

# Performance Modeling of Computer Systems and Networks

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The model for a service center:  
analytical results

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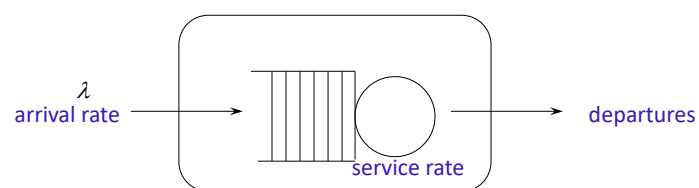
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Analytical models

## Server center



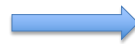
Little's law

$$E(T_s) = E(T_q) + E(S)$$

$$E(N_s) = \lambda E(T_s)$$

$$E(N_s) = E(N_q) + \rho$$

$$E(N_q) = \lambda E(T_q)$$



$$E(T_s) = \frac{E(N_s)}{\lambda}$$

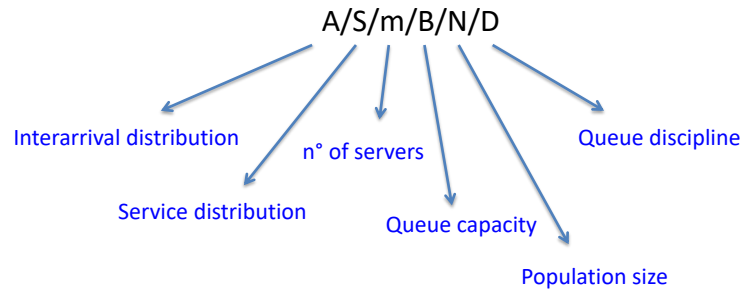
$$E(T_q) = \frac{E(N_q)}{\lambda}$$

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## The Kendall notation



Distributions: D, M,  $E_k$ ,  $H_2$ , G

deterministica, esponenziali M, sequenziali di esponenziali Erlang con k numero di fasi con stessa media, parallele esponenziali H (due fasi //, cioè iperesponenziale) e distribuzione generale G (qualsiasi distribuzione)

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## 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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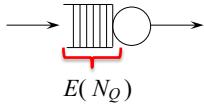
Analytical models  
M/G/1

## 1930: The Khinchin Pollaczek equation (KP)

interrarivi esponenziali, distribuzione servente generale, 1 servente  
M/G/1 **abstract scheduling**

$$E(N_Q) = \frac{\rho^2}{2(1-\rho)} \left[ 1 + \frac{\sigma^2(S)}{E(S)^2} \right]$$

$\frac{\sigma^2(S)}{E(S)^2} = C^2$   
**Squared coefficient of variation**  
**Service time dispersion**  
 rapporto tra varianza e quadrato delle media



1. Any service time distribution
2. Poisson arrivals
3. Abstract discipline (FIFO, LIFO, RAND...)

Più il coefficiente cresce, più le prestazioni peggiorano!

Rho è la vera misura del carico, non lambda, il quale pesa pochissimo come carico, in quanto  $\rho = \lambda \cdot E[S]$

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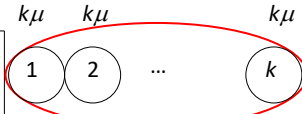
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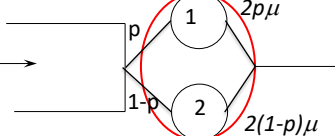
TIPO M/G/1, SI ANALIZZA UN SOLO JOB, QUINDI QUESTI SONO I PERCORSI CHE PUO' SEGUIRE UN JOB. IL SERVENTE E' SEMPRE SINGOLO

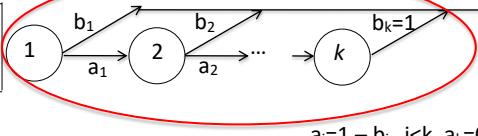
Analytical models  
Phase-type distr

## Phase-type distributions

**Exponential** →   $\mu$  **Servente singolo**  
 unica fase di servizio  
 sto modellando tempo job con variabile esponenziale

**k-Erlang** →   $k\mu$   $k\mu$  ...  $k\mu$   
 E' SEMPRE UNICO SERVENTE, CAMBIA COME MODELLO TEMPO (comparo a parità di media)  
 modello tempo unico job con k tempi tutti esponenziali e distribuiti allo stesso modo.

**hyperexponential distribution** →   $p$   $2p\mu$   $1-p$   $2(1-p)\mu$   
 modello 1 tempo di servizio con 2 fasi alternative esponenziali con due tassi diversi  
 media:  $1/\mu$  (media del servizio uguale)

**Cox distribution** →   $b_1$   $a_1$   $b_2$   $a_2$  ...  $b_k=1$   
 $a_i = 1 - b_i, i < k, a_k = 0, b_k = 1$

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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.

## The Khinchin Pollaczek equation (KP)

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

The mean queue population grows as  $C^2$

$$D \longrightarrow C^2=0$$

$$E_k \longrightarrow C^2 = \frac{1}{k}, k \geq 1$$

$$M \longrightarrow C^2=1$$

$$H_2 \longrightarrow C^2 = g(p) = \frac{1}{2p(1-p)} - 1$$

variabilità cresce nel verso della freccia.

in funzione della probabilità,  
dipende da p.  
per p = 0.5, ottengo 1 come l'esponenziale.

$$p = 0.6 \quad C^2 = 1.08\bar{3}$$

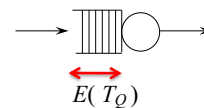
$$p = 0.7 \quad C^2 = 1.38095$$

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

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

## The Khinchin Pollaczek equation (KP)

M/G/1 abstract scheduling



$$\rho = \lambda E[s]$$

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

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

### The Khinchin Pollaczek equation (KP)

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

Service time	$E(N_Q)$	$E(T_Q)$
Deterministic, 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 <sub>k</sub> /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 <sub>2</sub> /1 $\sigma^2(S) = E(S)^2 g(\rho)$	$\frac{\rho^2}{2(1-\rho)} (1 + g(\rho))$	$\frac{\rho E(S)}{2(1-\rho)} (1 + g(\rho))$

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### Service time Sensitivity

$$E(N_Q)_D \leq E(N_Q)_{E_k} \leq E(N_Q)_M \leq E(N_Q)_{H_2}$$

$$\sigma^2(N_Q)_D \leq \sigma^2(N_Q)_{E_k} \leq \sigma^2(N_Q)_M \leq \sigma^2(N_Q)_{H_2}$$

By considering  $E(N_S) = E(N_Q) + \rho$ , 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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## Discipline Sensitivity

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

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

$$\sigma^2(N_Q)_{\text{FIFO}} = \sigma^2(N_Q)_{\text{LIFO}} = \sigma^2(N_Q)_{\text{RAND}} = \sigma^2(N_Q)_{\text{abstract}}$$

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

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

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

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

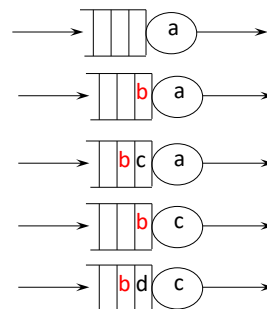
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## Discipline Sensitivity

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

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



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