



Discrete-event simulation with SimPy

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2002:

Started by *Klaus G. Müller*
and *Tony Vignaux*

2008:

Ontje Lünsdorf's and my
first contributions

2011:

Ontje and I became
project maintainers



2013:

SimPy 3 released



Environment

Event loop

Process

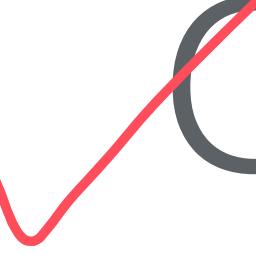
Task / Coroutine

Event

Future / Promise / Deffered

Resource

Semaphore



Generator functions for modeling processes

```
>>> def generator(x):
...     y = yield x + 1
...     return y + 1
...
>>> g = generator(1)
>>> next(g)
2
>>> g.send(3)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
StopIteration: 4
```

```
>>> import simpy
>>>
>>> def clock(env, name, tick):
...     while True:
...         print(name, env.now)
...         yield env.timeout(tick)
...
>>> env = simpy.Environment()
>>>
>>> env.process(clock(env, 'fast', 0.5))
<Process(clock) object at 0x...>
>>> env.process(clock(env, 'slow', 1))
<Process(clock) object at 0x...>
>>>
>>> env.run(until=2)
fast 0
slow 0
fast 0.5
slow 1
fast 1.0
fast 1.5
```

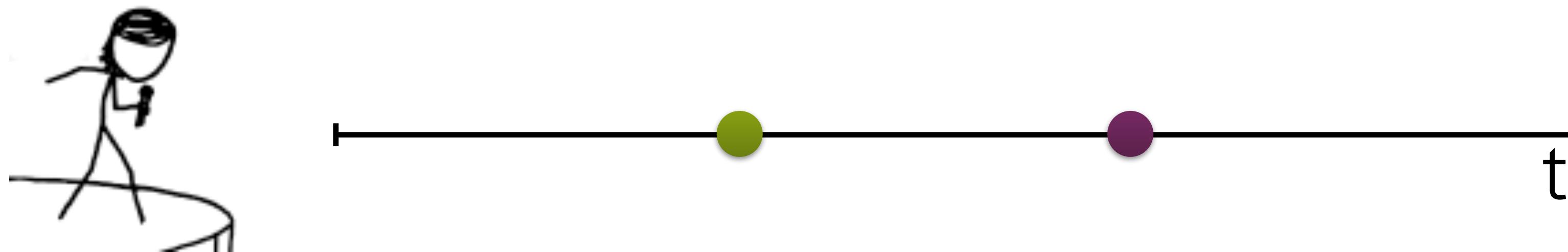
Environment

simulate “as fast as possible”

RealtimeEnvironment

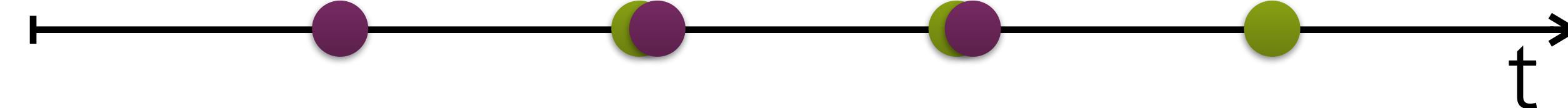
synchronized with wall-clock time

Timeout events let time pass



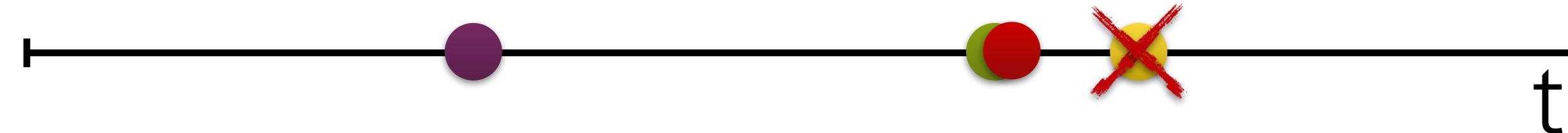
- ```
def speaker(env, start):
 until_start = start - env.now
 yield env.timeout(until_start)
```
- ```
yield env.timeout(30)
```

Processes are events, too



```
def speaker(env):  
    yield env.timeout(30)  
    return 'handout'  
  
def moderator(env):  
    for i in range(3):  
        val = yield env.process(speaker(env))  
        print(val)
```

Asynchronous interrupts



```
def speaker(env):
    try:
        yield env.timeout(randint(25, 35))
    except simpy.Interrupt as interrupt:
        print(interrupt.cause)
```

```
def moderator(env):
    for i in range(3):
        speaker_proc = env.process(speaker(env))
        yield env.timeout(30)
        speaker_proc.interrupt('No time left')
```

Condition events



```
def speaker(env):
    try:
        yield env.timeout(randint(25, 35))
    except simpy.Interrupt as interrupt:
        print(interrupt.cause)
```



```
def moderator(env):
    for i in range(3):
        speaker_proc = env.process(speaker(env))
        results = yield speaker_proc | env.timeout(30)

        if speaker_proc not in results:
            speaker_proc.interrupt('No time left')
```

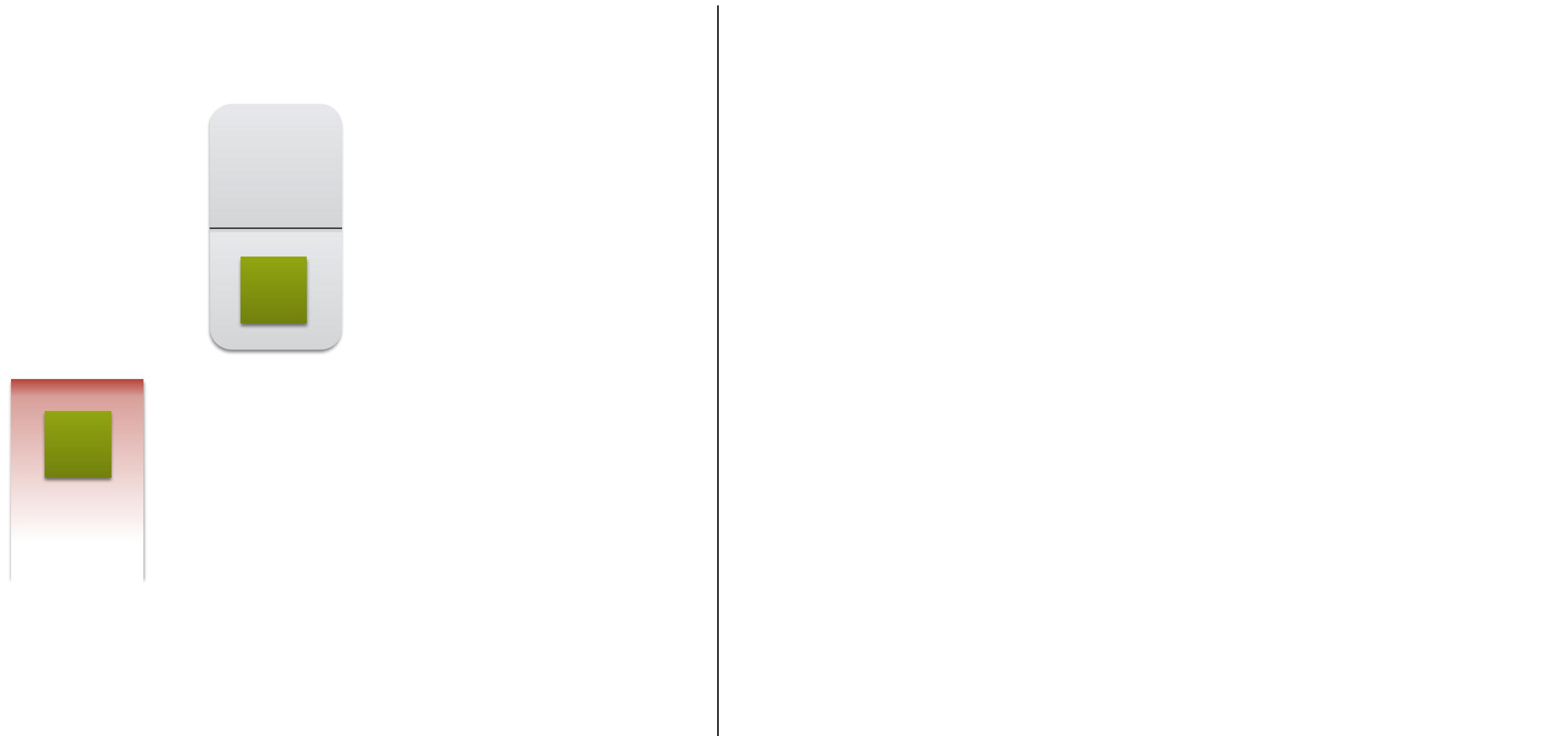
The diagram illustrates the execution flow of the code. The timeline starts at the beginning of the `speaker` function. It proceeds through the `try` block, reaching the `yield` statement. At this point, a yellow dot marks the timeline. The code then enters the `except` block, where a green dot marks the timeline. The `except` block concludes with the `interrupt` variable, marked by a red dot. A large red 'X' is placed over this red dot, indicating that the variable is no longer valid or relevant after the exception handling block. The timeline continues beyond the red dot, ending with a black arrow pointing to the right.

Shared resources



Shared resources

Resource



Queue

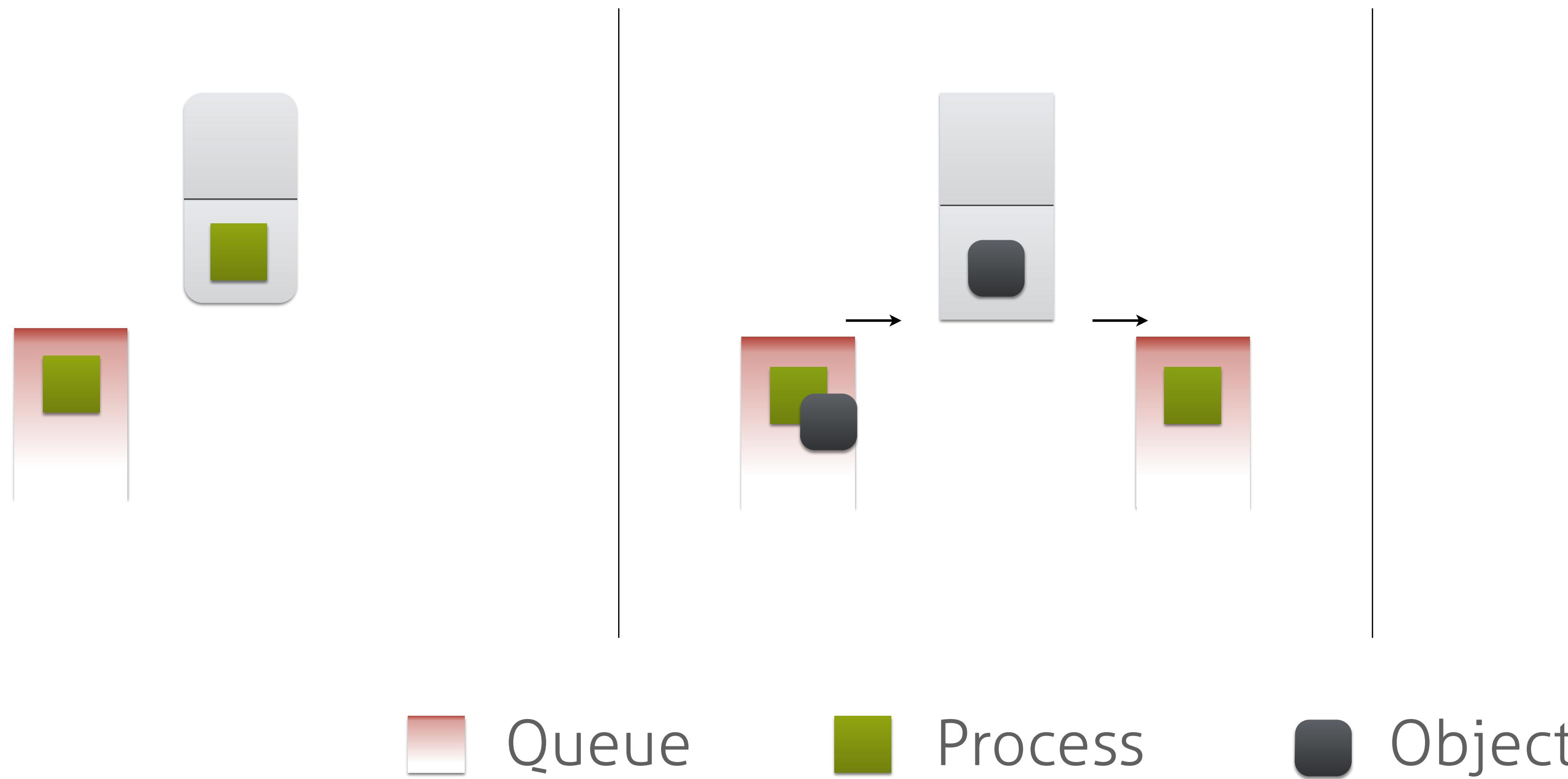


Process

Shared resources

Resource

Store

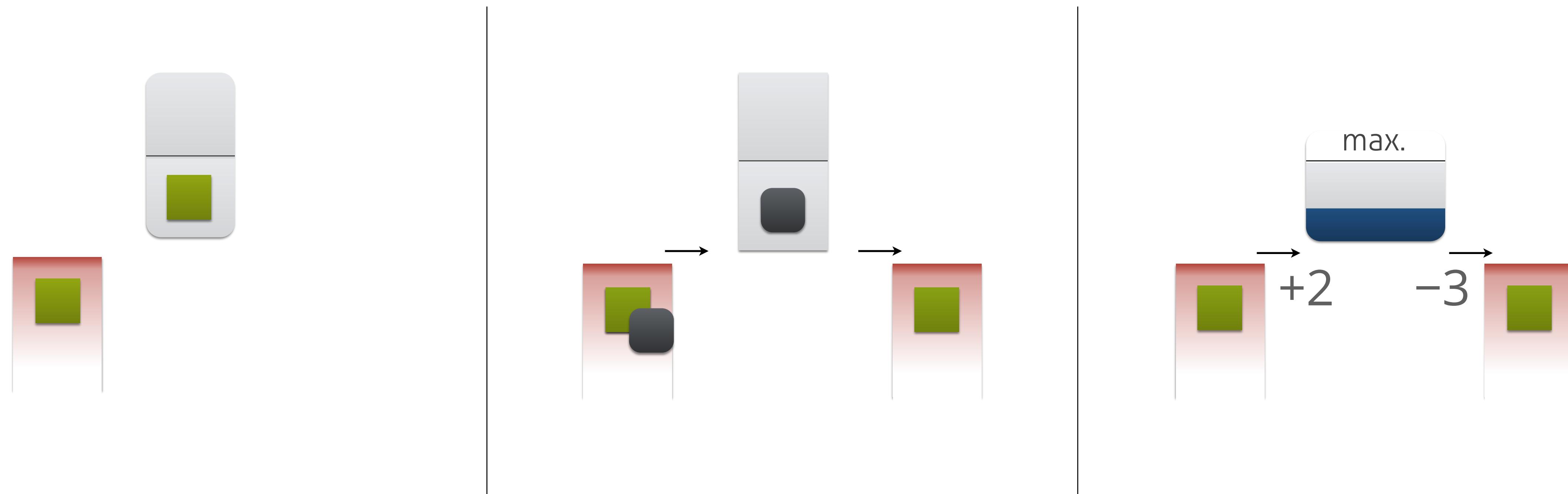


Shared resources

Resource

Store

Container



Queue



Process



Object

Example: Conference Attendee



imports

```
from random import randint
import simpy
```

config

```
TALKS_PER_SESSION = 3
TALK_LENGTH = 30
BREAK_LENGTH = 15
```

repeat sessions

```
def attendee(env, name, knowledge=0, hunger=0):
    while True:
        # Visit talks
        for i in range(TALKS_PER_SESSION):
            knowledge += randint(0, 3) / (1 + hunger)
            hunger += randint(1, 4)

            yield env.timeout(TALK_LENGTH)

        print('Attendee %s finished talks with knowledge %.2f and hunger ' +
              '%.2f.' % (name, knowledge, hunger))

        # Go to buffet
        food = randint(3, 12)
        hunger -= min(food, hunger)

        yield env.timeout(BREAK_LENGTH)

        print('Attendee %s finished eating with hunger %.2f' % (name, hunger))
```

take a break

run simulation

```
env = simpy.Environment()
for i in range(5):
    env.process(attendee(env, i))
env.run(until=220)
```

Attendee 0 finished talks with knowledge 3.48 and hunger 9.00.
Attendee 1 finished talks with knowledge 2.67 and hunger 5.00.
Attendee 2 finished talks with knowledge 4.08 and hunger 4.00.
Attendee 3 finished talks with knowledge 2.67 and hunger 5.00.
Attendee 4 finished talks with knowledge 0.33 and hunger 5.00.
Attendee 0 finished eating with hunger 0.00
Attendee 1 finished eating with hunger 1.00
Attendee 2 finished eating with hunger 0.00
Attendee 3 finished eating with hunger 0.00
Attendee 4 finished eating with hunger 0.00
Attendee 0 finished talks with knowledge 4.38 and hunger 7.00.
Attendee 1 finished talks with knowledge 4.29 and hunger 10.00.
Attendee 2 finished talks with knowledge 7.62 and hunger 10.00.
Attendee 3 finished talks with knowledge 6.20 and hunger 10.00.
Attendee 4 finished talks with knowledge 3.67 and hunger 7.00.
Attendee 0 finished eating with hunger 0.00
Attendee 1 finished eating with hunger 0.00
Attendee 2 finished eating with hunger 7.00
Attendee 3 finished eating with hunger 6.00
Attendee 4 finished eating with hunger 0.00

Example:
Conference Attendee
at the Buffet



more config

same as before

try to get to the
buffet in time

got to the buffet

onoes!

wait

run simulation

```
[...]
DURATION_EAT = 3
BUFFET_SLOTS = 1

def attendee(env, name, buffet, knowledge=0, hunger=0):
    while True:
        # Visit talks
        [...]

        # Go to buffet
        start = env.now
        with buffet.request() as req:
            yield req | env.timeout(BREAK_LENGTH - DURATION_EAT)
            time_left = LEN_BREAK - (env.now - start)

            if req.triggered:
                food = min(randint(3, 12), time_left) # Less time -> less food
                yield env.timeout(DURATION_EAT)
                hunger -= min(food, hunger)
                time_left -= DURATION_EAT
                print('Attendee %s finished eating with hunger %.2f' %
                      (name, hunger))
            else:
                hunger += 1 # Penalty for only taking a look at all the food.
                print('Attendee %s didn't make it to the buffet, hunger is now '
                      'at %.2f.' % (name, hunger))

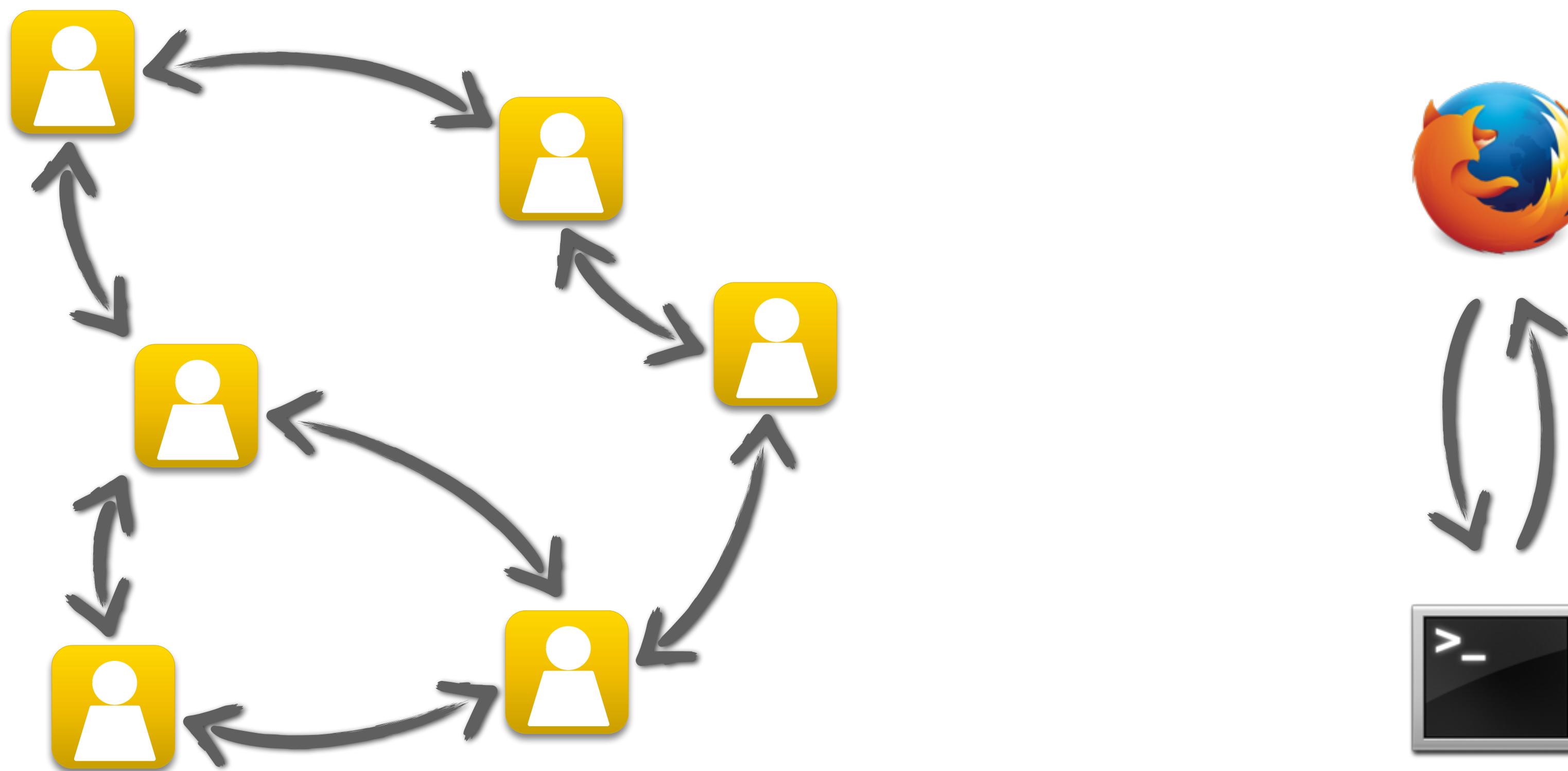
        yield env.timeout(time_left)

env = simpy.Environment()
buffet = simpy.Resource(env, capacity=BUFFET_SLOTS)
for i in range(5):
    env.process(attendee(env, i, buffet))
env.run(until=220)
```

Attendee 0 finished talks with knowledge 1.33 and hunger 9.00.
Attendee 1 finished talks with knowledge 2.00 and hunger 5.00.
Attendee 2 finished talks with knowledge 3.20 and hunger 11.00.
Attendee 3 finished talks with knowledge 2.50 and hunger 5.00.
Attendee 4 finished talks with knowledge 1.50 and hunger 6.00.
Attendee 0 finished eating with hunger 1.00
Attendee 1 finished eating with hunger 0.00
Attendee 2 finished eating with hunger 2.00
Attendee 3 finished eating with hunger 0.00
Attendee 4 didn't make it to the buffet, hunger is now at 7.00.
Attendee 0 finished talks with knowledge 5.42 and hunger 7.00.
Attendee 1 finished talks with knowledge 6.33 and hunger 5.00.
Attendee 2 finished talks with knowledge 7.68 and hunger 8.00.
Attendee 3 finished talks with knowledge 5.93 and hunger 8.00.
Attendee 4 finished talks with knowledge 2.14 and hunger 15.00.
Attendee 0 finished eating with hunger 0.00
Attendee 1 finished eating with hunger 2.00
Attendee 2 finished eating with hunger 0.00
Attendee 3 finished eating with hunger 2.00
Attendee 4 finished eating with hunger 10.00

simpy.io

Event-driven IO with
real and simulated TCP sockets



simpy.io

```
def client(env, client_sock):
    message = Message(env, client_sock)
    reply = yield message.send('ohai')
    print(reply)

def server(env, server_sock):
    # Accept new connection
    sock = yield server_sock.accept()
    message = Message(env, PacketUTF8(sock))

    # Get message and send reply
    request = yield message.recv()
    print(request.content)
    yield request.succeed('cya')
```

Plans for SimPy 3.x

- Keep the community happy :-)
- Minor optimizations
- Documentation improvements
- Helper functions for monitoring?

Final notes

- Easy to use and flexible
- Documentation, mailing list, tests
- Pure Python (2.7, 3.2+), no dependencies
 - PyPy supported
 - `simpy-cython` github.com/chaosmail/simpy-cython
 - SimSharp (SimPy in C#) github.com/abeham/SimSharp
- `simpy.io` for socket communication



bitbucket.org/simpy
simpy.rtfd.org

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