# Marmara University Faculty of Engineering



IE 3081
Modeling and Discrete Simulation

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# **STEP 1**

# **System Components:**

- Entities:
  - Appointment\_Customer
  - o Customer
  - o Employee
- Attributes:
  - o Appointment\_Customer : Priority
  - o Customer: Priority
  - o Employee:
- Activities:
  - o Customer activities:
    - Go to receptionist
    - Waiting in the queue
    - Shaving

- Leave
- o Appointment Customer
  - Go to receptionist
  - Waiting in the queue
  - Shaving
  - Leave
- Employee activities:
  - Go to barber chair
  - Shave the customers
  - Leave

#### • Events:

- o Hour Counter
- Create Customer
- o Pause

#### • State Variables:

- o hour
- inSystemAppointmentCustomer
- o numberOfServicedCustomer
- o servicearea1isAvailable
- o servicearea2isAvailable
- o servicearea3isAvailable
- servicearea4isAvailable
- o chair1isAvailable
- o chair2isAvailable
- o chair3isAvailable
- o chair4isAvailable
- o numberOfEmployee
- InSystemnumberOfEmp

#### • Functions:

- waitOtherCustomers()
- decreaseAppointmentCustomers()
- decreaseAppointmentCustomers1()
- decreaseAppointmentCustomers2()
- decreaseAppointmentCustomers3()
- o DecrNumberOfEmployee
- o IncNumberOfEmployee
- createEmp
- o run

#### • Buttons:

- $\circ$  run
- o IncNumberOfEmployee
- o DecrNumberOfEmployee

## **Relations Between System Components:**

#### 1. Customer-Employee Relation:

• A customer is assigned to an employee based on availability.

#### 2. Customer - Reception

Customers always come over to Reception

#### 3. Queue:

 Customers waiting for service form a queue. If customer is an Appointment\_Customer, it has a priority. For this reason, Appoint\_Customer waits shorter than non-appointment customer.

## STEP 2

#### **Objectives:**

#### 1. Efficient Appointment Scheduling:

- o Minimize waiting times for customers.
- Optimize the allocation of Employee's time.

### **Performance Metrics and Outputs:**

#### 1. Waiting Time:

• Average and maximum waiting times for customers.

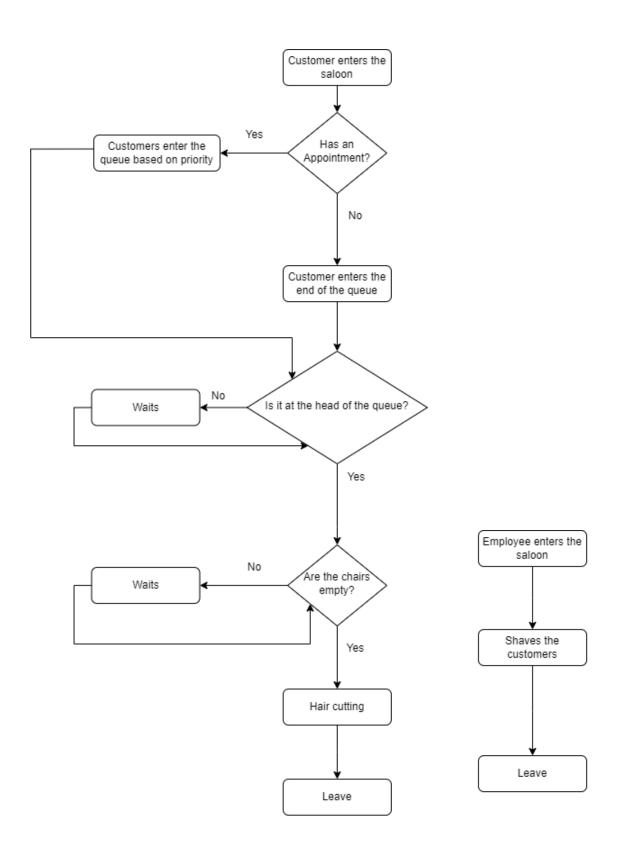
#### 2. Service Time:

• The average time is taken for shaving.

#### **Alternative System Designs to Test:**

#### **Number Of Employees**

In our model we initially have increaseNumberOfEmployees and decreaseNumberOfEmployees buttons. With these buttons we can change the number of employees. Each employee works for 20 minutes. After 20 minutes of work, there is a 2.5 minute break and a new employee comes. In our alternative simulation, we observe what changes occur in the system when the number of employees changes. A maximum of 4 employees can work. At least 1 employee can work.



## **STEP 3**

## System Components

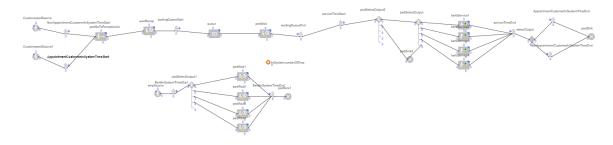
We have consolidated the system components within AnyLogic, encompassing variables, functions, and events. This serves as a central repository for our variables, functions. and events. facilitating streamlined organization and management of essential elements for our simulation model. Through this



structure, we maintain a clear overview of the system's intricacies, promoting efficiency in development and enhancing the overall coherence of our simulation framework.

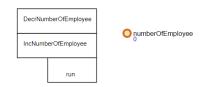
#### Aktor Event Flow

We simulated and interlinked the flows of actors within our system in AnyLogic. This detailed simulation considered various actors, including customers with appointments and walk-in customers, as well as our employees. This approach provides a holistic view of the system, accommodating scheduled and unscheduled interactions, and enhances the overall realism and applicability of our model.



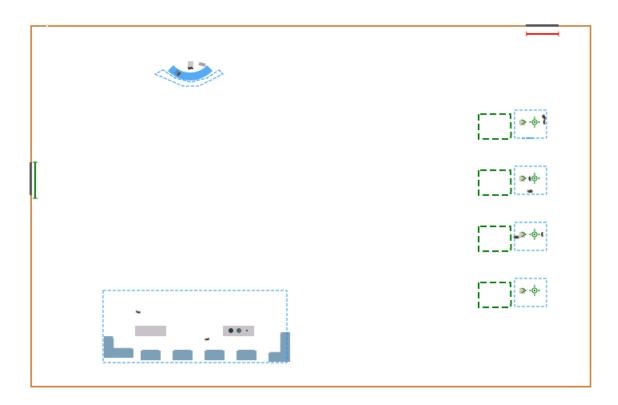
# Simulation

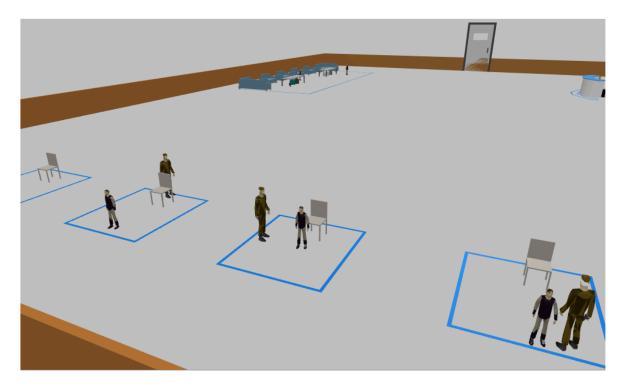
When simulating the system, it offers three buttons: buttons to increase or decrease the number of employees and a button to run the simulation.



You can view our 2D and 3D simulations below:

2D





Note: \*20 minutes in simulation is equal to 8 hours in real life. The simulation can simulate at most 1 hour because we have a student membership of the AnyLogic program.

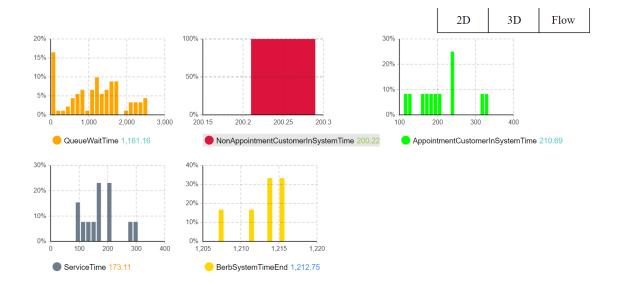
# **STEP 4**

Input

numberOfEmployees: 3

Seed: 1

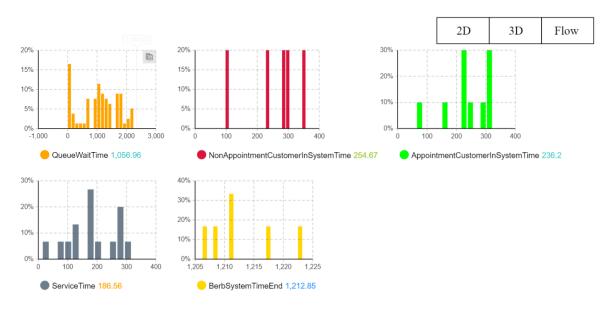
Outputs



Input

numberOfEmployees: 3

Seed: 11

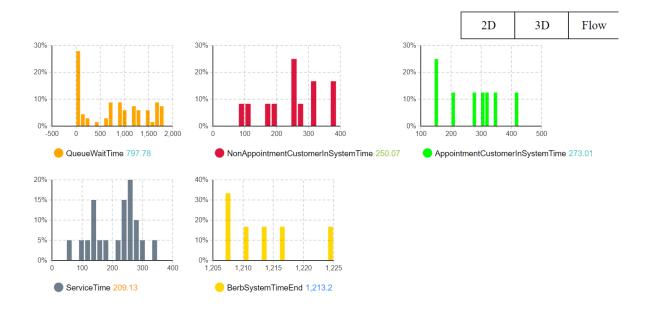


## Input

numberOfEmployees: 3

Seed: 111

All of outputs measure mean values.

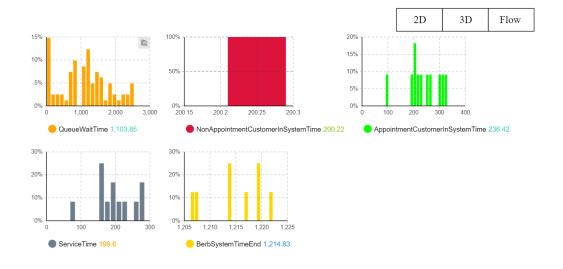


## Input

numberOfEmployees: 4

Seed: 1

## Outputs



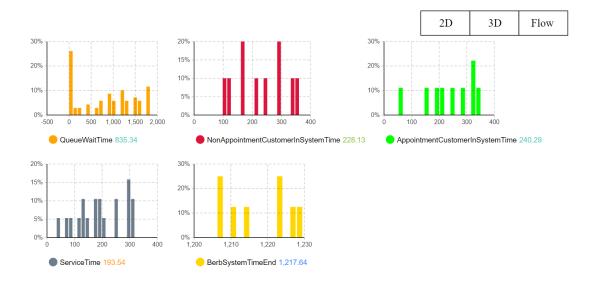
# Input

numberOfEmployees: 4

Seed : 11

## Outputs

All of outputs measure mean values.

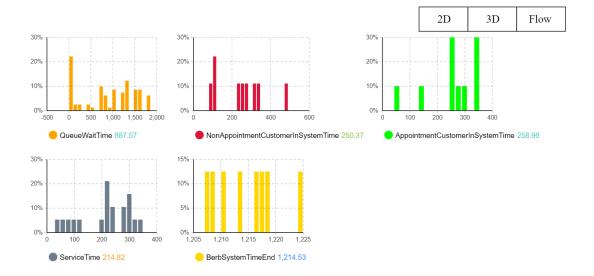


## Input

numberOfEmployees: 4

Seed: 111

# Outputs



	Replication 1	Replication 2	Replication 3	Mean	Standart Dev	Current Half Width	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	10% Enhanced Half Width	Required Std Error	Required Replications	New Margin	New Lower Bound	New Upper Bound
Queue Wait Time	1161	1056	797	1004,666667	187,3508296	212,0074217	792,659245	1216,674088	190,8066795	97,35034669	3,703703704	413,821978	590,8446887	1418,488645
Non Appointment In System Time	200	254	250	234,6666667	30,08875759	34,0486345	200,6180322	268,7153012	30,64377105	15,63457706	3,703703704	66,46028316	168,2063835	301,1269498
Appointment In System Time	210	236	273	239,6666667	31,65964835	35,82626473	203,8404019	275,4929314	32,24363826	16,45083585	3,703703704	69,93007895	169,7365877	309,5967456
Service Time	173	186	209	189,3333333	18,23001189	20,62920045	168,7041329	209,9625338	18,5662804	9,472592042	3,703703704	40,26659287	149,0667405	229,5999262
Berber System Time	1212	1212	1213	1212,333333	0,577350269	0,653333333	1211,68	1212,986667	0,588	0,3	3,703703704	1,275255791	1211,058078	1213,608589

NumberOfEmployee is 3 Replication 1 is seed 1 Replication 2 is seed 11 Replication 3 is seed 111

We have 4 replications. We added the replications and divided by 4. Then we found the standard deviation for each replication. We used the formula

1.96\*StandardDeviation/TotalReplicationNumber to find the current half-width.

Then we subtracted the current half-width from the mean value to find the lower bound. For the upper bound, we added the mean value and the current half-width. For the enhanced half-width, we multiplied the current half-width by 0.9. For the required standard deviation error, we divided the current half-width by 1.96. We found the number of required replications by dividing the standard deviation value by the required standard deviation. The number of required replications we found was 3.70. We rounded it to 4. Then we made our new margin, new lower and upper bounds according to 4.

	Replication 1	Replication 2	Replication 3	Mean	Standart Dev	Current Half Width	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	10% Enhanced Half Width	Required Std Error	Required Replications	New Margin	New Lower Bound	New Upper Bound
Queue Wait Time	1103	835	887	941,6666667	142,1173224	160,8208897	780,8457769	1102,487556	144,7388008	73,84632692	3,703703704	313,9098536	627,7568131	1255,57652
Non Appointment In System Time	200	228	250	226	25,05992817	28,3579783	197,6420217	254,3579783	25,52218047	13,02152065	3,703703704	55,3525654	170,6474346	281,3525654
Appointment In System Time	236	240	258	244,6666667	11,71893055	13,26121831	231,4054484	257,927885	11,93509648	6,089334939	3,703703704	25,88486549	218,7818012	270,5515322
Service Time	199	193	214	202	10,81665383	12,24019608	189,7598039	214,2401961	11,01617647	5,620498199	3,703703704	23,89190959	178,1080904	225,8919096
Berber System Time	1214	1217	1214	1215	1,732050808	1,96	1213,04	1216,96	1,764	0,9	3,703703704	3,825767374	1211,174233	1218,825767

NumberOfEmployee is 4 Replication 1 is seed 1 Replication 2 is seed 11 Replication 3 is seed 111

Main System - Alternative System	Mean Diff	Std Dev Diff	Current Half Width	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	New Lower Bound	New Upper Bound
Queue Wait Time Diff	63	45,23350713	51,18653193	11,81346807	114,1865319	-36,91212441	162,9121244
Non Appointment In System Time Diff		5,028829418		2,976010471	14,35732286	-2,441051094	19,77438443
Appointment In System Time Diff		19,94071779		-27,56504642	17,56504642	-49,04521346	39,04521346
Service Time Diff		7,413358059		-21,05567104	-4,277662296	-29,04134994	3,70801661
Berber System Time Diff	-2,666666667	-1,154700538	-1,306666667	-1,36	-3,973333333	-0,116155084	-5,217178249

We changed the design of the system. In this system, we have 4 employee. For this reason mean queue wait time value is decreased compared to 3 employee system. Also standard deviation is decreased for every output. Mostly, all the values are decreased. We added a difference table. So we can observe what has changed for 2 system designs