

Stochastic Decision Petri Nets

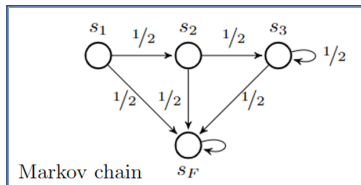
by Florian Wittbold¹, Rebecca Bernemann¹, Reiko Heckel², Tobias
Heindel³, and Barbara König¹

Florian Wittbold

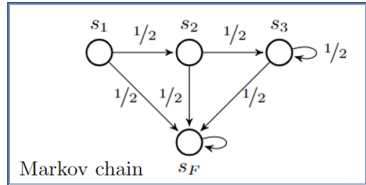
¹ University of Duisburg-Essen, ² University of Leicester, ³ Helix
Technologies GmbH

June 29, 2023

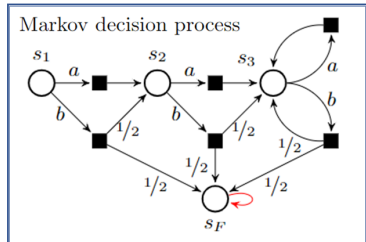
Interactivity in Stochastic Models



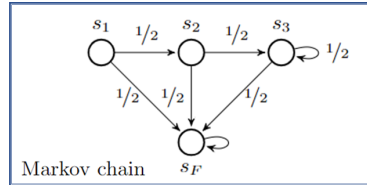
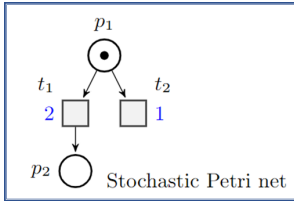
Interactivity in Stochastic Models



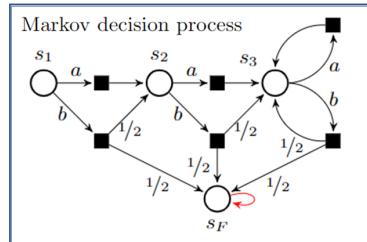
⇓



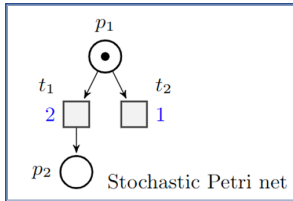
Interactivity in Stochastic Models



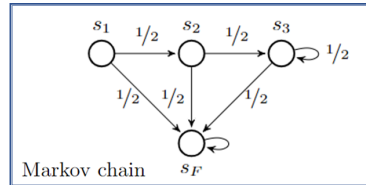
$\Downarrow$



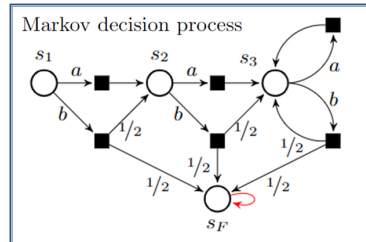
Interactivity in Stochastic Models



⇓



⇓



M. Beccuti, G. Franceschinis, and S. Haddad. *Markov decision Petri nets and Markov decision well-formed net formalisms*. In *Petri Nets and Other Models of Concurrency*. Springer, 2007.

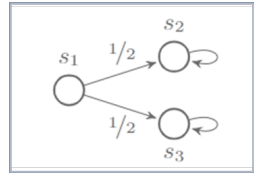
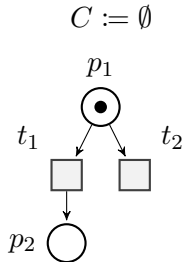
Stochastic Decision Petri Nets

Definition

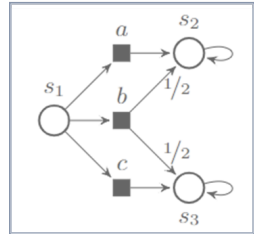
A **stochastic decision Petri net** (SDPN) is a tuple (N, C, R) where

- N is a stochastic Petri net with places P and transitions T ,
- $C \subseteq T$ is a set of controllable transitions, and
- $R : \mathcal{P}(P) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a reward function.

Introducing Decisions

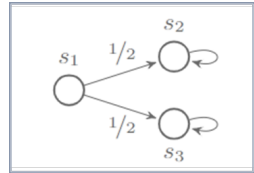
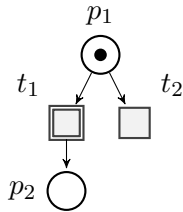


$\Downarrow$

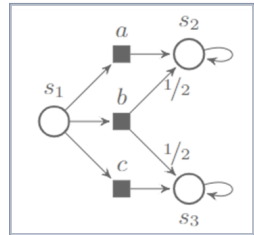


Introducing Decisions

$$C := \{t_1\}$$

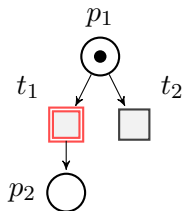


$\Downarrow$

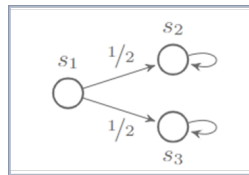


Introducing Decisions

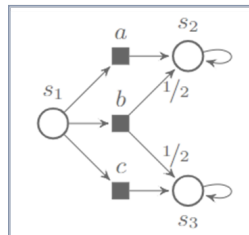
$$C := \{t_1\}$$



$$D = \{t_1\} \subseteq C$$

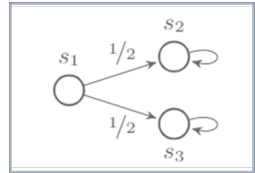
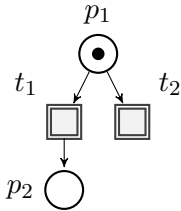


$\Downarrow$

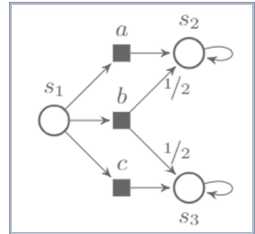


Introducing Decisions

$$C := \{t_1, t_2\}$$

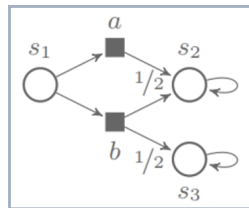
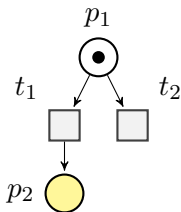


$\Downarrow$

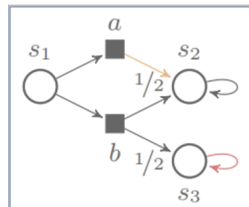


Introducing a Goal

$$R = [\{p_2\} : 1]$$

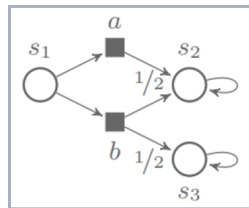
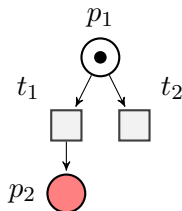


$\Downarrow$

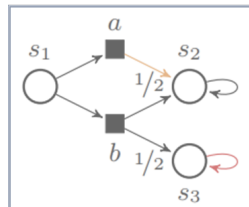


Introducing a Goal

$$R = [\emptyset : 1, \{p_2\} : -1]$$

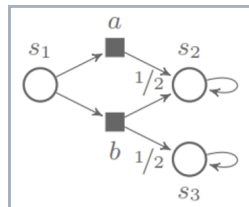
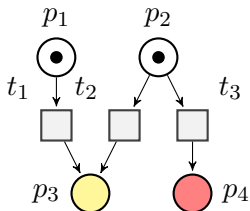


$\Downarrow$

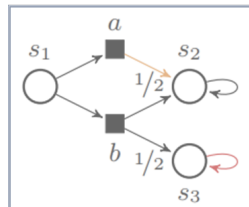


Introducing a Goal

$$R = [\{p_3\} : 1, \{p_3, p_4\} : -1]$$



$\Downarrow$



Value and Policy Problem

Definition (Value Problem $\mathcal{N}$ -VAL)

Given a rational $p > 0$, a net $N \in \mathcal{N}$ and a policy $\pi \in \Psi$ for N , decide whether $\mathbb{V}^\pi > p$.

Definition (Policy Problem $\mathcal{N}$ -POL)

Given a rational $p > 0$ and a net $N \in \mathcal{N}$, decide whether there exists a policy $\pi \in \Psi$ such that $\mathbb{V}^\pi > p$.

Results

Class of SDPNs	Value prob.	Policy prob.
Free-choice occ. nets	P	NP-cpl.

Table: Complexity of value and policy problems for specific classes of SDPNs under *constant* policies.

in polynomial time

Results

Class of SDPNs	Value prob.	Policy prob.
Free-choice occ. nets	P	NP-cpl.
Safe and acyclic f.c. nets	PP-cpl.	NP ^{PP} -cpl.

Table: Complexity of value and policy problems for specific classes of SDPNs under *constant* policies.

PP: decidable by a probabilistic Turing machine in polynomial time

NP^{PP}: decidable by a non-deterministic Turing machine with a PP-oracle in polynomial time

Results

Class of SDPNs	Value prob.	Policy prob.
Free-choice occ. nets	P	NP-cpl.
Safe and acyclic f.c. nets	PP-cpl.	NP ^{PP} -cpl.
Safe and acyclic nets	PP-cpl.	NP ^{PP} -cpl.

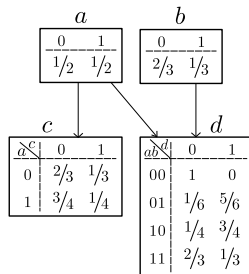
Table: Complexity of value and policy problems for specific classes of SDPNs under *constant* policies.

PP: decidable by a probabilistic Turing machine in polynomial time

NP^{PP}: decidable by a non-deterministic Turing machine with a PP-oracle in polynomial time

D-MAP Problem for Bayesian Networks

D-MAP: Given a Bayesian network with variables X , a rational number $p > 0$, disjoint subsets $E, F \subseteq X$, and evidence $e \in V_E$, does there exist $f \in V_F$ such that $\mathbb{P}(F = f, E = e) > p$.

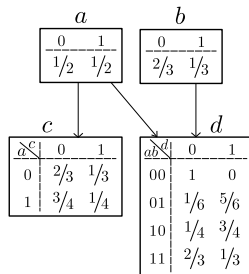


$$E := \{c\}, F := \{a\}, e := 1$$

J.D. Park and A. Darwiche. *Complexity results and approximation strategies for MAP explanations*. Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research, 21:101–133, 2004.

D-MAP Problem for Bayesian Networks

D-MAP*: Given a Bayesian network with variables X , a rational number $p > 0$, disjoint subsets $E, F \subseteq X$, and evidence $e \in V_E$, does there exist $f \in V_F$ such that $\mathbb{P}(E = e \mid F = f) > p$.

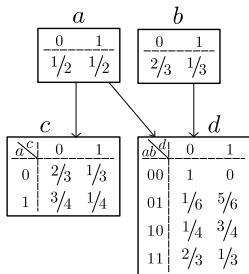


$$E := \{c\}, F := \{a\}, e := 1$$

J.D. Park and A. Darwiche. *Complexity results and approximation strategies for MAP explanations*. Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research, 21:101–133, 2004.

Interpreting Bayesian Networks as SDPNs

$$\text{D-MAP}^* \leq_p \text{SAFC-POL}$$



$$E := \{c\}, F := \{a\}, e := 1$$

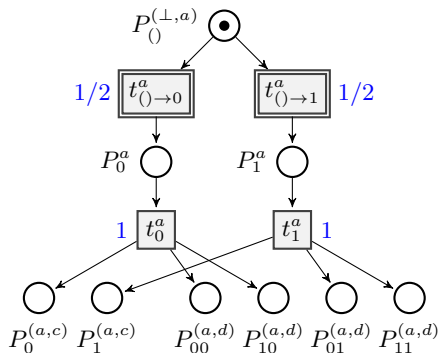
Interpreting Bayesian Networks as SDPNs

$$\text{D-MAP}^* \leq_p \text{SAFC-POL}$$

		<i>a</i>	
		0	1
<i>c</i>	0	2/3	1/3
	1	3/4	1/4

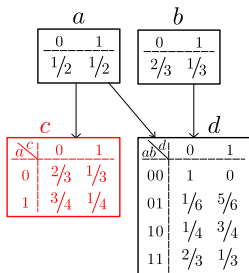
		<i>b</i>	
		0	1
<i>d</i>	00	1	0
	01	1/6	5/6
<i>d</i>	10	1/4	3/4
	11	2/3	1/3

$$E := \{c\}, F := \{a\}, e := 1$$

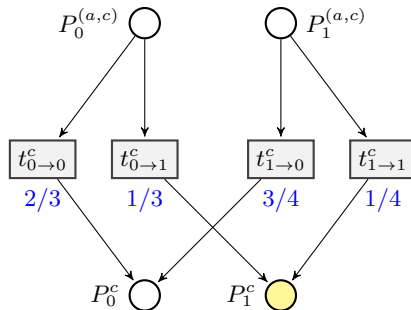


Interpreting Bayesian Networks as SDPNs

$$\text{D-MAP}^* \leq_p \text{SAFC-POL}$$

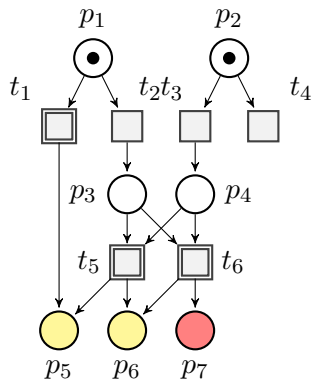


$$E := \{c\}, F := \{a\}, e := 1$$

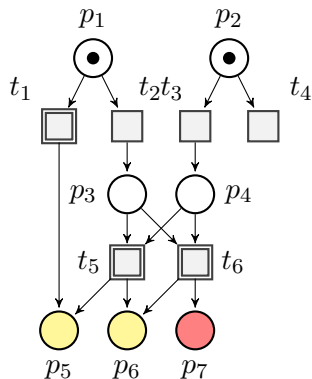


R. Bruni, H.C. Melgratti, and U. Montanari. *Bayesian network semantics for Petri nets*. Theoretical Computer Science, 807:95–113, 2020

A Partial-Order Algorithm for Safe and Acyclic Free-Choice SDPNs

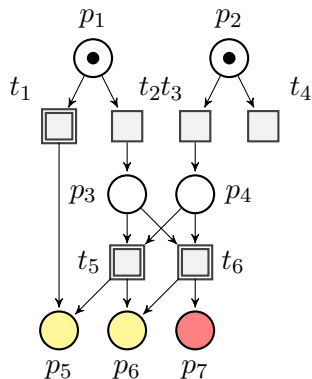


A Partial-Order Algorithm for Safe and Acyclic Free-Choice SDPNs



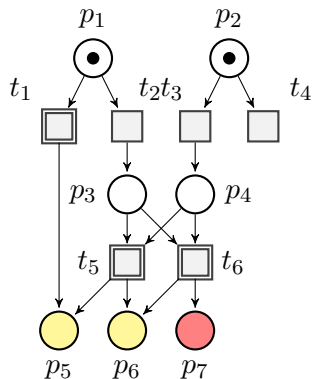
$\{t_1\} : 1$

A Partial-Order Algorithm for Safe and Acyclic Free-Choice SDPNs



$$[\{t_1\} : 1, \{t_2, t_3, t_5\} : 1]$$

A Partial-Order Algorithm for Safe and Acyclic Free-Choice SDPNs



$$[\{t_1\} : 1, \{t_2, t_3, t_5\} : 1]$$

$$\mathbb{V}^D = \frac{\chi_{T \setminus D}(t_1)}{\chi_{T \setminus D}(t_1) + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\chi_{T \setminus D}(t_1) + 1} \frac{\chi_{T \setminus D}(t_5)}{\chi_{T \setminus D}(t_5) + \chi_{T \setminus D}(t_6)}$$

S. Abbes and A. Benveniste. *True-concurrency probabilistic models: branching cells and distributed probabilities for event structures*. Information and Computation, 204(2):231–274, 2006

Recap

- Introduction of stochastic decision Petri nets

Recap

- Introduction of stochastic decision Petri nets
- Completeness results for value and policy problems (restricted to constant policies) for

Recap

- Introduction of stochastic decision Petri nets
- Completeness results for value and policy problems (restricted to constant policies) for
 - free-choice occurrence SDPNs

Recap

- Introduction of stochastic decision Petri nets
- Completeness results for value and policy problems (restricted to constant policies) for
 - free-choice occurrence SDPNs
 - safe and acyclic free-choice SDPNs

Recap

- Introduction of stochastic decision Petri nets
- Completeness results for value and policy problems (restricted to constant policies) for
 - free-choice occurrence SDPNs
 - safe and acyclic free-choice SDPNs
- Partial-order algorithm for safe and acyclic free-choice SDPNs

Future Work

- Lifting restrictions on the Petri nets

Future Work

- Lifting restrictions on the Petri nets
 - Dropping acyclicity or safety

Future Work

- Lifting restrictions on the Petri nets
 - Dropping acyclicity or safety
 - Dropping the free-choice constraint

Future Work

- Lifting restrictions on the Petri nets
 - Dropping acyclicity or safety
 - Dropping the free-choice constraint
- Consider other objectives

Future Work

- Lifting restrictions on the Petri nets
 - Dropping acyclicity or safety
 - Dropping the free-choice constraint
- Consider other objectives
 - Results for marking-based rewards → Reachability problems

Future Work

- Lifting restrictions on the Petri nets
 - Dropping acyclicity or safety
 - Dropping the free-choice constraint
- Consider other objectives
 - Results for marking-based rewards → Reachability problems
 - Results for Büchi-type objectives → Liveness problems

Future Work

- Lifting restrictions on the Petri nets
 - Dropping acyclicity or safety
 - Dropping the free-choice constraint
- Consider other objectives
 - Results for marking-based rewards → Reachability problems
 - Results for Büchi-type objectives → Liveness problems
- Results for positional strategies

Future Work

- Lifting restrictions on the Petri nets
 - Dropping acyclicity or safety
 - Dropping the free-choice constraint
- Consider other objectives
 - Results for marking-based rewards → Reachability problems
 - Results for Büchi-type objectives → Liveness problems
- Results for positional strategies
- Introducing partial observability