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**FACULTY
OF INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY
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Bachelor's thesis

**Visual Analysis of Plans for Multi-Agent
Path Finding with Continuous Time
(MAPF-R)**

Evgenii Abdalov

Katedra softwarového inženýrství
Supervisor: doc. RNDr. Pavel Surynek, Ph.D.

January 7, 2021

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I would like to give thanks to my supervisor doc. RNDr. Pavel Surynek, Ph.D., who was leading the path to my deeper understanding of Multi-Agent Path Finding problems with his advice and knowledge.

Declaration

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Abstrakt

Tato práce je věnována vytvoření vizualizačního nástroje za účelem zprostředkování vizuální analýzy problému Multi-agentního hledání cest v nepřetržitem čase (MAPF-R). Popisuje problém MAPF-R, poté pokračuje popisem vývoje vizualizačního nástroje a ekonomickým hodnocením jeho potenciálu využití v logistické oblasti.

Klíčová slova Závěrečná práce, MAPF-R problem, vizualizace

Abstract

This thesis is dedicated to creation of visualization tool in order to convey visual analysis of Multi Agent Path Finding with Continuous Time(MAPF-R) problem. It describes MAPF-R problem, then it continues with description of development of visualization tool and economic evaluation of its usage potential in logistics domain.

Keywords Thesis, MAPF-R problem, visualization

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Introduction

In modern technological and economical environment the importance of data has increased dramatically. As a matter of fact, data-driven desicion making has a lead role in succesfull management techniques. Nevertheless, in order to extract genuine value from your data, the one must process data correctly. Dealing with vast amount of data has a potential to increase probability of making a miscalculation in data processing. In such situation we could implement tools that facilitate visual analysis of data, i.e. use visual interfaces to process data.

Among various algorithmic problems there is a certain class of problems, that requires proper visual analysis in order to be solved correctly - those are problems on graphs. Graph is an abstraction, that models interconnections between set of objects. It is a collection of vertices and edges, that are defined by pairs of vertices. One of the most common type of problems that are solved on graphs is space-orientated problems, where vertex is an abstraction for a location(cities,rooms, airports) and an edge is an abstraction for a route between them. The problem is commonly stated, that we need to find the shortest path from a location A to a location B. Let's make an assumption that there is only one agent, that travels on graph. In this case, in order to successfully find a path we need to take into account only restrictions that are put by space-graph. However, if we add more agents, that are travelling on graph, we should take other agents movements as a restrictions that must be considered while finding the solution. This kind of problems is called Multi-Agent Path Finding problem. Multi-Agent Pathfinding(MAPF) problem deals with finding paths for multiple agents, so they can avoid collisions with each other and reach their target destination. The solution to MAPF problem is as complex as amount of agents involved, which leads to the necessity of using visual analysis of the solution. Thus, there is a motivation to design a visualiation tool. Visualization of MAPF problem is crucial for further analysis of the solution, finding its redundancies and detecting ways to make it more effective.

INTRODUCTION

The main goal of this thesis is to design and develop a visualization tool for multi-agent pathfinding problem with continuous time that enables its visual analysis. In interest of achieving this goal, following tasks must be accomplished. Initially, we should study relevant literature on MAPF-R problem and identify aspects deserving visualization. Secondly, we will design and implement visualization tool of MAPF-R plans. After that, provide documentation of both the user part and the program so that future upgrades are possible. Finally, analyze economic potential of the visualization tool in logistic domains where MAPF-R is used as an underlying concept for navigating robotic manipulators.

Understanding of MAPF-R problem and its visual analysis

In this chapter we will determine theoretical basis of MAPF-R problem, secondly we will characterize what visual analysis is, its main functions and tools, and indicate essential aspects of MAPF-R problem that have to be visualized.

1.1 Motivation

Modern economical and technological environment has a tendency to increase the level of automation involved in production process. Although automation is advantageous for production effectiveness and speed, it still needs to be controlled and monitored by a human operator. Therefore increased usage of robotic manipulators and AI-based decision making routine requires to be provided with adequate **visual interfaces**.

This bachelor thesis aims to provide with a visual interface for one particular problem in automation domain, which is the Multi-Agent Path Finding problem in continuous time.^{1.3 1.4}

1.2 Multi-Agent Pathfinding problem description

Multi-Agent Pathfinding problem deals with planning paths for multiple agents so they can avoid collisions with each other and reach their target destinations. The MAPF problem has a vast range of domains where it is being applied, including robot planning, autonomous vehicles, videogames, automated warehouses.

The input of standard MAPF problem for k agents is a tuple $\langle G, s, t \rangle$, where $G = (V, E)$ is a graph, $s : [1, \dots, k]$ is a set of starting vertices for k agents, $t : [1, \dots, k]$ is a set of target vertices for k agents. Action is a function $a : V -> V$, where $a(v) -> v'$ suggests that if an agent is at vertex v , after

1. UNDERSTANDING OF MAPF-R PROBLEM AND ITS VISUAL ANALYSIS

performing action A it will be in vertex v' . Every agent has two types of actions: **wait** and **move**. **Wait** means that agent stays at the current vertex, **move** means that agent moves from its current vertex v to an adjacent vertex v' . Single-agent plan is a sequence of actions $\pi = (\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n)$, that leads agent i from $s[i]$ to $t[i]$ after being executed. The output of standard MAPF problem is a solution $\pi = (\pi_1, \dots, \pi_k)$, that contains k single-agent plans, where one agent has one single-agent plan.[1]

The majority of MAPF problems is solved on grids with discrete time, where the duration of every action is one time step and each agent occupies exactly one single location in every time step. All agents are considered to be of the same shape and size and have the same constant speed. It uses space-time maps to describe agent's location at a certain moment of time - $Cell(x, y, t)$, where (x, y) are space coordinates on the map and (t) is a timestep.

The standard MAPF problem includes such types of conflicts as:

vertex conflict occurs if agents are planned to occupy the same vertex at the same time step.

edge conflict occurs if agents are planned to traverse the same edge at the same time at the same time-step in the same direction.

The solution has additional parameters, that evaluate a MAPF solution.

makespan is the number of time steps, that are required for all agents to reach their target position. For a MAPF solution $\pi = (\pi_1, \dots, \pi_k)$, the makespan is $\|\pi_i\|$, where π_i is a single-agent plan with the maximum amount of steps for agent i.

sum of costs is the sum of time steps, that are required for each agent to reach their target position, which is $\sum_{i=1}^k \|\pi_i\|$.

The MAPF problem in discrete time is less applicable in real life situations, where processes occur in real time environment. The MAPF-R is Multi-Agent Pathfinding with continuous time, where agent motion is planned for a certain time interval. This time interval is a minimum time considered to be safe for planned actions, which means there would be no collisions during this time interval. Similar to the standard MAPF problem, MAPF-R has as an input a workspace and agents parameters. Workspace is a 2D space, which can be represented as a graph $G = (V, E)$, where vertices V are locations, that agents can occupy, and edges E are line trajectories, which agents move along. Agents parameters are start location and target location. An output of algorithm is a MAPF-R problem solution, which is a joint plan for agents. Joint plan consists of individual plans for each agent, where the plan is a sequence of actions for agent needed to be taken so it could reach its target position. Duration of a move is translation speed times the length of the edge. In order to evaluate the MAPF-R solution such parameters as the makespan and the sum of costs

are still applicable, however the definition of a plan cost differs. Instead of the number of time steps, cost of a plan is the sum of the durations of its constituent actions.

1.3 Conflict based search algorithm

When focusing on algorithms that solve MAPF problem, the key requirement is that the solution has to be cost-optimal. Although there are several algorithms for solving MAPF-R problem, algorithm, that is considered the most efficient, is CBS, which stands for Conflict based search algorithm.

First, CBS in discrete time should be described. As an input we have workspace and agents parameters. The path is how agent i moves on space-time grid, **solution** is a set of k paths for the given set of k agents. Generally speaking, the conflict-based search algorithm finds separate plans for each agent, then it determines conflicts between those plans and solves it by replannig whith specific constraints, that has been put on individual plans.

There is two types of **constraints** in conflict-based search algorithm, which are vertex constraint and edge constraint, Vertex constraint $(a[i], v, t)$ is a configuration when agent i is not allowed to occupy vertex v at the time t . Similarly to vertex constraint, edge constraint $(a[i], v1, v2, t)$ is a configuration when agent i is not allowed to start moving from vertex $v1$ to vertex $v2$ at the time-step t and arriving at the time-step $t+1$. We say, that **path** for agent i is **consistent** if it satisfies all its **constraints**. The **solution** is **consistent** if all its **paths** are **consistent**.

Two types of **conflicts** are being considered in CBS: a **vertex** conflict and an **edge** conflict. A vertex conflict is a situation $(a[i], a[j], v, t)$, when agents i and j are planning to occupy vertex v at the same moment of time t . An edge conflict is a situation $(a[i], a[j], v1, v2, t)$, when agents i and j are planning to swap locations $v1$ and $v2$ between time-step t and time-step $t+1$. The solution to MAPF problem is considered to be **valid**, in case there is no conflict between any two single-agent plannings. In spite of being consistent, solution can be invalid if this solution has paths that have conflicts with each other. **Conflicts** are resolved by imposing **constraints**.

CBS consists of high-level search and low-level search. The high-level search is a constraint-tree CT, which is a binary tree. Every node N includes a set of constraints($N.constraints$), a solution($N.solution$) and the total cost($N.cost$). The root of CT has an empty set of constraints. The child node inherits parent constraints and adds to that one new for one agent. One node consists of constraints for only one agent. The solution inside the node is a set of k paths, one path for each agent. These paths must be consistent with given constraints - path for agent i is consistent with constraints imposed to agent i . The total cost is summed over all the single-agent path costs.

1. UNDERSTANDING OF MAPF-R PROBLEM AND ITS VISUAL ANALYSIS

As far as low-level search is concerned, any single-agent pathfinding algorithm(SIPP) can be used, for example A*. The low-level search is looking for individual paths for each agent with given set of constraints. As an input for the low-level search a set of constraints for a node N is given. As an output, low-level search returns the shortest path for agent i that is consistent with imposed constraints assosiated with agent i in node N. Afterwards, validation of the node has to be processed. The validation is conveyed by iterating through all the time-steps and matching the locations reserved by all agents. The node N is declared to be the **goal** node in case there is no conflict, i.e. no two agents plan to be at the same time at the same location. On the contrary, the node N is declared to be the **non-goal** node if a conflict $C = (a[i], a[j], v, t)$ between two or more agents has been found as a result of validation.

In order to resolve a conflict $C = (a[i], a[j], v, t)$, a new constraint must be added. It is illustrated in 1.1. Only one agent i or j is allowed to occupy location v at a time t , subsequently two options is possible - impose a constraint $(a[i], v, t)$ or a constraint $(a[j], v, t)$. We need to explore both options, as we are not aware which one is more optimal then another. Therefore, a non-goal node N is split onto two children, each one obtains a new constraint, $(a[i], v, t)$ and $(a[j], v, t)$, and inherits the set of constraints from its parent - N.constraints. Note, that low-level search may be performed only for an agent which is connected with newly added constraint, as other agents paths remain the same since no new constraints have been added for them. The high-level search treats edge conflicts in a similar manner as vertex conflicts. In case plan does not have neither vertex nor edge conflicts, the solution has been found.

CCBS, conflict based search algorithm in continuous time follows CBS pattern. However, CCBS has its differences from CBS. In order to detect conflicts, CCBS uses a geometry-aware collision detection mechanism. In order to resolve conflicts, CCBS uses a geometry-aware unsafe-interval detection mechanism. Instead of location-time pairs, CCBS adds constraints over pairs of actions and time ranges. CCBS lower-level search uses a variation of SIPP, single agent pathfinding algorithm, customized to handle CCBS constraints.

In CCBS agents can have any geometric shape, different speed and acceleration and agent's actions can have any duration, a conflicts in CCBS can occur between agents traversing different edges. Conflict in CCBS is a conflict between **actions**. Formally speaking, a conflict configurtion $(a[i], t[i], a[j], t[j])$ means, that if agent i executes action $a[i]$ during the time period $t[i]$ and if agent j executes action $a[j]$ during the time period $t[j]$, then collision will happen between agent i and j .

In CCBS the high-level search is similar to its discrete version in CBS. It also uses CT to resolve conflicts by imposing constraints. The collision 1.2 detection mechanism determines if node N is a goal node. In case node N is a non-goal node, it splits into two children nodes with new constraints. In order

Algorithm 1 High level of CBS

```

Input: MAPF instance
Root.constraints = {null}
Root.solution = find individual paths by the low_level_search()
Root.cost = SIC(Root.solution)
insert Root to OPEN

while OPEN not empty do
    P <= best node from OPEN
    Validate the paths in P until a conflict occurs
    if has no conflict then
        return P.solution
    end if
    C <= first conflict ( $a[i], a[j], v, t$ ) in P
    for agent a[i] in C do
        A <= new node
        A.constraints <= P.constraints + ( $a[i], v, t$ )
        A.solution <= P.solution
        Update A.solution by invoking low_level_search( $a[i]$ )
        A.cost = SIC(A.solution)
        if A.cost < INF then
            Insert A to OPEN
        end if
    end for
end while

```

to compute new constraints, that will be added, CCBS finds for each action its **unsafe** intervals. The unsafe interval of action $a[i]$ is the maximal time interval starting from $t[i]$ during which performing $a[i]$ will cause a collision with performing performing $a[j]$ at a time $t[j]$.

In terms of low-level search, CCBS uses SIPP adopted to handle continuous time constraints. For each location $v \in V$ SIPP finds a set of **safe intervals**. A safe interval is considered to be a maximal time interval in which an agent is able to arrive or wait at location v without colliding with any moving obstacles. Extending a safe interval in any direction will lead to collision, thus this safe interval is **maximal**. Let's assume $C = (i, a[i], (t1, t2))$ is CCBS constraint for agent i . In this case action $a[i]$ may be **wait** action or **move** action. In case, $a[i]$ is a **wait** action, let v be a start location and v' be a target location. If the agent arrives at v in time step $t \in [t1, t2)$ then we delete an action that moves agent from v to v' during the time period t and exchange it for an action that is waiting at v until $t2$, and then agent is allowed to move to v' . In case $a[i]$ is a **wait** action, let v be a location at which the agent is waiting. Then, we forbid the agent from waiting during $t \in [t1, t2)$ by splitting safe

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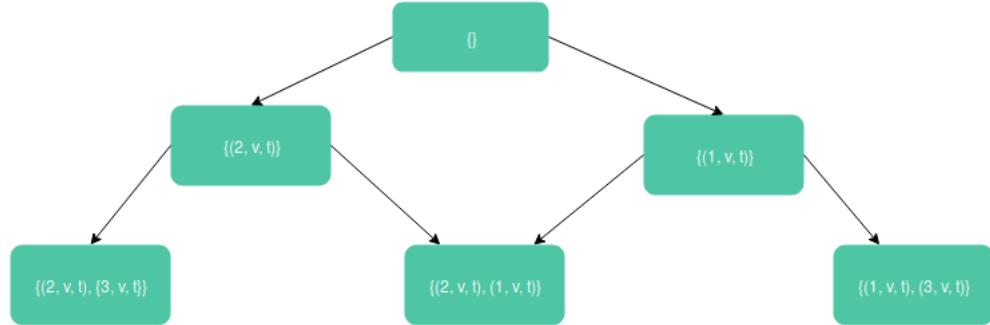


Figure 1.1: example of CT binary tree

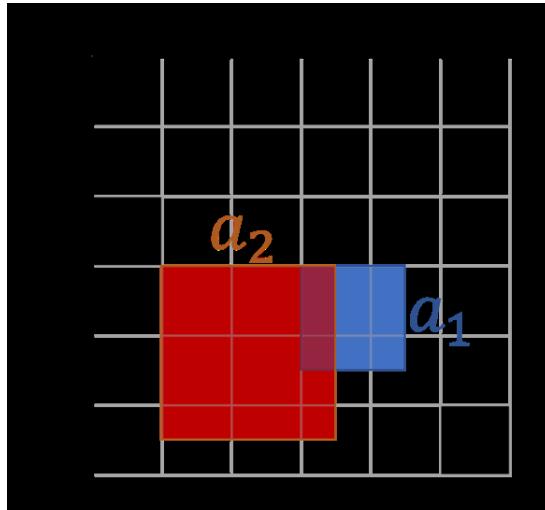


Figure 1.2: Example of two agents colliding

intervals accordingly - if $[0, INF)$ is considered to be solely one safe interval for location v , then we split it in two safe intervals $[0, t_1]$ and $[t_2, INF)$.[2]

1.4 Visual analysis

In this section visual analysis of MAPF-R problem will be discussed. The correct MAPF-R problem visualization is necessary as long as it allows to convey a visual analysis of the solution. Visual analysis is meant to facilitate the detection of conflicts and redundant elements in terms of output solution. As a matter of fact, in case of the MAPF-R problem containing tens to hundreds of agents it is extremely hard to determine if output solution is correct without visual representation 1.5.

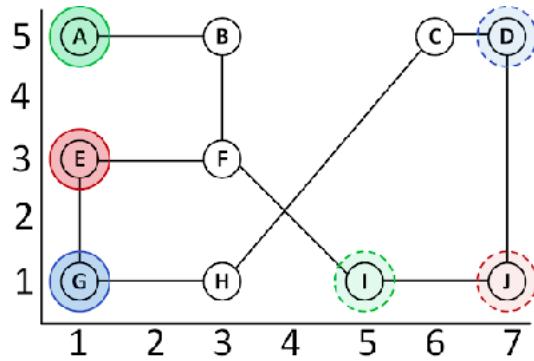


Figure 1.3: a. MAPF problem

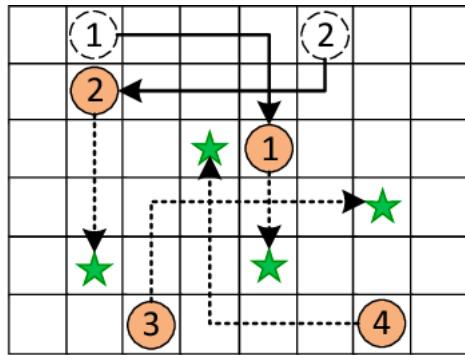


Figure 1.4: b. MAPF problem

1.4.1 Visual analysis methods and tools

Visual analytics is described as the science of analytical reasoning assisted by interactive visual interfaces. Visual analysis incorporates aspects of 1.6

- visual representation
- user interaction
- algorithmic analysis

Those aspects are a foundation of a sufficient visual analysis tools and are closely interconnected. For instance, algorithmic analysis may function as a preprocessing step that determine specific graph layout for visual representation.

User interaction aim to discover different aspects of the data by changing visual representation and requesting different algorithmic processing of the data. User interaction may be minimal, where data is processed automatically,

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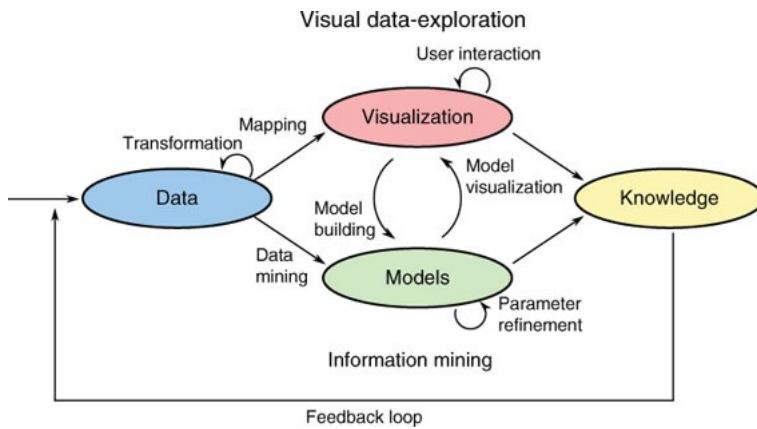


Figure 1.5: The Visual Analytics process

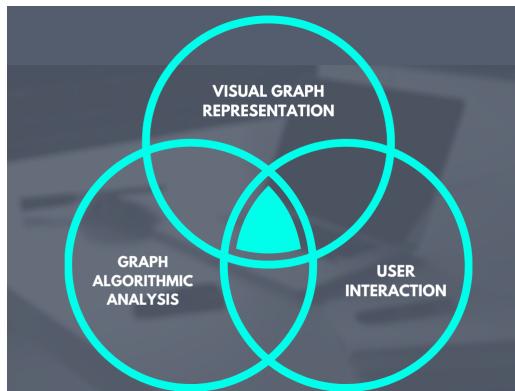


Figure 1.6: The main components of visual graph analysis

or, on the contrary, data processing is fully dependent on parameters inserted by user. User interaction can be classified by such criteria as

- user intention
- task
- user action

Those criteria are interrelated; for example, one task might be obtained by performing several actions, or several intentions might include the same task. As far as graph visualization is concerned, standard user interaction techniques might be applied, such as highlighting, brushing, linking, panning and zooming. Zooming and panning facilitate navigation in any direction and change the zoom level within the view. Highlighting is making an emphasis on interesting elements of the visual representation.

1.4.1.1 Graph visual representation

There are three main techniques for displaying general graphs: node-link based, matrix-based and hybrid. The **node-link based** technique is more compatible with our needs for a visualisation tool. Node-links techniques use links between graph elements to display their relationship. The main challenge of this technique is the layout, which is the placement of the nodes, so that certain degree of graph readability is supported. The main requirements to the layout are: the nodes must not overlap, the number of edge crossing must be minimal, edge length should be homogeneous. Such tasks are solved by specific graph layout algorithms. There is a sub-technique, which is **graphs with geographic reference**, for example transportation graph. The geographic location dictates the precise location of the nodes and possibly of the edges. Subsequently, there is no need for a graph layout algorithm in order to place nodes on the screen, although there might be problems with long edges and crossings.[3]

1.4.2 MAPF-R problem visualization theory

As an input data set MAPF-R visualisation tool will operate with graph characteristics, agent parameters and its plans. The graph characteristics data set is composed of following components:

- a number of edges
- a number of vertices and which ones are connected with edges
- coordinates for each vertex within the cartesian coordinate system

The agent parameters data set includes agent shape and size parameters, its velocity and acceleration, and agent start position as well as agent target position. The agent plans data set represents agent behavior within the timeline, i.e. agent action during specific time intervals.

Visual representation is based on data, which means that any modification in data affects the visual representation. For instance, data filtering influences which parts of the data set are going to be displayed and that could change graph modification or layout. In case of MAPF-R visualisation tool, user does not modificate or filter data set, although user could input different agent plans for the same graph, which results in different agent movement animation on the same graph layout.

As far as visual representation is concerned, the main challenge is to establish an acceptable level of physical abstraction, i.e. determine which aspects of problem should be visualized and which could be ignored. The workspace is presented as a graph on 2D space, where nodes interconnected with edges mean that agent is physically allowed to traverse between them. The position of vertices are specified by coordinates within the cartesian coordinate system.

1. UNDERSTANDING OF MAPF-R PROBLEM AND ITS VISUAL ANALYSIS

Edge between two vertices is a line connecting two points. The exact position of edges is imperative since it has direct influence to the possibility of collision between agents. Other physical parameters of space, such as lightning, air temperature, floor level, height of ceiling, can be ignored in visualization.

As previously stated, MAPF-R problem takes into account agent physical shape and size, subsequently physical restrictions, which are implied, should be visualized properly. It will allow user to detect danger areas, where the risk of collision between agents is higher than average. Since agent's constraints are presented as a set of time intervals, agent have to move in real time according to its velocity and acceleration.

1.4.2.1 Statistical analysis

In addition to visual representation, we aim to collect statistics data as a part of data analysis. Data analysis enhances visual observation and facilitates the probability of making an analytical discovery. The statistics data indicates algorithm performance and effectiveness. In case of MAPF-R problem visualization tool, we will collect data about overall time duration of the solution as well as time duration for individual agents to reach its target destination from starting point. Furthermore, we aim to collect data of how much time agent moves and how much time agent waits, using this data we could estimate moving/waiting ratio for each agent.

Using **visualisation analysis** in combination with **data analysis**, it is possible to perform a comparison analysis of several MAPF-R problem solutions. Based on this analysis it is feasible to find out which algorithm solves MAPF-R problem more effectively.

CHAPTER 2

Analysis and design of the MAPF-R visualization tool - ContinuousViz

This chapter is dedicated to design and implementation of the MAPF-R visualization tool. It has been decided to name MAPF-R visualization tool ContinuousViz. First, we need to define its purpose as well as its usage to decide in which direction we will be heading in visualization tool development. Secondly, we should describe its user requirements in order to determine scope for the visualization tool. Afterwards, we describe the design of main structural elements of the visualization tool as well as interfaces between those elements. Finally, we describe test procedures to define if MAPF-R visualization tool corresponds to its requirements.

2.1 MAPF-R visualization tool purpose

The main purpose of the ContinuousViz visualization tool is to evaluate the quality of given solution to MAPF-R problem. Additionally, its purpose is to discover unknown events, i.e. events that could only be detected by visualizing the solution.

The main function of MAPF-R visualization tool ContinuousViz - it is a tool for visualization of MAPF-R problems. It works as a frontend application for precalculated solutions. By reading MAPF-R problem solution data it generates an animation of this solution, providing user with a more detailed understanding of the solution and setting up conditions for its further analysis. Its main functionality focus objectives are an **animation** and **GUI**.

2.2 MAPF-R visualization tool usage

ContinuousViz is intended to be used in research activity to verify solution, i.e. if agent plans are correctly solved. In an educational domain it will be serving as a presentational tool. It also could serve as a prototype for visualization applications in logistics domain, where its main usage will be as a monitoring device.

2.3 User requierements

Since the main purpose of ContinuousViz is to visualize solution to MAPF-R problem in such way, that it could be analyzed and evaluated, we could define general requirements based on that purpose.

2.3.1 Animation requirements

The basis of the visualization is an **animation** of MAPF-R solution, which includes agents moving on a graph structure. User should have a possibility to play an animation at a chosen speed in chosen direction, forwards or backwards. Therefore, we have to simulate video player type of graphic interface, which enables user to play, pause or stop animation, choose speed and direction. In addition to that, user should be enabled to set time, from which to start animation.

2.3.2 Manipulating layout requirements

In order to get a better view at visualized objects, user has to be given a possibility to manipulate a visualization layout. General instruments of visual analysis such as zooming and rotating should be at user's disposal. User could zoom in or zoom out in order to have a more detailed view on a specific element of a visualization layout. In terms of rotating, it should be made possible to rotate 360 degrees, so user could observe the visualization layout under different angles.

2.3.3 Visibility settings requirements

In case user would want to observe only some specific elements of visualization, for instance, movement animation of a certain group of agents or solely one agent, it should be made possible to change visibility settings for each visual element on a visualization layout, including graph visualization.

2.3.4 Color settings requirements

In addition to that, visualization tool should have customized color settings. User could change colors of agents and graph vertices. While animation plays

agent could potentially be in several states. Agent can be in a state `moving`, which means it is moving from starting location towards target location. It can be `waiting`, which means agent is waiting at certain location in order to avoid collision with other agents. In the beginning agent is in a state `initializing`, and when agent is placed at the target location it is in a state `arrived`. Visualization tool should enable colour differentiation of those states, so user can intuitively understand in which state agent is being at the moment.

2.3.5 Statistical analysis tools requirements

Aiming for statistical analysis, ContinuousViz should be disposed with proper statistical instruments, such as charts, tables and metrics. In order to monitor interaction between agents during the timeline, statistical instruments has to showcase speed change, coordinates change and distance between two agents change.

Visualization tool should detect collisions that occur within MAPF-R solution. In addition to that, it would be reasonable to monitor probability of collision rate during the timeline.

2.3.6 Reading input data requirements

Furthermore, visualization tool should be able to read input data from text files and transform it into a visualization form. Within one single working session uploading multiple files should be made possible, therefore enabling user to switch between different visualizations layouts to convey a comparison analysis. In order to store visualization results, ContinuousViz should support video and photo output of visualizations.

2.3.7 Non-functional requirements

As far as non-functional requirements are concerned, following requirements have been determined. ContinuousViz has to be platform independent, which means it has to run on multiple platforms. Its architecture has to be module based, so visualization tool functionality can be easily extended. It has to have a short response time, since the core element of the system is an animation, furthermore it has to sustain multiple usage time.

2.4 Data description

Data set consists of three types of data: graph parameters description, agent parameters description and MAPF-R problem solution. Graph parameters file includes data about vertices and edges, how many vertices and edges it consists of. Vertices data consists of vertex index and its coordinates within the

2. ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF THE MAPF-R VISUALIZATION TOOL - CONTINUOUSVIZ

cartesian coordinates system. Edges data consists of pairs of vertex indexes, that describe which vertices are connected by edge.

```

Locations: 16
0: 0.000, 0.000
1: 1.000, 0.000
2: 2.000, 0.000
3: 3.000, 0.000
4: 0.000, 1.000
5: 1.000, 1.000
6: 2.000, 1.000
7: 3.000, 1.000
8: 0.000, 2.000
9: 1.000, 2.000
10: 2.000, 2.000
11: 3.000, 2.000
12: 0.000, 3.000
13: 1.000, 3.000
14: 2.000, 3.000
15: 3.000, 3.000
Vertices: 16
Edges: 24
{0,4}
{0,1}
{1,5}
{1,2}
{2,6}
{2,3}
{4,8}
{4,5}
{5,9}
{5,6}
{6,10}
{6,7}
{8,12}
{8,9}
{9,13}
{9,10}
{10,14}
{10,11}

```

Figure 2.1: graph input data example

Agents parameters file incorporates such data as agent shape parameters, speed and acceleration. Additionally, it designates agent start location and agent target location.

```

Kruhobots: 8
1: [r = 0.100, lv = 1.000, la = -1.000, av = -1.000,
wf = 0.200]
2: [r = 0.100, lv = 1.000, la = -1.000, av = -1.000,
wf = 0.200]
3: [r = 0.100, lv = 1.000, la = -1.000, av = -1.000,
wf = 0.200]
4: [r = 0.100, lv = 1.000, la = -1.000, av = -1.000,
wf = 0.200]
5: [r = 0.100, lv = 1.000, la = -1.000, av = -1.000,
wf = 0.200]
6: [r = 0.100, lv = 1.000, la = -1.000, av = -1.000,
wf = 0.200]
7: [r = 0.100, lv = 1.000, la = -1.000, av = -1.000,
wf = 0.200]
8: [r = 0.100, lv = 1.000, la = -1.000, av = -1.000,
wf = 0.200]
Start
Assignments: 8
1->7
2->1
3->9
4->4
5->5
6->12
7->6
8->3
Goal
Assignments: 8
1->9
2->1
3->2
4->3
5->13
6->12
7->12
8->4

```

Figure 2.2: agents input data example

MAPF-R problem solution file gives data about agent schedule. For each

agent it describes time intervals, starting location and finishing location. If starting and finishing location are the same vertex, it means that agent is waiting during that time interval.^{2.3}

```
Kruhobot schedules [
    planDAO [1]: {
        7 --> 11 [0.000, 1.000]
        11 --> 10 [1.000, 2.000]
        10 --> 9 [2.000, 3.000]
        9 --> 9 [3.000, 5.000]
    }
    planDAO [2]: {
        1 --> 1 [0.000, 5.000]
    }
    planDAO [3]: {
        9 --> 8 [0.000, 1.000]
        8 --> 4 [1.000, 2.000]
        4 --> 5 [2.000, 3.000]
        5 --> 6 [3.000, 4.000]
        6 --> 2 [4.000, 5.000]
    }
    planDAO [4]: {
        4 --> 5 [0.000, 1.000]
        5 --> 6 [1.000, 2.000]
        6 --> 2 [2.000, 3.000]
        2 --> 3 [3.000, 4.000]
        3 --> 3 [4.000, 5.000]
    }
    planDAO [5]: {
        5 --> 9 [0.000, 1.000]
        9 --> 13 [1.000, 2.000]
        13 --> 13 [2.000, 5.000]
    }
    planDAO [6]: {
        12 --> 12 [0.000, 5.000]
    }
]
```

Figure 2.3: solution input data example

2.5 Technologies used

The MAPF-R visualization tool ContinuousViz is designed as a client-based desktop PC application. It is an open-source application, meaning that other developers are approved to commit their changes to the project.

Since ContinuousViz was supposed to have real-time animations, we had to choose technology that enables programmer with high animation capabilities. We have chosen to use Java FX software platform, that function as GUI library for Java. It has support for web browsers and desktop PC on Linux, Microsoft Windows and MacOS. GUI was created with Java FX Scene Builder, that enables dropping and dragging controls within application window frame. Afterwards that information is being converted into special XML file - FXML, that is code representation of GUI.

Since Java FX is written in native Java, ContinuousViz code is likewise written in Java.

2.6 Architectural design

Since it was predetermined that ContinuousViz is going to be extended and updated, we have chosen modular architecture for the project. Modular archi-

2. ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF THE MAPF-R VISUALIZATION TOOL - CONTINUOUSVIZ

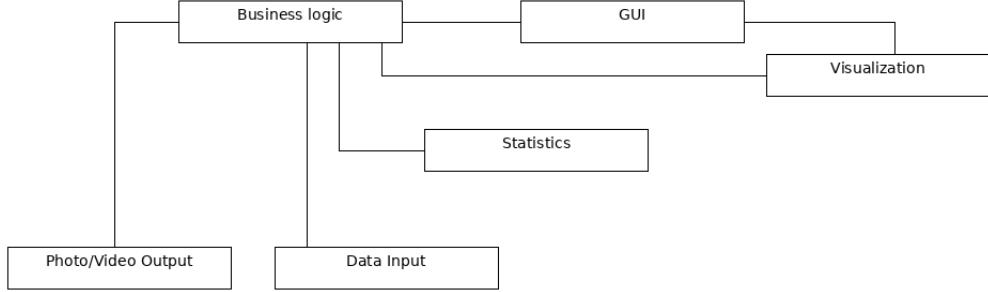


Figure 2.4: Architectural design

ture is an architectural design pattern, that is composed of distinct modules, which are connected with each other. Modules are defined as unique system units, that can be updated independently without affecting change in other modules.

ContinuousViz has been devided into several modules, each responsible for a logically unified group of functions. User interaction with the system is conducted through graphic user interface, therefore it has been decided to place all elements of GUI into one module. This module is responsible for processing user's input and responding with an adequate output.

Next module stores business logic related functions. Overall logic manipulations, that involves changes in graph logic structure or agents logic structure, is placed into that module.

Since it is presumed that visual representation of agent object and graph object could be potentially changed afterwards, all graphic objects will be placed into separate module as well as animation controllers. That separation allows alteration of objects visual forms without changing business logic or GUI manipulations.

As far as statistical analysis is concerned, all functions that generate statistical data will be stored into separate module. This module will be coupled with business logic module, getting data about agent movements and generating statistical data out of it.

Overall file input reading will be handled in separate module, so that it is possible to modify the way data is being read without changing how data is being processed afterwards. The next module will be managing video and photo processing, in case it will be needed to update video codecs or video/photo format2.4.

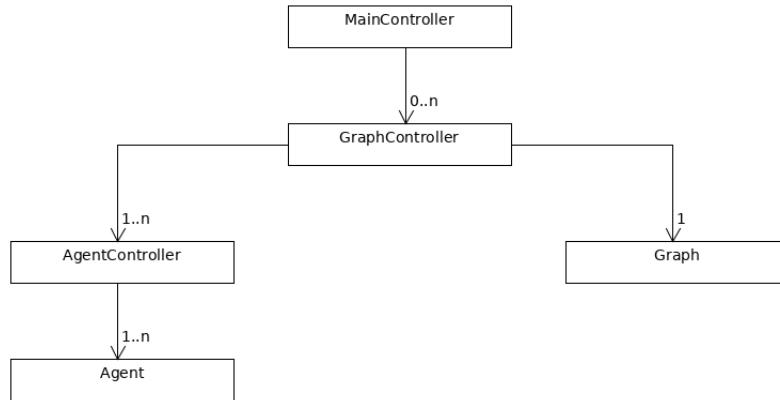


Figure 2.5: Business logic module components

2.7 Component design

Component design defines module components, logical or functional binary units that encapsulates behavior of a software element.

2.7.1 Business logic module

Business logic module contains components, that represents logical abstract entities 2.5. Agent entity embodies parameters and behavior of Agent, such as identification, state, state change in timeline, starting location, target location. Agent entity is linked to Plan entity, which describes separate steps in timeline. Step entity has data about starting location, finishing location and time duration of the step. Alongside Agent entity, there is a Graph entity, which represents graph structure as well as incorporates vertex and edge entities. Both Agent and Graph entities are managed by special components, which are called AgentController and GraphController respectively. GraphController is linked to multiple AgentController components, since one Graph structure could possibly have multiple Agents moving on a Graph. On top of all that there is a MainController component that stores multiple GraphController components. It is responsible for manipulating overall business logic that is being executed within MAPF-R visualization tool.

2.7.2 GUI module

GUI module accumulates components, that controls different layouts of graphic user interfaces2.6. MainGUI is the main component, which is responsible for main user activity, that involves uploading MAPF-R problem data, setting up and controlling visualization process. Besides that MainGUI component is

2. ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF THE MAPF-R VISUALIZATION TOOL - CONTINUOUSVIZ

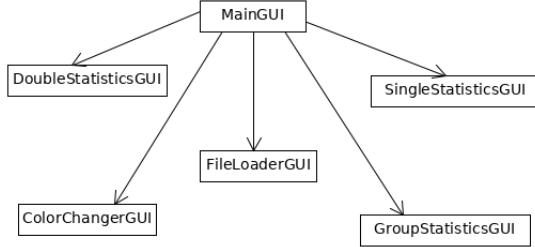


Figure 2.6: GUI module components

responsible for activating other layouts, for instance, ColorChangerGUI component, which is aimed for setting up color parameters. In order to upload files LoadFileGUI component is being activated. LoadFileGUI component provides with file dialog so user could upload MAPF problem solution data. Aiming to visualize statistics data, it has been decided to design two separate layouts. SingleStatisticsGUI allows user to monitor statistical data for one single Agent, being speed change, location change, moving/waiting time ratio, etc.. Meanwhile DoubleStatisticsGUI showcases statistical data between two Agents, such as distance change, collision risk change, etc.. GroupStatisticsGUI enables to monitor statistical data of chosen group of Agents.

2.7.3 Statistics module

Statistics module contains components, that generate statistical data. MovementAnalyzer component analyze agent changes in location during timeline for each millisecond of movement duration for each Agent. That data is stored in AgentMovement component, represented by array of SpaceTimeData entities. SpaceTimeData keeps data on location and time moment of Agent. After creating AgentMovement data set, MovementAnalyzer evaluates various statistical data out of AgentMovement and store it into StatisticsData component. Every type of statistical data is represented with its own component. CollisionData component keeps data about collisions between Agents, what time collision starts and what time collision ends between Agents. CollisionRiskData component keeps collision risk rate for every Agent, Agent pair for each millisecond of time duration, in the meantime DistanceData keeps distance data for every pair, pair for each millisecond of time duration. AgentTimeRatioData component indicates how much time Agent is in a certain state comparing to total time for all Agents in this certain state. ShortestDistanceData contains data about Agents, which move non-effectively on the graph. StatisticsData contains all those components and transport them into Business logic module.

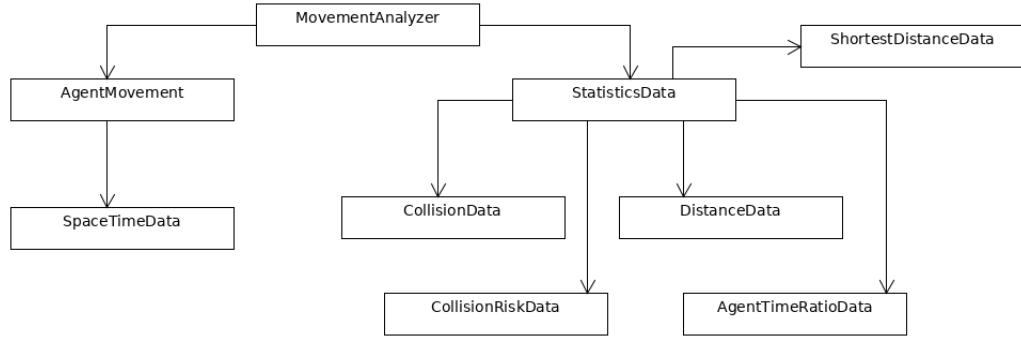


Figure 2.7: Statistics module components



Figure 2.8: Visualization module components

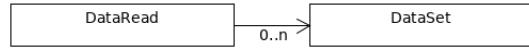


Figure 2.9: DAO module components

2.7.4 Visualization module component

Visual elements module contains component, that is responsible for an animation - **AnimationController**. It creates an animation by generating **key frames** for visual objects. Afterwards key frames are added to timeline. Timeline is controllable by GUI module components. In addition to that, visual elements module contains components, that represents Agent visual form and graph visual form - **AgentVisual** and **GraphVisual** respectively^{2.8}. Both those components are linked to Agent and Graph respectively.

2.7.5 DAO module

DAO module contains components that are responsible for reading data and transform it into format, that could be used in other modules^{2.9}. **DataRead** component reads input files and add it to **DataSet** component. **DataSet** component contains data that is needed to create business logic entities.

2. ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF THE MAPF-R VISUALIZATION TOOL - CONTINUOUSVIZ

```
Kruhobots: 8
  1: [r = 0.100, lv = 1.000, la = -1.000, av = -1.000, aa = -1.000,
wf = 0.200]
  2: [r = 0.100, lv = 1.000, la = -1.000, av = -1.000, aa = -1.000,
wf = 0.200]
  3: [r = 0.100, lv = 1.000, la = -1.000, av = -1.000, aa = -1.000,
wf = 0.200]
  4: [r = 0.100, lv = 1.000, la = -1.000, av = -1.000, aa = -1.000,
wf = 0.200]
  5: [r = 0.100, lv = 1.000, la = -1.000, av = -1.000, aa = -1.000,
wf = 0.200]
  6: [r = 0.100, lv = 1.000, la = -1.000, av = -1.000, aa = -1.000,
wf = 0.200]
  7: [r = 0.100, lv = 1.000, la = -1.000, av = -1.000, aa = -1.000,
wf = 0.200]
  8: [r = 0.100, lv = 1.000, la = -1.000, av = -1.000, aa = -1.000,
wf = 0.200]
Goal
Assignments: 8
  1->9
  2->1
  3->2
  4->3
  5->13
  6->12
  7->12
  8->4
```

Figure 2.10: a.incorrect agents input example

2.8 Test design

2.8.1 Incorrect input

Incorrect input is designed to test if application is able to detect corrupt input data and react to it appropriately. Since there are three types of input files three respective types of test have been designed, which are incorrect input of agents tests, incorrect graph input tests and incorrect input of agent plans.

2.8.1.1 Incorrect agents

Incorrect agents test simulates various errors in agent description data. First type of error is wrong data format, for example, instead of numeric value data is presented as a string value.^{2.10} Second type is different file structure deviations: some obligatory parts are missing, there is no start or target destinations; incorrect order of data^{2.11}. Third type is logical error, for instance file header states a certain number of agents, however an actual number is less or more than has been stated.

```

Kruhobots: 8
    1: [r = 0.100, lv = 1.000, la = -1.000, av = -1.000,
wf = 0.200]
    2: [r = 0.100, lv = 1.000, la = -1.000, av = -1.000, aa = -1.000,
wf = 0.200]
    3: [r = 0.100, lv = 1.000, la = -1.000, av = -1.000, aa = -1.000,
wf = 0.200]
    4: [r = 0.100, lv = 1.000, la = -1.000, av = -1.000, aa = -1.000,
wf = 0.200]
    5: [r = 0.100, lv = 1.000, la = -1.000, av = -1.000, aa = -1.000,
wf = 0.200]
    6: [r = 0.100, lv = 1.000, la = -1.000, av = -1.000, aa = -1.000,
wf = 0.200]
    7: [r = 0.100, lv = 1.000, la = -1.000, av = -1.000, aa = -1.000,
wf = 0.200]
    8: [r = 0.100, lv = 1.000, la = -1.000, av = -1.000, aa = -1.000,
wf = 0.200]
    Assignments: 8
        1->7
        2->1
        3->9
        4->4
        5->5
        6->12
        7->6
        8->3
Goal
    Assignments: 8
        1->9
        2->1
        3->2
        4->3
        5->13
        6->12
        7->12
        8->4
    
```

Figure 2.11: b.incorrect agents input example

```

Locations: 16
0: 0.000, 0.000
1: 1.000, 0.000
2: 2.000, 0.000
3: 3.000, 0.000
4: 0.000, 1.000
5: 1.000, 1.000
6: 2.000, 1.000
7: 3.000, 1.000
8: 0.000, 2.000
9: 1.000, 2.000
10: 2.000, 2.000
11: 3.000, 2.000
12: 0.000, 3.000
13: 1.000, 3.000
14: 2.000, 3.000
15: 3.000, 3.000
Vertices: 16
Edges: 24
    
```

Figure 2.12: incorrect graph input example

2.8.1.2 Incorrect graph

Incorrect graph tests represents test cases when graph data are corrupted in some way. Similar to incorrect agents input, errors could be divided into three subcategories: wrong data format, structural corruptions and logical errors^{2.12}.

2. ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF THE MAPF-R VISUALIZATION TOOL - CONTINUOUSVIZ

2.8.1.3 Incorrect plans

Incorrect plans tests simulate wrong data format and logical error, when there are more agents than plans. We assume, that every agent should be provided with a plan.

2.8.2 Redundant solution

Redundancy in solution can be divided into two main categories- occurrence of collisions between agents and agent plan is ineffective.

2.8.2.1 Collision test

Collision test is designed to check if application is able to detect collision events between agents. Plans input intentionally has collision situation implanted, which should be detected by application.

2.8.2.2 Ineffective plans

Ineffective plan is a plan, which does not consist of the shortest paths possible(for example, result of BFS algorithm). Ineffective plans test is designed to check if application is able to assess the shortest distance possible by calculating path distance value(for example, using BFS algorithm).

CHAPTER 3

MAPF-R visualization tool - ContinuousViz - developer manual

In this chapter developer manual will be documented. More detailed documentation is presented on flash disk, attached to this thesis. It is intended to be read alongside source code, which makes it more comprehensible.

3.1 Build

General requirements for the MAPF-R visualization tool ContinuousViz project is JavaFX SDK at least version 11, therefore javafx-sdk-11.0.2 is included in distribution package. However, it is still needed to have JDK(Java Development Kit) installed. JavaFX 11 requires JDK 10, more recommended is JDK 11. JavaFX 11 builds on top of Java 11.

Additionaly FFmpeg library is needed for video capturing. FFmpeg is a free and open-source command-line tool for transcoding multimedia files, which has a set of shared audio and video libraries such as libavcodec, libavformat, and libavutil. With FFmpeg, it is possible to convert between various video and audio formats, set sample rates, and resize videos.

3.1.1 Linux

Usually, FFmpeg can be installed with the `apt` package manager. First update packages list:

```
sudo apt update
```

Then proceed with installing FFmpeg with following command:

```
sudo apt install ffmpeg
```

3. MAPF-R VISUALIZATION TOOL - CONTINUOUSVIZ - DEVELOPER MANUAL

To run **jar** file type in command line:

```
java --module-path javafx-sdk-11.0.2/lib/ --add-modules
javafx.base, javafx.controls, javafx.fxml, javafx.graphics,
javafx.media, javafx.swing,
javafx.swt, javafx.web
-jar MAPF-R.visualization.tool.jar
```

, where `javafx.*` are modules that are used in this project. This command is written down in file **run** file, therefore, you could just simply execute this file.

In case there is a freeze problem with GUI, type in command line:

```
java -Dprism.order=sw -Dprism.verbose=true --module-path
javafx-sdk-11.0.2/lib/ --add-modules
javafx.base, javafx.controls, javafx.fxml, javafx.graphics,
javafx.media, javafx.swing,
javafx.swt, javafx.web
-jar MAPF-R.visualization.tool.jar
```

, where `-Dprism.order=sw` and `-Dprism.verbose=true` are commands, which disable Hardware Graphics Acceleration(Prism) in JavaFX.

3.1.2 Windows

To install FFmpeg on Windows, open the FFmpeg download site (for example, <https://ffmpeg.zeranoe.com/builds>) and download build. On your PC, open Advanced system settings and choose Environment Variables. Then choose Path variable and click New, there you should entry the path to FFmpeg library on your PC. At this point FFmpeg is activated in Command Promt.

To run **jar** file on PC, open a **notepad.exe**. Inside this file write down command line:

```
java --module-path javafx-sdk-11.0.2/lib/ --add-modules
javafx.base, javafx.controls, javafx.fxml, javafx.graphics,
javafx.media, javafx.swing,
javafx.swt, javafx.web
-jar MAPF-R.visualization.tool.jar
```

Afterwards save this file with extension **.bat** and copy it to the directory with **jar** file. Double click it to run application.

3.2 Business logic

3.2.1 Agent

Agent class represents a single Agent object that is moving on the Graph. Agent class has following parameters Integers agentID, which is unique Agent

3.2. Business logic

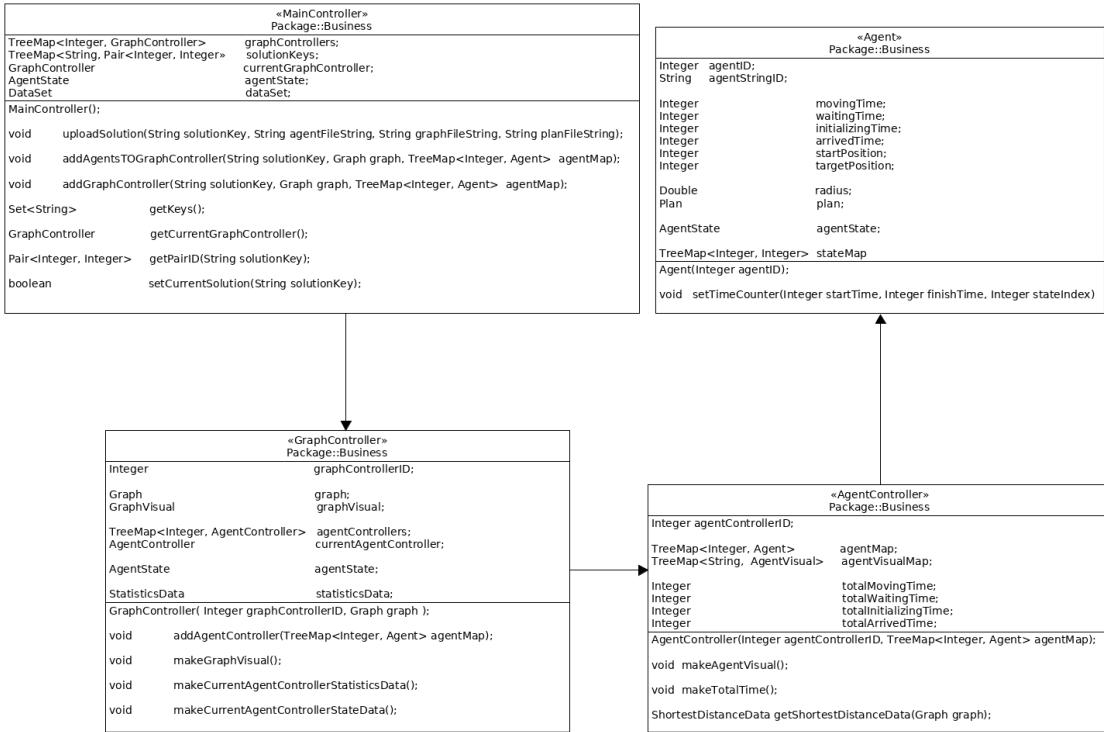


Figure 3.1: Business logic module class diagram

identifier, startPosition, targetPosition - indexes of start location and target location. Schedule of Agent movement is prescribed in Plan plan variable.

Integer values movingTime, waitingTime, initializingTime, arrivedTime are displaying how much summarized time Agent spends in AgentState MOVING, WAITING, INITIALIZING, ARRIVED.

Agent class has variable

TreeMap<Integer, Integer>stateMap where key is a time moment of movement and a value is AgentState identification index, suggesting in which state Agent is in at that particular moment of time

Public method setState(Double startTime, Double finishTime, Integer stateIndex) puts values into stateMap for each millisecond between finishTime and startTime. It also calls private method setTimeCounter(Integer startTime, Integer finishTime, Integer stateIndex), that adds delta between finishTime and startTime to corresponding variables: movingTime, waitingTime, initializingTime or arrivedTime.

3.2.2 AgentState

AgentState class is responsible for establishing a correlation between String and Integer values of state. For instance, value 0 indicates that Agent is in state **Initializing**, etc.

3.2.3 Plan

Plan class represents a schedule of Agent movements on a Graph. Plan class has a private variable:

List<Step >stepList which stores Steps taken by Agent

Public method `addStep(TimeInterval timeInterval, int from, int to)` create an instance of Step and add it to stepList. Public method `getStepList()` returns stepList.

3.2.4 Step

Step class represents a structural unit of an Agent movements on a Graph. Step class has following private variables:

TimeInterval timeInterval which is a time duration of Step

Integer from index of start Vertex that is involved in Step

Integer to index of finish Vertex that is involved in Step

3.2.5 TimeInterval

TimeInterval class represents delta between start time moment of movement and finish time moment of movement. TimeInterval class has two private variables: Double `startTime` and Double `finishTime`. Public method `getValue()` returns delta value between `startTime` and `finishTime`.

3.2.6 Vertex

Vertex class represents a vertex on a Graph. Vertex class has following parameters Integer `vertexIndex`(unique Vertex identifier), Double `xCoordinate` and Double `yCoordinate`, that represents Vertex location on Cartesian coordinates system.

3.2.7 Edge

Edge class represents an edge on the Graph. Edge class has two private Integer variables `fromIndex`, `toIndex`, which are indexes of Vertices, connected by Edge.

3.2.8 Graph

Graph class represents a graph on which Agents are moving. Graph class has two private variables:

List<Edge>edges which is the List of Edges

TreeMap<Integer, Vertex>verticesMap where a key is a Vertex index and a value is a Vertex object with this index

Public method addEdge(int fromIndex, int toIndex) adds new instance of Edge to edges. Public method addVertex(int index, double xCoordinate, double yCoordinate) creates a new Vertex instance and add it to verticesMap, where Vertex identifier is a key and Vertex is a value.

Public method getEdges() returns edges. Public method getVerticesMap() returns verticesMap. Public method getVertices() creates and returns List <Vertex>vertices. Method getVertices() is called when time complexity O(n) is acceptable, method getVerticesMap() is called when time complexity O(log n) is acceptable.

Public method equals(Graph anotherGraph) returns boolean value and checks if two graph are identical, i.e. has same Vertex and Edge structure.

3.2.9 AgentController

AgentController class represents a group of Agents, that are corresponding to a current solution. AgentController class main objectives are to store Agents, to convey operations with Agents and to modificate parameters of Agents.

AgentController class has following private variables:

TreeMap <Integer, Agent >agentMap where a key is Agent identification and value is Agent.

TreeMap<String, AgentVisual>agentVisualMap where key is Agent identification as String value, and value of the map is AgentVisual.

Private method makeAgentVisual() iterates through agentMap, generates AgentVisual for each Agent and puts it into agentVisualMap. Public method getAgentVisual(Integer agentID) returns AgentVisual that corresponds to Agent with given agentID.

Public method setAgentState(...) invokes public method Agent.setState(Double startTime, Double finishTime, Integer stateIndex) for Agent that corresponds to agentIndex. Public method getAgentState(Integer agentIndex, Integer time) returns Integer AgentState index, which corresponds state of Agent with agentIndex in time moment.

3.2.10 GraphController

GraphController class represents a structure of Graph and its group of Agents. GraphController has private variables Graph graph and GraphVisual graphVisual. Private method makeGraphVisual iterates through Edges and Vertices of Graph and generates GraphVisual value.

GraphController class has private variable TreeMap <Integer, AgentController>AgentControllers, that represents groups of Agents that correspond to that solution. Private variable AgentController currentAgentController corresponds to current solution, that has been uploaded. Public method setCurrentAgentController(Integer agentControllerID) sets an AgentController that has identifier agentControllerID as currentAgentController. Public method addAgentController(TreeMap agentMap) creates a new instance of AgentController with agentMap, sets it as a default currentAgentController and calls private method makeCurrentAgentControllerStateData().

Private method makeCurrentAgentControllerStateData() iterates through each Agent from currentAgentController. For each agent it gets Plan and iterates through each Step of Plan and identifies AgentState for given Step. When AgentState is identified method calls AgentController.setAgentState(...) method to set AgentState. Public method getAgentState(...) returns AgentState index from currentAgentController.

Public method getGraphStatisticsData() returns StatisticsData object. getGraphStatisticsData() invokes private method makeCurrentAgentControllerStatisticsData(), which generates StatisticsData relevant for graph and currentAgentController.

3.2.11 MainController

MainController class controls operations with GraphControllers as well as other business logic operations. It has following private variables: TreeMap <Integer, GraphController>graphControllers, where key is GraphController identifier and value is GraphController, GraphController currentGraphController, that corresponds to current uploaded solution.

MainController class has private variable TreeMap <String, Pair <Integer, Integer>>solutionKeys, where key String is a unique identifier of uploaded solution and Pair <Integer, Integer>is a pair of GraphController and AgentController identifiers.

Public method setCurrentSolution(...) gets pair of GraphController and AgentController identifiers - Pair <Integer, Integer>pairID, using private method getPairID(...). Afterwards, it sets currentGraphController, that has identifier pairID.getKey(), and currentAgentController, that has identifier pairID.getValue(). Public method getCurrentGraphController() returns currentGraphController, which corresponds to current uploaded solution.

3.3. Statistics

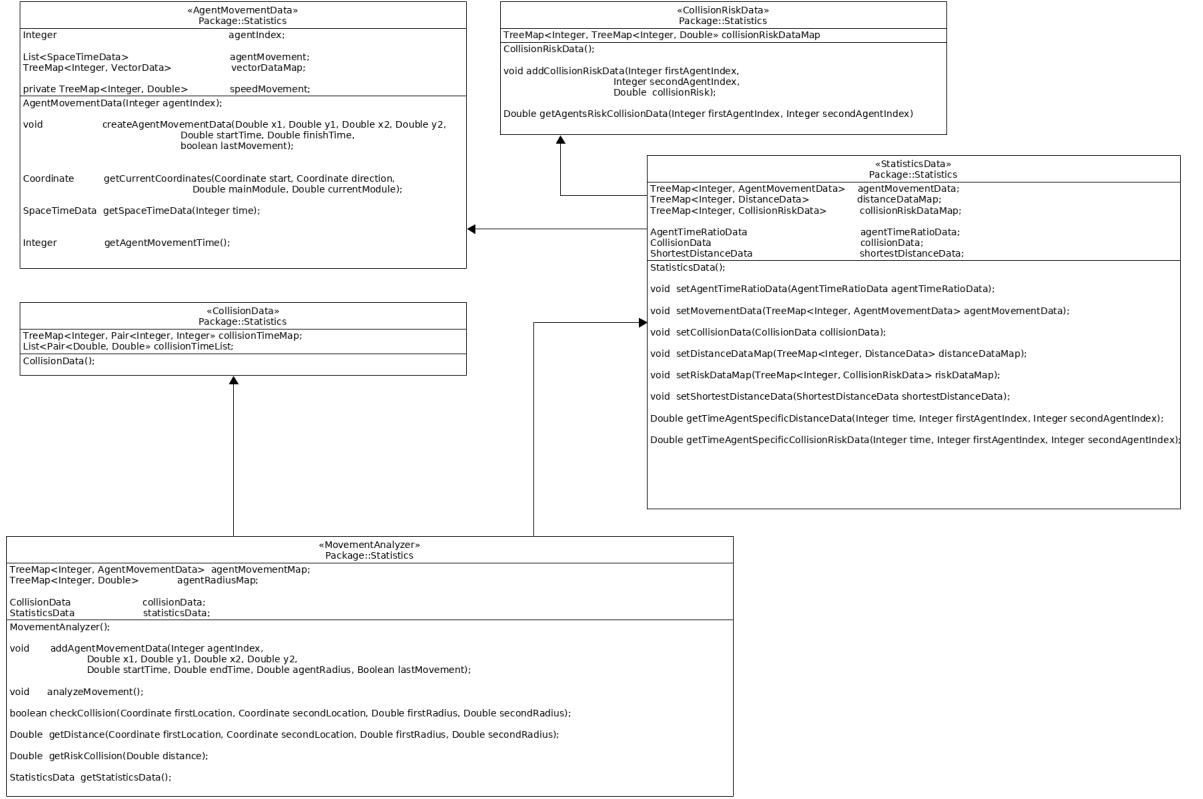


Figure 3.2: Statistics module class diagram

MainController class has private variable DataSet dataSet, that contains data from input files. Public method uploadSolution(...) calls public method DataSet.makeDataSet(...) to read relevant data from given files. Finally, it invokes private method addGraphController(...).

Private method addGraphController(...) creates a new instance of GraphController and AgentController. New instance of GraphController is added to graphControllers. Additionally, solutionKey and graphController, agentController identifiers are added to solutionKeys.

3.3 Statistics

3.3.1 SpaceTimeData

SpaceTimeData class keeps data about Agent position in time and space. It has private variable Coordinate space, that contains Agent coordinates, and private variable Double time.

3.3.2 Coordinate, VectorData

Coordinate class represents coordinate value within cartesian coordinate system. It has two private variables: Double xCoordinate, Double yCoordinate.

VectorData class keeps data of movement vector. It has three private variables Coordinate vectorStart, vector starting point, vectorFinish, vector finishing point, and vectorDirection, which is coordinates representation of vector direction.

3.3.3 AgentMovement

AgentMovementData class has private variable:

List <SpaceTimeData>agentMovement which stores data for an Agent about its movement for each millisecond of movement duration

Public metod createAgentMovementData(...) generates movement data for an Agent. It creates an instance of VectorData class using coordinates x1, y1, x2, y2. Based on vector lenght and duration of movement, which is delta between finishTime and startTime, it evaluates Agent speed. Then it iterates through each millisecond of movement duration and defines length, that Agent has accomplished by this particular moment. Using this length value, method defines current coordinates of Agent. Based on that data a new instance of SpaceTimeData is created and added to AgentMovement.

3.3.4 DistanceData

DistanceData class keeps data about distance between all possible pair combinations of Agents. It has private variable:

TreeMap<Integer, TreeMap<Integer, Double>>distanceDataMap
where key is an index of Agent, and value is a map with the key index of a second Agent and with a value of a distance between them

3.3.5 CollisionData

CollisionData class keeps data about collision events that happened between Agents. It has private varibles:

List <Pair<Double, Double>>collisionTimeList stores data about starting time moment and ending time moment of the collision event

TreeMap <Integer, Pair<Integer, Integer>>collisionMap stores data about the collision event. A Key is an index of Pair<Double, Double>in collisionTimeList, value is a pair of Agents, that are involved in the collision event

3.3.6 CollisionRiskData

CollisionRiskData class keeps data about risk rate of potential collision between all possible pair combinations of Agents. It has private variable:

TreeMap<Integer, TreeMap<Integer, Double>>collisionRiskDataMap

where key is an identification of Agent and value is a map, with a key index of another Agent and with a value of a collision risk rate

3.3.7 AgentTimeRatio

AgentTimeRatio class keeps data about how much time Agent spends in particular AgentState. It has private variables:

Integer movingTime time spent in the state Moving (moving between vertices)

Integer waitingTime time spent in the state Waiting (waiting on a vertex)

Integer initializingTime time spent in the state Initializing (standing on the start vertex, movement has not been started yet)

Integer arrivedTime time spent in the state Arrived (standing on the target vertex, movement has been finished already)

3.3.8 AgentTimeRatioData

AgentTimeRatioData class keeps AgentTimeRatio objects for each Agent in the private variable:

TreeMap<Integer, AgentTimeRatio>agentTimeRatioTreeMap where
key is an identification of Agent and value is an instance of AgentTimeRatio class

3.3.9 ShortestDistanceData

ShortestDistanceData class keeps data about Agents, which has non-optimal path distances. It has method `getBFSDistance(...)` that calculates shortest distances between all possible pairs of vertices on the graph using BFS algorithm. In addition, it has method `getActualDistance(...)`, that calculates actual distance that Agent traverses from a start position to its target position. Method `runDistanceTest()` invokes compares the shortest distance with an actual distance, in case those distances are not equal the actual distance is not optimal. ShortestDistanceData keeps data in private variable:

List<Integer >notShortestDistanceList which is a list of Agent indexes that have non-optimal distance values.

3.3.10 StatisticsData

StatisticsData class transports instances of AgentTimeRatioData, DistanceData, CollisionData, CollisionRiskData and ShortestDistanceData from statistics module to business logic module.

3.3.11 MovementAnalyzer

AgentAnalyzer class has following private variables:

TreeMap <Integer, AgentMovementData>agentMovementMap key is Agent index and value is an instance of AgentMovementData

TreeMap <Integer, Double>agentRadiusMap keeps data about Agent radius, this data is used in order to assess distance between Agents

CollisionData collisionData stores all data concerning collisions between Agents. Private method getRiskCollision(Double distance) returns Double value, which is a rate of collision risk between two Agents

StatisticsData statisticsData stores all statistical data generated in method analyzeMovement()

Private method analyzeMovement() convey analysis of Agents movement. In order to store all generated data following variables are implemented:

TreeMap <Integer, DistanceData>distanceDataMap stores all distance related data for each millisecond of movement duration. Key is millisecond index, value is an instance of DistanceData

TreeMap <Integer, CollisionRiskData>collisionRiskDataMap stores all collision risk related data for each millisecond of movement. Key is millisecond index, value is an instance of CollisionRiskData

Side-note: Milliseconds are converted into Integer variables in order to avoid precision-based errors associated with Double values.

In order to generate combination type 'all Agents with all Agents' method implicates Agent iteration inside Agent iteration. With given pair of Agents method iterates through each millisecond of the movement. For each millisecond method evaluates current distance in Agents pair - Double currentDistance, current rate of collision risk in Agents pair - Double currentRiskCollision. Using currentDistance value a new instance of DistanceData is created and added to distanceDataMap. Using currentRiskCollision value a new instance of CollisionRiskData is created and added to collisionRiskData.

Inside milliseconds iteration private method checkCollision() is called to verify if collision event has happened. If it has, boolean variable collisionActive is set to be true, current millisecond is written into Double startTime.

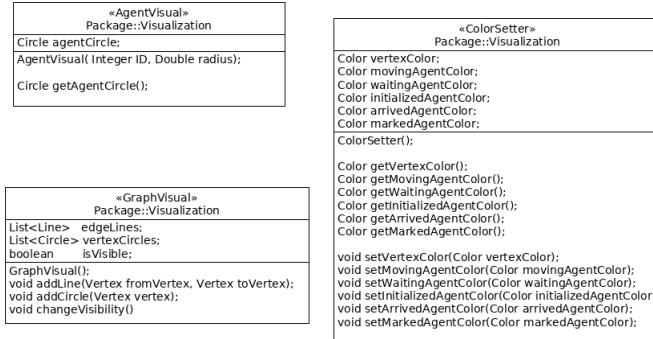


Figure 3.3: a. Visualization module class diagram

When method `checkCollision()` returns false value and `collisionActive` is true, it means that collision event has finished. Value `collisionActive` is set to be false, current millisecond is written into `Double finishTime`. Values `startTime` and `finishTime` are added to `collisionTimeList` as Pair of Doubles. After that, new entry is added to `collisionMap`.

When all milliseconds are iterated for all possible pair combinations of Agents, `collisionTimeList` and `collisionMap` are added to `collisionData`. Finally, `collisionData`, `agentMovementMap`, `distanceDataMap`, `collisionRiskDataMap` are added to `statisticsData`.

3.4 Visualization

3.4.1 AgentVisual

In this implementation of MAPF-R visualization tool, it is considered that Agent has a shape of a circle, therefore `AgentVisual` class has visual object `Circle` `agentCircle`, that represents Agent in visualization. In constructor method `AgentVisual()` Agent identifier is set to `Circle` object - `agentCircle.setId(ID.toString())`, which allows to get right `Circle` object for Agent. Such parameters as radius and visibility are also set in constructor method `AgentVisual()`.

3.4.2 GraphVisual

`GraphVisual` class contains List of Lines and List of Circles, that represents Edges and Vertices in visualization. Line is created in public method `addLine`(`Vertex fromVertex, Vertex toVertex`), where `Vertices` `fromVertex` and `toVertex` define coordinates of Line points. Circle, that represents Vertex, is created in method `addCircle`(`Vertex vertex`), where `vertex` defines coordinates

of Circle center point. Public method changeVisibility() iterates through all Lines and Circle and switch their visibility status.

3.4.3 ColorSetter

ColorSetter class transports color values stored in Colors variables: movingAgentColor, waitingAgentColor, initializedAgentColor, arrivedAgentColor, markedAgentColor, vertexColor.

3.4.4 AnimationController

AnimationController class is responsible for animating visualized solution. It has Timeline variable - timeline. Timeline is defined by one or more KeyFrames object, which are being sequentially processed in time. Public method initializeTimeline(GraphController graphController, AgentController currentAgents) calls internal private method getKeyFrames(GraphController graphController, AgentController currentAgents), that iterates through Agents getting for each Agent its plan of movement and visual representation and send them to internal private method moveTimeline(Circle agentCircle, Plan plan, TreeMap <Integer, Vertex> verticesMap). In moveTimeline() method KeyFrames for Circle agentCircle according to Plan plan are being generated.

Public method playAnimation() plays animation at a current time position. Public method playAnimationFrom(Number timePosition) plays animation from timePosition value. Public method pauseAnimation() pauses animation, meanwhile public method stopAnimation() stops it and resets animation speed back to normal in case it has been changed. Public methods speedUpAnimation(), slowDownAnimation() alter animation speed. Public methods forwardDirectionAnimation(), backwardDirectionAnimation() alter direction of movement - forwards or backwards respectively.

3.5 GUI

StartGUI class extends Application class, which starts overall application by invoking start() method. In this method stage for Main.fxml is created. Main.fxml is controlled by MainGUI class, inside which majority of graphic user interface is managed. MainGUI class has singleton MainController variable - mainController, that controls all business processes. GUI accepts user signals and addresses them to mainController. GUI functionality can be divided into several subsections:

3.5.1 Uploading solution

GUI nodes that are responsible for uploading solution are button setSolution-Button and TreeView solutionTree, where all uploaded solutions are displayed.

«AnimationController» Package::Visualization	
MainGUI mainGUI;	
Timeline timeline;	
AnimationController(MainGUI mainGUI);	
void initializeTimeline(GraphController graphController, AgentController currentAgents);	
void moveTimeline(Circle agentCircle, Plan plan, TreeMap<Integer, Vertex> verticesMap);	
void getKeyFrames(GraphController graphController, AgentController currentAgents);	
void timerKeyFrames(Duration duration, Label timerLabel);	
void labelTimeline(Label agentLabel, Duration duration, double xCoordinate, double yCoordinate);	
Animation.Status getAnimationStatus();	
void playAnimationFrom(Number timePosition);	
void playAnimation();	
void pauseAnimation();	
void stopAnimation();	
void speedUpAnimation();	
void slowDownAnimation();	
void forwardDirectionAnimation();	
void backwardDirectionAnimation();	
Double getTimelineDurationMilliseconds();	
Double getCurrentTimeMilliseconds();	

Figure 3.4: b. Visualization module class diagram

By clicking setSolutionButton class MainGUI method setFileLoader() is called, which activates LoadFile.fxml, controlled by LoadFileGUI class. In LoadFileGUI class there are three FileChooser variables: agentFileChooser, graphFileChooser, planFileChooser. Those variables are responsible for file dialogue for each respective type of file. In file dialogue user inputs paths to files, which are written down into string variables agentFilePath, graphFilePath, planFilePath. In addition to that user inputs solution name, that is stored into string variable SolutionKey, which serves as a solution unique identifier. Those string variables are parameters for method setSolution() in MainGUI class, that uploads solution. Meanwhile solutionTree node is updated by calling method setSolutionList() in MainGUI class, which adds newly uploaded solution to TreeView.

3.5.2 Starting and controlling solution visualization

StartVisualizationButton node is responsible for starting solution visualization. It invokes method startVisualization() in MainGUI class, which gets unique identifier - solutionKey from chosen solution in TreeView node. In startVisualization() private method uploadChosenSolution() is called, which asks mainController to set solution that has unique identifier - solutionKey.

After solution has been set, inside startVisualization() method private method visualizeSolution() is called, which gets visual elements of agents(circle for example) and graph(lines and circles) from mainController and puts it on **mainVisualPane** node. Additionally, in startVisualization() method a new

instance of AnimationController class, that is responsible for animating visual elements, is created.

In startVisualization() private method startStatistics() is invoked in order to set up and update visual representation of statistical data.

Finally, in startVisualization() method private method initializeControls() method is called, that prescribes actions to nodes playButton, stopButton, forwardButton, backwardButton, slowDownButton, speedUpButton, it also initializes Slider nodes - timelineSlider and rotationSlider.

3.5.3 Setting up color palettes interface

Node changeColorButton call setColorChanger() method in MainGUI class, that activates layout ColorChanger.fxml, that is controlled by ColorChanger-GUI class. ColorChangerGUI has several ColorPicker variables: vertexColor, arrivedAgentColor, initializedAgentColor, waitingAgentColor, movingAgentColor, markedAgentColor. After values of ColorPicker variables have been set, they are set in ColorSetter class.

3.5.4 Setting up statistics interfaces

Node singleAgentStatisticsButton calls setSingleAgentStatistics() method in MainGUI class, that activates layout SingleAgentStatistics.fxml, controlled by SingleAgentStatisticsGUI class. In method setSingleAgentStatistics() public method SingleAgentStatisticsGUI.setStatisticsData() is called - it sets up StatisticsData variable - statisticsData, which is get from mainController varibale in MainGUI.

Node doubleAgentStatisticsButton calls setDoubleAgentStatistics() method in MainGUI class, that activates layout DoubleAgentStatistics.fxml, controlled by DoubleAgentStatisticsGUI class. In method setDoubleAgentStatistics() public method DoubleAgentStatisticsGUI.setStatisticsData() is called - it sets up StatisticsData variable - statisticsData, which is get from mainController varibale in MainGUI.

Method startStatistics() is called inside startVisualization() method. Inside this method ScheduledExecutorService is set. SceduledExecutorService extends ScheduledService, that is able to schedule commands to run after a given delay, i.e. execute periodically. In startStatistics() method scheduled service updates visual representation of statistical data every second of animation. Depends on what layout is activated, service sends current time of animation by calling public method SingleAgentStatisticsGUI.updateCurrentTime(Integer time) or DoubleAgentStatisticsGUI.updateCurrentTime(Integer time). Variable **time** is a key, with which statistical data is get from statisticsData variable and visualized on layouts.

3.6. DAO

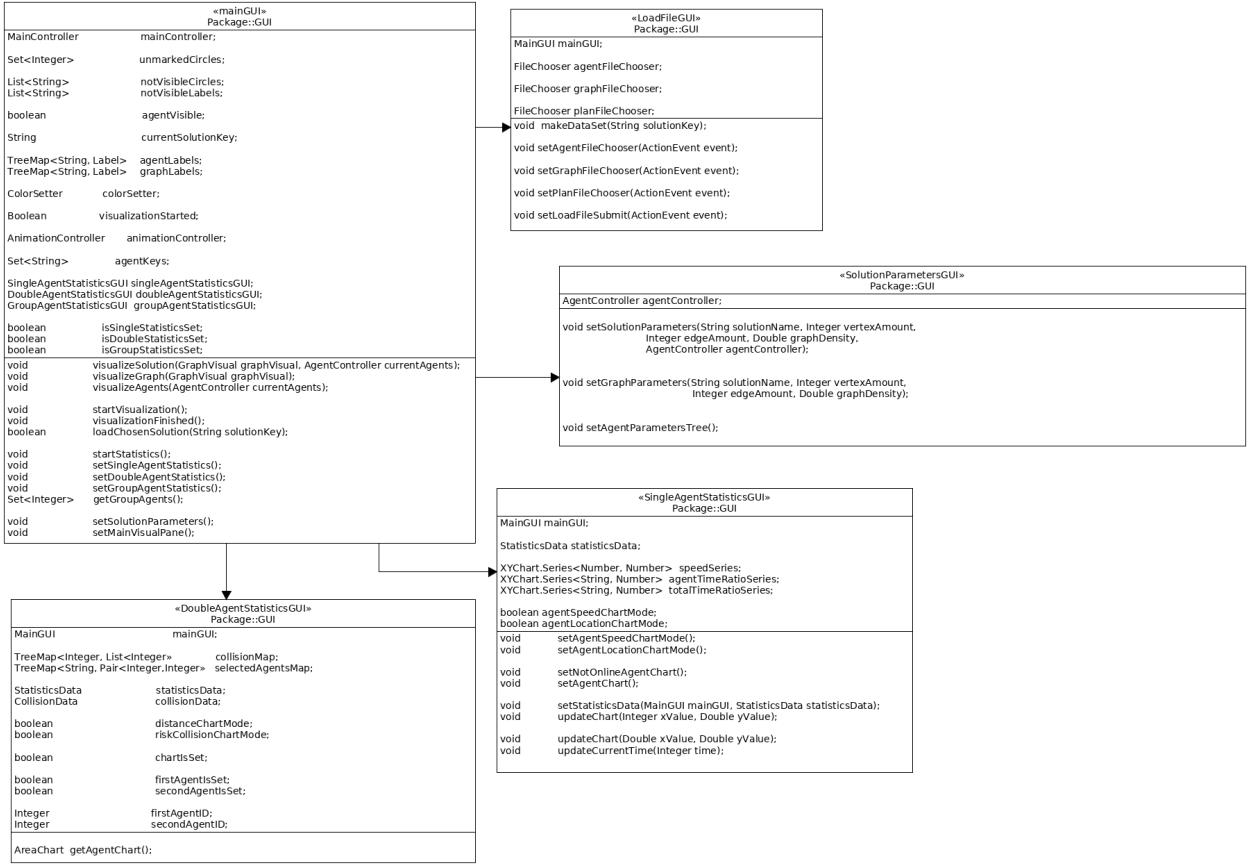


Figure 3.5: GUI module class diagram

3.5.5 Converting visualization into photo/video format

Private method `takeSnapshot()` invokes an instance of `PhotoOutputController` class, that creates a photo image. Method `takeSnapshot()` sends `mainVisualPane` node, which contains graph and agents visualization, as an argument of `PhotoOutputController.takeSnapshot(String snapName, Node node)` method. In case `SingleAgentStatistics.fxml` layout or `DoubleAgentStatistics.fxml` layout are activated, method sends those nodes as an arguments as well.

Private method `takeVideo()` invokes an instance of `VideoOutputController` class, which starts video capturing process. If video capturing process has already been activated, method stops video capture process.

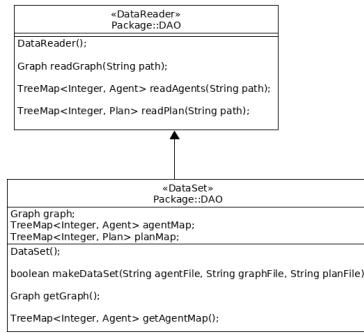


Figure 3.6: DAO module class diagram

3.6 DAO

3.6.1 DataReader

DataReader class reads data from input files. It has following public methods:

Graph readGraph(String path) reads file, that describes graph structure

TreeMap<Integer, Agent>readAgents(String path) reads file, that describes Agent parameters

TreeMap <Integer, Plan>readPlan(String path) reads file, that describes Agent movement plan

3.6.2 DataSet

DataSet class transports data from input files in DAO module to business logic module. Public method makeDataSet(String agentFile, String graphFile, String planFile) invokes an instance of DataReader dataReader, that reads files. Public method getGraph returns a current instance of Graph, which has been read from file. Public method getAgentMap returns TreeMap<Integer, Agent>agentMap, that contains Agents read from file.

3.7 PhotoVideoOutput

3.7.1 PhotoOutputController

PhotoOutputController class has public method takeSnapshot(String snapName, Node node), where Node node is a photographed element. Method implements `imageio` javafx library to write down image file.

3.7.2 VideoOutputController

VideoOutputController class has two public methods: startVideoCapture() and stopVideoCapture(). Video capturing process uses FFmpeg library to capture screen and transform it into video file. VideoOutputController has a private variable Process videoCaptureProcess. Process is triggered by script command

```
ffmpeg -f x11grab -s 1365*767 -i :0.0 out.mkv
```

This command starts screen capture and writes it down into video file `out.mkv`. All GUI interactions take place in ApplicationThread, which is main thread of javafx application. In order to lessen a degree of interference, overall video capture process takes place in the background Thread videoCaptureThread. Public method stopVideoCapture() kills video capturing process and stops thread.

3.8 Test results

Application has been tested to its assigned tests.

3.8.1 Incorrect input

Application does not upload solution from corrupted input data files. In case of incorrect input, application signals User, that data are corrupted.

3.8.2 Redundant input

Application is capable of detecting redundancy in MAPF-R problem solution. It detects collisions between agents. In addition, it calculates path distances and detects if Agent path is not optimal.

CHAPTER 4

The MAPF-R visualization tool - ContinuousViz - user manual

In this chapter ContinuousViz user manual will be presented. Its purposes are to explain how to use MAPF-R visualization tool as well as to demonstrate its functionality features.

4.1 Main toolbar overview

Main toolbar inscludes such interface elements as: 4.1

- the main menu panel
- the uploaded solutions list
- the visualization screen
- the vizualization control panel

4.1.1 File

In **File** menu user could:

- upload new solution
- start visualization process
- check solution parameters
- clear the visualization screen

4. THE MAPF-R VISUALIZATION TOOL - CONTINUOUSVIZ - USER MANUAL

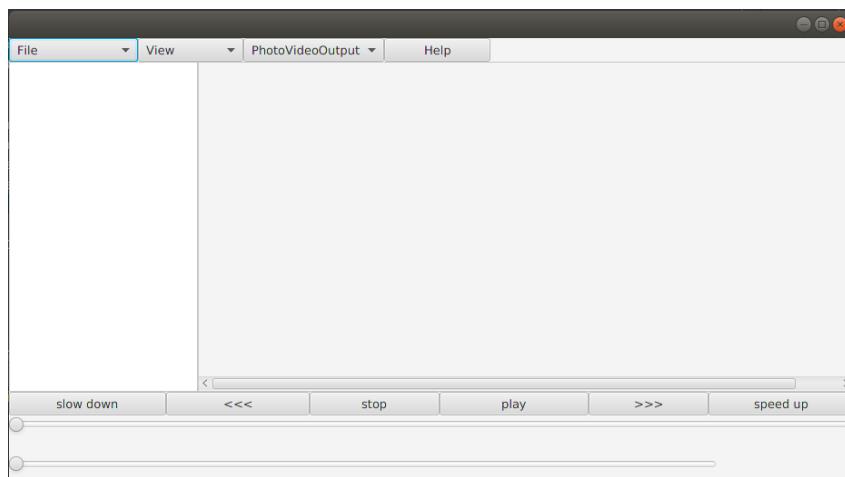


Figure 4.1: Main toolbar

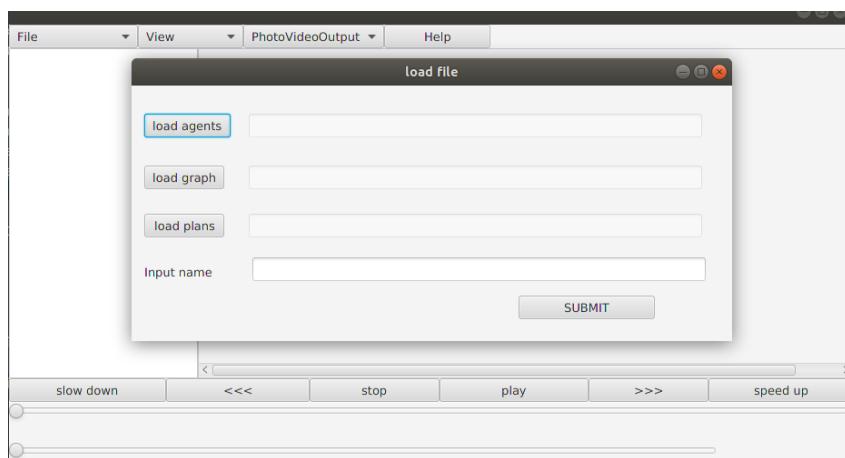


Figure 4.2: Upload new solution dialogue

4.1.1.1 New solution

New solution button opens window for setting up input files. There are three types of files that has to be uploaded.4.2

Load agents button opens file dialogue to set up file with agents parameters. Load graph button opens file dialogue to set up file with graph parameters. Load plans button opens file dialogue to set up file with agents plans. In text field user should input solution name. SUBMIT button initiates uploading data from files and creating new solution. This new solution then appears in the uploaded solutions list(left side of main window).

4.1. Main toolbar overview

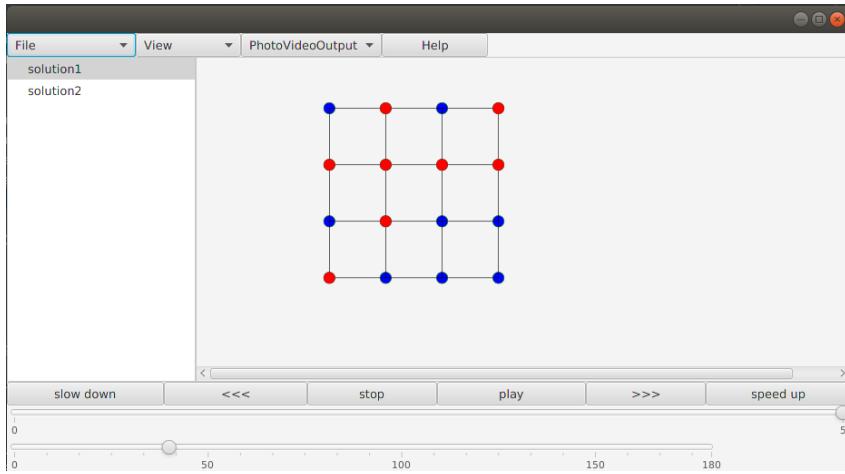


Figure 4.3: Visualized solution

4.1.1.2 Start visualization

In order to visualize solution on the screen user should choose one in the uploaded solutions list, then click on button **Start visualization**, which launches visualization.4.3

4.1.1.3 Solution parameters

Solution parameters button opens an information window, with such solution parameters as an amount of vertices, an amount of edges, a list of agents, etc..4.4 In order to open agent parameters(agent identification, start location, target location, etc),4.5 user should choose an agent from the list and then double-click it, as a result the agent's parameters will be shown in the right section of the window.

4.1.1.4 Clear visualization

Clear visualization button removes a visualized solution from the screen.

4.1.2 The visualization screen

Graph and agent objects are displayed on the visualization screen.

4.1.2.1 Zooming

In order to zoom in or zoom out user should put a cursor on the graph and scroll in or scroll out respectively.Zooming in and zooming out is activated by touchpad.

4. THE MAPF-R VISUALIZATION TOOL - CONTINUOUSVIZ - USER MANUAL

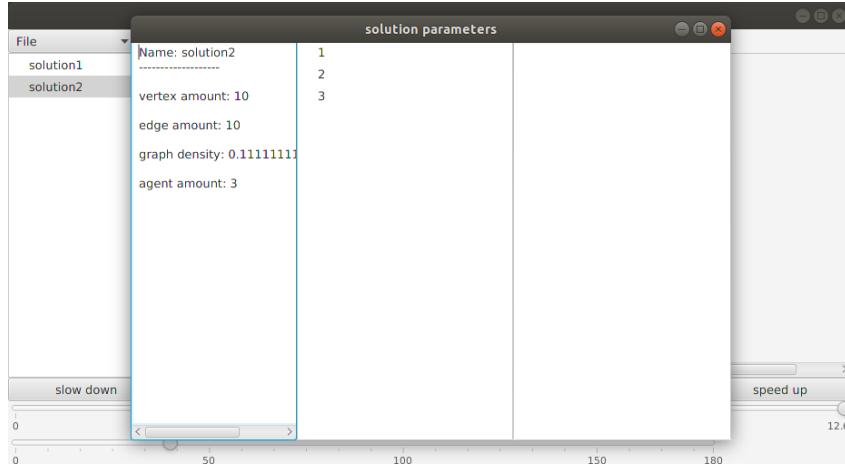


Figure 4.4: Solution parameters

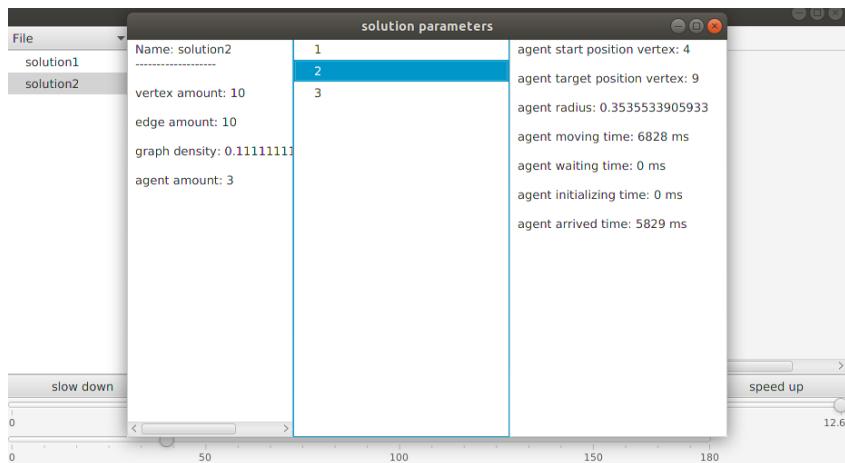


Figure 4.5: Agent parameters

4.1.2.2 Marking agents

In order to mark an agent, user should click on it. In order to unmark it user should click on it again. By default marked agent color is not set up, so user should set it up manually in Color settings.

4.1.3 View

In the view menu user could:

- open the single agent statistics window
- open the double agent statistics window

4.1. Main toolbar overview

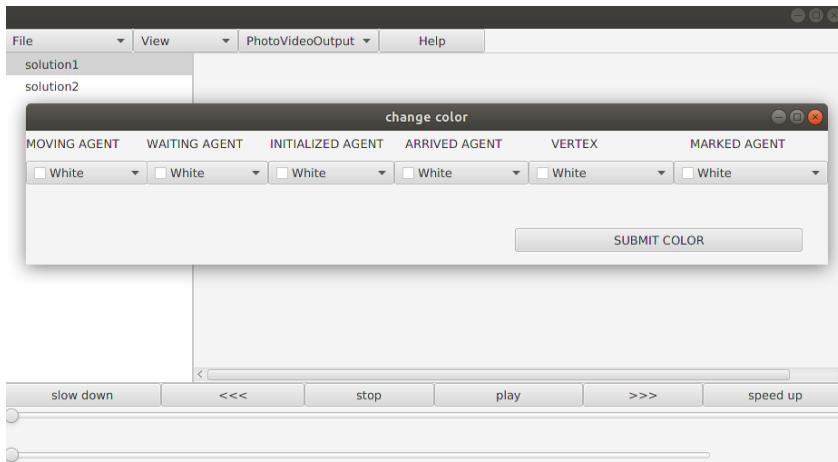


Figure 4.6: Solution color change

- open the color settings window
- manipulate visibility settings

4.1.3.1 Single agent statistics

Single agent statistics button opens window with single agent statistics interface.

4.1.3.2 Double agent statistics

Double agent statistics button opens window with double agent statistics interface.

4.1.3.3 Change color

Change color button opens a window with color settings interface. The window has several color palettes: moving agent, waiting agent, initialized agent, arrived agent, marked agent, vertex. First user has to define all this color palettes. Afterwards **SUBMIT COLOR** button applies color settings.

4.1.3.4 Graph visible

Graph visible button changes graph visibility settings. If the graph is visible, it will be invisible, otherwise it returns to its initial visible state.??

4.1.3.5 Agent visible

Agent visible button changes visibility of agents. It makes not marked agents invisible and it leaves marked agents visible on the screen. To re-

4. THE MAPF-R VISUALIZATION TOOL - CONTINUOUSVIZ - USER MANUAL

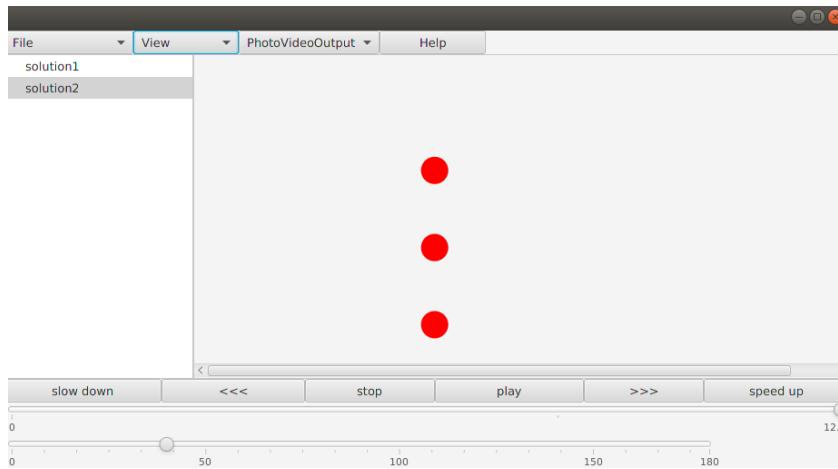


Figure 4.7: Graph is not visible

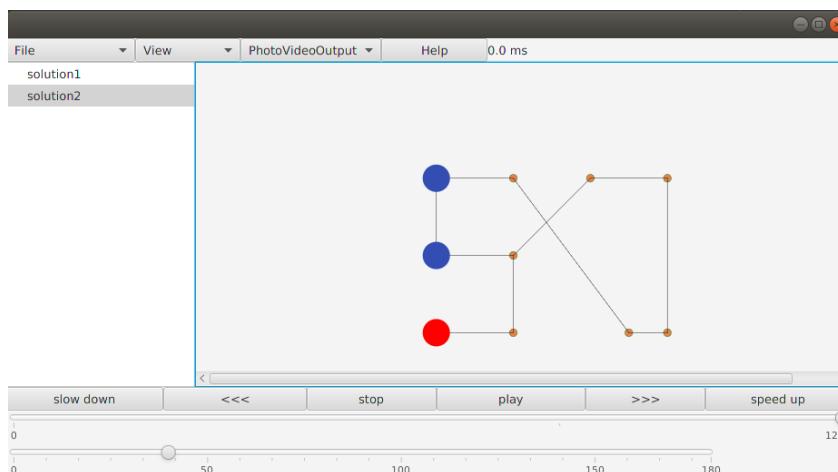


Figure 4.8: Marked agents

turn all agents back to its visibility, user should click `Agent visible` button again.4.84.9

4.1.4 PhotoVideoOutput

`PhotoVideoOutput` menu button contains buttons that are responsible for multimedia output.

4.1.4.1 Take snapshot

`Take snapshot` button creates photos of visualization screen and of single/-double statistics screen, if they are opened at the moment.

4.1. Main toolbar overview

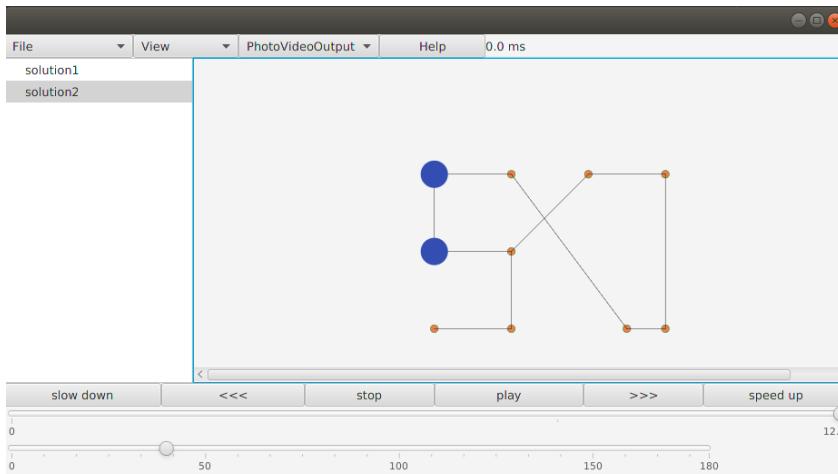


Figure 4.9: Marked agents are visible, not marked agent is invisible

4.1.4.2 Start video/Stop video

In order to begin video capture user should activate **Start video** button. Video captures everything that happens on the screen. **Stop video** stops video capture.

4.1.4.3 VideoSettings

In order to set resolution of video recording user should activate **Video settings** button. Then input height and width parameters of video recording. Pay attention, that you should input value, which is one point lesser than monitor parameter. For instance, if your monitor resolution is 1366*768, you should input width:1365, height:767.4.10

4.1.5 Help

Help button opens the user manual.

4.1.6 The visualization control panel

The visualization control panel is an interface that manipulates the visualization process. **play** button starts an animation, **pause** button pauses the animation, **stop** button stops the animation. When the animation is being played, **timer** appears on top of the screen and starts running. **>>>** and **<<<** buttons change direction of the animation, forwards and backwards respectively. To adjust speed user could use **speed up** or **slow down** buttons.

Among the visualization controllers there are two sliders. The top slider controls a timeline position. By using the **timeline slider** user could

4. THE MAPF-R VISUALIZATION TOOL - CONTINUOUSVIZ - USER MANUAL

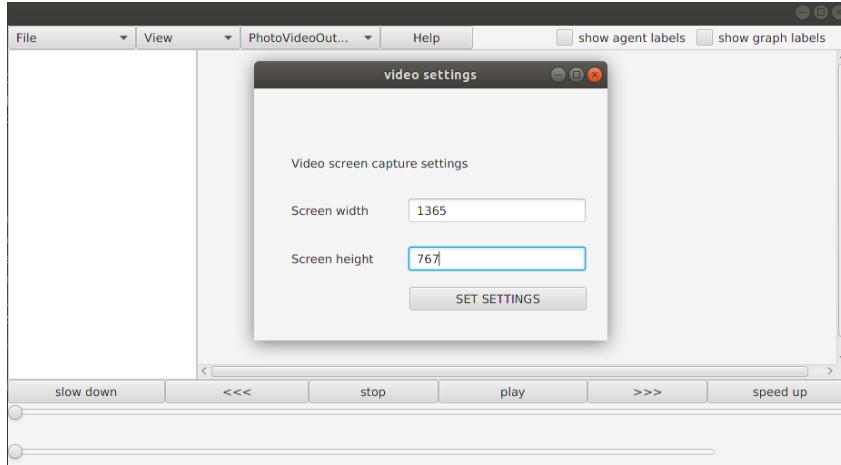


Figure 4.10: Set width and height

adjust time of the animation. The down slider controls a rotation state. User could use the **rotation slider** to adjust an angle of the visualization screen.

4.2 The single agent statistics window overview

The single agent statistics window showcases statistical data, that are related to the one single agent.^{4.11} First user should input an agent index, statistical data will be shown specifically for the agent with inserted index.

The time ratio chart displays data, that are linked to the agent states: MOVING, WAITING, INTIALIZING, ARRIVED.

Time ratio mode menu button has two options, **total time ratio** and **agent time ratio**. **total time ratio** activates the bar chart with the total time ratio data. **agent time ratio** activates the bar chart with the time ratio data, that are relevant for the chosen agent. It is possible to display the total time ratio and the single agent time ratio at the same time, which is useful for a comparison analysis.^{4.12}

Data mode menu button has two options: **Speed mode** and **Location mode**. **Speed mode** is a function that displays agent speed value at the current time of movement. **Speed mode** is a function that displays agent location value at the current time of movement.

Chart mode menu button sets up how data is going to be displayed. **Real-time mode** starts displaying as animation starts playing. Data updates every second, therefore it is recommended to slow down animation speed^{4.13}. **Not real time mode** displays data independently on animation playing. To set frequency rate in the **precision** text field user should insert the period of milliseconds. The minimum value is 60, since the animation is displayed

4.2. The single agent statistics window overview

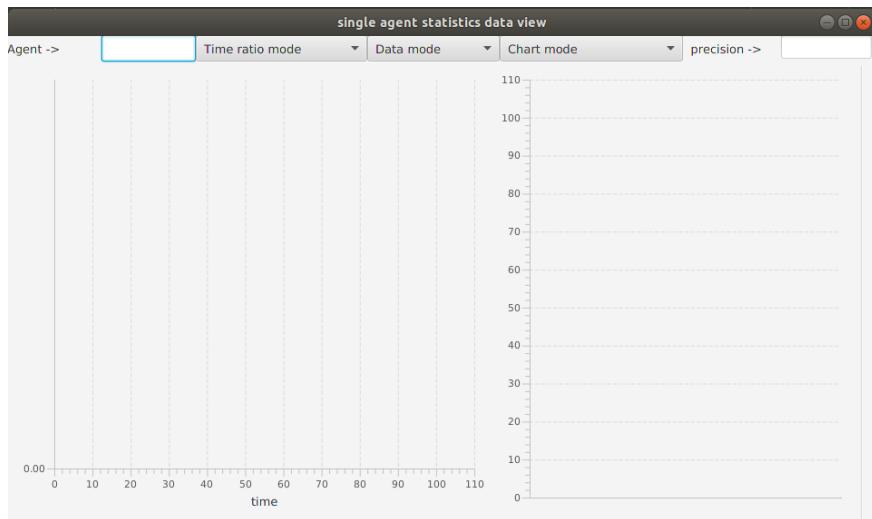


Figure 4.11: The single agent statistics window

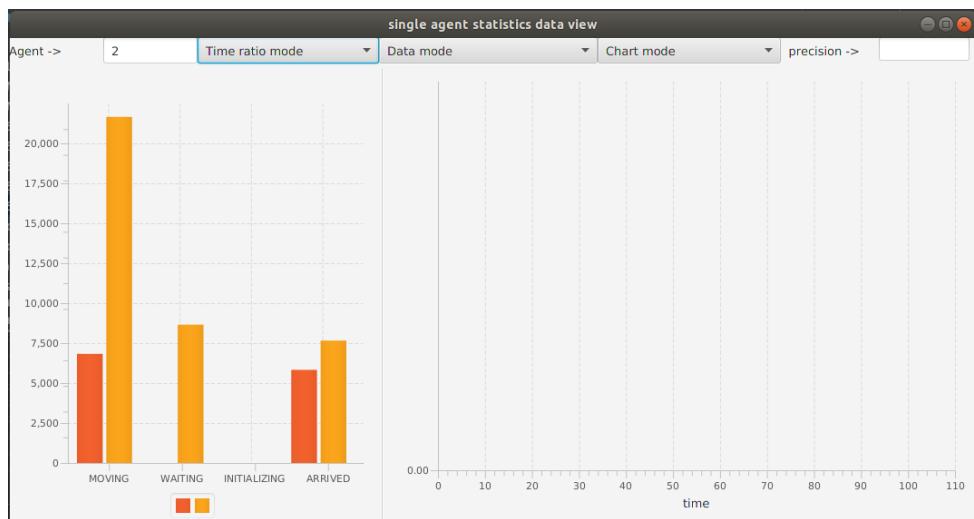


Figure 4.12: Ratio Chart example

4. THE MAPF-R VISUALIZATION TOOL - CONTINUOUSVIZ - USER MANUAL

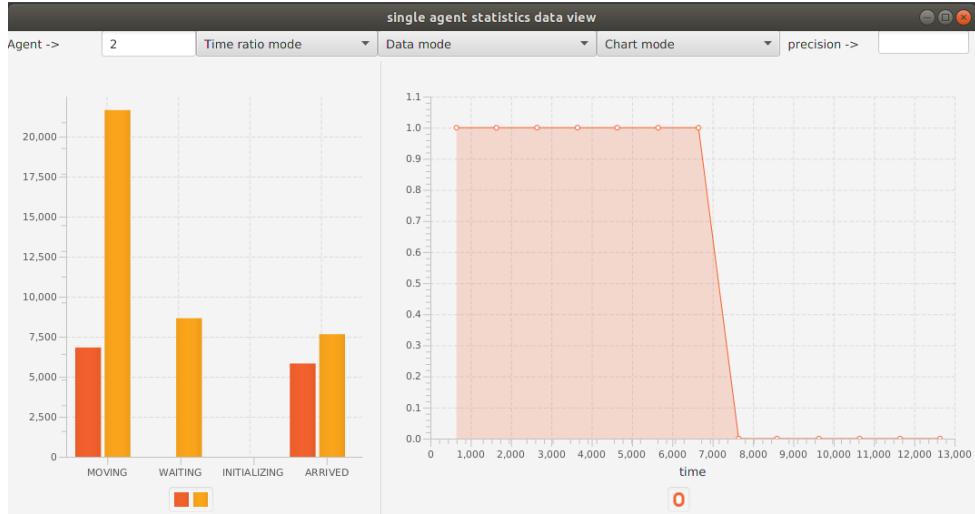


Figure 4.13: Single agent real-time chart mode



Figure 4.14: Single agent not real-time chart mode

in Java FX standard 60 fps, the maximum value is the total duration of the animation.4.14.

4.3 The double agent statistics window overview

The double agent statistics window showcases statistical comparison data between two agents. User should insert two indexes, each one corresponds to its relative agent.4.15

4.4. The group agent statistics window overview

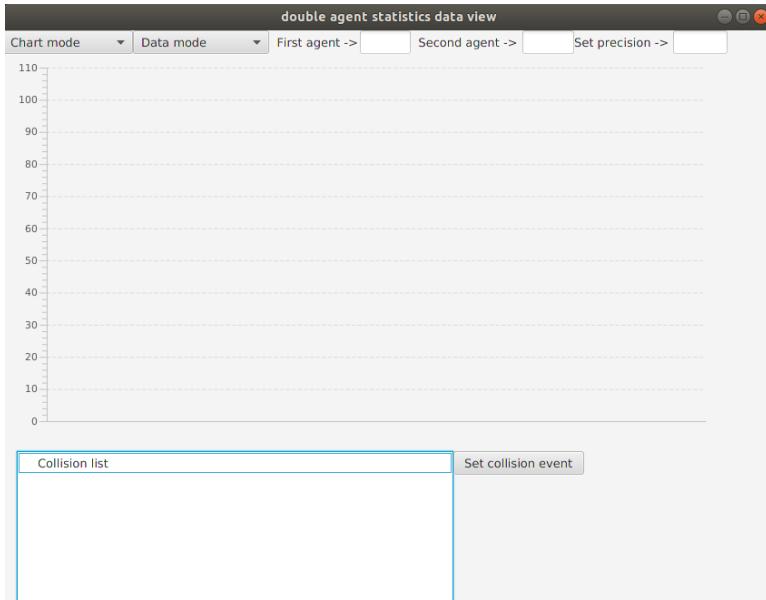


Figure 4.15: The double agent statistics window

Chart mode button menu button sets up how data is going to be displayed. It has the same options as **Chart mode** button in the single agent statistics interface.4.164.17

Data mode menu button has two options. **Distance mode** is a function that displays the distance between two agents at the current time of movement. **Collision risk mode** is a function that displays the rate of collision risk between two agents at the current time of movement.

Collisions are displayed in **Collision list**. In this list agents involved in collision event are presented as well as time of collision event. User should click on the collision event list item and click button **Set collision event**. Afterwards on the visualization screen there are only selected agents left. To make all agents visible again, user should click **agents visible** button.

4.4 The group agent statistics window overview

The group agent statistics window showcases statistical comparison data between a group of agents. User should insert mark agents on the main window, then by clicking **set group agents** button the group is set - agent indexes appear in the list.4.19

Similar to previous statistics windows **Data mode** menu button has two options: **Distance mode** and **Collision risk mode**. **Distance mode** displays average distance value within the group of agents, meanwhile **Collision risk mode** displays average risk collision between agents in the group. 4.18

4. THE MAPF-R VISUALIZATION TOOL - CONTINUOUSVIZ - USER MANUAL

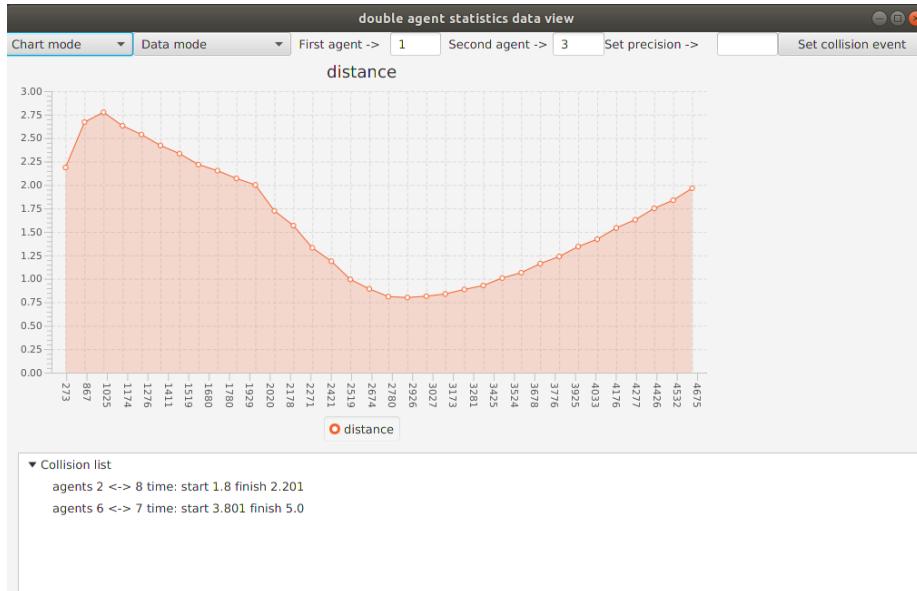


Figure 4.16: Double agent real-time chart mode

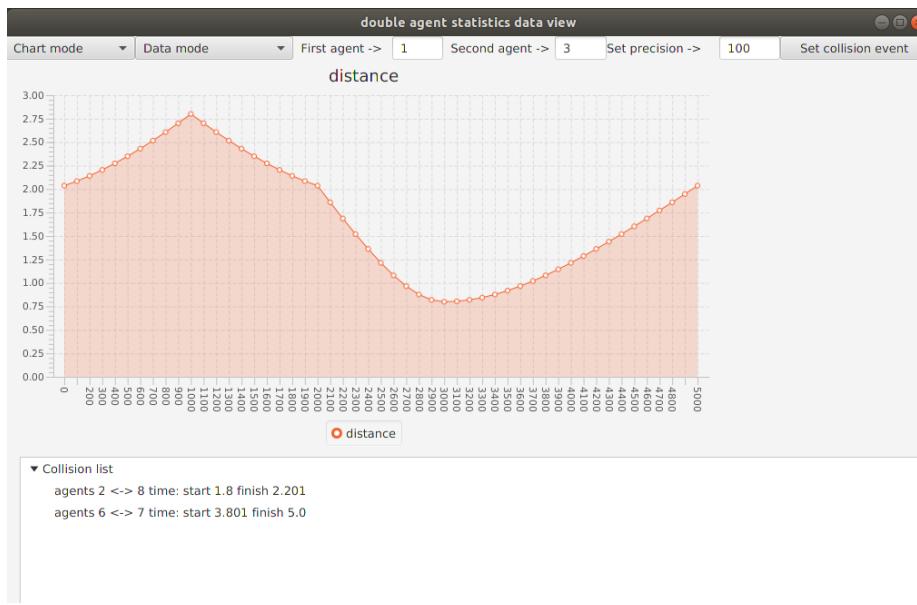


Figure 4.17: Double agent not real-time chart mode

4.4. The group agent statistics window overview

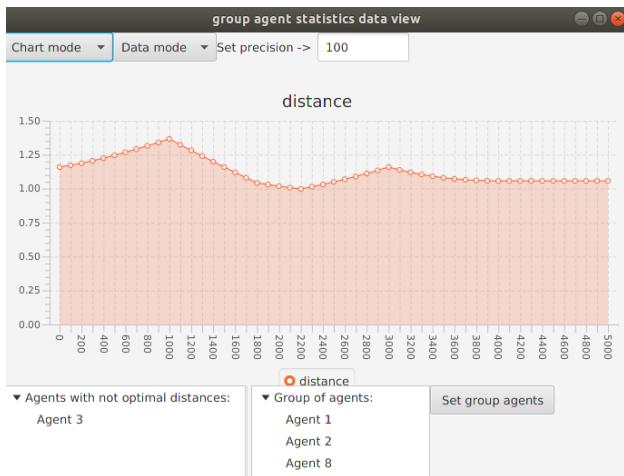


Figure 4.18: Group agent chart statistics data

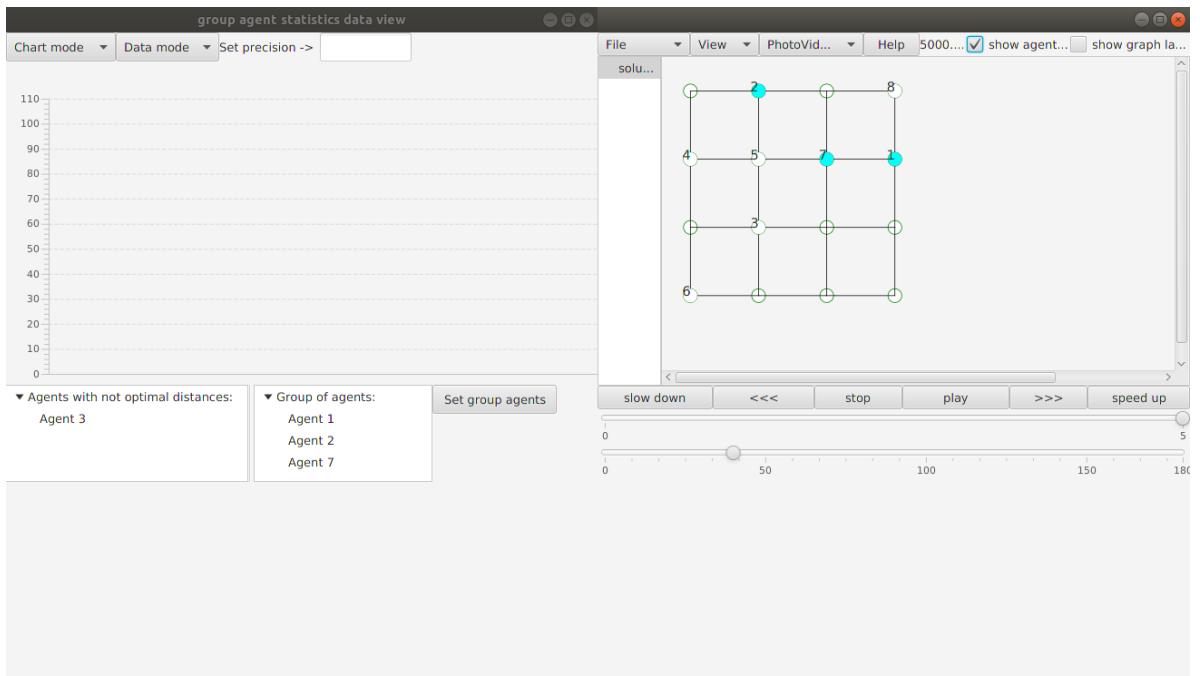


Figure 4.19: Setting up group of agents

CHAPTER 5

Comparison analysis

In this chapter we must convey a comparison analysis between MAPF-R visualization tool ContinuousViz and its predecessor Graphviz, which is a MAPF problem visualization tool, in order to consider their similarities and distinctions.

5.0.1 Conceptual analysis

Graphviz is a software which is developed for visualization of MAPF problem presented in discrete time. Brief description of how it works:

- 1: As an input, it gets the problem provided by the user, the problem contains graph definition, initial positions of agents and the list of agent movements
- 2: Graphviz loads the input and calculates nodes positions in order to generate graph layout
- 3: Afterwards, user sets up colors of nodes and agents
- 4: Finally, user navigates through the animation as with video recorder with a possibility to record it[4]

As it can be seen, ContinuousViz follows the similar pattern.

In terms of software purpose both tools are similar. Graphviz, as well as ContinuousViz, visualizes precalculated path-finding algorithm results in order to detect redundancies of presented solution. Additionally, they both have applications in education and presentation domains.

The main difference between Grafviz and ContinuousViz consists in time processing, i.e. while the first operates in discrete time the later operates with continuous time. In discrete time all moves are divided into groups that are characterized by the same time step, in continuous time all moves are divided into groups that are characterized by the same time interval. That changes

5. COMPARISON ANALYSIS

the way the animation of the moves are approached. In Graphviz animation is played through time steps, where to adjust speed means to alter how fast time steps are changing. In ContinuousViz animation is played in real time, where to adjust speed means to alter how fast time is flowing. Timeline in Graphviz allows to jump quickly between **time steps**, in ContinuousViz it allows to jump between **time**. Grafviz has implemented **color differentiation** in order to highlight different states of the agent, ContinuousViz disposes with identical option. Graphviz allows several animation players on single screen in order to play them simultaneously, meanwhile ContinuousViz does not have that option. It has been decided that several animations at the same time on single screen has a potential to rise the complexity level of visual analysis.

Graphviz enables modification of graph form, meanwhile ContinuousViz strictly follows graph predefinition derived from input data, i.e. vertex placement is predefined by coordinates values. This restriction is reasoned by the fact that MAPF-R graph replicates real world space structure.

5.0.2 Technological analysis

In terms of technology Graphviz uses Qt cross-platform application and GUI framework, as a programming language it uses C++. ContinuousViz uses JavaFX GUI framework, as a programming language it uses Java. As for video capture, Graphviz, as well as ContinuousViz, uses FFmpeg video library. In terms of operation systems, both Graphviz and ContinuousViz are compatible with Windows, Linux and MAC OS. Graphviz supports extensibility of its functions and, similarly, ContinuousViz does that as well. Both Graphviz and ContinuousViz have modular architecture as their component parts represent interchangeable modules. As far as licensing is concerned, they both are open-source software.

5.0.3 Comparison summary

To sum all up 5.0.3, it can be said, that Graphviz has a major impact on ContinuousViz in terms of an inspiration and ideas. Some functionality design elements of ContinuousViz, for instance video player type interface, has been derived from Graphviz. However, ContinuousViz differs in a sense of time processing, subsequently design interface has to be adapted with real time movement.

Table 5.1: Comparison analysis summary

Parameter	ContinuousViz	Graphviz
time	continuous time	discrete time
programming language	Java	C++
GUI tool	Java FX	QT
multiplatform	yes	yes
open-source	yes	yes
collision detection capability	yes	yes
color differentiation capability	yes	yes
vertex position change capability	no	yes
video record capability	yes	yes
photo record capability	yes	yes
save current configuration capability	no	yes

CHAPTER 6

Analysis of MAPF-R visualization tool ContinuousViz economic impact on logistics

In this chapter we will analyze economic potential of the visualization tool in logistic domains where MAPF-R is used as an underlying concept for navigating robotic manipulators.

6.1 Industry 4.0

In the beginning, it should be pointed out that visualization tool will be economically assessed within the context of Industy 4.0. paradigm change, which is based largely on use of automated tools.^{6.1}

Industry 4.0. is a collective term for technologies and concepts of value chain organization 6.2.Industry 4.0. represents such domains as advanced robotics, industrial internet, big data and analytics. Industry 4.0. is a product of the upcoming fourth industrial revolution. If the third industrial revolution had everything to do with the rise of computers, computer networks(WAN, LAN, ...) and connectivity, in the fourth industrial revolution it is not just about the Internet and the client-server architecture, it is about merging digital and physical environments. The key objectives of Industry 4.0. is information and services. The main goals of Industry 4.0. are automation and data exchange, manufacturing process improvement and production optimization, cutomer orientation. Those goals must be achieved by blending virtual and real world together, creating cyber-physical systems(CPS).

6. ANALYSIS OF MAPF-R VISUALIZATION TOOL CONTINUOUSVIZ ECONOMIC IMPACT ON LOGISTICS

The Four Industrial Revolutions

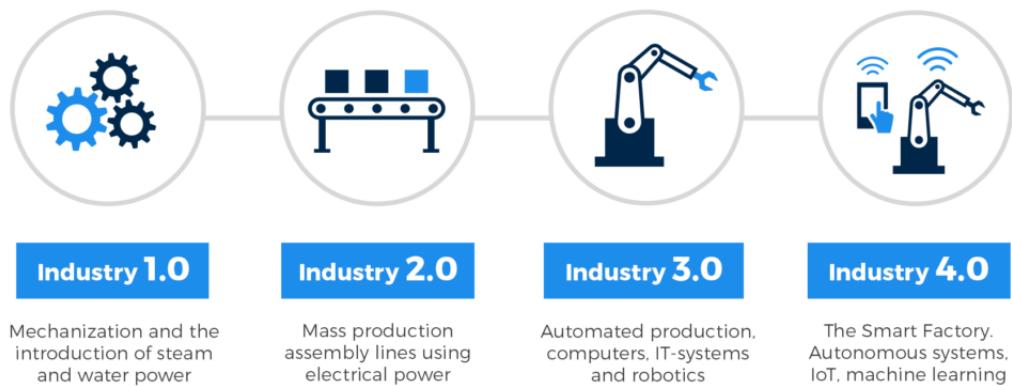


Figure 6.1: History of industrial revolutions

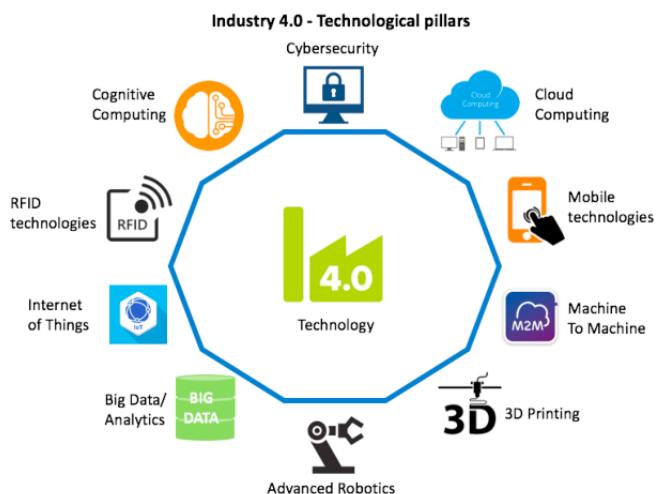


Figure 6.2: Industry 4.0. main technologies

In terms of technologies, the main difference between Industry 4.0 and its predecessors lies in the structure: instead of centralised structures, it implements schemes in which autonomous agents interact in decentralised architectures. The process of decision-making implements such technologies as Cloud Computing, Big Data, Internet of Things. As a matter of fact, decentralised intelligence facilitates creation of smart objects networking and independent

process management. Industry 4.0. includes horizontal integration across networks, that enables internal communication, and the vertical integration of a production inside the production plant, that facilitates adaptable manufacturing systems.

Industry 4.0 can be characterized by following features:

Virtualization companies have a possibility to observe physical processes, by linking sensor data to simulation data.

Interoperability All systems in and out of company are interconnected.

Autonomization In Industry 4.0 machines and algorithmns are enabled to make decisions and learn autonomously, which minimize human-machine interaction.

Real-Time availability Data is collected and analyzed in real time. The state of the plant is being scrutinized and tracked permanently.

Flexibility Due to the high customer demands, production process must become more adaptive to constantly changing production environment.

Service orientation The services of the company can be offered internally and externally, i.e. the services can be utilized by other participants.

Energy efficiency Due to climate change it is crucial for industries to utilize carbon-neutral technologies in manufacturing. In addition, utilization of renewable energies is more financially attractive.

6.1.1 Industry 4.0 fundamental technologies/concepts

Main technological concepts of Industry 4.0 can be divided into four major categories: cyber-physical systems, Internet-of-Things, Smart Data and Smart Factory.

6.1.1.1 Cyber-Physical systems

It must be noted, that Cyber-Physical Systems(CPS) is considered to be the key element of Industry 4.0., as they facilitate the confluence of physical and virtual spaces, integrating computational and communication processes in interaction with physical processes. CPS are physical systems, whose operations are being monitored and controlled by communicating and computing system. A relevant instance of CPS can be represented by intelligent manufacturing lines, in which single machine can carry out a variety of procedures communicating with other components. CPS consists of a set of networked elements, that include sensors, control processing units, actuators, communication devices. Intelligent CPS has a potential to spur innovation in such industries as aerospace, infrastructure, transportation, energy, chemical domains and

6. ANALYSIS OF MAPF-R VISUALIZATION TOOL CONTINUOUSVIZ ECONOMIC IMPACT ON LOGISTICS

logistics services. CPS has an ability to cover all the stages of production processes, starting from shop floor to logistics networks, consequently shorten the production cycle.

Cyber-Physical Systems represent such technologies as embedded technologies, Component machine health, Smart analytics, Remote visualization for human, Multidimensional data correlation, Degradation and performance prediction, etc.

6.1.1.2 Internet of Things

Internet of things(IoT) is a system where physical devices are bonded with embedded electronics(RFID tags, sensors, etc) and they are connected to the Internet. In the context of IoT physical objects are integrated into the information network, which enables them to become active participants in business processes. Via the internet physical device can message its status, its environmental surroundings, maintenance schedule, production processes, etc. IoT facilitates service vendors to offer services via the internet. It consists of participants, an infrastructure for services, business models and the services themselves.

IoT includes following technologies: sensors, mobile technologies, RFID, Rectivity sensors, hardware interfaces, smart objects, smart networks, data acquisition systems, which connect the machines to suppliers, network of devices, human-computer cooperation, etc.

6.1.1.3 Smart data

In the context of Industry 4.0 a plant will be producing a huge amount of data that needs to be stored, processed and intelligently analyzed. Big data handled by innovative methods and cloud computing have a potential to create new ways to advantage information.

Smart data includes following technologies big data, electronic documents, analyzing and storing data, simulation models, sensor data, production status, energy consumption behavior, etc.

6.1.1.4 Smart factory

Inside the factory of Industry 4.0 new technologies will be used, alongside new materials and new ways to handle production data. Smart factory consists of following subcategories: Smart product, smart logistics, 3D visualization, Smart Manufacturing process, Modularization of processes and products, decentralized intelligence, 3D-printing, efficient manufacturing, self optimization and reconfiguration machines, etc. [5]

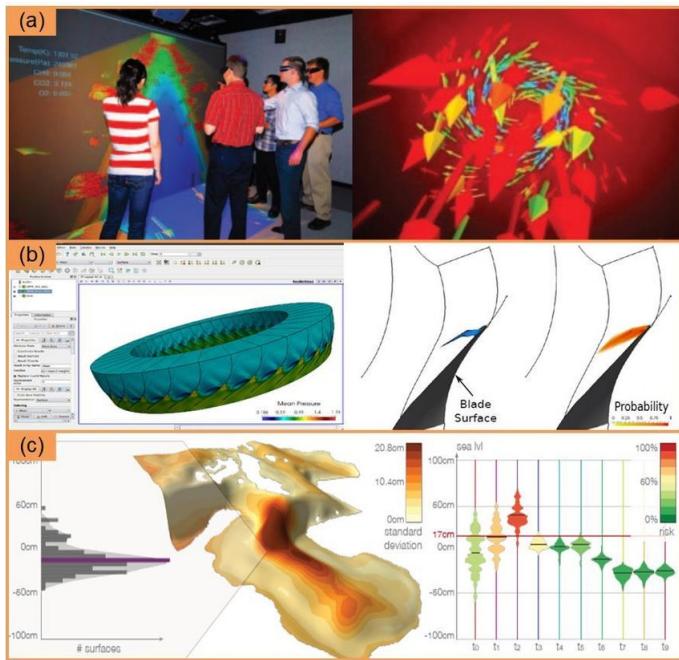


Figure 6.3: Application cases of scientific visualization in industry manufacturing. (a) Steelmaking furnace internal environment visualization; (b) Jet engine internal environment visualization; (c) Oil exploration external environment visualization.

6.2 Visualization in Industry 4.0

In this section different visualization techniques, that is being used in Industry 4.0, will be described. In smart manufacturing **data analysis** supports decision-making processes at all stages of production lifecycle. In the context of large and complex data sets, visualization has become a predominant tool, which is able to combine machine intelligence and human intelligence in order to gain insights from data, that could lead to efficiency improvement and process optimization.^{6.3}

Visualizaion techniques can be divided by the concepts of **replacement** and **creation**. The replacement concept implements visualization tools in order to simulate physical reality in virtual space, whereas creation concept uses visualization tools as navigation during the product creation process.

6.2.1 Visualization replacement concept

As far as replacement is concerned various kinds of immersive visual technologies are being utilized: Virtual reality(VR), Augmented reality(AR), Mixed reality(MR)^{6.2}. Such technologies enable to simulate dangerous and complex

6. ANALYSIS OF MAPF-R VISUALIZATION TOOL CONTINUOUSVIZ ECONOMIC IMPACT ON LOGISTICS

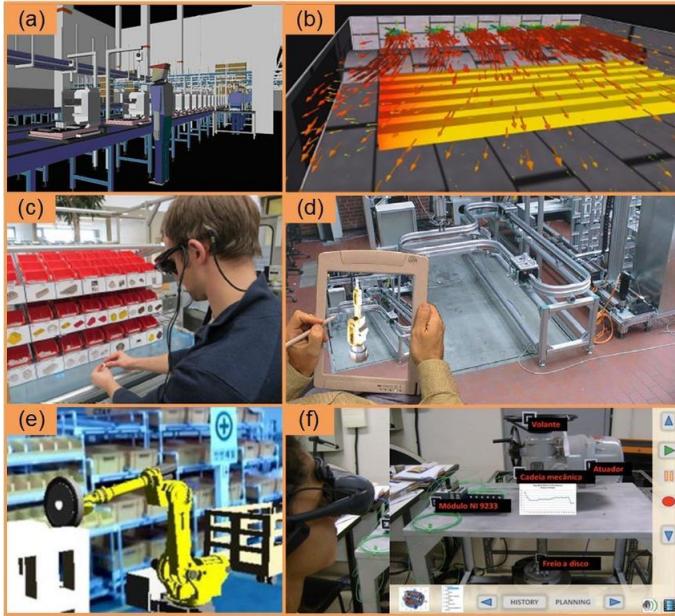


Figure 6.4: Application cases of VR, AR and MR in industry manufacturing. (a) VR assembly factory; (b) VR furnace hot gases escaping; (c) An assembly worker wearing AR glasses; (d) AR supported production line modeling; (e) MR workshop environment; (f) MR equipment interface.

work scenarios in a computer generated environment, where human operators can be taught new skills harmlessly and informatively. AR technologies can function as a graphic interface, that sends messages and instructions to human operator. As an example, worker can efficiently master assemble order by reading instructions on AR glasses. One major direction in the replacement concept is a scientific visualization. It aims to model and analyze industrial environment, for instance the flame inside a complex gas combustion system, in order to deepen the understanding of complex systems. With scientific visualization it is possible to gain almost intuitive perception of complex industrial system by human operator.

6.2.2 Visualization creation concept

Visualization within the creation concept is being used during the production process of new values for both makers and consumers. The beginning of production cycle is a product **design phase**, which defines appearance, function and performance of a product based on market demand and creative thinking. In this phase visualization can be applicable in regards to determination of design constraints, concerning prototype appearance and function. In the next **production phase**, during which prototype transforms into physical object,

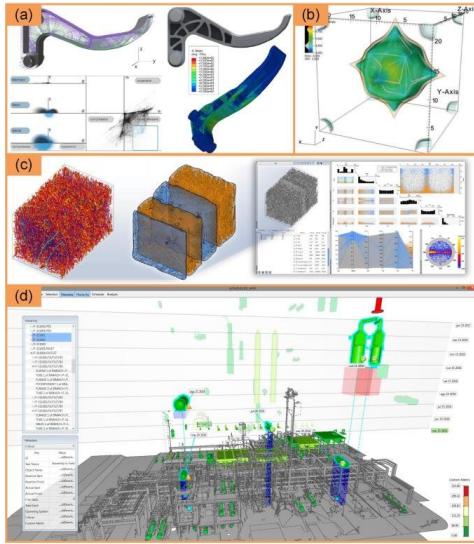


Figure 6.5: Visualizations for design phase: (a) Structural design of product; (c) Material characteristics analysis; (d) Production environment design.

visualization is used to fulfill the main goal of this phase - to maximize production efficiency. Human operators are provided with real-time data visualization to control and monitor production process. It also facilitates production managers to collect and analyze non-real-time historical data in order to innovate production process, therefore making it more efficient. The next phase is **testing phase**, which includes confirming if final product satisfies predefined requirements.^{6.5} Usually production tests generate a massive amount of data sets, which makes data analysis extremely difficult to convey. With the help of visualization tools test engineers can make a subsets out of multivariate parameter space, for instance injection rates of car engines, and test those specific parameters. Visualization also enables test products by simulating different physical environments, for example water waves or light condition, to test product behaviour pattern in those environments.[6]

6.3 Smart Logistics

As far as logistics domain is concerned, it has to adapt its business processes to Industry 4.0. requirements. Smart Logistics is a term, which describes the combination of logistics updated with CPS. The following technological systems will serve as the structural elements of Smart Logistics: Resource Planning, Warehouse Management Systems, Intelligent Transportation Systems and Information Security^{6.6}. Warehouse Management Systems(WMS) has a major role in Smart Logistics, as it is a vital part of a supply chain, connecting production process and delivery. Therefore, Smart Warehouses, where intelligent

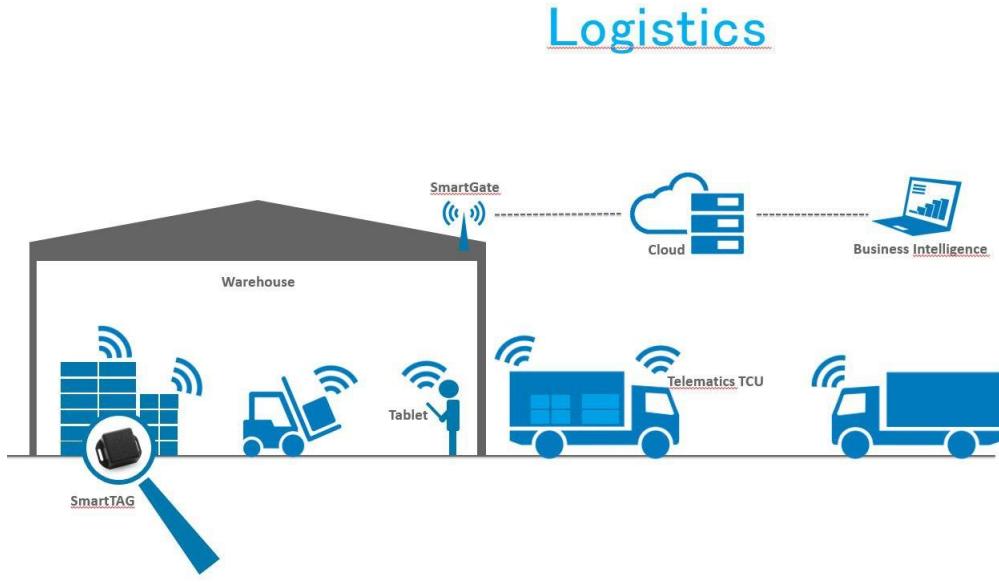


Figure 6.6: Smart logistics concept

warehouse management system select and adjust docking slot in accordance with transport arrival time, could drastically increase level of customer services. At this point MAPF-R visualization tool may be used as an information representation system within Warehouse Management System.[7]

6.3.1 Amazon warehouse automation experience

In order to analyze an economic impact of robotic manipulators on logistics, it has been decided to take Amazon experience of implementing warehouse automation as a basis for this analysis.^{6.6}

Online retail giant Amazon has updated its warehouses with robotic manipulators, which led to dramatic increase in logistics system productivity. In the year 2012, Amazon acquired Kiva Systems, the company that makes robots, for 775\$ million, and since 2014 more than 100.000 of the machines in 25 of its 149 warehouses worldwide have been deployed. When item is delivered to warehouse, it is being given location at the warehouse and scanned, so the computer knows where item is located. When item is ordered warehouse bot picks it up from its location and transports it.

When Amazon fulfillment centers has been introduced to new sorting system - Pegasus, that implements bots to sort orders. It allowed Amazon to increase sorting accuracy up to 50 percent, i.e. introduction of robotic manipulators has increased the level of customer services by cutting down the risk of



Figure 6.7: Amazon warehouse bots(a)

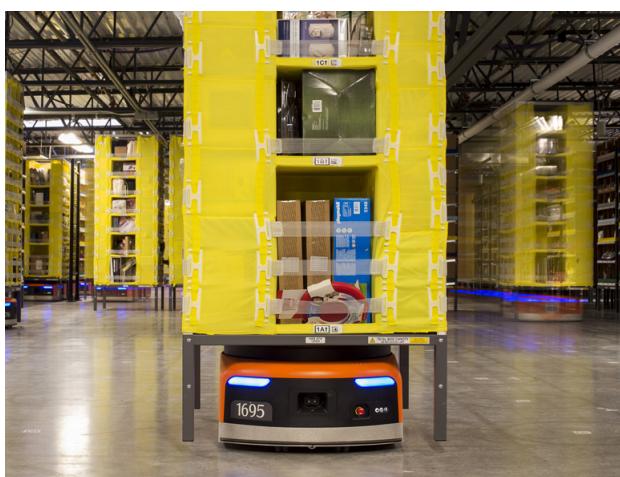


Figure 6.8: Amazon warehouse bots(b)

mis-sorted goods. Furthermore, introduction of CartonWrap machines, that are capable to box 600-700 boxes per hour(5 times the rate of manual human packer), will definitely shorten delivery time. In fact, as was estimated in 2016 by Deutsche Bank, delivery "click to ship" cycle, which is the time it takes to pick a product from the stacks, pack it and ship it, was approximately from 60 to 75 minutes when human workers manually handled the process, then robots have been introduced and the same job could be accomplished in 15 minutes. Considering Amazon experience it can be seen that automation of warehouses is vital as it leads to higher customer service level.^{6.86.9}

Although automation of Amazon warehouses has a vast majority of benefits, concern is being made that warehouse workers could be negatively affected by that. In fact, as Amazon states, the machines are capable to replace at least 24 jobs at each location they are installed. If they are installed in Amazon's 55 US fulfillment centers, they could replace 1.300 total workers. In order to solve workforce shortage, it could be possible to re-purpose or re-educate workers. For instance, it is possible to reallocate jobs away from warehouse

6. ANALYSIS OF MAPF-R VISUALIZATION TOOL CONTINUOUSVIZ ECONOMIC IMPACT ON LOGISTICS



Figure 6.9: Amazon warehouse bots(c)

workers towards delivery couriers. By the moment of year 2019, Amazon have implemented robotic machines which are needed of human assistance.[8]

6.3.2 MAPF-R visualization tool practical applications in warehouse management

The distinction should be made between the shop floor and the higher management level in terms of usage of MAPF-R visualization tool. A shop floor is the area of a factory, machine shop, etc. where people work on machines, or the space in a retail establishment where goods are sold to consumers. The term shop floor is in contrast to office, where higher management is being handled. The difference of their main directives influences directly the way how MAPF-R visualization tool will be accustomed. In the shop floor more practical and mundane tasks are being solved, thus visualization tool will be used as a monitor displaying the situation in real-time.

On the contrary higher management handles more strategic oriented tasks, which implies the function of visualization tool as an analytical instrument, storing and aggregating the historical data. MAPF-R visualization tool could be implemented as a part of Enterprise Resource Planning(ERP). By visualizing data set, management professionals will be able to identify systematic errors, inefficient patterns, deeper structural problems with scheduling. Overall, that has a potential to create an opportunity for optimizing business processes.

In order to evaluate how MAPF-R visualization tool affects shop floor processes, we should model an environment, in which it will be operating. Automated warehouses combine various kinds of Cyber-physical systems(CPS), for instance, intelligent robots and autonomous vehicles. The main function of such systems in warehouse is to fulfill the inventory replenishment, storage and delivery requests. Those systems require collaborative behavior to handle effectively distribution of goods, as a result, the need of communication and real-time feedback is increasing. Therefore, CPS are **producers** of a vast

6.4. Economic assessment summary

amount of visualized content. The warehouse manager, system engineer and warehouse staff are **consumers** of this visualized content. They monitor functioning of CPS in order to control if the main warehouse Key Production Indicators(KPI) are being accomplished without any conflicts. Following KPIs are being considered: performance, safety, sustainability, knowledge reusability.[9]

The most common usage of robotic manipulators in warehouses is delivery bots, whose function is to move ordered packages from storage to its target segment in warehouse. Given smart warehouse, equipped with robotic manipulators, human operators monitoring the system and providing technical help in case of complex situations, visualization tool will function as a bridge between human and machine. Human operator monitors the progress of production and solves problems if an **actual** situation deviates from a **scheduled** situation. For instance, if ordered package has not reached its destination, visualization tool will demonstrate where error has occurred. The next type of problem will be occurrence of traffic congestion, the situation where great amount of bots jam up and get stuck en route, which slows down the package delivery process. Visualization tool also enables operator to control such problematic situations by demonstrating a congestion segment.

Regardless to all the benefits, that automation delivers, there is certain increase in complexity of overall production process. The level of sophistication required will substantially increase, throughout the IoT and the degree of specialization of human resources, i.e. computational and analytical skills will be a necessity among human operators. MAPF-R visualization tool has a potential to simplify the perception of information by visualizing complex situations, consequently making job position more acceptable for candidates.

6.4 Economic assessment summary

In this section we sum up key points of MAPF-R visualization tool ContinuousViz economic benefits on Smart Logistics. Influence area has been divided into three domains: shop floor, top management and customer.

According to this table6.4, application of MAPF-R visualization tool ContinuousViz in logistics domain has a potential to be highly beneficial for all business process participants.

In a technological processes perspective it must be pointed out, that the Smart Logistics goal is not to replace humans in their works, but to avoid inaccuracies and to have faster processes where the information can be shared effortless and in real time. It will be always needed to involve people monitoring the processes and taking control of any system failure. As a matter of fact, introduction of robotic manipulators to Amazon warehouses created a wide range of job opportunities, such as bots operators, technicians and engineers. Overall, the highest level of business process effectivity is possible to achieve

6. ANALYSIS OF MAPF-R VISUALIZATION TOOL CONTINUOUSVIZ ECONOMIC IMPACT ON LOGISTICS

Table 6.1: Economic assessment summary

Domain	Influence
Shop floor	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• More precise goods redistribution system• Faster actual problem detection system• More accessible problem representation for workers
Top management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• More precise strategic planning• Systematic mistakes detection system• Detection of weak scheduling patterns• Great presentational tool
Customer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Higher satisfactory level• Higher customer service results in higher customer loyalty• Customer loyalty results in higher probability of repeatable orders

solely by creating symbiosis between humans and machines, and that is where proper visualization tools can be sufficient.

Conclusion

Within the context of this thesis we have studied theoretical basis of MAPF-R problem and prospects of its visual analysis. As a result, we have concluded that visualization tool of MAPF-R problem is a necessity in order to examine it properly.

The main outcome of this thesis is the application called ContinuousViz. It has been designed, developed and successfully implemented. It operates according to its purpose - to visualize and detect weak points of the MAPF-R problem solution. However, there are plenty of features that could expand its functionality. Potentially, it could visualize more complex graph structure, that includes several thousands of vertices and agents. In terms of analytics, ContinuousViz could potentially be merged with an AI, which facilitates data analysis with higher level of peculiarity.

In addition, economic influence of MAPF-R visualization tool ContinuousViz on logistics domain has been studied. It has been concluded, that ContinuousViz has a broad spectrum of usage in logistics and a capability of improving the whole domain.

From a personal perspective, I would conclude, that during the process of writing this thesis and developing MAPF-R visualization tool ContinuousViz, I have become deeply interested in robototechnique in general and in motion-planning algorithms in particular. I have decided to proceed with my research work as well as with development of technological instruments in this area.

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APPENDIX A

List of abbreviations used

MAPF-R Multi-Agent Path Finding Problem in continuous time

MAPF Multi-Agent Path Finding Problem

CBS Conflict-based search

CCBS Continuous conflict-based search

GUI Graphical user interface

CPS Cyber-Physical Systems

IoT Internet of Things

ERP Enterprise Resource Planning

WMS Warehouse Management Systems

KPI Key Production Indicator

APPENDIX **B**

ContinuousViz class diagrams

Following class diagrams present major classes and its main structures, that are responsible for the most crucial code logic.

B. CONTINUOUSVIZ CLASS DIAGRAMS

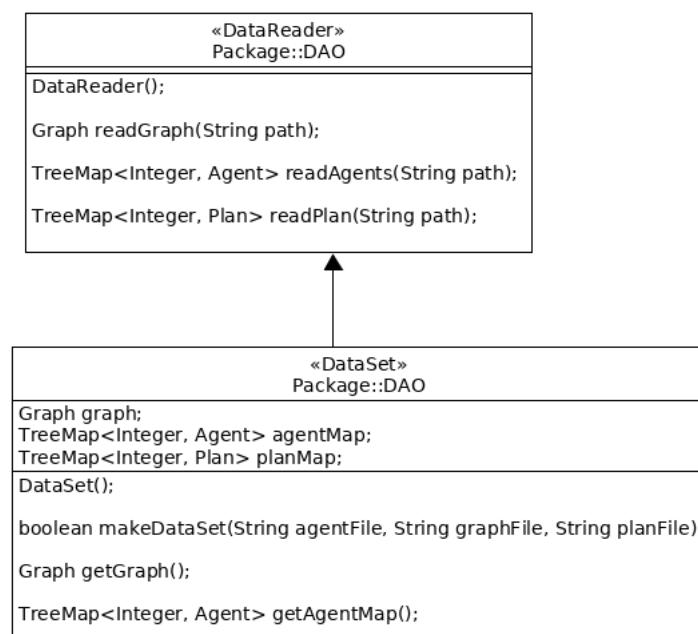


Figure B.1: DAO module class diagram

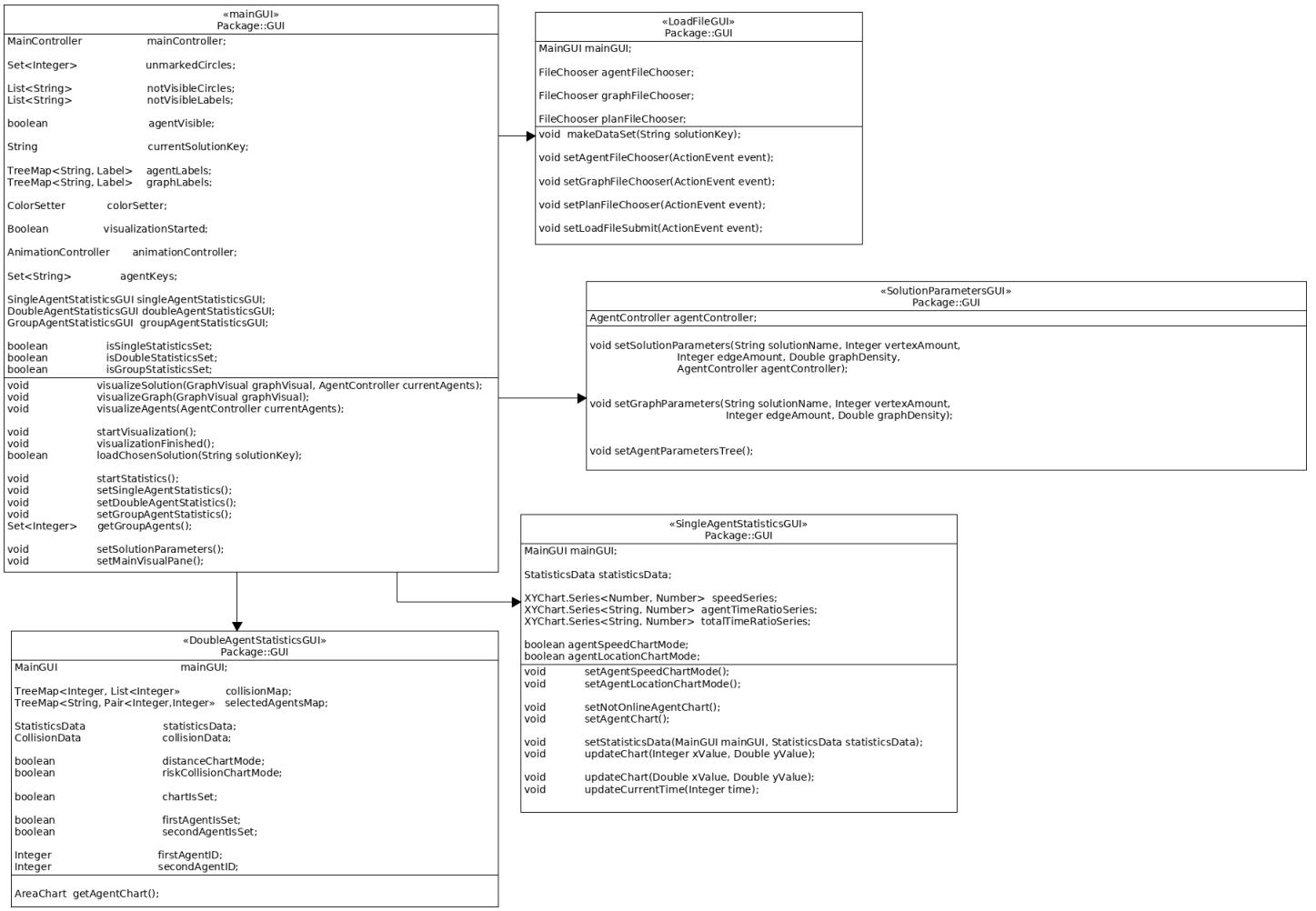


Figure B.2: GUI module class diagram

B. CONTINUOUSVIZ CLASS DIAGRAMS

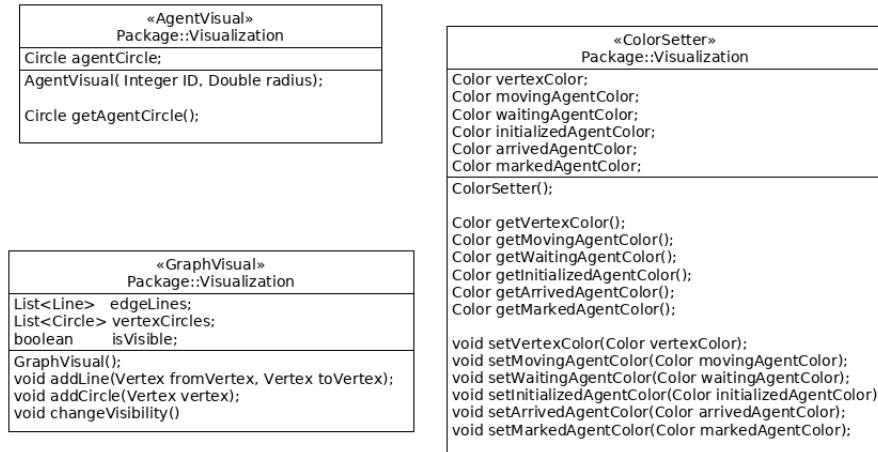


Figure B.3: a. Visualization module class diagram



Figure B.4: b. Visualization module class diagram

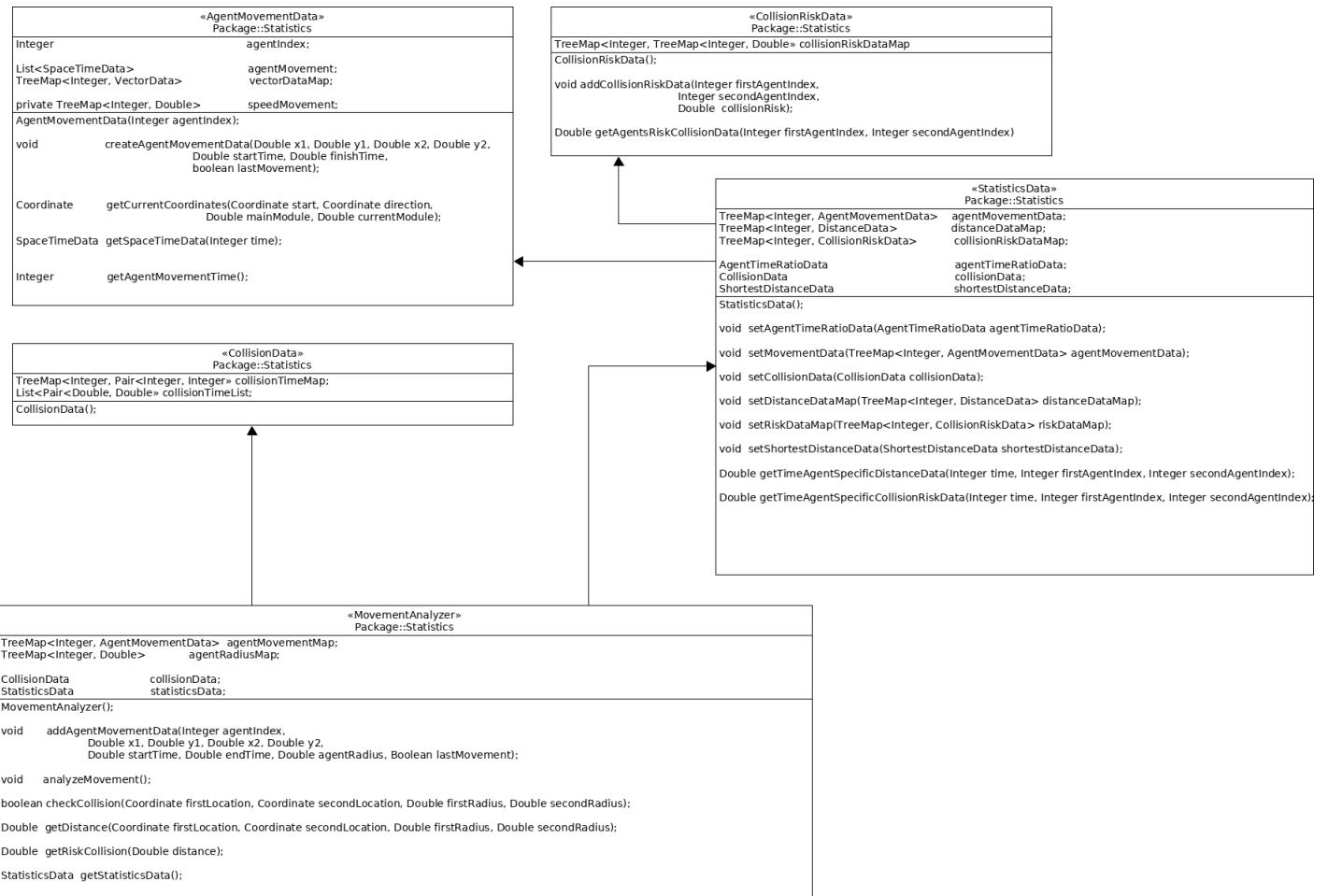


Figure B.5: Statistics module class diagram

B. CONTINUOUSVIZ CLASS DIAGRAMS

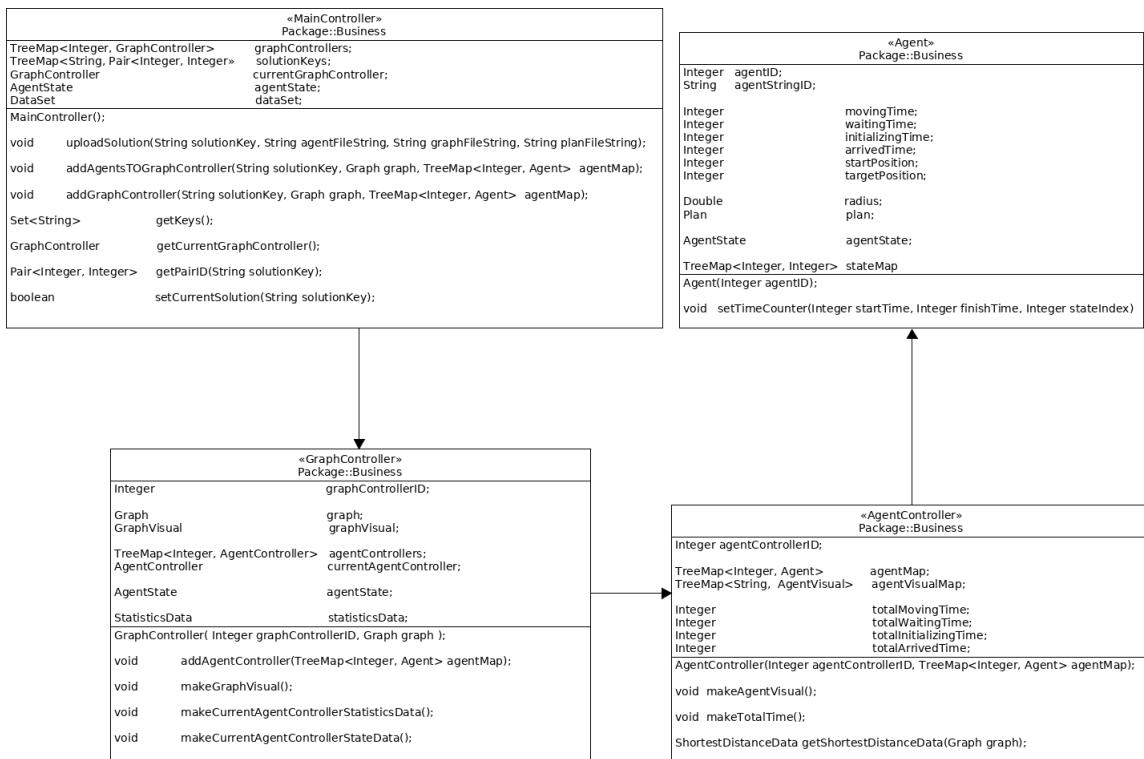


Figure B.6: Business logic module class diagram

APPENDIX **C**

Input data files examples

```
Locations: 16
0: 0.000, 0.000
1: 1.000, 0.000
2: 2.000, 0.000
3: 3.000, 0.000
4: 0.000, 1.000
5: 1.000, 1.000
6: 2.000, 1.000
7: 3.000, 1.000
8: 0.000, 2.000
9: 1.000, 2.000
10: 2.000, 2.000
11: 3.000, 2.000
12: 0.000, 3.000
13: 1.000, 3.000
14: 2.000, 3.000
15: 3.000, 3.000
Vertices: 16
Edges: 24
{0,4}
{0,1}
{1,5}
{1,2}
{2,6}
{2,3}
{4,8}
{4,5}
{5,9}
{5,6}
{6,10}
{6,7}
{8,12}
{8,9}
{9,13}
{9,10}
{10,14}
{10,11}
```

Figure C.1: graph input data example

```
Kruhobots: 8
  1: [r = 0.100, lv = 1.000, la = -1.000, av = -1.000, aa = -1.000,
wf = 0.200]
  2: [r = 0.100, lv = 1.000, la = -1.000, av = -1.000, aa = -1.000,
wf = 0.200]
  3: [r = 0.100, lv = 1.000, la = -1.000, av = -1.000, aa = -1.000,
wf = 0.200]
  4: [r = 0.100, lv = 1.000, la = -1.000, av = -1.000, aa = -1.000,
wf = 0.200]
  5: [r = 0.100, lv = 1.000, la = -1.000, av = -1.000, aa = -1.000,
wf = 0.200]
  6: [r = 0.100, lv = 1.000, la = -1.000, av = -1.000, aa = -1.000,
wf = 0.200]
  7: [r = 0.100, lv = 1.000, la = -1.000, av = -1.000, aa = -1.000,
wf = 0.200]
  8: [r = 0.100, lv = 1.000, la = -1.000, av = -1.000, aa = -1.000,
wf = 0.200]
Start
  Assignments: 8
    1->7
    2->1
    3->9
    4->4
    5->5
    6->12
    7->6
    8->3
Goal
  Assignments: 8
    1->9
    2->1
    3->2
    4->3
    5->13
    6->12
    7->12
    8->4
```

Figure C.2: agents input data example

C. INPUT DATA FILES EXAMPLES

```
Kruhobot schedules [
    planDAO [1]: {
        7 --> 11 [0.000, 1.000]
        11 --> 10 [1.000, 2.000]
        10 --> 9 [2.000, 3.000]
        9 --> 9 [3.000, 5.000]
    }
    planDAO [2]: {
        1 --> 1 [0.000, 5.000]
    }
    planDAO [3]: {
        9 --> 8 [0.000, 1.000]
        8 --> 4 [1.000, 2.000]
        4 --> 5 [2.000, 3.000]
        5 --> 6 [3.000, 4.000]
        6 --> 2 [4.000, 5.000]
    }
    planDAO [4]: {
        4 --> 5 [0.000, 1.000]
        5 --> 6 [1.000, 2.000]
        6 --> 2 [2.000, 3.000]
        2 --> 3 [3.000, 4.000]
        3 --> 3 [4.000, 5.000]
    }
    planDAO [5]: {
        5 --> 9 [0.000, 1.000]
        9 --> 13 [1.000, 2.000]
        13 --> 13 [2.000, 5.000]
    }
    planDAO [6]: {
        12 --> 12 [0.000, 5.000]
    }
]
```

Figure C.3: solution input data example

APPENDIX **D**

Contents of the enclosed flash disk

```
readme.txt
├── exe
│   ├── MAPF-R.visualization.tool.jar
│   ├── javafx-sdk-11.0.2
│   ├── run
│   ├── run2
│   ├── README
│   ├── Manual
│   └── Test data
└── src
    ├── impl
    │   └── ContinuousViz application
    ├── thesis
    │   ├── thesis.tex
    │   └── Thesis files
    └── text
        └── thesis.pdf
```