# Performance Modeling of Computer Systems and Networks

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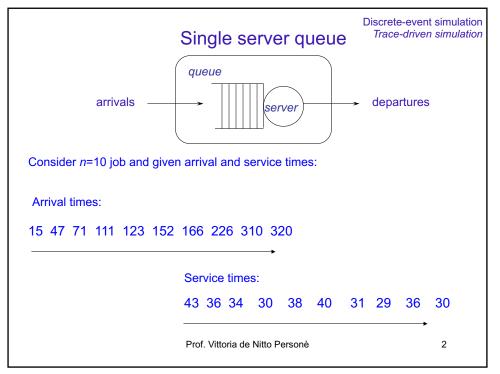
Case study 1
A singol server queue

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1



```
Discrete-event simulation
                                                                                                             Trace-driven simulation
                                              Algorithm 2: trace-driven simulation
                                                   c_0 = 0.0;
                                                                                          /* assumes that a_0 = 0.0 */
                                                   i = 0;
                                                   while (more jobs to process) {
                                                       j++;
prendo istante arrivo
                                                       a<sub>i</sub> = GetArrival(); 👡
(la prima volta sarà falsa,
perchè c0 = 0 e a(i) > 0
                                                       if (a_i < c_{i-1}) d_i = c_{i-1} - a_i;
                                                                                                Read data from a file
Poi andando avanti, ci chiediamo
                                                       else d_i = 0.0;
se il job che arriva può subito andare
nel server. o aspettare nel server node.
                                                       s<sub>i</sub> = GetService(); *
                                                       c_i = a_i + d_i + s_i;
                                                       n = i; conto i job presenti su questa traccia
                                                   return d<sub>1</sub>, d<sub>2</sub>, . . . , d<sub>n</sub>; restituisco delay degli 'n' jobs
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                                                                                                                             3
                             3
```

....

```
#include <stdio.h>

#define FILENAME "ssq1.dat" /* input data file */
#define START 0.0

double GetArrival(FILE *fp) /* read an arrival time */
{ double a; fscanf(fp, "%lf", &a); return (a);}

double GetService(FILE *fp) /* read a service time */
{ double s; fscanf(fp, "%lf\n", &s); return (s);}

versione C dello pseudocodice visto in precedenza.
```

```
int main(void)
                          *fp;
                { FILE
                                                /* input data file */
                                               /* job index */ index = i = conto numero di job
                   long
                          index
                                     = 0;
                   double arrival
                                    = START; /* arrival time*/
                                                /* delay in queue*/
                   double delay;
                                                 /* service time*/
                   double service;
                                                /* delay + service*/
                   double wait;
                                          double departure = START;
                   struct {
                        double delay;
                                          /*wait times*/
                       double wait;
struttura dati per le
                                         /*service times */
statistiche
                       double service;
                     double interarrival; /* interarrival times */
sum = {0.0, 0.0, 0.0};
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                                                                          5
```

5

```
fp = fopen(FILENAME, "r");
if (fp == NULL) {
  fprintf(stderr, "Cannot open input file %s\n", FILENAME);
  return (1); }
while (!feof(fp)) {
  index++;
  arrival
                = GetArrival(fp);
  if (arrival < departure)</pre>
       delay = departure - arrival; /* delay in queue */
e delay = 0.0; /* no delay */
  else delay
  service = GetService(fp);
  wait = delay + service;
  departure
                = arrival + wait; /* time of departure */
  sum.delay
                += delay;
  sum.wait
               += wait;
  sum.service += service; }
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```

```
sum.interarrival = arrival - START;

printf("\nfor \( \) \) jobs\n", index);
printf("average interarrival time = \( \) 6.2f\n", sum.interarrival / index);
printf("average service time ... = \( \) 6.2f\n", sum.service / index);
printf("average delay ... = \( \) 6.2f\n", sum.delay / index);
printf("average wait ... = \( \) 6.2f\n", sum.wait / index);

fclose(fp);
return (0);}
```

Sui 10 job in esempio trovo questo: in blu ciò che ho letto da file, in rosso ciò che è stato calcolato.

```
Discrete-event simulation
                                                                                           Output statistics
                                                                                    10
read from file
                        ai 15 47 71 111 123 152 166 226 310 320
from algorithm
                                           17 35 44 70 41
                         si 43 36 34
                                            30 38 40 31 29
read from file
                                                      \bar{r} = \frac{a_n}{n} = \frac{320}{10} = 32.0 sec
            • average interarrival time
            • average service time
                                                     \bar{s} = 34.7 sec
                                            \frac{1}{r} \approx 0.031 job/sec nel tempo job si accumulano in coda, che tende ad infinito.

    arrival rate

                                              \frac{1}{\overline{s}} \approx 0.029 \quad \text{job/sec} \quad \text{Questo perchè service rate > arrival rate}

    service rate

                                            \frac{\overline{s}}{\overline{r}} = 1.084375

    traffic intensity

                                                                       è alta, normalmente già al 70% è elevato,
                                            \overline{x} = \frac{n}{c_n} \overline{s} = 0.92287 e ana, normalmente gia ai 70% e elevato, perchè poi devo considerare momenti di picco etc

    utilization

   Insight: The server is not quite able to process jobs at the rate they
   arrive on average.
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                                                                                                     8
```

8

Discrete-event simulation Output statistics 10 read from file from algorithm 0 11 23 read from file si 43 36 34 30 38 40 31 29 30 36 completion time 58 94 128 158 196 236 267 296 346 376 Prof. Vittoria de Nitto Personè

9

Discrete-event simulation Output statistics

### Job-averaged statistics

• average delay and service time  $\ \overline{d}=26.7$  ,  $\ \overline{s}=34.7$  sec therefore, the average wait time is:

$$\overline{w} = \overline{d} + \overline{s} = 26.7 + 34.7 = 61.4$$
 sec

verification is a difficult step

#### Consistency check:

used to verify that a simulation satisfies known equations

- compute  $\overline{w}$ ,  $\overline{d}$ ,  $\overline{s}$  independently
- then verify that  $\overline{w} = \overline{d} + \overline{s}$

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10

Discrete-event simulation
Output statistics

$$\bar{l} = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_0^{\tau} l(t) dt \qquad \quad \bar{q} = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_0^{\tau} q(t) dt \qquad \quad \bar{x} = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_0^{\tau} x(t) dt$$

With  $\tau = c_{10} = 376$ 

$$\bar{l} = \frac{n}{c_n} \overline{w}$$
  $\bar{l} = \frac{10}{376} 61.4 = 1.633$   $\overline{q} = 0.710$   $\overline{x} = 0.923$  popolazione nel centro, in media

The average of numerous random observations (samples) of the number in the service node should be close to  $\bar{l}$ . (Same holds for  $\bar{q}$ , $\bar{x}$ )

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11

11

Relazioni tra variabilità, prestazioni, discipline di scheduling e distribuzioni di probabilità

Service times:

43 36 34 30 38 40 31 29 36 30 media varianza response time
20.21 26.70

63 16 54 10 18 60 51 9 56 10 alta variabilità 34.7

9 10 10 16 18 51 54 56 60 63 fair 34.7

63 60 56 54 51 18 16 10 10 9 *unfair* 34.7

sommo + 20, - 20, + 20 etc, ad ogni valore, la media non cambia ovviamente.

impatto scheduling, usando i dati presi da "alta variabilità" li ordino, prima in modo crescente, poi in modo decrescente.

L'osservazione importante da fare è che LO SCHEDULING NON HA UN COSTO, quindi la sua implementazione, che può migliorare le prestazioni se ben applicato, non ha impatti sui costi, come può essere il potenziamento di una CPU.

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12

12

response time

32.7

12.8

77.7

varianza

504.21

504.21

Il programma in C visto primo stamperebbe questo.

#### Dati originari

for 10 jobs

average interarrival time = 32.00 average service time .... = 34.70 average delay ...... = 26.70 average wait ...... = 61.40

$$\bar{l} = \frac{10}{376} 61.4 = 1.633$$

#### Ordinamento unfair

for 10 jobs

average interarrival time = 32.00 average service time .... = 34.70 average delay ..... = 77.70 average wait ..... = 112.40

$$\overline{l} = \frac{10}{376} 112.4 = 2.989$$
 popolazione media è quasi raddoppiata

#### Dati con alta variabilità

for 10 jobs

average interarrival time = 32.00 average service time .... = 34.70 average delay ...... = 32.70 average wait ..... = 67.40

$$\overline{l} = \frac{10}{376}67.4 = 1.793$$

#### Ordinamento fair

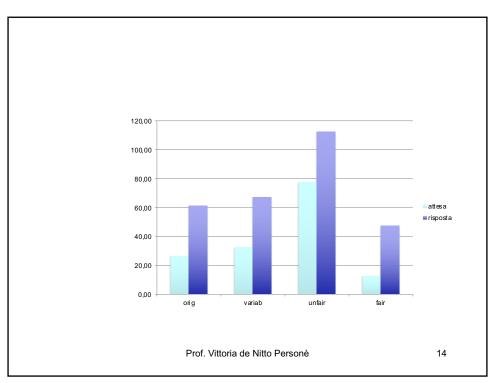
for 10 jobs

average interarrival time = 32.00 average service time .... = 34.70 average delay ...... = 12.80 average wait ...... = 47.50

$$\overline{l} = \frac{10}{376} 47.50 = 1.263$$

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13



Applichiamo questo caso, del servente singolo, ad un case study:

Discrete-event simulation

## Case Study

- The owners of an ice cream shop are considering adding additional flavors and cone options (aumentano gusti e combinazioni di gelati)
- But they are concerned about the effect of the resultant increase in service times on queue length (questo impatta sui tempi di servizio)

The case can be studied as a single-server queue

1000 istanti di arrivo al centro

- ssq1.dat represents 1000 customer interactions at the shop (arrival times and the corresponding service times)
- for the study, the service times are sistematically increased (and decreased) by a common multiplicative factor

Prima abbiamo visto "dal problema al modello", ora stiamo vedendo come "progettare gli esperimenti". Qui si aumenta e si decrementa, dalla traccia, il tempo di servizio, per creare una "curva".

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15

15

#### Discrete-event simulation

#### Exercise 1

By running ssq1 for the datafile ssq1.dat, the following can be observed:

Observed arrival rate  $\frac{1}{\overline{r}} \approx 0.10$  job/sec Observed service rate  $\frac{1}{\overline{s}} \approx 0.14$  job/sec

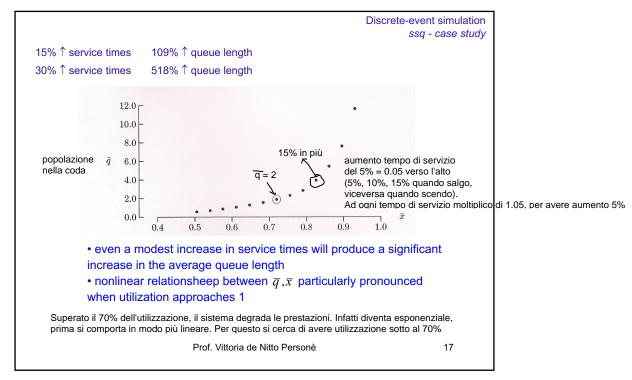
il sistema riesce a gestire il flusso.

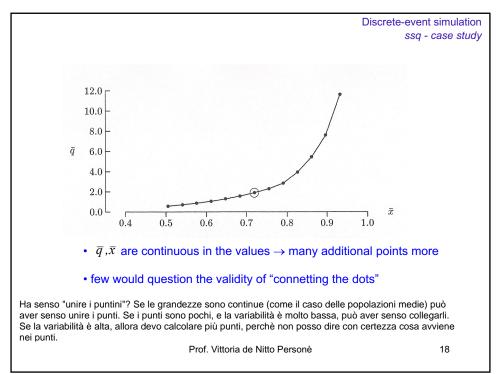
- Modify the program to compute  $\bar{l}$ ,  $\bar{q}$ ,  $\bar{x}$  utilizzazione  $\bar{x}$  = 72% per il 28% è libero
- You will find  $1 \bar{x} \approx 0.28$

Despite this significant idle time ( 28%), enough jobs are delayed so that the average number in the queue is

 $\overline{q} \approx 2$  numero medio nella coda, per un sistema che è nel 28% del tempo libero.

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Discrete-event simulation

#### Guidelines

(no incertezza)

- If the data have essentially no uncertainty and the resulting is smooth OK connecting the dots, but the original are left
- If the data have essentially no uncertainty but the resulting is not smooth more dots need to be generated
- If the dots correspond to ucertain data, NO interpolation! (approximation)
- If the data is inherently discrete, NEVER interpolation!

Se i dati sono discreti, non ha senso interpolare. MAI.

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19

19

Discrete-event simulation Trace-driven simulation

# **Exercises**

- Ex 1.1.2 and Ex 1.1.3 on p.11 from textbook
- · Study the program ssq1.c
- · Run with ssq1.dat; analyze the results
- Generate a data file with the values on p.8
- · Run with the new data, verify that the results confirm the expectations
- Ex 1.2.2 and Ex 1.2.3 on p.24 of the textbook

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20