

ZEUS  
Zombie Epidemic Universe Simulator

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# Abstract

ZEUS is a simulator that can be used to simulate a theoretical zombie infestation. The simulator has a dual use as it can be used to model the aforementioned zombie infestation, or the simulation can be used to model a realistic spread of a pathogen. Users can set up a simulation which contain the parameters of the zombie infestation (or pathogen) as well as the scenarios which may be involved. The simulation may also save these simulations as well as load and use the simulations, to allow for the simulations to be passed across different users and for later use.

# Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Professor Atta Badii and Tom Thorne for supervising the project through its design and development as well as the documentation of the project.

Another individual that needs acknowledgement is Omar Cornut [[[1]](#endnote-1)] for the development of the dear imgui (ImGUI) header library used extensively during the development of the ZEUS System.

Multiple collaborators that have contributed to the development (and maintenance) of the Simple Direct-Media Layer (SDL) [14] graphics library also need to be acknowledged for an indirect contribution to this project.

(Use of ImGUI under the MIT License)

(Use of SDL under the zlib and LGPL license)

I would also like to thank the following people for testing the ZEUS system:

* Tiago Silva
* Doreen Crump

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# Introduction

Simulations are useful in emulating real-world scenarios in isolated conditions. The use of a simulation is advantageous as the effects of simulation is either limited or have no real / lasting effects; the possible effects of a scenario the simulation emulates can be observed without having to deal with the consequences. As such, a simulation would be very useful in modelling how a theoretical disease that causes people to become zombies would spread across the world / specific areas.

This project involves research from multiple fields of study, ranging from Computer Science (software development) to Epidemiology, to ensure that the simulator is relatively realistic but at the same time is not too complex that special training is required to use the simulator.

The main objective of this project is to produce a zombie simulator that runs a moderately realistic simulation of a scenario based on user inputs. The simulator must also be usable without the need of training to use the system i.e. the software must be easy to use, following the already set guidelines for user interface design.

A secondary objective is for the system to allow for customisation so that users are able to create scenarios other than the default scenario; therefore making the system be usable for simulations that aren’t just the entire world (allows for more local simulations).

This document covers the development of the ZEUS System, beginning with the problem articulation, defining the problem that needs to be solved

**This project is available in GitHub as a repository (as of April 2018). The repository includes all the source code and documentation involved in the project, for ease of marking as well as to provide access to any interested individuals who want to use the ZEUS System [****[[2]](#endnote-2)].**

# Problem Articulation

# Requirements and Analysis (Literature Review)

## Case Studies (Existing examples)

### GLEAM Simulator

The GLEAM (Global Epidemic and Mobility Model) Simulator [[[3]](#endnote-3)] is a two-part system composed of a Client and server application. The system uses the server to run the simulations, none of the computations are done on the user’s computer. The GLEAM system uses the client application to interact with the server. The client application itself is also split into smaller modules. The client application is split into a simulation builder, simulation manager and the simulation visualiser.

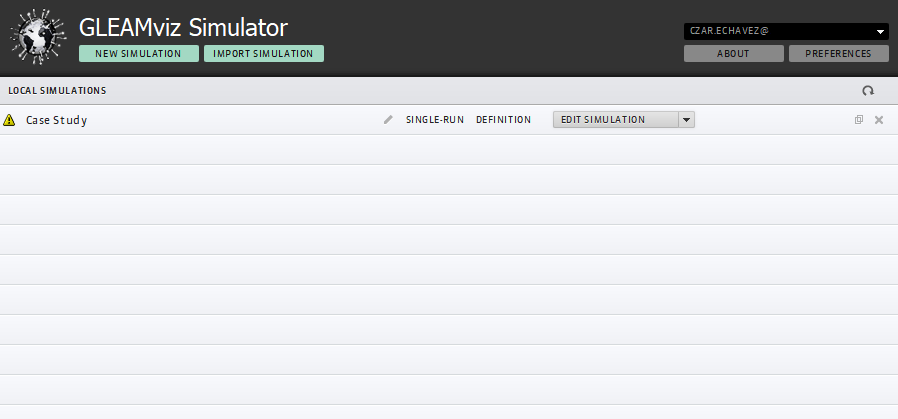


Figure 1 Simulation Manager

A user can track his/her simulations using the simulation manager. The simulation manager holds the simulations that are both complete and incomplete. Complete simulations can be submitted to the GLEAM server for the simulation to be run. Figure 1 shows the simulation manager’s user interface.



Figure 2 Simulation Builder

The simulation builder is where a user can create the spreading logic of the simulation i.e. how the disease propagates during the simulation as well as defining the starting point of the simulation. Figure 2 shows the user interface for the simulator builder.

The simulation builder works on the basis that each object on screen is a compartment and that connections between the compartments are transitions, each with a variable name (with set values) which are used to calculate the spread of the disease.

The simulation visualiser allows the user to see the results of the simulation. The visualiser has multiple settings and widgets to show the spread of disease in multiple ways. The world map remains the same however can be reskinned to highlight certain parts such as visualising which country is most susceptible to a pandemic. As shown in Figure 3, the visualiser also displays a graph of the new infections per day; other graphs can also be displayed.

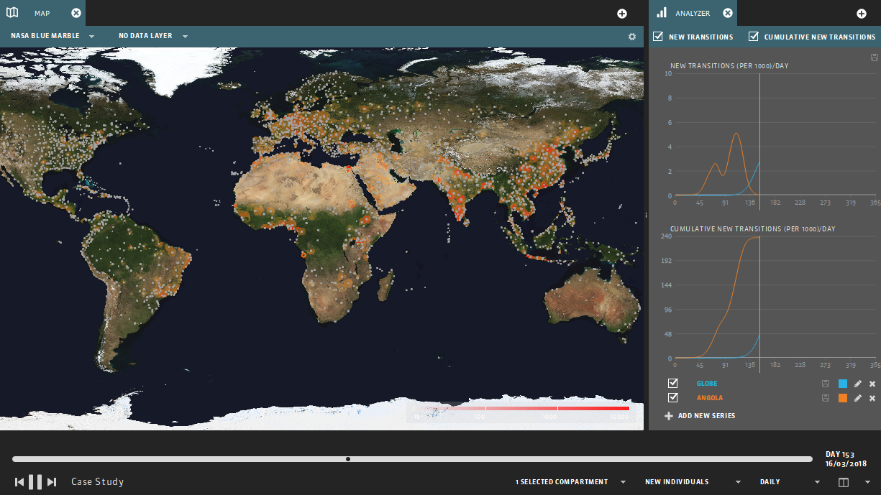


Figure 3 Simulation Visualiser

#### Evaluation of GLEAM

GLEAM has a great user interface design; however, some aspects of the software require the user to refer to the manual [[[4]](#endnote-4)]. The simulator builder has on screen help, however is not clear enough for a user to be able to make sense of what should be done in order for a simulation to be deemed runnable. Only after referring to the GLEAM user manual is it possible to understand how to create a simulation that the system deemed complete to be run. GLEAM breaking down its system into multiple pieces (i.e. the manager, builder and visualiser) also means that the software is not cluttered with a large amount of settings, ensuring that only the settings available in the current application is relevant to the action that the user needs to do; the simulation manager only allows the user to create and manage existing simulations, the builder only allows the user to create the disease mechanism and the simulation scenario, etc.

GLEAM is a simulator for realistic diseases, however, the goal of this project is also to create a zombie simulator. ZEUS still requires the use of disease spread, as it is assumed that the process of being turned into a zombie is that a person is first infected before becoming a zombie (assuming that the time for an infected to become a zombie is not the same as the incubation period)

Taking note of GLEAM’s flaws would help in ensuring that the development of ZEUS has an easily understandable user interface as well as provide a good user experience when using ZEUS. ZEUS needs to be set to only one simulation logic to simplify the simulator, therefore this is taken into account during the development process.

### Zombietown USA

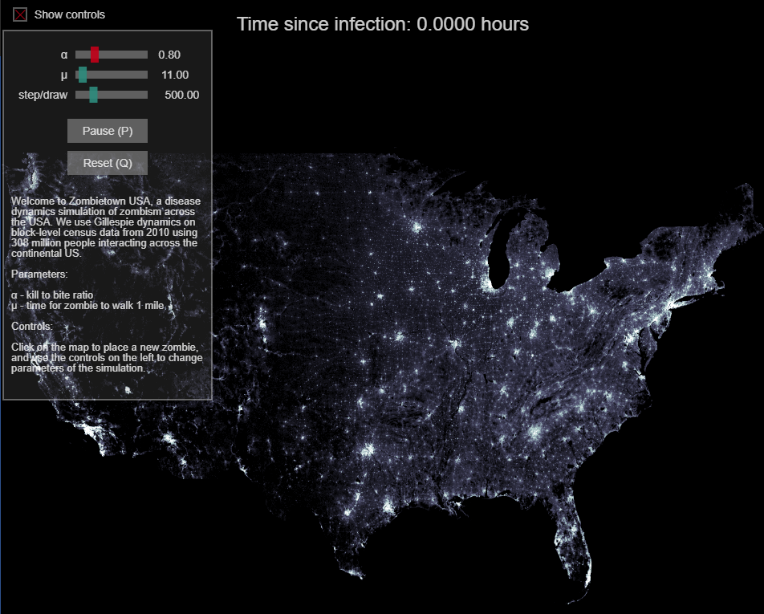


Figure 4 Zombietown USA demo

Zombietown USA [[[5]](#endnote-5)][[[6]](#endnote-6)] is JavaScript based application created by Matt Bierbaum and Alex Alemi.

The application is a simple simulation of how the zombies propagate through a population; the areas of high population are the lighter parts of the map, shown in Figure 4. The application only simulates the spread of zombies within the US and does not spread around the world.

The user interface for the application is also very simple, requiring only 4 different inputs from a user; the 3 variables the user can set, and the location(s) where the zombies can spread from.

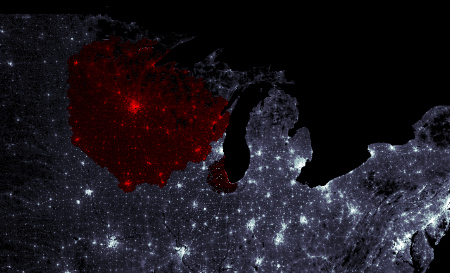


Figure 5 Infection Spread

Figure 5 shows the simulation after a few steps to show the spread of the zombies. The zombies are shown in red while healthy populations are still white (and grey). The simulator emphasises that the higher the population, the faster the zombies propagate through the region, hence the spread of zombies showing bumps on regions of high populations.

Figure 6 shows the 3 variables that the user is able to change. The sliders at the top of the interface denote the 3 variables that affect the simulation; these variables affect how the disease propagates (the chance of an infected individual turning into a zombie), how fast the disease travels (and therefore how fast a zombie should travel) and how many simulation cycles should be done before drawing the result to the screen.

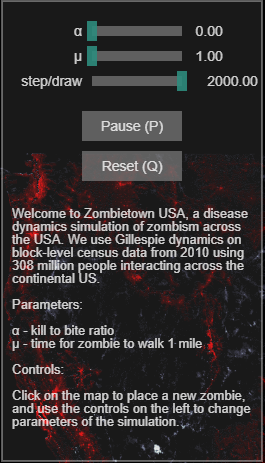


Figure 6 Simulator Variables

The user is able to set the starting point of the simulation by clicking on the map to “place” the initial zombie or if multiple points are clicked, zombies.

#### Evaluation of Zombietown USA

The user interface for this application is both easy to understand and use. The simulation is largely automated and begins as soon as the user clicks on the map where the simulation should begin from. The parameters to control the simulation is also very easy to understand and manipulate; the explanation of how the variable affects the simulation is shown where the user changes the parameters so that the user is able to know what should happen before they choose to change the variables.

The simulator’s simplicity however, causes it to be non-realistic. The simulator is too simple and cannot simulate the fact that the disease is able to spread to other cities instead of steadily moving from the starting point (a user can simulate this by having multiple start point but should be automatic). The simulator also only simulates the spread of zombies; this can be improved by also showing the spread of the disease, however this scenario may be where an infected individual becomes a zombie straight away.

The simple UI design should be taken into account in the development of ZEUS; a simple UI design makes the simulator easy to use and understand, and if a component needs explanation, there must be a way for the user to understand the item without needing to refer to a user manual.

## Simulation Mechanisms

### Mathematical model of a zombie disease

Knowing how a zombie disease will spread across a population is required by ZEUS in order to perform the calculations for the simulator and therefore making a more realistic simulation. Making a mathematical model of the simulations also means that the simulations remain consistent across the different copies of the simulator (excepting the fact that RNG may cause slight differences).

A collaborative study by statisticians from the University of Ottawa and Carleton University [[[7]](#endnote-7)] created a mathematical model of a spread of zombies across a population. The model breaks down the model into 3 distinct classes: Susceptible (people that can be infected), Zombies, and Removed (which are removed from the population pool if a zombie is destroyed or an uninfected individual dies).

Figure 7 (taken from [7]) shows the basic version of the model; S, Z and R representing Susceptible, Zombie and Removed respectively.

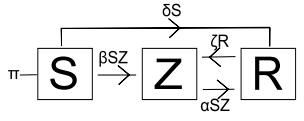


Figure 7 Basic infection model

π is an input into the population pool, the model assumes a birth rate i.e. more humans being born.

The model shows susceptible individuals becoming a zombie but cannot become uninfected, however a “removed” individual is able to be revived as a zombie again. The transitions have parameters which define the rate at which an object becomes another object e.g. βSZ is the rate of infection, αSZ is the rate of zombie elimination, ζR is the rate of reanimation (of zombies), etc.

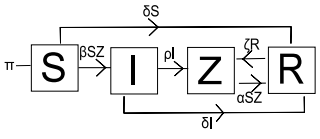


Figure 8 SIZR Model (with latent infection)

Figure 8 (taken from [7]) takes the basic model further by implementing an intermediate class between Susceptible and Zombies. This class is for infected individuals – people who have been bitten but have not yet become zombies.

In this model, new transitions are added; the infected become zombies at a rate ρI and infected individuals that do not transition into zombies at a rate of δI

The model in Figure 8 can be easily adapted to serve as the disease spread logic for ZEUS. Some alterations are done in order to simplify the model as well as ensure that the simulation runs for a limited length of time (i.e. finishes when either there are no more infected and/or zombies); the use of π introduces more individuals into the simulation and would essentially cause the simulation to last longer than required and possibly come to an equilibrium state where the disease infects at the same rate as the birth rate.

# Design Specification

## ZEUS System model

Figure 9 Proposed ZEUS Model



Figure 9 is the proposed simulation model for ZEUS; this model is based from the SIZR model discussed in 2.2.1 Mathematical model of a zombie disease.

The main alteration to the SIZR model is the removal of the birth rate, effectively making the model in Figure 9 a closed system i.e. the number of population in the simulation is set and no new individuals are introduced into the simulation.

Another alteration to the SIZR model is the splitting of the “Removed” class into a “Dead” and “Destroyed” class. Both act as “Removed” as in the SIZR model, however dead classes can be reanimated into zombies, and destroyed is the end point for the model i.e. once an object is deemed destroyed, it is considered fully removed from the simulation.

Figure 9 also shows the grouping of all the classes; the classes are split into “Alive” and “Dead” (not to be confused with the dead class). This clearly shows the logic behind the transitions, as dead classes cannot come back to life as either infected or healthy. The model also considers zombies as dead, therefore even if the cure is found, the zombies persist until they are destroyed.

As for the possibility of cures, an “Immune” class was planned to be implemented, however, this is scrapped, as once the cure is triggered, the healthy class automatically is converted into the immune. The infectivity α will be set to 0, meaning no more infections can occur, as well as a higher rate of infected of being cured and therefore becoming immune.

The ZEUS model also shows 2 different forms of transitions; Figure 9 shows 2 different coloured transitions in the model. Red coloured transitions are for when the simulation is running only to show the spread of the disease without the zombies. In a non-zombie based scenario, dead and destroyed classes are effectively the same. In a zombie based scenario, the blue coloured transitions would be used.

### Breakdown of each variable

Figure 9 has multiple variables attached to each transition states; these are variables that the simulation uses to calculate the portion of the population that undergoes the transition e.g. how many healthy individuals are to become infected, therefore the same amount added to the infected pool is the same amount the healthy pool is reduced by.

These variables are further broken down by different substituent parameters. The variables are affected by a singular country’s parameter such as a country’s climate; this allows the simulation to show how different the infection propagates through different countries.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| α | Infection rate | This variable affects the rate of infection of the disease. The higher this value, the more healthy individuals transition into an infected state. A country’s climate can affect the overall value of the infection rate.  Multiple other parameters set by a user can affect this variable; Transmission vectors such as air, water or zoonotic (animals) can increase α. Simulation settings (such as allowing to simulate air travel and sea travel) also has an (indirect) affect on the infection rate |
| ­α1 | Recovery rate | The recovery rate affects how much of a population recovers from being infected. Normally if infected individuals recover, they become immune to the disease, this is not simulated; therefore the recovered individuals are returned to the healthy pool (unless a cure is found, in which case the healthy pool is converted into the immune pool.  This variable is affected by a country’s research budget (the research budget emulates the country’s funding of their health care system, the default data included is taken from the CIA World Factbook Health Expenditure for each country [[[8]](#endnote-8)]) |
| δ | “Natural” death rate | The natural death rate is the rate at which healthy individuals die naturally i.e. without the effects of the disease. This emulates the fact that individuals can die of old age (natural causes) and/or accidents (and possibly other diseases not currently being the focus of the simulation).  These individuals are assumed to not be infected by the disease and therefore go straight into the destroyed class instead of the dead class, as the dead class should only have individuals who were infected by the disease; this also prevents uninfected dead people from being reanimated into zombies when they should not be.  The natural death rate is affected by the research budget of the country (for the same reasons as in the recovery rate) and by the GDP; higher GDP countries are assumed to have a higher quality of life (such as introductions of health and safety, food safety laws, etc) |
| δ1 | Decay rate | The decay rate is the rate at which the dead class slowly decays i.e. the corpse rotting. The dead class turns into the destroyed class, effectively removing them from the simulation; this is because as the corpse decays it is no longer possible for the object to be reanimated into a zombie.  The decay rate is affected by the country’s climate; a warmer climate causes decay of corpses to be much faster, therefore the transition from dead to destroyed occurs much faster in warmer countries. The opposite happens for colder climates, colder temperatures slow down the rate of decay and therefore decay rate decreases. |
| δ2 | Zombie elimination rate (permanent) | The zombie elimination rate is the rate at which zombies are **permanently** removed from the simulation, whether it be zombies decaying naturally or by being destroyed by alive humans.  Since the zombies can decay, the variable is affected by the climate of the country, similar to the decay rate. The country’s military budget also affects the zombie elimination rate, as a better funded military is assumed to be more effective in removing zombies within their country. |
| Δ | Death rate from disease | Death rate from disease is the variable that the simulation uses to determine how many of each infected die from the disease. In Figure 9 the infected are not classed as “destroyed” when undergoing this transition; instead the transition is towards the dead class, which means that the infected individual that dies can be reanimated into a zombie.  The death rate is affected by the research budget of each country, similar to whether or not the country is effective in being able to keep the person alive (as in the recovery rate). |
| Δ1 | Zombie elimination rate (non-permanent) | Similar to δ2 above, this variable acts the same way, removing zombies from the zombie population pool; however instead of the zombies being permanently removed, they are instead converted into the dead state, which means that the zombies can still reanimate.  This variable is also affected by the military budget of a country, for similar reasons as δ2. |
| ζ | Zombie conversion rate | The zombie conversion rate is the variable used to determine how much of the infected are converted into zombies instead of dying.  This variable is not affected by any scenario parameters (country values), instead this is a variable that can be manipulated in the simulation settings. |
| ζ1 | Reanimation rate | The reanimation rate is the variable used to determine how often the dead classes should be reanimated into zombies. Similar to ζ, this variable is not affected by anything and is a variable that can be manipulated in the simulation settings |

## Use Cases

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element:** ZEUS System GUI | **Use Case ID:** 1 |
| **Stakeholders/Interested Parties:**   * Epidemiologists * Pathogen Researchers * Hobbyists | |
| **Primary Actor:** Software User | |
| **Description:**  The user of the software will need a way to interact with the software. A Graphical User Interface will provide a user with proper prompts as well as output the correct responses depending on the input(s). | |
| **Trigger(s):**   * User gives mouse inputs via clicking or moving move around the screen * User gives key inputs via the keyboard or on screen keyboard | |
| **Conditions:**   * User needs to have a keyboard * User needs to have a mouse * Keyboard and mouse need a way to communicate with the computer running the software, either via physical wire or wireless connection | |
| **Event flow:**   * User gives input into keyboard or mouse * Keyboard or mouse transforms input into string/numerical values the computer can process * The input is passed into the software * The software check if the mouse or keyboard input is relevant and performs actions based on the input | |
| **Alternate flow:**   * User inputs values to keyboard and mouse but neither are connected to the computer, therefore the input is not detected * User inputs values but the software is not running therefore inputs are not detected * User inputs values but the inputs are irrelevant to the software | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element:** ZEUS Scenario Creator | **Use Case ID:** 2 |
| **Stakeholders/Interested Parties:**   * ZEUS System users | |
| **Primary Actor:** Advanced ZEUS Users | |
| **Description:**  The Scenario creator is used to create new scenarios, maps which the main simulator system can use in order to run simulations on. | |
| **Trigger(s):**   * User gives mouse inputs via clicking or moving move around the screen * User gives key inputs via the keyboard or on screen keyboard * User uses the GUI elements to interface with the system | |
| **Conditions:**   * User needs to have a keyboard * User needs to have a mouse * Keyboard and mouse need a way to communicate with the computer running the software, either via physical wire or wireless connection | |
| **Event flow:**   * User gives input parameters to create a new scenario; the scenario map (image) to be used and the name of the scenario * The user populates the scenario map with countries; each country has its own values such as population, GDP, research budget, military budget and climate * User connect countries together by adding “links” between them * User finished creation of simulation by saving it to a file location of their choosing | |
| **Alternate flow:**   * User opens an already existing scenario * User tells the program which file is to be opened for editing * The user makes necessary edits to the scenario data * User saves the file once finished | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element:** ZEUS System | **Use Case ID:** 2 |
| **Stakeholders/Interested Parties:**   * ZEUS System users | |
| **Primary Actor:** ZEUS Users | |
| **Description:**  The main part of the system which runs the simulations and uses the scenarios created by the scenario creator | |
| **Trigger(s):**   * User gives mouse inputs via clicking or moving move around the screen * User gives key inputs via the keyboard or on screen keyboard * User uses the GUI elements to interface with the system | |
| **Conditions:**   * User needs to have a keyboard * User needs to have a mouse * Keyboard and mouse need a way to communicate with the computer running the software, either via physical wire or wireless connection | |
| **Event flow:**   * User gives input parameters to create a new simulation. * User defines which scenario should be used in the simulation * User defines the simulation parameters * User can save the simulation setup and then run the simulation | |
| **Alternate flow:**   * User opens an already existing simulation * User tells the program which file is to be opened for editing * The user makes necessary edits to the simulation data * User saves the file once finished | |

## Menu Bar options

#### ZEUS Scenario Creator

##### Menu bar hierarchy

The Scenario creator’s GUI will consist mainly of the main menu bar and the windows that pop up when the user selects an option from the main menu bar. There are 4 main options that the user can choose from; file, view, help and quit.

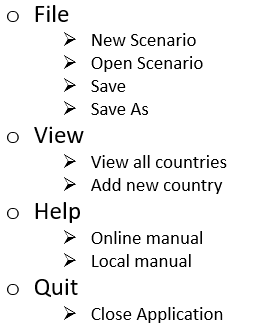


Figure 10 Scenario Creator

Main menu bar hierarchy

The “file” option brings up commands that are relevant to dealing with the files the scenario creator is meant to handle. Figure 10 shows that the option has 4 sub menus that the user can pick.

* “New scenario” allows the user to create a new map (scenario) that a simulation can be run on.
* “Open scenario” allows the user to open a previously created scenario; This option allows users to continue editing a previously created scenario, ensuring that a user does not need to start all over again
* “Save” allows the user to save the files, so that the scenario parameters are usable as an input for the simulator as well as the user is able to continue editing the scenario for later use.
* “Save As” allows the user to save the scenario under a different file name, such as in the case where the user wants to keep the original file and save the current edits to the file

“View” has 2 options that are only relevant when a scenario is currently being worked on; the options should only be used when either a scenario is newly created or loaded, as the options are useless when the program does not have a loaded scenario. Figure 10 shows that view has 2 sub menus from which the user can pick from.

* “View all countries” is an option that allows the user to see all the countries involved in the scenario. The countries are to be shown in a pop up window which displays the country unique ID as well as the country name and options for what to do with the countries. These 2 options are whether or not to edit the country or to delete the country.
* “Add new country” is an option that allows the user to add a new country. The option brings up the window which allows a user to create a new country; this window can also be brought up by clicking on the screen to select a colour region as a country.

“Quit” only has 1 option. This option is the menu option that closes the application; this is done to ensure that the user does not accidentally close the application when the user was not meant to i.e. if a user misses the “help” option and presses the “quit” option, having the sub menu “Close application” prevents the user from closing the application accidentally.

#### ZEUS Main System

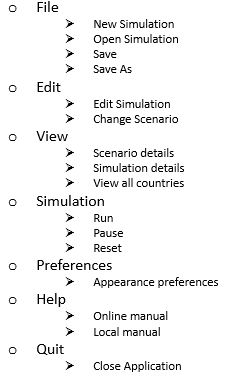


Figure 11 ZEUS Main System

Main menu bar hierarchy

There are 2 main UI elements used in the ZEUS Main System; the main menu bar similar to the Scenario creator, and the information box on the right side of the application window. The main menu bar has options which allows a user to edit the simulation parameters as well as control the visualisation of the simulation.

The main system has more options than the scenario creator as the main system handles more items than the scenario creator.

The “file” option has sub options which

# Development Tools

Different tools are used in the development of the ZEUS System; these tools are used to ensure the development of ZEUS goes smoothly and that any mistakes made during the development can be easily undone to prevent a long delay. The tools assist in automation of certain aspects of software development which would otherwise need to be manually done by a software developer – an example of such automation is the use of a build automation tool; a developer may need to manually create a makefile to compile the source code, however with the use of a build automation tool, the compilation of the source code can be done without the developer making the makefile.

## Visual Studio IDE

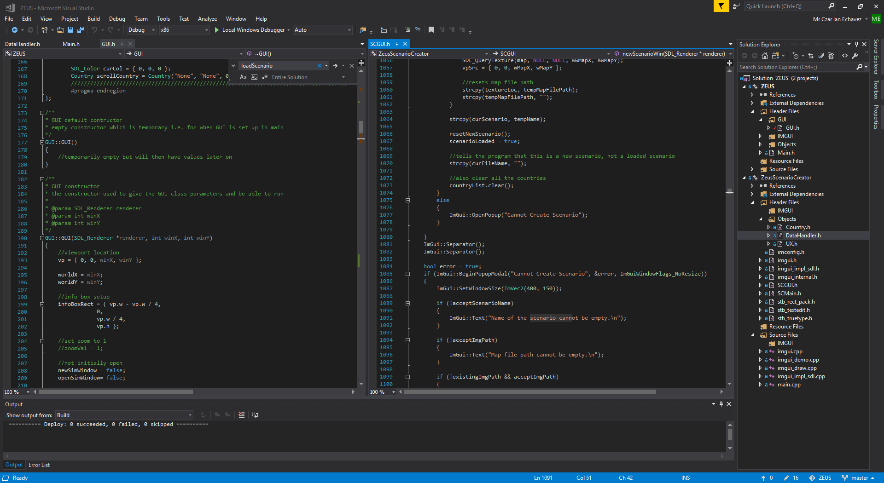


Figure 12 Visual Studio Layout while developing ZEUS

Visual Studio (Community) 2017 [[[9]](#endnote-9)] is an integrated development environment provided by Microsoft. There are 3 editions of the IDE; Professional, Enterprise and Community.

There are a range of differences between the different editions of Visual Studio; Professional is the complete package, which involves extra items that is not limited to the software development tools – these would be training for the use of the tools themselves. Enterprise edition has tools relevant to collaborative development i.e. tools that allow a business to have multiple developers working on the same project. Other tools required for testing are also included in the Enterprise edition.

The Community version is a basic and free edition of Visual Studio. The edition has similar functionality as the Professional edition however, the software developed using the IDE is restricted to individual developers and that the software being developed are to remain open source.

Community edition is chosen to be used for developing the ZEUS System, as the task will be undertaken by one individual as well as the Professional and Enterprise editions being too costly [[[10]](#endnote-10)]. The software being developed is planned to remain open source afterwards, therefore the Community edition is the optimal choice.

## Git, GitHub and GitHub Desktop

Git [[[11]](#endnote-11)] is an open source version control system that keeps track of changes in computer files and helps coordinate the files among multiple users / computer machines. Git is primarily used for the management source code during software development however, can be extended for use with other files.



Figure 13 Git Project Logo

Git was created in 2005 by Linus Torvalds and used to help with the development of the Linux kernel; the git software is open source and free for use under a GNU General Public Licence (GPL).

GitHub is web-based hosting service for version control based on Git. GitHub also provides additional functionality than the source code management provided by Git; GitHub also has bug tracking, public requests and project wikis for each individual repository it hosts. Development of ZEUS heavily involves the use of version control provided by GitHub; the repository for the project is public and available for viewing (and release versions are available) [2].

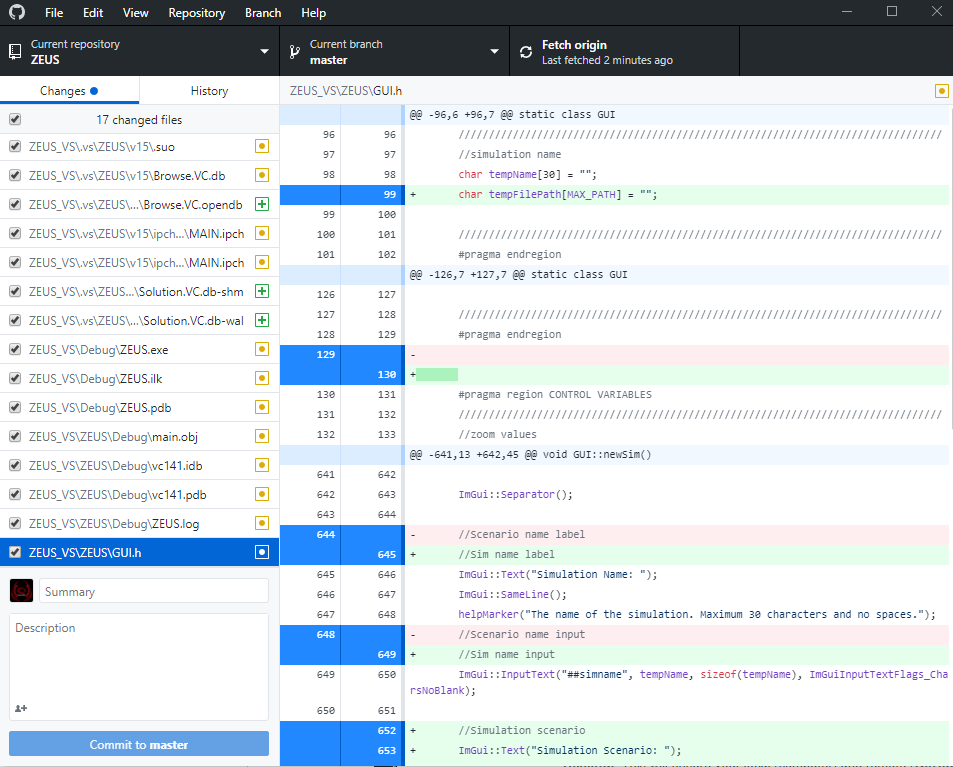


Figure 14 GitHub Desktop UI

GitHub Desktop is a desktop client that is used to interface with the online repository stored in GitHub; there are other clients that can be used to do this, however GitHub desktop is used in the development of ZEUS as it is the most widely available and recommended by GitHub.

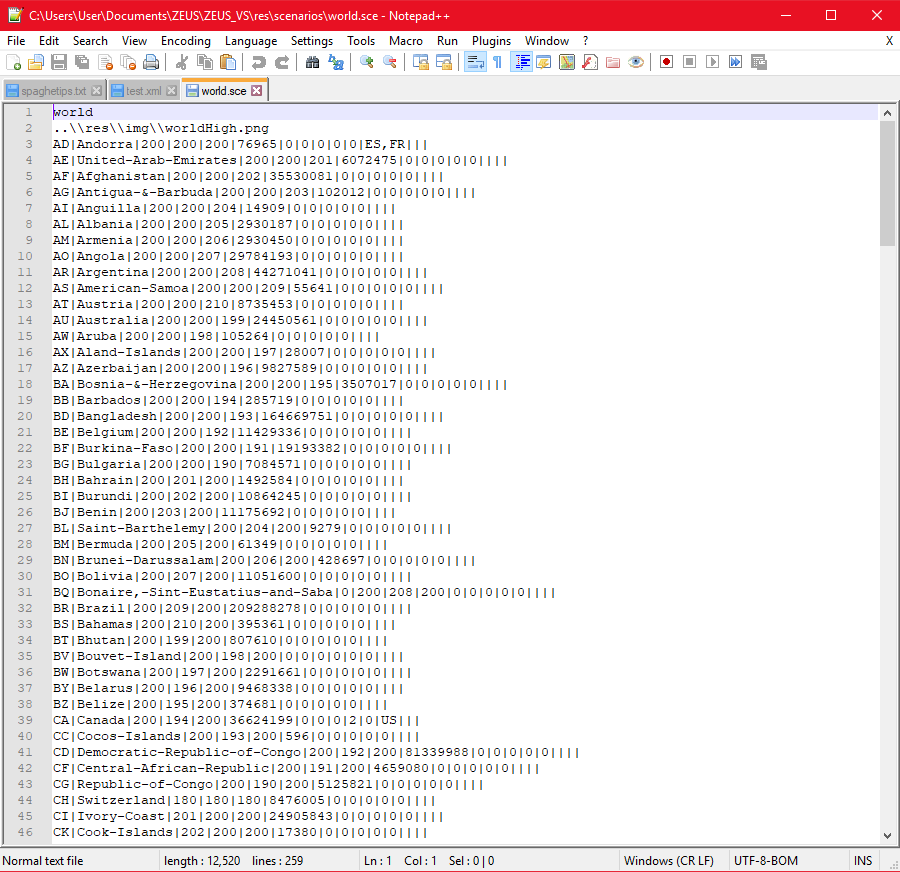


Figure 15 Notepad++ and a scenario file

## Notepad++

Notepad++ [[[12]](#endnote-12)] is an open source text editor started by Don Ho. Notepad++ has support for programming languages as well as provides editing text of any “text” files. Notepad++ has better utilities than the stock notepad provided by the Windows OS as well as the Vim text editor on Linux platforms.

Notepad++ is mainly used for editing scenario and simulator files used by the ZEUS System and is not used to edit the program’s source code. The UI for Notepad++ is much better than the default text editor on the Windows OS, as well as Notepad++ having a better find and replace function, which is helpful in editing the scenario files.

## External dependencies / libraries

The creation of the ZEUS System requires more than just the use of the standard C++ library. C++ itself does not have a standard graphics library (as of the writing of this report, there had been proposals to integrate the “cairo” library [[[13]](#endnote-13)]); this also means that since C++ does not use a graphics library, it does not have a GUI library. ZEUS’s development requires the use of libraries that allow the rendering of graphics.

Two main external libraries involved in the development of the ZEUS System are SDL and ImGui. SDL is an open source library and ImGUI is a header library being developed by Omar Cornut.

### SDL (Simple Direct-Media Layer)



Figure 16 SDL Project logo

SDL [[[14]](#endnote-14)] is a cross-platform library originally created by Sam Lantinga [[[15]](#endnote-15)] which was first released in 1998. The current version is SDL2 (2.0.5 used throughout development), which is worked on by multiple collaborators. The library is cross platform and can be used on different programming languages and operating systems. SDL also includes extensions that allow for managing video, audio, hardware and networking.

#### Licensing

SDL is also included with the zlib license, which allows users to use the provided files “as-is” or if modified, the original authors must be properly represented. SDL files will not be edited throughout the development of the ZEUS System and therefore this license is not violated.

Along with a zlib license, SDL has a GLPL (GNU Lesser General Public License) attached to its use; GLPL means that if software uses a GLPL covered library, then it should allow user(s) to be able to be link with a newer version of the LGPL covered program (usually a dynamic linked library file that can be updated <this is extremely simplified in this sentence, full GLPL explanation is in [[[16]](#endnote-16)]>)

#### Use in ZEUS System

The ZEUS System uses the SDL library to render the graphics (especially the scenario map) that the simulation uses. The SDL library is also the basis to which the application window is created; the window is not created using the Win32 API and is instead created via the SDL library. SDL is also used to take in user inputs such as key presses and move movements in order to make the correct outputs to a user’s input.

### ImGUI (Immediate mode GUI)

ImGui also known as dear imgui [[[17]](#endnote-17)] is a GUI header library created by Omar Cornut [1]. The library is a collection of C++ header and CPP source files which need to be included in the program source; the source files needs to be compiled with the source code and acts as part of the source code instead of being linked.

The main ImGUI code is based solely for C++, however, multiple contributors have created API wrappers for other languages – allowing for ImGUI to be used for other programming languages. The library is also usable with other frameworks, such as with SDL in the case of the development of ZEUS.

#### Licensing

ImGUI is licensed using the MIT License, allowing for ImGUI to be used in the ZEUS System with some modifications so long as the original creator is given sufficiently credited i.e. their name and the copyright notice is included in the software. The modifications done to the ImGUI files are mostly for configuration of the ImGUI components as well as the integration of the files to the ZEUS System.

#### Use in ZEUS System

The ZEUS System utilises ImGUI as the header that handles the look of the system’s GUI for both the main system and the scenario creator. Most of the GUI components such as the main menu bar, side bar (for the main system) and system windows are handled by the ImGUI library. As stated previously, the library is used in conjunction with the SDL library to control what the user sees on screen; SDL provides the window and the rendering framework which ImGUI utilises to properly render what should be shown on screen according to the user’s input

# System Development

## Window and Renderer

The development of both the scenario creator and the simulator begin with the creation of the window and renderer. This is to be able to visualise the result of later development on the window; effectively making the overall development of the ZEUS System via a top-down approach.

Both the scenario creator and the simulator use the same method to create their window, with minor variations to allow for the different tasks each software is made for. This will be detailed in the coming sections.

### SDL variables

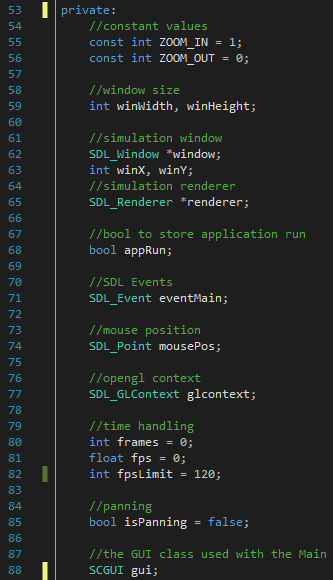


Figure 17 SCMain variables

Figure 17 shows the SDL variables used in the SCMain.h object; this may vary between the Scenario Creator and the Main System, however both use the same method to make a window. These variables determine the window size as well as whether or not the program is still running (the boolean appRun).

There are also a few SDL variables that are used in conjunction with SDL to ensure that the SDL component of the software acts as it should.

SDL Window and SDL Renderer are both used to render the graphics used by the program. The SDL Window provides the program window where all the graphics of the program are rendered (by the SDL Renderer).

SDL Event is the component of SDL which is used to take in user events (inputs such as mouse movements, key presses, etc). This variable is evaluated in a switch case, where the program executes code according to the state of the SDL Event variable.

Both software have the ability to pan and zoom into the scenario map; with a little difference in the main simulator software as the zooming and panning is only done to a section of the window as opposed to the whole map being displayed to the full window in the scenario creator.

#### SDL Window

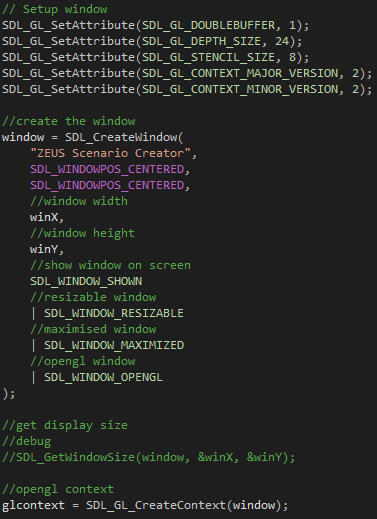


Figure 18 Creating a window

Figure 18 shows the process of creating an SDL Window. The 5 lines above the actual creation of the window is to set up the SDL GL Attributes in order to allow the integration of ImGUI with the SDL Window. ImGUI uses OpenGL to render items, similar to how SDL renders to the screen, however both their settings have to be set to allow proper rendering.

After these attributes are set up, the creation of the window is done; normally this can all be done in one line, however for clarity of code, each parameter is placed on a new line.

The function SDL\_CreateWindow creates the window, taking in multiple parameters; The first parameter is for the name of the window, in this case “ZEUS Scenario Creator”.

The next parameters are the position of the window when opened; in the X and Y axis. After this are the window’s width and height (winX and winY respectively).

The final parameter(s) are the different flags for the window; these flags determine the window’s behaviour.

In the final parameter, each flag is separated by a pipe (“|”); these pipes are bitwise OR operators; SDL stores the window flags in a byte, each of the flags have a specific integer value, when the OR bitwise operation is done to all the flags, the bytes are combined, allowing the function to distinguish which flags are to be used.

##### SDL Window error checking

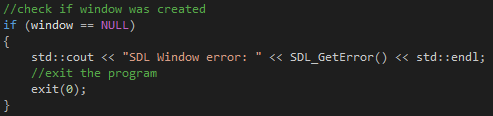


Figure 19 Error checking in SDL Window creation

Once the window is made, it is best to check if it has been properly created. This is done by checking if the window is null. If the window is null, the program is closed; if opened via the console, the program prints the error, allowing an advanced user to determine the cause of the error.

#### SDL Renderer

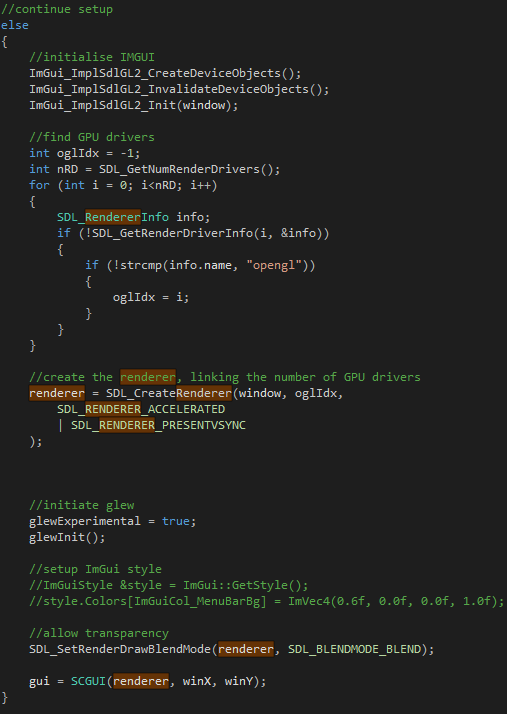


Figure 20 Creating the renderer

The SDL Renderer is created once the program checks the window for errors; if the creation of the SDL Window is successful, the program then creates the Renderer.

The renderer is always made after the window, as the creation of the renderer is dependent on the existence of a window; the renderer is attached to whichever window the renderer will render on.

This section is also where the ImGUI components are properly initialised; similar to the renderer, the ImGUI renderers are dependent on the existence of a window, which is the parameter passed in the initialisation of ImGUI.

The section after the initialisation of ImGUI deals with the checking of the number of render drivers which SDL can utilise. This means that hardware acceleration is possible; hardware acceleration allows for more efficient performance of functions than what is normally possible on a CPU i.e. rendering graphics are more effectively done via the GPU.

The SDL function SDL\_CreateRenderer creates the renderer which is used in the program. The function takes multiple parameters as input to create a renderer relevant to its use in the system. The first parameter is the window which the renderer is to be attached to, in this case, the window that was created in section 5.1.1.1. The second parameter is the number of graphics drivers that the renderer is able to utilise; this will vary between machines.



Figure 21 Screen tear example

Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Screen_tearing#/media/File:Tearing_(simulated).jpg>

The final parameter(s) are the flags that determine the renderer behaviour. Similar to the creation of the window, this function also makes use of bitwise operations. The renderer is given an accelerated flag and a VSync flag; the accelerated flag allows the renderer to use hardware acceleration, utilising the graphics drivers whereas the VSync flag tells the renderer to wait until the whole image (frame) is rendered before being rendered to the screen.

VSync is a display process which ensures that no screen tear occurs i.e. prevents a partially completed (incomplete) frame from being rendered and therefore causing graphics errors as shown in Figure 21.

#### SDL Event

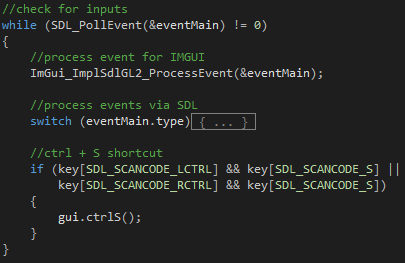


Figure 22 Event Handling in Scenario Creator

The SDL Event is used to determine the keyboard/mouse inputs that the user does. The while loop in Figure 22 is executed only when there is an event that needs to be evaluated.

If there is an event, the loop is executed; the loop has a switch case that checks for the event type as well as an if statement that checks for a specific combination of key presses (in this case, control + S as a shortcut to save the scenario).

[There are more shortcuts, such as for new scenario and open scenario, Figure 22 only provides an example]

##### Switch case



Figure 23 Event for when window is closed

###### Closing the window

When the window is closed, (by pressing the X button on the top right (for Windows)) it is assumed that the user no longer wishes to use the program, therefore, the value of appRun is set to false, which causes the program to end.



Figure 24 Left and right click events

###### Mouse clicks

If the event is a mouse click, the button clicked should be determined, as the left click acts differently to the right click. The left click is to choose options, meanwhile the right click is a click and drag operation which is used to pan the screen.

[Figure 24 shows that isPanning is set to true, in a later section, the event checks if the right click is released, which sets isPanning to false, to prevent the user from dragging the map forever]

###### Mouse wheel

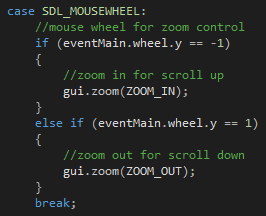


Figure 25 Mouse wheel case

Figure 25 shows the case to check if the mouse wheel has been scrolled up or down. In both the scenario creator and the simulator, a scroll up zooms in, making the viewport expand and concentrate on a certain position of the image, whereas a scroll down does the opposite.

The mouse wheels are the main events looked at relating to the zooming in and out of the scenario map, however are not the sole control inputs to zoom in and out

###### Single key presses

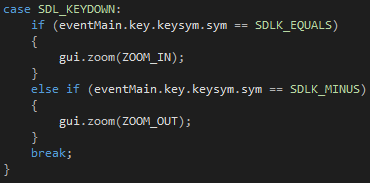


Figure 26 Key Press case

Single key presses act somewhat different to the key presses shown in section 5.1.1.3. Single key presses do not execute any code when held down, instead requiring to be “refreshed” i.e. the key must be pressed once and execute code once instead of being held down and executing code.

This is done because if the buttons were held down, the zooming in and out would be too fast and a user may have difficulty adjusting the zoom.

### Frame limiting

Limiting frames are very advantageous when it comes to dealing with programs that have graphical rendering. Not all computers may have similar specifications i.e. will work at different speeds to each other; frame limiting ensures that computers with higher specifications are limited to a certain FPS, otherwise, if not limited, the program will be moving so quickly that a user cannot keep up.

#### Setting up frame rate values

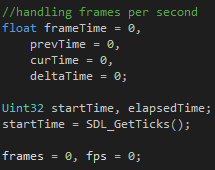


Figure 27 Frame rate variables

Figure 27 shows the variables used to limit the frame rate used in the program. These variables use the SDL Timer to determine the time between frames and are used to calculate the frames per second (FPS) and delay the next frame (which limits the FPS).

#### Code explanation

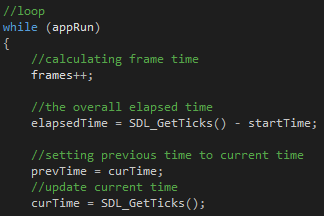


Figure 28 Start of the loop execution

Every iteration of the program loop is counted as a frame, hence the frames variable is immediately incremented.

The elapsed time is then calculated by calculating how long it has been since the beginning of the program, this is calculated by subtracting the unix time of the current time to the start time.

Previous time is set to become the current time and a new current time is set.

Once the timer variables are set, the program runs all the other code which allow the program to work i.e. executes code that allows the user to create a scenario / run a simulation.

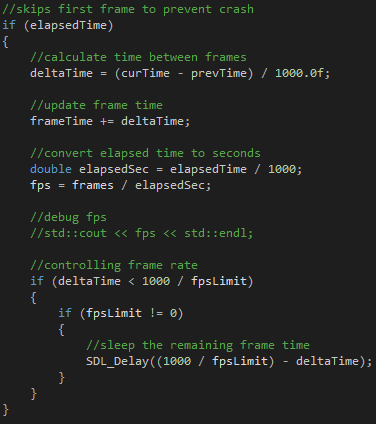


Figure 29 End of loop execution

Once all the code is executed, the program checks if any frame limiting should be done; this is done by checking if the time to execute the code (deltaTime) reaches the time for one frame (1000 / fpsLimit).

This is done by calculating the deltaTime using the current time and the time from the previous frame; the deltaTime is then compared to see if the frame limit time is not reached.

If the program manages to execute faster than the frame limit value, the program is delayed by how much time is required to meet the aforementioned value.

## Zeus Scenario

### Main.cpp

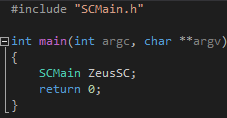


Figure 30 contents of main.cpp

The entry point for the program begins in the main.cpp file; the file creates an SCMain object in which an SDL Window and inputs are set up.

Figure 30 shows the entirety of main.cpp’s contents. It consists of 7 lines of code; SCMain.h is included as it is references in the scope of the main function. The main function only instantiates an SCMain object where the rest of the program is handled.

### SCMain.h



Figure 31 SCMain Functions

Figure 31 shows the functions in SCMain.h; these functions deal with setting up the window and renderer (in the init function) as well as the main program loop, where the input checking is also done.

The main loop is the loop done by the program, and if the loop ends, the program ends. The variable appRun is passed as a reference to the GUI class, where if the variable is set to false, the program ends. The main loop is also where the frame limiting is performed, and each frame loop, the function updateMain is called

The updateMain function updates the renderer so that proper values and graphics are displayed to the screen depending on the user’s input. The updateMain function calls the specific GUI class functions that deal with rendering to the screen.

### SCGUI.h

#### Constructor

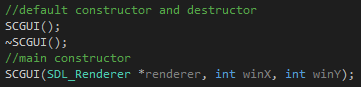


Figure 32 SCGUI constructor

The SCGUI class has an empty constructor class, as well as a default destructor.

The class also has a constructor where the class is given the renderer as a reference as well as the window width and height.

#### Class functions

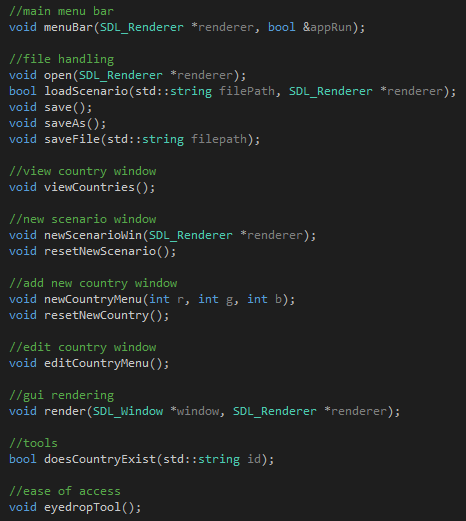


Figure 33 SCGUI functions

## Zeus Main System

### Main.cpp

### Main.h

### GUI.h

## Shared Objects

### Data Handler

#### loadScenario

#### loadSimulation

### Country Objects

### User Experience functions

There are multiple UX functions used throughout the program to make the use of the ZEUS System more user friendly. The functions provide extra context to users about the actions that they are currently (or prompt users about what they are) doing. The functions also allow users to manipulate the program in a way that is “natural” i.e. act in a way it is expected to.

#### Panning

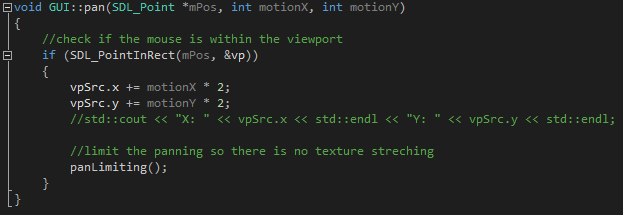


Figure 34 Pan function in GUI.h

The pan function allows a user to move the map around while zoomed in; this is so that the user(s) can see the whole scenario map in better detail.

The function is the same in both the scenario creator and the simulator; with the difference being the area of the viewport rectangle.

##### Pan limiting

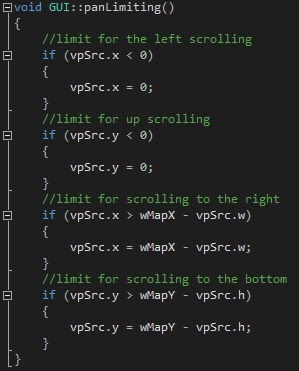


Figure 35 Pan limiting function

Each call of the pan function also calls the function to limit the pan. This is to prevent the user from losing the focus of the map from the screen i.e. losing sight of the map.

The function uses the viewport x and y coordinates to calculate if the viewport window exceeds the scenario map image size.

#### Zooming

#### Keyboard shortcuts

#### Country name display (on hover)

#### helpMarker

Figure 31 shows the helpMarker in full. The function takes in a C string input and creates an ImGui Text item with the text “(?)” on the part of the screen relevant to where the helpMarker function was called.

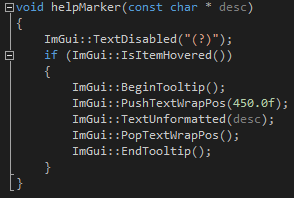


Figure 36 helpMarker function

When the user puts their mouse over the “(?)” text, a tool tip comes up displaying the C string input. This function is useful for sections where extra information may be required by the user but would not fill the screen with text.

The information in the tool tip prevents the user needing to look for the information required in the user manual, as well as preventing the overload of data to a user.

### Eyedrop tool

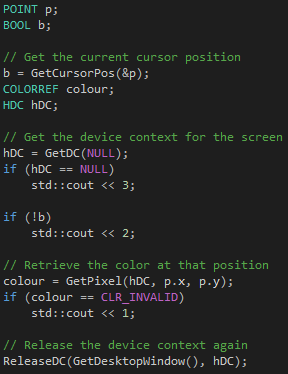


Figure 37 Colour detection

The eyedrop tool utilises the Win32 API (windows.h include file) functions. The eyedropper function is used to display the RGB colour values of the region where the mouse is hovering over, making it easier for a user to create a scenario.

Source of the code [[[18]](#endnote-18)].

The first thing the eyedrop tool is to determine the colour that is under the mouse pointer; the mouse position must first be received, after which, the screen that the mouse is hovering over must be received.

Finally, the specific pixel under the mouse is received and its colour is taken.

This RGB value is then printed to the screen as a tooltip; if the country already exists, the country name is displayed as well instead of just the RGB colour.

### Default Scenario

### Default Simulation

# System Testing

## ZEUS Scenario Creator

## ZEUS Main System

## Integration Tests

# Usability evaluation

# Project outcomes (lessons learned)

# Conclusions and Evaluation

## Project Conclusion

## Project Reflection

# Future of the project

## Possible Improvements

## Fixing later discovered bugs

# Glossary

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| CPU | Central Processing Unit; component in the physical computer, which carries out program instructions. |
| FPS | Frames Per Second; the number of frames the program renders in a second |
| Framework | Abstraction of software development where low level details of a system is pre programmed and users only need to add code on top to meet software requirements e.g. scripting on the web |
| GNU | GNU’s Not Unix; an operating system consisting of a collection of open source software |
| GPL | General Public License [[[19]](#endnote-19)]; a license (mainly used for software) which allows end users the freedom to run, study, share and modify the software |
| GPU | Graphics Processing Unit; component in the physical computer specialised for rendering of graphics |
| GUI | Graphical User Interface; a user interface that utilise graphics |
| IDE | Integrated Development Environment; software application(s) that provide facilities necessary (or advantageous) to developing software |
| Main | Main System; The main part of the ZEUS System that runs the simulations |
| RNG | Random Number Generator; allows for randomisation in the application/system |
| SC | Scenario Creator; the portion of the ZEUS System that handles (and standardises) the scenarios used in ZEUS |
| UI | User Interface; the part of the software that allows the user and the system to interact |
| Wiki | A website which allows users to collaboratively edit content using mostly a web browser. Wikis are mostly used to provide context to a specific object / subject. In the case of this paper, a wiki is used to explain the project and its components |

# Appendices and References

## Project Initiation Document

(on next page)

Individual Project (CS3IP16)

Department of Computer Science

University of Reading

Project Initiation Document

## PID Sign-Off

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Student No.** | **24008064** |
| **Student Name** | **Czar Ian Echavez** |
| **Email** | **c.i.echavez@student.reading.ac.uk** |
| **Degree programme** (BSc CS/BSc IT) | **BSc Computer Science** |
|  |  |
| **Supervisor Name** | **Prof. Atta Badii** |
| **Supervisor Signature** |  |
| **Date** |  |

### SECTION 1 – General Information

### Project Identification

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1.1** | **Project ID**  (as in handbook) |
|  | 370 |
| **1.2** | **Project Title** |
|  | Zombie Simulation |
| **1.3** | **Briefly describe the main purpose of the project in no more than 25 words** |
|  | Creation of a simulation software that helps model how a realistic (or custom) zombie infestation would spread across the world |

### Student Identification

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1.4** | **Student Name(s), Course, Email address(s)**  e.g. Anne Other, BSc CS, a.other@student.reading.ac.uk |
|  | Czar Ian Echavez, BSc Computer Science, c.i.echavez@student.reading.ac.uk |

### Supervisor Identification

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1.5** | **Primary Supervisor Name, Email address**  e.g. Prof Anne Other, a.other@reading.ac.uk |
|  | Prof. Atta Badii |
| **1.6** | **Secondary Supervisor Name, Email address**  Only fill in this section if a secondary supervisor has been assigned to your project |
|  |  |

### Company Partner (only complete if there is a company involved)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1.7** | **Company Name** |
|  |  |
| **1.8** | **Company Address** |
|  |  |
| **1.9** | **Name, email and phone number of Company Supervisor or Primary Contact** |
|  |  |

### SECTION 2 – Project Description

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **2.1** | **Summarise the background research for the project in about 400 words. You must include references in this section but don’t count them in the word count.** |
|  | Research will be split into 2 categories; the first involves research that is outside of the realms of Computer Science, such as Human Geography, Epidemiology and Pathology. The second involves the development of software, which includes UIs, pre-existing software linked to the project and the optimisations that could be applied to the software  Research will include how normal (non-zombie) infections spread; this will generally be considering the mathematics involved with epidemic theory [1][2] as well as the different pathogens which can act as the cause of zombification, especially the terrifying cordyceps fungi which already cause insects to behave in a zombielike manner [3].  Another background research needed is the population geography of humans around the world. This is to properly model how the infection would spread, since people are used as infection vectors (and hosts) to propagate the zombie infection. This part would need to look through population censuses around the world.  As mentioned before, there are already existing examples of the software such as [4] which has a user-friendly UI, however the algorithm used for the spread of zombies is very simplified and uses the Gillespie algorithm which is more commonly used with chemical reactions (usually where the initial amount must end with the same amount i.e. zombies to people amount). Another simulation that is linked to the project is the GLEAM Simulator [5]; the simulator allows 2D and 3D visualisation as well as a builder for simulation scenarios.  (Not for zombie simulation but the idea in this project [6] can be transferred into this project)  The final but most important research that must be done is how to develop the simulation, that includes the language, the libraries and IDE to use. I have experience using SDL as a 2D rendering library which will help with the development of the simulation visualisation. However, I would also like to see if it is possible to visualise the simulation in 3D.  [1] <http://post.queensu.ca/~ja9/My_Homepage_Files/Download/Epidemic%20Theory%20and%20Group%20Violence.pdf>  [2] <https://dspace.library.uu.nl/bitstream/handle/1874/8591/heesterbeek_96_concept_epidemic.pdf?sequence=3>  [3] <http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article/file?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0036352&type=printable>  [4] <https://mattbierbaum.github.io/zombies-usa/>  [5] <http://www.gleamviz.org/simulator/>  [6] <https://github.com/Hopson97/Empire> |
| **2.2** | **Summarise the project objectives and outputs in about 400 words.** These objectives and outputs should appear as tasks, milestones and deliverables in your project plan. In general, an objective is something you can do and an output is something you produce – one leads to the other. |
|  | Tasks to complete:  Background Research:   * Research how real-life diseases spread around the world, particularly pandemic level diseases * Research into epidemic theory; including r0, incubation periods of diseases, and various kinds of transmission vectors * Research of pathogens * Find data about population numbers across multiple countries * Look at pre-existing software and find some ideas which can be implemented to the project   The research will be used in analysis to help with the designing of how the product will look like as well as how the prototype will function.  Analysis and design:   * Parse through research to find information relevant to the project. * Turn the equations into pseudocode functions i.e. make some pseudocode * Create flow charts to show the processes which would be done by the program * Create UML diagrams to plan the functions and classes which will be used in the project   The analysis and design makes the development of the software much easier since the time spent creating the program is not wasted on going back and forth between the files trying to see what has been already done. Parsing through the research narrows down the resources and makes the finding of relevant information easier. Pre-converting the equations to pseudocode makes it easier to create the final program code. Creating both the flowcharts and the UML is the design outline which will be used during development as the layout of how the classes and their functions should be.  Develop prototype:   * Create the prototype based on the designs * optimisations   Testing evaluation/validation:   * Test the prototype:   + User inputs   + File inputs   + Saving/loading data   + Graphics rendering   + Performance testing, possibly on different machines   Assessments:   * Report documentation * Poster |
| **2.3** | **Initial project specification - list key features and functions of your finished project.** Remember that a specification should not usually propose the solution. For example, your project may require open source datasets so add that to the specification but don’t state how that data-link will be achieved – that comes later. |
|  | UI:   * Allows user to manipulate the simulation * Visualises the simulation in either 2D or 3D * Allows the user to choose whether to display the simulation while running   Accuracy:   * The simulation is reasonably accurate. (can be tested by comparing simulations to real life events) * The software follows the algorithms and the relevant calculations as well as gives correct outputs to the user inputs.   Inputs:   * Simulation can save scenarios as well as load previous scenarios * Simulation can be changed while running i.e. the user can change infection statistics while the simulation is running so that the simulation can be manipulated live |
| **2.4** | **Describe the social, legal and ethical issues that apply to your project. Does your project require ethical approval?** |
|  |  |
| **2.5** | **Identify and lists the items you expect to need to purchase for your project. Specify the cost (include VAT and shipping if known) of each item as well as the supplier.** e.g. item 1 name, supplier, cost |
|  | * Possible printing and binding costs (~£5-£10) |
| **2.6** | **State whether you need access to specific resources within the department or the University e.g. special devices and workshop** |
|  |  |

### SECTION 3 – Project Plan

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **3.1** | **Project Plan**  Split your project work into sections/categories/phases and add tasks for each of these sections. It is likely that the high-level objectives you identified in section 2.2 become sections here. The outputs from section 2.2 should appear in the Outputs column here. Remember to include tasks for your project presentation, project demos, producing your poster, and writing up your report. | | |
|  | | | |
| **Task No.** | **Task description** | **Effort**  **(weeks)** | **Outputs** |
| **1** |  |  |  |
| 1.1 | **Background Research** | 3 | … |
| 1.2 | … |  |  |
|  | All research done at the same time (this is to ensure that the information found can be easily cross checked across different sources) | 3 | All the information needed for how the program should calculate the spread of the zombies to make a realistic simulation |
| **2** | **Analysis and design** | 4 |  |
| 2.1 | … |  | ... |
| 2.2 | … |  | … |
|  | Parse research data | 0.5 | Relevant research data to be used for analysis and design |
|  | Creation of pseudocode | 0.5 | Pseudocode usable for the development later |
|  | Creation of flowcharts for the various parts of the program | 1.5 | Flowcharts that show all the processes involved in the running of the program |
|  | Creation of the UML | 1.5 | UML which will show the layout of the entire program, including the classes and function which will be involved |
| **3** | **Develop prototype** | 10 |  |
| 3.1 | … | … | … |
| 3.2 | … | … | … |
|  | Creation of the entire prototype | 8 | A fully functioning prototype which can be used to demonstrate the project |
|  | Project demonstration | n/a |  |
|  | Optimisations on the programs and code clean-up | 2 | A cleaned-up version of the prototype which should make the prototype run smoother |
| **4** | **Testing, evaluation/validation** | 1.5 |  |
| 4.1 | unit testing |  | … |
| 4.2 | … | … | … |
|  | Test user and file (loading and saving) inputs | 0.5 | Less buggy user and file inputs |
|  | Graphics tests | 0.5 | Less buggy graphics |
|  | Performance tests | 0.5 | Allows for the developer to see the minimum specifications to run the program |
| **5** | **Assessments** | 3.5 |  |
| 5.1 | produce poster | 0.5 | Poster |
| 5.2 | write-up project report | 2 | Project Report |
|  | Final demonstration and presentation | 1 |  |
| **TOTAL** | **Sum of total effort in weeks** | **22** |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SECTION 4 - Time Plan for the proposed Project work** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For each task identified in 3.1, please *shade* the weeks when you’ll be working on that task. You should also mark target milestones, outputs and key decision points. To shade a cell in MS Word, move the mouse to the top left of cell until the curser becomes an arrow pointing up, left click to select the cell and then right click and select ‘borders and shading’. Under the shading tab pick an appropriate grey colour and click ok. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Project stage** | **START DATE: ../../…. <enter the project start date here>****Project Weeks** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-2 | 2-4 | | 4-6 | 6-8 | | 8-10 | 10-12 | 12-14 | 14-16 | | 16-18 | | 18-20 | | 20-22 | | 22-24 | 24-26 |
| 1 Background Research |  |  | |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| All research to be done in 3 weeks |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| 2 Analysis/Design |  |  | |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Parse research data |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Creation of pseudocode |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Creation of flowcharts |  |  | |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Creation of UMLs |  |  | |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| 3 Develop prototype. |  |  | |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Creating the entire prototype |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Project demonstration |  |  | |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Program optimisations and code clean-up |  |  | |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| 4 Testing, evaluation/validation |  |  | |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Test user and file (loading and saving) inputs |  |  | |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Graphics tests |  |  | |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Performance tests |  |  | |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |
| 5 Assessments |  |  | |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Project poster |  |  | |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |
| Report write up |  |  | |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Project demonstration and presentation |  |  | |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |

**Risk Assessment Form**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Assessment Reference No.** |  | **Area or activity assessed:** |  |
| **Assessment date** |  |
| **Persons who may be affected by the activity (i.e. are at risk)** |  |

**SECTION 1: Identify Hazards -** *Consider the activity or work area and identify if any of the hazards listed below are significant (tick the boxes that apply).*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Fall of person (from work at height) |  |  | Lighting levels |  |  | Use of portable tools / equipment |  |  | Vehicles / driving at work |  |  | Hazardous fumes,  chemicals, dust |  |  | Occupational stress | ✔ |
|  | Fall of objects |  |  | Heating & ventilation |  |  | Fixed machinery or lifting equipment |  |  | Outdoor work / extreme weather |  |  | Hazardous biological agent |  |  | Violence to staff / verbal assault |  |
|  | Slips, Trips & Housekeeping |  |  | Layout , storage, space, obstructions |  |  | Pressure vessels |  |  | Fieldtrips / field work |  |  | Confined space / asphyxiation risk |  |  | Work with animals |  |
|  | Manual handling operations |  |  | Welfare facilities |  |  | Noise or Vibration |  |  | Radiation sources |  |  | Condition of Buildings & glazing |  |  | Lone working / work out of hours |  |
| 1. **55** | Display screen equipment | ✔ |  | Electrical Equipment | ✔ |  | Fire hazards & flammable material |  |  | Work with lasers |  |  | Food preparation |  |  | Other(s) - specify |  |

**SECTION 2: Risk Controls** *- For each hazard identified in Section 1, complete Section 2.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Hazard No**. | Hazard Description | Existing controls to reduce risk | **Risk Level** (tick one) | | | Further action needed to reduce risks |
|  | High | Med | Low | *(provide timescales and initials of person responsible)* |
| 5 | Long uses of display equipment can cause eyesores and nausea | 5 – 15 minutes breaks between 1 hour of use of the computer |  |  | ✔ |  |
| 10 | Excessive electrical usage can cause fire or equipment damage | Using surge protected sockets as well as ensuring all plugs have the correct fuse type for each plug |  |  | ✔ |  |
| 26 | Too much stress can cause psychological trauma | n/a |  | ✔ |  |  |
| **Name of Assessor(s)** | |  | **SIGNED** | | | |
| **Review date** | |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Health and Safety Risk Assessments** – continuation sheet | **Assessment Reference No** |  |
|  | **Continuation sheet number:** |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Hazard No**. | Hazard Description | | Existing controls to reduce risk | **Risk Level** (tick one) | | | | Further action needed to reduce risks |
|  | High | | Med | Low | *(provide timescales and initials of person responsible for action)* |
|  |  | |  |  | |  |  |  |
|  |  | |  |  | |  |  |  |
|  |  | |  |  | |  |  |  |
| **Name of Assessor(s)** | |  | | | **SIGNED** | | | |
| **Review date** | |  | | |

**SECTION 2 continued: Risk Controls**

## Project Logbook

Final Year Project Log Book

**Czar Ian Echavez**

**Zombie Epidemic Universe Simulation**

**Computer Science BSc**

**Academic Year 2017-2018**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Week Num** | **Task (Phase Name)** | **Task Information (Sub phase name)** | **Comments** | **Result of activity** | **Status of activity** | **Future Notes** |
| 29/09/2017 | 0 | Other | Project Initiation Document | Project Initiation document has been submitted for review |  | Finalised |  |
| 04/10/2017 | 1 | Background research | Looking at existing research papers on zombie mathematics | found a good starting point for the formulas the simulation can be based on |  | In Progress | source: http://mysite.science.uottawa.ca/rsmith43/Zombies.pdf |
| 05/10/2017 | 1 | Background research | "" |  |  | Completed |  |
| 06/10/2017 | 1 | Background research | Different parameters which could be used in the simulation |  |  | In Progress |  |
| 07/10/2017 | 1 | Background research | "" |  | refining the formula and brainstorming possible parameters for the simulation | Completed | Separate classes of removed zombies from destroyed zombies, because some corpses cannot be reanimated if destroyed. As well as figure out how to make the zombies decay. |
| 09/10/2017 | 2 | Background research | Different type of zombies in media | 2 types of zombies, slow and fast; speed and durability of zombies as parameters |  | In Progress |  |
| 10/10/2017 | 2 | Background research | "" |  | 2 more parameters that can be implemented | Completed |  |
| 11/10/2017 | 2 | Background research | Other factors in the simulation - the transmission parameter |  |  | In Progress |  |
| 12/10/2017 | 2 | Background research | "" |  |  | Completed |  |
| 12/10/2017 | 2 | Background research | Other factors in the simulation - natural death rate parameter |  |  | In Progress |  |
| 13/10/2017 | 2 | Background research | "" | Useful website, data.worldbank.com which has data about countries |  | Completed | CSV file format for the data |
| 13/10/2017 | 2 | Other | Meeting with Atta Badii, project supervisor | Talking about ideas for the design stage | Starting to think of UML designs, colour schemes, especially for colour blind users | Completed |  |
| 14/10/2017 | 2 | Background research | Zombie conversion ratio |  |  | In Progress |  |
| 16/10/2017 | 3 | Background research | "" |  |  | Completed |  |
| 18/10/2017 | 3 | Background research | Researching other development environments and programming languages | Choosing to use C++ in a Visual Studio 2017 IDE | Chosen a programming language and an IDE to create the project in | Completed | Research SDL and SFML |
| 19/10/2017 | 3 | Background research | Research of SFML, SDL and DirectX | I already have experience with SDL, SFML seems easier to integrate with other libraries. DirectX looks like hell |  | Completed | Possibly going to end up with SDL, since no other graphics libraries may be used |
| 21/10/2017 | 3 | Background research | Researching how to statically link the SDL libraries | Static linking ensures that the release build i.e. end application does not have too many libraries, because they'd be embedded in the executable | Improves quality of life for end user | Completed | apply to the application straight away and don’t change until te end of the project |
| 22/10/2017 | 3 | Project development | Initiating the project by creating the Visual Studio project and linking all SDL files | Set up the project so that the release file only needs one dll | set up the project | Completed |  |
| 23/10/2017 | 4 | Research analysis (parsing research) | Turning the notes into a document in the project documentation | A lot of notes to parse through |  | In Progress | continue parsing the extra parameters that can be included in the project |
| 25/10/2017 | 4 | Research analysis (parsing research) | "" |  |  | Completed | Create use cases |
| 26/10/2017 | 4 | Project development | Get the simulation to make a window |  |  | Completed | Make the simulator to have resizable windows |
| 27/10/2017 | 4 | Project documentation | Setting up the project documentation and completing the project abstract |  |  | Completed |  |
| 29/10/2017 | 4 | Project development | Restarting with JavaFX and Java language | Too many libraries to handle with SDL and C++, since GUI development requires multiple libraries with many dependencies |  | In Progress |  |
| 02/11/2017 | 5 | Project development | Returning to C++ And VS |  |  | Completed |  |
| 03/11/2017 | 5 | Project development | Cleaning up code to set up ImGui |  |  | Completed |  |
| 07/11/2017 | 6 | Project development | Testing ImGui components to see what can be added to the project |  |  | In Progress |  |
| 14/11/2017 | 7 | Project development | Fixing minor problems which cause UX annoyances |  |  | Completed |  |
| 21/11/2017 | 8 | Project development | Adding project files to github repository to help keep track of the changes in the project |  |  | Completed |  |
| 24/11/2017 | 8 | Project development | Setting up textures so that a map is displayed |  |  | Completed |  |
| 27/11/2017 | 9 | Project development | Implementation of a zoom function | A break in ImGui exists where the menu bar does not work if the user begins with their mouse on the app window |  | In Progress |  |
| 29/11/2017 | 9 | Project development | Implementation of frame limiting |  |  | In Progress |  |
| 01/12/2017 | 10 | Other | Took a break for a few days | I need a rest |  |  |  |
| 04/12/2017 | 11 | Project development | Attempt at fixing and therefore improving the zoom function |  |  | In Progress |  |
| 07/12/2017 | 11 | Project development | Fixed the menu bar problem by removing a line: SDL\_GetCurrentDisplayMode |  |  | Completed |  |
| 08/12/2017 | 11 | Project development | Setting up the program to be able to parse data | country data which will be used to load the country data |  | Completed |  |
| 09/12/2017 | 11 | Project development | Successfully able to load external data | removed zoom and pan because it broke, oops |  | In Progress |  |
| 11/12/2017 | 12 | Project development | Created an image which is now the default map. Countries are now identifiable via mouse click |  |  | Completed |  |
| 12/12/2017 | 12 | Project development | Rethinking how there should be a separate program to create scenarios; Sub project started for the scenario creator |  |  | In Progress |  |
| 13/12/2017 | 12 | Project development | Panning and zooming reimplemented |  |  | In Progress |  |
| 14/12/2017 | 12 | Project development | Continued work on scenario creator |  |  | In Progress |  |
| 20/12/2017 | 13 | Other | Taking the week off, holiday and rest |  |  |  |  |
| 04/01/2017 | 15 | Project development | Resuming with work | Worked on GUI inputs and outputs, user experience and interface work |  |  |  |
| 08/01/2017 | 16 | Project development | Standardising the scenario file types |  |  | In Progress |  |
| 11/01/2017 | 16 | Project development | Changing some data types to unsigned long long to be able to handle huge numbers because of population | Added some opengl libraries to the dependencies file so that I can work on the project on other computers, especially the labs which don't seem to have the windows sdk installed |  | Completed |  |
| 11/01/2017 | 16 | Project documentation | Feedback form for supervisor |  |  | Completed |  |
| 13/01/2017 | 16 | Project development | Implementation of data saving | Can now save scenarios | some user friendlyness fixes, i.e. auto linking of countries, input validations etc | In Progress |  |
| 14/01/2017 | 16 | Project development | Mini test of previous additions |  |  | In Progress |  |
| 15/01/2017 | 17 | Project development | Working on loading scenario data |  |  | In Progress |  |
| 16/01/2018 | 17 | Project development | Progress on loadScenario function |  |  | In Progress |  |
| 18/01/2018 | 17 | Project development | loadScenario function finished |  |  | Completed | Make this function be usable in the simulator as well |
| 13/02/2018 | 21 | Project development | Finished Scenario Creator |  |  | Completed |  |
| 14/03/2018 | 25 | Project documentation | starting to create project poster |  |  | In Progress |  |
| 24/03/2018 | 26 | Project documentation | Poster completed and submitted |  |  | Completed |  |
| 26/03/2018 | 26 | Project documentation | Creation of the project report | Most headings set out |  | In Progress |  |
| 26/03/2018 | 27 | Other | Added MIT License to the project on GitHub |  |  | Completed |  |
| 27/03/2018 | 27 | Input and output testing | Created a release build of the incomplete system for other people to check currently working systems |  |  | Completed |  |
| 29/03/2018 | 27 | Project documentation |  |  |  | In Progress |  |
| 30/03/2018 | 27 | Project development | minor adjustments to Scenario Creator and Main simulator |  |  | Completed |  |
| 31/03/2018 | 27 | Project documentation | Progress on report | Halfway done with the report |  | In Progress |  |
| 05/04/2018 | 28 | Project documentation | Progress on report |  |  | In Progress |  |
| 05/04/2018 | 28 | Project documentation | Progress on simulator | Most inputs are set up |  | In Progress |  |
| 06/04/2018 | 28 | Project development | Explaining extra tools used in documentation |  |  | Completed |  |
| 09/04/2018 | 29 | Project documentation | Progress on report |  |  | In Progress |  |
| 09/04/2018 | 29 | Project documentation | Progress on simulator |  |  | In Progress |  |
| 10/04/2018 | 29 | Project development | Simulator allows users to switch between scenarios in the simulation |  |  | Completed |  |
| 10/04/2018 | 29 | Project development | Users can choose which country the infection spreads from |  |  | Completed |  |
| 11/04/2018 | 29 | Project development | More simulation settings |  |  | In Progress |  |
| 13/04/2018 | 29 | Project development | Minor tweaks in Scenario creator to reflect changes in main simulator |  |  | Completed |  |
| 13/04/2018 | 29 | Project development | Sliders not used to input instead of typing values in |  |  | Completed |  |
| 13/04/2018 | 29 | Project documentation | Progress on report |  |  | In Progress |  |
| 17/04/2018 | 30 | Project development | Simulator can now run epidemic simulations, but not zombies yet |  |  | In Progress |  |
| 17/04/2018 | 30 | Other | Setting up presentation for the presentation and demonstration of the project | Noticed that this was late and also accidentally sent the wrong file to blackboard |  | Completed |  |
| 18/04/2018 | 30 | Final demonstration/presentation | Demonstrate the project to a panel | It went well, presentation shown to panel is different to the blackboard version |  | Completed |  |
| 19/04/2018 | 30 | Project documentation | Finishing the report |  |  | In Progress |  |
| 20/04/2018 | 30 | Other | This is the last entry on the log book, if you want a complete version of every single commit, check out this project on blackboard | Note: Anything commited after 20/02/2018 is no longer part of the submitted document and is me working on improving the project outside of this |  | Completed |  |

## References

References will be in the format:

<Object being referred to> [<Reference type: Book, Journal, Online, etc>] [<Access date and time \*]

<If online, the link to the reference || otherwise the book ISBN or journal ID>

\* time in GMT

1. [] Omar Cornut’s GitHub page [Online] [Available as of April 2018]

   <https://github.com/ocornut>

   [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. [] ZEUS System GitHub repository [Online] [Available as of April 2018]

   <https://github.com/Czar-Ec/ZEUS>

   [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. [] GLEAM Simulator [Online] [Accessed 26 March 2018 09:33]

   <http://www.gleamviz.org/simulator/> [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. [] GLEAM Simulator version 6.8 Manual [Online] [Accessed 26 March 2018 20:10]

   <http://www.gleamviz.org/simulator/GLEAMviz_client_manual_v6.8.pdf> [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
5. [] Zombietown USA Source (Github page) [Online] [Accessed 26 March 2018 20:43]

   <https://github.com/mattbierbaum/zombies-usa> [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
6. [] Zombietown USA Browser Demo [Online] [Accessed 26 March 2018 20:45]

   <http://mattbierbaum.github.io/zombies-usa/>

   [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
7. [] WHEN ZOMBIES ATTACK!: MATHEMATICAL MODELLING OF AN OUTBREAK OF ZOMBIE INFECTION [Online] [Accessed 27 March 2018 02:26]

   <https://mysite.science.uottawa.ca/rsmith43/Zombies.pdf>

   [↑](#endnote-ref-7)
8. [] CIA World Factbook data on world Health Expenditures [Online] [Accessed 29 March 2018 17:20]

   <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2225rank.html> [↑](#endnote-ref-8)
9. [] Visual Studio IDE download page [Online] [Accessed 04 April 2018 16:45]

   <https://www.visualstudio.com/vs/> [↑](#endnote-ref-9)
10. [] Visual Studio Professional and Enterprise edition pricing [Online] [Accessed 04 April 2018 17:00]

    <https://www.visualstudio.com/vs/pricing/> [↑](#endnote-ref-10)
11. [] Git main web site [Online] [Accessed 04 April 2018 18:00]

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