Model and Simulation Engines for Distributed Simulation of Discrete Event Systems

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Abstract. The construction of efficient distributed simulation engines for Discrete Event Systems (DES) remains a challenge. The vast majority of simulations that are developed today are based on federation of modular sequential simulations. This paper proposes the steps to fill the gap from specifications based on Petri Nets to an efficient simulation of the net throughout a distributed application devoted to this purpose and exploiting the versatility of cloud infrastructures. Distributed simulation of DES is tackled through the proposal of: (1) an adapted execution model (a representation) of PN that is based in the generation and management of events related to the enabling and occurrence of transitions; (2) simple simulation engines for these adapted PN, each hosting a subset of transitions; (3) an scheme for deployment of a set of connected simulation engines, each one supporting a part of the net; and (4) a simple mechanism for dynamic load balancing of the simulation workload by merging/splitting the subsets of transitions hosted in simulation engines.

Keywords: Distributed simulation · Discrete event systems · Dynamic load balancing · Resource Management.

1 Introduction

In many fields, ranging from healthcare monitoring to industrial manufacturing applications, the systems are becoming to be very large and complex. Moreover, they must be designed as part of an interconnected world. Smart systems (Cities, Buildings, Factories, Logistics) are examples of these systems. They share a set of characteristics such as: involvement of physical and computational interactions, integration of human behaviour into the processes, consideration of sustainability and economical requirements, and achievement of unprecedented levels of scale and complexity. The construction of models for these systems, that retain the essential elements and parameters for its design, is an accepted strategy to cope with these systems. Nevertheless, the modelling of these systems often give rise to models that they cannot be used in practice in the design, analysis or implementation processes. These problems arise because the high-level semantics of the models obtained or the size of the model itself. In both cases, this

makes the model unmanageable for the available tools inside the engineering process oriented to: design, evaluation of architectural solutions or assessment of the system performance.

For this kind of complex and scalable systems, simulation becomes the only alternative available in practice for the different tasks in the life cycle of the system. In this case, it is an essential tool for system operation, to dynamically enable the continuous design, configuration, monitoring and maintenance of operational capability, quality, and efficiency. The capacity to trigger simulations in a short period of time to anticipate the effect of control actions is an essential tool to transform the high-volume of continuously streaming data into knowledge for decision support.

This paper is focused in Discrete Event Systems (DES), where the evolution from one system's state to another is produced as a consequence of the appearance of a *discrete relevant fact* for the system that is called *event*. The system's actions happen or are executed while the system is in a state and have an associated temporary duration, an economic cost, etc. The completion of a system action causes the state change of the system in an atomic manner. The simulation of a DES consists in the execution of a model that represents the system. This model must represent the state of the system and the state transitions that are the discrete state changes that may occur at discrete points in simulation time, and when an event happens [13].

The introduction of acceleration techniques in simulation applications has been a permanent objective that has been strongly related with the growth of the size of the systems to be simulated. Parallelism and distribution are techniques oriented to this goal. However, to obtain simulation execution times better than in a centralized simulation it is necessary: a careful selection of the execution model to be used, the partition and distribution of the model to be simulated, and the analysis of message traffic between the simulation engines, which in general are closely coupled tasks.

Parallel and Distributed Discrete Event Simulations tools offer the ability to perform detailed simulations of large-scale computer networks [10], traffic [33], and military applications [29], among other applications. Despite the relevance of large-scale DES simulations, this type of problem is far from be solved and poses important challenges [15, 11]. The difficulty to move these applications to the cloud can be exemplified by the modelling and simulation of the cloud itself [5]. A review of thirty-three cloud simulators is presented in [4], but just one of the tools reviewed *cloud2Sim*, which is an extension of the standard facto for cloud simulation *CloudSim*, considers distributed simulations.

The main challenges of Distributed DES simulations pointed in [14, 11] are:

- The definition of **modeling languages** allowing the generation of *efficient parallel and distributed simulation code*.
- The statement of a **clear execution semantic of the model**, and the **execution policy** of its interpreter [19, 27]. They must be oriented to a distributed implementation.

– The availability of ***load balancing mechanisms*** to cope with the unpredictability of the underlying execution environment [8, 7].
– The incorporation of the ***economic cost*** and ***energy consumption***, in addition to the traditional speedup metric in distributed simulations.

Petri Nets (PNs) have been pointed out as a good formalism for modelling realistic features and perspectives of reactive and distributed systems, such as control flow, data, resources, and for analyzing and verifying many properties. The automatic anaysis of properties is supported by software tools, and when formal analysis become impracticable, the model may be simulated. In this paper we focus on these challenges using PNs. It covers the automatic translation of PN specifications in efficient parallel and distributed code, the impact of distribution on the execution policies, the definition of simple interpreters to support a distributed simulation, and the support for efficient load balancing between distributed simulators. In this paper we specialize the methodology presented in [30] for conceptual modeling of DES in distributed simulation. The methodology is supported by a high level PN (HLPN) based specification supporting modularity and hierarchy for the modeling of complex systems that was presented in [21]. In our previous work [20], we show how to translate a HLPN into a flat model by means of an elaboration process. In this paper we focus into the process to automatize the translation of flat PN models to efficient parallel simulation code, and the architecture for an efficient distributed simulation.

2 Related work

There has been a significant amount of work in the field of parallel and distributed DES simuation. A historical review can be found in [9], and many of the current challenges of the discipline has been recently collected in [14, 11]. An Introduction to the the discipline can be found in the classical books of R.M. Fujimoto [13], and B.P. Zeigler [34].

The discipline began defining *logical processes (LP)* and the *sychronization problem* with what is known as the Chandy/Misra/Bryant algorithm. Synchronization protocols and variants of conservative and optimistic approaches continues to be a focus of research to address synhronization and performance issues associated with executing parallel discrete event simulations in cloud computing [18].

The other focus of research is concerned with an architectural point of view, the development of midleware, frameworks and standards. The High Level Architecture (HLA) is an standard developed by the United State's Department of Defense to perform distributed simulations for military purposes that became an Open IEEE Standard [1], and has been adopted as the facto standard for federating simulations [31]. Dynamic balancing for HLA-based simulations remains a challenge [8].

Distributed computing programs do not have the same requirements as those of parallel DES programs and thus infrastructure must be specifically designed

to support this simulation environment. In [12], Fujimoto et al. propose a master/worker architecture called *Aurora*. Cloud computing is focusing the research with the expectation that the development of simulations-as-a-sevice will hide the difficulty of developing efficient parallel simulation and will made distributed simulation broadlly accesible to all users [28].

Related with the use of PN for simulating DESs, the translation of a system model expressed by a PN to an actual hardware or software system with the same behavior as the model is a PN implementation. Given a PN model of a DES, the *simulation* of the system can be done by *playing the token game*, i.e. by moving tokens when transitions are enabled. If a deterministic or stochastic time interpretation is associated to transitions – Timed PNs (TPNs) or Stochastic PNs (SPNs) –, the interpretation of the TPN or SPN yields, actually, a Discrete Event Simulation system.

The implementation of a PN can be classified as *compiled* or *interpreted*. The *compiled* implementation generates code whose behavior corresponds to PN evolutions, while an interpreted PN codifies the structure and marking as data structures used by one or more interpreters to make the PN evolve. Compiled implementations has been the option for the development of discrete event control systems [22, 26]. *Interpreted* implementations has the advantage of separating the model specification from the simulator, which provides a number of benefits summarized by Z. Zeigler in [34]: (1) The model is not wired with the simulator, which enables the portability of the model to other simulator and interoperability at a high level of abstraction; (2) Algorithms for distributed simulation can be presented independently of the model; and (3) Model complexity is related with the number of resources required to correctly simulate a model. All these benefits are related with requirements for a distributed simulation. The principle of separation of model and simulator remains the base for scale resources according to the scale of the model, and for workload balancing by moving parts of the model between distributed simulator engines, and reusing good well defined PDES algorithms.

Chiola and Ferscha in [6], and Nicol and Mao in[24] have shown the TPN formalism can contribute to the efficient implemenation of distributed discrete event simulations thanks to the PN structure. These works focused on good partitioning algorithms based on the PN structure and synchronization algorithms. In these works, the TPN is decomposed into a set of LP assuming a FIFO communication. The interface of the LP is defined by a subset of places, and arcs connecting with this places are replaced by communication channels. LPs interact exchanging time-stamped messages that represent token transfers , and each LP executes a simulation engine that implements the same simulation estrategy to interpret the PN partition and to preserve causality with events simulated by other LPs. However, these approaches does not consider the automated translation of the PN structure to efficient code for simulation engines.

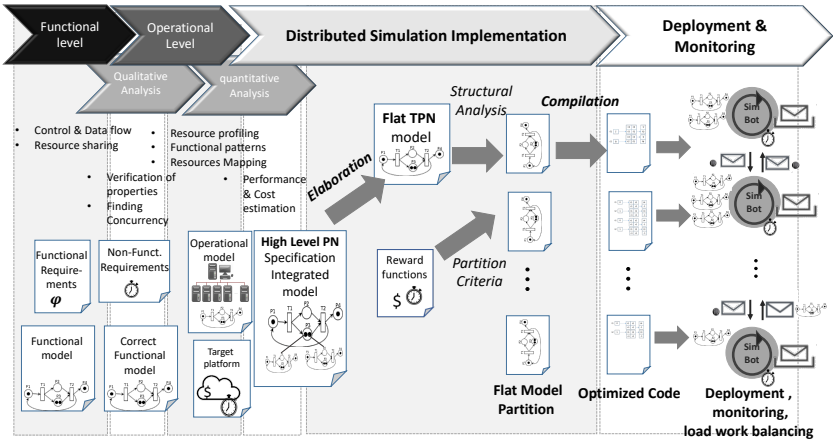


Fig. 1: PN-based process from specification to distributed model execution.

3 Event driven simulation based on Petri nets

3.1 The overall methodological approach

In this section we present an approach to automatize the translation of TPN specifications into efficient parallel and distributed simulation code. The proposed steps are part of a methodological approach to manage the complexity of developing the logic of a complex system taking into account functional and not functional requirements, and gradually incorporating restrictions imposed by the underlying hardware infrastructure that was presented in [30]. Figure 1 depicts some steps of the methodology: *Functional models of systems* are built focusing on a set of concurrent communicating processes competing for shared resources. *Qualitative analysis* checks the model and help to find maximum concurrency. The *operational model* enriches the model with characteristics of the execution platform to develop a *quantitative analysis*. This analysis provides information useful for the partition of the model providing metrics required for the distributed execution. Figure focuses on the last steps:

Elaboration The objective of the first steps is the modelling of Complex and Large Scale DES. It requires a formal description of different facets supported by a hierarchical and component decomposition. Modular and hierarchical PN specification, suh as introduced in [21], provide more compact and manageable descriptions. However, the interpretation of a High Level model can introduce important sources of inefficiency due to higher levels of abstraction such as efficient matching to evaluate enabled transitions [23], or introduce complex synchronization protocols in distributed simulations. Instead of the direct emulation of high level models, we propose transform the original model to be simulated into a flat Place/Transition net model. This transformation process process called *elabora-*

tion was illustrated [20] with the elaboration of a high level PN to a flat model of sequential state machines.

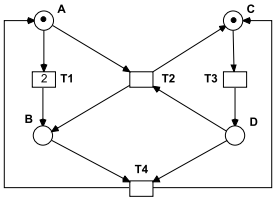
Compilation. The compilation stage transforms a flat Place/Transition net into executable code/data. A classical PN engine follows a repetitive cycle that involves: a) to scan enabling of transitions; b) to fire some enabled transitions (executing, maybe, some associated activity), and c) to update the marking (the state) of the PN. Although the elaboration process simplifies the complexity of the enabling tests of transitions, removing the need of unification algorithms, the enabling test in a Place/Transition net remains to consume most of the interpreter loop.

Distribution. Partitioning requires to proceed, a priori, identifying the *good* subnets in which the original one is divided. The initial model partitition can be supported by applying structural and behavioral anlaysis [16], in this sense strategies based into the identification of sequential state machines can be used (computing for example p-semiflows in an incremental way). Alternative partition approaches can be found in [32, 22]. The hardware architecture and syncronization algorithms can be taken into account [7, 2, 20].

Load Balancing. Thanks to a simulation based on identical simulation engines working on data structures and variables representing PNs, it is possible to realize a dynamic reconfiguration of the initial partition: (1) by fusion of the data structures of two simulation engines in only one; or (2) by splitting the data structure contained in a simulation engine into two separated data structures over two distinct simulation engines. This dynamic reconfiguration is not possible in simulation contexts where the system to be simulated is not a data structure (e.g. the system is a program that must be compiled).

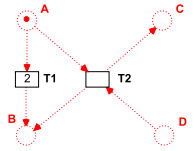
3.2 Simulation of PNs oriented to distributed implementation

We can compare the interpretation of PN simulation engine with the interpretation of rule based systems (RBS). Both describe how a model evolves in time. RBS take advantage of *temporal redundancy* based on the idea that most of data in memory does not change when a rule is fired in each interpretation cycle, and most of rules remains enabled or not enabled. Based on this idea, a compilation process builds a (RETE) network that connects state changes with rules affected by state changes, and store partial matching operations. An adaptation of the RETE network for the centralized interpretation of HLPNs was proposed in [23]. It is possible to go beyond improving the efficiency of the PN interpreter by 1) removing complex matching operations in the elaboration process; 2) replacing them by simple linear functions; and 3) incorporating postconditions to the compilation process. In RBS postconditions are left out of the compilation process due to state changes in postconditions depends on data modifications and can not be related with state changes. However PNs explicity specifiy preconditions and state changes giving the possibility of compiling them in a network. This approach is followed in [3] defining the so called ***Linear Enabling Function*** (LEF) of a transition in Place/Transition specifications that allow to characterize when a transition is enabled (can occur).




```
NET net1;
    SUBNET alone_sunet;
        PLACES A,B,C,D;
        TRANSITIONS
            t1: PRE A;
                POST B;
            t2: PRE A,D;
                POST B,C;
            t3 PRE C;
                POST D;
            t4 PRE B,D;
                POST A,C;
        MARKING
            A,C;
        TIME
            t1,t2(2),t3,t4;
    END_SUBNET;
END_NET;
```

```
NET net1_splitted;
    SUBNET subnet0;
        PLACES A,B,C,D;
        TRANSITIONS
            t1: PRE A;
                POST B;
            t2: PRE A,D;
                POST B,C;
        MARKING A;
        TIME t1,t2(2);
        INTERFACE
            INPUT A,D;
            OUPUT B,C;
    END_SUBNET;
    SUBNET subnet1;
        PLACES A_sub1,B_sub1,C_sub1,D_sub1;
        TRANSITIONS
            t3 PRE C_sub1;
                POST D_sub1;
            t4 PRE B_sub1,D_sub1;
                POST A_sub1,C_sub1;
        MARKING C;
        TIME t3,t4;
        INTERFACE
            INPUT B_sub1,C_sub1;
            OUTPUT A_sub1,D_sub1;
    END_SUBNET;
    SYNCHRONIZATION
        (subnet0,A,B,C,D) <= (A_global,B_global,C_global,D_global)
        (subnet1,A_sub1,B_sub1,C_sub1,D_sub1) <= (A_global,B_global,C_global,D_global)
END_NET
```



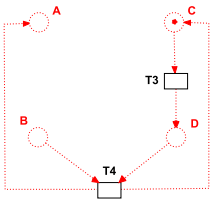


Fig. 2: Graphical, textual and splitted textual specifications of a TPN.

We propose in this section the translation of the structure and marking of a Place/transition net to a set of LEFs as optimized code for distributed simulation engines.The LEF of a transition t, $f_t : \mathbf{R}(\mathcal{N}, \mathbf{m_0}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}$, characterizes its enabling in such a way that t can occur, for a marking, $\mathbf{m} \in \mathbf{R}(\mathcal{N}, \mathbf{m_0})$, iff $f_t(\mathbf{m}) \leq 0$. For example, for transition $T2$ in the net of Figure 2, its LEF is: $f_{T2}(\mathbf{m}) = 2 - (\mathbf{m}[A] + \mathbf{m}[D]), \forall \mathbf{m} \in \mathbf{R}(\mathcal{N}, \mathbf{m_0})$, where $\mathbf{m_0}$ is the initial marking depicted in the Figure 2 (places A, C marked with a token and the rest of places unmarked). Observe that at $\mathbf{m_0}$, the value of the LEF is $f_{T2}(\mathbf{m_0}) = 1 > 0$, i.e. the transition $T2$ is not enabled at $\mathbf{m_0}$. Nevertheles, at the reachable marking, $\mathbf{m}$, that contains one token in place A and one token in D, $f_{T2}(\mathbf{m}) = 0$ indicating that the transition $T2$ is enabled and it can occur.

The use of LEFs, as presented before for the characterization of the enabling of a transition, requires a explicit representation of the marking of the net and the LEF itself as a function. For a distributed simulation this give rise to two problems that make this execution model of a PN no well-adapted for this purpose: (1) The explicit representation of the marking in a distributed environment is a set of shared variables between a set of distributed simulation engines that requires mechanisms for the maintenance of coherence and consistency of the marking variables (this is is in fact a botleneck for distributed simulation); (2) The funcional representation of the LEF requires its continuous evaluation for the marking (each time that some change is produced) in order to determine the enabling of a transition.

To save this two problems, the LEF mechanism for a transition is implemented according to the following principles: (1) Only the current value of the LEF (initially this value corresponds to the value of the LEF at $\mathbf{m_0}$ and computed in compilation time) is stored; (2) Each time a transition occur in the

net, a constant is sent to each transition which enabling has been affected by the occurrence of the transition. This constant is used for the updating of the LEF of the affected transition (for example, the occurrence of a transition always affects itself).

With this strategy, the explicit representation of the marking and the re-evaluation of the LEF are not needed. The changes of a LEF are based in the constants sent by the transitions that modify its enabling conditions. This is the reason why this execution model for PN's simulation becomes a Discrete Event Simulation because the events are the constants sent by the occurrence of a transition to all transitions whose enabling conditions has been changed by its occurrence, and the simulation's state becomes the current values of the LEFs.

That is, if $\mathbf{m} \xrightarrow{t'} \mathbf{m}'$, $f_t(\mathbf{m}')$ can be computed from the value of $f_t(\mathbf{m})$ and a static parameter known at compilation time that represents the change of f_t after the occurrence of t'. This parameter corresponds to changes in the contents of tokens of the input places of t as a consequence of the occurrence of t'. Thus, the updating equation for any LEF when t' occurs takes the form $f_t(\mathbf{m}') = f_t(\mathbf{m}) + UF(t' \longrightarrow t)$, where $UF(t' \longrightarrow t)$ is known as the *Updating Factor* of t' over t obtained from the structure of the net and its initial marking.

According to the previous comments, the compilation of a Place/transition net produces a representation of the net where there is an entry for each transition *(information of the LEF mechanism)*, t, grouping: (1) The variable maintaining the current value of the LEF and initialized to $f_t(\mathbf{m_0})$; and (2) The list of updating factors (simulation's events), $UF(t \longrightarrow t')$, that will be sent to each $t' \in ({}^\bullet t)^\bullet \cup (t^\bullet)^\bullet$ whose enabling conditions have been affected by the occurrence of t. Observe that the partition of a model for a distributed simulation only requires define the set of transitions to be grouped in each one of distributed simulation engines and load the previous data associated to the transitions in the corresponding engine. The information associated to each transition corresponding to the described LEF mechanism is independent to the information of any other transition. So, in order to realize the dynamic load balancing of the simulation's workload, it is enough to move from one engine to another the information of the LEF mechanism of the transitions to be moved. See Figure 3.

The kernel of each distributed simulation engine to implement the Discrete Event Simulation of the Petri Net, according to the execution model based on the LEF mechanism described before, essentially: (1) scans the list of the variables containing the current values of the LEFs in order to detect the enabled ones (values less than or equal to 0); and (2) then proceeds to make all the operations corresponding to the occurrence of the enabled transitions, executing the associated actions, and sending the list of Updating Factors stored together the value of the LEF. Figure 4 presents an algorithm that implements this kernel of the basic simulation engine [3], using the following information associated to each transition, t', belonging to the part of the PN model to be simulated (See Figure 3): (1) **Identifier** of t'. A *global name* recognised in all sites of the simulation process; (2) $\tau(t')$. **Deterministic firing time** associated to transition t'. It stands for the duration time of the action associated to the ocurrence of t'; (3)

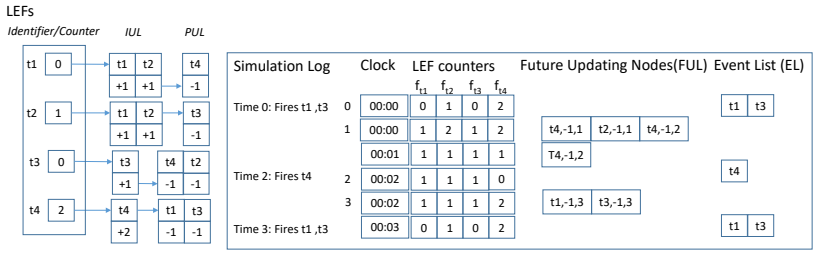


Fig. 3: Compilation result for the PN in Fig. 2 using the LEF mechanism.

Counter. Variable containing the current value of the LEF $f_{t'}(\mathbf{m})$,initialized with $f_{t'}(\mathbf{m_0})$, and updated whenever the transition –or a transition affecting it– occurs, according to the received Updating Factor; (4) **Immediate Updating List** ($IUL(t')$) Set of transitions $({}^\bullet t')^\bullet$ whose LEFs must be updated after the occurrence of t' containing the corresponding Updating fator to be sent (Note that $({}^\bullet t')^\bullet$ includes t'); (5) **Projected Updating List** ($PUL(t')$) Set of transitions $(t'^\bullet)^\bullet$ whose LEFs must be updated after the occurrence of t' containing the corresponding Updating fator to be sent.

The algorithm of Figure 4 receives the *LEFs*, a list of transition nodes representing the PN to simulate for the simulation engine, and the limit of the virtual time to be simulated. *EL* contains enabled transitions.*FUL* contains *Future Updating Nodes* (FUNs), and the function *insert-FUL()* maintains them ordered by time. *FUL* plays the role of the Future Event List in an event-driven simulation algorithm for DES. A FUN holds: a pointer (*pt*) to the transition to be updated, the updating factor $UF(t' \to t)$ delivered by each fired transition ($t \in (t'^\bullet)^\bullet$), and the time (*time*) at which the updating must take effect. *head-FUL* is a pointer to *FUL*, *pop(FUL)* pops and returns the head of *FUL*, and we access the fields of *FUN*s using the dot notation. The variable *clock* holds the current simulation time. Figure 3 shows transition nodes in the previously presented PN.

Observe that the interpreter inmediately apply *IUF* updating factors, which represents removing tokens from previous places, once a transition occurs, but insert events in *PUL*, which represent that tokens will be appear in posterior places at future clock time. It is important to note also that the interpreter takes all enabled transitions in the *EL* in order, solving in this way conflicts. This execution policy avoids the state with tokens simulatenously in place `A` and `D`, which is a possible state. A random number of enabled transitions can be taken in each interpretation cycle, or updating factors in *IUL* and *PUL* can be atomically applied, representing and atomic occurrence of transitions. This alternative implementations suppose alternative execution policies that can result in different executions. To avoid it, beside the specification of the execution policy, it is required to identify transitions in conflict and the policy to solve them.

Finally, it is important to point out that the execution model based on the LEF mechanism makes unnecessary the representation and updating of the

```
1: procedure SIMULATE(Lefs, EL, simulationTime)
2:     VT ← 0; FUL ← {};
3:     for all (t' ∈ EL) do                                   ▷ Fires enabled transitions
4:         if (f_t'(M) ≤ 0) then                              ▷ Checks transition is enabled yet
5:             for all (t ∈ IUL(t')) do
6:                 f_t(M) ← f_t(M) + UF(t' → t);
7:                 if (t = t' and f_t(M) ≤ 0) then            ▷ Avoids race conditions
8:                     insert-FUL (t, 0, τ(t) + clock);
9:                 end if
10:            end for
11:            for all (t ∈ PUL(t')) do
12:                insert-FUL (t, UF(t' → t), τ(t') + clock);
13:            end for
14:        end if
15:    end for
16:    if (head-FUL.time > clock) then                        ▷ Update VT
17:        VT ← head-FUL.time
18:    end if
19:    while (head-FUL.time = VT) do                          ▷ Update EL
20:        t ← head-FUL.pt; f_t(M) := f_t(M) + head-FUL.UF;
21:        if (f_t(M) ≤ 0) then insert(EL, t);
22:        end if
23:        head-FUL ← pop(FUL);
24:    end while
25: end procedure
```

Fig. 4: Centralized simulator engine

marking of the PN model. Nevertheless, the construction of the marking of the PN after the occurrence of a sequence of transitions can be easily done collecting a log containing the occurrence of transitions each one labelled with the simulation time. From this log of labelled transitions, the occurrence sequence can be reconstructed and then using the net state equation (an algebraic computation), for example, compute the reached marking from the initial one.

4 A framework for resource management dynamic load balancing and in distributed DES Simulations

Distributed simulation of TPNs will be based on many identical simulation engines distributed over the execution platform, and each one devoted to the simulation of a subnet of the original one. Each subnet is represented in the corresponding simulation engine as a data structure. In [25], K.S. Perumalla points out the need of micro-kernels specialized in simulation for building distributed simulations. The idea is to have a micro-kernel that collects the core invariant portion of distributed DES simulation techniques, and avoids to develop entirely the systems from scratch. The core must permit traditional implementations (conservative or optimistic), and the incorporation of newer techniques. We will call *SimBots* to our micro-kernels implementing LP.

A simulation engine proposed by Chiola and Ferscha in [6] nmanage subnet regions as a subset of places, transitions, and arcs of the original net. This implies that the interface is defined by a subset of places. Moreover, in [6] conservative and optimistic approaches assume a communication channel for each arc

connecting the corresponding TPN regions. Therefore, a dynamic workload balancing would require a continuous interface redefinition configured by different channels, which is a very big problem. The availability of an scalable architecture for large-scale simulations requires and event driven execution model. The actor model based on asynchronous message passing has been selected for the design of large scale distributed simulations as unit of concurrency [17]. It is an event driven model that scale to a large number of actors and removes the complexity of locking mechanisms. A single immutable interface that consists in a mailbox that buffers incoming messages, and a pattern based selection of messages to process them provides the flexibility for configuring different partitions. A distributed simulation based on the LEF mechanism requires a set of simple simulation engines called *SimBot* that each one can be considered as an actor. A *SimBot* will have a mailbox interface, an execution kernel based on the LEF mechanisms, and where is possible to implement different services: synchronization strategies, PN interpretations, load balancing redistributing transition nodes , and self-configuring partition strategies according to the state of computational and network resources.

A *SimBots*' system for distributed simulation of TPNs is depicted in Figure 5. Node transitions configure a network that process events triggering updating factors of adjacent transitions when the guard representing the counter value equals or less than zero. To distribute the network it is only required to route messages to the SimBot that contains the corresponding transition nodes. It can be easily done with a *transition service name*, or using routing services supported by actor models such as Akka.

Figure 5 shows in the wall clock time axis how evolves the system. Initially the *Simulator System* receives a textual specification of a flat PN, and it is sent to the PNcompiler to obtain the *LEF data structure*. Figure 2 shows how an initial PN specification can be split in subnets. An initial criteria can be as simple as a avoid to distribute transitions in conflict, which can be obtained by structural analysis, and to balance the number of transitions in subnets. The *monitoring & load balancing* actor deploys the compiled code, and monitors the state of simulation. It is possible to scale the number of compilers if we have a large specification, with the only caution of using unique names for transitions.

Once the code is deployed, *SimBots* can interchange asynchronous messages with time-stamped updating factors. Each *Simbot* execute the same strategy, incorporating events of adjacent SimBots to the interpretation loop. The *Monitoring & load balancing* actor can recover logs, list of time-stamped triggered transitions. Joining and ordering events can obtain a global consistent state and it can monitor the simulation.

The bottom part of the figure shows how the system can perform workload balancing as the result of a self-configuration of adjacent actors. The compilation process also incorporates structural information to know adjacent actors, that is, *SimBots* that send or receive updating factors. In the load balancing process, the *SimBot* must be sycrhronized with adjacent *SimBots* until the LEF data structure corresponding to transitions can be moved . The set of transitions

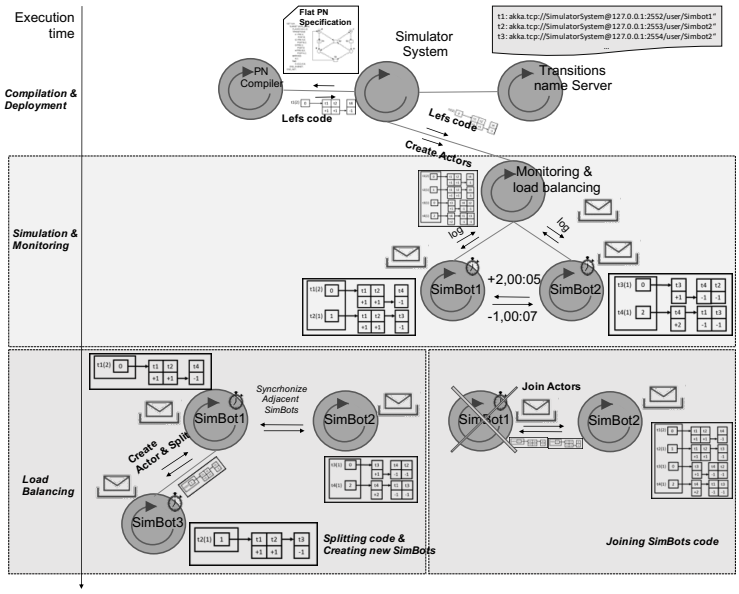


Fig. 5: An actor-based architecture based for distributed PN simulations.

hold by a *SimBot* can be split to distribute it between adjacent *SimBots*, or can be joined in a *SimBot* resulting in a inactive one if there is not transitions to deal.

5 Conclusions and Future Work

A process to fill the gap between high level specification of complex DESs and the generation of code for scalable and dynamic distributed simulations has been presented. The process is based on the well known formalism of PNs, and the paper presents an efficient data based structure representation for the interpretation of PNs. The codification lacks of state representation and makes easy load balancing between interpreters.

An actor architecture for distributed simulation of PNs has been also presented. Currently a prototype has been developed in Akka, with a compiler for simple binary PNs, and a basic *SimBot* actor able to interpret and transfer LEF data structures to adjacent *SimBots*. Future work includes different experimental work to show the efficient interpretation, and the scalability of the execution model. The prototype will be the basis for the exploration of new synchronization algorithms, self-configuring policies, and the definition of complex partition criteria considering economical aspect that will allow the development of Simulation as a Service in public and private clouds.

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