



Fachgruppe Algorithmen und Komplexität
Projektgruppe Schlaue Schwärme



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User's Guide

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1 Introduction

This document shall help you to use the `RobotSwarmSimulator` to simulate robot swarms and to get useful information by the visualization and statistics modules.

For this purpose the document is divided in several sections. It will be useful if you just start with the “Getting Started” section and play a little bit with the simulator and continue by reading the more detailed information on input parameters, input file specifications, generating simulations and getting statistics.

2 Getting Started

For a first test of `RobotSwarmSimulator` you can simply run it in generation mode, and use the generated scenario with one of our default algorithms. All example files can be found in subdirectory `ProjectFiles` of the install directory. Here we will present a short example on how to simulate the behavior of the Center of Gravity algorithm (COG).

1. Change to the directory that contains the `RobotSwarmSimulator` binary.
2. Run the following command:

```
RobotSwarmSimulator --generate --distr-pos 20 --add-pos-handler \\  
--robots 1001 --algorithm COGRobot
```

This will generate a simulation specification in form of the following files:

- `newrandom.swarm` – contains information about the simulation process
- `newrandom.robot` – contains information about the robots
- `newrandom.obstacle` – contains information about the obstacles

The last two files are referenced in the `.swarm` file. Thus, to load the simulation, you only need to load the `.swarm` file. Note that all these files are simple text files that can be edited by hand.

3. Run the command:

```
RobotSwarmSimulator --project-file newrandom --output mylogs
```

This will start the simulation process. There are various keyboard shortcuts that can be used to control the simulation. Press `[h]` for an overview. You can quit the simulation by pressing `[q]`.

4. The previous step will generate various output files in the subdirectory `mylogs`, mainly produced by the statistics module of the `RobotSwarmSimulator`. You may directly use `gnuplot` to analyze these files.

This simple example can be used as a base for further test runs. Please look at the following sections to get specifications of the input files and the user interface.

3 Running the RobotSwarmSimulator with Parameters

Each execution of the RobotSwarmSimulator needs specific parameters that are mandatory. By running the RobotSwarmSimulator you have to specify at least, which kind of execution you want. There are two main options:

- By adding the parameter `--generate` the generation mode is started to create new input files. This will generate three different files having the suffixes `.swarm`, `.robot` and `.obstacle`. The most important of these is the `.swarm` file, which references the other two files.
- Using the parameter `--project-file <your_input_file>`, the simulation mode is started. In this case, `<your_input_file>` should be the name of a file having the suffix `.swarm` (e. g. generated with generation mode).

There are other command line options that may be used to show help or about messages and to customize the generation or simulation mode. Start the RobotSwarmSimulator with the parameter `--help` to get an overview. A typical session may look like this:

```
./RobotSwarmSimulator --help
./RobotSwarmSimulator --project-file <path_to_testdata>/testfile_2 \\  
--output <path_to_output_files> \\  
--history-length 10
```

All options listed in Listing 1 can be used. Further information for this parameters can be found in the following sections. The definition of most of the parameters can be found in Table 1.

Listing 1: RobotSwarmSimulator Helpline

```
1 localhost:~$ ./RobotSwarmSimulator --help
2
3 General options:
4 --help          shows this help message
5 --version       shows version of RobotSwarmSimulator
6 --about         tells you who developed this awesome piece of software
7
8 Generator options:
9 --generate      switch to generator mode
10 --seed arg (=1) seed for random number generator
11 --robots arg (=100) number of robots
12 --algorithm arg (=NONE) name of algorithm or lua-file
13 --swarmfile arg (=newrandom) swarm-file for output
14 --robotfile arg (=newrandom) robot-file for output
15 --obstaclefile arg (=newrandom) obstacle-file for output
16 --add-pos-handler add position request handler for testing
17 --add-vel-handler add velocity request handler for testing
18 --add-acc-handler add acceleration request handler for testing
19 --distr-pos arg (=0) distribute position in cube [0;distr-pos]^3
20 --min-vel arg (=0) distribute velocity in sphere with minimal
21                    absolut value min-vel
22 --max-vel arg (=0) distribute velocity in sphere with maximal
23                    absolute value max-vel
```

```

24  --min-acc arg (=0)          distribute acceleration in sphere with minimal
25                               absolut value min-acc
26  --max-acc arg (=0)          distribute acceleration in sphere with maximal
27                               absolute value max-acc
28  --distr-coord                distribute robot coordinate-systems uniformly
29
30  Simulation options:
31  --project-file arg          Project file to load
32  --output arg                Path to directory for output
33  --history-length arg (=25) history length
34  --dry                        disables statistics output

```

3.1 General options

--help Lists all possible options including a short description.

--version This option shows the version information of your RobotSwarmSimulator.

--about Get information about the developer team, contact information and more.

3.2 Generator options

--generate Switch to generator mode. This is necessary for the further options of this section.

--seed arg Sets the seed for the random number generator for robot generation. If not set the seed is 1. An unsigned integer value is expected.

--robots arg The number of robots to be generated. The default number is 100. An unsigned integer value is expected.

--algorithm arg The name of the algorithm the robots should use. If not set the algorithm `SimpleRobot` is used. This is only a stub without any functionality. Also the name of a Lua-file can be given. The extension `.lua` is mandatory for lua-files.

--swarmfile arg The name of the swarmfile that shall be generated. Default is `newrandom`. Filename without extension is expected.

--robotfile arg The name of the robotfile that shall be generated. Default is `newrandom`. Filename without extension is expected.

--obstaclefile arg The name of the obstaclefile that shall be generated. Default is `newrandom`. Filename without extension is expected.

--add-pos-handler Causes the generated files to contain a position request handler with reasonable default values. If you need a more sophisticated position request handler, you have to edit the generated `.swarm` file yourself.

--add-vel-handler Causes the generated files to contain a velocity request handler with reasonable default values. If you need a more sophisticated velocity request handler, you have to edit the generated `.swarm` file yourself.

- add-acc-handler** Causes the generated files to contain a acceleration request handler with reasonable default values. If you need a more acceleration request handler, you have to edit the generated `.swarm` file yourself.
- distr-pos arg** Distributes the position of robots uniformly at random in the cube $[-arg/2, +arg/2]^3$. If not set, all robots are at position zero.
- min-vel arg** The robots will be generated with a velocity distributed uniformly in a sphere with the given minimum and maximum absolute value (see **---max-vel**). This parameter defaults to 0.
- max-vel arg** The robots will be generated with a velocity distributed uniformly in a sphere with the given minimum and maximum absolute value (see **---min-vel**). This parameter defaults to 0.
- min-acc arg** The robots will be generated with a acceleration distributed uniformly in a sphere with the given minimum and maximum absolute value (see **---max-acc**). This parameter defaults to 0.
- max-acc arg** The robots will be generated with a acceleration distributed uniformly in a sphere with the given minimum and maximum absolute value (see **---min-acc**). This parameter defaults to 0.
- distr-coord arg** Generates uniformly distributed coordinate-systems for the robots. If this option is not given, all robots will have the same global coordinate system (defined by a unit matrix). If not set, all velocities are zero.

3.3 Simulation options

- project-file arg** Specifies the project file use. Use this parameter to load a simulation specified by a `.swarm` file. Not that you may omit the file extension `.swarm`. Mandatory for simulation.
- output arg** Specifies a directory to be used for files generated by the simulation (e.g. statistics files for `gnuplot`). The given name is interpreted relative to the current directory and will create the directory if necessary. If omitted, all generated files will be stored in the current directory.
- history-length arg** Sets the history length, i.e. the length of the ringbuffer that stores past simulation states. Standard is 25 (which should be a good choice in most cases). An unsigned integer is expected.
- dry** No statistic files are being generated.

4 Using the Simulator-Interface

During the simulation it is possible to interact with the simulation in different ways. The following hot-keys are supported while simulating:

- Space Start/ Stop.
- q Quit the RobotSwarmSimulator.
- F1 Help!
- g Show the center of gravity of the swarm.
- v Show velocity vectors.
- b Show acceleration vectors.
- k Show global coordinates system.
- w, s In the corresponding camera mode use w for up and s for down.
- Arrow-Keys** Moves the view: left, right, before, behind.
- m Use m to switch to mouse spinning mode and use your mouse to rotate the view.
Note that this is not supported in every camera mode.
- +, - Increase/ decrease simulation-speed by constant.
- *, / Double/ half simulation-speed.
- c Change camera mode.

5 Create Robot Algorithms for the RobotSwarmSimulator

There are two ways to define a new robot. One way is to write a subclass of `Robot` and add a new condition in `factories.cc`. The other way is to define the robot algorithm by the Lua scripting language and to load the algorithm at run-time. We want to stress, that a definition of robot algorithms by Lua scripts only scales for small numbers of robots. Thus, for robot swarms of sizes greater than 500 robots you will (on standard computers) recognize a lack of performance.

5.1 Create Robot Algorithms by Lua Scripts

For information on how to write Lua scripts please visit <http://www.lua.org> and use the documentation presented there. For interacting the environment Lua scripts may access the following functions and constants (if allowed by the current view and if the according request handlers are set):

Lua Functions

- `get_visible_robots()` Returns the array of visible robots.
- `get_visible_obstacles()` Returns the array of visible obstacles.
- `get_visible_markers()` Returns the array of visible markers.

`get_position(<robot>)` Returns the position of the calling robot as a `Vector3d`.

`get_marker_information(<robot>)` Returns the `MarkerInformation` of the calling robot.

`get_id(<robot>)` Returns the identifier of the calling robot.

`get_robot_acceleration(<robot>)` Returns the acceleration of the calling robot as `Vector3d`.

`get_robot_coordinate_system_axis(<robot>)` Returns the coordinate system of the calling robot as a `CoordinateSystem`.

`get_robot_type(<robot>)` Returns the type of the calling robot as a `RobotType`.

`get_robot_status(<robot>)` Returns the status of the calling robot as a `RobotStatus`.

`is_point_in_obstacle(<obstacle>, <point>)` Returns true iff the given point of type `Vector3d` is within the given obstacle.

`get_box_depth(<box>)` Returns the depth of the given box as a double.

`get_box_width(<box>)` Returns the width of the given box as a double.

`get_box_height(<box>)` Returns the height of the given box as a double.

`get_sphere_radius(<sphere>)` Returns the radius of the given sphere as a double.

`is_box_identifier(<identifier>)` Returns true iff the given identifier is an identifier of a box.

`is_sphere_identifier(<identifier>)` Returns true iff the given identifier is an identifier of a sphere.

`add_acceleration_request(<Vector3d>)`

`add_position_request(<Vector3d>)`

`add_velocity_request(<Vector3d>)`

`add_marker_request(<marker>)`

`add_type_change_request(<type>)`

`get_own_identifier()`

Lua Constants

`RobotType` SLAVE, MASTER

`RobotStatus` SLEEPING, READY

Special Variable Types

`Vector3d` This type is the Lua equivalent to `Vector3d` in `RobotSwarmSimulator`

- Operators: +, *, /

- Dimensions: `x`, `y`, `z`

MarkerInformation This is the data type for marker information. The information can be accessed by the according operators:

- Operators: `add_data`, `get_data`

CoordinateSystem This type consists of three `Vector3d` objects. The axes can be accessed by the following methods:

- Operators: `x_axis`, `y_axis`, `z_axis`

5.1.1 Example Algorithm

Listing 2 shows you how to formulate the COG-algorithm in Lua.

Listing 2: COG algorithm in Lua

```

1 function main()
2     robots = get_visible_robots();
3     center = get_position(get_own_identifier());
4     for i = 1, #robots do
5         center = center + get_position(robots[i]);
6     end
7     center = center / (#robots+1);
8     add_position_request(center);
9 end

```

5.2 Create Robot Algorithms in C++

For creating a new robot algorithm inside the simulator you need to do the following steps:

1. Create a subclass of `Robot`.
2. Put the algorithm into `src/RobotImplementations/`.
3. Write the method `compute()`.
4. Write the method `get_algorithm_id()`.
5. Add the algorithm identifier as option in file `src/SimulationKernel/factories.cc` in method `robot_factory(...)`.

6 Statistics

A simulation run results in three output files of statistic data:

- `gnuplot_20091224_184129_ALL.plt` (GNUPlot-configuration file)
- `output_20091224_184129_ALL.plt` (according statistic data)

- `output_20091224_184129_DATADUMP_FULL.plt` (complete data dump)

The filenames results from current date (year, month, day), the current time (hour, minute, second), followed by description of observed object subset (e.g. `ALL`, `MASTERS`, ...).

A Visualization with `gnuplot`

Display with `gnuplot` To display statistical information about a finished simulation run the correct `gnuplot` configuration file needs to be opened with `gnuplot`. On Unix systems (with installed `gnuplot`) the interactive `gnuplot` shell can be used (`> load "gnuplotfile.plt"`). More commands can be displayed using `> help`. Also it is possible to directly display the file with `$ gnuplot -persist "gnuplotfile.plt"`. The additional option `-persist` causes the window to stay open after the file has been opened. For more information on `gnuplot` read the manual page `$ man gnuplot`.

Display configuration A file `output_20091224_184129_ALL.plt` might look like this:

#	time	avg_spd	minball_x	(...)
	0	9.2	20.5	
	1	11.3	21.5	
	4	9.1	21.9	
	6	7.5	22.3	

Each line contains extremely valuable statistical data for a certain time. The start of a new column is marked by one (or more) whitespaces. comment lines are started with a `'#'` sign.

The file `gnuplot_20091224_184129_ALL.plt` also contains the formatting of the extremely valuable statistical data. The formatting can be changed if so desired.

```
# statistics of the simulation
#=====
set title ' SCHLAUE SCHWÄRME '
set xrange []
set yrange []
set grid
set pointsize 0.5
set xlabel 'time'
set ylabel ''
plot 'output_(...)_ALL.plt' using 1:2 title 'avg_spd' with linespoints,\
      'output_(...)_ALL.plt' using 1:3 title 'minball_x' with linespoints
```

The lines have the following meaning:

- `set title 'Titel'` generates a title within the upper part of the graphical display.

- `set xrange [min:max]` limits the visible area (horizontal) to the area between *min* and *max*, `set xrange []` scales the extremely valuable statistical data based on the datapoints.
- `set grid` displays a beautiful grid.
- `set pointsize multiplikator` scales the size of the points (if there are any) according to *multiplikator*.
- `xlabel 'Label'` labels the x-axis with useful information.

These choices only concern the graphical display. The configuration of the displayed data is done later.

- `plot 'Dateiname.plt'` starts the display process. Data is read from the input file. The parameter `using 1:2` uses the first column as x-axis and the second column as y-axis. `title 'avg_speed'` adds a title for the function defined by this. The addition `with linespoints` causes the data points to be displayed with lines between them. `linespoints` can be replaced by:
 - `lines` connects each data point with a line
 - `dots` displays datapoints as dots (for many datapoints)
 - `points` displays datapoints as points
 - `linespoints` displays a combination of *points* and *lines*
 - `impulses` displays a vertical line for each data point

More about gnuplot

[1] Homepage: <http://www.gnuplot.info/>

[2] Introduction course: <http://userpage.fu-berlin.de/vœelker/gnuplotkurs/gnuplotkurs.html>

B Input-file Specifications

There are exactly four kinds of input files for the RobotSwarmSimulator. This includes the project specification files and also the Lua-script-files that define the robot behaviour.

1. The main projectfile containing information about the model. The extension of this type of file is `".swarm"`.
2. A file containing robot information. The extension of this file is `".robot"`.
3. A file containing obstacle information. The extension of this file is `".obstacle"`.
4. Lua file that describes the robot behaviour. The extension of this file is `".lua"`.

B.1 Main projectfile

The following specifications hold only for the main projectfile (with extension `.swarm`):

- A comment begins with a `'#'`.
- A line is a comment line (beginning with a `'#'`), an empty line or a line containing a variable followed by an equal sign followed by a *quoted* value of this variable. Example:

```
VAR_1="value"  
VAR_2 = "value"  
VAR_3= "value"  
VAR_4 ="value"
```

- a variable name has to be of the following form: `[A-Z0-9_]+`

B.1.1 Variables

The main project file contains the variables defined in Tables 1 and 2.

Also the following should be considered:

- The order of the variables in the main project file is not important.
- If a variable does not appear in the main projectfile, then its default value will be used if such a default value does exist (otherwise an exception will be thrown while loading the main project-file).

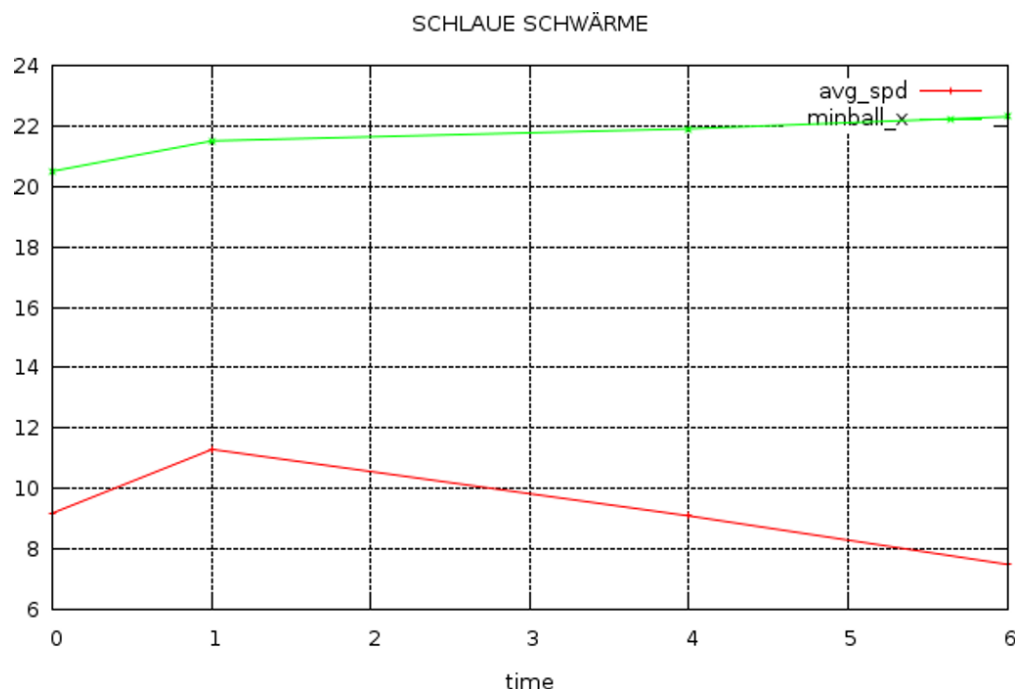


Figure 1: Example result output from gnuplot

Variable name	Possible Values	Description	Default
PROJECT_NAME	String	Name of the project	-
COMPASS_MODEL	Still needs to be specified by the ASG-Team. For instance <code>NO_COMPASS</code>	Compass model	<code>FULL_COMPASS</code>
ROBOT_FILENAME	For instance <code>robot_file</code> . The extension of the file must not be appended in this variable.	Filename of the robotfile	same as project file
OBSTACLE_FILENAME	For instance <code>obstacle_file</code> . The extension of the file must not be appended in this variable.	Filename of the robotfile	same as project file
STATISTICS_SUBSETS	A concatenation of none or more of the following strings: <code>{ALL}</code> , <code>{ACTALL}</code> , <code>{INACTALL}</code> , <code>{MASTERS}</code> , <code>{ACTMASTERS}</code> , <code>{INACTMASTERS}</code> , <code>{SLAVES}</code> , <code>{ACTSLAVES}</code> , <code>{INACTSLAVES}</code>	Defines the subsets of all robots for which to calculate individual statistical data. E.g. “ <code>{ALL}</code> ” <code>{MASTERS}</code> ” will produce statistical information on <i>all</i> robots as well as on <i>masters only</i>	NONE
STATISTICS_TEMPLATE	One of the following: “ALL”, “BASIC” or “NONE”	Identifies the set of informations to calculate for each subset.	ALL
STATISTICS_DATADUMP	Either “FULL” or “NONE”	Whether or not detailed information (E.g. all robots positions at each event) should be streamed to a file during simulation.	NONE
ASG	<code>SYNCHRONOUS</code> , <code>ASYNCHRONOUS</code> or <code>SEMISYNCHRONOUS</code>	Type of ASG	<code>SYNCHRONOUS</code>
ASYNCG_ASG_SEED	unsigned int	Seed for asynchronous ASG, only set if <code>ASG=ASYNCHRONOUS</code>	-
ASYNCG_ASG_PART_P	double	Participation Probability for asynch ASG, only set if <code>ASG = ASYNCHRONOUS</code>	-
ASYNCG_ASG_TIME_P	double	parameter governing the timing of asynch ASG, only set if <code>ASG = ASYNCHRONOUS</code> . The lower this is the more often events happen.	-
ROBOT_CONTROL	see section B.1.4	RobotControl to use	-
CAMERA_POSITION	x, y, z , where $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$	Initial camera position	<code>0,0,0</code>
CAMERA_DIRECTION	x, y, z , where $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$	Initial camera direction	<code>1,0,0</code>

Table 1: Variables in the main project file

Variable name	Possible Values	Description	Default
MARKER_REQUEST_HANDLER_TYPE	element from {STANDARD, NONE}	Type of Marker Request Handler to use	{NONE}
TYPE_CHANGE_REQUEST_HANDLER_TYPE	element from {STANDARD, NONE}	Type of Type Change Request Handler to use.	{NONE}
POSITION_REQUEST_HANDLER_TYPE	element from {VECTOR, NONE}	Type of Position Request Handler to use	{NONE}
VELOCITY_REQUEST_HANDLER_TYPE	element from {VECTOR, NONE}	Type of Velocity Request Handler to use	{NONE}
ACCELERATION_REQUEST_HANDLER_TYPE	element from {VECTOR, NONE}	Type of Acceleration Request Handler to use	v
STANDARD_MARKER_REQUEST_HANDLER_SEED	integer	Seed for Marker Request Handler to use	{NONE}
STANDARD_TYPE_CHANGE_REQUEST_HANDLER_SEED	integer	Seed for Type Change Request Handler to use.	-
POSITION_REQUEST_HANDLER_SEED	integer	Seed for Position Request Handler to use	-
VELOCITY_REQUEST_HANDLER_SEED	integer	Seed for Velocity Request Handler to use	-
ACCELERATION_REQUEST_HANDLER_SEED	integer	Seed for Acceleration Request Handler to use	-
STANDARD_MARKER_REQUEST_HANDLER_DISCARD_PROB	element from interval [0, 1]	Discard probability for Marker Request Handler to use	-
STANDARD_TYPE_CHANGE_REQUEST_HANDLER_DISCARD_PROB	element from interval [0, 1]	Discard probability for Type Change Request Handler to use.	-
POSITION_REQUEST_HANDLER_DISCARD_PROB	element from interval [0, 1]	Discard probability for Position Request Handler to use	-
VELOCITY_REQUEST_HANDLER_DISCARD_PROB	element from interval [0, 1]	Discard probability for Velocity Request Handler to use	-
ACCELERATION_REQUEST_HANDLER_DISCARD_PROB	element from interval [0, 1]	Discard probability for Acceleration Request Handler to use	-
POSITION_REQUEST_HANDLER_MODIFIER	list of vector modifiers (see B.1.3)	List of vector modifiers for Position Request Handler to use	-
VELOCITY_REQUEST_HANDLER_MODIFIER	list of vector modifiers (see B.1.3)	List of vector modifiers for Velocity Request Handler to use	-
ACCELERATION_REQUEST_HANDLER_MODIFIER	list of vector modifiers (see B.1.3)	List of vector modifiers for Acceleration Request Handler to use	-

Table 2: Variables in the main project file

B.1.2 Activation Sequence Generators

There are two Activation Sequence Generators (ASGs). A synchronous ASG and an asynchronous ASG.

To use the synchronous ASG one only needs to set the variable `ASG=SYNCHRONOUS`. No further variables need to be set. To use the asynchronous ASG one needs to set `ASG=ASYNCHRONOUS`. Furthermore one needs to set the following variables:

- `ASYNCSG_SEED`: Seed for the ASG
- `ASYNCSG_PART_P`: The higher this is, the more robots are activated for each event. Goes from 0.0 to 1.0.
- `ASYNCSG_TIME_P`: The lower this is the smaller is the time difference between events. Be careful with very high values as buffer overflows might happen. Goes from 0.0 to 1.0.

B.1.3 Vector Modifiers

The list of vector modifiers is a (not necessarily nonempty) list, i. e.

```
(VECTOR_MODIFIER_1);(VECTOR_MODIFIER_2);...
```

The order of the elements of this list is important. If no Vector Modifier shall be used for the corresponding Request Handler, then use `VECTOR_MODIFIERS=""`.

An element `VECTOR_MODIFIER_k` of the Vector Modifier list is a tuple, defined as follows:

```
VECTOR_MODIFIER_k=(VECTOR_MODIFIER_TYPE,VECTOR_MODIFIER_PARAM_1,VECTOR_MODIFIER_PARAM_2,...)
```

The number and types of parameters like `VECTOR_MODIFIER_PARAM_1`, `VECTOR_MODIFIER_PARAM_2`, ... depends on the corresponding type of the Vector Modifier. Currently there are the following types of Vector Modifiers:

- `VectorDifferenceTrimmer`
- `VectorTrimmer`
- `VectorRandomizer`

I. e. the value of `VECTOR_MODIFIER_TYPE` needs to be `VECTOR_DIFFERENCE_TRIMMER`, `VECTOR_TRIMMER` or `VECTOR_RANDOMIZER`.

VectorDifferenceTrimmer If `VECTOR_MODIFIER_TYPE` is equal to `VECTOR_DIFFERENCE_TRIMMER`, then the following parameters are expected:

1. length of type double

I. e. an element of the `VECTOR_MODIFIERS`-list of type `VECTOR_DIFFERENCE_TRIMMER` may look like: `(VECTOR_DIFFERENCE_TRIMMER, 5.2)`.

VectorTrimmer If vector modifier type equals `VECTOR_TRIMMER`, then the following parameters are expected:

1. length of type double

I. e. an element of the `VECTOR_MODIFIERS`-list of type `VECTOR_TRIMMER` may look like: `(VECTOR_TRIMMER, 10.0)`.

VectorRandomizer If vector modifier type equals `VECTOR_RANDOMIZER`, then the following parameters are expected:

1. seed of type unsigned int
2. standard derivation of type double

I. e. an element of the `VECTOR_MODIFIERS`-list of type `VECTOR_DIFFERENCE_TRIMMER` may look like: `(VECTOR_DIFFERENCE_TRIMMER, 1, 0.5)`.

B.1.4 RobotControl

The `RobotControl` variable defines the class which should be used to control the robots (and in particular to control the views of the robots). Currently one of the following classes has been chosen:

1. `UNIFORM_ROBOT_CONTROL`
2. `ROBOT_TYPE_ROBOT_CONTROL`

Each class is explained in detail below. Note that each class expects certain class specific parameters.

UniformRobotControl This class assigns each robot the same view type. The concrete view type needs to be defined using a `VIEW` variable. The possible values for this variable (view types) are defined below (see B.1.5). E. g. you may assign each robot global view to the world using `ROBOT_TYPE_ROBOT_CONTROL="GLOBAL_VIEW"`.

RobotTypeRobotControl This class assigns each robot type the same view type. Therefore robots with different robot types may have different view types. Currently there are two robot types:

1. MASTER
2. SLAVE

To specify which view type should be used by each robot type, there must be variables of the form *RobotType_VIEW*.

The value of each variable has to be a view type (see B.1.5). Note that the view type parameters are also distinguished using the *RobotType* prefix. E.g. you may specify

```
MASTER_VIEW="CHAIN_VIEW"
MASTER_CHAIN_VIEW_NUM_ROBOTS="5"
```

to set the view for master robots to a chain view allowing the robots to see five neighbor robots. Note that exactly one view type should be defined for each robot type.

B.1.5 ViewTypes

The view type of a robot defines its vision model. Whenever a view type is expected you may use one of the following values:

1. GLOBAL_VIEW
2. COG_VIEW
3. CHAIN_VIEW
4. ONE_POINT_FORMATION_VIEW
5. SELF_VIEW

Each view type is explained in detail below.

GLOBAL_VIEW Allows robots to see literally everything. There are no parameters expected.

COG_VIEW View model meant to be used for center of gravity algorithms, i.e. every robot can see every other robots position, velocity and acceleration. The coordinate-system and id of each robot is not visible. There are no parameters expected.

SELF_VIEW View model which allows robots to access every self-related information while disallowing to access any other information. There are no parameters expected.

CHAIN_VIEW View model meant to be used for robot chain related algorithms, i.e. every robot can see k neighbor robots position. Besides this no more information is visible. When using this view type you have to specify the variable $k \in \mathbb{N}$ using the parameter variable `CHAIN_VIEW_NUM_ROBOTS`.

ONE_POINT_FORMATION_VIEW View model meant to be used for one point formation algorithms, i.e. every robot can see every other robots position, velocity and acceleration only in a limited view radius r . The coordinate-system and id of each robot is not visible. When using this view type you have to specify the variable $r \in \mathbb{R}$ using the parameter variable `ONE_POINT_FORMATION_VIEW_RADIUS`.

B.1.6 Example of a main project file

A main project file may look like:

```

1  #
2  # Description about configuration.
3  #
4
5  PROJECT_NAME="My Exciting Project"
6  COMPASS_MODEL="NO_COMPASS"
7  ROBOT_FILENAME="myrobots"
8  OBSTACLE_FILENAME="myobstacle"
9  STATISTICS_MODULE="0"
10 ASG="ASYNCHRONOUS"
11 ROBOT_CONTROL="ROBOT_TYPE_ROBOT_CONTROL"
12 MASTER_VIEW="GLOBAL_VIEW"
13 SLAVE_VIEW="ONE_POINT_FORMATION_VIEW"
14 SLAVE_ONE_POINT_FORMATION_VIEW_RADIUS="5.0"
15
16 CAMERA_POSITION="0,0,0"
17 CAMERA_DIRECTION="1.5,0,0.5"
18
19 MARKER_REQUEST_HANDLER_TYPE="STANDARD"
20 STANDARD_MARKER_REQUEST_HANDLER_DISCARD_PROB="0.5"
21 STANDARD_MARKER_REQUEST_HANDLER_SEED="1"
22
23 TYPE_CHANGE_REQUEST_HANDLER_TYPE="NONE"
24 # no additional variables needed
25
26 POSITION_REQUEST_HANDLER_TYPE="VECTOR"
27 VECTOR_POSITION_REQUEST_HANDLER_DISCARD_PROB="0.1"
28 VECTOR_POSITION_REQUEST_HANDLER_SEED="3"
29 VECTOR_POSITION_REQUEST_HANDLER_MODIFIER="(VECTOR_TRIMMER,1.5);(
    VECTOR_RANDOMIZER,5,2.5)"
30
31 VELOCITY_REQUEST_HANDLER_TYPE="VECTOR"
32 VECTOR_VELOCITY_REQUEST_HANDLER_DISCARD_PROB="0.1"
33 VECTOR_VELOCITY_REQUEST_HANDLER_SEED="3"
34 VECTOR_VELOCITY_REQUEST_HANDLER_MODIFIER="(VECTOR_TRIMMER,1.5);(
    VECTOR_RANDOMIZER,5,2.5)"

```

B.2 Robot file

The robotfile uses a csv-compatible format. Therefore the information for one robot has to be saved in exactly one line of the file. Each line contains the following data. The order of this data is important!

You can declare specific lines as comments by setting `#` as the first sign of the corresponding line.

- ID-number
- initial position (x, y, z)
- initial type (for instance master, slave,...)
- initial velocity (x, y, z)
- initial acceleration (x, y, z)
- initial status (maybe sleeping or ready; still has to be specified more precisely)
- initial marker information (still has to be specified)
- algorithm to use (shortcut for an algorithm; still needs to be specified)
- color (using this color a robot is marked for instance for a special treatment during the visualization; this color isn't used anywhere else); Integers correspond to the following colors: 0 green, 1 blue, 2 cyan, 3 red, 4 magenta, 5 yellow, 6 white, 7 black, 8 orange, 9 purple
- coordinate system axes (triple $x_1, x_2, x_3, y_1, y_2, y_3, z_1, z_2, z_3$; this field will be left empty, if axes are supposed to be generated uniformly at random)

The first line always is (column headers):

```
1 "ID","x-position","y-position","z-position","type","x-velocity","y-velocity","
  z-velocity","x-acceleration","y-acceleration","z-acceleration","status","
  marker-info","algorithm","color","x-axis-1","x-axis-2","x-axis-3","y-axis-1",
  "y-axis-2","y-axis-3","z-axis-1","z-axis-2","z-axis-3"
```

Each non-number is quoted and each number may be quoted.

B.2.1 Example of a robot file

```
1 "ID","x-position","y-position","z-position","type","x-velocity","y-velocity","
  z-velocity","x-acceleration","y-acceleration","z-acceleration","status","
  marker-info","algorithm","color","x-axis-1","x-axis-2","x-axis-3","y-axis-1",
  "y-axis-2","y-axis-3","z-axis-1","z-axis-2","z-axis-3"
2 0,5.3,9.2,6.4,"master",1.5,2.5,3.5,1.5,2.5,3.5,"sleeping",0,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,1
3 1,"2.5","4.2","8.8","slave",1.5,2.5,3.5,1.5,2.5,3.5,"ready",0,1,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,1
```

B.3 Obstacle file

Like the robot file the obstacle file uses a csv-compatible format. Therefore the information for one robot has to be saved in exactly one line of the file. Each line contains the following data. The order of this data is important!

You can declare specific lines as comments by setting `#` as the first sign of the corresponding line.

- type (marker, sphere or box)
- position (x, y, z)
- marker information (still needs to be specified)
- $x/y/z$ -lengths or radius (depending on type)

The first line always is (column headers):

```
1 "type","x-position","y-position","z-position","marker-info","size-info","",""
```

Each non-number is quoted.

B.3.1 Example of an obstacle file

```
1 "type","x-position","y-position","z-position","marker-info","size-info","",""  
2 "box",2.0,3.0,4.0,0,1.0,2.0,3.0,  
3 "sphere",3.4,5.2,5.1,0,5.0,"",""  
4 "marker",3.5,1.4,5.1,0,"",""
```

As you can already see in the example, if the type of an obstacle is sphere, then the last two values must be empty, i.e. `","`. Analogous, if the type is marker, the last three values must be empty, i.e. `","",""`.

C Scaling Tests

We present preliminary performance results of `RobotSwarmSimulator`. The goal of the performance tests was to find out how the software scales with the number of simulated robots and which parts of the simulation take the most time to compute. All measurements have been taken on a Windows Vista PC with the following hardware: Intel Core 2 Duo at 2,53 Ghz and 4 GB DDR3 Ram at 1066 Mhz. The code has been compiled using MinGW GCC 3.4.5.

At all times, the visualization component of `RobotSwarmSimulator` has been switched on. It runs in its own thread and consumes world information objects generated by the actual simulation kernel. To get an idea of the impact of visualization on the performance as a whole, we independently measured how long setting up each rendering frame takes. In between each frame, a variable amount of simulation time passes by, this amount is referred to as processing time. Figure 2 shows that rendering one frame increases linearly with the amount of robots. At the target of 1000 robots it takes about 0.01 seconds.

In the synchronous time model, each simulation step consists of updating all robots views (look event), executing each robots algorithm on that view (compute event) and then handling each robot's request to the world state (handle request event). We measured the computation time for each of these three events. The figures given represent the average time for one event after 33 steps have been simulated.

We first look at the simplest case when no algorithm at all is loaded onto the robots and they receive the global view. All robots are distributed randomly in space and receive random velocity and acceleration. Figure 3 tells us that Look and Request events have similar computation times and stay constant regarding the total number of robots. The compute events take almost no time and can be disregarded here. Specifically, Look and Request executed in respectively 0.15 and 0.34 seconds which results in around 0.5 seconds for a simulation step. Note that the robots actually do not return any requests so that this time can probably be regarded as overhead for copying data around.

Now we consider the Circle algorithm, specified in `circle.lua`. Here, every robot calculates the center point of all visible robots and generates a velocity request so that it rotates around the center. The robots form a rotating ring. It has been tested with global (one huge ring) and local view (several smaller rings).

Figure ?? shows how performance scales in this scenario. The three different event types behave very differently. The compute event has a computation time $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ where n is the number of robots. This should be expected, as each robot regards each other in the computation of the center point. Surprisingly, the times for look and request actually decrease. When simulating 1000 robots, compute is the dominant term as each event takes 13 seconds to execute, compared to 0.010 and 0.014 for look and request respectively.

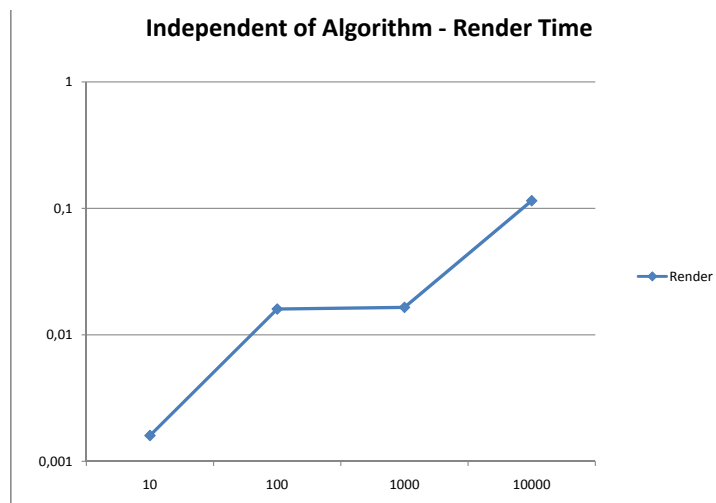


Figure 2: Scaling test of rendering

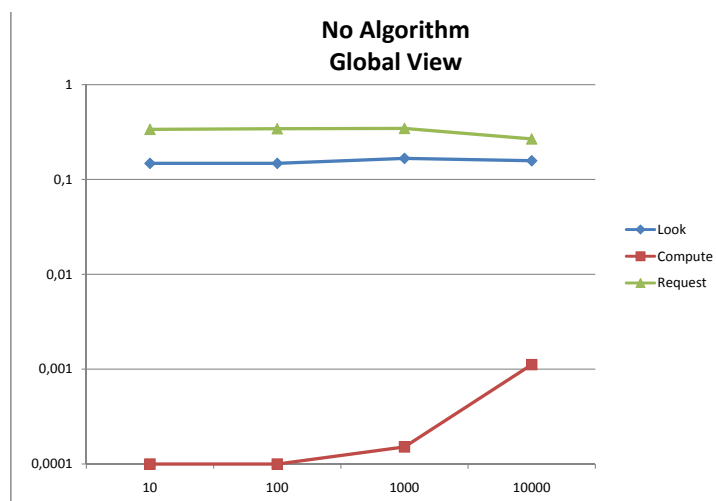


Figure 3: Scaling test – no algorithm and global view

Consider the same algorithm with only a local view. We use the spheric view with a radius of 3. As it can be seen in Figure 4, the different types of events scale similarly, however in a different relation to each other. Look and request events take the same time as when using global view, which means that the octree implementation is so efficient that it is not slower than simply copying all the robots. Compute events however only take 0.94 seconds. This is due to the fact that now every robots consider only neighboring robots for calculating the center point.

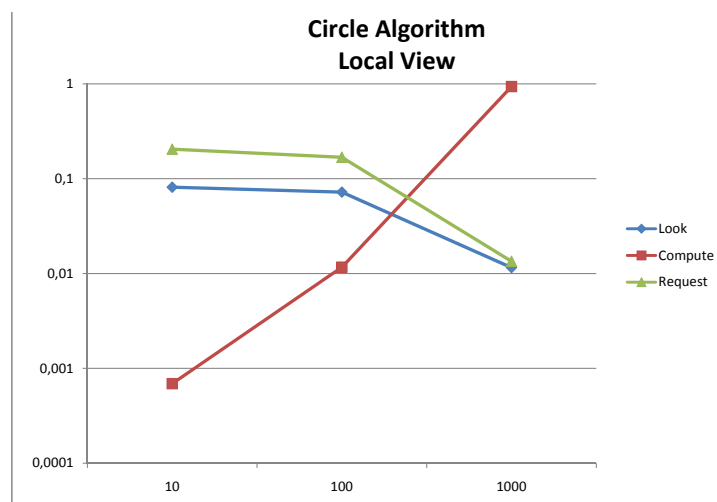


Figure 4: Scaling test – circle local

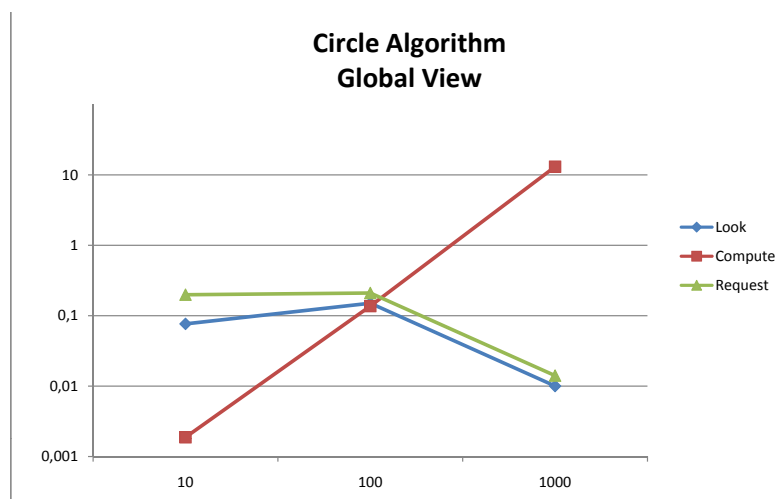


Figure 5: Scaling test – circle global

