

JaamSim **User Manual**

Ausenco 

The forefront of
simulation

1 - Introduction

JaamSim (Java Animation Modelling and Simulation) is a discrete-event simulation software package developed by Ausenco as the foundation of all our simulation applications. JaamSim includes a drag-and-drop graphical user interface, 3D animation, and a full set of built-in objects for model building. It is object oriented, extremely fast, and scalable to the largest of applications. Windows, Linux, and OSX are all supported.

JaamSim represents the lessons learned from simulation projects we have performed around the world for more than 35 years. Further background information on JaamSim can be found in the JaamSim blog: www.jaamsim.com/blog.

JaamSim is free open source software, licensed under GPLv3. The latest version of the software and manuals can be downloaded from the JaamSim website: www.jaamsim.com. The source code is published on GitHub: www.github.com/AusencoSimulation/JaamSim. Presentations and tutorials for JaamSim can be found at: www.youtube.com/user/javasimulation.

This User Manual documents the user interface and basic objects provided with JaamSim. These features are common to all simulation models created with this software. Documentation for application-specific objects such as those found in Ausenco's Transportation Logistics Simulator (TLS) is found in the manuals for the corresponding modules.

JaamSim provides all the key functions needed for any simulation model:

- Controls for launching and manipulating simulation runs
- Drag-and-drop user interface
- 3D interactive graphics
- Input and output processing
- Model development tools and editors

It also provides a full suite of basic objects for model building:

- Objects for process flow type models (Server, Queue, etc.)
- Text objects for labelling and documentation
- Graphs for visualizing simulation outputs
- Probability distributions for random sampling
- Graphical objects for background maps and logos

Advanced users can create additional palettes of high-level objects for their applications. New objects created in this way become extensions of JaamSim and automatically acquire the same features as the built-in objects. Coding for new objects is done in Java using standard development tools such as Eclipse. There is no need for the proprietary programming languages, process flow diagrams, or scripting languages used by commercial off-the-shelf simulation software. Model logic can be coded directly in either an event- or process-oriented style using a few simple classes and methods provided by JaamSim.

This document is separated into multiple stand-alone chapters for easier reference:

1. Introduction
2. Installing JaamSim
3. Getting Started: JaamSim Basic Example
4. Graphical User Interface
5. Simulation Controls Palette
6. Units Palette
7. Graphics Objects Palette
8. Display Models Palette
9. Probability Distributions Palette
10. Basic Objects Palette
11. Process Flow Palette
12. Calculation Objects Palette
13. Fluid Objects Palette
14. Advanced Topics
15. Colour Name Index with RGB Values
16. Basic Example Input Configuration File

2 - Installing JaamSim

2.1 - System Requirements

JaamSim runs under Windows, Linux, and OSX on most modern computers.

Support is required for OpenGL graphics version 3.0 or later (OpenGL 2.1 is also supported with some degraded functionality). These specifications are provided by typical laptop computers with Intel Core i3, i5, and i7 series processors with integrated graphics (second generation "Sandybridge" processors and later).

For models with high-end graphics, we recommend a NVIDIA GeForce graphics card. It is not necessary to use the more expensive NVIDIA Quadro workstation type graphics cards. Although it is possible to use a computer with an AMD graphics card, we find that NVIDIA cards provide better support for OpenGL graphics and are preferred for JaamSim.

2.2 - Installing Java

JaamSim requires a recent (Version 7 or later) installation of the Java Runtime Environment (JRE), available for download free-of-charge from www.oracle.com. The 64-bit version of the JRE is preferred for 64-bit operating systems.

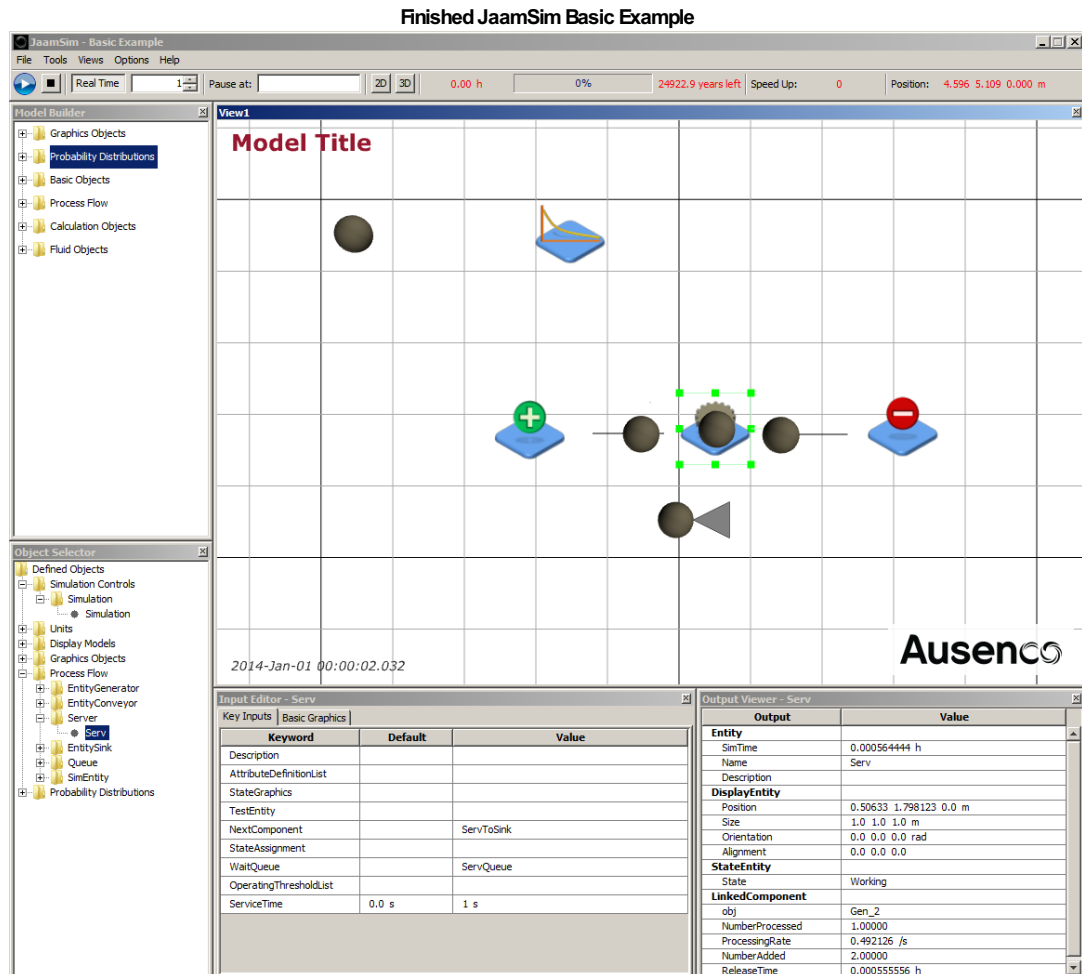
2.3 - Installing and Launching JaamSim

JaamSim consists of a single executable that can be copied directly to the user's computer. No special installation program is required. Copy the JaamSim executable file to a working directory, such as the directory containing the model input files. Launch JaamSim by double-clicking on the executable file.

TLS and other JaamSim-based applications are stand-alone executable files and are installed in the same way. The executable file (for example, TLS.exe for the Transportation Logistics Simulator) can be copied directly to the folder containing the model run files and launched directly from there or by a shortcut. It is not necessary to install JaamSim in addition to the application-specific executable.

3 - Getting Started: JaamSim Basic Example

Welcome to JaamSim! In this example, users will be guided through building a basic model using the graphical user interface (GUI) that simulates entities being generated, processed, and consumed. The finished model should look similar to the model below.



This example will be divided into four steps:

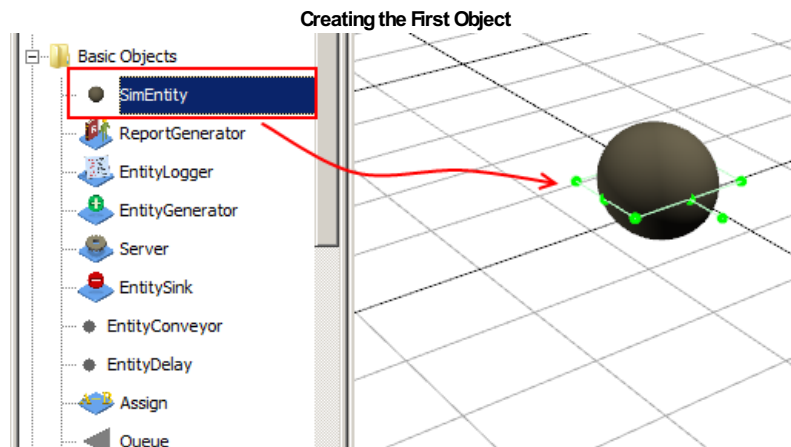
- Step 1 - Creating Model Objects
- Step 2 - Putting the Objects Together
- Step 3 - Changing Model Graphics
- Step 4 - Adding a Probability Distribution

3.1 - Step 1 - Creating Model Objects

After launching JaamSim, the following windows will appear:

- **Control Panel:** provides a number of run control features
- **View Window:** displays a graphical representation of the model
- **Model Builder:** offers a selection of objects that can be added to the model
- **Object Selector:** lists the objects present in the model
- **Input Editor:** allows for editing of keywords for a selected object
- **Output Viewer:** displays outputs for a selected object

In the **Model Builder** expand the Process Flow palette and then drag-and-drop a SimEntity into the **View Window** (View1). This creates a SimEntity object with a default name (SimEntity1) and shape (Sphere) and automatically selects it, denoted by green highlighting as seen below.

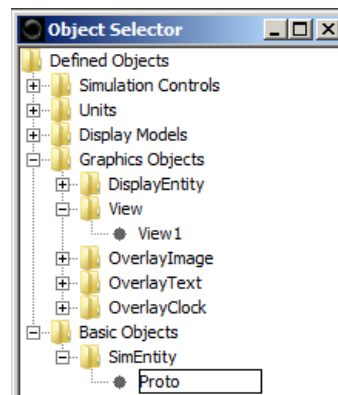


This object will serve as the prototype for entities that will be handled in the model. In the **Object Selector** select SimEntity1 and press F2 or triple-click it to rename the object. Note that when renaming an object, the Enter button must be pressed when finished otherwise the change will not be completed.

Objects to Create

Model Builder Palette	Object	Name
ProcessFlow	SimEntity	Proto

Renaming an Object

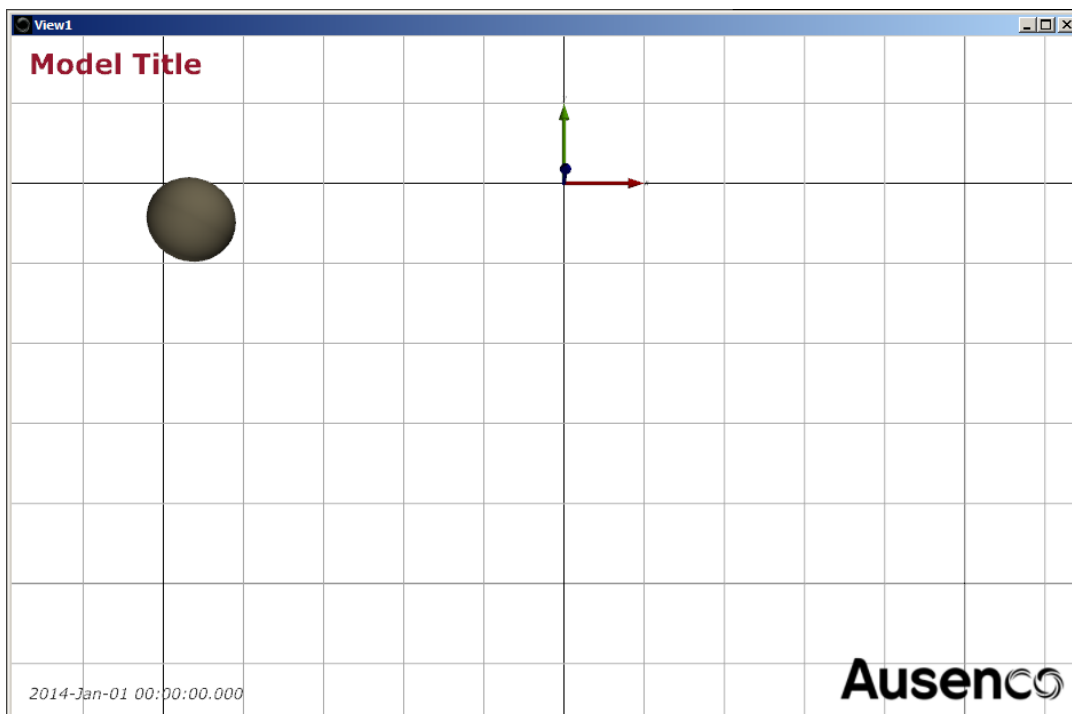


Since the model graphics will be 2-D aside from the Proto entity, click the 2D button on the **Control Panel**, so that the view becomes bird's-eye. Then adjust the viewing position as desired using the following actions:

View Adjustments

Mouse/Keyboard Action	Effect on Viewing Position
Left Drag	Pan in the XY-plane
Scroll Wheel	Zoom in or out

Example of a Configured View



Create the rest of the objects for this model from the Process Flow palette in the **Model Builder** in the following order from left to right:

EntityGenerator - EntityConveyor - Server - EntityConveyor - EntitySink

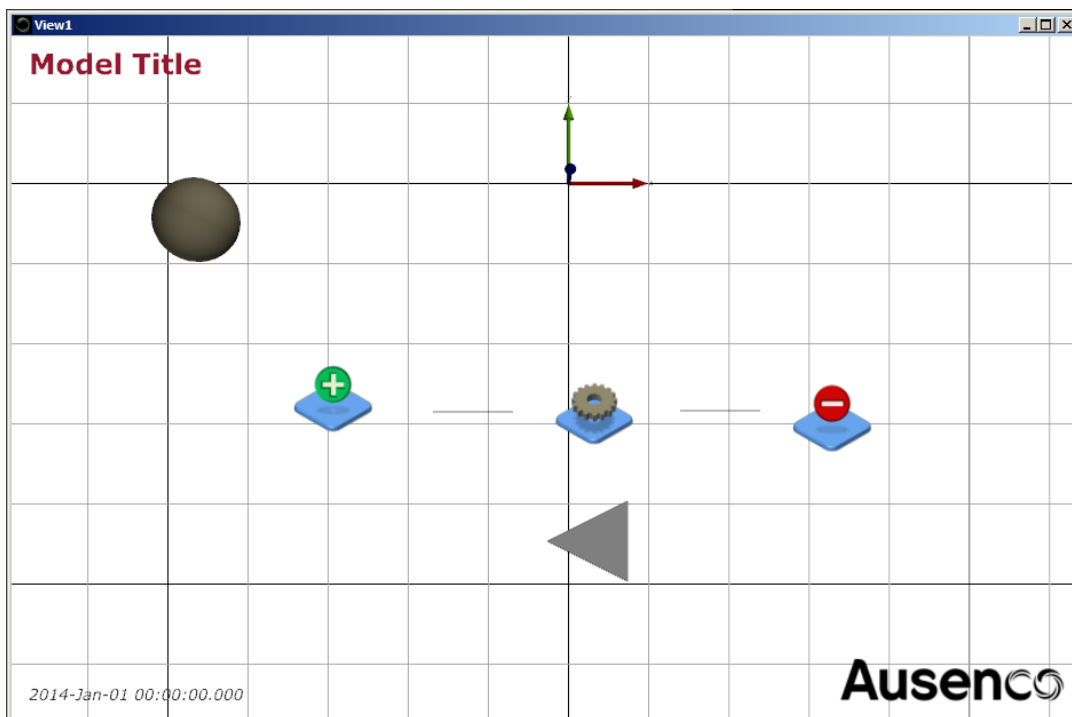
and rename them using the same method as for the Proto entity:

Renamed Objects

Object	Name
EntityGenerator1	Gen
EntityConveyor1	GenToServ
Server1	Serv
EntityConveyor2	ServToSink
EntitySink1	Sink
Queue1	ServQueue

The re-positioning of these objects will be covered in a later step. The model so far should look similar to the Model Layout below, depending on how the viewing position was adjusted. Save the model from the File menu on the **Control Panel** with the name JaamSimBasicExample.cfg when prompted. We recommend saving regularly when building models.

Model Layout



3.2 - Step 2 - Putting the Objects Together

Now that the objects have been placed in the model, they need to be set to interact with one another to generate (Gen), transport (GenToServ, ServToSink), process (Serv), and consume (Sink) Proto entities. This is done by assigning values to the appropriate keywords for each object.

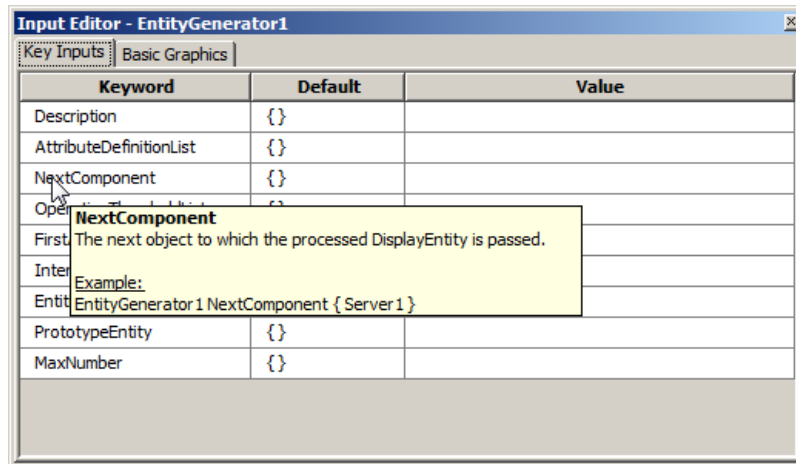
First connect the appropriate objects together by setting the following keywords:

Object Connections

Object	Keyword	Value
Gen	NextComponent	GenToServ
GenToServ	NextComponent	Serv
Serv	NextComponent	ServToSink
ServToSink	NextComponent	Sink

As a note, hovering the cursor over keywords in the **Input Editor** will display a brief description of the keyword. The mouseover for NextComponent is shown below.

Mouseover Keyword Tips



Set the time at which Proto entities will be added to the model by Gen, and the time they will spend at each stage:

Transit and Handling Durations

Object	Keyword	Value
Gen	InterArrivalTime	2 s
GenToServ	TravelTime	1 s
Serv	ServiceTime	1 s
ServToSink	TravelTime	1.5 s

The Server object requires a Queue object for entities waiting to be processed. Set the following keyword to associate ServQueue with Serv:

Serv Inputs

Tab	Keyword	Value
Key Inputs	WaitQueue	ServQueue

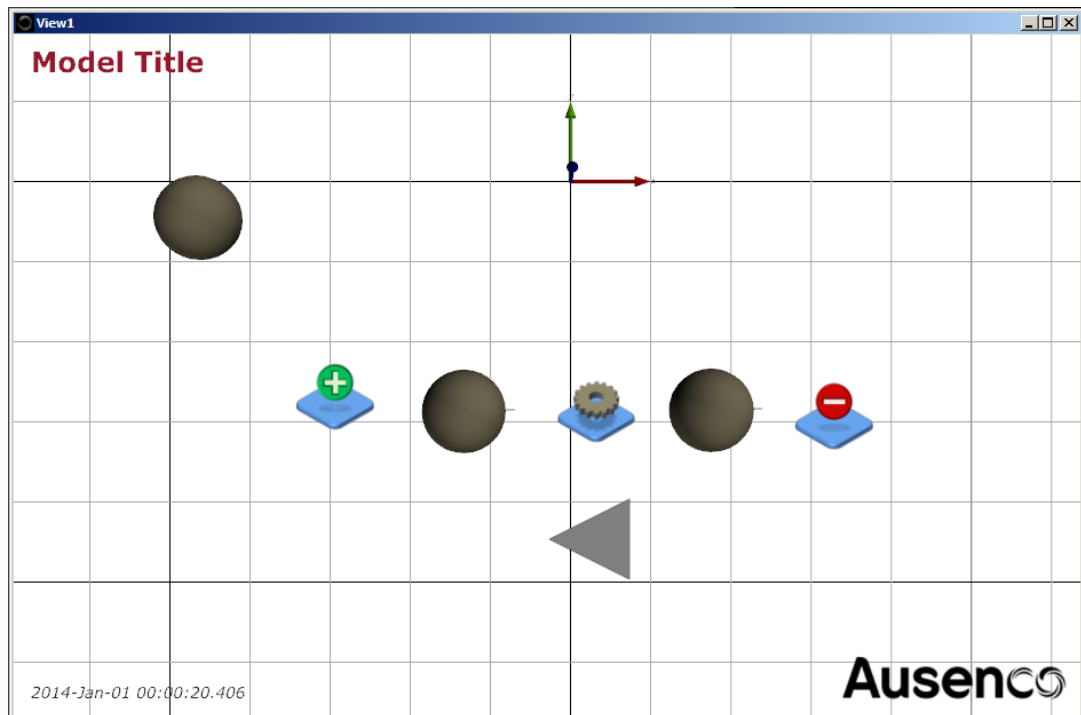
Lastly, configure Gen to produce copies of Proto, which is done by setting the following keyword:

Gen Inputs

Tab	Keyword	Value
Key Inputs	PrototypeEntity	Proto

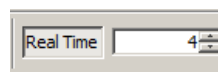
Save the model and press Play to run the simulation.

Simulation Screenshot



The Real Time Factor controls how fast the simulated time elapses in the model. The default Real Time Factor is 1, meaning each second watching the model corresponds to one simulated second. It can be changed by using the arrows on the Real Time Factor or by entering a desired value.

Real Time Factor



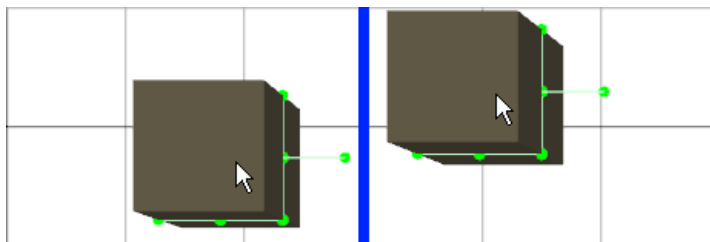
To continue working on the model, either Pause the model, which allows the simulation to later resume starting from the time Paused, or Stop the model, which resets the simulation.

3.3 - Step 3 - Changing Model Graphics

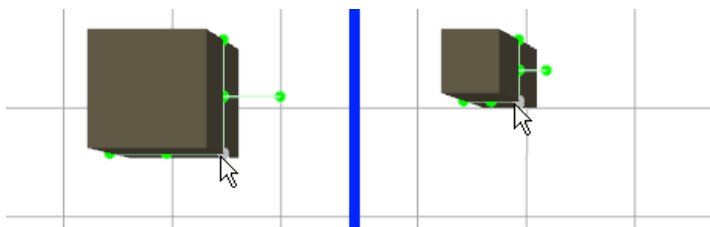
A few graphical adjustments will now be made to improve the appearance of the model. While the changes in this step will not impact the functionality of the model, graphics are invaluable when confirming proper operation in larger models.

Objects can be moved and resized by selecting them and holding down Control and left dragging. If a handle is selected during this process, the object will be resized, otherwise it will move following the cursor. These two techniques are illustrated using a cube in the figures below.

Moving an Object



Resizing an Object



Use these methods to move and resize components as necessary.

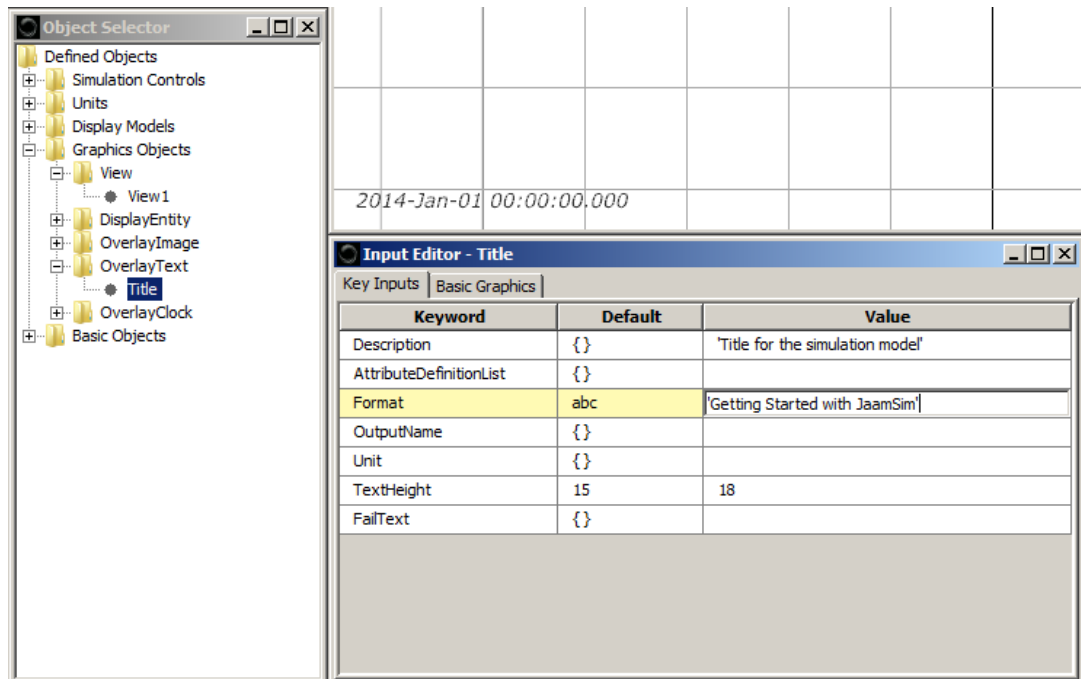
Since the XYZ-Axis marker isn't beneficial to this model, hiding it will make the model less cluttered. To do this, select the Options from the Control Panel and click on the "Show Axes" entry to de-select it.

Lastly, change the 'Model Title' in the **View Window** by returning to **Object Selector** and expanding the OverlayText palette. Select the Title object and enter the following keyword under the Key Inputs tab in the **Input Editor** :

Changing the Model Title

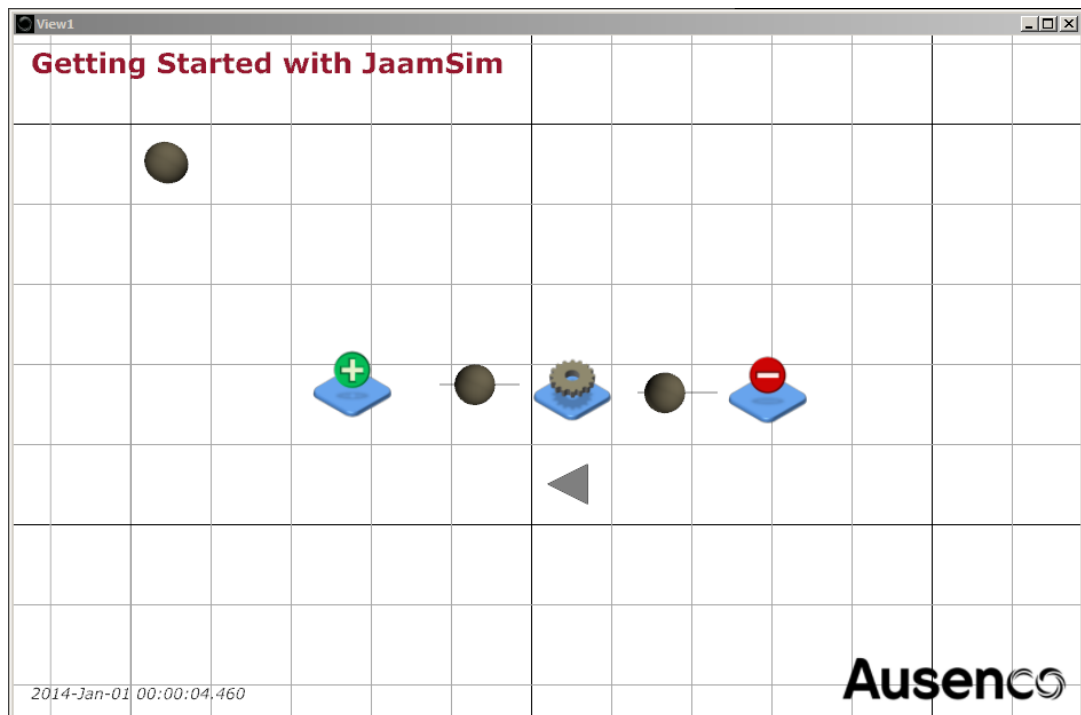
Object	Keyword	Value
Title	Format	'Getting Started with JaamSim'

Changing the Model Title



Press Play again, and Stop the simulation when ready to proceed.

Adjusting Model Graphics



3.4 - Step 4 - Adding a Probability Distribution

The simulation created thus far is not particularly interesting because the Proto entities are being generated in a uniform sequence. To make the model more dynamic, we will add a probability distribution to control when each Proto entity is generated.

From the **Model Builder** expand the Probability Distributions palette, then create and rename an ExponentialDistribution object:

Renaming the ExponentialDistribution

Model Builder Palette	Object	Name
Probability Distributions	ExponentialDistribution	GenIATDist

Also set the following keywords for GenIATDist:

GenIATDist Inputs

Tab	Keyword	Value
Key Inputs	UnitType	TimeUnit
Key Inputs	MinValue	0 s
Key Inputs	MaxValue	10 s
Key Inputs	Mean	2 s

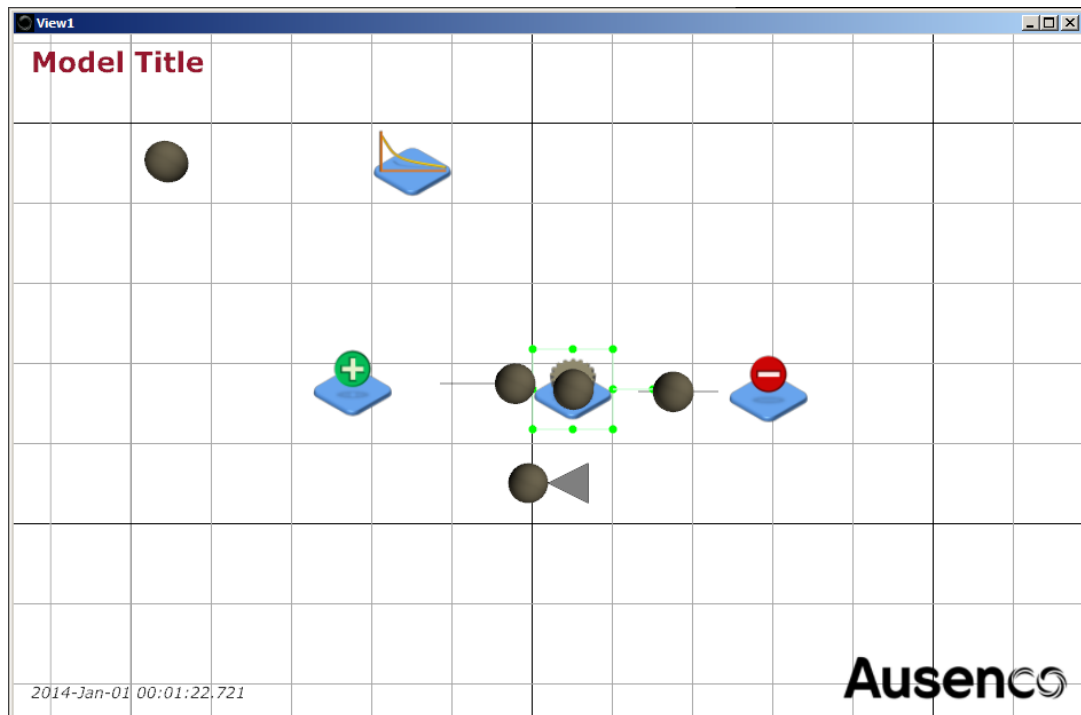
Now change the InterArrivalTime for Gen to be GenIATDist:

Gen Inputs

Tab	Keyword	Value
Key Inputs	InterArrivalTime	GenIATDist

Save the model again, and press Play. Observe that Proto entities are generated randomly and there are now times where Proto entities are waiting in ServQueue to be processed.

Simulation with a Probability Distribution



Congratulations, you have successfully constructed a JaamSim simulation model!

4 - Graphical User Interface

The graphical user interface (GUI) for JaamSim is also used by TLS and by any other simulation software based on JaamSim. The interface consists of the Control Panel, one or more view windows, the Model Builder, the Object Selector, the Input Editor, and the Output Viewer.

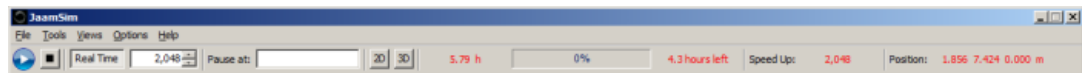
List of interface elements:

- Control Panel
- View Windows
- Model Builder
- Object Selector
- Input Editor
- Output Viewer

4.1 - Control Panel

The Control Panel provides a number of run controls and output displays to monitor and control the progress of a simulation run. The control panel for an example simulation run is shown in the figure below.

JaamSim Control Panel



The panel is divided into two rows, consisting of the menu bar and the tool bar, which are described in the following sections.

Menu Bar

File

Clicking on the File entry displays a menu with actions related to saving and loading model input configuration files:

File

Menu Entry	Description
New	Launches a new, blank model with no objects defined.
Open...	Loads a saved configuration from file.
Save	Saves the model under the present input configuration file name.
Save As...	Saves the current model as a new input configuration file.
Import...	Imports one or more 3D models or images. Creates both the ColladaModels/ImageModels containing the graphics and the corresponding DisplayEntities.
Print Input Report	Prints the present inputs in a standard file format (.inp).
Exit	Closes all windows and exits JaamSim.

Tools

Clicking on the Tools entry displays a menu allowing the user to bring up each of the windows that make up the JaamSim graphical user interface:

Tools

Menu Entry	Description
Show Basic Tools	Shows the four main tools: Model Builder, Object Selector, Input Editor, and Output Viewer.
Close All Tools	Closes all of the tools that are open.
Model Builder	Drag and drop creation and placement of simulation objects.
Object Selector	Tree listing of all objects in the present simulation model.
Input Editor	View and edit keyword inputs for the selected simulation object.
Output Viewer	Key output values of the selected object.
Property Viewer	Detailed list of the internal properties of the selected object.
Log Viewer	Console for viewing input warnings and error messages.

The Property Viewer is typically used by programmers who are developing and debugging JaamSim applications, and so its usage is beyond the scope of this manual.

Views

A View is a window showing a graphical 3D representation of the model. The Views entry displays a menu containing a list of currently defined view windows and provides the ability to create new views.

Views

Menu Entry	Description
View1	Opens the window for View1. Does nothing if the window has already been opened.
Define new View	Creates a new View object and displays its window.

Options

Clicking on the Options entry in the menu bar generates a menu containing the following entries:

Options

Menu Entry	Description
Show Axes	If checked, coordinate axes are displayed at the origin (0, 0, 0) of the coordinate grid.
Show Grid	If checked, the coordinate grid is displayed on the x-y plane.
Always On Top	If checked, the control panel will always remain on top of other windows.
Graphic Debug Info	If checked, information on video memory usage and rendering time will be shown as an overlay on the view windows.

Help

Clicking on the Help entry in the menu bar displays a single menu option that shows the software version number and copyright information.

Tool Bar

The left-hand side of the Tool Bar contains controls for manipulating the simulation run and the 3D view for the active display window. The right-hand side shows the status of the simulation run such as the elapsed simulation time.

Run Controls

Run Controls

Tool Bar Item	Description
Run/Pause Simulation	Starts, pauses and resumes the simulation run.
Stop Simulation	Stops the simulation run and prepares it for re-starting at time zero.
Real Time	If pressed, the simulation speed is held to a constant multiple of wall-clock time.
Real Time Multiplier	The ratio of simulated time to wall-clock time that is used when the Real Time feature is active.
Pause at:	The time at which the software automatically pauses the simulation. Accepts numbers with time units (e.g. 500 h, 1 y) or date/time format (yyyy-mm-dd hh:mm:ss.s).

View Controls

Two buttons are provided to adjust the camera position.

View Controls

Tool Bar Item	Description
2D	Moves the camera for the active view window to give a bird's eye view directly above the x-y plane of the simulation.
3D	Moves the camera for the active view window to give the viewer a sense of depth in all dimensions.

Note that both of these view options provide full 3D perspective graphics. Only the camera position is changed when a button is clicked.

Run Status

The right-hand side of the Tool Bar consists of indicators to illustrate the progress and status of the simulation run:

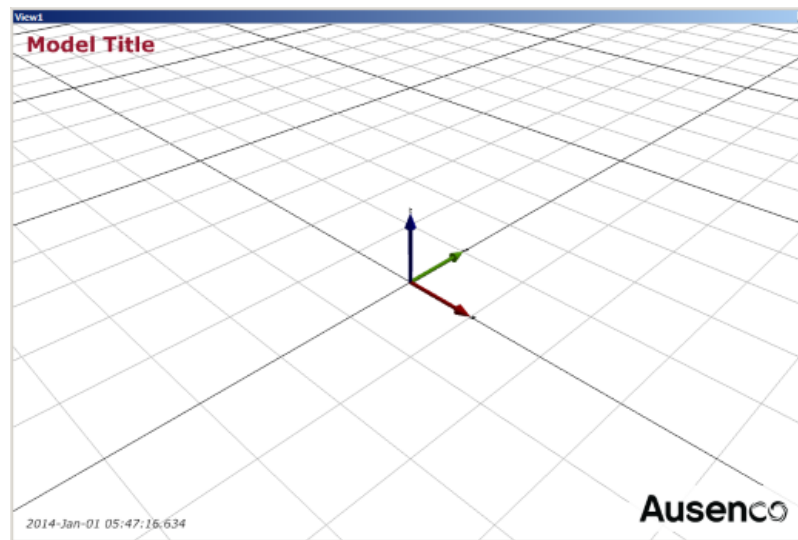
Run Status

Status Bar Item	Description
Simulation Time	The present simulation time (displayed in the Preferred Unit for time).
Progress Bar	Percentage of the simulation run that has been completed.
Time Remaining	Wall-clock time remaining until the simulation run is completed.
Speed Up	The ratio of elapsed simulated time to wall-clock time.
Position	Location of the mouse cursor in the active view window expressed in { x, y, z } coordinates.

4.2 - View Windows

View windows similar to the figure below display a graphical representation of a simulation. Multiple view windows can be defined depicting different parts of a model. Each view window is an instance of a View object and can be modified interactively.

View Window with Default Graphical Entities



Default Objects

When a new model is created, a default view window shown in the above figure is created with some default graphical objects that appear in this window: XY-Grid, XYZ-Axis, AusLogo, Title, and Clock.

The XY-Grid and XYZ-Axis objects are intended as visual aids for placing new objects, and as such they are regular static graphics DisplayEntity objects. The Movable keyword is set to FALSE for both objects, so that they cannot be moved accidentally and do not respond to mouse clicks.

The other three objects are the Ausenco wordmark, a place holder title for the model, and calendar and clock to show simulation time. These objects are Overlay Objects (OverlayImage, OverlayText, and OverlayClock respectively) that appear in a fixed position on the view window and are not part of the 3D scene.

The position and format of the default objects can be modified through the Input Editor or deleted using the Object Selector.

Moving the Camera

The basic camera movements are zoom, pan, and orbit. The user can zoom the camera by using the mouse wheel and pan the camera by clicking and dragging the mouse cursor around the view window. Dragging the mouse with the right button depressed causes the camera to orbit around the current point of interest. These movements are described in more detail below along with a number of other useful camera manipulations.

View Camera Controls

Mouse/Keyboard Action	Effect on the Camera
Left Click	Selects Point of Interest. The point on the surface of the object under the pointer becomes the point of interest. If no object is under the pointer, then the point on the xy-plane is used.
Scroll Wheel	Zooms the camera in or out. The camera is moved towards or away from the point of interest. One click moves the camera 10% closer to or farther away from the point of interest.
Left Drag	XY-plane pan. The camera is moved in the xy-plane from its present position so that the pointer stays fixed on the same object in the scene. If no object is under the pointer, then the point on the xy-plane is used. The point of interest is reset to the pointer position. Movement is restricted to no closer than 1 degree from the horizon to protect the user from an accidental trip to infinity.
Shift + Left Drag	Z-axis pan. The camera is moved along the z-axis from its present position so that the pointer stays fixed on the same object in the scene. If no object is under the pointer, then the point on the xy-plane is used. The point of interest is reset to the pointer position.
Right Drag	Orbit. The camera orbits left/right and up/down around the point of interest, following the mouse movement.
Shift + Right Drag	Look around. The camera looks left/right and up/down, following the mouse movement. The point of interest is unchanged.

Moving and Re-sizing Objects

Individual objects can be moved around using mouse controls that are analogous to the camera controls. To avoid moving an object accidentally, it is necessary to press the Control key during any movement. After selecting an object in the Object Selector or by clicking it in a view window, its position, size, and orientation can be manipulated interactively by pressing the Control key and dragging the entire object, a corner of the object, or its rotation handle using the mouse. By default, dragging an object moves it in the xy-plane. An object can be moved in the z-direction by holding down both the Control and Shift keys and dragging the object up and down. These actions are described in more detail in the following table.

Moving and Re-sizing Objects

Mouse/Keyboard Action	Effect on the Object
Left Click	Selects the object. The object under the pointer is selected for input/output viewing and for re-positioning, re-sizing, or rotating. The selected object is indicated by a green rectangle that encompassed the object. Green handles are also provided to allow the object to be re-sized or rotated.
Control + Left Drag	Moves the object parallel to the xy-plane (holding its z coordinate constant) following the pointer.
Shift + Control + Left Drag	Moves the object parallel to the z-axis (holding its x and y coordinates constant) following the pointer.
Control + Left Drag on a Handle	Resizes/rotates the object. The selected object is re-sized or rotated using the selected handle.

Moving and Re-shaping Linear Objects

In addition to the standard controls described above, linear objects, such as an Arrow, can be re-shaped by adding and removing points and by moving individual points. The actions for linear objects are described in the following table.

Moving and Re-shaping Linear Objects

Mouse/Keyboard Action	Effect on the Object
Left Click on the Line	Selects the line. The line under the pointer is selected for input/output viewing and for re-positioning, re-sizing, or rotating. The selected line turns green indicating it has been selected and green handles appear at each point in the line.
Control + Left Drag on the Line	Moves the entire line in the xy-plane. The selected line is moved in a plane parallel to the xy-plane, following the pointer.
Shift + Control + Left Drag on the Line	Moves the entire line along the z-axis. The selected line is moved along the z-axis, following the pointer.
Control + Left Drag on a Handle	Moves location of the point in the xy-plane. The lines on either side of the point adjust to following the point.
Shift + Control + Left Drag on a Handle	Moves the location of the point along the z-axis.
Alt + Control + Left Click on the Line	Adds a new point and Handle to the line.
Shift + Alt + Control + Left Click on a Handle	Deletes the point and re-connects the points on either side of the deleted point.

Context Menu

Right-clicking in the view window generates a menu listing all objects whose graphical representation lies under the mouse cursor. Selecting an object here (or in the case that there is only one object underneath the mouse cursor) generates a submenu with the following entries:

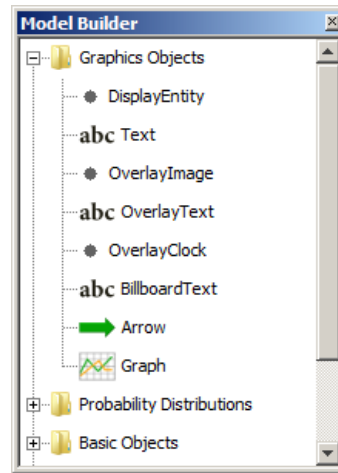
Context Menu Entries

Menu Item	Description
Input Editor	Selects the object and opens its Input Editor window.
Output Viewer	Selects the object and opens its Output Viewer window.
Property Viewer	Selects the object and opens its Property Viewer window.
Duplicate	Creates a copy of the selected object in the current view window.
Delete	Deletes the selected object.
Change Graphics	Opens a dialog box to select a new DisplayModel graphical representation for the selected object.
Add Label	Creates a Text object with its name and RelativeEntity keywords set to the selected object.
Center in View	Selects the object and centers the current View on it.

4.3 - Model Builder

The Model Builder provides palettes of objects that can be dragged and dropped to construct a new model or to modify an existing one. The figure below shows the Model Builder with the Graphical Objects palette opened, ready for dragging and dropping.

Model Builder



Once an object has been created by dragging and dropping it from the Model Builder into a view window, its inputs are entered using the Input Editor.

When a model is saved, JaamSim generates an input configuration file that contains all of the objects that have been created along with their input values.

JaamSim includes a number of built-in palettes of objects:

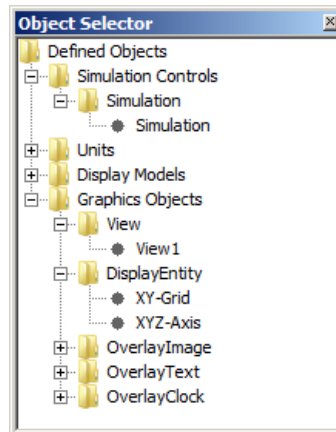
- Simulation Controls
- Units
- Display Models
- Graphics Objects
- Probability Distributions
- Basic Objects
- Process Flow
- Calculation Objects
- Fluid Objects

The Simulation Controls, Units, and Display Models palettes contain objects that do not have a graphical representation and cannot be dragged and dropped by the user. They appear in the Object Selector, but not in the Model Builder. The remaining palettes contain the standard objects that are needed for many simulation models. A JaamSim application, such as Ausenco's TLS, will include additional palettes of objects created specifically for that application.

4.4 - Object Selector

The Object Selector is an index of all the objects that have been created for the present model, including ones that were created automatically by JaamSim. Objects are grouped according to their palette and type in a tree format that mirrors the structure of the Model Builder. A specific object can be selected either by clicking its node in the Object Selector or by clicking it in a view window. The figure below shows the Object selector with the Graphics Objects and DisplayEntity nodes expanded.

Object Selector

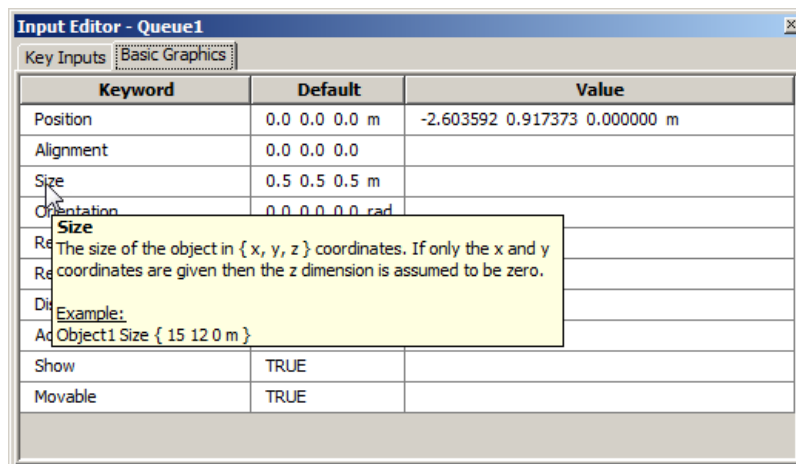


Objects that have been created using the Model Builder can be renamed or deleted using the Object Selector. Once an object has been selected, it can be renamed by clicking on its entry in the Object Selector or by pressing F2, similar to the convention in Windows. It can be deleted by pressing the Delete key, or by right-clicking the object in a view window or the Object Selector and selecting Delete.

4.5 - Input Editor

The Input Editor allows the user to modify inputs for objects already defined in the model or to assign inputs to newly-defined objects. When an object is selected, its parameters appear in the Input Editor window, grouped under a number of tabs. If a keyword has a default value assigned, it is shown in the Default column. Hovering the mouse cursor over a keyword will display a tooltip containing a brief description of the keyword and an example input. The figure below shows the Input Editor with the tooltip for Size.

Input Editor with Keyword Tooltip Mouseover



The example input shown in the figure is given in the format when Editing the Configuration File. The entry to place in the Input Editor is the text appearing between the braces ({}). For the example shown in the figure, the entry would be: 15 12 0 m.

Entering and Editing Keyword Inputs

Keywords are modified by clicking the Value column and entering a new value with the appropriate units from the Units Palette. Numbers must be entered without spaces or commas and Boolean keywords must take the value TRUE or FALSE (case sensitive). If an entry is made in the Value column, it will overwrite the default. If an input is not valid, an error message will be displayed showing the cause of the error.

Depending on the object, different keyword values will have different data types outlined in the following table.

Input Data Types

Data Type	Description
Numbers without units	Specified with or without a decimal point, e.g. 5, 5.0, and 5. are equivalent entries.
Numbers with units	A pre-defined unit must be included, e.g. 1000 mm, 1.0 m, and 0.001 km are equivalent entries.
Time Formats	Times can be entered as a number and unit (e.g. 5.2 s), in a year/month/day format (e.g. 2015-02-28), or in an hour/minute/second format (e.g. 01:35:20.5).
Expressions	Specified using object outputs and mathematical operators, e.g. '1 + 2* [Entity1].OutputB'.
Booleans	Indicated as either TRUE or FALSE (case-sensitive).
Colours	Specified by a colour keyword or by an RGB value, e.g. pink and 255 192 203 are equivalent entries.
Strings	The text must be enclosed in single quotes if it contains any spaces, e.g. 'a b c'. Note that 'abc' and abc are equivalent entries.
Objects	Specified by an object name. For example View1 indicates the view window, View1, created automatically by JaamSim.
Object outputs	Specified by an object name and an output name, e.g. Queue1 QueueLength is the output named "QueueLength" for the queue object Queue1.

The use of Time Formats and Expressions are described in the Advanced Topics section of this manual.

Curly braces are used to delineate distinct entries in a list. For example, a list of two points would be entered as { 0.0 1.0 0.0 m } { 1.0 1.0 0.0 m }. When an input has only one set of inner braces, it can be entered without the inner braces, e.g. { { 1 2 3 } } can be entered as { 1 2 3 }.

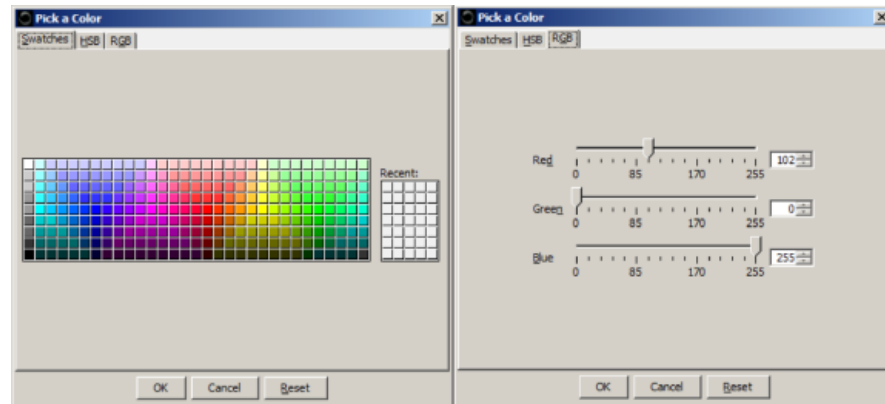
A drop-down menu is available for many types of inputs. For a Boolean input, the user is offered a choice of TRUE or FALSE. For an object input, the user is offered a list of all the objects of the appropriate type. Similar drop-down menus are provided for most other types of inputs.

Colour Selection

For readability, it is often preferable to specify a colour input using a colour keyword instead of an RGB value, e.g. pink instead of 255 192 203. A table of standard colour keywords is provided in the last section of this manual.

Alternatively, the Input Editor provides a pop-up menu containing a graphical palette (shown in the figure below) to aid colour selection. The user can select a colour or adjust the RGB values via slider controls.

Colour Selection Pop-up Window



4.6 - Output Viewer

The Output Viewer displays the pre-programmed outputs that are available for the selected object. Output values are updated continuously as the simulation progresses. In addition, any user-defined Attributes will also appear in Output Viewer.

Numerical outputs are displayed in SI units unless a particular unit is specified using the DisplayedUnit keyword for Simulation.

The output system provided by JaamSim is the basis for all model graphics and reports. An object can be animated by connecting a pre-defined Action in its DisplayModel (see Display Models Palette) to one of its Outputs.

The figure below shows the outputs provided for a Queue object.

Output Viewer

Output Viewer - Queue1	
Output	Value
Entity	
Description	
SimTime	0.426809 h
Name	Queue1
DisplayEntity	
Orientation	0.0 0.0 0.0 rad
Alignment	0.0 0.0 0.0
Position	0.493151 2.431863 0.0 m
Size	0.431764 0.365344 0.0 m
StateEntity	
State	None
LinkedComponent	
NumberAdded	18.0000
obj	Gen_18
NumberProcessed	16.0000
ProcessingRate	0.0104132 /s
ReleaseTime	NaN h
Queue	
QueueLength	2.00000
QueueLengthAverage	0.728288
QueueLengthMinimum	0.00000
QueueLengthMaximum	3.00000
QueueLengthDistribution	{ .49544748365128277, .3077627542121376,
QueueLengthStandard...	0.836209
AverageQueueTime	0.0172689 h

5 - Simulation Controls Palette

The Simulation object (named "Simulation") is used to store inputs used to define basic parameters of the model, such as run duration. The Simulation object is created automatically when a new model is started. It does need to be dragged and dropped by the user, and for this reason it does not appear in the Model Builder.

List of objects:

- Simulation

5.1 - Simulation

As with other objects, the simulation parameters are changed using the Input Editor.

Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
RunDuration	Duration of the simulation run in which statistics will be recorded.
InitializationDuration	Duration of the initialization period from which the run statistics are discarded before the simulation is run for the time specified in RunDuration. Allows the model to reach steady-state before statistics are recorded. The total length of the simulation run is the sum of InitializationDuration and RunDuration.
PrintReport	If TRUE, a summary report will be written to an output file named <run name>.rep.
ReportDirectory	The directory in which the output file will be created. If left blank, the default directory is the one in which the input file <run name>.cfg is located.
TickLength	The smallest time increment for JaamSim's internal integer-based time keeping. The default value of 1 microsecond will support simulation runs of more than 100 years.
ExitAtStop	If TRUE, JaamSim will close all windows and exit when the simulation run is finished.
GlobalSubstreamSeed	Global seed that sets the substream for each probability distribution. Allows the random seed for each probability distribution to be changed with a single input.

GUI

Keyword	Description
DisplayedUnits	A list of units to be used for displaying outputs from the simulation. If no unit is specified for a given unit type, then outputs for that type are given in SI units.

6 - Units Palette

JaamSim performs all internal calculations in SI units (meters, kilograms, seconds, etc.). However, many quantities employed by simulation users are more conveniently specified in other unit systems. To this end, JaamSim natively supports a number of commonly used units, shown in table below.

Supported Unit Types and Units

Unit Type	Default Unit	Supported Units
DimensionlessUnit		
TimeUnit	seconds (s)	min, h, d, w, y, ms, us, ns
DistanceUnit	meters (m)	m, km, nmi, mi, ft, in, mm
SpeedUnit	meters per second (m/s)	m/s, km/h, knots, mph
AccelerationUnit	meters per squared second (m/s ²)	ft/s ²
MassUnit	kilograms (kg)	tonnes, kt, Mt
MassFlowUnit	kilograms per second (kg/s)	(any mass unit)/(h, d, y)
VolumeUnit	cubic meters (m ³)	km ³ , bbl, mbbbl, mmbbl
VolumeFlowUnit	cubic meters per second (m ³ /s)	(any volume unit)/(h, d, y)
AngleUnit	radians (rad)	degrees
AngularSpeedUnit	radians per second (rad/s)	rad/h, deg/s, deg/h
EnergyUnit	joules (J)	kWh
EnergyDensityUnit	joules per cubic meter (J/m ³)	kWh/m ³
SpecificEnergyUnit	joules per kilogram (J/kg)	kWh/t
PowerUnit	watts (W)	kW, MW
CostUnit	dollars (\$)	
CostRateUnit	dollars per second (\$/s)	\$/h, \$/d
LinearDensityUnit	kg/m	t/m, kt/m
LinearDensityVolumeUnit	m ³ /m	
DensityUnit	kg/m ³	
PressureUnit	Pa	kPa, psi
ViscosityUnit	Pa-s	P, cP
AreaUnit	m ²	cm ² , mm ² , in ²
RateUnit	/s	/h, /d, /w, /y

Units are mandatory for most numerical inputs with the exception of pure numbers or ratios. Inputs that are pure numbers are indicated by the DimensionlessUnit type.

All Unit objects have the same keywords.

Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
ConversionFactorToSI	Two numbers that specify the numerator and denominator, respectively, of the multiplicative factor to convert from the new unit to SI base units.

6.1 - Defining a New Unit

In addition to the pre-existing unit types defined in JaamSim, the user can specify new units using a Unit object. A new unit object can be created by right clicking on an existing unit and selecting duplicate. After the unit is renamed appropriately, its ConversionFactorToSI input can be set to the desired value. For example, to create a new TimeUnit for "fortnight" (two weeks), the ConversionFactorToSI keyword should be set to { 1209600 1 }. Once this has been done, keyword values in units of time will subsequently support the Fortnight unit when values are entered.

6.2 - Changing the Units for Model Outputs

Model outputs are normally shown in the appropriate SI unit in the Output Viewer. In many cases, it is useful to show outputs in another unit. For example, it might be better to view time outputs in terms of hours instead of seconds (the SI unit for time) and distance outputs in terms of kilometres instead of metres (the SI unit for distance). These changes can be accomplished by setting the input to the DisplayedUnit keyword for Simulation to { h km }. The DisplayedUnit keyword allows all the desired units to be specified in one place.

7 - Graphics Objects Palette

Graphical Objects are used to create 3D objects, pictures, text, graphs, arrows, and other visual components needed to visualise and monitor a simulation.

List of objects:

- DisplayEntity
- Text
- Overlay Objects
- BillboardText
- Arrow
- Graph
- View

7.1 - DisplayEntity

The DisplayEntity is the basic 3D graphical object in JaamSim. All JaamSim objects that have graphics are subclasses of DisplayEntity. A DisplayEntity dragged and dropped from the Model Builder can be used to display a static object such as a 3D shape or a 2D picture.

The graphical appearance of a DisplayEntity and its subclasses is determined by its DisplayModel (see the Display Models Palette section). The two objects work together to generate an object's display. In general, the DisplayEntity determines what is displayed, while its DisplayModel determines how it is displayed.

A number of different subclasses of DisplayModel are available to match the various subclasses of DisplayEntity. The DisplayModel keyword determines the DisplayModel used by a DisplayEntity. A 3D object will require a ColladaModel while a 2D picture will require a ImageModel. The inputs for DisplayEntity determine the position, size, and orientation for the graphical object, while the inputs for the DisplayModel determine the shape and appearance of the object.

One DisplayModel can be shared between multiple DisplayEntities. This is an essential feature for the case of complex 3D content built from thousands or millions of triangles. In this case, a ColladaModel (as subclass of DisplayModel) stores 3D information that can be shared between multiple DisplayEntities. The 3D content is loaded and stored only once, even though it is displayed many times in various locations. Even in the case of animated 3D content, only one ColladaModel is needed to display a different animation state in each location.

The default appearance of a DisplayEntity is a grey cube. Its appearance can be changed by right-clicking the DisplayEntity in either a view window or the Object Selector and selecting "Change Graphics". The user can then select between the available DisplayModels or can create a new DisplayModel by importing a file in one of the supported 3D graphics formats.

The easiest way to create a new DisplayEntity for a 3D object or an image is to use the Import function provided in the Control Panel under File. This method creates a new DisplayEntity that is connected to a new DisplayModel with the imported 3D object or image.

All objects intended for visualization in a model display window in JaamSim have a set of Basic Graphics keywords used to define their appearance. These are found in the Basic Graphics tab of the Input Editor when the object is selected.

Basic Graphics Inputs

Keyword	Description
Position	The point in the region at which the alignment point of the object is positioned.
Alignment	The point within the object about which its Position keyword is defined, expressed with respect to a unit box centered about { 0, 0, 0 }.
Size	The size of the object in { x, y, z } coordinates. When two coordinates are given it is assumed that z = 0. When the size is changed, the coordinates of the center are held fixed and the eight corners are moved.
Orientation	The three Euler angles defining the rotation of the object.
RelativeEntity	An object with respect to which the Position keyword is referenced. If that object is moved, any object connected to it by RelativeEntity will also move.
DisplayModel	The graphical representation of the object. Accepts a list of multiple Display Model objects for compatibility with level of detail and optional rendering.
Active	If TRUE, then the object is active and used in the simulation run.
Show	If TRUE, then the object is shown in the simulation view windows.
Movable	If TRUE, then the object can be positioned by dragging with the mouse. Non-movable objects do not respond to mouse interactions in the View windows.

7.2 - Text

The Text object is used to define static or dynamic text to be displayed in a view window. Text objects are used for labelling various parts of the model and for monitoring the status of the model.

The text displayed by the Text object is determined primarily by its Format keyword. Dynamic text can be introduced by including a Java format code such as %s in the Format input and specifying the variable to be displayed with the OutputName keyword. Use the Output Viewer to identify the outputs that are available for each object. If the output is a number with Units, the value can be converted from SI to a specified unit through the Unit keyword.

The appearance and style of the text is determined by the TextModel specified by the DisplayModel keyword. The default style ("DefaultTextModel") is black Verdana text. A new text style can be created through the following steps:

- Create a new TextModel by right clicking on the DefaultTextModel object in the Object Selector and selecting "Duplicate".
- Rename the new TextModel object by doubling clicking on the name in the Object Selector, entering the new name, and pressing Return key.
- Use the Input Editor to specify the characteristics for the new TextModel, such as font, italics, bold, colour, etc.
- Use the Input Editor to select the new TextModel for the Text object's DisplayModel keyword.

A Text object for a specific graphical entity can be generated automatically by right-clicking the object in a view window and selecting "Add Label". The Format keyword will be automatically populated with the name of the target entity and will have its RelativeEntity keyword set so that the label follows the target entity when it is moved.

The Text object has the following keywords in addition to those from DisplayEntity.

Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Format	The fixed and variable text to be displayed. If spaces are included, enclose the text in single quotes ('). If variable text is to be displayed using the OutputName keyword, include the appropriate Java format in the text, e.g. %s will display a text output and %.6f will display a number with six decimals of accuracy.
OutputName	The output value chain that returns the variable text to be displayed. If more than one output value is given, all outputs but the last should point to an entity output to query for the next output. For example, { Tank-1 Product Name }, returns the name of the product in Tank-1.
Unit	The unit in which to express the output value. Required only for outputs that return a number.
TextHeight	The size of the font as displayed in the view window.

7.3 - Overlay Objects

Overlay objects are special versions of other objects that are used for graphical display in a simulation model. Unlike other display objects, the position of overlay objects is referenced to the corner of a view window, and so the object does not move when the view is panned or zoomed. These objects are useful for labelling view windows or displaying the model name and company logos. Examples of Overlay Objects are the default Title, Clock, and Ausenco logo that are provided automatically when a new model is opened.

There are three types of overlay objects, each corresponding to a different graphical object type. The relationship between each overlay object, its parent object type, and its usage is summarized below.

Overlay Object and Usage Summary

Overlay Object	Parent Object	Usage
OverlayImage	DisplayEntity	Static image (Logos, other graphics)
OverlayText	Text	Static or dynamic text (Model name, states, rates)
OverlayClock	Text	Current time in the simulation model.

Each type of overlay object takes the keywords associated with its parent object. For instance, the Format and TextHeight keywords must be supplied for an OverlayText object. Additionally, instead of the Basic Graphics keywords common to other display objects, overlay objects have the following keywords:

Basic Graphics Inputs

Keyword	Description
ScreenPosition	A list of two numbers specifying the spacing (in pixels) between the left and top corner of the View window and the object.
AlignRight	If TRUE, the horizontal alignment is referenced to the right side of the view window instead of the left.
AlignBottom	If TRUE, the vertical alignment is referenced to the bottom side of the view window instead of the top.

7.4 - BillboardText

A BillboardText object is similar to a normal Text object, except that the text is always oriented towards the view window and its height is given in pixels instead of metres. BillboardText retains its coordinates in 3-space and in this way differs from the OverlayText object. Both static and dynamic text can be displayed by a BillboardText object using the same keywords as Text.

The keywords for BillboardText are identical to those for Text and have the same meaning, except for the TextHeight keyword, which now gives the height of the text in pixels instead of metres. At the present time, this input must include the units of metres (m) even though it is interpreted as pixels. This deficiency will be corrected in a future version of the software.

7.5 - Arrow

An Arrow object consists of a line (possibly multiple line segments) and an arrowhead. It can be used to point out objects in a view window. In addition to the Basic Graphics keywords, the table below describes keywords used for this object in particular.

Arrow Graphics Inputs

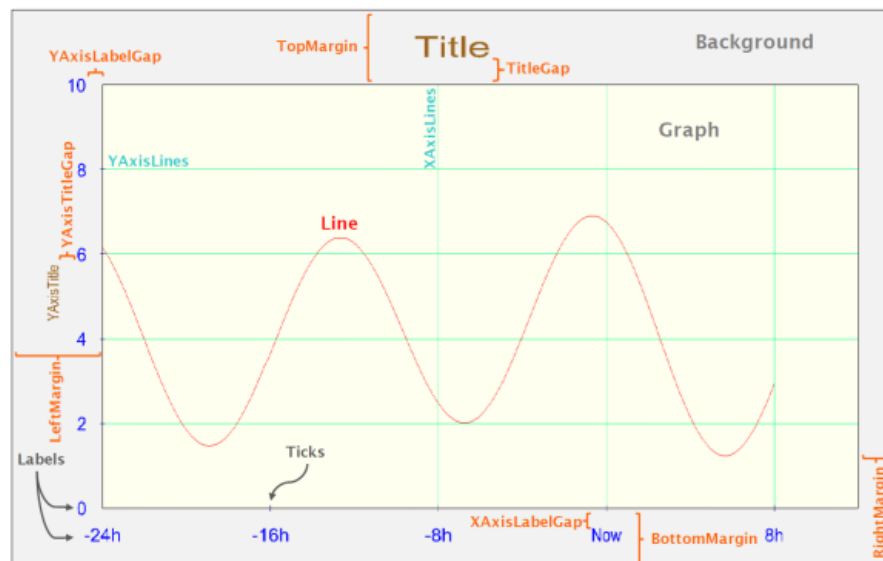
Keyword	Description
Points	A list of points (in { x, y, z } coordinates) defining the line segments that make up the arrow. When two coordinates are given it is assumed that z = 0.
Width	The width of the arrow line segments in pixels.
ArrowSize	A set of { x, y, z } numbers that define the size of the arrowhead in those directions at the end of the connector.
Color	The colour of the arrow, defined using a colour keyword or RGB values.

Arrows (and other graphical objects that use the Points keyword) ignore the Position, Alignment and Orientation keywords, since their placement is defined completely by their Points coordinates.

7.6 - Graph

The Graph object is a real-time visual representation of one or more output values, displaying its current value in the context of its recent history. The figure below shows an example of a graph, with keywords related to formatting its appearance labelled directly on the graph. The formatting is applied by specifying a GraphModel object to the DisplayModel keyword.

Sample Graph with Formatting Keywords Defined Graphically



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Title	Text for the graph title, enclosed in single quotes (') if it contains spaces.
NumberOfPoints	The number of data points to be displayed on the graph. This determines the resolution of the graph.
UnitType	The type of units for each line specified by the DataSource input. Must be specified BEFORE the DataSource input and the Y-Axis inputs.
DataSource	One or more sources of data to be graphed against the primary y-axis. Specified as a series of Expressions, each enclosed by braces.
LineColours	A list of colours for the data series to be displayed. For multiple colours, each colour must be enclosed in braces as each colour can be itself defined as a list of RGB values.
LineWidths	A list of widths (in pixels) for the data series to be displayed.
SecondaryUnitType	The type of units for each line specified by the SecondaryDataSource input. Must be specified BEFORE the SecondaryDataSource input and the Secondary Y-Axis inputs.
SecondaryDataSource	One or more sources of data to be graphed against the secondary y-axis. Specified as a series of Expressions, each enclosed by braces.
SecondaryLineColours	A list of colours for the data series to be displayed. For multiple colours, each colour must be enclosed in braces as each colour can be itself defined as a list of RGB values.
SecondaryLineWidths	A list of widths (in pixels) for the data series to be displayed.

X-Axis Keywords

Keyword	Description
XAxisTitle	Title text for the x-axis.
XAxisUnit	The unit to be used for the x-axis.
XAxisStart	The minimum value for the x-axis.
XAxisEnd	The maximum value for the x-axis.
XAxisInterval	The interval between x-axis labels.
XAxisLabelFormat	The Java format to be used for the tick mark values on the x-axis.
XLines	A list of time values between StartTime and EndTime where vertical gridlines are inserted.
XLinesColor	Colour of the vertical gridlines (or a list corresponding to the colour of each gridline defined in XLines), defined using a colour name or RGB values.

Y-Axis Keywords

Keyword	Description
YAxisTitle	Title text for the primary y-axis.
YAxisUnit	The unit to be used for the primary y-axis.
YAxisStart	The minimum value for the y-axis (in units of the target method).
YAxisEnd	The maximum value for the y-axis.
YAxisInterval	The interval between y-axis labels.
YAxisLabelFormat	The Java format to be used for the tick mark values on the y-axis.
YLines	A list of values at which to insert horizontal gridlines.
YLinesColor	Colour of the horizontal gridlines, defined using a colour name or RGB values.

Secondary Y-Axis Keywords

Keyword	Description
SecondaryYAxisTitle	Title text for the secondary y-axis.
SecondaryYAxisUnit	The unit to be used for the secondary y-axis.
SecondaryYAxisStart	The minimum value for the secondary y-axis.
SecondaryYAxisEnd	The maximum value for the secondary y-axis.
SecondaryYAxisInterval	The interval between secondary y-axis labels.
SecondaryYAxisLabelFormat	The Java format to be used for the tick mark values on the secondary y-axis.

7.7 - View

When the Views menu is selected from the menu bar, a list of View objects is displayed. Each View object consists of an imaginary camera positioned in the world and a window in which to display the image. Clicking one of these objects will display the View in a new window (or bring the view window into focus if already displayed).

The graphical positions of objects are not used by any of the simulation model calculations. All graphics are for display purposes only.

Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
ViewCenter	The position in space that the View window is looking at.
ViewPosition	The position in space that the View window is looking from.
WindowSize	The size of the view window, in pixels.
WindowPosition	The position of the view window, in pixels, with respect to the upper-left hand corner of the computer screen.
TitleBarText	Text to place in the title bar of the view window.
ShowWindow	If TRUE, the view window is displayed on-screen.

8 - Display Models Palette

The graphical appearance of a DisplayEntity and its subclasses is determined by its DisplayModel. The two objects work together to generate an object's display. In general, the DisplayEntity determines what is displayed, while its DisplayModel determines how it is displayed. A number of different subclasses of DisplayModel are available to match the various subclasses of DisplayEntity.

For example, the Text object (a subclass of DisplayEntity) and the TextModel (a subclass of DisplayModel) work together to display text. The text to be displayed is determined by the Text object, while the style of the displayed text (font, bold, italics, colour, etc.) is determined by the TextModel object. In this case, the TextModel plays the same role as a text style in word processing software. The analyst can ensure that the same text style is used for multiple Text objects by sharing the same TextModel between all these objects.

Although DisplayModels determine the appearance of a DisplayEntity, the DisplayModel has no graphics itself and therefore cannot be dragged and dropped in the normal manner. To create a new DisplayModel, simply duplicate an existing DisplayModel. JaamSim starts with a pre-defined example of each type of Display Model that can be used for this purpose. Duplicate an example Display Model by right-clicking its entry in the Object Selector and selecting "Duplicate", then edit its attributes and name as necessary.

A selection of DisplayModels can be found in the "Display Models" palette in the Object Selector. Each of these subclasses of DisplayModel is intended for a particular subclass of DisplayEntity, as noted below.

List of objects:

- ColladaModel
- ImageModel
- TextModel
- ScreenPointsModel
- ArrowModel
- GraphModel
- DisplayModelCompat

All of these various Display Model objects have the same Basic Graphics keywords, described below, that control optional rendering and scaling at different drawing ranges.

Basic Graphics Inputs

Keyword	Description
VisibleViews	A list of Views for which this Display Model is shown. If empty, the model appears on all views.
DrawRange	A list of two values for the minimum and maximum distance from the camera this object is visible.
ModelScale	A list of three multiplicative factors by which to scale the model in the x-, y- and z-dimensions respectively.

8.1 - ColladaModel

ColladaModel objects are used to display custom 3D graphics in a simulation model. The COLLADA file format (.DAE) is an interchange file format used for 3D graphics. Any 3D object such as a DisplayEntity and most of its sub-classes can accept a ColladaModel as its DisplayModel (see the Display Models Palette section).

A number of other 3D formats can be used in addition to Collada. At the present time, JaamSim supports DAE, OBJ, JSM, and JSB formats as well as zipped versions of these files (ZIP). The JSM and JSB formats are specific to JaamSim:

- The JSM format was introduced to allow 3D objects to be animated. These files can be created using a plug-in for Blender, an open-source 3D graphics program. Animation is still in the early stages of development at the present time. Please contact us for more information if you wish to use this feature.
- The JSB format is a binary format that allows complex 3D objects to be loaded much faster than is possible with the DAE and OBJ formats. A JSB file can be exported by right clicking on a ColladaModel in the Object Selector and selecting "Export 3D Binary File (*.jsb)". At present, the ColladaModel must have been created from a DAE file. Support for OBJ and JSM files will be added in a future version of the software. Note that the

exported JSB will look for the same textures as the DAE file and that these should be located in the same relative position to the JSB file as they were to the DAE file.

Managing 3D assets can be complicated because of the large file sizes and the need to provide separate files for the textures. We recommend that the user place each 3D asset and its texture files in its own ZIP file. This approach greatly reduces the number and size of the files being handled, and ensures that the files can be moved between computers without breaking the file paths. Note that it is often necessary to edit the DAE file with a text editor such as Notepad++ to convert any absolute file paths for texture file to relative ones.

The table below describes the additional inputs for ColladaModel objects:

DisplayModel Inputs	
Keyword	Description
ColladaFile	A file path to the DAE, OBJ, JSM, and JSB file to be used for this display model. A ZIP file containing one of these files and its related texture files can also be used, and is the recommended option for this input. The file path must be enclosed in single quotes (') if it contains spaces.
Actions	A list of animation Actions and the object Outputs to which they are to be connected, in the format { { Action1 Output1 } { Action2 Output2 } }. In this example, the actions Action1 and Action2 must be available for the graphical asset specified by the ColladaFile input. The outputs Output1 and Output2 must be valid outputs for the entity to which this ColladaModel is assigned. Animation is only available for 3D objects in the JSM format.

The following outputs are provided for ColladaModels:

Outputs	
Output Name	Description
Actions	A list of the actions that are provided in the JSM file.
Vertices	The number of unique vertices that are specified in the 3D model.
Triangles	The number of unique triangles that are specified in the 3D model.
VertexShareRatio	The ratio (number of triangles)/(number of vertices)/3]. Equal to 1.0 if every vertex is used in only one triangle.

8.2 - ImageModel

ImageModel objects are used to display custom 2D graphics in a simulation model, such as a picture or a map. Both DisplayEntity and OverlayImage can accept an ImageModel object as an input. Image file types currently supported by JaamSim include BMP, GIF, JPG, PCX and PNG files, or a ZIP file containing any one of these file types.

The table below describes the additional inputs for ImageModel objects:

DisplayModel Inputs	
Keyword	Description
ImageFile	A file path to the image file to be used for this display model. Must be enclosed in single quotes (') if the path contains spaces.
Transparent	If TRUE, transparency is enabled for supported image types (GIF and PNG).
CompressedTexture	If TRUE, image compression is applied in order to alleviate memory issues with large images.

8.3 - TextModel

TextModel objects specify the general appearance of Text objects and of Overlay Objects that display text (OverlayText and OverlayClock), as well as BillboardText. A TextModel object can therefore be used as a style class, with all instances of these text objects that have the same style sharing the same TextModel.

The table below describes the additional inputs for TextModel objects.

Key Inputs	
Keyword	Description
FontName	The font face to be used for text with this TextModel (selectable via a drop-down menu)
FontColour	The colour of the text, defined by a colour keyword or RGB values.
FontStyle	Styles (BOLD, ITALIC) to be applied to the font (selectable via a pop-up menu).
DropShadow	If TRUE, a drop shadow is displayed below the text.
DropShadowColour	The colour of the drop shadow, defined by a colour keyword or RGB values.
DropShadowOffset	The spacing between the text and its drop shadow, specified in { x, y, z } coordinates.

8.4 - ScreenPointsModel

The ScreenPointsModel is used to determine the graphics for entities that appear as a single- or multi-segment line, such as EntityConveyor and EntityDelay. It cannot be used by other objects such as DisplayEntity that are intended for 3D or 2D graphics.

ScreenPointsModel has no inputs other than the standard ones for DisplayModels.

8.5 - ArrowModel

The ArrowModel is used to determine the graphics for the Arrow entity. It has no inputs other than the standard ones for DisplayModels.

8.6 - GraphModel

The GraphModel is used to determine the presentation style and proportions for various types of Graph objects. To make the graph scalable to any size, all length measurements are specified as fraction of the graph's total height.

Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
TitleTextHeight	Text height for the graph title. Expressed as a fraction of the graph's total height.
XAxisTitleTextHeight	Text height for the x-axis title. Expressed as a fraction of the graph's total height.
YAxisTitleTextHeight	Text height for the y-axis title. Expressed as a fraction of the graph's total height.
LabelTextHeight	The text height for both x- and y-axis labels. Expressed as a fraction of the graph's total height.
TitleGap	The gap between the graph title and the top of the graph. Expressed as a fraction of the graph's total height.
XAxisTitleGap	The gap between the x-axis labels and the y-axis title. Expressed as a fraction of the graph's total height.
XAxisLabelGap	The gap between the x-axis and its labels. Expressed as a fraction of the graph's total height.
YAxisTitleGap	The gap between the y-axis labels and the y-axis title. Expressed as a fraction of the graph's total height.
YAxisLabelGap	The gap between the y-axis and its labels. Expressed as a fraction of the graph's total height.
TopMargin	Size of the gaps between the respective edges of the outer pane and the graph. Expressed as a fraction of the graph's total height.
BottomMargin	
LeftMargin	
RightMargin	
TitleTextModel	The TextModel used to determine the font, colour, and style for the graph title. The dropshadow settings are ignored. Black Verdana text is used if this input is left blank.
AxisTitleTextModel	The TextModel used to determine the font, colour, and style for the x- and y-axis titles. The dropshadow settings are ignored. Black Verdana text is used if this input is left blank.
LabelTextModel	The TextModel used to determine the font, colour, and style for the labels next to the x- and y-axis tick marks. The dropshadow settings are ignored. Black Verdana text is used if this input is left blank.
GraphColor	The colour of the graph background.
BackgroundColor	The colour of the outer pane background.
BorderColor	The colour of the graph border.

8.7 - DisplayModelCompat

JaamSim includes native DisplayModel objects (see the Display Models Palette section) that serve as default visual representations for objects, including some graphics for entities commonly modelled in Ausenco's Transportation Logistics Simulator module (shipping, rail, and terminal equipment).

The appearances of these objects are controlled by the additional DisplayModel keywords, listed in the table below.

Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Shape	The graphical appearance of the object, chosen from a selection of pre-defined shapes.
FillColour	The colour of the filled part of the display model, defined by a colour keyword or RGB values.
OutlineColour	The colour of the outline of the display model, defined by a colour keyword or RGB values.
Filled	If TRUE, the model will appear with a solid colour fill. Otherwise, the model will appear hollow.
Dashed	If TRUE, the display model outline will appear as a dashed line.
Bold	If TRUE, the display model outline will appear thicker than normal.

9 - Probability Distributions Palette

The probability distributions palette provides a standard selection of theoretical distributions as well as user-defined distributions.

9.1 - Theoretical Probability Distributions

The following set of standard probability distributions are available. The distributions were coded using algorithms adapted from "Simulation Modeling & Analysis", 4th Edition, by Averill M. Law. Random numbers for these distributions are generated by the Multiple Recursive Generator developed by L'Ecuyer ("Good Parameters and Implementations for Combined Multiple Recursive Random Number Generators", Operations Res., 47: 159-164 (1999a)).

Supported Probability Distributions

Distribution Name	Description
UniformDistribution	Generates samples with a constant probability between a minimum and maximum value.
TriangularDistribution	Generates samples from a triangular distribution between a minimum and maximum value. The distribution peaks at its mode.
NormalDistribution	Generates samples from a normal distribution.
ExponentialDistribution	Generates samples from a negative exponential probability distribution.
ErlangDistribution	Generates samples from an Erlang probability distribution.
GammaDistribution	Generates samples from a Gamma probability distribution.
BetaDistribution	Generates samples from a Beta probability distribution.
WeibullDistribution	Generates samples from a Weibull probability distribution.
LogNormalDistribution	Generates samples from a Log-Normal probability distribution.
LogLogisticsDistribution	Generates samples from a Log-Logistics probability distribution.

9.2 - User-Defined Probability Distributions

Users can define a distribution point by point, if required. A user-defined distribution can be either a continuously varying value or one of a discrete set of values.

User-Defined Probability Distributions

Distribution Name	Description
DiscreteDistribution	Generates samples from a discrete set of values.
ContinuousDistribution	Generates samples over a continuous range of values.

9.3 - Keywords for Probability Distributions

Each of the distributions uses the following standard keywords in addition to the ones that are specific to an individual distribution.

Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
UnitType	The unit type for the value returned by the distribution, e.g. TimeUnit. To keep the units consistent for other inputs, this input must be set first.
RandomSeed	The random seed to be used by the random number generator.
MinValue	The minimum value that can be returned by the distribution. A value less than the minimum is rejected and re-sampled from the distribution.
MaxValue	The maximum value that can be returned by the distribution. A value greater than the maximum is rejected and re-sampled from the distribution.

A number of outputs are standard to all distributions.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
CalculatedMean	The mean value for the distribution calculated directly from the inputs. Ignores the values entered for the MinValue and MaxValue keywords.
CalculatedStandardDeviation	The standard deviation for the distribution calculated directly from the inputs. Ignores the values entered for the MinValue and MaxValue keywords.
NumberOfSamples	The total number of samples returned by the distribution.
SampleMin	The minimum of the samples returned by the distribution.
SampleMax	The maximum of the samples returned by the distribution.
SampleMean	The average of the samples returned by the distribution.
SampleStandardDeviation	The standard deviation of the samples returned by the distribution.

9.4 - Changing the Random Seed

Each distribution includes the keyword RandomSeed, which permits a different pseudo-random sequence of values to be generated for each separate distribution. Often, a simulation model is executed multiple times (called "replications") using different random seeds to determine the statistical accuracy of the output parameters. One way to achieve multiple replications is to change the random seed for each distribution, however, this can be a tedious exercise when large numbers of distributions are used in a model. The GlobalSubstreamSeed keyword for Simulation provides an easier way to accomplish the same result. Changing the input for this keyword causes every distribution in the model to generate a different random sequence. In effect, the random seed for each distribution is the combination of the two inputs -- RandomSeed and GlobalSubstreamSeed.

10 - Basic Objects Palette

The Basic Objects palette contains a number of powerful objects that can be used with any type of simulation model.

List of objects:

- TimeSeries
- TimeSeriesThreshold
- ExpressionThreshold
- EntitlementSelector

10.1 - TimeSeries

The TimeSeries object simulates a numerical value that varies with time.

Many JaamSim keywords are structured to accept a constant value, a Probability Distribution, a TimeSeries, or an Expression, which makes TimeSeries a powerful and flexible component for building simulation models.

The data for the object consists of a series of time stamps and values as specified by the Value keyword. The time stamps can be irregularly spaced and it is possible to repeat the time series over and over again during the simulation using the CycleTime keyword.

The value returned by a TimeSeries object has a specific unit type specified by the UnitType keyword. To maintain consistency, the UnitType must be specified prior to any other input. Once specified, it cannot be changed.

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
AttributeDefinitionList	User-defined outputs to be added to this entity.
UnitType	One of the pre-defined unit types within JaamSim. Once set, this input cannot be changed by the user.
Value	A series of timestamps, along with the associated value for the TimeSeries at the given time, e.g. { 0 s 100 m } { 1 s 150 m } { 2 s 50 m }. The input for UnitType must be set before entering the input for Value.
CycleTime	When the time series will repeat from the start. By default, the TimeSeries object does not cycle.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
PresentValue	The value for the TimeSeries at the present simulation time.

The time stamps can be entered in the normal fashion (e.g. 0 s, 5 h, etc.) or in various year/month/day formats. The latter formats are described in the Advanced Topics section.

The first timestamp must be zero seconds (i.e. 0 s) or January 1, 00:00 of some year. If a non-zero year is used, say 2010-01-01, then for the purpose of the time series, this date is taken to be zero seconds of simulation time and all other time stamps are offset accordingly.

The value for the time series is constant between one timestamp and the next. If the simulation time is greater than the CycleTime, the time series will repeat from the beginning of the Value list.

Example:

```
Define TimeSeries { TS }
```

```
TS UnitType { SpeedUnit }
TS Value { { 2014-01-01T00:00:00 0.00 km/h } { 2014-01-03T00:00:00 0.76 km/h } { 2014-01-11T00:00:00 0.24 km/h } }
TS CycleTime { 14 d }
```

In this example, if the simulation started on 2014-01-01, it would take on the new values on January 3 (0.76 km/h) and then January 11 (0.24 km/h). On 2014-01-15, the first value of the list would be read again and the returned value from the TimeSeries would be 0 km/h. The TimeSeries would take on new values on January 17 and 25, and this 14-day cycle would repeat until the end of the simulation run.

An equivalent input for the Value keyword is:

```
TS Value { { 0 d 0.00 km/h } { 2 d 0.76 km/h } { 10 d 0.24 km/h } }
```

10.2 - TimeSeriesThreshold

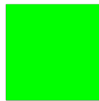
The TimeSeriesThreshold object varies its state between open and closed depending on the present value for a TimeSeries object.

The TimeSeries to be monitored is specified by the TimeSeries keyword. Trigger levels are determined by its MinOpenLimit and MaxOpenLimit keywords. For the TimeSeriesThreshold to be open, the present value for the TimeSeries must be within the range specified by these two keywords.

The LookAhead and Offset keywords provide additional flexibility:

- If a non-zero value is specified for the LookAhead keyword, then the value for the TimeSeries must be within the range specified by the MinOpenLimit and MaxOpenLimit keywords over the entire LookAhead duration, starting from the present time.
- If a non-zero value is specified for the Offset keyword, then the above rule is modified so that the LookAhead duration begins at the present time plus the offset.

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
AttributeDefinitionList	User-defined outputs to be added to this entity.
UnitType	The Unit Type for the threshold (e.g. DistanceUnit, TimeUnit, MassUnit).
TimeSeries	The name of the TimeSeries object to be monitored.
MaxOpenLimit	The limit over which the threshold is closed.
MinOpenLimit	The limit under which the threshold is closed.
LookAhead	The amount of time that the threshold must remain within MinOpenLimit and MaxOpenLimit to be considered open.
Offset	The amount of time that the TimeSeriesThreshold adds to the present time for each TimeSeries lookup.

Graphics Inputs

Keyword	Description
OpenColour	The colour to display when the TimeSeriesThreshold is open.
ClosedColour	The colour to display when the TimeSeriesThreshold is closed.
ShowWhenOpen	If TRUE, the TimeSeriesThreshold is displayed when it is open. If FALSE, it is hidden when open.
ShowWhenClosed	If TRUE, the TimeSeriesThreshold is displayed when it is closed. If FALSE, it is hidden when closed.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
State	The present state for this object, used for statistics collection. Definitions for the various states are given in the table below.
Open	TRUE if the TimeSeriesThreshold is Open, FALSE if the TimeSeriesThreshold is closed.
OpenFraction	The fraction of total time during which the TimeSeriesThreshold is open.
ClosedFraction	The fraction of total time during which the TimeSeriesThreshold is closed.

State Definitions

State Name	Description
Open	The TimeSeriesThreshold is open.
Closed	The TimeSeriesThreshold is closed.

10.3 - ExpressionThreshold

The ExpressionThreshold object varies its state between open and closed depending on the value returned by an Expression.

The Expression to be evaluated is specified by the OpenCondition keyword. It is re-evaluated with every time advance of the model, and on demand when the output "Open" is used by another expression.

Expressions that change between TRUE and FALSE based on simulated time output "this.SimTime" must be avoided because the change in state will not be detected until an event occurs. The correct way to obtain this type of behaviour is to use a TimeSeries and a TimeSeriesThreshold. The states "PendingOpen" and "PendingClosed" are used to indicate the situation where an ExpressionThreshold is being used inappropriately. These states can only be detected when a View window is open.

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
AttributeDefinitionList	User-defined outputs to be added to this entity.
OpenCondition	A mathematical expression that returns a boolean value: TRUE or 1 = open, FALSE or 0 = closed.

Graphics Inputs

Keyword	Description
OpenColour	The colour to display when the ExpressionThreshold is open.
ClosedColour	The colour to display when the ExpressionThreshold is closed.
ShowWhenOpen	If TRUE, the ExpressionThreshold is displayed when it is open. If FALSE, it is hidden when open.
ShowWhenClosed	If TRUE, the ExpressionThreshold is displayed when it is closed. If FALSE, it is hidden when closed.
PendingOpenColour	The colour to display when the when the threshold condition is true, but the ExpressionThreshold object has not be updated yet and its state is still closed.
PendingClosedColour	The colour to display when the threshold condition is false, but the ExpressionThreshold object has not be updated yet and its state is still open.
ShowPendingStates	If TRUE, the states PendingOpen and PendingClosed will be displayed when appropriate.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
State	The present state for this object, used for statistics collection. Definitions for the various states are given in the table below.
OpenFraction	The fraction of total time during which the threshold condition is true.
ClosedFraction	The fraction of total time during which the threshold condition is false.
Open	TRUE if the threshold condition is true, FALSE if the threshold condition is false. Evaluated on demand when used by another expression.

State Definitions

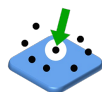
State Name	Description
Open	The threshold condition is true.
Closed	The threshold condition is false.
PendingOpen	The threshold condition is true, but the ExpressionThreshold object has not be updated yet and its state is still closed.
PendingClosed	The threshold condition is false, but the ExpressionThreshold object has not be updated yet and its state is still open.

10.4 - EntitlementSelector

The EntitlementSelector object is similar to the DiscreteDistribution object in that it returns an index in the range 1 - N, except that instead of returning a random selection based on probabilities it makes its choice using an "entitlement" algorithm based on proportions. The entitlement algorithm chooses the index that minimizes the difference between the actual number returned for each index and the expected number based on the proportions.

The ProportionList keyword is used to specify the relative proportions for the N choices (1 - N).

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
AttributeDefinitionList	User-defined outputs to be added to this entity.
ProportionList	A list of N numbers equal to the relative proportion for each of the N indices. Must sum to 1.0.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
SampleCount	The number of times each of the N indices has been selected.
SampleDifference	The difference between the number of times each index has been selected and the expected number calculated from the proportions.
Value	The last index that was selected.
NumberOfSamples	The total number of times that an index has been selected.

11 - Process Flow Palette

The Process Flow palette contains all the objects needed to create process flow type models. These models are characterized by a passive entity that is passed from one object to another following a process flow diagram. These types of models are often used to simulate a manufacturing process where the entities represent parts that are moved between processing stations.

List of objects:

- SimEntity
- EntityGenerator
- EntitySink
- Server
- Queue
- EntityConveyor
- EntityDelay
- Resource
- Seize
- Release
- Assign
- Branch
- Duplicate
- SetGraphics
- EntityGate
- EntitySignal
- SignalThreshold
- Assemble
- EntityContainer
- Pack
- Unpack
- AddTo
- RemoveFrom
- EntityLogger
- Statistics

11.1 - SimEntity

The SimEntity object is the basic entity that is passed through a process flow type model.

The main feature of SimEntity is its output named State that indicates what activity the SimEntity is performing at the present time. Its state can be set whenever it enters a new object using the StateAssignment keyword for that object. The user is free to choose the appropriate state names to use. Note however that state names cannot include any blanks or special characters.

A SimEntity tracks the time its spends in each state during the simulation run. This information appears can be logged for each SimEntity by the EntityLogger object.

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
AttributeDefinitionList	User-defined outputs to be added to this entity.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
State	The present user-defined activity being performed by the SimEntity.

11.2 - EntityGenerator

The EntityGenerator object creates a series of entities that are passed to the next object in a process.

The PrototypeEntity keyword identifies the entity to be copied. This entity can be any type of object, no matter how complex. Copies retain both the graphics of the prototype as well as the values of all its inputs.

The rate at which entities are generated is determined by the InterArrivalTime and FirstArrivalTime keywords. These inputs have units of time and can be a constant value, a TimeSeries, a Probability Distribution, or an Expression.

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
AttributeDefinitionList	User-defined outputs to be added to this entity.
NextComponent	The next object to which the generated entity is passed.
OperatingThresholdList	A list of threshold objects that must all be open for operation to proceed. Operation is stopped if any one of the thresholds is closed.
FirstArrivalTime	The time at which the first entity is to be generated. Can be a constant value, a TimeSeries, a Probability Distribution, or an Expression.
InterArrivalTime	The elapsed time between one generated entity and the next. Can be a constant value, a TimeSeries, a Probability Distribution, or an Expression.
EntitiesPerArrival	The number of entities to be generated for each arrival time. Can be a constant value, a TimeSeries, a Probability Distribution, or an Expression.
PrototypeEntity	The entity to be copied by the generator.
MaxNumber	The maximum number of entities to be generated.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
State	The present state for this object, used for statistics collection. Definitions for the various states are given in the table below.
obj	Not used.
NumberAdded	Not used.
NumberProcessed	The total number of entities that have been generated.
ProcessingRate	The rate at which entities are generated (entities per second).
ReleaseTime	The time at which the last entity was released.
Working	Returns TRUE if entities are being processed.
Open	Returns TRUE if all the thresholds specified by the OperatingThresholdList keyword are open.
NumberGenerated	The total number of entities generated by this generator.

State Definitions

State Name	Description
Working	Performing its normal service.
Idle	Available for service, but has no work to perform.
Stopped	Service has been suspended by the closure of one or more Thresholds.
Clearing_while_Stopped	The present service activity is being completed, before ceasing further operation.

11.3 - EntitySink

The EntitySink object destroys an incoming entity.

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
AttributeDefinitionList	User-defined outputs to be added to this entity.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
State	Not used.
obj	Entity last received.
NumberAdded	Number of entities received.
NumberProcessed	The total number of entities that have been processed.
ProcessingRate	The rate at which entities have been processed (NumberProcessed/Total Time).
ReleaseTime	The time at which the last entity was released.

11.4 - Server

The Server object processes an incoming entity and then passes it to the next object.

Entities that are waiting to be processed are held by a Queue object identified by the keyword WaitQueue. All entities received by the Server first pass through this Queue object, even if the Server is idle.

Entities can also be sent directly to the Queue specified by the WaitQueue keyword. Whenever an entity is added to a Queue, all the Servers that specified this Queue as its WaitQueue will be notified. The first Server that is available will then remove the entity for processing.

The rate at which entities are processed is determined by the ServiceTime keyword. This input has units of time and accepts a constant value, a TimeSeries, a Probability Distribution, or an Expression.

The Server can be stopped under various circumstances using the OperatingThresholdList keyword, which specifies a list of Threshold objects such as SignalThreshold, TimeSeriesThreshold, or ExpressionThreshold. All of the specified Threshold objects must be open for the Server to operate. However, if a Threshold closes while the Server is processing an entity, it will complete its work on that entity before ceasing further operation.

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
AttributeDefinitionList	User-defined outputs to be added to this entity.
TestEntity	The prototype entity used to generate the stream of entities received by this object.
NextComponent	The next object to which the received entity is passed.
StateAssignment	The state to be assigned to a SimEntity when it is first received by this object. The state name can be chosen freely by the user. The SimEntity's state is unchanged if the value for this keyword is blank.
WaitQueue	A Queue object in which to hold entities that are waiting to be processed.
OperatingThresholdList	A list of threshold objects that must all be open for operation to proceed. Operation is stopped if any one of the thresholds is closed.
ServiceTime	The time required to process the incoming entity. Can be a constant value, a TimeSeries, a Probability Distribution, or an Expression.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
State	The present state for this object, used for statistics collection. Definitions for the various states are given in the table below.
obj	Entity last received.
NumberAdded	Number of entities received.
NumberProcessed	The total number of entities that have been processed.
ProcessingRate	The rate at which entities have been processed (NumberProcessed/Total Time).
ReleaseTime	The time at which the last entity was released.
Working	Returns TRUE if entities are being processed.
Open	Returns TRUE if all the thresholds specified by the OperatingThresholdList keyword are open.

State Definitions

State Name	Description
Working	Performing its normal service.
Idle	Available for service, but has no work to perform.
Stopped	Service has been suspended by the closure of one or more Thresholds.
Clearing_while_Stopped	The present service activity is being completed, before ceasing further operation.

11.5 - Queue

A Queue object defines a location for simulation entities to wait for processing by other simulation entities.

Unlike many other objects in this palette, an entity received by a Queue is not passed automatically to the next object. It must wait in the Queue until it is removed by some other object. Queues are used in this way by the Server, Seize, EntityGate, Assemble, Pack, Unpack, AddTo, and RemoveFrom objects. Whenever an entity is added to a Queue, all the objects that use this Queue will be notified that a new entity is available. The first object that is ready to start work will remove the entity from the Queue and processing it.

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
AttributeDefinitionList	User-defined outputs to be added to this entity.
StateAssignment	The state to be assigned to a SimEntity when it is first received by this object. The state name can be chosen freely by the user. The SimEntity's state is unchanged if the value for this keyword is blank.
Priority	The priority for positioning a received entity in the queue. Priority is integer valued and a lower numerical value indicates a higher priority. Can be a constant value, a TimeSeries, a Probability Distribution, or an Expression.
FIFO	The order in which entities are placed in the queue. TRUE indicates first-in-first-out order (FIFO). FALSE indicates last-in-first-out order (LIFO).
Spacing	The amount of graphical space between objects in the queue.
MaxPerLine	Maximum number of objects in each row of the queue.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
State	Not used.
NumberAdded	The total number of objects that have been added to the queue.
NumberProcessed	The total number of objects that have been removed from the queue.
ProcessingRate	The rate at which entities have been processed (NumberProcessed/Total Time).
ReleaseTime	Not used.
QueueLength	The present number of objects in the queue.
QueueLengthAverage	The average number of objects in the queue.
QueueLengthStandardDeviation	The standard deviation of the number of objects in the queue.
QueueLengthMinimum	The fewest number of objects in the queue.
QueueLengthMaximum	The largest number of objects in the queue.
QueueLengthDistribution	A list of decimal values summing to 1.0. The first entry is the fraction of time that the queue is empty. The second entry is the fraction of time that the queue contains one object, and so on. The number of entries is equal to the maximum queue length plus one.
AverageQueueTime	The average time each entity waited in the queue. Calculated as total accumulated queue time divided by the number of entities added to the queue.

11.6 - EntityConveyor

The EntityConveyor object moves an incoming entity along a path at a fixed speed, and then passes it to the next object.

The travel time for the EntityConveyor is determined by the TravelTime keyword. This time must be a constant value.

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
AttributeDefinitionList	User-defined outputs to be added to this entity.
TestEntity	The prototype entity used to generate the stream of entities received by this object.
NextComponent	The next object to which a received entity is passed.
StateAssignment	The state to be assigned to a SimEntity when it is first received by this object. The state name can be chosen freely by the user. The SimEntity's state is unchanged if the value for this keyword is blank.
TravelTime	The time required convey an entity from the start to the end.
Points	The coordinates for the start, intermediate joints, and end of the EntityConveyor.
Width	The width of the line representing the conveyor in pixels.
Color	The colour of the line representing the conveyor.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
State	The present state for this object, used for statistics collection. Definitions for the various states are given in the table below.
obj	Entity last received.
NumberAdded	Number of entities received.
NumberProcessed	The total number of entities that have been processed.
ProcessingRate	The rate at which entities have been processed (NumberProcessed/Total Time).
ReleaseTime	The time at which the last entity was released.
Working	Returns TRUE if entities are being processed.
Open	Returns TRUE if all the thresholds specified by the OperatingThresholdList keyword are open.

State Definitions

State Name	Description
Working	Performing its normal service.
Idle	Available for service, but has no work to perform.

11.7 - EntityDelay

The EntityDelay object delays an incoming entity by a variable duration before passing it to the next object.

The delay is represented as motion along a line that is similar in appearance to the EntityConveyor object. It differs, however, in that the entities moving along the line can pass one another due to their having different delay times.

The duration of each entity's delay is determined by the Duration keyword. This input has units of time and accepts a constant value, a TimeSeries, a Probability Distribution, or an Expression.

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
AttributeDefinitionList	User-defined outputs to be added to this entity.
TestEntity	The prototype entity used to generate the stream of entities received by this object.
NextComponent	The next object to which a received entity will be passed.
StateAssignment	The state to be assigned to a SimEntity when it is first received by this object. The state name can be chosen freely by the user. The SimEntity's state is unchanged if the value for this keyword is blank.
Duration	The time required to process the incoming entity. Can be a constant value, a TimeSeries, a Probability Distribution, or an Expression.
Animation	If TRUE, entities are moved along the specified path to represent their progression through the delay activity.
Points	The coordinates for the start, intermediate joints, and end of the EntityDelay.
Width	The width of the line representing the delay in pixels.
Color	The colour of the line representing the delay.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
State	Not used.
obj	Entity last received.
NumberAdded	Number of entities received.
NumberProcessed	The total number of entities that have been processed.
ProcessingRate	The rate at which entities have been processed (NumberProcessed/Total Time).
ReleaseTime	The time at which the last entity was released.

11.8 - Resource

The Resource object provides a pool of units that can be seized and released by the Seize and Release objects. The capacity of a Resource is modelled as a dimensionless integer value.

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
AttributeDefinitionList	User-defined outputs to be added to this entity.
Capacity	The number of units that can be seized. Can be a constant value, a TimeSeries, a Probability Distribution, or an Expression. A decimal input will be truncated to an integer by the internal logic.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
UnitsSeized	The total number of units that have been seized to date.
UnitsReleased	The total number of units that have been released to date.
UnitsInUse	The present number of units that are in use.
UnitsInUseAverage	The average number of units that have been in use to date.
UnitsInUseStandardDeviation	The standard deviation of the number of units that are in use.
UnitsInUseMinimum	The fewest number of units that have been in use at any time.
UnitsInUseMaximum	The largest number of units that have been in use at any time.
UnitsInUseDistribution	A list of decimal values summing to 1.0. The first entry is the fraction of time that no units were in use. The second entry is the fraction of time that one unit was in use, and so on. The number of entries is equal to the maximum number of units that have been in use at any time plus one.

11.9 - Seize

The Seize object allocates one or more units of a specified set of Resources on receiving an incoming entity.

If any of the Resources have insufficient units available, the received entity is directed to a Queue object identified by the keyword WaitQueue. All entities received by the Seize object first pass through this Queue object, even if sufficient units of the Resources are available.

Entities can be sent directly to the Queue specified by the WaitQueue keyword. Whenever an entity is added to the Queue, all the Seize objects that specified this Queue as their WaitQueue will be notified. The first Seize block that has sufficient resource units available will then remove the entity for processing.

Entities waiting for the same Resources at more than one Seize object are processed on a first-in-first-out basis. All of the specified Resources must be available before any are seized. Once all of them are available, they are seized simultaneously.

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
AttributeDefinitionList	User-defined outputs to be added to this entity.
TestEntity	The prototype entity used to generate the stream of entities received by this object.
NextComponent	The next object to which a received entity is passed.
StateAssignment	The state to be assigned to a SimEntity when it is first received by this object. The state name can be chosen freely by the user. The SimEntity's state is unchanged if the value for this keyword is blank.
WaitQueue	A Queue object in which to hold entities that are waiting for sufficient Resource units to be available.
OperatingThresholdList	A list of threshold objects that must all be open for operation to proceed. Operation is stopped if any one of the thresholds is closed.
Resource	A list of Resources to be seized.
NumberOfUnits	A list containing the number of units of each Resource to be seized. Each entry can be a constant value, a TimeSeries, a Probability Distribution, or an Expression. A decimal input will be truncated to an integer by the internal logic.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
State	Not used.
obj	Entity last received.
NumberAdded	Number of entities received.
NumberProcessed	The total number of entities that have been processed.
ProcessingRate	The rate at which entities have been processed (NumberProcessed/Total Time).
ReleaseTime	The time at which the last entity was released.
Working	Returns TRUE if entities are being processed.
Open	Returns TRUE if all the thresholds specified by the OperatingThresholdList keyword are open.

11.10 - Release

The Release object de-allocates one or more units of a specified set of Resources on receiving an incoming entity. All of the Resources are released simultaneously.

On release of one or more units of a Resource, the Seize block with the entity that has waited the longest for the Resource is notified to process this entity.

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
AttributeDefinitionList	User-defined outputs to be added to this entity.
TestEntity	The prototype entity used to generate the stream of entities received by this object.
NextComponent	The next object to which a received entity is passed.
StateAssignment	The state to be assigned to a SimEntity when it is first received by this object. The state name can be chosen freely by the user. The SimEntity's state is unchanged if the value for this keyword is blank.
Resource	A list of the Resources to be released.
NumberOfUnits	A list containing the number of units of each Resource to be released. Each entry can be a constant value, a TimeSeries, a Probability Distribution, or an Expression. A decimal input will be truncated to an integer value by the internal logic.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
State	Not used.
obj	Entity last received.
NumberAdded	Number of entities received.
NumberProcessed	The total number of entities that have been processed.
ProcessingRate	The rate at which entities have been processed (NumberProcessed/Total Time).
ReleaseTime	The time at which the last entity was released.

11.11 - Assign

The Assign object performs one or more Attribute assignments whenever it receives an incoming entity.

The Assign object is the only place where an attribute's value can be modified. Attributes can be assigned for the Assign object itself, the received entity, or for any other entity in the model. Once the assignments have been performed, the received entity is passed to the next object without delay.

The attribute assignment to be performed are specified by the AttributeAssignmentList keyword. Examples of the inputs to this keyword are:

- { 'this.A = this.A + 1' }
- { 'this.obj.B = this.obj.B + 1' }
- { '[Entity1].C = [Entity1].C + 1' }

In this example, the entries A, B, and C are the (dimensionless) attributes of the Assign object, the entity received, and Entity1, respectively.

The right-hand side of each assignment equation is an Expression to be evaluated. The left-hand side identifies the attribute whose value is to be modified, using using the same syntax as an expression. Note that only attributes can be assigned; it is not possible to assign a new value to an output.

The unit type for the expression must match the unit type for the attribute that was defined as part of the input to the AttributeDefinitionList keyword. See the Units Palette section for more information about units.

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
AttributeDefinitionList	User-defined outputs to be added to this entity.
TestEntity	The prototype entity used to generate the stream of entities received by this object.
NextComponent	The next object to which the received entity is passed.
StateAssignment	The state to be assigned to a SimEntity when it is first received by this object. The state name can be chosen freely by the user. The SimEntity's state is unchanged if the value for this keyword is blank.
AttributeAssignmentList	The assignment equations to be performed on receipt of an entity.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
State	Not used.
obj	Entity last received.
NumberAdded	Number of entities received.
NumberProcessed	The total number of entities that have been processed.
ProcessingRate	The rate at which entities have been processed (NumberProcessed/Total Time).
ReleaseTime	The time at which the last entity was released.

11.12 - Branch

The Branch object directs an incoming entity to a destination that is chosen from a list of alternatives.

The value for the Choice keyword determines the destination that is chosen: 1 = first branch, 2 = second branch, etc. The input to Choice can be a constant value, a DiscreteDistribution, a TimeSeries, or an Expression. The use of an Expression allows the choice to be made based on the attributes of the incoming entity.

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
AttributeDefinitionList	User-defined outputs to be added to this entity.
TestEntity	The prototype entity used to generate the stream of entities received by this object.
StateAssignment	The state to be assigned to a SimEntity when it is first received by this object. The state name can be chosen freely by the user. The SimEntity's state is unchanged if the value for this keyword is blank.
NextComponentList	A list of possible objects to which an incoming entity can be passed.
Choice	A number that determines which downstream branch will be chosen for the incoming entity: 1 = first branch, 2 = second branch, etc. Can be a constant value, a TimeSeries, a Probability Distribution, or an Expression.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
State	Not used.
obj	Entity last received.
NumberAdded	Number of entities received.
NumberProcessed	The total number of entities that have been processed.
ProcessingRate	The rate at which entities have been processed (NumberProcessed/Total Time).
ReleaseTime	The time at which the last entity was released.

11.13 - Duplicate

The Duplicate object sends copies of the received entity to one or more objects.

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
AttributeDefinitionList	User-defined outputs to be added to this entity.
TestEntity	The prototype entity used to generate the stream of entities received by this object.
NextComponent	The next object to which a received entity is passed.
StateAssignment	The state to be assigned to a SimEntity when it is first received by this object. The state name can be chosen freely by the user. The SimEntity's state is unchanged if the value for this keyword is blank.
TargetComponentList	A list of the objects to which a copy of the received entity will be sent.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
State	Not used.
obj	Entity last received.
NumberAdded	Number of entities received.
NumberProcessed	The total number of entities that have been processed.
ProcessingRate	The rate at which entities have been processed (NumberProcessed/Total Time).
ReleaseTime	The time at which the last entity was released.

11.14 - SetGraphics

The SetGraphic object is used to change the graphical appearance of a specified entity.

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
AttributeDefinitionList	User-defined outputs to be added to this entity.
TestEntity	The prototype entity used to generate the stream of entities received by this object.
NextComponent	The next object to which a received entity is passed.
StateAssignment	The state to be assigned to a SimEntity when it is first received by this object. The state name can be chosen freely by the user. The SimEntity's state is unchanged if the value for this keyword is blank.
TargetEntity	The entity whose graphics are to be changed. Defaults to the received entity.
GraphicsList	A list of DisplayEntities whose graphics can be copied to the received entity.
Choice	The index (1-N) of the DisplayEntity whose graphics are to be copied to the received entity. Can be a constant value, a TimeSeries, a Probability Distribution, or an Expression.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
State	Not used.
obj	Entity last received.
NumberAdded	Number of entities received.
NumberProcessed	The total number of entities that have been processed.
ProcessingRate	The rate at which entities have been processed (NumberProcessed/Total Time).
ReleaseTime	The time at which the last entity was released.

11.15 - EntityGate

The EntityGate object allows incoming entities to be blocked temporarily.

When the EntityGate is open and the queue is empty, incoming entities pass through without delay. When it is closed, incoming entities are directed to a Queue where they are held until such time as the EntityGate opens. When the EntityGate opens, the queued entities are released one at time, separated by a delay determined by the ReleaseDelay keyword. This delay does not apply to entities that arrive when the EntityGate is open. However, if queued entries are still being released, an incoming entity is placed at the end of the queue even though the EntityGate is open.

The EntityGate's state, either open or closed, is determined by the input to the OperatingThresholdList keyword, which specifies a list of Threshold objects such as SignalThreshold, TimeSeriesThreshold, or ExpressionThreshold. All of the specified Threshold objects must be open for the EntityGate to be open.

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
AttributeDefinitionList	User-defined outputs to be added to this entity.
TestEntity	The prototype entity used to generate the stream of entities received by this object.
NextComponent	The next object to which a received entities is passed.
StateAssignment	The state to be assigned to a SimEntity when it is first received by this object. The state name can be chosen freely by the user. The SimEntity's state is unchanged if the value for this keyword is blank.
WaitQueue	A Queue object in which to hold incoming entities that are blocked when EntityGate is closed.
OperatingThresholdList	A list of Threshold objects that determine whether the EntityGate is open or closed.
ReleaseDelay	The time required to remove each entity from the Queue.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
State	The present state for this object, used for statistics collection. Definitions for the various states are given in the table below.
obj	Entity last received.
NumberAdded	Number of entities received.
NumberProcessed	The total number of entities that have been processed.
ProcessingRate	The rate at which entities have been processed (NumberProcessed/Total Time).
ReleaseTime	The time at which the last entity was released.
Working	Returns TRUE if entities are being processed.
Open	Returns TRUE if all the thresholds specified by the OperatingThresholdList keyword are open.

State Definitions

State Name	Description
Working	Performing its normal service.
Idle	Available for service, but has no work to perform.
Stopped	Service has been suspended by the closure of one or more Thresholds.
Clearing_while_Stopped	The present service activity is being completed, before ceasing further operation.

11.16 - EntitySignal

The EntitySignal object sets the state of a SignalThreshold object when it receives an incoming entity.

The SignalThreshold and its new state are specified by the TargetSignalThreshold and NewState keywords, respectively.

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
AttributeDefinitionList	User-defined outputs to be added to this entity.
TestEntity	The prototype entity used to generate the stream of entities received by this object.
NextComponent	The next object to which a received entity is passed.
StateAssignment	The state to be assigned to a SimEntity when it is first received by this object. The state name can be chosen freely by the user. The SimEntity's state is unchanged if the value for this keyword is blank.
TargetSignalThreshold	The SignalThreshold object whose state will be changed by this EntitySignal.
NewState	The state to be set for the SignalThreshold: TRUE = open, FALSE = closed.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
State	Not used.
obj	Entity last received by the EntitySignal .
NumberAdded	Number of entities received.
NumberProcessed	The total number of entities that have been processed.
ProcessingRate	The rate at which entities have been processed (NumberProcessed/Total Time).
ReleaseTime	The time at which the last entity was released.

11.17 - SignalThreshold

The SignalThreshold object varies its state between open and closed when instructed to do so by one or more EntitySignal objects.

SignalThreshold has no internal logic of its own for changing state.

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
AttributeDefinitionList	User-defined outputs to be added to this entity.

Graphics Inputs

Keyword	Description
OpenColour	The colour to display when the SignalThreshold is open.
ClosedColour	The colour to display when the SignalThreshold is closed.
ShowWhenOpen	If TRUE, the SignalThreshold is displayed when it is open. If FALSE, it is hidden when open.
ShowWhenClosed	If TRUE, the SignalThreshold is displayed when it is closed. If FALSE, it is hidden when closed.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
State	The present state for this object, used for statistics collection. Definitions for the various states are given in the table below.
Open	TRUE if the SignalThreshold has been set to Open, FALSE if the SignalThreshold has been set to closed.
OpenFraction	The fraction of total time during which the SignalThreshold is open.
ClosedFraction	The fraction of total time during which the SignalThreshold is closed.

State Definitions

State Name	Description
Open	The SignalThreshold is open.
Closed	The SignalThreshold is closed.

11.18 - Assemble

The Assemble object combines a number of sub-components into an assembled part.

Sub-components waiting for processing are collected into a series of Queue objects, identified by the WaitQueueList keyword, one for each type of sub-component.

Incoming sub-components must be sent directly to the appropriate queue, not to the Assemble object itself. If necessary, a Branch object can be used to direct incoming entities to the various queues.

The assembly process begins when there is at least one sub-component entity in each of the queues. When this occurs, the first sub-component in each queue is removed and destroyed, and a new assembled part is created by copying the object specified by the PrototypeEntity keyword. The time required to complete the assembly process is given by the ServiceTime keyword.

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
AttributeDefinitionList	User-defined outputs to be added to this entity.
TestEntity	The prototype entity used to generate the stream of entities received by this object.
NextComponent	The next object to which the assembled part is passed.
StateAssignment	The state to be assigned to a SimEntity when it is first received by this object. The state name can be chosen freely by the user. The SimEntity's state is unchanged if the value for this keyword is blank.
OperatingThresholdList	A list of Threshold objects which must be open for the assembly operation to proceed.
ServiceTime	The time required to complete the assembly process. Can be a constant value, a TimeSeries, a Probability Distribution, or an Expression.
WaitQueueList	A set of Queue objects, one for each type of sub-component to be assembled.
PrototypeEntity	The entity whose copies will represent the assembled part.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
State	The present state for this object, used for statistics collection. Definitions for the various states are given in the table below.
obj	Entity last received by the Assemble object.
NumberAdded	Number of entities received.
NumberProcessed	The total number of assembled parts that have been created.
ProcessingRate	The rate at which assembled parts have been created (NumberProcessed/Total Time).
ReleaseTime	The time at which the last entity was released.
Working	Returns TRUE if entities are being processed.
Open	Returns TRUE if all the thresholds specified by the OperatingThresholdList keyword are open.

State Definitions

State Name	Description
Working	Performing its normal service.
Idle	Available for service, but has no work to perform.
Stopped	Service has been suspended by the closure of one or more Thresholds.
Clearing_while_Stopped	The present service activity is being completed, before ceasing further operation.

11.19 - EntityContainer

The EntityContainer object is used to store a collection of entities for subsequent processing as a unit.

EntityContainer is a sub-class of SimEntity and consequently includes the State output variable. It can be passed to any object that can accept a SimEntity. The Pack object is used to place entities in generated EntityContainers. The Unpack object is used to remove the entities and to destroy the EntityContainer.

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
AttributeDefinitionList	User-defined outputs to be added to this entity.
Spacing	The amount of graphical space between entities in the EntityContainer.
MaxPerLine	Maximum number of entities contained in each row of the EntityContainer.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
State	The present user-defined activity being performed by the EntityContainer.
Count	The present number of entities inside the container.

11.20 - Pack

The Pack object is used to generate EntityContainers and fill them with incoming entities.

EntityContainers are created automatically on demand by the Pack object. The number of entities to be packed in each EntityContainer is determined by the NumberOfEntities keyword. Once the specified number of entities are available in the Queue, they are packed one by one in the EntityContainer in same order as the Queue. The time to pack each entity is specified by the ServiceTime keyword.

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
AttributeDefinitionList	User-defined outputs to be added to this entity.
TestEntity	The prototype entity used to generate the stream of entities received by this object.
NextComponent	The next object to which a packed EntityContainers is passed.
StateAssignment	The state to be assigned to a SimEntity when it is first received by this object. The state name can be chosen freely by the user. The SimEntity's state is unchanged if the value for this keyword is blank.
OperatingThresholdList	A list of Threshold objects which must be open for the packing operation to proceed.
PrototypeEntityContainer	The EntityContainer whose copies will be packed.
WaitQueue	The Queue in which the arriving entities are stored while they wait to be packed.
NumberOfEntities	The number of entities to pack into each EntityContainer. Can be a constant value, a TimeSeries, a Probability Distribution, or an Expression.
ServiceTime	The time required to pack each entity. Can be a constant value, a TimeSeries, a Probability Distribution, or an Expression.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
State	The present state for this object, used for statistics collection. Definitions for the various states are given in the table below.
obj	Entity last received.
NumberAdded	Number of entities received.
NumberProcessed	The total number of EntityContainers that have been created.
ProcessingRate	The rate at which EntityContainers have been created (NumberProcessed/Total Time).
ReleaseTime	The time at which the last entity was released.
Working	Returns TRUE if entities are being processed.
Open	Returns TRUE if all the thresholds specified by the OperatingThresholdList keyword are open.
Container	The EntityContainer that is being filled at present.

State Definitions

State Name	Description
Working	Performing its normal service.
Idle	Available for service, but has no work to perform.
Stopped	Service has been suspended by the closure of one or more Thresholds.
Clearing_while_Stopped	The present service activity is being completed, before ceasing further operation.

11.21 - Unpack

The Unpack object is used to remove the entities from incoming EntityContainers.

Entities are unpacked one by one from the EntityContainer in same order as they were packed. The time to unpack each entity is specified by the ServiceTime keyword. The received EntityContainer is destroyed once it has been unpacked.

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
AttributeDefinitionList	User-defined outputs to be added to this entity.
TestEntity	The prototype entity used to generate the stream of entities received by this object.
NextComponent	The next object to which the unpacked entities are passed.
StateAssignment	The state to be assigned to a SimEntity when it is first received by this object. The state name can be chosen freely by the user. The SimEntity's state is unchanged if the value for this keyword is blank.
WaitQueue	The Queue in which the arriving EntityContainers are stored while they wait to be unpacked.
OperatingThresholdList	A list of Threshold objects which must be open for the unpacking operation to proceed.
ServiceTime	The time required to unpack each entity. Can be a constant value, a TimeSeries, a Probability Distribution, or an Expression.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
State	The present state for this object, used for statistics collection. Definitions for the various states are given in the table below.
obj	Entity last received.
NumberAdded	Number of EntityContainers received.
NumberProcessed	The total number of entities that have been unpacked.
ProcessingRate	The rate at which entities have been unpacked (NumberProcessed/Total Time).
ReleaseTime	The time at which the last entity was released.
Working	Returns TRUE if entities are being processed.
Open	Returns TRUE if all the thresholds specified by the OperatingThresholdList keyword are open.

State Definitions

State Name	Description
Working	Performing its normal service.
Idle	Available for service, but has no work to perform.
Stopped	Service has been suspended by the closure of one or more Thresholds.
Clearing_while_Stopped	The present service activity is being completed, before ceasing further operation.

11.22 - AddTo

The AddTo object is used to add a given number of entities to a received EntityContainer.

The number of entities to be added each EntityContainer is determined by the NumberOfEntities keyword. Once the specified number of entities are available in the Queue and there is an EntityContainer waiting in its Queue, they are added one by one to the EntityContainer in same order as the Queue. The time to add each entity is specified by the ServiceTime keyword.

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
AttributeDefinitionList	User-defined outputs to be added to this entity.
TestEntity	The prototype entity used to generate the stream of entities received by this object.
NextComponent	The next object to which a processed EntityContainer is passed.
StateAssignment	The state to be assigned to a SimEntity when it is first received by this object. The state name can be chosen freely by the user. The SimEntity's state is unchanged if the value for this keyword is blank.
WaitQueue	The Queue in which the arriving entities are stored while they wait to be added.
OperatingThresholdList	A list of Threshold objects which must be open for the adding operation to proceed.
NumberOfEntities	The number of entities to add to each EntityContainer. Can be a constant value, a TimeSeries, a Probability Distribution, or an Expression.
ServiceTime	The time required to add each entity. Can be a constant value, a TimeSeries, a Probability Distribution, or an Expression.
ContainerQueue	The Queue in which the arriving EntityContainers are stored while they wait for processing.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
State	The present state for this object, used for statistics collection. Definitions for the various states are given in the table below.
obj	Entity last received.
NumberAdded	Number of entities received.
NumberProcessed	The total number of EntityContainers that have been created.
ProcessingRate	The rate at which EntityContainers have been created (NumberProcessed/Total Time).
ReleaseTime	The time at which the last EntityContainer was passed to the next object.
Working	Returns TRUE if entities are being processed.
Open	Returns TRUE if all the thresholds specified by the OperatingThresholdList keyword are open.
Container	The EntityContainer to which entities are being added.

State Definitions

State Name	Description
Working	Performing its normal service.
Idle	Available for service, but has no work to perform.
Stopped	Service has been suspended by the closure of one or more Thresholds.
Clearing_while_Stopped	The present service activity is being completed, before ceasing further operation.

11.23 - RemoveFrom

The RemoveFrom object is used to remove a given number of entities from an incoming EntityContainer.

Entities are removed one by one from the EntityContainer in same order as they were packed. The time to unpack each entity is specified by the ServiceTime keyword. EntityContainers are passed to another object once the specified number of entities have been unpacked.

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
AttributeDefinitionList	User-defined outputs to be added to this entity.
TestEntity	The prototype entity used to generate the stream of entities received by this object.
NextComponent	The next object to which the removed entities are passed.
StateAssignment	The state to be assigned to a SimEntity when it is first received by this object. The state name can be chosen freely by the user. The SimEntity's state is unchanged if the value for this keyword is blank.
OperatingThresholdList	A list of Threshold objects which must be open for the entity removal operation to proceed.
WaitQueue	The Queue in which the arriving EntityContainers are stored while they wait to be processed.
ServiceTime	The time required to remove each entity. Can be a constant value, a TimeSeries, a Probability Distribution, or an Expression.
NumberOfEntities	The number of entities to remove from a received EntityContainer. Can be a constant value, a TimeSeries, a Probability Distribution, or an Expression.
NextForContainers	The object to which a processed EntityContainer will be passed.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
State	The present state for this object, used for statistics collection. Definitions for the various states are given in the table below.
obj	Entity last received.
NumberAdded	Number of EntityContainers received.
NumberProcessed	The total number of entities that have been removed.
ProcessingRate	The rate at which entities have been removed (NumberProcessed/Total Time).
ReleaseTime	The time at which the last EntityContainer was passed to the next object.
Working	Returns TRUE if entities are being processed.
Open	Returns TRUE if all the thresholds specified by the OperatingThresholdList keyword are open.

State Definitions

State Name	Description
Working	Performing its normal service.
Idle	Available for service, but has no work to perform.
Stopped	Service has been suspended by the closure of one or more Thresholds.
Clearing_while_Stopped	The present service activity is being completed, before ceasing further operation.

11.24 - EntityLogger

The EntityLogger object records the outputs, attributes, and state data for each entity that it receives.

The output log file is created automatically when the simulation run begins. The output file is named <configuration file name>-<EntityLogger name>.log to ensure that it is unique for the simulation run. For example, if the configuration file is named "run1.cfg" and the EntityLogger's name is EntityLogger1, then the name of the log file will be "run1-EntityLogger1.log". A pre-existing file with this name will be overwritten once the simulation run is started.

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
AttributeDefinitionList	User-defined outputs to be added to this entity.
NextComponent	The next object to which a received entity is passed.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
State	Not used.
obj	Entity last received.
NumberAdded	Number of entities received.
NumberProcessed	The total number of entities that have been processed.
ProcessingRate	The rate at which entities have been processed (NumberProcessed/Total Time).
ReleaseTime	The time at which the last entity was released.
LogTime	The simulation time at which the last entity was logged.

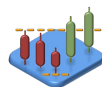
11.25 - Statistics

The Statistics object collects statistical information on the entities it receives.

The quantity to be tracked is specified using the SampleValue keyword, which accepts an Expression. Some typical examples for this input are:

- 'this.obj.A' - the sample value is the attribute A carried by the received entity
- 'this.SimTime - this.obj.t' - the sample value is the simulation time that has elapsed since the attribute t for the received entity was set to the simulation time at some earlier point in the model

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
TestEntity	The prototype entity used to generate the entities received by the Statistics object.
NextComponent	The next object to which a received entity is passed.
SampleValue	An Expression that returns the sample value whose statistics are to be collected.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
State	Not used.
obj	Entity last received by the Statistics object.
NumberAdded	Number of entities received.
NumberProcessed	The total number of entities that have been processed.
ProcessingRate	The rate at which entities have been processed (NumberProcessed/Total Time).
ReleaseTime	The time at which the last entity was released.
SampleMinimum	The smallest value that was observed.
SampleMaximum	The largest value that was observed.
SampleAverage	The average of the values that were observed.
SampleStandardDeviation	The standard deviation of the values that were observed.
StandardDeviationOfTheMean	The estimated standard deviation of the sample average.

12 - Calculation Objects Palette

The Calculations Objects palette contains objects for building continuous type models and mixed discrete event/continuous models. As the name suggests, a continuous model changes state continuously as time advances. JaamSim is able to model this type of behaviour very efficiently using Outputs, Attributes, and Expressions.

List of objects:

- Controller
- WeightedSum
- Polynomial
- Integrator
- Differentiator
- PIDController
- Lag
- MovingAverage
- SineWave

12.1 - Controller

The Controller object generates the update signals for the individual objects in a continuous type model that are managed by this Controller.

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
SamplingTime	Interval between update signals to the objects managed by this Controller.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
SimTime	The present simulation time.

12.2 - WeightedSum

The WeightedSum object adds two or more input values. A set of dimensionless constants can be provided to multiply each input value prior to addition.

$$\text{Value} = \text{CoefficientList}(1) * \text{InputValueList}(1) + \text{CoefficientList}(2) * \text{InputValueList}(2) + \dots$$

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
Controller	The Controller object that provides the update signal for this object. If a Controller is not specified, the output value is calculated asynchronously, on demand.
SequenceNumber	The sequence number used by the Controller to determine the order in which calculations are performed. A calculation with a lower value is executed before the ones with higher values.
UnitType	The unit type for the value returned by the calculation.
InputValueList	The list of inputs to the weighted sum. The inputs can be a constant value or any entity that returns a number, such as a Calculation Object, a TimeSeries, a Probability Distribution, or an Expression.
CoefficientList	The list of dimensionless multiplicative factors to be applied to the values provide by the inputs.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
SimTime	The present simulation time.
Value	The present output value for this Calculation Object.

12.3 - Polynomial

The Polynomial object evaluates a specified polynomial for the present input value.

$$x = \text{InputValue} / \text{Scale}$$

$$\text{Value} = \text{CoefficientList}(0) + \text{CoefficientList}(1)*x + \text{CoefficientList}(2)*x^2 + \dots$$

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
Controller	The Controller object that provides the update signal for this object. If a Controller is not specified, the output value is calculated asynchronously, on demand.
SequenceNumber	The sequence number used by the Controller to determine the order in which calculations are performed. A calculation with a lower value is executed before the ones with higher values.
UnitType	The unit type for the value returned by the calculation.
InputValue	The input value for the present calculation. The inputs can be a constant value or any entity that returns a number, such as a Calculation Object, a TimeSeries, a Probability Distribution, or an Expression.
CoefficientList	The list of dimensionless coefficients for the polynomial function.
Scale	The scale to apply to the input value. The scale can be a constant value or any entity that returns a number, such as a Calculation Object, a TimeSeries, a Probability Distribution, or an Expression.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
SimTime	The present simulation time.
Value	The present output value for this Calculation Object.

12.4 - Integrator

The Integrator object integrates the input value with respect to time by performing a (right) Riemann sum.

```

t(0) = simulation time zero
t(1) ... t(n) = previous update times generated by the Controller
dt(i) = t(i) - t(i-1)
InputValue(i) = input value at update time t(i)

Sum = InputValue(1)*dt(1) + InputValue(2)*dt(2) + ... + InputValue(n)*dt(n)
Value = InitialValue + Sum + InputValue*(SimTime - t(n))

```

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
Controller	The Controller object that provides the update signal for this object. If a Controller is not specified, the output value is calculated asynchronously, on demand.
SequenceNumber	The sequence number used by the Controller to determine the order in which calculations are performed. A calculation with a lower value is executed before the ones with higher values.
UnitType	The unit type for the value returned by the calculation.
InputValue	The input value for the present calculation. The inputs can be a constant value or any entity that returns a number, such as a Calculation Object, a TimeSeries, a Probability Distribution, or an Expression.
InitialValue	The output value at zero simulation time.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
SimTime	The present simulation time.
Value	The present output value for this Calculation Object.

12.5 - Differentiator

The Differentiator object calculates the time derivative of the input value.

```

t(1) ... t(n) = previous update times generated by the Controller
InputValue(i) = input value at update time t(i)

Value = (InputValue - InputValue(n))/(SimTime - t(n))

```

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
Controller	The Controller object that provides the update signal for this object. If a Controller is not specified, the output value is calculated asynchronously, on demand.
SequenceNumber	The sequence number used by the Controller to determine the order in which calculations are performed. A calculation with a lower value is executed before the ones with higher values.
UnitType	The unit type for the value returned by the calculation.
InputValue	The input value for the present calculation. The inputs can be a constant value or any entity that returns a number, such as a Calculation Object, a TimeSeries, a Probability Distribution, or an Expression.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
SimTime	The present simulation time.
Value	The present output value for this Calculation Object.

12.6 - PIDController

The PIDController object simulates the Proportional-Integral-Differential (PID) type controller that is widely used in electronic control systems.

```

t(0) = simulation time zero
t(1) ... t(n) = previous update times generated by the Controller
dt(i) = t(i) - t(i-1)

Error = SetPoint - ProcessVariable
Integral = Error(1)*dt(1) + Error(2)*dt(2) + ... + Error(n)*dt(n) + Error*(SimTime - t(n))
Derivative = (Error - Error(n)) / (SimTime - t(n))

ProportionalValue = ProportionalGain * Error
IntegralValue = ProportionalGain * Integral/IntegralTime
DerivativeValue = ProportionalGain * Derivative*DerivativeTime

Value = max(OutputLow, min(OutputHigh, ProportionalValue + IntegralValue + DerivativeValue))

```

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
Controller	The Controller object that provides the update signal for this object. If a Controller is not specified, the output value is calculated asynchronously, on demand.
SequenceNumber	The sequence number used by the Controller to determine the order in which calculations are performed. A calculation with a lower value is executed before the ones with higher values.
UnitType	The unit type for the value returned by the calculation.
SetPointUnitType	The unit type for the set point and the process variable.
SetPoint	The set point for the PID controller. The set point can be a constant value or any entity that returns a number, such as a Calculation Object, a TimeSeries, a Probability Distribution, or an Expression.
ProcessVariable	The process variable feedback to the PID controller. The process variable can be a constant value or any entity that returns a number, such as a Calculation Object, a TimeSeries, a Probability Distribution, or an Expression.
ProportionalGain	The coefficient applied to the proportional feedback loop.
IntegralTime	The coefficient applied to the integral feedback loop.
DerivativeTime	The coefficient applied to the differential feedback loop.
OutputLow	The lower limit for the output signal.
OutputHigh	The upper limit for the output signal.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
SimTime	The present simulation time.
Value	The present output value for this Calculation Object.
ProportionalValue	The proportional component of the output value.
IntegralValue	The integral component of the output value.
DerivativeValue	The derivative component of the output value.
Error	The value for SetPoint - ProcessVariable.

12.7 - Lag

The Lag object calculates the lag operation used in electronic control systems.

```

t(0) = simulation time zero
t(1) ... t(n) = previous update times generated by the Controller
dt(i) = t(i) - t(i-1)
InputValue(i) = input value at update time t(i)

Error(i) = InputValue(i) - Value(i)
Sum = Error(1)*dt(1) + Error(2)*dt(2) + ... + Error(n)*dt(n)
Value = (1/LagTime)*[Sum + (InputValue - Value(n))*(SimTime - t(n))]
```

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
Controller	The Controller object that provides the update signal for this object. If a Controller is not specified, the output value is calculated asynchronously, on demand.
SequenceNumber	The sequence number used by the Controller to determine the order in which calculations are performed. A calculation with a lower value is executed before the ones with higher values.
UnitType	The unit type for the value returned by the calculation.
InputValue	The input value for the present calculation. The inputs can be a constant value or any entity that returns a number, such as a Calculation Object, a TimeSeries, a Probability Distribution, or an Expression.
LagTime	A value with units of time used in the lag calculations.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
SimTime	The present simulation time.
Value	The present output value for this Calculation Object.
Error	The value for (InputValue - Value).

12.8 - MovingAverage

The MovingAverage object calculates the average value of the input over a given time interval.

```

t(0) = simulation time zero
t(1) ... t(n) = previous update times generated by the Controller
InputValue(i) = input value at update time t(i)

Value = [InputValue + InputValue(n) + InputValue(n-1) + ... + InputValue(n-
NumberOfSamples+2) + InputValue] / NumberOfSamples

```

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
Controller	The Controller object that provides the update signal for this object. If a Controller is not specified, the output value is calculated asynchronously, on demand.
SequenceNumber	The sequence number used by the Controller to determine the order in which calculations are performed. A calculation with a lower value is executed before the ones with higher values.
UnitType	The unit type for the value returned by the calculation.
InputValue	The input value for the present calculation. The inputs can be a constant value or any entity that returns a number, such as a Calculation Object, a TimeSeries, a Probability Distribution, or an Expression.
NumberOfSamples	The number of previous values over which to take the average.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
SimTime	The present simulation time.
Value	The present output value for this Calculation Object.

12.9 - SineWave

The SineWave object generates a sine wave output.

$$\text{Value} = \text{Offset} + \text{Amplitude} * \sin(2 * \pi * \text{SimTime} / \text{Period} + \text{PhaseAngle})$$

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
Controller	The Controller object that provides the update signal for this object. If a Controller is not specified, the output value is calculated asynchronously, on demand.
SequenceNumber	The sequence number used by the Controller to determine the order in which calculations are performed. A calculation with a lower value is executed before the ones with higher values.
UnitType	The unit type for the value returned by the calculation.
Amplitude	The height of the sine wave measured from zero.
Period	The time interval over which the sine wave repeats.
PhaseAngle	The angle by which the sine wave is shifted in time.
Offset	An absolute shift of the sine wave up or down.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
SimTime	The present simulation time.
Value	The present output value for this Calculation Object.

13 - Fluid Objects Palette

The Fluid Objects palette contains objects building dynamic models of fluid flow involving tanks, pipes, pumps, etc.

List of objects:

- Fluid
- FluidFlow
- FluidFixedFlow
- FluidTank
- FluidPipe
- FluidCentrifugalPump

13.1 - Fluid

The Fluid object defines the basic properties of the fluid.

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
Density	The density of the fluid. Defaults to the density of water.
Viscosity	The dynamic viscosity of the fluid. Defaults to the viscosity for water.
Colour	The colour used to represent the fluid.
Gravity	The acceleration of gravity to be used in the fluid flow calculations.

13.2 - FluidFlow

The FluidFlow object calculates the flow rate between a source and destination by solving the unsteady Bernoulli equation.

FCi = the i-th component in the flow path. FC1 = Source, FCn = Destination.
 Flow path: FC1 -> FC2 -> ... -> FCn
 Length(i) = length of the i-th flow component, measured along the path of the fluid.
 FlowArea(i) = cross-sectional area of the i-th flow component, measured perpendicular to the path of the fluid.

$$\text{FlowInertia} = \text{Density} * [\text{Length}(1) / \text{FlowArea}(1) + \text{Length}(2) / \text{FlowArea}(2) + \dots + \text{Length}(n) / \text{FlowArea}(n)]$$

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
Controller	The Controller object that provides the update signal for this object.
SequenceNumber	The sequence number used by the Controller to determine the order in which calculations are performed. A calculation with a lower value is executed before the ones with higher values.
Fluid	The fluid being moved by the flow.
Source	The source object for the flow.
Destination	The destination object for the flow.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
SimTime	The present simulation time.
FlowAcceleration	The time derivative of the volumetric flow rate.
FlowInertia	The sum of Density*Length/FlowArea for the hydraulic components in the flow.

13.3 - FluidFixedFlow

The FluidFixedFlow object moves fluid between a source and destination at a fixed volumetric flow rate.

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
Controller	The Controller object that provides the update signal for this object.
SequenceNumber	The sequence number used by the Controller to determine the order in which calculations are performed. A calculation with a lower value is executed before the ones with higher values.
Fluid	The fluid being moved by the flow.
Source	The source object for the flow.
Destination	The destination object for the flow.
FlowRate	The constant volumetric flow rate from the source to the destination.
Points	The coordinates for the multi-segment line representing the flow path.
Width	The width (in pixels) of the multi-segment line representing the flow path.
Colour	The colour of the multi-segment line representing the flow path.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
SimTime	The present simulation time.
FlowRate	The volumetric flow rate.

13.4 - FluidTank

The FluidTank object represents a cylindrical storage tank containing a fluid. Tanks are modelled as a large diameter pipe so that the velocity and inertia of the fluid is captured by the calculations.

```
t(0) = simulation time zero
t(1) ... t(n) = previous update times generated by the Controller
FluidVolume = FluidVolume(n) + FlowRate*(SimTime - t(i))
FluidLevel = FluidVolume / FlowArea

InletPressure = AmbientPressure + Density * Gravity * max(0, FluidLevel - InletHeight)
OutletPressure = AmbientPressure + Density * Gravity * max(0, FluidLevel - OutletHeight)

Velocity = FlowRate / FlowArea
DynamicPressure = 0.5 * Density * Velocity * abs(Velocity)
ReynoldsNumber = abs(Velocity) * Diameter * Density / Viscosity
```

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
Previous	The upstream flow component that feeds the tank.
Diameter	The diameter of the cylindrical tank.
Capacity	The volumetric capacity of the tank.
InitialVolume	The volume of fluid in the tank at the start of the simulation run.
AmbientPressure	The atmospheric pressure acting on the surface of the fluid in the tank.
InletHeight	The height of the flow feeding the tank. Measured relative to the bottom of the tank.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
SimTime	The present simulation time.
FlowArea	Cross-sectional area of the tank.
Velocity	The velocity of the fluid in the tank.
InletPressure	The static pressure at the inlet to the tank.
DynamicPressure	The dynamic pressure for the fluid in the tank.
ReynoldsNumber	The Reynolds number for the fluid in the tank.
OutletPressure	The static pressure at the outlet from the tank.

13.5 - FluidPipe

The FluidPipe object represents a cylindrical pipe for transporting fluid.

```
FlowArea = 0.25 * PI * Diameter^2
Velocity = FlowRate / FlowArea
DynamicPressure = 0.5 * Density * Velocity * abs(Velocity)
ReynoldsNumber = abs(Velocity) * Diameter * Density / Viscosity
```

```

LaminarFrictionFactor = 64 / ReynoldsNumber
TurbulentFrictionFactor = 1/X^2, where X = -2*Log10[Roughness/(3.7*Diameter) +
(2.51/ReynoldsNumber)*X] (calculated iteratively)
For ReynoldsNumber < 2300, DarcyFrictionFactor = LaminarFrictionFactor
For ReynoldsNumber > 4000, DarcyFrictionFactor = TurbulentFrictionFactor
For ReynoldsNumber between 2300 and 4000, DarcyFrictionFactor = 0.5 * (LaminarFrictionFactor
+ TurbulentFrictionFactor)

InletPressure = OutletPressure for previous component
PressureLoss = DarcyFrictionFactor*(Length/Diameter)*DynamicPressure +
PressureLossCoefficient*DynamicPressure + FlowAcceleration*Density*Length/FlowArea
OutletPressure = InletPressure - HeightChange*Density*Gravity - PressureLoss

```

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
Previous	The upstream flow component that feeds the tank.
Diameter	The diameter of the cylindrical tank.
Length	The length of the pipe.
HeightChange	The change in elevation between the pipe's inlet and outlet.
Roughness	The roughness height for the inside surface of the pipe. Used to calculate the Darcy friction factor.
PressureLossCoefficient	The pressure loss coefficient, or K-factor, for the pipe. The factor multiplies the dynamic pressure and is applied as a loss at the pipe's outlet.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
SimTime	The present simulation time.
FlowArea	Cross-sectional area of the pipe.
Velocity	The velocity of the fluid in the pipe.
InletPressure	The static pressure at the inlet to the pipe.
DynamicPressure	The dynamic pressure for the fluid in the pipe.
ReynoldsNumber	The Reynolds number for the fluid in the pipe.
OutletPressure	The static pressure at the outlet from the pipe.

13.6 - FluidCentrifugalPump

The FluidCentrifugalPump object models the performance of a centrifugal pump.

```

Speed = relative speed input from the SpeedController object (0.0 = zero speed, 1.0 = maximum
speed)
FlowFactor = FlowRate / MaxFlowRate
InletPressure = OutletPressure for previous component
OutletPressure = InletPressure + MaxPressure*Speed^2 -
MaxPressureLoss*FlowFactor*abs(FlowFactor)

```



```
FlowArea = 0.25 * PI * Diameter^2
Velocity = FlowRate / FlowArea
DynamicPressure = 0.5 * Density * Velocity * abs(Velocity)
RenoldsNumber = abs(Velocity) * Diameter * Density / Viscosity
```

Default Graphic:



Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Description	Optional free-form text that describes the object.
Previous	The upstream flow component that feeds the tank.
Diameter	The diameter of the cylindrical tank.
MaxFlowRate	The maximum volumetric flow rate that the pump can generate.
MaxPressure	The maximum static pressure that the pump can generate (occurs at zero flow rate).
MaxPressureLoss	The maximum static pressure loss for the pump (occurs at the maximum flow rate).
SpeedController	A Calculation entity that returns relative speed for the pump: 0.0 = zero speed, 1.0 = maximum speed.

Outputs

Output Name	Description
SimTime	The present simulation time.
FlowArea	Cross-sectional area of the pump's outlet.
Velocity	The velocity of the fluid through the pump.
InletPressure	The static pressure at the inlet to the pump.
DynamicPressure	The dynamic pressure for the fluid in the pump.
ReynoldsNumber	The Reynolds number for the fluid in the pump.
OutletPressure	The static pressure at the outlet from the pump.

14 - Advanced Topics

A number of more advanced features of JaamSim are discussed in this section.

List of topics and objects:

- Time Formats
- Expressions
- Attributes
- Editing the Configuration File
- Launching in Batch Mode
- ScriptEntity
- VideoRecorder

14.1 - Time Formats

Inputs of time can be entered in the normal fashion, e.g. 5 s, 12 h, etc., or they can be entered in a year/month/day format. Both the ISO 8601 standard and the full RFC8601 format are supported.

Supported Time Formats

Format	Example	Description
YYYY-MM-DD	2013-08-25	August 25, 2013
YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:SS	2013-08-25T04:25:00	4:25 AM on August 25, 2013
'YYYY-MM-DD HH:mm:SS'	'2013-08-25 04:25:00'	4:25 AM on August 25, 2013
YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:SS.dddddd	2013-08-25T04:25:00.1	0.1 seconds past 4:25 AM on August 25, 2013
HHHHHHHH:mm:SS.dddddd	50000:00:00.000001	1 microsecond past 50,000 hours

January 1 of year 0 (0000-01-01) is taken to be to zero simulation time. For example, an input of 0001-01-01 is equivalent to 8760 h.

14.2 - Expressions

Expressions are mathematical statements that are evaluated by JaamSim. Many keywords that expect a number can also accept an object that returns a number, such as a Probability Distribution, a TimeSeries, and an Expression.

Basics

Mathematical expressions are entered using the following syntax:

- an expression is enclosed in single quotes (') if it contains any spaces
- object names are enclosed by square brackets ([])
- spaces in an expression are optional
- outputs and attributes of an object are referenced using a dot notation, e.g. [ObjectName].OutputName
- output and attributes can be chained when necessary using the format [ObjectName].OutputName1.OutputName2
- the reserved string "this" is used to refer to the object evaluating the expression
- rules for mathematical order of operation are respected
- units are enclosed by square brackets([])
- all calculations must respect Units. For example, two values must have the same unit type if they are to be added.
- unit conversions are performed automatically. For example, a distance divided by a time results in a speed.

The following are examples of syntactically valid expressions. They assume that the present object has an output, OutputA, and another entity, Entity1, has an output, OutputB. OutputA and OutputB are both dimensionless.

```
* '1 + 2*3'
* '1 + 2 * 3^2'
```

```
* '1 + 2*this.OutputA'
* '1 + 2*[Entity1].OutputB'
* '1[m] + 2[km]'
* '2[m] / 4[s]'
```

Functions

The following mathematical functions can be used in expressions:

Mathematical Functions

Keyword	Description
PI	Mathematical constant "pi"
E	Mathematical constant "e"
min	Minimum of a list of values
max	Maximum of a list of values
abs	Absolute value
sin	Sine of an angle or dimensionless number
cos	Cosine of an angle or dimensionless number
tan	Tangent of an angle or dimensionless number
asin	Arcsine function
acos	Arccosine function
atan	Arctangent function
atan2	Two-argument arctangent function
exp	Exponential function
ln	Natural logarithm
log	Base-10 logarithm

Examples of valid expressions that use functions are:

```
* '1 + 2*max(3,4) '
* '1 + 2 * max(1+this.OutputA, 3*[Entity1].OutputB)'
```

Logical Operations

Logical operations can also be performed in expressions using the standard Java symbols:

Logical Operators

Keyword	Description
==	Equal to
!=	Not equal to
<	Less than
<=	Less than or equal to
>	Greater than
>=	Greater than or equal to
&&	Logical AND operation
	Logical OR operation
!	Logical NOT operation

Conditionals

For conditional operations, all non-zero results are interpreted as TRUE, while zero is interpreted as FALSE. The following are examples of syntactically valid logical expressions:

```
* 'this.OutputA >= 1'
* '(this.OutputA >= 1) && ([Entity1].OutputB == 0)'
```

Conditional operations are also implemented using the ternary operator ? using the following syntax:

`(condition_expression) ? (true_expression) : (false_expression)`

Examples of the conditional operator are:

```
* 2>1 ? 5 : 4
* this.OutputA >= 2 ? [Entity1].OutputB + 1 : 0
```

There is no limit to the length or complexity of an expression. Conditional operators can be mixed freely with any other mathematical operations in an expression.

14.3 - Attributes

In addition to the pre-programmed outputs, users can create custom outputs, called "attributes", for individual objects. Attributes appear in the Output Viewer immediately after being defined through the AttributeDefinitionList keyword, and as such can be referenced through the [ObjectName].OutputName format, except replacing the OutputName with the desired attribute name.

Attributes are added using the AttributeDefinitionList keyword in the Key Inputs tab for an entity using the format { { AttributeName1 InitialValue1 Unit1 } ... { AttributeNameN InitialValueN UnitN } }.

For example, the inputs to create two new attributes, AttributeA and AttributeB, with initial values of 1 km and 9 (dimensionless) are:

```
{ { AttributeA 1 km } { AttributeB 9 } }
```

Attributes are used in expressions in the same way as an outputs. For instance, if the above AttributeA was defined for Entity1, then it is referenced by:

```
[Entity1].AttributeA
```

Once an attribute has been defined, only the Assign object can modify its value.

14.4 - Editing the Configuration File

The easiest way to create a simple model in JaamSim is to use the Graphical User Interface. For more complex models, it is often easier to create or edit the configuration file (.cfg file) in a text editor. The configuration file is saved in plain text and has been designed to be human readable.

There are many advantages to a readable input file in plain text:

- Input audits. Complex models often have thousands of inputs. The only way to have confidence in the accuracy of the simulation results is to perform a careful audit of the model inputs by someone who is not part of the project team.
- Change control. Standard software for change control such as GIT can be used to track model inputs. With two or more people on a project team, it can be difficult to ensure that everyone is working on the latest version of the model. Even with only one simulation analyst, it can be challenging to document all the changes to a model and the reason for each change.
- Front-ends. Software for performing simulation experiments and optimisation can be developed by third-parties in other programming languages such as Python. There is no need for these tools to be built into the simulation software itself, causing clutter in the user interface and locking users into a restricted set of options.

We recommend the use of Notepad++, an open-source editor available for download at www.notepad-plus-plus.org.

Basic Structure

A JaamSim input configuration file consists of a series of lines, akin to a scripting language. Each line consists of a combination of object names, keywords, and values contained within braces. One or more spaces are used to separate these elements. Braces are also used to denote sets of arguments within the outer braces required for arguments in general. Blank lines and extra whitespace are ignored by JaamSim.

Comments beginning with a double quote can be used to document the input files. There is no need to use a double quote mark to end the comment, since JaamSim automatically recognizes the end of a comment with the end of the line. If a comment extends for several lines, each line must start with a double quote.

Object Definitions

In JaamSim, an object is initialized by a Define statement. The statement contains Define followed by the object type, and the object name enclosed by braces. Multiple objects can be defined at the same time, provided that they are of the same type. For instance, the following two lines define respectively a single Arrow object and three Arrow objects.

```
Define Arrow { SingleArrow }  
Define Arrow { Arrow1 Arrow2 Arrow3 }
```

JaamSim ignores extraneous whitespace, allowing the object definition to span multiple lines provided that all objects are surrounded by braces. Object instances can only be referenced after they have been defined.

Object Inputs

Once an object is defined, its keyword values can be set using a command of the following form:

```
<object name> <keyword> { <value1> <value2> ... }
```

where value1, value2, ... is the list of values for the keyword separated by one or more spaces. For instance, the following line sets the colour of the Arrow1 object to be black:

```
Arrow1 Colour { 'black' }
```

Multiple parameters for an object can be set in one line containing the object name followed by keyword and value pairs.

```
Arrow1 Colour { 'black' } Width { 2 }
```

Inner curly braces are used for keywords that accept multiple input values.

```
Arrow1 Points { { 0 0 0 m } { 1 1 1 m } }
```

Include Statements

The user can store input data in multiple files and then refer to these files in an input configuration file using Include statements. These statements refer to other input configuration files by filename and path, surrounded by single quotes:

```
Include '..\Base File\InputFile.cfg'
```

Include statements are particularly useful in studies where the analyst wishes to vary only a few inputs across many simulation runs. Using Include statements, the analyst can create a base case configuration file and then use Include statements to create simple incremental configuration files for the additional runs:

```
Include      '..\Base File\Basecase.cfg'  
Arrow1 Width { 2.0 }
```

This example includes the contents of Basecase.cfg and, modifies the already-defined object Arrow1 keyword Width value to 2.0. Note that the changes from the base case configuration must appear after the Include statement. These simple configuration files are useful because it is easy to tell exactly how the configuration differs from the base case configuration.

Group "Objects"

Group objects bundle multiple objects together to simplify inputs. Instead of referring to a long list of objects, a single group is used instead. The group may be used to set the value for the keyword for all members instead of setting the value for each member of the group. Certain keywords also accept Group objects as values.

Considerable caution must be exercised when using Group objects because they do not behave in the same way as other JaamSim objects. Although they are defined in the same way as other objects, they are used only as an input convenience. When JaamSim reads the configuration file, it replaces each group by its list of objects. Groups are ignored once the configuration file has been read.

Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
List	A list of names of the objects included in the list, enclosed by braces.

Example:

The following example demonstrates the use of groups:

```
Define      Arrow      { Arrow1 Arrow2 Arrow3 }
Define      Group      { ArrowList }
ArrowList   List       { Arrow1 Arrow2 Arrow3 }
ArrowList   Colour     { 'black' }
```

In this example, a group of three Arrow objects is created and used to assign the colour 'black' to each Arrow.

By using the List keyword, a fourth Arrow can be added to the Group:

```
Define      Arrow      { Arrow4 }
ArrowList   List       { ArrowList Arrow4 }
ArrowList   Colour     { 'black' }
```

RecordEdits Statement

The RecordEdits statement is used to preserve the organisation and formatting of a configuration file that has been prepared manually by the user.

It is usually best to construct a complex model manually using a text editor. These inputs are carefully formatted and organised, and include comments to document to model design. However, once this material has been created, the easiest way to position the objects and to add graphics such as titles, labels, etc. is through the graphical user interface. If the model was then saved, all the formatting and comments would normally be lost.

JaamSim avoids this predicament with the RecordEdits statement. On saving, JaamSim copies all inputs before the RecordEdits statement line-by-line to the saved file, and then saves all the changes to the model using computer-written inputs. The following example illustrates this structure:

```
" Manually prepared inputs:
" - Everything before the RecordEdits statement is unchanged when JaamSim saves a file.
```

RecordEdits

```
" Computer written inputs:
" - Everything that appears after the RecordEdits statement is written by the computer.
```

The "Save" functionality in JaamSim is disabled when an input file is loaded without a RecordEdits statement. In this case, the "Save As" operation adds a RecordEdits statement to the end of the original configuration file and then writes out the new inputs.

14.5 - Launching in Batch Mode

JaamSim models can be executed in batch mode with minimized graphics. Batch mode is useful when only the output reports are required or when a series of runs are to be executed without user intervention.

The model can also be launched, configured and started automatically from the command line or a batch file using the command:

```
JaamSim.exe run1.cfg -tags
```

Here, run1.cfg is the name of the input file to be loaded and -tags are the optional tags for the run. Multiple tags must be separated by a space. The following tags are supported:

Batch Mode Run Tags

Tag	Description
-b or -batch	Start the simulation immediately after the input file has been read, and exit when the run has completed. This tag is useful for batch file execution.
-m or -minimize	Minimize the graphical user interface, making the simulation run faster when visualizations are not required (for instance, in overnight simulation runs).

A series of simulation runs can be executed one after the other by using a batch file that contains a series of these commands. For example, a batch file containing the following two lines would execute two runs: `run1.cfg` and `run2.cfg`:

```
JaamSim.exe run1.cfg -b
JaamSim.exe run2.cfg -b
```

Note that the batch file and input configuration files must be in the same directory for this example to work.

14.6 - ScriptEntity

The ScriptEntity object takes only one keyword, which is the path to a script (.scr) file.

Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
Script	Path to the file containing the scripting instructions to be loaded.

The script file contains sets of model configuration inputs preceded by the Time keyword (belonging to the ScriptEntity object). Originally developed for video capture, a script can be used to change window views, to create automatic zooming and panning, and to turn on and off video capture during a run. Furthermore, keywords defined in the script file can be used to modify simulation and object parameters initially defined in the input configuration file.

Key Inputs for .scr file

Keyword	Description
Time	The simulated time at which the subsequent inputs are executed.

Example

The following inputs can be entered into a .scr file and then referenced by a ScriptEntity object in order to slow down the model at a given point in the simulation run:

```
ScriptEntity1 Time      { 24.0 h }
Simulation   RealTime   { TRUE  }
Simulation   RealTimeFactor { 1200 }

ScriptEntity1 Time      { 30.0 h }
Simulation   RealTime   { FALSE }
```

14.7 - VideoRecorder

JaamSim includes functionality to capture still images or videos of simulation models via the VideoRecorder object. The length and playback speed of the video is governed by three keywords:

- CaptureStartTime is the simulated time at which video capture begins;
- CaptureFrames is the number of frames to capture;
- CaptureInterval is the simulated time elapsed between frames.

The video recorder output frame rate is fixed at 30 frames per second.

The video recorder naturally composites the selected views (from CaptureViews) onto a surface with dimensions specified in CaptureArea, with windows borders not rendered. The example inputs below illustrate the capture of a 20-second long video (in 1080p resolution) spanning 600 hours of simulated time:

```
Define VideoRecorder { VideoRecorder1 }

VideoRecorder1 VideoCapture      { TRUE }
VideoRecorder1 CaptureInterval   { 1 h }
VideoRecorder1 CaptureStartTime  { 0 h }
VideoRecorder1 CaptureFrames     { 600 }
VideoRecorder1 CaptureArea       { 1920 1080 }
VideoRecorder1 SaveVideo         { TRUE }
VideoRecorder1 CaptureViews      { Overview }
VideoRecorder1 VideoBackgroundColor { skyblue }
```

The file produced can be viewed with a video player that supports a wide range of codecs such as VLC (www.videolan.org). The default Windows Media Player will not play the video.

The captured video is largely uncompressed. Use a video transcoder such as Handbrake (www.handbrake.fr) to compress the video.

Key Inputs

Keyword	Description
CaptureStartTime	The simulated time at which video capture begins.
VideoBackgroundColor	The background colour for parts of the video frame not covered by a view window.
CaptureFrames	The number of frames to capture.
CaptureInterval	The amount of simulated time elapsed between captured frames.
SaveImages	If TRUE, individual screen captures are made for each frame and output to image files.
SaveVideo	If TRUE, video capture is enabled and an AVI file is output by the video recorder.
CaptureArea	The size of the rendered image or video in pixels.
CaptureViews	A list of views to include in the video or image.
VideoName	The name of the video output file.

15 - Colour Name Index with RGB Values

Colour Name	Colour	R	G	B	Colour Name	Colour	R	G	B
lavenderblush		255	240	245	chocolate		210	105	30
pink		255	192	203	rawsienna		199	97	20
lightpink		255	182	193	sienna		160	82	45
palevioletred		219	112	147	brown		138	54	15
hotpink		255	105	180	lightsalmon		255	160	122
deeppink		255	20	147	darksalmon		233	150	122
violetred		208	32	144	salmon		250	128	114
mediumvioletred		199	21	133	lightcoral		240	128	128
raspberry		135	38	87	coral		255	114	86
thistle		216	191	216	tomato		255	99	71
plum		221	160	221	orangered		255	69	0
orchid		218	112	214	red		255	0	0
violet		238	130	238	crimson		220	20	60
magenta		255	0	255	firebrick		178	34	34
purple		128	0	128	indianred		176	23	31
mediumorchid		186	85	211	burntumber		138	51	36
darkorchid		153	50	204	maroon		128	0	0
darkviolet		148	0	211	sepia		94	38	18
blueviolet		138	43	226	white		255	255	255
indigo		75	0	130	gray99		252	252	252
mediumpurple		147	112	219	gray98		250	250	250
lightslateblue		132	112	255	gray97		247	247	247
mediumslateblue		123	104	238	gray96		245	245	245
slateblue		106	90	205	gray95		242	242	242
darkslateblue		72	61	139	gray94		240	240	240
ghostwhite		248	248	255	gray93		237	237	237
lavender		230	230	250	gray92		235	235	235
blue		0	0	255	gray91		232	232	232
darkblue		0	0	139	gray90		229	229	229
navy		0	0	128	gray89		227	227	227
midnightblue		25	25	112	gray88		224	224	224
cobalt		61	89	171	gray87		222	222	222
royalblue		65	105	225	gray86		219	219	219
cornflowerblue		100	149	237	gray85		217	217	217
lightsteelblue		176	196	222	gray84		214	214	214
lightslategray		119	136	153	gray83		212	212	212
slategray		112	128	144	gray82		209	209	209
dodgerblue		30	144	255	gray81		207	207	207

Colour Name	Colour	R	G	B	Colour Name	Colour	R	G	B
aliceblue		240	248	255	gray80		204	204	204
powderblue		176	224	230	gray79		201	201	201
lightblue		173	216	230	gray78		199	199	199
lightskyblue		135	206	250	gray77		196	196	196
skyblue		135	206	235	gray76		194	194	194
deepskyblue		0	191	255	gray75		191	191	191
peacock		51	161	201	gray74		189	189	189
steelblue		70	130	180	gray73		186	186	186
darkturquoise		0	206	209	gray72		184	184	184
cadetblue		95	158	160	gray71		181	181	181
azure		240	255	255	gray70		179	179	179
lightcyan		224	255	255	gray69		176	176	176
paleturquoise		187	255	255	gray68		173	173	173
cyan		0	255	255	gray67		171	171	171
turquoise		64	224	208	gray66		168	168	168
mediumturquoise		72	209	204	gray65		166	166	166
lightseagreen		32	178	170	gray64		163	163	163
manganeseblue		3	168	158	gray63		161	161	161
teal		0	128	128	gray62		158	158	158
darkslategray		47	79	79	gray61		156	156	156
turquoiseblue		0	199	140	gray60		153	153	153
aquamarine		127	255	212	gray59		150	150	150
mintcream		245	255	250	gray58		148	148	148
mint		189	252	201	gray57		145	145	145
seagreen		84	255	159	gray56		143	143	143
mediumspringgreen		0	250	154	gray55		140	140	140
springgreen		0	255	127	gray54		138	138	138
emeraldgreen		0	201	87	gray53		135	135	135
mediumseagreen		60	179	113	gray52		133	133	133
cobaltgreen		61	145	64	gray51		130	130	130
darkseagreen		143	188	143	gray50		127	127	127
honeydew		240	255	240	gray49		125	125	125
palegreen		152	251	152	gray48		122	122	122
lawngreen		124	252	0	gray47		120	120	120
greenyellow		173	255	47	gray46		117	117	117
limegreen		50	205	50	gray45		115	115	115
forestgreen		34	139	34	gray44		112	112	112
sapgreen		48	128	20	gray43		110	110	110
green		0	128	0	gray42		107	107	107
darkgreen		0	100	0	gray41		105	105	105

Colour Name	Colour	R	G	B	Colour Name	Colour	R	G	B
darkolivegreen		85	107	47	gray40		102	102	102
olivedrab		107	142	35	gray39		99	99	99
olive		128	128	0	gray38		97	97	97
ivory		255	255	240	gray37		94	94	94
lightyellow		255	255	224	gray36		92	92	92
lightgoldenrodyellow		250	250	210	gray35		89	89	89
comsilk		255	248	220	gray34		87	87	87
lemonchiffon		255	250	205	gray33		84	84	84
beige		245	245	220	gray32		82	82	82
yellow		255	255	0	gray31		79	79	79
khaki		240	230	140	gray30		77	77	77
lightgoldenrod		255	236	139	gray29		74	74	74
palegoldenrod		238	232	170	gray28		71	71	71
darkkhaki		189	183	107	gray27		69	69	69
banana		227	207	87	gray26		66	66	66
gold		255	215	0	gray25		64	64	64
goldenrod		218	165	32	gray24		61	61	61
darkgoldenrod		184	134	11	gray23		59	59	59
brick		156	102	31	gray22		56	56	56
floralwhite		255	250	240	gray21		54	54	54
seashell		255	245	238	gray20		51	51	51
oldlace		253	245	230	gray19		48	48	48
linen		250	240	230	gray18		46	46	46
antiquewhite		250	235	215	gray17		43	43	43
papayawhip		255	239	213	gray16		41	41	41
blanchedalmond		255	235	205	gray15		38	38	38
eggshell		252	230	201	gray14		36	36	36
bisque		255	228	196	gray13		33	33	33
moccasin		255	228	181	gray12		31	31	31
navajowhite		255	222	173	gray11		28	28	28
wheat		245	222	179	gray10		26	26	26
peachpuff		255	218	185	gray9		23	23	23
tan		210	180	140	gray8		20	20	20
burlywood		222	184	135	gray7		18	18	18
melon		227	168	105	gray6		15	15	15
sandybrown		244	164	96	gray5		13	13	13
cadmiumyellow		255	153	18	gray4		10	10	10
carrot		237	145	33	gray3		8	8	8
orange		255	128	0	gray2		5	5	5
flesh		255	125	64	gray1		3	3	3
cadmiumorange		255	97	3	black		0	0	0

16 - Basic Example Input Configuration File

```
RecordEdits

Define ColladaModel { Grid100x100 Axis }
Define DisplayEntity { XY-Grid XYZ-Axis }
Define View { View1 }
Define ImageModel { AusLogoModel }
Define OverlayImage { AusLogo }
Define TextModel { TitleTextModel ClockTextModel }
Define OverlayText { Title }
Define OverlayClock { Clock }
Define EntityGenerator { Gen }
Define EntityConveyor { GenToServ ServToSink }
Define Server { Serv }
Define EntitySink { Sink }
Define Queue { ServQueue }
Define SimEntity { Proto }
Define ExponentialDistribution { GenIATDist }

GenIATDist UnitType { TimeUnit }

Simulation Description { 'Simulation run control inputs' }
Simulation PauseTime { }
Simulation RealTime { TRUE }
Simulation ShowModelBuilder { TRUE }
Simulation ShowObjectSelector { TRUE }
Simulation ShowInputEditor { TRUE }
Simulation ShowOutputViewer { TRUE }
Simulation ShowPropertyViewer { FALSE }
Simulation ShowLogViewer { FALSE }

Grid100x100 ColladaFile { <res>/shapes/grid100x100.dae }

Axis ColladaFile { <res>/shapes/axis_text.dae }

XY-Grid Description { 'Grid for the X-Y plane (100 m x 100 m)' }
XY-Grid Size { 100 100 m }
XY-Grid DisplayModel { Grid100x100 }
XY-Grid Movable { FALSE }

XYZ-Axis Description { 'Unit vectors' }
XYZ-Axis Alignment { -0.4393409 -0.4410096 -0.4394292 }
XYZ-Axis Size { 1.125000 1.1568242 1.1266404 m }
XYZ-Axis DisplayModel { Axis }
XYZ-Axis Show { FALSE }
XYZ-Axis Movable { FALSE }

View1 Description { 'Default view window' }
View1 ViewCenter { 0.193139 -3.142639 2.866544 m }
View1 ViewPosition { 0.193139 -3.142640 11.526798 m }
View1 ShowWindow { TRUE }
View1 SkyboxImage { <res>/images/sky_map_2048x1024.jpg }

AusLogoModel ImageFile { <res>/images/auslogo-small.png }
AusLogoModel Transparent { TRUE }

AusLogo Description { 'Ausenco wordmark' }
AusLogo DisplayModel { AusLogoModel }
AusLogo ScreenPosition { 10 10 }
AusLogo AlignRight { TRUE }
AusLogo AlignBottom { TRUE }
AusLogo ImageSize { 200 45 }

TitleTextModel Description { 'Text style for the Title' }
TitleTextModel FontColour { 150 23 46 }
TitleTextModel FontStyle { BOLD }

ClockTextModel Description { 'Text style for the Clock' }
ClockTextModel FontColour { 51 51 51 }
ClockTextModel FontStyle { ITALIC }

Title Description { 'Title for the simulation model' }
Title Format { 'Model Title' }
Title TextHeight { 18 }
Title DisplayModel { TitleTextModel }
Title ScreenPosition { 15 15 }

Clock Description { 'Simulation date and time (no leap years or leap seconds)' }
Clock TextHeight { 10 }
Clock StartingYear { 2014 }
Clock DateFormat { 'yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss.SSS' }
Clock DisplayModel { ClockTextModel }
Clock ScreenPosition { 15 15 }
Clock AlignBottom { TRUE }

Gen NextComponent { GenToServ }
```

```
Gen InterArrivalTime { GenIATDist }
Gen PrototypeEntity { Proto }
Gen Position { -2.234651 -3.249747 0.000000 m }

GenToServ NextComponent { Serv }
GenToServ TravelTime { 1 s }
GenToServ Points { { -1.149 -3.250 0.000 m } { -0.149 -3.250 0.000 m } }
GenToServ Position { -1.149286 -3.249747 0.000000 m }
GenToServ Alignment { 0.0 0.0 -0.5 }

ServToSink NextComponent { Sink }
ServToSink TravelTime { 1.5 s }
ServToSink Points { { 1.322 -3.349 0.000 m } { 2.322 -3.349 0.000 m } }
ServToSink Position { 1.321349 -3.349715 0.000000 m }
ServToSink Alignment { 0.0 0.0 -0.5 }

Serv NextComponent { ServToSink }
Serv WaitQueue { ServQueue }
Serv ServiceTime { 1 s }
Serv Position { 0.507324 -3.321153 0.000000 m }

Sink Position { 2.949394 -3.321153 0.000000 m }

ServQueue Position { 0.450198 -4.492204 0.000000 m }

Proto Position { -4.452180 -0.540587 0.000000 m }
Proto Alignment { 0.0 0.0 -0.5 }

GenIATDist MinValue { 0 s }
GenIATDist MaxValue { 10 s }
GenIATDist Mean { 2 s }
GenIATDist Position { -1.492032 -0.493496 0.000000 m }
GenIATDist Size { 1.000 1.000 0.0 m }
```