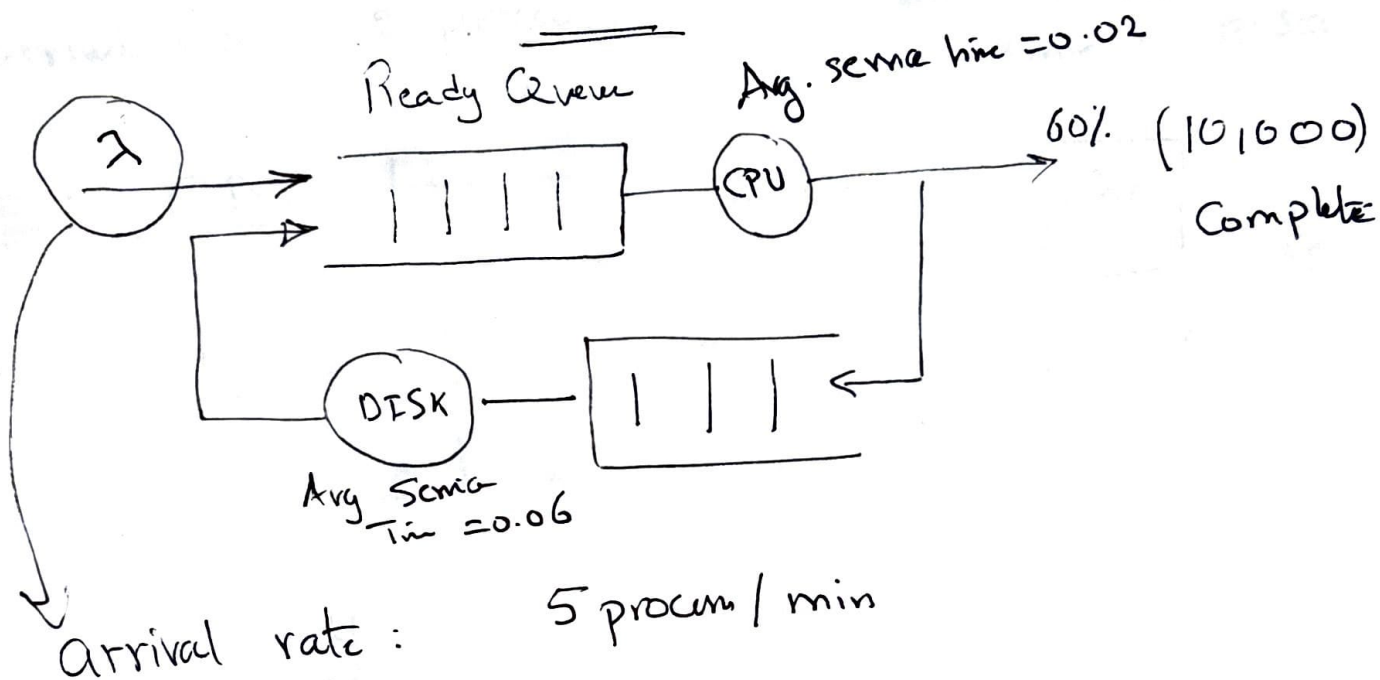


## Problem 2 in HW#2.

1

$n$  processes  $i=1 \dots n$

$X_i$ : service time requested by process  $i$



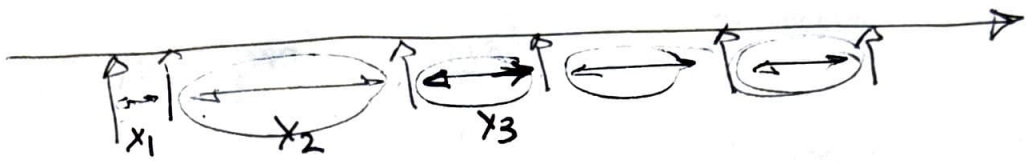
### Poisson Dist

$\lambda$ : rate parameter

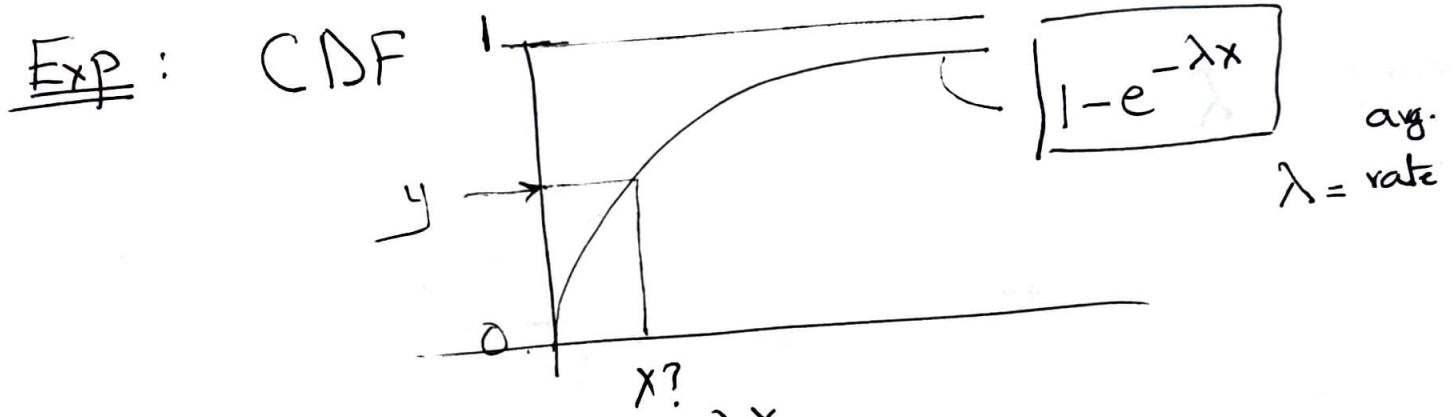
### Exp. Dist

Service times for the process on the CPU or Disk

Memoryless property.



$\lambda = \text{arrival rate} = 2 \text{ process/min} \Rightarrow \text{avg interval time} = 30 \text{ sec.}$



$$y = 1 - e^{-\lambda x} \rightarrow \text{Find } x.$$

$$e^{-\lambda x} = 1 - y$$

$$-\lambda x = \ln(1 - y)$$

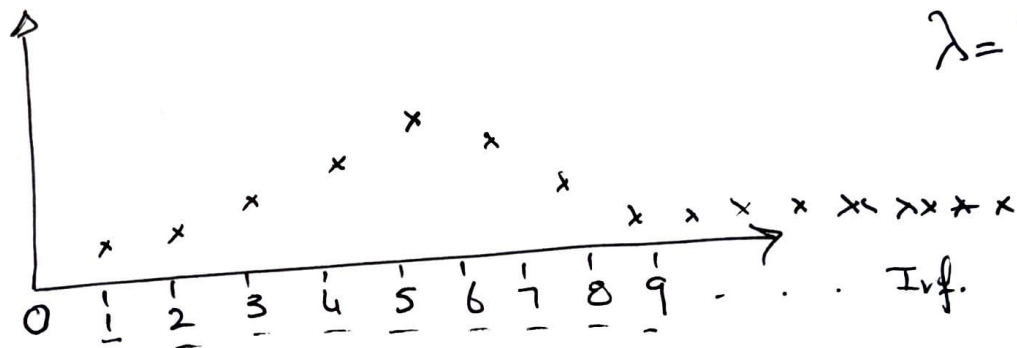
$$x = \frac{-1}{\lambda} \ln(1 - y)$$

$\rightarrow$  uniform random number between 0 and 1

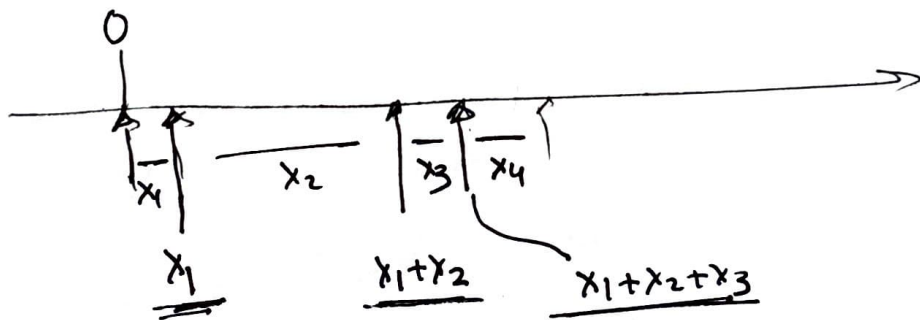
# Poisson Dist.

gives the prob that a certain number of events happen if the average rate is known ( $\lambda$ ).

[3]



$$\lambda = 5 \text{ process/min}$$



For Service Times

CPU  $[0.02]$  average.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{0.02}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{50} \text{ rate process/sec}$$

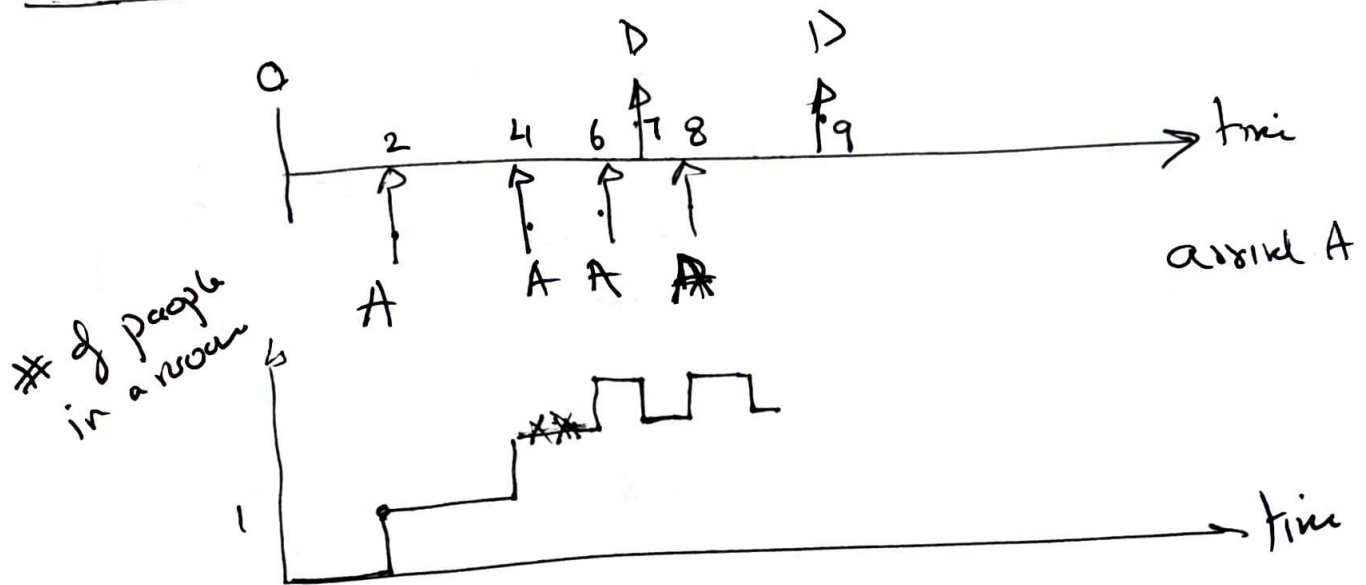
To generate Service times for the CPU.

$$y \leftarrow \text{rand}(0,1)$$

$$\text{service time} = \frac{-1}{50} (\ln(1-y)) = \frac{-1}{50} (\ln(1-0.7)) = 0.024$$

# Discrete-time event Simulation

4



## 1 Events

Things that happen (arrival, departure, ...).

## 2 State:

bunch of variables / data structure that capture the system at a point in time.  
State gets updated when an event happens.

## 3 Clock:

variable that keeps track of the current event.

jumps between events.

# Structure of Simulation

5

Initialization

State  
CLOCK = 0  
End-cond  
Create first event (e.g. arrival of first process).

Running the  
Simulation  
Engine

while (! end-cond) {

~~End-cond~~

≡

}

Statistics.

## Event Queue

Data Structures (linked list or priority queue).  
Used by the discrete-event simulation to  
track events.

Ordered in time

struct event {

double time;

int type;

int processID;

event \* next;