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1 Introduction

In this project, we develop a simulation system for a computer production line, where each main component is produced independently. These components come from various specialized sub-factories, such as processors, graphics cards, storage units, RAM, power supplies, motherboards, cases, and cooling systems.

To carry out this simulation, we use Python and primarily the SimPy library, which allows modeling concurrent processes and limited resources. Each component is simulated through independent processes with variable manufacturing and transportation times. Additionally, the simulation includes the possibility of component failures with a predefined probability, triggering automatic retry mechanisms until success or until a maximum number of attempts is reached.

The project uses version control tools like GitHub, enabling effective code management and continuous progress tracking via a shared repository. The document includes development screenshots and detailed explanations of the project's modular structure, along with the results obtained in various simulated scenarios. This approach allowed us to identify potential improvements and assess the effectiveness of the implemented system.

2 System Structure

2.1 Directory Tree

```
main fabric.py (Main factory, executes the general simulation)
  transport.py (Component transportation)
 components (Individual processes for each component)
  init .py (Empty file for initialization)
    - 📄 box.py (Case manufacturing)
        cooling system.py (Cooling system manufacturing)
        graphics card.py (Graphics card manufacturing)
        mother board.py (Motherboard manufacturing)
        power supply.py (Power supply manufacturing)
        processor.py (Processor manufacturing)
    - 📄 ram.py (RAM manufacturing)
    - 📄 storage.py (Storage manufacturing)
- 📂 core (Additional system processes)
  init .py (Empty file for initialization)
  ightharpoonup files) final assembly at the main factory) files)
- 📴 logic (Logic and decision making processes)
  init .py (Empty file for initialization)
  - fuzzy logic.py (Fuzzy logic decision-making system)
- simulation results.csv (Simulation output results in CSV format)
– 📄 doc
 └─ © Computer Manufacturing Simulation (Documentation files)
```

Figure 1: Directory Tree

2.2 Functionality Overview

Main Factory

- Coordinates the simulation flow and component tracking across all processes.
- Launches and monitors all sub-factory processes and final assembly.
- Manages system load and resource constraints using SimPy.

Component Sub-factories

- Each module simulates the manufacturing of a specific hardware component (e.g., RAM, Storage).
- Handles variable production times and fuzzy-based assembly estimates.
- Incorporates probabilistic failures with retry limits for fault tolerance.

Final Assembly

- Oversees the final assembly once all required components are available.
- Verifies component completeness and handles success or failure of assembly.
- Logs completed product data into simulation results.

System Conditions

- Uses fuzzy logic to calculate dynamic assembly durations based on system conditions.
- Models human-like reasoning through fuzzy rules and membership functions.
- Enhances realism by making the assembly process context-sensitive.

Transportation

- Simulates delivery from component factories to the main factory with random delays.
- Adds realism through non-deterministic transport times.
- Ensures orderly storage and avoids duplicate component entries.

3 Code Design

The project code is structured using a modular and process-oriented approach. It is written in Python and uses the SimPy library to manage discrete event simulations.

The system is split into independent modules, each specializing in a particular component or function. This modularity simplifies maintenance, improves scalability, and supports team collaboration through Git version control.

3.1 Primary System Modules

main_fabric.py:

- Entry point of the program.
- Initializes the SimPy environment and shared resources.
- Defines transportation times.
- Orchestrates manufacturing and assembly processes.

components module:

- Simulates the production of each computer component.
- Manages variable production times and failure retry mechanisms.
- Key files: processor.py, graphics_card.py, storage.py, ram.py, etc.

transportation.py

- Manages transportation of components to main fabric.
- Adds random delays.
- Calculates the total time taken.

core module:

- Manages final assembly processes.
- File: final_assembly.py.

logic module:

- Uses Scikit-Fuzzy to implement the logic systems.
- Defines fuzzy sets, fuzzy operations and build fuzzy interface systems for decision-making and control applications
- File: fuzzy_logic.py.

3.2 Used Libraries

- simPy: Powers the discrete event simulation framework to model process flows and resources.
- random: Used to generate random delays and simulate failures in manufacturing and transport.
- pandas: Used to store, process, and export simulation results in a structured tabular format.

- itertools: Helps iterate over component combinations or control loops more efficiently.
- numpy: Provides numerical ranges and operations for defining fuzzy logic universes.
- **skfuzzy**: Implements fuzzy logic to calculate variable assembly times based on difficulty and load.

3.3 Version Control

• GitHub: GitHub Repository

4 Code Overview

main_fabric.py:

Figure 2: Main 1

Figure 3: Main 2

```
for component type in components

for 1 in rapes(0): # - ... opener 3 unidades de cada componente

for 1 in rapes(0): # - ... opener 3 unidades de cada componente

env_process(trad_component process)

env_process(trad_component process)

env_process(trad_component_process)

# Start final assembly process

env_process(trad_assembly process

env_process(trad_assembly process

env_process(trad_assembly process

env_process(trad_assembly process

env_process(trad_assembly process

env_process(trad_assembly process

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for env_process(trad_assembly)

for env_process(trad_asse
```

Figure 4: Main 3

- Initializes the SimPy environment.
- Manages global simulation coordination.

```
### Interport import transport
from inject.Puzzy_logic import fuzzy_assembler
random.seed(123)

def box(env. name, mf, assembly_time, components_store, transport_time, system_load):

**Simulates the manufacturing and transportation of a box.
**poram env. Simulation environment.
**poram env. Simulation.
**poram transport_lime: Transport time to the main factory.
**poram transport_lime: Transport time to the main factory.
**difficulty = 3
**foram env. Simulation.
**poram env. Simulation.
**poram transport_lime: Transport time (difficulty, system_load)
**max.refries = 3
**forament.
**poram env. Simulation.
**po
```

Figure 5: box.py

Figure 6: cooling_system.py

Figure 7: graphics_card.py

Figure 8: mother_board.py

Figure 9: power_supply.py

Figure 10: processor.py

Figure 11: ram.py

Figure 12: storage.py

• Demonstrates failure logic and retry mechanism during production.

transport.py:

```
import random
random.seed(123)

def transport(env, transport_time):
    """
    Simulates component transportation with random delays.
    :param env: Simulation environment
    :param transport_time: Base transportation time
    :return: Actual arrival time (rounded to 2 decimal places)
    """
    # Generate random delay between 0-2 time units
    delay = random.uniform(0, 2)
    total_time = transport_time + delay

# Simulate transportation process
    yield env.timeout(total_time)

# Return precise arrival time
    return round(env.now, 2)
```

Figure 13: Transport

• Simulates transport delays.

final_assembly.py:

```
| Second Content | Seco
```

Figure 14: Final Assembly

• Integrates all components into a finished product.

fuzzy_logic.py:

```
import numby as np
import shruzy as fuzz
from skfuzzy import control as ctrl

class fuzzy assembler;
    def __init__(self);
        if __init__(self);
        self.difficulty = ctrl.Antecedent(np.arange(0, 11, 1), 'disfficulty')
        self.difficulty = ctrl.Antecedent(np.arange(0, 11, 1), 'dosficulty')
        self.assembly_time = ctrl.Consequent(np.arange(0, 11, 1), 'assembly_time')

# Nembership functions
self.assembly_time = ctrl.Consequent(np.arange(0, 11, 1), 'assembly_time')

# Rembership functions
self.difficulty.autom(3, names = [*poor*, *average*, *good*])
self.assembly_time[*short'] = fuzz.trim(self.assembly_time.universe, [0, 0, 5])
self.assembly_time[*short'] = fuzz.trim(self.assembly_time.universe, [2, 5, 8])
self.assembly_time[*clamp] = fuzz.trim(self.assembly_time.universe, [2, 5, 8])
self.assembly_time[*clamp] = fuzz.trim(self.assembly_time.universe, [2, 5, 8])
# Rules
rule = ctrl.Rule(self.difficulty[*good'] & self.load(*goor*], self.assembly_time[*short*])
rule2 = ctrl.Rule(self.difficulty(*good'] & self.load(*goor*], self.assembly_time(*long'])
rule3 = ctrl.Rule(self.difficulty(*good'] & self.load(*goor*], self.assembly_time(*long'))
rule4 = ctrl.Rule(self.difficulty(*good'] & self.load(*goor*], self.assembly_time(*long'))
self.simulator = ctrl.ControlSystem(*[rule1, rule2, rule3, rule4])
self.simulator = ctrl.ControlSystem(*[rule1, rule2, rule3, rule4])
self.simulator.input(*difficulty') = difficulty_value
self.simulator.input(*difficulty') = difficulty'
```

Figure 15: Logic

• The logic used in the system.

Repository (GitHub):

• Repository structure and collaborative version control management.

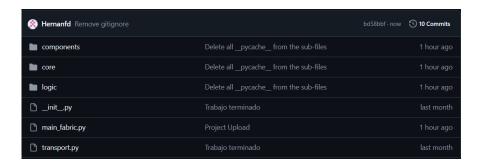


Figure 16: Github Repository

5 Simulation

	<pre>import pandas as pd # Load the simulation results CSV df = pd.read_csv("simulation_results.csv") # Replace with your actual file df.head()</pre>												
	Component	Name	Start_Time	End_Time	Total_Time	Assembly_Time	Main_Assembly_Time	Transport_Time	Status	Transport_Delay			
0							5.000000						
1		GraphicsCard_0											
2		Storage_0											
3													
4													

Figure 17: Simulation 1

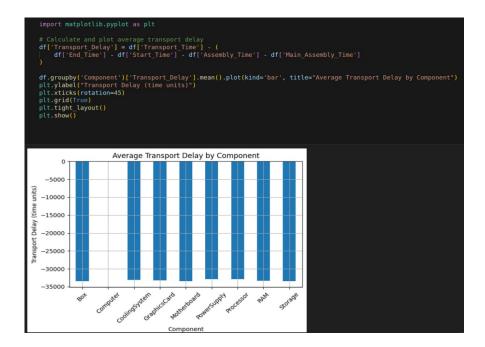


Figure 18: Simulation 2

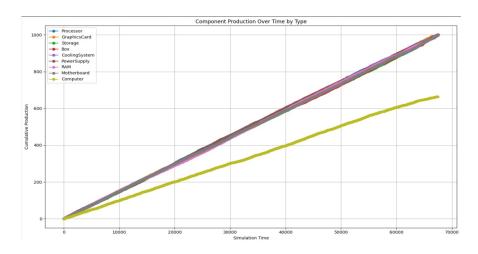


Figure 19: Simulation 3

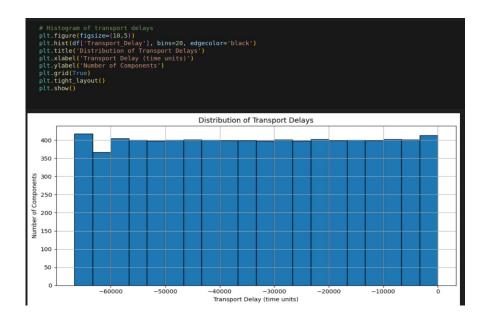


Figure 20: Simulation 4

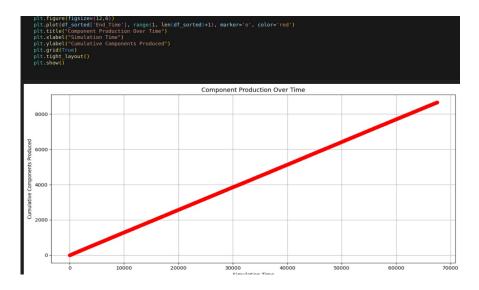


Figure 21: Simulation 5

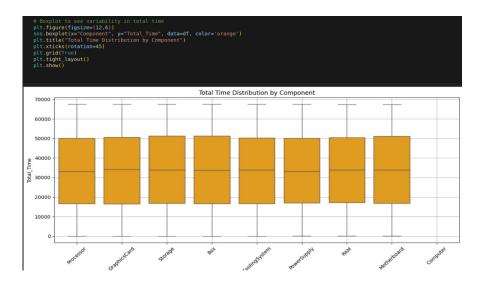


Figure 22: Simulation 6

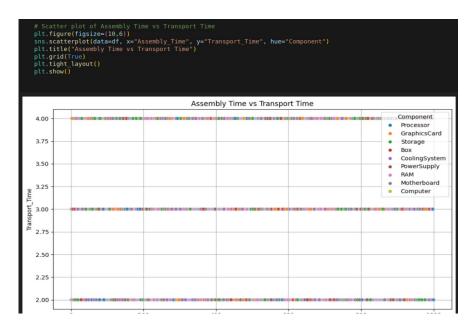


Figure 23: Simulation 7

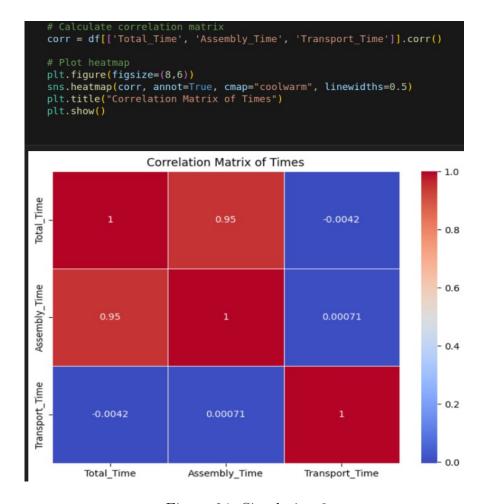


Figure 24: Simulation 8

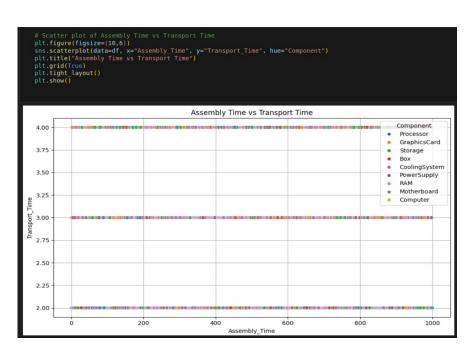


Figure 25: Simulation 9

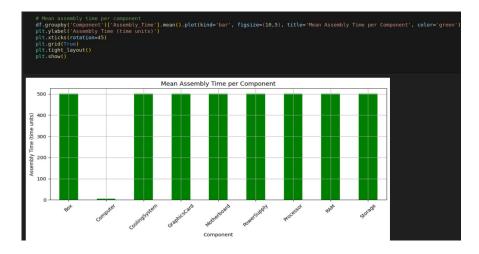


Figure 26: Simulation 10

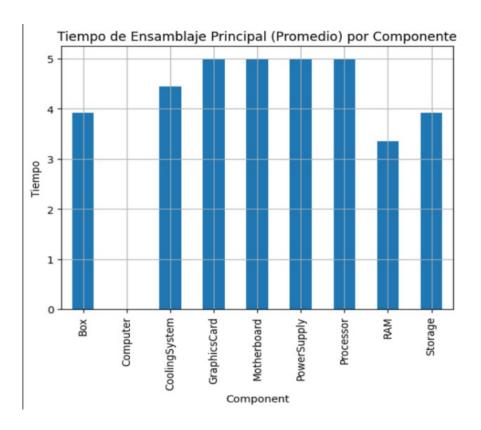


Figure 27: Simulation 11

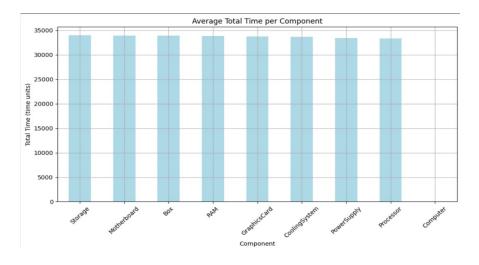


Figure 28: Simulation 12

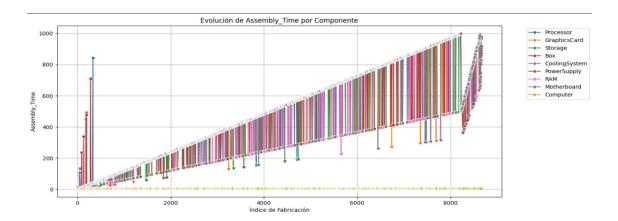


Figure 29: Simulation 13

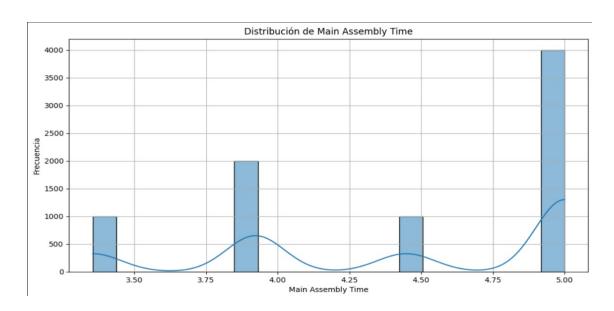


Figure 30: Simulation 14