

# G54SOD (Spring 2018)

## Workshop 01

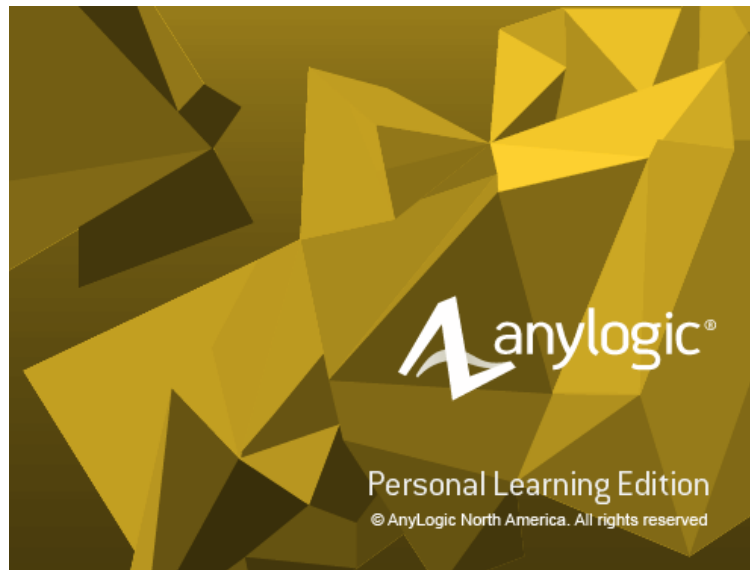
### Introduction to AnyLogic + Java

Peer-Olaf Siebers

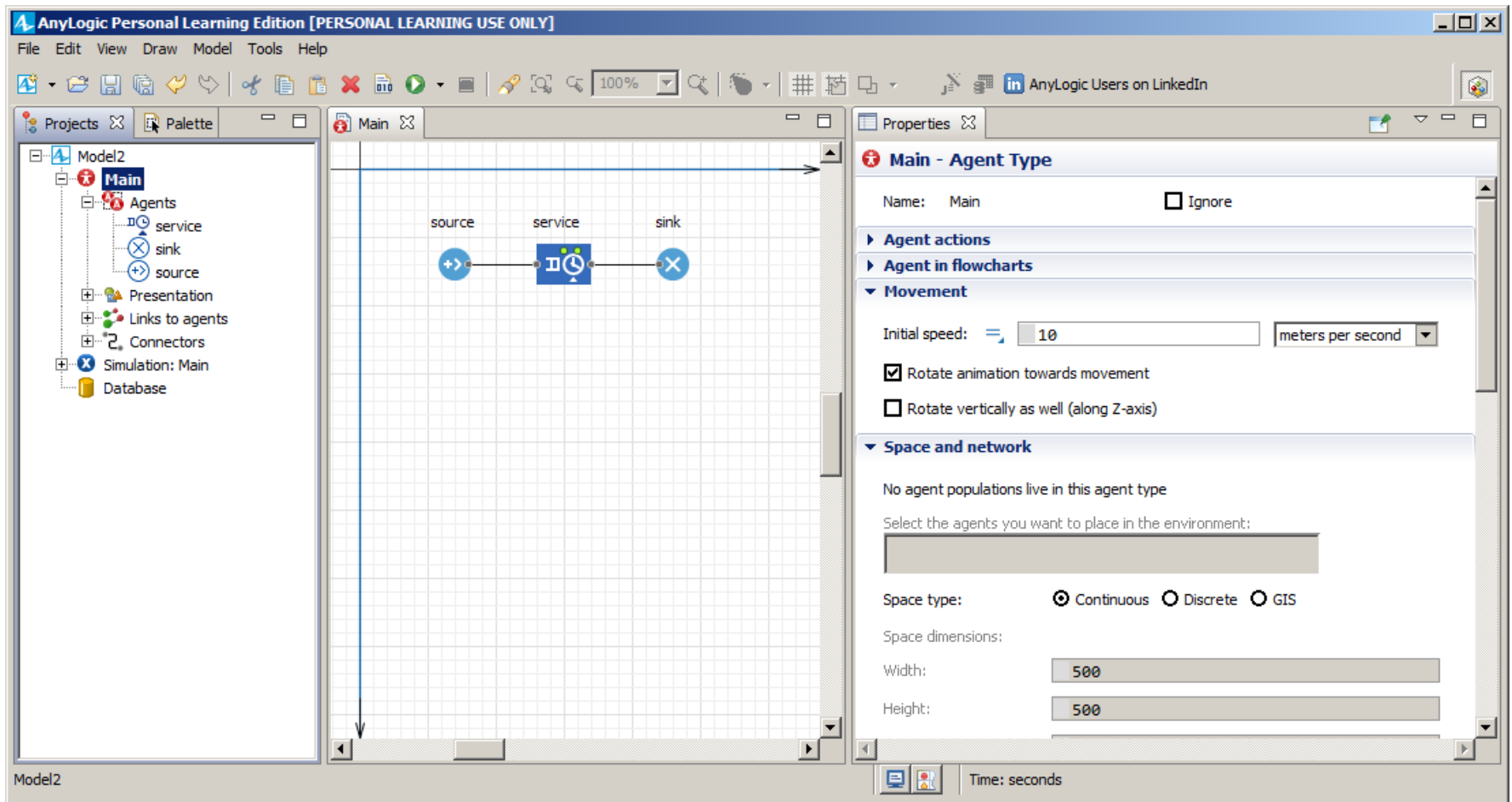
[pos@cs.nott.ac.uk](mailto:pos@cs.nott.ac.uk)

# AnyLogic

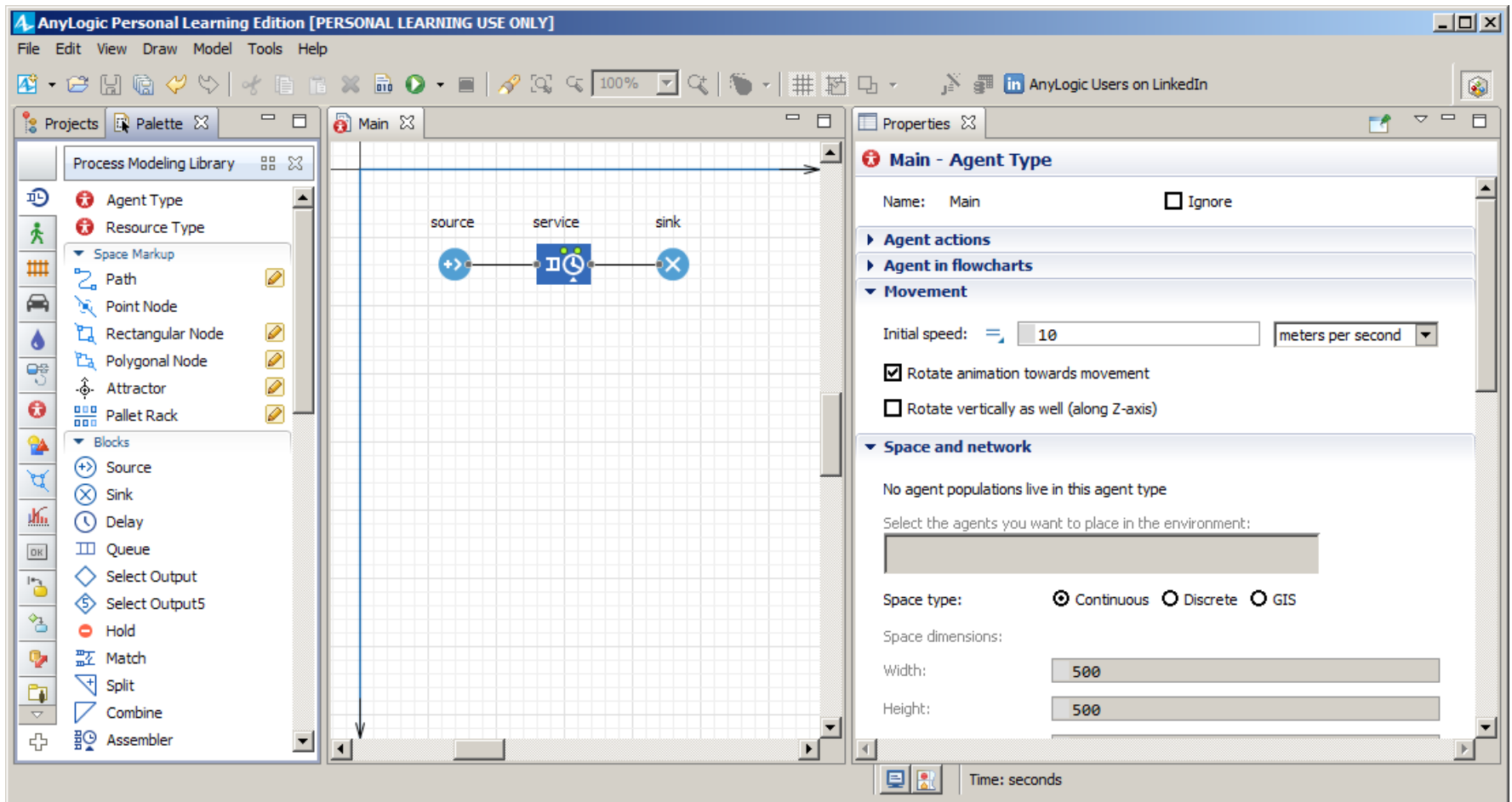
- We use AnyLogic 8.1.0 PLE
  - In AnyLogic you are not writing the full code of Java classes from the beginning to the end; instead you are entering pieces of code and expressions in numerous small edit boxes in the properties of various model elements



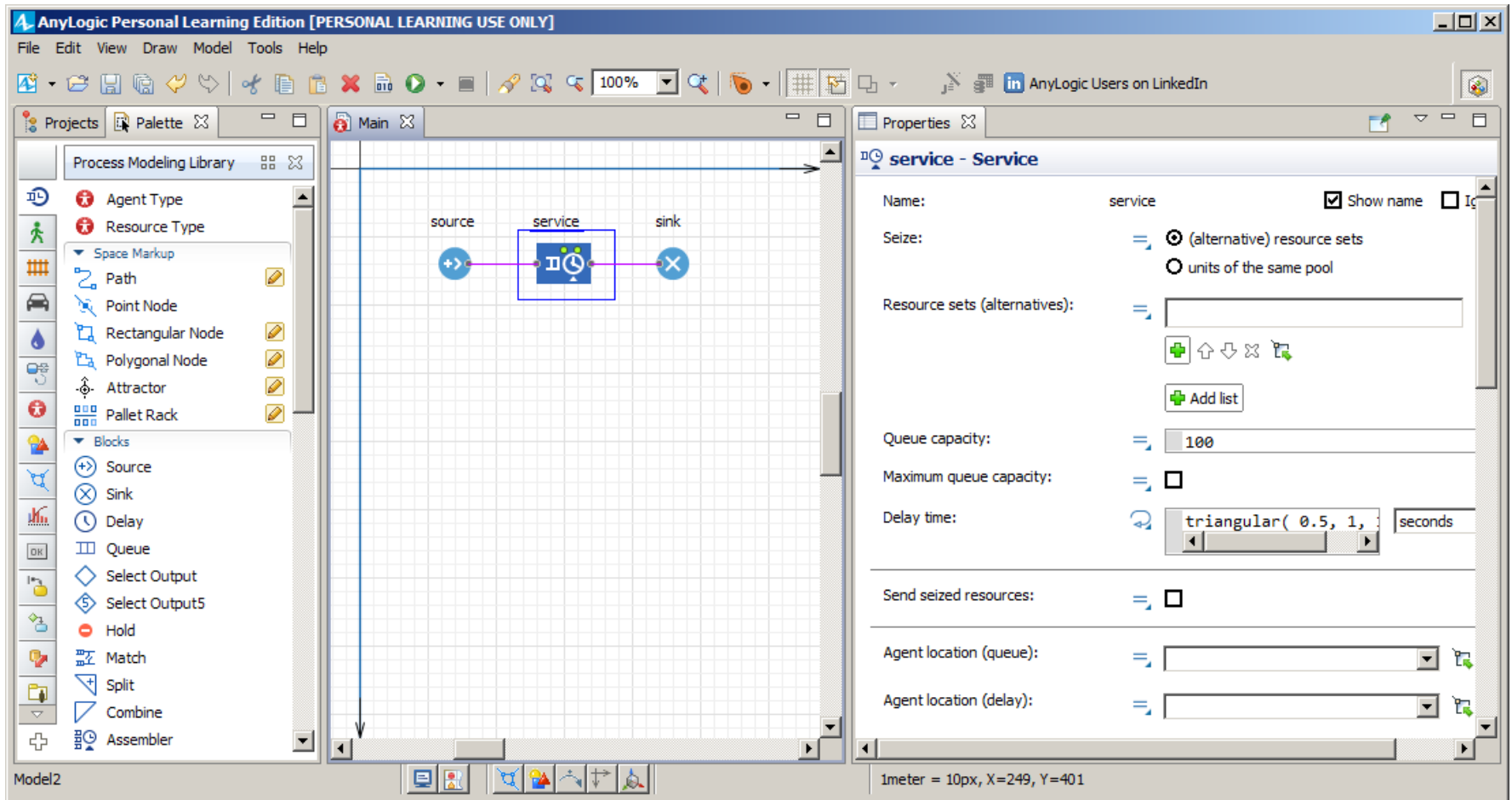
# AnyLogic IDE



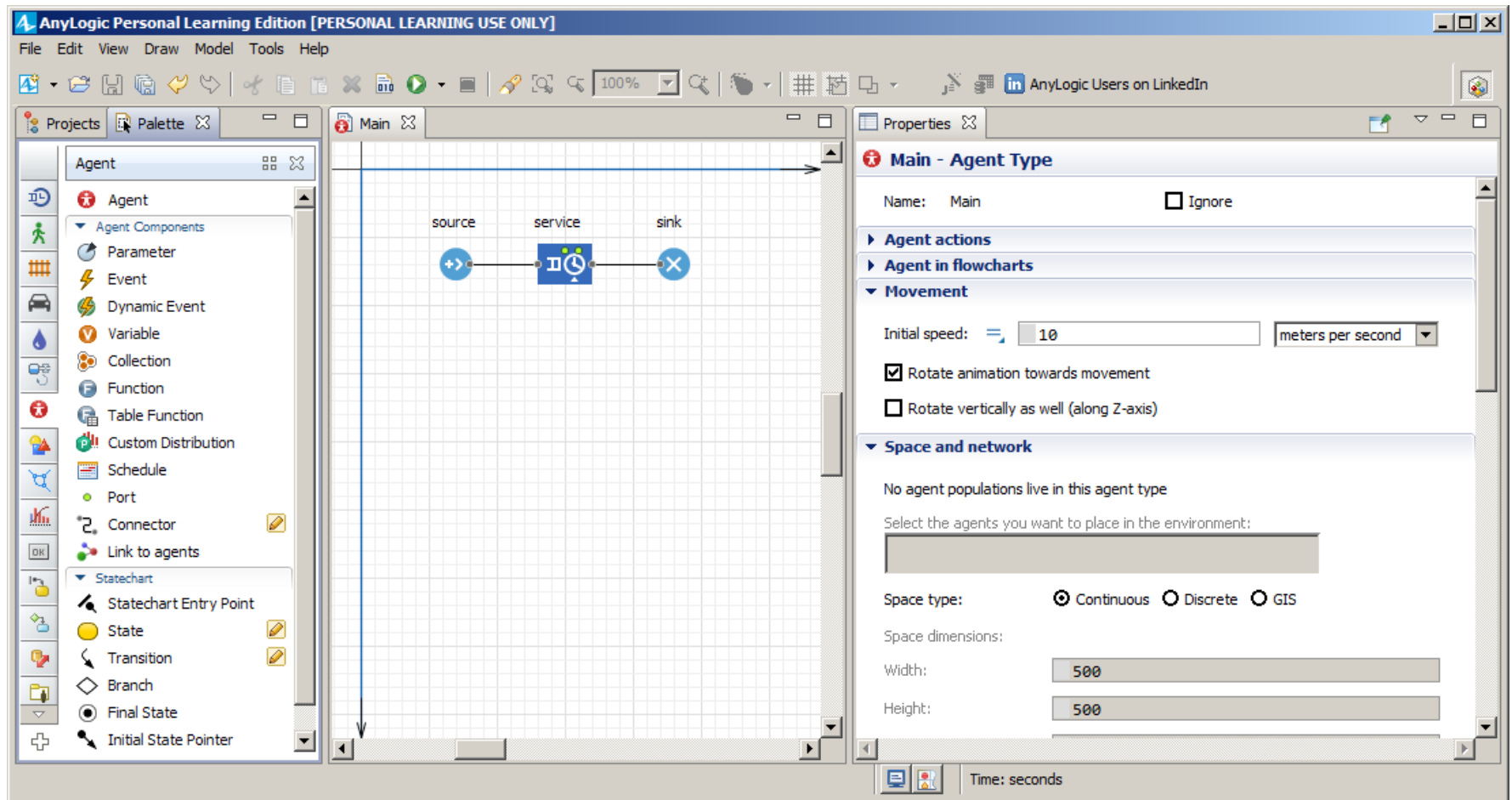
# AnyLogic IDE



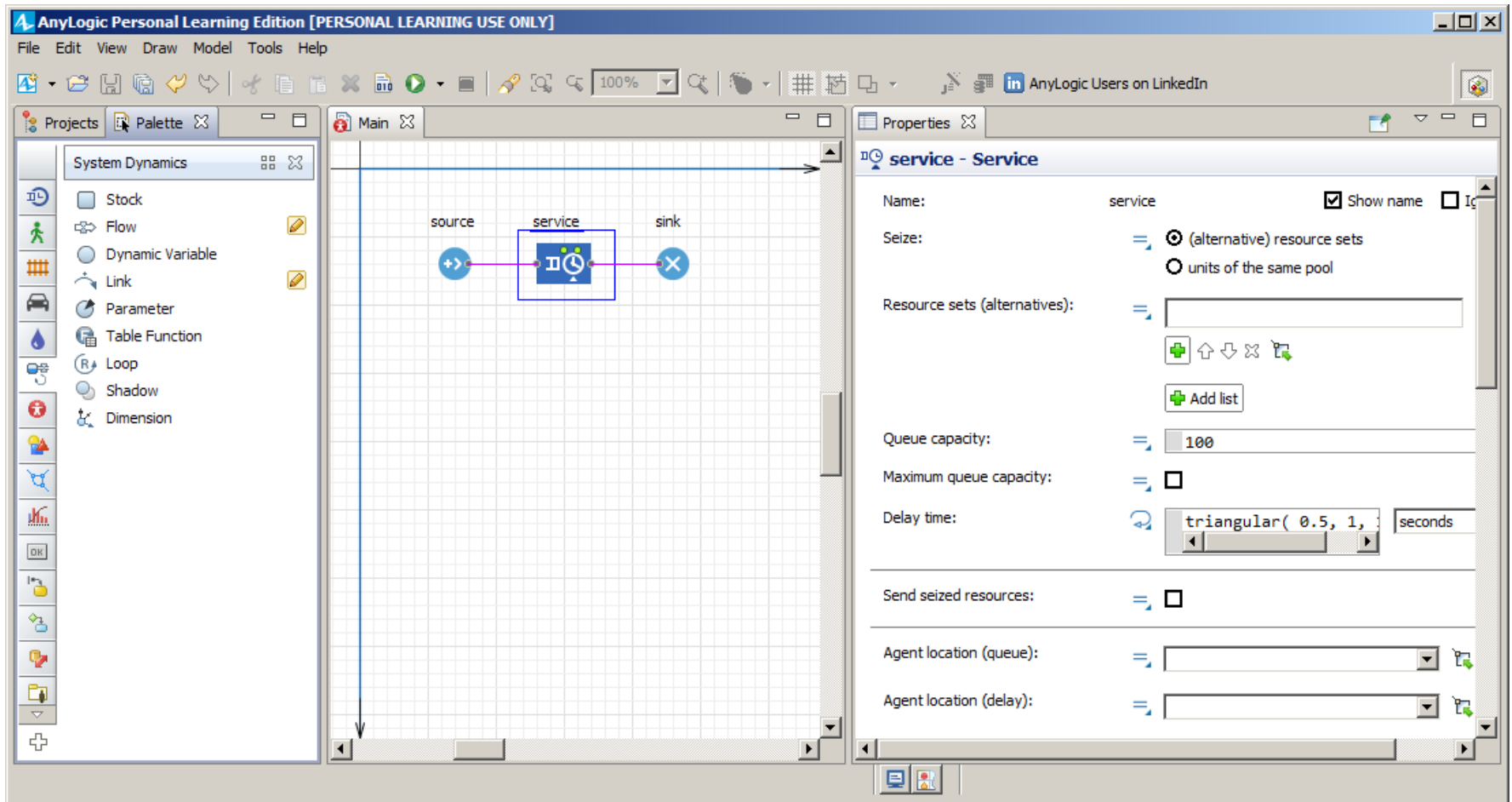
# AnyLogic IDE



# AnyLogic IDE



# AnyLogic IDE

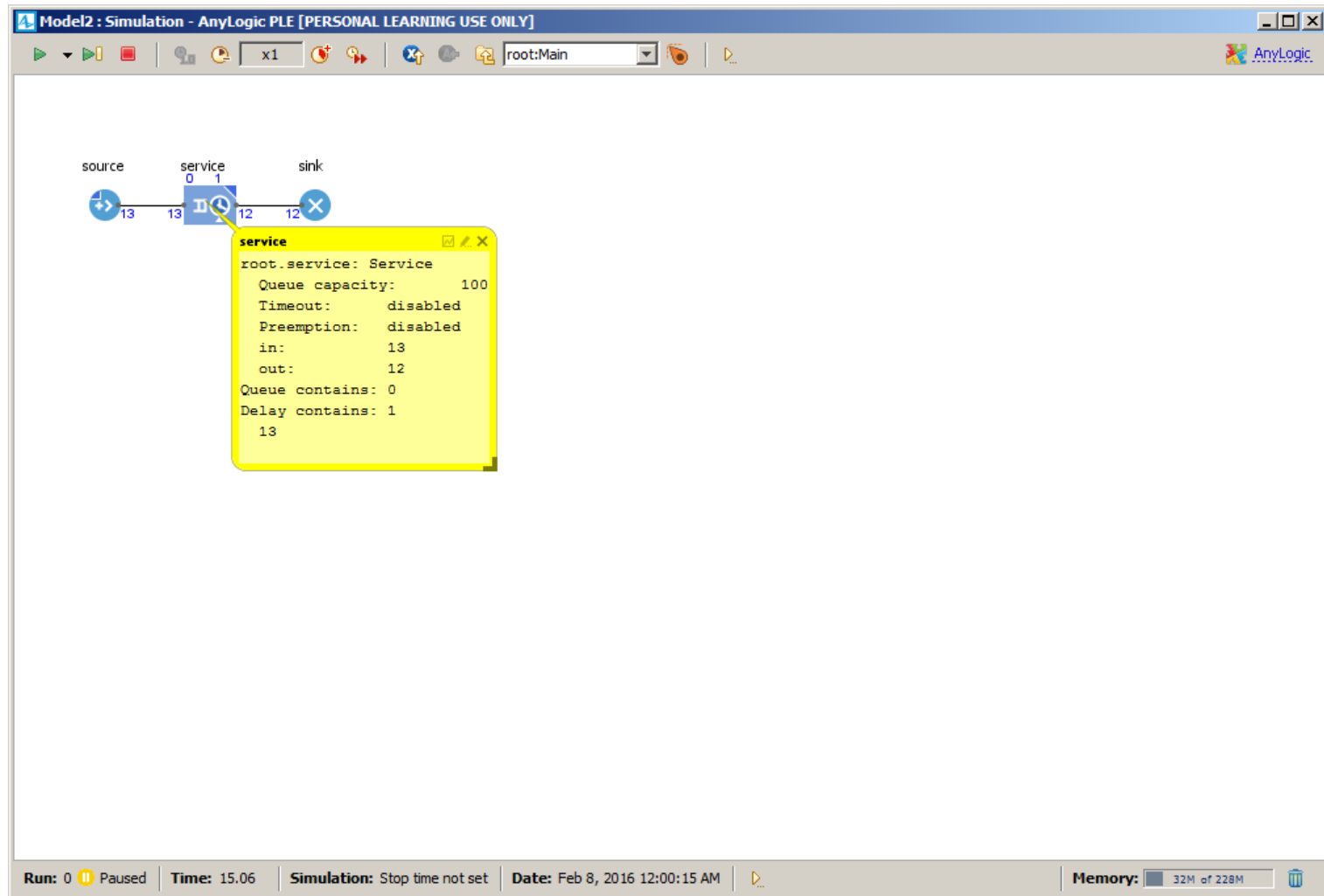


# Things to Remember

- Important things
  - F1: Help
  - Ctrl-Space: Code completion support
  - Ctrl-Enter: Perform refactoring (replace name occurrences)
  - Make sure you select the correct model when pressing "Run"
  - Make sure you set up model time units correctly in the "Model"
  - Use the "magic lightbulb" ...
- Since AnyLogic 7 ...
  - Everything is called "Agent" (entities, resources, agents, ...)
  - PLE version limits number of entities per simulation run to 50,000



# Running AnyLogic



# Running AnyLogic

The screenshot displays the AnyLogic simulation environment. The main window is titled "Model2 : Simulation - AnyLogic PLE [PERSONAL LEARNING USE ONLY]". The interface includes a toolbar with various simulation controls and a dropdown menu set to "service".

The central workspace shows a diagram of a service system. On the left, there is a queue icon with a clock and the number "12". To the right, there are several functional blocks (F) and control blocks (C) arranged in a flow. These include:

- queueSize
- queueGet
- queueRemove
- onEnter
- onExit
- onRemove
- forceStatisticsCollection (False)
- restoreEntityLocationOnExit (true)
- getResourceUnits
- delaySize
- delayGet
- delayRemove
- size
- remove
- suspend
- resume
- seizeFromOnePool (False)
- resourceSets
- resourcePool
- resourceQuantity
- customizeResourceChoice (False)
- resourceChoiceCondition
- queueCapacity
- maximumCapacity (100)
- enableTimeout (False)
- timeout
- onExitTimeout
- enablePreemption (False)
- onExitPreempted
- entityLocationQueue

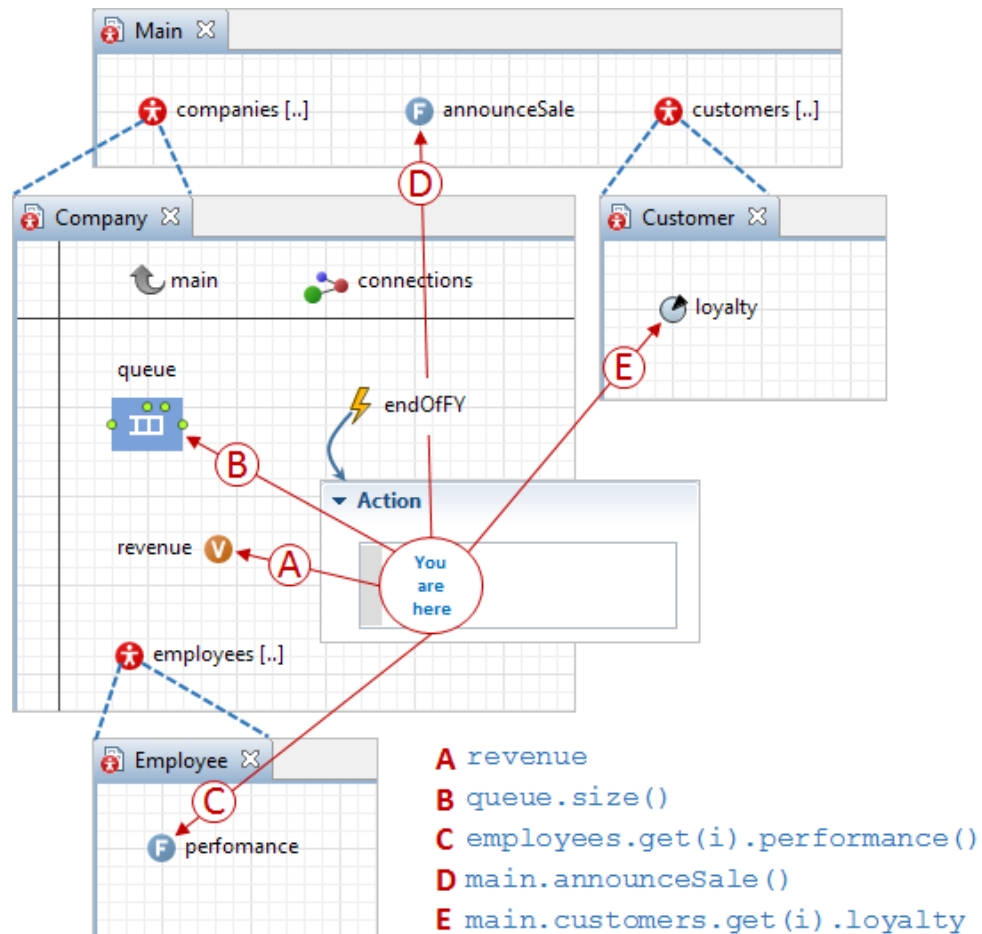
On the right side, a hierarchical tree view shows the structure of the simulation model:

- root:Main
  - service
    - delay
      - acceptPend
      - input
      - output
        - output
        - read

The bottom status bar provides simulation details:

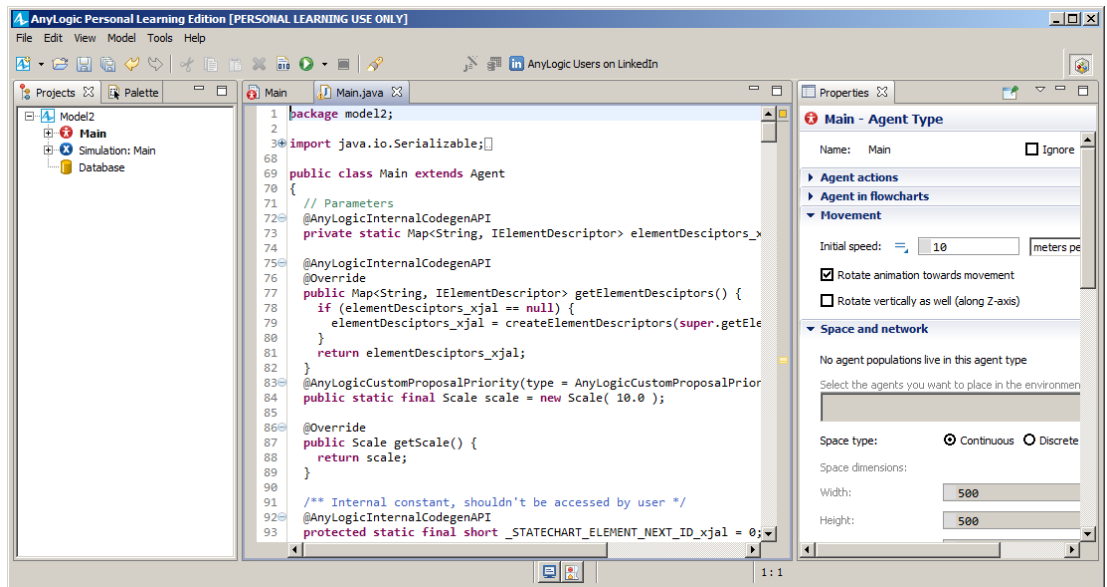
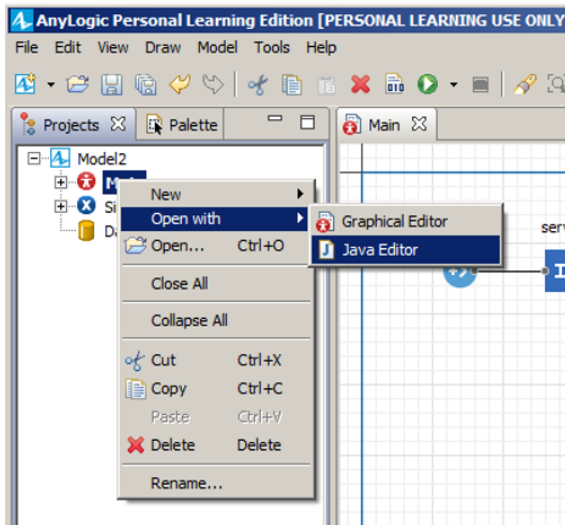
- Run: 0 (Paused)
- Time: 15.06
- Simulation: Stop time not set
- Date: Feb 8, 2016 12:00:15 AM
- Memory: 37M of 228M

# Where am I and how do I get to...?

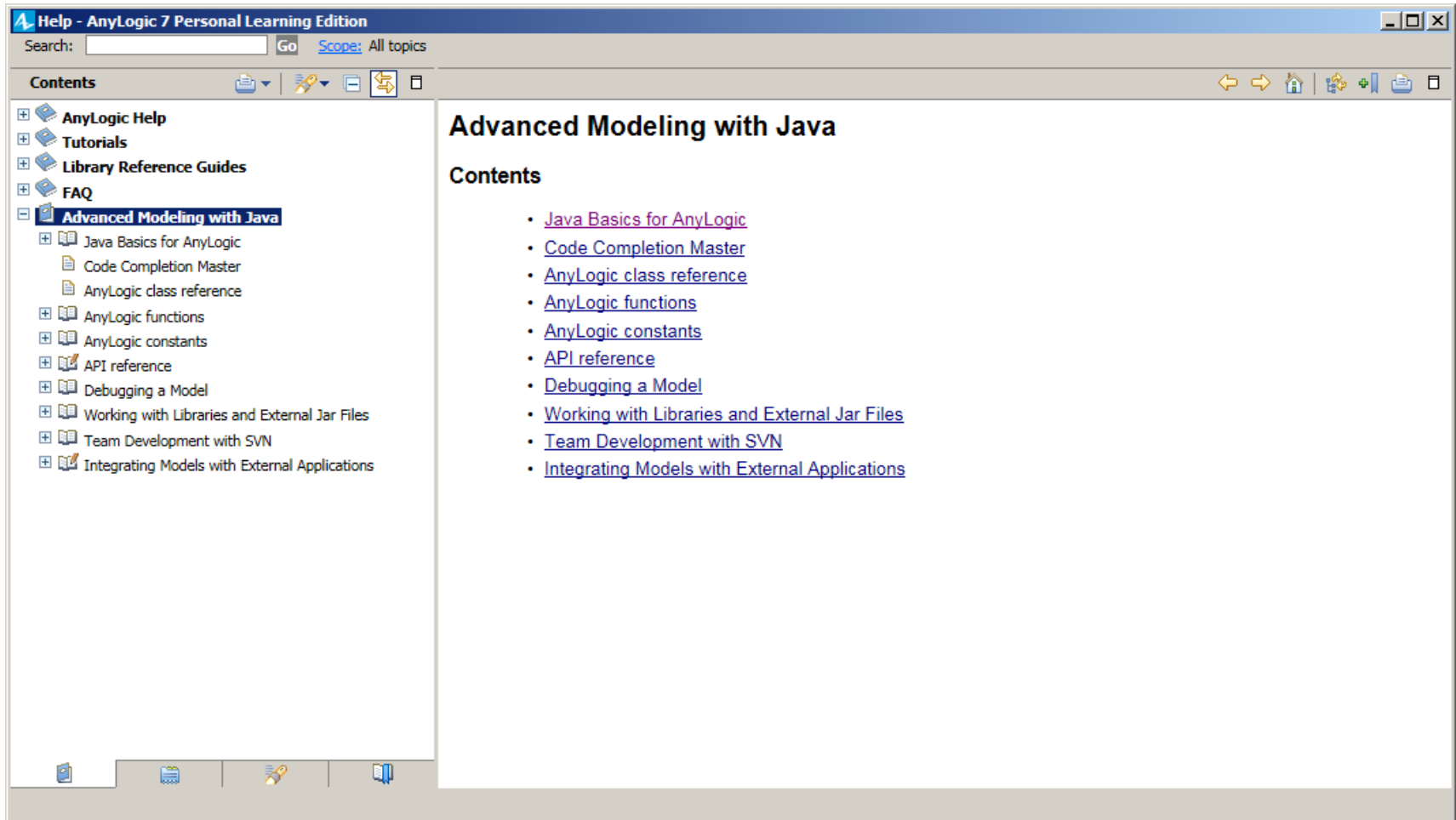


# AnyLogic IDE

- Or press "Ctrl+J" to go to the point in the Java code that is associated with the current code snippet highlighted in the Properties window



# AnyLogic Help



# AnyLogic Help

The screenshot shows the AnyLogic 7 Personal Learning Edition Help window. The left sidebar contains a 'Contents' tree with the following structure:

- AnyLogic Help
- Tutorials
- Library Reference Guides
- FAQ
- Advanced Modeling with Java
  - Java Basics for AnyLogic
    - Code Completion Master
    - AnyLogic class reference
  - AnyLogic functions
  - AnyLogic constants
  - API reference
    - com.anylogic.engine
      - AbstractLinkToAgent
      - AgentConstants
      - AgentDestroyListener
      - AgentExtension
      - Area2D
      - Area3D
      - ArrivalCallback**
      - EnvironmentConstants
      - ExtAgentContinuous
      - ExtAgentDiscrete
      - ExtAgentGIS
      - ExtAgentInteractive
      - ExtAgentWithSpatialMetrics
      - ExtAnimationProcess

The main content area displays the API reference for the `com.anylogic.engine` package. The 'CLASS' tab is selected, showing the `Interface ArrivalCallback`. The breadcrumb path is 'Advanced Modeling with Java > API reference > com.anylogic.engine'. The navigation bar includes 'OVERVIEW', 'PACKAGE', 'CLASS' (selected), 'USE', 'TREE', 'DEPRECATED', 'INDEX', and 'HELP'. Below the navigation bar, there are links for 'PREV CLASS', 'NEXT CLASS', 'FRAMES', and 'NO FRAMES'. The 'SUMMARY' section lists 'NESTED', 'FIELD', 'CONSTR', 'METHOD', and 'DETAIL: FIELD | CONSTR | METHOD'. The interface definition is shown as:

```
com.anylogic.engine  
Interface ArrivalCallback  
  
public interface ArrivalCallback
```

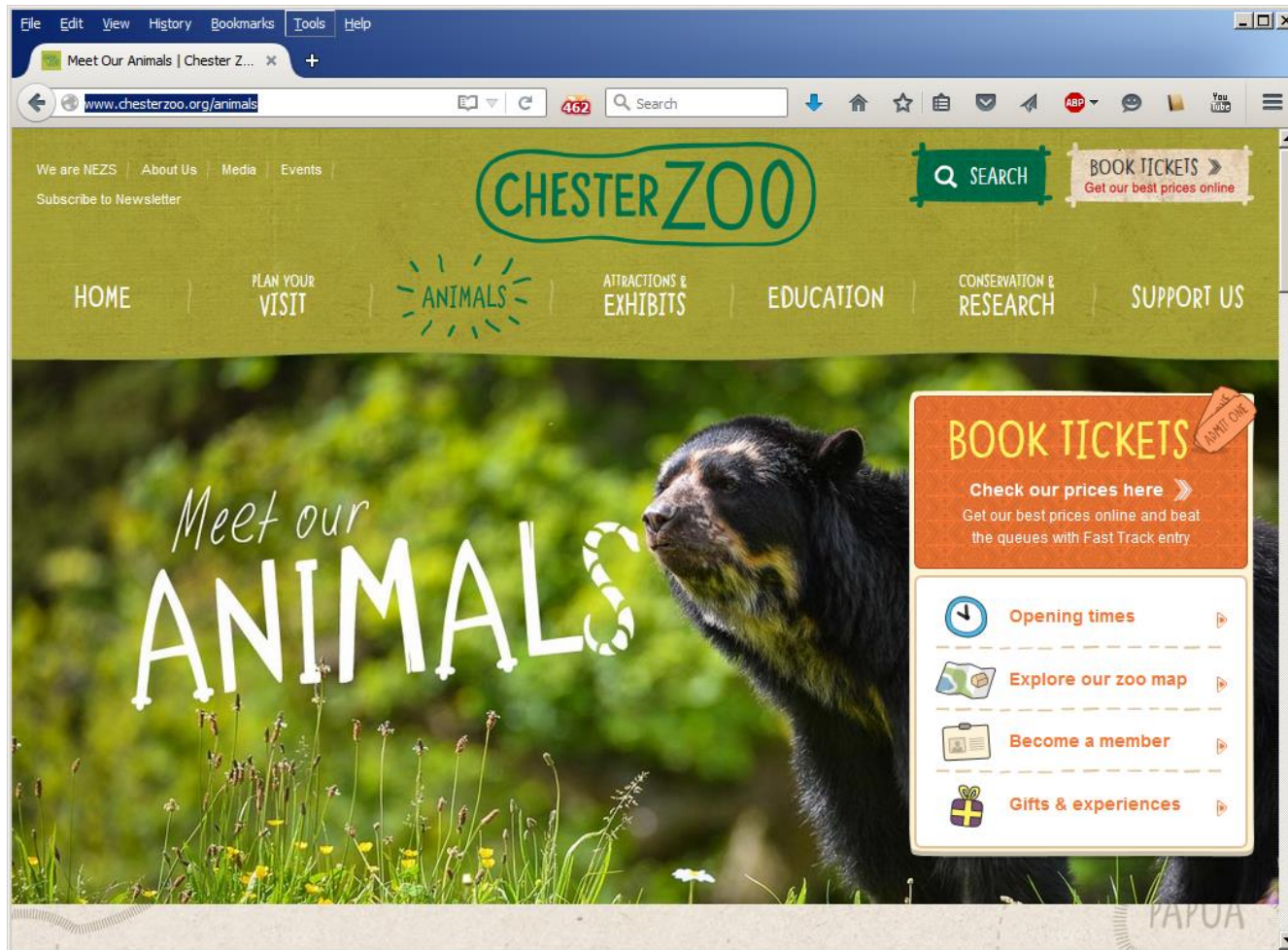
The 'Method Summary' section is displayed below the interface definition. It has three tabs: 'All Methods' (selected), 'Instance Methods', and 'Abstract Methods'. The table below lists the methods:

Modifier and Type	Method and Description
void	<code>onArrival (Agent agent)</code>
void	<code>onCancel (Agent agent)</code>
void	<code>onDestroy (Agent agent)</code>

The status bar at the bottom shows the URL: `http://127.0.0.1:63368/help/advanced/search.jsp`.

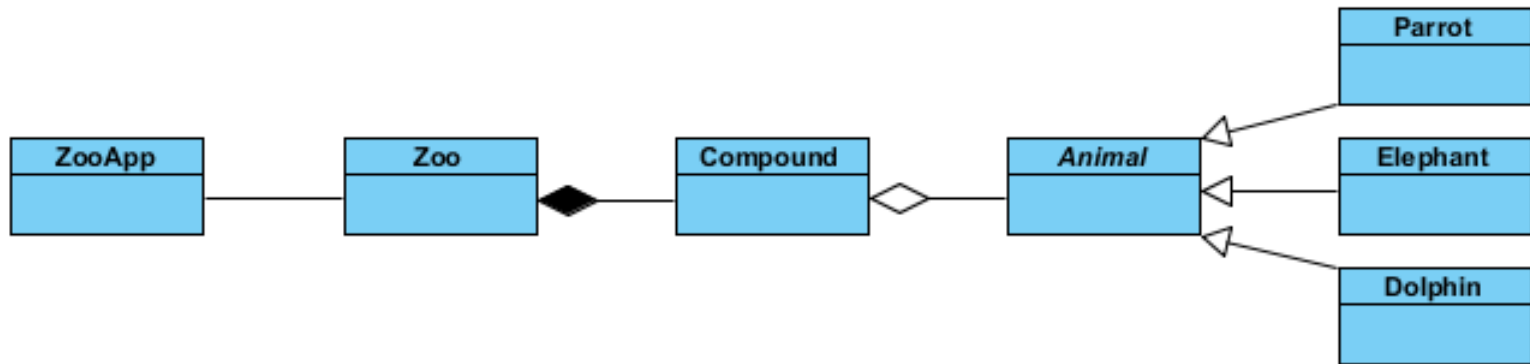
# Objects and Java in 15 Minutes

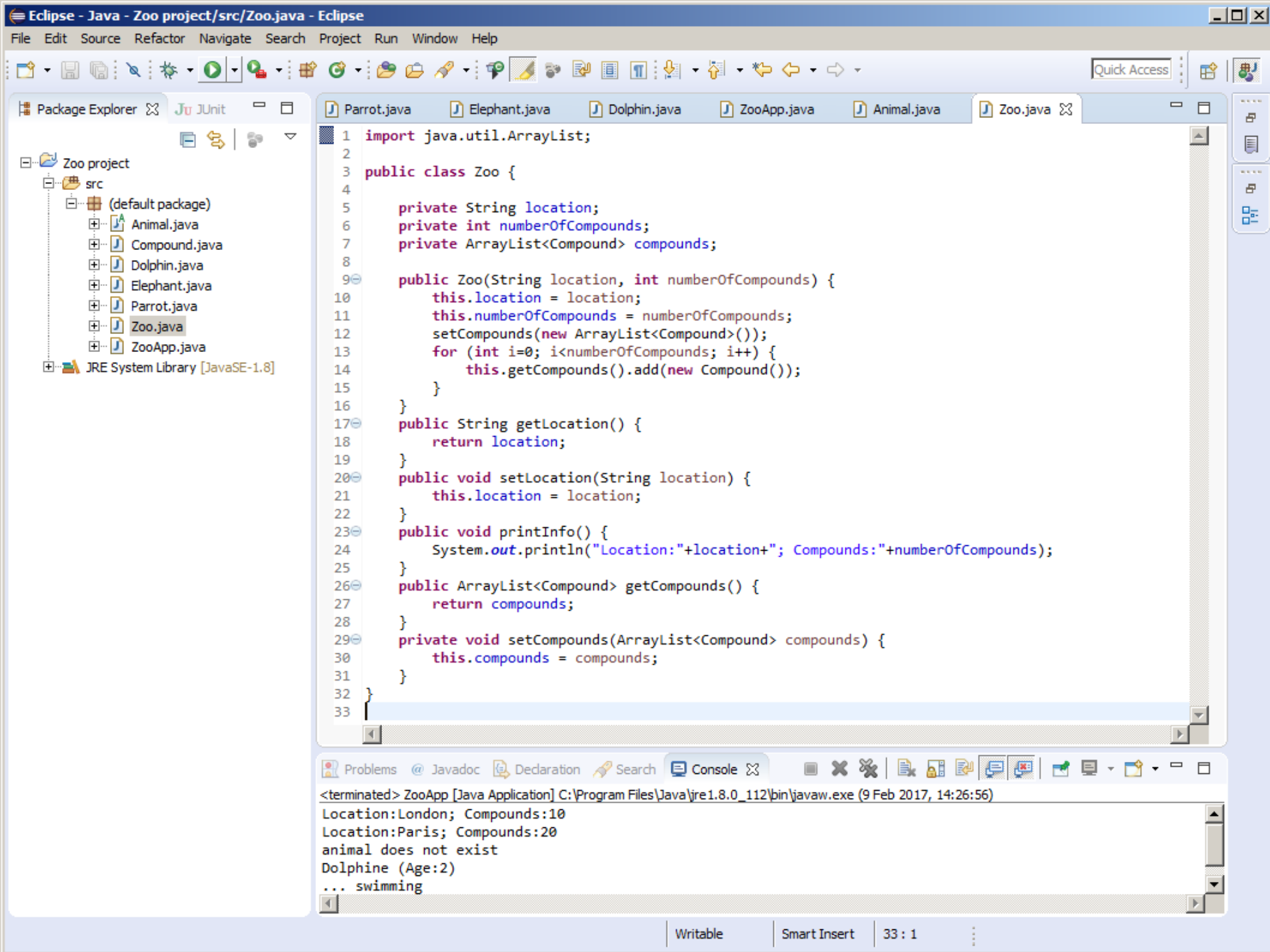
# Case Study: Zoo Management

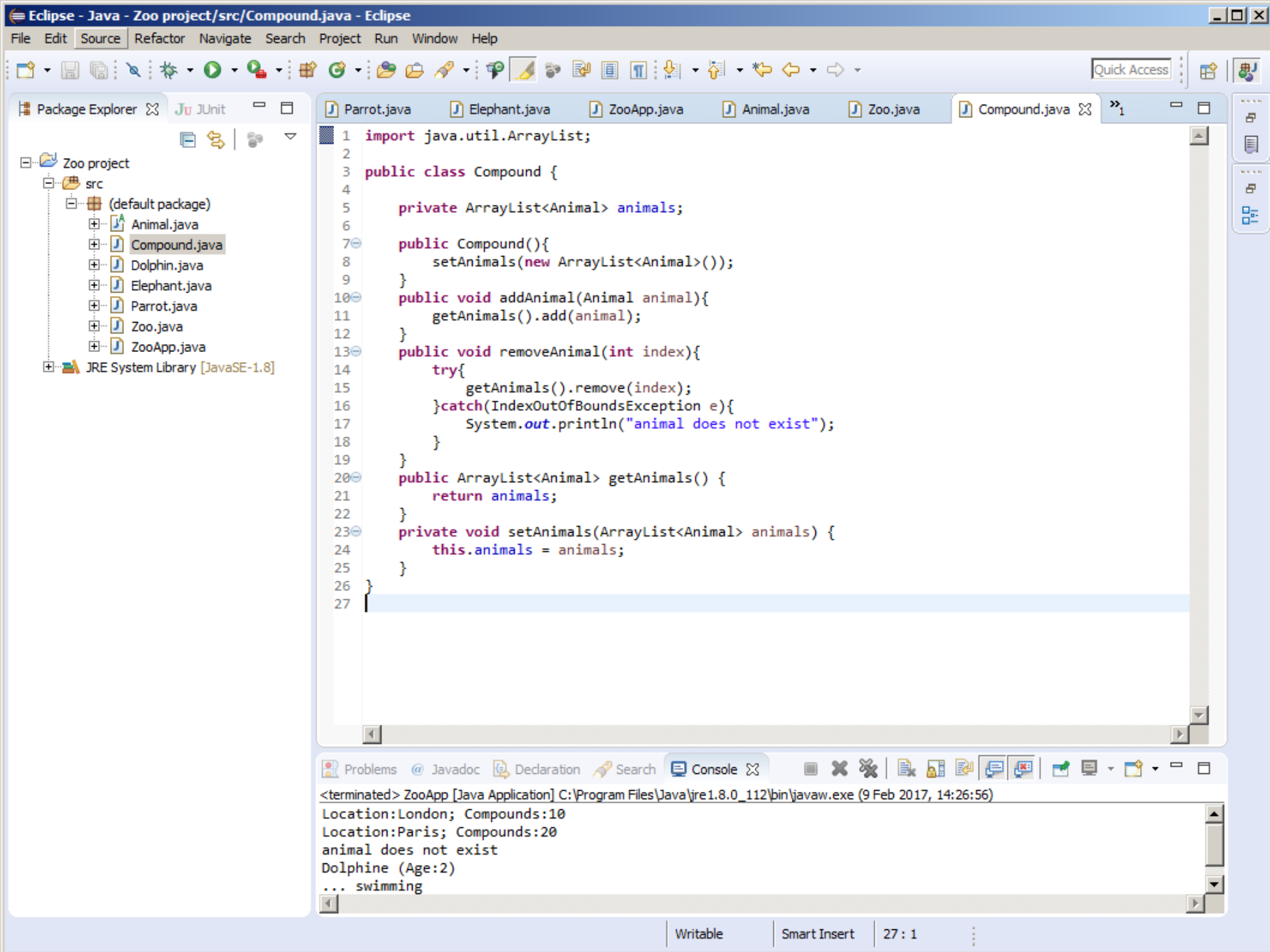


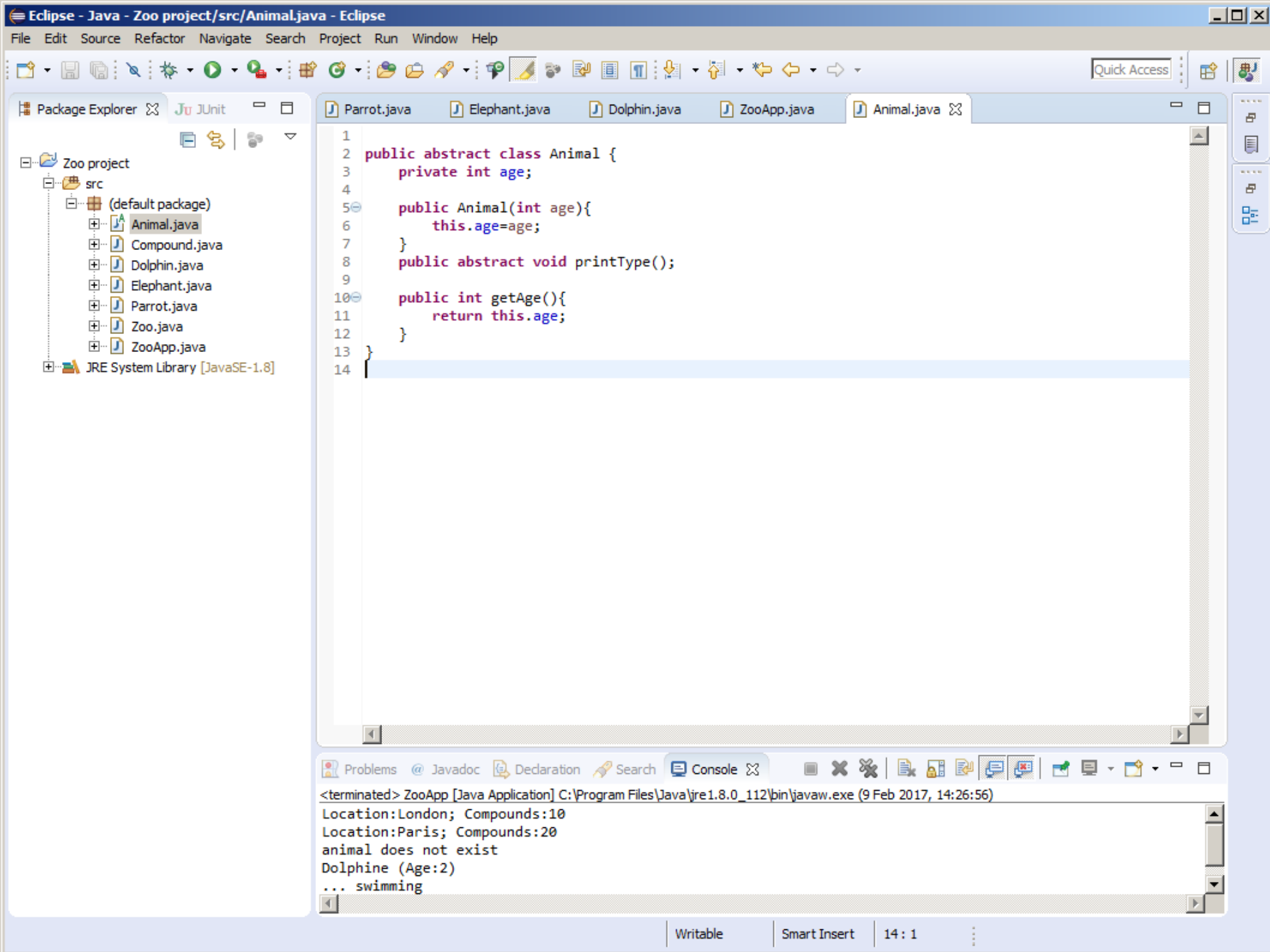


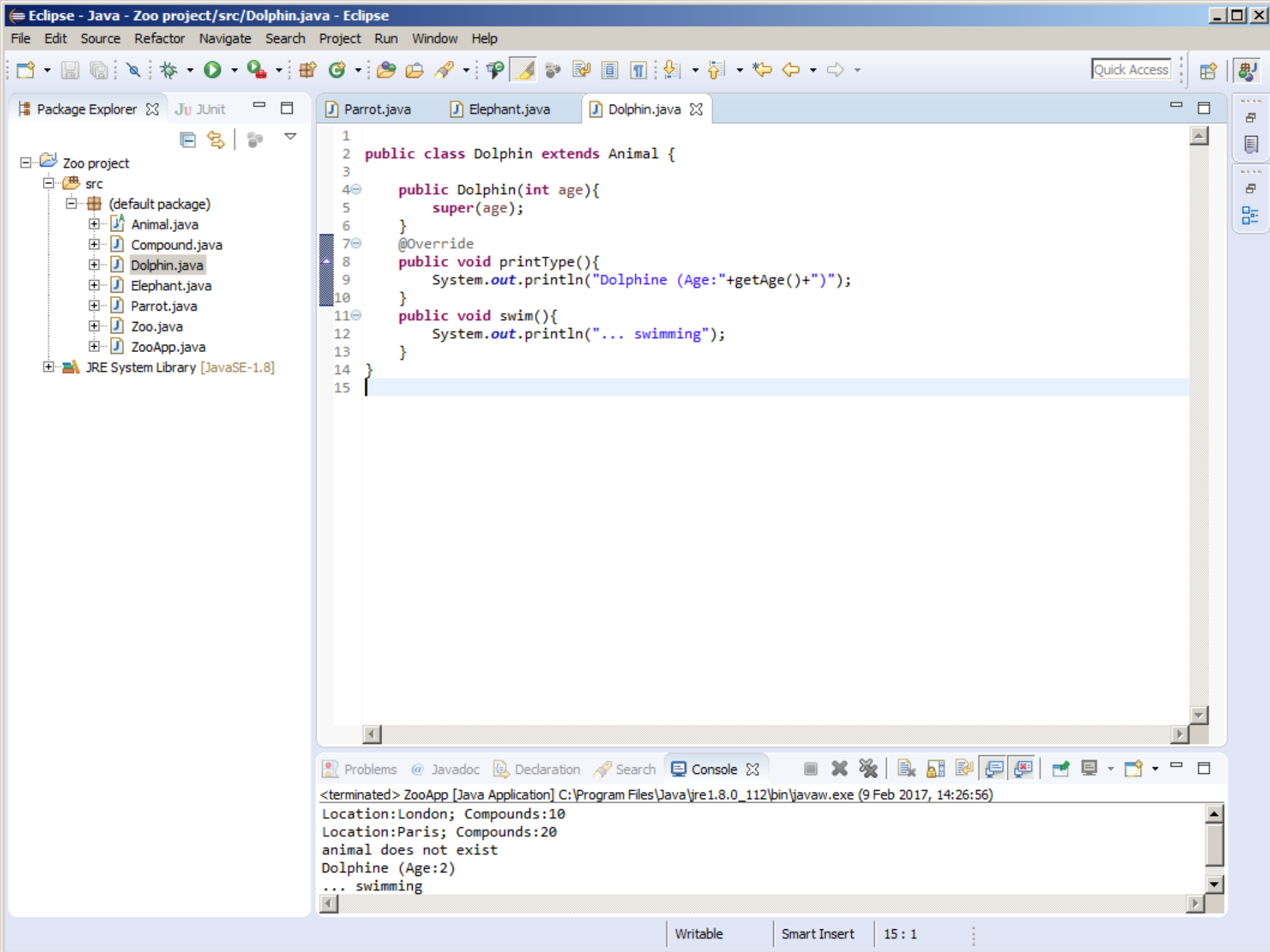
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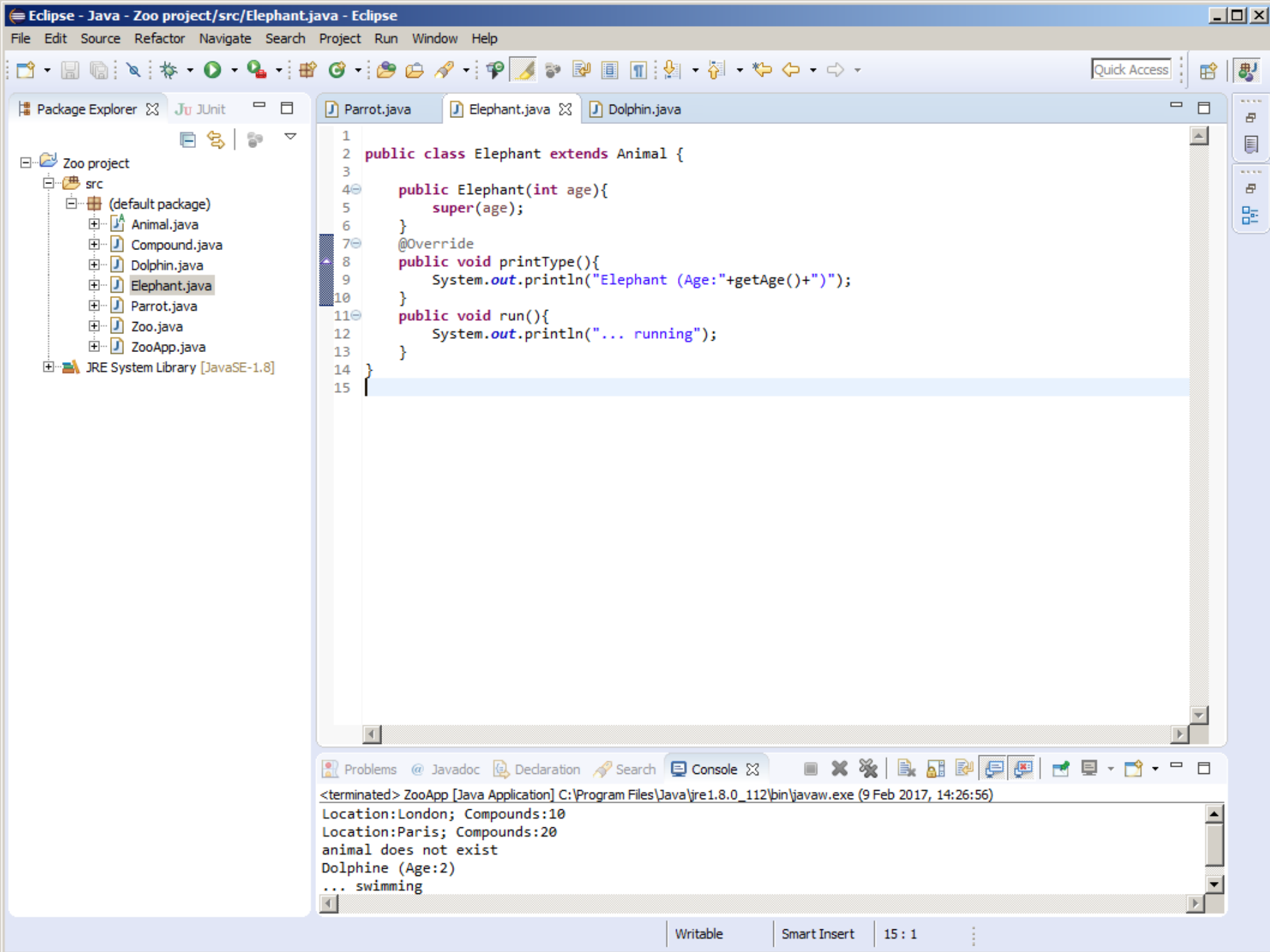


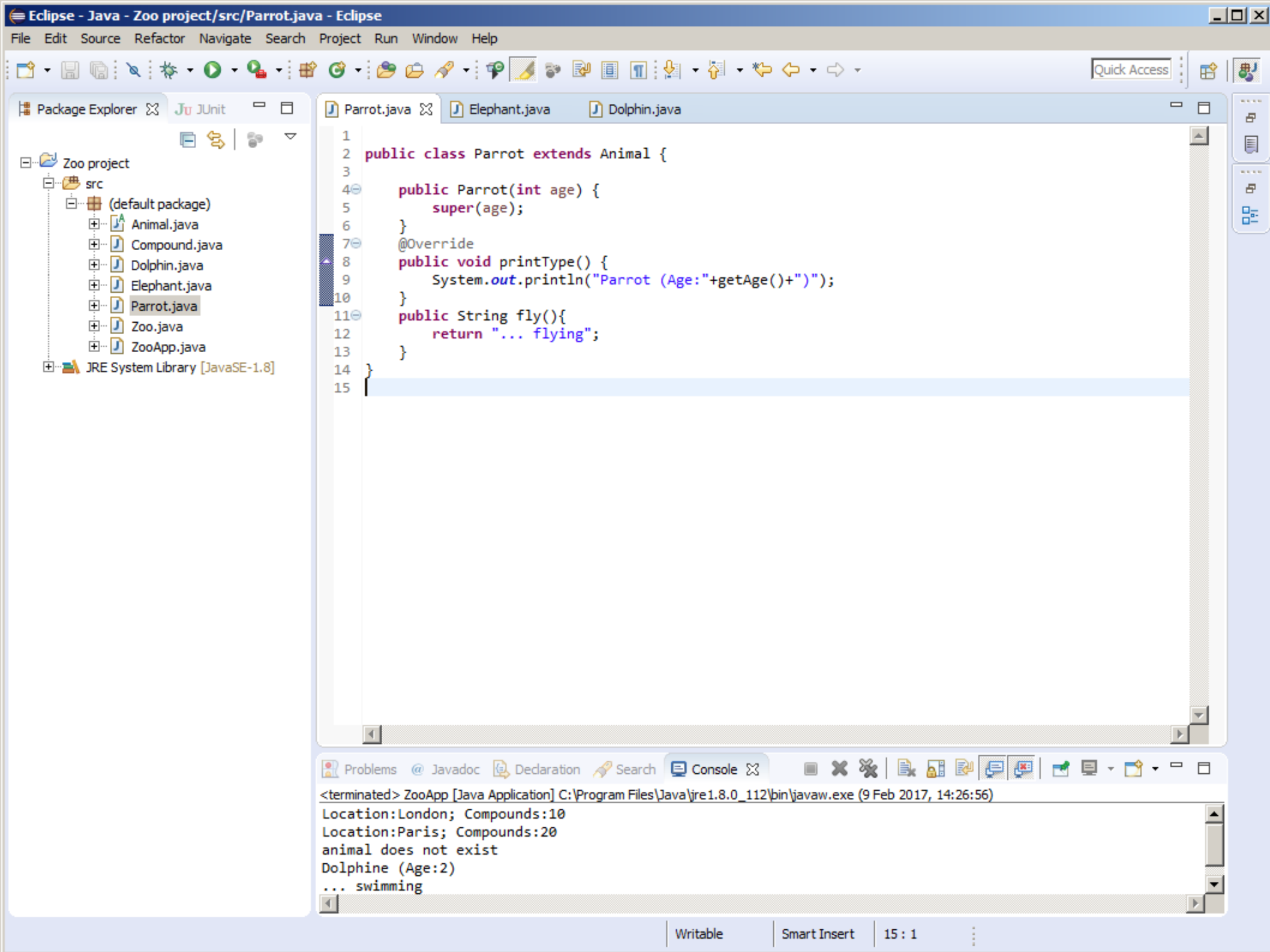


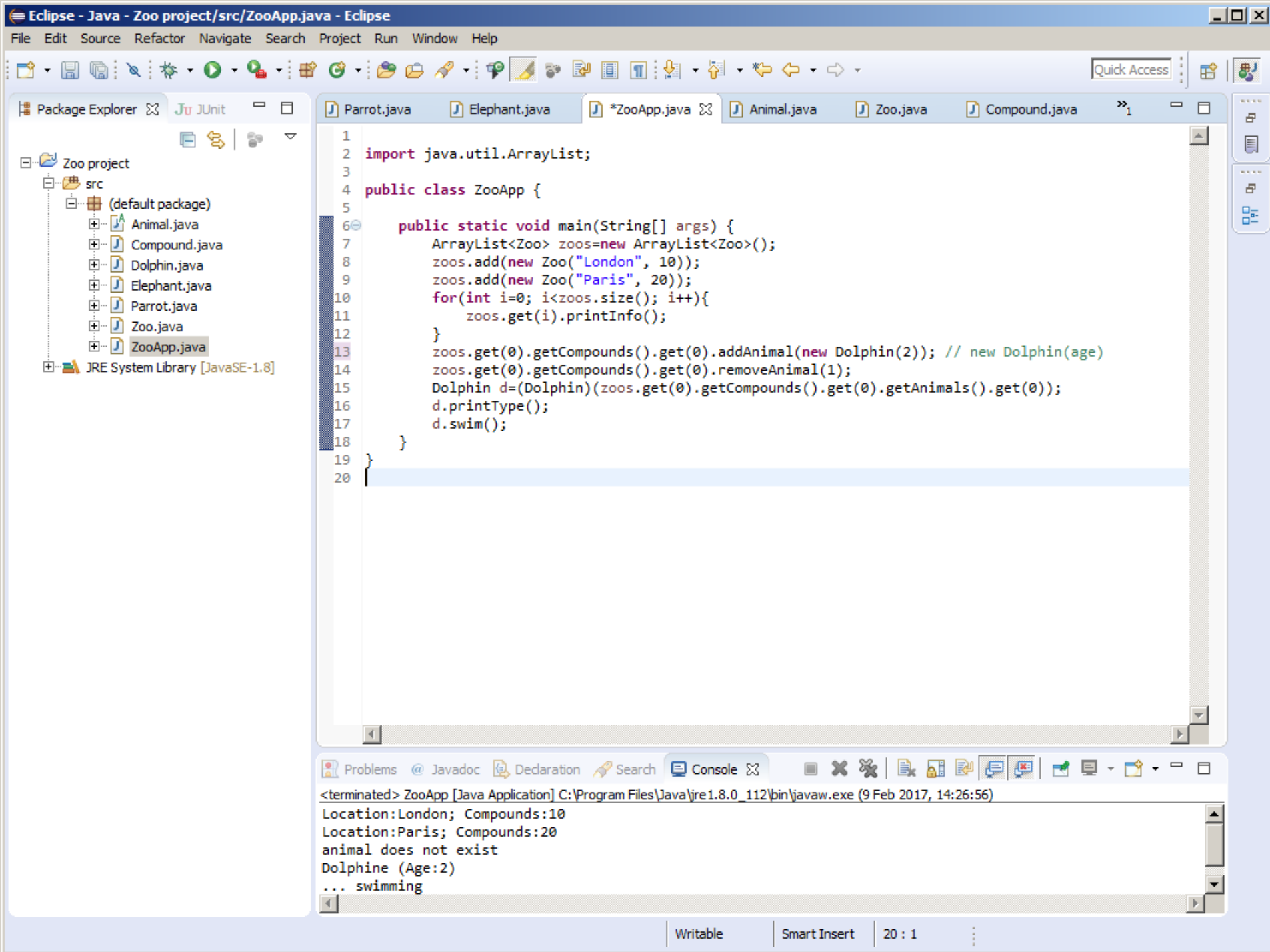














# Java Basics for AnyLogic

- General remarks
  - You do not have to learn full OO programming
    - You need to understand Java data types, expression, and statement syntax
  - Please note:
    - Java is case-sensitive: MyVar is different to myVar!
    - Spaces are not allowed in names: "My Var" is an illegal name!
    - Each statement has to be finished with ";": MyVar=150;
    - Each function has to have parenthesis: time(), add(a)
    - Mind integer division:  $3/2=1$ , not 1.5
    - Boolean values are only true and false, you cannot use 1 and 0
    - Dot "." brings you "inside" the object: agent.event.restart()
    - Array elements have indexes from 0 to n-1

# Java Basics for AnyLogic

- Primitive Types
  - double: Represents real numbers: 1.43, 3.6E18, -14.0
  - int: Represents integer numbers: 12, 16384, -5000
  - boolean: Represents Boolean (true/false) values
- Compound Types –Classes
  - String: Represents textual strings, e.g. "MSFT", "Hi there!", etc.
  - ArrayList; LinkedList: Represents collections of objects
  - HyperArray: Represents multi-dimensional array
  - ...many others. See AnyLogic and Java Class References

# Java Basics for AnyLogic

- Arithmetic operations
  - Notation: +; −; \*; /; % (remainder)
  - In integer divisions, the fraction part is lost, e.g.  $3/2=1$ , and  $2/3=0$
  - Multiplication operators have priority over addition operators
  - The "+" operator allows operands of type String
- Comparison operations
  - Notation: > >=; < <=; ==; !=
- Boolean operations
  - Notation: && (AND); || (OR); ! (NOT)

# Java Basics for AnyLogic

- Conditional operator
  - Notation: condition ? value-if-true : value-if-false
- Assignments and shortcuts
  - Notation: =; +=; -=; \*=; /=; %++; -- (a+=b is the same as a=a+b)
- Please note:
  - Within most of operators, left-to-right precedence holds
  - Parentheses may be used to alter the precedence of operations

# Java Basics for AnyLogic

- Method call
  - To call a method, type its name followed by parenthesis; if necessary, put parameters separated by commas within the parenthesis
    - Examples:
      - `x=time(); moveTo(getX(),getY()+100); traceIn("Population is increasing");`
- Accessing object fields and methods
  - To access a field or method of a model element (statechart, timer, animation), use the model element name followed by dot "." followed by the field/method name
    - Examples:
      - `statechart.fireEvent("go"); sum=sum+agents.get(i).x;`

# Java Basics for AnyLogic

- Replicated objects are stored in a collection
  - Items are indexed from 0 to n-1
  - Getting the current size of the collection:
    - `people.size()`
  - Obtaining i-th item of the collection:
    - `people.get(i)`
  - Adding a new object to the collection:
    - `add_people();`
  - Removing an object from the collection:
    - `remove_people(person);`

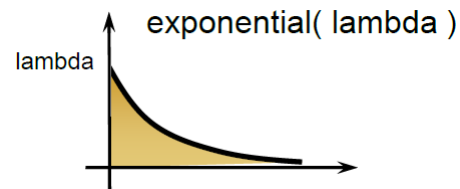
# Java Basics for AnyLogic

- Built-in Functions
  - System functions
    - `time()`; `getOwner()`; `pause()`; `isStateActive(...)`; etc.
  - Mathematical functions
    - Basic: `sqrt`; `sin`; `cos`; `tan`; `exp`; `log`; `round`; `zidz`; `xidz`; etc.
    - Array: `add`; `sub`; `mul`; `sum`; `avg`; `min`; `max`; `get`; etc.
  - Special functions
    - Random numbers: `uniform`; `exponential`; `bernoulli`; `beta`; etc.
    - Time related: `delay`; etc.
  - And more...
    - See AnyLogic Class Reference

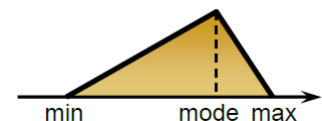
# Java Basics for AnyLogic

- Probability Distributions
  - **Uniform:** Used to represent a random variable with constant likelihood of being in any small interval between min and max. Its density does not depend on the value of  $x$ .
  - **Exponential:** Used to represent the time between random occurrences. The unique property is history independence, i.e. it has the same set of probabilities when shifted in time.
  - **Triangular:** Used when no or little data is available to represent e.g. a process duration.

uniform( min, max )



triangular( min, mode, max )





# Java Basics for AnyLogic

- Common contextual variables that are used by code snippets
  - In statistics:
    - "item" indicates current agent
  - In "On Message Received" handler for agent:
    - "msg" indicates received message
  - In Dynamic properties of an Agent's replicated line property:
    - "index" indicates current person's index
  - In "Parameters" properties of Agent populations (used to set properties of agents within population):
    - "index" indicates the index of the current agent in the population

For more useful advice see Nathaniel Osgood's "AnyLogic and Java" presentation ([url](#))

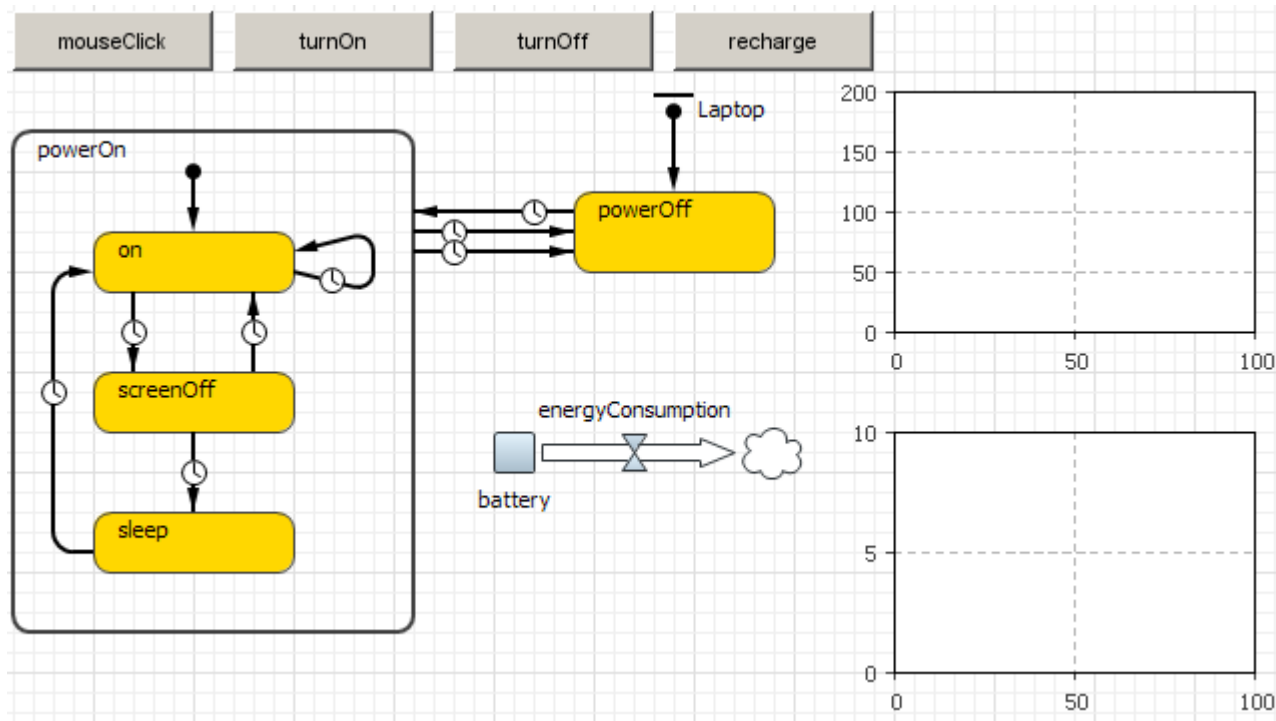
# Tutorial: Object Oriented DES

- Laptop model: Considering different power states



# Tutorial: Object Oriented DES

- Laptop model: Considering different power states



# Questions

