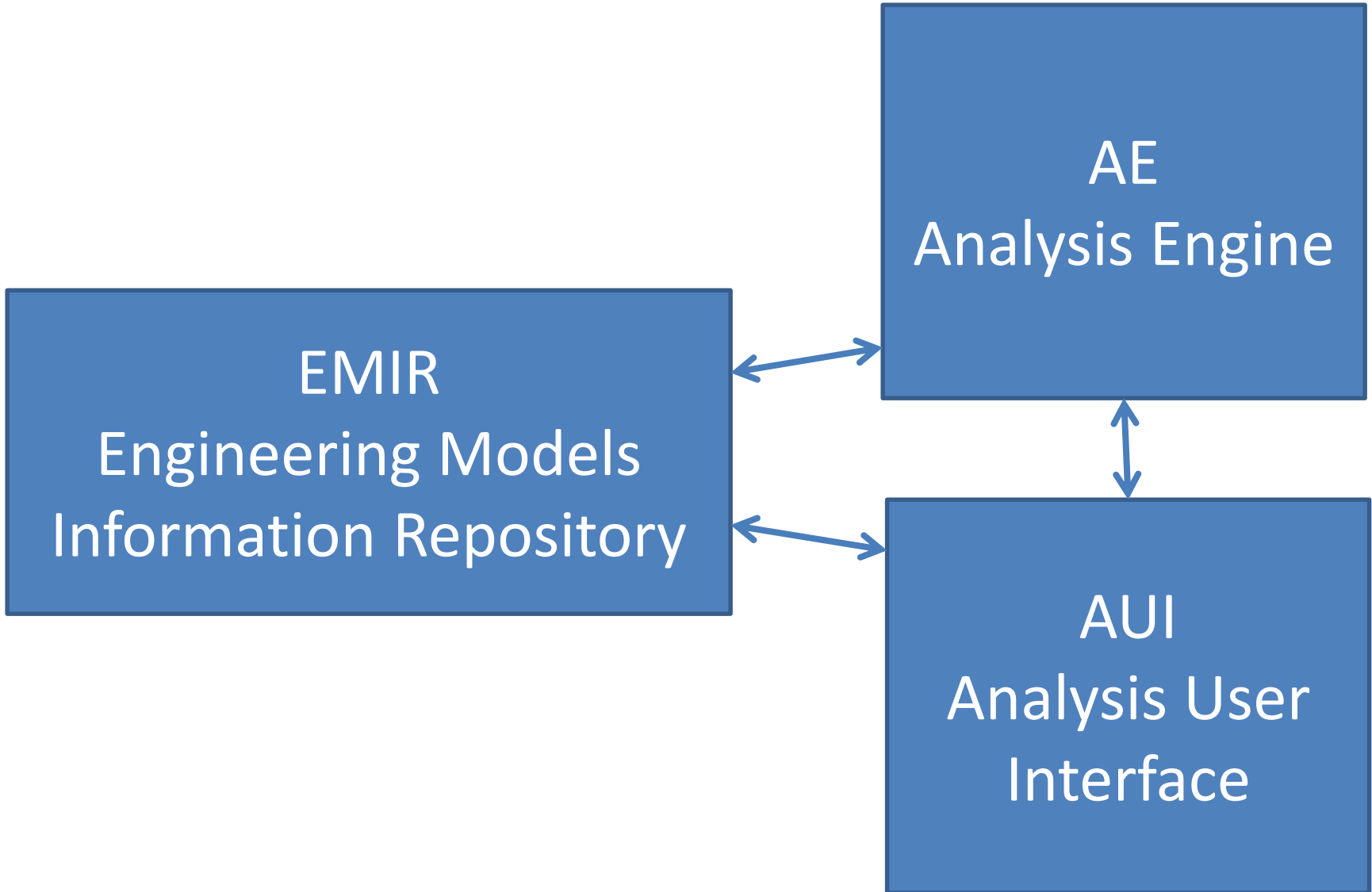
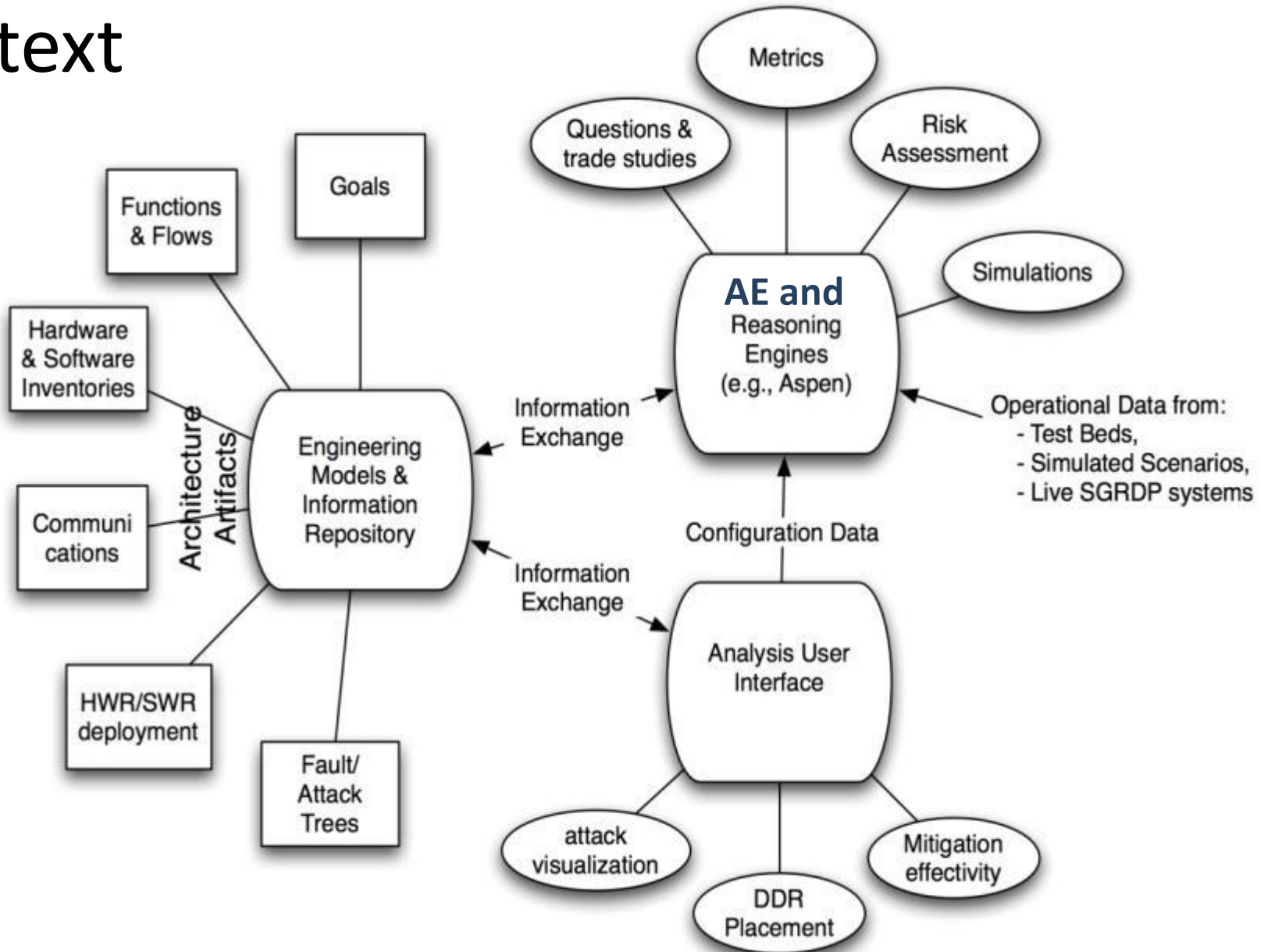


# The Behavior Analysis Engine

# Context



# Context







# How is the AE approach different?

1. More expressive modeling language
  - simulators (e.g. Simulink) don't solve problems
  - problem solver models often lack fidelity from lack of the language features
    - object-oriented class structures
    - continuous variables, time, state change
    - a variety of operators/functions (some just support logic)
    - quantification (“all computers connected to the public wireless network”)
  - The current AE supports these (and uncertainty to a limited degree)
  - Language enables dynamic creation of constraints (others that do this: MDS, some automated planners, APGEN?)
2. Poses a wider variety of questions on the same behavior model
  - For DR scenario, simulation and scheduling:
    - **What-if:** What events will occur and what happens to load and generation if responses are intercepted?
    - **When:** When do each of the events of the DR process take place?
  - Also capable of planning and model checking:
    - **What to do:** What events must execute to satisfy the constraints/achieve goals?
    - **Is possible:** Is it possible for an execution to cause a failure?
    - **Is impossible:** Is it impossible for an execution to cause a failure?
3. Scales well for problem size, ignoring problem complexity:
  - 10K+ events
  - 10K+ state variables (timelines)
  - 300K+ constraints
  - similar to ASPEN
  - CPLEX > million constraints—we plan to integrate solvers like CPLEX
4. Integrates with multi-view modeling (SysML) with access to ontologies.

# Why is an expressive language important?

We need an *expressive* behavior modeling language for modeling information flow, timing, uncertainty, etc.,

Specifying meters for a scenario alternatives:

**BAD, but it's the current state-of-the-art**

```
operator ami_meter_1_sends_last_gasp_message (  
    pre: meter_1_last_gasp_message = false  
    post: meter_1_last_gasp_message = true  
)  
operator ami_meter_2_sends_last_gasp_message (  
    pre: meter_2_last_gasp_message = false  
    post: meter_2_last_gasp_message = true  
)  
.  
.  
.  
operator ami_meter_50000_sends_last_gasp_message (  
    pre: meter_50000_last_gasp_message = false  
    post: meter_50000_last_gasp_message = true  
)
```

**GOOD**

```
class AmiMeter inherits from MeshNetworkTransceiver {  
    Messages messages = { LAST_GASP, READING, . . . }  
    . . .  
}  
AmiMeter meters[50000];
```

# AUI: Posing Analysis Questions

What Load Reduction would cause grid.instability = true ? 117MW

What Load Reduction could cause grid.instability = true ? [9.2MW, infinity]

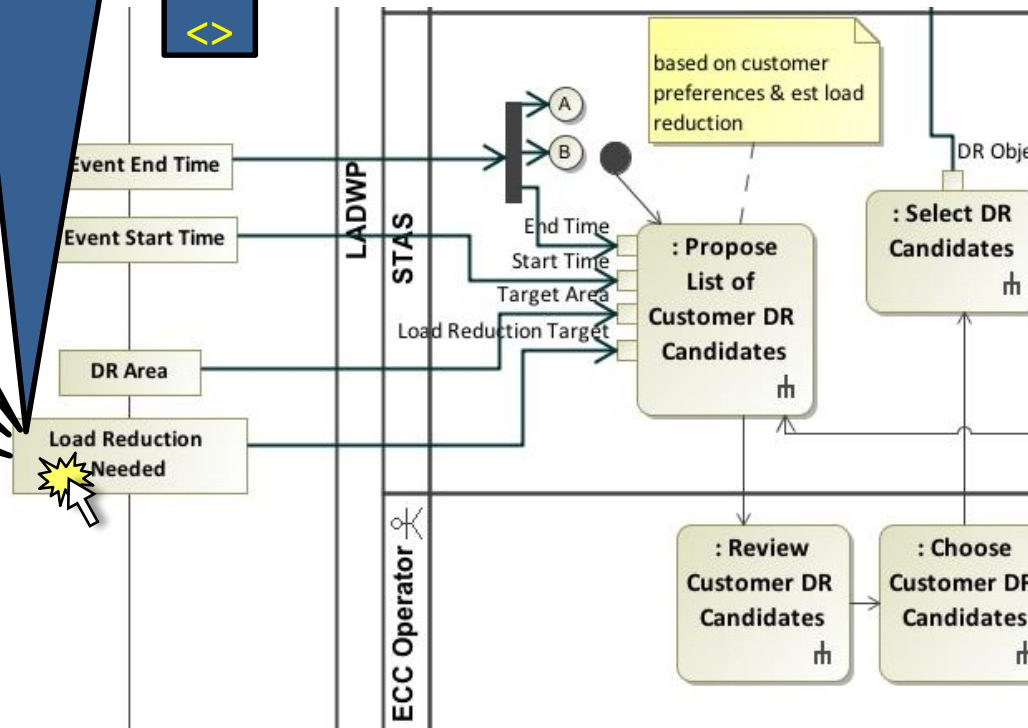
If Load Reduction = 15MW , what DR Area could cause grid.instability = true ? {7,13,51}

Load execution data for past 12 hours ... done

Query: What unexpected events caused grid.instability = true ?  
 expected numDrParticipants = 4200  
 actualNumDrParticipants = [0,12]

Query:  
 If Load Reduction = 15MW would grid.instability = ? maybe

- =
- <
- <=
- >
- >=
- <>





# How would you pose alternative questions if using other systems?

- ASPEN – figure out how to change activity and/or state/resource models to ask question
- CPLEX – figure out how to change model as a system of equations and an optimization function
- Simulink – change model and write MATLAB code
- Mathematica – figure out Mathematica code
- Wolfram SystemModeler – edit model (either graphically or in Modelica) and pose question in Mathematica.
- In our approach,
  - For the AUI, a new query statement template is added to others in a text file or GUI form:

```
query HowMany:  
  parameters = // format: [<type> variable|expression <parameter name>]*  
    Number variable numVarParam1  
    Boolean expression boolExprParam2  
  statement = "How many " + numVarParam1 + " could cause " + boolExprParam2 + "?"  
  statement = "For how many " + numVarParam1 + " is " + boolExprParam2 + " possible?"
```
  - In AE, add code (2 lines for this example) to an auto-generated Java class to change the model (in memory, not the original).
    - code on next slide
  - Now, this “HowMany” question can be asked of any model, for any variable in the model, and for any expression involving those variables.

# AE event/behavior/constraint language

- Adds declarative behavior language elements to procedural Java for problem solving.
- **Classes** (OO inheritance, nested classes, leveraging Java)
- **Parameters**, a.k.a. variables with value domains
- **TimeVarying** – a.k.a. timelines, variables whose values are functions of time
- **Dependencies** (e.g.,  $\text{energy} \leftarrow \text{power} * \text{duration}$ )
- **Constraints** (e.g.,  $\text{event1.end} + 5 \text{ min} < \text{event2.start}$ )
- **Events** – classes with start/end time variables
  - **Effects** – dependencies on TimeVarying
  - **Elaborations** – a.k.a. conditional decompositions, AND/OR event trees, subactivities, subgoals, methods, hierarchical task networks...

```
# This example is not an actual model.
# The syntax is modified to fit the screen.
class Customer:
  Parameter int id
  Parameter CustomerType type = Residence
  Parameter bool participate = false
  Parameter Meter meter
  TimeVarying float load = new TimeVarying("kv"+id)
  Dependency id <- meter.id

event usePower:
  Parameter float power, actualPower
  Parameter DRObject drObj
  Parameter time lastReport, nextReport
  Parameter bool willReport
  Parameter string fileName
  TimeVarying float projectedLoad
  Dependencies
    energy <- actualPower * duration
    actualPower <- power - if(participate,0,
                              drObj.shed(power,id))
    fileName <- dataFolder + os.sep + "meter" +
                id + "_" + startTime.day() + ".csv"
    nextReport <- lastReport + drObj.reportPeriod
    willReport <- endTime < new TimeVarying(fileName)
    projectedLoad <- new TimeVarying(fileName)
  Effect
    load.add(power, startTime, endTime)
  Elaboration
    if participate meter.report(load=load)
  Constraints
    !participate || !willReport ||
    ( report.startTime >= nextReport - 2min &&
      report.startTime <= nextReport + 2min )
```

# TimeVarying (Timelines)

- **TimeVaryingMap<T>**

- setValue(time, value)
- unsetValue(time, value)
- plus(number, start, end)
- plus(TimeVarying)
- minus, times, dividedBy
- init(csvFileName)

- **LinearTimeline<Number>**

- initFrom(deltaMap)
- getDeltaMap()

- **TimeVaryingMaps<T>**

- init(folderName)
- init(map<csvFileName, weight>)

- **Consumable<Number>**

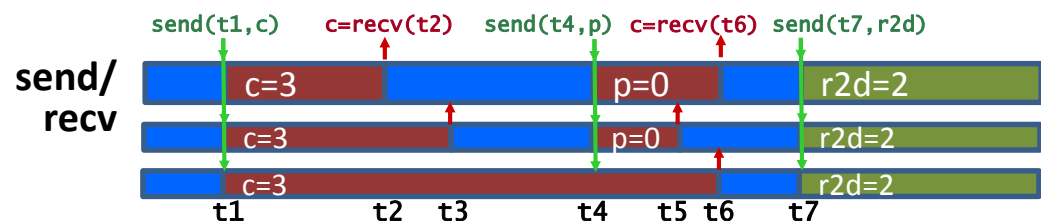
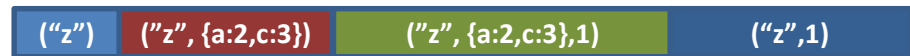
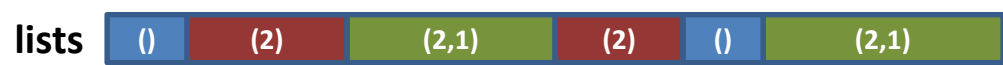
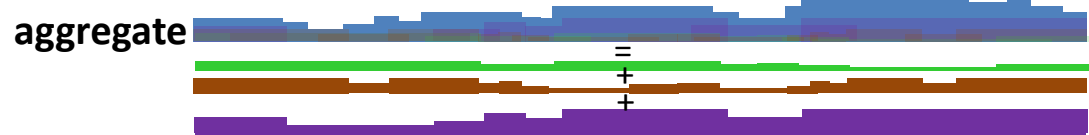
- plus(number, time)
- getDelta(t1, t2)
- getDeltaMap()
- init (deltaMap)

- **TimeVaryingList<T>**

- add(time, value)
- add(time, List)
- addIfNotContained(time, value)
- remove(time, value/List)
- contains(time, value)
- nthElement(time, n)

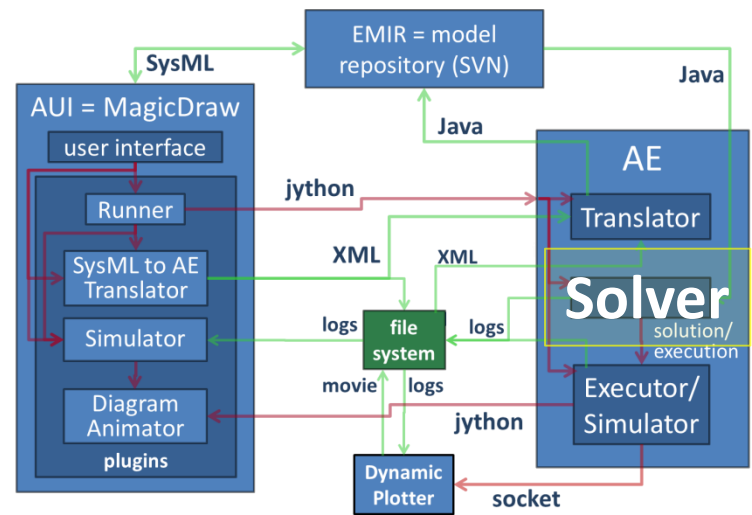
- **ObjectFlow<T>**

- send(time, value)
- sendIf(time, value, condition)
- receive(time, value)
- gotSomething(time)
- addListener(ObjectFlow)



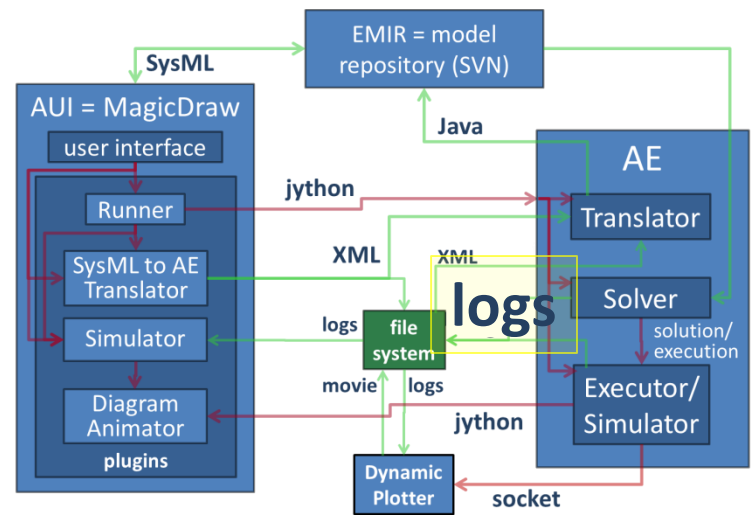
# Constraint Solver

1. gather constraints
2. assign new values
3. elaborate or deconstruct events
4. apply (on unapply) effects to timelines
5. repeat



# Logged output

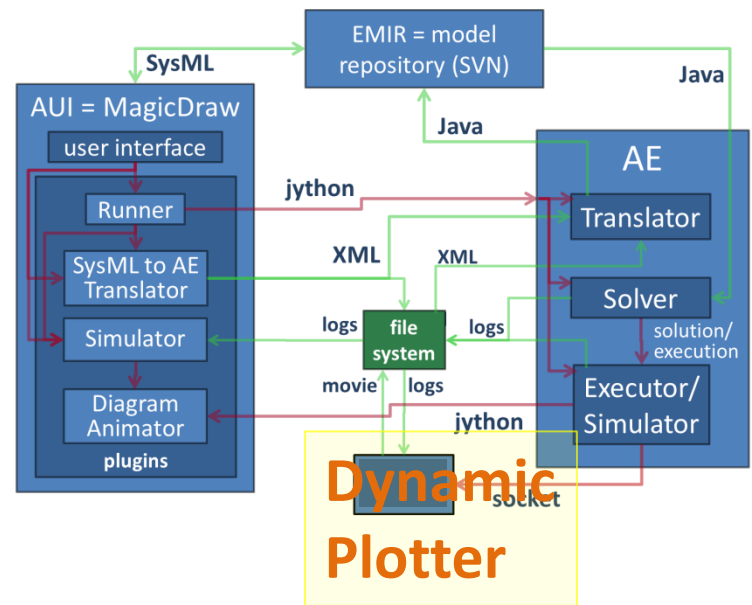
- stats after each loop through constraints
- all constraints
- violated constraints
- execution/solution  
(events, parameter values, timelines)
- simulation – print event start/end and state transitions in scaled time
- snapshot simulations saved periodically during solving



# Dynamic Plotter

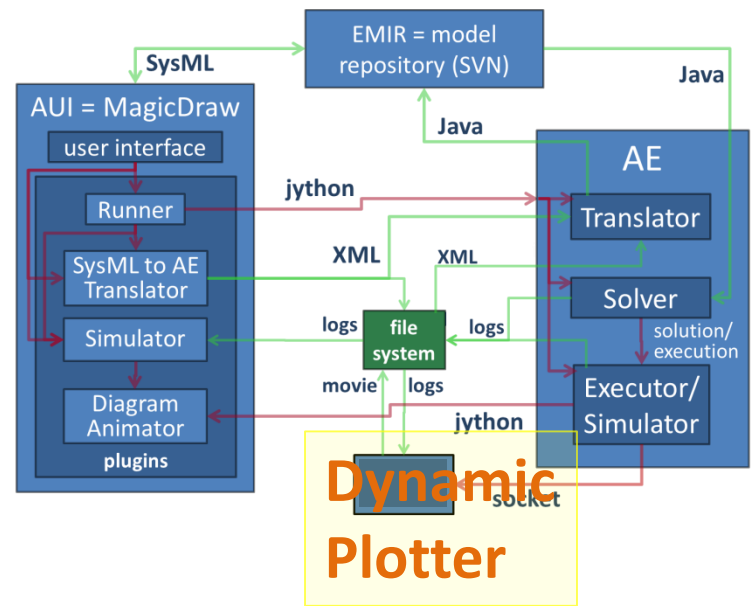
- Enthought Python
  - doesn't integrate well with Jython (and, thus, MD)
  - invoked as standalone from file or over a socket from Java (and probably Jython).
- options for scrolling, dynamic resizing, frames per second, skipping frames to catch up with simulation, saving movie (mp4)
- does not (yet) simulate by itself, so loads from log files are not animated
- supports projected and "live" data
  - can update projections
- currently some discrepancies in rendering from Java vs file because of sampling and handling of null values

<show plot animation>



# Activity Diagram Animator

- time-scaled simulators in Java and Python can drive
- corrects for time error by monitoring system time
- data from log file or Solver
- max delay between event steps



show MD animation