Ostart Practicing Kendall's Notation for Representing Quoue Models Generally, queueing model may be completely specified in the following symbol form (a/b/c): (d/e) where, a = probability law for the arrival (inter-arrival) time.
(arrival distribution) b = probability law according to which the customers one being served. (service time distribution) c = number of channels (or service stations) d = Capacity of system i.e. max. no. of customer allowed in the system (in service and waiting) c = queue discipline (FCFS, LIFO)

@ Start Practicing Symbol Used for a &b: M -> Markovian (Poisson) arrival or departure distribution or exponential inter arrival or service time Ex -> Eslangian or gamma interval or service time distribution. distribution with parameter K. GI -> General independent arrival distribution. DG -> Deterministic interval or service time G -> General de parture distribution.

Symbol Used for C:

1 -> Single server

\*S -> Fixed no. of server.

Symbol Used for d:

Or storet Practicing

Or storet Practicing

Or storet Practicing

Or customer

No principle no of customer.

Symbol Used for e:

Symbol Used for e:

FCFS → First come first serve

LCFS → Last come first serve

SIRO → Service in random Goder

GD → General discipline

Classification of Queueing Models. @start Practicing The queueing models are classified as follows: Model I: (M/M/1): (00/FCFS): This denotes Poisson assival, poisson departure, single server, Infinite capacity and First come first serve discipline. Model II: (M/M/1): (N/FCFS): This denotes poisson assival, poisson departure, single server, capacity of system is limited (finite), FCFS discipline. Model 亚: (Multiservice Model (M/M/S): (00/FCFS): This model

takes the no. of service channel as S.

Model IV: (M/M/S): (N/FCFS): This model is same as model III,

except the max. of customer in the system is limited

to N, (N>S)