### Running a simulation – Single queue

You are simulating an single queue. You want to understand mean response time,  $\mathbf{E}[T]$ . Interarrival times are i.i.d. instances of r.v. I. Job sizes are i.i.d. instances of r.v. S.

Assume that you know how to generate instances of I and S. You want to measure the mean response time across  $10^6$  jobs.

Question: How do you do this?

(Discussion)

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Question: In an event-driven simulation, the 4 variables you track are:

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.

**Question:** When exactly do you generate a new instance of I?

**Question:** When exactly do you generate a new instance of S?

# Getting Performance Metrics from your Simulation

**Question:** You want to get the mean response time,  $\mathbf{E}[T]$ . What are 2 ways to get this?

**Question:** What are some benefits to Way 1? What are some benefits to Way 2?

## Getting Performance Metrics from your Simulation

**Question:** How to you measure the mean number of jobs,  $\mathbf{E}[N]$ ?

**Question:** What's the definition of mean number of jobs,  $\mathbf{E}[N]$ ?

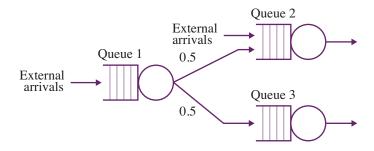
**Question:** Suppose  $S \sim \text{Uniform}(1,2)$  and I = 1. What do your measurements show for  $\mathbf{E}[N]$ ? What is the true  $\mathbf{E}[N]$ ?

# The power of PASTA

Question:	What went wrong in the prior example?
${f Question:}$	If the arrival process were a Poisson process, would this happen?
$PASTA = $ _	

# Simulating more complex queueing networks

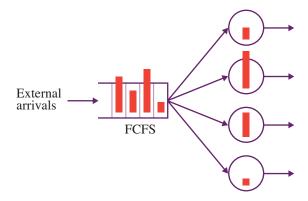
Question: How would you simulate this network?



Question: What is the state space?

Question: What events do we need to track?

### Simulating more complex queueing networks



Assume k servers (operators ready to receive calls).

Job sizes are i.i.d  $\sim S$ . Interarrival times are denoted by r.v. I.

Jobs queue in a FCFS queue. When a server is free, it takes the next job off the queue.

Question: Do jobs leave in the order they arrive?

Question: What's the state space?

Question: What events do we need to track?