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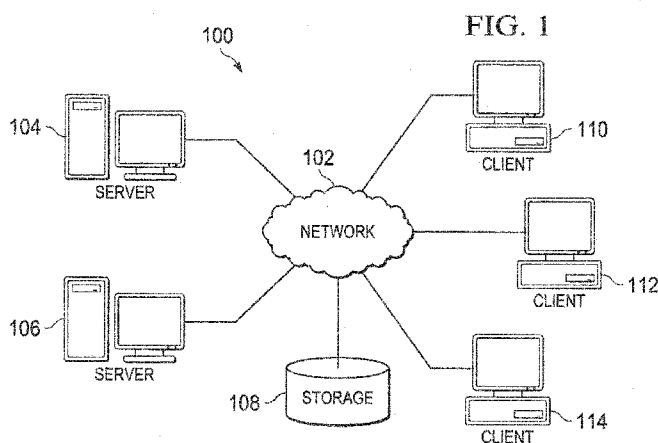
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(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR HUMAN BEHAVIOR MODELING IN ADAPTIVE TRAINING



(57) Abstract: A computer implemented method, apparatus, and computer usable program code for simulating human behavior. Source code for predicting human behavior is located on a storage system in a network data processing system. An interpreter executing on hardware in the network data processing system includes a language interpreter and a communications module. The language interpreter executes a simulation with the source code using artificial intelligence to generate a new definition and interpreted source code. A graphical user interface processor receives the interpreted source code from the language interpreter and generates device dependent output. Devices display the device dependent output, receive user input, and send received user input to the graphical user interface processor. The communications module receives user input from the graphical user interface processor and the new definition from the language interpreter and modifies the source code to form modified source code, executed by the language interpreter.

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**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR HUMAN
BEHAVIOR MODELING IN ADAPTIVE TRAINING**

RELATED PROVISIONAL APPLICATION

The present disclosure is related to and claims the
5 benefit of priority of provisional U.S. Patent Application
Serial No. 60/892,467 entitled "Method and Apparatus for Human
Behavior Modeling in Adaptive Training", filed on March 01,
2007, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 The present disclosure provides an improved data
processing system and in particular, a method and apparatus for
processing data. Still more particularly, the present invention
relates to a computer implemented method, apparatus, and
computer usable program code for modeling and simulating human
15 behavior.

Human behavior is a collection of activities performed
by human beings. These activities are influenced by factors,
such as, for example, culture, attitudes, emotions, values,
ethics, authority, persuasion, and/or coercion. The behavior of
20 human beings falls within a range in which some behavior is
common, some behavior is considered unusual, some other behavior
is considered acceptable, and other behavior is outside of
acceptable limits. The behavior of people has been studied by
many academic disciplines, such as psychology, sociology, and
25 anthropology. More recently, the use of computers have been
applied to the study of human behavior.

Additionally, simulations of human behavior have been
used perform military exercises and planning. Human behavior
simulation also may be used with respect to predicting other
30 situations, such as economic and social actions. An ability to
predict human behavior would be useful in developing training
programs. Knowing how trainees will respond do different
stimuli may be used to develop and modify training programs.

Current models and simulation programs do not properly simulate human behavior for different reasons. As an example, currently available simulation programs are suited only for a particular type of simulation. As a result, when a different

5 type of simulation is required, a new program is required to be written to perform that simulation. Additionally, the number of relations and the ability to modify those relations is limited.

Therefore, it would be advantageous to have an improved computer implemented method, apparatus, and computer usable

10 program code for modeling and simulating human behavior for use in a training program.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The advantageous embodiments provide a computer implemented method, apparatus, and computer usable program code

15 for managing training programs. Information is identified about a set of trainees for a training program to form identified information. A set of synthetic trainees is defined using the identified information to form a first definition. The first definition is located in a source code in a framework used to

20 simulate human behavior. A training program is defined to form a second definition. The second definition is located in the source code for the framework. A simulation is performed on the set of synthetic trainees with the training program in the framework using the source code to obtain results.

25 In another advantageous embodiment, an apparatus is provided having source code located on a storage system in a network data processing system. The source code is written in a language for predicting human behavior, has a first definition for a set of trainees, and a second definition for a training

30 program. An interpreter executing in the network data processing system is present. The interpreter executes a simulation of the training program using the first definition and the second definition in source code to generate interpreted

source code for results of the simulation. A graphical user interface processor executing in the network data processing system is also present. The graphical user interface processor receives the interpreted source code from the interpreter to form received interpreted source code and generates device dependent output using the received interpreted source code to present the results. The interpreter uses the interpreted source code to modify the source code to form modified source code for use during simulation of the training program.

The features, functions, and advantages can be achieved independently in various embodiments or may be combined in yet other embodiments.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The novel features believed characteristic of the invention are set forth in the appended claims. The invention itself, however, as well as a preferred mode of use, further objectives and advantages thereof, will best be understood by reference to the following detailed description of an advantageous embodiment when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a pictorial representation of a network of data processing systems in which the advantageous embodiments may be implemented;

Figure 2 is a diagram of a data processing system in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 3 is a diagram illustrating a simulation system in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 4 is a diagram of a human behavioral modeling and simulation development framework in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 5 is a diagram illustrating a distribution of modules in a framework in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 6 is a diagram illustrating a source module code in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 7 is a diagram illustrating a definition portion of a source code in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

5 **Figure 8** is a block diagram of an object in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 9 is a diagram of an object in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

10 **Figure 10** is a diagram of an action object in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 11 is a diagram illustrating the application of actions in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

15 **Figure 12** is a diagram illustrating the application of actions on a timeline with a scheduler interrupt in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 13 is a diagram illustrating the application of events in which time slots overlap in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

20 **Figures 14, 15, and 16** are diagrams illustrating lasting events in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 17 is a diagram illustrating an interpreter in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 18 is a diagram illustrating the data flow for a lexical analyzer in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

25 **Figure 19** is a diagram illustrating parsing or syntax analysis performed by a grammar parser in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 20 is a diagram illustrating another example of a parse tree in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

30 **Figure 21** is a diagram of a execute module in an interpreter in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 22 is a flowchart of a process for generating tokens in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 23 is a flowchart of a process for executing the simulation of human behavior in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

5 **Figure 24** is a flowchart of a process for generating sentences or productions in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 25 is a flowchart of a process for executing statements for productions in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

10 **Figure 26** is a diagram illustrating a graphical user interface (GUI) processor in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 27 is of a diagram illustrating data flow through a graphical user interface processor in accordance with an
15 advantageous embodiment;

Figure 28 is a diagram illustrating a display in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 29 is a diagram illustrating manipulation of a display in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

20 **Figure 30** is a flowchart of a process for identifying changes in bitmaps in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 31 is a flowchart of a process for handling difference data in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

25 **Figure 32** is a diagram illustrating components for use in providing a human transparency paradigm in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 33 is a flowchart of a process for replacing a synthetic human with a live human in accordance with an
30 advantageous embodiment;

Figure 34 is a diagram of examples of input neurons in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 35 is a diagram of examples of input ranges defined for the input neuron left operand in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 36 is a diagram of a statement for input behavior
5 in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 37 is a diagram illustrating an output declaration in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 38 is a diagram illustrating statements for output ranges in a neural network in accordance with an
10 advantageous embodiment;

Figure 39 is a diagram illustrating a statement for modifying output behavior in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 40 is a diagram illustrating statements for
15 hidden layers in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 41 is a diagram illustrating a sample neural network in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 42 is example statements for training a neural network in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 43 is a diagram illustrating a compute function
20 in a neural network in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 44 is a diagram illustrating an example of a neural network in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 45 is a diagram illustrating the results from the
25 operation of a neural network in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 46 is a diagram illustrating an example of a list in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 47 is a diagram illustrating deleting a variable
30 from the list in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 48 is a diagram of code for deleting items in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 49 is a diagram illustrating code to manipulate items in the list is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

5 **Figure 50** is a diagram illustrating the use of the list as a queue in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 51 is a diagram illustrating reading items in the list in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 52 is a diagram illustrating a sort attribute in a list in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

10 **Figure 53** is an example of a fuzzy logic implementation using fuel distance and speed in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 54 is a diagram illustrating the solving of an equation using a genetic algorithm in accordance with an
15 advantageous embodiment;

Figures 55A and **55B** are a diagram illustrating code for an object in source code in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

20 **Figure 56** is a diagram illustrating components used in managing a training program in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

Figure 57 is a flowchart of a process for managing a training program in accordance within an advantageous embodiment; and

25 **Figure 58** is a flowchart of a process for managing a training program in accordance with an advantageous embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

With reference now to the figures and in particular with reference to **Figures 1-2**, exemplary diagrams of data processing
30 environments are provided in which illustrative embodiments may be implemented. It should be appreciated that **Figures 1-2** are only exemplary and are not intended to assert or imply any limitation with regard to the environments in which different

advantageous embodiments may be implemented. Many modifications to the depicted environments may be made.

As used herein, the phrase "at least one of", when used with a list of items, means that different combinations one or more of the items may be used and only one of each item in the list is needed. For example, "at least one of item A, item B, and item C" may include, for example, without limitation, item A or item A and item B. This example also may include item A, item B, and item C, or item B and item C.

With reference now to the figures, **Figure 1** depicts a pictorial representation of a network of data processing systems in which the advantageous embodiments may be implemented. In these depicted examples, network data processing system **100** is used to implement a human behavioral modeling and simulation development framework. This framework provides an ability to predict human behavior.

Network data processing system **100** is a network of computers and other devices in which advantageous embodiments may be implemented. Network data processing system **100** contains network **102**, which is the medium used to provide communications links between various devices and computers connected together within network data processing system **100**. Network **102** may include connections, such as wire, wireless communication links, and/or fiber optic cables.

In the depicted example, server **104** and server **106** connect to network **102** along with storage unit **108**. In addition, clients **110**, **112**, and **114** connect to network **102**. These clients **110**, **112**, and **114** may be, for example, personal computers, workstations computers, and personal digital assistants. In the depicted example, server **104** provides data, such as boot files, operating system images, and applications to clients **110**, **112**, and **114**. Clients **110**, **112**, and **114** are clients to server **104** and server **106** in this example. Network data processing system **100** may include additional servers,

clients, and other devices not shown. The framework for predicting human behavior in the advantageous embodiments may be implemented using one or more data processing systems in network data processing system **100**.

5 Turning now to **Figure 2**, a diagram of a data processing system is depicted in accordance with an illustrative embodiment. In this illustrative example, data processing system **200** includes communications fabric **202**, which provides communications between processor unit **204**, memory **206**,
10 persistent storage **208**, communications unit **210**, input/output (I/O) unit **212**, and display **214**.

 Processor unit **204** serves to execute instructions for software that may be loaded into memory **206**. Processor unit **204** may be a set of one or more processors or may be a multi-
15 processor core, depending on the particular implementation. Further, processor unit **204** may be implemented using one or more heterogeneous processor systems in which a main processor is present with secondary processors on a single chip. As another illustrative example, processor unit **204** may be a symmetric multi-
20 processor system containing multiple processors of the same type.

 Memory **206**, in these examples, may be, for example, a random access memory or any other suitable volatile or non-volatile storage device. Persistent storage **208** may take various forms depending on the particular implementation. For
25 example, persistent storage **208** may contain one or more components or devices. For example, persistent storage **208** may be a hard drive, a flash memory, a rewritable optical disk, a rewritable magnetic tape, or some combination of the above. The media used by persistent storage **208** also may be removable. For
30 example, a removable hard drive may be used for persistent storage **208**.

 Communications unit **210**, in these examples, provides for communications with other data processing systems or devices. In these examples, communications unit **210** is a network

interface card. Communications unit **210** may provide communications through the use of either or both physical and wireless communications links.

Input/output unit **212** allows for input and output of data with other devices that may be connected to data processing system **200**. For example, input/output unit **212** may provide a connection for user input through a keyboard and mouse. Further, input/output unit **212** may send output to a printer. Display **214** provides a mechanism to display information to a user.

Instructions for the operating system and applications or programs are located on persistent storage **208**. These instructions may be loaded into memory **206** for execution by processor unit **204**. The processes of the different embodiments may be performed by processor unit **204** using computer implemented instructions, which may be located in a memory, such as memory **206**. These instructions are referred to as program code, computer usable program code, or computer readable program code that may be read and executed by a processor in processor unit **204**. The program code in the different embodiments may be embodied on different physical or tangible computer readable media, such as memory **206** or persistent storage **208**.

Program code **216** is located in a functional form on computer readable media **218** that is selectively removable and may be loaded onto or transferred to data processing system **200** for execution by processor unit **204**. Program code **216** and computer readable media **218** form computer program product **220** in these examples. In one example, computer readable media **218** may be in a tangible form, such as, for example, an optical or magnetic disc that is inserted or placed into a drive or other device that is part of persistent storage **208** for transfer onto a storage device, such as a hard drive that is part of persistent storage **208**. In a tangible form, computer readable media **218** also may take the form of a persistent storage, such

as a hard drive, a thumb drive, or a flash memory that is connected to data processing system **200**. The tangible form of computer readable media **218** is also referred to as computer recordable storage media. In some instances, computer readable media **218** may not be removable.

Alternatively, program code **216** may be transferred to data processing system **200** from computer readable media **218** through a communications link to communications unit **210** and/or through a connection to input/output unit **212**. The communications link and/or the connection may be physical or wireless in the illustrative examples. The computer readable media also may take the form of non-tangible media, such as communications links or wireless transmissions containing the program code.

The different components illustrated for data processing system **200** are not meant to provide architectural limitations to the manner in which different embodiments may be implemented. The different illustrative embodiments may be implemented in a data processing system including components in addition to or in place of those illustrated for data processing system **200**. Other components shown in **Figure 2** can be varied from the illustrative examples shown.

As one example, a storage device in data processing system **200** is any hardware apparatus that may store data.

Memory **206**, persistent storage **208** and computer readable media **218** are examples of storage devices in a tangible form.

In another example, a bus system may be used to implement communications fabric **202** and may be comprised of one or more buses, such as a system bus or an input/output bus. Of course, the bus system may be implemented using any suitable type of architecture that provides for a transfer of data between different components or devices attached to the bus system. Additionally, a communications unit may include one or more devices used to transmit and receive data, such as a modem

or a network adapter. Further, a memory may be, for example, memory **206** or a cache such as found in an interface and memory controller hub that may be present in communications fabric **202**.

In the depicted example, network data processing system
5 **100** is the Internet with network **102**, representing a worldwide collection of networks and gateways that use the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) suite of protocols to communicate with one another. Of course, network data processing system **100** also may be implemented as a number of
10 different types of networks in addition to or in place of the Internet. These other networks include, for example, an intranet, a local area network (LAN), and a wide area network (WAN). **Figure 1** is intended as an example, and not as an architectural limitation for different embodiments.

15 Turning now to **Figure 2**, a diagram of a data processing system is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. Data processing system **200** may be used to implement servers and clients, such as servers **104** and **106** and clients **110**, **112**, and **114** in **Figure 1**. In this illustrative example,
20 data processing system **200** includes communications fabric **202**, which provides communications between processor unit **204**, memory **206**, persistent storage **208**, communications unit **210**, input/output (I/O) unit **212**, and display **214**.

Processor unit **204** serves to execute instructions for
25 software that may be loaded into memory **206**. Processor unit **204** may be a set of one or more processors or may be a multi-processor core, depending on the particular implementation. Further, processor unit **204** may be implemented using one or more heterogeneous processor systems in which a main processor is
30 present with secondary processors on a single chip. As another illustrative example, processor unit **204** may be a symmetric multi-processor system containing multiple processors of the same type.

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5 be a hard drive, a flash memory, a rewritable optical disk, a rewritable magnetic tape, or some combination of the above. The media used by persistent storage **208** also may be removable. For example, a removable hard drive may be used for persistent storage **208**.

10 Communications unit **210**, in these examples, provides for communications with other data processing systems or devices. In these examples, communications unit **210** is a network interface card. Communications unit **210** may provide communications through the use of either or both physical and
15 wireless communications links.

 Input/output unit **212** allows for input and output of data with other devices that may be connected to data processing system **200**. For example, input/output unit **212** may provide a connection for user input through a keyboard and mouse.

20 Further, input/output unit **212** may send output to a printer. Display **214** provides a mechanism to display information to a user.

 Instructions for the operating system and applications or programs are located on persistent storage **208**. These
25 instructions may be loaded into memory **206** for execution by processor unit **204**. The processes of the different embodiments may be performed by processor unit **204** using computer implemented instructions, which may be located in a memory, such as memory **206**. These instructions are referred to as program
30 code, computer usable program code, or computer readable program code that may be read and executed by a processor in processor unit **204**. The program code in the different embodiments may be embodied on different physical or tangible computer readable media, such as memory **206** or persistent storage **208**.

Program code **216** is located in a functional form on computer readable media **218** that is selectively removable and may be loaded onto or transferred to data processing system **200** for execution by processor unit **204**. Program code **216** and
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15 computer readable media **218** is also referred to as computer recordable storage media. In some instances, computer readable media **218** may not be removable.

Alternatively, program code **216** may be transferred to data processing system **200** from computer readable media **218**
20 through a communications link to communications unit **210** and/or through a connection to input/output unit **212**. The communications link and/or the connection may be physical or wireless in the illustrative examples. The computer readable media also may take the form of non-tangible media, such as
25 communications links or wireless transmissions containing the program code.

The different components illustrated for data processing system **200** are not meant to provide architectural limitations to the manner in which different embodiments may be implemented.
30 The different illustrative embodiments may be implemented in a data processing system including components in addition to or in place of those illustrated for data processing system **200**. Other components shown in **Figure 2** can be varied from the illustrative examples shown.

As one example, a storage device in data processing system **200** is any hardware apparatus that may store data. Memory **206**, persistent storage **208** and computer readable media **218** are examples of storage devices in a tangible form.

5 In another example, a bus system may be used to implement communications fabric **202** and may be comprised of one or more buses, such as a system bus or an input/output bus. Of course, the bus system may be implemented using any suitable type of architecture that provides for a transfer of data
10 between different components or devices attached to the bus system. Additionally, a communications unit may include one or more devices used to transmit and receive data, such as a modem or a network adapter. Further, a memory may be, for example, memory **206** or a cache such as found in an interface and memory
15 controller hub that may be present in communications fabric **202**.

As a client, data processing system **200** may take various forms. For example, data processing system **200** may take the form of a tablet computer, laptop computer, a work station, a personal computer, a telephone device, or a personal digital
20 assistant (PDA).

The different embodiments provide a simulation environment that may be used to predict how a group of people may react individually and/or as a group when subjected to a series of actions and/or events. In this manner, different
25 "what if" scenarios may be simulated with the results being used to help decision making on a final set of actions to be taken against the group.

The different embodiments provide a computer implemented method, apparatus, and computer usable program code for
30 simulating human behavior. In one embodiment, source code is located in a storage system in a network data processing system, such as network data processing system **100** as shown in **Figure 1**. The source code is used for predicting human behavior. An interpreter executes on hardware in the network data processing

system. This interpreter executes the simulation with the source code to generate a new definition and interpreted source code. A graphical user interface processor executing on the hardware in the network data processing system receives the interpreted source code and generates device dependent output using this interpreted source code. The device dependent output is sent to a set of devices in communication with the graphical user interface processor.

These devices display device dependent output and receive user input. Received user input is returned to the graphical user interface processor, which, in turn, sends the received user input to the interpreter. The interpreter uses the received user input and the new definition to alter or modify the source code. In these examples, a new definition is information used to modify existing source code or add new information to existing source code. This modified source code is then executed to generate new definitions and new interpreted source code. In this manner, the feedback loop is generated to change the source code in these advantageous embodiments.

Turning next to **Figure 3**, a diagram illustrating a simulation system is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. System **300** is an example of a simulation system that may be implemented in network data processing system **100** in **Figure 1**. In particular, system **300** may be implemented using one or more data processing systems, such as data processing system **200** in **Figure 2**.

In these examples, definition **302** is processed by system **300** based on actions **304**. Actions **304** are applied to definition **302** to perform the simulation of human behavior. Actions **304** may be selected by a user of system **300** in these examples. Actions **304** also may be selected from a configuration file or by a program or process. Definition **302** is part of the source code used for the simulation in these examples.

System **300** modifies definition **302** using actions **304** to generate definition **306**. In these depicted examples, definition **306** is a new definition used as an output to provide results based on actions **304** taken on definition **302**. Additionally, definition **306** is used to modify definition **302**, which is then used to continue performing the simulation. This continual feedback occurs to provide system **300** an ability to learn from different iterations. Additionally, the results of previous simulations are stored in definition **302** allowing system **300** to learn from previous simulations.

In these examples, definition **302** is a representation of a group of humans and the environment in which the group of humans live. The description of the environment contains the assets, in both tangible and non-tangible form. Additionally, definition **302** also contains a description of the different humans that may populate the group in addition to internal relations that define actions and reactions to different events or input applied to the group of humans and the environment.

System **300** may be used as a simulation tool to predict the outcome and various reactions and/or impact when certain actions are taken against the group of humans described in definition **302**. In other words, system **300** may be programmed to access impacts such as, for example, economic, social, and psychological, when actions **304** are applied or taken against definition **302**.

In the illustrative examples, definition **302** is written using a computer language. In the depicted examples, the computer language is an interpreted language, which uses an interpreter to execute the simulation, but does not require compiling for execution. Any language may be used that allows for defining various objects that are involved in a simulation process. For example, C and C++ are examples of interpreted languages that may be used in these examples. In these examples, the definition of objects include humans and the

environments in which the humans live. The different advantageous embodiments provide a framework for system **300** as well as definition **302** and actions **304**.

With reference now to **Figure 4**, a diagram of a human behavioral modeling and simulation development framework is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. Framework **400** is an example of an architecture for system **300** in **Figure 3**. In this example, framework **400** contains source code **402**, interpreter **404**, graphical user interface (GUI) processor **406**, and devices **408**.

Source code **402** is a module in framework **400** that contains all of the information for the database. Everything known about the simulation is stored in this particular component. Source code **402** contains all of the information needed to run a simulation. This information includes, for example, the definition for a group of humans and the code needed to execute the simulation using the definition. Source code **402** also includes actions that may be taken on the definition as well as code used to present the results.

The language used for source code **402** may be modified to include functions and features that are specific to simulating and predicting human behavior. The language with these features is referred to as Human Behavior Definition Language (HBDL). HBDL may be implemented using currently available languages such as C or C++. Of course, any interpreted language may be used to implement HBDL in these examples.

Further, HBDL may be implemented using an entirely new language rather than using an existing language with modifications to provide for simulating human behavior. In the illustrative embodiments, different languages may be used to implement different components of HBDL. In these examples, source code **402** is a database written in HBDL and may be distributed across different storage devices that may be located in different geographical locations.

Interpreter **404** collects data **410** from source code **402** to perform a simulation. In these illustrative examples, data **410** includes definitions of a group of humans and their environment, as well as actions that are to be applied to the humans. Further, data **410** also includes statements or lines from the programming language used to generate source code **402**. These statements in data **410** are used by interpreter **404** to perform the simulation.

The statements in data **410** may include, for example, code for an artificial intelligence program to simulate a synthetic human. These statements also may include, for example, code for fuzzy logic, neural networks and other processes used to perform the simulation. In addition, data **410** also may include processes or code for generating a graphical user interface (GUI) to present the results. In this manner, source code **402** includes both the information regarding the group of humans and the environment as well as the processes or code needed to execute the simulation. Depending on the implementation, these statements may be in C or C++. Alternatively, the statements may be in a higher level language that interpreter **404** translates into C or C++ statements for execution.

This simulation generates graphics data **412**, which is sent to GUI processor **406**. In these examples, graphics data **412** is in a form that does not require large amounts of data transmission that may slow down a network. In the illustrative embodiments, graphics data **412** takes the form of primitives. By transmitting primitives, rather than bitmaps or other formats that require more data to be transferred, the amount of bandwidth used in the network is reduced. In some cases, it may be necessary to send some bitmaps in graphics data **412**, but primitives are used when possible.

Instead, graphics data **412** is processed by GUI processor **406** to generate device data **414**, which is displayed by devices

408. In these examples, device data 414 may be, for example, pixel data or bitmaps that are displayed by devices 408.

Devices 408 may also receive user input to generate device data 416, which is received by GUI processor 406. GUI processor 406 translates device data 416 into a format that requires less use of network resources for transmission. In these examples, user input 418 is returned to interpreter 404. User input 418 and results from the simulation from data 410 are used to generate modifications 420. Modifications 420 are used to overwrite or modify source code 402. These modifications are used to modify definitions in source code 402. Modifications 420 are similar to definition 306 in Figure 3, which is used to modify definition 302 in Figure 3. In this manner, source code 402 may be altered to take into account the results of the simulation performed by interpreter 404 and user input received from devices 408.

Modifications 420 also may include, for example, a selection of actions to be applied to or included in the simulation being performed by interpreter 404. This selection of actions and modifications 420 may be received from user input generated at devices 408 in these examples.

Data 410 may include information, such as definitions 302 and actions 304 in Figure 3. Modifications 420 may include information, such as changes to definition 306 in Figure 3. These changes may be, for example, modifications to existing definitions or the addition of new definitions. Graphics data 412 is used to present definition 306 in Figure 3 in these examples.

The illustration of the different modules in framework 400 is not meant to imply architectural limitations to the manner in which these modules may be implemented. For example, the different modules may include different sub-modules or processes to implement the different features in framework 400. Also, a particular module may be implemented on a single data

processing system or spread across multiple data processing systems.

With the modularity of framework **400**, the different modules may be distributed to different locations across a network to maximize the use of hardware resources. This modularity in framework **400** also allows for the centralization of some functionality while allowing other functionality to be migrated or distributed to remote locations in a network data processing system. For example, placing graphics processing and device dependent data in a centralized environment and then sending this information over a network to remote device provides few advantages. Graphics data, in general, is large in size and may slow down a network. As a result, centralization of this type of information and processing introduces problems with respect to latency, data transmission and data synchronization. Framework **400** is designed such that implementations of framework **400** may avoid these problems.

With reference next to **Figure 5**, a diagram illustrating a distribution of modules in a framework is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. In this example, the different modules illustrated in system **500** are from framework **400** in **Figure 4**. As can be seen in this depicted example, system **500** contains internet **502**, local area network (LAN) **504**, wide area network (WAN) **506** and local area network (LAN) **508**. These different networks are an example of components in network **102** in **Figure 1**.

As depicted, source code **510** is found in storage device **512**, **514**, and **516**. Storage device **512** is connected to local area network **504**; storage device **514** is connected to wide area network **506**; storage device **516** is connected to local area network **508**. The distribution of source code **510** from different devices in different networks is an example of one manner in which source code **510** may be stored.

Source code **510** also may be stored on a single storage system on a particular network rather than across different locations. Some storage devices storing source code **510** may be backup devices that store duplicate copies of source code **510**.

5 With this implementation, it is possible to migrate portions of the system of other locations to leverage advantages that may be found in those locations, rather than limiting the implementation to a particular place.

Interpreter **518** is located on data processing system **520**
10 in this example. Data processing system **520** may be implemented using a data processing system, such as data processing system **200** in **Figure 2**. Data processing system **520** is connected to local area network **508**. Interpreter **518** collects data from source code **510** in the different storage devices across the
15 different networks to perform a simulation.

The results of the simulation are sent to GUI processor **522**, which is also located on data processing system **520**. GUI processor **522** generates device data for display on devices **523**. Additionally, interpreter **518** may send graphics data to GUI
20 processor **524** executing on data processing system **526** and GUI processor **528** executing on data processing **530**. GUI processor **524** generates device data for display on devices **530**, while GUI processor **528** generates device data for display on devices **532**. GUI processors **522**, **524**, and **528** are located close to devices
25 **523**, **530**, and **532**, respectively.

In this manner, the data generated by these processors does not require the use of large amount of network resources. In these examples, the GUI processor module described in framework **400** in **Figure 4** is duplicated in several different
30 locations within system **500** to minimize the use of transmitting graphics data over a network to remote device in a manner that may slow down or use large amounts of network resources.

With reference now to **Figure 6**, a diagram illustrating a source module code is depicted in accordance with an

advantageous embodiment. In this example, source code **600** is a more detailed illustration of source code **402** in **Figure 4**.

Source code **600** contains definition **602**, actions **604**, and graphical user interface (GUI) language **606**. Definition **602** and actions **604** are directed towards the simulation of a group of humans in an environment. GUI language **606** is employed to present results and receive user input from the end user of the simulation. With GUI language **606**, source code **600** controls the appearance of the presentation of results on the devices. This appearance of results is controlled using GUI language **606** in these examples.

Further, source code **600** is adaptive and open in these examples. Source code **600** includes both the information for the simulation and the actual language used to execute or perform the simulation. Source code **600** takes away decision making from a traditional application that reads and interprets a database. In contrast, source code **600** is a database that contains both the information and the application in which the information and application may be altered based on results generated through performing simulations.

Data **608** represents a flow of data to an interpreter, such as interpreter **404** in **Figure 4**. Modifications **610** presents changes to source code **600** being received from the interpreter. Data **608** includes information from definition **602**, actions **604**, and GUI language **606** to the interpreter for use in performing the simulation. In these examples, source code **600** is a free format database.

In these illustrative examples, source code **600** is written in HBDL. As a free format database, source code **600** does not require success of separators between different components. A program within source code **600** may be written using a single line. Source code **600** also contains loops, case statements, conditional jumps, and other similar statements to alter the execution of the simulation.

Further, source code **600** contains objects, which store portions of code. As a result, objects may be called over and over without the need for repetitions. Further, within source code **600**, objects may be indexed and defined to contain default parameters. In this manner, the creation of intelligent objects is enabled within source code **600**.

Also, different types of variables may be defined within source code **600**. These types of variables may be directed toward particular tasks. For example, in addition to conventional numerical types, source code **600** may include types, such as humans, persons, family, action, timeline, date, and others. Additionally, source code **600** provides a timeline based execution model for performing simulations. Artificial intelligence components may be provided within source code **600** along with function commands to support these components.

Within source code **600**, definition **602** describes a group of humans and the environment in which the groups of humans live. Actions **604** represent influences that are applied to definition **602** during the simulation. In these examples, actions **604** are portions or snippets of code referred to as events that are put into a timeline.

In these examples, humans taking part in the simulation as well as humans using the simulation are handled by source code **600**. The humans taking part in the simulation may be real or synthetic humans. Definition **602**, actions **604**, and GUI language **606** include functioning code as well as parameters. The functioning code and parameters along with other information are output as data **608** for interpretation by an interpreter.

By moving this information into source code **600**, source code **600** is able to take control of the simulation. In this manner, the simulation is no longer application specific, like those written currently used styles and languages. For example, once a particular item is defined in definition **602**, this item may be used with a predefined set of actions in actions **604**.

For example, a human of type X may be defined in definition **602** used along with actions run in actions **604**. As a result, an infinite number of simulations may be created and run without recoding human X and run for each simulation.

5 Further, having GUI language **606** located within source code **600** means that definition **602** and actions **604** may control the display presented to users. In this manner, source code **600** is essentially a database that is in charge of what users of the simulation see. This feature also supports the reusability of
10 definitions and knowledge to allow an infinite number of simulations to be created without having to custom write a simulation for application or program for each simulation.

 Current systems employ data that is static in a single simulation that is coded from scratch. At best, the code that
15 simulates a single object is kept in a library, but the action for each object is unique to each simulation. The action is typically written in a separate program. As a result, currently used techniques require substantial coding for each particular type of simulation. Further, with current practices, a
20 graphical user interface is typically reused and in control of the application.

 As a result, these interfaces do not change a particular simulation without having to recode or rewrite the application. In this manner, with the source code design in the advantageous
25 embodiments, greater flexibility is presented to display results and receive user input in contrast to currently used techniques for simulations.

 GUI language **606** provides code that is selectively sent by interpreter through a graphical user interface processor,
30 such as GUI processor **406** in **Figure 4**. This code provides the displays or visuals to the end user as well as input and output controls that are provided at various displays. GUI language **606** controls what every end user sees on their screens and the way every user interacts with the system. In these illustrative

examples, GUI language **606** is a subset of HBDL. Depending on the particular implementation, GUI language **606** may be implemented using a different language to provide the different advantageous features. In this manner, the different

5 advantageous embodiments show the control to source code **600**.

An advantage of having the input and output controlled by GUI language **606** within source code **600** is that the user interface provided at the end devices may be controlled by the simulation. A simulation often involves users having different
10 backgrounds. An ability to customize the various user interfaces helps these users to quickly understand the system. Thus, the learning curve for executing simulations is reduced. Further, only the most relevant information is presented to different users, which enhances the relevance of the simulation.

15 For example, different users may require different user interfaces for a particular simulation. Some users may be provided a user interface to select particular actions from actions **604** to apply to definition **602**. Other users may be able to take the place of a synthetic human defined in definition
20 **602**. This type of user is provided a different user interface from the user that selects actions.

Further, different simulations being executed also require different types of interfaces. This type of architecture also provides an ability to dynamically add or
25 simplify user interfaces. In this manner, user interfaces may be provided in an implementation dependent manner.

Additionally, different simulations may impose new parameters and new environments. These new and changing situations mean that different data sets are to be analyzed.
30 These situations also may involve the need for different users or experts to be involved. This type of ever changing nature of the task at hand imposes a need for a versatile adaptive environment as provided through source code **600**. Source code

600 provides this paradigm within definition **602**, actions **604**, and GUI language **606**.

In these illustrative examples, the GUI processor is under the control of source code **600** and not a static application as currently occurs with presently used simulation systems. GUI language **606** provides a layer of abstraction for the hardware. The content of GUI language **606** ensures that the simulation process occurs in a predictable fashion and that appropriate information is delivered and received from a variety of users and devices. GUI language **606** contains all of the code needed to run on any hardware on which an interpreter and a GUI processor are implemented. In this manner, only lower layer portions that wrap around hardware need to be rewritten when hardware changes occur.

In these illustrative examples, GUI language **606** provides a variety of constructs to build necessary elements of a user interface during runtime. These elements include, for example, mouse tracking movement, mouse clicking movement, an analog joy stick, menus, windows, dialog boxes, check boxes, radio buttons, list boxes, and forms. With these and other elements, implementing a graphical user interface is made easier. Further, the output generated in building a graphical user interface using GUI language **606** may be saved within GUI language **606** for later uses.

GUI language **606** provides a number of different features to allow source code **600** to present and receive input with respect to a simulation of a group of people and the environment in which they are living in. GUI language **606** provides a set of three dimensional primitives. These three dimensional primitives support features such as a set of commands to control a hypothetical camera and view port. Mathematical functions, including vector and matrix operations, are also included along with an ability to import and export graphics file formats of different types.

The features provided within GUI language **606** also include creating three dimensional objects that embed more than just three dimensional data. For example, these three dimensional objects may include other information, such as, for
5 example, price, weight, color, value, or rules regarding the three dimensional object. Of course, any kind of information may be imbedded or associated with these three dimensional objects.

Further, GUI language **606** also includes a three
10 dimensional model and stack, and a set of commands to manage this model and stack. The three dimensional model and stack allows for a creation of complex transformations to be applied to different three dimension entities. In this manner, different worlds may be created in which objects are temporarily
15 affected.

GUI language **606** provides for an easy creation and maintenance of large three dimensional databases. These databases may be found within definition **602**. The databases may be used to represent any three dimensional object regardless of
20 the size, complexity, or nature of the object.

Moreover, GUI language **606** provides a graphical user interface building language. This language allows source code **600** to control the look and feel of every end user device. GUI language **606** may include two dimensional primitives, such as
25 points, lines, curves, and surfaces. Further, a set of two dimensional control objects also are present. These two dimensional control objects include, for example, windows, dialog boxes, requestors, check boxes, radio buttons, and menus.

With reference next to **Figure 7**, a diagram illustrating
30 a definition portion of a source code is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. Definition **700** is a more detailed illustration of definition **602** in **Figure 6**. Definition **700** includes assets **702**, humans **704**, and internal relations **706**.

Assets **702** includes both tangible assets **708** and non-tangible assets **710** in the environment in which the humans are present. Tangible assets **708** include both live and inanimate objects. Live objects may include, for example, livestock,
5 birds, bacteria, and plants. Inanimate objects may include, for example, a house, a mountain, a lake, a car, a table, a pen, an aircraft, or a gun.

Non-tangible assets **710** may include, for example, rules, laws, and regulations for a group of humans being simulated.
10 Non-tangible assets **710** may also include information used by the interpreter to handle the assets. This information also includes general code, libraries, and routines.

More specifically, this type of asset includes, for example, a math library, a graphics library, a two dimensional
15 primitives library, a three dimensional primitives library, a model and stack management library, an artificial intelligence library, an input/output library, an encryption library, a networking library, a system calls library, and a time management library. In other words, non-tangible assets **710** may
20 include any information needed to execute the simulation.

Humans **704** describe the various human characters that are present in a group of humans. Humans **704** may include information that details various family trees and relationships among the people in the group of humans. Further, humans **704**
25 contain information needed to create psychological profiles for the various individuals.

Internal relations **706** contain actions and reactions that are used by the artificial intelligence in definition **700**. These actions and reactions may be triggered in various manners.
30 For example, the trigger may be random, alarm based, a state machine, or as a reaction to a set of events that are applied to definition **700**.

Different objects within assets **702** may rely upon non-tangible assets **710** to perform necessary functions and

computations. The general code, libraries, and routines are the code needed to support different programming tasks. These different components may be sent as data to an interpreter for use in executing a simulation. The three dimensional objects
5 are all objects that make up the different world, including live and inanimate objects.

With reference now to **Figure 8**, a block diagram of an object is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. In this example, object **800** is an example of one
10 illustrative implementation of an object within definition **602** in **Figure 6**. In this illustrative example, object **800** includes artificial intelligence **802**, characteristics **804**, and internal relations **806**.

Artificial intelligence **802** contains code used to
15 simulate a particular object. In these examples, object **800** is a living object, such as a human being, a plant, or an animal. Artificial intelligence **802** contains the code necessary to simulate the actions and reactions of the selected object.

Characteristics **804** include an identification of
20 characteristics for the particular object. For example, if object **802** is a human, characteristics **804** may include, for example, height, weight, skin color, hair color, eye color, body build, and any other suitable characteristic of a person. Characteristics **804** may include other physical characteristics,
25 such as, for example, how fast the person can run, the agility of the person, and the stamina of the person.

Non-physical characteristics in characteristics **804** may include, such as, for example, without limitation, patience, compassion, emotions, intelligence, and interpersonal
30 relationships. Characteristics **804** are used by artificial intelligence **802** to simulate actions and reactions of object **800**. In particular, characteristics **804** are used to simulate human behavior in the depicted examples.

The complexity of artificial intelligence **802** and the number of characteristics within characteristics **804** will vary depending on the particular implementation. The complexity of these components increase as the desired ability to make the simulation indistinguishable from real objects increases.

Internal relations **806** contains actions and reactions that may be used by artificial intelligence **802** to trigger events. These events include, for example, actions taken by object **800**. These actions may be initiated by object **800**, or the actions may be ones that occur in response to actions taken on object **800**. These actions taken on by object **800** may be actions directed towards object **800** or may be ones that are perceived by object **800** based on the environment in which **800** is in during a simulation.

Turning now to **Figure 9**, a diagram of an object is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. In this example, object **900** is an example of an inanimate object that may be simulated with definition **602** in **Figure 6**. Object **900** may be, for example, a car, a pen, an aircraft, a mountain, or a lake.

Object **900**, in this example, includes model **902** and characteristics **904**. Model **902** includes code that is used to simulate the particular object. Model **902** includes code to simulate the functions of the particular object. For example, if object **900** is a car, various actions may be performed on the car that generates certain results. For example, the engine may be turned on and the wheels may turn.

Model **902** may be, for example, a mathematical model. For example, set of finite state machines may be used to model the functions and operation of a car. Other functions and processes may be included in model **902**, such as those to simulate aging of the object being modeled through use and exposure to environments over time.

Characteristics **904** identifies various characteristics of the car, such as, for example, tire size, engine size, paint color, type of radio, and amount of interior space. Further, characteristics **904** also may include other information about features of the car for object **900**. For example, the amount of tread on a tire may be identified for the particular tire type within characteristics **904**.

Model **902** is used to simulate what the car does in response to various actions taken on by object **900**, such as a user driving the car, wear and tear that occurs on the tires identified in characteristics **904**. This wear and tear is recorded within characteristics **904**. The wear and tear may be part of an algorithm within model **902**. Further, environmental exposure such as sun and hail may be taken into account by model **902** to present an aged look for model **902** in the car example. The different actions performed by object **800** in **Figure 8** and object **900** in **Figure 9** may be performed on these objects and may be defined within actions **604** in **Figure 6**.

With reference now to **Figure 10**, a diagram of an action object is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. In this example, action object **1000** is an example of an action that may be found within actions **604** in **Figure 6**.

Action object **1000** includes action **1002**, object **1004**, user permissions **1006**, and graphical user interface (GUI) **1008**. Action **1002** may be, for example, an action that may be performed, such as talk, strike, move, sit, grasp, speak, or look. Object **1004** is an identification of the object in which the action may be taken. User permissions **1006** determines whether the particular user may perform action **1002** on object **1004**. Graphical user interface **1008** identifies the type of user interface that is presented to a particular user.

Object **1004** may be an inanimate object or a live object. User permissions **1006** are used to determine whether certain users are able to perform selective actions on an object. In

some cases, it is undesirable for a particular user to perform an action on an object. Graphical user interface **1008** identifies the manner in which the action on the object is presented to the user as well as how user interactions with the object may occur.

The illustrations of objects in **Figures 8, 9, and 10** are presented for purposes illustrating one manner in which source code **600** in **Figure 6** may be implemented using currently available programming languages and methodologies. These examples, however, are not meant to imply limitations on the manner in which source code **600** in **Figure 6** may be implemented.

Turning now to **Figure 11**, a diagram illustrating the application of actions is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. In these examples, timeline **1100** illustrates influences that a definition, such as definition **602** in **Figure 6**, is subjected to during a simulation. In these illustrative examples, actions such as actions **604** in **Figure 6** are referred to as events on timeline **1100**. These actions are snippets or portions of code. In particular, the actions include events **1102**, events **1104**, events **1106**, and events **1108**. In this example, events **1102** are applied at time slot **1110**. Events **1104** occur during time slot **1112** and events **1106** are applied during time slot **1114**. Events **1108** occur during time slot **1116**. These events may be procedural in nature or event driven. In other words, the events may be applied in response to various messages emitted or generated by the interpreter.

In these examples, a master interrupt issued by the execution of timeline **1100** interrupts these events during mid-execution, if necessary, and the simulation passes immediately to the next time slot of the simulation. Unlike currently used program languages, in which the execution of source code is either procedural or event driven, the actions in the source code follow a time-based execution model in the advantageous embodiments. In these examples, the time slots may have various

granularities. For example, each time slot may represent a week, a day, an hour, a minute, or some other period of time.

In the depicted embodiments, timeline **1100** runs under the supervision of a scheduler, which is described in more detail below. The scheduler runs events **1102**, **1104**, **1106**, and **1108**, which are associated or attached to timeline **1100**. The scheduler has full control over these events and may interrupt them as necessary. Further, the scheduler runs a memory manager and a memory recovery facility. In this manner, all memory allocated for an interrupted task may be made available to upcoming events.

Turning now to **Figure 12**, a diagram illustrating the application of actions on a timeline with a scheduler interrupt is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. In this example, timeline **1200** includes events **1202** and events **1204**. Events **1202** begins executing during time slot **1206** on timeline **1200**. In this example, events **1202** includes input **1208**, decisions **1210**, and process **1212**. Events **1202** begins execution during time slot **1206**. When time slot **1206** ends, the scheduler interrupts the execution of events **1202** at point **1214**. Execution then is transferred to events **1204** for time slot **1216**, which begins after time slot **1206**. In this example, no overlap is present between time slot **1206** and time slot **1216**.

Turning next to **Figure 13**, a diagram illustrating the application of events in which time slots overlap is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. In this example, the scheduler executes timeline **1300**, which has events **1302**, **1304**, **1306**, and **1308** attached to various time slots. Events **1302** are attached to time slot **1310**. Events **1304** are attached or associated with time slot **1312**. Events **1306** and **1308** are attached to time slots **1314** and **1316**, respectively.

In this illustrative example, the different time slots may overlap with each other. In other words, one time slot may last for a longer period of time than another time slot. As

illustrated, time slot **1310** and time slot **1312** overlap with each other. As a result, events **1302** and events **1304** may run concurrently during a certain period of time, in which time slots **1310** and time slots **1312** overlap. In this particular
5 example, events **1302** are provided with more time to execute.

The overlapping of time slots does not mean that events are merged during the moment of time in which the overlap occurs. In these illustrative examples, if for any reason an interrupt of events **1302** for time slot **1310** occur, control
10 passes to time slot **1312** if this interrupt occurred before the start of or during the execution of time slot **1312**. If, however, the interrupt occurred during time slot **1310**, but after the end of time slot **1312**, control is passed to the execution of events **1306** in time slot **1314**.

With reference now to **Figures 14, 15, and 16**, diagrams illustrating lasting events are depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. As illustrated, timeline **1400** contains events **1402**, lasting event **1404**, and events **1406**, which are attached to or assigned to time slot **1408**. Events **1410** are
20 associated with time slot **1412** on timeline **1400**. Events **1414** are attached to time slot **1416**, while events **1418** are attached to time slot **1420**. Events may be made uninterruptible or given extensions. This type of event may be present when waiting for an input coming from an end user or from some other event that
25 has not yet terminated but is needed. In these examples, this type of event is a lasting event, such as lasting event **1404**. Lasting event **1404** may be carried over from one time slot to another time slot until the event fully occurs.

As illustrated in **Figure 15**, lasting event **1404** becomes
30 attached to time slot **1412**. In **Figure 16**, lasting event **1404** is again extended or moved to time slot **1416**. Lasting event **1404** is completed during this particular time slot in these examples.

Turning now to **Figure 17**, a diagram illustrating an interpreter is depicted in accordance with an advantageous

embodiment. Interpreter **1700** is a more detailed illustration of interpreter **404** in **Figure 4**. Interpreter **1700** is a program that transforms a source code written in one language into a target code written in another language. Interpreter **1700** also

5 executes the target code as the interpreter proceeds in processing the source code. This target language may be written in another high-level language or in the language used by the particular data processing system or processor.

For any program to be correctly interpreted and
10 executed, the source code is structured according to constructs defined by the language. In particular, these constructs are syntactical constructs. The complete set of constructs forms the grammar of the language for the source code. Any code that is not structured according to these constructs or is
15 grammatically incorrect is discarded by interpreter **1700**.

Interpreter **1700** includes communication modules **1702** and language interpreter **1704**. Additionally, interpreter **1700** includes encryption/decryption modules **1706**, which provide for secure sending and receiving of information between interpreter
20 **1700** and a GUI processor, such as GUI processor **406** in **Figure 4**.

In these illustrative examples, language interpreter **1704** receives HBDL **1708**. HBDL **1708** is an example of data, such as data **410** in **Figure 4** received from a source code module, such as source code **402** in **Figure 4**. HBDL **1708** is interpreted by
25 language interpreter **1704** to execute a simulation. The results are interpreted HBDL (IHBDL) **1710**, which are sent to encryption/decryption module **1706** for encryption. After encryption, the encryption results are sent as encrypted interpreted HBDL (EIHBDL) **1712** to the GUI processor, such as GUI
30 processor **406** in **Figure 4**. EIHBDL **1712** is an example of graphics data **412** in **Figure 4**. User input is received as encrypted HBDL (EHBDL) **1714** as collected by a GUI processor from a set of devices. EHBDL **1714** is an example of user input **418** in

Figure 4. This encrypted information is decrypted and sent to communication modules **1702** as HBDL **1716**.

HBDL **1716** is an example of user input that is used to modify the source code. This modification may be, for example, changing definitions within the source code or to select actions to be applied to the definitions. Additionally, the output of language interpreter **1704** is sent to communications module **1702** as HBDL **1718** for use in modifying the source code. HBDL **1716** and HBDL **1718** are used by communication modules **1702** to form HBDL **1720**, which is used to modify the source code. HBDL **1720** is an example of a format for modifications **420** in **Figure 4**, which are used to modify the source code. As can be seen, HBDL **1718** provides a feedback for the output generated by language interpreter **1704** to modify the source code.

More specifically, communication modules **1702** includes dispatcher module **1722**, input module **1724**, and registration module **1726**. Language interpreter **1704** includes lexical analyzer **1728**, grammar parser **1730**, and execute modules **1732**.

Language interpreter **1704** contains modules that deal with lexical analysis, grammar parsing, and decision making. When data is received as HBDL **1708**, lexical analyzer **1728** dissects the data in HBDL **1708** into individual tokens or words in the source code language. In these illustrative examples, the source code is written in HBDL. In other words, lexical analyzer **1728** identifies the different tokens or components in HBDL **1708**. These tokens are sent to grammar parser **1730** which groups the tokens into meaningful sentences or statements for HBDL **1708**. Once a sentence or statement in HBDL **1708** is constructed, grammar parser **1730** sends this statement to execute module **1732**. Action based on this statement is then accordingly taken.

Execute module **1732** includes a number of different sub-modules for performing simulations. In these examples, execute module **1732** generates interpreted HBDL (IHBDL) **1710** and HBDL

1718. HBDL **1710** takes the form of graphics data, such as graphics primitives. HBDL **1718** is a modified or new definition that is used to modify the source code. HBDL **1718** is returned to input module **1724** for use in modifying or rewriting the
5 source code. Input module **1724** passes the new definition in HBDL **1718** to dispatcher module **1722** which dispatches HBDL **1720** to be written into the source code.

In these illustrative embodiments, grammar parser **1730** launches lexical analyzer **1728** and execute module **1732**. Grammar
10 parser **1730** requests tokens from lexical analyzer **1728**. Lexical analyzer **1728** receives characters from HBDL **1708** to generate tokens. Each time a token is generated, lexical analyzer **1728** sends the token to grammar parser **1730**. Grammar parser **1730** generates one or more parse trees using the token. When a parse
15 tree is completed, grammar parser **1730** requests an action to be executed by execute module **1732** based on the completed parse tree.

In these illustrative examples, each parse tree represents a production. A production has a set of one or more
20 actions that are fired or executed each time a stream of tokens matches a definition for a production. In response to the request from grammar parser **1730**, execute module **1732** performs a semantic analysis to determine whether any semantic errors are found in the instructions for the actions. If an error occurs,
25 the error is reported. Otherwise, the instructions for the set of actions are executed. A recursive return to non-terminal callers is made with actions being fired for the assigned completed productions along the way.

In these examples, execute module **1732** determines
30 whether the instructions generated in the parse trees created by grammar parser **1730** are semantically correct. If semantic errors occur, execution module **1732** generates an error and ignores the instruction in these examples. In some cases,

however, the errors may be corrected if enough information is present for execute module **1732** to make corrections.

When user input is received as EHBDL **1714**, encryption/decryption modules **1706** decrypt the information to form HBDL **1716**. HBDL **1716** is the user input in an un-encrypted form of HBDL, which is received by registration modules **1702**. Registration module **1726** registers and validates each of the users that return user input. This registration module ensures that only authorized or registered users are allowed to return input into the system. For example, registration module **1726** may validate the password for a particular user.

Once a user is validated, the user input in HBDL **1716** is passed on to input module **1724**. Input module **1724** acts as a focal point to centralize all forms of input and send the input with specific instructions to dispatcher module **1722**. Input module **1724** may add instructions needed by dispatcher module **1722** to process the input. The input defines what to change in the source code in these examples.

The specific instructions include instructions, such as, instructions regarding what portions of the source code can be modified by a particular user in these examples. For example, if the user input modifies a definition, the instruction tells what portion of the source code is to be modified. The portion of the source code to be modified by the input may be identified using the identification of the user generating the input and the input itself.

Then, dispatcher module **1722** ensures that the appropriate section of source code is rewritten when HBDL **1720** is sent back to the source code. Dispatcher module **1722** determines whether to write to the source code using a policy with the identification of the user, the input, and the portion of the source code to be written. The policy is a set of rules used to determine whether writes should be made to the source code in response to the input. This policy provides a

redundancy to prevent cases in which an unauthorized user may get past registration module **1726**. For example, an unauthorized user may spoof a real user and submit input. The policy may identify the input as changes that are not to be made by the real user or not characteristic of the input made by the real user. In this case, the input is rejected by dispatcher module **1722**.

In these examples, each user has their own set of actions that the user may add to or modify. As a result, users can only modify the action segment of the source code. The output, HBDL **1718**, from execute module **1732**, may be used to rewrite the definitions as well as actions. In these examples, language interpreter **1704** is also considered another user in the system. The interpreter, however, is a permanently authenticated user. Dispatcher module **1722** sees language interpreter **1704** as such to rewrite definitions using HBDL **1718**.

As a result, at any given point of the simulation, a real human end user may replace any defined human in the database. Through this data flow, interpreter **1704** may rewrite or alter the source code. As time passes and simulations are run, definitions are constantly being generated for rewriting the source code.

Input module **1724** provides a connection between the "virtual world" being executed in the simulation and the "real world" as being received through user input by users at devices in communication with the system. Dispatcher module **1722** provides a mechanism to write new definitions to modify the source code.

Turning next to **Figure 18**, a diagram illustrating the data flow for a lexical analyzer is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. As illustrated, lexical analyzer **1800** receives source **1802** and processes source **1802** to generate tokens **1804**. Lexical analyzer **1800** is an example of lexical analyzer **1728** in **Figure 17**. Lexical analyzer **1800** reads the

content from source **1802** character by character and groups the incoming characters from source **1802** into basic units referred to as tokens, such as tokens **1804**.

The grouping of characters in source **1802** into tokens
5 **1804** is performed in these illustrative examples using a set of token descriptions in regular expressions **1806**. Regular expressions **1806** contains the descriptions needed to group characters in source **1802** into tokens **1804**. In these examples, regular expressions **1806** may be implemented using scripts.
10 These scripts use symbols of a language that describes character patterns for use in grouping characters into tokens.

Each regular expression defined in regular expressions **1806** is assigned a symbol. This symbol typically is a number. The token generated in tokens **1804** by lexical analyzer **1800** is
15 identified using the symbol for the particular regular expression in regular expressions **1806**.

In addition to regular expressions **1806**, lexical analyzer **1800** also uses reserved words **1808**. Words within reserved words **1808** also are assigned a symbol when a token is
20 identified within source **1802**. A reserved word is a word that has special grammatical meaning to a language and cannot be used as an identifier in that language.

Turning now to **Figure 19**, a diagram illustrating parsing or syntax analysis performed by a grammar parser is depicted in
25 accordance with an advantageous embodiment. The parsing illustrated in **Figure 19** may be performed by grammar parser **1730** in **Figure 17**. Tree **1900** is an example of a parse tree that may be used by a grammar parser to group tokens. In this example, parsing of statement **1902** is illustrated. Statement **1902** is
30 var1=20. This statement is used to manage or define actions to be carried out by the interpreter.

In particular, the grammar parser identifies relationships between tokens produced by the lexical analyzer based on a set of syntactic constructs also called productions.

Each production represents a logical unit and is typically defined in terms of tokens in other logical units. Most languages define two broad types of logical units. These logical units are statements and expressions in these examples.

5 Expressions are usually syntactic language constructs that provide values. Statements are syntactic constructs that change the state of variables, control the flow of the program, or perform other operations supported by the language.

The grammar parser groups the stream of tokens into
 10 logical units and instructs the execute module to execute actions based on the logical units. In this example, statement **1902** contains a stream of tokens produced by the lexical analyzer. These tokens are varname **1904**, EQ **1906**, expression **1908**, and NL **1910**. Expression **1908** contains an integer, INT
 15 **1912**. The value for varname **1904** is var1; the value for EQ **1906** is =; the value for INT **1912** is 20; and the value for NL **1910** is \n. As can be seen, given a stream of tokens, the grammar parser regenerates the grammar based on the sequence of tokens in the stream.

20 Turning now to **Figure 20**, a diagram illustrating another example of a parse tree is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. In this example, parse tree **2000** is generated from statement **2002**. Statement **2002**, in this example, is output=var1+var2*var3.

25 In this example, tokens for statement **2002** include varname **2004**, EQ **2006**, varname **2008**, plus **2010**, varname **2012**, MUL **2014**, varname **2016**, and NL **2018**. Varname **2004** has a value output; EQ **2006** has a value =; varname **2008** has a value var1; plus **2010** has a value +; varname **2012** has a value var2; MUL **2014**
 30 has a value *; varname **2016** has a value var3; and NL **2018** has a value \n. The expression on the other side of the = sign for statement **2002** is defined by tokens varname **2008**, plus **2010**, varname **2012**, MUL **2014**, and varname **2016**.

The identification of these expressions and their usage in the language is indicated within parse tree **2000** through the location of these tokens with respect to identifying nodes. For example, expression **2020** indicates that expressions **2022** and
5 **2026** are operated upon using operator **2024**. In this case, operator **2024** is plus **2010**. Expression **2020** also includes expression **2026**, which identifies expressions **2028** and **2030** as being operated upon using operator **2032**. In this example, expression **2022** contains varname **2008**, while expression **2026**
10 includes the results of applying operator **2032** to expressions **2028** and **2030**.

Turning now to **Figure 21**, a diagram of a execute module in an interpreter is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. In this example, execute module **2100** is a more
15 detailed illustration of execute module **1732** in **Figure 17**. As illustrated, execute module **2100** includes master timeline control module **2102**, math module **2104**, physics module **2106**, artificial intelligence (AI) module **2108**, report generator **2110**, and graphics module **2112**.

20 Master timeline control module **2102** is a scheduler that is used to apply events to the definitions over time within execute module **2100**. Math module **2104** and physics module **2106** provide for calculations needed to determine effects of actions on different objects. Artificial intelligence module **2108** is a
25 component used to run source code for different artificial intelligence components to aid in the simulation of human behavior as events are applied to definitions by master timeline control module **2102**.

Graphics module **2112** generates graphics data to send to
30 the GUI processor for presentation at the end devices. Report generator **2110** generates two types of outputs in these examples. One type of output is a new definition that is used to modify the source code. This output generated is, for example, HBDL **1718** in **Figure 17**. The other type of output generated by report

generator **2110** is the graphics data, which also is formatted in HBDL in these examples. This output is, for example, IHBDL **1710** in **Figure 17**.

Graphics module **2112** includes a number of different
5 types of processes used to generate output representing results of a simulation to a user. These types of processes include, two dimensional graphics pipelines, two dimensional graphics primitives, three dimensional graphics pipelines, three
10 dimensional graphics primitives, two dimensional and three dimensional model and stacks, a display list generator, and two dimensional and three dimensional rendering engines. These, as well as other types of graphics processes, may be present in graphics module **2112** for use in generating output for presentation to a user.

15 Turning now to **Figure 22**, a flowchart of a process for generating tokens is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. The process illustrated in **Figure 22** may be implemented in a software component, such as lexical analyzer **1728** in **Figure 17**.

20 The process begins by receiving the next character from the source (operation **2200**). In these examples, the source of characters is HBDL **1708** in **Figure 17**. The character is placed into a queue (operation **2202**).

Next, a determination is made as to whether a match is
25 present between the string in the queue and regular expression or a reserved word (operation **2204**). If a match is present, a token is created using the string in the queue (operation **2206**). The queue is then cleared (operation **2208**).

Thereafter, a determination is made as to whether an end
30 of file has been reached in the source (operation **2210**). If an end of file has been reached, the process terminates. Otherwise, the process returns to operation **2200** to obtain the next character. If a string match does not occur in operation **2204**, the process proceeds to operation **2210** as described above.

Turning now to **Figure 23**, a flowchart of a process for executing the simulation of human behavior is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. The process illustrated is **Figure 23**, may be implemented in a framework, such as framework **400** in **Figure 4**. In particular, this simulation may be executed using source code, such as source code **600** in **Figure 6**.

The process begins by populating a virtual environment with a set of humans defined in a definition within a source code (operation **2300**). In these examples, the definition is a definition, such as definition **602** in **Figure 6**. The process executes a set of actions on the set of humans in the virtual environment using actions within the source code to form a result that simulates the human behavior (operation **2302**). In these examples, the set of actions may be taken from actions, such as actions **604** in **Figure 6**.

Thereafter, an output is generated from the result using graphical interface language in the source code to form a formatted output (operation **2304**). In these examples, the graphical user interface language may be GUI language **606** in **Figure 6**. Thereafter, the formatted output is presented on a set of devices in the network data processing system as the simulation occurs (operation **2306**), with the process terminating thereafter.

In this manner, the different advantageous embodiments simulate human behavior through a source code that may change as the simulation occurs. Further, the graphical user interface language allows for the manner in results are presented to a user to change and be controlled by the simulation itself.

Turning now to **Figure 24**, a flowchart of a process for generating sentences or productions is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. The process illustrated in **Figure 19** may be implemented in a software component, such as grammar parser **1730** in **Figure 17**.

The process begins by obtaining the next token for processing (operation **2400**). In these examples, the token is received from a lexical parser, such as lexical parser **1728** in **Figure 17**. A determination is made as to whether an end of file
5 has been encountered with respect to the token (operation **2402**). If an end of file has not been encountered, a determination is made as to whether the token fits into a parse tree (operation **2404**). If the token does not fit into a parse tree, an error is generated (operation **2406**) with the processing then returning to
10 operation **2400**.

Otherwise, a determination is made as to whether the token completes a parse tree (operation **2408**). If the token completes the parse tree, execution of instructions for a production corresponding to the completed parse tree occurs
15 (operation **2410**). Thereafter, the process recursively returns to the caller (operation **2412**) with the process then returning to operation **2400** as described above.

With reference again to operation **2408**, if the parse tree is not complete, the process also returns to operation
20 **2400**. With reference back to operation **2402**, if an end of file has been reached, a determination is made as to whether the grammar has been partially regenerated (operation **2414**). This operation is performed to determine whether incomplete statements or productions are present. This determination may
25 be made by examining the parse trees to see if incomplete parse trees are present. If the grammar is partially regenerated, an error is generated (operation **2416**) with the process terminating thereafter. Otherwise, the process terminates without generating an error.

30 Turning now to **Figure 25**, a flowchart of a process for executing statements for productions is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. The process illustrated in **Figure 25** may be implemented in a software component, such as execute module **1732** in **Figure 17**.

The process begins by performing semantic analysis on the set of instructions for a production (operation **2500**). This operation is performed to determine whether semantic errors occur in any instructions for a production. The set of
5 instructions is one or more instructions in these examples. Thereafter, a determination is made as to whether a semantic error is present (operation **2502**).

If a semantic error is not present, the process executes the set of instructions (operation **2504**) with the process
10 terminating thereafter. If in operation **2502** a semantic error occurs, the error is reported (operation **2506**) with the process terminating thereafter. In some cases, rather than terminating, the process may attempt to correct the error to allow for execution of the instructions.

15 Turning now to **Figure 26**, a diagram illustrating a graphical user interface (GUI) processor is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. GUI processor **2600** is a more detailed illustration of GUI processor **406** in **Figure 4**. In this example, GUI processor **2600** includes
20 encryption/decryption modules **2602**, graphics module **2604**, output module **2606**, input module **2608**, and HBDL generator **2610**.

In these illustrative examples, GUI processor **2600** executes statements received from source code, such as source code **600** in **Figure 6**. In particular, the statements include
25 those from GUI language **606** in source code **600** in **Figure 6**. The actual code for generating the displays are found in these sources, rather than being a separate application.

GUI processor **2600** executes the statements and receives user input. GUI processor **2600** receives encrypted interpreted
30 HBDL (EIHBDL) **2612** from an interpreter such as interpreter **1700** in **Figure 17**. Encryption/decryption module **2602** decrypts information to form interpreted HBDL (IHBDL) **2614**, which is processed by graphics module **2604**. In these examples, IHBDL

2614 represents primitives or a set of statements that may be used to generate the display for devices **2618**.

Graphics module **2604** may generate the pixels for display in the devices **2618** and send that data to output module **2606**,
5 which in turn, transmits the data as device **2616** to devices **2618**. User input is received as device **2620** from devices **2618** by input module **2608**. This module sends the device data to HBDL generator **2610**, which represents this user input in the form of HBDL **2622**. HBDL **2622** is the user input written in HBDL. This
10 input is encrypted by encryption/decryption module **2602** and returned to the interpreter as encrypted HBDL (EHBDL) **2624**.

In these illustrative examples, GUI processor **2600** executes on hardware that is close to devices **2618**. In fact, in many cases a portion of GUI processor **2600** may actually execute
15 on devices **2618** with another portion executing on a data processing system, such as a server. GUI processor **2600** is located close to devices **2618** in a manner to reduce the use of network resources needed to present the data. Further, the placement of GUI processor **2600** is made in these examples to
20 reduce latency in displaying data and receiving user input.

Turning now to **Figure 27**, a flowchart of a diagram illustrating data flow through a graphical user interface (GUI) processor is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. In this example, graphics module **2700** is an example
25 of graphics module **2604** in **Figure 26**. Graphics module **2700** receives interpreted HBDL in the form of primitives **2702** in these examples. These primitives are the results of interpretation of the source code by the interpreter.

Graphics module **2700** processes these primitives to
30 generate pixels for bitmaps and data identifying how the bitmaps may be manipulated or displayed. This information is sent as bitmap data **2704** to client process **2706**. In these examples, client process **2706** is a process executing on a device, such as those in devices **1918** in **Figure 19**. This client process

performs the operations needed to display the bitmap data on display **2708**. In this manner, the graphics processing necessary to render images for display are executed by graphics module **2700**. Client process **2706** only displays the bitmap data
5 provided and does not need the different processes and processing power needed to render bitmap graphics from primitives. With this division of processing, the devices displaying the data do not need the different graphic processors and graphics pipelines used in rendering graphics such as those
10 used in workstations.

As a result, graphics may be displayed on a number of different devices that normally do not have sufficient processing power to handle the primitives. For example, client process **2706** and display **2708** may be implemented in a mobile
15 phone, personal digital assistant, or tablet PC.

Input device **2710** receives user input with respect to data being displayed in display **2708**. This user input may manipulate graphics, such as selecting a button, entering data, or sending a command. When a user modifies the displayed image
20 through manipulating the bitmaps on display **2708**, the difference or changes in the modification of the image being displayed are identified by client process **2706**. These differences in the image form difference data **2712**, which is returned to HBDL generator **2714**.

HBDL generator **2714** is similar to HBDL generator **2610** in
25 **Figure 26**. HBDL generator **2210** identifies this change or delta in information and translates it into HBDL **2716** for transmission to the interpreter. HBDL **2716** contains statements or code in the language of the source code module and may be used to make
30 changes to the source code. Graphics module **2700** uses primitives **2702** to generate pixels for the different bitmaps.

Turning now to **Figure 28**, a diagram illustrating manipulation of a display is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. In this illustrative example, display

2800 is an example of a display presented at display **2708** in **Figure 27**. Display **2800** is presented using bitmaps generated from primitives. In this example, bitmaps are used to represent different components, such as slider **2802**, and field **2804**. The
5 bitmap data used to represent slider **2802** and field **2804** are sent with data indicating how these bitmaps may be manipulated. In this example, slider **2802** may be moved through user input from position **2806** in **Figure 28** to position **2900** within display **2902** in **Figure 29**, which is a modified version of display **2800**.
10 Further, a value, such as fifty may be entered into field **2804** as depicted in display **2902** in **Figure 29**. These changes in the bitmaps are returned in accordance with an advantageous embodiment to the GUI processor, which then generates an appropriate statement for the source code based on these
15 changes.

Turning now to **Figure 30**, a flowchart of a process for identifying changes in bitmaps is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. The process illustrated in **Figure 30** is an example of the process that may be implemented in a client
20 process at a device, such as client process **2706** in **Figure 27**.

The process begins by monitoring for user input (operation **3000**). A determination is then made as to whether user input is detected with respect to the display (operation **3002**). If user input is not detected, the process returns to
25 operation **3000**. Otherwise, a determination is made as to whether the user input manipulates a control (operation **3004**). If the user input manipulates a control, the change made to the control is identified in the bitmap (operation **3006**). This difference or change in the bitmap is sent back to the GUI
30 processor (operation **3008**) with the process then returning to operation **3000** to monitor for additional user input. The data change may be the actual bitmap that is changed or an identification of the change in position of the bitmap,

depending on the particular implementation. Of course, other types of changes may be used depending on the embodiment.

With reference again to operation **3004**, if the user input is not a manipulation of a control, a determination is made as to whether the user input is an entry of data into a field (operation **3010**). If the user input is not an entry of data, the process returns to operation **3000**. Otherwise, the process proceeds to (operation **3006**) to identify the change made in the bitmap.

The particular decisions made with respect to user input, in these examples, are ones for identifying changes to fields and controls in a display, such as execute module **2100** in **Figure 21**. A determination may be for any type of change to a bitmap of interest. For example, the change may be whether a particular button has been selected or turned.

Turning now to **Figure 31**, a flowchart of a process for handling difference data is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. The process illustrated in **Figure 31** may be implemented in a GUI processor, such as GUI processor **2600** in **Figure 26**. In particular, the process illustrated in **Figure 31** may be implemented in HBDL generator **2714** in **Figure 27**.

The process begins by receiving the difference data from a client process (operation **3100**). In these examples, the difference data contains the changes in a bitmap made through user input. The process then identifies the user input based on the difference (operation **3102**). This user input may be identified as, for example, a change of a slider position, an entry of data into a data field, or some other user input. The identification made in operation **3102** may be made by comparing the original bitmap sent to the device with the changed bitmap. For example, the user input may be to change the timeliness of a human if the difference is identified as a movement of a slider upwards along this type of control. An example of this type of

difference is illustrated in **Figure 21** with respect to execute module **2100**.

Thereafter, the user input is converted into a format used by the source code (operation **3104**). In these examples, the user input is changed into a HPDL format. The converted user input is sent to the interpreter (operation **3106**) with the process terminating thereafter.

With reference now to **Figure 32**, a diagram illustrating components for use in providing a human transparency paradigm is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. In this illustrative example, simulation **3200** is executed using a framework, such as framework **400** in **Figure 4**. In particular, simulation **3200** is executed through the interpretation of the source code by an interpreter, such as interpreter **404** in **Figure 4**.

In this particular example, simulation **3200** includes artificial intelligence (AI) **3202**, which represents a human within simulation **3200**. This human being executed by artificial intelligence **3202** is a synthetic human in these examples. The code for artificial intelligence **3202** is retrieved from definition **3204** in addition to other information that is used for simulation **3200**. Definition **3204** is found in source code, such as source code **402** in **Figure 4**. Definition **3204** includes the definition of the synthetic human as well as other humans and the environment in which the humans are present for simulation **3200**.

As results are generated during simulation **3200**, these results are sent to communication modules **3206** as user input **3208**. These communications modules, in this example, are also found in an interpreter, such as interpreter **404** in **Figure 4**. Communication modules **3206** takes user input **3208** from simulation **3200** and modifies or writes new definitions into definition **3204**. This forms modified source code, which is then used by simulation **3200** to produce additional results. Artificial

intelligence **3202** logs into the framework in the same manner as a live user in these examples.

Further, results **3210** from simulation **3200** are sent to device **3212** for presentation to user **3214**. In these examples,
5 user **3214** is a real human.

The illustrative embodiments allow for the use of a human transparency paradigm. In this paradigm, user input **3208**, generated by artificial intelligence **3202** that is rewritten into definition **3204**, may be replaced with live user input from user
10 **3214**. In other words, user **3214** may send user input **3216** to communication modules **3206** to modify or write new definitions into definition **3204** in place of user input **3208**, generated by the synthetic human simulated through artificial intelligence **3202** within simulation **3200**. In these examples, user **3214** may
15 be a subject matter expert, providing user input **3216**. In these examples, user input **3216** is provided during simulation **3200**. This user input may be in response to results received and presented at device **3212**.

The synthetic human, simulated by artificial
20 intelligence **3202**, generates user input **3208** that is associated with unique identifier (UI) **3218** for the synthetic human. User input **3208** is generated by artificial intelligence **3202** during simulation **3200**. User input **3216** is associated with unique identifier **3218**. User input **3208** is sent to communication
25 modules **3206**. Communication modules **3206** modify definition **3204** by adding new definitions or modifying current definitions using user input **3208**. Communication modules **3206** knows which portion of definition **3204** to modify based on unique identifier **3218**.

When user **3214** generates user input **3216**, user input
30 **3216** is received by communication modules **3206**. In these illustrative examples, user input **3216** also may include unique identifier **3218**. In this manner, communication modules **3206** modifies definition **3204** for the synthetic human associated with unique identifier **3218**.

In this manner, user **3214** may replace the synthetic human simulated through artificial intelligence **3202** within simulation **3200**. User **3214** may turn artificial intelligence **3202** on and off on the fly, based on requests sent to communication modules **3206**.

In initiating a replacement of user input **3208** with user input **3216**, user **3214** at device **3212** sends a request to communication modules **3206**. At this point, user **3214** is assumed to have logged on and have been authenticated by communication modules **3206**. Communication modules **3206** determines whether user **3214** is authorized to turn on and off artificial intelligence **3202**. In other words, communication modules **3206** determines whether user **3214** may replace the synthetic human. If user **3214** is authorized, communication modules **3206** sets a flag to stop using artificial intelligence **3202**. In other words, functions for artificial intelligence **3202** are no longer called within simulation **3200**.

At this point in time, user **3214** generates user input **3216** that includes unique identifier **3218**. Depending on the particular implementation, unique identifier **3218** may be added by communication modules **3206** based on recognizing that user **3214** sends user input at device **3212**.

With reference now to **Figure 33**, a flowchart of a process for replacing a synthetic human with a live human is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. In this example, the process illustrated in **Figure 33** may be implemented in an interpreter, such as interpreter **404** in **Figure 4**. In particular, the process may be implemented in communication modules within interpreter **404**.

The process begins by receiving a request from a user to replace a synthetic human (operation **3300**). Thereafter, a determination is made as to whether the user is authorized to replace the simulated human (operation **3302**). In these examples, the determination may be made by comparing the user

with a list or database defining what users may replace synthetic humans during a simulation. For example, certain users may be subject matter experts in certain areas and allowed to replace synthetic humans for those particular areas. For
5 example, a particular user may be a subject matter expert with respect to politics. That user may be allowed to replace a synthetic human that is a politician in the simulation. That subject matter user, however, may not be allowed to replace a synthetic human that is a farmer or a soldier because the
10 subject matter expert does not have expertise in those areas.

The particular rules for what users may replace synthetic humans depend entirely on the particular implementation. If the user is authorized to replace the synthetic human, the use of the artificial intelligence for the
15 synthetic human is turned off in the definitions (operation **3304**).

Thereafter, the process waits for user input from the user (operation **3306**). When user input is received, a determination is made as to whether the user input is to write a
20 new definition in the definitions (operation **3308**). If the user input is to write a new definition, the user input is formatted into a form for writing the new definition (operation **3310**). Thereafter, the definition is written into the source code (operation **3312**) with the process then returning to operation
25 **3306** as described above.

With reference again to operation **3308**, if the user input is not to write a new definition, a determination is made as to whether the user input is to turn on the artificial intelligence (operation **3314**). If the user input is not to turn
30 on the artificial intelligence, the process returns to operation **3306**. Otherwise, the artificial intelligence is turned back on for use in simulating the synthetic human (operation **3316**) with the process terminating thereafter. Operation **3316** places the

synthetic human back in place in a simulation and removes the live human from the simulation.

With reference again to operation **3302**, if the user is not authorized to replace the synthetic human, an error message
5 is generated (operation **3318**) with the process terminating thereafter.

The simulations provided by the framework are not intended predict human behavior with one-hundred percent certainly, but are intended to provide probabilities that may
10 decisions or changes. The results from simulations provide guidance and predictions that are otherwise not possible with out the simulations made by framework.

In the different advantageous embodiments, source code **600** may be implemented using a language specifically designed to
15 provide the different features in definition **602**, actions **604**, and GUI language **606** in **Figure 6**. In other advantageous embodiments, source code **600** in **Figure 6** also may include functions and features from other existing languages or programming methodologies.

20 In the different advantageous embodiments, artificial intelligence systems may be used to implement portions of source code **600**, such as, for example, definition **602** and/or actions **604** in **Figure 6**. In some advantageous embodiments, artificial intelligence, in the form of a neural network (or other forms of
25 artificial intelligence), may be used to simulate various objects. For example, a neural network may be used to simulate a living or live object, such as a person or an animal.

The artificial intelligence may be, for example, conventional artificial intelligence in which machine learning
30 characterized by formalism and statistical analysis is used. Additionally, artificial intelligence may be, for example, in the form of computational intelligence. Computational intelligence involves an iterative development or learning. This type of artificial intelligence may learn based on

empirical data. Examples of computational intelligence include, for example, without limitation, neural networks, fuzzy logic, and genetic algorithms. These programming techniques may be used to supplement or provide additional features within source code **600** in **Figure 6**. In other advantageous embodiments, source code **600** in **Figure 6** may be implemented using an existing programming language in addition to or in conjunction with various programming techniques.

In one advantageous embodiment, a programming technique such as a neural network may be used to implement portions of source code **600** in **Figure 6**. For example, portions or all of definition **602** in **Figure 6** may be implemented using neural networks. A neural network is a mathematical computational model based on biological neural networks. Neural networks provide non-linear statistical data modeling pools and may be used to model complex relationships between inputs and outputs. Neural networks may be employed to provide learning functions for various objects within definition **602** in **Figure 6**.

In one example, neural network techniques may be used to provide learning features for different objects such as people, animals, or other suitable objects within definition **602** of source code **600** in **Figure 6**. In this type of example, NN denotes a neural network type variable. An example of declaration may be "NN n;". This type of statement declares a neural network variable, in this example. Children, n.input, n.output, and n.hidden also may be created. These other variables represent input, output, and hidden layers in the neural network. These layers allow a user to add neurons to the different layers. With these different layers, input neurons may be added as children to the input neural network layer.

Turning to **Figure 34**, statements **3400** and **3402** are examples of input neurons. Section **3404** in statement **3400** declares "left operand" as an input neuron for the neural network n. This input member also may be used to read the total

number of input neurons. The value of the member "input" is incremented by one each time a new member is added. As a result, the input value is the total number of input neurons. These statements are examples of HBDL pseudo code that could be implemented using C language. Other languages, such as, for example, C+ and/or Objective-C.

In these examples, input neuron variables may range from a value of zero to a value of one. Each input neuron variable has a minimum range and a maximum range. These ranges allow a user to enter any value within the range. These values also may be normalized before use, depending on the particular implementation.

With reference to **Figure 35**, statements **3500** and **3502** are examples of input ranges defined for the input neuron left operand. In this example, statement **3500** defines a minimum value of minus ten and statement **3502** defines a maximum value of ten.

With reference now to **Figure 36**, a diagram of a statement for input behavior is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. Statement **3600** allows an input neuron to be modified before the input neuron is used. In other words, an input neuron may have code attached or associated with the neuron to allow manipulation of the user input by that neuron. For example, the user input may be short and long. In this example, the neuron input behavior interprets short and long to evaluate between zero and one. Statement **3600** is an example of a code that may be used to attach this type of behavior to the input neuron.

Turning next to **Figure 37**, a diagram illustrating an output declaration is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. Statement **3700** is an example of a statement used to add children to the output neural network layer.

With reference now to **Figure 38**, a diagram illustrating statements for output ranges in a neural network is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. In this example, statements **3800** and **3802** are examples of ranges that may be set for an output neuron. A minimum and maximum range is set by statements **3800** and **3802**.

In this particular example, the minimum value is minus fifty while the maximum value is fifty for the output neuron. Further, a user may convert an implicit normalized output to a value within the specified ranges. For example, an output of one may be converted to 50, while an output of 0.5 is converted to 0. Further, an output neuron also may be associated with the code to manipulate the output.

Turning now to **Figure 39**, a diagram illustrating a statement for modifying output behavior is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. Statement **3900** is an example of code that may be associated with an output neuron. In this example, the user output may be low and high. With this particular example, the output behavior of the neuron may interpret a value between zero and one to low and high.

Turning now to **Figure 40**, a diagram illustrating statements for hidden layers is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. Statements **4000** and **4002** are examples of statements that may be used to declare hidden layers of any neural network. A hidden layer order follows the order of hidden layer declarations, in these examples. The value of a hidden layer variable specifies the number of neurons assigned to a particular hidden layer. Statements **4000** and **4002** declare two hidden layers, in these examples. The first layer defined by statement **4000** includes five neurons and the second layer declared in statement **4002** defines three neurons.

With reference now to **Figure 41**, code **4100** illustrates a sample neural network member being used to specify a neural sample value. Different samples may be specified. Each input

and output neuron includes "sample [int]" within the statements. When a neural network is completed, a user may train and use the neural network.

With reference now to **Figure 42**, example statements for training a neural network are depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. Statements **4200**, **4202**, and **4204** are examples of statements used to perform neural network training. Statement **4200** indicates that the neural network will be trained 500 times. Statement **4202** indicates 300 times, and statement **4204** indicates 200 times for the training. In these examples, the training is cumulative with results being stored. These different results may be stored within definition **602** or source code **602** in **Figure 6** for a particular object.

Turning now to **Figure 43**, a diagram illustrating a compute function in a neural network is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. In this example, statement **4300** and statement **4302** provide an example of statements used to have the input neuron perform a function and return a result. Statement **4304** is an alternative expression of statements **4300** and **4302**, in these examples.

With reference now to **Figure 44**, a diagram illustrating an example of a neural network is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. In this example, code **4400** includes a definition of a neural network along with statements to train and execute the neural network. Input declarations are found in section **4402**. Input ranges are found in sections **4404** and **4406**. Code associated with neurons are found in statements **4408** and **4410**. Output ranges are found in section **4412** and behavior for the output is found in statement **4414**.

Hidden layers are defined in section **4416** and the functionality is found in statement **4418**. Samples may be found in section **4420** and statement **4422** is an example of a training statement. Section **4424** illustrates examples of statements used

to operate the neural network. Statement **4426** within section **4424** displays the results.

Turning now to **Figure 45**, a diagram illustrating the results from the operation of a neural network is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. In this example, display **4500** is an example of a display generated in response to a show statement **4426** from code **4400** in **Figure 44**.

In addition to neural networks, dynamic lists may be used to manage various attributes and properties of objects within definition **602** in **Figure 6**. Dynamic lists may be used to define characteristics, such as characteristics **804** in object **800** in **Figure 8** and characteristics **904** for object **900** in **Figure 9**.

For example, dynamic lists may be used to provide an identification of components, capabilities, characteristics, or other suitable parameters for an object. For example, if an object is a car, a dynamic list may be used to identify components, such as wheels, engine, body, paint, transmission, windows, and other components. As components are added to or removed from a car, the list may be modified to identify these changes.

In the different advantageous embodiments, any variable may be used in a list. With a dynamic list, definitions are not constrained by having to predefine list sizes based on expected components or parameters. Instead, the list size may change as various parameters or components are added or removed from a particular definition.

With reference to **Figure 46**, a diagram illustrating an example of a list is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. In this example, code **4600** defines a list one in statement **4600**. Statements **4602**, **4604**, and **4606** identify three variables with values in list one. In this example, list one acts as an array. Statement **4608** in code **4600** is an example of a size function that returns a value identifying the size of the

array. In this example, statement **4608** returns a value of three.

Statements **4610** and **4612** are examples of statements used to search the list in code **4600**. Statement **4610** returns a value of two which is equivalent to true, while statement **4612** returns a value of zero which is equivalent to false. These search functions in statements **4610** and **4612** may be used to determine whether the list contains a certain value. If the certain value is present in the list, the index to that value in the list is returned. Otherwise, a value of zero is returned.

Turning now to **Figure 47**, a diagram illustrating deleting a variable from the list is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. In this example, code **4700** includes a list as defined in section **4702**. Statement **4704** is a delete function that may be used to delete an item from the list in code **4700**. Statement **4704** searches the list to determine whether a particular item is present in the list. If the item is found, the item is removed from the list. Statement **4704** returns an index identifying the item removed. Otherwise, statement **4704** returns a zero. In this example, the value twenty-five is not present in the list in code **4700**, a zero is returned, and no action is taken. In this example, items are deleted by identifying values.

With reference now to **Figure 48**, a diagram of code for deleting items is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. In this example, code **4800** defines a list in section **4802**. Statements **4804** and **4806** are statements used to delete items in the list based on index values. If a statement identifies an index value less than the list size, the item is located in the list and deleted. The function then returns a value for the deleted item. Otherwise, a zero is returned meaning that the item was not found in the list. Statement **4804** returns a zero because only three items are present in the list as defined in section **4802**. Statement **4806** results in a twenty

being returned with the item defined in statement **4808** being deleted.

With reference now to **Figure 49**, a diagram illustrating code to manipulate items in the list is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. In this example, code **4900** may be used to manipulate items in a list. In these examples, code **4900** contains push and pop functions to use the list of the stack. Statement **4902** identifies the list for which manipulations are to be made. In this example, section **4904** identifies three pushes made to the list. Statement **4906** illustrates a pop made to the list. Statement **4906** returns a value from the item popped from the front of the list.

These types of functions are similar to those used to manipulate stacks in computer systems. A push is used to push or move a particular item to the top of the list. A pop is used to return a value for the item at the top of the list. If a pop statement includes a value or parameter, this statement pops or returns values from the stack according to the value of the parameter. In statement **4908**, the item being popped is the item that has an index value of three, which is the third item in the list, in these examples.

Turning now to **Figure 50**, a diagram illustrating the use of the list as a queue is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. In this example, code **5000** illustrates enqueue and dequeue functions that may be used to manipulate a list as a queue. An enqueue function, such as that shown in statement **5002**, adds an argument to the bottom of the list.

A dequeue function, such as that shown in statement **5004**, removes the top item from the list and returns a value of that item. In this example, statement **5002** adds an item to list one, statement **5006** adds another item to the top of the queue. The item in statement **5002** is now second in the queue. Statement **5008** adds yet another item to the queue pushing the other items lower into the queue.

Turning now to **Figure 51**, a diagram illustrating reading items in the list is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. In this example, code **5100** illustrates reading items from the top and bottom of the list as defined in section **5102**. Statement **5104** reads the item located at the top of the list and statement **5106** reads the item contained at the bottom of the list.

Turning now to **Figure 52**, a diagram illustrating a sort attribute in a list is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. Code **5200** contains statements used to identify the sorting status for a list. Statement **5202** identifies whether a sorting status is set for the list. If statement **5202** is set equal to true, then items are inserted into the list according to their value. Statement **5204** identifies a sorting order.

If statement **5204** is set equal to true, the list is sorted in descending order from smallest to largest. In this example, statement **5204** is set equal to false. As a result, items are added to the list in descending order as shown in section **5206**. Further, additional statements may be used to sort the list in various orders.

Another example of a programming technique that may be used to implement source code **600** in **Figure 6** is fuzzy logic. An example of a language used to implement fuzzy logic is Prolog, which is a logic programming language that may be used for fuzzy logic and artificial intelligence programming.

In the depicted examples, the fuzzy logic system may be based on logical statements in which operands are terms taken from several sets. In one example, the sets may be, for example, fuel, distance, and speed. Fuel may contain three terms, low, medium, and high. Distance may be near and far. Speed may be low, medium, and high, in these examples. These sets may be used to apply rules, such as if the fuel is low or the distance is near, then the speed is low. Another rule is if

the fuel is medium and the distance is far, then the speed is medium. A third rule is if the fuel is high and the distance is far, then the speed is high. With fuzzy logic, ranges may be set for the different members of the set. These ranges include
5 a minimum and a maximum range.

Turning now to **Figure 53**, an example of a fuzzy logic implementation using fuel distance and speed is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. In this example, code **5300** defines these sets in section **5302**. The fuel integer,
10 while distance and speed are floating variables. Section **5304** identifies a minimum and maximum range for the fuel as being between 0 and 100.

Starting and ending terms for the fuel are defined in section **5306**. This section identifies the left and right edges
15 of a fuzzy set. Sections **5308**, **5310**, and **5312** identify terms for the fuel. Section **5308** identifies a trapezoid term, section **5310** identifies a triangular term, and section **5312** identifies a bell curve term.

Similar definitions for distance are found in section
20 **5314**. The rules for the fuzzy logic are defined in section **5316**, in this example. Section **5318** identifies the initial values for fuel and distance. Statement **5320** is used to compute the speed.

Another type of programming technique that may be used
25 to simulate various objects within source code **600** in **Figure 6** involves evolutionary computation. Evolutionary computation is a type of artificial intelligence. One specific method or methodology is a genetic algorithm. This algorithm is a search technique used to identify solutions. This type of technique is
30 considered a global search heuristic type of technique. With a genetic algorithm, genes may be declared as well as chromosomes. Fitness function, selection process, and recombination functions also are specified using this type of technique.

Turning now to **Figure 54**, a diagram illustrating the solving of an equation using a genetic algorithm is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. In this example, code **5400** is used to solve equation $2X+3Y=20$.

5 In this example, two genes are initialized in section **5402**. These two genes correspond to variables X and Y. Chromosomes are added to the genes in section **5404**. Code for a fitness function may be identified in statement **5406**. Code for a selection function may be specified using statement **5408**.
10 Code for a recombination function may be specified in statement **5410**.

The code for these functions may be implemented using any available function for the particular statement. These selection processes are used to select the most appropriate or
15 best fit chromosome as specified by a code. For example, a roulette wheel selection process may be used. With respect to a recombination function in statement **5410**, this statement may be used to identify code to build a new generation of chromosomes.

In one example, a binary variable cross-over method may
20 be used. Statement **5412** specifies an error margin for the process and statement **5414** calls an evolve function in code **5400**. The evolution process identified in statement **5414** stops whenever the error margin of the most fit chromosome is less than the error specified in statement **5412**, in these examples.
25 By executing the process as defined in code **5400**, gene X returns the values of X that most fit the chromosome and gene Y returns the values of Y that most fit the chromosome.

Turning now to **Figures 55A** and **55B**, a diagram illustrating code for an object in source code is depicted in
30 accordance with an advantageous embodiment. In this example, code **5500** is an example of a definition for an object in the form of a forest. Section **5502** identifies colors for trees in the forest. Section **5504** in code **5500** identifies a grid for the forest. Section **5506** defines trees that may be present in the

grid for the forest. Section **5508** identifies a row of tree for the forest. Section **5510** is used to generate a patch of trees, which contains one or more rows of trees as defined in section **5508**. Section **5512** is an example of code that may be used to
5 present the forest. In these examples, lines 5514 and 5516 are translation statements used to provide for randomness within the forest. Other statements, such as, for example, rotation and/or scale statements also may be used in addition to or in place of these statements.

10 In these examples, code **5500** is written using C language. Of course, any language may be used to generate a definition for a forest. Further, the presentation of a forest is the example of one object that may be found in definition **602** in source code **600** in **Figure 6**. Of course, code may be
15 generated using any language or for any object, depending on the particular implementation.

With a framework for human behavioral modeling and simulation development, such as framework **400** in **Figure 4**, many different simulations are made possible with respect to
20 interactions between humans. For example, the simulation of human behavior is especially useful in training purposes. In training development and administration, an ability to tailor a training program to trainees allows the trainees to learn more from the training program. Currently, effective mechanism for
25 tailoring a training program is to have a trainer on-site to read reactions and adjust training based on what the trainer sees.

Further, current training methodologies also use behavioral science models. These models are used by a trainer
30 to compare behavior of a trainee and obtain an indication of what a particular trainee may do in a particular situation. These profiles, however, are general profiles. A trainer observes an individual trainee and determines what profile the individual may fit into for use in predicting how the individual

will react to the training program. The different advantageous embodiments recognize that such a system is weak because the information for predicting behavior is not based on the particular trainee, but on a generalization of a type of personality or person.

Therefore, the advantageous embodiments provide a computer implemented method, apparatus, and computer usable program code human behavior modeling for training purposes. The different embodiments provide an ability to manage the training programs. In the illustrative examples, information about a set of trainees is identified for a training program. This set of trainees may be one or more trainees in these examples. A set of synthetic trainees is defined using the identified information about the set of trainees to form a first definition. This first definition is located in a source code in a framework used to simulate human behavior. A training program is defined to form a second definition in which the second definition also is located in the source code for the framework. A simulation is performed for the set of synthetic trainees with the training program using the source code to obtain results.

The training program in the second definition may be modified based on the results obtained in the simulation to form a modified training program in the second definition. The performing modifying steps may be repeated until desired results are obtained for the simulation. In defining the training program, this training program may include both the synthetic trainers and assets for the training program. The simulation also may be performed using live user input from a trainer, rather than using a synthetic trainer.

Turning now to **Figure 56**, a diagram illustrating components used in managing a training program is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. The managing of a

training program in these illustrative embodiments may be implemented in framework **400** in **Figure 4**.

In this depicted example, training information **5602** and training program **5600** are identified. Training information in
5 these illustrative examples, is the information needed to create set of trainees **5604** in humans **5606** within definition **5608** in source code **5610**. Source code **5610** is a component similar to source code **600** in **Figure 6**. Humans **5606** is similar to humans **704** in **Figure 7**. Set of trainees **5604** in humans **5606** are a
10 group of synthetic humans for use in the simulation of training program **5602**. The set of trainees is one or more trainees in these examples.

The information used to create the trainees in group of trainees **5604** may be obtained from a number of different
15 sources. The information may be obtained using historical information about the trainee or directly collecting the information about the trainee or using different techniques. This information may be gathered from questionnaires, tests taken by the trainees, observations made of the trainees. The
20 questionnaires answered may include technical and personality surveys. Further, the trainers and/or psychological experts may make observations for use in defining the trainees within set of trainees **5604**.

In these illustrative examples, a trainee generated in
25 set of trainees **5604** may include various attributes, such as, for example, ethnic, cultural, moral, religious, educational, and other factors that may influence training effectiveness in performing the simulation.

Further, training program **5602** contains the information
30 also may include information about a set of trainers that may be used to train the trainees. The set of trainers is one or more trainers in these examples. This information is used to create set of trainers **5612**.

Training program **5600** is used to define training environment **5614** within assets **5616**. Assets **5616** are similar to assets **702** in **Figure 7**. Assets **5616** and humans **5606** are part of definition **5614**. Definition **5614** is similar to definition **700** in **Figure 7**.

Interpreter **5618** uses source code **5610** to perform training simulation **5618**. In these examples, interpreter **5618** may be implemented using interpreter **1700** in **Figure 17**.

Interpreter **5618** generates results **5622**, which are presented to a user. These results may be used to modify the training program or to determine whether further simulation is needed.

User input **5624** may be used to supply live user input from a set of trainers rather than using the synthetic trainers in set of trainers **5612** in humans **5606**. Depending on the implementation, training simulation **5620** may be performed entirely with live user input through user input **5624**.

Alternatively, the synthetic trainers in set of trainers **5616** may be initially used with a switch during a portion of the simulation of the training program to live trainers through user input **5624**. The switch also may be made from live trainers to the synthetic trainers in set of trainers **5612**. These changes may be on the fly using the human transparency paragon as described above.

In this manner, simulations may be made to modify and improve the training program further, results **5622** may be used to select a particular grouping of trainees that are found to be most effective. For example, set of trainees **5604** may be divided into three groups and the particular make of each group may be optimized through performing training simulation **5620**.

Also, particular trainers may be selected for particular groupings of trainees depending on results **5622**. The different components illustrated in **Figure 56** do not include all of the components in a framework, such as framework **400** in **Figure 4**.

Only some of the components are illustrated and described in order to more clearly describe the embodiments.

Turning now to **Figure 57**, a flowchart of a process for managing a training program is depicted in accordance within an advantageous embodiment. The process illustrated in **Figure 57** may be implemented in a framework, such as framework **400** in **Figure 4**.

The process begins by receiving information on trainees (operation **5700**). Thereafter, the process creates the synthetic humans representing a set of trainees in the definitions (operation **5702**).

Thereafter, assets are created for the training program in the definitions (operation **5704**). Trainers are created in the definition of humans (operation **5706**). Operations **5700** through **5706** may be performed by an interpreter, such as interpreter **5618** in **Figure 56**. In these examples, the information is received and created for the synthetic humans through user input to an interpreter, such as interpreter **5618** in **Figure 56**. Depending on the particular implementation, the information may be directly written into the source code rather than using the interpreter.

Thereafter, the simulation of the training program is initiated (operation **5708**). The process then generates results (operation **5710**).

Thereafter, a determination is made as to whether the training program should be modified (operation **5712**). This determination may be made by an artificial intelligence component that is part of the simulation. Alternatively, the determination may be made by a user viewing the results. If the training program is to be modified, the definitions of assets and humans are then modified (operation **5714**) with the process then returning to operation **5706**. Otherwise, the process terminates. As in operation **5714**, the modification of definitions and assets may be made by an artificial intelligence

program making changes to improve the process. Alternatively, these modifications may be made by a live user viewing the results of the simulation.

Turning now to **Figure 58**, a flowchart of a process for managing a training program is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. The process illustrated in **Figure 58** may be implemented in an interpreter, such as interpreter **5618** in **Figure 56**.

The process begins by receiving information on trainees (operation **5800**). Thereafter, a group of trainees is generated (operation **5802**). This group of trainees may be selected based on user input or by an artificial intelligence program in the interpreter. Thereafter, synthetic humans are created for the training group in the definition (operation **5804**). Thereafter, assets are created for the training program (operation **5806**).

The simulation is then initiated using the source code containing the definitions (operation **5808**). Thereafter, user input is received from a set of subject matter experts (operation **5810**). This set of subject matter experts in these examples is one or more trainers. Next, the definitions in the source code are modified using the received user input (operation **5812**). The simulation is then continued with the modified source code (operation **5814**).

A determination is then made as to whether the simulation is complete (operation **5816**). This determination may be made through user input. Alternatively, the determination in operation **5816** may be made based on whether certain criteria are met. If the simulation is not complete, the process returns to operation **5810** otherwise, results are generated (operation **5818**) with the process terminating thereafter.

Results in operation **5818** may be presented to users in a number of different ways. For example, the results may merely be end result of the training for the group of trainees. These results may contain the amount of learning that the different

trainees achieved. Alternatively, the results may include in addition to or in place of these results a modified training program that provides an improvement over the initial program.

Further, by simulating group dynamics for specific
5 people rather than using a model or profile of a type of person, the results of the simulations may be used to select particular individuals for a group of trainees. Further, with being able to see the results of group dynamics, particular trainers also may be selected for particular groups of trainees. Also, this
10 simulation system may be used to train trainers on how to react to a specific mix of personalities in a group of trainees. For example, a live trainer may see what happens and how the trainer should work with trainees. In this manner, multiple personalities may be simulated also with their interactions to
15 identify the best training program for a particular group. In addition, this user of the framework may be used to identify the makeup of groups that will provide for the best learning experience in the training program.

The flowcharts and block diagrams in the different
20 depicted embodiments illustrate the architecture, functionality, and operation of some possible implementations of apparatus, methods and computer program products. In this regard, each block in the flowchart or block diagrams may represent a module, segment, or portion of computer usable or readable program code,
25 which comprises one or more executable instructions for implementing the specified function or functions. In some alternative implementations, the function or functions noted in the block may occur out of the order noted in the figures. For example, in some cases, two blocks shown in succession may be
30 executed substantially concurrently, or the blocks may sometimes be executed in the reverse order, depending upon the functionality involved.

The different advantageous embodiments can take the form of an entirely hardware embodiment, an entirely software

embodiment, or an embodiment containing both hardware and software elements. Some embodiments are implemented in software, which includes but is not limited to forms, such as, for example, firmware, resident software, and microcode.

5 Furthermore, the different embodiments can take the form of a computer program product accessible from a computer-usable or computer-readable medium providing program code for use by or in connection with a computer or any device or system that executes instructions. For the purposes of this disclosure, a
10 computer-usable or computer readable medium can generally be any tangible apparatus that can contain, store, communicate, propagate, or transport the program for use by or in connection with the instruction execution system, apparatus, or device.

 The computer usable or computer readable medium can be,
15 for example, without limitation an electronic, magnetic, optical, electromagnetic, infrared, or semiconductor system, or a propagation medium. Non limiting examples of a computer-readable medium include a semiconductor or solid state memory, magnetic tape, a removable computer diskette, a random access
20 memory (RAM), a read-only memory (ROM), a rigid magnetic disk, and an optical disk. Optical disks may include compact disk - read only memory (CD-ROM), compact disk - read/write (CD-R/W) and DVD. In these examples, a physical or tangible computer readable medium is referred to as a recordable computer storage
25 medium.

 Further, a computer-usable or computer-readable medium may contain or store a computer readable or usable program code such that when the computer readable or usable program code is executed on a computer, the execution of this computer readable
30 or usable program code causes the computer to transmit another computer readable or usable program code over a communications link. This communications link may use a medium that is, for example without limitation, physical or wireless.

A data processing system suitable for storing and/or executing computer readable or computer usable program code will include one or more processors coupled directly or indirectly to memory elements through a communications fabric, such as a system bus. The memory elements may include local memory
5 employed during actual execution of the program code, bulk storage, and cache memories which provide temporary storage of at least some computer readable or computer usable program code to reduce the number of times code may be retrieved from bulk
10 storage during execution of the code.

Input/output or I/O devices can be coupled to the system either directly or through intervening I/O controllers. These devices may include, for example, without limitation to keyboards, touch screen displays, and pointing devices.
15 Different communications adapters may also be coupled to the system to enable the data processing system to become coupled to other data processing systems or remote printers or storage devices through intervening private or public networks. Non-limiting examples are modems and network adapters are just a few
20 of the currently available types of communications adapters.

The description of the present disclosure has been presented for purposes of illustration and description, and is not intended to be exhaustive or limited to the invention in the form disclosed. Many modifications and variations will be
25 apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art. Further, different advantageous embodiments may provide different advantages as compared to other advantageous embodiments. The embodiment or embodiments selected are chosen and described in order to best explain the principles of the invention, the
30 practical application, and to enable others of ordinary skill in the art to understand the invention for various embodiments with various modifications as are suited to the particular use contemplated.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A computer implemented method for managing training programs (5600), the computer implemented method comprising:

5 identifying information about a set of trainees (5604) for a training program (5600) to form identified information;

defining a set of synthetic trainees using the identified information to form a first definition, wherein the first definition is located in a source code (402,510, 600, 5610) in a framework (400) used to simulate human behavior;

10 defining a training program (5600) to form a second definition, wherein the second definition is located in the source code (402,510, 600, 5610) for the framework (400); and

performing a simulation on the set of synthetic trainees with the training program (5600) in the framework (400) using the source code (402,510, 600, 5610) to obtain results.

2. The computer implemented method of claim 1 further comprising:

15 modifying the training program (5600) in the second definition based on the results obtained from the simulation to form a modified training program in the second definition.

3. The computer implemented method of claim 2 further comprising:

25 repeating the performing and modifying steps until desired results are obtained from the simulation.

4. The computer implemented method of claim 1, wherein the step of defining a training program (5600) comprises:

defining a set of synthetic trainers in the second definition; and

30 defining assets for the training program (5600) in the second definition.

5. The computer implemented method of claim 1 further comprising:

performing the simulation using live user input from a trainer.

6. The computer implemented method of claim 2 further comprising:

training the set of trainees (5604) using the modified training program having the desired results from the simulation.

7. The computer implemented method of claim 1 further comprising:

selecting a set of trainers (5612) to train the set of trainees (5604) using the results of the simulation.

8. The computer implemented method of claim 1 further comprising:

dividing the set of trainees (5604) into a plurality of groups using the results of the simulation.

9. The computer implemented method of claim 1, wherein information comprises information gathered from questionnaires answered by the set of trainees (5604), tests taken by the trainees, and observations made of the set of trainees (5604).

10. The computer implemented method of claim 1, wherein the information about the set of trainees (5604) includes at least one of ethics information, cultural information, moral information, religious information, education information, psychological, and physical information about the set of trainees.

11. The computer implemented method of claim 6, wherein the step of performing the simulation comprises:

training the set of synthetic of trainees using the training program (5600).

12. An apparatus comprising:

source code (402,510, 600, 5610) located on a storage system in a network data processing system (100), wherein the source code (402,510, 600, 5610) is written in a language for predicting human behavior, has a first definition for a set of trainees (5604), and a second definition for a training program (5600);

an interpreter (518, 1704, 5618) executing in the network data processing system (100), wherein the interpreter (518, 1704, 5618) executes a simulation of the training program (5600) using the first definition and the second definition in source code (402,510, 600, 5610) to generate interpreted source code for results of the simulation; and

a graphical user interface processor (406, 524, 522, 528, 2600) executing in the network data processing system (100), wherein the graphical user interface processor (406, 524, 522, 528, 2600) receives the interpreted source code from the interpreter (518, 1704, 5618) to form received interpreted source code and generates device dependent output using the received interpreted source code to present the results,

wherein the interpreter (518, 1704, 5618) uses the interpreted source code to modify the source code (402,510, 600, 5610) to form modified source code for use during simulation of the training program (1704, 5618).

13. The apparatus of claim 12, wherein results are used to modify the trainees present in the first definition in the source code (402,510, 600, 5610) to form a modified first definition and wherein the modified first definition is used in a subsequent simulation of the training program (5600).

14. The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the interpreter (1704, 5618) uses live user input from a user to modify the source code (402,510, 600, 5610) to form the modified source code.

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FIG. 1

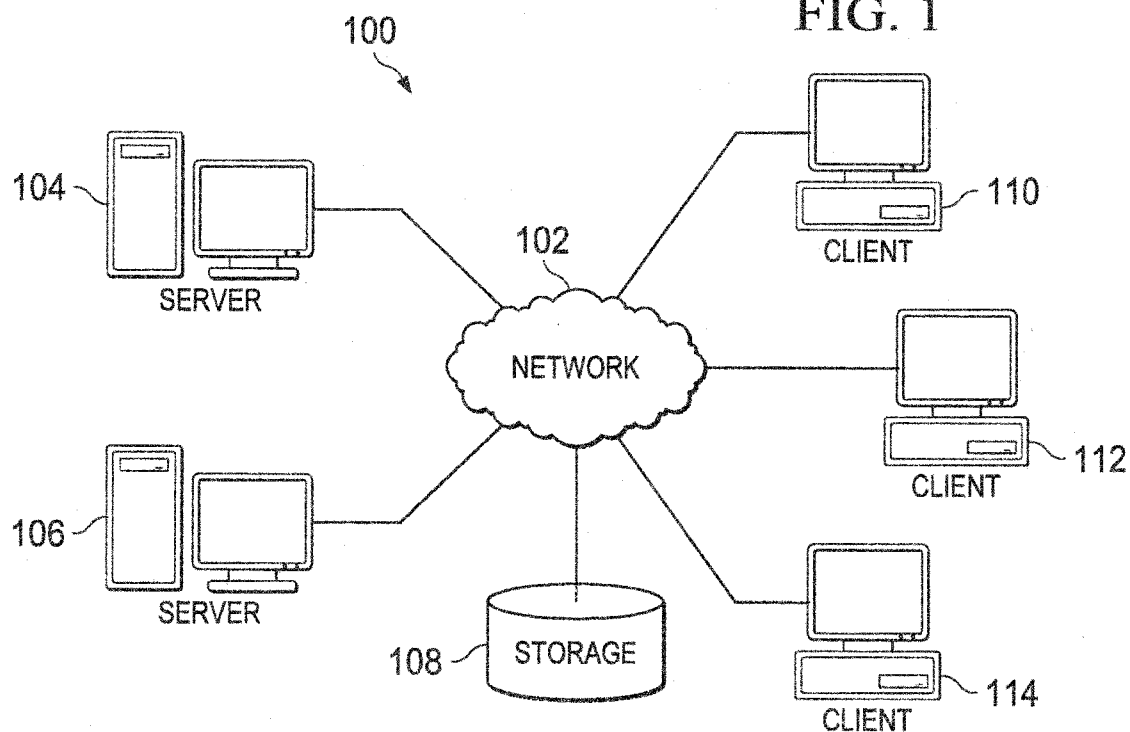
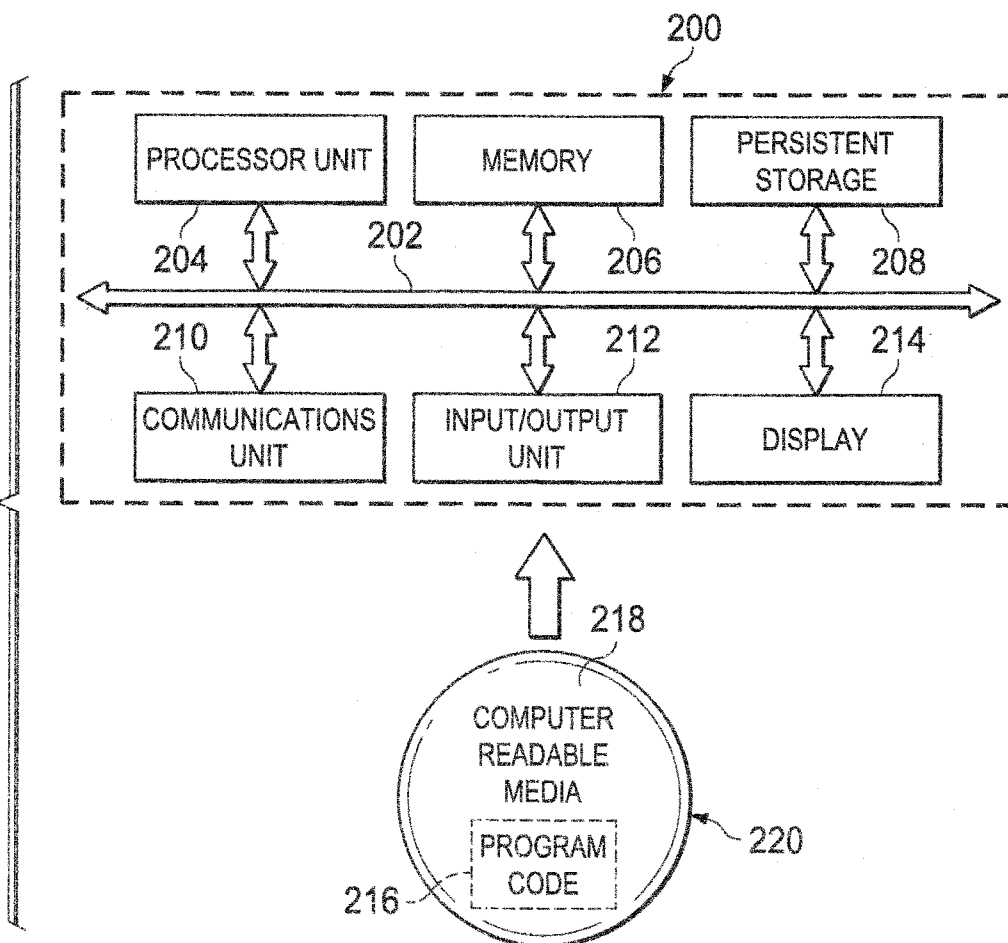


FIG. 2



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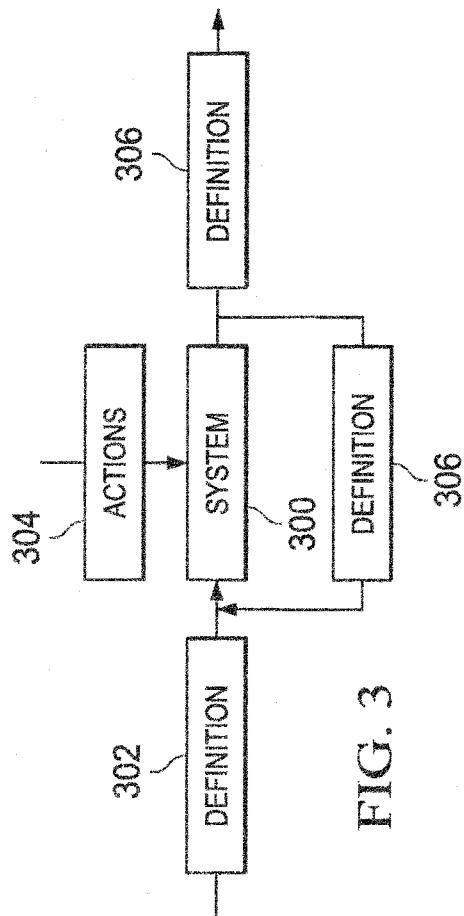


FIG. 3

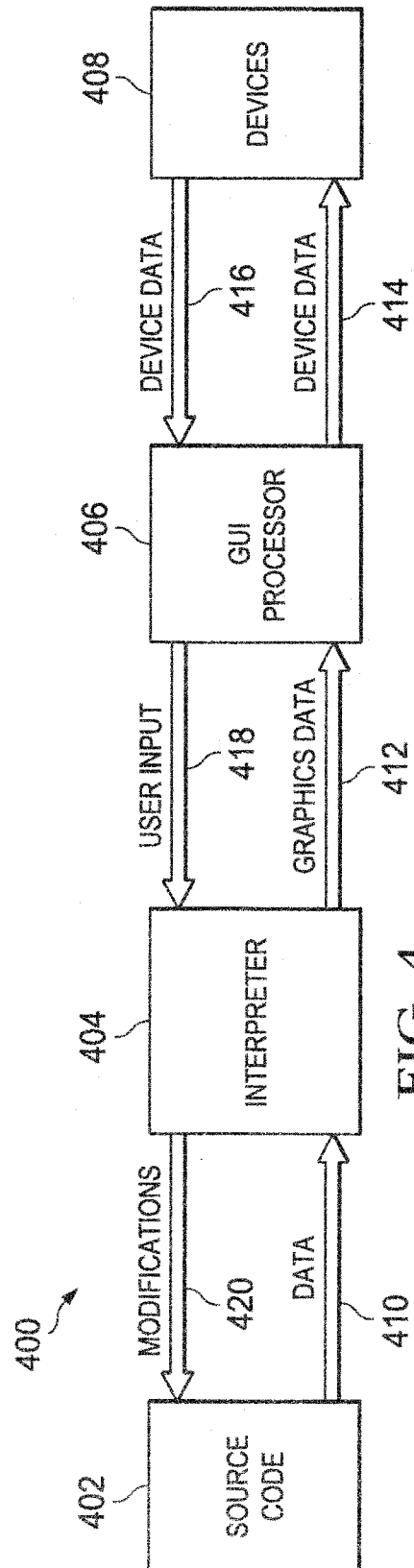
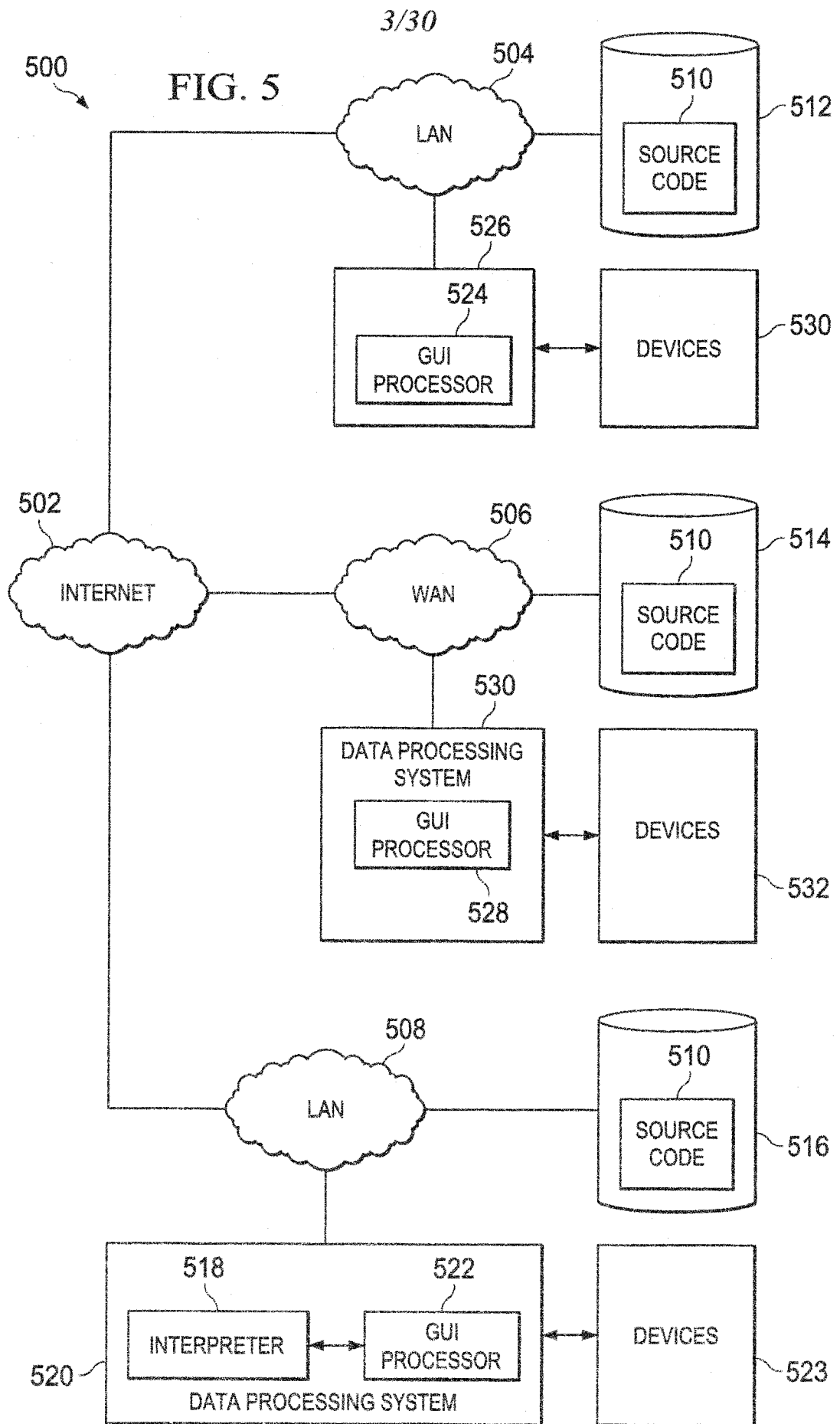


FIG. 4



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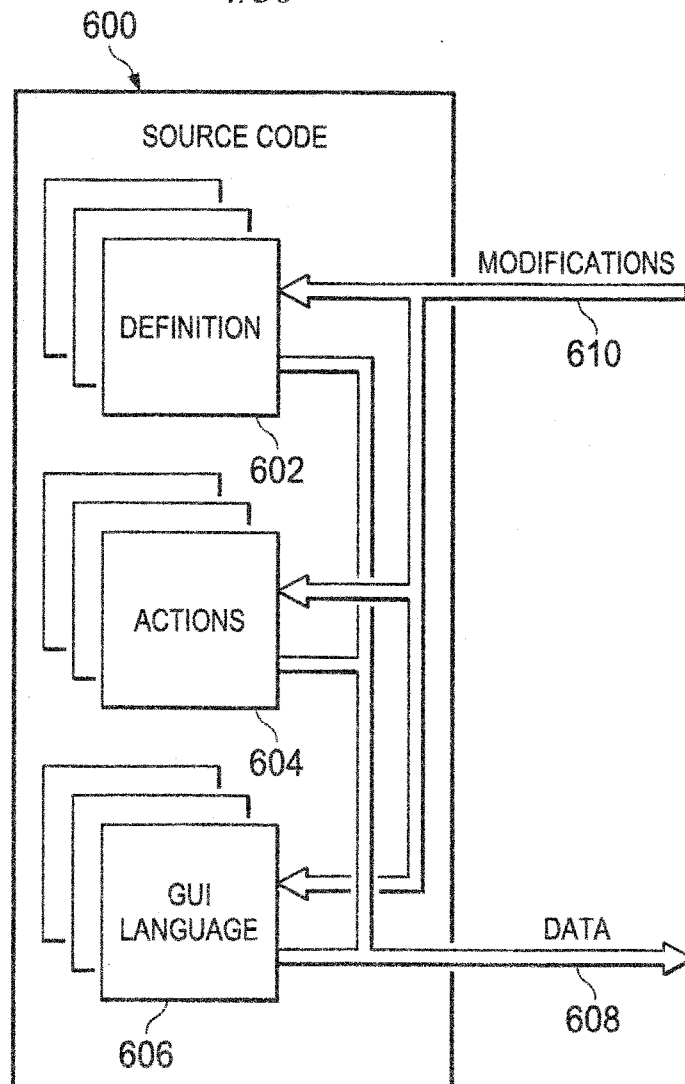


FIG. 6

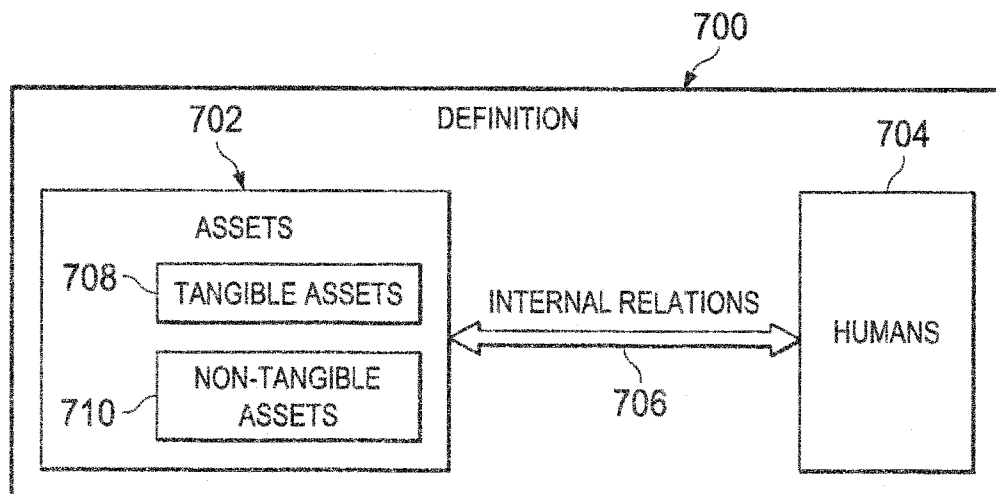


FIG. 7

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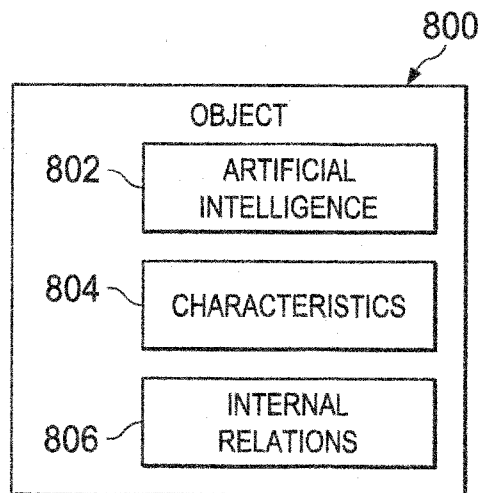


FIG. 8

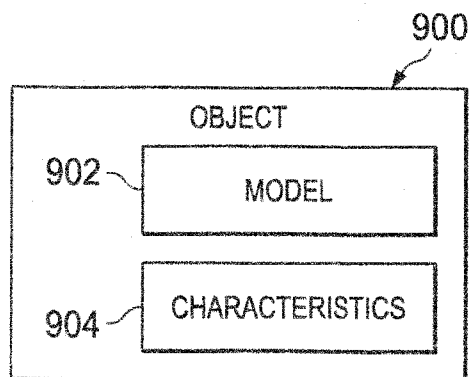


FIG. 9

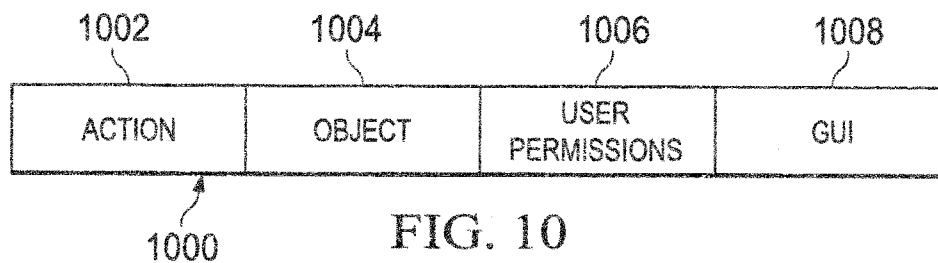


FIG. 10

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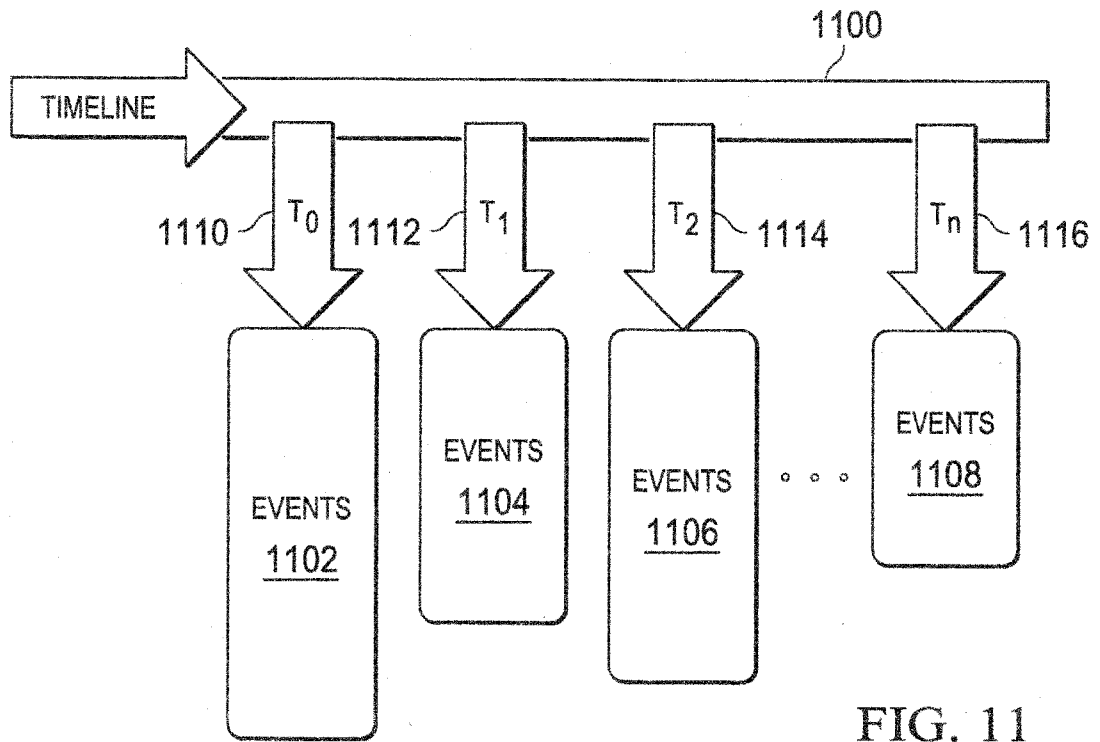


FIG. 11

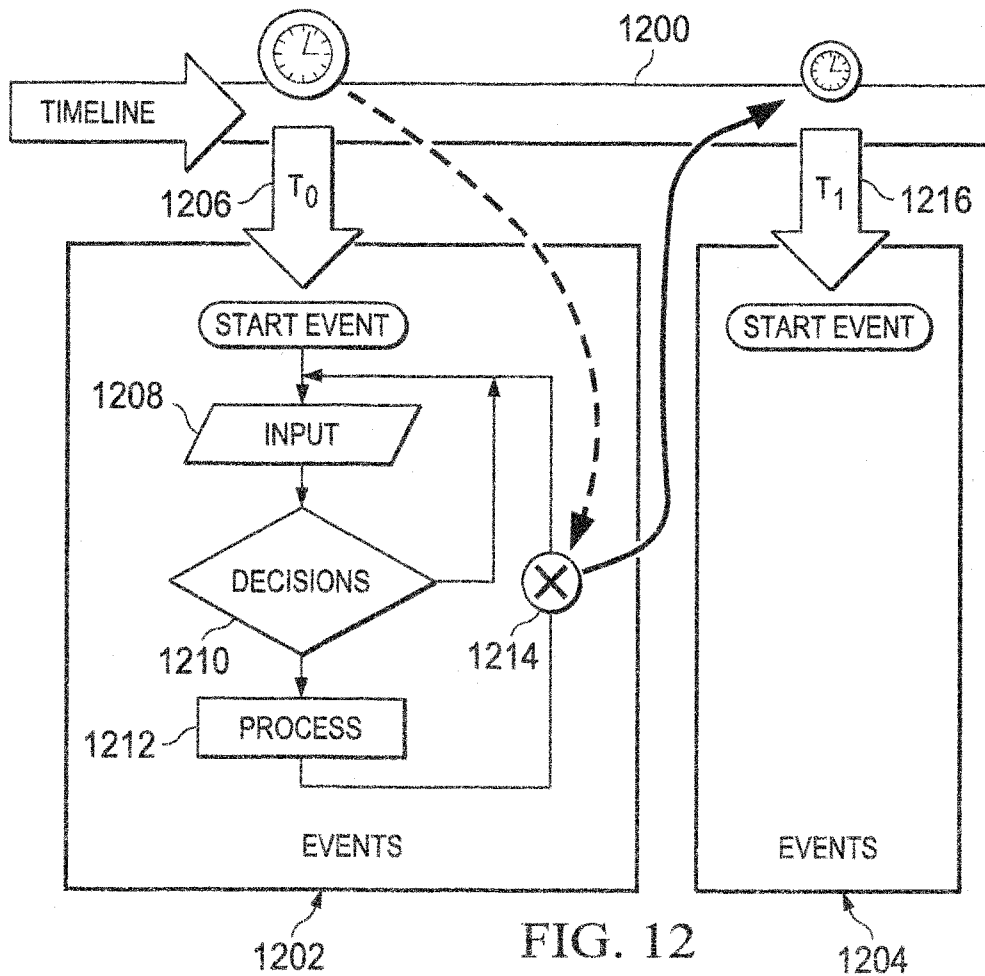
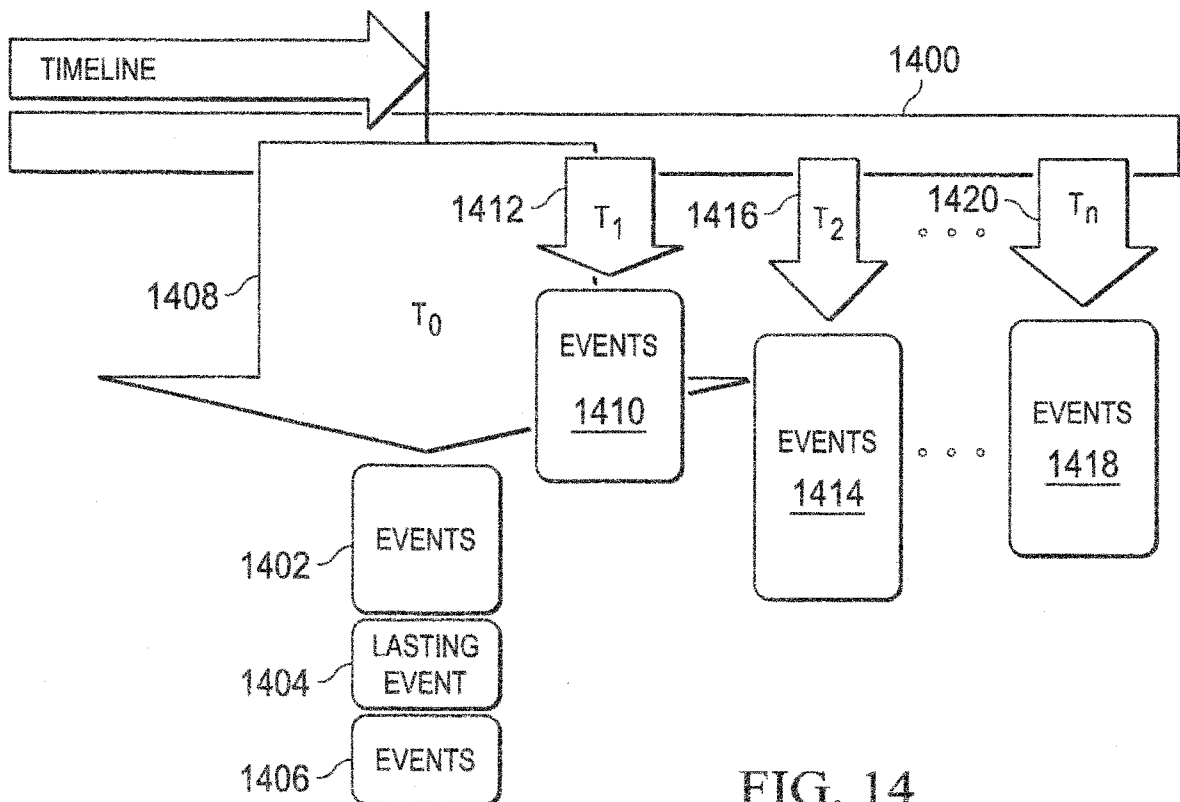
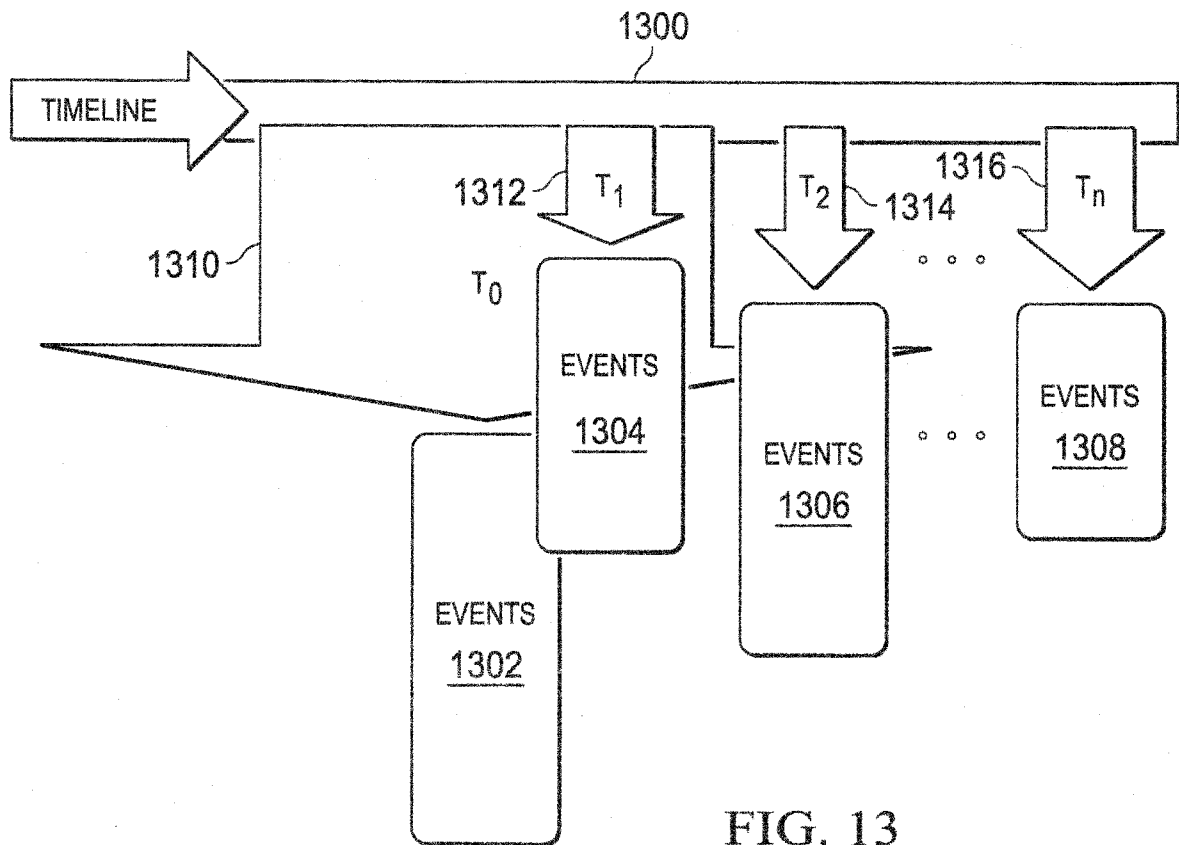
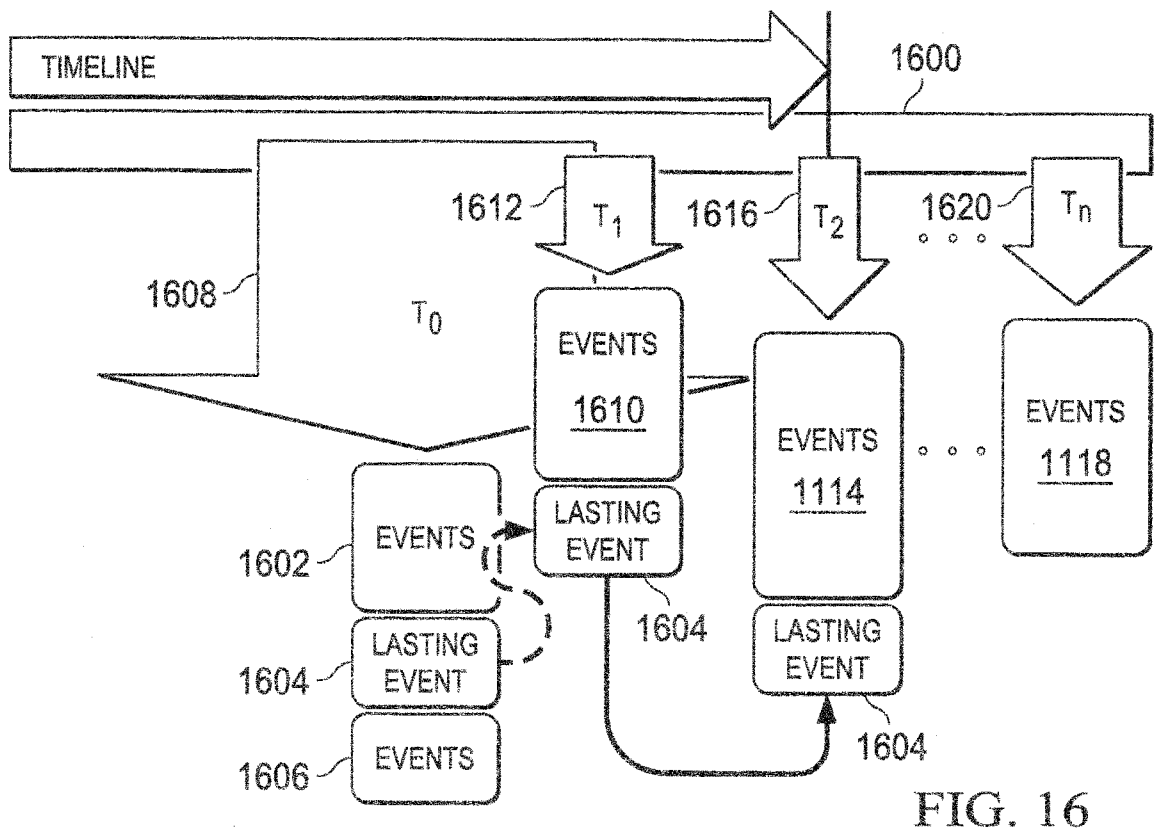
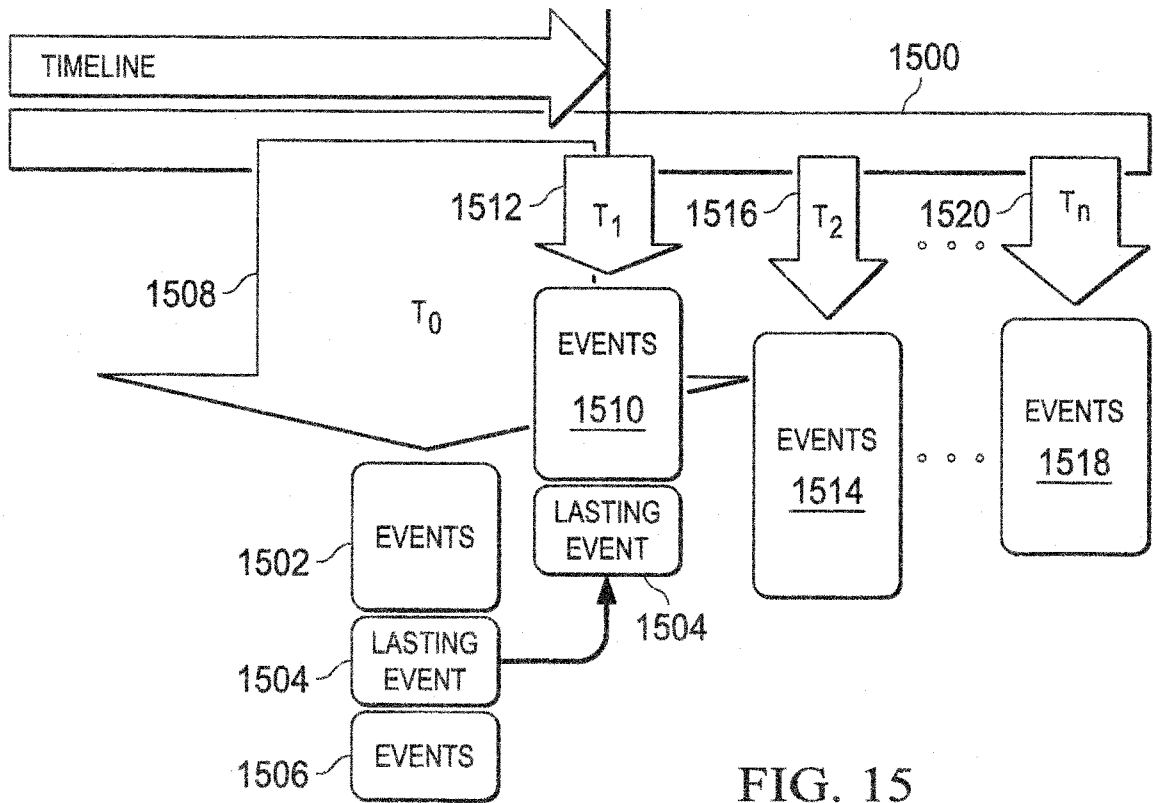


FIG. 12

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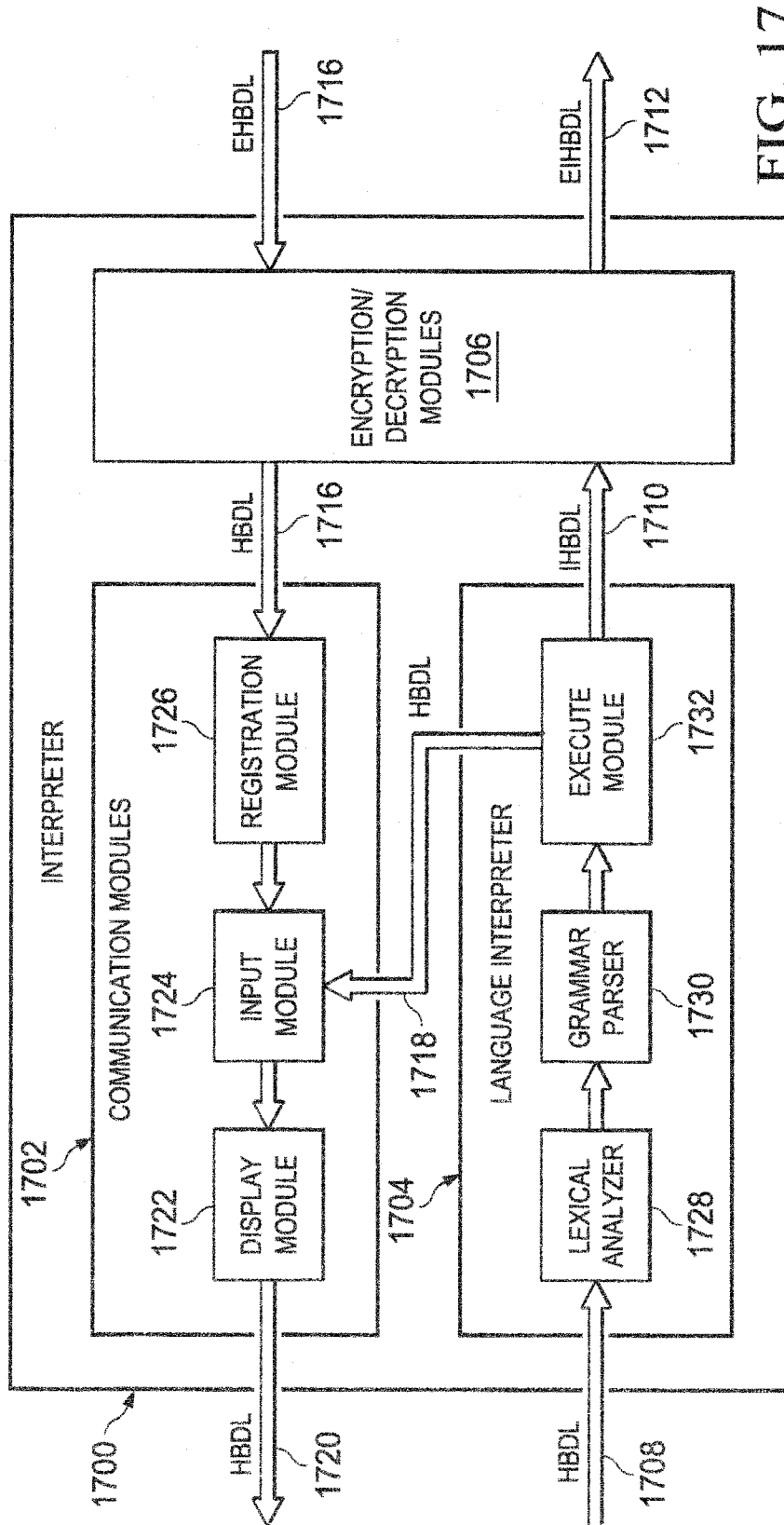


FIG. 17

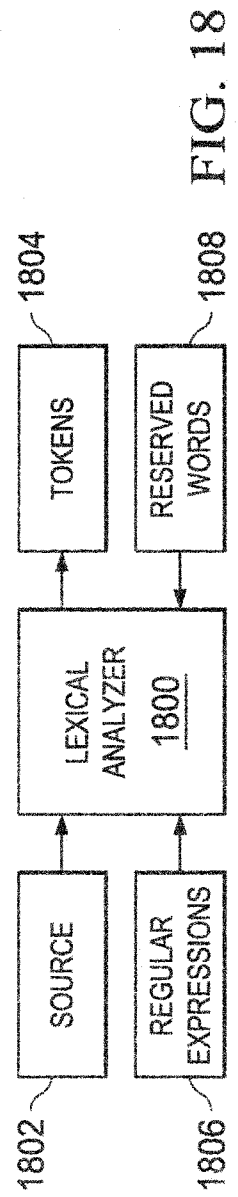
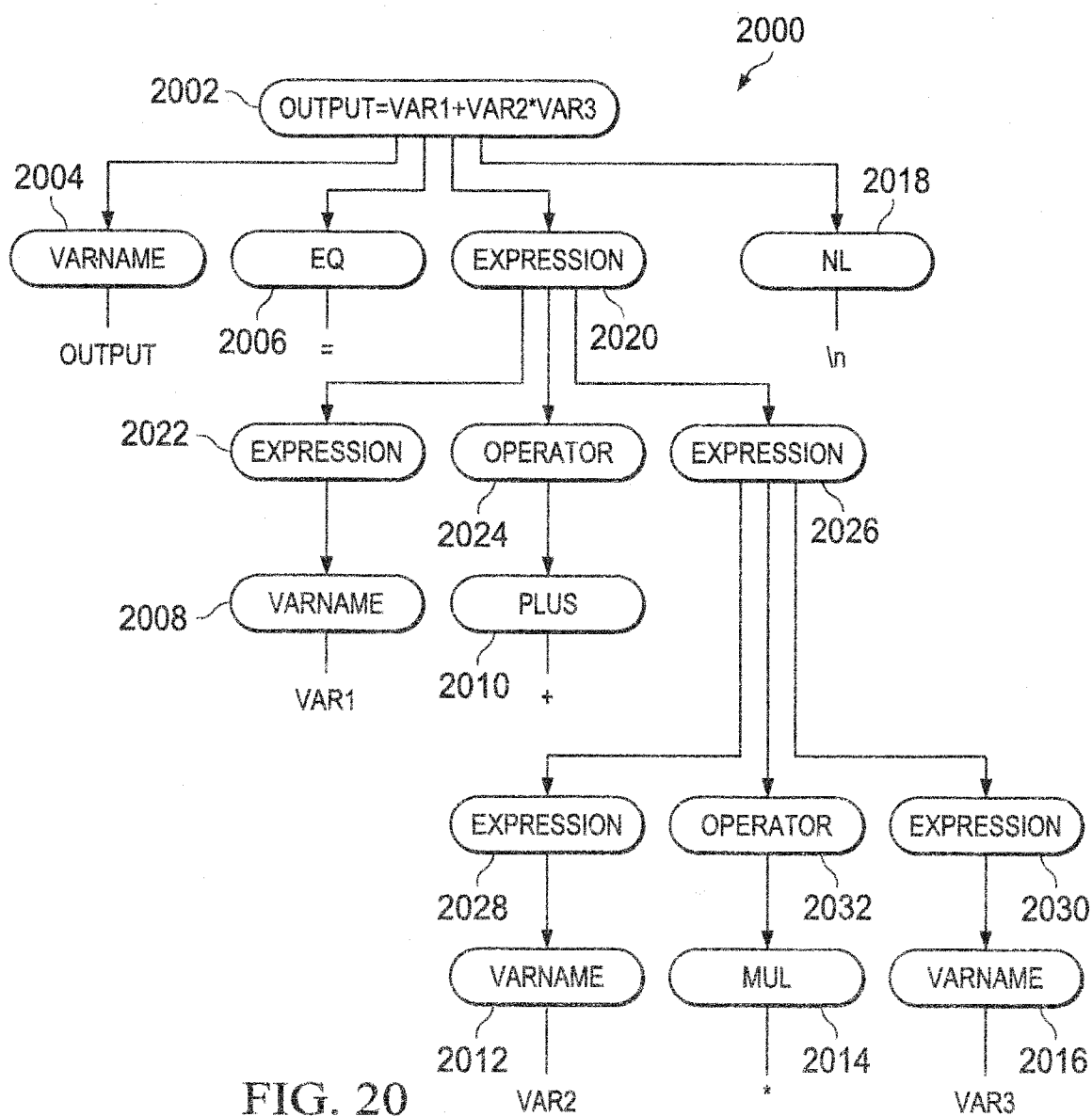
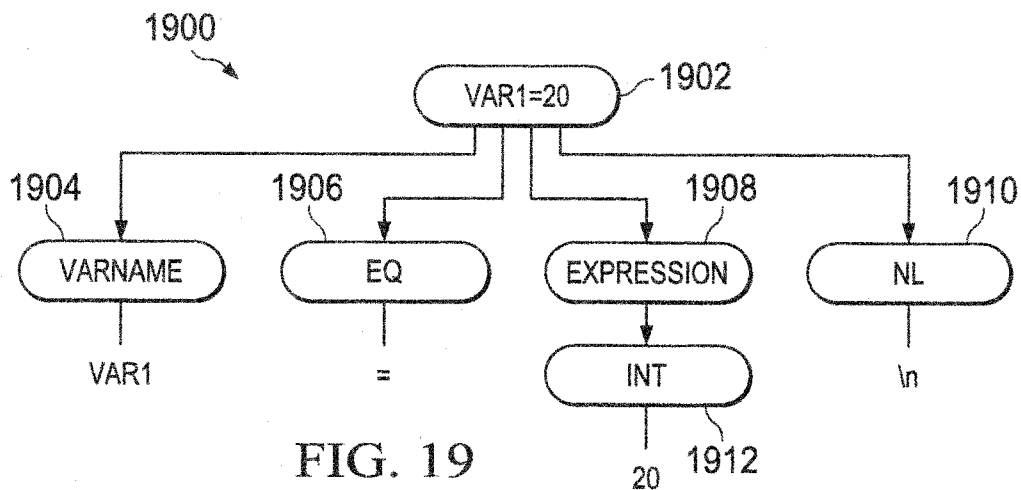


FIG. 18

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FIG. 21

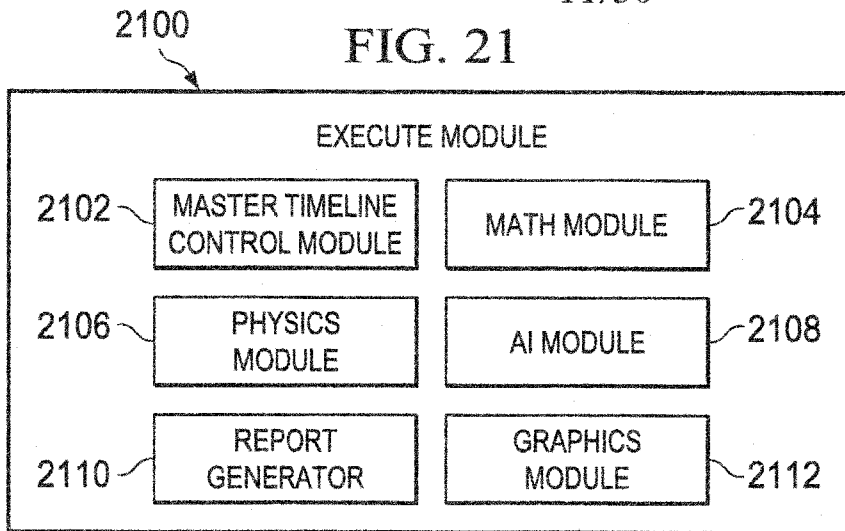


FIG. 22

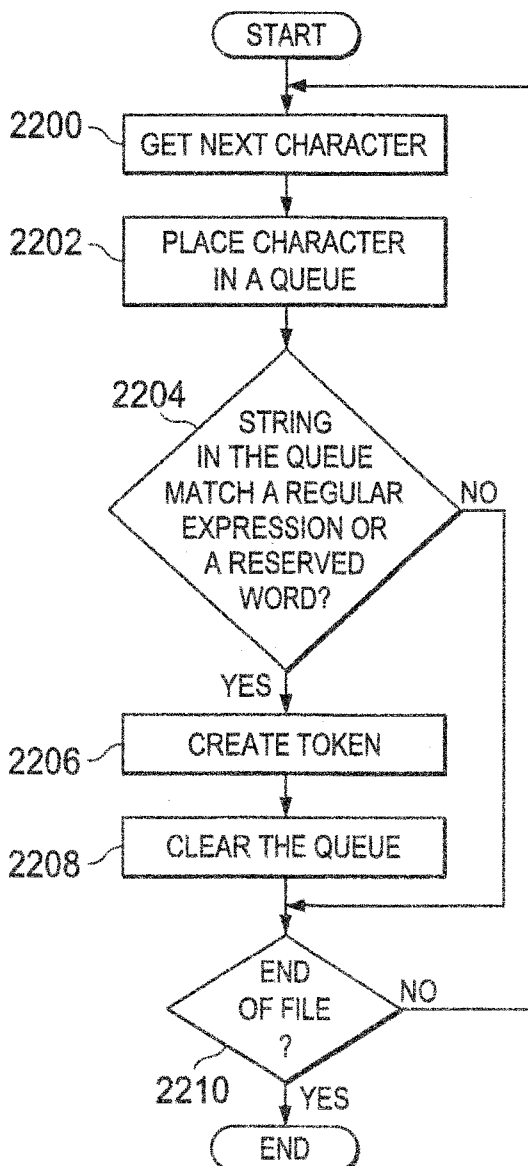
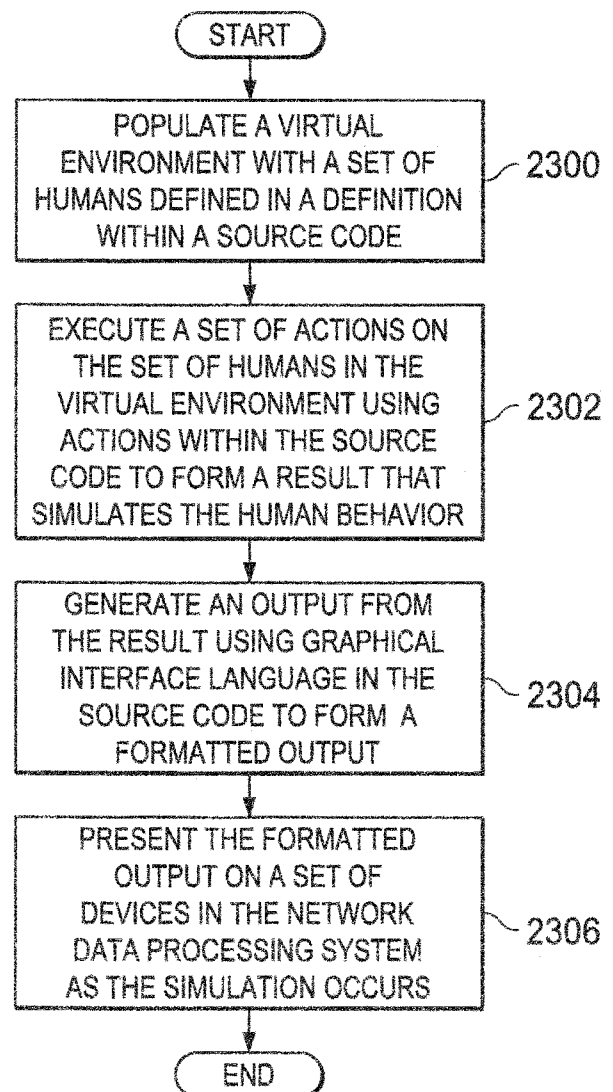


FIG. 23



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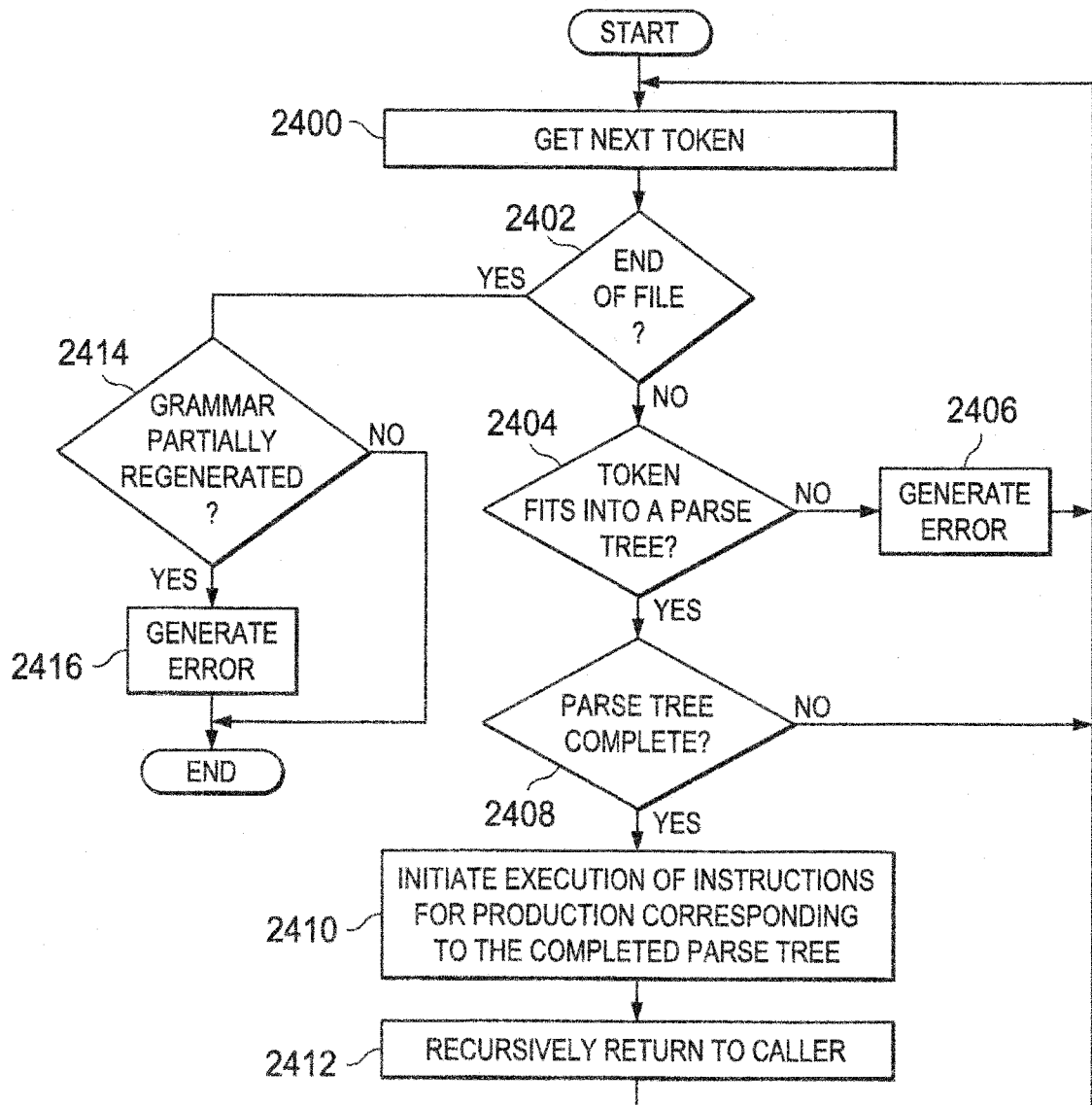


FIG. 24

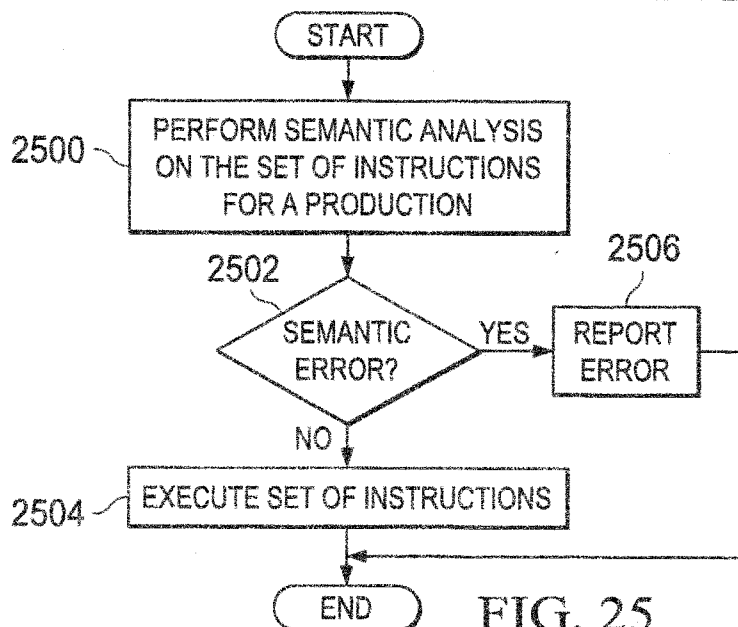


FIG. 25

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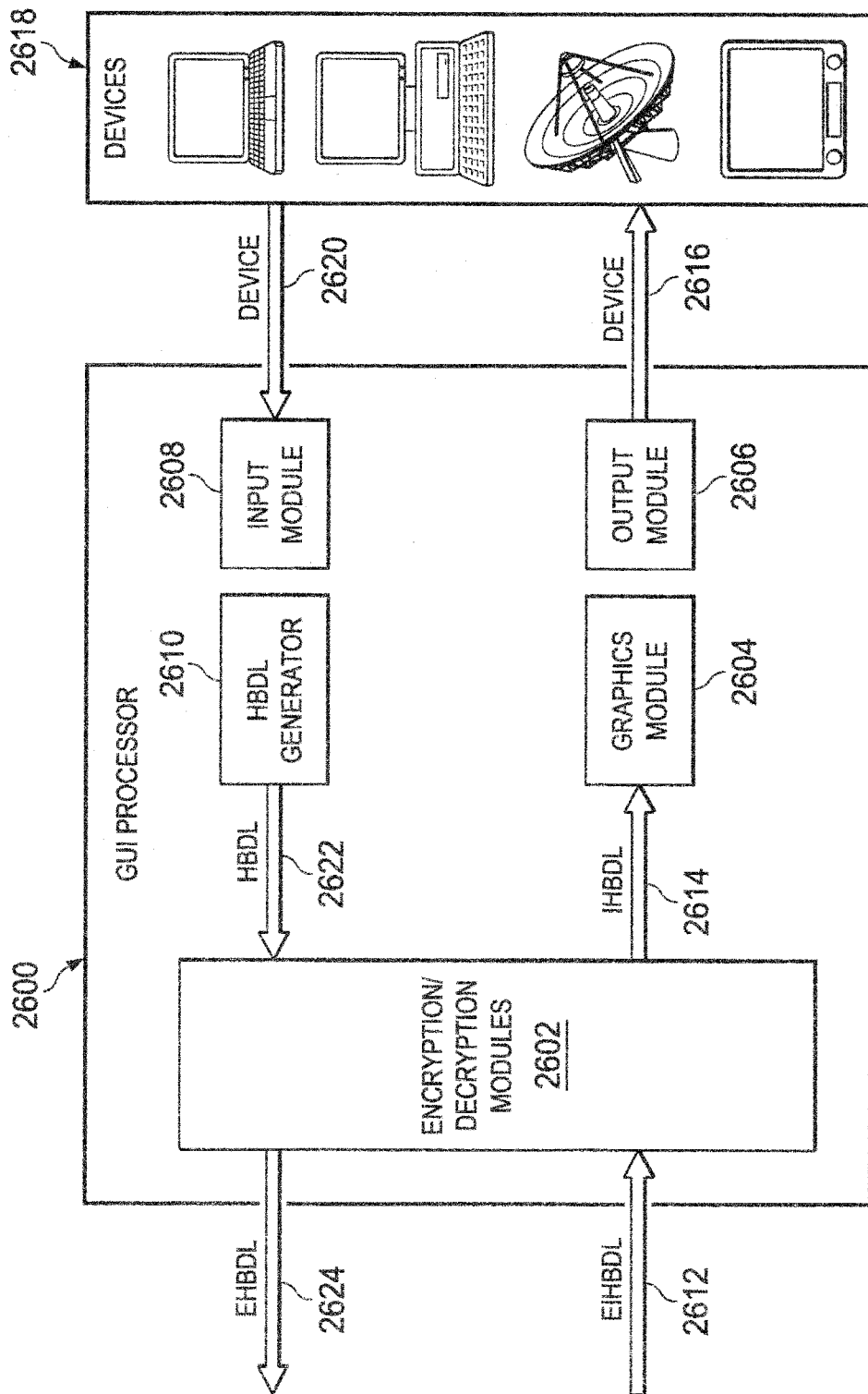


FIG. 26

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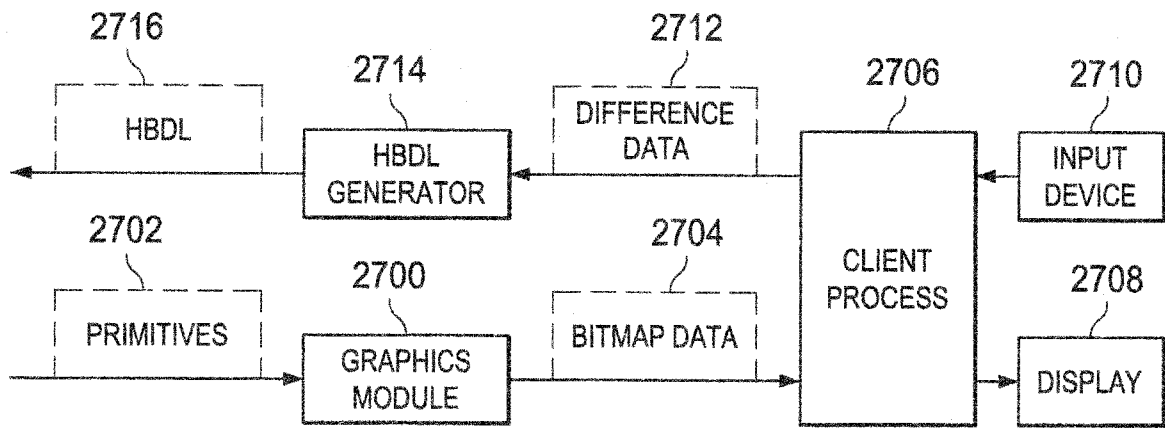


FIG. 27

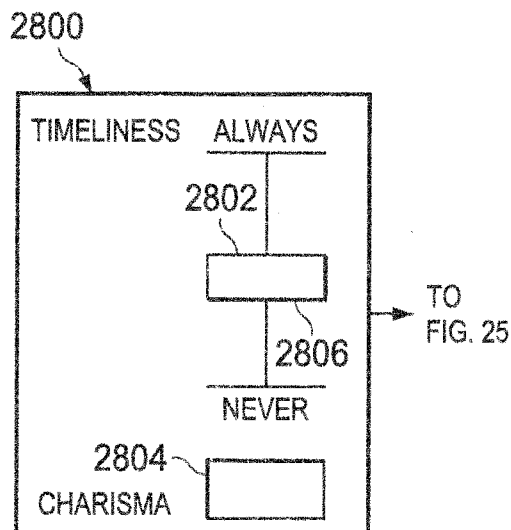


FIG. 28

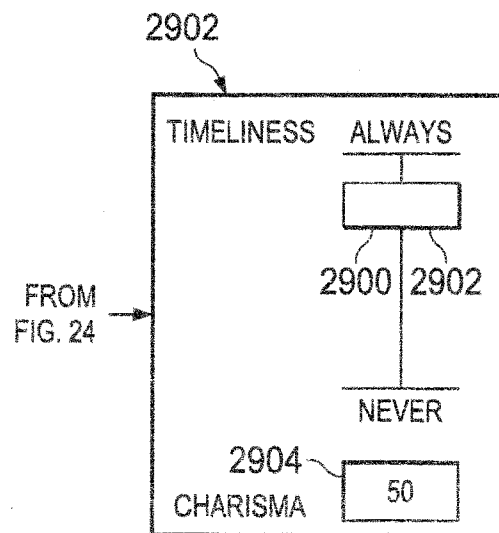


FIG. 29

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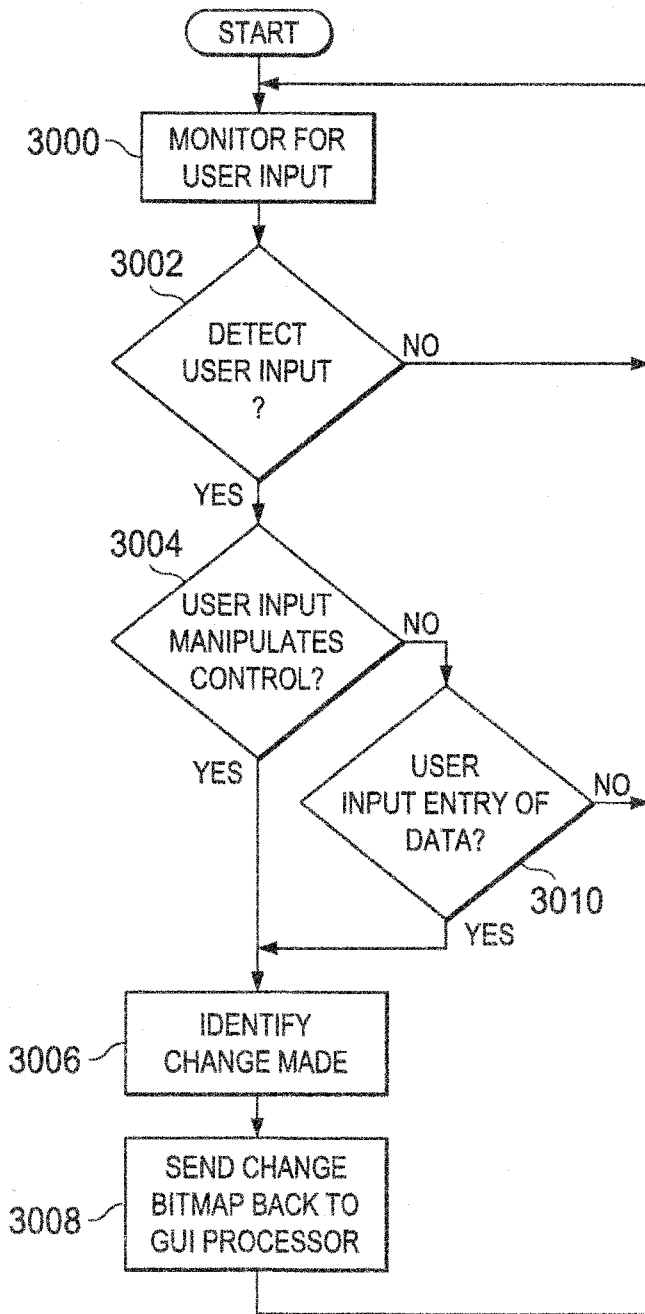


FIG. 30

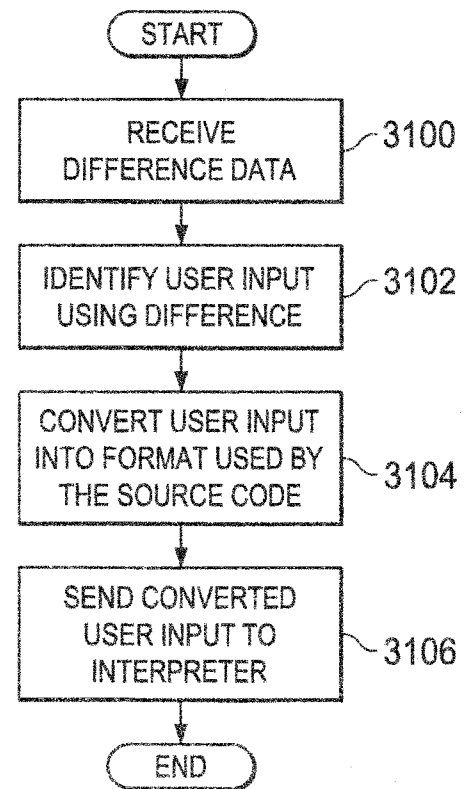


FIG. 31

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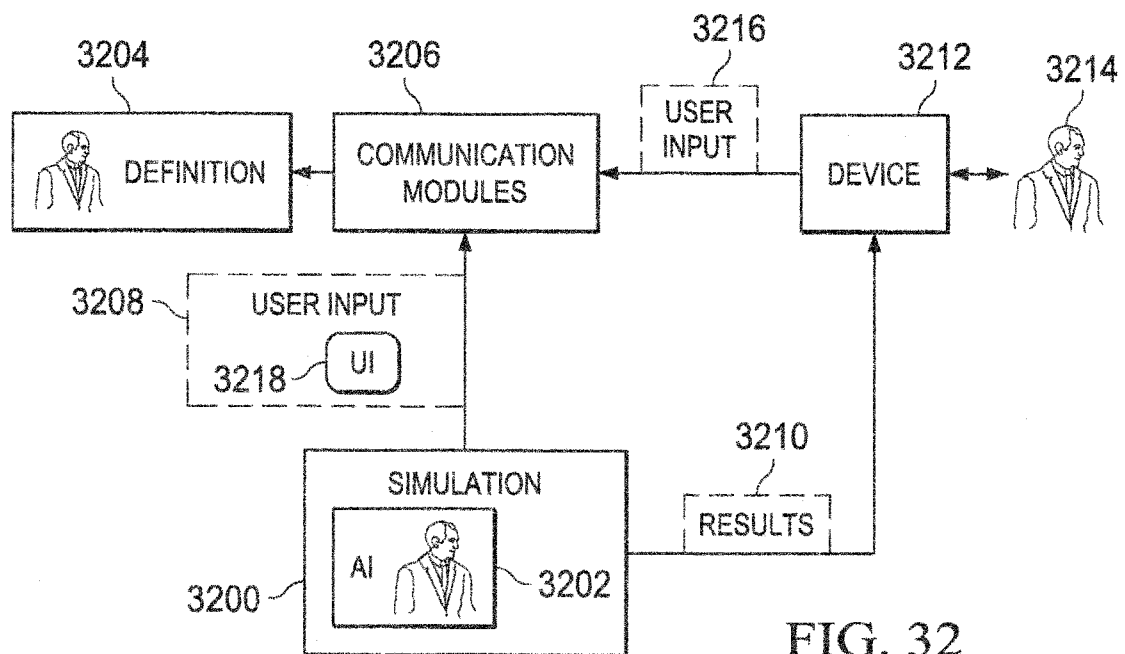


FIG. 32

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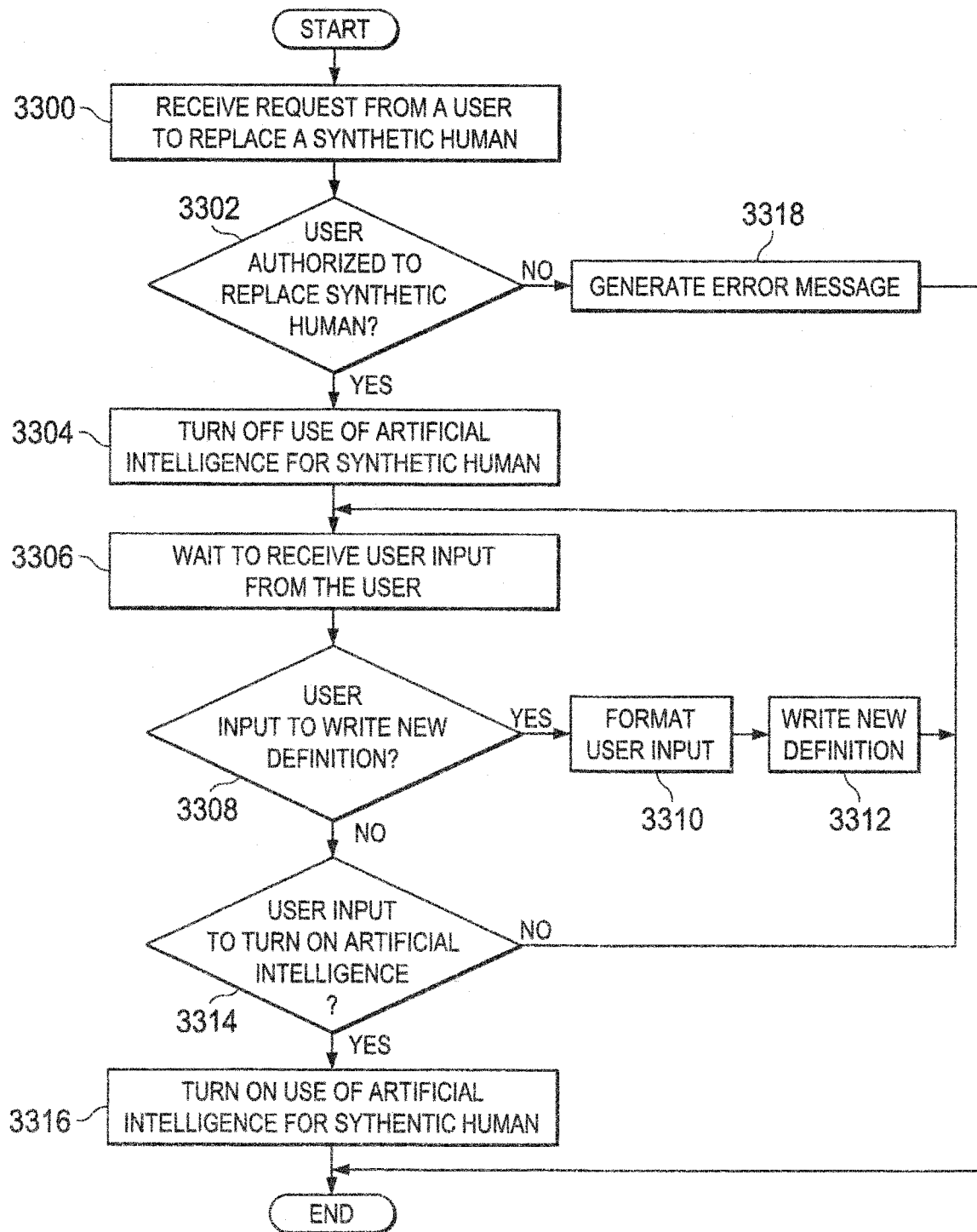


FIG. 33

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3404

3400 — int n.input.leftOperand; //n.input ==1;
3402 — int n.input.rightOperand; //n.input ==2;

FIG. 34

3500 — float n.input.leftOperand.min=-10;
3502 — float n.input.leftOperand.max=10;

FIG. 35

3600 — code n.input.leftOperand.behavior=loCode;

FIG. 36

3700 — int n.output.result;

FIG. 37

3800 — float n.output.result.min=-50;
3802 — float n.output.result.max=50;

FIG. 38

3900 — code n.output.result.behavior=resultCode;

FIG. 39

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4000 { int n.hidden.hl1=5; //n.hidden ==1;
 4002 { int n.hidden.hl2=3; //n.hidden ==2;

FIG. 40

4100 { float n.input.leftOperand.sample[1]=1;
 { float n.input.rightOperand.sample[1]=1;
 { float n.output.result.sample[1]=2;

FIG. 41

n.train(500); ~ 4200
 4202 { n.train(300);
 n.train(200); ~ 4204

FIG. 42

n.result=n.compute(3,4); //n.leftOperand=3 and ~ 4300
 4302 { n.rightOperand=4
 n.result=n.compute(n.leftOperand=3, n.rightOperand=4); ~ 4304

FIG. 43

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4400
↙

```

NN n;
4402 { int n.input.leftOperand; //n.input ==1;
      int n.input.rightOperand; //n.input ==2;
      int n.output.result; //n.output ==1;

4404 { float n.input.leftOperand.min=-10;
      float n.input.leftOperand.max=10;
4408 — code n.input.leftOperand.behavior=loCode;

4406 { float n.input.rightOperand.min=-10;
      float n.input.rightOperand.max=10;
4410 — code n.input.rightOperand.behavior=roCode;

4412 { float n.output.result.min=-50;
      float n.output.result.max=50;
4414 — code n.output.result.behavior=resultCode;

      int n.hidden.hl1=5; //n.hidden ==1; } 4416
      int n.hidden.hl2=3; //n.hidden ==2; }

4418 { code n.activationFunction=af; //code af; including the
      derivative code

      float n.input.leftOperand.sample[1]=1;
      float n.input.rightOperand.sample[1]=1;
      float n.output.result.sample[1]=2;
      float n.input.leftOperand.sample[2]=2;
      float n.input.rightOperand.sample[2]=3;
      float n.output.result.sample[2]=5; } 4420

4422 — n.train(500);

4424 { n.output.result=compute(3,4); //n.input.leftOperand=3 and
      n.input.rightOperand=4
      n.output.result=compute(n.input.leftOperand=3,
      n.input.rightOperand=4);
4426 — n.show();

```

FIG. 44

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4500

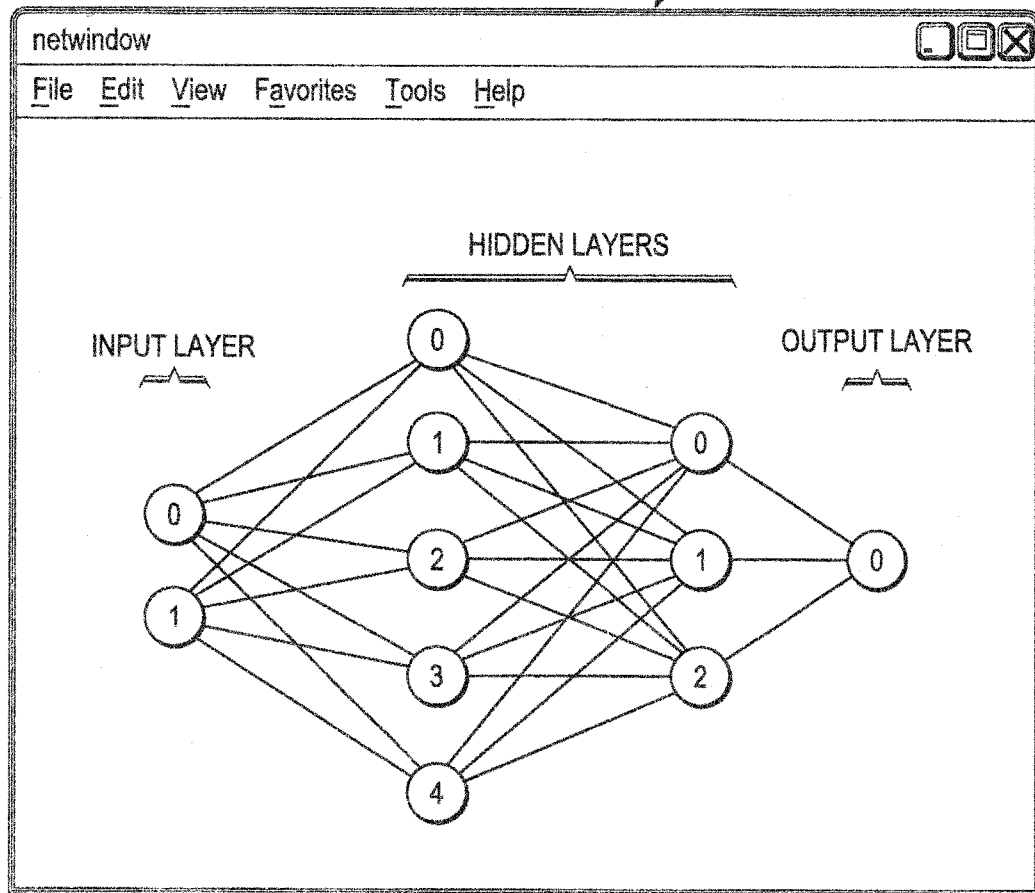


FIG. 45

```

4600 list 1 ;
4602 1=10;
4604 1=20;
4606 1=5;
      1[1] //will have the value of 10
      1[2] //will have the value of 20
      1[3] //will have the value of 5

4608 1.size() will return the value 3.

4610 1.find(20) //will return 2 which is equivalent to true
4612 1.find(25) //will return 0 which is equivalent to false

```

FIG. 46

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4700

4702 { list 1 ;
 1=10; //1[1]=10;
 1=20; //1[2]=20;
 1=5; //1[3]=5;
 1.delete(25) //will return zero, and no action is taken.
 4704

} FIG. 47

4800

4802 { list 1 ;
 1=10; //1[1]=10;
 1=20; //1[2]=20; 4808
 1=5; //1[3]=5;
 4804 1.deleteIndex(4) //will return zero, and no action is taken.
 4806 1.deleteIndex(2) //will return 20, which is equivalent to true,
 //and the item '20' is deleted from the list.

} FIG. 48

4900

4902 { list 1 ;
 1.push (10); //1[1]=10;
 1.push (20); //1[2]=20;
 1.push (5); //1[3]=5;
 //1(10, 20, 5)
 4906 1.pop (); //the return value is 5
 //1(10, 20)
 1.push (15); //1[3]=15;
 1.push (25); //1[4]=25;
 1.push (35); //1[5]=35;
 1.push (45); //1[6]=45;
 //1(10, 20, 15, 25, 35, 45)
 4908 1.pop (3); //the return value is 25
 //1(10, 20, 15)
 1.pop(2); is equivalent to
 1.deleteIndex(1.size());1.deleteIndex(1.size());

} FIG. 49

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5000

```

list 1 ;
1.enqueue(5); 5002
//1(5)
1.enqueue(15); 5006
//1(15,5)
1.enqueue(25); 5008
//1(25,15,5)
1.enqueue(35);
//1(35,25,15,5)
1.dequeue(); //the return value is 5 5004
//1(35,25,15)
1.dequeue(); //the return value is 15
//1(35,25)
1.dequeue(); //the return value is 25
//1(35)
1.dequeue(); //the return value is 35
//1(empty)
1.dequeue();
//1(empty)

```

FIG. 50

5100

```

list 1 ;
1=10; //1[1]=10;
1=20; //1[2]=20; 5102
1=5; //1[3]=5;
5104 1.top(); //the return value is 5
5106 1.bottom(); //the return value is 10

```

FIG. 51

5200

```

5202 list 1 ;
5204 1.sorted=true;
1.sorted.ascending=false;
1=10;
//1(10)
1=20;
//1(20, 10)
1=5;
//1(20, 10, 5)
1=15;
//1(20, 15, 10, 5)

```

5206

FIG. 52

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```

5302 { FL fl;
      int fl.fuel;
      float fl.distance;
      float fl.speed;

5304 { //FUEL
      float fl.fuel.range.min=0;
      float fl.fuel.range.max=100;

5306 { //left and right edges
      float fl.fuel.lineDown.low.min=20.0;
      float fl.fuel.lineDown.low.max=30.0;
      float fl.fuel.lineUp.high.min=70.0;
      float fl.fuel.lineUp.high.max=85.0;

5308 { //trapezoid
      float fl.fuel.trapezoid.medium.min=20.0;
      float fl.fuel.trapezoid.medium.peakL=40.0;
      float fl.fuel.trapezoid.medium.peakR=60.0;
      float fl.fuel.trapezoid.medium.max=80.0;

5310 { //triangle
      float fl.fuel.triangle.medium.min=20.0;
      float fl.fuel.triangle.medium.peak=50.0;
      float fl.fuel.triangle.medium.max=80.0;

5312 { //Bell curve
      float fl.fuel.bellCurve.medium.around=50.0;
      float fl.fuel.bellCurve.medium.scale=0.1;

//DISTANCE
float fl.distance.range.min=0;
float fl.distance.range.max=100;

//left and right edges
float fl.distance.lineDown.low.min=20.0;
float fl.distance.lineDown.low.max=70.0;
float fl.distance.lineUp.high.min=30.0;
float fl.distance.lineUp.high.max=80.0;
float fl.speed.range.min=0;
float fl.speed.range.max=100;

//left and right edges
float fl.speed.lineDown.low.min=20.0;
float fl.speed.lineDown.low.max=30.0;
float fl.speed.lineUp.high.min=70.0;
float fl.speed.lineUp.high.max=85.0;

//trapezoid
float fl.speed.trapezoid.medium.min=20.0;
float fl.speed.trapezoid.medium.peakL=40.0;
float fl.speed.trapezoid.medium.peakR=60.0;
float fl.speed.trapezoid.medium.max=80.0;

//triangle
float fl.speed.trapezoid.medium.min=20.0;
float fl.speed.trapezoid.medium.peak=50.0;
float fl.speed.trapezoid.medium.max=80.0;

//Bell curve
float fl.speed.bellCurve.medium.around=50.0;
float fl.speed.bellCurve.medium.scale=0.1;

//fuzzy rules
if(fl.fuel...low or fl.distance...near)
fl.speed...low

5316 { if(fl.fuel...medium and fl.distance...far)
      fl.speed...medium

      if(fl.fuel...high and fl.distance...far)
      fl.speed...high

5318 { fl.fuel = 50;
      fl.distance = 2.8;
5320 { fl.speed = fl.compute();

```

FIG. 53

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5400

```
GA gn;

//genes
5402 { int gn.gene.x;      //gn.gene==1
      int gn.gene.y;      //gn.gene==2

//chromosomes
      float gn.gene.x.chromosome[1]= 1;
      float gn.gene.y.chromosome[1]= 4;
5404 { float gn.gene.x.chromosome[2]= 3;
      float gn.gene.y.chromosome[2]= 9;

      float gn.gene.x.chromosome[3]= 0;
      float gn.gene.y.chromosome[3]= 7;

5406 code gn.fitness = fitnessCode;
5408 code gn.selection = selectionCode;
5410 code gn.recombination = recombinationCode;

5412 float gn.error= 0.01;
5414 gn.evolve();
      //gn.gene.x will return the values of x of the most fit
      chromosome;
      //gn.gene.y will return the values of y of the most fit
      chromosome;

      //gn.generation will contain the generation number needed in
      order to have an error
      //less than 0.01
```

FIG. 54

```

/* some useful colors */
color red      = rgb(255,0,0);
color brick    = rgb(128,0,0);
color green    = rgb(0,255,0);
color blue     = rgb(0,0,255);
color white    = rgb(255,255,255);
color cyan     = rgb(0,255,255);
color yellow   = rgb(255,255,0);
color magenta  = rgb(255,0,255);
color black    = rgb(0,0,0);
color lightgray = rgb(150,150,150);
color gray     = rgb(100,100,100);
color darkgray = rgb(50,50,50);
color orange   = rgb(255,127,0);
color brown    = rgb(153,102,51);
color purple   = rgb(127,0,127);

// ----- The Grid -----
function Grid(p1,p3,tint,step)
{
    color black = rgb(0,0,0);
    point p2;
    point p4;

    select tint;

    p3.z = p1.z;
    p2 = (p3.x,p1.y,p1.z);
    p4 = (p1.x,p3.y,p1.z);

    if (!step) return;

    int i;

    for (i=0; i<p2.x; i+=step)
    {
        up (p1.x+i,p1.y,p1.z);
        dn (p1.x+i,p3.y,p1.z);
    }

    for (i=0; i<p4.y; i+=step)
    {
        up (p1.x,p1.y+i,p1.z);
        dn (p2.x,p1.y+i,p1.z);
    }
    select black;
}

// ----- The Tree -----
function tree(minH,maxH)
{
    push ro ((0,0,0),(1,0,0),90);
    int r = random(minH,maxH);
    int ttype = random(1,3);
    color greenee = rgb (0,random(128,255),0);
    color black = rgb (0,0,0);

    select greenee;

    if(r)
    {
        switch
        {
            case ttype == 1:
                push tr(0,0,r+3);
                push sc (0.6,1.5,0.6);
                sphere (r,8,8);
                pop(2);
            case ttype == 2:
                push tr(0,0,r+1);
                push sc (0.9,1.1,0.9);
                sphere (r,8,8);
                pop(2);
            case ttype == 3:
                cone (r,r*2.5,16);
        }
    }
    select black;
    pop(1);
    return r;
}

function RowOfTrees(n,minH,maxH)
{
    int i = 0;
    int r;

    push tr (0, 0, 0);
    while (i < n)
    {
        r = tree(minH,maxH);
        concat tr (1.1*r,0,0);
        i++;
    }
    pop (1);
}

```

FIG. 55A

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```

5510 {
function PatchOfTrees(n,m,minH,maxH)
{
    int i = 0;

    push tr (0, 0, 0);
    while (i < m)
    {
        RowOfTrees(n,minH,maxH);
        concat tr (0,maxH,0);
        i++;
    }
    pop (1);
}
5516

```

```

5512 {
// main
clear;
//create and show window
window w (640,480);
w.backcolor=rgb(0,0,0);
select (w);
cls;
freeze (w);
show (w);
//call camera
camera cam;
cam.position = (-100,-90,45);
cam.target = (0,0,0);
select cam;

//show grid, publish forest
Grid((0,0,0),(100,100,0),yellow,10);

PatchOfTrees(10,10,1,10);
unfreeze w;

while (w);
}

```

FIG. 55B

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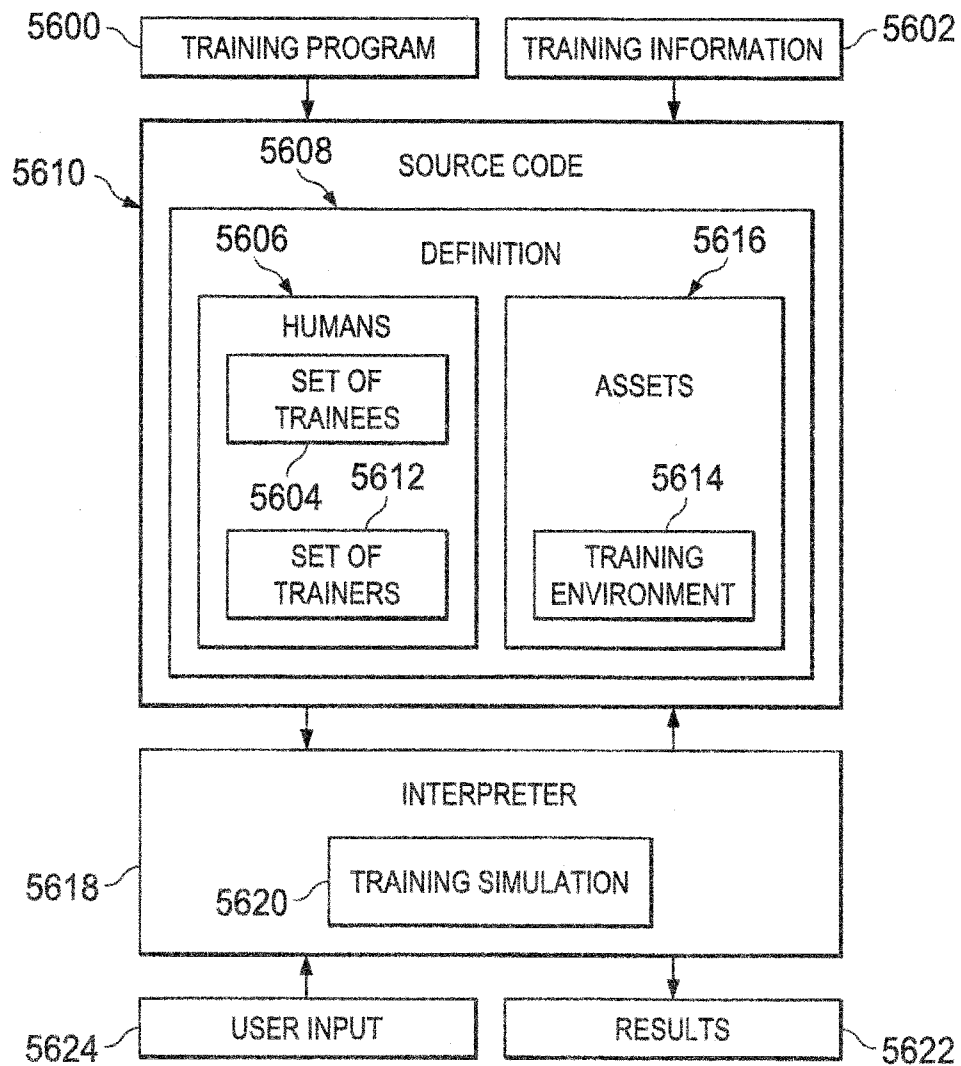


FIG. 56

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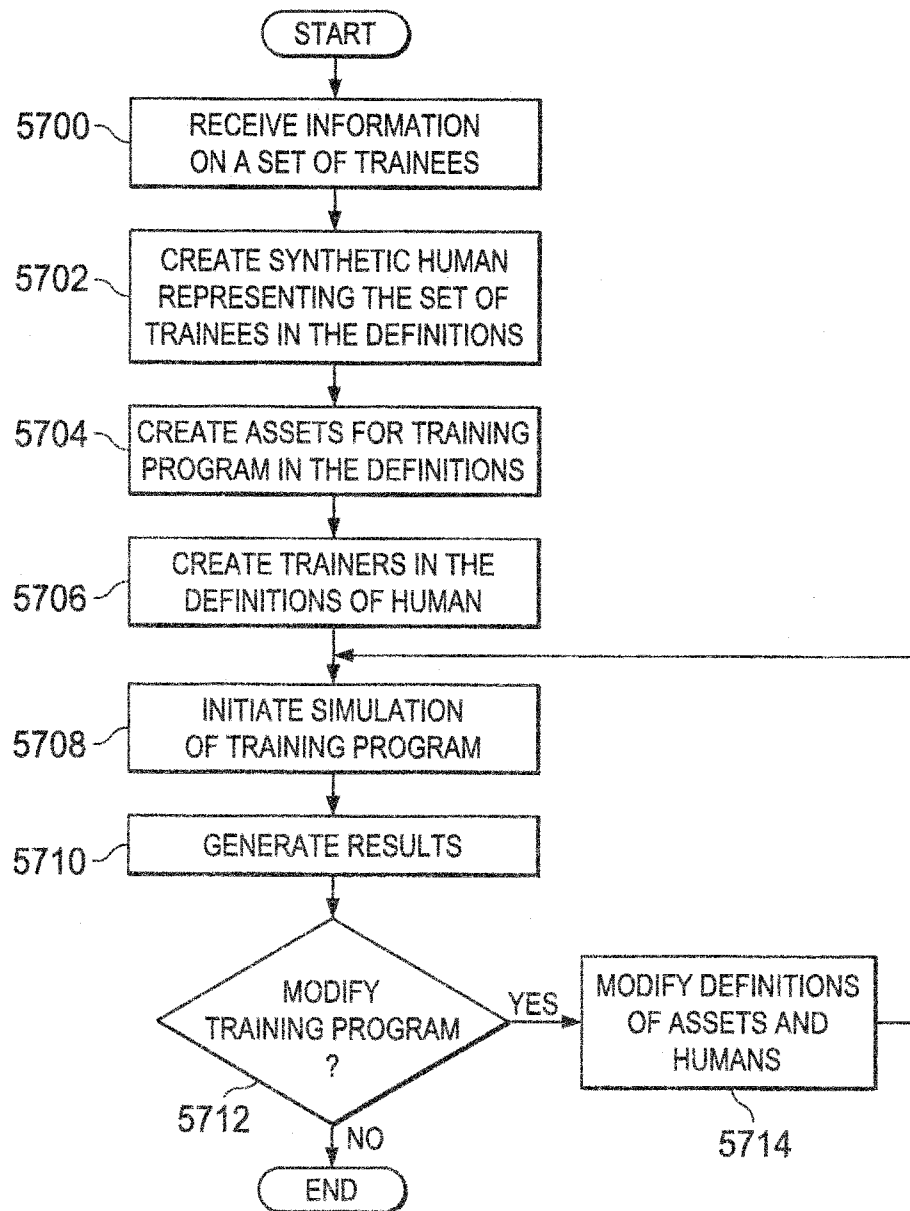


FIG. 57

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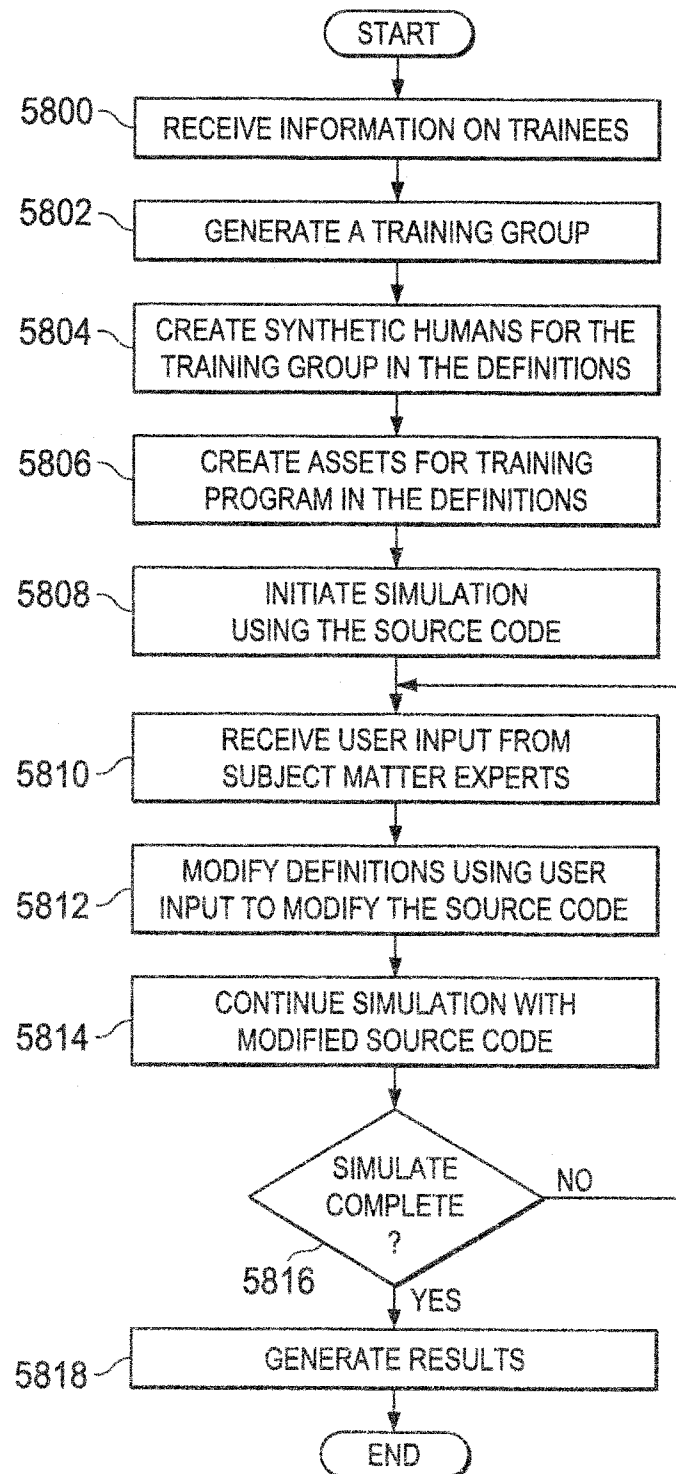


FIG. 58