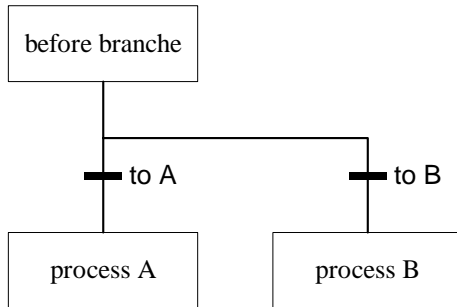




OR-Divergence



Depending on the values of the transition conditions, the token follows either path A or path B.

Observe: a step precedes the divergence and the transitions are in the branches.

Example:

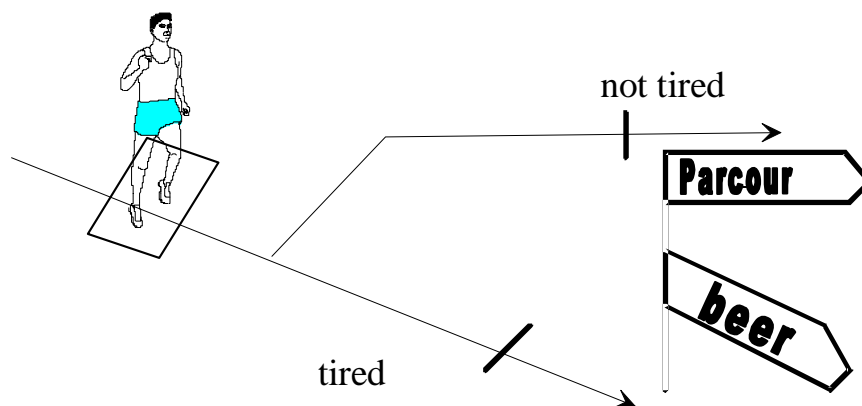
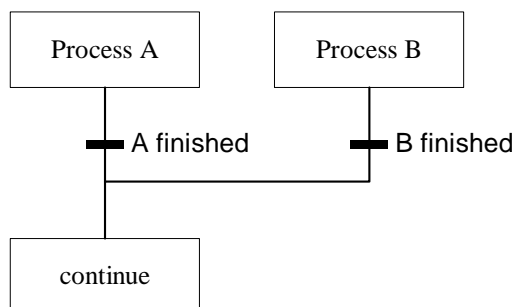


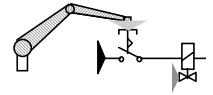
Figure 1: Or-Divergence

A jogger has once to decide whether to continue or to stop the training and go for a drink. The decision is represented by the transition conditions 'tired' or 'not tired'. Obviously the jogger can not follow both paths at the same time. Correspondingly the token, representing the jogger, follows one of the two paths.

OR-Convergence:



In an OR-convergence two or more paths can be joined into one path. If path A is marked, the transition 'A-finished' can be fired as soon as the condition is true. If the step 'continue' is already marked, there might result a problem, when this step can only be marked with one token. These problems are investigated in more detail later on.



Observe: each path ends with its transition condition leading into a common step. Graphically the transition bar is placed before the convergence.

Example:

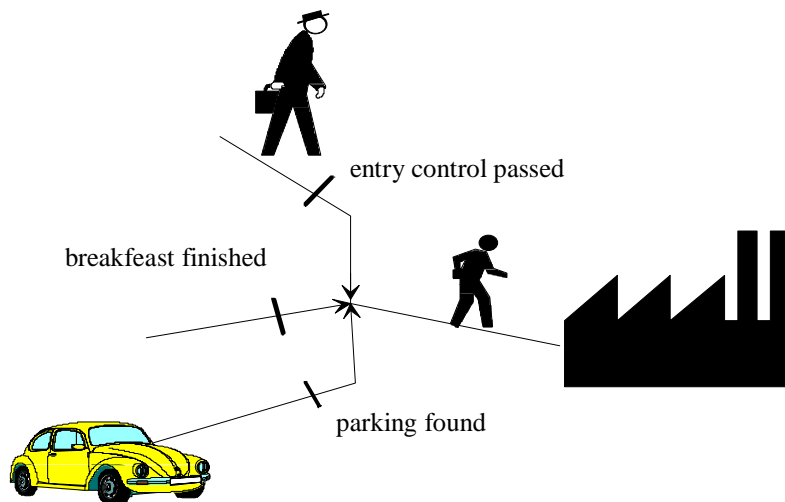


Figure 2: OR-Convergence

The path to work of an employee and its arrival condition is generally independent of the paths and conditions of other employees. One has to find a parking place another has to path the entry control.