

User Manual for the Ptolemy-HLA Framework

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1 Introduction

The Ptolemy-HLA co-simulation framework leverages two open source tools: Ptolemy II and HLA/CERTI. It allows to distribute the execution of a Ptolemy model by using the HLA standard (implemented in this framework by CERTI [12]), and is a easy way to produce an HLA federate in a Federation. Ptolemy and so the Ptolemy-HLA co-simulation framework is available for the Linux, Windows XP and Mac OS X operating systems. The Ptolemy-HLA framework (called `hlacerti` in Ptolemy tree) is an on-going work¹. For more information about the Ptolemy-HLA co-simulation framework read [4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9].

¹Contributors implied in this framework from the beginning in 2013 up to now, March, 2018 (in alphabetical order): Vandita Banka, Christopher Brooks, Tarciana Cabral de Brito Guerra, David Come, Patricia Derler, Maxim Ivanov, Sebastien Jaillant, Gilles Lasnier, Edward Lee, Yanxuan Li, Clement Michel, Claire Pagetti.

This user guide contains the following sections:

- A brief presentation of a Ptolemy-HLA federation in section 2. This allows to understand the main features of the co-simulation framework. Section 3 presents how to execute a demo federation.
- Getting Started: The instructions for creating a federation with federates is presented in section 4.
- Installing the HLA-PTII co-simulation (section 5: which softwares you need and how to install Ptolemy and CERTI).
- There are also FAQ (section 6), Error Messages (section 7) and some information about previous versions of this framework (section C).

FIXME: Is it useful to put a glossary (as in Ptolemy book) so we can click on a work to find the definition? E.g., TAR, NER, lookahead, Synchronization Point, CERTI message buffer, etc.

2 Ptolemy-HLA federation

2.1 Some basics about HLA standard

The IEEE High-Level Architecture (HLA) standard [2] targets distributed simulation. A CPS can be seen as a federation grouping several federates which communicate via publish/subscribe patterns. This decomposition into federates allows to combine different types of components such as simulation models, executable code (in C++, Java, etc.), and hardware equipment. The key benefits of HLA are interoperability and reuse [4].

A simulation entity performing a sequence of computations is called a *federate*, and the set of federates simulating the entire system is called a *federation*. Federates are connected via the Run-Time Infrastructure (RTI), the underlying middleware functioning as the simulation kernel. This is frequently represented by the lollipop view as in fig. 2.

The HLA specification defines [5]:

1. An interface specification for a set of services required to manage the federates and their interactions. For instance, it describes how a federate can join or create a federation.
2. An object model template which provides a common framework for the communication between HLA simulations. For each federation, a Federation Object Model (FOM) describes the shared objects and their attributes. This federation object model is usually specified in a Federation Execution Data (FED) file.
3. A set of rules describing the responsibilities of federations and the federates. An example is the rule that *all data exchange among federates shall occur via the RTI*.

```

|;FOM with 1 object class and 1 attribute.
(Fed
  (Federation Test)
  (FedVersion v1.3)
  (Spaces)
  (Objects
    (Class ObjectRoot
      (Attribute privilegeToDelete reliable timestamp)
      (Class RTIprivate)
      (Class Signal
        (Attribute speed reliable timestamp))))
  )

```

Figure 1: FOM.

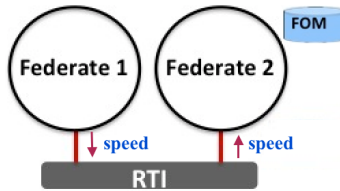


Figure 2: HLA architecture.

Table 1: Publish/Subscribe table.

Attribute	Fed. 1	Fed. 2
Signal.speed	Publish	Subscribe

2.1.1 Data Exchange in HLA

Let us say that the *attribute* `speed` belongs to a *class* called `Signal`, as described in the FOM represented in fig. 1. Let us consider the federation in fig. 2 with two federates: Federate 2 uses the data `speed` provided by Federate 1, i.e., Federate 1 publishes the class `Signal` and Federate 2 subscribes to attribute `speed` of this class. This information is usually provided in a table as the one in table 1. There are two steps concerning the *object management* [4]:

- 1) When federate 1 is launched, it registers an object instance of `Signal` class. When federate 2 is launched,

it discovers object instances **Signal** related to the attribute **speed** it subscribed.

2) During the simulation, federate **1** sends through the RTI a new value of **Signal.speed** using the service **updateAttributeValues** (UAV). The RTI sends this value to **2** using the callback **reflectAttributeValues** (RAV).

FIXME: find the simplest way to describe UAV/RAV

A UAV service has the following parameters: the object instance handle, the attribute value and a timestamp. The RAV service has a class handle, an attribute handle, a class instance name, an attribute value and a timestamp.

A federation can deal with several instances of a class, registered by different federates or a same federate. The Section 4.2 describes two different ways of implement a Billard federation.

2.1.2 Time Advance in HLA

The time advance phase in HLA is a two-step process:

- 1) a federate sends a time advance request service, and
- 2) waits for the time to be granted, provided by **timeAdvanceGrant** (TAG) service.

There are two services for a time advance request:

- the **timeAdvanceRequest** service (TAR), used to implement time-stepped federates; and
- the **nextEventRequest** service (NER), used to implement event-based federates.

For more information about time advance, a very important point, see [4].

2.1.3 in HLA

FIXME: talk here about multiple instances? Lookahead? Synchronization Point? How to define a good FOM? May be some of this issues put agin in FAQ? Or in a glossary?

2.2 Ptolemy-HLA framework

The Ptolemy-HLA co-simulation framework must comply with both, HLA and Ptolemy rules, in particular when dealing with data exchange and time advance. See see [4] for more technical information.

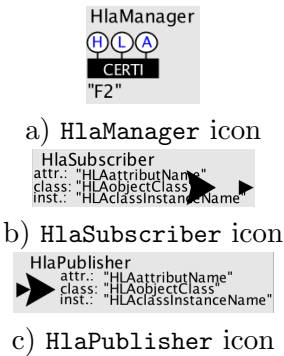


Figure 3: Icons.

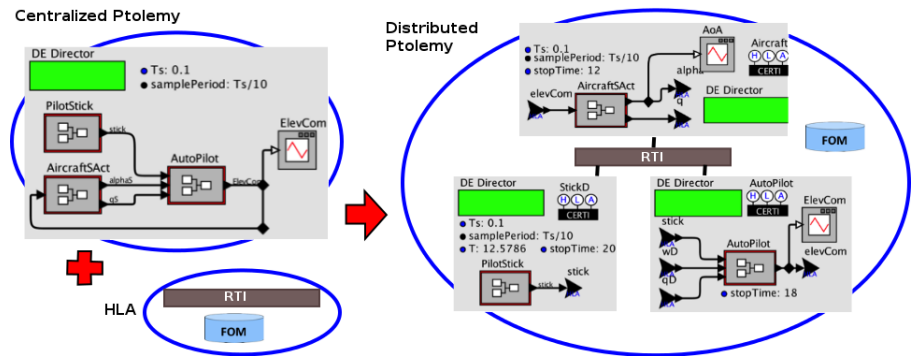


Figure 4: A Ptolemy-HLA federation from a centralized Ptolemy model.

Three new components were added to Ptolemy whose icons are shown in fig. 3:

- **HlaManager**: This interface handles: 1) the time coordination between the the Ptolemy logical time and HLA logical time, 2) the data exchange between federates (with **HlaSubscriber** and **HlaPublisher**).
- **HlaPublisher**: Registers the object instance and sends the data through the RTI.
- **HlaSubscriber**: Discovers the object instance and receives the data from the RTI.

Figure 4 shows on the left a (centralized) Ptolemy model split (on the right) in a federation with three federates². You can notice the addition of the icons **HlaManager**, **HlaPublisher** and **HlaSubscriber** on the right side. You need also a **FOM** (see section 6) and a **RTI**.

²This demo can be found in [\\$PTII/org/hlacerti/demo/f14HLA/AllFederatesNER/f14HlaNER.xml](http://$PTII/org/hlacerti/demo/f14HLA/AllFederatesNER/f14HlaNER.xml)

3 Running a Ptolemy-HLA Federation Demo

If you have already installed CERTI and Ptolemy, follow the steps bellow in the *order* presented bellow. Otherwise, see section 5. The demos are in `$PTII/org/hlacerti/demo`.

1. Open a terminal and execute the script
`source $CERTI_HOME/share/scripts/myCERTI_env.sh`
2. In the same terminal, check if the environment variable PTII is set (`echo $PTII`). Otherwise, set this variable (`export PTII=/path/to/your/ptII/folder`).
3. For avoiding errors³, check if there is any `rtig` process running (the first model to be run will automatically launch this process): `ps -ax | grep rtig`. If there is a `rtig` running, kill the process: `pkill rtig`
4. In the same terminal, go to `$PTII/org/hlacerti/demo` and choose a demo. All demos are in a folder `demo-name`; the instructions of how run the models are in the file `demo-name.xml` inside this folder. Remark: only one model must has the field “Is synchronization point register?” ticked; this one is the last one to be launched.
`cd $PTII/org/hlacerti/demo`
`$PTII/bin/vergil demo-name/demo-name.xml &` **FIXME: talk about synchronization point somewhere, or just cite a reference/code??**

There are four demos:

IntegrationTests There are three federations: `TimeAdvancing1Federate`, `TimeAdvancing2Federates` and `TimeAdvancing2FederatesIntervalEvents`. There is no data exchange; the goal is to show how the time is advanced using HLA time management services TAR and NER [4].

```
$PTII/bin/vergil IntegrationTests/IntegrationTests.xml &
```

SynchronizeToRealTime This federation has two federates exchanging data, and a third federate that does not send neither receive data but has its logical time synchronized with real time. So the other 2 federates advance their logical time coordinated with it.

```
$PTII/bin/vergil SynchronizeToRealTime/SynchronizeToRealTime.xml &
```

f14HLA A distributed simulation of the longitudinal control of a F14 aircraft. There are two federations, one using TAR and another using NER.

```
$PTII/bin/vergil f14HLA/f14HLA.xml &
```

Billard A distributed simulation of two billiard balls in a pool table. The models are simplified: a ball does not change its direction when it hits another ball. There are two versions:

- `2Billes2Fed`: two federates, each one registers and publishes a unique ball;
- `2Billes1Fed`: one federate that register two balls (two instances of class `Bille`).

Both federations have another federate that just displays the coordinates of each ball.

```
$PTII/bin/vergil Billard/Billard.xml &
```

4 Getting Started

4.1 Creating federates of a federation Test

If you have already installed Ptolemy, follow the steps bellow. Otherwise, see section 5.1.

Let us consider the (centralized) Ptolemy model depicted in figure 5. We want to create a federation called **Test** with two federates. The composite actor **A1** will be implemented in Federate **1** and **A2** will be implemented in Federate **2**. Now the data `speed` in fig. 5 will be sent through the RTI (as represented in fig. 2).

³For example, if you run another federation before, and, because of some exception, the federation was not properly destroyed, the current execution can raise other exception as *Federate already registered*, see section 7.

The splinting of the centralized model into two federates is done following the steps below. The three icons of the framework can be found in MoreLibrairies->Co-Simulation->HLA⁴.

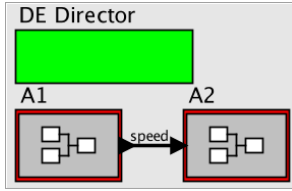


Figure 5: A Ptolemy model.

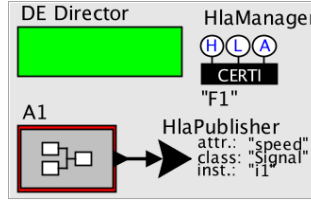


Figure 6: Federate 1.

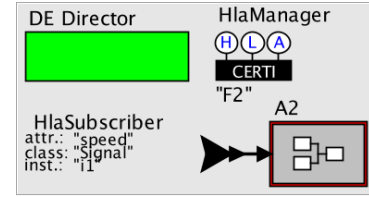


Figure 7: Federate 2.

4.1.1 Creating federates

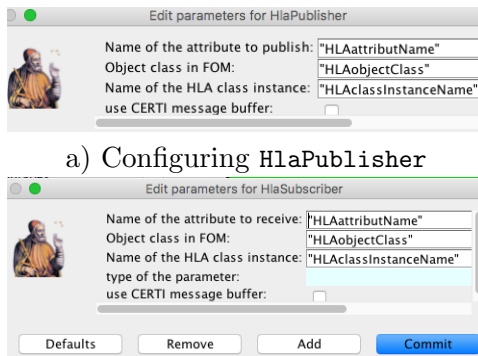
Create a folder that will be populated with the federates and a .fed file describing the FOM. We will use for this example the FOM depicted in fig. 1 and the information in table 1.

Federate 1 (publishes `Signal.speed`):

1. Create a new model⁴ in the folder, populate with a DE director (mandatory); save it, e.g., as `Federate1.xml`,
2. Copy the composite actor **A1** from the centralized model,
3. Check if the output port of **A1** has a type; if not, choose a type⁴,
4. Drag an `HlaManager` icon and an `HlaPublisher` icon; connect the latter to the output port of **A1**. For configuring the icons, see sections 4.1.2 and 4.1.4. The final result is depicted in fig. 6.

Federate 2 (subscribes `Signal.speed`):

1. Create a new model in the same folder, populate with a DE director (mandatory); save it, e.g., as `Federate2.xml`,
2. Copy the composite actor **A2** from the centralized model,
3. Drag an `HlaManager` icon and an `HlaSubscriber` icon; connect the latter to the input port of **A2**. For configuring the icons, see sections 4.1.3 and 4.1.4. The final result is depicted in fig. 7.



a) Configuring HlaPublisher

b) Configuring HlaSubscriber

Figure 8: Configuring actors.

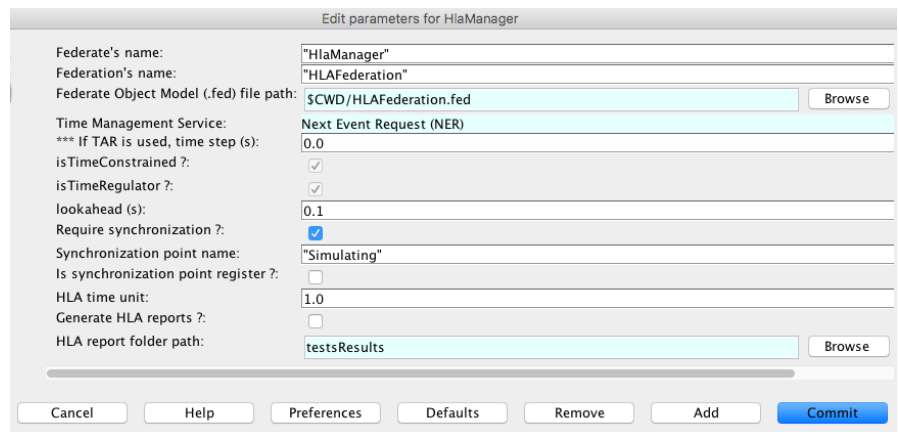


Figure 9: Configuring HlaManager

⁴For creating Ptolemy models, see chapter *Building Graphical Models* in [1].

4.1.2 Configuring HlaPublisher

In the model `Federate1.xml` (fig. 6), double-click on the icon `HlaPublisher`; the window depicted in fig. 8.a pops out. Replace `HlaAttributeName` by `speed` and `HlaObjectClass` by `Signal`. As for the moment, put any name, e.g., `i1` in the field `class instance`. We will talk again about this parameter when presenting an example with multiple instances in section 4.2. Click `Commit`. Do not mind for now about field use `CERTI message buffer`.

4.1.3 Configuring HlaSubscriber

In the model `Federate2.xml` (fig. 7), double-click on the icon `HlaSubscriber`; the window depicted in fig. 9.b pops out.

Replace `HlaAttributeName` by `speed` and `HlaObjectClass` by `Signal`. In the field `class instance`, put the same name used in the `HlaPublisher`, `i1`. In the field `type of the parameter`, put the *same* type as the one in the input of the actor that publishes `Signal.speed` in fig. 6 (chosen in section 4.1.1, `Federate 1`, step 3).

4.1.4 Configuring HlaManager of all federates in a Federation

Some important points to have in mind:

1. All federates must use the same Federation name that appears in the `.fed` file.
2. All federates must use the same `Synchronization Point Name`.
3. Each federate can choose its own time management, `NER` or `TAR`.
4. Each federate can choose to save its execution in `.csv` files in `$HOME/testsResults`
5. The last federate (Ptolemy model) to be launched must be the *register of the synchronization point*.

Federate 1:

1. In the model `Federate1.xml` (fig. 6), double-click on the icon `HlaManager`; the window depicted in fig. 8.a pops out.
2. In the field `Federate's name`, replace the default `HlaManager` by `F1`.
3. In the field `Federation's name`, replace the default `HlaFederation` by `Test`.
4. Beside the field `Federate Object ...`, click on `Browse` button and select the `.fed` file. It *must* be in the same folder where the federate is. The federate is the Ptolemy model `Federate1.xml`.
5. In the field `Time Management Service`, choose `Next Event Request (NER)`. Do not mind about the value of the time step in the field below.
6. In the field `lookahead`, keep the default value or choose another one. **FIXME: talk about lookahead somewhere, or just cite a reference??**
7. Tick the field `Require synchronization?`; keep the default value the field `Synchro... point name` or choose another name.
8. Keep unticked the field `Is synchronization point register?`. This model will be the first to be launch.
9. You may tick `Generate HLA reports?`.

Federate 2:

1. In the model `Federate2.xml` (fig. 7), double-click on the icon `HlaManager`; the window depicted in fig. 8.a pops out.
2. In the field `Federate's name`, replace the default `HlaManager` by `F2`.

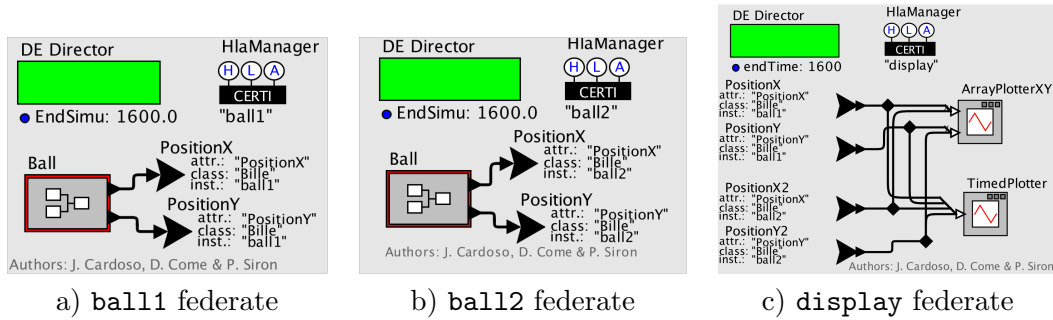


Figure 10: A federation with 3 federates exchanging attributes `positionX`, `positionY` of class `Bille`

3. In the field `Federation's name`, replace the default `HlaFederation` by the same name, `Test`.
4. Beside the field `Federate Object ...`, click on `Browse` button and select the `.fed` file. It *must* be in the same folder where the federate is. The federate is the Ptolemy model `Federate2.xml`.
5. In the field `Time Management Service`, choose `Next Event Request (NER)`. Do not mind about the value of the time step in the field below.
6. In the field `lookahead`, keep the default value or choose another one.
7. Tick the field `Require synchronization?`; keep the default value the field `Synchro...` point name or choose another name.
8. Tick the field `Is synchronization point register?`. This model will be the last to be launch.
9. You may tick `Generate HLA reports?`.

4.2 Using multiple instances of a class

The Ptolemy-HLA framework the ability to manage several instances of a class (e.g., several UAV flying in fleet). You just need to match the name of the instance in the federate that registers (and publishes) the instance and the one that discovers (and subscribes to) it. If the federate that subscribes does not need to know the name of instance, a joker (see section 6) can be used (instance name in `HlaSubscriber` must be `joker_i`).

A quite simple example is a billard simulation. A first version, called `2Billes2Fed` is represented in fig. 10. The federate `ball1`, depicted in fig. 10.a publishes `positionX` and `positionY` of class `Bille`; the instance is named also `ball1` (could be a different name). The federate `ball2`, depicted in fig. 10.b publishes `Bille.positionX` and `Bille.positionY`; the instance is named `ball2`. The federate `display` subscribes to `Bille.positionX` and `Bille.positionY`. For each attribute of an instance – i.e., for each `HlaPublisher` in each federate – there must be an `HlaSubscriber` as depicted in fig. 10.c. The FOM is represented in fig. 11. The (X,Y) coordinates of the two balls are represented in fig. 12.

A second version of a billard simulation is called `2Billes1Fed`. This federation has two federates: `display` (fig. 10.c) and `billiard`, represented in fig. 13. The latter publishes two instances of class `Bille`: `ball1` and `ball2`. The simulation is represented by the same figure 12.

5 Installing Ptolemy-HLA framework

5.1 Installing Ptolemy

For having Ptolemy and CERTI in a same root, you can create a folder `$HOME/pthla` and install Ptolemy inside. These instructions works well for Linux and Mac OS (10.8 Mountain Lion, El Capitan, 10.12 Sierra).

You need to have Java 1.8. You can use `make` if you do not have `ant` in step 7 below.


```

;; Billard
(Fed
  (Federation Test)
  (FedVersion v1.3)
  (Objects
    (Class Bille
      (Attribute PositionX RELIABLE TIMESTAMP)
      (Attribute PositionY RELIABLE TIMESTAMP)
      (Class Boule
        (Attribute Color RELIABLE TIMESTAMP))
      )))
  (Interactions
    (Class Bing RELIABLE TIMESTAMP

```

Figure 11: Test.fed (FOM).

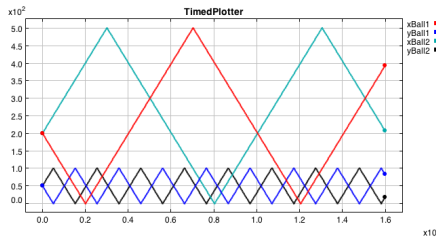


Figure 12: Time Plotter.

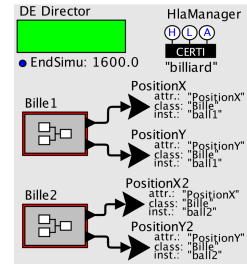


Figure 13: Federate billiard.

1. mkdir \$HOME/pthla
2. cd \$HOME/pthla
3. git clone https://github.com/icyphy/ptII
4. export PTII=\$HOME/pthla/ptII
5. cd \$PTII
6. ./configure
7. ant
8. cd \$PTII/bin
9. make

For open the graphical interface `vergil` in a terminal:

```
vergil $PTII/org/hlacerti/demo/Billard/FederationBillard.xml &
```

This demo is a federation with a billiard ball sending its location to a display. If it does not work, you need to put the whole address `$PTII/bin/vergil` or add `$PTII/bin` to your PATH (in `.bash_profile`).

5.2 Installing CERTI

Since commit 5bcd48f1070 in <https://github.com/icyphy/ptII> there is a script that installs CERTI 4.0.0 in `$HOME/pthla/certi-tools`.

```
cd $PTII
./org/hlacerti/build-certi.sh
```

If for some reason the script does not work, you can install by yourself (see section A). You can check if there is any bug related to CERTI in <https://savannah.nongnu.org/bugs/?group=certi>.

FIXME: update the section A

FIXME: update the section B; is it useful?

6 FAQ

6.1 What is a joker when using multi-instances?

A federate instantiates only the object instances it wants to use/receive, by using an `HlaSubscriber`. The order in which the instances will be discovered is not known before the run. If different object instances must be connected to different actors in the model, then the name of the instance must be the same in the `HlaSubscriber` and the (corresponding) `HlaPublisher`. For example, if the instance `UAV1` is the guide, and the instance `UAV2` is the follower, then this information must be known by the federate that calculates the control of both instances.

But when this information is not needed, the federate that subscribes to these instances needs, at least, to do not mix the attributes of both instances. For example, the (x,y,z) coordinates of each one UAV need to be "kept" together. In this case, we can use `joker1` and `joker2`. We do not know which instance will be discovered by `joker1`, and if the joker was chosen, is because this is not important! But `joker2` will discover the second instance.

6.2 How to create a FOM

FIXME: Put it here, or in sec. 2.1?

6.3 Which time management use?

FIXME: Put it here, or in sec. 2.1?

FIXME: Does any one has some suggestions?

7 Error Messages

FIXME: Talk about the test already made in org/hlacerti/test/auto ?

References

- [1] Claudius Ptolemaeus, editor. *System Design, Modeling, and Simulation Using Ptolemy II*. Ptolemy.org, 2014.
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- [3] C. Brooks, E. A. Lee, S. Neuendorffer, and J. Reekie. *Building Graphical Models* in System Design, Modeling, and Simulation using Ptolemy II, Editor Claudius Ptolemaeus, 2014.
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Appendices

A Installing CERTI

If the script for automatically launching CERTI presented in section 5.2 did not work, you can follow the steps bellow. Check the certi website for dealing with possible bugs.

FIXME: put the main information; try to say which are the possible issues for each OS.

Install certi (an open source RTI following the hla standard) latest version. As of 10/05/16, that was version 3.5.1. Download the gzipped tar file from: <http://download.savannah.gnu.org/releases/certi/>

Here a receipe for installing certi:

1. `mkdir $HOME/pthla` (only if you did not yet created this folder)
2. `cd $HOME/pthla`
3. `tar xvfz CERTI-3.5.1-Source.tar.gz` # (or double click to expand)
4. `mv CERTI-3.5.1-Source certi`
5. `mkdir $HOME/pthla/certi-tools`
6. `cd $HOME/pthla/certi`
7. `mkdir $HOME/pthla/certi/build-certi`
8. `cd $HOME/pthla/certi/build-certi`
9. `cmake -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=$HOME/pthla/certi-tools ../`
10. `make`
11. `make install`

Remark: for having a faster simulation(using , replace line 9 by this command (in a same line):

```
cmake -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=$HOME/pthla/certi-tools
      -DCERTI_USE_NULL_PRIME_MESSAGE_PROTOCOL=ON ../
```

CERTI has been compiled and installed in the \$HOME/pthla/certi-tools folder defined as \$CERTI_HOME folder. CERTI provides a script to set the environment (global variables, binaries, etc) to allow the correct launch of RTIG process, RTIA process and federates. To set the CERTI environment properly in a terminal run the command:

```
source $HOME/pthla/certi-tools/share/scripts/myCERTI_env.sh
```

or put the above command in your ~/.bash_profile file.

To test the installation:

1. open 3 terminals (make sure you open new terminals or source ~/.bash_profile in already open terminals)
2. go to the first terminal and execute the command "rtig"
3. go to second terminal and call a billard federate "1" (-n name)
`billard -n1 -fTest -FTest.fed -t10`
DO NOT HIT ENTER YET.
4. go to the third terminal and call a billard federate "2" (-n name)
`billard -n2 -fTest -FTest.fed -t10`
DO NOT HIT ENTER YET.
5. go back to second terminal (of step 3) and press "ENTER"

The C++ billard demo that has been run is in \$HOME/pthla/certi/test/Billard/ The Ptolemy billiard demo is in \$PTII/org/hlacerti/demo/Billard.

Remark: At this date (May, 10, 2016), there is an issue with macos El Capitan. Even if CERTI and Ptolemy are successfully installed, the demos in the folder \$PTII/org/hlacerti/demo do not work, with models stuck with the message `initializing`. (in the left bottom corner) and the following error message:

```
_read(): dyld: Library not loaded: libCERTId.3.dylib
Referenced from: /Users/your-login/pthla/certi-tools/bin/rtig
Reason: image not found
```

A fix was done on revision r74769 but please check out the (update) explanation in:
<https://chess.eecs.berkeley.edu/ptexternal/wiki/Main/HLA#ElCapitan>

1. Run the command:

```
ls -l $CERTI_HOME/lib/libCERTId.*
```

2. If you find a symbolinc link for file libCERTId.3.dylib, do the following commands:

a. `cd $HOME/ptthla/certi-tools/lib`

b. `mv libCERTId.3.dylib foo-libCERTId.3.dylib`

c. `cp libCERTId.3.5.1.dylib libCERTId.3.dylib`

3. run a demo again:

```
$PTII/bin/vergil $PTII/org/hlacerti/demo/2Billes2Fed/2Billes2Fed.xml &
```

B Check list for creating Federates using hlacerti

1. Have CERTI installed and a .fed file with the FOM.
2. The top level director must be DE (Discrete Event).
3. Add an HLAManager decorator from **MoreLibrairies->Co-Simulation->HLA** and configure it: name the Federate (must be unique in the Federation) and the Federation (the same for all federates), browse the .fed file, choose the time management NER or TAR (if TAR, choose also the time step), put a values for Lookahead and HLA time unit (usually keep the default value 1). If federates have a synchronization point, tick the field and choose a same name for all federates in this federation. Choose a federate to be the last one to be launched, and tick the field “Is synchronization point register”?
4. If the Federate will send values (of an attribute) for other federates, add a **HLAPublisher** for each attribute (in the FOM) to be Published to the Federation. If a same Federate has several object instances to be sent (e.g. as in figure 13), put a different instance name in the field **class instance**. Choose the good data type in its input port.
5. If the Federate will receive values (of an attribute) from other federate(s), add a **HLASubscriber** for each attribute (in the FOM) and for each instance the Federate will subscribe. Carefully put the same instance name used in the (corresponding) **HLAPublisher** of the Federate publishing this instance. Choose the same data type as in the input of this **HLAPublisher**. If you do not need to differentiate (??) your instances, use the joker. Important: for each instance registered by some federate, use a different joker.

C Previous revisions

Some important changes were made at revision 71890 (for allowing multiple instances of an object), 72233 (where instances can be dynamically discovered), 72943 (TAR mechanism for time management) and r74969 (print of information about the execution in .csv files). Revisions 71890 and 72233 broke backward compatibility, because they changed the way instances are considered: mono-instances, static multi-instances discovering and dynamic multi-instance discovering. All these revisions have demos in `$PTII/org/hlacert/models/legacy`.

- Up to revision 71843: **hlacerti** was in `$PTII/ptolemy/apps/`; it was necessary to install CERTI and JCERTI; only one instance of a class could be registered; only NER time management was implemented. Code by Gilles Lasnier. On revision 71867 `PTJCERTI_JAR` was added to the `CLASSPATH` by C. Brooks (no need to install JCERTI anymore).
- Revision 71890: **hlacerti** was moved to `$PTII/org`; multiple instances of a class can now be registered thanks to David Come. Some demos were updated at r71919.

- Up to revision 71935: some fixes as: fixed displayed name for HLASubscriber (r71932); encoding and decoding messages are in a separated class (r71924); an automatic translator for Ptolemy models was created (oneModelUpdate.py) on r71923; new demos by Janette Cardoso.
- Revision r72005: HLASubscriber must be in a composite actor for allowing dynamic (multiple) instances; Billard demo updated (r72045), fixed potential race condition due to non thread safe static objects (r72131), new (HLASubscribers) actors are added on run time if necessary (r72165), opaqueIdentifier renamed to objectName (r72187); new (HLASubscribers) actors are connected to existing actors in the model (r72204); manual and demo updated (r72244); HLA time unit created (r72431). All changes made by D. Come [8].
- Revision 72943: TAR time management was implemented by Yanxuan LI [9]; new demo SimpleProducerMultipleConsumer added; variables are renamed for clarity (r73341).
- Revision r73687: Some cleanup of demo layout and minor tuning of icons.
- r74969 (2016-07-25): Performance measures and simulation validation are added to the framework by Tarciana Guerra [10]: simulation data, simulation results (e.g., events in the Ptolemy calendar queue and events coming from the RTI); and simulation statistics (e.g., number of TARs/NERs). These information appear in .csv text files generated during the simulation.
- r75771 (2017-03-08): Function `_roundDoubles` removed in `org.hlacerti.lib.HlaManager` when used for rounding Ptolemy time (`currentTime`) and Certi time (`CertiLogicalTime`) in time advance requests. This was the reason of the error described on section B.11. See [11].
- r75720 (2017-02-17): Updating `jcerti.lib`. Now federates can be launched in another computer without problem.
- r75773 (2017-03-16): Some errors fixed in `org.hlacerti.lib.HlaManager` (related to .csv files). Unfortunately several errors were introduced in previous versions.
- r76350 (2017-07-08): demos are added in `$PTII/ptolemy/org/hlacerti/demo/MicrostepReset` for showing a non-expected behavior of microstep for some particular cases (output events of `DiscreteClock` actor and `HlaSubscriber` have the same timestamp and microstep but are not added). Explanation of the issue in Clement Michel report [11].