```
1
 2
   /*
3
4
    * Simulation Run of A Single Server Queueing System
 5
 6
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 7
8
 9
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20
21
22
    */
23
25
26 #include <math.h>
27
   #include <stdio.h>
28 #include "main.h"
29 #include "packet transmission.h"
30 #include "packet arrival.h"
31
   32
33
34
35
    * This function will schedule a packet arrival at a time given by
36
    * event time. At that time the function "packet arrival" (located in
    * packet arrival.c) is executed. An object can be attached to the event and
37
38
    * can be recovered in packet arrival.c.
39
    */
40
41
   long int schedule_packet_arrival_event(Simulation Run Ptr simulation run,
42
                                double event time)
43
   {
44
     Event event;
45
     event.description = "Data Packet Arrival";
46
     event.function = data packet arrival event;
47
48
     event.attachment = (void *) NULL;
49
50
     return simulation run schedule event(simulation run, event, event time);
51 }
52
53 long int schedule_voice_packet_arrival_event(Simulation Run Ptr simulation run,
54 ,
                                double event time)
```

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```
55
    {
56
      Event event;
57
58
      event.description = "Voice Packet Arrival";
59
      event.function = voice packet arrival event;
      event.attachment = (void *) NULL;
60
61
      return simulation run schedule event(simulation run, event, event time);
62
63
    }
64
    65
66
    /*
67
68
     * This is the event function which is executed when a packet arrival event
     * occurs. It creates a new packet object and places it in either the fifo
69
70
     * queue if the server is busy. Otherwise it starts the transmission of the
     * packet. It then schedules the next packet arrival event.
71
72
     */
73
74
    void data packet arrival event(Simulation Run Ptr simulation run, void * ptr)
75
76
      Simulation Run Data Ptr data;
77
      Packet Ptr new packet;
78
      data = (Simulation Run Data Ptr) simulation run data(simulation run);
79
80
      data->arrival count++;
81
82
      new packet = (Packet Ptr) xmalloc(sizeof(Packet));
      new packet->arrive time = simulation run get time(simulation run);
83
84
      new packet->service time = get packet transmission time();
      new packet->status = WAITING;
85
86
      new packet->source id = DATA PACKET;
87
      /*
88
89
       * Start transmission if the data link is free. Otherwise put the packet into
90
       * the buffer.
91
       */
92
93
      if(server state(data->link) == BUSY) {
        fifoqueue put(data->buffer, (void*) new packet);
94
95
      } else {
        start transmission on link(simulation run, new packet, data->link);
96
97
      }
98
99
       * Schedule the next packet arrival. Independent, exponentially distributed
100
       * interarrival times gives us Poisson process arrivals.
101
102
       */
103
104
      schedule packet arrival event(simulation run,
105
                            simulation run get time(simulation run) +
106
                            exponential generator((double)
    1/DATA PACKET ARRIVAL RATE));
107
108
```

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```
109
110
    void voice packet arrival event(Simulation Run Ptr simulation run, void * ptr)
111
112
      Simulation Run Data Ptr data;
113
      Packet Ptr new packet;
114
115
       data = (Simulation Run Data Ptr) simulation run data(simulation run);
116
      data->arrival count++;
117
118
      new packet = (Packet Ptr) xmalloc(sizeof(Packet));
119
      new packet->arrive time = simulation run get time(simulation run);
      new packet->service time = get voice packet transmission time();
120
121
      new packet->status = WAITING;
122
      new packet->source id = VOICE PACKET;
123
124
125
       * Start transmission if the data link is free. Otherwise put the packet into
126
       * the buffer.
127
       */
128
129
      if(server state(data->link) == BUSY) {
130
        fifoqueue put(data->buffer, (void*) new packet);
131
       } else {
132
        start transmission on link(simulation run, new packet, data->link);
133
      }
134
135
       * Schedule the next packet arrival. Independent, exponentially distributed
136
137
       * interarrival times gives us Poisson process arrivals.
       */
138
139
140
       schedule voice packet arrival event(simulation run,
141
                             simulation run get time(simulation run) +
142
                             (double) VOICE PACKET ARRIVAL RATE);
143 }
```

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