

# Orchestrating Robot Swarms with Java



































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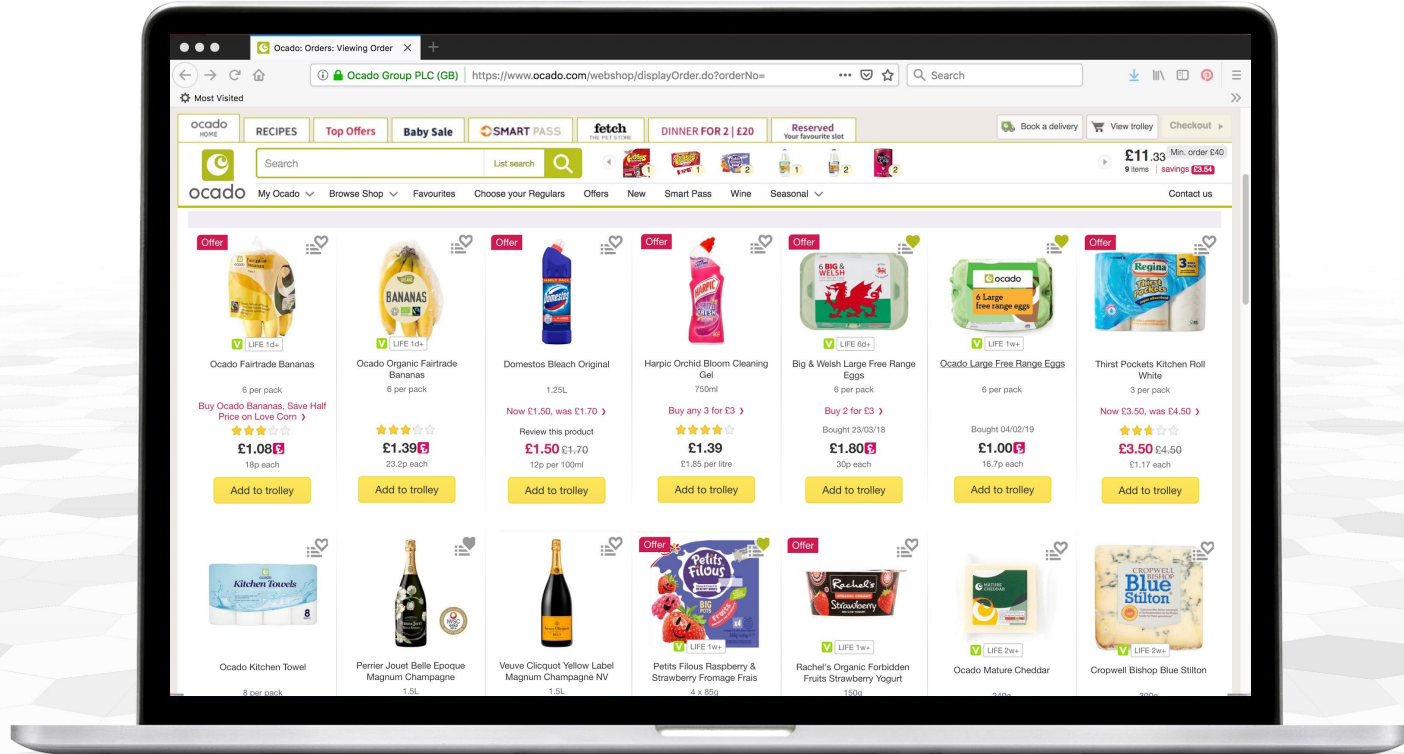




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# The Problem to Solve





# The Problem to Solve



The screenshot shows the Ocado website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with various promotional banners like 'RECIPES', 'Top Offers', 'Baby Sale', 'SMART PASS', 'fetch', and 'DINNER FOR 2 | £20'. Below this is a search bar and a shopping cart icon showing a total of £11.33. The main content area features a table for selecting delivery slots. The table has columns for 'MORNING', 'Tomorrow', 'Sunday 17th Feb', and 'Monday 18th Feb'. The 'Tomorrow' column is highlighted in green and contains a tooltip for the 5:30-6:30am slot with the text 'Soonest slot: 4:30-5:30pm Scroll down'. The table lists various time slots from 5:30-6:30am to 11:30-12:30pm with corresponding prices for Sunday and Monday.

MORNING	Tomorrow	Sunday 17th Feb	Monday 18th Feb
5:30 - 6:30am	Soonest slot: 4:30-5:30pm Scroll down	£0.00	£6.99
6:00 - 7:00am	—	£2.99	£6.99
6:30 - 7:30am	—	£4.99	£6.99
7:00 - 8:00am	—	£6.99	£6.99
7:30 - 8:30am	—	£6.99	£6.99
8:00 - 9:00am	—	£6.99 🚗	£6.99
8:30 - 9:30am	—	£6.99 🚗	£6.99
9:00 - 10:00am	—	£6.99	£6.99
9:30 - 10:30am	—	£6.99	—
10:00 - 11:00am	—	£6.99	—
10:30 - 11:30am	—	£4.99	£6.99
11:00 - 12:00pm	—	£3.99	£5.99
11:30 - 12:30pm	—	£2.99	£6.99



2.99

2.99

price drop  
10 for \$10

price drop  
10 for \$10

price drop  
10 for \$10

4.29



price drop  
10 for \$10

price drop  
10 for \$10

price drop  
10 for \$10

4.29

price drop  
10 for \$10

price drop  
10 for \$10

price drop  
10 for \$10

price drop  
10 for \$10

price drop  
10 for \$10

4.29

4.29

price drop  
10 for \$10

price drop  
10 for \$10

price drop  
10 for \$10

price drop  
10 for \$10

price drop  
10 for \$10

price drop  
10 for \$10

price drop  
2.99

1.59

1.59

1.59

1.59

4.29

4.29

3.59

2.99

4.29

2.99



price drop  
2.99

4.29

price drop  
2.99

price drop  
2.99

4.49

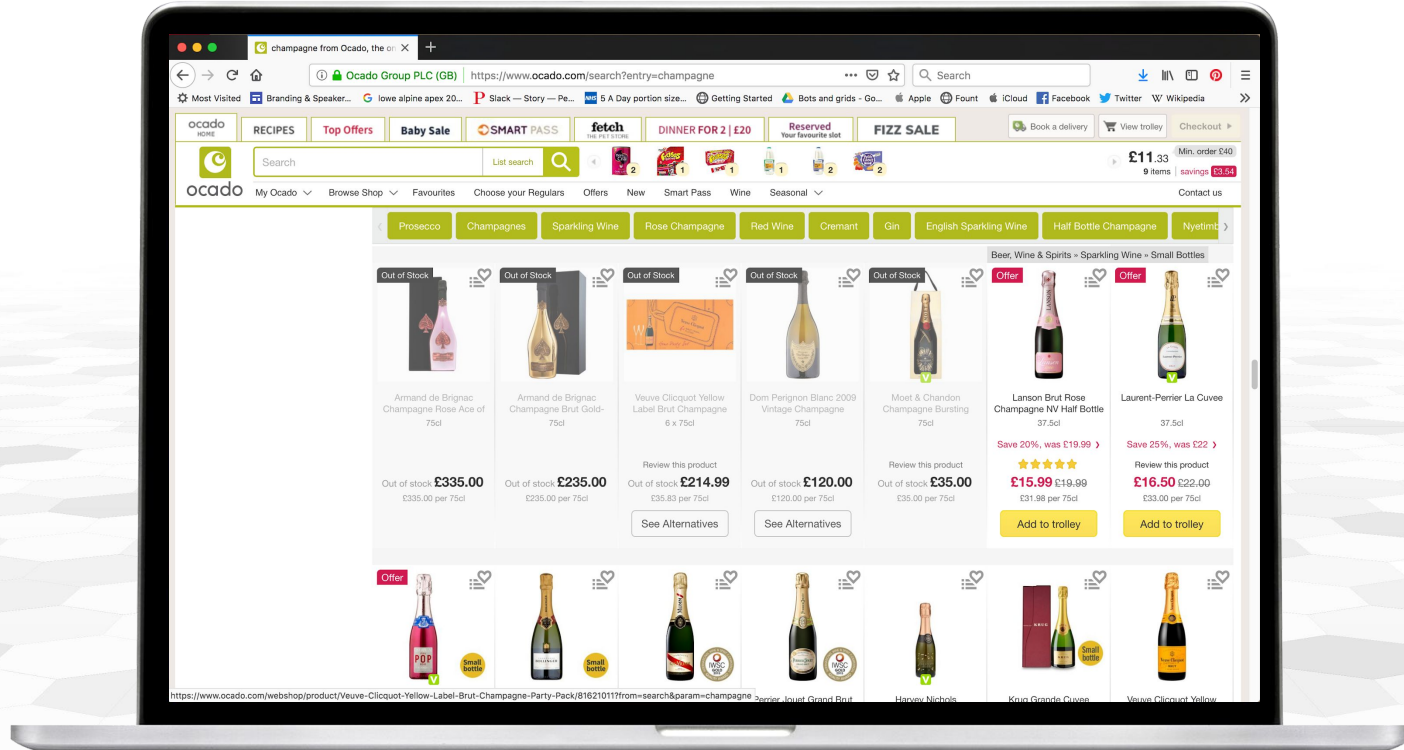
price drop  
2.99

price drop  
3.59





# Customer Fulfilment Centres

















# Robot Stats



**Grid the size of 3 football pitches**

**Up to 3000 robots at any one time**

**4m/s bot speed**



**5mm clearance**

**35kg load**

**Communicating 10 times a second over an unlicensed part of the 4G spectrum**





# System Overview

Why Java?

Simulation

Determinism

Low Latency Communication

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# System Overview

Why Java?

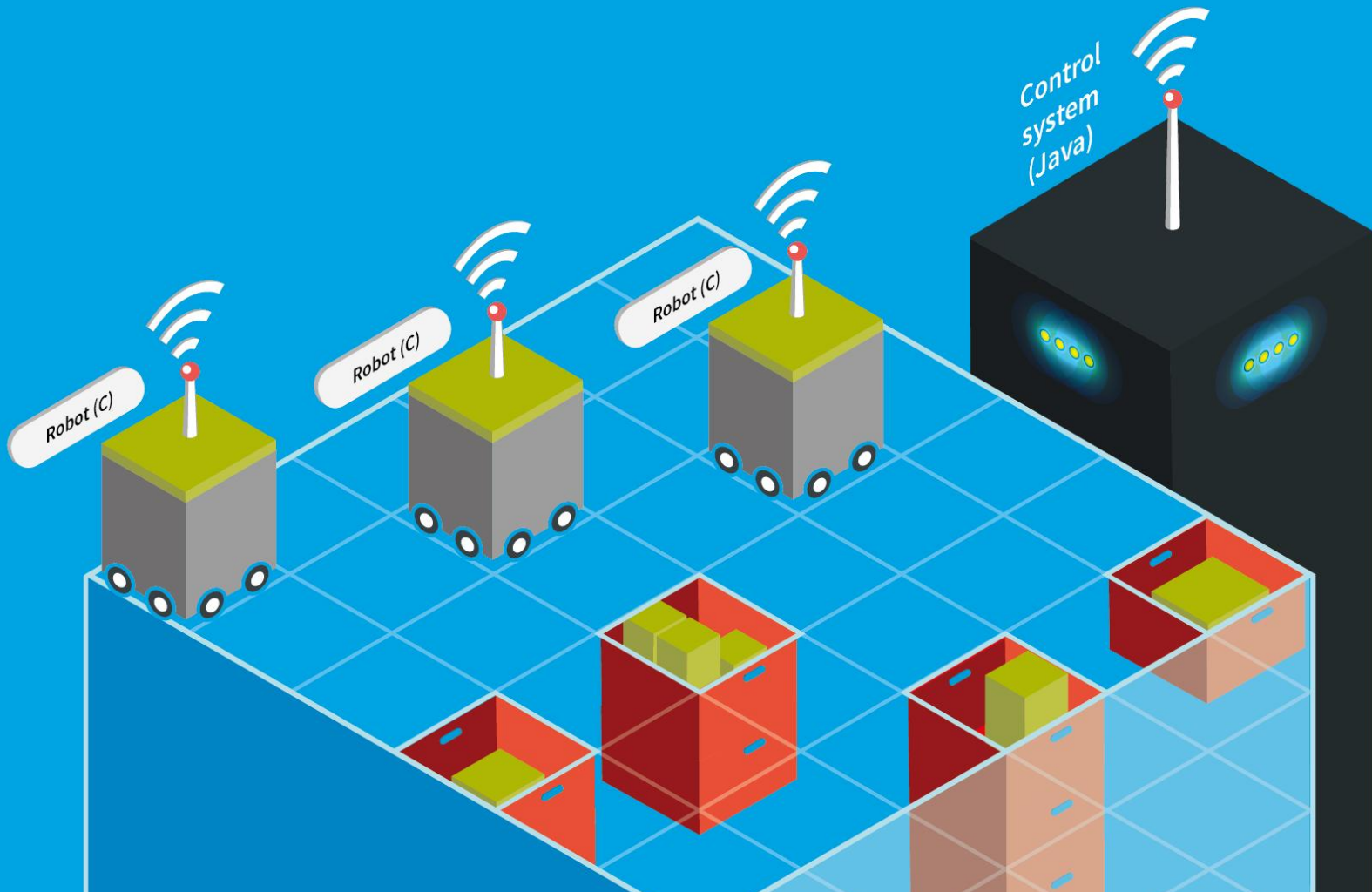
Simulation

Determinism

Low Latency Communication







“ Premature optimization  
is the root of all evil ”

*Donald Knuth*



System Overview

# Why Java?

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Low Latency Communication

# Why Java?



Speed of Development

VS

Performance





AdoptOpenJDK

System Overview

Why Java?

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# W

A simulation is an **approximate imitation** of the operation of a **process or system**; the act of simulating first requires a **model is developed**



Simulation

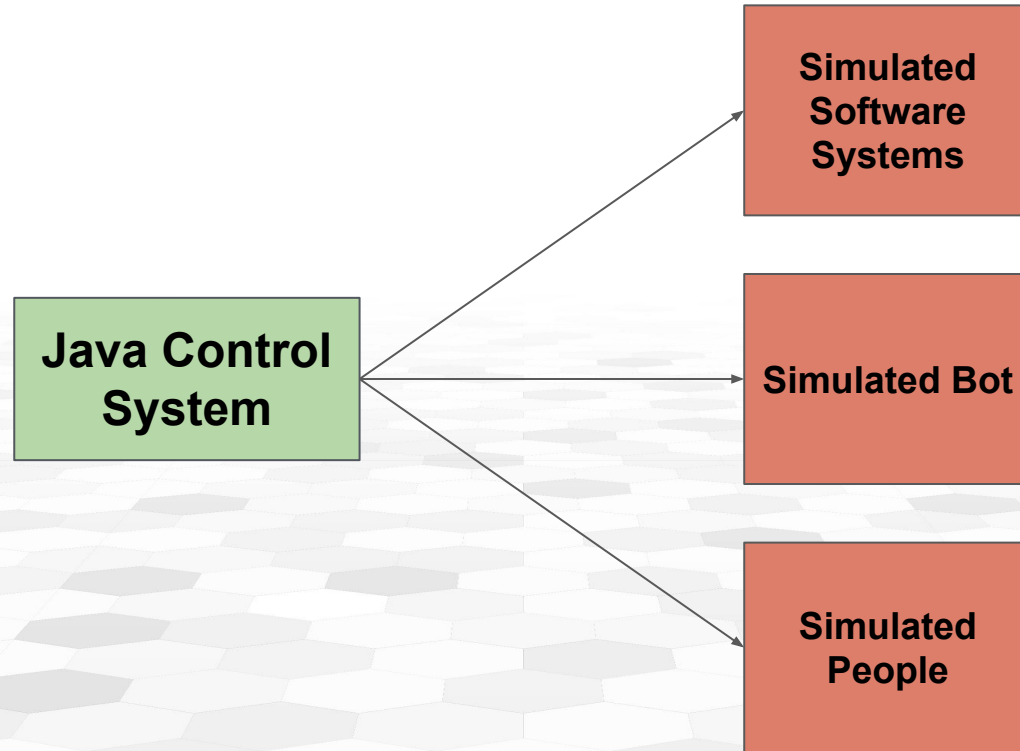


# *Microsoft Flight Simulator*



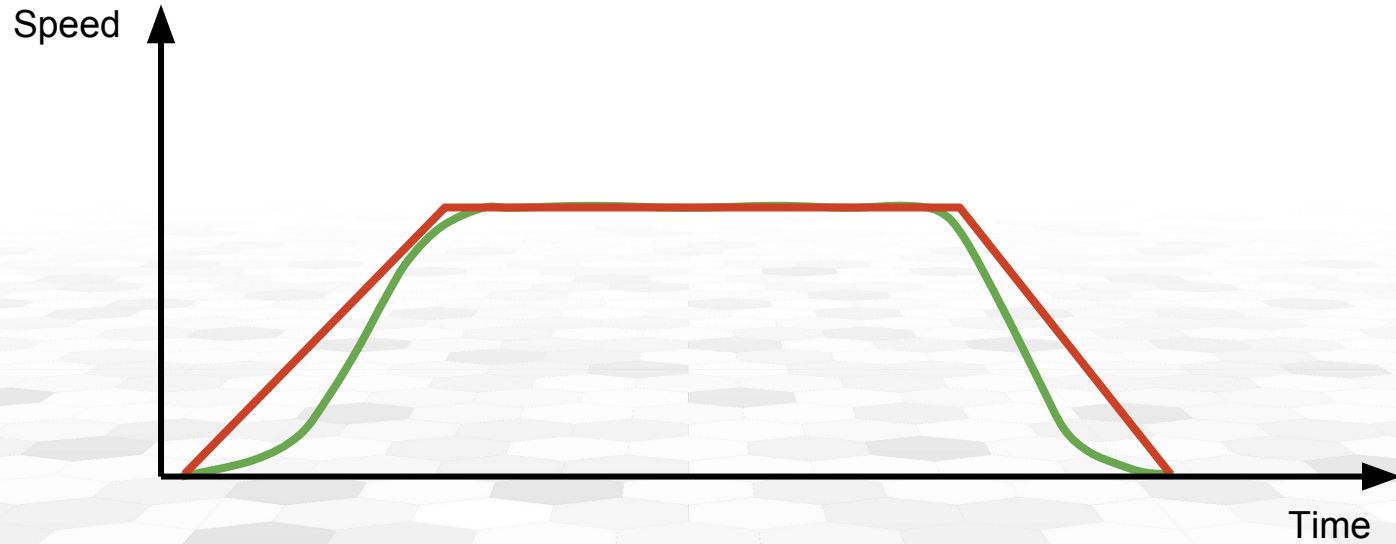


# What Do We Simulate?





# Simulation Example

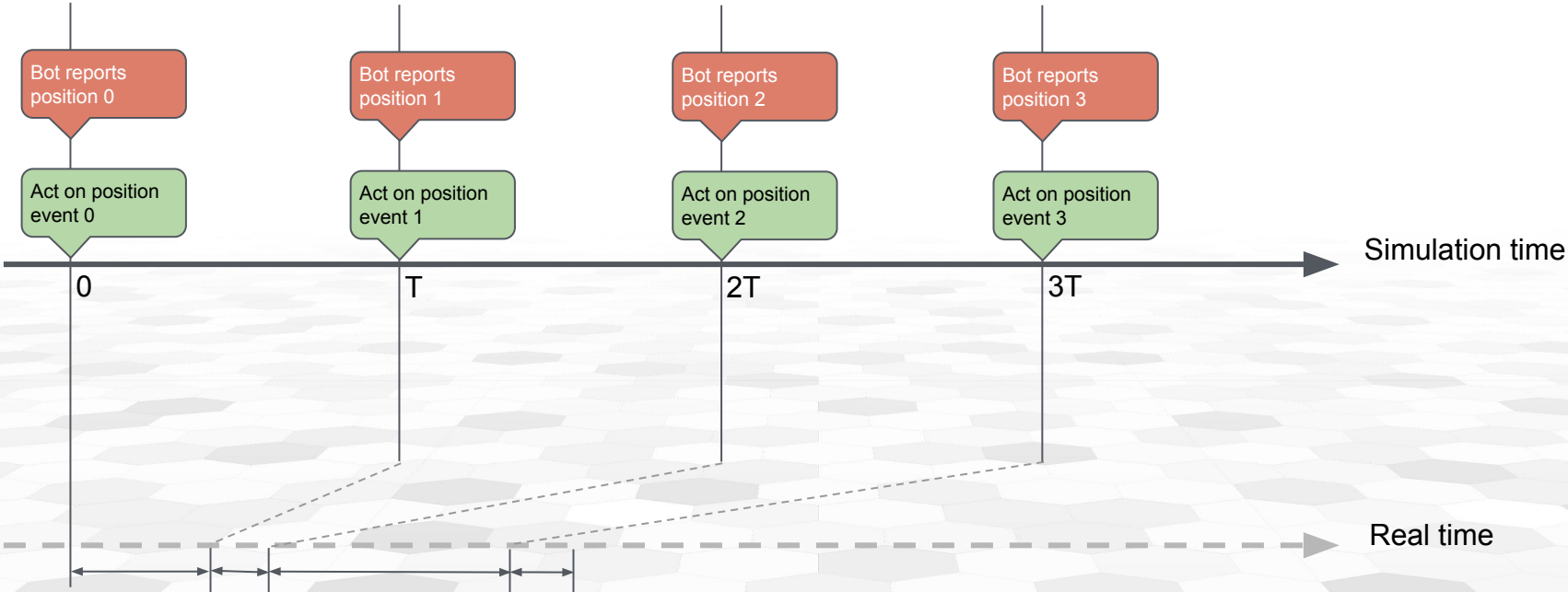


# Discrete Event Simulation

W

A discrete-event simulation (DES) models the operation of a system as a **discrete sequence of events in time**. Each event occurs at a particular **instant in time** and marks a **change of state** in the system. Between consecutive events, no change in the system is assumed to occur; thus the simulation can directly **jump in time** from one event next.

# Discrete Event Simulation





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# Determinism

- Real-time systems are not deterministic
- We want determinism in our discrete event simulations
- We test for it in our CI pipeline
- Three areas:
  - Time
  - Scheduling
  - Iteration

# Determinism - Time



```
@FunctionalInterface
public interface TimeProvider {
    long getTime();
}
```



# Determinism - Time

```
public class AdjustableTimeProvider implements TimeProvider {  
    private long currentTime;  
  
    @Override  
    public long getTime() {  
        return this.currentTime;  
    }  
  
    public void setTime(long time) {  
        this.currentTime = time;  
    }  
}
```

# Determinism - Time



```
public class SystemTimeProvider implements TimeProvider {  
    @Override  
    public long getTime() {  
        return System.currentTimeMillis();  
    }  
}
```

# Determinism - Scheduling

```
public interface Event {  
    long getTime();  
    void run();  
    void cancel();  
}
```

```
public interface EventScheduler {  
    Event doNow(Runnable r);  
    Event doAt(long time, Runnable r)  
}
```



# Determinism - Scheduling

```
public class DiscreteEventScheduler implements EventScheduler {
    private final AdjustableTimeProvider timeProvider;
    private final EventQueue queue;

    private void executeEvents() {
        Event nextEvent = queue.getNextEvent();
        while (nextEvent != null) {
            timeProvider.setTime(nextEvent.getTime());
            nextEvent.run();
            nextEvent = queue.getNextEvent();
        }
    }
}
```

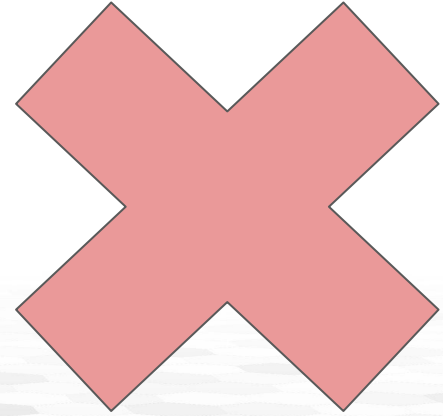
# Determinism - Scheduling



```
public class RealTimeEventScheduler implements EventScheduler {  
    ...  
}
```

# Determinism - Iteration

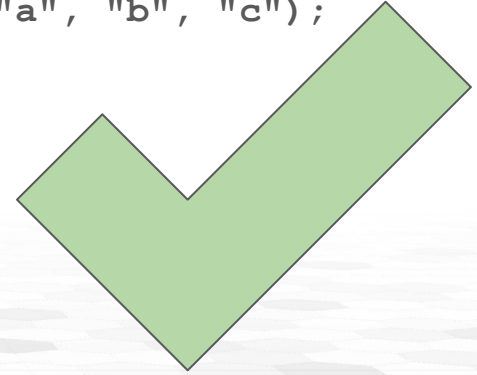
```
private Set<String> mySet = Set.of("a", "b", "c");  
  
for (String entry : mySet) {  
    doStuff();  
}
```



*“The iteration order of set elements is unspecified and is subject to change.”*

# Determinism - Iteration

```
private ImmutableSet<String> mySet = ImmutableSet.of("a", "b", "c");  
  
for (String entry : mySet) {  
    doStuff();  
}
```



*“Except for sorted collections, order is preserved from construction time.”*



System Overview

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# Low Latency Communication

# Event Scheduling

## Requirements:

- To schedule events for specific times
- Individual events can't be arbitrarily delayed
- The system can't allow the events to arbitrarily backup

ALL CLASSES

SUMMARY: NESTED | FIELD | CONSTR | METHOD      DETAIL: FIELD | CONSTR | METHOD

**Module** java.base

**Package** java.util

# Class Timer

java.lang.Object

java.util.Timer

---

```
public class Timer
```

**Module** java.base

**Package** java.util.concurrent

# Class ScheduledThreadPoolExecutor

java.lang.Object

java.util.concurrent.AbstractExecutorService

java.util.concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor

java.util.concurrent.ScheduledThreadPoolExecutor



# Event Scheduling - Busy Loop

```
public class RealTimeEventScheduler implements EventScheduler {
    private final TimeProvider timeProvider;
    private final EventQueue queue;

    private void executeEvents() {
        Event nextEvent = queue.getNextEvent();
        while (true) {
            if (nextEvent.getTime() <= timeProvider.getTime()) {
                nextEvent.run();
                nextEvent = queue.getNextEvent();
            }
        }
    }
}
```

# Event Scheduling - Busy Loop

## Advantages

- Lower latency for individual events - from <5ms down to effectively 0
- Supports up to 3 times higher throughput of events

## Disadvantages

- 100% CPU utilisation
- Can reduce clock speed due to the processor heating up

# Memoization

We use two main flavours:

- “Standard”
- Object caching

# Garbage Collection

GC is a primary source of application pauses

- Remove `java.util.Optional` from APIs that are heavily used
- Use `for` loops instead of the `Streams` API
- Use an `Array` backed data structure instead of `java.util.HashSet` or `java.util.LinkedList`
- Avoid primitive boxing, especially in unexpected places such as log lines, for example: `log.debug("{} ", d)`



# Garbage Collection Tips



- Enable GC logs by default!
- Understand the different collectors
- Don't just take the latest and “greatest” garbage collector

# G1GC vs ZGC

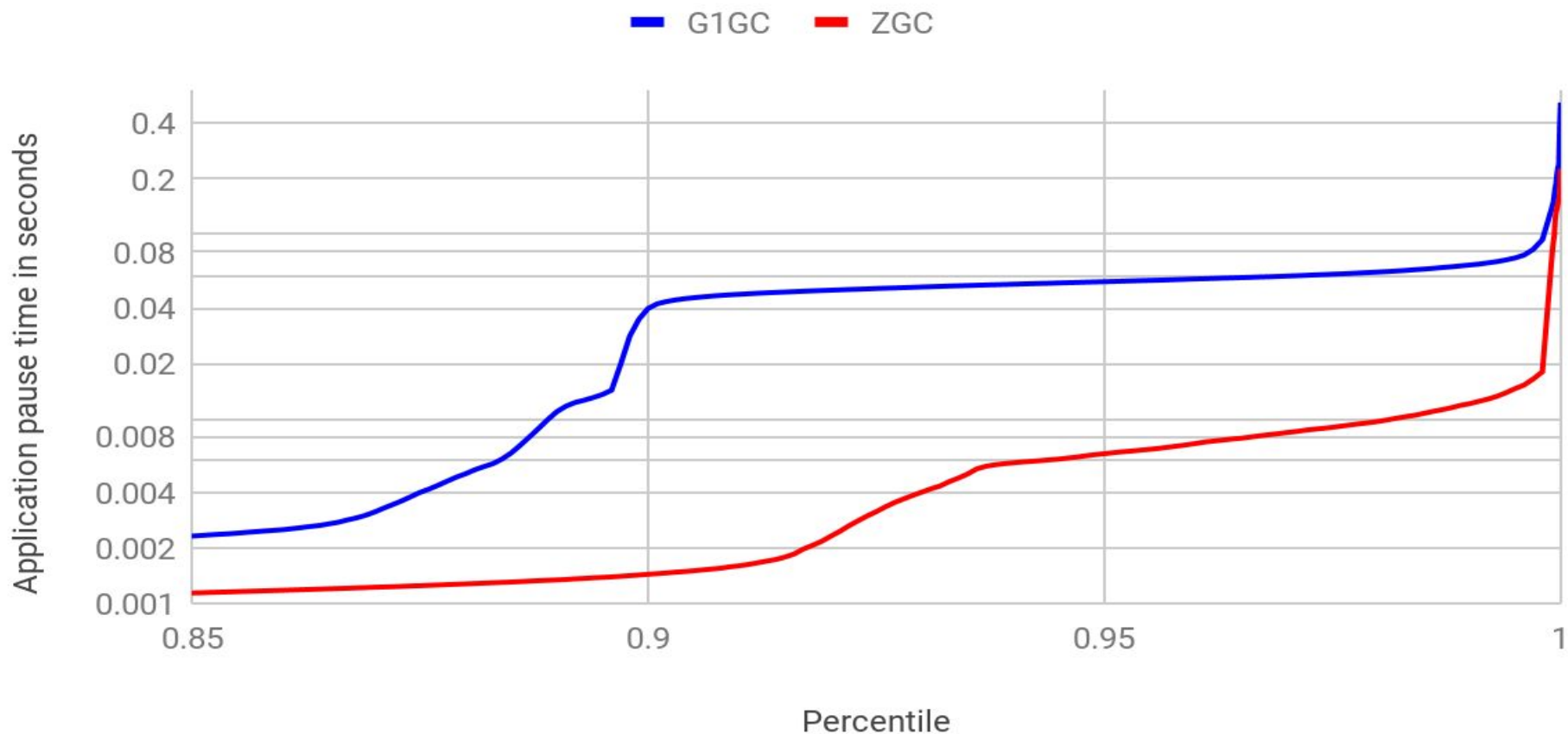
## G1GC

- Used in production
- Can specify target pause time with
  - XX:MaxGCPauseMillis=200
- Trade-off with lower throughput and higher use of CPU by GC

## ZGC

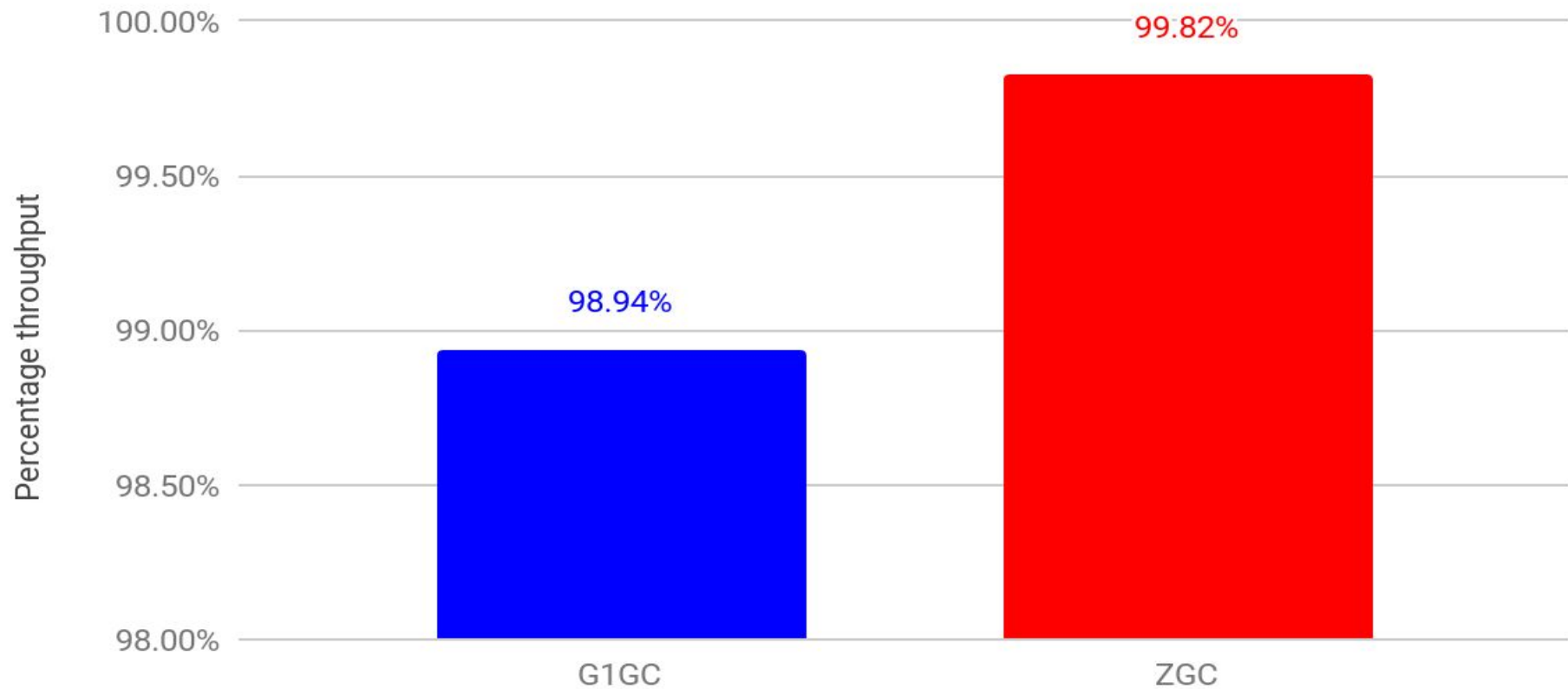
- New in Java 11
- Experimental
- Promises very low pause times

# Pause Time Percentiles - G1GC vs ZGC



# Application Throughput - G1GC vs ZGC

Total application runtime as a percentage of total test runtime





# Summary



- Grocery is a difficult retail sector to run online profitably
- We use Java within our Customer Fulfilment Centres to help us do this
- Within our warehouses, simulation is used extensively
- Many abstractions added to satisfy our need for determinism
- We start simple, test and measure, then optimise where necessary

# We're Hiring



<https://careers.oca.do>

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