



**STEVENS**  
INSTITUTE of TECHNOLOGY  
THE INNOVATION UNIVERSITY®

# Event-Scheduling Discrete Event Simulation

*SYS-611: Simulation and  
Modeling*

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# Agenda

1. Special Queuing Systems
2. Inventory Systems

Reading: S.M. Ross “The Discrete Event Simulation Approach,” Ch. 7 in *Simulation*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edition, 2013.



# Special Queuing Systems





# Customer Balking

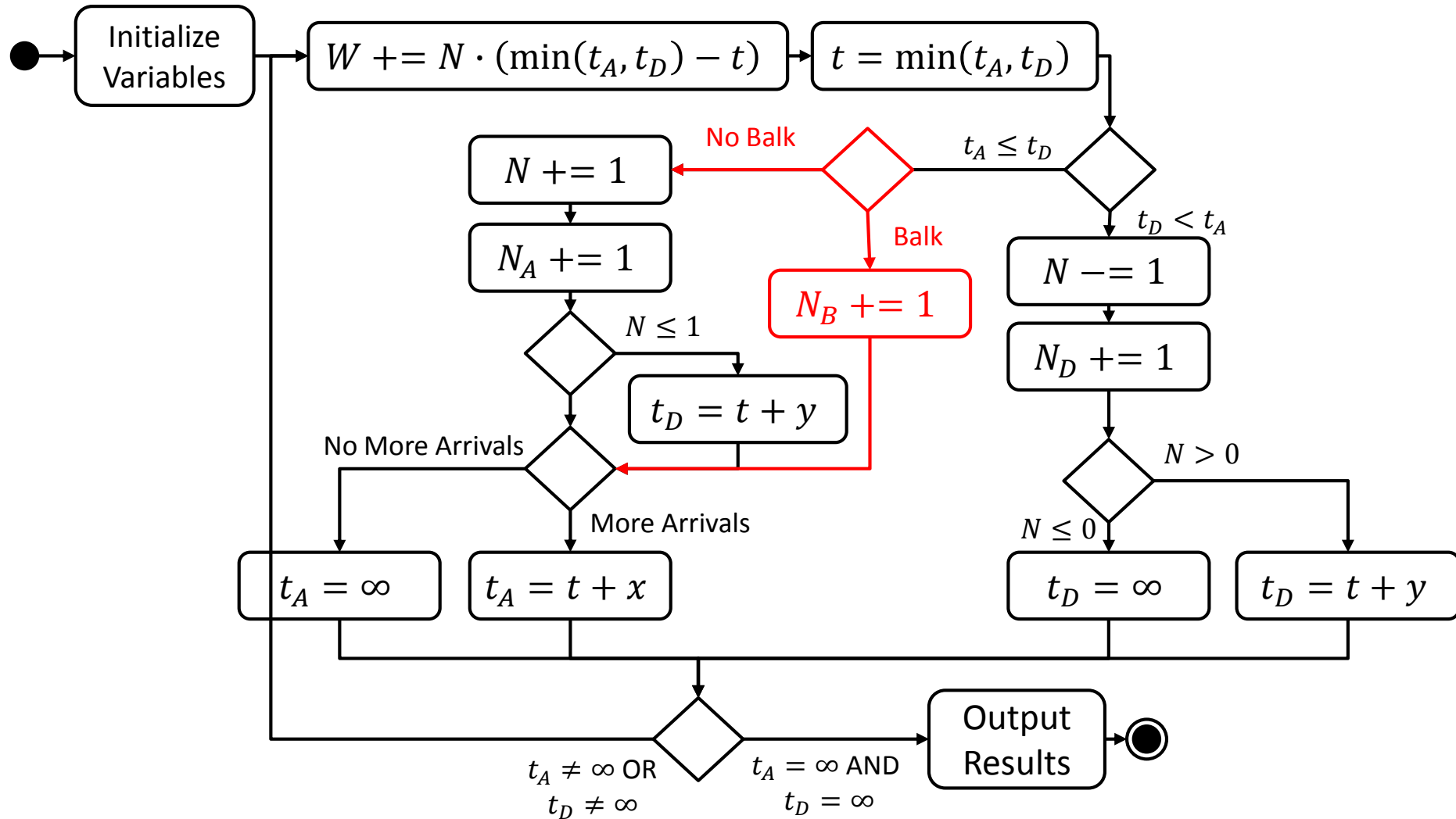
- Customers may balk (leave queuing system) if the queue is too long
- Example balking random variable PMF:

$$P(B) = \begin{cases} 0.5, & N > 5 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- Balking process generator for  $r_B$  random (0,1):

$$B = \begin{cases} \text{Balk,} & \text{if } N > 5 \text{ and } r_B < 0.5 \\ \text{No Balk,} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

# Balking Activity Diagram



# Balking Sim (Excel)



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	Event	t	t_A	t_D	B	N	N_A	N_D	N_B	W
2	0	0	0.94	9999.00	FALSE	0	0	0	0	0.00
3	1	0.94	1.10	3.05	=AND(C3<=D3,F2>5,RAND()<0.5))				0	0.00
4	2	1.10	1.17	3.05	FALSE	2	2	0	0	0.17
5	3	1.17	1.35	3.05	FALSE	3	3	0	0	0.30
6	4	1.35	4.07	3.05	FALSE	4	4	0	0	0.83

Add new balking derived state + generator

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	Event	t	t_A	t_D	B	N	N_A	N_D	N_B	W
2	0	0	0.94	9999.00	FALSE	0	0	0	0	0.00
3	1	0.94	1.10	3.05	FALSE	1	1	0	=IF(E3,I2+1,I2)	0.00
4	2	1.10	1.17	3.05	FALSE	2	2	0	0	0.17
5	3	1.17	1.35	3.05	FALSE	3	3	0	0	0.30
6	4	1.35	4.07	3.05	FALSE	4	4	0	0	0.83

Add new balking counter variable

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	Event	t	t_A	t_D	B	N	N_A	N_D	N_B	W
2	0	0	0.94	9999.00	FALSE	0	0	0	0	0.00
3	1	0.94	1.10	3.05	FALSE	=IF(E2,F2,IF(C2<=D2,F2+1,F2-1))				0.00
4	2	1.10	1.17	3.05	FALSE	2	2	0	0	0.17
5	3	1.17	1.35	3.05	FALSE	3	3	0	0	0.30
6	4	1.35	4.07	3.05	FALSE	4	4	0	0	0.83

Shortcut N update with IF check for balk

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	Event	t	t_A	t_D	B	N	N_A	N_D	N_B	W
2	0	0	0.94	9999.00	FALSE	0	0	0	0	0.00
3	1	0.94	1.10	3.05	FALSE	=IF(E2,G2,IF(C2<=D2,G2+1,G2))				0.00
4	2	1.10	1.17	3.05	FALSE	2	2	0	0	0.17
5	3	1.17	1.35	3.05	FALSE	3	3	0	0	0.30
6	4	1.35	4.07	3.05	FALSE	4	4	0	0	0.83

Shortcut N\_A update with IF check for balk

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1	Event	t	t_A	t_D	B	N	N_A	N_D	N_B	W		W_bar		
2	0	0	0.94	9999.00	FALSE	0	0	0	0	0.00		1.30		
3	1	0.94	1.10	=IF(OR(AND(C2<=D2,F2+1<=1,NOT(E2)),AND(D2<C2,F2-1>0)),B3-0.75*LN(1-RAND()),IF(AND(D2<C2,F2-1<=0),9999,D2))										
4	2	1.10	1.17	3.05	FALSE	2	2	0	0	0.17				
5	3	1.17	1.35	3.05	FALSE	3	3	0	0	0.30				
6	4	1.35	4.07	3.05	FALSE	4	4	0	0	0.83				

Edit t\_D condition for NOT balk

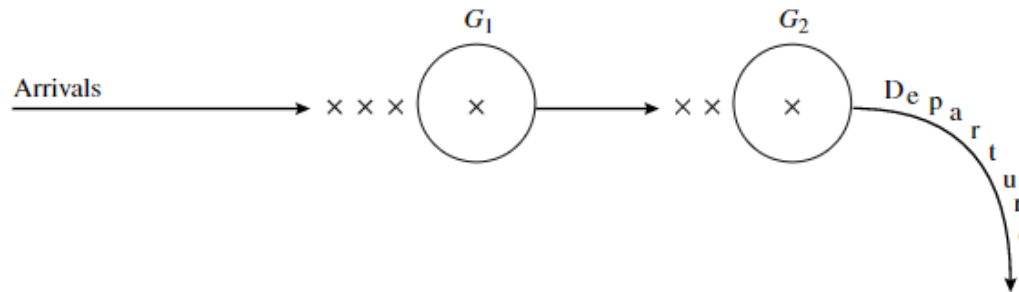
# Balking Sim (Python)



```
while (t_A < np.inf
      or t_D < np.inf):
    W += N*(min(t_A, t_D) - t)
    t = min(t_A, t_D)
    if t_A <= t_D:
        if generate_b(N):
            N_B += 1
        else:
            N += 1
            N_A += 1
            if N <= 1:
                t_D = t + generate_y()
            t_A = (t + generate_x()
                  if t < 1000 else np.inf)
    ...
```

```
def generate_b(N):
    r = np.random.rand()
    if N > 5 and r < 0.5:
        return True
    else:
        return False
```

# Queuing with Serial Servers

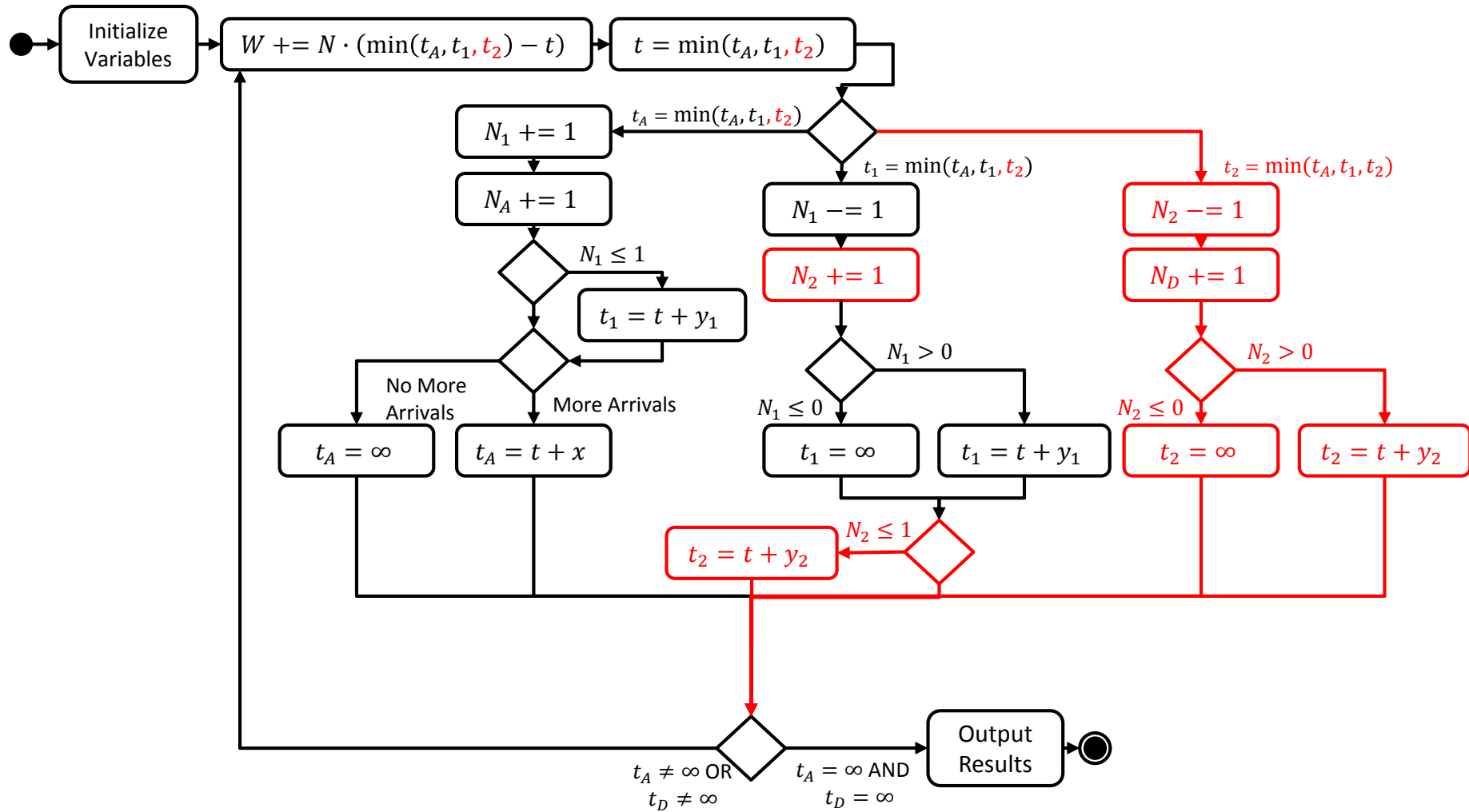


- Need additional state variable
  - $N_1$ : customers waiting for server 1
  - $N_2$ : customers waiting for server 2
- New events distinguish between:
  - Service complete for server 1 ( $t_1$ )
  - Service complete for server 2 ( $t_2$ )

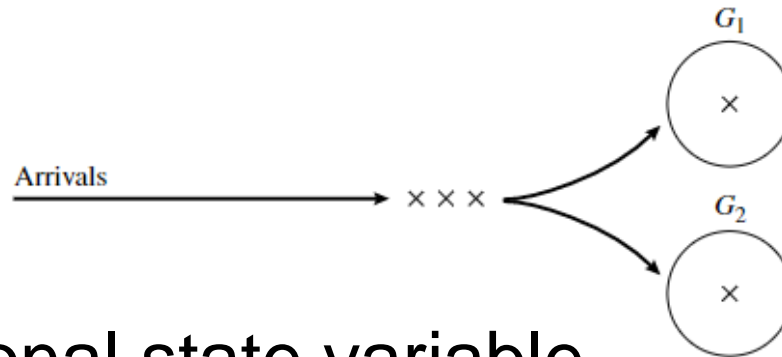
Ross (2013), pp. 115-117



# Serial Server Activity Diagram



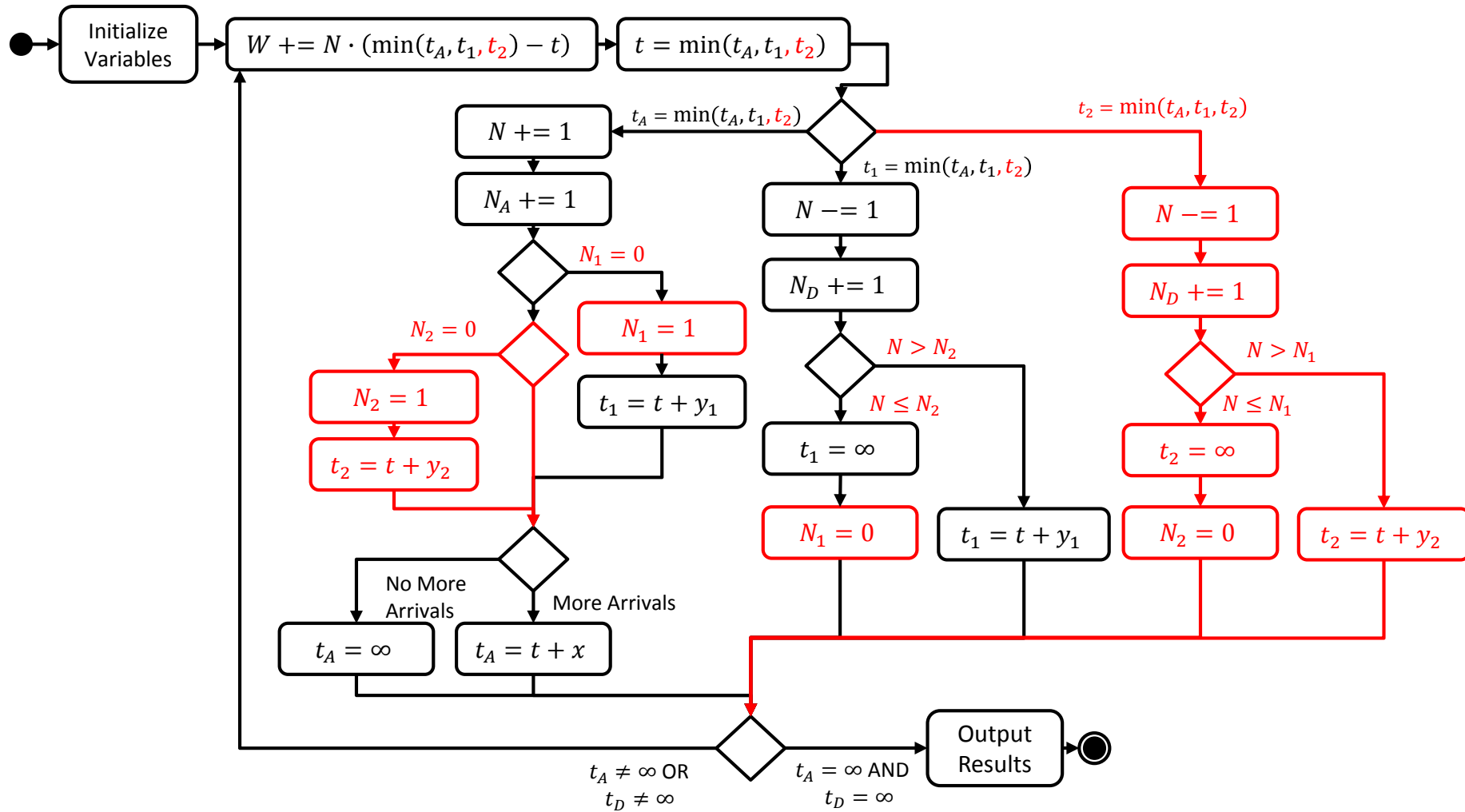
# Queuing with Parallel Servers



- Need additional state variable
  - $N$ : total number of customers
  - $N_1$ : number of customers with server 1
  - $N_2$ : number of customers with server 2
- New events distinguish between:
  - Service complete for server 1 ( $t_1$ )
  - Service complete for server 2 ( $t_2$ )

Ross (2013), pp. 117-120

# Parallel Server Activity Diagram





# Inventory Systems



# Inventory Model

Ross (2013),  
pp. 120-122.



- Stock products which sell for  $r = 100$  each
- Customer inter-arrival time

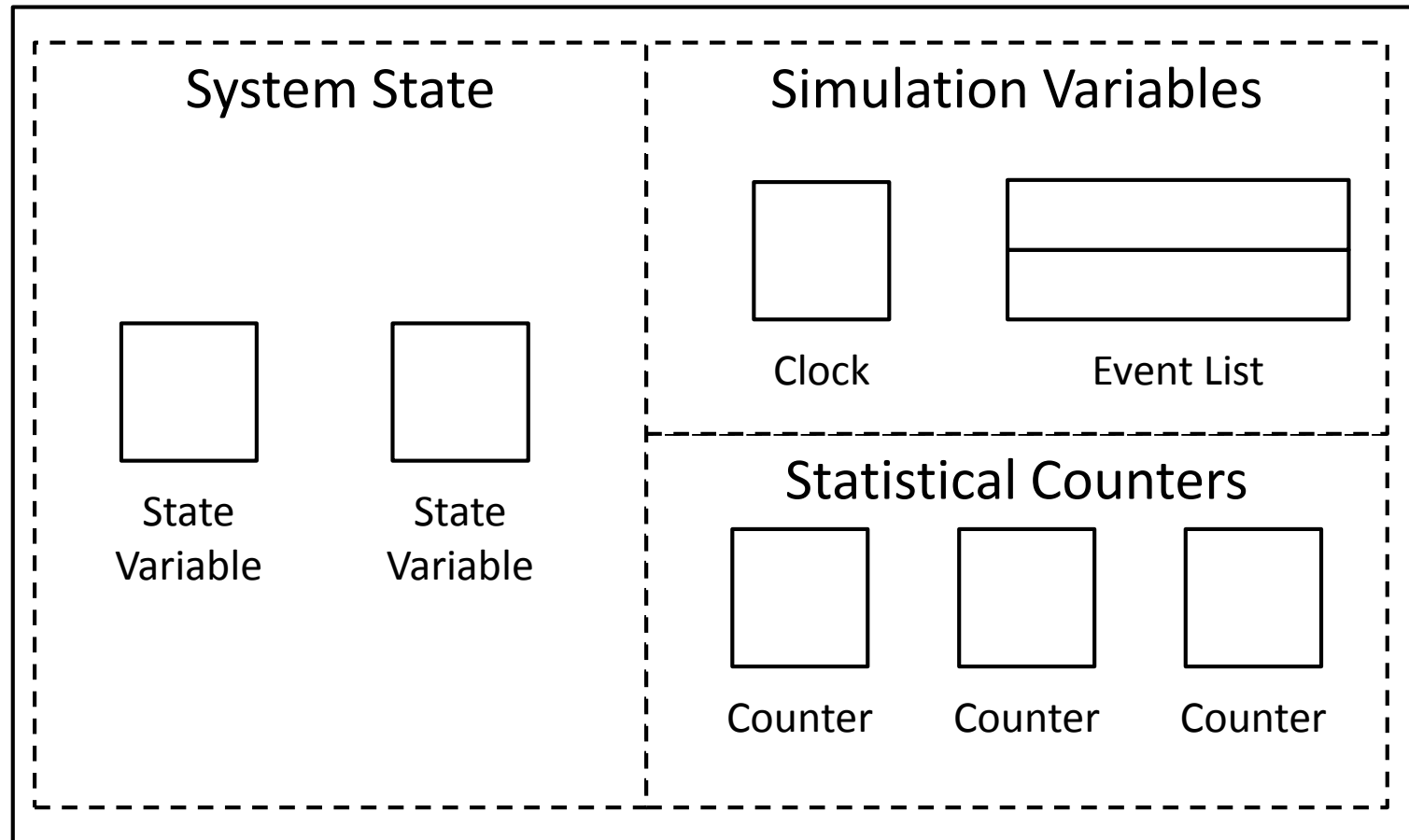
$$d \sim \text{exponential}(\lambda = 5)$$

- Each customer demands products (can only sell stock)

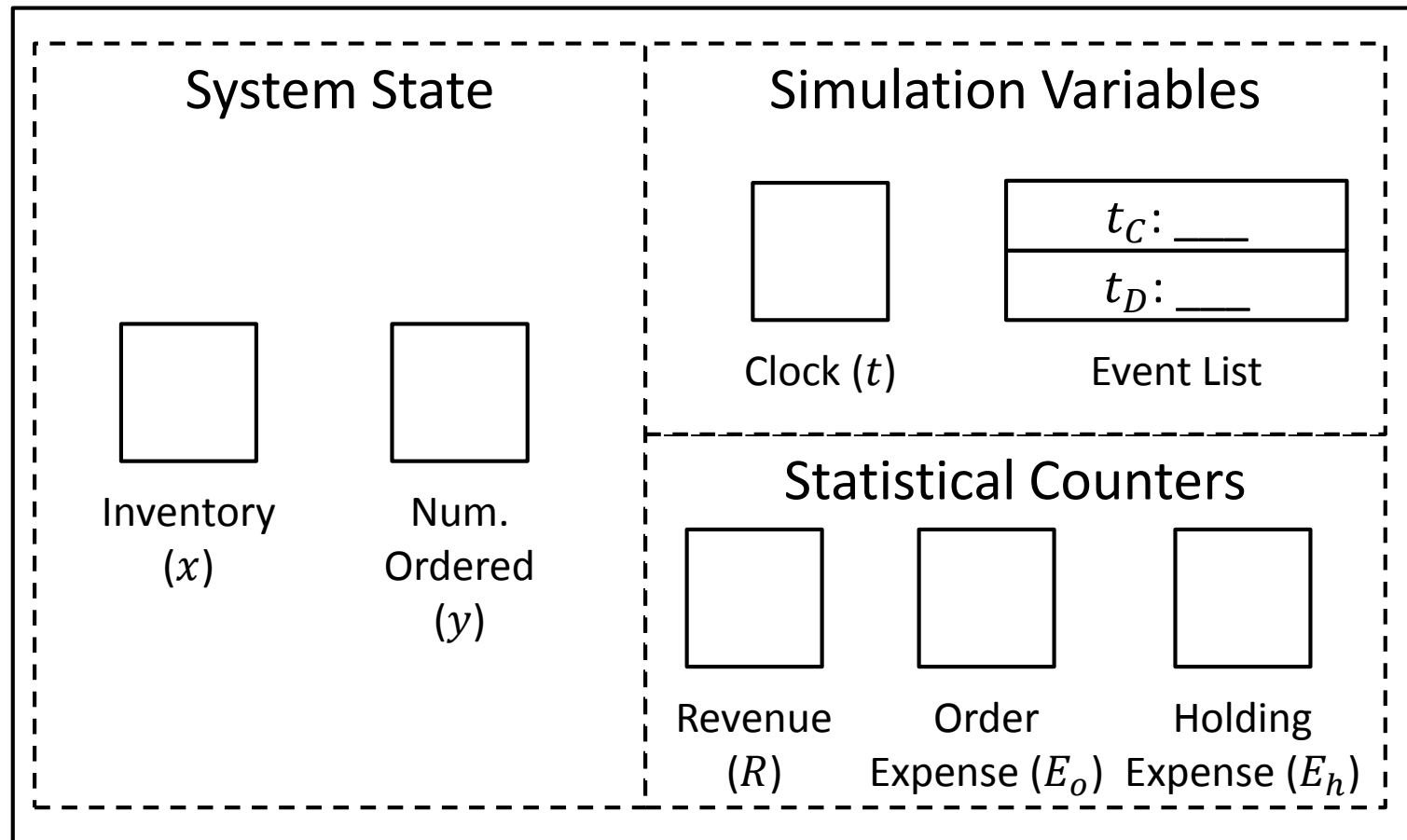
$$D \sim \text{uniform}(1,4)$$

- Order policy: when inventory is  $x < Q$ , place an order for  $y = S - x$  (only one outstanding order at a time)
- Costs  $c(y) = 50 \cdot y$  to order  $y$  units
- Delay of  $L = 2$  days until delivery
- Holding cost of  $h = 2$  per item per day

# Inventory Model Structure?



# Inventory Model Structure



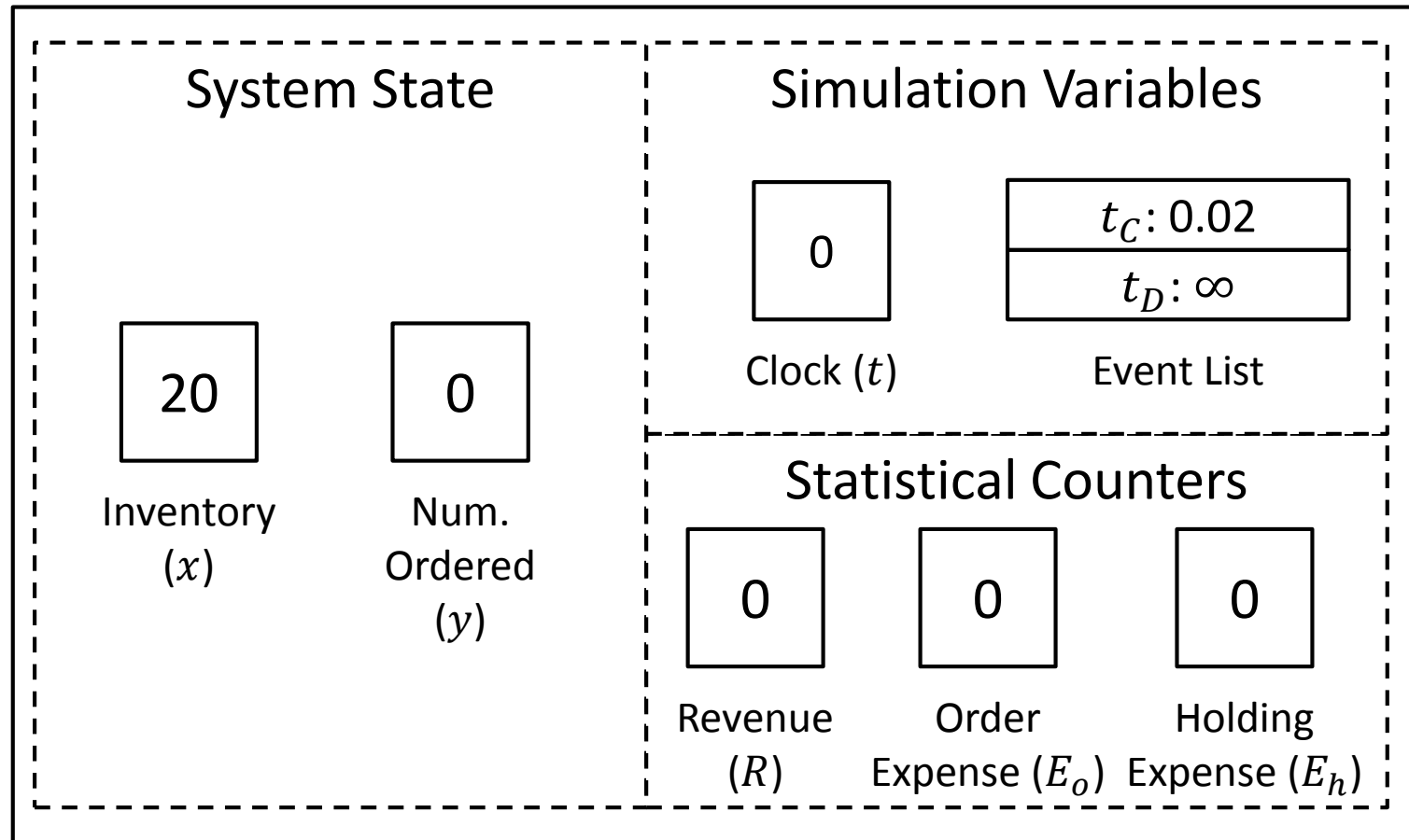
# Initialize Simulation

$$s = 20, q = 15$$



Inter-arrival times: 0.02, 0.18, 0.18, 0.38

Demands: 1, 1, 4, 4





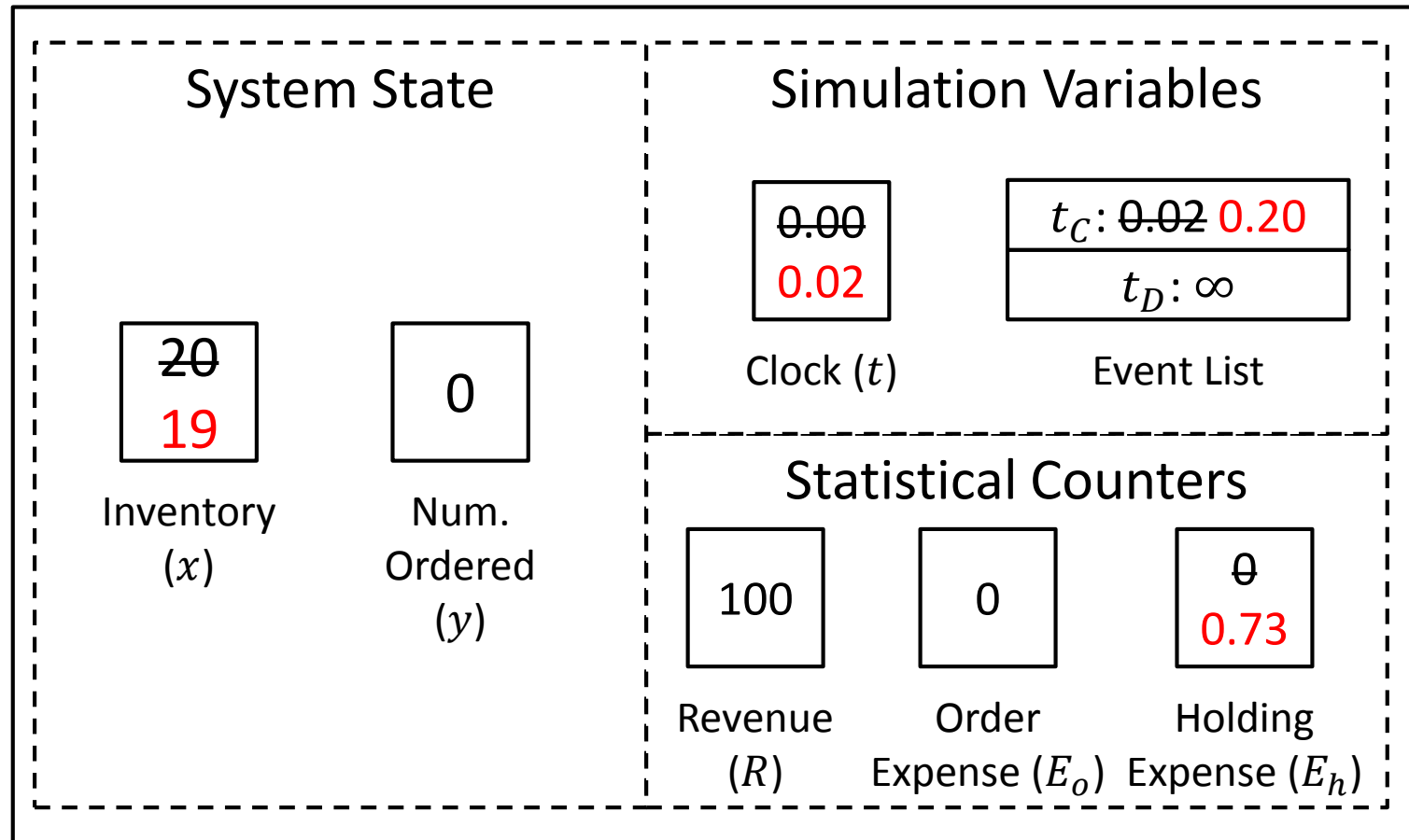
# Customer @ $t = 0.02$

$s = 20, Q = 15$



Inter-arrival times: ~~0.02~~, 0.18, 0.18, 0.38

Demands: 1, 1, 4, 4



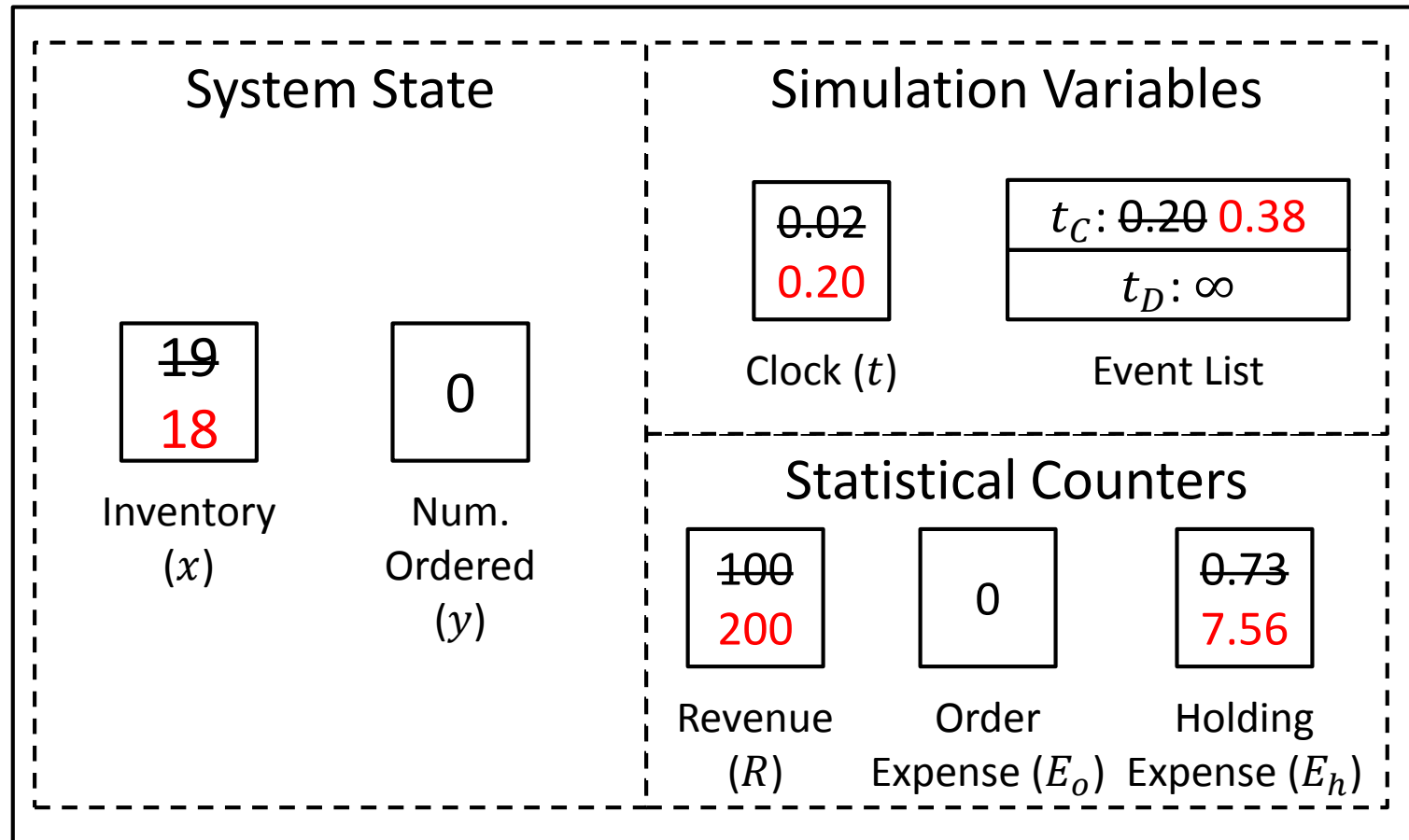
# Customer @ $t = 0.20$

$s = 20, q = 15$



Inter-arrival times: ~~0.02~~, ~~0.18~~, **0.18**, 0.38

Demands: ~~1~~, **1**, 4, 4



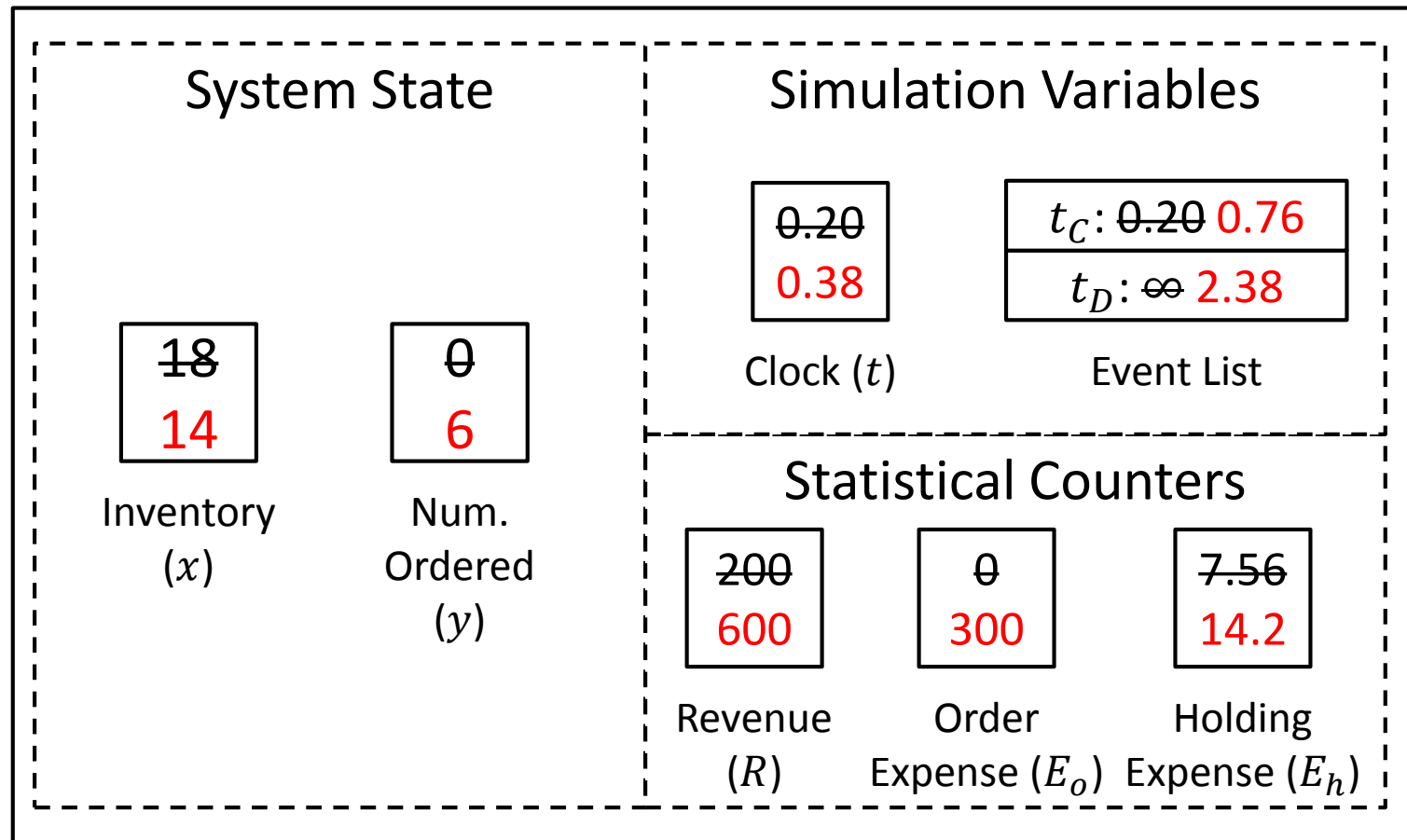
# Customer @ $t = 0.38$

$s = 20, q = 15$



Inter-arrival times: ~~0.02~~, ~~0.18~~, ~~0.18~~, **0.38**

Demands: ~~1~~, ~~1~~, **4**, 4



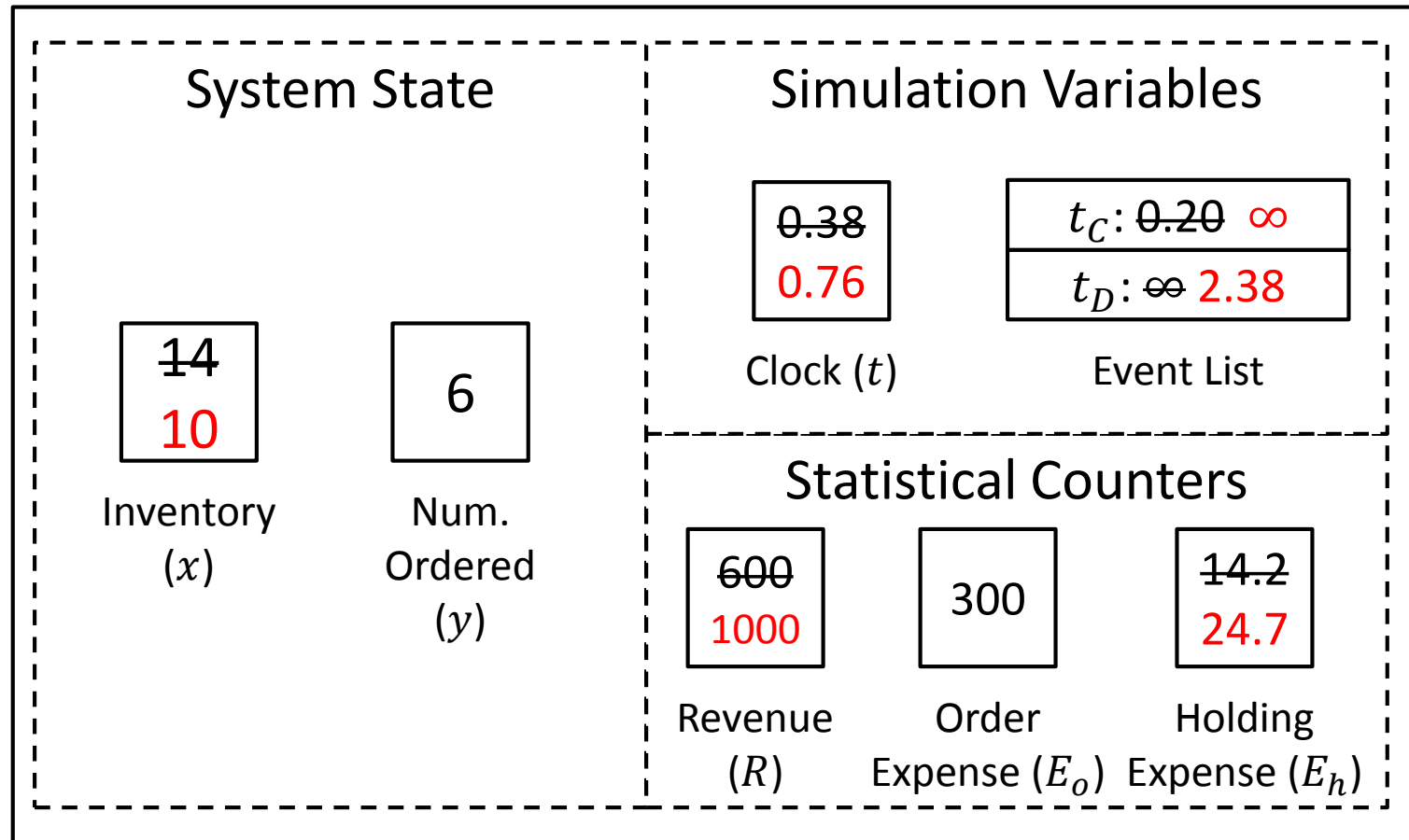
# Customer @ $t = 0.76$

$s = 20, q = 15$



Inter-arrival times: ~~0.02~~, ~~0.18~~, ~~0.18~~, ~~0.38~~

Demands: ~~1~~, ~~1~~, 4, 4



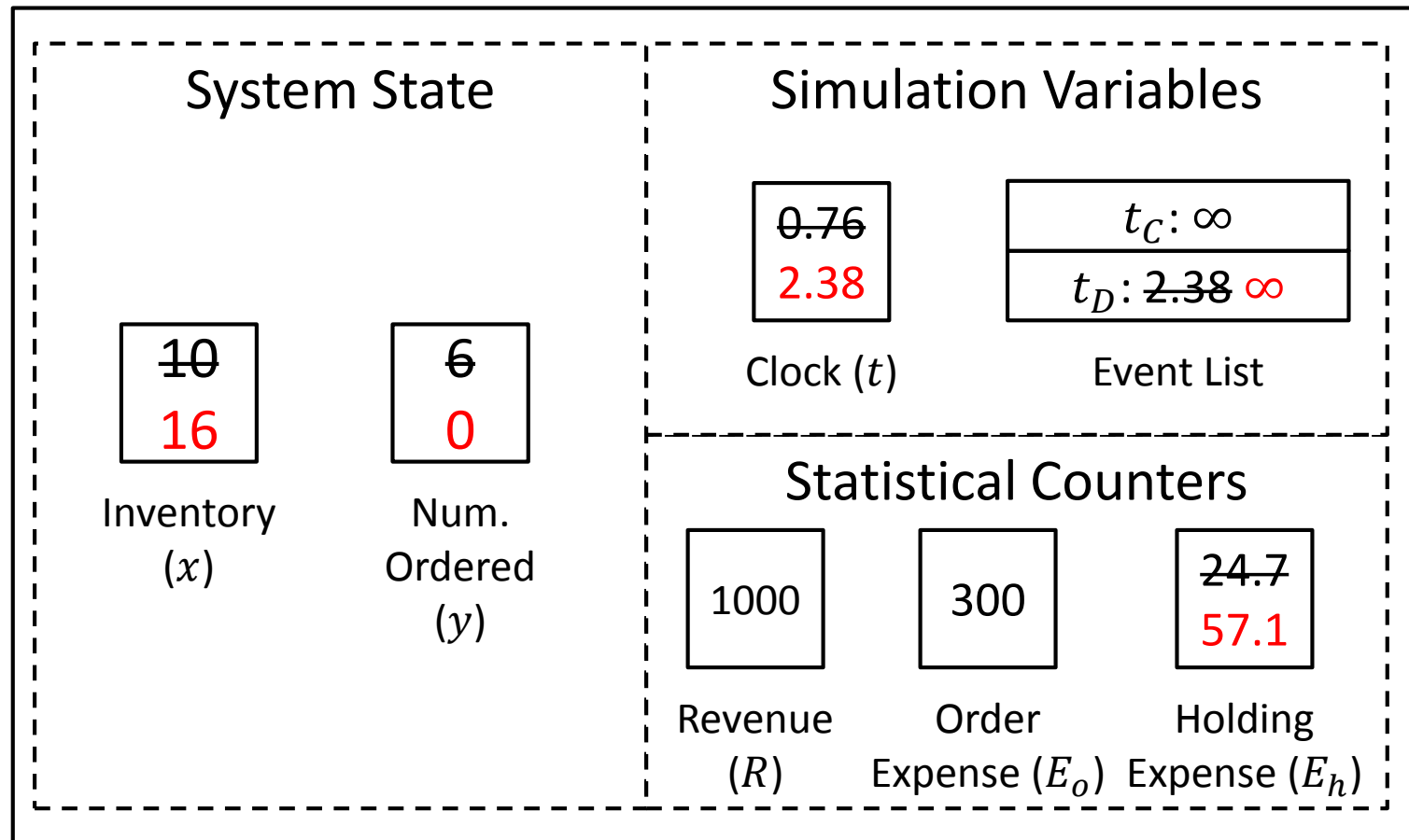
# Delivery @ $t = 2.38$

$s = 20, q = 15$

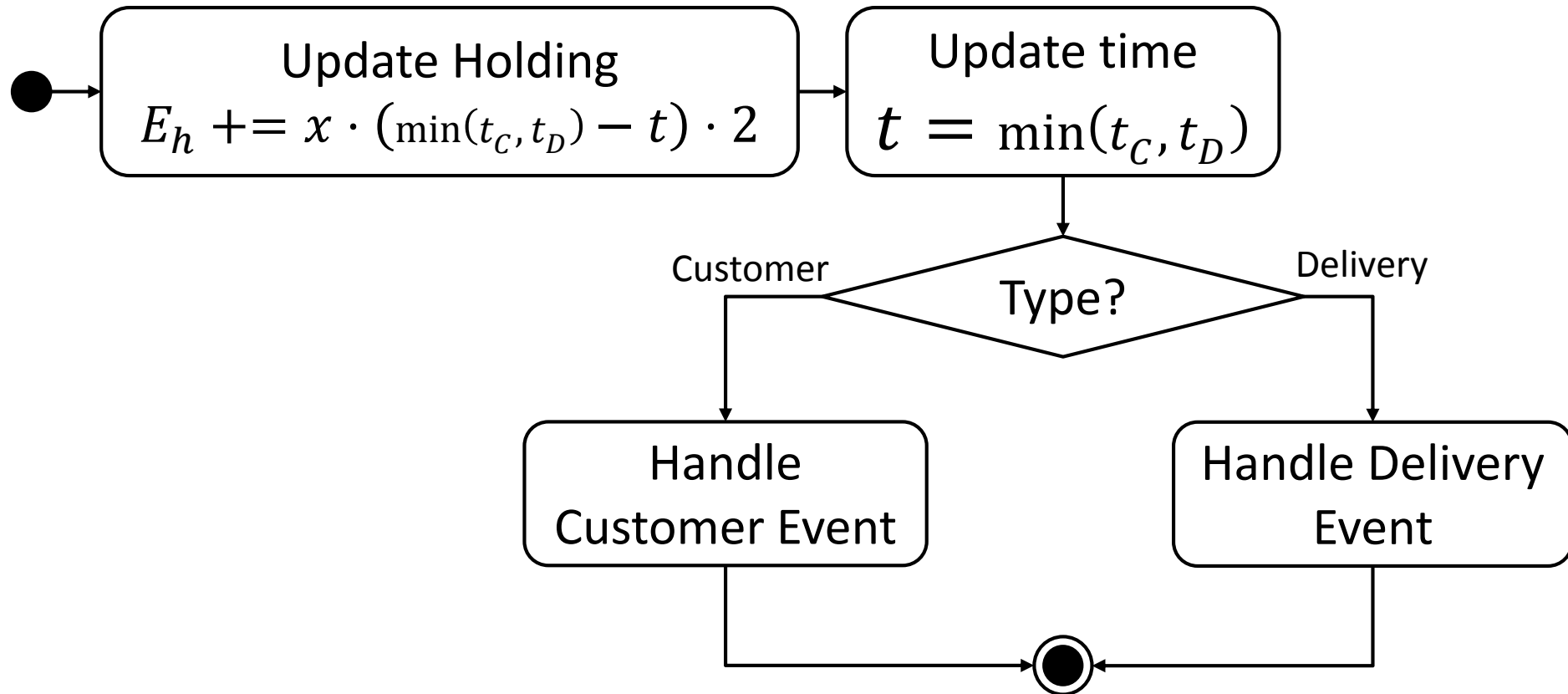


Inter-arrival times: ~~0.02~~, ~~0.18~~, ~~0.18~~, ~~0.38~~

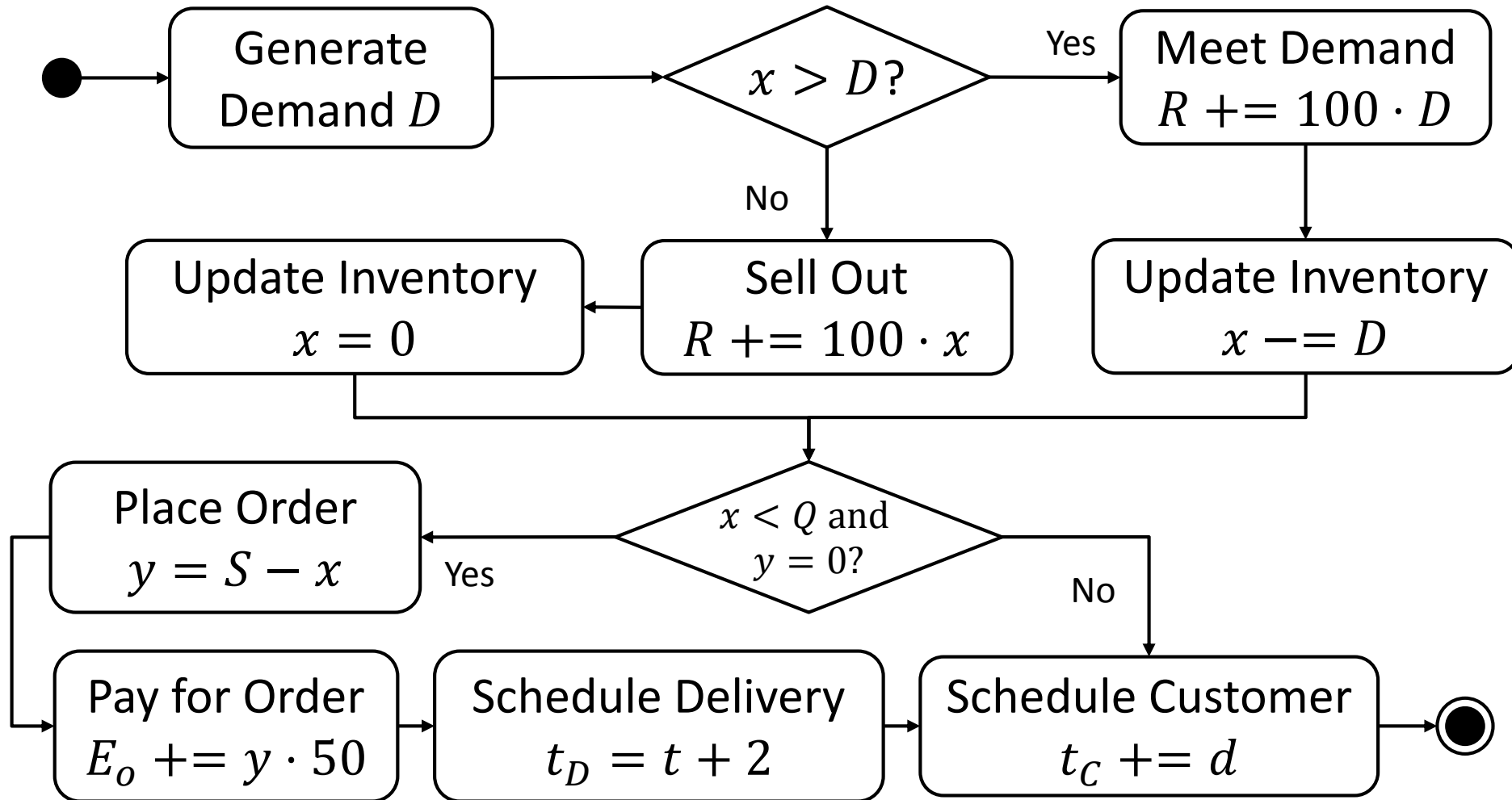
Demands: ~~1~~, ~~1~~, 4, 4



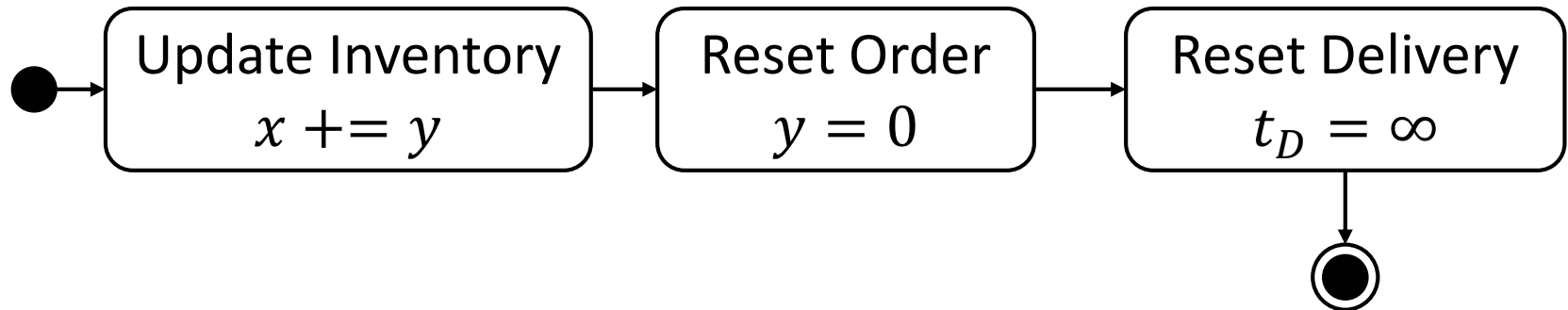
# Advance Time / Handle Event



# Handle Customer Event



# Handle Delivery Event





# Inventory Activity Diagram

