

LAB REPORT

SIMULATION & MODELING

TexasInternational College

excisional college

BSc. CSIT 5th Semester

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Lecturer



S.N	Lab	Sign
1.	Bank Simulation: Poisson process with 10-min inter-arrival and 5-min service time. Find: Probability of no wait, Expected number of customers, Expected time in the bank using C program.	
2.	Stadium Queue: Calculate total time to seat after ticket purchase with 1.5 min walk. Determine if arrival 2 min before the game allows seating by kickoff using C program.	
3.	Compute PI: Use Monte Carlo method to calculate π in C program.	
4.	Poisson Distribution: Generate Poisson distribution for λ = 12 cars/hr for x = 0 to 15. Using C program.	
5.	Weather Forecast: Markov Chain method to predict next day's weather with given probabilities. Using C program.	
6.	Health Monitoring: Find probability of being sick two days later using given transition probabilities. Using C program.	
7.	Stock Market Simulation: Markov Chain method to predict stock market behavior over two days. Using C program.	
8.	Random Number Generation: Generate first 7 random integers using given parameters (m=100, a=19, c=0, X0=63). Using C program.	
9.	Mixed Congruential Method: Generate 10 five-digit random integers and corresponding random variables. Using C program.	
10.	Multiplicative Congruential Method: Generate 10 three-digit random integers and corresponding random variables. Using C program.	
11.	Autocorrelation Function: Implement autocorrelation function in C.	
12.	Gap Test Function: Implement gap test function in C.	
13.	KS Test: Implement Kolmogorov-Smirnov test in C.	
14.	Chi-Square Test: Implement chi-square test function in C.	
15.	Implementation of GPSS Simulation.	
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OUTPUTS

Lab-1

Probability that a customer will not have to wait at the counter is 0.500000. Expected number of customers in the bank is 1.000000. Expected time to be spent in the bank is 10.000000 minutes. bipinsaud@bipin Simulation & Modeling %

Lab-2

Average time to get the ticket plus the time to reach the correct seat is 2.000000 minutes. Hence, the sports fan can expect to be seated for the kick-off. bipinsaud@bipin Simulation & Modeling %

Lab-3

Approximated value of PI using Monte Carlo method: 3.1403600000 bipinsaud@bipin Simulation & Modeling %

Lab-4

```
P(X = 0) = 0.000006
P(X = 1) = 0.000074
P(X = 2) = 0.000442
P(X = 3) = 0.001770
P(X = 4) = 0.005309
P(X = 5) = 0.012741
P(X = 6) = 0.025481
P(X = 7) = 0.043682
P(X = 8) = 0.065523
P(X = 9) = 0.087364
P(X = 10) = 0.104837
P(X = 11) = 0.114368
P(X = 12) = 0.114368
P(X = 13) = 0.105570
P(X = 14) = 0.090489
P(X = 15) = 0.072391
bipinsaud@bipin Simulation & Modeling %
```

Lab-5

```
Transition matrix P * P:
0.280000 0.720000
0.240000 0.760000
Probability that it will not rain the day after tomorrow if it is not raining today: 0.760000 bipinsaud@bipin Simulation & Modeling %
```

Lab-6

```
Transition matrix P * P:

0.850000 0.150000

0.600000 0.400000

Probability that the person will be sick the day after tomorrow if they are sick today: 0.40

bipinsaud@bipin Simulation & Modeling %
```

Lab-7

```
Transition matrix P * P:
0.400000 0.600000
0.360000 0.640000
Probability that the market will be down the day after tomorrow if it is down today: 0.640000
bipinsaud@bipin Simulation & Modeling % ■
```

Lab-8

```
The first 7 random numbers are:
63
97
43
17
23
37
3 bipinsaud@bipin Simulation & Modeling % ■
```

Lab-9

			J aa , JJJ ,	~ _
Random	Integer	Random	Variable	
00014		0.00014		
00044		0.00044		
00134		0.00134		
00404		0.00404		
01214		0.01214		
03644		0.03644		
10934		0.10934		
32804		0.32804		
98414		0.98414		
95244		0.95244		
bipinsa	ud@bipin	Simulatio	n & Modeling	%

Lab-10

Random Integer	Random Variable
015	0.015
045	0.045
135	0.135
405	0.405
215	0.215
645	0.645
935	0.935
805	0.805
415	0.415
245	0.245
bipinsaud@bipin	Simulation & Modeling %

Lab-11

```
Autocorrelation:
Lag 0: 11.00
Lag 1: 10.00
Lag 2: 8.67
Lag 3: 7.00
Lag 4: 5.00
bipinsaud@bipin Simulation & Modeling %
```

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Lab-12

```
Enter the number of elements in the sequence: 5
Enter the sequence values: 10 3 17 9 21
Enter the target value: 1
Enter the maximum gap to count: 5
Enter the significance level alpha: 0.05
Enter the critical value D_alpha: 0.565
Calculations:
                            |F(x) - S_N(x)|
       F(x)
                  S_N(x)
                 0.000000
                                 0.100000
     0.100000
     0.190000
                 0.000000
                                 0.190000
 2
     0.271000
                 0.000000
                                 0.271000
 3
     0.343900
                0.000000
                                 0.343900
     0.409510
                 0.000000
                                 0.409510
     0.468559
                 0.000000
                                 0.468559
Maximum Deviation D: 0.468559
D_cal < D_alpha, Null hypothesis is not rejected.</pre>
bipinsaud@bipin Simulation & Modeling % □
```

Lab-13

```
Enter the sample size: 5
Enter the sample values:
Value 1: 0.54
Value 2: 0.73
Value 3: 0.38
Value 4: 0.11
Value 5: 0.98
Enter the significance level (e.g., 0.05): 0.05
                              (i-1)/n
             Ri
                                           D+ = i/n - Ri \mid D- = Ri - (i-1)/n \mid
                       i/n |
           0.11
                      0.20
                                 0.00
                                                                      0.11
     1
                                                    0.09
                                 0.20
     2
           0.38
                      0.40
                                                    0.02
                                                                      0.18
     3
           0.54
                      0.60
                                 0.40
                                                    0.06
                                                                      0.14
     4
           0.73
                      0.80
                                 0.60
                                                    0.07
                                                                      0.13
           0.98
                      1.00
                                 0.80
                                                    0.02 |
                                                                      0.18
D+ = 0.090000, D- = 0.180000
D calculated: 0.180000
D critical (alpha = 0.050000): 0.608210
Do not reject the null hypothesis (H0)
bipinsaud@bipin Simulation & Modeling %
```

Lab-14

..for a complete human being

```
Enter the number of categories: 5
 Enter the observed frequencies:
 15 5 10 10 20
 Enter the expected frequencies:
 10 10 10 10 10
 Enter the significance level alpha (e.g., 0.05): 0.05
 Enter the critical value from the Chi-Square distribution table: 9.49
 Calculations:
  Category | Observed | Expected | (Observed - Expected)^2 / Expected
                   15
         1
                            10.00
                                                              2.50
         2
                    5
                                                              2.50
                            10.00
         3
                   10
                            10.00
                                                              0.00
         4
                   10
                                                              0.00
                            10.00
                   20
                           10.00
                                                             10.00
 Chi-Square Statistic: 15.000000
 Chi-Square statistic >= Critical value, Null hypothesis is rejected.
🗅 bipinsaud@bipin Simulation & Modeling % 📕
```

LAB-15 GPSS MODEL

OBJECTIVE-1:

Create a gpss model and program to simulate a barber shop for a day (9am to 4pm), where a costumer enters the shop every 10 ± 2 minute and a barber takes 13 ± 2 for a haircut.

PROGRAM:

GENERATE 10,2

QUEUE SEAT

SEIZE BARBER

DEPART SEAT

ADVANCE 13,2

RELEASE BARBER

TERMINATE

TIMER GENERATE 420

TERMINATE 1

..for a complete human being

OUTPUT:

NAME VALUE BARBER 10001.000 SEAT 10000.000 TIMER 8.000 LABEL LOC BLOCK TYPE ENTRY COUNT CURRENT COUNT RETRY 1 GENERATE 418 0 0 0 2 QUEUE 418 94 0 3 SEIZE 324 0 0 4 DEPART 324 0 0 5 ADVANCE 324 1 0 6 RELEASE 323 0 0	TIMER		8	TERMINATE GENERATE TERMINATE		323 10 10		0		0 0	
BARBER 10001.000			5	ADVANCE		324		1		0	
BARBER 10001.000			3	SEIZE		324		0		0	
BARBER 10001.000 SEAT 10000.000	LABEL						NT CURRE		UNT RE		
NAME VALUE		BARBER SEAT			100	01.000 00.000					
2200000 3 1				(3.5					, a		
STARI TIME END TIME BLOCKS FACILITIES STORAGES 0.000 4200.000 9 1 0				V 1.355			THE RESERVE	Station of the		GES	

OBJECTIVE-2:

A machine tool in a manufacturing shop is turning out parts at the rate of every 5 minutes. When they are finished, the parts are sent to an inspector, who takes 4±3 minutes to examine each one and rejects 15% of the parts. Draw and explain a block diagram and write a GPSS program to simulate using the concept of facility.

PROGRAM:

GENERATE 5,0

QUEUE 1

SEIZE 1

DEPART 1

ADVANCE 4,3

RELEASE 1

TRANSFER 0.15 ACC REJ

ACC TERMINATE 1

REJ TERMINATE 1

...for a complete human being

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OUTPUT:

GPSS World Simulation Report - Untitled Model 1.1.1

		Friday	, July	19, 20	24 09:	30:07					
	START T	IME 000	1	END TI			FACILIT			GES	
	NAME				VAL	UE					
	ACC REJ				8. 9.						
LABEL		LOC	BLOCK I	TYPE	ENTR	Y COUN	T CURRE	ENT C	OUNT R	ETRY	
		1	GENERAT	ΓE		10		0		0	
		2	QUEUE			10		0		0	
		3	SEIZE			10		0		0	
		4	DEPART					0		0	
		5	ADVANCE	Ξ				0		0	
		6	RELEASE	Ξ		10		0		0	
		7	TRANSFI	ER				0		0	
ACC		8	TERMINA	ATE		7		0		0	
REJ		9	TERMINA	ATE		3		0		0	
FACILITY	E	NTRIES	UTIL.	AVE.	TIME	AVAIL.	OWNER	PEND	INTER	RETRY	DELAY
1		10	0.730	0	3.751	1	0	0	0	0	0
QUEUE 1			ONT. ENT								
	PRI 0								VA	LUE	

OBJECTIVE-3:

A machine tool in a manufacturing shop is turning out parts at the rate of every 5 minutes. When they are finished, the parts are sent to an inspector, who takes 4±3 minutes to examine each one and rejects 20% of the parts. Draw and explain a block diagram for it and write a GPSS program to simulate using the concept of FACILITY.

PROGRAM:

GENERATE 5.0

QUEUE 1

SEIZE 1

DEPART 1

ADVANCE 4,3

RELEASE 1

TRANSFER 0.2 ACC REJ

ACC TERMINATE 1

OUTPUT:



GPSS World Simulation Report - Untitled Model 2.2.1

Friday, July 19, 2024 09:39:56

START TIME END TIME BLOCKS FACILITIES STORAGES 0.000 11.286 8 '

VALUE NAME ACC 8.000 REJ UNSPECIFIED

	0.001201112
LABEL	LOC BLOCK TYPE ENTRY COUNT CURRENT COUNT RETRY
	1 GENERATE 2 0 0
	2 QUEUE 2 0 0
	3 SEIZE 2 1 0
	4 DEPART 1 0 0
	5 ADVANCE 1 0 0
	6 RELEASE 1 0 0
	7 TRANSFER 1 0 0
ACC	8 TERMINATE 1 0 0
FACILITY	ENTRIES UTIL. AVE. TIME AVAIL. OWNER PEND INTER RETRY DELAY
1	2 0.557 3.143 1 2 0 0 0 0
QUEUE	MAX CONT. ENTRY ENTRY(0) AVE.CONT. AVE.TIME AVE.(-0) RETRY
1	1 1 2 1 0.114 0.643 1.286 0
CEC XN PRI	M1 ASSEM CURRENT NEXT PARAMETER VALUE
2 0	10.000 2 3 4
FEC XN PRI	BDT ASSEM CURRENT NEXT PARAMETER VALUE
3 0	15.000 3 0 1

OBJECTIVE-4:

ADVANCE 15,5

TERMINATE 0

GENERATE 480

TERMINATE 1

RELEASE 3

UDJEC11VE-4.
We are modeling a barber shop with the following qualities:
☐ The shop contains one barber and one barber's chair, open for eight hours in a day.
☐ Customers arrive on average every 18 minutes, with the arrival time varying between 12
and 24 minutes.
\Box If the barber is busy, the customer will wait in a queue.
\Box Once the barber is free, the next customer will have a haircut.
\square Each haircut takes between 12 and 18 minutes, with the average being 15 minutes.
\Box Once the haircut is done, the customer will leave the shop.
We want to answer these questions:
☐ How utilized is the barber through the day?
\square How long does the queue get?
\square On average, how long does a customer have to wait.
for a complete human being
PROGRAM:
GENERATE 18,6
QUEUE 2
SEIZE 3
DEPART 2

OUTPUT:

GPSS World Simulation Report - Untitled Model 3.2.1

Friday, July 19, 2024 09:50:24

	START TIME					
	0.000	480.	000 9	1	0	
LABEL	LOC	BLOCK TYPE	ENTRY CO	JNT CURRENT C	OUNT RETRY	
	1	GENERATE	26	0	0	
	2	QUEUE	26		0	
	3	SEIZE	26	0	0	
	4	DEPART	26	0	0	
	5	ADVANCE	26	1	0	
	6	RELEASE	25	0	0	
	7	TERMINATE	25	0	0	
	8	GENERATE	1	0	0	
	9	TERMINATE	1	0	0	
FACILITY	ENTRIES	UTIL. AVE	. TIME AVAI	L. OWNER PEND	INTER RETRY	DELAY
3	26	0.811	14.978 1	27 0	0 0	0
QUEUE		ONT. ENTRY EN				
2	1	0 26	19 0.0	0.96	5 3.583	0
	PRI BDT			KT PARAMETER	VALUE	
	0 481.					
		707 28				
29	0 960.	000 29	0 8			

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OBJECTIVE-5:

Consider that a machine tool in a manufacturing shop is turning out parts at the rate of one every 5 minutes. As they are finished, the parts go to an inspector, who takes 4±3 minutes to examine each one and rejects 10% of the parts. Now, develop a block diagram and write the code for simulating the above problem using GPSS, and also explain the function of each block used in the block diagram in detail.

PROGRAM:

GENERATE 5,0

QUEUE 1

SEIZE 1

DEPART 1

ADVANCE 4,3

RELEASE 1

TRANSFER 0.1 ACC REJ

ACC TERMINATE 1

REJ TERMINATE 1

OUTPUT:

GPSS World Simulation Report - Untitled Model 1.5.1

Tuesday, July 23, 2024 14:03:34

			EN					
	NAME ACC REJ			VALUE 8.000 9.000				
LABEL		1 2 3 4 5	BLOCK TYP GENERATE QUEUE SEIZE DEPART ADVANCE RELEASE TRANSFER	10 10 10 10 10 10		COUNT 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	
ACC REJ			TERMINATE TERMINATE	9		0	0	
FACILITY 1			UTIL. 0.730					
QUEUE 1			ONT. ENTRY 0 10					
			ASSE		PARAMET	ER V	ALUE	