

Simio API Note:

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Overview

This API Note describes how Simio can be configured to do the following:

- 1. Load a Simio Project Schedule in a "headless" or unattended mode.
- 2. Set up folders to received data for a Schedule simulation and automatically run the Plan with new downtime data.
- 3. Export the results from the schedule

Although Simio is usually used with the User Interface (UI) it can be configured to run unattended or "headless".

This project will demonstrate a configuration where a model is set up to be run either interactively or as a Windows service and be triggered to run a new Plan whenever a file is dropped into a give folder.

This configuration has a Simio Project (name defined in settings) being loaded at the very beginning and then uses a file containing downtime information as the triggering mechanism for the running of a Plan. A popular variation of this is to use the Simio project file itself as the trigger (and then of course the new project must be loaded) that can be done using the same techniques described here (but the particulars are left to the reader).

This Note describes some complex programming topics. It assumes that the reader is familiar with C# and .NET technologies such as locking and DLL dependencies.



Architecture

The diagram below illustrates the overall architecture of this API example:

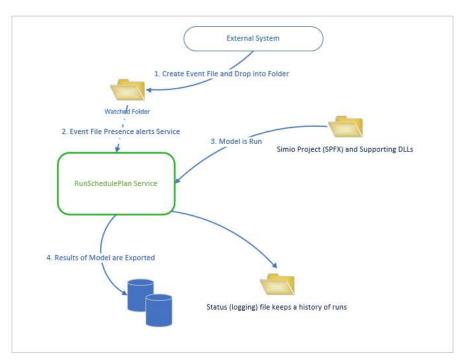


Figure 1- RunSimioSchedule Architecture

RunSimioSchedule is a windows process that runs as a service and waits for an event file to be dropped into a specified folder. The event file indicates that a model server has an exception, such as downtime being scheduled.

As the program begins the method Main is called which creates a RunContext which will exist throughout the life of the service. During the RunContext constructor, the following occurs:

- The API SimioProjectFactory.SetExtensionsPath is called to indicate where all the support DLLs can be found when the project is loaded.
- Some setup occurs, such as making sure of the existence of the folders (e.g. c:\temp\RunSimioSchedule\In, which is the folder for the Event files.
- The Simio project file (e.g. SchedulingDiscretePartProductionWithOnEndingExport.spfx) is located and loaded.
- Calls OnStart which creates a system FileWatcher which monitors the Events folder and has events for whenever an event file is created or changed within the folder. It also starts a timer that polls for the event file in case the FileWatcher ever misses a file.



Then the program goes into an infinite loop, leaving the Event file event checking to do all the work.

Whenever an Event file is found, the method CheckAndRun is called, which subsequently calls the method RunScheduleExportResultsAndSaveProject, which is the central logic to this example.

RunScheduleExportResultsAndSaveProject does the following.

- Converts the Event File which is a CSV (Comma Separated Value) file to a DataTable and then deletes the Event File.
- References the model from the already loaded Simio project.
- If the DataTable exists, then it is assumed to be downtime data and is Imported into the model's Resource Table by the method ImportDowntime. If the model doesn't have a table called "Resources", then the data is simply ignored.
- If configured, the Model is saved prior to the run.
- If configured, the model's Plan is run, which now incorporates the downtime data.
- If configured, risk analysis is run on the model.
- If configured, the plan's schedule is exported.
- If configured, the model is saved



Some Background Information on the Simio Engine

The Simio Engine (or SimEngine or simply Engine) is the logic that implements the simulation and planning logic of Simio. When used as a desktop application, it is generally paired with a UI, but in the "headless" mode it isn't. Only the DLL containing the engine (SimioDLL.DLL) along with support files for API and some file operations will be used.

When running within the UI, specific folders are searched by Simio when looking for DLLs, such as User Extensions and other add-ins.

When running headless this is not done, and instead all DLLs that are used must be in the location specified by the call SetExtensionsPath of SimioProjectFactory.

This can be a tricky problem, as often DLLs depend on other DLLs, which depend on even more and so on. There are a few free tools that might help you solve this puzzle:

One is DotPeek, which is made by JetBrains. With this tool you can inspect a DLL for its dependencies.

Another is Process Explorer, which part of Microsoft's SysInternal toolset. When run in Administrator mode this tool permits you to examine a running process (such as Simio) and determine what DLLs are loaded.

In this document are included the instruction for loading your headless executable as a Windows Service..



Building A Headless Executable

The overall structure of the program is simple: a path to the extensions is set, and then a series of actions on the model, such as running the model plan or running risk analysis are issued.

The difficulty most users have – as was mentioned before – is determining the correct DLLs to include. This will be covered later in a separate section.

Separate but closely allied with the calling of the model is the need for a mechanism to initiate the model. This example employs a file-drop mechanism. When a file is dropped in a special folder, a method is triggered by the System FileWatcher. This method (called CheckAndRun) runs the method RunScheduleExportResultsAndSaveProject, which does most of the work.

Note: because of a well-known FileWatcher deficiency (under rare circumstances it won't detect a file event) there is also a timer that checks every so often for a file and runs the same model processing method.

There is also a file that is logs information about the running of the model. This is specified in the configuration file.

The utility methods (such as those that are used to read and write information to the model are included in a utility class called HeadlessHelpers.

Configuration settings are included as Application Settings, which – during the build of this application are output into a configuration file (RunSimioSchedule.exe.config) that is placed in the same folder as the executable (e.g. RunSimioSchedule.exe)



Application settings allow you to store and retrieve property settings and other information for your application dynamically. For example, the application settings...

Name &	Туре		Scope		Value
EventFile	string	~	User	~	Event.csv
StatusFile	string	~	User	V	RunStatus.txt
SaveProject	bool	~	User	~	True
ClearStatusBeforeEachRun	bool	~	User	V	False
DeleteStatusBeforeEachRun	bool	~	User	V	False
SimioProjectFile	string	~	User	~	Scheduling Discrete Part Production With On Run Ending Export. spfx
ExportScheduleFile	string	~	User	~	ExportSchedule.xml
ModelName	string	~	User	V	Model
RunPlan	bool	~	User	~	True
RunRiskAnalysis	bool	~	User	v	False
ExportSchedule	bool	~	User	v	False
RootFolder	string	~	User	~	c:\\temp\\RunSimioScheduleTest
		~		v	

When the program is built from Visual Studio the results are placed (as always) in a folder such as Source > RunSimioSchedule > bin > release, such as:

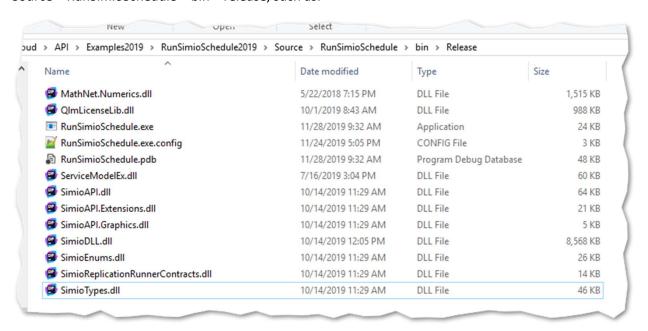


Figure 2 - Assemblies From VIsual Studio - Very Likely Incomplete!



Now, you might think that all the DLLs you need would be found here. But this is likely wrong, since these are only the assemblies that Visual Studio could find through its process of compiling and linking and explicit references. The RunSchedulePlan program is going to – at run-time - launch a Simio Model, which may include many other DLLs (such as licensing files, user extensions, etc.)

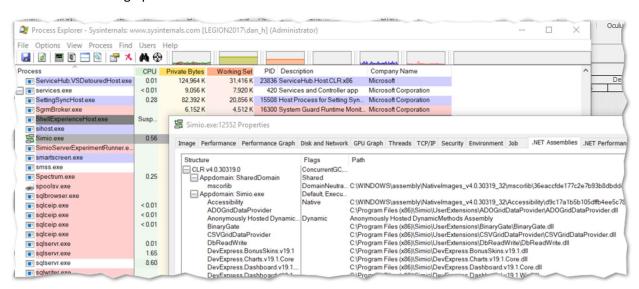
So, what to?

The easiest path is to have a desktop version of Simio loaded on the same machine and then have the program reference the needed DLLs that Simio installs at Program Files > Simio LLC > Simio.

Alternatively, you could explicitly locate the DLLs you need and place them with the EXE. If this is the path you wish, then continue reading...

A good starting point to locate the actual DLLs is to run Simio with your model and then run Microsoft's ProcessExplorer (as Administrator) to examine what DLL's are being used.

After starting Simio desktop and doing a RunPlan, Process Explorer is started. Look for Simio.exe and double-click to bring up its DLL view:



Looking through this we can see a lot of DevExpress DLLs, but many are DevExpress UI DLLs. There is a reference to DevExpress.Office.v19.1.Core, which is often included when Excel operations are employed.

Of great interest to us are the ones within \SimioUserExtensions:

- ExcelGridDataProvider
- ExcelReadWrite
- GoodSelectionProcedure
- SimioRelocateObject

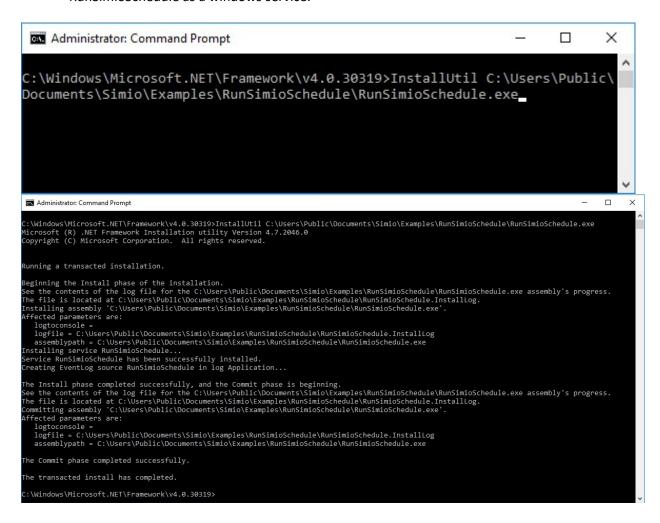


- SelectBestScenario
- SimioReplenishmentPolicies
- SimioSelectionRules
- SimioTravelSteeringBehaviors
- (no) SourceServerSink
- (no) WonderwareMES
- XMLGridDataProvider



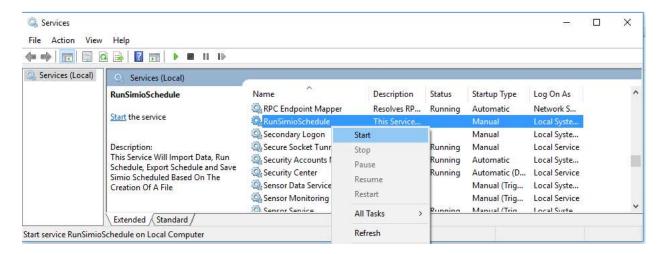
Creating a Service From the Executable

- 1) Open a command prompt as Administrator
- 2) Navigate to your .NET installation folder. For example: "C:\Windows\Microsoft.NET\Framework\v4.0.30319>"
- 3) Enter "InstallUtil followed by the path to your executable. For example: C:\Github\RunSimioSchedule\bin\Release\ RunSimioSchedule.exe". This will install the RunSimioSchedule as a windows service.

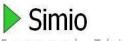


4) Next, start the service from Services.





And then the service should be running, and you can test by dropping a file in your "In" sub-folder.



Forward Thinking

