Intro to resilience modeling, simulation, and visualization in Python with fmdtools.

Author: Daniel Hulse

Version: 2.0.6

Overview

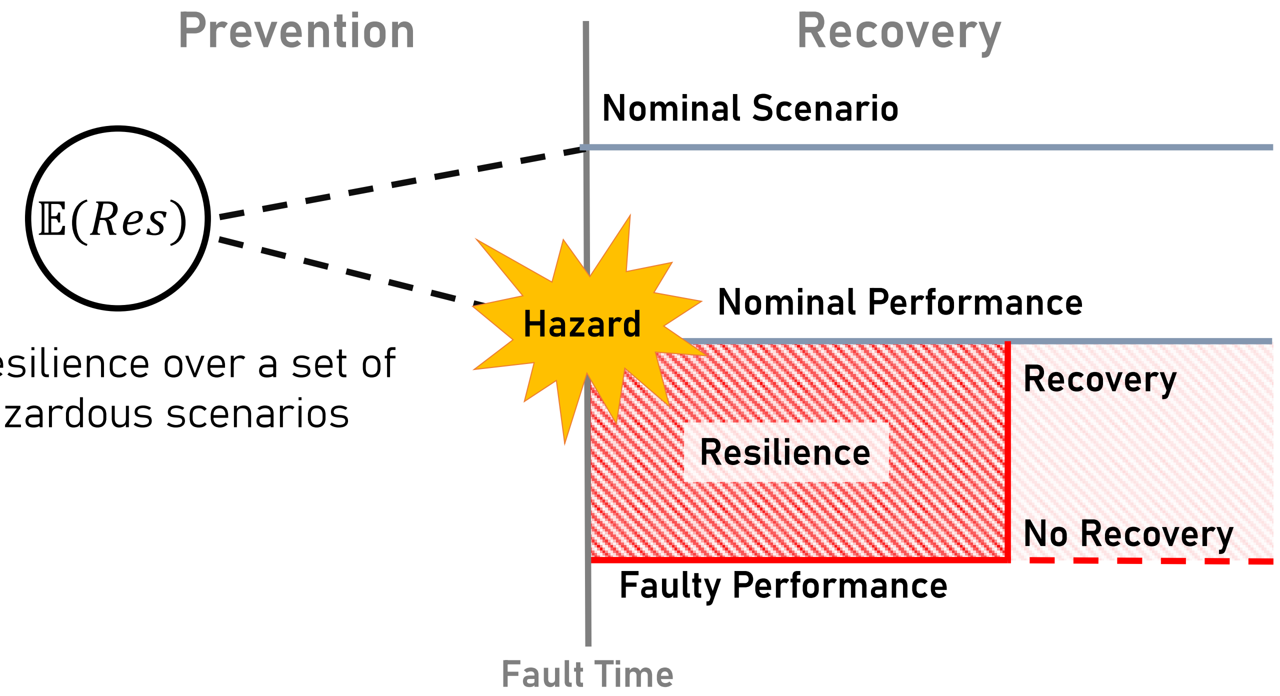
- **Overview of fmdtools**
  - Purpose
  - Project Structure
  - Common Classes/Functions
  - Basic Syntax
- **Coding Activity**
  - Example model: `examples/pump/ex_pump.py`
  - Workbook: `examples/pump/Tutorial_unfilled.ipynb`
    - Model Instantiation
    - Simulation
    - Visualization/Analysis

Prerequisites

- Ideally, some pre-existing Python and Git knowledge
- Anaconda distribution
  - Ideally this is already set up!
  - Download/install from: https://www.anaconda.com/products/individual
- A git interface
  - Github Desktop (graphical git environment)
  - git-scm (stand-alone CLI)

Motivation: Modeling System Resilience

Resilience means taking a **dynamic understanding of risk and safety**

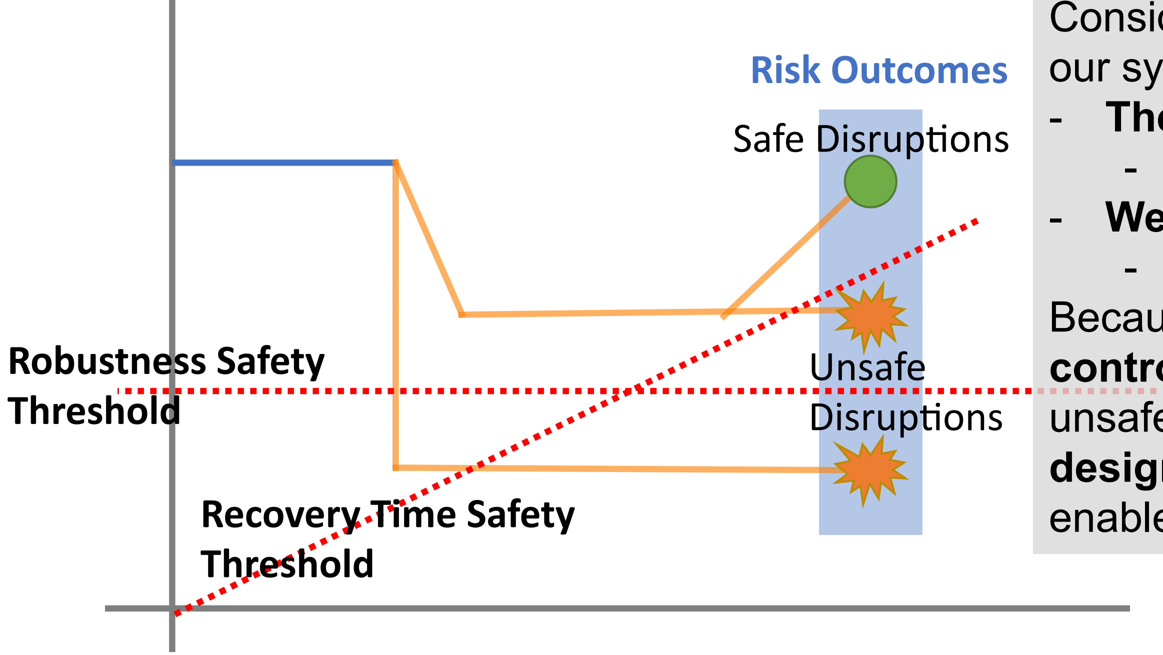


Expected Resilience: Resilience over a set of hazardous scenarios

Yodo N., & Wang, P. (2016).

Why is Resilience Important?

Resilience means taking a **dynamic understanding of risk/safety**



Considering resilience is important when our system has dynamic attributes, e.g.:

- **The system state changes over time**
  - (e.g., position, velocity,etc)
- **We can control this state**
  - (e.g., operators, autopilot)

Because we can use it to determine **how to control the system to a safe outcome** in unsafe circumstances and what **design/operational features** we need to enable this control

Enabling proactive design process

Idea: the system should be resilient-by-design

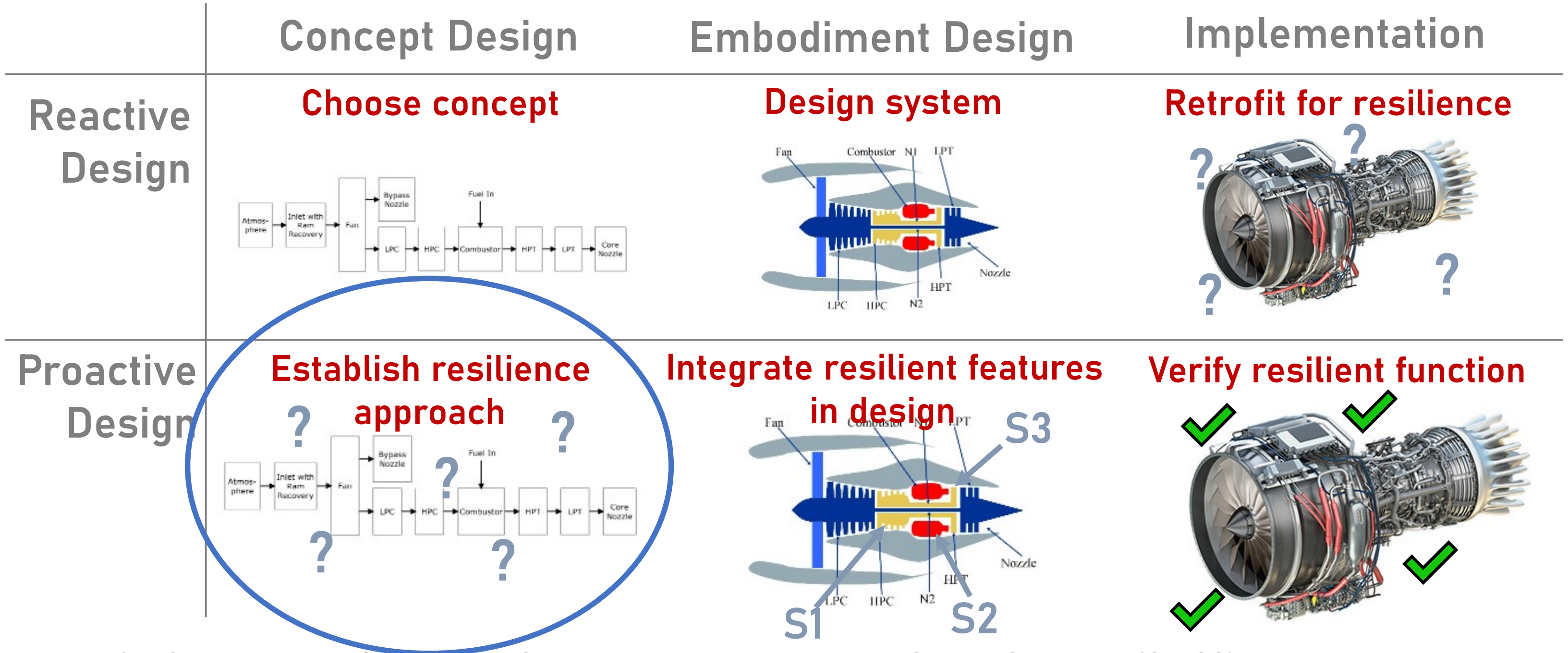


Image 1 & 2 Credit: User's Guide for the Commercial Modular Aero-Propulsion System Simulation (CAPSS)
Image 3 Credit: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:General_Electric_Passport.jpg

- Especially relevant to **new systems** when **we don't have data**

Why fmdtools? Possible Competitors:

- Uncertainty Quantification tools: (e.g. OpenCossan)
  - Does not incorporate fault modeling/propagation/visualization aspects
- MATLAB/modelica/etc. Fault Simulation tools
  - Rely on pre-existing model/software stack--Useful, but often difficult to hack/extend (**not open-source**)
- Safety Assessment tools: (e.g. Alyrica, Hip-Hops)
  - Focused on quantifying safety, not necessarily resilience
  - As a result, use **different model formalisms**!

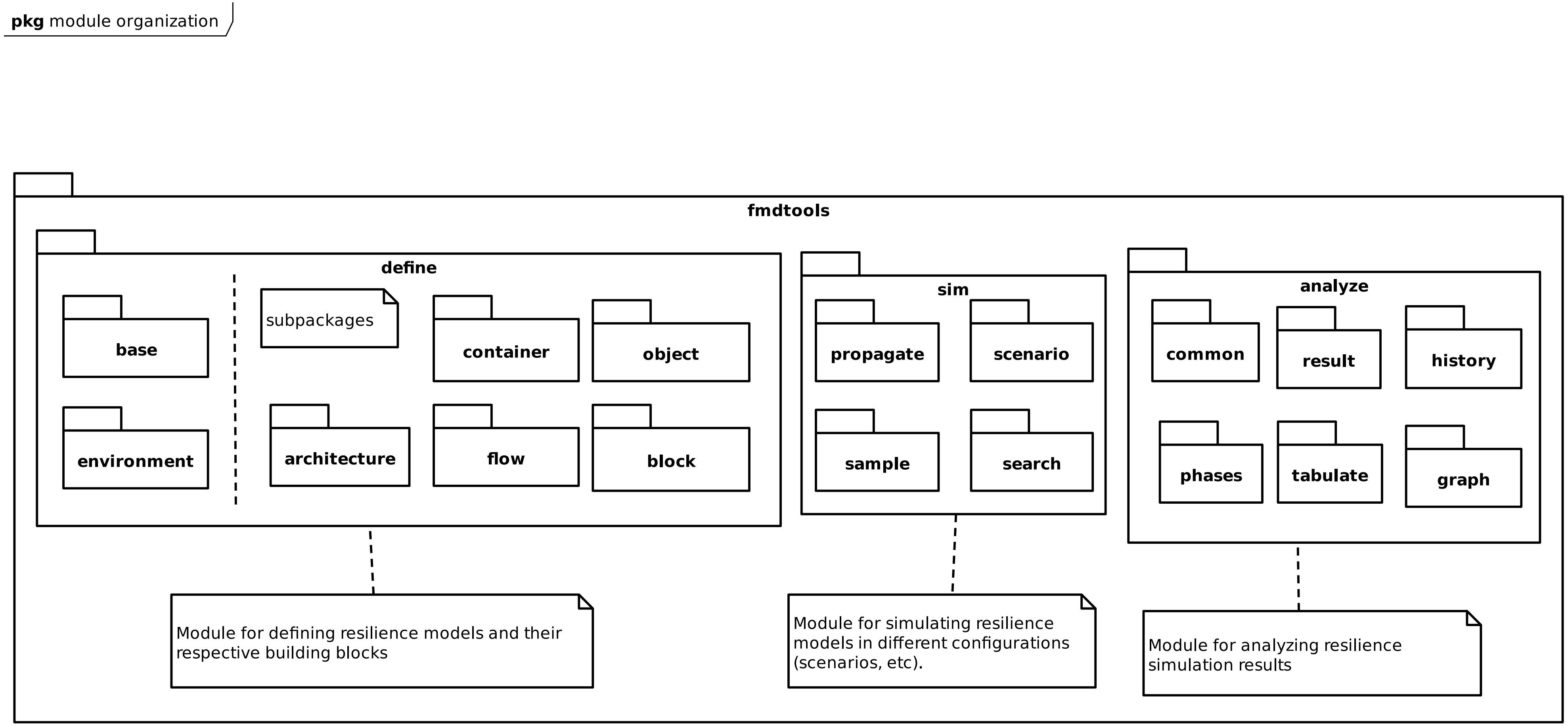
Why fmdtools? Pros:

- Highly Expressive, modular model representation.
  - faults from any component can propagate to any other connected component via **undirected propagation**
  - highly-extensible code-based behavior representation
  - class structure enables **complex models** representing human behavior and systems of systems
- Research-oriented:
  - Written in/relies on the Python stack
  - Open source/free software
- Enables design:
  - Models can be parameterized and optimized!
  - Plug-and-play analyses and visualizations

Why not fmdtools? Cons:

- You already have a pre-existing system model
  - fmdtools models are built in fmdtools
  - if you have a simulink/modelica model, you may just want to use built-in tools
- You want to use this in production
  - fmdtools is Class E Software and thus mainly suitable for research (or, at least, we don't gaurantee it)
  - Somewhat dynamic development history

What is fmdtools? A Python package for design, simulation, and analysis of resilience.



What is fmdtools? Repo Structure

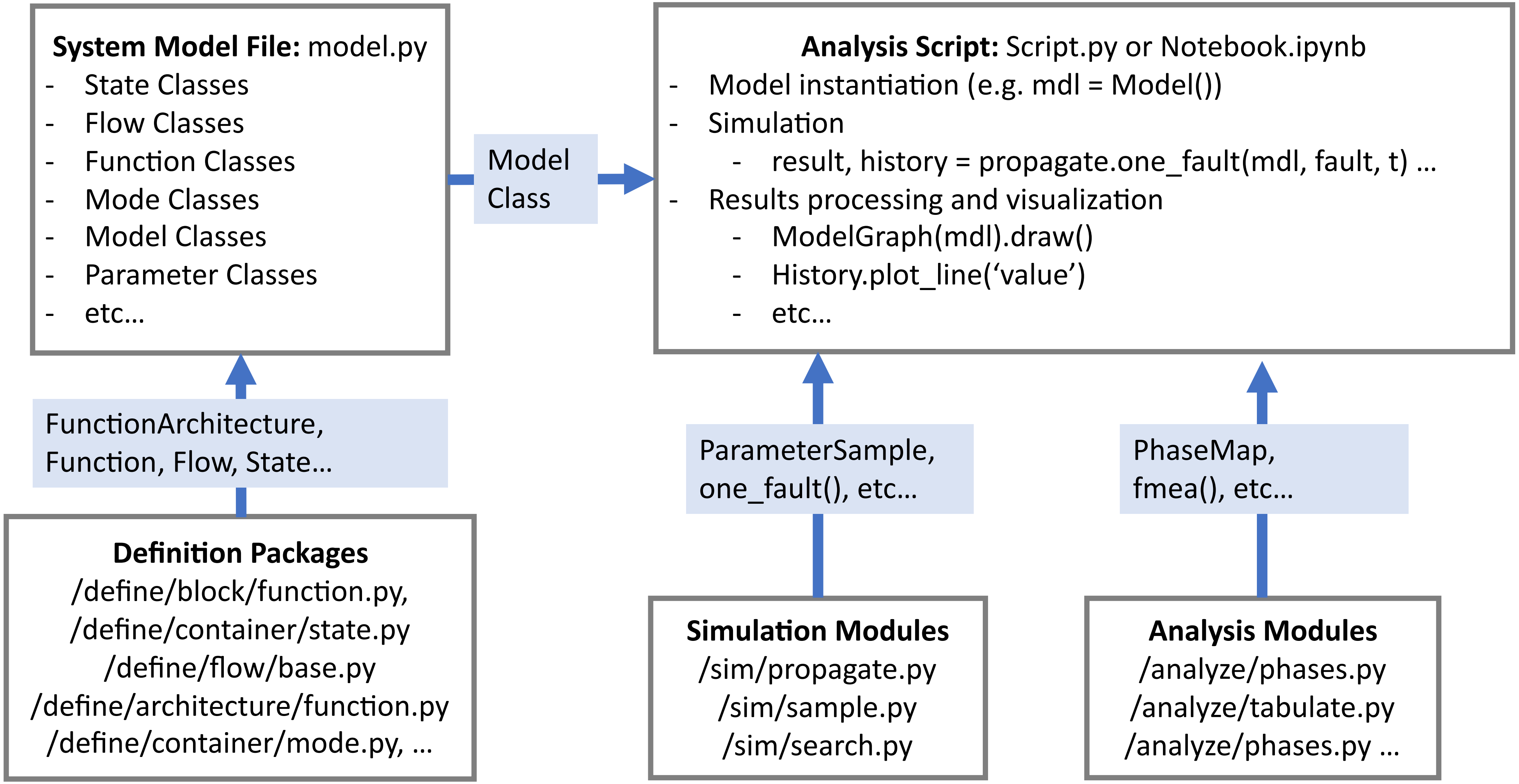
[Repository] (https://github.com/nasa/fmdtools/)

- `/fmdtools` : installable package
- `/examples` : example models with demonstrative notebooks and tests
- `/docs` : resources for documentation
- `/tests` : stand-alone tests (and testing rigs)
- `README.md` : Basic package description
- `CONTRIBUTORS.md` : Credit for contributions
- `requirements.txt` : List of requirements
- ... and other configuration files

Activity: Download and Install fmdtools

- repo link: https://github.com/nasa/fmdtools/
- set up repo:
  - create `path/to/fmdtools` folder for repo
    - (usually in `/documents/GitHub`)
  - clone git into folder:
    - `git clone https://github.com/nasa/fmdtools.git`
    - can also use webpage
- package installation:
  - Open Python from anaconda (e.g., open Spyder)
  - Install with `pip install -e /path/to/fmdtools`

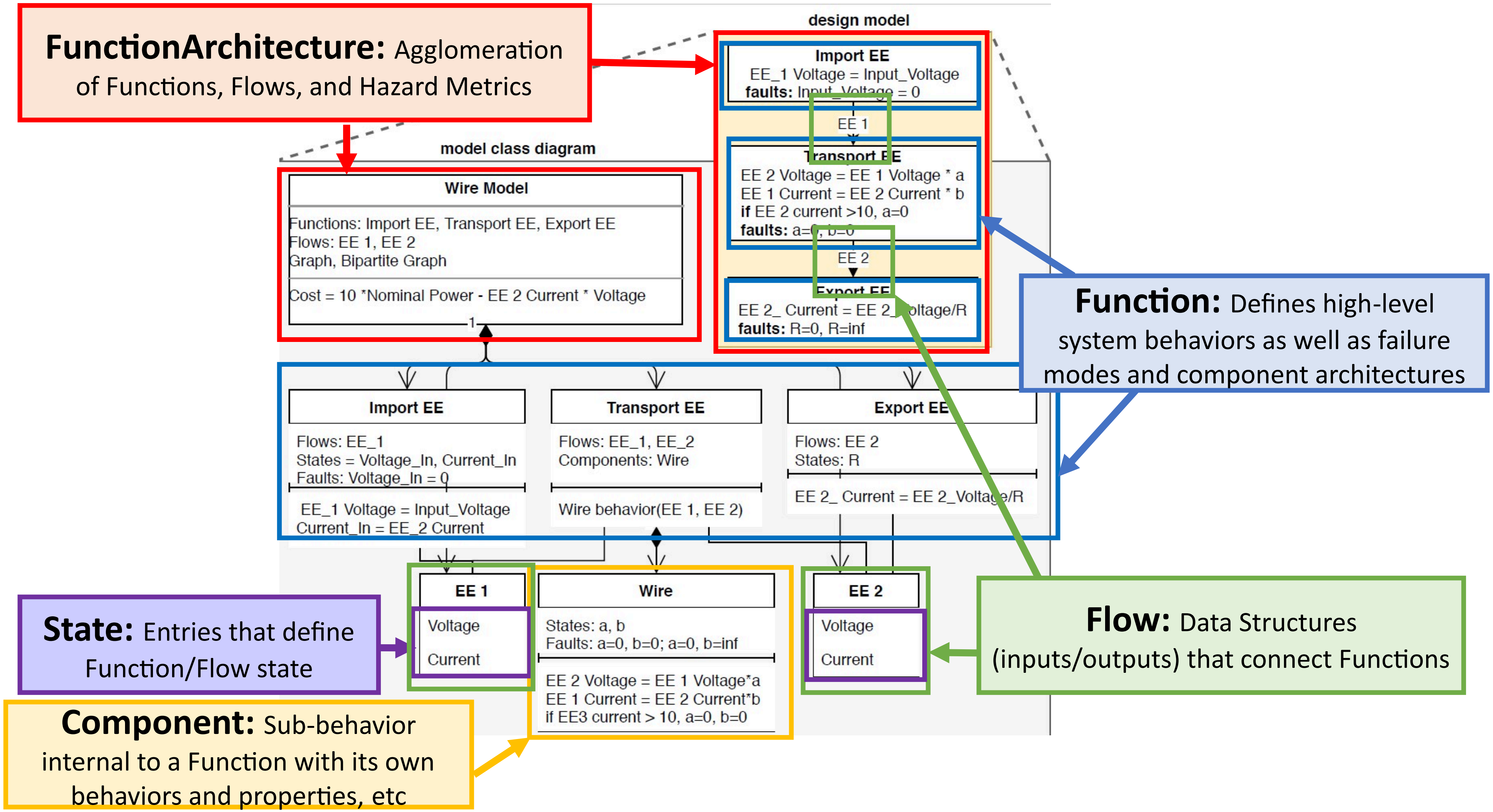
Analysis Workflow/Structure



Defining a Model

- What do we want out of a model?
    - What behaviors and how much fidelity do we need?
    - What functions/components and interactions make up the system?
        - Single function or multiple functions?
        - Is it controlled? Are there multiple agents?
- What type of simulation do we want to run?
    - Single-timestep vs multi-timestep vs network
- What scenarios do we want to study and how?
    - Failure modes and faulty behaviors
    - Disturbances and changes in parameters
    - What are the possible effects of hazards and how bad are they?
        - By what metrics?

Defining a Model



Containers - The building blocks of simulations

State classes are used to represent variables (called fields) that change over time

```
class StateName(State):
    varname1: float = 1.0
    varname2: str = "default_value"
```

Field name

Field type or class

Default initial value

Parameter classes are used to represent variables that don't change over time, with similar syntax to States

```
class ParameterName(Parameter):
    varname1: float = 1.0
    varname1_range = (0.0, 10.0)
    varname2 : str = "default_value"
    varname2_set = ("default_value", "other_possible_value")
```

varname1_range defines allowable range for the variable varname1

varname2_set defines allowable values for the field varname2

Mode classes are used to represent modes (faults and operational modes) that could occur in the system

```
class ModeName(Mode):
    fm_args = {'fault_1': (0.001, 200.0),
               'fault_2': 0.00001, 100.0, {'on': 1.0}}
    opermodes = ["off", "on"]
    mode: str = "off"
```

Dictionary of fault names and their optional properties (rate, repair cost, phases they could occur and their rates)

List of potential operational modes (if multiple)

Default mode (if multiple modes/not nominal)

- Containers are used to define various attribtues of Functions and Flows

Flow Code Template

```
class FlowName(Flow):
    __slots__ = ()
    container_s = StateName()
    container_p = ParameterName()
    default_track = ['s','m']
 def indicate_XXX(self, time):
        Conditional statement (e.g., self.s.state>threshold) which
is logged in the history and may be used to terminate
simulations
```

Classes in fmdtools rely heavily on __slots__ for performance and type-safety. If no non-standard attributes are added, leave this blank.

Specifies which container classes play specific Flow **roles** (e.g., s corresponds to the state role, p corresponds to a parameter role, m corresponds to the mode role, etc)

Specifies **what should be tracked** in the FxnBlock history (fxnname.h) by default. May be a dict ({role:value}), list ([role1, role2]), or string ("all","none", etc). Overwritten by the track parameter during model instantiation.

These methods define Flow **indicators** and are called/tracked during simulation (in flow.i)

- Flows represent connections or shared variables between different functions. Think of them as Function inputs/outputs.
- Flows are build from container classes like states, along with their own methods/variables.

Function Code Template

```
class FunctionName(Function):
    __slots__ =('flowname1',)
    container_s = FunctionState
    container_m = FunctionMode
    container_t = FunctionTime
    flow_flowname1 = FlowClass1
    flownames = {"outsideflowname":"flowname1"}
    default_sp = {'end_time': 100}
    default_track = ['s','m']
    def init_block(self, **kwargs):
        <e.g., self.s.x = 2.0>
    def static_behavior(self, time):
        Runs only in static propagation steps
    def dynamic_behavior(self, time):
        Runs only in dynamic propagation steps
    def behavior(self, time):
        Runs in static propagation step (same as static_behavior)
    def condfaults(self, time):
        Runs in both static and dynamic propagation steps prior to behaviors
and internal fault propagation (to components and actions)
    def indicate_XXX(self, time):
        Conditional statement (e.g., self.s.state>threshold) which is logged in
the history and may be used to terminate simulations
    def find_classification(self, time):
        Returns a Result dictionary (calculated at completion)
```

Tuple of flows must be specified in __slots__

Specifies which classes play specific FxnBlock **roles** (e.g., s corresponds to the state role, m corresponds to the mode role, etc)

flow_XXX is used to append a **flow** of given type that is named XXX to the function class. If the flow(s) has a different name outside the function (optional), flownames matches the external name to the internal name

Default **keyword arguments for SimParam**. Only necessary when the function block will be simulated individually.

Specifies **what should be tracked** in the FxnBlock history (fxnname.h) by default. May be a dict ({role:value}), list ([role1, role2]), or string ("all","none", etc). Overwritten by the track parameter during model instantiation.

Optional method to call to set up FxnBlock in ways not already defined by role initalization (e.g., attaching local MultiFlows or setting initial values for States from Parameter)

These methods define the **behavior** of the FxnBlock and thus simulate at each time-step of the simulation.

These methods define FxnBlock **indicators** and are called/tracked during simulation (in fxnname.i)

This method defines the Result to be returned **when simulated individually**

Model Code Template

```
class ArchitectureName(FunctionArchitecture):
    __slots__ = ()
    container_p = ModelParam
    default_sp = {'end_time': 100}
    default_track = ["fxns", "flows]

    def init_architecture(self, **kwargs):
        self.add_flow("flowname", FlowClass)
        ...
        self.add_fxn("functionname", FunctionClass, "flowname1", "flowname2")
        ...

def indicate_XXX(self, time):
        Conditional statement
        (e.g., self.fxns["functionname"].s.state>threshold)
 which is logged in the history and may be used to terminate simulations

def find_classification(self, time):
        Returns a Result dictionary (calculated at completion)
```

Architecture classes are usually given empty __slots__

Points to a Parameter representing immutable model characteristics instantiated at the start of the simulation

Default **keyword arguments forSimParam**. Defines max time of the simulation, along with phases, timestep, units, etc.

Specifies **what should be tracked** in the Model history by default. May be adict ({role:value}), list ([role1, role2]), or string ("all","none", etc). Overwritten by the track option in propagate.

Method to **instantiate the model and define its structure:**,

- **.add_flow** is used to instantiate a flow
- **.add_fxn** is used to instantiate a function and attach connected flows

These methods define Model **indicators** and are called/tracked during simulation (in modelname.i)

This method defines the Result to be returned by the model.

Demo Model Activity: examples/pump/ex_pump.py

Notice the definitions and structure:

- **States**: `WaterStates`, `EEStates`, `SignalStates`
- **Flows**: `Water`, `EE`, `Signal`
- **Functions**: `ImportEE`, `ImportWater`, `ExportWater`, `MoveWater`, `ImportSignal`
  - **Flows**
  - **Modes** (e.g., `ImportEEMode`, `ImportSigMode`)
    - Mode probability model
    - Actual modes in `fm_args` entry
  - others attributes, e.g., `Timer`
- **Model**: `Pump` connects functions, flows, and defines `end_classification`
- **Parameter**: `PumpParam` defines values we can change in the simulation

More Resources for Model Definition

- Note the docs for model definition are in https://nasa.github.io/fmdtools/docs-source/fmdtools.define.html
- Other examples also can be helpful: https://nasa.github.io/fmdtools/examples/Examples.html

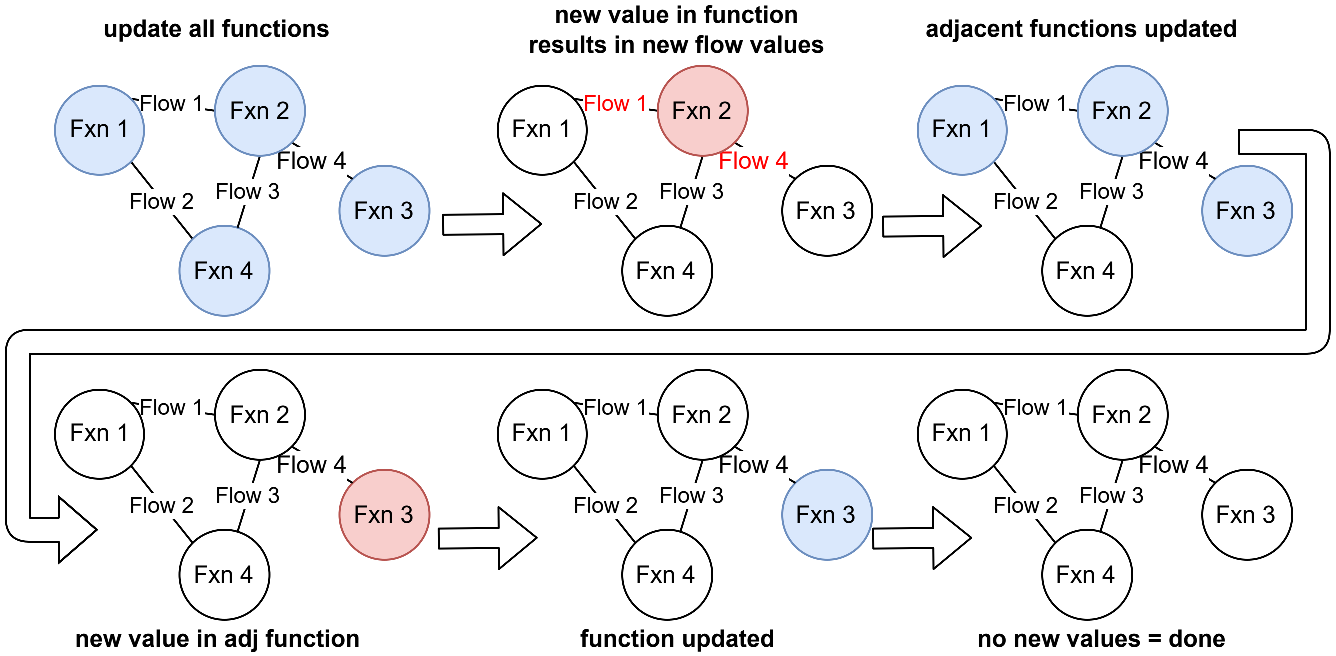
Notebook Activity:

Open `/examples/pump/Tutorial_unfilled.ipynb` :

- Instantiate the model
  - `mdl = Pump()`
- Explore structure
  - Try different parameters!
  - Change things!

    What does the model directory look like?
  - `dir(mdl)`

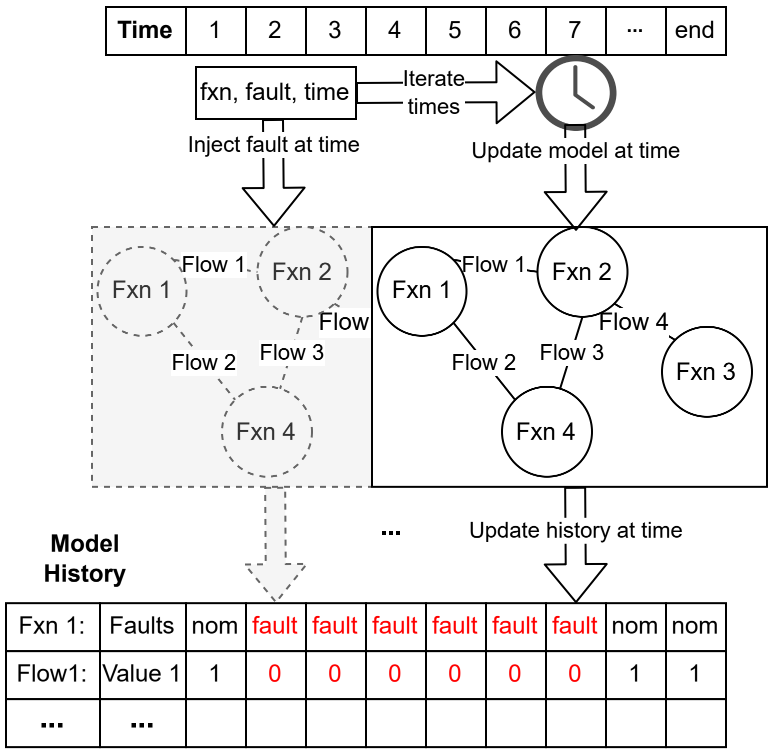
Simulation Concepts: Static/Undirected Propagation



In a single timestep:

- Functions with `static_behavior()` methods simulate until behaviors converge (i.e., no new state values)
- Functions with `dynamic_behavior()` run once in defined order

Simulation Concepts: Propagation over Time

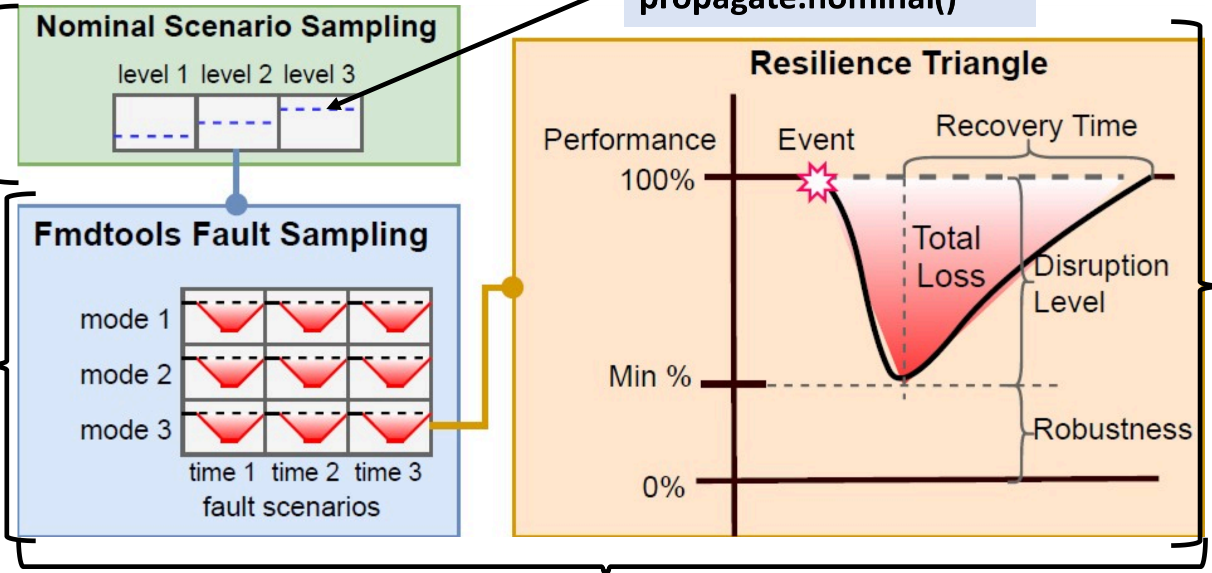


- Model increments (simulated + history updated) over each time-step until a **defined final time-step** or **specified indicator returns true**.

Simulation Concepts: Types of Simulations

Performance over a set of possible operational parameters
propagate.parameter_sample ()

Nominal performance
propagate.nominal()



Resilience over a set of fault modes
propagate.fault_sample ()

Resilience to a single fault or hazard
propagate.one_fault()
propagate.sequence()

Resilience to a set of fault modes over a set of operational parameters
propagate.nested_sample()

For more info on syntax/arguments, see documentation for `fmdtools.sim.propagate`.

Simulation Concepts: Sampling Approaches

These classes define **multi-run simulations** which can be used to quantify uncertain performance/resiliences:

- **SampleApproach/FaultSample**: Which faults to sample and when
  - Relies on **mode** information encoded in the model
  - Simulated using `propagate.fault_sample()`
- **ParameterSample**: Nominal parameters or random seeds to sample
  - Can be simulated in `propagate.parameter_sample()`
  - Can be simulated in conjunction with faults using `propagate.nested_sample`

See docs for: `fmdtools.sim.fault_sample`

Simulation Concepts: Things to Consider

Static/Dynamic propagation: How function states propagate to each other in a single time-step and multiple time-steps

- Undirected graph representation—states can effect all other connected states, and vice versa, in any order

Stochastic Propagation: Whether and how stochastic states are instantiated over time

- e.g. do we run with the "default" values of parameters, or do we sample from a random number generator?

Breadth of Scenarios: How hazards are represented as discrete scenarios to simulate

- What set of joint faults do we use? How many times are sampled?
- Operational scenarios and joint operational/fault scenarios

Activity: Simulate the Model

Run fault propagation methods:

- `propagate.nominal()`
- `propagate.one_fault()`
- `propagate.fault_sample()`

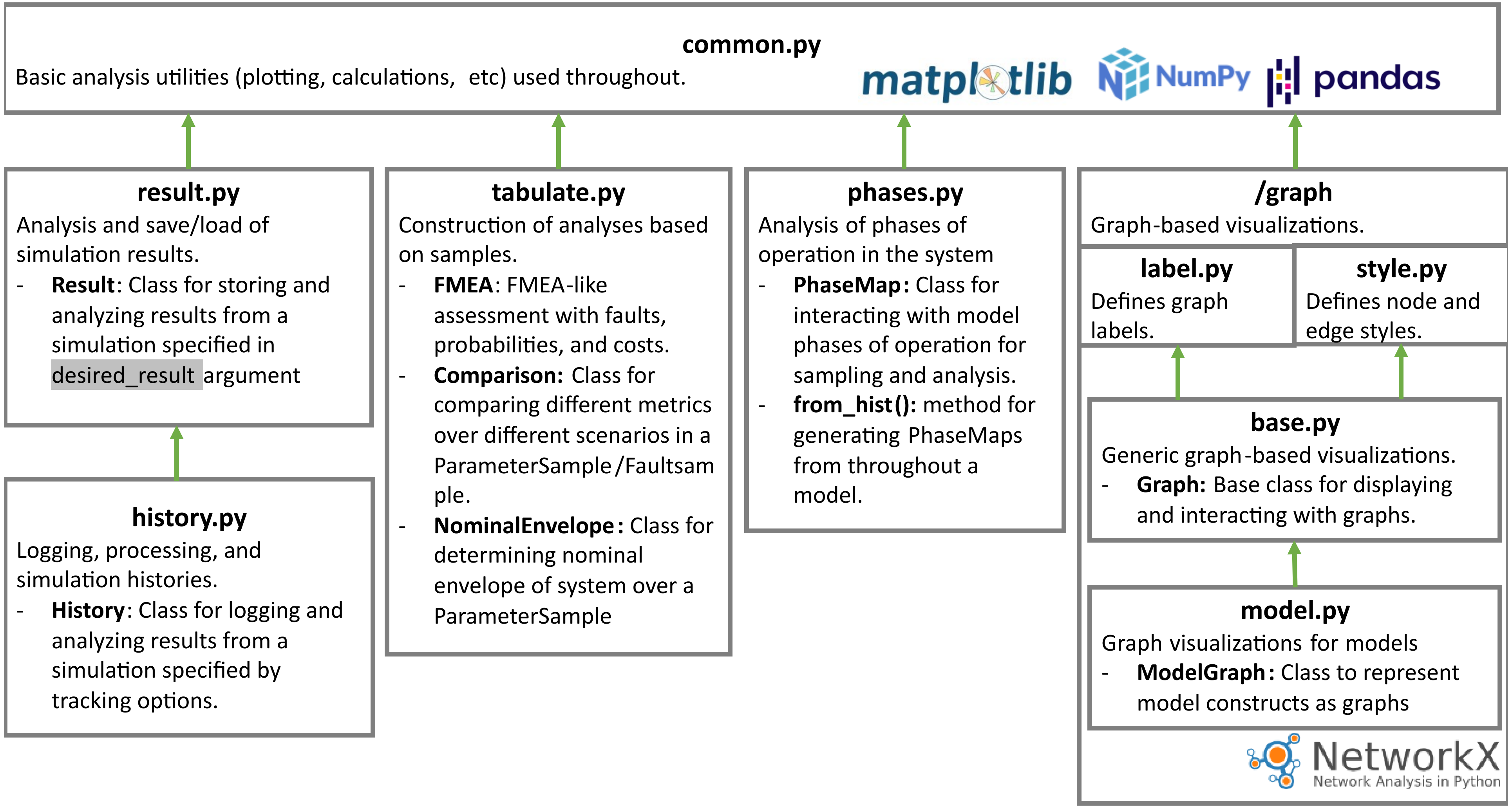
What do the results look like? Explore data structures:

- `analyze.result.Result`
- `analyze.result.History`

Explore:

- What happens when you change `FaultSample` parameters?
- What happens when you change `Model` parameters?
- How do these methods compare in terms of computational time?

Analysis Modules



See docs for: `fmdtools.analyze`

Analysis Activity

Visualize the results:

- Show model graph
- Show nominal performances
- Show performances in a nominal scenario
- Make a scenario-based FMEA

Explore:

- How can you show only the parameters you want? Or change the formatting?
- What does the behavior under other faults look like?
- What other analyses can you perform with these results?

Conclusions/Summary

- **fmdtools** is an environment for designing resilient systems
    - `/define` enables model definition
    - `/sim` is used to define simulations
    - `/analyze` is used to analyze and visualize simulation results
- I hope you agree that it has some powerful features!
    - Modeling expressiveness and clarity
    - Types of simulations that can be run
    - Powerful but easy-to-leverage plug-and-play analyses

Further Reading/Links

- More advanced topics (see examples):
  - Search and optimization
  - Human/AI Modeling
  - Systems-of-Systems modeling
  - Modeling Stochastic Behavior
  - ... and more
- Model Development Guide: Has best practices for developing models in a strategic way (especially helpful for compelx models)
- Overview Paper:
  - Hulse, D., Walsh, H., Dong, A., Hoyle, C., Tumer, I., Kulkarni, C., & Goebel, K. (2021). fmdtools: A fault propagation toolkit for resilience assessment in early design. International Journal of Prognostics and Health Management, 12(3).