SIMULTECH'19 Prague, Czech Republic, July 29-31,2019

Opening Panel: What to use: Simulation Packages, Simulation Languages or General Purpose Programming Languages? (Organized by: Prof. M. Obaidat)

Tuncer Ören, University of Ottawa, Canada

http://www.site.uottawa/~oren/y/2019/07-29_Prague-panel.ppsx

(For a decision based on facts) Some facts about simulation and computerization

"So far as users are concerned, **the aim of computerization is not** necessarily **to develop software** but to solve problems with the assistance of computers. Therefore, the software industry would serve the users better by providing Computer-Aided Problem Solving (CAPS) environments."

Ören, T.I.(1993). <u>Needs of the Software Industry in the Next Decade</u>. In: Proceedings of the National Workshop on Software Engineering Education, H.A. Müller and J. Slonim (eds.). Toronto, Ont., May 31, 1993. IBM Canada, Toronto, Ont., 109-111.

Maintenance of **specifications** has advantages over maintenance of **codes.**

Some facts about simulation and computerization (For a decision based on facts)

A structured approach in computerization is preferable over an unstructured approach.

Concepts for advanced simulation methodologies





Tuncer I. Ören Computer Science Department University of Ottawa Ottawa, Ontario, KIN 6N5 Canada

and

Bernard P. Zeigler Department of Applied Mathematics The Weismann Institute of Science Rehovot, Israel Simulation theory/methodology provides a systematic structure for simulation specifications.

Ören, T.I., Zeigler, B.P. (1979). <u>Concepts for Advanced</u> <u>Simulation Methodologies</u>. Simulation, 32:3, 69-82.



Relationships of basic concepts in simulation and in real-world experimentation



Figure 3 - Relationships of basic concepts in simulation and in real-world experimentation

Types of **inputs** in simulation:



Type of stimulus	Type of perception
light	- vision (visual perception): visible light vision,
	ultraviolet vision, infrared vision
sound	- hearing (auditory sensing): audible /
	infrasonic / ultrasonic sound (medical
	ultrasonography, fathometry, sonar)
chemical	- (gas sensing / detection):
	smell (smoke / CO2 / humidity sensor)
	- (solid, fluid sensing): taste, microanalysis
heat	- heat sensing
magnetism	- magnetism sensing:
	geomagnetism / thermo-magnetism
	sensing, electrical field sensing
touch	- sensing surface characteristics
motion	- acceleration sensing
vibration	- vibration sensing: seismic sensor

Table 3: Types of sensations (Adopted from Ören and Yilmaz, 2004)

SIMULTECH'15, Colmar, France July 21-23, 2015

Awareness-based Couplings of Intelligent Agents and Other Advanced Coupling Concepts for M&S

http://www.site.uottawa.ca/~oren/y/2015/D04 couplings-pres.ppsx



Some facts about simulation and computerization (For a decision based on facts)

6 main components of a simulation program:



Parameters

- can embed components of simulation systems
- and would not require to have them implemented for every study
- hence have advantages over general purpose languages.

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2. No progress is ever possible by keeping the status quo.



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1. You are lucky, since **innovations are based on non-met requirements.**

- 2. No progress is ever possible by keeping the status quo.
- 3. Consider the words of the Carthaginian general <u>Hannibal Barca</u> (247-183 BCE):

"I shall find a way or make one." ("Inveniam viam aut faciam.")

(A motto fit also for researchers.)