

MODELLING AND SIMULATION

- subset of operation and research
- MODEL → any formula can be model
- SIMULATION → set of models required to solve problem in given constraints

* Model < Simulation

* Simulation uses a physical thing Model is restricted to copy

→ TYPES OF SYSTEM

- (i) Static: provides one service at one instance of time
- (ii) Dynamic: multiple services at multiple instances
eg. of Simulation:
In budget calc, we compare current budget with aggregate of previous years. This ~~is~~ requires Simulation.

* DISADVANTAGES OF SIMULATION

- (i) Expensive, so can be used by big ventures and not small ventures.
- (ii) Single input. so output may have lesser.

* ADVANTAGES OF SIMULATION

- (i) Human Resource mgmt

TYPES OF SIMULATION:

- (i) Discrete → open an account in a bank
- (ii) Continuous → open account then open FD, then deposit money etc.

* STEPS UNDER SIMULATION

- (i) Entity
- (ii) Business demand
- (iii) Business variables
- (iv) external Factor / Internal Factor

→ QUEUEING MODEL :

Δ → time after which a person moves ahead in queue / service time

λ → time b/w start and end of queue

→ COMPONENTS OF A SYSTEM

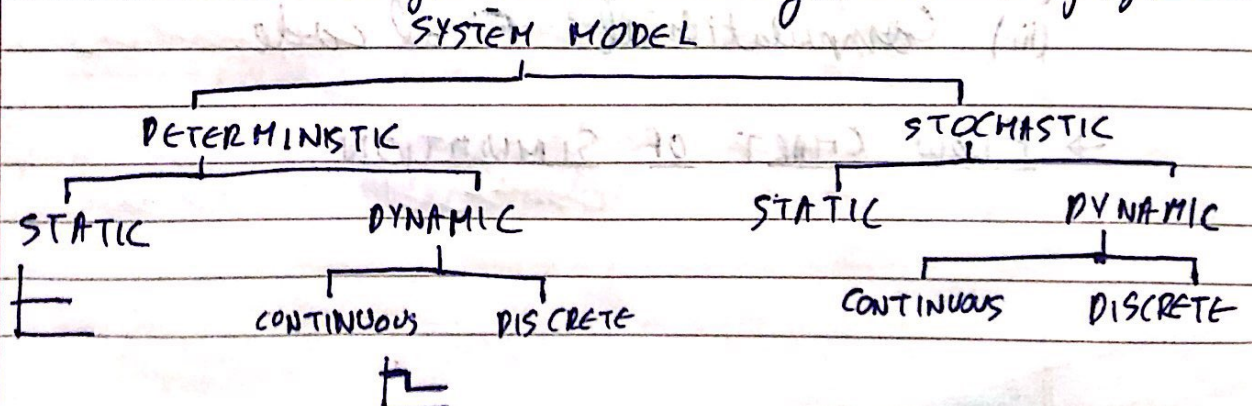
- (i) ENTITY: An object of interest in the system.
- (ii) ATTRIBUTE: A property of an entity.
- (iii) ACTIVITY: A time of specified length
- (iv) STATE: The collection of variables necessary to describe the system at any time, relative to the object of the study.
- (v) EVENT: An instantaneous occurrence that may change the state of system
- (vi) ENDOGENOUS: To describe activities and events occurring within the system
- (vii) EXOGENOUS: To describe activities and event in an environment that affect the system

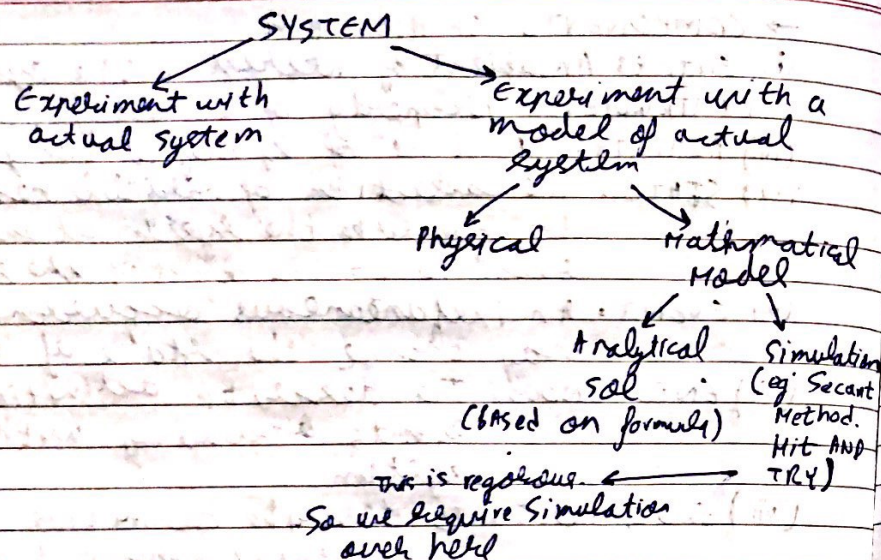
or Collectively, they become model

eg →	SYSTEM	Attribute	Activities	State variables
(i)	Bank	checking deposit	Arrival Departure	Number of busy tellers Number of customer waiting
	↓ ENTITY	↓ MAJOR AIM OF QUESTION/ SYSTEM	↓ SUB-TASKS REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE THEM	↓ DATA MAINTAINED

EVENT: eg: If bank manager says account does not have money, so this changes state of system.

→





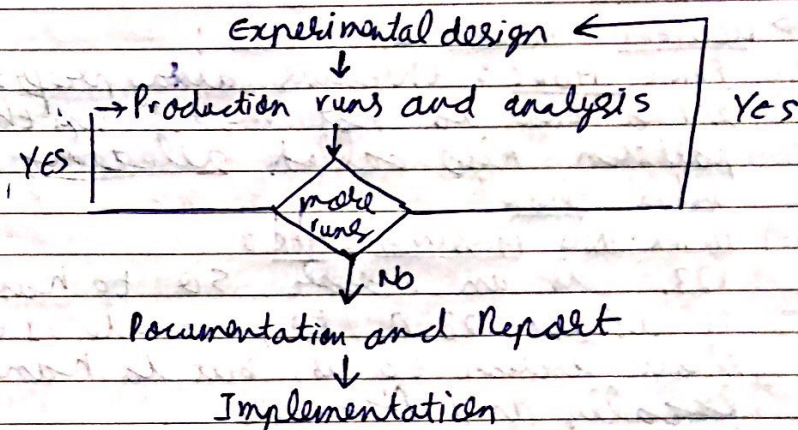
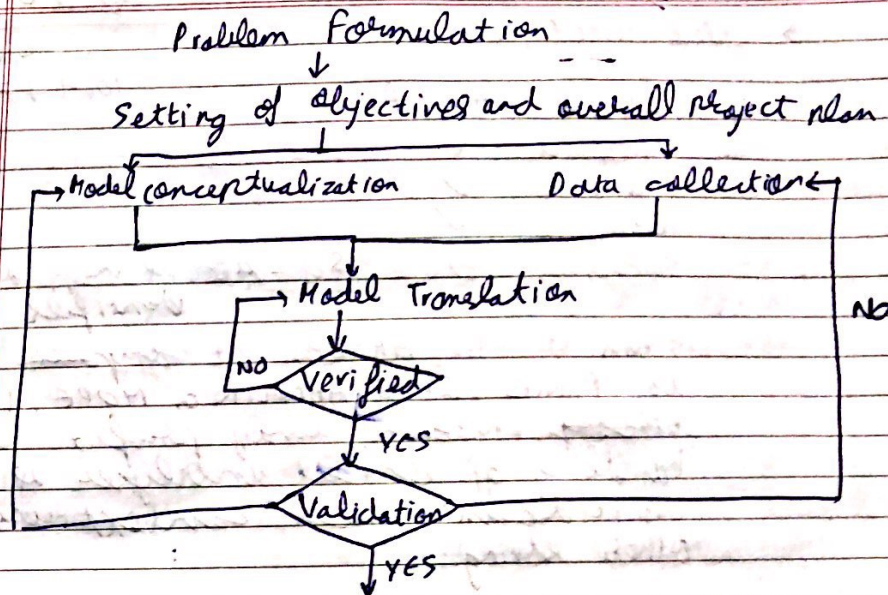
→ HOW TO DEVELOP A MODEL:

- (i) Build a conceptual Model
- (ii) Convert it into specification model i.e. close to our desired target specifically or not
- (iii) Convert into computational model i.e. simulation
- (iv) Verify
- (v) Validate

→ 3- MODEL LEVEL:

- (i) Conceptual: state variables
- (ii) Specification: Pseudo code
- (iii) Computational: Final code.

→ FLOW CHART OF SIMULATION:



LEXICAL ANALYZER

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