Performance Modeling of Computer Systems and Networks

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The model for a service center: analytical results

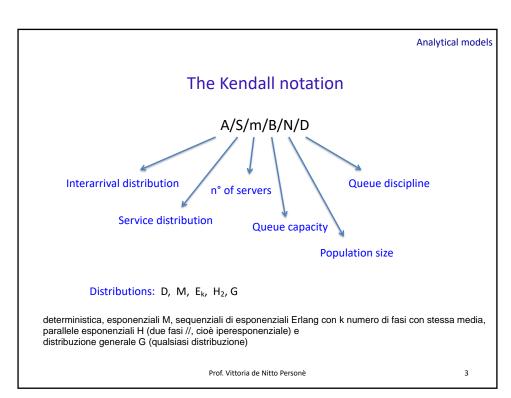
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Analytical models scheduling

Non-preemptive abstract scheduling

FIFO, LIFO-non-preemp, Random

It seems like

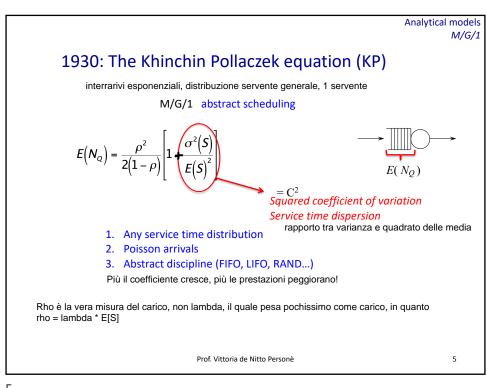
FIFO should have the best mean response time because jobs are serviced most closely to the time they arrive (rispetta ordine di arrivo) LIFO may make a job wait a very long time

all the above policies have exactly the same mean response time.

(hanno stessa media ma NON HANNO STESSA VARIANZA)

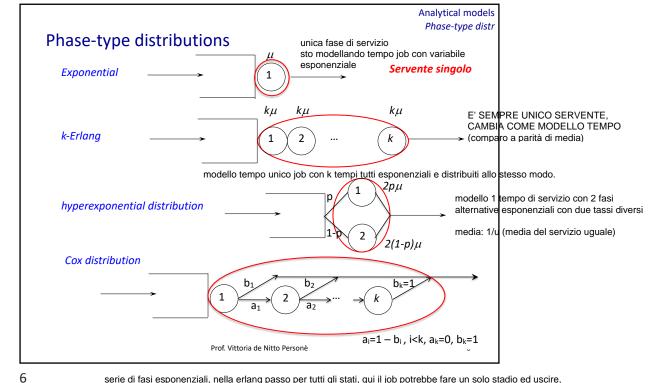
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TIPO M/G/1, SI ANALIZZA UN SOLO JOB, QUINDI QUESTI SONO I PERCORSI CHE PUO' SEGUIRE UN JOB. IL SERVENTE E' SEMPRE SINGOLO



mediamente sono uguali? modello diverse variabilità!!

che senso ha modellare queste cose, se

> serie di fasi esponenziali, nella erlang passo per tutti gli stati, qui il job potrebbe fare un solo stadio ed uscire, fare due stadi e uscire,..., farli tutti! Ma sempre un job c'è.

Analytical models M/G/1

The Khinchin Pollaczek equation (KP)

$$E(N_Q) = \frac{\rho^2}{2(1-\rho)} [1 + C^2]$$

The mean queue population grows as C^2

$$\begin{array}{c}
D \longrightarrow C^2=0 \\
E_k \longrightarrow C^2 = \frac{1}{k}, \ k \ge 1 \\
M \longrightarrow C^2=1 \\
H_2 \longrightarrow C^2 = g(p) = \frac{1}{2p(1-p)} - 1
\end{array}$$

variabilità cresce nel verso della freccia.

in funzione della probabilità,

dipende da p.
per p = 0.5, ottengo 1 come l'esponenziale.

$$p = 0.6$$
 $C^2 = 1.08\overline{3}$
 $p = 0.7$ $C^2 = 1.38095$

$$p = 0.7$$
 $C^2 = 1.38095$

$$p = 0.8$$
 $C^2 = 2.125$

$$p = 0.9$$
 $C^2 = 4.\overline{5}$

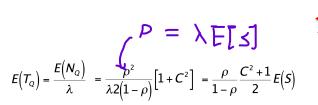
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Analytical models M/G/1

The Khinchin Pollaczek equation (KP)

M/G/1 abstract scheduling



Se c^2, anche per utilizzazione grande, questo tempo nella coda piò esplodere, anche essere 30 volte il tempo di servizio è tanto!

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Analytical models *M/G/1*

The Khinchin Pollaczek equation (KP)

$$g(p) = \frac{1}{2p(1-p)} - 1 \qquad E(N_Q) = \frac{\rho^2}{2(1-\rho)} [1 + C^2], \quad E(T_Q) = \frac{\rho}{1-\rho} \frac{C^2 + 1}{2} E(S)$$

Service time	$E(N_Q)$	$E(T_{Q})$
Determinisctic, M/D/1	$\frac{\rho^2}{2(1-\rho)}$	$\frac{\rho E(S)}{2(1-\rho)}$
Markovian, M/M/1	$\frac{\rho^2}{1-\rho}$	$\frac{\rho E(S)}{1-\rho}$
K-Erlang, M/E _k /1 $\sigma^{2}(S) = \frac{E(S)^{2}}{k}$	$\frac{\rho^2}{2(1-\rho)}\left(1+\frac{1}{k}\right)$	$\frac{\rho E(S)}{2(1-\rho)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)$
Hyperexpo, M/H ₂ /1 $\sigma^2(S) = E(S)^2 g(p)$	$\frac{\rho^2}{2(1-\rho)}(1+g(\rho))$	$\frac{\rho E(S)}{2(1-\rho)} (1+g(\rho))$

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Analytical models *M/G/1*

Service time Sensitivity

$$\begin{split} E\left(N_{Q}\right)_{D} &\leq E\left(N_{Q}\right)_{\mathsf{E}_{\mathsf{k}}} \leq E\left(N_{Q}\right)_{\mathsf{M}} \leq E\left(N_{Q}\right)_{\mathsf{H}_{2}} \\ \sigma^{2}\left(N_{Q}\right)_{D} &\leq \sigma^{2}\left(N_{Q}\right)_{\mathsf{E}_{\mathsf{k}}} \leq \sigma^{2}\left(N_{Q}\right)_{\mathsf{M}} \leq \sigma^{2}\left(N_{Q}\right)_{\mathsf{H}_{2}} \end{split}$$

By considering $E(N_S)$ = $E(N_Q)$ +ho , the same order holds for the variable N_S

By considering the Little's equation, the same order can be derived for the mean times $E(T_S)$ and $E(T_Q)$, but just for the 1° order moment, not for the variance

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Analytical models *M/G/1*

Discipline Sensitivity

By definition, KP holds for any abstract service discipline, so

$$\begin{split} E \Big(N_Q \Big)_{\text{FIFO}} &= E \Big(N_Q \Big)_{\text{LIFO}} = E \Big(N_Q \Big)_{\text{RAND}} = E \Big(N_Q \Big)_{\text{abstract}} \\ \sigma^2 \Big(N_Q \Big)_{\text{FIFO}} &= \sigma^2 \Big(N_Q \Big)_{\text{LIFO}} = \sigma^2 \Big(N_Q \Big)_{\text{RAND}} = \sigma^2 \Big(N_Q \Big)_{\text{abstract}} \end{split}$$

By considering $E(N_S)$ = $E(N_Q)$ + ρ , the same equalities hold for the variable N_S

By considering the Little's equation, the same holds for $E(T_S)$ and $E(T_O)$,

$$E(T_Q)_{\text{FIFO}} = E(T_Q)_{\text{LIFO}} = E(T_Q)_{\text{RAND}} = E(T_Q)_{\text{abstract}}$$

Is $\sigma^2(T_Q)$ the same for all these policies?

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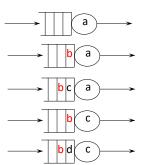
Analytical models M/G/1

Discipline Sensitivity

No!

LIFO can generate some extremely high response times because we have to wait for system to become empty to take care of that first arrival

$$\sigma^2 (T_Q)_{\text{FIFO}} \le \sigma^2 (T_Q)_{\text{RAND}} \le \sigma^2 (T_Q)_{\text{LIFO}}$$



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