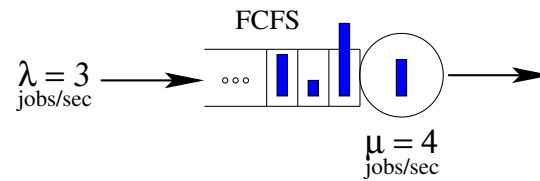


Single-Server FCFS Queue



I : interarrival time

$$\mathbf{E}[I] = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\lambda = \text{avg arrival rate} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

S = job size = # seconds a job takes on this server *when run alone*

$$\mathbf{E}[S] = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ on this server}$$

$$\mu = \text{avg service rate} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$T = \text{response time} = t_{\text{dept}} - t_{\text{arrive}}$$

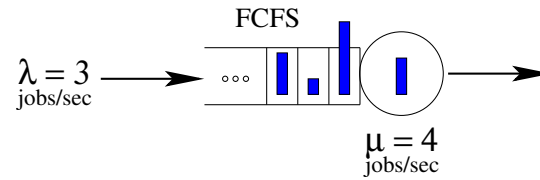
$$T_Q = \text{queueing time (a.k.a., delay)}$$

Question: How are T and T_Q related?

$$N = \text{number jobs in system}$$

$$N_Q = \text{number jobs in queue}$$

Single-Server FCFS Queue



Assume throughout that $\lambda < \mu$:

Question: : As $\lambda \uparrow$, what happens to T ? to N ?

Question: As $\mu \uparrow$, what happens to T ? to N ?

Question: Suppose $I \sim \text{Deterministic} \equiv \frac{1}{\lambda}$, and $S \sim \text{Deterministic} \equiv \frac{1}{\mu}$:

(a) What is T ? _____

(b) What is T_Q ? _____

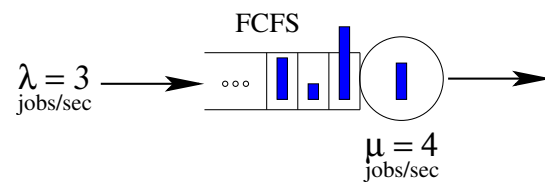
Defn: **Load** (denoted by ρ) is the fraction of time that the server is busy.

Question: How do you think ρ relates to λ and μ ?

[We will formally derive ρ in Chpt 6]

Question: Is it possible to have $\rho = 0.1$ but T_Q very high?

Single-Server FCFS Queue



Question: So far we've assumed $\lambda < \mu$. What happens to N when $\lambda > \mu$?

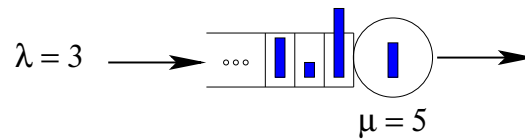
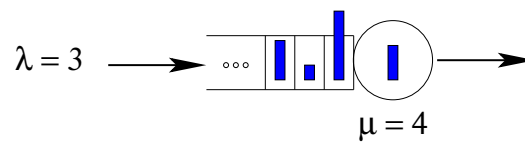
Throughput

Story: Before I was at CMU, I was at MIT. There, I developed a scheduling algorithm for Web servers that dramatically reduced $\mathbf{E}[T]$.

Story Question: Given that my algorithm lowered $\mathbf{E}[T]$, does that imply that throughput went up?

[We will come back to this.]

Question: Which of the following systems has higher throughput?

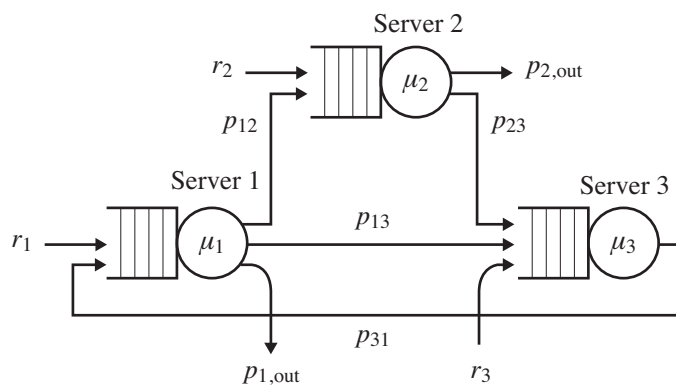


Defn: **Throughput** is the average rate of completions, i.e., jobs/sec that complete. It is traditionally denoted by X , even though it's not a r.v.

Question: What is throughput when $\lambda > \mu$?

Revisit story question

Throughput, examples

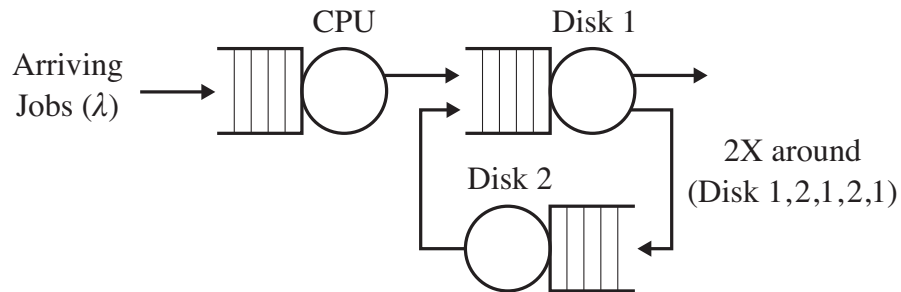


Question: What is X ?

Question: What is X_i ?

Question: What constrains r_i ?

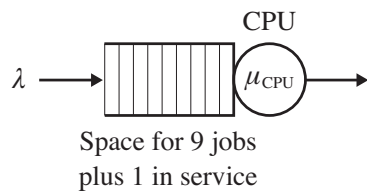
Throughput, examples



Question: What is X above?

Question: What is X_{disk1} above?

Question: What is X for the finite buffer queue below?



Commercial Break: Announcements

1. You must turn in Probability Assessment to stay in the class. The TAs and I will grade this and get back to you.
2. Remember to bookmark class website:
www.cs.cmu.edu/~harchol/Perfclass/class.html
 - Go to **Announcements-and-Homeworks link** to get HW 1
 - Check frequently for updates and hints
 - New homework is posted every Friday (often earlier).
 - Homework is due every Friday at the START of class.
 - No late homeworks. Get help early!
 - Zhouzi – zhouzil@andrew.cmu.edu – GHC 6003 – M 3:30 - 5 p.m.
 - Mor – harchol@cs.cmu.edu – GHC 7207 – W 5:30 - 7 p.m.
 - Keerthana – kgurusha@andrew.cmu.edu – GHC 7004 – Th 5:30 - 7 p.m.
3. This class meets M, W, F. You can get some advanced notice of what is being covered in each class looking at the syllabus on the Announcements-and-Homework link!
4. Please come to Mor's office hours TODAY: 5:30 p.m. in GHC 7207.
5. Please keep up with the reading for this class. Spend 3 hours after every class reading the relevant chapter. Book is a sequence of Questions & Answers. Read with a pen in hand. Cover up the answers and think!
6. Friday's class will cover generating random variables for simulation. This is Chpt 4 of the book. For those in PnC, you have seen this, but might still want a review. Up to you, but there are a couple simulation problems in HW 1.
7. No class Monday – Labor Day.

Closed Systems

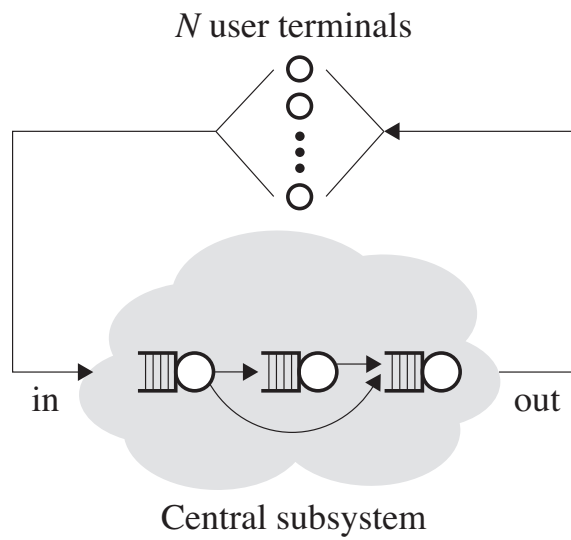
So far: **Open Systems**

- exogenous arrival process
- almost all of theory lives here

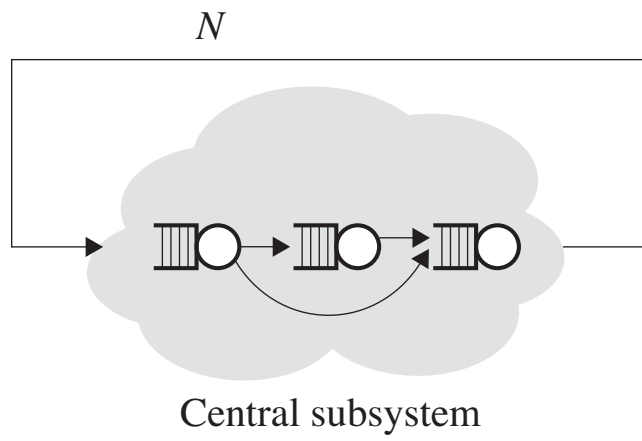
Now: **Closed Systems**

- arrivals triggered by job completions
- many computer systems live here
- two types of closed systems

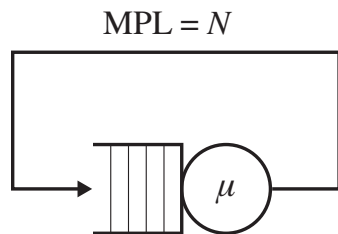
Type 1: Interactive Closed System:



Type 2: Batch Closed System:



Comparing Closed vs. Open Systems

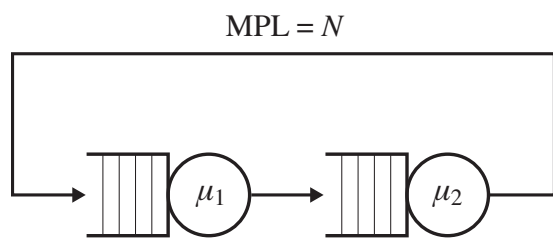


Question: What is X ?

Question: What is $\mathbf{E}[R]$?

Question: What happens to X and $\mathbf{E}[R]$ if we change μ to 2μ ?

Question: How does this behavior differ from an open system?



Question: What is X ?

If time: Some puzzles ...