Logo, company name

Description automatically generated

**COMP9334 - Capacity Planning of Computer Systems and Networks**

**T1 2022**

**Assignment 1**

**Name:** Yuhua Zhao – **ZID:** z5404443

**Question 1 (3 Marks):**

Table

Description automatically generated

1. ***Determine the service demands of disk-1, disk-2, disk-3 and the CPU.***

To get the Service demand of Disk-1, Disk-2, disk-3, and the CPU, we need to use the Service Demand Law:

The U(i) refer to the Utilization of devices, which mean that we need to calculate the Utilization of U(Disk-1), U(Disk-2), U(Disk-3) and U(CPU) and the Throughput of the System. Meanwhile we will convert the Monitor time from minute to second to match with the provided Busy time.

After calculate the Utilization of each devices, we need to get the Throughput of the System X(0).

Since we retrieve the X(0) and the Utilization of each devices, so we can calculate the Service Demand of each device of the System.

1. ***Use bottleneck analysis to determine the asymptotic bound on the system throughput when there are 4 interactive users, and the think time is 20 seconds.***

Bottleneck Analysis:

The first throughput bond will be limited by the Maximum Service demand of a device within the System. The service demand from highest to lowest: *D(Disk1) > D(Disk3) > D(CPU) > Disk (Disk2).* So, the first throughput bound value will be:

The Second bond, N is the number of Interactive Users and sums the service demand of all devices. Additionally, the throughput bound will also affect by the Thinking time:

Thus, by using the Bottleneck Analysis to get the Asymptotic bound:

**Question 2 (7 Marks)**

Diagram

Description automatically generated

1. ***Formulate a continuous-time Markov chain for the part of the call centre consisting of Staff 1 and their three waiting slots***

The continuous-time Markov Chain for the part of the Call centre Consisting of Staff one described as Below:

A diagram of a diagram

Description automatically generated with low confidence

Brief explanation of the term:

* : The probability of Call that assign to Staff 1 from Dispatcher.
* : The Centre receives on average queries per hour.
* 1: Staff 1 complete average queries per hour.
* : \* in result can calculate the queries that assign to Staff 1.

**Define the States:**

* State 0: Staff 1 is Idle and waiting for calls.
* State 1: Staff 1 receives a call and serve the query right away.
* State 2: Staff 1 is serving a call, one query in waiting slots.
* State 3: Staff 1 is serving a call, two queries in waiting slots.
* State 4: Staff 1 is serving a call, three queries in waiting slots and the slots are full. A further query is assigned to Staff 1 will be rejected.

1. ***Write down the balance equations for the continuous-time Markov chain that you have formulated.***

Brief Explanation of the Terms:

* i: Probability in State i.

Balance Equation List:

* 0 = 11
* 1 = 12
* 2 = 13
* 3 = 14
* 0 + 12 = ( 1 + )1
* 1 + 13 = ( 1 + )2
* 2 + 14 = ( 1 + )3

1. ***Derive the expressions for the steady state probabilities of the continuous-time Markov***

***chain that you have formulated.***

0 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 1

**Steady State for P0:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0 = 11  => 1 = 0 | 1 = 12  => 2 = 1  => 2 = 0 | 2 = 13  => 3 = 2  => 3 = 0 | 3 = 14  => 4 = 3  => 2 = 0 |

0 + \* 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 = 1

0 () = 1

0 =

**Steady State for P1:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0 = 11  => 0 = 1 | 1 = 12  => 2 = 1 | 2 = 13  => 3 = 2  => 3 = 1 | 3 = 14  => 4 = 3  => 2 = 1 |

1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 1

1 ( ) = 1

1 =

1 =

**Steady State for P2:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0 = 11  => 0 = 1  => 0 = 2 | 1 = 12  => 1 = 2 | 2 = 13  => 3 = 2 | 3 = 14  => 4 = 3  => 2 = 2 |

2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 1

2 (

2 =

2 =

**Steady State for P3:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0 = 11  => 0 = 1  => 0 = 3 | 1 = 12  => 1 = 3 | 2 = 13  => 2 = ­3 | 3 = 14  => 4 = 3  => 4 = 3 |

3 + 3 + ­3 + 3 + 3 = 1

3­ () = 1  
 3 =

3 =

**Steady State for P4:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0 = 11  => 0 = 1  => 0 = 4 | 1 = 12  => 1 = 4 | 2 = 13  => 2 = ­4 | 3 = 14  => 3 = 4  => 3 = 4 |

4 + 4 + ­4 + 4 + 4 = 1

4 =

4 =

1. ***Assuming that = 0.4, = 5.7 and 1 = 6.1. Determine the probability that a query that is dispatched to Staff 1 will be rejected.***

Query from Dispatched to Staff 1 get rejected mean that Staff 1 must be in State 4 as other state will have Waiting slot for query.

4 =

1. ***Assuming that = 0.4, = 5.7, 1 = 6.1 and 2 = 6.5, determine the mean waiting time of the queries that have not been rejected by the call centre. Note that Part (d) considers only queries that have been dispatched to Sta\_ 1 but Part (e) considers the whole call centre.***

**Staff 1:**

* Let 1
* Mean Response Time
* Mean Service Time =
* Mean Waiting Time:

**Staff2:**

* Let 2
* Mean Response Time
* Mean Service Time =
* Mean Waiting Time:

**Question 3:**

Graphical user interface, text

Description automatically generated

Chart

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Graphical user interface, text, Word

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

**The Following Question uses a Python Program for calculation.**

1. ***Assuming that = 4, formulate a continuous-time Markov chain for the system using the state definition given earlier. You can answer this question by drawing a state transition diagram with all the states and transitions. You can express the transition rates in terms of 1, 2, 1, 2 and*** *.*

w1: Workload of Class 1 query.

w2: Workload of Class 2 query.

: The Constant processing rate of a server (Hourly).

The time that used to Complete the workload.

is the processing rate work workload per hour.

Diagram, schematic

Description automatically generated

1. ***Assuming that n = 4, 1 = 2.7, 2 = 1.5, 1 = 10.4, 2 = 15.3 and = 70. Answer the following questions.***
2. What are the steady state probabilities of the states for the continuous-time Markov chain?

P (0,0): 0.4379003300349381

P (1,0): 0.17644426160101756

P (0,1): 0.14381913300770024

P (2,0): 0.07122027926879308

P (1,1): 0.059780225490564956

P (0,2): 0.04575130541681077

P (3,0): 0.026587497343089066

P (2,1): 0.028398406247906682

P (4,0): 0.009679010636388017

1. ***Determine the probability that an arriving Class 1 request will be rejected.***

This Situation only happens when all servers are occupied.

P[Class 1 will be rejected]: = P(4,0) + P(2,1) + P(0,2)

= 0.10929769615308778

1. ***Determine the probability that an arriving Class 2 request will be rejected.***

This Situation only happens when less than 1 (Include 1) server is busy.

P[Class 2 will be rejected]: = P(1,1) + P(0,2) + P(3,0) + P(2,1) + P(4,0)

= 0.17019644513475948

1. Determine the probability that an arriving request will be rejected. Note that the hint in Question 2 is applicable.
2. **Assuming that 1 = 2,7, 2 = 1,5, w1 = 10:4, w2 = 15.3 and = 70. What is the smallest value of n that can reduce the probability of rejecting an arriving request to a level lower than 0.05?**