

DATA304 Project Group 4: A study of the LAB cafe at Victoria University

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1 Introduction

1.1 Description of LAB Cafe

Outline system cafe what they sell, who their customers are, their day to day tasks for servers and number of servers. Kevin

1.2 Customer interaction with the system

how they come In how they get served where they waiting what happens during waiting getting their order. Vivian

1.3 Process of data collection

4 people collecting data different days approx 2 hours there collecting. Tama

1.4 Process of data cleaning

missing values getting the read data file to work. Patrick

2 Data analysis

2.1 Fitting best fit distributions (Vivian)

We tried to approximate "inter-arrival time" and "service time" using the following 12 Distributions: Weibull Minimum Extreme Value distribution, Normal distribution, Weibull Maximum Extreme Value distribution, Beta distribution, Inverse Gaussian distribution, Uniform distribution, Gamma distribution, Exponential distribution, Log-normal distribution, Pearson Type III distribution, Triangular distribution, Erlang distribution. After fitting different distributions, we checked the Goodness of fit based on Chi-square Statistics. The outputs for "inter-arrival time" sorted in order of Goodness of fit looks like this:

Table 1: Distributions listed by Betterment of fit

Distribution	chi square
Pearson Type III distribution	9.155252
Weibull Minimum Extreme Value distribution	13.245287
Beta distribution	21.708357
Log Normal distribution	25.596288
Inverse Gaussian distribution	29.389634
Exponential distribution	29.515278
Gamma distribution	48.359331
Triangular distribution	209.930441
Normal distribution	332.531278
Uniform distribution	510.690318
Erlang distribution	672.400334
Weibull Maximum Extreme Value distribution	1137.915014

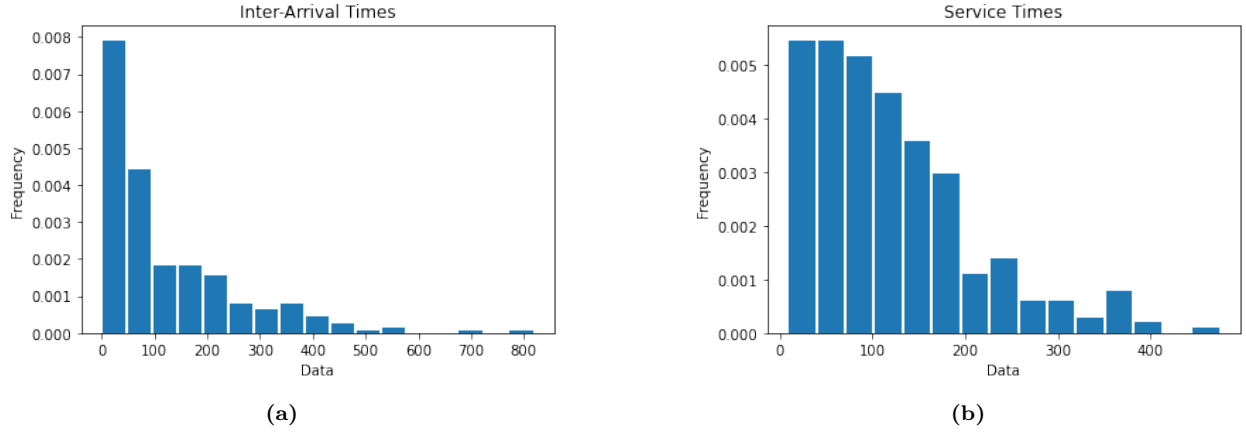
The outputs for "service time" sorted in order of Goodness of fit looks like this:

The Chi-square statistics suggest that the Pearson Type III distribution best approximates 'inter-arrival time'. We can also see that Beta distribution is the best fit for 'service time'. The python code using the Scipy Library to fit the distribution is from here:[Distribution Fitting Code](#) Suppose we had more time to do this part. In that case, we will add more distributions to fit our data and find a better fit distribution of the interarrival/service times. Furthermore, we can also use the Anderson-Darling test or other goodness-of-fit tests to compare whether we will get the same results.

Table 2: Distributions listed by Betterment of fit

Distribution	chi square
Beta distribution	1.231338
Weibull Minimum Extreme Value distribution	2.831316
Pearson Type III distribution	4.130412
Gamma distribution	4.131762
Erlang distribution	4.132443
Inverse Gaussian distribution	10.560874
Log Normal distribution	11.688749
Exponential distribution	29.775131
Triangular distribution	39.441479
Normal distribution	140.194689
Uniform distribution	305.594183
Weibull Maximum Extreme Value distribution	1080.829277

2.2 Histogram plots for visual evaluation (Patrick)

**Figure 1:** Histograms of inter-arrival times and service times

Here, we have divided the inter-arrival time and the service time data into a number of phases, such that the time occupied by each phase has a negative exponential distribution. This is used by Erlang regarding service to be completed in k phases which has the same negative-exponential distribution, thus obtaining what is called a k -Erlang distribution. The inter-arrival is the interval of time between each arrival. Assuming that the arrivals are independent, their distribution is exponential. The service times defines as the time required to serve a customer. These assumptions are further confirmed above by the histograms of the observations. We have observed the arrival of customers for a few hours.

The second pair of histograms above are fitted with the best fit distributions. We have fitted the inter-arrival and service time histograms with a list of distributions listed by Betterment of fit. Based on the Chi-square Statistics, it suggests that Pearson3 is the best in approximating ‘inter-arrival time’ Data. For our ‘service times’ data, it suggests that beta distribution is the best fit for the data.

3 Simulation models

3.1 Performance Measures of collected data (Tama)

Assessing the performance measures of the collected data is key modelling the performance of the servicing unit. As shown in the tables above there were seven key performance measures assessed from the collected data.

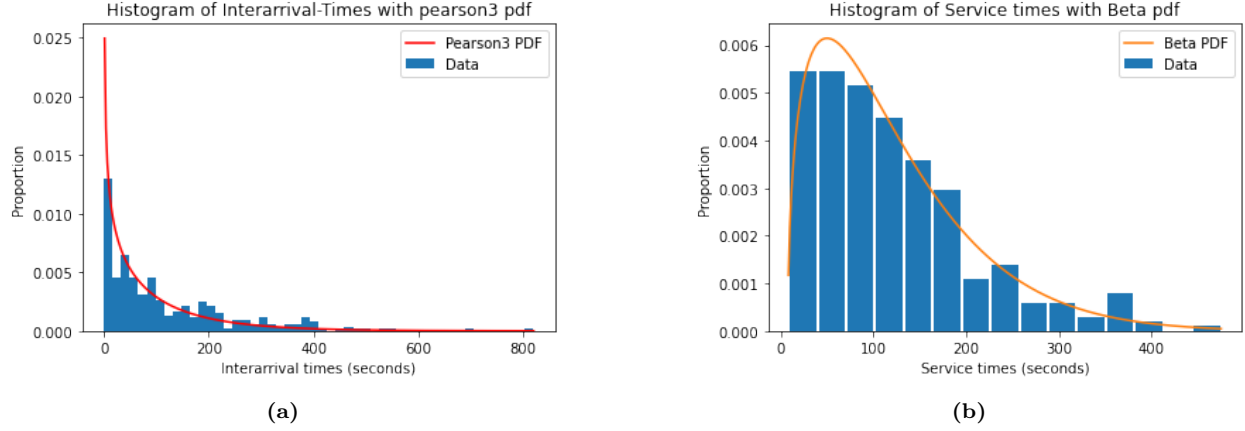


Figure 2: Histograms with best fit distribution pdf overlayed

Table 3: This is the caption that goes at the top of the table

Performance Measures	Values calculated from data
Average time in system (seconds), W	140.07
Average number of customers in the system, L	1.1819
Proportion of time servers are busy, B	0.61148
Effective arrival rate (per second), λ_{eff}	0.0084381

Firstly, we can see that the average time that a customer spent at the café service unit, meaning the total time of queuing plus service, was 140,07 seconds. The average number of customers in the system at any given point was 1.18. We can see from the data that the server at the café was busy serving customers 61.15

The performance measure of effective arrival rate corresponds to the rate at which customers enter the service unit. We can see that 0.0084 customers entered the café per second. The correlates to 30.38 customers coming to the café per hour.

Table 4: This is the caption that goes at the top of the table

Other parameters	Values calculated from data
Average Inter-arrival time $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ (seconds)	120.329
Average Service time, W_s (seconds)	120.77
Average Queue Time, W_q (seconds)	19.295

The average inter-arrival time is the average time difference between arrival of one customer and then the next customer. It is a time elapse between the arrival of the person and one following it in the queue. The value calculated from this in the data was 120.33 seconds.

The time it takes for one customer to be served is referred to as the service time. This is the time between a single customer reaching the server (no longer in the queue) and leaving the service unit. Hence it took on average 120.77s for a customer to be served at the café once they had reached the server.

The average queue time is the time between a customer arriving at the service system and getting to the point at which they start to get served. They spend that time in a queue. At the café it took on average 19.295 seconds for a customer to get to the server once they had arrived at the café. Hence they spent of average 19.295 seconds in a queue at the café.

3.2 M1 model (Patrick)

The M1 model is a task where we investigate and use either M/M/1 or M/M/C depending on our structure. An M/M/1 queue represents the queue length in a system having a single server, where arrivals are determined by a Poisson process and service times gave an exponential distribution. In the case of our project, we have an M/M/3 queue as there were 3 servers from where we gathered our data form.

$$\pi_0 = \frac{1}{\sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \frac{\rho^k}{k!} + \frac{\rho^s}{s!} \frac{1}{1-\frac{\rho}{s}}}$$

$$\pi_0 = \frac{1}{\frac{\rho^0}{0!} + \frac{\rho^1}{1!} + \frac{\rho^2}{2!} + \frac{\rho^3}{3!} \frac{1}{1-\frac{\rho}{3}}}$$

$$\pi_0 = \frac{1}{1 + \rho + \frac{\rho^2}{2} + \frac{\rho^3}{6} \frac{1}{1-\frac{\rho}{3}}}$$

$$\pi_0 = 0.3690202951$$

$$B = 1 - \pi_0 = 0.6309797049$$

$$L = \pi_0 \frac{\frac{\rho^{s+1}}{s!s}}{(1 - \frac{\rho}{s})^2} + \rho$$

$$L = \pi_0 \frac{\frac{\rho^4}{3!3}}{(1 - \frac{\rho}{3})^2} + \rho$$

$$L = 1.033745189$$

$$W = \frac{L}{\lambda} = 124.3899904$$

Upon generating all the values (check the table below), we have used the formula to compare to the original data we've gathered. This is used to confirm that the values from the M1 model are correct after doing the math.

Table 5: Comparing performance measures of Collected data and M1 model

Performance Measures	Collected Data	M1 model
W	140.07	124.33
L	1.1819	1.0435
B	0.61148	0.63064
λ_{eff}	0.0084381	0.0083952

In creating the M1 model, we took inspiration from the assignments and labs to be able to produce these outcomes. We have passed our data on arrival and service rate through the model and got the values above. We had a mean arrival rate of 0.008310517468785045 per second, and a mean service rate of 0.008279591609419837 per second. The LAB Cafe is open from 7:30 am to 3:00 pm a total of 7.5 hours per day which is equivalent to 27000 seconds which would be the max time of each simulation. W is denoted as the average waiting of customers, L is the average number of customers in the system, B is the proportion of time that servers are busy, and lambdaEff is the effective arrival rate.

3.3 M2 model (Vivian)

The interarrival times are randomly generated from the fitted Pearson Type III distribution in this model. The service times are randomly generated from the fitted Beta distribution.

The performance simulated by this model is from the table below:

Table 6: Best fit model

Performance Measures	Collected Data	M2 model
W	140.07	143.28
L	1.1819	1.6283
B	0.61148	0.71400
λ_{eff}	0.0084381	0.011347

3.4 M3 model (Kevin)

Table 7: Comparing performance measures of Collected data and M3 model

Performance Measures	Collected Data	M3 model
W	140.07	127.14
L	1.1819	1.0853
B	0.61148	0.62465
λ_{eff}	0.0084381	0.0085284

The M3 model is a simulation model developed using SimPy to model the LAB cafe customer waiting and serving system. The distribution of interarrival and service times are modelled after the empirical distributions of the interarrival times and services times recorded from the original data. From the M3 model produced some performance measures estimates in the table above which we can compare to the original data performance measure estimates to gauge how well of a fit this M3 model is at simulating the nature of the real life system.

From the table we can see that estimated W from the M3 model has a difference of approximately 13 to the estimate provided by the original data collected. The L difference between the two estimations by the collected data and the M3 model is about 0.1. The difference in the B , proportion of time servers are busy was 0.01 between the two estimates of the collected data and the M3 model. The effective arrival rate λ_{eff} has a difference of 0.0001 approximately between the original data and the M3 estimate. We can see that The M3 model is a decent fit for the original data as the differences are around about 10% of the original data estimates.

4 Conclusion

4.1 Results Summary

4.2 Improvements

4.3

4.4