, in a different view, which are only partially specified. This contradicts the common practice, e.g., in software engineering, where a large system is usually built out of smaller components.

Let us explain this problem in more detail by means of a typical application of Petri nets, the specification of workflows. A *workflow* describes a business process in terms of tasks and shared resources. Such descriptions are needed, for example, when interoperability of the workflows of different organizations is an issue, which is frequently the case, e.g., when applications of different enterprises shall be integrated over the Internet. A *workflow net* [vdA98] is a Petri net satisfying some structural constraints, like the existence of one initial and one final place, and a corresponding *soundness condition*: from each marking reachable from the initial one (one token on the initial place) we can reach the final marking (one token on the final place). An *interorganizational workflow* [vdA99] is modeled as a set of such workflow nets connected through additional places for asynchronous communication and synchronization requirements on transitions.

For instance, Fig. 1 shows an interorganizational workflow consisting of two local workflow nets Traveler and Agency related through communication places can, ack, bill, payment and ticket and a synchronization requirement between the two reserve transitions, modeled by a dashed line. The example describes the booking of a flight by a traveler in cooperation with a travel agency. After some initial negotiations (which is not modeled), both sides synchronize in the reservation of a flight. Then, the traveler may either acknowledge or cancel and re-enter the initial state. In both cases an asynchronous notification (e.g., a fax), modeled by the places ack and can, respectively, is sent to the travel agency. Next the local workflow of the traveler forks into two concurrent threads, the booking of a hotel and the payment of the bill. The trip can start when both tasks are completed and the ticket has been provided by the travel agency.

The overall net in Fig. 1 describes the system from a global perspective. Hence, the classical notion of behaviour (described, e.g., in terms of processes) is completely adequate. However, for a local subnet in isolation (like Traveler) which will only exhibit a meaningful behaviour when interacting with other subnets, this semantics is not appropriate because it does not take into account the possible interactions.

In order to overcome these limitations of ordinary Petri nets, we extend the basic model introducing *open nets*. An open net is a P/T Petri net with a distinguished set of places which are intended to represent the interface of the net towards the external world. Some similarities exist with other approaches to net composition, like the *Petri box calculus* [BDH92, KEB94, KB99], the *Petri nets with interface* [NPS95, PW98] and the *Petri net components* [Kin97], which will be discussed in the conclusions. As a consequence of the (hidden, implicit) interaction between the net and the environment, some tokens can "freely" appear in or disappear from the open places. Besides generalizing the token game to reflect this changes, we provide a truly concurrent semantics by extending the ordinary (deterministic) *process semantics* [GR83] to open nets.

The embedding of an open net in a context is formally described by a morphism in a suitable category of open nets. Intuitively, in the target net new transitions can be attached to open places and, moreover, the interface towards the environment can be reduced by "closing" open places. Therefore, open net morphisms do not preserve but reflect the behaviour, i.e., any computation of the target (larger) net can be projected back to a computation of the source (smaller) net.

A *composition operation* is introduced over open nets. Two open nets Z_1 and Z_2 can be composed by specifying a common subnet Z_0 which embeds both in Z_1 and Z_2. Then the two nets can be glued along the common part. This is permitted only if the prescribed composition is consistent with the interfaces, i.e., only if the places of Z_1 and Z_2 which are used when connecting the two nets are actually open. The composition operation is characterized as a pushout in the category of open nets, where the conditions for the existence of the pushout nicely fit with the mentioned condition over interfaces.

Based on these concepts, the representation of the system of Fig. 1 in terms of two interacting open nets is given by the top part of Fig. 2, which comprises the two component nets Traveler and Agency, and the net Common which embeds into both components by means of open net morphisms. Places with incoming/outgoing dangling arcs are open. Observe that the common subnet Common of the components Traveler and Agency closely corresponds to the dashed items of Fig. 1, which represent the 'glue" between the two components. The net resulting from the composition of Traveler and Agency over the shared subnet Common is shown in the bottom part of Fig. 2.

Obviously, one would like to be able to establish a clear relationship between the behaviours of the component nets (in the example, the nets Traveler and Agency) and the behaviour of the composition (in the example, the net Global). We will show that indeed, the behaviour of the latter can be constructed "compositionally" out of the behaviours of the former, in the sense that two deterministic processes which "agree" on the shared part, can be synchronized to produce a deterministic process over the composed net. Vice versa, *any* deterministic process of the global net can be decomposed into deterministic processes of the component nets, which, in turn, can be synchronized to give the original process again. The top part of Fig. 3 shows two processes of the nets Traveler and Agency, the corresponding common projections over net Common and the process of Global arising from their synchronization.

The synchronization of processes, based on the composition of their underlying nets, resembles the *amalgamation* of data-types in the framework of algebraic specifications, and therefore we will speak of *amalgamation of processes*. In analogy with the amalgamation theorem for algebraic specifications [EM85], the main result of this paper shows that the amalgamation and decomposition constructions mentioned above are inverse to each other, establishing a bijective correspondence between the pairs of processes of two nets which agree on a common subnet and the processes of the net resulting from their composition.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section 2 introduces the open Petri net model and the corresponding category. Section 3 extends the notion of process from ordinary to open nets and defines the operation of behaviour projection. Section 4 introduces the composition operation for open nets, based on a pushout in the category of open nets. Section 5 presents the compositionality result of the process semantics of open nets. Finally, Section 6 discusses some related work in the literature and outlines possible directions of future investigation. An extended abstract of this paper has been published as [BCEH01].

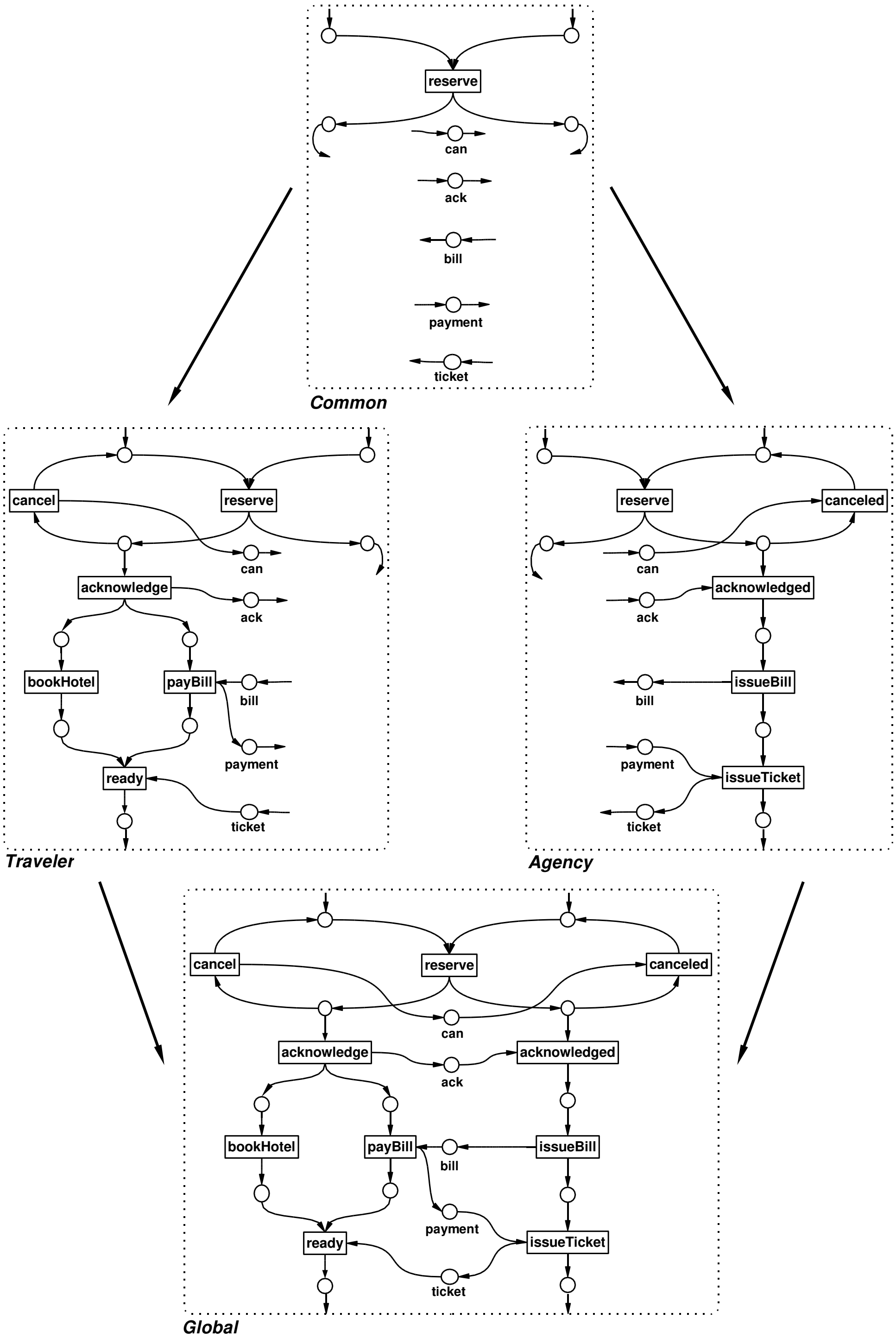


Figure 2: Interorganizational workflow as composition of open nets Traveler and Agency.

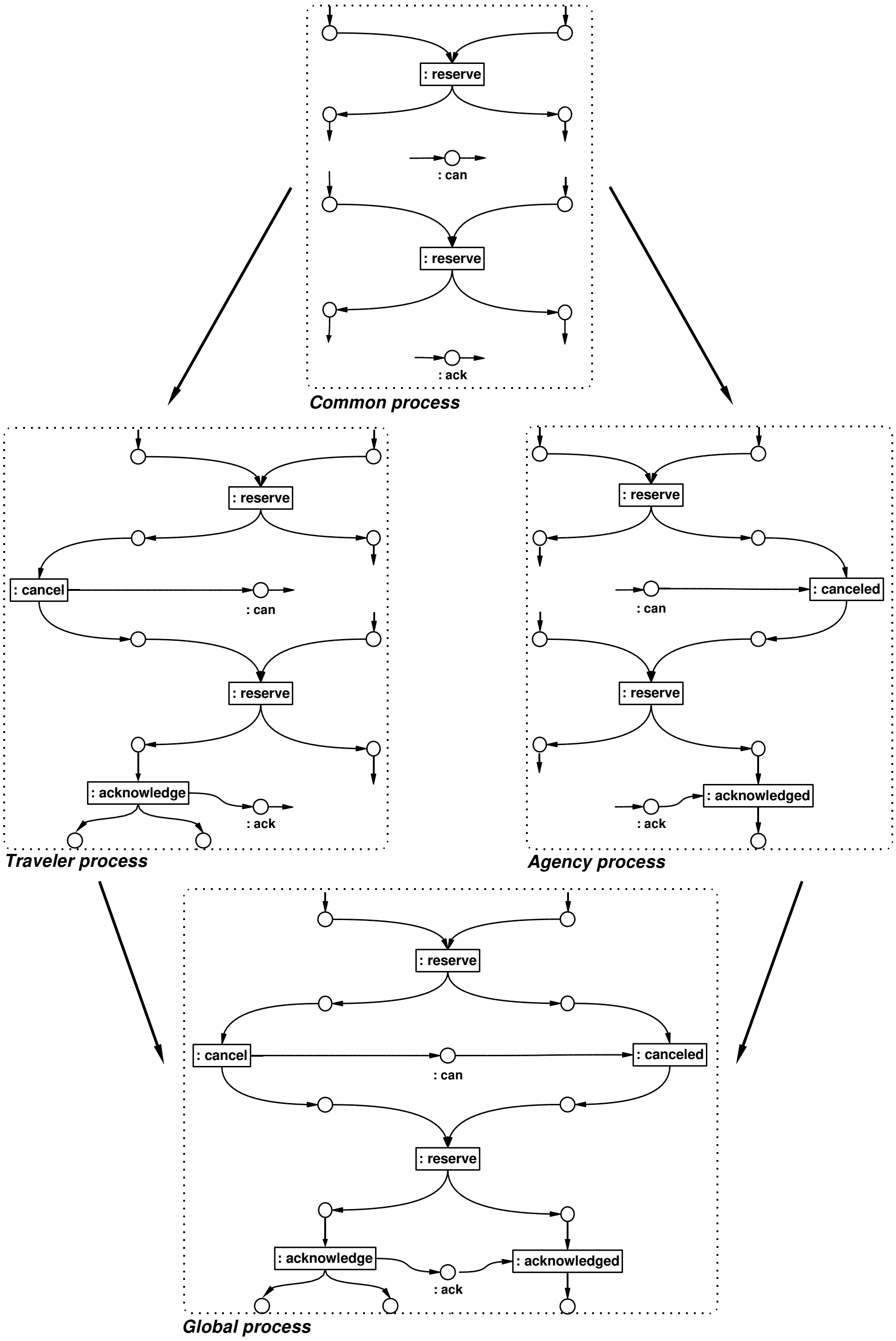


Figure 3: Amalgamation of processes for the nets Traveler an Agency.

2 Open nets

An *open net* is an ordinary P/T Petri net with a distinguished set of places which are intended to represent the interface of the net towards the external world (environment). As a consequence of the (hidden, implicit) interaction between the net and the environment, some tokens can freely appear in and disappear from the open places. Concretely, an open place can be either an *input* or an *output* place (or both), meaning that the environment can put or remove tokens from that place.

Given a set X we will denote by $X^{\oplus}$ the free commutative monoid generated by X and by $\mathbf{2}^X$ its powerset. Furthermore given a function $h : X \to Y$ we will denote by $h^{\oplus} : X^{\oplus} \to Y^{\oplus}$ its monoidal extension, while the same symbol $h : \mathbf{2}^X \to \mathbf{2}^Y$ denotes the extension of h to sets.

DEFINITION 1 (P/T PETRI NET) *A* P/T Petri net *is a tuple $N = (S, T, \sigma, \tau)$ where S is the set of places, T is the set of transitions (with $S \cap T = \emptyset$) and $\sigma, \tau : T \to S^{\oplus}$ are the functions assigning to each transition its pre- and post-set.*

In the following we will denote by ${}^{\bullet}(\cdot)$ and $(\cdot)^{\bullet}$ the monoidal extensions of the functions σ and τ to functions from $T^{\oplus}$ to $S^{\oplus}$. Furthermore, given a place $s \in S$, the pre- and post-set of s are defined by ${}^{\bullet}s = \{t \in T \mid s \in t^{\bullet}\}$ and $s^{\bullet} = \{t \in T \mid s \in {}^{\bullet}t\}$.

DEFINITION 2 (PETRI NET CATEGORY) *Let N_0 and N_1 be Petri nets. A* Petri net morphism *$f : N_0 \to N_1$ is a pair of total functions $f = \langle f_T, f_S \rangle$ with $f_T : T_0 \to T_1$ and $f_S : S_0 \to S_1$, such that for all $t_0 \in T_0$, ${}^{\bullet}f_T(t_0) = {f_S}^{\oplus}({}^{\bullet}t_0)$ and $f_T(t_0)^{\bullet} = {f_S}^{\oplus}(t_0^{\bullet})$ (see the diagram below).*

$$\begin{tikzcd}
T_0 \arrow[r, shift left, "\sigma_0"] \arrow[r, shift right, "\tau_0"'] \arrow[d, "f_T"'] & {S_0}^{\oplus} \arrow[d, "{f_S}^{\oplus}"] \\
T_1 \arrow[r, shift left, "\sigma_0"] \arrow[r, shift right, "\tau_0"'] & {S_1}^{\oplus}
\end{tikzcd}$$

The category of P/T Petri nets and Petri net morphisms is denoted by **Net**.

Petri net morphisms are closed under composition. This immediately follows by observing that given $f_0 : N_0 \to N_1$ and $f_1 : N_1 \to N_2$, we have $(f_{S_1} \circ f_{S_0})^{\oplus} = {f_{S_1}}^{\oplus} \circ {f_{S_0}}^{\oplus}$.

Category **Net** is a lluf subcategory of the category **Petri** of [MM90]. The latter has the same objects, but more general morphisms which can map a place into a multiset of places.

We are now ready to introduce the notion of open net.

DEFINITION 3 (OPEN NET) *An* open net *is a pair $Z = (N_Z, O_Z)$, where*

- *$N_Z = (S_Z, T_Z, \sigma_Z, \tau_Z)$ is an ordinary P/T Petri net and*
- *$O_Z = (O_Z^+, O_Z^-) \in \mathbf{2}^{S_Z} \times \mathbf{2}^{S_Z}$ are the input and output open places of the net.*

Observe that the sets O_Z^+ and O_Z^- are not necessarily disjoint, hence a place can be both an input and an output open place at the same time.

The notion of enabledness for a transition (or multiset of transitions) of an open net is the usual one, but, besides the changes produced to the state by the firing of the "internal" transitions of the net, one considers also the interaction with the environment, modelled by a kind of invisible actions producing/consuming tokens in the input/output places of the net. The actions of the environment which produce and consume tokens in an open place s are denoted by $+_s$ and $-_s$, respectively.

DEFINITION 4 (FIRING) *Let Z be an open net. A* sequential move *can be (i) the firing of a transition, i.e., $m \oplus {}^\bullet t \; [t\rangle \; m \oplus t^\bullet$, with $m \in S_Z{}^\oplus$, $t \in T_Z$; (ii) the creation of a token by the environment, i.e., $m \; [+_s\rangle \; m \oplus s$, with $s \in O_Z^+$, $m \in S_Z{}^\oplus$; (iii) the deletion of a token by the environment, i.e., $m \oplus s \; [-_s\rangle \; m$, with $m \in S_Z{}^\oplus$, $s \in O_Z^-$.*

A parallel move *is of the form*

$$m \oplus {}^\bullet A \oplus m^- \; [A\rangle \; m \oplus A^\bullet \oplus m^+,$$

with $m \in S_Z{}^\oplus$, $A \in T_Z{}^\oplus$, $m^+ \in (O_Z^+)^\oplus$, $m^- \in (O_Z^-)^\oplus$.

Alternatively, the token game of an open net can be described as the behaviour of an ordinary net, called the *closure* of Z and denoted by $\bar{Z}$. The net $\bar{Z}$ is obtained by adding transitions connected to open places which can freely produce/remove tokens from input/output places, i.e., $\bar{Z} = (T', S_Z, \sigma', \tau')$ where

- $T' = T_Z \cup \{+_s \mid s \in O_Z^+\} \cup \{-_s \mid s \in O_Z^-\}$;
- $\sigma'(+_s) = 0$ and $\tau'(+_s) = s$ for any $s \in O_Z^+$;
- $\sigma'(-_s) = s$ and $\tau'(-_s) = 0$ for any $s \in O_Z^-$;

and σ', τ' coincide with σ_Z, τ_Z on the other transitions.

Example. The open nets for the local workflows Traveler and Agency of Fig. 1 are shown in the middle part of Fig. 2. Ingoing and outgoing arcs without source or target designate the input and output places, respectively. Observe that the synchronization transition reserve is common to both nets. Furthermore the communication places, like can, become open places.

DEFINITION 5 (OPEN NET MORPHISM) *An* open net morphism *$f : Z_1 \to Z_2$ is a Petri net morphism $f : N_{Z_1} \to N_{Z_2}$ such that, if we define*

$$\mathsf{in}(f) = \{s \in S_1 \mid {}^\bullet f_S(s) - f_T({}^\bullet s) \neq 0\} \quad \textit{and} \quad \mathsf{out}(f) = \{s \in S_1 \mid f_S(s)^\bullet - f_T(s^\bullet) \neq 0\}$$

then

$$\textit{(i)}\; f_S^{-1}(O_2^+) \cup \mathsf{in}(f) \subseteq O_1^+ \quad \textit{and} \quad \textit{(ii)} \quad f_S^{-1}(O_2^-) \cup \mathsf{out}(f) \subseteq O_1^-.$$

The morphism f is called an open net embedding *if both components f_T and f_S are injective.*

In the sequel, given an open net morphism $f = \langle f_S, f_T \rangle : Z_1 \to Z_2$, to lighten the notation, we will omit the subscripts "S" and "T" in its place and transition components, writing $f(s)$ for $f_S(s)$ and $f(t)$ for $f_T(t)$.

A morphism $f : Z_1 \to Z_2$ can be thought of as an "insertion" of net Z_1 into a larger net Z_2, which extends Z_1. In other words, Z_2 can be thought of as an instantiation of Z_1, where part of the unknown environment gets more specified. Conditions (i) and (ii) first require that open places are reflected and hence that places which are "internal" in Z_1 cannot be promoted to open places in Z_2. Furthermore, the context in which Z_1 is inserted can interact with Z_1 only through the open places. To understand how this is formalized, observe that for each place s in $\mathsf{in}(f)$, its image $f(s)$ is in the post-set of a transition outside the image of ${}^\bullet s$. Hence we can think that in Z_2 new transitions are attached to s and can produce tokens in such place. This is the reason why condition (i) also asks any place in $\mathsf{in}(f)$ to be an input open place of Z_1. Condition (ii) is analogous for output places.

The above intuition better fits with open net embeddings, and indeed most of the constructions in the paper will be defined for this subclass of open net morphisms. However, for technical reasons (e.g., to characterize the composition of open nets as a pushout) the more general notion of morphism is useful.

Example. As an example of open net morphism, consider the embedding of net Traveler into net Global of Fig. 4 (extracted from Fig. 2). Observe that the constraints characterizing open nets morphisms have an intuitive graphical interpretation:

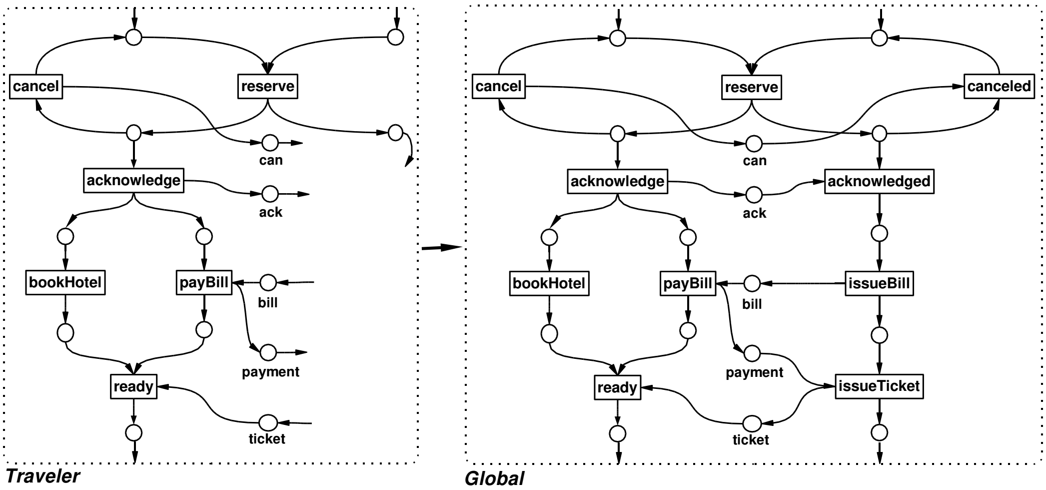


Figure 4: The open net embedding of net Traveler into net Global.

- the connections of transitions to their pre-set and post-set have to be preserved. New connections cannot be added;
- in the larger net, a new arc may be attached to a place only if the corresponding place of the subnet has a dangling arc in the same direction. Dangling arcs may be removed, but cannot be added in the larger net. For instance, without the outgoing dangling arc from place can in net Traveler, i.e., if place can were not output open, the mapping in Fig. 4 would have not been a legal open net morphism.

Next we show that open net morphisms are closed under composition.

PROPOSITION 6 *Open net morphisms are closed under composition.*

Proof. Let $f_1 : Z_1 \to Z_2$ and $f_2 : Z_2 \to Z_3$ be open net morphisms. Then $f_2 \circ f_1$ is a morphism in **Net**. As for condition (i) of Definition 5, first observe that

$$\mathsf{in}(f_2 \circ f_1) \subseteq \mathsf{in}(f_1) \cup f_1^{-1}(\mathsf{in}(f_2)) \tag{1}$$

In fact,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathsf{in}(f_2 \circ f_1) = \\
&= \{s \in S_1 \mid {}^\bullet f_2(f_1(s)) - f_2(f_1({}^\bullet s)) \neq \emptyset\} \\
&= \{s \in S_1 \mid {}^\bullet f_2(f_1(s)) - f_2({}^\bullet f_1(s)) \neq \emptyset\} \cup \{s \in S_1 \mid f_2({}^\bullet f_1(s)) - f_2(f_1({}^\bullet s)) \neq \emptyset\} \\
&\subseteq \{s \in S_1 \mid f_1(s) \in \mathsf{in}(f_2)\} \cup \{s \in S_1 \mid f_2({}^\bullet f_1(s) - f_1({}^\bullet s)) \neq \emptyset\} \\
&= f_1^{-1}(\mathsf{in}(f_2)) \cup \{s \in S_1 \mid {}^\bullet f_1(s) - f_1({}^\bullet s) \neq \emptyset\} \\
&= f_1^{-1}(\mathsf{in}(f_2)) \cup \mathsf{in}(f_1)
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathsf{in}(f_2 \circ f_1) \\
&\subseteq \mathsf{in}(f_1) \cup f_1^{-1}(\mathsf{in}(f_2)) \qquad \text{[by using (1)]} \\
&\subseteq O_1^+ \cup f_1^{-1}(O_2^+) \qquad \text{[since, by def. of morphism, } \mathsf{in}(f_1) \subseteq O_1^+ \text{ and } \mathsf{in}(f_2) \subseteq O_2^+\text{]} \\
&\subseteq O_1^+ \qquad \text{[since, by def. of morphism, } f_1^{-1}(O_2^+) \subseteq O_1^+\text{]}
\end{aligned}$$

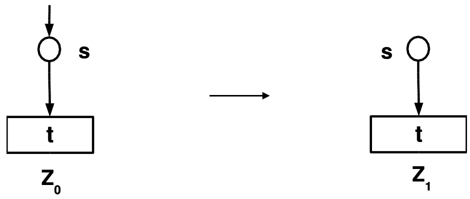


Figure 5: Open net morphisms do not preserve the behaviour.

Furthermore, $(f_2 \circ f_1)^{-1}(O_3^+) = f_1^{-1}(f_2^{-1}(O_3^+)) \subseteq f_1^{-1}(O_2^+) \subseteq O_1^+$, since f_1 and f_2 are morphisms. Thus, summing up,

$$(f_2 \circ f_1)^{-1}(O_3^+) \cup \mathsf{in}(f_2 \circ f_1) \subseteq O_1^+$$

Condition (ii), over output open places, can be proved in a totally analogous way. □

By the previous proposition we can consider a category of open nets.

DEFINITION 7 (OPEN NETS CATEGORY) *We will denote by* **ONet** *the category of open nets and open net morphisms.*

We said that open net morphisms are designed to capture the idea of "insertion" of a net into a larger one. Hence it is natural to expect that they "reflect" the behaviour in the sense that given $f : Z_0 \to Z_1$, the behaviour of Z_1 can be projected along the morphism to the behaviour of Z_0 (this fact will be formalized later, in Construction 13). Instead, differently from most of the morphisms considered over Petri nets, open net morphisms cannot be thought of as simulations since they *do not preserve* the behaviour. For instance, consider the open nets Z_0 and Z_1 in Fig. 5 and the obvious open net morphism between them. Then the firing sequence $0\ [+_s\rangle\ s\ [t\rangle\ 0$ in Z_0 is not mapped to a firing sequence in Z_1.

There is an obvious forgetful functor from the category of open nets to the category of ordinary nets.

DEFINITION 8 *We denote by $\mathcal{F}$:* **ONet** $\to$ **Net** *the forgetful functor defined by $\mathcal{F}(Z) = N_Z$ for any open net Z and $\mathcal{F}(f : Z_0 \to Z_1) = f : N_{Z_0} \to N_{Z_1}$ for any open net morphism f.*

Since functor $\mathcal{F}$ acts on arrows as identity, with abuse of notation, given an open net morphism $f : Z_0 \to Z_1$ we will often write $f : \mathcal{F}(Z_1) \to \mathcal{F}(Z_2)$ instead of $\mathcal{F}(f) : \mathcal{F}(Z_1) \to \mathcal{F}(Z_2)$.

3 Deterministic processes of open nets

Similarly to what happens for ordinary nets, a process of an open net, providing a truly concurrent description of a (possibly nondeterministic) computation of the net, is an open net itself, satisfying suitable acyclicity and conflict freeness requirements, together with a mapping to the original net.

The open net underlying a process is an open occurrence net, namely an open net K such that N_K is an ordinary occurrence net and satisfying some additional conditions over open places. The open places in K are intended to represent tokens which are produced/consumed by the environment in the considered computation. Consequently, every input open place is required to have an empty pre-set, i.e., to be minimal with respect to the causal order. In fact, an input open place in the post-set of some transition would correspond to a kind of generalized backward conflict: a token on this place could be generated in two different ways, i.e., by the firing of an "internal" transition or by the environment, and this would prevent one to interpret the place as a token occurrence.

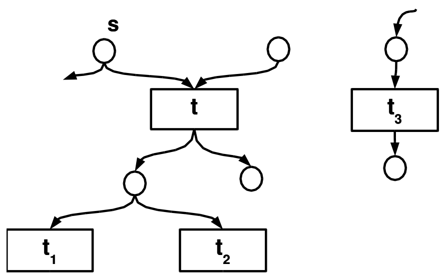


Figure 6: A (nondeterministic) open occurrence net.

Observe that, instead, an output open place can be in the pre-set of a transition, as it happens for place s in the open occurrence net of Fig. 6. The idea is that the token occurrence represented by place s can be consumed either by the environment or by transition t.

Recall that for an ordinary net $N = (S, T, \sigma, \tau)$ the *causal relation* $<_N$ is defined as the least transitive relation over $S \cup T$ such that $x <_K y$ if $y \in x^\bullet$, for $x, y \in S \cup T$. The *conflict relation* $\#_N$ is defined as the least symmetric relation over $S \cup T$ such that i) if $^\bullet t \cap {}^\bullet t' \neq 0$ and $t \neq t'$ then $t \#_N t'$ (immediate conflict) and ii) if $x \# y <_N z$ then $x \#_N z$ (inheritance w.r.t. causality).

DEFINITION 9 (OPEN OCCURRENCE NET) *An* open occurrence net *is an open net K such that*

1. *N_K is an ordinary occurrence net, namely in N_K there are no backward conflicts, i.e., for any $t, t' \in T_K$, if $t \neq t'$ then $t^\bullet \cap t'^\bullet = \emptyset$, the causal relation $<_K$ is a finitary strict partial order and the conflict relation $\#_K$ is irreflexive;*
2. *each input open place is minimal w.r.t. $<_K$, i.e., $\forall s \in O^+_K.\ {}^\bullet s = \emptyset$.*

We are now ready to introduce the notion of process for open nets.

DEFINITION 10 (OPEN NET PROCESS) *A* process *of an open net Z is a mapping $\pi : K \to Z$ where K is an open occurrence net and $\pi : N_K \to N_Z$ is a Petri net morphism, such that*

$$\pi_S(O^+_K) \subseteq O^+_Z \quad \textit{and} \quad \pi_S(O^-_K) \subseteq O^-_Z.$$

Observe that the mapping from the occurrence net K to the the original net Z is *not*, in general, an open net morphism. In fact, the process mapping, differently from open net morphisms, must be a simulation, i.e., it must preserve the behaviour. Furthermore, the image of an open place in K must be an open place in Z, since tokens can be produced (consumed) by the environment only in input (output) open places of Z.

In the following, when the meaning is clear from the context, we will sometimes identify a process $\pi : K \to Z$ with the corresponding morphism $\pi : \mathcal{F}(K) \to \mathcal{F}(Z)$ in the category **Net**.

As usual, a process will be called deterministic if it represents a uniquely determined concurrent computation. First, an open occurrence net is deterministic if the underlying ordinary occurrence net is deterministic, i.e., each place is in the pre-set of at most one transition. Furthermore, the output open places must be maximal with respect to the causal order, i.e., an output open place cannot be in the pre-set of any transition. In fact, as already observed, an output open place s which is in the pre-set of a transition t represents a token occurrence which can be consumed either by the environment or by transition t. A process will be called deterministic if the underlying open occurrence net is deterministic.

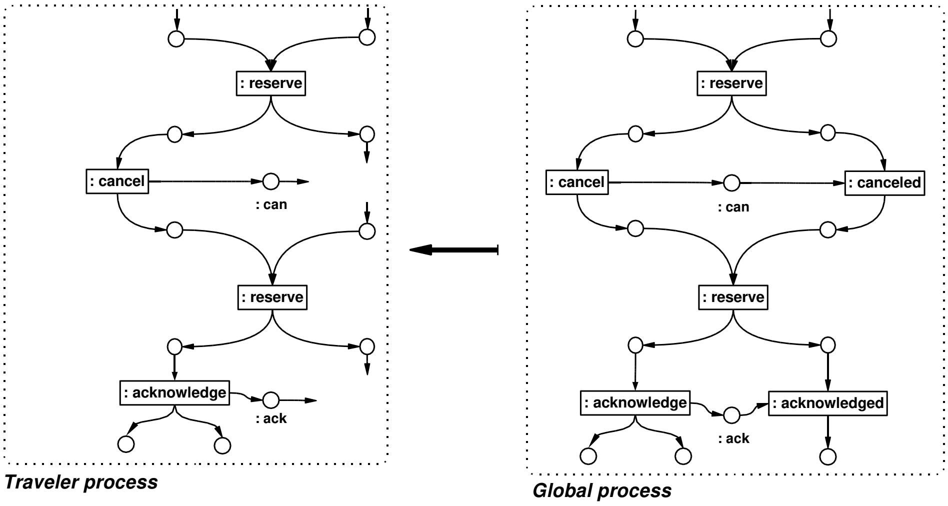


Figure 7: An process of the open net Global and its projection to the subnet Traveler.

DEFINITION 11 (DETERMINISTIC OCCURRENCE NET AND PROCESS) *An open occurrence net K is called* deterministic *if*

1. *the underlying ordinary occurrence net N_K is deterministic, i.e. $\forall s \in S_K.\ |s^\bullet| \leq 1$;*
2. *each output open place is maximal, i.e., $\forall s \in O_K^-.\ s^\bullet = \emptyset$.*

A process $\pi : K \to Z$ of an open net Z is deterministic *if K is deterministic.*

Example. A deterministic process for the open net Traveler is shown in Fig. 7 on the left. The morphism back to the original net Traveler is implicitly represented by the labeling. Observe that the requirement that each input place is minimal and each output place is maximal w.r.t. to the causal order of the process has a natural graphical interpretation: the absence of backward and forward conflicts extends to dangling arcs, i.e., in total, each place may have at most one ingoing and one outgoing arc.

Next we introduce a category of processes, where objects are processes and arrows are pairs of open net morphisms.

DEFINITION 12 (CATEGORY OF PROCESSES) *We denote by* **Proc** *the category where objects are processes and, given two processes $\pi_0 : K_0 \to Z_0$ and $\pi_1 : K_1 \to Z_1$, an arrow $\psi : \pi_0 \to \pi_1$ is a pair of open net morphisms $\psi = \langle \psi_Z : Z_0 \to Z_1, \psi_K : K_0 \to K_1 \rangle$ such that the following diagram (indeed the underlying diagram in* **Net***) commutes*

$$\begin{tikzcd} K_0 \arrow[r, "\psi_K"] \arrow[d, "\pi_0"'] & K_1 \arrow[d, "\pi_1"] \\ Z_0 \arrow[r, "\psi_Z"'] & Z_1 \end{tikzcd}$$

3.1 Projecting processes along embeddings

Let $f : Z_0 \to Z_1$ be an open net morphism. As mentioned before, it is natural to expect that each computation in Z_1 can be "projected" to Z_0, by considering only the part of the computation of the larger net which is visible in the smaller net. The above intuition is formalized, in the case of an open net embedding $f : Z_0 \to Z_1$, by showing how a process of Z_1 can be projected along f giving a process of Z_0.

CONSTRUCTION 13 (PROJECTION OF A PROCESS) Let $f : Z_0 \to Z_1$ be an open net embedding and let $\pi_1 : K_1 \to Z_1$ be a process of Z_1. A *projection of* π_1 *along* f is a pair $\langle \pi_0, \psi \rangle$ where $\pi_0 : K_0 \to Z_0$ is a process of Z_0 and $\psi : \pi_0 \to \pi_1$ is an arrow in **Proc**, constructed as follows. Consider the pullback of π_1 and f in **Net**, thus obtaining the net morphisms π_0 and ψ_K.

$$\begin{tikzcd} N_{K_0} \arrow[r, dotted, "\psi_K"] \arrow[d, dotted, "\pi_0"'] & N_{K_1} \arrow[d, "\pi_1"] \\ N_{Z_0} \arrow[r, "f"'] & N_{Z_1} \end{tikzcd}$$

Then K_0 is obtained by taking N_{K_0} with the smallest sets of open places which make $\psi_K : N_{K_0} \to N_{K_1}$ an open net morphism, namely

$$O^+_{K_0} = \psi_K{}^{-1}(O^+_{K_1}) \cup \mathsf{in}(\psi_K) \quad \text{and} \quad O^-_{K_0} = \psi_K{}^{-1}(O^-_{K_1}) \cup \mathsf{out}(\psi_K).$$

and $\psi = \langle \psi_K, f \rangle$.

The next proposition shows that the notion of projection is well-defined, and restricts to deterministic processes.

PROPOSITION 14 *The process* $\pi_0 : K_0 \to Z_0$*, as introduced in Construction 13, is well defined. Furthermore, the projection of a deterministic process is still a deterministic process.*

Proof. First observe that K_0 is an open occurrence net. Since f is injective, also ψ_K is injective, and thus N_{K_0} is isomorphic to the subnet of N_{K_1} in the codomain of ψ_K, which is clearly an ordinary occurrence net. Furthermore, we must show that each open input place is minimal. Let $s \in O^+_{K_0}$. Then we have two possibilities:

i) $\psi_K(s) \in O^+_{K_1}$.
Observe that ${}^\bullet s = \psi_K^{-1}({}^\bullet\psi_K(s))$. Since K_1 is an open occurrence net, ${}^\bullet\psi_K(s) = \emptyset$ and thus ${}^\bullet s = \emptyset$.

ii) $s \in \mathsf{in}(\psi_K)$.
In this case ${}^\bullet\psi_K(s) - \psi_K({}^\bullet s) \neq \emptyset$. Recalling that K_1 is an occurrence net and thus $|{}^\bullet\psi_K(s)| \leq 1$, we conclude that $\psi_K({}^\bullet s) = \emptyset$. Hence, as desired, ${}^\bullet s = \emptyset$.

Now, observe that π_0 is clearly a morphism in **Net**. Hence to conclude that π_0 is a well defined process it only remains to show that it also satisfies

$$\pi_0(O^+_{K_0}) \subseteq O^+_{Z_0} \quad \text{and} \quad \pi_0(O^-_{K_0}) \subseteq O^-_{Z_0}.$$

Let us show, for instance, the first inclusion. Consider $s \in O^+_{K_0}$. Since, by construction, $O^+_{K_0} = \psi_K^{-1}(O^+_{K_1}) \cup \mathsf{in}(\psi_K)$ we distinguish two possibilities:

1) $s \in \psi_K^{-1}(O^+_{K_1})$
We have $f(\pi_0(s)) = \pi_1(\psi_K(s)) \in \pi_1(O^+_{K_1})$ and, by definition of process, $\pi_1(O^+_{K_1}) \subseteq O^+_{Z_1}$. Hence $\pi_0(s) \in f^{-1}(O^+_{Z_1}) \subseteq O^+_{Z_0}$, since f is an open net morphism.

2) $s \in \mathsf{in}(\psi_K)$
In this case, ${}^\bullet\psi_K(s) - \psi_K({}^\bullet s) \neq \emptyset$. Since K_1 is an occurrence net, this means that there exists $t \in {}^\bullet\psi_K(s)$ and $\psi_K({}^\bullet s) = \emptyset$, i.e., ${}^\bullet s = \emptyset$. Now observe that $\pi_1(t) \in {}^\bullet\pi_1(\psi_K(s)) = {}^\bullet f(\pi_0(s))$. Moreover, since the square in Construction 13 is a pullback, $\pi_1(t) \notin f({}^\bullet\pi_0(s))$. In fact, if $\pi_1(t) \in f({}^\bullet\pi_0(s))$ then there would be t' in N_{K_0} such that $f(\pi_0(t')) = \pi_1(t)$, hence $t' \in {}^\bullet s$ and thus $\psi_K(t') \in {}^\bullet\psi_K(s)$, which should be empty. Summing up $\pi_1(t)$ belongs to ${}^\bullet f(\pi_0(s)) - f({}^\bullet\pi_0(s))$, which thereby is non-empty. Hence $\pi_0(s) \in \mathsf{in}(f)$.

Let us prove the second part, assume that $\pi_1 : K_1 \to Z_1$ is a deterministic process of Z_1. As in the general case, the net N_{K_0} is isomorphic to the subnet of N_{K_1} in the codomain of ψ_K, and thus it is an ordinary deterministic occurrence net. We already know that $\forall s \in O^+_{K_0}.\ {}^\bullet s = \emptyset$, and $\pi_0(O^+_{K_0}) \subseteq O^+_{Z_0}$, $\pi_0(O^-_{K_0}) \subseteq O^-_{Z_0}$. Thus we only need to show that $\forall s \in O^-_{K_0}.\ s^\bullet = \emptyset$. Let $s \in O^-_{K_0}$. To prove that $s^\bullet = \emptyset$ just distinguish the case 1) $s \in \psi_K^{-1}(O^-_{K_1})$ and 2) $s \in \mathsf{out}(\psi_K)$. Then proceed exactly as in points (1) and (2) above, by substituting "$-$" and $\mathsf{out}(\cdot)$ for $+$ and $\mathsf{in}(\cdot)$, respectively. $\square$

The process π_0 of Z_0 is uniquely determined up to isomorphism. Observe that fixing a representative in the isomorphism class of π_0 still we can have different choices for ψ_K (obtained one from the other by composing with an automorphism over N_{K_0}).

Example. The embedding of Traveler into Global in Fig. 4 induces a projection of open net processes in the opposite direction. For instance, the right part of Fig. 7 shows a process of Global. Its projection along the embedding of Traveler into Global is shown on the left part of the same figure. Notice how transition acknowledged, which consumes a token in place ack, is replaced in the projection by a dangling output arc: an internal action in the larger net becomes an interaction with the environment in the smaller one.

REMARK 15 The construction of category **Proc** strictly resembles the construction of an arrow category. Denote by $\mathcal{N} : \mathbf{Proc} \to \mathbf{ONet}$ the projection functor which maps each process $\pi : K \to Z$ to Z and each process arrow $\langle \psi_Z, \psi_K \rangle$ to ψ_Z. Then, given an embedding $f : Z_0 \to Z_1$ and a process $\pi_1 : K_1 \to Z_1$, a projection of π_1 along f, as defined above, is a cartesian arrow for π_1 and f.

If we restrict our attention to open net embeddings, thus obtaining the subcategories $\mathbf{ONet}^*$ and $\mathbf{Proc}^*$, then the corresponding functor $\mathcal{N}^*$ is a fibration with total category $\mathbf{Proc}^*$ and base category $\mathbf{ONet}^*$. Furthermore, the fibration $\mathcal{N}^*$ is *split*. In fact, the injectivity of the arrows in $\mathbf{ONet}^*$ provides a choice of the pullbacks which are used for projections. Look at the diagram in Construction 13. When f is injective, also ψ_K is injective and thus we have a canonical choice $\langle K'_0, \psi'_K, \pi'_0 \rangle$ for the construction, i.e.

- *occurrence net* K'_0:
  $N_{K'_0}$ is the subnet of N_{K_1} identified as the image of ψ_K; the open places of K'_0 are the open places in K_1 which belong to K'_0 and the "interface places", namely the places in K'_0 whose precondition is outside K'_0, i.e.

$$O^+_{K'_0} = (O^+_{K_1} \cap S_{K'_0}) \cup \{s \in S_{K'_0} : {}^\bullet s \cap (T_{K_0} - T_{K'_0}) \neq \emptyset\}$$

  and $O^-_{K'_0}$ is defined in similar way.

- *arrows* ψ'_K *and* π'_0:
  ψ'_K the inclusion of K'_0 into K_1 and π'_0 is uniquely determined by the requirement of commutativity.

The cleavage $c(f, \pi_1) = \langle \pi'_0, \langle f, \psi'_K \rangle \rangle$ defined in this way is splitting.

4 Composing open nets

In this section we introduce a basic mechanism for composing open nets which will be characterized as a pushout construction in the category of open nets. Intuitively, two open nets Z_1 and Z_2 are composed by specifying a common subnet Z_0, and then by joining the two nets along Z_0. Consider, for instance, the open nets for the local workflows Traveler and Agency in the middle of Fig. 2. The two nets share the subnet Common depicted in the top of the same figure, which represents the "glue" between the two components. The net Global resulting from the

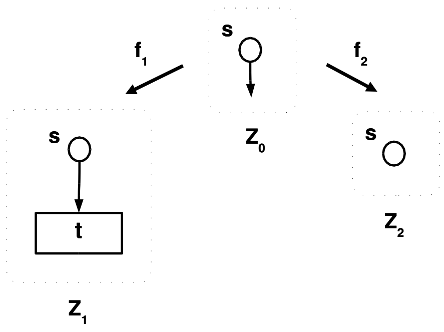


Figure 8: Category **ONet** does not have all pushouts.

composition of Traveler and Agency over the shared subnet Common is shown in the bottom part of Fig. 2. This composition is only defined if the embeddings of the components into the resulting net satisfy the constraints of open net morphisms. For example, if we remove the ingoing dangling arc of the place ticket in the net Traveler, the embedding of Common into Traveler would still represent a legal open net morphism. However, in this case the embedding of Traveler into Global would become illegal because of the new arc from issueTicket (see condition (i) of Definition 5).

Formally, given two nets Z_1 and Z_2 and a span $f_1 : Z_0 \to Z_1$ and $f_2 : Z_0 \to Z_2$, the composition operation constructs the corresponding pushout in **ONet**. Category **ONet** does not have all pushouts, while category **Net** does. We will see that this corresponds to the intuition that the composition operation can be performed in **Net** and then lifted to **ONet**, but only when it respects the interfaces specified by the various components, e.g., a new transition can be attached to a place only if such place is open. For instance it is possible to verify that there is no pushout for the arrows in Fig. 8, since intuitively the construction should merge all the places named s, attaching transition t to a place in Z_1 which is not (output) open.

We start by recalling a characterization of pushouts in category **Net**.

PROPOSITION 16 (PUSHOUT IN **Net**) *Let $N_1 \overset{f_1}{\leftarrow} N_0 \overset{f_2}{\rightarrow} N_2$ be a span in* **Net***. Then its pushout always exists, and can be defined as $N_1 \overset{\alpha_1}{\rightarrow} N_3 \overset{\alpha_2}{\leftarrow} N_2$, where the sets of places and transitions of N_3 are computed as the pushout in* **Set** *of the corresponding components:*

$$S_3 = S_1 +_{S_0} S_2 \qquad \text{and} \qquad T_3 = T_1 +_{T_0} T_2,$$

with source and target functions defined by: for all $t \in T_3$, if $t = \alpha_i(t_i)$ with $t_i \in T_i$ and $i \in \{1,2\}$ then ${}^\bullet t = \alpha_i^{\oplus}({}^\bullet t_i)$ and $t^\bullet = \alpha_i^{\oplus}(t_i{}^\bullet)$.

Next we formalize the condition which ensures the composability of a span in **ONet**.

DEFINITION 17 (COMPOSABLE SPAN) *Let $Z_1 \overset{f_1}{\leftarrow} Z_0 \overset{f_2}{\rightarrow} Z_2$ be a span of open net morphisms. We say that f_1 and f_2 are* composable *if*

1. $f_2(\mathsf{in}(f_1)) \subseteq O^+_{Z_2}$ *and* $f_2(\mathsf{out}(f_1)) \subseteq O^-_{Z_2}$;
2. $f_1(\mathsf{in}(f_2)) \subseteq O^+_{Z_1}$ *and* $f_1(\mathsf{out}(f_2)) \subseteq O^-_{Z_1}$.

In words, f_1 and f_2 are composable if the places which are used as interfaces by f_1, namely the places $\mathsf{in}(f_1)$ and $\mathsf{out}(f_1)$, are mapped by f_2 to input and output open places in Z_2, and also the symmetric condition holds. If, and only if, this condition is satisfied the pushout of f_1 and f_2 can be computed in **Net** and then lifted to **ONet**.

$$\begin{tikzcd}[column sep=small]
 & Z_0 \arrow[dl, "f_1"'] \arrow[dr, "f_2"] & \\
Z_1 \arrow[dr, "\alpha_1"'] & & Z_2 \arrow[dl, "\alpha_2"] \\
 & Z_3 &
\end{tikzcd}$$

Figure 9: Pushout in **ONet**.

PROPOSITION 18 (PUSHOUTS IN **ONet**) *Let $Z_1 \overset{f_1}{\leftarrow} Z_0 \overset{f_2}{\rightarrow} Z_2$ be a span in* **ONet** *(see the diagram in Fig. 9). Compute the pushout of the corresponding diagram in the category* **Net** *obtaining the net N_{Z_3} and the morphisms α_1 and α_2, and then take as open places, for $x \in \{+,-\}$,*

$$O^x_{Z_3} = \{s_3 \in S_3 \mid \alpha_1^{-1}(s_3) \subseteq O^x_{Z_1} \wedge \alpha_2^{-1}(s_3) \subseteq O^x_{Z_2}\}.$$

Then $(\alpha_1, Z_3, \alpha_2)$ is the pushout in **ONet** *of f_1 and f_2 if and only if f_1 and f_2 are composable.*

Proof . **(if part)** Let us show that, when f_1 and f_2 are composable, then $Z_1 \overset{\alpha_1}{\rightarrow} Z_3 \overset{\alpha_2}{\leftarrow} Z_2$ is a pushout in **ONet**.

We first prove that α_1 and α_2 are open net morphisms. The proof is carried out explicitly only for α_1, since the case of α_2 is completely analogous. First notice that

$$\mathsf{in}(\alpha_1) = f_1(\mathsf{in}(f_2)).$$

In fact, let $s_1 \in \mathsf{in}(\alpha_1)$. Hence there exist a transition $t_3 \in {}^\bullet\alpha_1(s_1) - \alpha_1({}^\bullet s_1)$. Since the square in Fig. 9 is a pushout in **Net**, there exists $s_2 \in S_2$ such that $\alpha_1(s_1) = \alpha_2(s_2)$ and also $t_2 \in {}^\bullet s_2$ such that $\alpha_2(t_2) = t_3$ and $t_2 \notin f_2(T_0)$. By using again the properties of pushouts, we deduce the existence of $s_0 \in S_0$ such that $f_1(s_0) = s_1$ and $f_2(s_0) = s_2$. Now, $t_2 \in {}^\bullet f_2(s_0) - f_2(T_0) \subseteq {}^\bullet f_2(s_0) - f_2({}^\bullet s_0)$. Hence $s_0 \in \mathsf{in}(f_2)$ and thus $f_1(s_0) = s_1 \in f_1(\mathsf{in}(f_2))$. This proves that $\mathsf{in}(\alpha_1) \subseteq f_1(\mathsf{in}(f_2))$. The converse inclusion can be proved by reverting the proof steps.

Now, α_1 is clearly a morphism in **Net** by construction. Furthermore, it satisfies also the condition $\alpha_1^{-1}(O^+_{Z_3}) \cup \mathsf{in}(\alpha_1) \subseteq O^+_{Z_1}$ and $\alpha_1^{-1}(O^-_{Z_3}) \cup \mathsf{out}(\alpha_1) \subseteq O^-_{Z_1}$. For instance, the condition over input places is proved by noticing that $\alpha_1^{-1}(O^+_{Z_3}) \subseteq O^+_{Z_1}$ by construction, and, $\mathsf{in}(\alpha_1) = f_1(\mathsf{in}(f_2)) \subseteq O^+_{Z_1}$ by condition (2) of composability (Definition 17). Thus α_1 is an open net morphism.

Moreover, for any pair of open net morphisms, $\beta_1 : Z_1 \to Z_4$ and $\beta_2 : Z_2 \to Z_4$, such that $\beta_1 \circ f_1 = \beta_2 \circ f_2$, since $N_{Z_1} \overset{\alpha_1}{\rightarrow} N_{Z_3} \overset{\alpha_2}{\leftarrow} N_{Z_2}$ is a pushout in **Net**, there exists a unique arrow $h : Z_3 \to Z_4$ in **Net** such that the diagram below commutes.

$$\begin{tikzcd}
 & Z_0 \arrow[dl, "f_1"'] \arrow[dr, "f_2"] & \\
Z_1 \arrow[dr, "\alpha_1"] \arrow[ddr, bend right, "\beta_1"'] & & Z_2 \arrow[dl, "\alpha_2"'] \arrow[ddl, bend left, "\beta_2"] \\
 & Z_3 \arrow[d, dotted, "h"] & \\
 & Z_4 &
\end{tikzcd}$$

We only need to prove that h is an open net morphism, by showing that it satisfies the condition over open places of Definition 5. Let us prove, for instance, that $h^{-1}(O^+_4) \cup \mathsf{in}(h) \subseteq O^+_3$. We divide the proof in two parts:

- $h^{-1}(O^+_4) \subseteq O^+_3$

Let $s_3 \in h^{-1}(O^+_4)$, i.e., $s_3 \in S_3$ and $h(s_3) \in O^+_4$. Let $s_i \in \alpha_i^{-1}(s_3)$ for some $i \in \{1,2\}$. By $h \circ \alpha_i =$

β_i we have $\beta_i(s_i) = h(s_3) \in O_4^+$. Thus, since β_i is an open net morphism, $s_i \in O_i^+$. In other words, $\alpha_1^{-1}(s_3) \subseteq O_1^+$ and $\alpha_2^{-1}(s_3) \subseteq O_2^+$. Hence, by definition of O_3^+, $s_3 \in O_3^+$.
- $\mathsf{in}(h) \subseteq O_3^+$
Let $s_3 \in \mathsf{in}(h)$, namely ${}^\bullet h(s_3) - h({}^\bullet s_3) \neq \emptyset$. Observe that if $s_3 = \alpha_i(s_i)$ for some $i \in \{1,2\}$, then we have that

$$\begin{aligned}
\emptyset \neq\ & {}^\bullet h(s_3) - h({}^\bullet s_3) = \\
&= {}^\bullet h(\alpha_i(s_i)) - h({}^\bullet \alpha_i(s_i)) \\
&= {}^\bullet \beta_i(s_i) - h({}^\bullet \alpha_i(s_i)) \\
&\subseteq {}^\bullet \beta_i(s_i) - h(\alpha_i({}^\bullet s_i)) \qquad [\text{since } {}^\bullet \alpha_i(s_i) \supseteq \alpha_i({}^\bullet s_i)] \\
&= {}^\bullet \beta_i(s_i) - \beta_i({}^\bullet s_i)
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore $s_i \in \mathsf{in}(\beta_i)$, and thus, since β_i is an open net morphism, $s_i \in O_i^+$. Hence $s_3 \in \alpha_i^{-1}(O_i^+)$. Summing up, we deduce that $\alpha_1^{-1}(s_3) \subseteq O_1^+$ and $\alpha_2^{-1}(s_3) \subseteq O_2^+$. Hence, by definition of O_3^+, $s_3 \in O_3^+$.

(only if part) To prove composability of f_1 and f_2 is also necessary for ensuring that the pushout computed in **Net** is lifted to a pushout in **ONet**, suppose, for instance, that there exists $s_2 \in f_2(\mathsf{in}(f_1))$ and $s_2 \notin O_2^+$. Hence there is $s_0 \in \mathsf{in}(f_1)$ such that $s_2 = f_2(s_0)$.

Suppose, by contradiction, that the described construction gives a pushout $Z_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} Z_3 \xleftarrow{\alpha_2} Z_2$ in **ONet**. Hence the places $s_1 = f_1(s_0)$ and $s_2 = f_2(s_0)$ have a common image $s_3 = \alpha_1(s_1) = \alpha_2(s_2)$. Since $s_0 \in \mathsf{in}(f_1)$, there exists $t_1 \in {}^\bullet f_1(s_0) - f_1({}^\bullet s_0)$. Thus $s_3 = \alpha_1(s_1) \in \alpha_1(t_1)^\bullet$. Moreover, from the fact that $s_2 \notin O_2^+$, by definition of open net morphism, we have $s_2 \notin \mathsf{in}(\alpha_2)$. Hence there exists $t_2 \in {}^\bullet s_2$ such that $\alpha_2(t_2) = \alpha_1(t_1)$. Therefore there is $t_0 \in T_0$ such that $f_1(t_0) = t_1$ and $f_2(t_0) = t_2$. But this contradicts the fact that $t_1 \in {}^\bullet f_1(s_0) - f_1({}^\bullet s_0)$. $\square$

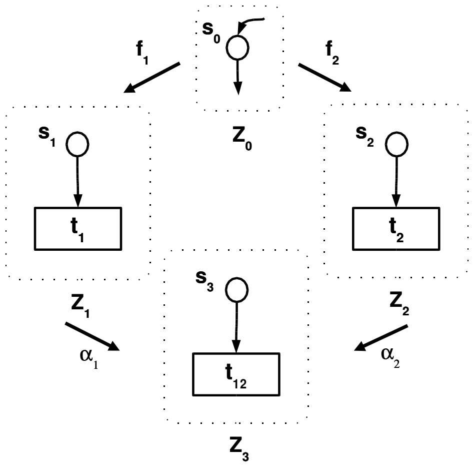
It is worth stressing that the pushout in **ONet** might exists also when f_1 and f_2 are not composable. This is the case for the diagram in Fig. 10.(a), which is a pushout in **ONet**, although the underlying diagram in **Net** is *not* a pushout. Indeed, f_1 and f_2 are *not* composable since, for instance, $f_2(\mathsf{out}(f_1)) = f_2(\{s_0\}) = \{s_2\} \not\subseteq O_2^-$. In this case the construction described in Proposition 18 does not work: it leads to the diagram in Fig. 10.(b), where the mappings $\alpha_i : Z_i \to Z_3$ are not open net morphisms, since, for instance $s_1 \in \mathsf{out}(\alpha_1)$, but $s_1 \notin O_1^-$.

One could be tempted to assume a different notion of composable span, i.e., to define f_1 and f_2 composable whenever their pushout exists in **ONet**. However, according to our intuition, morphisms f_1 and f_2 define a kind of "composition plan", which specifies that the images of Z_0 in Z_1 and Z_2 must be fused. The effect of the composition operation should be local, in the sense that nothing more than the images of Z_0 should be affected by the fusion. This fact is formalized by requiring that the pushout in **ONet** is obtained by lifting the pushout in **Net**. Observe that, instead, in the pushout depicted in Fig. 10.(a), also transitions t_1 and t_2, which are not in the common subnet Z_0, get fused.

5 Amalgamating deterministic processes

Let $f_1 : Z_0 \to Z_1$ and $f_2 : Z_0 \to Z_2$ be a composable span of open net embeddings and consider the corresponding composition, i.e., the pushout in **ONet**, as depicted in Fig. 9. We would like to establish a clear relationship among the behaviours of the involved nets. Roughly speaking, we would like that the behaviour of Z_3 could be constructed "compositionally" out of the behaviours of Z_1 and Z_2.

In this section we show how this can be done for deterministic processes. Given two deterministic processes π_1 of Z_1 and π_2 of Z_2 which "agree" on Z_0, we construct a deterministic process π_3 of Z_3 by "amalgamating" π_1 and π_2. Vice versa, each deterministic process π_3 of Z_3 can be projected over two deterministic processes π_1 and π_2 of Z_1 and Z_2, respectively, which



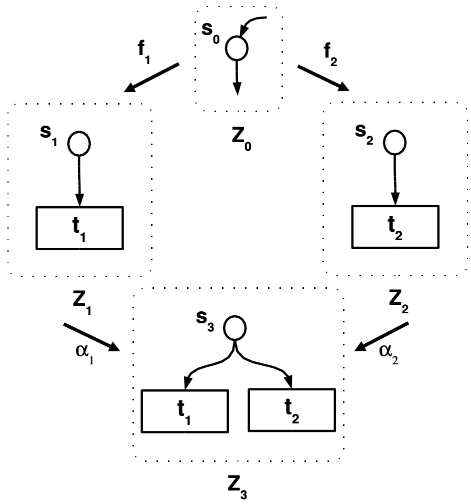


Figure 10: (a) A pushout in **ONet** of two non-composable arrows. (b) The pushout of the same arrows in **Net**.

can be amalgamated to produce π_3 again. Hence, all and only the deterministic processes of Z_3 can be obtained by amalgamating the deterministic processes of the components Z_1 and Z_2. This is formalized by showing that, working up to isomorphism, the amalgamation and decomposition operations are inverse to each other. This leads to a bijective correspondence between the processes of Z_3 and pair of processes of the components Z_1 and Z_2 which agree on the common subnet Z_0.

5.1 Pushout of deterministic occurrence open nets

As a first step towards the amalgamation of processes we identify a suitable condition which ensures that the pushout of deterministic occurrence open nets exists and produces a net in the same class. This condition will be used later to formalize the intuitive idea of processes of different nets which "agree" on a common part.

First, given a span $K_1 \overset{f_1}{\leftarrow} K_0 \overset{f_2}{\rightarrow} K_2$ we introduce the notion of causality relation induced by K_1 and K_2 over K_0. When the two nets are composed the corresponding causality relations get "fused". Hence, to avoid the creation of cyclic causal dependencies in the resulting net, the induced causality will be required to be a strict partial order.

Definition 19 (Induced causality and consistent span) *Let $K_1 \overset{f_1}{\leftarrow} K_0 \overset{f_2}{\rightarrow} K_2$ be a span in* **ONet***, where K_i ($i \in \{0,1,2\}$) are occurrence open nets. The relation of causality $<_{1,2}$ induced over K_0 by K_1 and K_2, through f_1 and f_2 is the least transitive relation such that for any x_0, y_0 in K_0, if $f_1(x_0) <_1 f_1(y_0)$ or $f_2(x_0) <_2 f_2(y_0)$ then $x_0 <_{1,2} y_0$.*

We say that the span is consistent*, written $f_1 \uparrow f_2$, if f_1 and f_2 are composable and the induced causality $<_{1,2}$ is a finitary strict partial order.*

We next show that the composition operation in **ONet**, when applied to a consistent span of deterministic occurrence nets, produces a deterministic occurrence net. We first need a preliminary result.

LEMMA 20 *Let $K_1 \overset{f_1}{\leftarrow} K_0 \overset{f_2}{\rightarrow} K_2$ be a composable span in* **ONet**, *where K_i ($i \in \{0,1,2\}$) are deterministic occurrence open nets. Let $K_1 \overset{\alpha_1}{\rightarrow} K_3 \overset{\alpha_2}{\leftarrow} K_2$ be the pushout.*

$$\begin{tikzcd} & K_0 \arrow[dl, "f_1"'] \arrow[dr, "f_2"] & \\ K_1 \arrow[dr, "\alpha_1"'] & & K_2 \arrow[dl, "\alpha_2"] \\ & K_3 & \end{tikzcd}$$

For any x_0, y_0 in K_0, if we let $x_3 = \alpha_1(f_1(x_0)) = \alpha_2(f_2(x_0))$ and $y_3 = \alpha_1(f_1(y_0)) = \alpha_2(f_2(y_0))$, then

$$x_0 <_{1,2} y_0 \quad \textit{iff} \quad x_3 <_3 y_3.$$

Proof . Below we will freely use the fact that open net morphisms, and thus, in particular α_1 and α_2, preserve the causality relation, in the sense that if $x_i <_i y_i$ in K_i ($i \in \{1,2\}$) then $\alpha_i(x_i) <_3 \alpha_i(y_i)$.

($\Rightarrow$) Suppose that $x_0 <_{1,2} y_0$. There are two possible cases:
- The causal dependence is directly induced by a causal dependence in K_1 or K_2, namely $f_i(x_0) <_i f_i(y_0)$ for some $i \in \{1,2\}$. Since α_i preserve causality, $\alpha_i(f_i(x_0)) <_3 \alpha_i(f_i(y_0))$, namely $x_3 <_3 y_3$.
- Otherwise, the causal dependence is generated by the transitive closure, namely there is z_0 such that $x_0 <_{1,2} z_0 <_{1,2} y_0$. Hence, an inductive reasoning allows us to conclude that $x_3 <_3 \alpha_i(f_i(z_0)) <_3 y_3$ and thus $x_3 <_3 y_3$.

($\Leftarrow$) Let $\prec_i$ denote the immediate causality in K_i, i.e., $x \prec_i y$ if $x <_i y$ and there is no z such that $x <_i z <_i y$. It is easy to see that for any x_3, y_3 in K_3,

$$x_3 \prec_3 y_3 \quad \text{iff} \quad \text{there are } i \in \{1,2\}, x_i, y_i \text{ in } K_i \text{ such that } x_3 = \alpha_i(x_i),\ y_3 = \alpha_i(y_i),\ x_i \prec_i y_i.$$

Assume that $x_3 <_3 y_3$. Then there is a $\prec_3$ chain $x_3 = x_3^1 \prec_3 x_3^2 \prec_3 \ldots \prec_3 x_3^n = y_3$. Let $C = \{x_3^1, \ldots, x_3^n\}$. By the remark above, if C is included in $\alpha_i(S_i \cup T_i)$ for some $i \in \{1,2\}$, then $f_i(x_0) <_i f_i(y_0)$, and thus $x_0 <_{1,2} y_0$. More generally, since K_3 is obtained as pushout of K_1 and K_2, the chain C can be divided into $h+1$ segments $x_3, \ldots, x_3^{k_1}, \ldots, x_3^{k_2}, \ldots, x_3^{k_h}, \ldots y_3$, such that each segment is included in $\alpha_i(S_i \cup T_i)$ for some $i \in \{1,2\}$ and any "border" element $x_3^{k_j}$ is in $\alpha_1(S_1 \cup T_1) \cap \alpha_2(S_2 \cup T_2)$. By general properties of pushouts, for any j we can find $x_0^j \in S_0 \cup T_0$, such that $\alpha_i(f_i(x_0^j)) = x_3^{k_j}$ for $i \in \{1,2\}$.

Therefore, by the remark about immediate precedence in K_3, surely, for any j there is some $i \in \{1,2\}$, such that

$$f_i(x_0^j) <_i f_i(x_0^{j+1}) \tag{2}$$

and, similarly, $f_i(x_0) <_{i_x} f_i(x_0^1)$ and $f_i(x_0^h) <_{i_y} f_i(y_0)$ for suitable $i_x, i_y \in \{1,2\}$. But recalling the definition of induced causality, we deduce that $x_0 <_{1,2} x_0^1 <_{1,2} x_0^2 <_{1,2} \ldots x_0^k <_{1,2} y_0$, and thus $x_0 <_{1,2} y_0$. $\square$

PROPOSITION 21 *Let $K_1 \overset{f_1}{\leftarrow} K_0 \overset{f_2}{\rightarrow} K_2$ be a composable span in* **ONet**, *where K_i ($i \in \{0,1,2\}$) are deterministic occurrence open nets, and let $K_1 \overset{\alpha_1}{\rightarrow} K_3 \overset{\alpha_2}{\leftarrow} K_2$ be the pushout in* **ONet**.

$$\begin{tikzcd} & K_0 \arrow[dl, "f_1"'] \arrow[dr, "f_2"] & \\ K_1 \arrow[dr, dotted, "\alpha_1"'] & & K_2 \arrow[dl, dotted, "\alpha_2"] \\ & K_3 & \end{tikzcd}$$

Then $f_1 \uparrow f_2$ if and only if the pushout object K_3 is a deterministic occurrence open net.

Proof . ($\Rightarrow$) We know that K_3 is a well defined open net. To prove that K_3 is a deterministic open occurrence net we start showing that the underlying net N_{K_3} is a deterministic occurrence net.

(1.a) *causality* $<_3$ *is a strict partial order.*
Assume, by contradiction, that $<_3$ is not irreflexive. Hence we can find a cycle of immediate causality in K_3, i.e., $x_3^1 \prec_3 x_3^2 \prec_3 \ldots \prec_3 x_3^n \prec_3 x_3^1$, an let $C = \{x_3^1, \ldots, x_3^n\}$. The cycle C cannot be included in $\alpha_i(S_i \cup T_i)$ for some $i \in \{1,2\}$, otherwise $\prec_i$ would be cyclic in K_i. Hence there exists an item $x_3 \in C \cap \alpha_1(S_1 \cup T_1) \cap \alpha_2(S_2 \cup T_2)$. Consider x_0 in K_0 such that $\alpha_i(f_i(x_0)) = x_3$. Since $x_3 <_3 x_3$, by Lemma 20, we have $x_0 <_{1,2} x_0$ contradicting the hypothesis that the span is consistent.

(1.b) *causality* $<_3$ *is finitary.*
The proof can be done as in the point before, by exploiting the finitariness of causality in K_1 and K_2, and Lemma 20. Assuming the existence of a infinite descending chain of $<_3$ in K_3 we deduce that $<_{1,2}$ has an infinite descending chain in K_0, contradicting the assumption that the span is consistent and thus $<_{1,2}$ is finitary.

(1.c) K_3 *does not have forward conflicts*
Suppose, by contradiction, that there exists a place $s_3 \in S_3$ such that $|s_3{}^\bullet| > 1$. Let $t_3, t_3' \in s_3{}^\bullet$ such that $t_3 \neq t_3'$. Then surely $t_3 \in \alpha_1(T_1) - \alpha_2(T_2)$ and $t_3' \in \alpha_2(T_2) - \alpha_1(T_1)$, otherwise we would have a forward conflict in one of K_1 or K_2. Therefore $s_3 \in \alpha_1(S_1) \cap \alpha_2(S_2)$. Let $s_1 \in S_1$ such that $\alpha_1(s_1) = s_3$. Then $s_1 \in \mathsf{out}(\alpha_1)$. But, since $s_1{}^\bullet \neq \emptyset$ this contradicts the assumption that K_1 is a deterministic open net.

(1.d) K_3 *does not have backward conflicts*
Assume, by contradiction, that there is a backward conflict in K_3, i.e. there are $t_3, t_3' \in T_3$ with a common place in their post-set $s_3 \in t_3{}^\bullet \cap t_3'{}^\bullet$. Consider $s_1 \in S_1$ such that $\alpha_1(s_1) = s_3$. Since K_2 and K_3 do not have backward conflicts, necessarily $t_3 \in \alpha_1(T_1) - \alpha_2(T_2)$. Then $s_1 \in \mathsf{in}(\alpha_1)$, and thus, since α_1 is an open net morphism, $s_1 \in O_1^+$. But this contradicts the fact that K_1 is an open occurrence net, since $s_1 \in t_1{}^\bullet$.

To conclude it remains to show the validity of the conditions over open places:

(2.a) $\forall s \in O_3^-.\ s^\bullet = \emptyset$
Same proof as point (1.c)

(2.b) $\forall s \in O_3^+.\ {}^\bullet s = \emptyset$.
Same proof as point (1.d)

($\Leftarrow$) Let $K_1 \xleftarrow{f_1} K_0 \xrightarrow{f_2} K_2$ be a composable span in **ONet**, where K_i ($i \in \{0,1,2\}$) are deterministic occurrence open nets and assume that the pushout K_3 is an open deterministic net. We must show that induced causality $<_{1,2}$ is a finitary strict partial order. Let $f_3 = \alpha_1 \circ f_1 = \alpha_2 \circ f_2$. To conclude just recall that $<_3$ is a finitary strict partial order and then use the fact that, by Lemma 20, $x_0 <_{1,2} y_0$ iff $f_3(x_0) <_3 f_3(y_0)$. □

5.2 Amalgamating deterministic processes

As mentioned before two deterministic processes π_1 of Z_1 and π_2 of Z_2 can be amalgamated only when they agree on the common subnet Z_0, an idea which is formalized by resorting to the notion of consistent span of deterministic occurrence open nets. In the rest of this section we will refer to a fixed pushout diagram in **ONet**, as represented in Fig. 9, where f_1 and f_2 are a composable span of *open net embeddings*.

$$\begin{tikzcd} A \arrow[r, "f"] \arrow[d, "h"'] & B \arrow[d, "g"] \\ C \arrow[r, "i"'] & D \end{tikzcd} \qquad\qquad \begin{tikzcd} A \arrow[d] & B \arrow[l] \arrow[d] \arrow[dl, phantom, "\mathsf{PB}"] & C \arrow[l] \arrow[d] \\ D & E \arrow[l] & F \arrow[l] \end{tikzcd}$$

(a) (b)

Figure 11: Figures for Lemma 23.

DEFINITION 22 (AGREEMENT OF DETERMINISTIC PROCESSES) *We say that two deterministic processes* $\pi_1 : K_1 \to Z_1$ *and* $\pi_2 : K_2 \to Z_2$ agree *on* Z_0 *if there are projections* $\langle \pi_0, \psi^i \rangle$ *along* f_i *of* π_i *for* $i \in \{1,2\}$ *such that* $\psi^1_K \uparrow \psi^2_K$ *(i.e., the span* $K_1 \overset{\psi^1_K}{\leftarrow} K_0 \overset{\psi^2_K}{\rightarrow} K_2$ *is consistent). In this case* $\langle \pi_0, \psi^1 \rangle$ *and* $\langle \pi_0, \psi^2 \rangle$ *are called* agreement projections *for* π_1 *and* π_2.

Before introducing the notion of amalgamation we need to recall a simple technical result.

LEMMA 23 *1) Consider the diagram in* **Set** *depicted in Fig 11.(a). If the diagram is a pushout and* f *is injective, then the diagram is also a pullback.*

2) Consider a commuting diagram in a category **C***, as depicted in Fig 11.(b). If the internal square, marked by* PB*, and the external one are pullbacks, then other internal square is a pullback as well.*

DEFINITION 24 (AMALGAMATION OF PROCESSES) *Let* $\pi_i : K_i \to Z_i$ *(*$i \in \{0,1,2,3\}$*) be deterministic processes and let* $\langle \pi_0, \psi^1 \rangle$ *and* $\langle \pi_0, \psi^2 \rangle$ *be agreement projections of* π_1 *and* π_2 *along* f_1 *and* f_2 *(see Fig. 12.(a)). We say that* π_3 *is an* amalgamation *of* π_1 *and* π_2*, written* $\pi_3 = \pi_1 +_{\psi^1,\psi^2} \pi_2$*, if there exist projections* $\langle \pi_1, \phi^1 \rangle$ *and* $\langle \pi_2, \phi^2 \rangle$ *of* π_3 *over* Z_1 *and* Z_2*, respectively, such that the upper square is a pushout in* **ONet**.

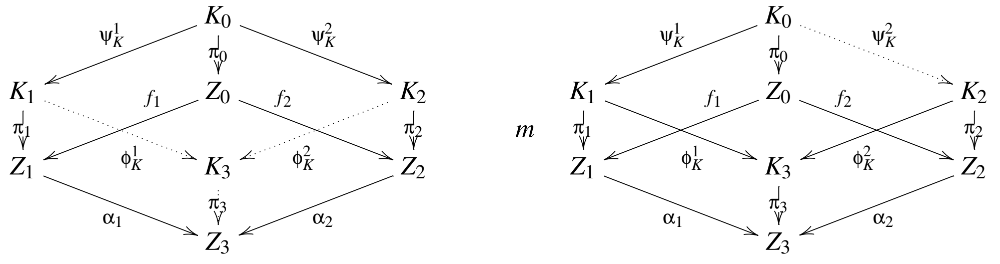
We next give a more constructive characterization of process amalgamation, which also proves that the result is unique up to isomorphism.

PROPOSITION 25 (AMALGAMATION CONSTRUCTION) *Let* $\pi_1 : K_1 \to Z_1$ *and* $\pi_2 : K_2 \to Z_2$ *be deterministic processes that agree on* Z_0*, and let* $\langle \pi_0, \psi^1 \rangle$ *and* $\langle \pi_0, \psi^2 \rangle$ *be corresponding agreement projections. Then the* amalgamation $\pi_1 +_{\psi^1,\psi^2} \pi_2$ *is a process* $\pi_3 : K_3 \to Z_3$*, where the net* K_3 *is obtained as the pushout in* **ONet** *of* $\psi^1_K : K_0 \to K_1$ *and* $\psi^2_K : K_0 \to K_2$ *and the process mapping* $\pi_3 : K_3 \to Z_3$ *is uniquely determined by the universal property of the underlying pushout diagram in* **Net** *(see Fig. 12.(a)). Hence* $\pi_1 +_{\psi^1,\psi^2} \pi_2$ *is unique up to isomorphism.*

Proof . We first show that π_3, defined as above, is a well-defined process of Z_3. Since by hypothesis $\psi^1_K \uparrow \psi^2_K$, we know by Proposition 21, that K_3 is a deterministic occurrence open net.

Furthermore, π_3 is an arrow in **Net**. To conclude that π_3 is a deterministic open net process we prove that $\pi_3(O^+_{K_3}) \subseteq O^+_{Z_3}$ and $\pi_3(O^-_{K_3}) \subseteq O^-_{Z_3}$.

To this aim, we first observe that in the diagram of Fig. 12, the square with vertices K_1, K_3, Z_3, Z_1 is a pullback. Let us show, for instance, that the place component of the morphisms form a pullback. Actually, it suffices to show that given $s_1 \in S_{Z_1}$ and $s'_3 \in S_{K_3}$ such that $\alpha_1(s_1) = \pi_3(s'_3)$, there exists $s'_1 \in S_{K_1}$ such that $\phi^1_K(s'_1) = s'_3$. In fact, by commutativity of the diagram this implies that $\alpha_1(\pi_1(s'_1)) = \alpha_1(s_1)$, and thus, by injectivity of α_1, $\pi_1(s'_1) = s_1$. Furthermore, uniqueness of s'_0 follows from the injectivity of ϕ^1_K. Hence, let us consider $s_1 \in S_{Z_1}$ and $s'_3 \in S_{K_3}$ such that $\alpha_1(s_1) = \pi_3(s'_3) = s_3$. If $s'_3 = \phi^1_K(s'_1)$ for some $s'_1 \in S_{K_1}$, then we conclude. Otherwise, since



(a) (b)

Figure 12: Amalgamation of open net processes.

the upper square is a pushout, necessarily $s'_3 = \phi^2_K(s'_2)$ for some $s'_2 \in S_{K_2}$. Then $\alpha_2(\pi_2(s'_2)) = s_3 = \alpha_1(s_1)$. Since the square Z_0, Z_1, Z_2, Z_3 is a pushout, this implies that there exists s_0 in Z_0 such that $f_1(s_0) = s_1$ and $f_2(s_0) = \pi_2(s'_2)$. But, since the square Z_2, K_2, K_0, Z_0 is a pullback, there must be $s'_0 \in S_{K_0}$ such that $\psi^2_K(s'_0) = s'_2$. Hence, if we take $s'_1 = \psi^1_K(s'_0)$, we have $\phi^1_K(x'_1) = \phi^1_K(\psi^1_K(s'_0)) = \phi^2_K(\psi^2_K(s'_0)) = \phi^2_K(s'_2) = s'_3$, as desired.

Now, take $s'_3 \in O^+_{K_3}$ and consider $\pi_3(s'_3)$. We distinguish the following (non exclusive) cases:

- $\pi_3(s'_3) = \alpha_1(s_1)$ for some $s_1 \in S_{Z_1}$.
Since, as observed above, the square K_1, K_3, Z_3, Z_1 is a pullback, there is $s'_1 \in S_{K_1}$ such that $\phi^1_K(s'_1) = s_3$ and $\pi_1(s'_1) = s_1$. From the first equality, since ϕ^1_K is an open net morphism, we deduce that $s'_1 \in O^+_{K_1}$, and thus, by the second equality, since π_1 is a process, $s_1 \in O^+_{Z_1}$.

- $\pi_3(s'_3) = \alpha_2(s_2)$ for some $s_2 \in S_{Z_2}$.
As above, we can conclude $s_2 \in O^+_{Z_2}$.

Summing up the two cases, we have that $\alpha_1^{-1}(\pi_3(s_3)) \subseteq O^+_{Z_1}$ and $\alpha_2^{-1}(\pi_3(s_3)) \subseteq O^+_{Z_2}$. Therefore, by construction of the pushout in **ONet** (see Proposition 18) $\pi_3(s_3) \in O^+_{Z_3}$. Thus $\pi_3(O^+_{K_3}) \subseteq O^+_{Z_3}$. The other inclusion, i.e., $\pi_3(O^-_{K_3}) \subseteq O^-_{Z_3}$, can be shown in a completely symmetric way.

The last thing to observe is that $\langle \pi_i, \phi^i \rangle$ is a projection of π_3 along α_i , for $i \in \{1,2\}$. But this fact immediately follows from the above observations, since the squares K_i, K_3, Z_3, Z_i are pullbacks in **Net**. Furthermore, $O^+_i = {\phi^i_K}^{-1}(O^+_3) \cup \mathsf{in}(\phi^i_K)$. In fact, ϕ^i_K is an open net morphism and thus ${\phi^i_K}^{-1}(O^+_3) \cup \mathsf{in}(\phi^i_K) \subseteq O^+_i$. To prove the other inclusion, for instance, when $i = 1$, let $s_1 \in O^+_{K_1}$. If $\phi^1_K(s_1) \in O^+_{K_3}$, we have that $s_1 \in {\phi^1_K}^{-1}(O^+_{K_3})$. Otherwise, by recalling how the open places of the pushout object are defined (see Proposition 18), we deduce that there exists $s_2 \in S_{K_2}$ such that $\phi^2_K(s_2) = \phi^1_K(s_1)$ and $s_2 \notin O^+_{K_2}$. Since the upper square is a pushout, there must be $s_0 \in S_{K_0}$ such that $\psi^1_K(s_0) = s_1$ and $\psi^2_K(s_0) = s_2$. Since ψ^1_K is an open net morphism, this implies that $s_0 \in O^+_{K_0}$. Since $s_2 \notin O^+_{K_2}$ and π_0 is a projection of π_2, we have that $s_0 \in \mathsf{in}(\psi^2_K)$. Therefore, since the upper square is a pushout in **Net**, $s_1 \in \mathsf{in}(\phi^1_K)$, as desired. $\square$

The amalgamation construction can be given a more elegant (although less constructive) characterization. In fact, process π_3 (and the corresponding process morphisms ϕ^1 and ϕ^2) can be obtained by taking the pushout in **Proc** of the arrows $\psi^1 : \pi_0 \to \pi_1$ and $\psi^2 : \pi_0 \to \pi_2$.

The next result shows how each deterministic process of a composed net can be constructed as the amalgamation of deterministic processes of the components.

PROPOSITION 26 (DECOMPOSITION OF PROCESSES) *Let $\pi_3 : K_3 \to Z_3$ be a deterministic process of Z_3 and, for $i \in \{1,2\}$, let $\langle \pi_i, \phi^i \rangle$ be projections of π_3 along α_i. Then process π_3 can be recovered as a suitable amalgamation of π_1 and π_2.*

Proof. Let $\langle \pi_i, \phi^i \rangle$ be projections of π_3 along α_i for $i \in \{1,2\}$. Take any projection $\langle \pi_0, \psi^1 \rangle$ of π_1 along f_1. The non-dotted part of the diagram below summarizes the situation:

$$\begin{tikzcd}
& K_0 \arrow[dl, "\psi^1_K"'] \arrow[d, "\pi_0"] \arrow[dr, dotted, "\psi^2_K"] & \\
K_1 \arrow[d, "\pi_1"] \arrow[dr, "\phi^1_K"'] & Z_0 \arrow[dl, "f_1"'] \arrow[dr, "f_2"] & K_2 \arrow[d, "\pi_2"] \arrow[dl, "\phi^2_K"] \\
Z_1 \arrow[dr, "\alpha_1"'] & K_3 \arrow[d, "\pi_3"] & Z_2 \arrow[dl, "\alpha_2"] \\
& Z_3 &
\end{tikzcd}$$

Then projection $\langle \pi_0, \psi^2 \rangle$ of π_2 along f_2 is obtained by defining ψ^2_K as the arrow determined by the universal property of the pullback with vertices K_3, Z_3, Z_2 and K_2. To show that the projection is well-defined, first observe two facts

1) the square with vertices K_0, Z_0, Z_2, K_2 is indeed a pullback in **Net**.
In fact, by construction, the diagram commutes. Furthermore, in category **Net** the square with vertices K_0, K_3, Z_3, Z_0 is a pullback (since it can be viewed as the composition of two pullbacks K_0, K_1, Z_1, Z_0 and K_1, K_3, Z_1, Z_3). However the same square is composed out of K_0, K_2, Z_2, Z_0 and K_2, K_3, Z_3, Z_2. Hence, by Lemma 23, also the square K_0, Z_0, Z_2, K_2 is a pullback in **Net**.

2) the upper square with vertices K_0, K_1, K_3, K_2 is a pushout in **Net**.
In fact, the vertical faces of the cube are pullbacks and the lower face is a pushout, hence, by the 3-cube lemma [CEL+96], we can conclude that the upper square is a pushout.

Let us prove that $\langle \pi_0, \psi^2 \rangle$ is a well-defined projection of π_2 along f_2, by showing that

$$O^+_{K_0} = {\psi^2_K}^{-1}(O^+_{K_2}) \cup \mathsf{in}(\psi^2_K) \text{ and } O^-_{K_0} = {\psi^2_K}^{-1}(O^-_{K_2}) \cup \mathsf{out}(\psi^2_K).$$

We restrict our attention to the first equality (the second one is proved by a symmetric reasoning), and we show the two inclusions separately.

($\subseteq$) Let $s_0 \in O^+_{K_0}$. Since $\langle \pi_0, \psi^1 \rangle$ is a projection of π_1, then $s_0 \in {\psi^1_K}^{-1}(O^+_{K_1}) \cup \mathsf{in}(\psi^1_K)$. We distinguish two cases

- Let $s_0 \in {\psi^1_K}^{-1}(O^+_{K_1})$, i.e., $\psi^1_K(s_0) \in O^+_{K_1}$. Then, since $\langle \pi_1, \phi^1 \rangle$ is a projection, again, $\psi^1_K(s_0) \in {\phi^1_K}^{-1}(O^+_{K_3}) \cup \mathsf{in}(\phi^1_K)$. If $\phi^1_K(\psi^1_K(s_0)) \in O^+_{K_3}$ then, observing that $\phi^2_K(\psi^2_K(s_0)) = \phi^1_K(\psi^1_K(s_0))$ and recalling that ϕ^2_K is an open net morphism, we conclude that $\psi^2_K(s_0) \in O^+_{K_2}$, and thus $s_0 \in {\psi^2_K}^{-1}(O^+_{K_2})$. If instead, $\psi^1_K(s_0) \in \mathsf{in}(\phi^1_K)$ then ${}^\bullet\phi^1_K(\psi^1_K(s_0)) - \phi^1_K({}^\bullet\psi^1_K(s_0)) \neq \emptyset$. Since K_1 is an occurrence open net and $\psi^1_K(s_0)$ is input open we have that ${}^\bullet\psi^1_K(s_0) = \emptyset$. Thus, since the upper square is a pushout, ${}^\bullet\psi^2_K(s_0) - \psi^2_K({}^\bullet s_0) \neq \emptyset$. Hence $s_0 \in \mathsf{in}(\psi^2_K)$.

- Let $s_0 \in \mathsf{in}(\psi^1_K)$. Thus there exists $t_1 \in {}^\bullet\psi^1_K(s_0) - \psi^1_K({}^\bullet s_0)$. Since the upper square is a pushout, $\phi^1_K(t_1) \in {}^\bullet\phi^2_K(\psi^2_K(s_0)) - \phi^2_K({}^\bullet\psi^2_K(s_0))$ hence $\psi^2_K(s_0) \in \mathsf{in}(\phi^2_K) \subseteq O^+_{K_2}$, since ϕ^2_K is an open net morphism. Hence $s_0 \in {\psi^2_K}^{-1}(O^+_{K_2})$. Observe that, in particular, we have shown that $\psi^2_K(\mathsf{in}(\psi^1_K)) \subseteq O^+_{K_2}$.

($\supseteq$) Let $s_0 \in {\psi^2_K}^{-1}(O^+_{K_2}) \cup \mathsf{in}(\psi^2_K)$. We distinguish two cases

- Let $s_0 \in {\psi^2_K}^{-1}(O^+_{K_2})$, i.e., $\psi^2_K(s_0) \in O^+_{K_2}$. Since $\langle \pi_2, \phi^2 \rangle$ is a projection of π_3, we have that $\psi^2_K(s_0) \in {\phi^2_K}^{-1}(O^+_{K_3}) \cup \mathsf{in}(\phi^2_K)$. If $\phi^2_K(\psi^2_K(s_0)) \in O^+_{K_3}$ then, since ϕ^1_K is an open net morphism $\psi^1_K(s_0) \in O^+_{K_1}$ and thus $s_0 \in O^+_{K_0}$. If instead $\psi^2_K(s_0) \in \mathsf{in}(\phi^2_K)$ then ${}^\bullet\phi^2_K(\psi^2_K(s_0)) - \phi^2_K({}^\bullet\psi^2_K(s_0)) \neq \emptyset$. Since the upper square is a pushout, this implies that ${}^\bullet\psi^1_K(s_0) - \psi^1_K({}^\bullet s_0) \neq \emptyset$ and thus $s_0 \in \mathsf{in}(\psi^1_K)$.

- Let $s_0 \in \mathsf{in}(\psi^2_K)$. Then ${}^\bullet\psi^2_K(s_0) - \psi^2_K({}^\bullet s_0) \neq \emptyset$. Since the upper square is a pushout, we have that ${}^\bullet\phi^1_K(\psi^1_K(s_0)) - \phi^1_K({}^\bullet\psi^1_K(s_0)) \neq \emptyset$. Since ϕ^1_K is an open net morphism, $\psi^1_K(s_0) \in O^+_{K_1}$ and thus $s_0 \in O^+_{K_0}$.

To conclude the proof, we need only to show that $\psi^1_K \uparrow \psi^2_K$. We observe that the upper square, which is known to be a pushout in **Net**, is also a pushout in **ONet**. To this aim we prove that, for $x \in \{+,-\}$,

$$O^x_{K_3} = \{s_3 \in S_{K_3} \mid {\phi^1_K}^{-1}(s_3) \subseteq O^x_3 \wedge {\phi^2_K}^{-1}(s_3) \subseteq O^x_{K_2}\}$$

Let us consider the condition on input places ($x = +$). Let $s_3 \in O^+_{K_3}$. Then, if $\phi_i^{-1}(s_3) \subseteq O^+_{K_i}$ for $i \in \{1,2\}$, since ϕ_i is an open net morphism. For the converse inclusion, assume that

$$ {\phi^1_K}^{-1}(s_3) \subseteq O^+_{K_1} \quad \text{and} \quad {\phi^2_K}^{-1}(s_3) \subseteq O^+_{K_2} \tag{3}$$

Since the upper square is a pushout in **Net**, there is $s_i \in S_i$ (for some $i \in \{1,2\}$) such that $\phi_i(s_i) = s_3$. Assume, without loss of generality, that there exists $s_1 \in S_1$ such that $\phi^1_K(s_1) = s_3$. Hence, by (3), $s_1 \in O^+_{K_1}$. Since π_1 is a projection of π_3, $O^+_{K_1} = {\phi^1_K}^{-1}(O^+_{K_3}) \cup \mathsf{in}(\phi^1_K)$. If $s_1 \in {\phi^1_K}^{-1}(O^+_{K_3})$ then we conclude. Otherwise, if $s_1 \in \mathsf{in}(\phi^1_K)$ then there exists $t_3 \in {}^\bullet\phi^1_K(s_1) - \phi^1_K({}^\bullet s_1)$. Since the upper square is a pushout in **Net**, there are s_2 in K_2 and $t_2 \in {}^\bullet s_2$ such that $\phi^2_K(s_2) = \phi^1_K(s_1) = s_3$ and $\phi^2_K(t_2) = t_3$. Since $s_2 \in {\phi^2_K}^{-1}(s_3)$, by (3) we have that $s_2 \in O^+_{K_2}$, which contradicts the assumption that K_2 is an occurrence net since ${}^\bullet s_2 \neq \emptyset$.

The condition over output places ($x = -$) is dealt with in a symmetric way, by exploiting the fact that the occurrence net K_3 is deterministic. This allows us to conclude that $\psi^1_K \uparrow \psi^2_K$ since this is a necessary condition to ensure that the pushout, computed in **Net** and lifted to **ONet** gives a deterministic occurrence open net (see Proposition 21). $\square$

The amalgamation and decomposition results for open net processes are summarized in a theorem which establishes a bijective correspondence between the processes of Z_1 and Z_2 which agree on Z_0 and the processes of Z_3. To formulate this result we need some preliminary observations.

Notice that an isomorphism $f : Z_0 \to Z_1$ in **ONet** is an isomorphism $f : \mathcal{F}(Z_1) \to \mathcal{F}(Z_2)$ in **Net** such that $f(O^+_0) = O^+_1$ and $f(O^-_0) = O^-_1$. Let Z be an open net. Two deterministic processes of Z, $\pi : K \to Z$ and $\pi' : K' \to Z$, are called *isomorphic* written $\pi \simeq \pi'$, if they are isomorphic in **Proc**, i.e., if there exists an isomorphism $\rho : K \to K'$ in **ONet** such that (in **Net**) it holds $\pi \circ \rho = \pi'$. In this case we will say that $\rho : \pi \to \pi'$ is a process isomorphism (to mean that $\langle \rho, id_Z \rangle$ is a process isomorphism). Let $\pi : K \to Z$ be a process. We denote by $[\pi]$ the set of processes of Z isomorphic to π, i.e., $[\pi] = \{\pi' : K' \to Z \mid \pi' \simeq \pi\}$. Then the set of (isomorphism classes of) processes of Z is denoted by **DProc**(Z), i.e.,

$$\mathbf{DProc}(Z) = \{[\pi] \mid \pi : K \to Z \text{ is a deterministic process}\}.$$

Given a span $Z_1 \xleftarrow{f_1} Z_0 \xrightarrow{f_2} Z_2$ in **ONet**, the isomorphism classes of deterministic processes of Z_1 and Z_2 which agree on Z_0, denoted by **DProc**$(Z_1 \xleftarrow{f_1} Z_0 \xrightarrow{f_2} Z_2)$, is the set

$$\{[\pi_1 \xleftarrow{\psi^1} \pi_0 \xrightarrow{\psi^2} \pi_2] \mid \psi^1, \psi^2 \text{ agreement projections for } \pi_1, \pi_2 \text{ along } f_1, f_2\},$$

where isomorphism of process spans is defined by $(\pi_1 \xleftarrow{\psi^1} \pi_0 \xrightarrow{\psi^2} \pi_2) \simeq (\pi'_1 \xleftarrow{\phi^1} \pi'_0 \xrightarrow{\phi^2} \pi'_2)$ if there are process isomorphisms $\rho_i : \phi_i \to \phi'_i$ such that the following diagram commutes

$$
\begin{tikzcd}
 & & K'_1 \arrow[dll, "\rho_1"'] \arrow[ddl, "\pi'_1"] & & & K'_0 \arrow[lll, "\psi^2_K"'] \arrow[rrr, "\psi^1_K"] \arrow[dll, "\rho_0"'] \arrow[ddl, "\pi'_0"] & & & K'_2 \arrow[dll, "\rho_2"'] \arrow[ddl, "\pi'_2"] \\
K_1 \arrow[dr, "\pi_1"'] & & & K_0 \arrow[lll, "\phi^2_K"'] \arrow[rrr, "\phi^1_K"] \arrow[dr, "\pi_0"'] & & & K_2 \arrow[dr, "\pi_2"'] & & \\
 & Z_1 & & & Z_0 \arrow[lll, "f_1"] \arrow[rrr, "f_2"'] & & & Z_2 &
\end{tikzcd}
$$

Observe that this implies that $\pi'_0 \in [\pi_0]$ and π'_1 and that π'_2 agree on π'_0.

THEOREM 27 (AMALGAMATION THEOREM) *Let Z_0, Z_1, Z_2, Z_3 be as in Fig. 9 and assume that the square is a pushout of two composable open net embeddings f_1 and f_2. Then there are composition and decomposition functions:*

$$\mathsf{Comp} : \mathbf{DProc}(Z_1 \xleftarrow{f_1} Z_0 \xrightarrow{f_2} Z_2) \to \mathbf{DProc}(Z_3)$$

and

$$\mathsf{Dec} : \mathbf{DProc}(Z_3) \to \mathbf{DProc}(Z_1 \xleftarrow{f_1} Z_0 \xrightarrow{f_2} Z_2)$$

establishing a bijective correspondence between $\mathbf{DProc}(Z_3)$ *and* $\mathbf{DProc}(Z_1 \xleftarrow{f_1} Z_0 \xrightarrow{f_2} Z_2)$.

Proof Sketch. Let us define $\mathsf{Comp} : \mathbf{DProc}(Z_1 \xleftarrow{f_1} Z_0 \xrightarrow{f_2} Z_2) \to \mathbf{DProc}(Z_3)$ by

$$\mathsf{Comp}([\pi_1 \xleftarrow{\psi^1} \pi_0 \xrightarrow{\psi^2} \pi_2]) = [\pi_3],$$

where $\pi_3 = \pi_1 +_{\psi^1,\psi^2} \pi_2$ is the amalgamation of π_1 and π_2 (see Definition 24). Furthermore $\mathsf{Dec} : \mathbf{DProc}(Z_3) \to \mathbf{DProc}(Z_1 \xleftarrow{f_1} Z_0 \xrightarrow{f_2} Z_2)$ is defined by

$$\mathsf{Dec}([\pi_3]) = [\pi_1 \xleftarrow{\psi^1} \pi_0 \xrightarrow{\psi^2} \pi_2],$$

where $\pi_1 \xleftarrow{\psi^1} \pi_0 \xrightarrow{\psi^2} \pi_2$ is the decomposition of π_3 as defined in Proposition 26. Then it is possible to prove that Comp and Dec are well-defined and inverse to each other. $\square$

Example. The amalgamation theorem is exemplified in Fig. 3. Two processes for the component nets Traveler and Agency which agree on the shared subnet Common, i.e., such that their projections over Common coincide, can be amalgamated to produce a process for the composed net Global. Vice versa, each process of the net Global can be reconstructed as amalgamation of compatible processes of the component nets.

6 Conclusions and related work

In this paper we have introduced *open nets*, an extension of ordinary Petri nets which allows to specify open concurrent systems, interacting with an external environment. Open nets are endowed with a composition operation, suitable to model both interaction through open places and synchronization of transitions. The generalization to open nets of the Goltz-Reisig process semantics has been shown to be compositional with respect to the composition operation over open nets: if two nets Z_1 and Z_2 are composed, producing a net Z_3, then the processes of Z_3 can be obtained as amalgamations of processes of Z_1 and Z_2, and vice versa, any process of Z_3 can be decomposed into processes of the component nets. The amalgamation and decomposition operations are shown to be inverse to each other, leading to a bijective correspondence between the processes of Z_3 and pair of processes of Z_1 and Z_2 which agree on the common subnet Z_0.

As mentioned in the introduction, the last result appears to be related to the amalgamation theorem for data-types in the framework of algebraic specifications [EM85]. There an amalgamation construction allows one to "combine" any two algebras A_1 and A_2 of algebraic specifications $SPEC_1$ and $SPEC_2$ having a common subspecification $SPEC_0$, if and only if the restrictions of A_1 and A_2 to $SPEC_0$ coincide. The amalgamation construction produces a unique algebra A_3 of specification $SPEC_3$, union of $SPEC_1$ and $SPEC_2$. The fact that the amalgamation of algebras is a pushout construction in the Grothendick's category of generalized algebras, suggests the possibility of having a similar characterization for process amalgamation using fibred categories (see also Remark 15).

Open nets have been partly inspired by the notion of *open graph transformation system* [Hec98], an extension of graph transformation for specifying reactive systems. In fact, P/T Petri nets can be seen as a special case of graph transformation systems [Cor96] and this correspondence extends to open nets and open graph transformation systems. However, a compositionality result corresponding to Theorem 27 is still lacking in this more general setting.

In the field of Petri nets, several other approaches to net composition have been proposed in the literature. Most of them can be classified as algebraic approaches. A first family, which dates back to the papers [NPW81, Win87a], considers a category of Petri nets where morphisms arise by viewing a Petri net as the signature of a multisorted algebra, the sorts being the places. Then an unfolding semantics is defined, which is characterized as a categorical right adjoint. This fact ensures its compositionality with respect to operations on nets defined in terms of categorical limits (e.g., net synchronization [Win87b]). The algebraic view is pushed forward in another seminal paper [MM90], where a Petri net is still seen as a signature, and its computational model (the category of deterministic processes in the sense of Best-Devillers [BD87]) is characterized as the free algebra (up to suitable axioms) over such a signature. Being obtained as a free construction, which in categorical terms provides a left adjoint, in this case the semantics is compositional with respect to operations defined in terms of colimits. However, in both cases, differently from what happens in our approach, there is no distinction between open and internal places. Basically, every place of a net N can be implicitly seen as open because it can be used for connecting N to other nets. On the other hand, the semantics (e.g., the notions of process in [GR83] or [MM90]) does not take into account explicitly the interaction with the environment.

A second, more recent class of approaches to Petri net composition aims at defining a "calculus of nets", where a set of process algebra-like operators allows to build complex nets starting from a suitable set of basic net components. For instance, in the Petri Box calculus [BDH92, KEB94, KB99] a special class of nets, called *plain boxes* (safe and clean nets), provides the basic components. Plain boxes are then combined by means of operations which can all be seen as an instance of refinement over suitable nets. More precisely, the authors identify a special family of nets, called *operator boxes*. Once a set of operator boxes is fixed, the composition is realized by refining such operator boxes with plain boxes, an operation which produces a net still identifiable with a plain box. The calculus is given a compositional semantics (both interleaving and concurrent). Although based on some common ideas, like the use of interface places, this approach is quite different from ours, since it mainly relies on refinement and it focuses on a special class of nets and on the possibility of defining a kind of process algebra over such nets, where plain boxes are constants and operator boxes are the operators of the algebra.

Another relevant approach in the second family, closer to ours, is presented in the papers [NPS95, PW98], which introduce an algebra of (labeled) Petri nets with interfaces. An interface consists of a set of public places and transitions, where a net can be extended and combined with other nets by means of composition operators. E.g., it is possible to add new transitions and places, to connect existing transitions and places by new arcs, to hide items in the net, etc. These operators can be used as basic constructors to build terms corresponding to nets with an interface. The representation of a Petri net via a term of the algebra of combinators resembles the encoding of Petri nets into Milner action calculi [Mil96]. The *pomset semantics* of nets with interfaces, defined by using a notion of universal context for a net, is shown to be compositional with respect to the net combinators [PW98]. Despite some technical differences and the different focus, which in these papers is more on the syntactical aspects of the Petri net algebra, Petri nets with interface appear to have several analogies with open nets, and their relationship surely deserves a deeper investigation.

Finally we recall two approaches to *Petri net components*, i.e., Petri nets with distinguished interface places. Kindler [Kin97] introduces Petri net components with input and output places, which can be combined by means of an operation which connects the input places of a component to the output places of the other, and vice versa. A partial order semantics is introduced for components and it is proved to be compositional. Components can be viewed as particular open nets and, similarly, the composition operation for components can be seen as an instance of the composition operation for open nets. A very interesting idea in [Kin97], which we intend to explore also for open nets, is the introduction of a temporal logic, interpreted over processes, which can be used for reasoning in a modular way over distributed systems.

Basten [Bas98] considers components of Petri nets with interface places, called pins, of unspecified orientation, where nets can be fused together. A compositional operational semantics of Petri net components is described within a process algebra specifically designed for this purpose. This allows the verification of net components against requirements by means of equational reasoning. Moreover, the algebraic presentation of the operational semantics is used to formalize a notion of behavior inheritance between components.

The notions of projection and of amalgamation of processes can be extended to general (possibly nondeterministic) processes. We are currently working on the generalization of the amalgamation theorem to nondeterministic processes, which could represent a first step towards an unfolding semantics for open nets, in the style of Winskel [NPW81, Win87a], still compositional with respect to our composition operation.

It would be also interesting to extend the constructions and results in this paper to open *high level nets*, which have been already studied on a conceptual level in [PJHE98]. Part of the technical background is already available — for instance it has been shown in [PER95] how to construct pushouts of algebraic high level nets — but a suitable formalization of high level processes is still missing.

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