

# VORLESUNG

## Automatisierung industrieller Workflows

### Teil C: Die Sprache SLX

#### - DISCO-Elemente -

Joachim Fischer

# Inhalt C.6

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Schwerpunkte der letzten Vorlesung

Obektorientierung

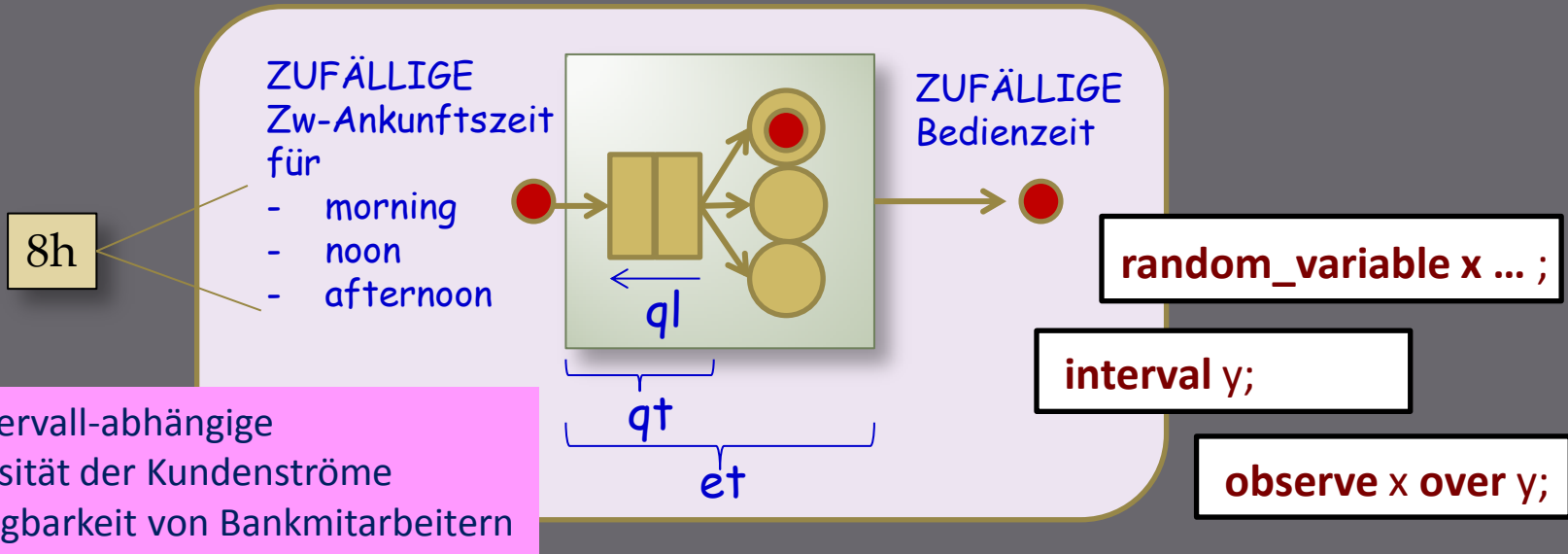
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DISCO-Elemente

1. Simula-Bibliothek DISCO

2. SLX-Bibliothek Statistics

- Modellgrößen, Bewertungsgrößen, Kennwertermittlung
- Random\_Variable, Histogram, Statistics
- Einfache Simulationsläufe, Histogramm-Auswertung
- Zeitintervall-basierte Beobachtung und Auswertung
- Konfidenz-Intervall-Schätzung
- Sequential Sampling
- CI-Schätzung mit antithetischen Läufen
- Vergleich zwischen simulierten Systemvarianten

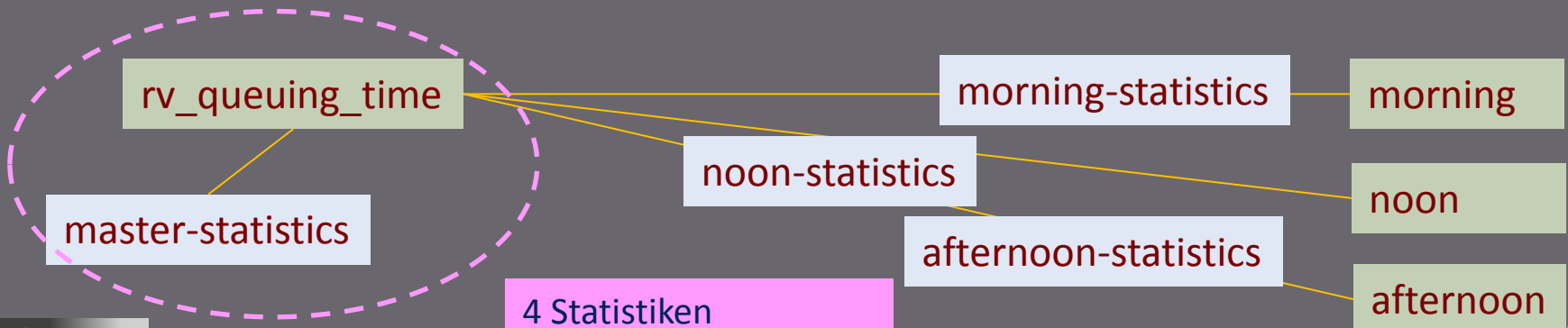
# Zufallsgrößen und Intervall-Statistik (Wdh.)



## random\_variable- Instanzen

## statistics- Instanzen

## interval- Instanzen



# Idee zur Umsetzung (Wdh.)

```
procedure run_model () {  
  float intensity=2.0;  
  fork { // Arriving Customer  
    forever {  
      advance rv_expo ( arrive , 1/intensity );  
      activate new cl_customer;  
      if ( door_closed ) terminate;  
    }  
  }  
  fork { // Controlling the bank  
    /* Morning Time */  
    start_interval morning;  
    intensity = 3 ;  
    advance 3*60 ;  
    stop_interval morning;  
    /* Noon Time */  
    enter clerk units=2; //Entzug von Schaltern, evtl. Verzögerung  
                        // des Beginns der Mittagszeit  
    start_interval noon;  
    intensity = 2 ;  
    advance 2*60 ;  
    stop_interval noon;  
    leave clerk units=2 ;  
    /* Afternoon Time */  
    start_interval afternoon;  
    intensity = 3;  
    advance 3*60;  
    stop_interval afternoon;  
    door_closed = TRUE;  
    terminate;  
  }  
  wait until ( (time > close_time) && ( in_customer == out_customer ) );  
  report ( system );  
}
```

- Intervall-abhängiger Eingabeparameter

Änderung der Intensität

Änderung der Verfügbarkeit von Bankangestellten  
main-Puck belegt Storage  
neben den Kunden

## ACHTUNG

Hier wird die Auslastung des Storage-Elementes verfälscht

```

//*****
// Example EX0023
//*****
import <stats>
import <h7>
module basic {
    rn_stream arrive, service ;
    random_variable rv_elapsed_time,
        rv_queueing_time
        histogram start=0.0 width=0.5 count = 20;
    random_variable (time) rv_quelength;
    storage clerk capacity=5;
    interval morning, noon , afternoon ;
    control int in_customer, out_customer;
    int que_length;
    constant float close_time=8*60, service_time=1.3 ;
    boolean door_closed;
class cl_customer {
    actions {
        in_customer ++; // increment customer counter
        que_length++; // increment queue length
        tabulate rv_quelength=que_length; // tabulate
        enter clerk; // try to catch a clerk
        que_length --; // decrement queue length
        tabulate rv_quelength=que_length count=0 ;
        tabulate rv_queueing_time= time - ACTIVE->mark_time;
        advance rv_expo ( service , service_time ); // service time
        leave clerk;
        out_customer ++;
        tabulate rv_elapsed_time = time - ACTIVE->mark_time;
    }
}
procedure main() {
    observe rv_elapsed_time, rv_queueing_time , rv_quelength over
    morning, noon , afternoon ;
    run_model();
}
} // main

```

```

procedure run_model () {
    float intensity=2.0;
    fork { // Arriving Customer
        forever {
            advance rv_expo ( arrive , 1/intensity );
            activate new cl_customer;
            if ( door_closed ) terminate;
        }
    }
    fork { // Controlling the bank
        /* Morning Time */
        start_interval morning;
        intensity = 3 ;
        advance 3*60 ;
        stop_interval morning;
        /* Noon Time */
        enter clerk units=2; //Entzug von Schaltern, evtl. Verzögerung
        // des Beginns der Mittagszeit
        start_interval noon;
        intensity = 2 ;
        advance 2*60 ;
        stop_interval noon;
        leave clerk units=2 ;
        /* Afternoon Time */
        start_interval afternoon;
        intensity = 3;
        advance 3*60;
        stop_interval afternoon;
        door_closed = TRUE;
        terminate;
    }
    wait until ( (time > close_time) && ( in_customer == out_customer ));
    report ( system );
}
}

```

Execution begins

System Status at Time 481.8975

<u>Random Stream</u>	<u>Sample Count</u>	<u>Initial Position</u>	<u>Current Position</u>	<u>Antithetic Variates</u>	<u>Chi-Square Uniformity</u>
arrive	1263	200000	201263	OFF	0.38
service	1263	400000	401263	OFF	0.33

<u>Random Variable</u>	<u>#Observed</u>	<u>Mean or ~Value</u>	<u>Std Dev or ~Error</u>	<u>Sig. Digits</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
rv_elapsed_time	1263	1.870	1.656		0.01	12.93
rv_quelength	1263	1.476	2.565		0.00	13.00
rv_queueing_time	1263	0.563	0.978		0.00	5.36

	<u>Lower</u>	<u>Upper</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
	0.0	0.5	872	69.042	*****
	0.5	1.0	123	9.739	*****
	1.0	1.5	110	8.709	*****
	1.5	2.0	49	3.880	**
	2.0	2.5	43	3.405	**
	2.5	3.0	14	1.108	
	3.0	3.5	10	0.792	
	3.5	4.0	8	0.633	
	4.0	4.5	25	1.979	*
	4.5	5.0	8	0.633	
	5.0	5.5	1	0.079	

Master-Statistik

3. Intervall

**Statistics Collection Intervals**

<u>Interval</u>	<u>Elapsed Time</u>
afternoon	180.0000

<u>Random Variable</u>	<u>#Observed</u>	<u>Mean or ~Value</u>	<u>Std Dev or ~Error</u>	<u>Sig. Digits</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
rv_elapsed_time	507	1.687	1.484		0.01	12.93
rv_queueing_time	511	0.385	0.590		0.00	2.57

	<u>Lower</u>	<u>Upper</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
	0.0	0.5	364	71.233	*****
	0.5	1.0	53	10.372	*****
	1.0	1.5	61	11.937	*****
	1.5	2.0	22	4.305	***
	2.0	2.5	10	1.957	*
	2.5	3.0	1	0.196	

<u>Random Variable</u>	<u>#Observed</u>	<u>Mean or ~Value</u>	<u>Std Dev or ~Error</u>	<u>Sig. Digits</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
rv_quelength	511	1.094	1.951		0.00	11.00

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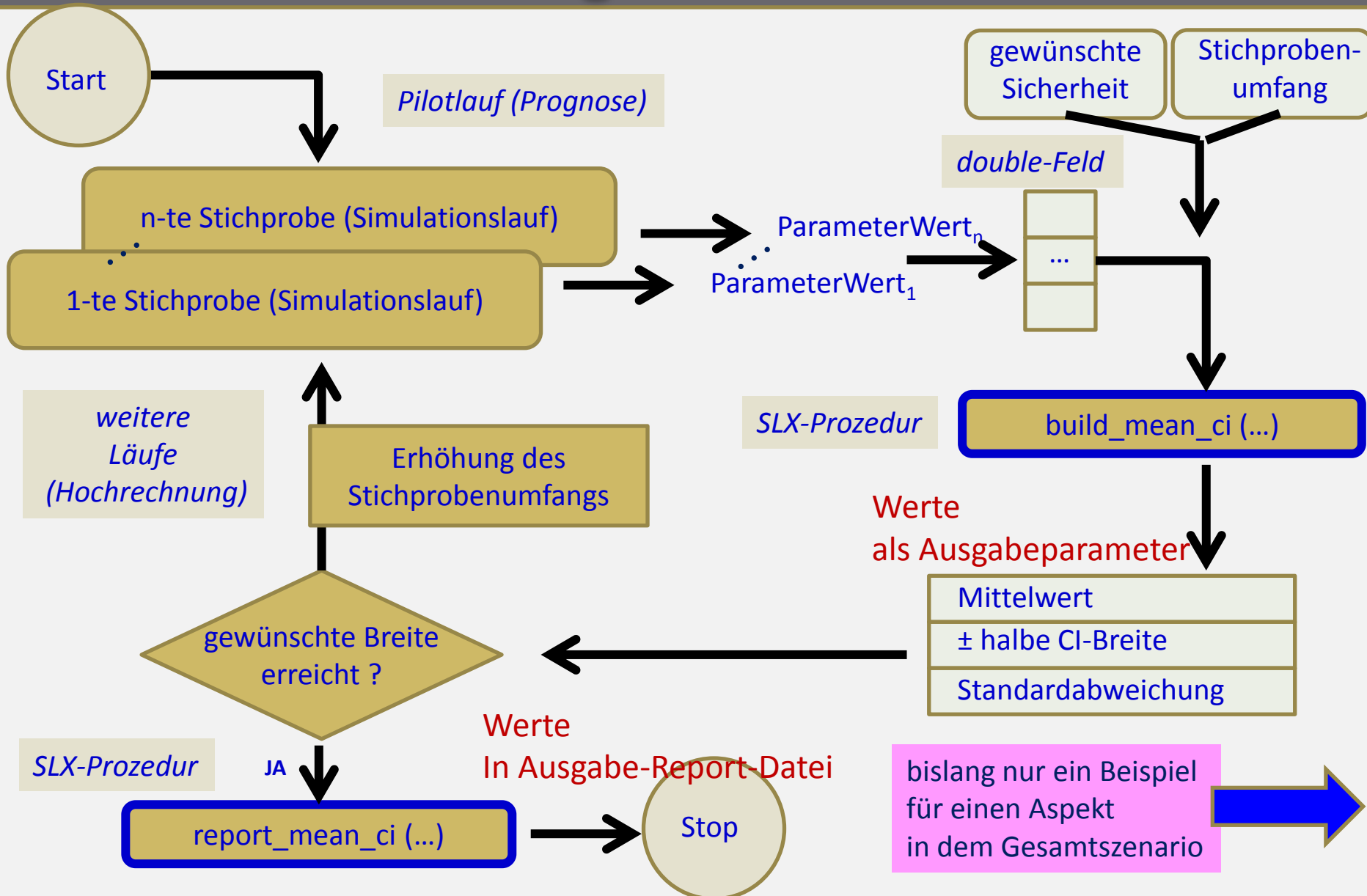
- Modellgrößen, Bewertungsgrößen, Kennwertermittlung
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- Einfache Simulationsläufe, Histogramm-Auswertung
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# Globale SLX-Prozeduren

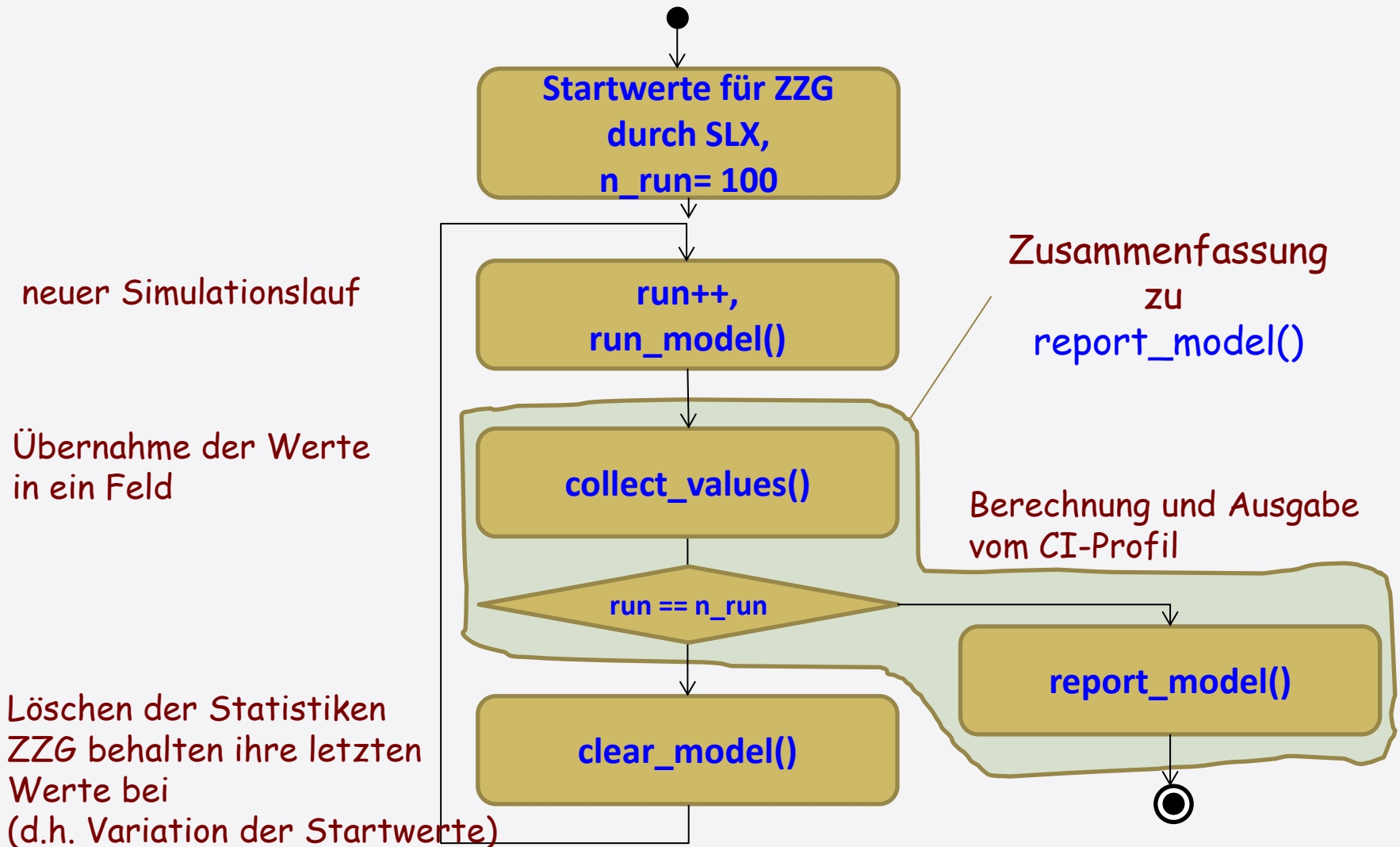
- **procedure** `build_mean_ci`  
(samples[\*], scout, level, smean, stdev, half\_width)
- **procedure** `report_mean_ci`  
(title, level, samples[\*], scout)



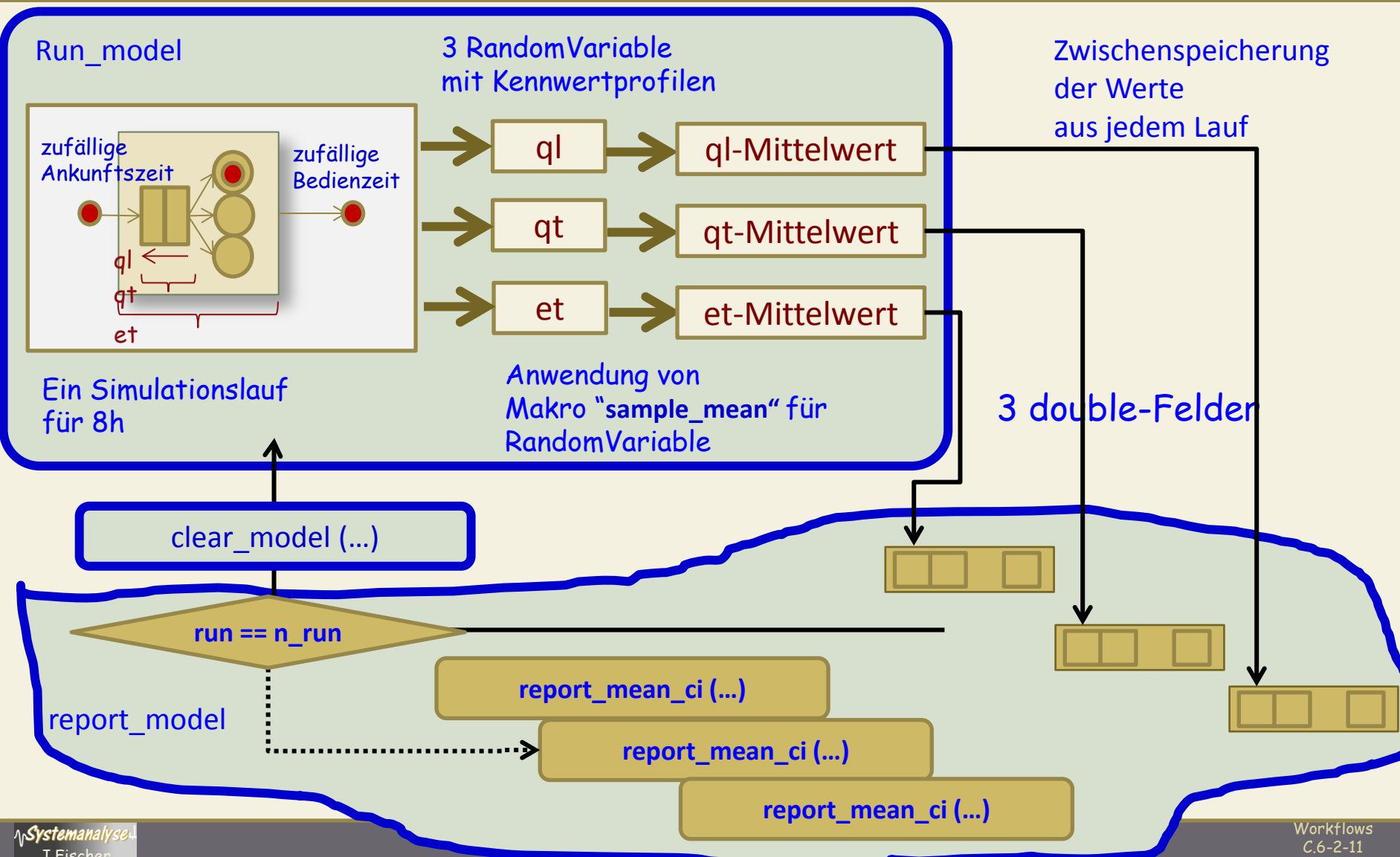
# CI-Bestimmung in SLX: Datenfluss



# Beispiel: Berechnung von Ci nach n Simulationsläufen



# run\_model(), report\_model(), clear\_model()



# Beispiel: Ergebnis

Confidence Intervals after 100 runs

*Konfidenzintervall*

## Elapsed Time

Replications: 100      95% C.I.    3.5150    +- 0.2167    Std Dev: 1.0920

## Queueing Time

Replications: 100      95% C.I.    2.2204    +- 0.2107    Std Dev: 1.0619

## Average Quelength

Replications: 100      95% C.I.    4.4085    +- 0.4298    Std Dev: 2.1654

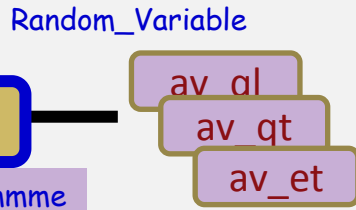
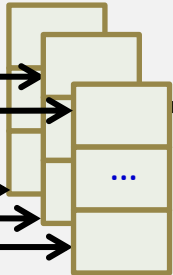
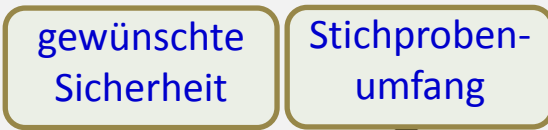
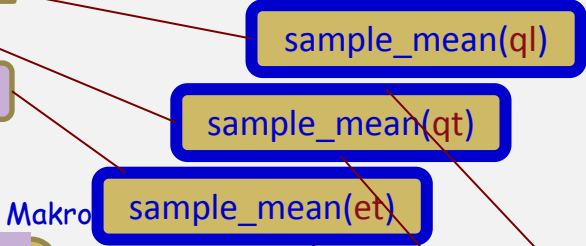
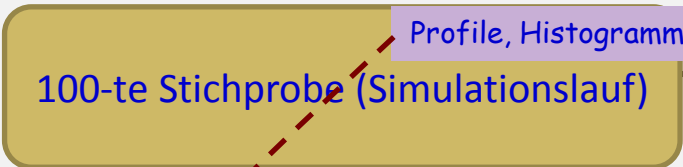
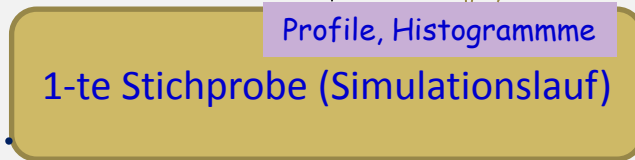
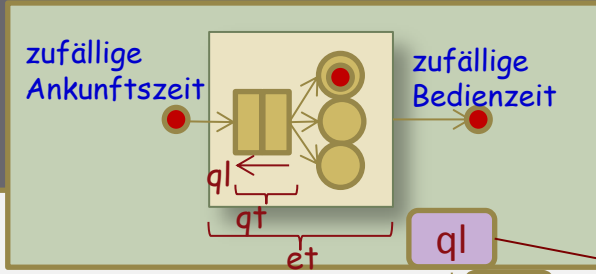
Vergleich zu einem Experiment mit 10.000 Läufen

Bei Erfassung der 10.000

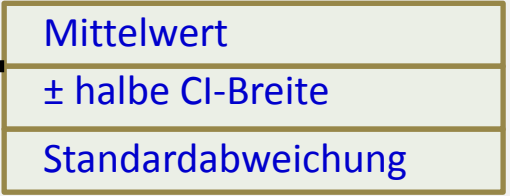
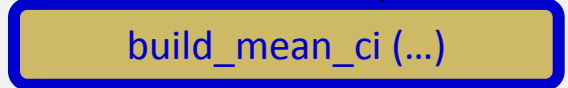
Mittelwerte mit einer RV



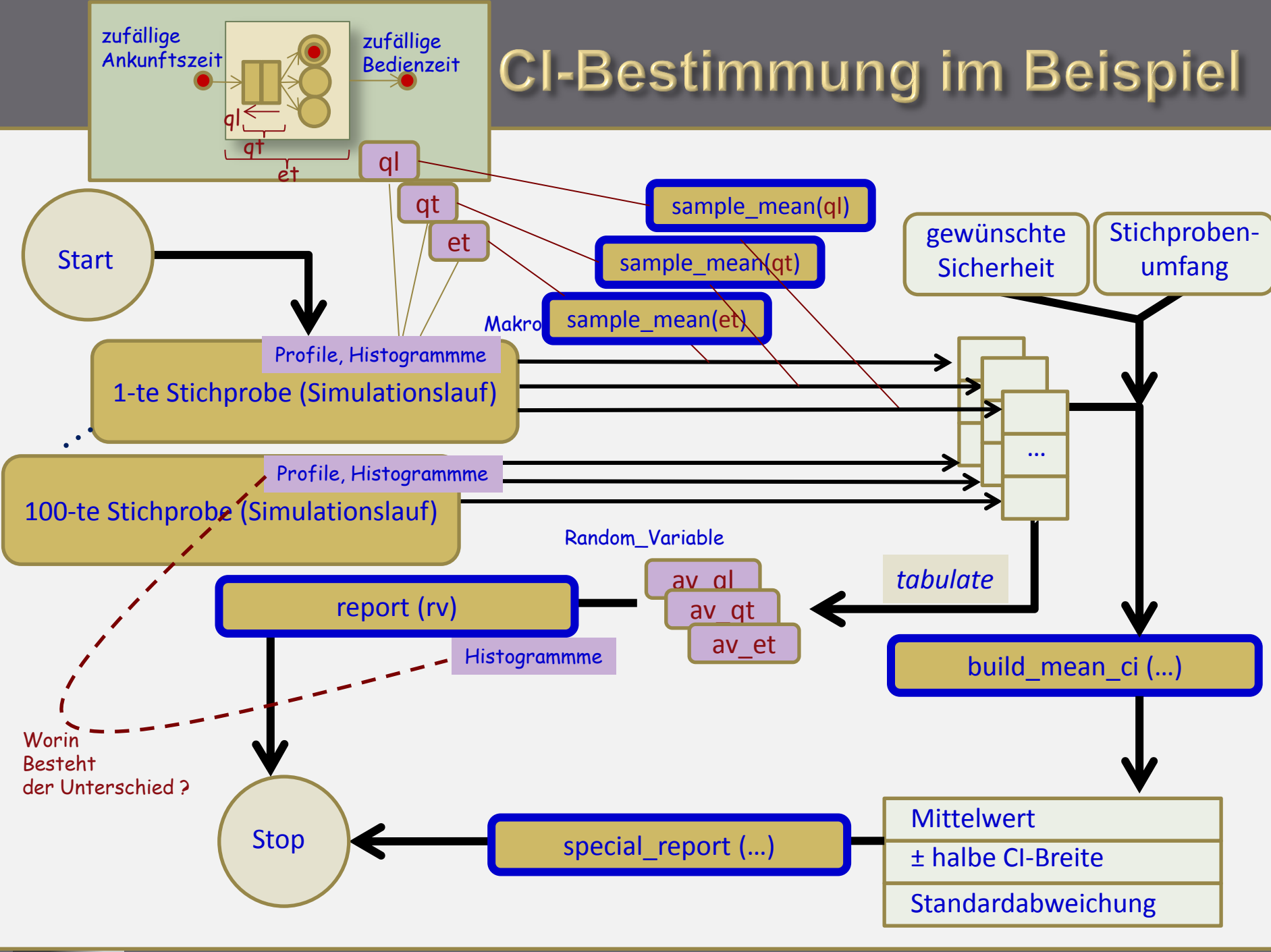
# CI-Bestimmung im Beispiel



tabulate



Worin Besteht der Unterschied ?



Confidence Intervals after 100 runs

**Elapsed Time**

Replications: 100      95% C.I.      3.5150      +- 0.2167      Std Dev: 1.0920

**Queueing Time**

Replications: 100      95% C.I.      2.2204      +- 0.2107      Std Dev: 1.0619

**Average Quelength**

Replications: 100      95% C.I.      4.4085      +- 0.4298      Std Dev: 2.1654

Confidence Intervals after 10000 runs

Elapsed Time

Samples: 10000 95% C.I.: 3.5793 ... 3.6276 Std Dev(Mean): 0.0123

Queueing Time

Samples: 10000 95% C.I.: 2.2800 ... 2.3275 Std Dev(Mean): 0.0121

Average Quelength

Samples: 10000 95% C.I.: 4.5505 ... 4.6489 Std Dev(Mean): 0.0251

System Status at Time 0.0000

<u>Random Stream</u>	<u>Sample Count</u>	<u>Initial Position</u>	<u>Current Position</u>	<u>Antithetic Variates</u>	<u>Chi-Square Uniformity</u>
arrive	9611255	200000	9811255	OFF	0.99
service	9610452	400000	10010452	OFF	1.00

<u>Random Variable</u>	<u>#Observed</u>	<u>Mean or ~Value</u>	<u>Std Dev or ~Error</u>	<u>Sig. Digits</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
rv_mean_elapsed_	10000	3.603	1.234		1.80	15.92
rv_mean_quelengt	10000	4.600	2.511		1.10	30.53
rv_mean_queueing	10000	2.304	1.212		0.60	14.55

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# Methode: Sequential Sampling

- hier wird jeweils **nach einem Simulationslauf** geprüft, ob die ermittelten **Konfidenzintervalle** für die Schätzung der Ergebnisgrößen **hinreichend klein** sind

- Vorgehensweise:

erst nach der Durchführung von **Pilotläufen**, z.B. 10 Läufen, werden die Konfidenzintervalle berechnet.

Es wird dann jeweils ein weiterer Lauf gestartet, wenn das berechnete Konfidenzintervall für diese Anwendung zu groß ist.

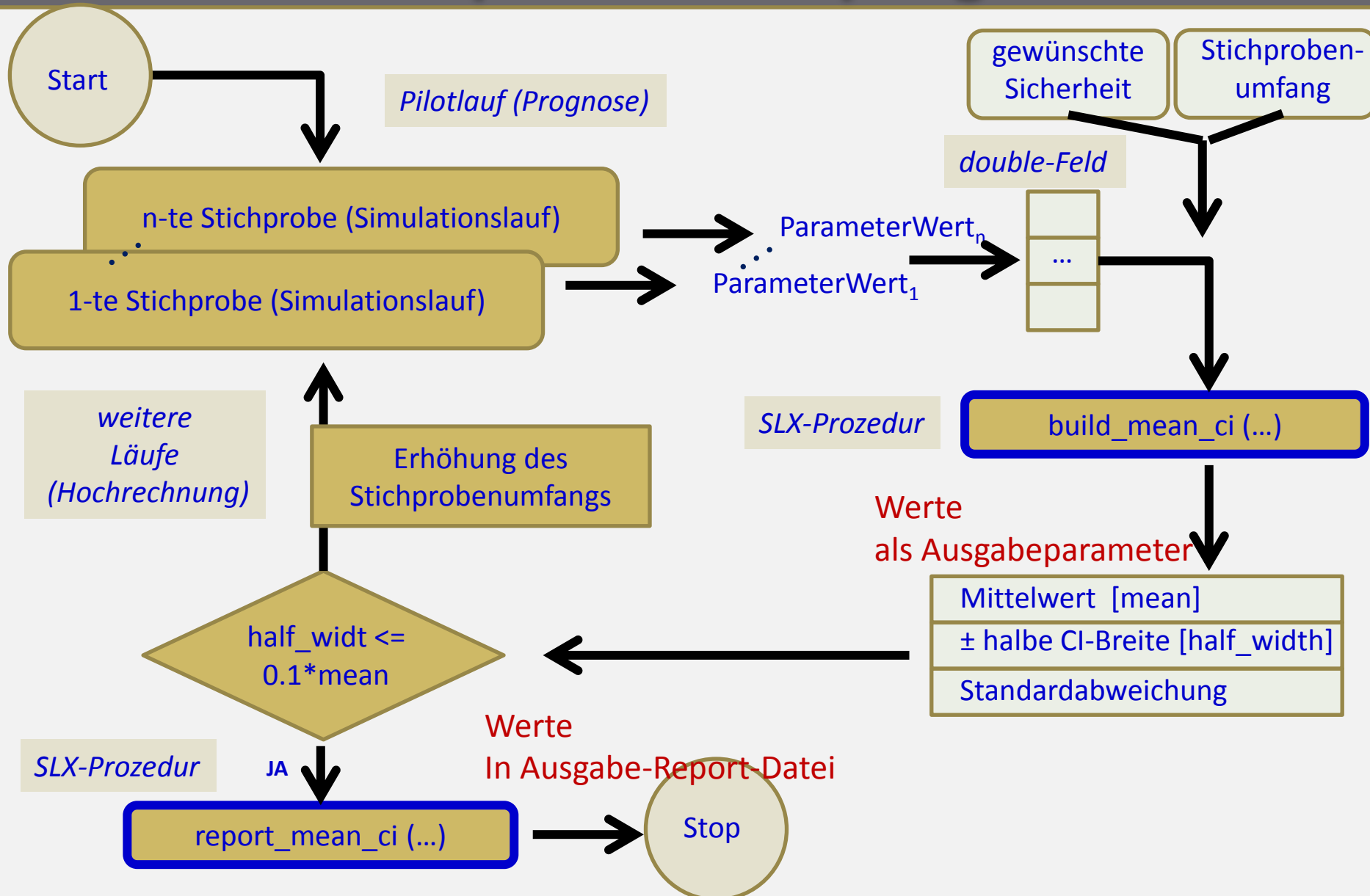
## Beispiel

Für das Fallbeispiel Bank fordern wir nun für alle Ergebnisgrößen, dass die halbe Länge des Konfidenzintervalls **nicht größer als 10% des geschätzten Mittelwertes** ist.

Die Größe der Konfidenzintervalle wird mit der SLX-Prozedur **build\_mean\_ci ( ... )** berechnet.



# Sequential Sampling



# Beispiel

```

//*****
// Example EX0067
//*****
import <stats>
import <h7>

module basic {
  rn_stream arrive,
    service ;

  random_variable
    rv_elapsed_time,
    rv_queueing_time ;

  random_variable (time)
    rv_queuelength;

  storage clerk capacity= 3;
  control int in_customer, out_customer;
  int que_length, run ;
  constant float close_time=8*60, service_time=1.3 ;
  constant int max_runs = 10000 ;
  boolean door_closed;

  // for data collecting
  double sample_elapsed_time [ 1 .. max_runs ],
    sample_queueing_time [ 1.. max_runs ],
    sample_queuelength [ 1 .. max_runs ];

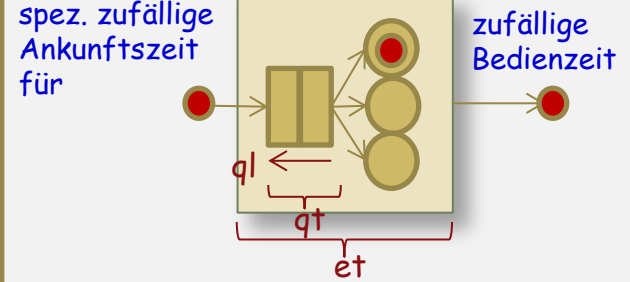
  // Break if OK for all confidence intervals
  boolean ok_CI ;

```

```

class cl_customer {
  actions {
    in_customer ++;
    que_length++; //
    tabulate rv_queuelength= que_length; // tabulate
    enter clerk; // try to catch a clerk
    que_length --; // decrement queue length
    tabulate rv_queuelength= que_length count=0 ;
    tabulate rv_queueing_time= time - ACTIVE->mark_time;
    advance rv_expo ( service , service_time ); // service time
    leave clerk;
    out_customer ++;
    tabulate rv_elapsed_time = time - ACTIVE->mark_time;
  }
}

```



```

procedure main() {
  // 10 pilot runs
  for ( run = 1; run <= 10 ; run ++ ) {
    run_model(); // run the model
    report_model (); // collect statistics for this run (if run >1)
    // typically no report
    clear_model (); // clear the model
  }

  // Run until all confidence interval are OK
  while ( ! ok_CI ) {
    run++;
    run_model(); // run the model
    report_model (); // collect statistics for this run
    // with report after the last run
    clear_model (); // clear the model
  }
} // main

```

```
procedure run_model () {  
    ...  
}
```

```
procedure clear_model() {  
    ...  
}
```

```
procedure report_model () {  
    float mean, deviation , half_width ;  
    boolean ok_elapsed_time, ok_queueing_time, ok_quelength ;  
  
    // Collecting data for every run  
    sample_elapsed_time [ run ] = sample_mean ( rv_elapsed_time );  
    sample_queueing_time [ run ] = sample_mean ( rv_queueing_time );  
    sample_quelength [ run ] = sample_mean ( rv_quelength );
```

```
    if ( run > 1 ) {  
        build_mean_ci ( sample_elapsed_time , run , 0.95 , mean , deviation , half_width );  
        if (( half_width / mean ) < 0.10)  
            ok_elapsed_time = TRUE;  
  
        build_mean_ci ( sample_queueing_time , run , 0.95 , mean , deviation , half_width );  
        if (( half_width / mean ) < 0.10)  
            ok_queueing_time = TRUE;  
  
        build_mean_ci ( sample_quelength , run , 0.95 , mean , deviation , half_width );  
        if (( half_width / mean ) < 0.10)  
            ok_quelength = TRUE;  
  
        ok_CI = ( ok_elapsed_time && ok_queueing_time && ok_quelength );  
    }  
}
```

```
    if ( ok_CI ) {  
        report ( system );  
        print options= bold , underline (run) "Confidence Intervals after _ runs \n";  
        report_mean_ci ( "Elapsed Time " , 0.95, sample_elapsed_time , run );  
        report_mean_ci ( "Queueing Time " , 0.95, sample_queueing_time , run );  
        report_mean_ci ( "Average Quelength " , 0.95, sample_quelength , run );  
    }  
}
```

```
}
```

# Outp-EX-0067

EX-0067-(Bank, Konfidenzintervall, Mindestintervall).slx: Lines: 7,533 Errors: 0 Warnings: 0 Lines/Second: 343,987 Memory: 5 MB

**Execution begins**

**report(system)**  
des letzten der 101 Läufe

**System Status at Time 480.4873**

<u>Random Stream</u>	<u>Sample Count</u>	<u>Initial Position</u>	<u>Current Position</u>	<u>Antithetic Variates</u>	<u>Chi-Square Uniformity</u>
arrive	95764	200000	295764	OFF	0.20
service	95751	400000	495751	OFF	0.63

<u>Random Variable</u>	<u>#Observed</u>	<u>Mean or ~Value</u>	<u>Std Dev or ~Error</u>	<u>Sig. Digits</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
rv_elapsed_time	979	4.624	4.119		0.02	20.63
rv_quelength	979	6.854	8.157		0.00	35.00
rv_queueing_time	979	3.364	3.857		0.00	14.62

Storage ...

**Confidence Intervals after 101 runs**

**Elapsed Time**

**Samples: 101 95% C.I.: 3.2548 ... 3.7056 Std Dev(Mean): 0.1136**

**Queueing Time**

**Samples: 101 95% C.I.: 1.9853 ... 2.4116 Std Dev(Mean): 0.1074**

**Average Quelength**

**Samples: 101 95% C.I.: 3.9307 ... 4.7991 Std Dev(Mean): 0.2188**

**Abbruch-Kriterium:**

**half\_width / mean < 0.1**

**Execution complete**

Objects created: 45 passive and 95,752 active Pucks created: 95,953 Memory: 5 MB Time: 0.26 seconds

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# Zufallszahlengeneratoren

- **Chi-Quadrat-Test der Gleichverteilung**  
Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass Annahme einer Gleichverteilung für ermittelten Werte z
- Optionales **Histogramm** für Verteilung plus
- Einschränkung des **Wertebereiches** von
- **Antithetische Variation**  
mit  $x$  als ZZ ist auch  $1-x$  eine ZZ (Erhöhung der Konvergenzgeschw. von Monte-Carlo-Simulationen)

```
rn_stream rn1 [ seed= ... ] [antithetic];
```

```
random_input arrival= rv_expo( rn1, 10.0)
[ accept (lower [, upper]) ]
```

```
histogram start=0 width=6 count=10;
```

Random Stream	Sample Count	Initial Position	Current Position	Antithetic Variates	Chi-Square Uniformity
m1	14412	200000	214412	OFF	0.91
m2	4208	400000	404208	OFF	0.82

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Random Variable	#Observed	Mean or ~Value	Std Dev or ~Error	Sig. Digits	Minimum	Maximum
arrival_smallTru	4208	10.274	10.217		0.00	88.85

Lower	Upper	Frequency	Percent
0.0	6.0	1875	44.558   *****
6.0	12.0	1018	24.192   *****
12.0	18.0	579	13.760   *****
18.0	24.0	337	8.009   *****
24.0	30.0	173	4.111   ****
30.0	36.0	96	2.281   **
36.0	42.0	53	1.260   *
42.0	48.0	42	0.998   *
48.0	54.0	15	0.356
54.0	60.0	12	0.285

Overflow: 8 Average Overflow: 70.64

# Methode: Berechnung von Zufallszahlen (Wdh.)

```
rn_stream arrive seed= 123456;
```

```
frn (arrive); //liefert bei jedem Aufruf  
// neue [0,1-Zufallszahl
```

- Theoretische Verteilungsfunktionen
- Empirische Verteilungsfunktionen
- Bezier-Verteilungsfunktionen

- Beschneidung der Randbereiche

Erzeugung  
positiver  
gleichverteilter  
int-Werte  
[0, maxInt)

Transformation in  
gleichverteilte  
Gleitkommazahlen  
(double)  
[0.0, 1.0)

spezifische  
Transformation in  
die gewünschte  
Zielverteilungs-  
funktion

evtl.  
Adaption

41 Verteilungsfunktionen

## Beispiel:

```
rv_expo (arrive); //liefert bei jedem Aufruf  
// neue Zufallszahl entspr. Exponentialverteilung
```

# Antithetische SLX-Methode zur CI-Bestimmung

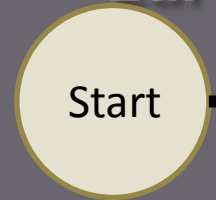
aus der Klasse der Varianz-Reduktionstechniken

1. Durchführung von **n normalen** (stochastisch unabhängigen) Läufen (**clear** setzt die ZZ-Startwerte nicht zurück), Die zu bestimmenden Parameter werden für jeden Lauf gespeichert
2. Durchführung von **n antithetischen** (stochastisch unabhängigen) Läufen, d.h. die Zufallszahlen müssen antithetisch sein zu denen der normalen Läufe:  
 $x \leftrightarrow (1-x)$
3. Berechnung der **Mittelwerte** je Parameter aus **normalen** und **antithetischen** Läufen  

Da eine hohe negative Korrelation zwischen den beiden Mittelwerten besteht, wird eine hohe Varianzreduktion erreicht, infolge dessen sich das **Konfidenzintervall** verkleinert
4. Auf Basis dieser Mittelwerte erfolgt die Schätzung der **Konfidenzintervalle**



# Antithetische SLX-Methode zur CI-Bestimmung (Datenfluss)

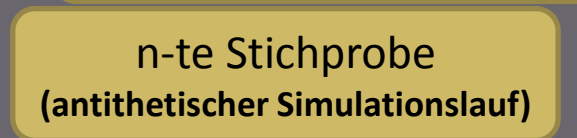
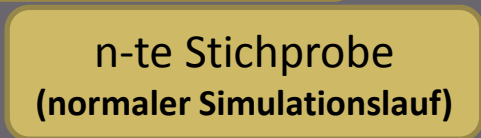
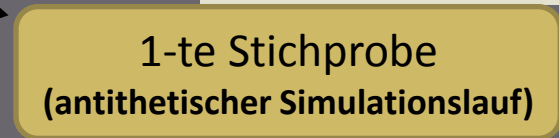
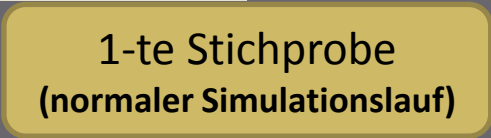


seed\_arrive =100  
seed\_service=500

identische Startwerte

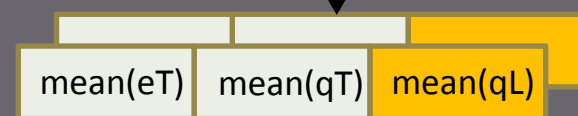
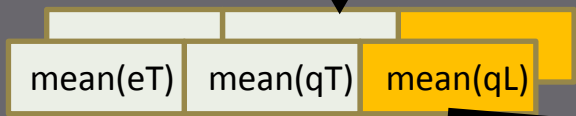
normale Läufe

antithetische Läufe



gewünschte Sicherheit

Stichprobenumfang



report\_antithetic\_mean\_ci (...)

Mittelwert  
± halbe Grenze  
Standardabweichung

Mittelwert  
± halbe Grenze  
Standardabweichung

Schätzung von qL

Mittelwert  
± halbe Grenze  
Standardabweichung



# Umsetzung in SLX

- Antithetische Zufallszahlen lassen sich in SLX erzeugen
- Unabhängigkeit wird durch Startwerte der ZG garantiert
- SLX-Prozeduren für

1. Berechnung des Konfidenzintervalls und Schätzung des Mittelwertes unter Nutzung normaler und antithetischer Läufe

```
build_antithetic_mean_ci ( samples1[*], samples2[*],  
                          scout, level,  
                          smean, stdev, half_width )
```

2. Berechnung und Ausgabe des Konfidenzintervalls

```
report_antithetic_mean_ci ( titl,  
                             level,  
                             samples1[*], samples2[*],  
                             scout )
```

```

//*****
// Example EX0025
//*****
import <stats>
import <h7>

```

```

module basic {
  rn_stream arrive, service ;
  random_variable rv_elapsed_time,
                  rv_queueing_time ;
  random_variable (time) rv_quelength;

  storage clerk capacity=3;

  // runs with normal and antithetic random_streams
  type t_run_type enum {normal , antithetic};
  t_run_type run_type;

```

```

control int in_customer, out_customer;
int que_length, run ;
  constant float close_time=8*60,
                 service_time=1.3 ;
  constant int n_runs = 20 ;
  boolean door_closed;

```

```

// sampling data from every run
float

```

```

  sample_elapsed_time [ 1 .. n_runs ],
  sample_queueing_time [ 1 .. n_runs ],
  sample_quelength [ 1 .. n_runs ],
  anti_sample_elapsed_time [ 1 .. n_runs ],
  anti_sample_queueing_time [ 1 .. n_runs ],
  anti_sample_quelength [ 1 .. n_runs ];
}

```

```

// first seeds for first run
int seed_arrive = 100,
     seed_service = 500;

```

```

class cl_customer {
  actions {
    ...
  }
}

```

```

procedure main() {
  for ( run_type = each t_run_type ) {
    for ( run = 1; run <= n_runs ; run ++ ) {
      rn_stream_setting (); // preparing the random_streams
      run_model(); // run the model
      report_model (); // collect statistics for this run
      clear_model (); // clear the model
    }
  }
  final_report (); // calculating CI based on normal and antithetic runs
} // main

```

## Synchronität der Startwerte

```

procedure rn_stream_setting () {
  if ( run_type == normal ) { // seed for normal runs
    rn_seed arrive = (seed_arrive + run*100000);
    rn_seed service = (seed_service + run*100000);
  }
  else { // seed for antithetic runs
    rn_seed arrive = (seed_arrive + run*100000) antithetic;
    rn_seed service = (seed_service + run*100000) antithetic;
  }
}

```

```

procedure run_model () {
  ...
}

```

```

procedure clear_model () {
  ...
}

```

```

procedure report_model () {
  print ( run ) "Run _ finished \n";
  // Collecting data for every run
  if ( run_type == normal ) { // normal randoms
    sample_elapsed_time [ run ] = sample_mean ( rv_elapsed_time );
    sample_queueing_time [ run ] = sample_mean ( rv_queueing_time );
    sample_quelength [ run ] = sample_mean ( rv_quelength );
  }
  else { // antithetic randoms
    anti_sample_elapsed_time [ run ] = sample_mean ( rv_elapsed_time );
    anti_sample_queueing_time [ run ] = sample_mean ( rv_queueing_time );
    anti_sample_quelength [ run ] = sample_mean ( rv_quelength );
  }
  if ( run == n_runs )
    report system;
}

```

**n\_runs == 20**

```

procedure final_report () {
  print ( n_runs ) "Confidenc Intervals after _ antithetic runs \n";

  report_antithetic_mean_ci ( "Elapsed Time ", 0.95,
    sample_elapsed_time, anti_sample_elapsed_time, n_runs );
  report_antithetic_mean_ci ( "Queueing Time ", 0.95,
    sample_queueing_time, anti_sample_queueing_time, n_runs );
  report_antithetic_mean_ci ( "Average Quelength ", 0.95,
    sample_quelength, anti_sample_quelength, n_runs );
}

```

**Execution begins**

Run 1 finished  
 ...  
 Run 20 finished

**System Status at Time 482.2518**

<u>Random Stream</u>	<u>Sample Count</u>	<u>Initial Position</u>	<u>Current Position</u>	<u>Antithetic Variates</u>	<u>Chi-Square Uniformity</u>
arrive	934	2000100	2001034	OFF	0.36
service	934	2000500	2001434	OFF	0.49

<u>Random Variable</u>	<u>#Observed</u>	<u>Mean or ~Value</u>	<u>Std Dev or ~Error</u>	<u>Sig. Digits</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
rv_elapsed_time	934	3.539	3.267		0.01	16.76
rv_quelength	1868	4.273	5.945		0.00	27.00
rv_queueing_time	934	2.206	2.957		0.00	13.63

<u>Storage</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>%Util</u>	<u>%Util</u>	<u>%Util</u>	<u>Entries</u>	<u>Time/Puck</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>%Avail</u>	<u>Contents</u>
clerk	3	86.06	934	1.33	AVAIL	100.00	2.58	0	3

Run 1 finished  
 ...  
 Run 20 finished

**System Status at Time 481.2090**

<u>Random Stream</u>	<u>Sample Count</u>	<u>Initial Position</u>	<u>Current Position</u>	<u>Antithetic Variates</u>	<u>Chi-Square Uniformity</u>
arrive	974	2000100	2001074	ON	0.34
service	974	2000500	2001474	ON	0.52

<u>Random Variable</u>	<u>#Observed</u>	<u>Mean or ~Value</u>	<u>Std Dev or ~Error</u>	<u>Sig. Digits</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
rv_elapsed_time	974	2.852	2.318	0.00	14.21	
rv_quelength	1948	3.234	4.101	0.00	18.00	
rv_queueing_time	974	1.598	1.950	0.00	8.95	

<u>Storage</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>%Util</u>	<u>%Util</u>	<u>%Util</u>	<u>Entries</u>	<u>Time/Puck</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>%Avail</u>	<u>Contents</u>
clerk	3	84.61	974	1.25	AVAIL	100.00	2.54	0	3

Confidenc Intervals after 50 antithetic runs

Elapsed Time

Antithetic Samples: 50 95% C.I. 3.5309 ... 3.9986 Std Dev(Mean): 0.1163  
Correlation between sample means: -0.27

Queueing Time

Antithetic Samples: 50 95% C.I. 2.2309 ... 2.6971 Std Dev(Mean): 0.1160  
Correlation between sample means: -0.26

Average Quelength

Antithetic Samples: 50 95% C.I. 4.4353 ... 5.3475 Std Dev(Mean): 0.2269  
Correlation between sample means: -0.27

**Execution complete**

Objects created: 45 passive and 96,244 active Pucks created: 96,445 Memory: 5 MB Time: 0.51 seconds

Confidenc Intervals after 100 antithetic runs

Elapsed Time

Antithetic Samples: 100 95% C.I. 3.6354 ... 3.9240 Std Dev(Mean): 0.0727  
Correlation between sample means: -0.19

Queueing Time

Antithetic Samples: 100 95% C.I. 2.3330 ... 2.6198 Std Dev(Mean): 0.0722  
Correlation between sample means: -0.18

Average Quelength

Antithetic Samples: 100 95% C.I. 4.6242 ... 5.1960 Std Dev(Mean): 0.1441  
Correlation between sample means: -0.20

**Execution complete**

Objects created: 45 passive and 192,154 active Pucks created: 192,555 Memory: 5 MB Time: 0.68 seconds

Confidenc Intervals after 20 antithetic runs

Elapsed Time

Antithetic Samples: 20 95% C.I. 3.4381 ... 4.0409 Std Dev(Mean): 0.1440  
Correlation between sample means: -0.23

Queueing Time

Antithetic Samples: 20 95% C.I. 2.1375 ... 2.7330 Std Dev(Mean): 0.1422  
Correlation between sample means: -0.21

Average Quelength

Antithetic Samples: 20 95% C.I. 4.1993 ... 5.4148 Std Dev(Mean): 0.2903  
Correlation between sample means: -0.21

**Execution complete**

Objects created: 45 passive and 38,227 active Pucks created: 38,308 Memory: 3 MB Time: 0.48 seconds

Elapsed Time

Samples: 101 95% C.I.: 3.2548 ... 3.7056 Std Dev(Mean): 0.1136

Queueing Time

Samples: 101 95% C.I.: 1.9853 ... 2.4116 Std Dev(Mean): 0.1074

Average Quelength

Samples: 101 95% C.I.: 3.9307 ... 4.7991 Std Dev(Mean): 0.2188

# Inhalt C.6

© **Teil A**  
Aspekte  
dynamis

© **Teil B**  
Die Mod

© **Teil C**  
Die ausf  
SLX

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Modellie

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Einführung und Ba

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Stochastische Pro

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GPSS-Elemente

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ODEMx-Elemente

© **C.5**  
Obektorientierung

© **C.6**  
DISCO-Elemente

## 1. Simula-Bibliothek DISCO

## 2. SLX-Bibliothek Statistics

- Modellgrößen, Bewertungsgrößen, Kennwertermittlung
- Random\_Variable, Histogram, Statistics
- Einfache Simulationsläufe, Histogramm-Auswertung
- Zeitintervall-basierte Beobachtung und Auswertung
- Konfidenz-Intervall-Schätzung
- Sequential Sampling
- CI-Schätzung mit antithetischen Läufen
- Vergleich zwischen simulierten Systemvarianten

# SLX-Methode zum Systemvariantenvergleich

Ziel: Vergleich von zwei Systemvarianten.

1. für **jede** Variante werden **n Simulationsläufe** durchgeführt und
2. **Differenzbildung** der Werte für jeden Lauf  
mit Bestimmung eines Konfidenzintervalls für die Differenz

Voraussetzung:

synchronisierte Ströme von Zufallszahlen für beide Varianten  
(es sollen nur **strukturbedingte** Unterschiede erfasst werden,  
und nicht zufallsbedingte)

Beispiel: Bankschalter A und B

A) gemeinsame WS für 3 Angestellte

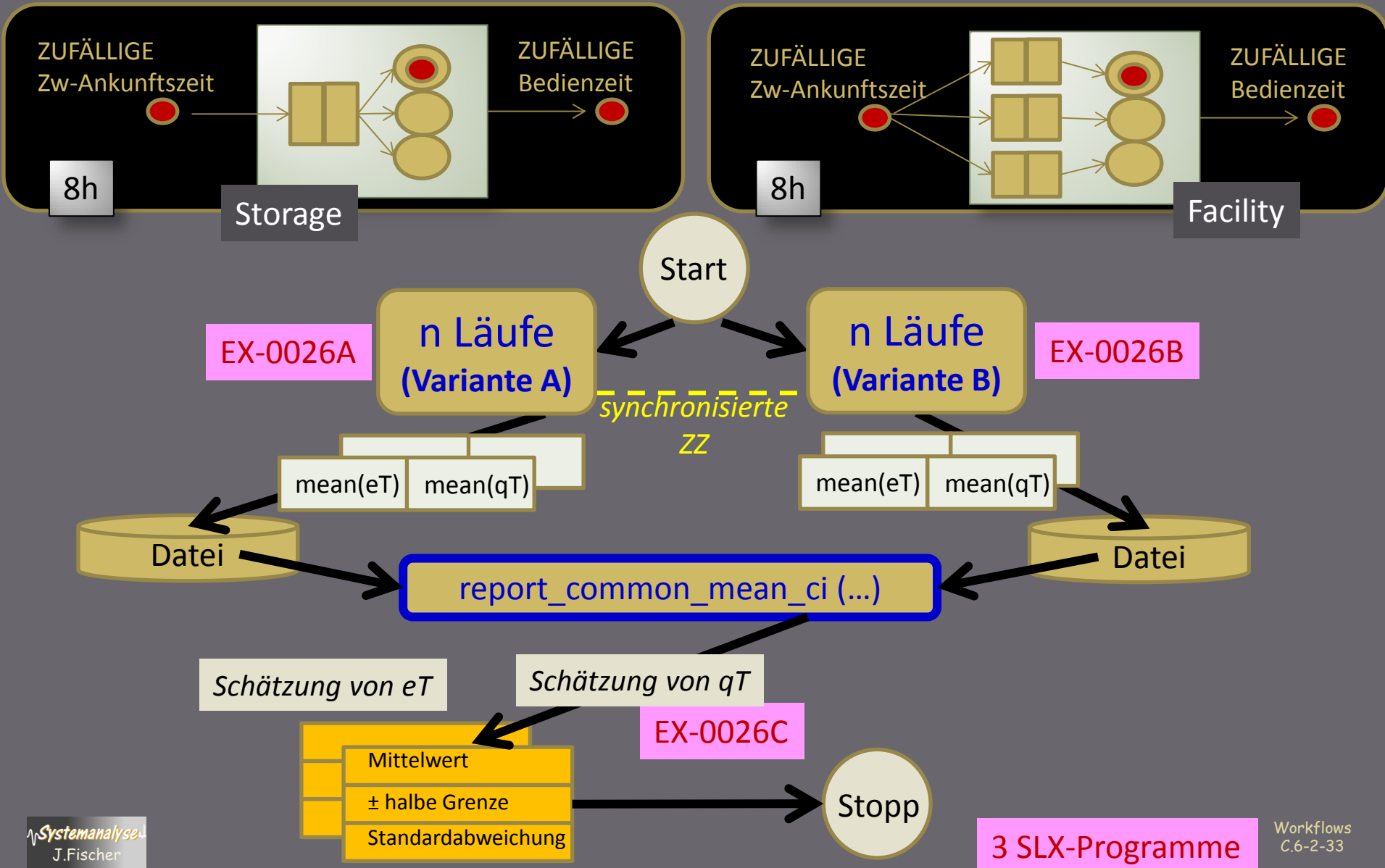
B) jeder Angestellte hat eine individuelle WS

*Kunde wählt bei Ankunft die kürzeste ohne später wechseln zu können*

**Bewertungsgrößen: mittl. Wartezeit, mittl. Gesamtverweilzeit**



# Datenfluss bei der Berechnung



# Umsetzung in SLX

- SLX-Prozeduren für

1. Berechnung des Konfidenzintervalls und Schätzung des Mittelwertes der Differenz zweier Varianten, sowie des **Korrelationskoeffizienten**

```
build_common_mean_ci ( samples1[*], samples2[*],  
                        scout, level,  
                        smean, stdev, half_width ,  
                        corr )
```

2. Berechnung und Ausgabe des Konfidenzintervalls

```
report_common_mean_ci ( titl,  
                        level,  
                        samples1[*], samples2[*],  
                        scout )
```

```
//*****  
// Example EX0026C  
//*****
```

```
import <stats>  
import <h7>  
module basic {
```

```
filedef resultA name="EX0026A.DAT";  
filedef resultB name="EX0026B.DAT";
```

```
float sample_A_elapsed_time [1..200],  
sample_A_queueing_time [1..200],  
sample_B_elapsed_time [1..200],  
sample_B_queueing_time [1..200];  
int count_A, count_B, i;
```

```
procedure main() {  
  // read values for sample case A  
  i = 1;  
  forever {  
    read file=resultA end=finish_A  
      ( sample_A_elapsed_time [i],  
        sample_A_queueing_time [i]);  
    i++;  
  }  
  finish_A : count_A = --i;  
  i = 1;  
  
  // read values for sample case B  
  forever {  
    read file=resultB end=finish_B  
      ( sample_B_elapsed_time [i],  
        sample_B_queueing_time [i]);  
    i++;  
  }  
  finish_B : count_B = --i;
```

```
// The same sample counter  
if ( count_A != count_B ) {  
  print ( count_A , count_B )  
    "sample size A : ***** "  
    "sample size B : ***** \n";  
  exit ( 0 );  
}  
report_common_mean_ci (  
  "Difference between Case A and Case B for elapsed time ",  
  0.95 ,  
  sample_A_elapsed_time ,  
  sample_B_elapsed_time ,  
  count_A );  
report_common_mean_ci (  
  "Difference between Case A and Case B for queueing time ",  
  0.95 ,  
  sample_A_queueing_time ,  
  sample_B_queueing_time ,  
  count_A );  
} // main  
}
```

EX-0026C.slx: SLX-64 OV031 Lines: 7,471 Errors: 0 Warnings: 0 Lines/Second: 267,837 Memory: 4 MB

File C:\Users\fischer\Documents\Lehre\Workflow-Projekt\SLX-Programme\EX-0026C.slx saved

Execution begins

### Difference between Case A and Case B for elapsed time

Common Samples: 100 95% C.I. -0.6407 ... -0.5977 Std Dev(Mean): 0.0108

Correlation between sample means: 0.99

#### Elapsed Time

CI ist < 0.0 → elapsed\_time (B) > elapsed\_time (A)

### Difference between Case A and Case B for queueing time

Common Samples: 100 95% C.I. -0.6407 ... -0.5977 Std Dev(Mean): 0.0108

Correlation between sample means: 0.99

#### QueuingTime

CI ist < 0.0 → queuing\_time (B) > queuing\_time(A)

Execution complete

Objects created: 23 passive and 1 active Pucks created: 2 Memory: 4 MB Time: 0.07 seconds

Die mittleren **Wartezeiten** und die mittleren **Verweilzeiten** sind in der Variante B (Vorabauswahl) größer als in der Variante A.

Grund: Das Konfidenzintervall für den Mittelwert der Differenz ist kleiner Null. Somit sind die Ergebnisgrößen für Variante B größer als die für Variante A.

```

//*****
// Example EX0026A
//*****
import <stats>
import <h7>
module basic {
    rn_stream arrive, service ;
    random_variable rv_elapsed_time,
    rv_queueing_time ;

    storage clerk capacity=3;

    control int in_customer, out_customer;
    int run ;
    constant float close_time=8*60, service_time=1.3 ;
    constant int n_runs = 100 ;
    boolean door_closed;

    filedef result name="EX0026A.DAT";

    // first seeds for first run
    int seed_arrive = 100,
    seed_service = 500;

    class cl_customer {
        float serv_time;
        actions{
            in_customer ++; // increment customer counter
            serv_time = rv_expo ( service , service_time );
            enter clerk; // try to catch a clerk
            tabulate rv_queueing_time= time - ACTIVE->mark_time;
            advance serv_time; // service time
            leave clerk;
            out_customer ++;
            tabulate rv_elapsed_time = time - ACTIVE->mark_time;
        }
    }
}

```

```

procedure main() {
    for ( run = 1; run <= n_runs ; run ++ ) {
        rn_stream_setting () ; // preparing random streams
        run_model(); // run the model
        report_model (); // collect statistics for this run
        clear_model () ; // clear the model
    }
} // main

procedure rn_stream_setting () {
    rn_seed arrive= (seed_arrive + run*100000);
    rn_seed service = (seed_service + run*100000);
}

procedure run_model () {
    float intensity=2.0;
    fork { // Arriving Customer
        forever {
            advance rv_expo ( arrive , 1/intensity );
            activate new cl_customer;
            if ( door_closed ) terminate;
        }
    }
    fork { // Controlling the bank
        advance close_time;
        door_closed = TRUE;
        terminate;
    }
}

```

```

procedure run_model () {
    float intensity=2.0;
    fork { // Arriving Customer
        forever {
            advance rv_expo ( arrive , 1/intensity );
            activate new cl_customer;
            if ( door_closed ) terminate;
        }
    }
    fork { // Controlling the bank
        advance close_time;
        door_closed = TRUE;
        terminate;
    }
    wait until ( ( time > close_time ) && ( in_customer == out_customer ));
}

```

```

procedure clear_model() {
    clear system; // Clearing for SLX - features
    /* Clearing model specific variables */
    in_customer = 0;
    out_customer = 0;
    door_closed = FALSE ;
}

```

```

procedure report_model () {
    print ( run ) "Run _ finished \n";
    // write data for every run
    write file=result ( sample_mean ( rv_elapsed_time ),
        sample_mean ( rv_queueing_time ) )
        " :_____ :_____ \n";
    if ( run ==n_runs ) {
        print " Report for Case A \n";
        report ( system );
    }
}

```

```

//*****
// Example EX0026B
//*****
import <stats>
import <h7>
module basic {
    rn_stream arrive, service ;
    random_variable rv_elapsed_time,
    rv_queueing_time ;

    facility clerk [3];
    control int in_customer,
               out_customer;

    int run ,
        que_length[ 3 ] ,
        min,
        i ;

    constant float close_time=8*60,
                  service_time=1.3 ;
    constant int n_runs = 100 ;
    boolean door_closed;

    filedef result name="EX0026A.DAT";

    // first seeds for first run
    int seed_arrive = 100,
        seed_service = 500;

```

```

class cl_customer {
    int my_number;
    float serv_time;
    actions {
        in_customer ++; // increment customer counter
        serv_time = rv_expo ( service , service_time );
        my_number = 1;
        for ( i=2; i<=3 ; i++ ) {
            if ( que_length[i] < que_length[ my_number ] )
                my_number = i;
        }
        que_length[ my_number ] ++ ; // increment queue length
        seize clerk[ my_number ]; //wait for service
        que_length[ my_number ] -- ; // decrement queue length
        tabulate rv_queueing_time= time - ACTIVE->mark_time;
        advance serv_time; // service time
        release clerk [ my_number ];
        out_customer ++;
        tabulate rv_elapsed_time = time - ACTIVE->mark_time;
    }
}

```

```

procedure main () {
    ...
}

procedure run_model () {
    ...
}

procedure clear_model() {
    ...
}

procedure report_model () {
    ...
}

```