DOCUMENTATIE TEMA 2

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CUPRINS

- 1. OBIECTIVUL TEMEI
- 2. ANALIZA PROBLEMEI, MODELARE, SCENARII, CAZURI DE UTILIZARE
- 3. PEOIWCTARE
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1.OBIECTIVUL TEMEI

1. OBIECTIVUL PRINCIPAL

Design-ul si implementarea unei aplicatii care sa analizeze sistemele bazate pe cozi simuland o serie de N clienti pentru servire, intrand in Q cozi, asteptand, fiind serviti si la final parasind cozile si calcularea timpului de asteptare mediu, al timpului de servire mediu si peak hour.

2.OBIECTIVE SECUNDARE

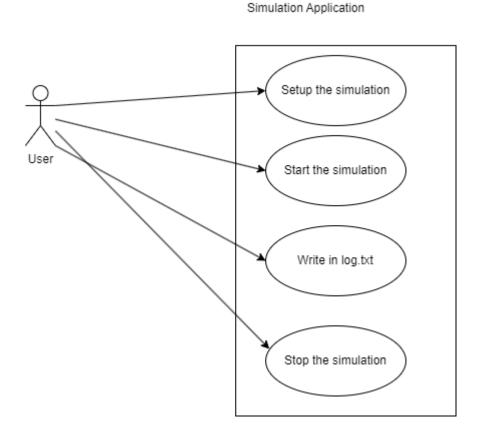
- -Analiza problemei si identificare cerintelor
- -Design-ul si simularea aplicatiei
- -Implementarea simularii aplicatiei
- -Testarea simularii aplicatiei

CERINTE FUNCTIONALE

- -simularea aplicatiei ar trebui sa permita utilizatorului sa initializeze simularea;
- -simularea aplicatiei ar trebui sa permita utilizatorului sa inceapa simularea;
- -simularea aplicatiei ar trebui sa afiseze in timp real evolutia cozilor;

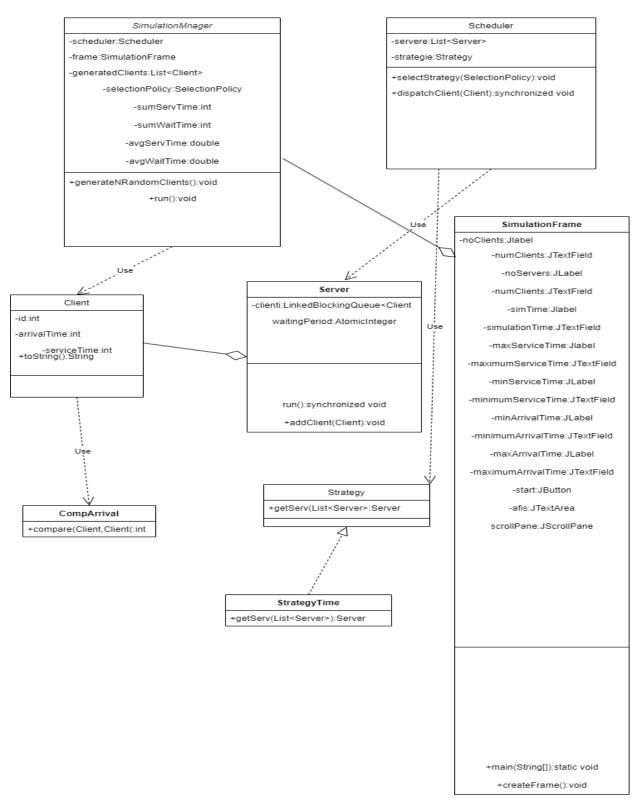
CERINTE NONFUNCTIONALE

-aplicatia ar trebui sa fie intuitiva si usor de folosit de catre utilizator;



3.PROIECTARE

Diagrama de clase



-Au fost folosite structurile LinkedBlocking Queue si AtomicInteger pentru a sincroniza corespunzator thread-urile;

4.IMPLEMENTARE

```
public class Client {
   private int id;
   private int arrivalTime;
   private int serviceTime;

public Client(int id, int arrivalTime, int serviceTime) {
      super();
      this.id = id;
      this.arrivalTime = arrivalTime;
      this.serviceTime = serviceTime;
}
```

In clasa <u>Client</u>, care reprezinta task-urile avem cele 3 atribute care descriu un client si anume id,arrivalTime,serviceTime;

```
public void addClient(Client cl) {
    try {
      clienti.put(cl);
    waitingPeriod.getAndIncrement();
      }catch(InterruptedException ex) {
        ex.getStackTrace();
    }
    //notifyAll();
}
```

In clasa avem metoda addClient care va adauga clientul in severul respectiv

Precum si metoda run necesara deoarece clasa Server implementeaza Runnable, totodata aceasta metoda stergand clientul din coada pentru serviceTime=0;

```
private List<Server>servere;
//private int noServers;
private Strategy strategie;
public Scheduler(int noServers) {

    servere=new ArrayList<Server>();
    for(int i=0;i<noServers;i++) {
        Server serv=new Server();
        servere.add(serv);
        Thread th=new Thread(serv);
        th.start();

    }
}

public void selectStrategy(SelectionPolicy policy) {
    if(policy==SelectionPolicy.SHORTEST_TIME) {
        strategie=new StrategyTime();
    }
}

public synchronized void dispatchClient(Client c) {
    strategie.getServ(servere).addClient(c);
}</pre>
```

In clasa _initializam cate un thread pentru fiecare coada selectam strategia(in cazul de fata avem doar strategia shortest_time si apelam metoda getServ care ne returneaza coada la care trebuie sa fie pus clientul;

```
public synchronized void generateNRandomClients() {
    for (int i = 0; i <frame.getNumClients(); i++) {
        int id = i;
        Random rand = new Random();
        int serviceTime = rand.nextInt(frame.getMinimumServiceTime(), frame.getMaximumServiceTime());
        Random randl = new Random();
        int arrivalTime = randl.nextInt(2, frame.getSimulationTime() / 2);
        Client c = new Client(id, arrivalTime, serviceTime);
        generatedClients.add(c);
    }
    Collections.sort(generatedClients, new CompArrival());
}</pre>
```

In <u>SimulationManager</u> avem metoda generateNRandomClients care va genera n clienti random conform informatiilor extrase din interfata;

```
(int m=0;m<frame.getNumServers();m++) {</pre>
    for(Client c:scheduler.getServere().get(m).getClienti()) {
        if(c.getServiceTime()>0)
        c.setServiceTime(c.getServiceTime()-1);;
for(int k=0;k<frame.getNumServers();k++) {</pre>
        buffer.write("Queue "+k+":");
        for(Client c:scheduler.getServere().get(k).clienti)
        {buffer.write(c.toString());
        frame.setTextArea(c.toString());
        String newline=System.lineSeparator();
        buffer.write(newline);
        frame.setTextArea(newline);
System.out.println(currentTime);
buffer.write("Waiting clients");
frame.setTextArea("Waiting clients");
for(int j=0;j<generatedClients.size();j++) {</pre>
    buffer.write(generatedClients.get(j).toString());
    frame.setTextArea(generatedClients.get(j).toString());
String newline=System.lineSeparator();
buffer.write(newline);
```

```
try {
    Thread.sleep(1000);
    ;
} catch (InterruptedException ex) {
    ex.getStackTrace();
}

avgWaitTime=(double) sumWaitTime/frame.getNumClients();
avgServTime=(double) sumServTime/frame.getNumClients();

//System.out.println(avgWaitTime);
buffer.write(Double.toString(avgWaitTime));
buffer.write(Double.toString(avgServTime));

//System.out.println(avgServTime);
frame.setTextArea(Double.toString(avgWaitTime));
String newline=System.lineSeparator();
//System.out.println(newline);
frame.setTextArea(newline);
frame.setTextArea(newline);
frame.setTextArea(Double.toString(avgServTime));
buffer.close();
}
catch(IOException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
```

Metoda run prezentata extrage informatiile din interfata, calculeaza average waitingTime si average Service Time si scrie informatiile necesare in fisier, respectiv in JTextArea din interfata.

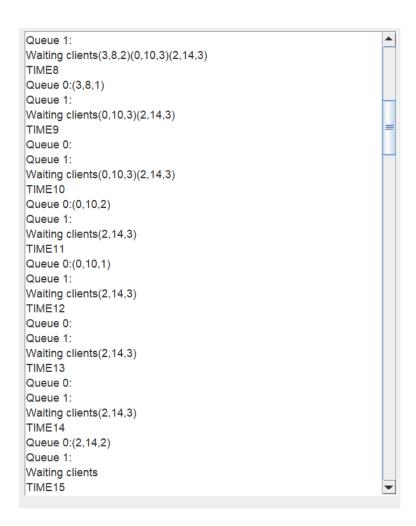
```
public class SimulationFrame extends JFrame {
    private JLabel noClients;
    private JTextField numClients;
    private JLabel noServers;
    private JTextField numServers;
    private JLabel simTime;
    private JTextField simulationTime;
    private JLabel minServiceTime;
    private JTextField minimumServiceTime;
    private JLabel maxServiceTime;
    private JLabel maxServiceTime;
    private JLabel minArrivalTime;
    private JLabel minimumArrivalTime;
    private JLabel maxArrivalTime;
    private JLabel maxArrivalTime;
    private JList<Server>cozi;
    public JButton start;
    private JTextArea afis;
    private JScrollPane scrollPane;

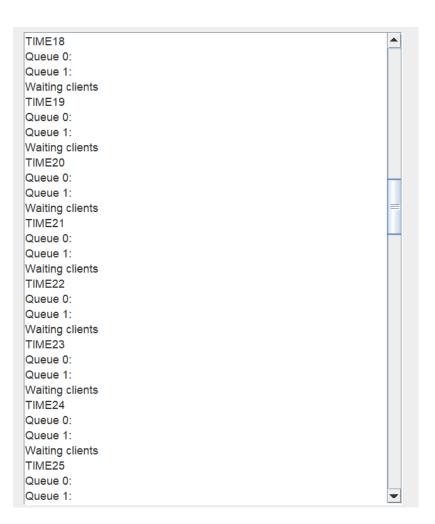
public void createFrame() {
        JFrame frame = new JFrame("Simulation Frame");
        frame.setSize(1920, 1080);
        //model=new DefaultListModel();
        //scrollPane=new JScrollPane();
}
```

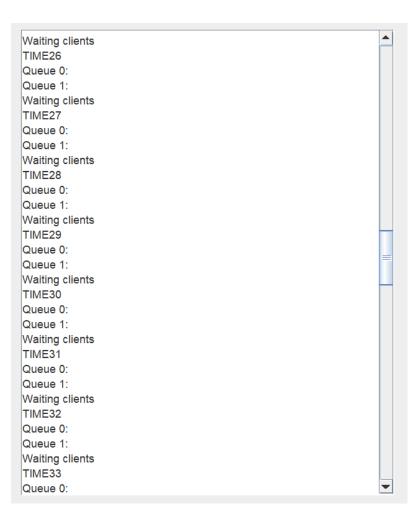
In clasa SimulationFrame avem atributele de mai sus si metoda createFrame care va crea frame-ul ce va contine atributele specificate.

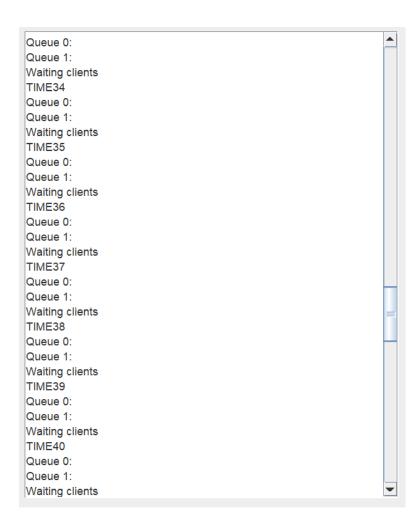
5.REZULTATE

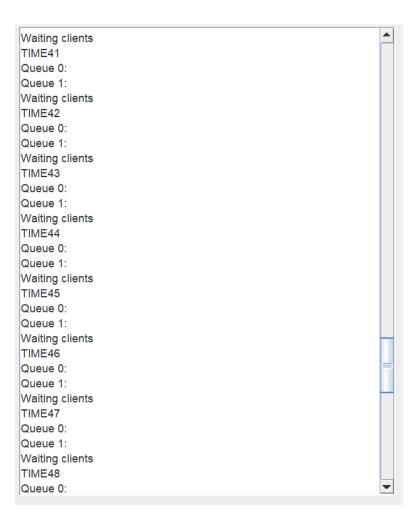


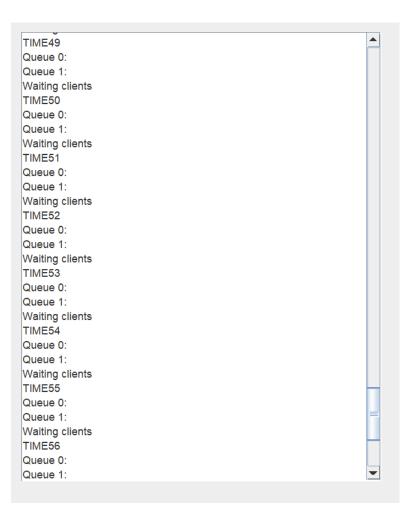


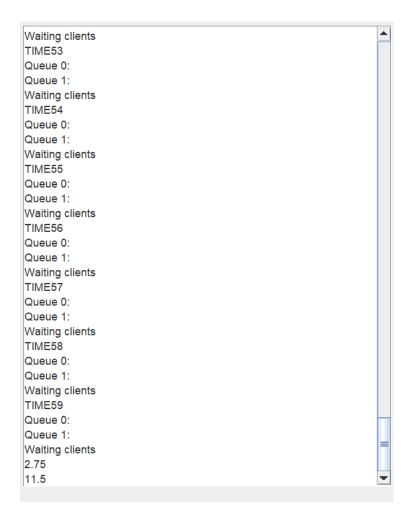


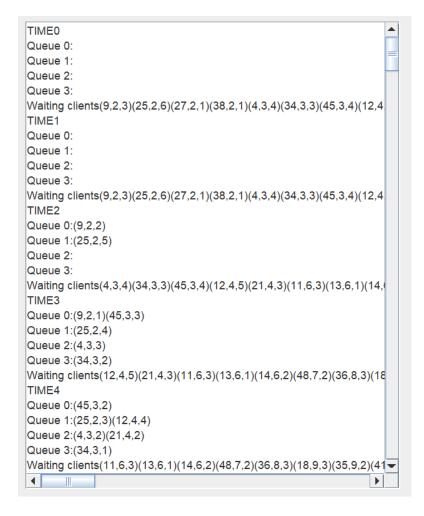








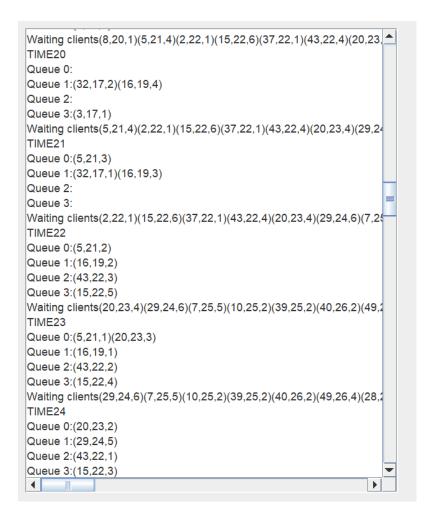


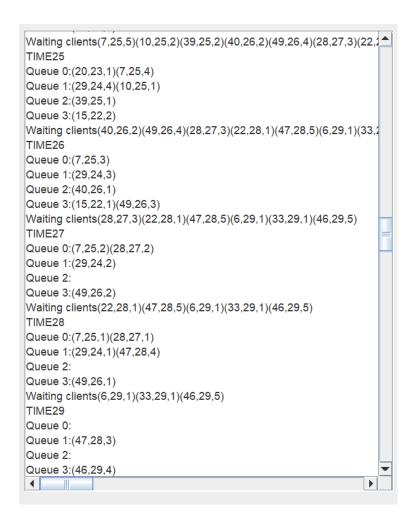


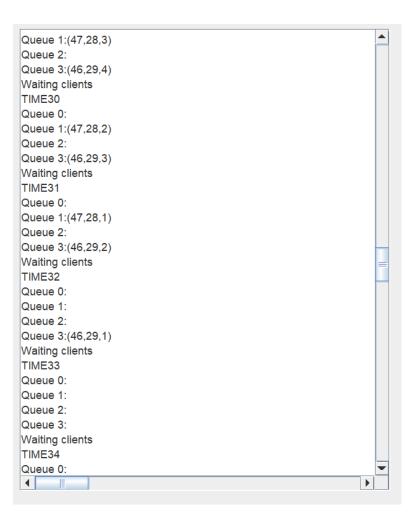
```
TIME5
Queue 0:(45,3,1)
Queue 1:(25,2,2)(12,4,3)
Queue 2:(4,3,1)(21,4,1)
Queue 3:
Waiting clients(11,6,3)(13,6,1)(14,6,2)(48,7,2)(36,8,3)(18,9,3)(35,9,2)(41
TIME6
Queue 0:
Queue 1:(25,2,1)(12,4,2)
Queue 2:
Queue 3:(11,6,2)(14,6,1)
Waiting clients(48,7,2)(36,8,3)(18,9,3)(35,9,2)(41,10,6)(0,11,6)(19,12,2)
TIME7
Queue 0:(48,7,1)
Queue 1:(12,4,1)
Queue 2:
Queue 3:(11,6,1)
Waiting clients(36,8,3)(18,9,3)(35,9,2)(41,10,6)(0,11,6)(19,12,2)(23,12,2
TIME8
Queue 0:
Queue 1:
Queue 2:(36,8,2)
Queue 3:
Waiting clients(18,9,3)(35,9,2)(41,10,6)(0,11,6)(19,12,2)(23,12,2)(44,12,
TIME9
Queue 0:(18,9,2)
Queue 1:(35,9,1)
Queue 2:(36,8,1)
Queue 3:
Waiting clients(41,10,6)(0,11,6)(19,12,2)(23,12,2)(44,12,2)(30,13,5)(17,
```

```
Waiting clients(41,10,6)(0,11,6)(19,12,2)(23,12,2)(44,12,2)(30,13,5)(17,
TIME10
Queue 0:(18,9,1)
Queue 1:
Queue 2:
Queue 3:(41,10,5)
Waiting clients(0,11,6)(19,12,2)(23,12,2)(44,12,2)(30,13,5)(17,14,4)(24,
TIME11
Queue 0:
Queue 1:(0,11,5)
Queue 2:
Queue 3:(41,10,4)
Waiting clients(19,12,2)(23,12,2)(44,12,2)(30,13,5)(17,14,4)(24,14,6)(1,14,4)
TIME12
Queue 0:(19,12,1)(44,12,1)
Queue 1:(0,11,4)
Queue 2:(23,12,1)
Queue 3:(41,10,3)
Waiting clients(30,13,5)(17,14,4)(24,14,6)(1,15,6)(31,15,3)(3,17,5)(32,17
TIME13
Queue 0:
Queue 1:(0,11,3)(30,13,4)
Queue 2:
Queue 3:(41,10,2)
Waiting clients(17,14,4)(24,14,6)(1,15,6)(31,15,3)(3,17,5)(32,17,6)(42,17
TIME14
Queue 0:(17,14,3)
Queue 1:(0,11,2)(30,13,3)
Queue 2:(24,14,5)
Queue 3:(41,10,1)
4
```

```
Queue 1:(0,11,2)(30,13,3)
Queue 2:(24,14,5)
Queue 3:(41,10,1)
Waiting clients(1,15,6)(31,15,3)(3,17,5)(32,17,6)(42,17,3)(26,18,3)(16,19
TIME15
Queue 0:(17,14,2)(1,15,5)
Queue 1:(0,11,1)(30,13,2)
Queue 2:(24,14,4)(31,15,2)
Queue 3:
Waiting clients(3,17,5)(32,17,6)(42,17,3)(26,18,3)(16,19,6)(8,20,1)(5,21,
TIME16
Queue 0:(17,14,1)(1,15,4)
Queue 1:(30,13,1)
Queue 2:(24,14,3)(31,15,1)
Queue 3:
Waiting clients(3,17,5)(32,17,6)(42,17,3)(26,18,3)(16,19,6)(8,20,1)(5,21,
TIME17
Queue 0:(1,15,3)
Queue 1:(32,17,5)
Queue 2:(24,14,2)
Queue 3:(3,17,4)(42,17,2)
Waiting clients(26,18,3)(16,19,6)(8,20,1)(5,21,4)(2,22,1)(15,22,6)(37,22,
TIME18
Queue 0:(1,15,2)(26,18,2)
Queue 1:(32,17,4)
Queue 2:(24,14,1)
Queue 3:(3,17,3)(42,17,1)
Waiting clients(16,19,6)(8,20,1)(5,21,4)(2,22,1)(15,22,6)(37,22,1)(43,22,
TIME19
Queue 0:(1,15,1)(26,18,1)
                                                                   P
```







6.CONCLUZII

Tema presupune dezvoltarea cunostintelor despre thread-uri a metodelor de sincronizare, respectiv a scrierii in fisiere a unui log of events.

7.BIBLIOGRAFIE

Thread synchronization in java:

https://www.javatpoint.com/synchronization-in-java

LinkedBlockingQueue in java:

https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/Link edBlockingQueue.html