

DES Replication and Output Visualization

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Replication

To run a DES model, you must indicate the required number of observations. Since each run of the model produces entities for a limited simulated clock (e.g., one day), you need to specify the number of times you want Simmer to run the model (e.g., multiple days). Note that each replication must be independent of other replicas. Thus, the observations across replications form a random sample of the observations. Therefore, we can study and visualize the statistics across the replications.

Example: Replicate the clinic simulation 30 times.

```
library(simmer)
set.seed(123)

# Set up a trajectory for a patient
patient <- trajectory("patients' path") %>%

  seize("nurse", 1) %>%
  timeout(function() rnorm(1, 15, 1)) %>%
  release("nurse", 1) %>%

  seize("doctor", 1) %>%
  timeout(function() rnorm(1, 20, 1)) %>%
  release("doctor", 1) %>%

  seize("administration", 1) %>%
  timeout(function() rnorm(1, 5, 1)) %>%
  release("administration", 1)

# It is easy to replicate a simulation multiple times using standard lapply R
# functions, which is like a for-loop.
envs <- lapply(1:30, function(i) {
  simmer("Clinic") %>%
  add_resource("nurse", 2) %>%
  add_resource("doctor", 3) %>%
  add_resource("administration", 1) %>%
  add_generator("patient", patient, function() rnorm(1, 5, 0.5)) %>%
  run(540)
})

# We can look at the result of one replication, e.g. the 5th replication
envs[[5]]
```

```
## simmer environment: Clinic | now: 540 | next: 540.056134628675
## { Monitor: in memory }
## { Resource: nurse | monitored: TRUE | server status: 2(2) | queue status:
36(Inf) }
## { Resource: doctor | monitored: TRUE | server status: 3(3) | queue status:
0(Inf) }
## { Resource: administration | monitored: TRUE | server status: 1(1) | queue
status: 0(Inf) }
## { Source: patient | monitored: 1 | n_generated: 109 }

envs[[6]]

## simmer environment: Clinic | now: 540 | next: 540.063821848268
## { Monitor: in memory }
## { Resource: nurse | monitored: TRUE | server status: 2(2) | queue status:
34(Inf) }
## { Resource: doctor | monitored: TRUE | server status: 3(3) | queue status:
0(Inf) }
## { Resource: administration | monitored: TRUE | server status: 1(1) | queue
status: 0(Inf) }
## { Source: patient | monitored: 1 | n_generated: 107 }
```

Basic visualization tools

Plot of resources

Two metrics are available:

- The utilization of specified resources in the simulation.
- The usage of a resource over the simulation time frame.

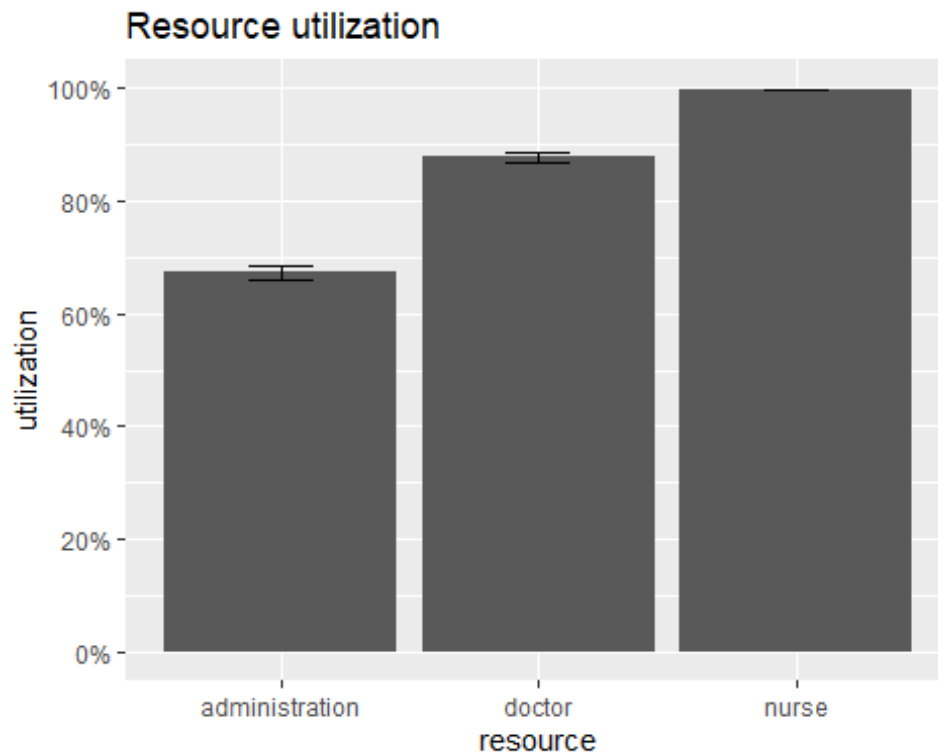
```
library(simmer.plot)

resources <- get_mon_resources(envs)
head(resources)

##   resource      time server queue capacity queue_size system limit
## 1  nurse  4.719762      1     0         2         Inf      1    Inf
## 2  nurse 10.499116      2     0         2         Inf      2    Inf
## 3  nurse 15.563760      2     1         2         Inf      3    Inf
## 4  nurse 19.489585      2     0         2         Inf      2    Inf
## 5 doctor 19.489585      1     0         3         Inf      1    Inf
## 6  nurse 21.421293      2     1         2         Inf      3    Inf
## replication
## 1          1
## 2          1
## 3          1
## 4          1
```

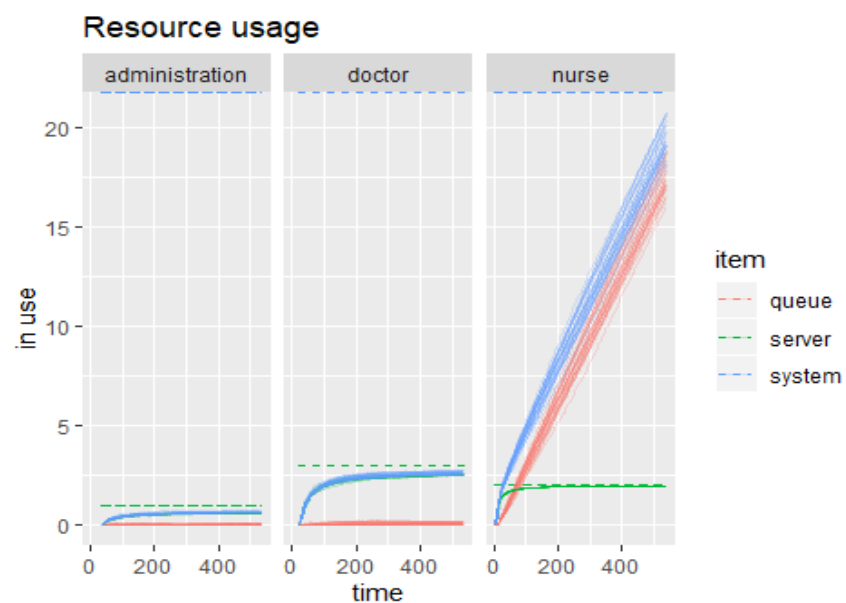
```
## 5      1
## 6      1

plot(resources, metric = "utilization")
```



It's the median occupancy ratio (no. of active servers divided by total capacity)

```
plot(resources, metric = "usage")
```



```
plot(resources, metric = "usage", c("nurse", "doctor"), items = "queue")$data
```

```
## # A tibble: 9,439 x 9
```

```
##   resource  time capacity queue_size limit replication item  value  mean
##   <fct>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl> <dbl>        <int> <fct> <int> <dbl>
## 1 nurse     4.72         2      Inf    Inf           1 queue     0  0
## 2 nurse    10.5         2      Inf    Inf           1 queue     0  0
## 3 nurse    15.6         2      Inf    Inf           1 queue     1  0
## 4 nurse    19.5         2      Inf    Inf           1 queue     0 0.201
## 5 doctor    19.5         3      Inf    Inf           1 queue     0  0
## 6 nurse    21.4         2      Inf    Inf           1 queue     1 0.183
## 7 nurse    25.6         2      Inf    Inf           1 queue     0 0.316
## 8 doctor    25.6         3      Inf    Inf           1 queue     0  0
## 9 nurse    26.1         2      Inf    Inf           1 queue     1 0.310
## 10 nurse   31.3         2      Inf    Inf           1 queue     2 0.424
## # ... with 9,429 more rows
```

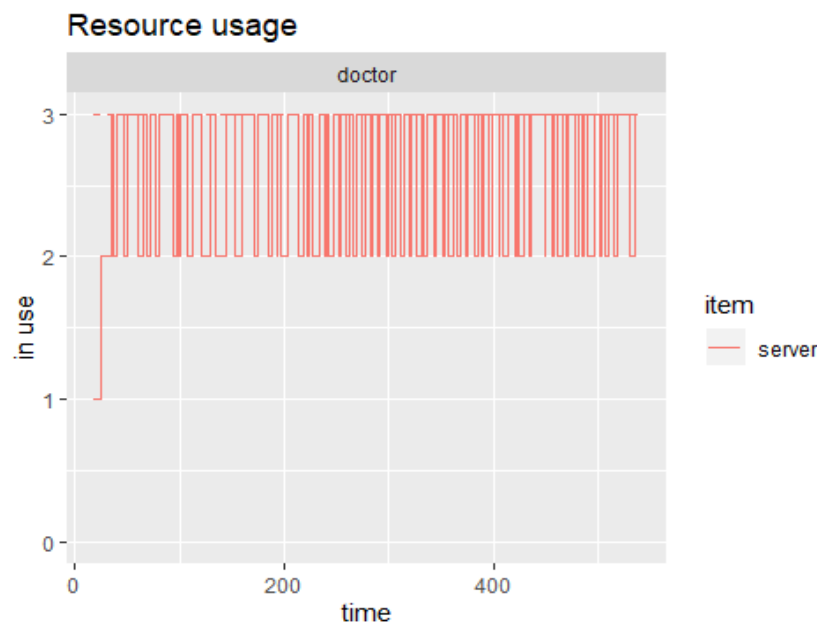
item = queue: plot represent the cumulative average number of people in the queue for each resource

item = server: plot represent the cumulative average number of busy resources

item = system: plot represents the sum of the cumulative average number of busy resources and the cumulative average number of people in the queue for each resource

In the above graph, the individual lines are all independent replications. The smoothing performed is a cumulative average. Let's take a look now at the instantaneous behavior for a specific replica and resource. In the example below, the 6th replication is shown.

```
plot(get_mon_resources(envs[[6]]), metric = "usage", "doctor", items = "server", steps = TRUE)
```

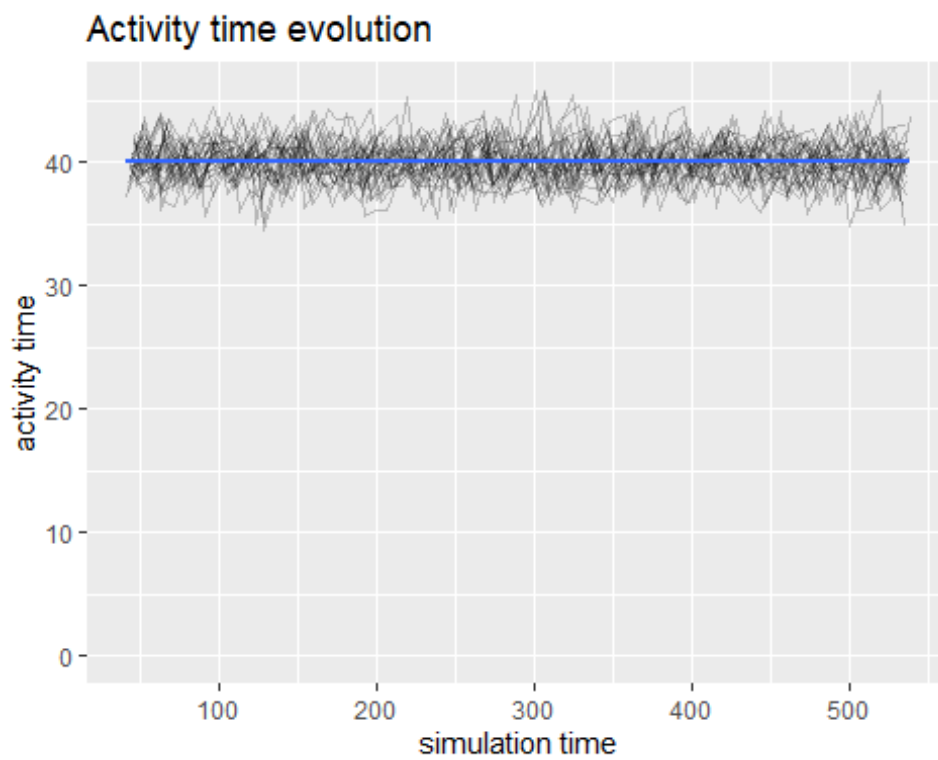


Plot of arrivals

Three metrics available:

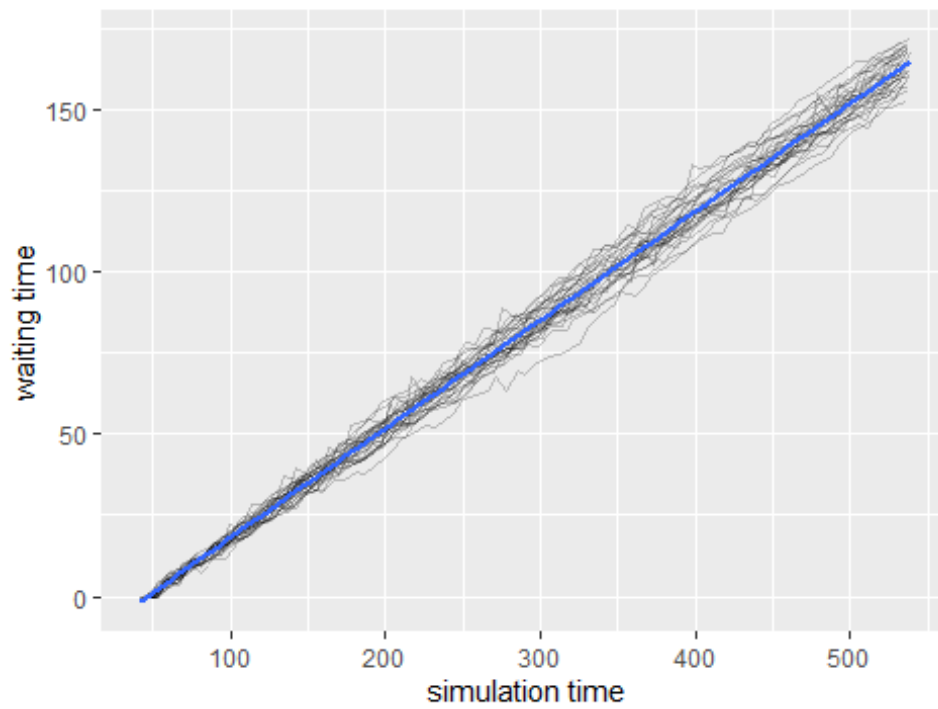
- Activity time.
- Waiting time.
- Flow time.

```
arrivals <- get_mon_arrivals(envs)
plot(arrivals, metric = "activity_time")
## `geom_smooth()` using method = 'gam' and formula 'y ~ s(x, bs = "cs")'
```



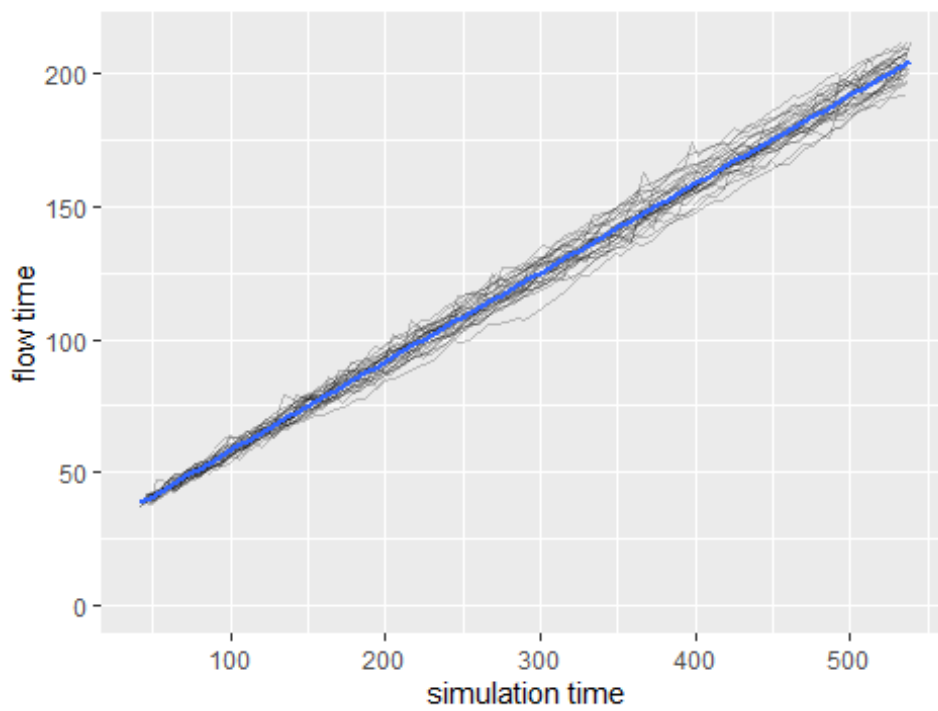
```
plot(arrivals, metric = "waiting_time")
```

Waiting time evolution



```
plot(arrivals, metric = "flow_time")
```

Flow time evolution



```
# activity_time: is the time an entity spends with resources.
# waiting_time: is the time an entity spends in queues.
# flow_time: is the total time that the entity spends in the system (EndTime
- StartTime)
```

```
library(gridExtra)
p1 = plot(resources, metric = "utilization")
p2 = plot(resources, metric = "usage")
p3 = plot(arrivals, metric = "activity_time")
p4 = plot(arrivals, metric = "waiting_time")
grid.arrange(p1,p2,p3,p4)
```

