## Simulating Cities: The Spacetime Framework Crista Lopes, Arthur Valadares, Rohan Achar UC Irvine



In collaboration with



# The Domain and Its Problems

Complex time stepped simulations



Fujimoto, R. M. Parallel and Distributed Simulation. In Proceedings of the 2014 Winter Simulation Conference (Piscataway, NJ, USA, 2014), WSC '14, IEEE Press, p. 5.

### Encitra/4Dialog Urban Simulations



### Distributed Simulation with Space Partitions



### Distributed Simulation with Space Partitions



### Distributed Simulation with Space Partitions



### Problems

- Migrations across borders (visual quirks)
- Occasional overload while modelers are modeling
- No separation of concerns
  - Work disruption (tear down / boot up traffic sim)

### A Different Approach: "Aspect" Partitions

- Separate traffic simulator from world simulator(s)
  - Traffic sim does traffic
  - World sims do the "map"
  - ...
- Avoids all the previous problems



### Aspect Partitions: New Problems

• Data sharing and APIs







# Approach

**Data-Oriented Architecture** 

### Ingredients (constraints) of the approach



### Spacetime Framework



### Two Parts (DSLs)

- Framed processing components
  - Declare what objects they need, and how
- Interface with the data space
  - Object frames

### Framed Computations



Constraints on u:

- Should not spawn threads
- Must not access shared store explicitly

## **Car Simulation**

```
@Producer(Car, host = 'http://127.0.0.1:12000')
@GetterSetter(InactiveCar, ActiveCar)
class TrafficSimulation(IApplication):
   TICKS\_BETWEEN\_CARS = 10
    def ___init___(self, frame):
        self.frame = frame
    def initialize (self):
        for i in xrange (2):
            self.frame.add(Car())
        self. ticks = 0
        self.cars = self.frame.get(Car)
    def update (self):
        if self.ticks % self.TICKS_BETWEEN_CARS == 0:
            inactives = self.frame.get(InactiveCar)
            if inactives != None and len(inactives) > 0:
                inactives [0]. start ();
        for car in self.frame.get(ActiveCar):
            car.move()
        self. ticks += 1
```

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## **Pedestrian Simulation**

```
@Producer(Pedestrian)
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24
25
    @GetterSetter(StoppedPedestrian, Walker, CarAndPedestrianNearby)
    class PedestrianSimulation(IApplication):
26
27
        TICKS_BETWEEN_PEDESTRIANS = 10
28
        def __init__(self, frame):
29
            self.frame = frame
30
31
        def initialize (self):
32
            for i in xrange(5):
33
                self.frame.add(Pedestrian())
34
            self.pedestrians = self.frame.get(Pedestrian)
35
            self. ticks = 0
36
37
        def update (self):
38
            if self. ticks % self. TICKS BETWEEN PEDESTRIANS == 0:
39
                inactives = self.frame.get(StoppedPedestrian)
                if inactives != None and len(inactives) > 0:
40
41
                     inactives [0]. move();
42
43
            endangereds = self.frame.get(CarAndPedestrianNearby)
            for car_ped in endangereds:
44
                car_ped.move()
45
46
            for pedestrian in self.frame.get(Walker):
47
                pedestrian.move()
            self. ticks += 1
48
```

### Guarantees at the Border



Interface with data space: Predicate Collection Classes (PCCs)

- Inspired by dependent types:
- A type that is predicated upon a (dynamic) value

or

• Static guarantees about dynamic properties of the object

```
Subset
    class Car:
 1
      @dimension(int)
 2
      def ID(self): return self._ID
 3
 4
 5
      @dimension(list)
      def Position(self): return self._Position
 6
 7
 8
      @dimension(list)
 9
      def Velocity(self): return self._Velocity
10
11
      #...methods of Car...
12
13
    @subset(Car)
    class ActiveCar:
14
15
      @staticmethod
                          (car): return not (car.Velocity == [0,0] or car.Velocity == None)
16
           predicate
      def
17
18
      def Move(self):
        self.Position[0] += self.Velocity[0]
19
        self.Position[1] += self.Velocity[1]
20
        if self.Position == (100, 100): self.Velocity = None
21
```

## Projection

- 1 class Person:
- 2 @dimension(int)
- 3 **def** ID(self): **return** self.\_ID
- 4 @dimension(str)
- 5 **def** Name(self): **return** self.\_Name
- $6 \# plus \ 20 \ other \ dimensions$
- $\overline{7}$
- 8 @projection(Person, Person.ID, Person.Name)
- 9 class PersonInfo:
- 10 **def** PrintSummary(self):
- 11  $\mathbf{print}$  "ID=" +  $\mathbf{str}(\text{self.ID})$  + " Name=" + self.Name
- 12
- 13 @Name.setter
- 14 **def** Name(self, value): self.\_Name = value
- 15 # More fields and methods for PersonInfo

## But... Imperative Language?

```
f(ActiveCar aCar)
{
    aCar.Velocity = Vector3.Zero;
}
```



Mutable state => local violations

## PCCs: Full relational algebra

- Subsets
- Projections
- Cross Product (joins)
- Intersections
- Unions
- Foreign keys (object references)

### Spacetime Framework



# Performance

### Set, no updates



Figure 2. Total processing time (push, pull, and update) for producer and consumer in PCC base type scenario.

### Set with updates



Figure 6. Total processing time (push, pull, and update) for producer and consumer in update scenario.

#### Projection, no updates



Figure 4. Total processing time (push, pull, and update) for producer and consumer in projection scenario.

### Join, no updates



Figure 5. Total processing time (push, pull, and update) for producer and consumer in join scenario.

# Experiences

### Course on Distributed Simulations



### Deployment in 4Dialog



## Deployment in 4Dialog



## Concluding Remarks

- Architectural separation of concerns: real need in this domain
  - War story: High Level Architecture (HLA)
- Amorphous data store + polymorphic data uses
- Identity (data records), Isolation (copy), and Entanglement (of copies)



#### https://github.com/Mondego/spacetime

#### https://github.com/Mondego/pcc



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