

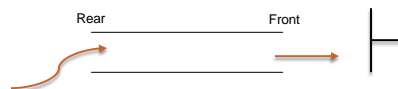
# Queue Applications

## Discrete Event Simulation

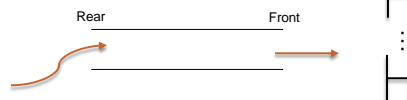
## Discrete Event Simulation

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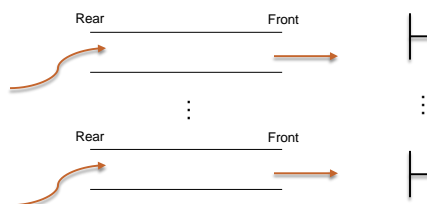
- Single Queue, single server



- Single Queue, multiple servers



- Multiple Queue, multiple servers

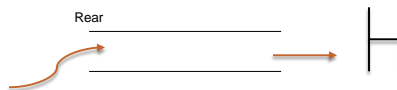


# Example: Single Queue, Single Server

Front

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- Arrival process
  - ▣ How customers arrive: What is inter-arrival time?  
E.g. between 1-3 min
  - ▣ Service mechanism: How long will service take?  
E.g. 0.5 to 2.0 min
  - ▣ Queue characteristics: FIFO



## Example Data

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Customer	Inter-arrival Time	Service Time (min)
C1	1.9	1.7
C2	1.3	1.8
C3	1.1	1.5
C4	1.0	0.9

### Queue Simulation

T	Arrival	Queue	Server	Depart
0		[]	Idle	
1.9	C1	[]	C1	
3.2	C2	[C2]	C1	
3.6		[]	C2	C1
4.3	C3	[C3]	C2	
5.3	C4	[C4, C3]	C2	
5.4		[C4]	C3	C2
6.9		[]	C4	C2
7.8		[]		C4

## Application: Lab Printer Simulation

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- There is one printer in the Computer Science Lab
- At any given time, there may be as many as 10 students working in the lab
- Each student may print upto twice in an hour
- Print jobs are 1-20 pages long
- ∴ There are up to 20 print jobs in an hour
- Question: What is the chance that in any given second there will be a print job scheduled?

## Application: Lab Printer Simulation

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- Question: What is the chance that in any given second there will be a print job scheduled?

$$\frac{20}{1 \text{ hour}} * \frac{1 \text{ hour}}{60 \text{ min}} * \frac{1 \text{ min}}{60 \text{ sec}} = \frac{20}{3600} = \frac{1 \text{ task}}{180 \text{ sec}}$$

## Application: Lab Printer Simulation

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- There is one printer in the CS Lab (10 ppm)
- At any given time, there may be as many as 10 students working in the lab
- Each student may print upto twice in an hour
- Print jobs are 1-20 pages long
- ∴ There are up to 20 print jobs in an hour
- Question: What will the average wait time be for students to receive their printouts?
- Question: What would the average wait time be if the printer were upgraded to 20 ppp?

## Lab Printer Simulation

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- Need representation of a **task**:
  - ▣ **time stamp** – time when the print job arrives
  - ▣ **# pages** - # pages in the print task
- Need a **printer queue**
  - ▣ keeps track of print jobs

## Simulation: Main Loop

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**for each** tick (second)

**1. Is there a new task?** 1/180 chance!

if so, create a new task and add it to the printer queue

**2. Do we need to schedule a new task on printer?**

if printer is idle and there is a task on printer queue

a. remove next task from printer queue and assign it to printer

b. record wait time for this task [current time – time stamp]

c. how long will task take?

**3. Printer prints for 1 second**

a. take off 1 sec from task time

b. if task completed, set printer to idle

**Finally**, compute average wait time & print results

## Modeling the Task & Printer

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Task	Printer
- int timestamp - int pages (1-20)	- int pageRate (ppm) - Task task - int timeRemaining
+ Task(currentTime) // Constructor  + int getTimeStamp() // Accessor  + int getPages() // Accessor  + int waitTime(currentTime) // Compute wait time  + String toString() // Print method	+ Printer(ppm) // Constructor  + void tick() // Do 1 sec of printing  + boolean busy() // Is printer busy?  + void startNextTask(newTask) // Schedule newTask on printer

# Task Implementation

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```
public class Task {
    private int timeStamp; // When a print request arrives (in ticks since 0)
    private int pages;     // # pages of the print job [1..20]

    public Task(int t) {    // Constructor. T is time stamp (seconds)
        timeStamp = t;
        pages = (int) (1 + 20 * Math.random());
    } // Task()

    public int getTimeStamp() {
        return timeStamp;
    } // getTimeStamp()

    public int getPages() {
        return pages;
    } // getPages()

    public int waitTime(int currentTime) {
        return currentTime - timeStamp;
    } // waitTime()

    public String toString() {
        return "Task@"+timeStamp+", "+pages+" pages.";
    } // toString()
} // class Task
```

**Task**

- int timeStamp
- int pages (1-20)
- + Task(currentTime)
  - // Constructor
- + int getTimeStamp()
  - // Accessor
- + int getPages()
  - // Accessor
- + int waitTime(currentTime)
  - // Compute wait time
- + String toString()
  - // Print method

# Printer Implementation

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```
public class Printer {

    private int pageRate;        // pages per minute (ppm)
    private Task currentTask;    // current task on printer
    private int timeRemaining;   // time remaining on current task

    public Printer(int ppm) {
        pageRate = ppm;
        currentTask = null;
        timeRemaining = 0;
    } // Printer()

    public void tick() {
        if (currentTask != null) {
            timeRemaining--;
            if (timeRemaining == 0)
                currentTask = null;
        }
    } // tick()

    public boolean busy() {
        return currentTask != null;
    } // busy()

    public void startNext(Task newTask) {
        currentTask = newTask;
        timeRemaining = newTask.getPages() * 60 / pageRate;
    } // startNext()

} // class Printer
```

**Printer**

- int pageRate (ppm)
- Task task
- int timeRemaining
- + Printer(ppm)
  - // Constructor
- + void tick()
  - // Do 1 sec of printing
- + boolean busy()
  - // Is printer busy?
- + void startNextTask(newTask)
  - // Schedule newTask on printer

## Simulation: Main Loop

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**for each tick (second)**

**1. Is there a new task?** 1/180 chance!

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- c. how long will task take?

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**Finally**, compute average wait time & print results

## Skeletal Main Program

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```
public class PQSim {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        simulate(3600, 5);
    } // main()

    // Simulate for time (Seconds) for a printer speed (ppm)
    public static void simulate(int seconds, int ppm) {
        Printer = labPrinter = new Printer(ppm); // Create printer with ppm speed
        Queue<Task> printerQueue = new Queue<Task>(); // The printer queue

        int totalWaitTime = 0;
        int nTasks = 0;

        for (int tick = 0; tick < seconds; tick++) {
            // your code here
        }
    } // simulate()

    private static boolean newPrintTask() {
        return (180 == ((int) (1 + 180 * Math.random())));
    } // newTask()
} // PQSim
```

**for each tick (second)**

- 1. Is there a new task?** 1/180 chance!  
if so, create a new task and add it to the printer queue
- 2. Do we need to schedule a new task on printer?**  
if printer is idle and there is a task on printer queue
  - a. remove next task from printer queue and assign it to printer
  - b. record wait time for this task [current time – time stamp]
  - c. how long will task take?
- 3. Printer prints for 1 second**
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