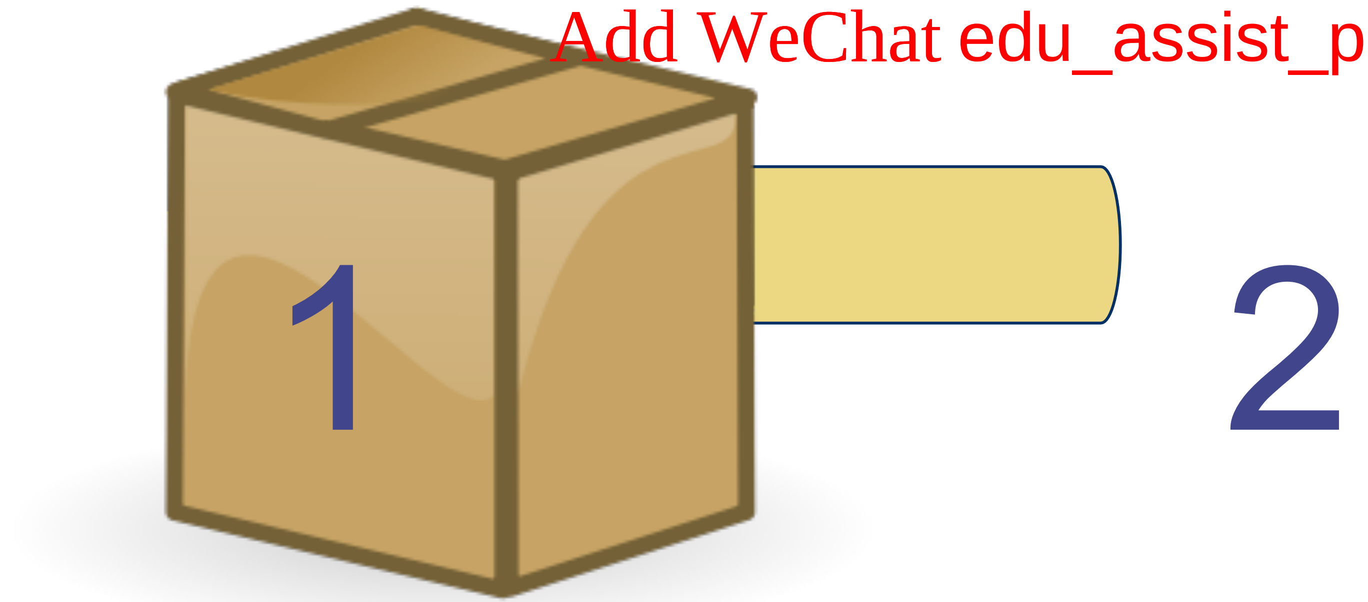
COMP9334
Capacity Planning for Computer Systems and Networks

Week 2B son arrivals

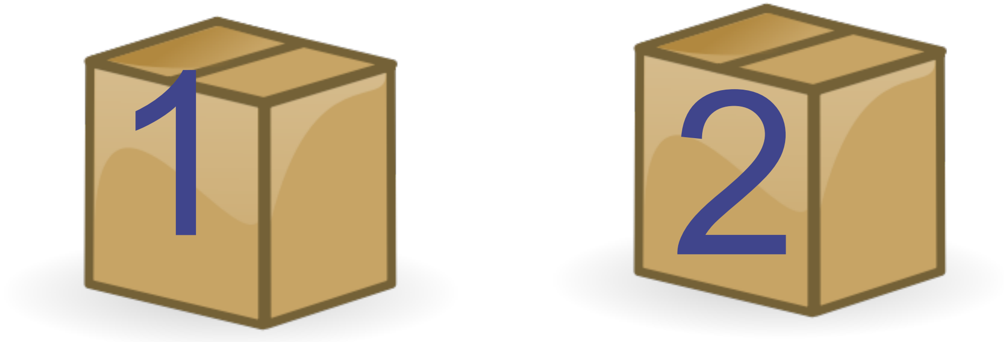
Pre-lecture exercise: Where is Felix? (Page 1)

- You have two boxes: Box 1 and Box 2, as well as a cat called Felix
- The two boxes are connected by a tunnel
- Felix likes to hide inside these boxes and travels between them using the tunnel.
- Felix is a very fast cat so the probability of finding him in the tunnel is zero
- You know Felix is in one of the boxes but you don't know which one



Pre-lecture exercise: Where is Felix? (Page 2)

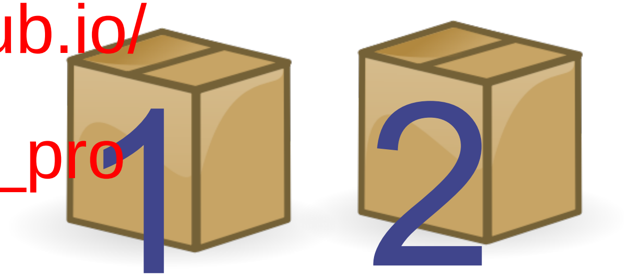
- Notation:
  - Prob[A] = probability that event A occurs
  - Prob[A | B] = probability that event A occurs given event B
- You do know
  - Felix is in one of the boxes at times 0 and 1
  - Prob[Felix is in Bo
  - Prob[Felix will be i Box 1 at time 0] = 0.4
  - Prob[Felix will be in Box 1 at time 1 ox 2 at time 0] = 0.2
- Calculate
  - Prob[Felix is in Box 1 at time 1]



Pre-lecture exercise: Where is Felix? (Page 3)

- You want to calculate: Prob[Felix is in Box 1 at time 1]

- Hint: There are two ways that Felix can end up in Box 1 at time 1
  - Felix is in Box 1 at time 0 AND he ; OR
  - Felix is in Box 2 at



- After you've figured out the above, you will need:

Reminder:
Prob[A or B] = Prob[A] + Prob[B] – Prob[A and B]
Prob[A and B] = Prob[A] Prob[B | A]

(Special case: A and B are mutually exclusive)
Prob[A or B] = Prob[A] + Prob[B]   if Prob[A and B] = 0

Performance analysis

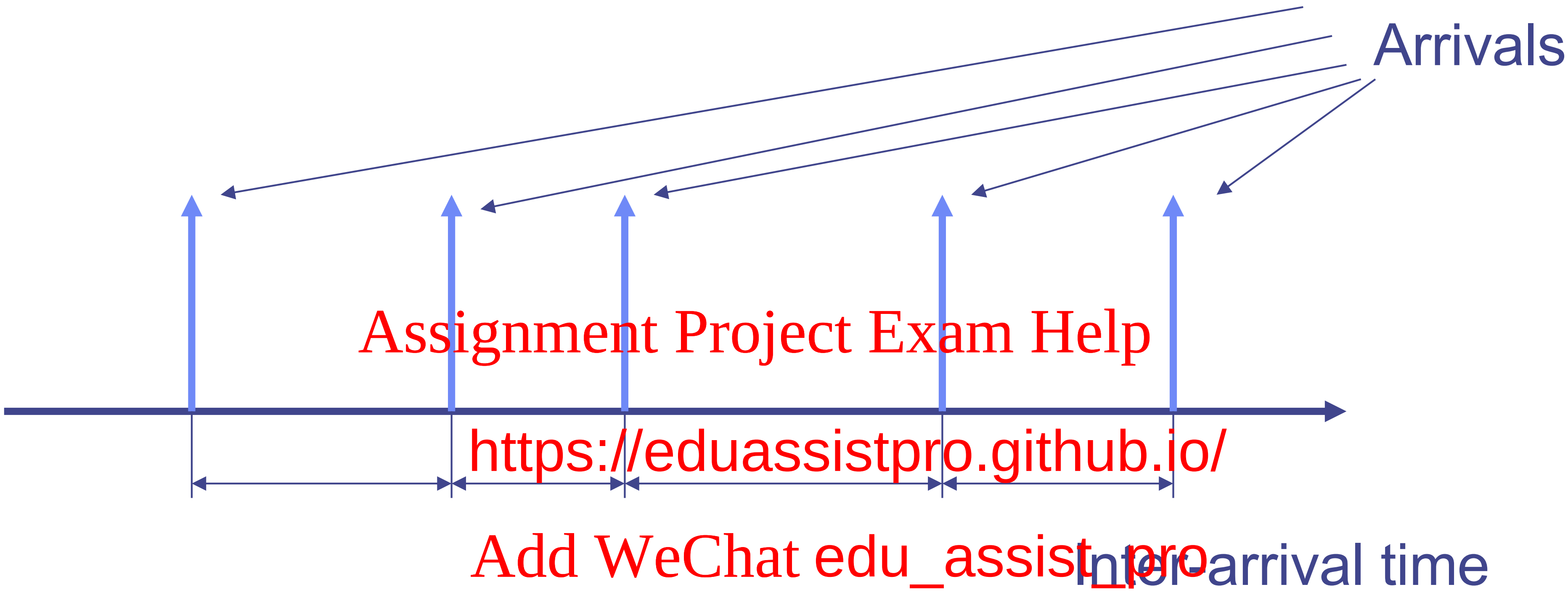
- Modelling a computer system as a network of queues
- Operational analysis
  - Can be used to find performance bound

- What if you want ce?

  - Need to con
    - Probability distribution of t ocess

    - Probability distribution of t me

Exponential inter-arrival with rate λ



We assume that successive arrivals are independent

Probability that inter-arrival time is between x and $x + \delta x$
$= \lambda \exp(-\lambda x)\, \delta x$

Poisson distribution

- The following are equivalent
  - The inter-arrival time is independent and exponentially distributed with parameter λ
  - The number of arrivals in an interval T is a Poisson distribution with parameter λ

- Mean inter-arrival time = $1 / \lambda$
- Mean number of arrivals in time interval $T = \lambda T$
- Mean arrival rate = λ

Sample queueing problems

- Consider a call centre
  - Calls are arriving according to Poisson distribution with rate λ
  - The length of each call is exponentially distributed with parameter μ
    - Mean length of a call is 1/ μ (in, e.g. seconds)

Call centre:

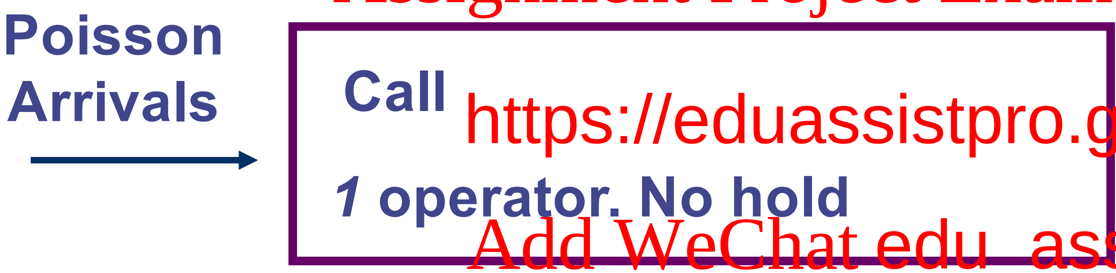
Arrivals

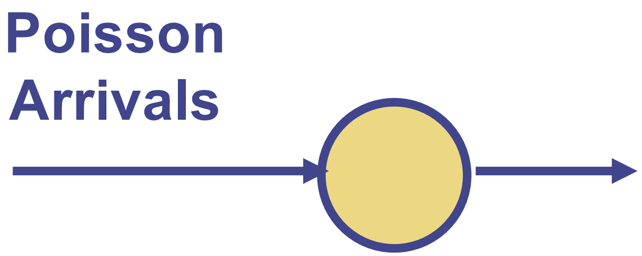
m **op**
If all **entre can put**
at most *n* additional **ld.**
If a call arrives when **s and holding**
slots are used, the call is rejected.

- Queueing theory will be able to answer these questions:
  - What is the probability that a call is rejected? (This lecture)
  - What is the mean waiting time for a call? (Next lecture)

Let us start simple

- We will start by looking at a call centre with one operator and no holding slot
  - This may sound unrealistic but we want to show how we can solve a typical queueing network problem





Analysis strategy

- The analysis will consider what happens over a small time interval δ
- This is so that we can consider only two possibilities in each time interval

Poisson distribution

- Consider a small time interval δ
  - This means δ^n (for n >= 2) is negligible

- An interpretation of Poisson arrival:
  - Probability [no arrival in δ] = 1 - $\lambda\delta$
  - Probability [1
  - Probability [2 or more arrival

- This interpretation can be derived from:

$$Pr[k \text{ arrivals in a time interval } T] = \frac{(\lambda T)^k exp(-\lambda T)}{k!}$$

Service time distribution

- Service time = the amount of processing time a job requires from the server
- We assume that the service time distribution is exponential with parameter μ
  - The probability that the service time is between t and t + δt is:

t

- Here: μ = service rate = 1 / mean e
- Another interpretation of exponen time:
  - Consider a small time interval δ
  - Probability [a job will finish its service in next δ seconds] = μ δ
  - Probability [a job will **not** finish its service in next δ seconds] =

Call centre with 1 operator and no holding slots

- Let us see how we can solve the queuing problem for a very simple call centre with 1 operator and no holding slots
- What happens to a call that arrives when the operator is busy?
  -
- What happens t n the operator is idle?

  -
- We are interested to find the probability that an arriving call is rejected.

Poisson Arrivals

Call centre:

***1* operator. No holding slot.**

Solution (1)

- There are two possibilities for the operator:
  - Busy or
  - Idle
- Let
  - State 0 = Operator is idle (i.e. #calls in the call centre = ?
  - State 1 = Oper the call centre = ?

$$P_1(t) = \text{Prob. } 1 \text{ call in the call centre at time } t$$

Solution (2)

We try to express $P_0(t + \Delta t)$ in terms of $P_0(t)$ and $P_1(t)$

- No call at call centre at t + Δt can be caused by
  - **No call at time t** and **no call arrives in [t, t + Δt]**, or
  - **1 call at time t** and

Question: Why do we NOT have to consider the following possibility:
No customer at time t & 1 customer arrives in [t, t + Δt] &
the call finishes within [t, t + Δt].

Solution (3)

- Similarly, we can show that

$$P_1(t+\Delta t) = P_0(t)\lambda\Delta t + P_1(t)(1-\mu\Delta t)$$

- If we let Δt ➔ 0, we have

$$\frac{dP_1(t)}{dt} = P_0(t)\lambda - P_1(t)\mu$$

Solution (4)

- We can solve these equations to get

Solution (5)

- We can solve these equations to get

- This is too complicated, let us lo **dy state** solution

$$P_0 = P_0(\infty) = \frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu}$$

$$P_1 = P_1(\infty) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}$$

Solution (5)

- From the steady state solution, we have
  - The probability that an arriving call is rejected
  - = The probability that the operator is busy
  - =

- Let us check whether it makes
  - For a constant μ, if the arrival rat eases, will the probability that the operator is busy go up or down?
  - Does the formula give the same prediction?

An alternative interpretation

- We have derived the following equation:

$$P_0(t+\Delta t) = P_0(t)(1-\lambda\Delta t) + P_1(t)\mu\Delta t$$

- Which can be rewritten as:

- At steady state:

$$\text{Change in Prob in State } 0 = 0$$

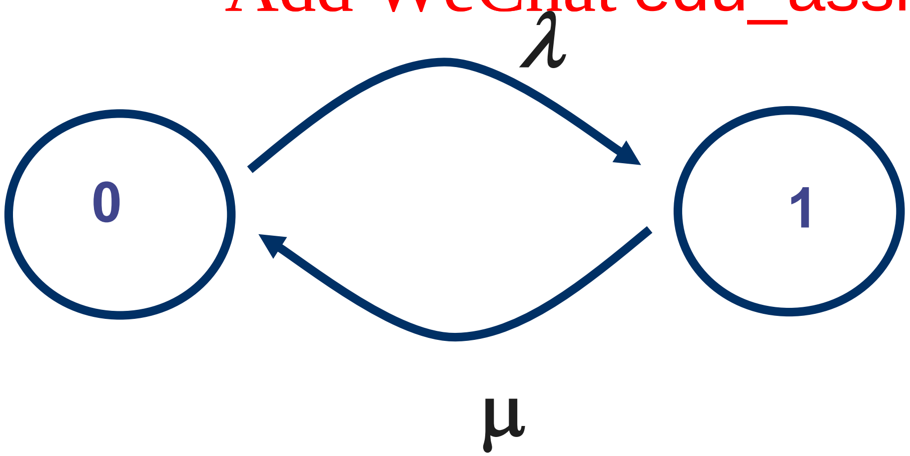
$$\Rightarrow 0 = -\boxed{P_0\lambda}\Delta t + \boxed{P_1\mu}\Delta t$$

Rate of leaving state 0

Rate of entering state 0

Faster way to obtain steady state solution (1)

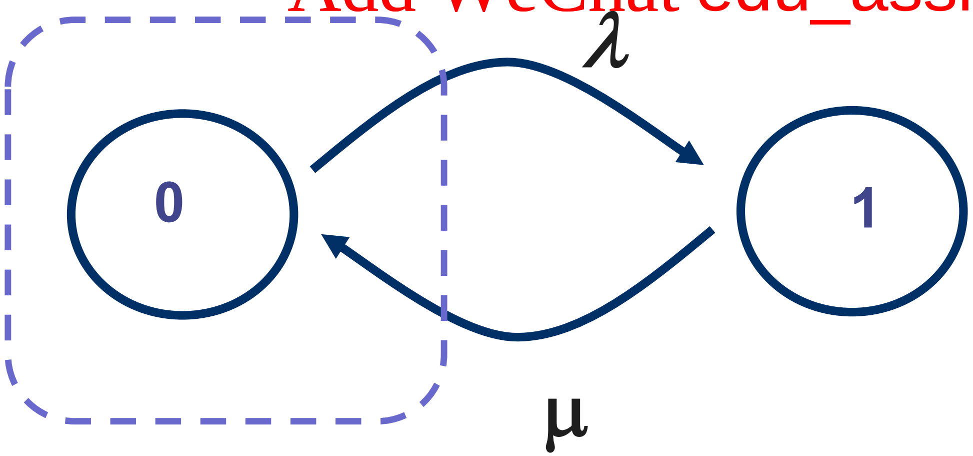
- Transition from State 0 to State 1
  - Caused by an arrival, the rate is λ
- Transition from State 1 to State 0
  - Caused by a completed service, the rate is μ
- State diagram representation
  - *Each circle is a*
  - *Label the arc b sition rate*



Faster way to obtain steady state solution (2)

- Steady state means
  - **rate of transition out of a state = Rate of transition into a state**
- We have for state 0:

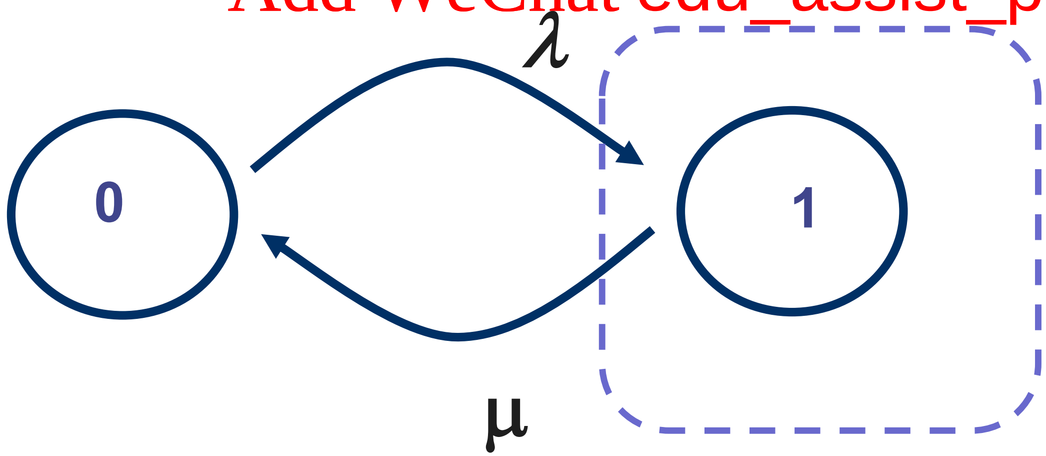
$$\lambda P_0 = \mu P_1$$



Faster way to obtain steady state solution (3)

- We can do the same for State 1:
- Steady state means
  - **Rate of transition into a state** = **rate of transition out of a state**
- We have for state 1:

$$\underline{\lambda P_0} = \underline{\mu P_1}$$



Faster way to obtain steady state solution (4)

- We have one equation $\lambda P_0 = \mu P_1$
- We have 2 unknowns and we need one more equation.
- Since we must be either one of the two states:

- Solving these two equations, we g steady state solution as before

$$P_0 = \frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} \qquad P_1 = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}$$

Summary

- Solving a queueing problem is not simple
- It is harder to find how a queue evolves with time

- It is simpler to find how a queue behaves at steady state
  - Procedure:
    - Draw a diag
    - Add arcs be ates
    - Derive flow balance equation i.e.
      - Rate of entering a state = Rat ate
    - Solve the equation for steady state probability

Don't forget the probabilistic interpretation

- Change in probability in State 0

$$P_0(t+\Delta t) - P_0(t) = -P_0(t)\lambda\Delta t + P_1(t)\mu\Delta t$$

Rate of leaving state 0 **entering state 0**

$$\Rightarrow 0 = -\boxed{P_0\lambda\Delta t} + \boxed{P_1\mu\Delta t}$$

Prob[Leaving State 0 | State 0]

Prob[Entering State 0 | State 1]

A call centre with 1 operator and 1 holding slot

- We want to determine the probability that an arriving call will be rejected

Analysing the queueing problem

- The system can be in one of the following three states
  - State 0 = 0 call in the system (= the operator is idle)
  - State 1 = 1 call in the system (= Operator busy. Holding slot empty.)
  - State 2 = 2 calls in the system (= Operator busy. Holding slot occupied.)
- Define the probabi occurs

$$P_1 = \text{Probability in State 1}$$

$$P_2 = \text{Probability in State 2}$$

The transition probabilities

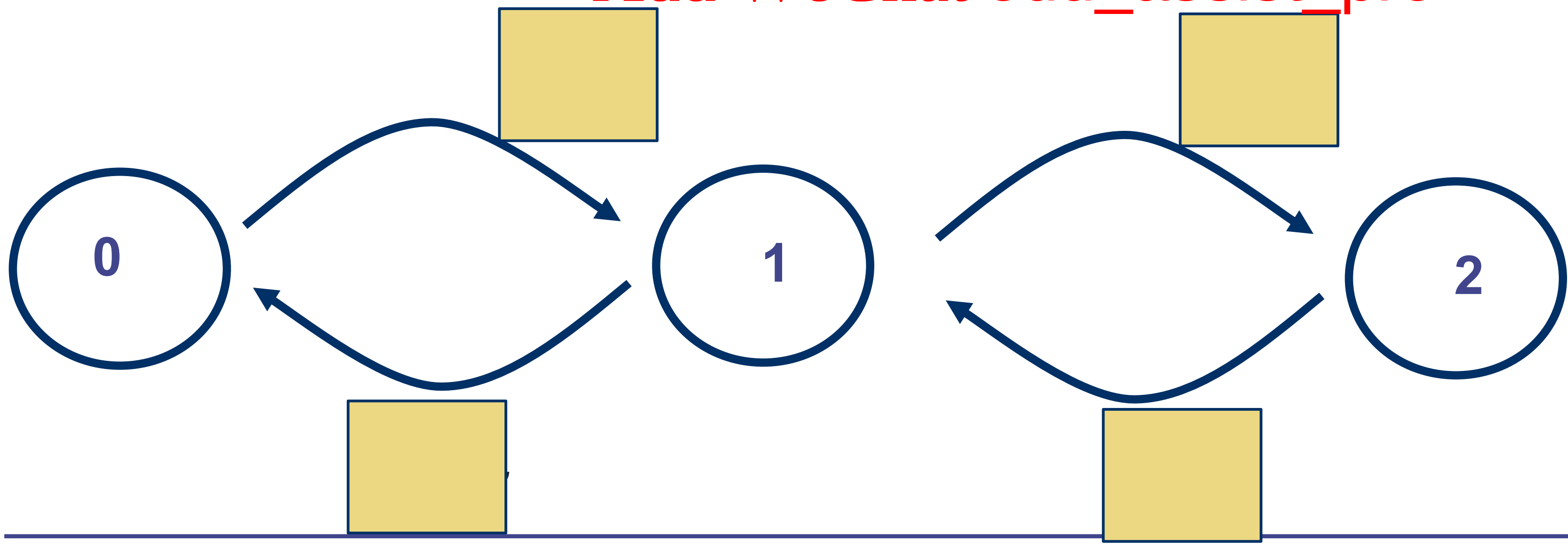
- Consider a small time interval δ
  - Given the system is in State 1
    - What is the probability that it will move to State 0?
    - What is the probability that it will move to State 2?
- Transiting from *State 1* ➔ *State 0*
  - This can only o
  - Conditional pro
- Transiting from *State 1* ➔ *Sta*
  - This can only occur when
  - Conditional probability for this to occur =
- Prob [*State 1* ➔ *State 0* | *State 1*] =
- Prob [*State 1* ➔ *State 2* | *State 1*] =

Exercise: The transition probabilities

- Can you work out the following transition probabilities
  - Prob [*State 0* → *State 1* | *State 0*] =
  - Prob [*State 0* → *State 2* | *State 0*] =
  - Prob [*State 2* → *State 0* | *State 2*] =
  - Prob [*State 2* → *State 1* | *State 2*] =

The state transition diagram

- Given the following transition probabilities (over a small time interval δ)
  - Prob [*State 0* ➔ *State 1* | *State 0*] =
  - Prob [*State 0* ➔ *State 2* | *State 0*] =
  - Prob [*State 1* ➔ *State 0* | *State 1*] =
  - Prob [*State 1* ➔ *State 2* | *State 1*] =
  - Prob [*State 2* ➔ *State 0* | *State 2*] =
  - Prob [*State 2* ➔ *State 1* | *State 2*] =
- We draw the follow m
  - Note 1: We label transition probability / δ
  - Note 2: Arcs with zero rate are not

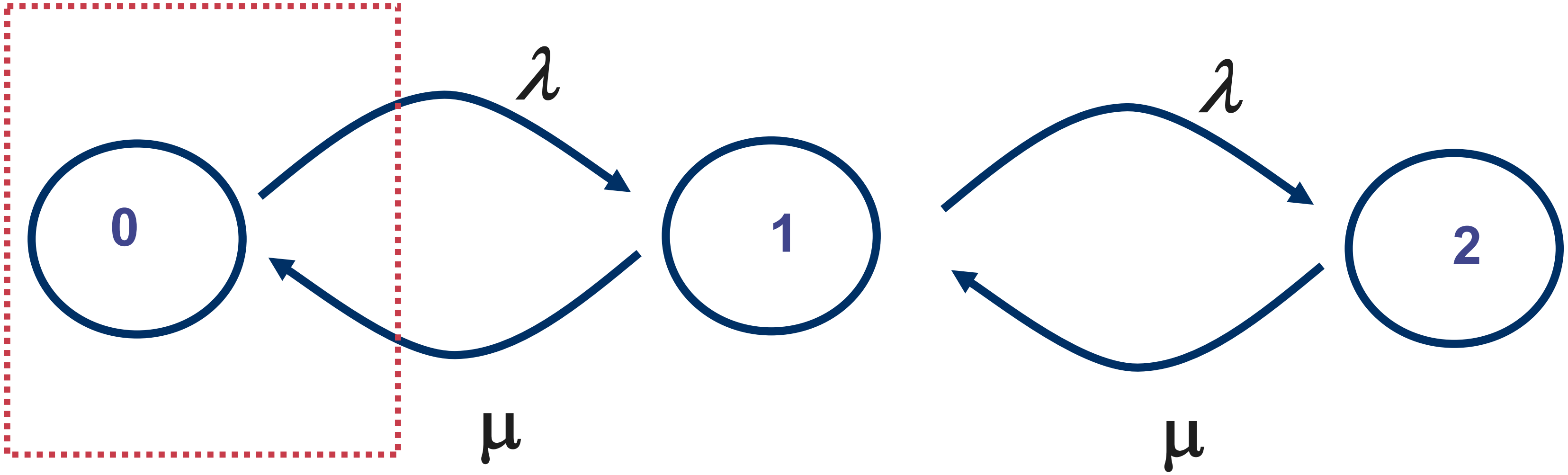


Setting up the balance equations (1)

- For steady state, we have
  - Prob of transiting into a “box” = Prob of transiting out of a “box”
  - Rate of transiting into a “box” = Rate of transiting out of a “box”
- Note a “box” can include one or more state
- The “box” is the dotted square shown below

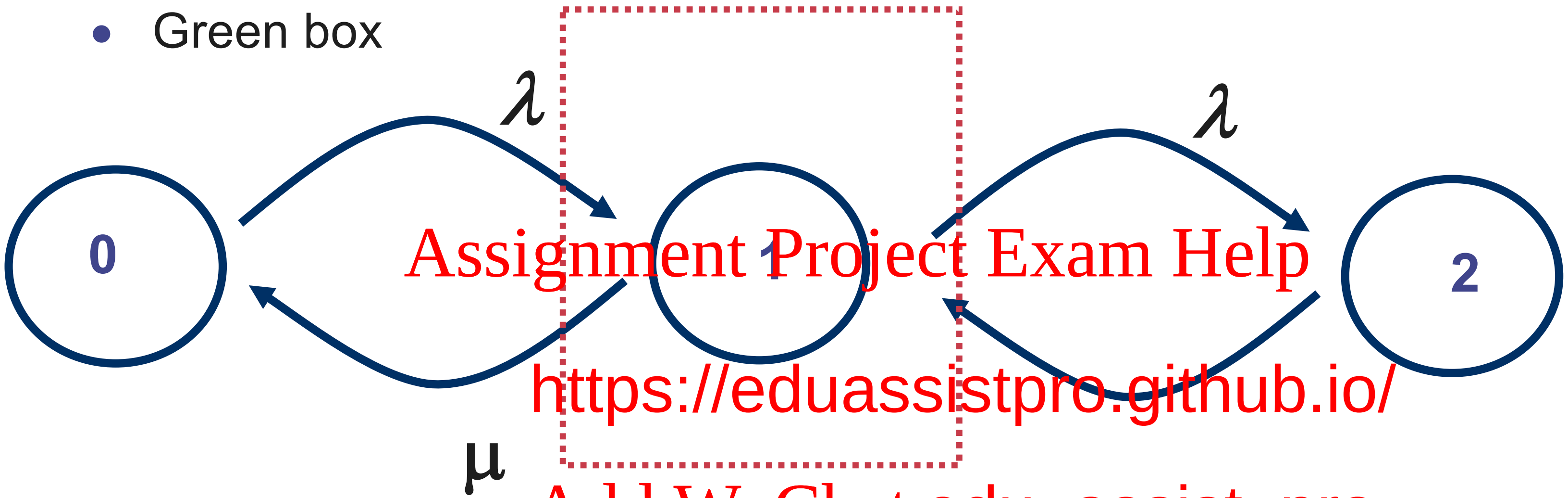
Prob out of “box” = $P_0 \lambda \delta$

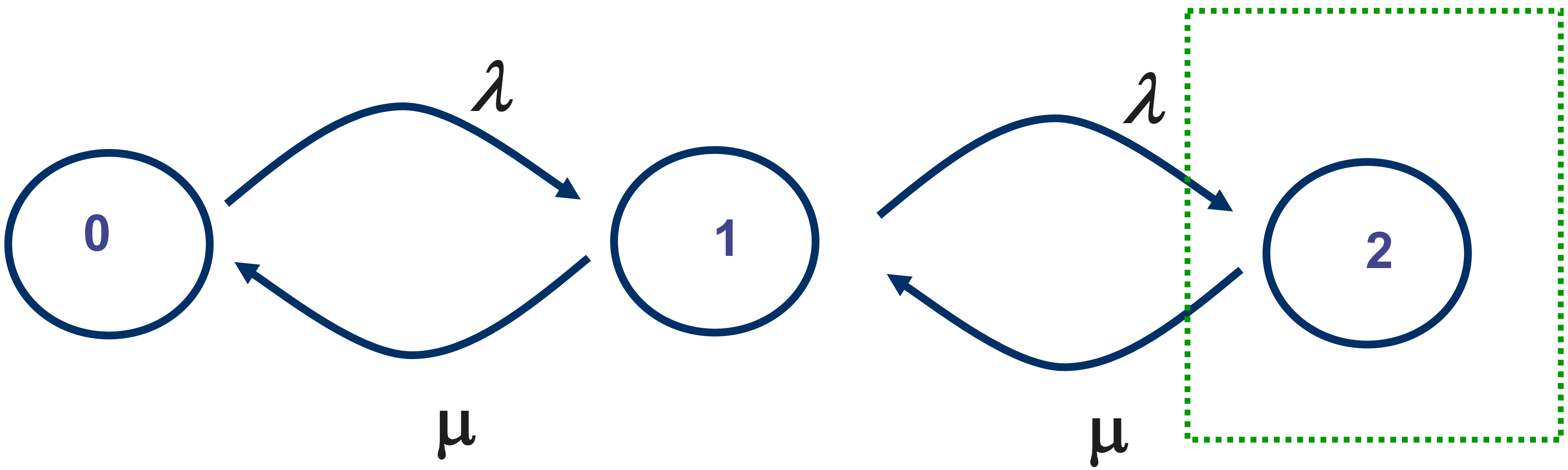
$$\lambda P_0 = \mu P_1$$



Exercise: Setting up the balance equations (2)

- Set up the balance equations for the
  - Red box
  - Green box





The balance equations

- There are three balance equations

- Note that these three equations early independent
  - First equation + Third equation = Second equation
- There are 3 unknowns (P_0, P_1, P_2) but we have only 2 equations
- We need 1 more equation. What is it?

Solving for the steady state probabilities

- An addition equation: Sum(Probabilities) = 1
- Solve the following equations for the steady state probabilities P_0, P_1, P_2 :

$$\lambda P_0 = \mu P_1$$

- By solving these 3 equations, we have

Steady state probabilities

- By solving the equations on the previous slide, we have the steady state probabilities are:

- If we know the values of λ and μ, we can find the ical values of prob

- expressions make sense?

$$P_2 = \frac{\left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^2}{1 + \frac{\lambda}{\mu} + \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^2}$$

Summary and References

- Summary
  - Poisson queues with 1 server + (0 or 1) holding slot
  - How to solve the steady state solution

- Recommended reading
  - Queues with P d in
  - Bertsekas and ections 3.3 to 3.4.3
  - Note: I derived the formulas h ntinuous Markov chain but Bertsekas and Gallager use arkov chain