

# Parallel DEVS

An Introduction Using PythonPDEVS

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McGill

# Introduction

# Theory of Modelling and Simulation

Second Edition

Integrating Discrete Event and  
Continuous Complex Dynamic Systems

Bernard P. Zeigler Herbert Praehofer Tag Gon Kim

## Parallel DEVS: A parallel, hierarchical, modular modeling formalism and its distributed simulator

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*We present a parallel, hierarchical, modular Discrete Event System Specification (P-DEVS) modeling formalism which provides a modeler with both conceptual and parallel execution benefits. The parallel formalism distinguishes between transition collisions and ordinary external events in the external transition function of DEVS models. Such separation enables us to extend the modeling capability of the collision function, as embodied in the select function. We next present a design for the parallel simulation procedures needed to prove the formalism's soundness and to serve as a reference for implementation. We then discuss a prototype implementation that affords a high degree of flexibility by mechanizing the "closure under coupling" property of the Parallel DEVS formalism and the object-oriented characteristics.*

**Keywords:** System specification, discrete event simulation, distributed/parallel simulation.

### Abstract Simulator for the Parallel DEVS Formalism

Alex ChungHen Chow

Bernard P. Zeigler  
Doo Hwan Kim

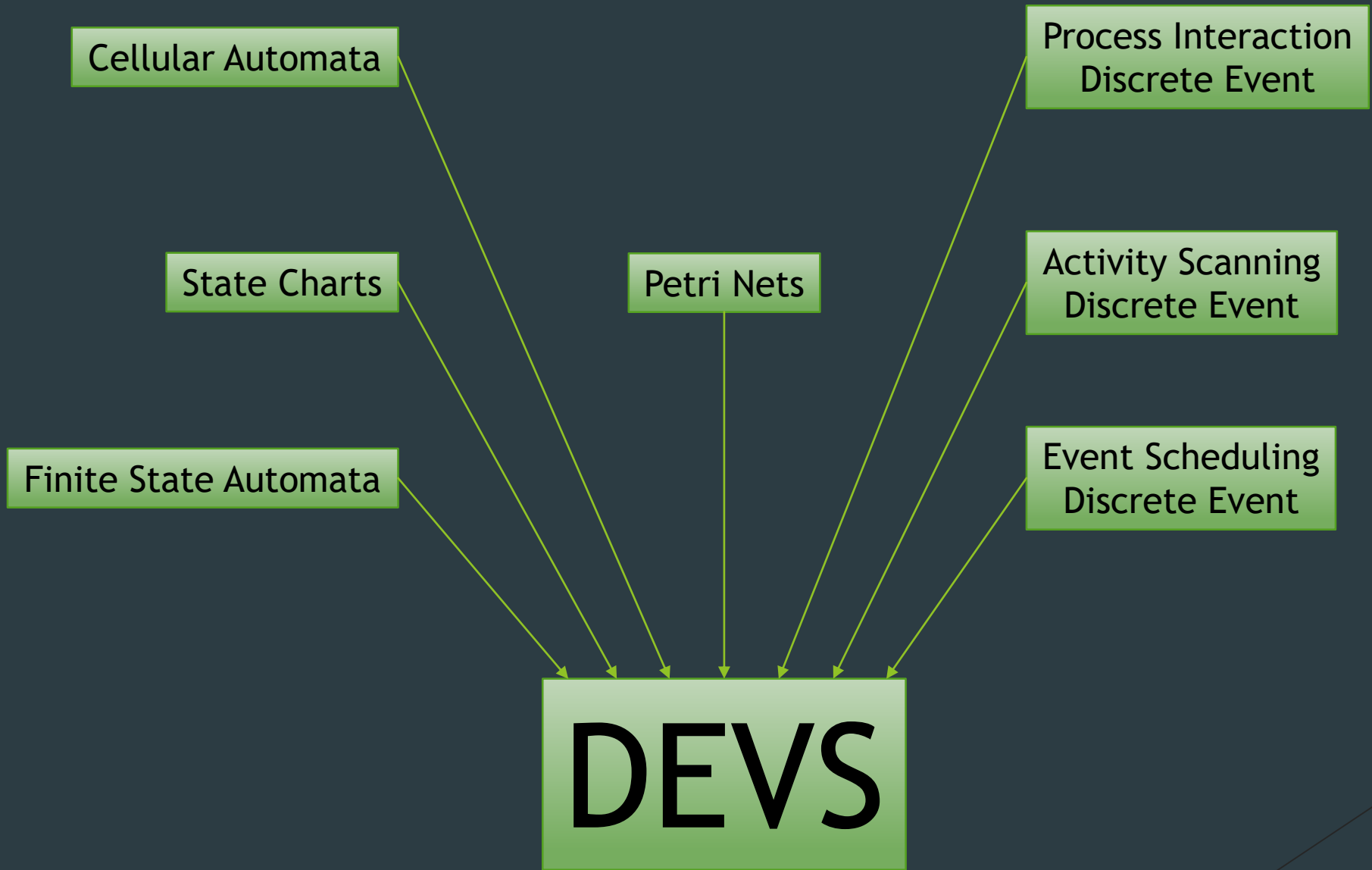
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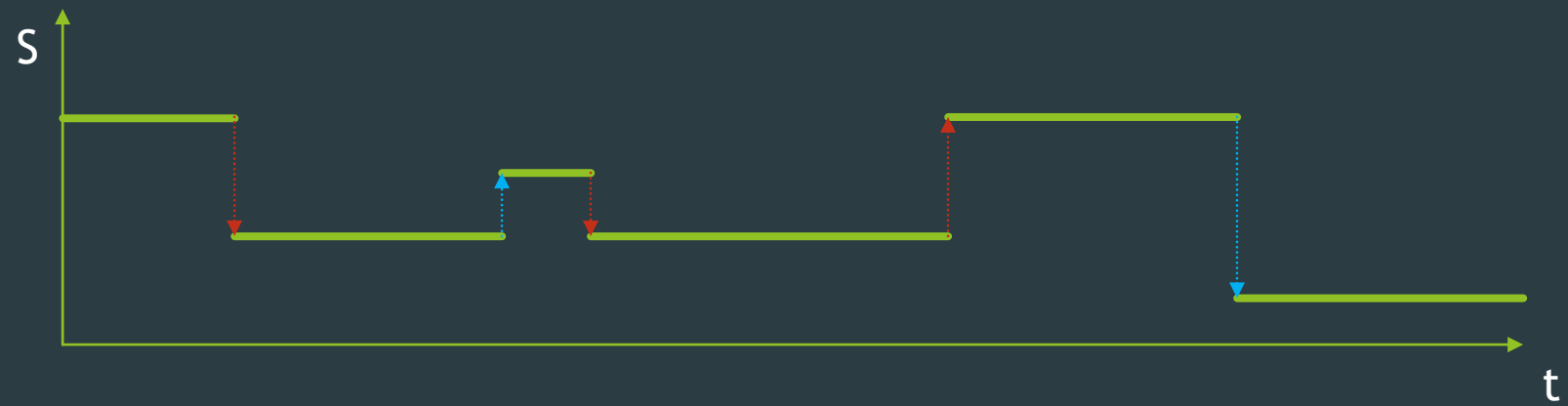
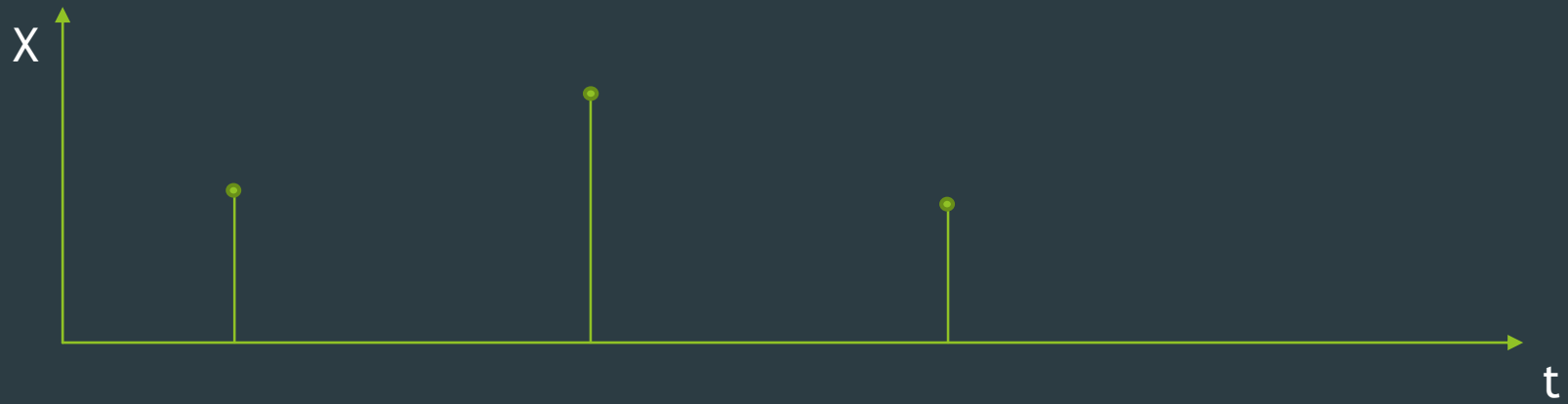








Experimentation





```
simple_experiment.py
```

```
from pypdevs.simulator import Simulator
```

```
from mymodel import MyModel
```

```
model = MyModel()
```

```
simulator = Simulator(model)
```

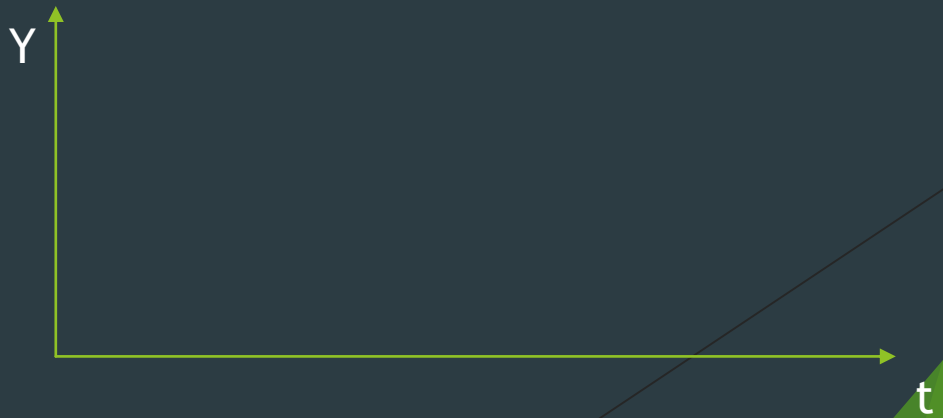
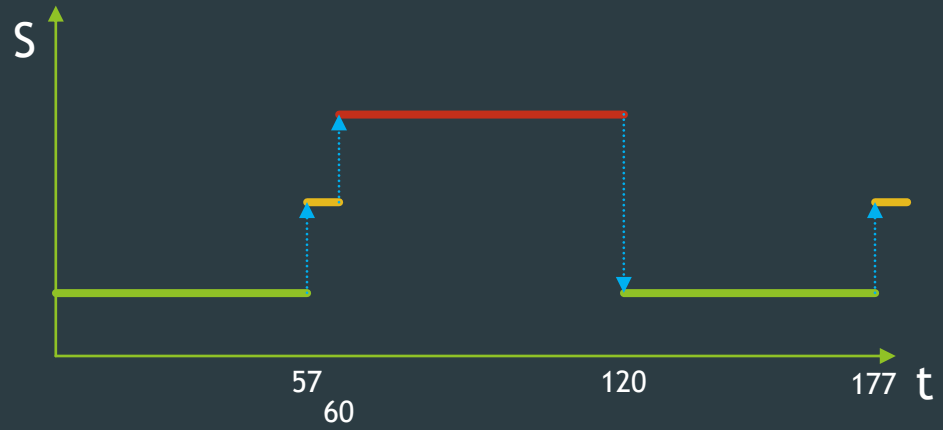
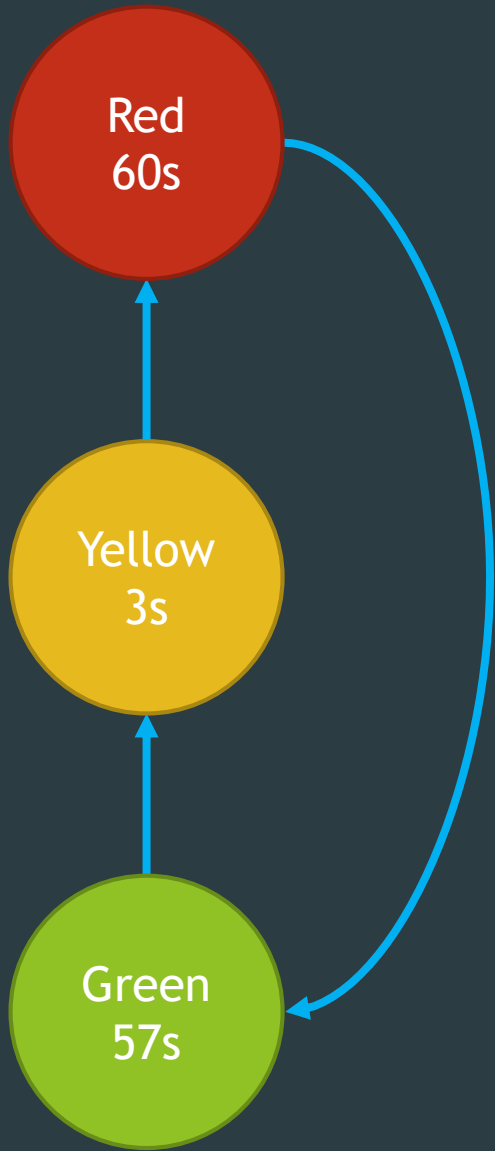
```
simulator.setVerbose()
```

```
simulator.simulate()
```

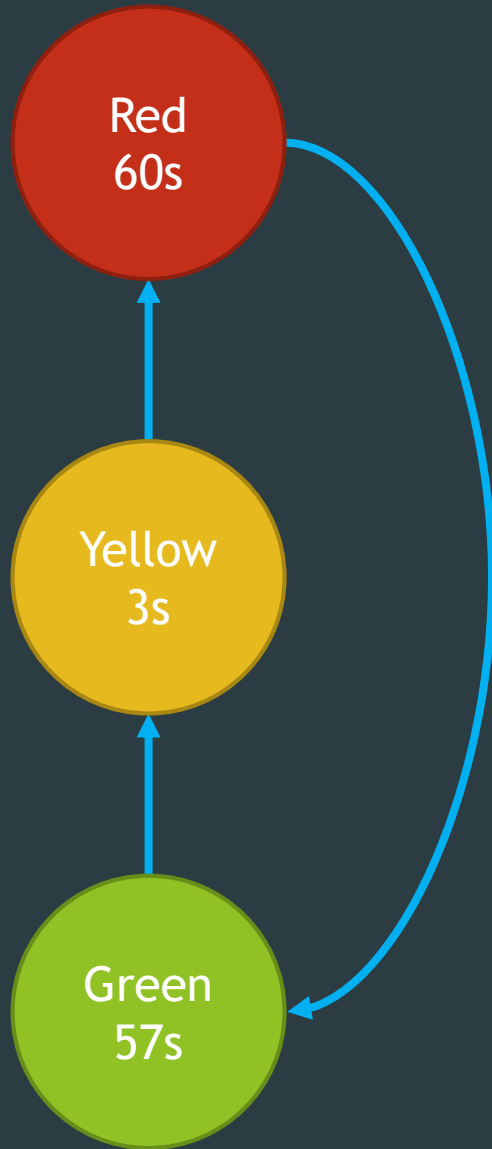


# Atomic Models

The background features a dark blue field on the left and a series of overlapping, semi-transparent green and yellow-green geometric shapes on the right, creating a modern, abstract design.







$$M = \langle S, \delta_{int}, ta \rangle$$

$S$  : set of sequential states  
 $S = \{\text{red, yellow, green}\}$

$$\delta_{int} : S \rightarrow S$$

$$\delta_{int} = \{\text{red} \rightarrow \text{green}, \\ \text{green} \rightarrow \text{yellow}, \\ \text{yellow} \rightarrow \text{red}\}$$

$$ta : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{0,+\infty}$$

$$ta = \{\text{red} \rightarrow 60, \\ \text{green} \rightarrow 57, \\ \text{yellow} \rightarrow 3\}$$

```
S = {red, yellow, green}
 $\delta_{int}$  = { red → green,
            green → yellow,
            yellow → red}
ta = {red → 60,
      green → 57,
      yellow → 3}
```

```
time = 0
current_state = green
while True:
    time += ta(current_state)
    current_state =  $\delta_{int}$ (current_state)
```

atomic\_int.py

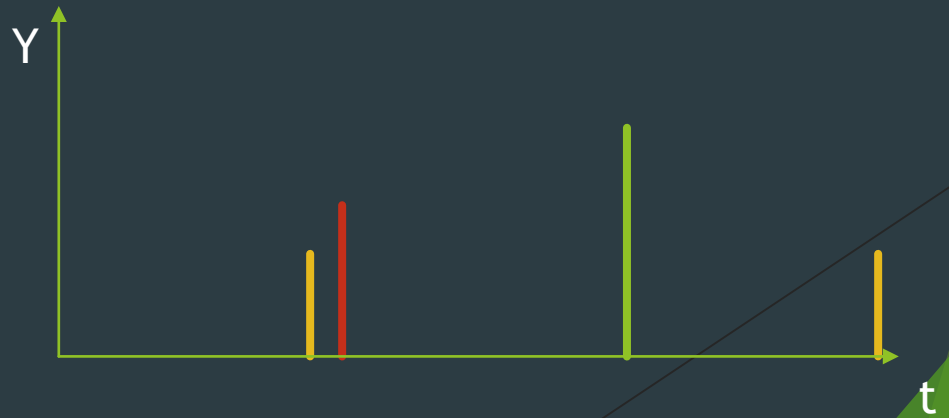
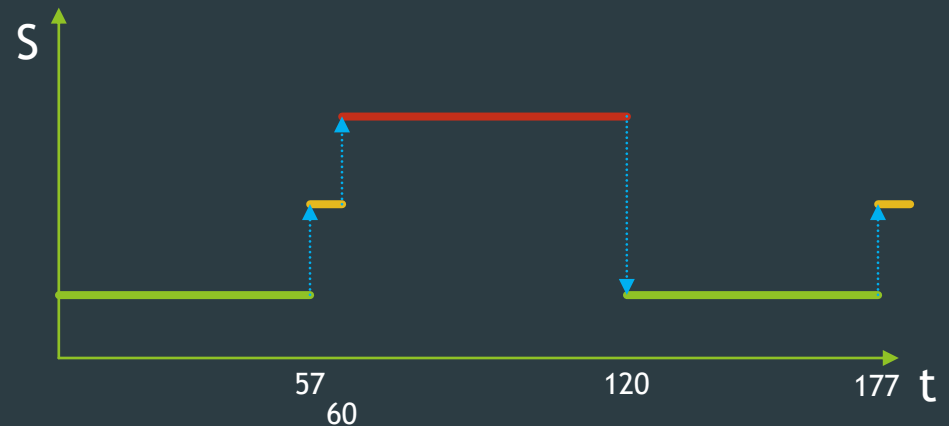
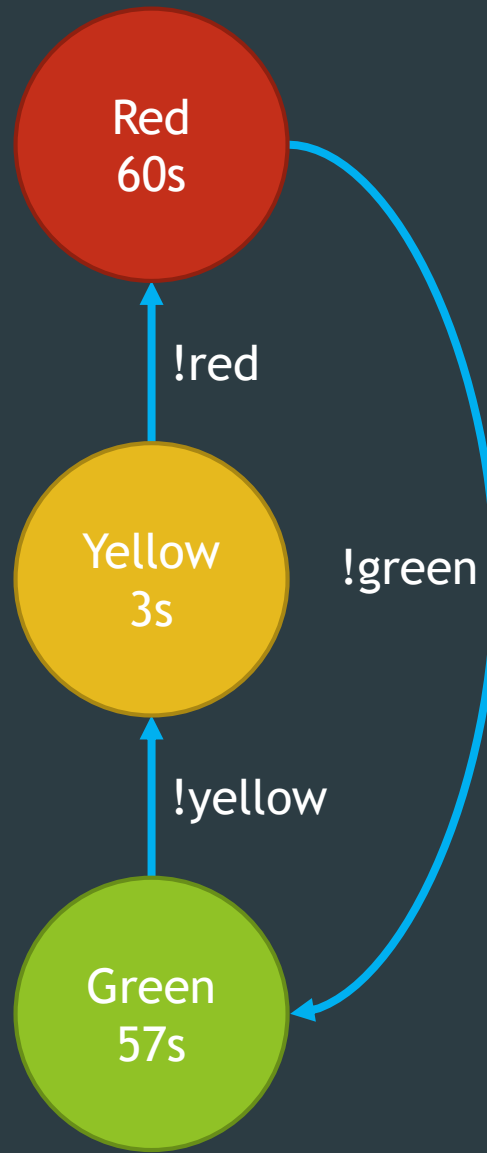
```
from pypdevs.DEVS import *

class TrafficLightAutonomous(AtomicDEVS):
    def __init__(self):
        AtomicDEVS.__init__(self, "Light")
        self.state = "green"

    def intTransition(self):
        state = self.state
        return {"red": "green",
              "yellow": "red",
              "green": "yellow"}[state]

    def timeAdvance(self):
        state = self.state
        return {"red": 60,
              "yellow": 3,
              "green": 57}[state]
```









$$M = \langle Y, S, \delta_{int}, \lambda, ta \rangle$$

$$S = \{\text{red}, \text{yellow}, \text{green}\}$$

$$\delta_{int} = \{ \text{red} \rightarrow \text{green}, \\ \text{green} \rightarrow \text{yellow}, \\ \text{yellow} \rightarrow \text{red} \}$$

$$ta = \{ \text{red} \rightarrow 60, \\ \text{green} \rightarrow 57, \\ \text{yellow} \rightarrow 3 \}$$

$Y$  : set of output events

$$Y = \{ \text{"red"}, \text{"green"}, \text{"yellow"} \}$$

$$\lambda : S \rightarrow Y^b$$

$$\lambda = \{ \text{green} \rightarrow [\text{"yellow"}], \\ \text{yellow} \rightarrow [\text{"red"}], \\ \text{red} \rightarrow [\text{"green"}] \}$$

```

S = {red, yellow, green}
 $\delta_{int} = \{ \text{red} \rightarrow \text{green},$ 
                $\text{green} \rightarrow \text{yellow},$ 
                $\text{yellow} \rightarrow \text{red} \}$ 
ta = {red  $\rightarrow$  60,
      green  $\rightarrow$  57,
      yellow  $\rightarrow$  3}
Y = {"red", "green", "yellow"}
 $\lambda = \{ \text{green} \rightarrow [\text{"yellow"}],$ 
            $\text{yellow} \rightarrow [\text{"red"}],$ 
            $\text{red} \rightarrow [\text{"green"}] \}$ 

time = 0
current_state = green
while True:
    time += ta(current_state)
    output( $\lambda$ (current_state))
    current_state =  $\delta_{int}$ (current_state)

```

atomic\_out.py

```

from pypdevs.DEVS import *

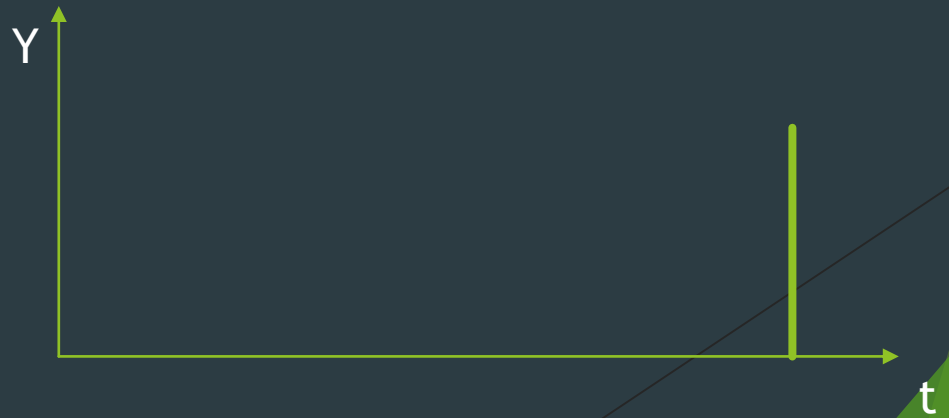
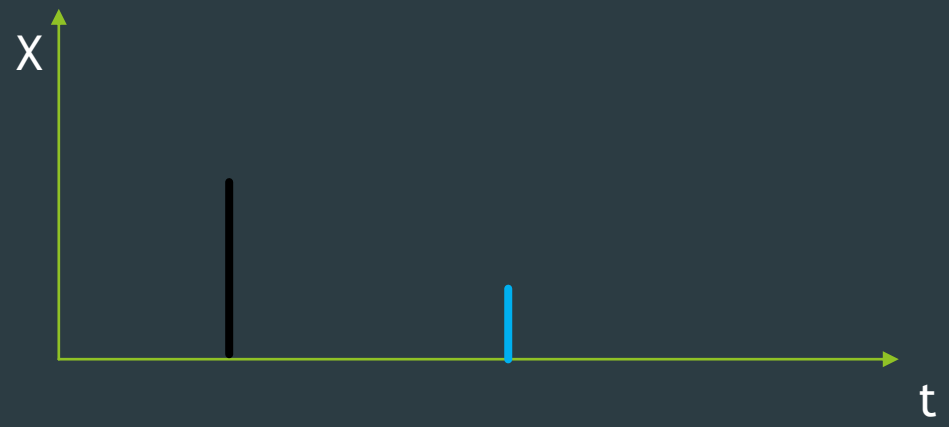
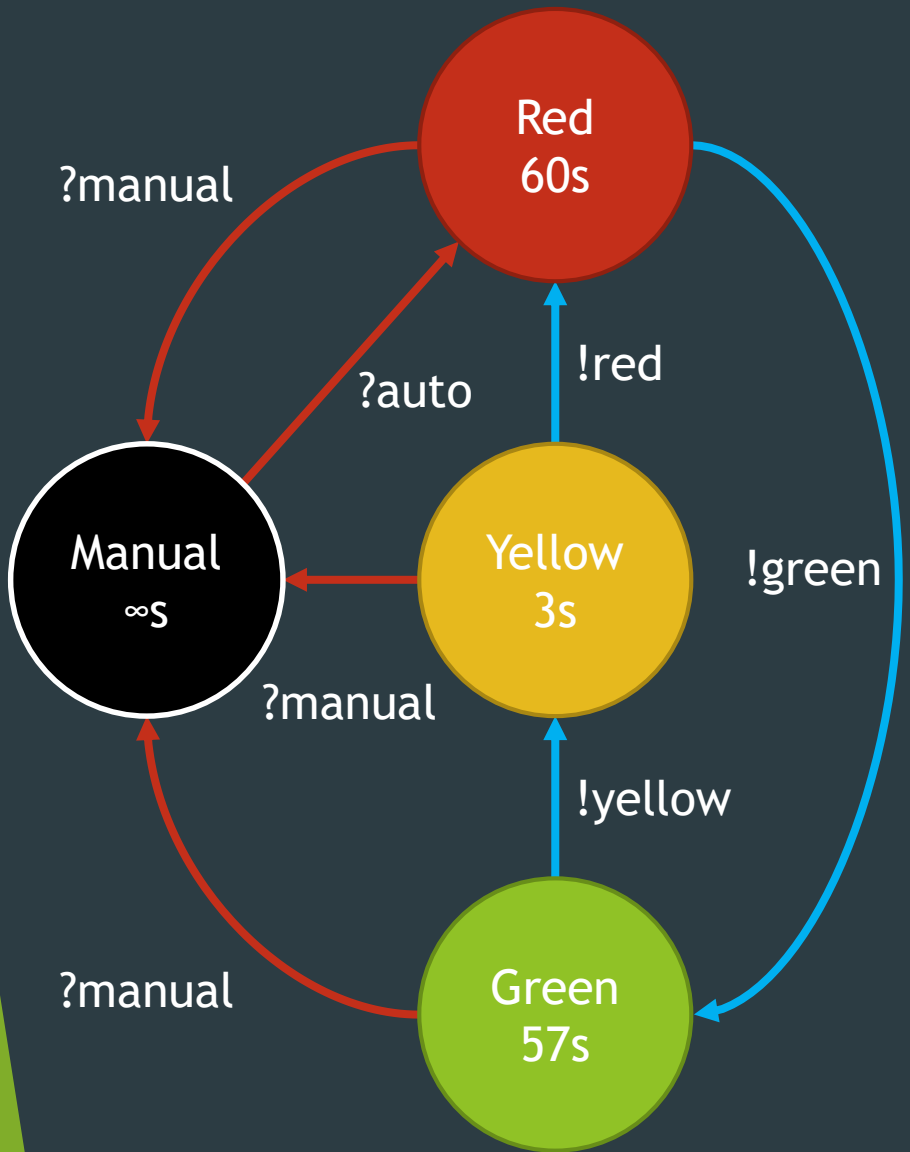
class TrafficLightWithOutput(AtomicDEVS):
    def __init__(self):
        AtomicDEVS.__init__(self, "light")
        self.state = "green"
        self.observe = self.addOutPort("observer")

    ...

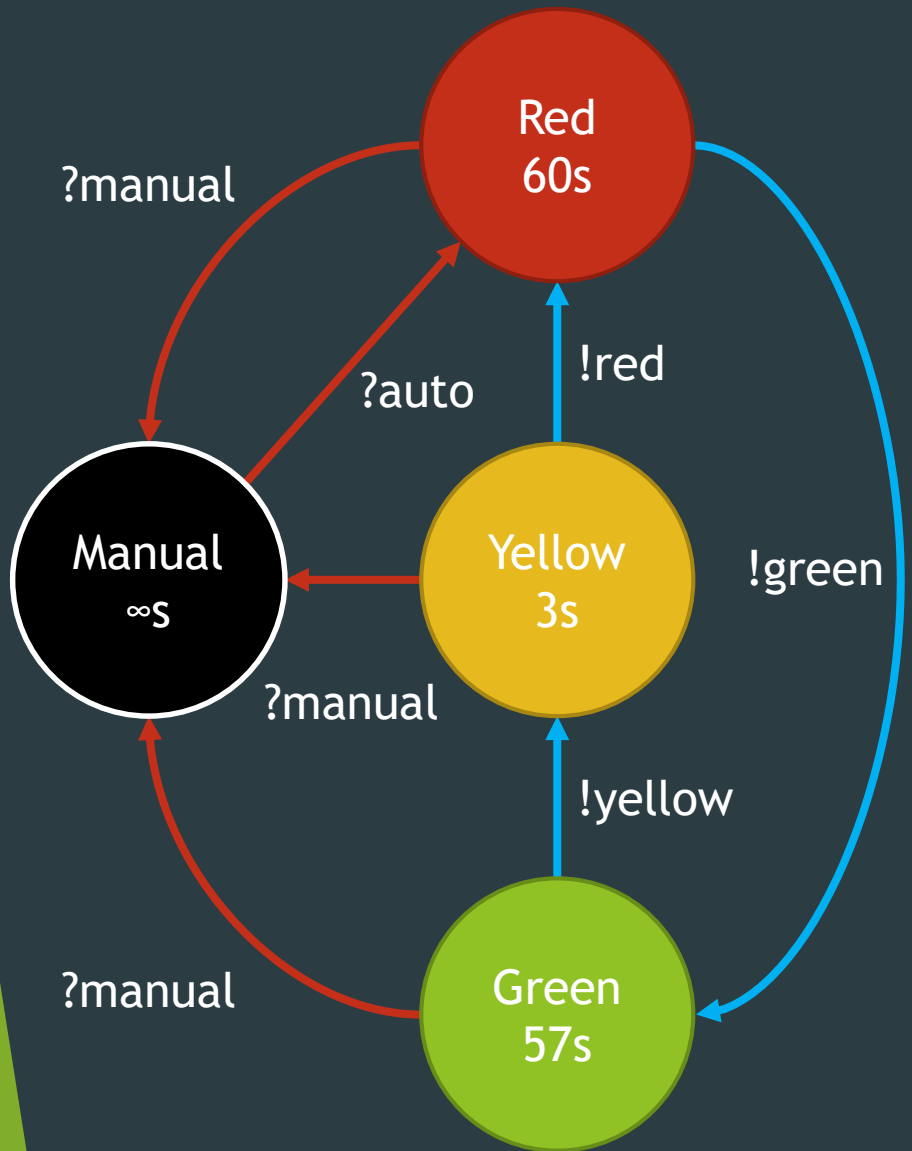
    def outputFnc(self):
        state = self.state
        if state == "red":
            v = "green"
        elif state == "yellow":
            v = "red"
        elif state == "green":
            v = "yellow"
        return {self.observe: [v]}

```









$$M = \langle X, Y, S, \delta_{int}, \delta_{ext}, \lambda, ta \rangle$$

$$Y = \{\text{"red"}, \text{"green"}, \text{"yellow"}\}$$

$$S = \{\text{red}, \text{yellow}, \text{green}, \text{manual}\}$$

$$\delta_{int} = \{\text{red} \rightarrow \text{green}, \\ \text{green} \rightarrow \text{yellow}, \\ \text{yellow} \rightarrow \text{red}\}$$

$$\lambda = \{\text{green} \rightarrow [\text{"yellow"}], \\ \text{yellow} \rightarrow [\text{"red"}], \\ \text{red} \rightarrow [\text{"green"}]\}$$

$$ta = \{\text{red} \rightarrow 60, \\ \text{green} \rightarrow 57, \\ \text{yellow} \rightarrow 3, \\ \text{manual} \rightarrow \infty\}$$

$X$  : set of input events

$$X = \{\text{"auto"}, \text{"manual"}\}$$

$$\delta_{ext} : Q \times X^b \rightarrow S$$

$$Q = \{(s, e) | s \in S, 0 \leq e < ta(s)\}$$

$$\delta_{ext} = \{((*, *), [\text{"manual"}]) \rightarrow \text{"manual"}, \\ ((\text{"manual"}, *), [\text{"auto"}]) \rightarrow \text{"red"}\}$$

```
Y = {"red", "green", "yellow"}
S = {red, yellow, green, manual}
 $\delta_{int}$  = {red → green,
             green → yellow,
             yellow → red}
 $\lambda$  = {green → ["yellow"],
          yellow → ["red"],
          red → ["green"]}
ta = {red → 60,
      green → 57,
      yellow → 3,
      manual → ∞}
X = {"auto", "manual"}
 $\delta_{ext}$  = {( (*, *), ["manual"]) → "manual",
             ("manual", *) → "red"}
```

```
time = 0
cur_state = green
while True:
    next_time = time + ta(cur_state)
    if time_next_ev <= next_time:
        cur_state =  $\delta_{ext}((cur\_state, e), next\_ev)$ 
        time = time_next_ev
    else:
        time = next_time
        output( $\lambda(current\_state)$ )
        current_state =  $\delta_{int}(current\_state)$ 
```

```

Y = {"red", "green", "yellow"}
S = {red, yellow, green, manual}
 $\delta_{int}$  = {red → green,
            green → yellow,
            yellow → red}
 $\lambda$  = {green → ["yellow"],
          yellow → ["red"],
          red → ["green"]}
ta = {red → 60,
      green → 57,
      yellow → 3,
      manual → ∞}
X = {"auto", "manual"}
 $\delta_{ext}$  = {( (*, *), ["manual"]) → "manual",
            ( ("manual", *), ["auto"]) → "red"}

```

atomic\_ext.py

```

from pypdevs.DEVS import *

class TrafficLight(AtomicDEVS):
    def __init__(self):
        AtomicDEVS.__init__(self, "light")
        self.state = "green"
        self.observe = self.addOutPort("observer")
        self.interrupt = self.addInPort("interrupt")

    ...

    def extTransition(self, inputs):
        inp = inputs[self.interrupt][0]
        if inp == "manual":
            return "manual"
        elif inp == "auto":
            if self.state == "manual":
                return "red"

```





$$M = \langle X, Y, S, \delta_{int}, \delta_{ext}, \delta_{conf}, \lambda, ta \rangle$$

$X$  : set of input events

$Y$  : set of output events

$S$  : set of sequential states

$$\delta_{int} : S \rightarrow S$$

$$\delta_{ext} : Q \times X^b \rightarrow S$$

$$\lambda : S \rightarrow Y^b$$

$$ta : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{0,+\infty}$$

$$\delta_{conf} : S \times X^b \rightarrow S$$

atomic\_conf.py

```
from pypdevs.DEVS import *
```

```
class TrafficLight(AtomicDEVS):
```

```
    ...
```

```
    def confTransition(self, inputs):
```

```
        self.elapsed = 0.0
```

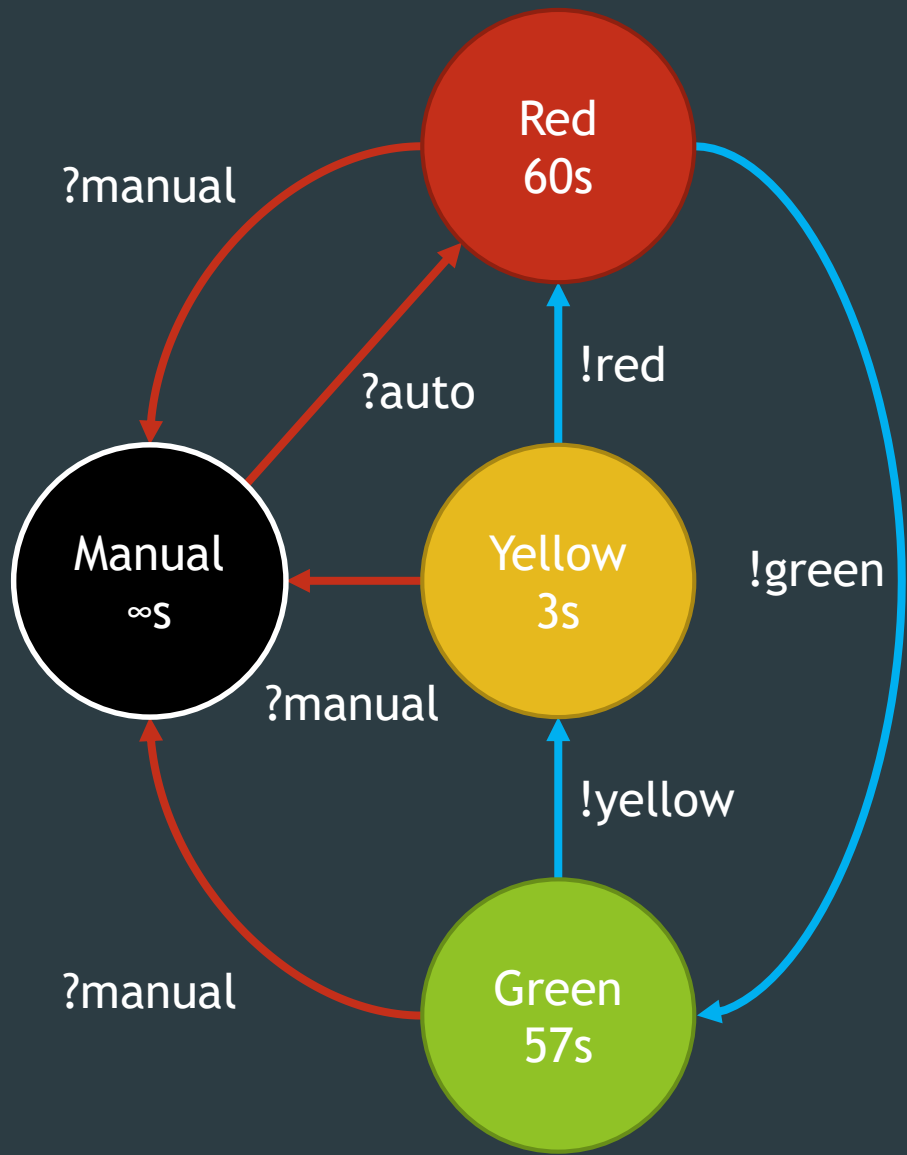
```
        self.state = self.intTransition()
```

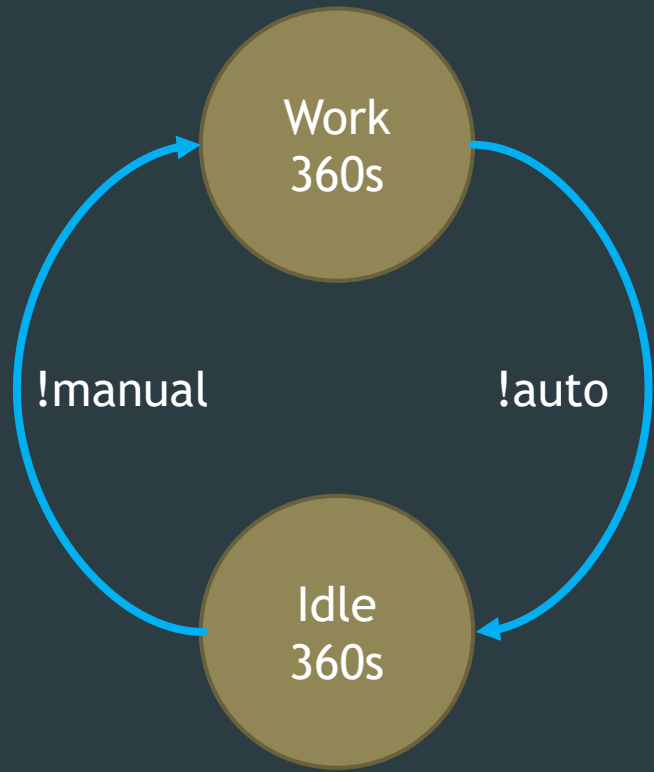
```
        self.state = self.extTransition(inputs)
```

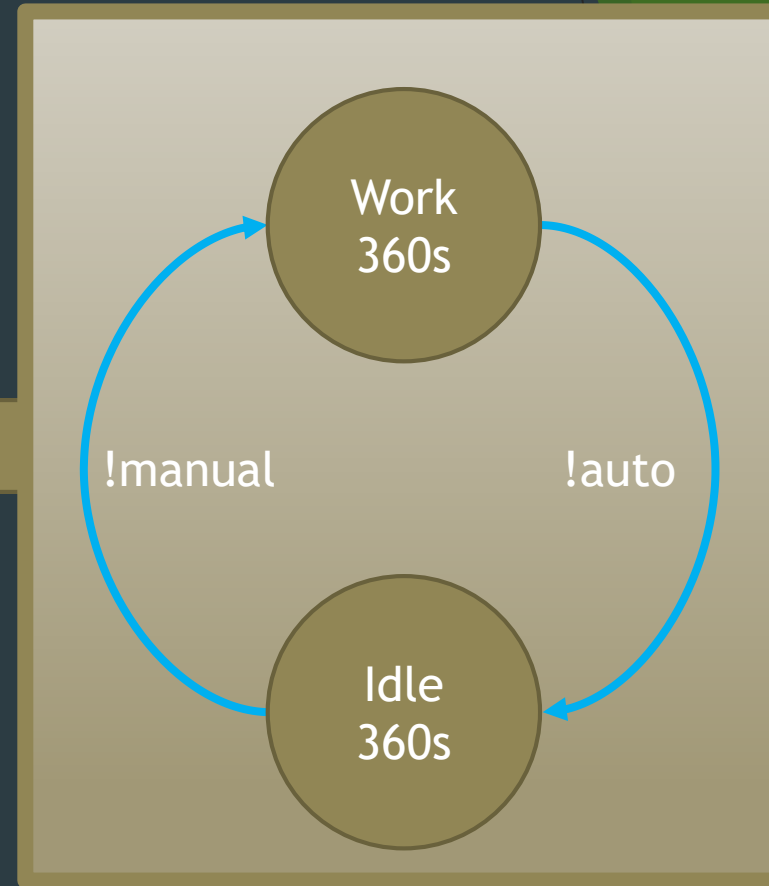
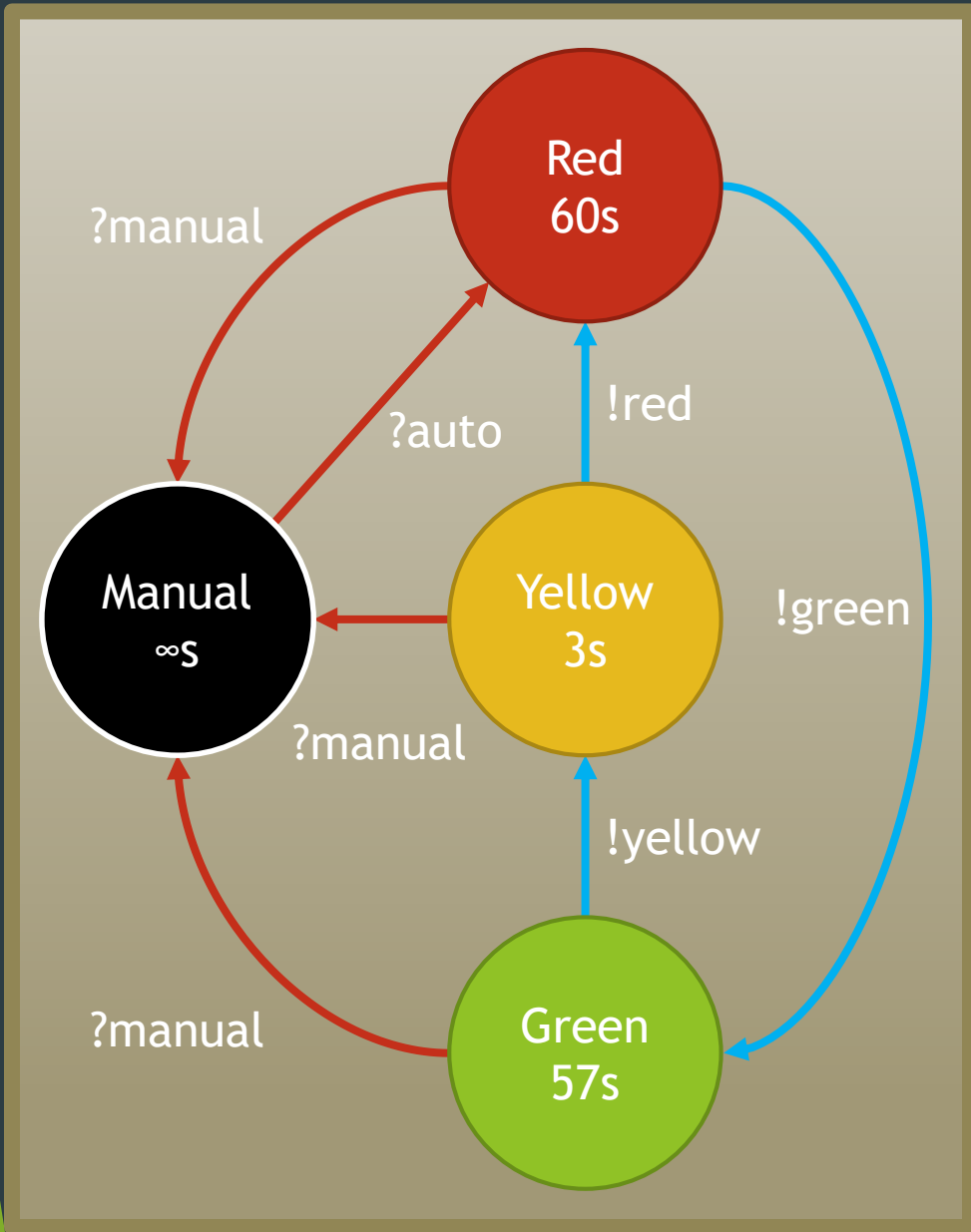
```
        return self.state
```



# Coupled Models







$$M = \langle X, Y, D, \{M_i\}, \{I_i\}, \{Z_{i,j}\} \rangle$$



```
trafficlight_system.py
```

```
from pypdevs.DEVS import *
```

```
from trafficlight import TrafficLight  
from policeman import Policeman
```

```
class TrafficLightSystem(CoupledDEVS):
```

```
    def __init__(self):
```

```
        CoupledDEVS.__init__(self, "system")
```

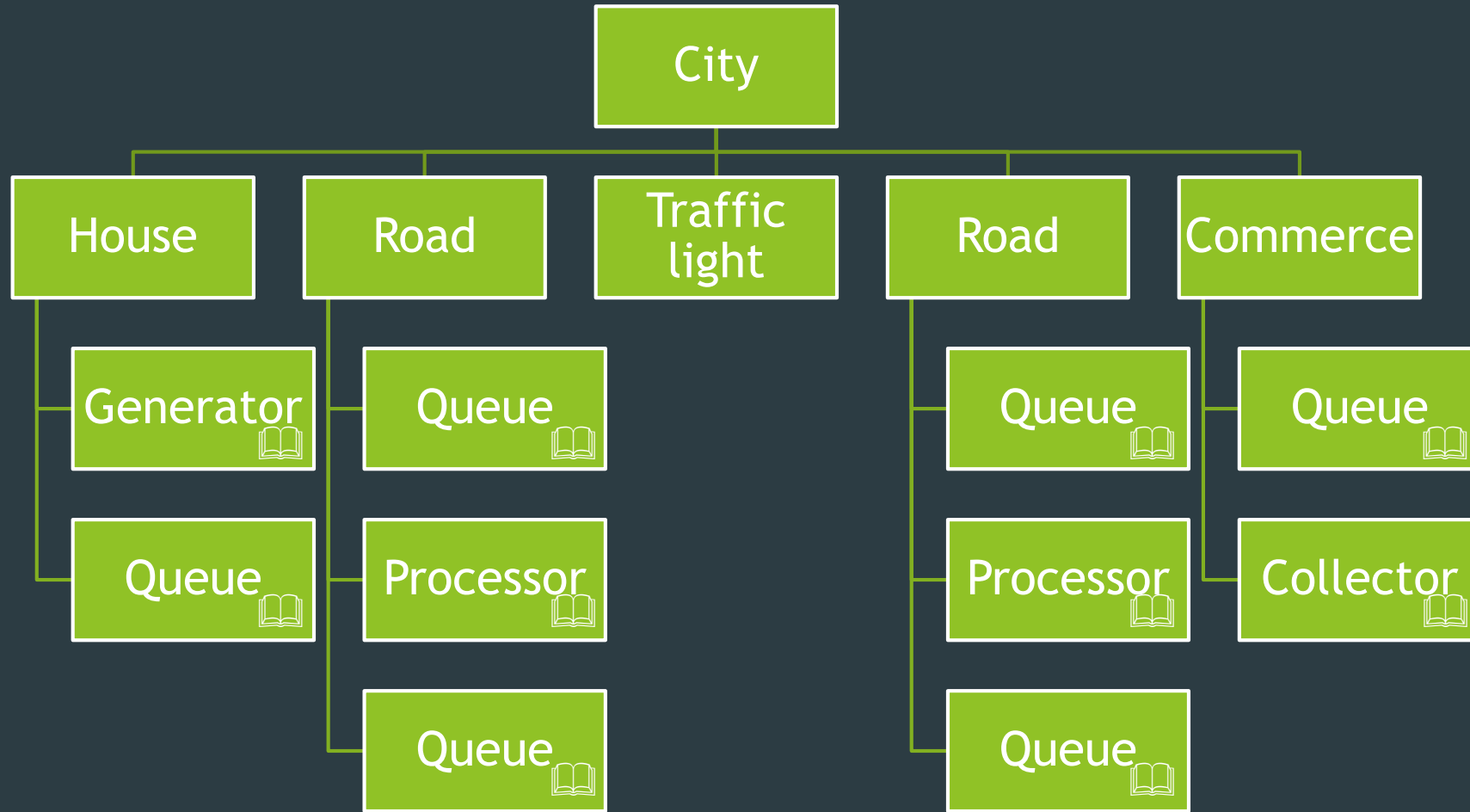
```
        self.light = self.addSubModel(TrafficLight())
```

```
        self.police = self.addSubModel(Policeman())
```

```
        self.connectPorts(self.police.out, self.light.interrupt)
```



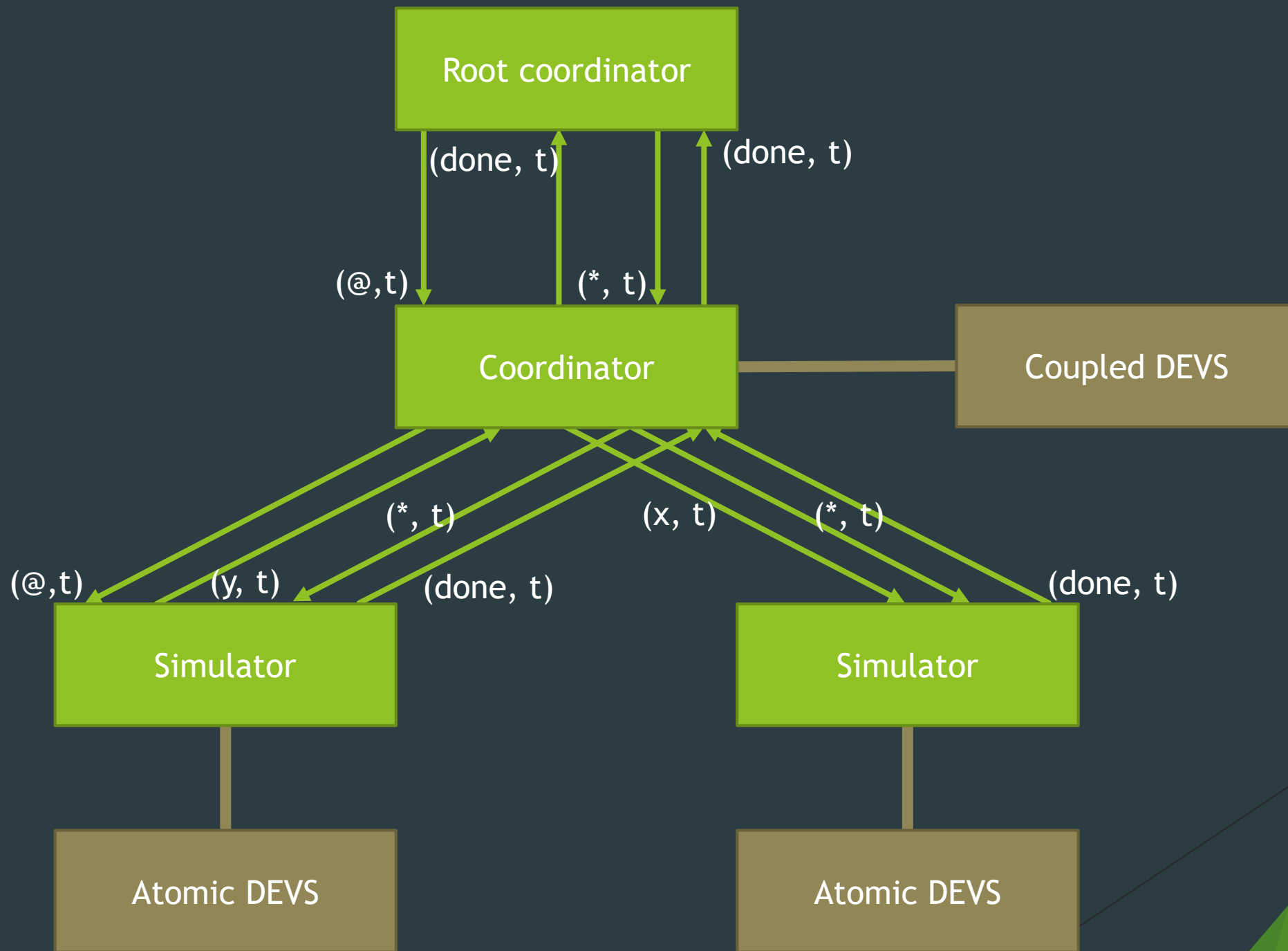












# Applications









what if?



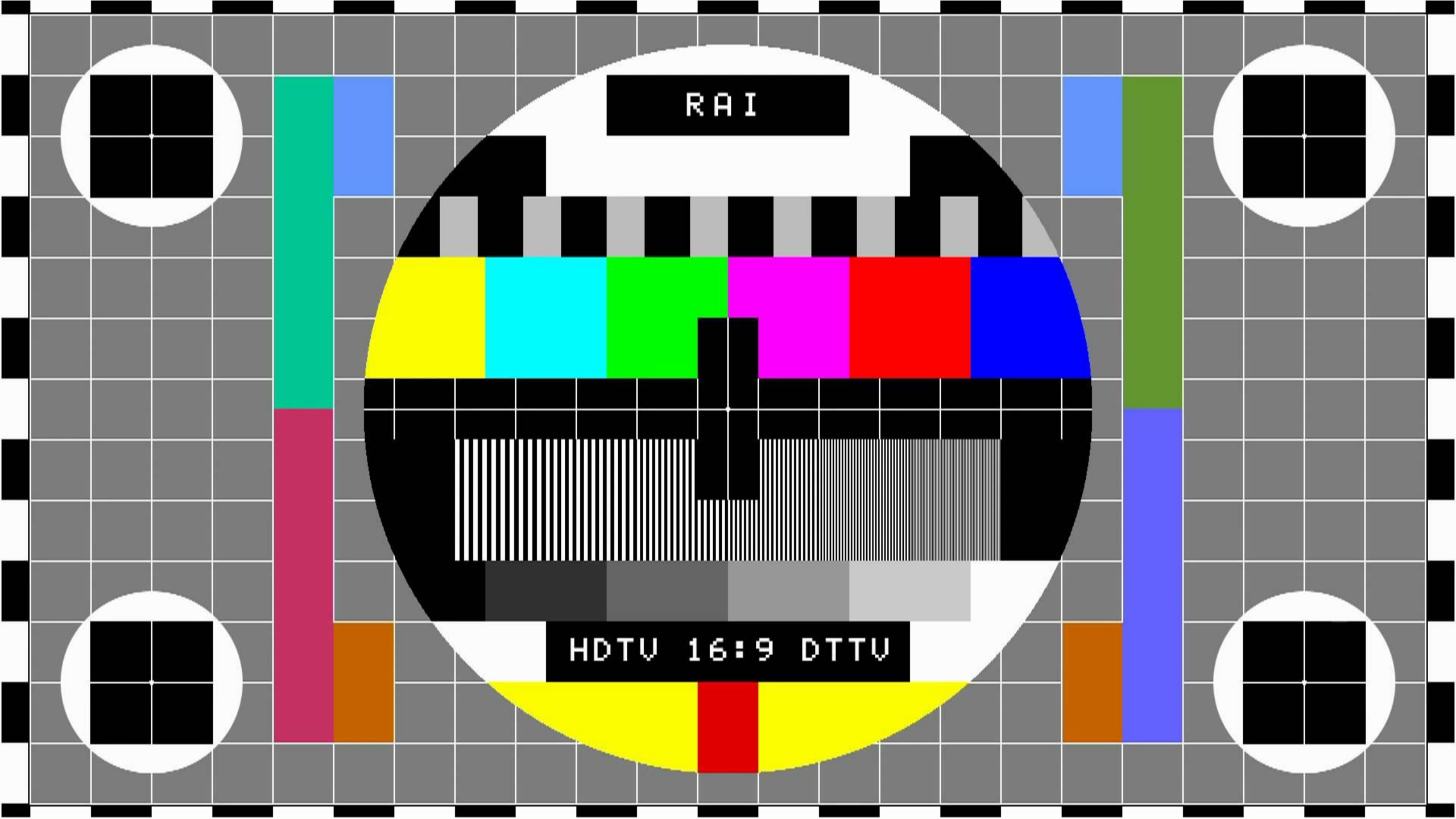






RAI

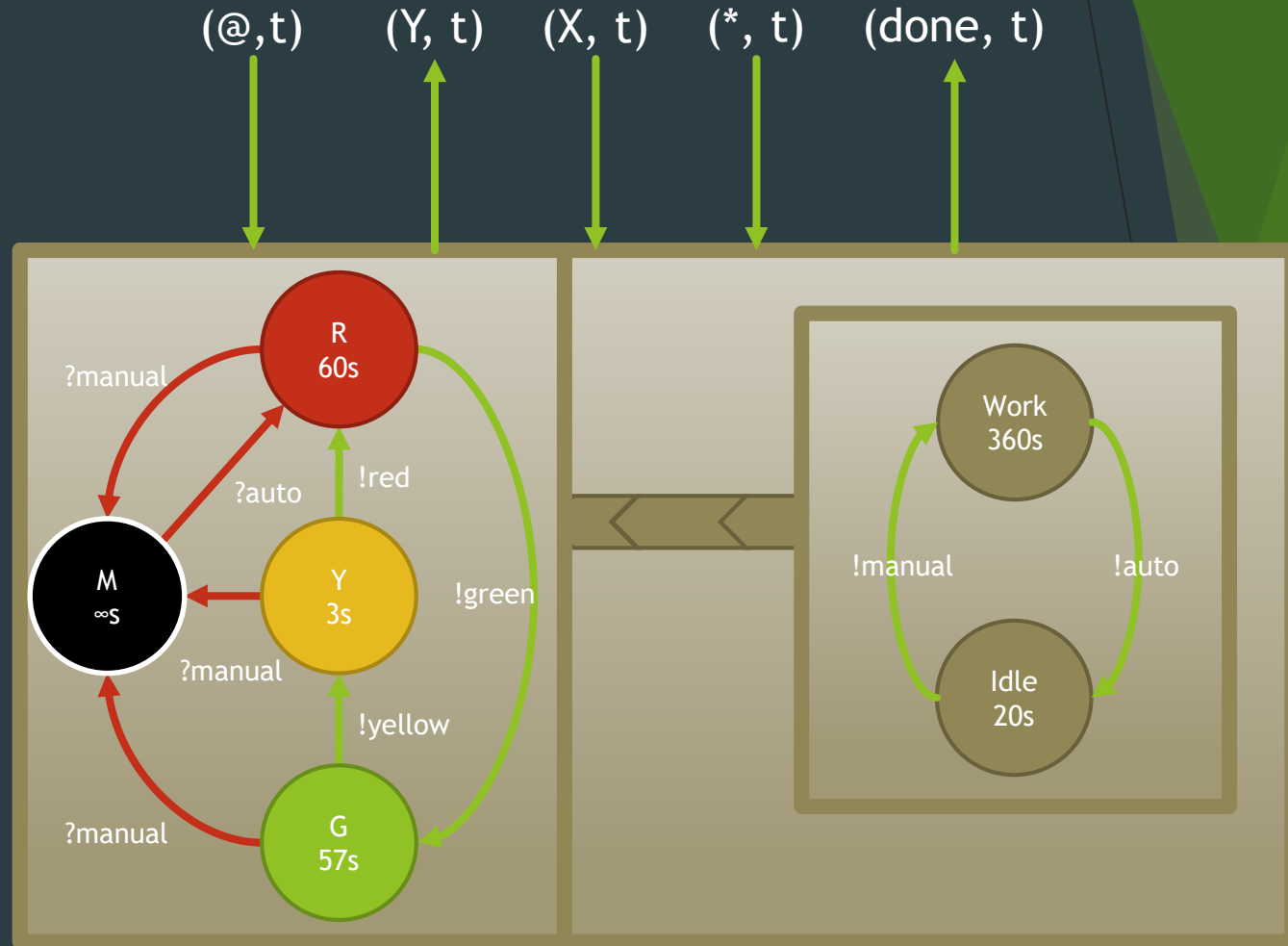
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# Conclusions

# Conclusions

- ▶ Atomic DEVS
- ▶ Coupled DEVS
- ▶ Closure under coupling
- ▶ Abstract Simulator





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# Examples

A small *trafficModel* and corresponding *trafficExperiment* file is included in the *examples* folder of the PyPDEVs distribution. This (completely working) example is slightly too big to use as a first introduction to PyPDEVs and therefore this page will start with a very simple example.

For this, we will first introduce a simplified queue model, which will be used as the basis of all our examples. The complete model can be downloaded: [queue\\_example\\_classic.py](#).

This section should provide you with all necessary information to get you started with creating your very own PyPDEVs simulation. More advanced features are presented in the next section.

## Generator

Somewhat simpler than a queue even, is a generator. It will simply create a message to send after a certain delay and then it will stop doing anything.

Informally, this would result in a DEVs specification as:

- Time advance function returns the waiting time to generate the message, infinity after the message was created
- Output function outputs the generated message

<http://msdl.cs.mcgill.ca/projects/PythonPDEVs>

Formalisms

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Struc

Real-time

Cell DEVS

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Reusable

**TMS / DEVS**