

# DML: a Markup Language for DEVS Models

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# Introduction

- Huge efforts in the DEVS community w.r.t. interoperability
- Need for a unique and complete representation of several facets of DEVS models
- Choice of XML for its numerous advantages



# Outline

Introduction

## 1 Rationale for a standard

- Use case
- Illustrative example

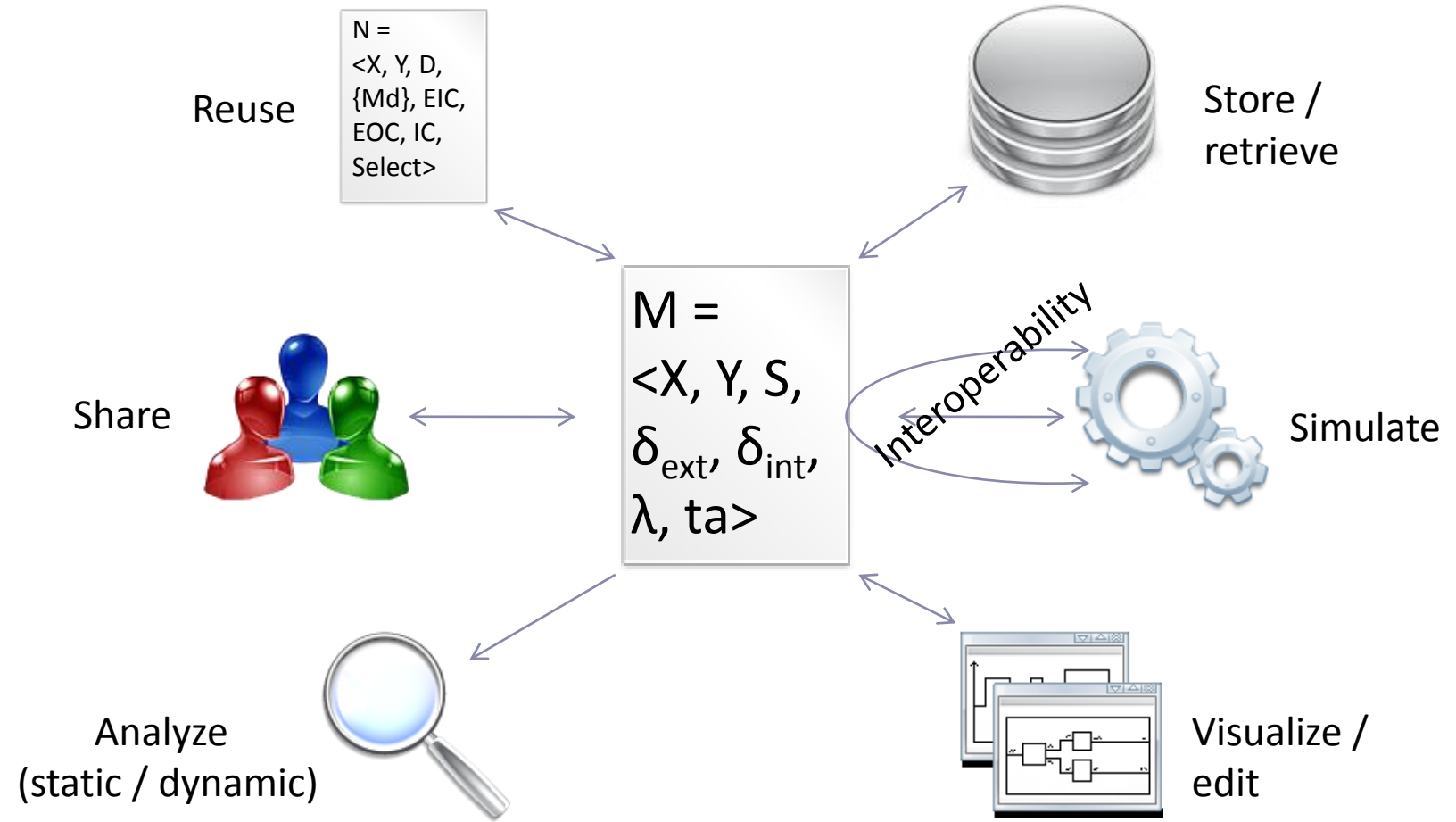
## 2 DML overview

## 3 Future works

Conclusion

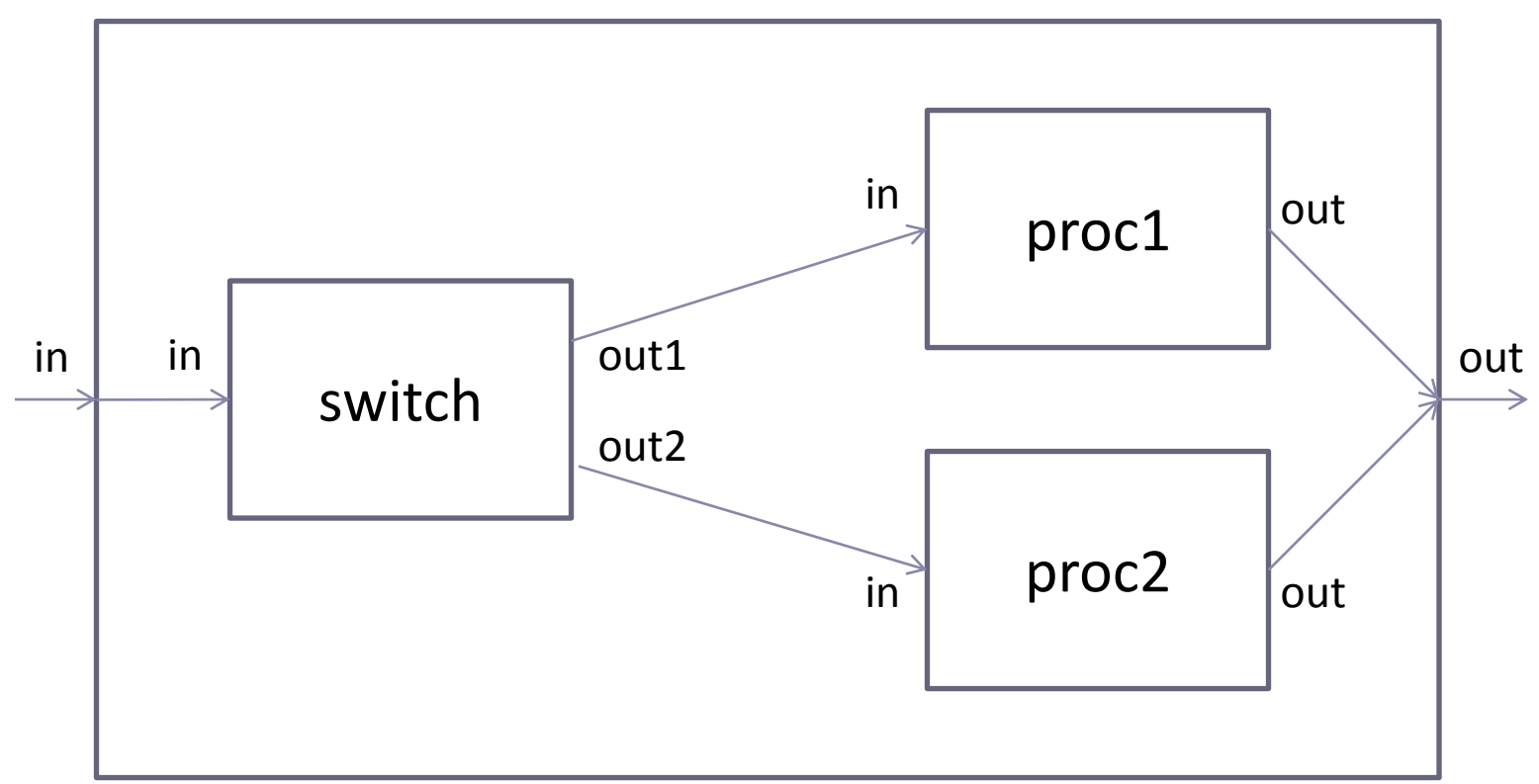
Use case

# What do we do with a model?



Illustrative example

# Network switch [Zeigler]



## Illustrative example

## Processor with buffer [Zeigler]

$$\text{DEVS}_{\text{proc\_time}} = \langle X_M, Y_M, S, \delta_{\text{ext}}, \delta_{\text{int}}, \delta_{\text{con}}, \lambda, \text{ta} \rangle$$

$$X_M = \{ ("in", V) \} \qquad Y_M = \{ ("out", V) \}$$

$$S = \{ "idle", "busy" \} \times \mathbb{R}^+ \times V^*$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{\text{ext}}( ( \text{phase}, \sigma, \text{buf}, e, ( ("in", x_1), \dots, ("in", x_n) ) ) ) \\ &= ( "busy", \text{proc\_time}, (x_1, \dots, x_n) ) \qquad \textit{if phase = "idle"} \\ &= ( "busy", \sigma - e, \text{buf}.(x_1, \dots, x_n) ) \qquad \textit{otherwise} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{\text{int}}( ( "busy", \sigma, (x_i, \dots, x_n) ) ) &= ( "idle", +\infty, () ) \qquad \textit{if } i = n \\ &= ( "busy", \text{proc\_time}, (x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n) ) \qquad \textit{otherwise} \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta_{\text{con}}( s, \text{ta}(s), x ) = \delta_{\text{ext}}( \delta_{\text{int}}( s ), 0, x )$$

$$\lambda( "busy", \sigma, (x_i, \dots, x_n) ) = x_i$$

$$\text{ta}( \text{phase}, \sigma, \text{buf} ) = \sigma$$

# Outline

## Introduction

### 1 Rationale for a standard

### 2 **DML overview**

- Structure
- Dynamics
- Parameterization and initialization
- Behavior
- Graphical attributes

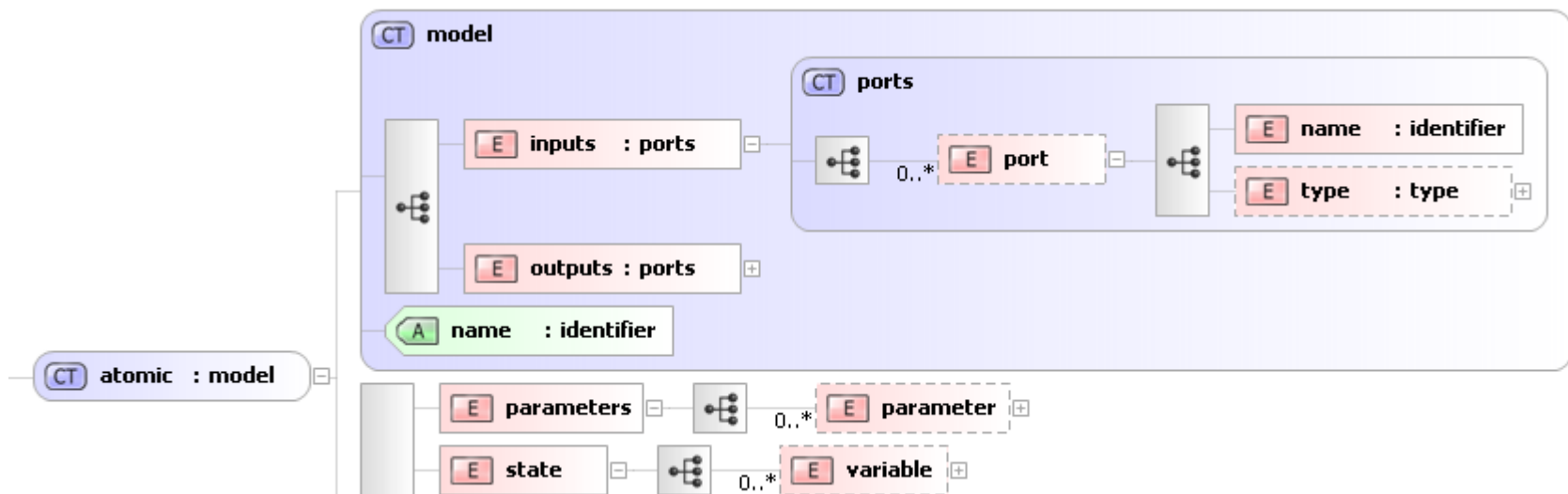
### 3 Future works

## Conclusion



# Model structure

- Must allow the representation of state, ports, couplings, parameters



- Challenge: representation of types

# Types

- Several type categories:
  - basic types (intrinsic): integer, real, boolean, ...
    - built-in into the schema
  - user-defined types (custom): record, enumeration
    - language neutral representation (XML Schema)
  - library types (language-dependent): collections, RNG, matrices, ...
    - abstract type bound to several language specific types

# Processor state variables

```
<atomic name="processorWithBuffer" xsi:type="classicAtomic">
  <!-- Model state variables -->
  <state>
    <variable>
      <name>sigma</name>
      <type>double</type>
    </variable>
    <variable>
      <name>phase</name>
      <type kind="custom">ProcessorPhase</type>
    </variable>
    <variable>
      <name>queue</name>
      <type kind="languageDependent">Queue</type>
    </variable>
  </state>
```

# Processor state variables

```
<!-- Custom types -->
<type id="ProcessorPhase" xsi:type="O2XML:enum">
  <O2XML:value>idle</O2XML:value>
  <O2XML:value>busy</O2XML:value>
</type>

<type id="Queue" xsi:type="languageDependentType">
  <implementation language="java">
    java.util.LinkedList<String>
  </implementation>
  <implementation language="c++">
    std::queue<std::string>
  </implementation>
</type>
```

# Model dynamics

- Description of functions: internal/external transitions, output, confluent, time advance
- Should be
  - as generic and language independent as possible...
  - ...but flexible enough to authorize the use of certain language features or library types
  - transformable into source code (and vice-versa (?))
- Combination of generic and language specific code snippets

# Processor internal transition function

```
<deltaInt>
...
<if>
  <test>
    <codeSnippet id="QueueIsEmpty" queue="queue" />
  </test>
  <then>
    <assignment>
      <lhs><var>phase</var></lhs>
      <rhs>
        <enumValue>
          <enum>ProcPhase</enum>
          <value>idle</value>
        </enumValue>
      </rhs>
    </assignment>
  </then>
  ...
</if>
</deltaInt>
```

# Processor internal transition function

```
<deltaInt>
...
<if>
  <test>
    <codeSnippet id="QueueIsEmpty" queue="queue" />
  </test>
  <then>
    <assignment>
      <lhs><var>phase</var></lhs>
      <rhs>
        <enumValue>
          <enum>ProcPhase</enum>
          <value>idle</value>
        </enumValue>
      </rhs>
    </assignment>
  </then>
  ...
</if>
```

C++

```
if (queue.empty()) {
  phase = ProcPhase::idle;
  ...
}
```

Java

```
if (queue.isEmpty()) {
  phase = ProcPhase.idle;
  ...
}
```

# Processor internal transition function

```
<codeSnippet id="emptyQueue">  
  <parameter name="queue" />  
  <implementation language="java">  
    queue.isEmpty()  
  </implementation>  
  <implementation language="c++">  
    queue.empty()  
  </implementation>  
</codeSnippet>
```

- Reduce to a minimum the need for code rewriting



# Parameterization and initialization

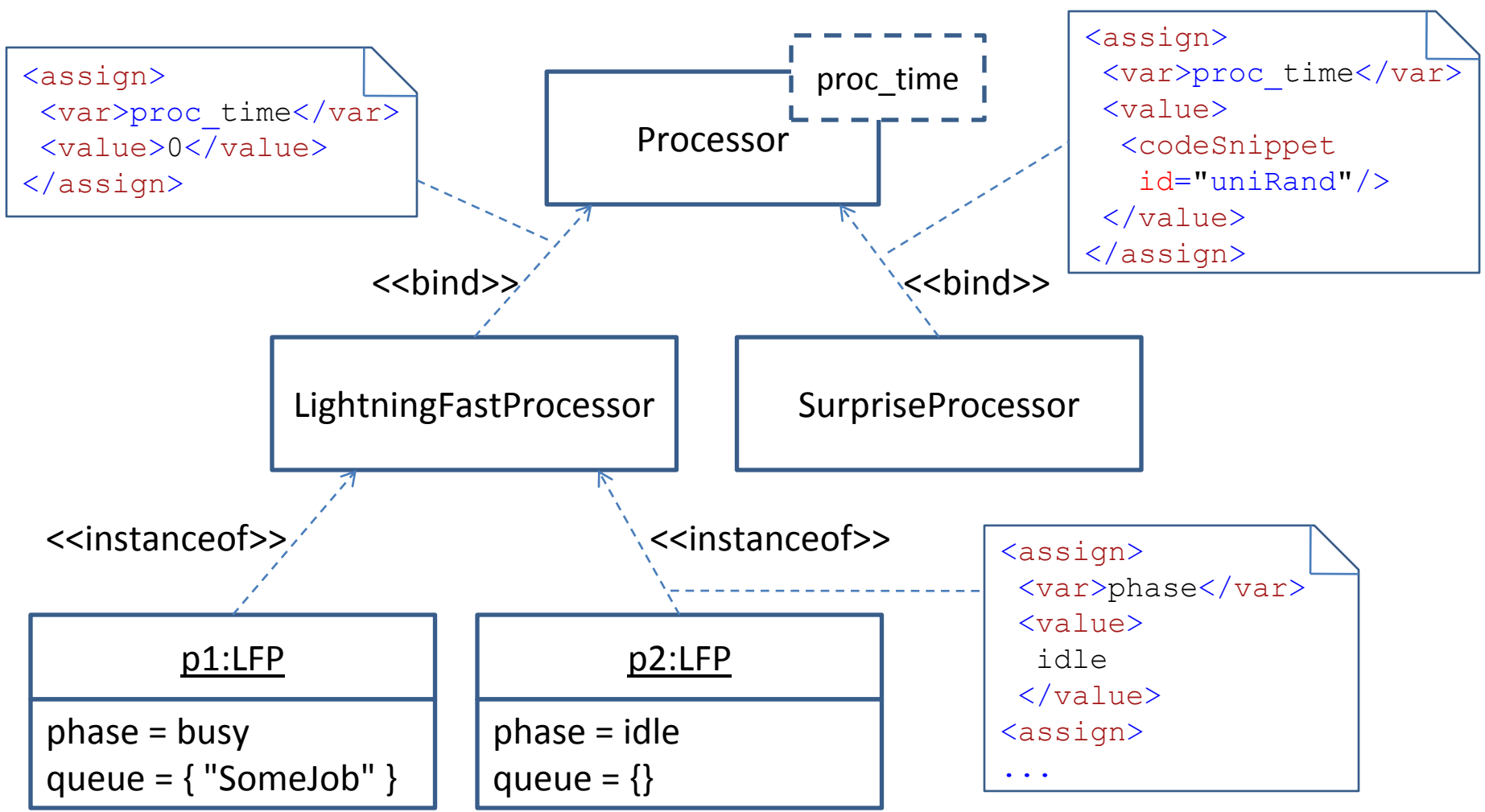
- Models are not simulatable as they are:

$$\text{DEVS}_{\text{proc\_time}} = \langle X_M, Y_M, S, \delta_{\text{ext}}, \delta_{\text{int}}, \delta_{\text{con}}, \lambda, ta \rangle$$

What value?

Initial state?

# Instantiation of a parameterized model



# Parameterization and initialization

- Models are not simulatable as they are:

$$\text{DEVS}_{\text{proc\_time}} = \langle X_M, Y_M, \mathbf{S}, \delta_{\text{ext}}, \delta_{\text{int}}, \delta_{\text{con}}, \lambda, \text{ta} \rangle$$

What value?

Initial state?

- Parameterization and initialization can be complex operations
  - described as functions
  - coupled models recursively instantiate their components

# Model trace through time

- Unified representation of state, input and output trajectories
  - interoperability between simulators
  - reuse of simulation results across several tools (visualization, analysis)
- Easily achieved through XML serialization

# Processor state and output trajectories

```
<state>
  <snapshot time="0">
    <phase>idle</phase>
    <queue />
    <sigma>infinity</sigma>
  </snapshot>
  <snapshot time="3">
    <phase>busy</phase>
    <queue>
      <count>1</count>
      <item>job1</item>
    </queue>
    <sigma>10</sigma>
  </snapshot>
</state>
```

```
<output>
  <ports time="13">
    <out>job1</out>
  </ports>
</output>
```

# Model format: position, size,...

- Used in visualization tools
- Separated from the model
- No standard graphical language  $\Rightarrow$  Tool dependent

```
<coupledModel id="switchNetwork">  
  <component id="switch">  
    <position x="20" y="100" />  
    <size height="50" width="50" />  
    <color r="0" g="0" b="0" />  
  </component>  
  <component id="procl">  
    <position x="60" y="50" />  
    ...
```

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1 Rationale for a standard

2 DML overview

**3 Future works**

Conclusion

# To be continued

- Development of tools using DML, tackling all the aspects of the use cases described previously
- Integration into a unified framework: SimStudio



# Conclusion

- We proposed a markup language for DEVS that:
  - unify previous works
  - find a compromise between genericity and flexibility to represent model dynamics
  - takes into account all facets of model use
- Basis for a discussion towards a consensus

# Conclusion

Thank you for your attention!

# From source code to DML

- Conversion from source code to DML must deal with simulator specific constructs
  - ports and state variables handling (instance members? stored in a collection?)
  - special functions (holdIn, poke...)
- We need to provide a set of abstract functions, whose implementation depends on the simulator: `setStateVar`, `isValueOnPort`, `getValueOnPort`, etc.

# XML representation of language-dependent types

- No problem with built-in or user-defined type...
- ...but with language-dependent types?
  - XML representation must be convertible to all bound types
  - Same problem as web services communication
  - There must be a common XML schema (e.g. 1 schema for both `java.lang.LinkedList<String>` and `std::queue<std::string>`)