

Some Motivations to see the big picture:

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"The smaller a man, the closer his horizon"

(John McLeod, founder of SCS)

Some Motivations to see the big picture:

"The smaller a man, the closer his horizon" (*John McLeod, founder of SCS*)

"The greater a person, the larger his horizon" (*Tuncer Ören*)

For a passenger, it is not sufficient to see only the horizon. He needs to see beyond it. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk Having a large horizon is desirable; **but not sufficient**.

Having a large horizon is desirable; but not sufficient.

Two important factors: (also figuratively)

- Where we are:
- Our perspective:

Having a large horizon is desirable; but not sufficient.

Two important factors: (also figuratively)

- •Where we are: At the North Pole, all directions point out the South!
- Our perspective:

Having a large horizon is desirable; but not sufficient.

Two important factors: (also figuratively)

- •Where we are: At the North Pole, all directions point out the South!
- Our perspective:
- "Horizon" is relevant if we are outside of a sphere;
- When we are within a sphere, our perspective (point of view) & our ability to discern are relevant.

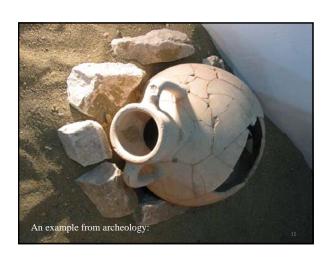
Why we need to see the Big Picture of the M&S:

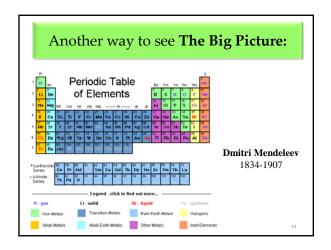
Among other activities, we need to develop:

- (1) appropriate M&S curricula and degree programs
- (2) effective professional certification exams for different types of simulationists at different levels of maturity
- (3) maturity levels of M&S establishments
- (4) codes of a classification system for M&S industry
- (5) enhance perception of M&S as a vital discipline (science, technology, market, . . .)

For these activities: A <u>comprehensive</u> M&S Body of Knowledge (M&S BoK) is needed.

Ways to See The Big Picture

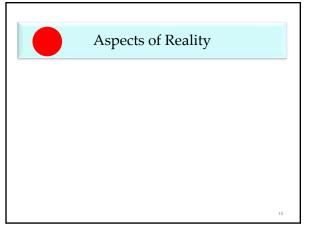




A reference for a **comprehensive** and **integrative** view of M&S

• Ören, T.I. (2009-In Press). Modeling and Simulation: A Comprehensive and Integrative View. In L. Yilmaz and T.I. Ören (eds.). Agent-Directed Simulation and Systems Engineering. Wiley Series in Systems Engineering and Management, Wiley-Berlin, Germany, pp. 3-36.

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Aspects of Reality: Representation of . . .

• **Person** (English): **Personne** (French) Human being, individual

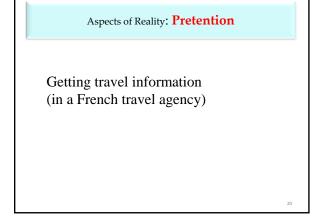
Etymology

- Per **soma** (for the body)
- Possibly borrowed from Etruscan phersu, from Greek prosopa, plural of prosopon face, "mask"

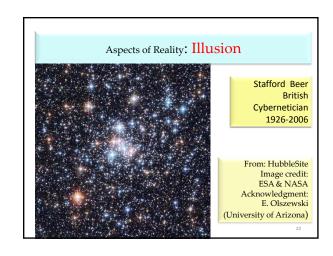
Aspects of Reality: Representation of . . .

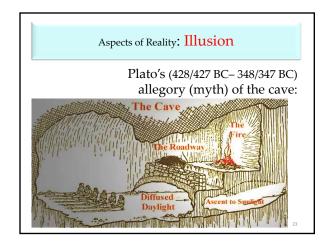
Chinese Opera (Beijing Opera) Masks.

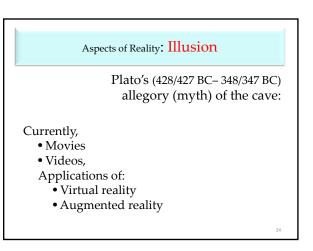












Aspects of Reality: Illusion

Jean Baudrillard (1929–2007) (French post modernist)

- in Simulation and Simulacra articulates the principle of a fundamental rupture between modern and postmodern societies.
- For Baudrillard, modern societies are organized around the production and consumption of commodities,
- while postmodern societies are organized around simulation and the play of images and signs, denoting a situation in which codes, models, and signs are the organizing forms of a new social order where simulation rules.

http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/baudrillard/ Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy

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According Jean Baudrillard,

 postmodern societies are organized around "simulation" by which he means the cultural modes of representation that "simulate" reality as in television, computer cyberspace, and virtual reality.

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Aspects of Reality: Imitation

- False appearance
- Counterfeit

Examples:

- · Simulated leather
- Simulated pearl

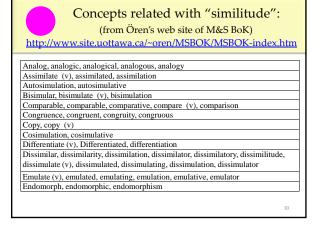
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Aspects of Reality: Perception, Anticipation

The way we perceive reality affect our emotions, decisions, and our actions.

· Halo effect

Reality	/model dichotomy depends on the purpose:					
Artist:	Reality (or a model): a source of inspiration.					
Engineer:	A design (or a model): an instrument to engineer a system.					
	A model: a basis to control a system.					
Scientist:	A model: a representation to understand a system.					
Decision m.:	A model: a substitute of reality to perform experiments.					
Education:	A model: a representation to explain/teach.					
Training:	A representation of a system: provides experience to enhance 3 types of skills: motor skills (simulators), decision making skills (virtual simulation), operational skills (live simulation).					
Entertainment:	A representation of a system: provides experience for entertainment.					
Pretence, representation:	We are often exposed to (simulated reality), in postmodern societies (Jean Baudrillard).					



Concepts related with "similitude":

Homology, homomorph, homomorphic, homomorphism, homomorphous, homothetic, homothetism, homothety Imitate (v), imitation, imitative

Isomorph, isomorphic, isomorphism

Like, likeness

metasimulation, multisimulation, nonsimulatable

Replica

Resemblance, resemble (v), resembling

Self-similar, self-similarity

Similar, similarity, similitude

Simulacra, simulacre, simulacrum

Simulatable, simulate (v), simulated, simulating, simulation, simulationist,

simulative, simulator

Perceptions of M&S

from different perspectives*

* To be able to explore M&S from a wider paradigm

- Purpose of use
- Problem to be solved
- · Connectivity of operations
- Types of knowledge processing
- Philosophy of science

Three purposes of use of M&S							
Perform experiments for:	Simulation						
Decision support							
Understanding							
Education							
Provide experience (under controlled conditions) for:							
Training (for gaining/enhancing competence):							
- motor skills	Virtual simulation						
- decision and/or communication skills	Constructive simulation (Serious game)						
- operational skills	Live simulation						
Entertainment	Gaming simulation						
Imitation, pretence	Representation, fake						

Use of simulation for decision support:

Prediction of behavior and/or performance of the system of interest within the constraints inherent in the simulation model (e.g., its granularity) and the experimental conditions

Evaluation of alternative models, parameters, experimental and/or operating conditions on model behavior or performance

Sensitivity analysis of behavior or performance of the system of interest based on granularities of different models, parameters, experimental and/or operating

Evaluation of behavior and/or performance of engineering designs

Virtual prototyping

Not connected

Planning Acquisition (or simulation-based acquisition)

Proof of concept

Problem to be solved:

M&S is an infrastructure to support real-world activities.

From this perspective, simulation is perceived as not being the "real thing".

This attitude is well documented in STRICOM's (Simulation, Training & Instrumentation Command) motto: "All but war is simulation."

Interwoven - Integrated simulation (symbiotic simulation)

To enrich real system's operation

(The system of interest and the simulation program operate simultaneously)

• online diagnostics (or simulation-based diagnostics)

Connectivity of Operations of

simulation and the system of interest:

• simulation-based augmented/enhanced reality operation (for training to gain/enhance motor skills and related decision making skills) (AI airplane in a dogfight training with real aircrafts)

To support real system operations

(The system of interest and the simulation program operate alternately to provide predictive displays)

• parallel experiments while system is running

M&S is:

a computational activity

a systemic activity &

system theory-based activity

a model-based activity

a knowledge-generation activity

Types of knowledge processing:

M&S as a Computational Activity

Definitions (Limitations ?)

USA DoD: "The execution over time of models."

NATO MP: "The execution over time of models representing the attributes of one or more entities or processes."

Canada-SECO: "A simulation is the implementation of a model over time."

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Types of knowledge processing:

M&S as a Systemic Activity & System Theory-Based Activity

System theoretic-robust approaches for

- modeling and
- symbolic model processing
 - DEVS
 - GEST (1971) first system-theory-based declarative language for continuous systems

Types of knowledge processing:

M&S as a Model-Based Activity: Some advantages

- 1. Efficiency in Computerization
- 2. Reliability
- 3. Reusability and Composability
- 4. Interoperability

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Types of knowledge processing:

M&S as a Model-Based Activity: Some advantages

1. Efficiency in Computerization

- Model bases (or model repositories) may contain model specifications that can easily be converted into programs. Hence, *programming aspect* can and should be *fully automated*.
- This aspect also *eliminates programming errors* and contributes to the reliability of the computerization of models.

Types of knowledge processing:

M&S as a Model-Based Activity: Some advantages

2. Reliability

- Models can easily be read and **understood** by specialists in the field assuring model reliability.
- Model specifications can be checked by specialized software as well as manually for *consistency*, *completeness*, and *correctness*. This aspect is definitely superior to traditional V&V techniques that work on code only and can be the basis for **built-in reliability** in M&S studies.

M&S as a Model-Based Activity: Some advantages

- 3. Reusability and Composability
- Model specifications can easily be modified for model reusability as well as model composition.
- Some of the model composability techniques can be dynamically applicable for systems that not only have dynamic behavior but also can and should be modified dynamically as the simulation evolves.

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Types of knowledge processing:

M&S as a Model-Based Activity: Some advantages

4. Interoperability

- It is highly desirable to check interoperability of model specifications rather than the codes of models.
- Executability of code does not necessarily signify its semantic interoperability.

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Types of knowledge processing:

M&S as a Model-Based Activity

- 1. Model building
 - modeling
 - model composition (and dynamic model composition)
- 2. Model-base management
 - model search, semantic model search
 - model integrity
- 3. Parameter base management
- 4. Model processing
 - model analysis
 - model characterization (*descriptive* model analysis)
 - model evaluation (evaluative model analysis)
 - model transformation
 - behavior generation

Types of knowledge processing:

Descriptive Model Analysis (Model characterization) for:

model comprehensibility

- model documentation
 - static model documentation
 - dynamic model documentation
- model ventilation (to examine its assumptions, deficiencies, limitations, etc.)

model usability

- · model referability
- · model-based management
- model integrity
- · model composability

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Types of knowledge processing:

Model Evaluation (evaluative model analysis) with respect to:

- modeling formalisms
- another model (model comparison)
- real system
- · goal of study

Types of knowledge processing:

Model Evaluation wrt modeling formalisms

- consistency of model representation
 - static structure of
 - component models
 - total system (coupled model, model of system of systems)
 - dynamic structure
 - state transitions, output function(s)
 - structural change
 - · dynamic coupling
 - model robustness

Model comparison

- structural model comparison
 - model verification (comparison of a computerized model and corresponding conceptual model)
 - - model homomorphism, model isomorphism
 - model equivalencing for:
 - · any two models
 - a simplified and original model
 - · an elaborated and original model
- behavioral model comparison (comparison of behaviors of several models within a given scenario

Types of knowledge processing:

Model Evaluation wrt real system

- model qualification
- model realism (model veracity, model verisimilitude)
 - adequacy of model structure static structure (relevant variables, interface of models) dynamic structure
 - adequacy of model constants and parameters model identification, model fitting, model calibration
- model correctness analysis
- · dimensional analysis
- · model validity

Types of knowledge processing:

Types of model validity

Absolute validity Gradual validity Predictive model validity Conceptual validity Historical validity Replicative validity Historical-data validity Statistical validity Convergent validity Cross validity Hypothesis validity Strict validity Cross-model validity Internal validity Structural validity Data validity Logical validity Structural model validity Dynamic validity Model validity Submodel validity Technical validity Empirical validity Multistage validity Event validity Operational validity Theoretical validity Experimental validity Parameter validity Time-series validity External validity Partial validity Validity Face validity Predictive validity Variable validity

Types of knowledge processing:

Model Evaluation wrt goal of the study

- model relevance
 - domain of intended application(s) (appropriate use of a model)
 - range of applicability of a model
- · acceptability of a model with respect to its technical system specification

Types of knowledge processing:

M&S as a Model-Based Activity

1. Model building

Full validity

- modeling
- model synthesis
- model composition (and dynamic model composition)
- 2. Model-base management
- model search
 - · semantic model search
- model integrity
- 3. Model processing
- · model analysis
 - model characterization (descriptive model analysis)
- model evaluation (evaluative model analysis)
- model transformation
- behavior generation (generation of behavior of model)

Types of knowledge processing:

M&S as a Model-Based Activity

Types of model transformation

- Model copyingModel reduction
- Model pruning Model simplification
 - Structural model simplification
 - Behavioral model simplification
- Model elaboration
- · Model isomorphism
- Model homomorphism
- Model endomorphism

M&S as a Model-Based Activity

- 3. Model processing: Types of model behavior
- point behavior
 - computation
 - optimization
 - search
- trajectory behavior
 simulators

 - simulation
 - intermittent simulation
 - \bullet optimizing simulation
- gaming simulation
 structural behavior
- - growth systems Lindenmeyer systems (L-systems)
- mixed trajectory and structural behavior

Types of knowledge processing:

M&S as a Model-Based Activity

- 3. Model processing: behavior generation by
- numerical techniques
- non-numerical techniques
 - by symbolic techniques
 - by analogical techniques
- mixed numerical and symbolic techniques

Types of knowledge processing:

M&S as a Knowledge-Generation Activity

Types of knowledge processing:

Advanced simulation environments:

- combine modeling, model processing, behavior generation, and other types of knowledge processing:
 - integrated use of M&S with optimization, AI, and software agents.
- combination of simulation systems with sensors and affectors.
- Combination of several types of knowledge processing: soft computing, cognitive & emotive computing.

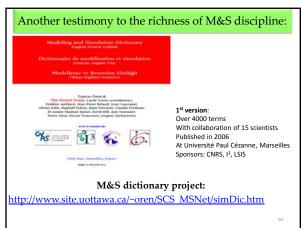
Perception of M&S from different perspectives

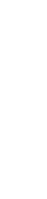
Philosophy of science

Simulation supports and enriches modern scientific thinking [Francis Bacon (Novum Organon, 1620)]

Perception of M&S from different nerspectives:

	perspectives.				
Purpose of use	Perform experiments for: Decision support, Understanding, Education Provide experience for: Training, Entertainment Imitation (fake)				
Problem to be solved	Black box perception (M&S is an infrastructure to support real-world activities)				
Connectivity of operations	• Standalone simulation • Integrated simulation (symbiotic simulation)				
Types of knowledge processing	Computational activity (execution of models) Systemic activity Model-based activity Knowledge generation activity				
Philosophy of science	Simulation supports and enriches modern scientific thinking [Francis Bacon (Novum Organon, 1620)]				



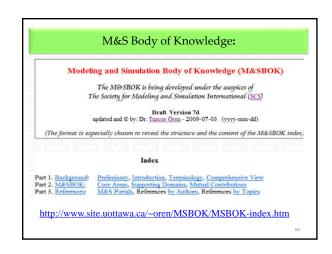


Systematic M&S dictionary project: http://www.site.uottawa.ca/~oren/SCS_MSNet/simDic.htm 2nd version: Over 8800 terms English-French-Italian-Spanish-Turkish With collaboration of 80 scientists To be published in 2010

An example: over 150 types of "error"

absolute error ethical error programming error
acceptance error experimental error projection error
accidental error experimental error projection error
accidental error experimentation error propagated error
accimulation error extrapolation error proportional error
algorithm error fixed error random error
algorithmic error fixed error random error
algorithmic error frequency error reasoning error
ambiguity error frequency error reasoning error
analysis error gain error rejection error
angular error global error relative error
approximation error global integration error representation error

From: Ören, T.I. and L. Yilmaz (2009-In Press). Failure Avoidance in AgentDirected Simulation: Beyond Conventional V&V and QA. In L. Yilmaz and T.I.
Ören (eds.). Agent-Directed Simulation and Systems Engineering. Systems
Engineering Series, Wiley-Berlin, Germany.







Challenges for the discipline

Technology is based on science; however, science does not need to be bounded by technology (even though its implementation may benefit from appropriate technological maturity).

Technological advances are easier to achieve.

The most difficult inertia to overcome is the mental inertia (especially of people with bounded vision).

Publications, Presentations and Other Activities of Dr. Tuncer Ören on Modeling and Simulation

Normative Views for Advancements and Advanced Methodologies updated: 2010-01-04

- Some Citations about the Scientific Work of Tuncer Ören on advancing: simulation methodology, modelling methodology
- Agent-Directed Simulation AI and Simulation
- Cognitive and Emotive Simulations: (Personality, Perception, Anticipation, Emo
- Ethics in simulation and

	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	total
Publications	14	28	16	51	1	110
Presentations & other activities	S	28	13	13		62
total	22	56	29	63	1	172

Last two studies to advance M&S

• Dr. Levent Yilmaz et al. – WSC'08:

• Dr. Andreas Tolk et al. - SCSC'09:

Certification of

• Individual (professional) simulationists

- Currently done by NTSA
- Could/should be more universal and be a requirement to be hired as a simulationist; as well as employing professional simulationists to get serious M&S contracts.

Certification of

• Simulation companies

- After development of maturity levels (similar to SEI maturity levels)
- Also should become a requirement for getting serious M&S contracts.

Consider the parallel between history and evolution of simulation, professional engineering, and dentistry

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History and evolution of *dentistry* http://cudental.creighton.edu/htm/history2001.pdf

- At the onset of the Middle Ages, the **monks** became physicians and **dentists**. **Barbers** had acted as assistants to the monks.
- When the pope in 1163 ruled that any operation involving the shedding of blood was incompatible with the priestly office, the barber took over the practice of Surgery.
- The barber surgeons were not the only ones doing extractions, another group made up of **Vagabonds** were known as tooth drawers. They plied their trade in public squares.

,,,

History and evolution of dentistry http://cudental.creighton.edu/htm/history2001.pdf

- For awhile then, dentistry was carried on by barber-surgeons both in France and England.
- However, in France in 1700 anyone desiring to practice oral surgery and restorative dentistry had to take a regular prescribed examination.

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History and evolution of dentistry

Two questions:

 Wasn't it good that dentistry became a profession to be carried out only by professional dentists?

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History and evolution of *dentistry*

Two questions:

- Wasn't it good that dentistry became a profession to be carried out only by professional dentists?
- Wouldn't it be good that M&S-related projects are carried out by certified M&S professionals?

If you don't think positively, please remember the **revolting luddites*** in England at the beginning of the Industrial revolution.

- * any opponent of technological progress
- one of the 19th century English workmen who destroyed laborsaving machinery that they thought would cause unemployment

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Assure **integrity** and **trustworthiness** of modeling and simulation

- Promote acceptance (and adherence) of Code of Ethics
 - -By Associations / Groups
 - -By individuals (all professional simulationists)
 - As a requirement of certification as professional simulationists (NTSA)
 - By companies
 - As a requirement of certification as professional simulation organizations (by?)

Assure integrity and trustworthiness of modeling and simulation

• SCS Ethics : http://www.scs.org/ethics/

The Code has been adopted by (In order of adoption)
SCS - Society for Modeling and Simulation International (Resolution)

MISS - Mcleod Institute of Simulation Sciences (Resolution) (MISS Centers)
M&SNet - McLeod Modeling and Simulation Network (Resolution) (Member Organizations)
SISO - Simulation Interoperability Standards Organization (Resolution)

SISO Canada (Resolution)

AMSC - Alabama Modeling and Simulation Council (Resolution)
Ottawa Student Chapter of the SCS

NMSG - NATO Modeling and Simulation Group (Resolution)

<u>DLM</u> - (Resolution) (<u>Members</u>) <u>CMSP</u> - Certification of Modeling and Simulation Professionals.

By the <u>M&SPCC</u> (Modeling and Simulation Professional Certification Commission) <u>METU Student Chapter</u> of the SCS

<u>Meteksan</u> - Meteksan Defense Industry Inc. (<u>Meteksan Savunma Sanayii A.Ş</u>. - in Turkish)

Riga student Chapter of SCS

Assure integrity and trustworthiness of modeling and simulation

Consider* Failure Avoidance in M&S especially in ADS (Agent-directed simulation) as a superset of V&V & QA.

Ören, T.I. and L. Yilmaz (2009-In Press). Failure Avoidance in Agent-Directed Simulation: Beyond Conventional V&V and QA. In L. Yilmaz and T.I. Ören (eds.). Agent-Directed Simulation and Systems Engineering Series, Wiley-Berlin, Germany.

* Alternative is to stay at the North Pole!

