

IE 324 SIMULATION

2019 – 2020 SPRING

INTRODUCTION

IE 324 SIMULATION

- Instructors:
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- Dr. Emre Uzun (Sec. 2,3)
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- Office Hours: By appointment
- Teaching Assistants:
 - Mahza Abbaszadeh
 - Deniz Barın
 - Efe Sertkaya

COURSE DESCRIPTION

- Use of simulation as a decision tool.
- The design and analysis of simulation models.
- The use of simulation for estimation, comparison of policies, and optimization.
- Emphasis is primarily on applications in the areas of production management.
- Topics include principle of simulation modeling, software, general-purpose computer simulation languages, and statistical analysis of simulation input and output data.

COURSE OUTLINE

- Introduction to Simulation
- Event Scheduling/Time Advance Algorithm
- Simulation by Hand
- Input Modeling
- Random Number Generation
- Random Variate Generation
- Arena Modeling Basic Operations
- Arena Modeling Detailed Operations
- Output Analysis of Terminating Simulations
- Output Analysis of Output from Steady-State Simulations
- Validation and Verification
- Comparing Alternative Scenarios
- Optimization via Simulation
- Variance Reduction Techniques (if time permits)

TEXTBOOKS

- ***Required Text Books:***

- Banks, J., Carson, J. S., Nelson, B. L., and Nicol, D. M., Discrete-Event System Simulation, 2013, Pearson
- Kelton, W. D., Sadowski, R. P., and Zupick, N. B., Simulation with Arena, 6th Ed., McGraw Hill, 2015

- ***Recommended Text Books:***

- Seila, A., Ceric, V., Tadikamalla, P., Applied Simulation Modeling, Duxbury, 2003
- Law, A. M., Simulation Modeling and Analysis, 4th Ed., McGraw Hill, 2006
- Fishman, G. S., Discrete-Event Simulation: Modeling, Programming, and Analysis, Springer, 2001
- Rosetti, M. D., Simulation Modeling and Arena, Wiley, 2009

GRADING

- Midterm: 30 %
- Final Exam: 30 %
- 2 Lab Quizzes: 10 % each
- Course Project: 15 %
- Homework Assignments 5%

POLICIES

- ***Open-Book Policy:*** You may use the required text books of the course (or any statistics book) during the exams. However, the exams will be CLOSED NOTES and NO PHOTOCOPIES and HANDWRITTEN NOTES on the books will be allowed.
- ***Group Policy:*** Your project will be done in groups of maximum 3 students.
- ***Homework Assignments:*** Homework assignments will be given and graded based on effort.

POLICIES

- ***Makeup Policy:*** A make-up examination for the midterm or final will only be given under highly unusual circumstances (such as serious health or family problems). The student should contact the instructor as early as possible and provide the instructor with proper documentation (such as a medical note certified by Bilkent University's Health Center).
- **There is no make-up for quizzes.**
- ***Attendance:*** Attendance will be taken during the lecture and lab hours but will NOT be counted in part towards the course grade. However, it is highly recommended to attend to the lectures and labs.

POLICIES

Web Site/Email:

- <https://courses.ie.bilkent.edu.tr/ie324>
- Students are responsible for all the announcements made in class, on the web page or via e-mail.
- It is the students' responsibility to be aware of what has been covered in lectures, and to check the web page and e-mail accounts regularly and not miss any activity or information

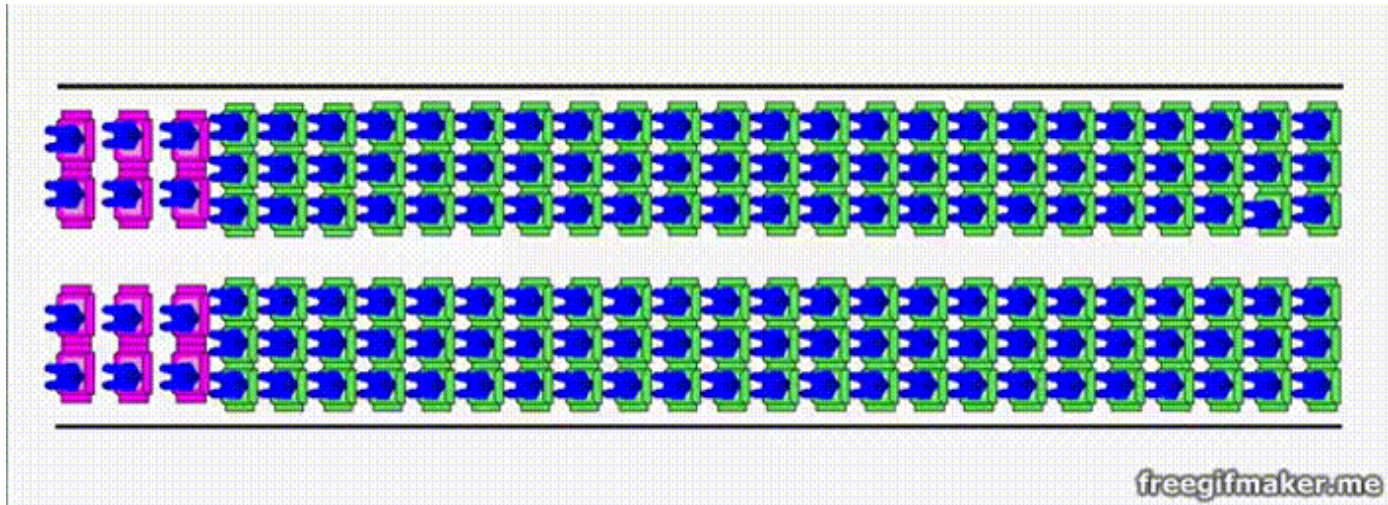
QUESTIONS?

AIRPLANE BOARDING

- How to board an airplane?
- The order of boarding is usually determined by the carrier and denoted with your boarding group.

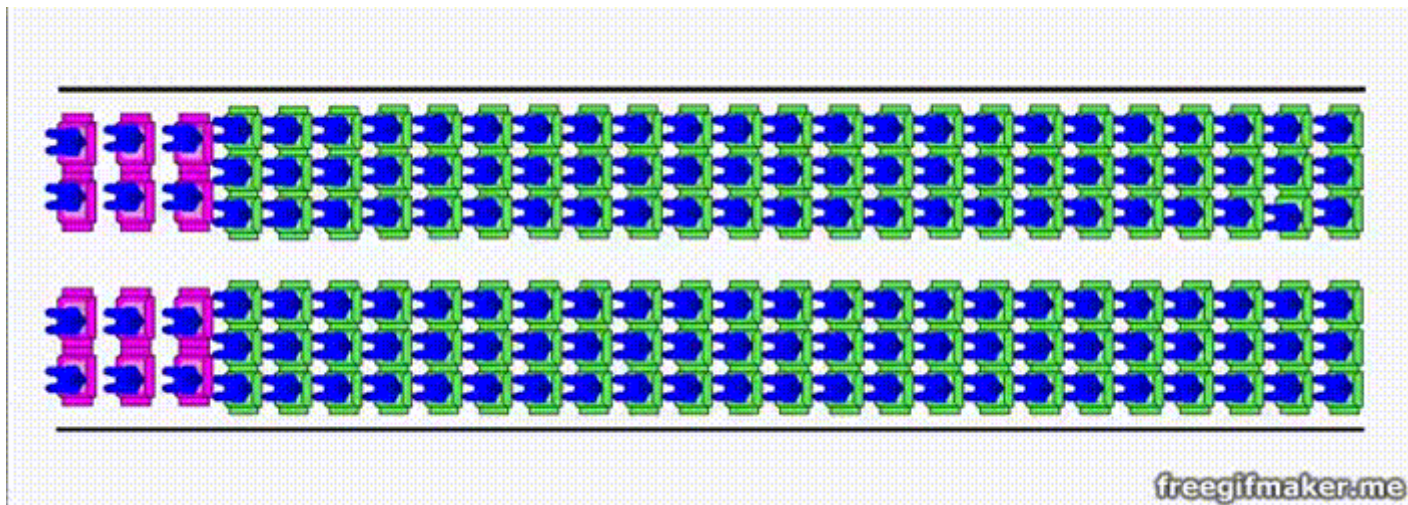


AIRPLANE BOARDING (BACK TO FRONT)



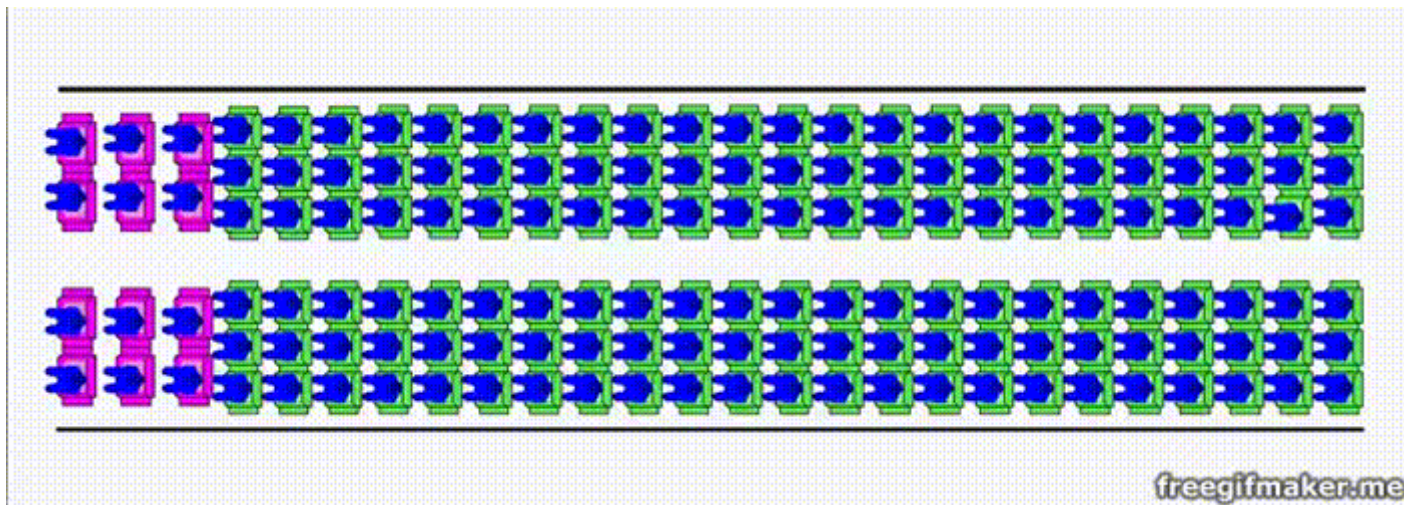
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AIRPLANE BOARDING (RANDOM)



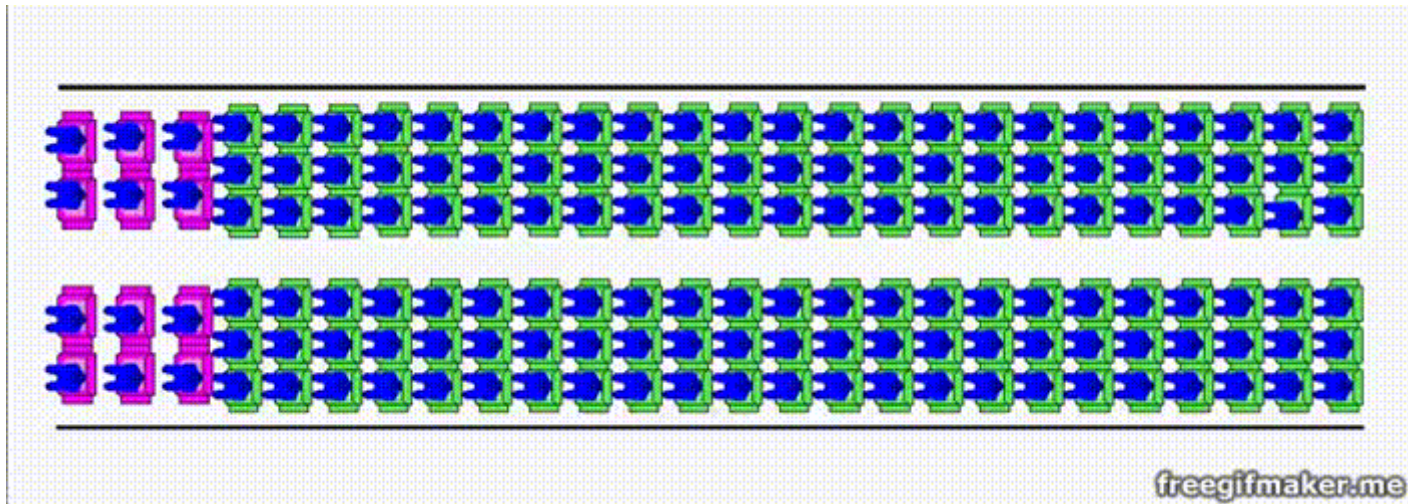
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AIRPLANE BOARDING (OUTSIDE IN)



Source: Menkes van den Briel <http://www.menkes76.com/projects/boarding/boarding.htm>

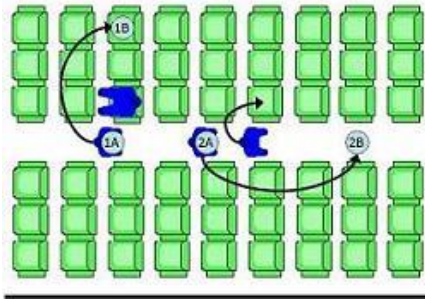
AIRPLANE BOARDING (BY SEAT)



Source: Menkes van den Briel <http://www.menkes76.com/projects/boarding/boarding.htm>

AIRPLANE BOARDING

- How to determine the best method?
 - What performance metrics to decide?
- Things to think about:
 - Passenger movements / lineup order



- Single, double door usage?
 - Different type of passengers (young, old, with babies/kids, disabled...)
 - Passengers with/without carry-on
- How to make the analysis?

SYSTEM

A set of interacting components or entities operating together to achieve a common goal or objective.

Examples

Manufacturing facility

Bank operation

Airport operations (passengers, security, planes, crews, baggage)

Transportation/logistics/distribution operation

Hospital facilities (emergency room, operating room, admissions)

Computer network

Freeway system

Business process (insurance office)

Fast-food restaurant

Supermarket

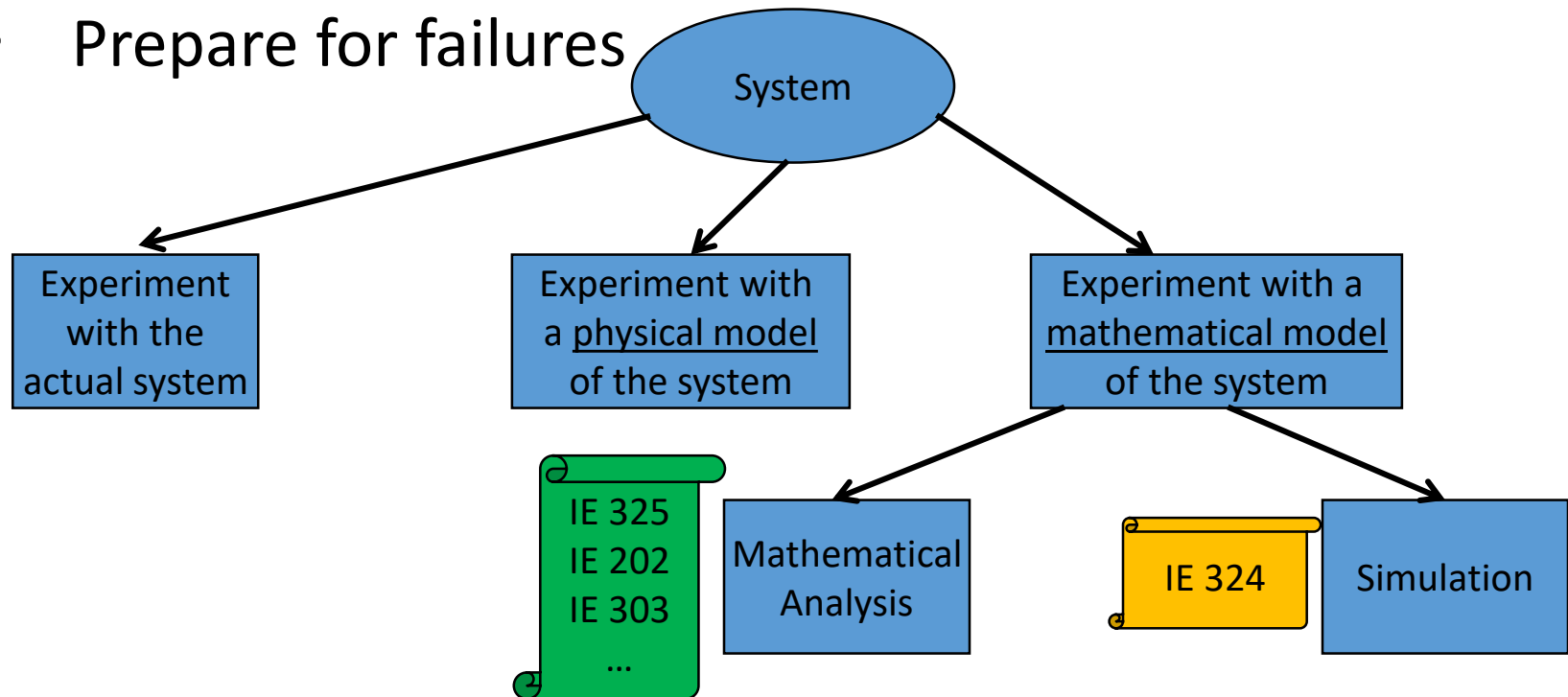
Theme park

Emergency-response system

REAL WORLD SYSTEMS OF INTEREST ARE HIGHLY COMPLEX!!!

WHY AND HOW TO STUDY A SYSTEM?

- Measure/estimate performance
- Improve operation
- Prepare for failures



MODEL

- An abstract and simplified representation of a system
- Not an exact re-creation of the original system!
- Specifies assumptions/approximations about how the system works
- Translates them into a set of logical and mathematical relations
- If model is simple enough, study it with Queueing Theory, Linear Programming, Differential Equations...
- If model is complex, Simulation is usually the only way!

WHAT IS SIMULATION?

- The imitation of the operation of a real-world process or system *over time*...
 - Most widely used tool (along LP) for decision making
 - Usually on a computer with appropriate software
 - An analysis (descriptive) tool – can answer what if questions
- Applied to complex systems that are impossible to solve mathematically
- This course focuses on one form of simulation modelling
 - Discrete-event simulation modeling

WHAT IS SIMULATION?

Simulation models seek to:

- Describe the behaviour of the system
- Construct theories or hypotheses based on the observed behaviour
- Use these theories to predict the future behaviour, that is, the effects that will be produced by changes in the system or its method of operation

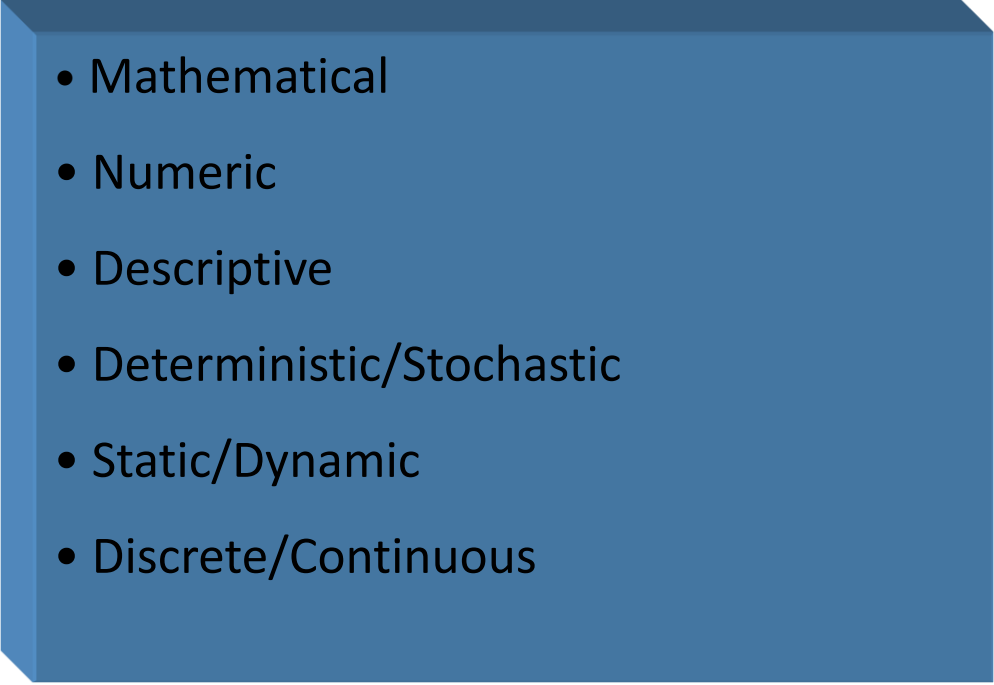
ORIGIN OF SIMULATION

- Lie in statistical sampling theory, e.g., random numbers, random sampling
(Before the 2nd world war)
- Monte Carlo simulation
(During the 2nd world war)
- Modern Applications
(After the 2nd world war)

SIMULATION AS A TOOL

- 1945-70 A technique of last resort
- Rasmussen & George (1978) - Ranked 5th
- Thomas & Decosta (1979) - Ranked 2nd
- Shannon et al. (1980) - Ranked 2nd
- Harpel et al. (1989) -Ranked 2nd
- (Getting more popular...)

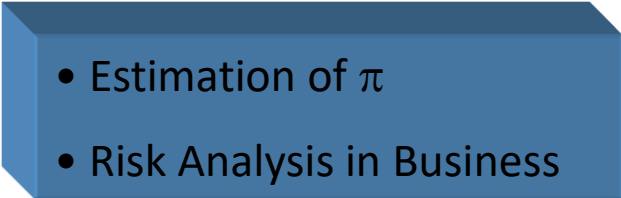
CHARACTERISTICS

- 
- Mathematical
 - Numeric
 - Descriptive
 - Deterministic/Stochastic
 - Static/Dynamic
 - Discrete/Continuous

CLASSIFICATION OF SIMULATION MODELS

Static (Monte Carlo)

Represents the system at a particular point in time

- 
- Estimation of π
 - Risk Analysis in Business

Dynamic Systems

Represents the system behaviour over time

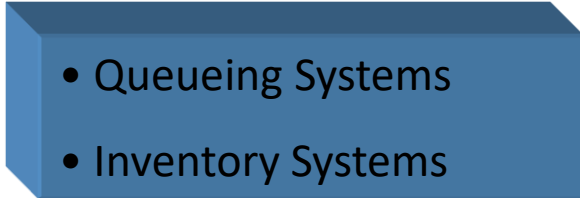
Continuous Simulation:

- (Stochastic) Differential Equations

- 
- Water Level in a Dam

Discrete Event Simulation:

- System quantities (state variables) change with events

- 
- Queueing Systems
 - Inventory Systems

ANALYTICAL VS SIMULATION

- Use analytical model whenever possible
- Use simulation when:
 - 1) Complete mathematical formulation does not exist or an analytical solution cannot be developed
 - 2) Analytical methods are available, but the mathematical procedures are so complex that simulation provides a simpler solution
 - 3) It is desired to observe a simulated history of the process over a period of time in addition to estimating certain system performances

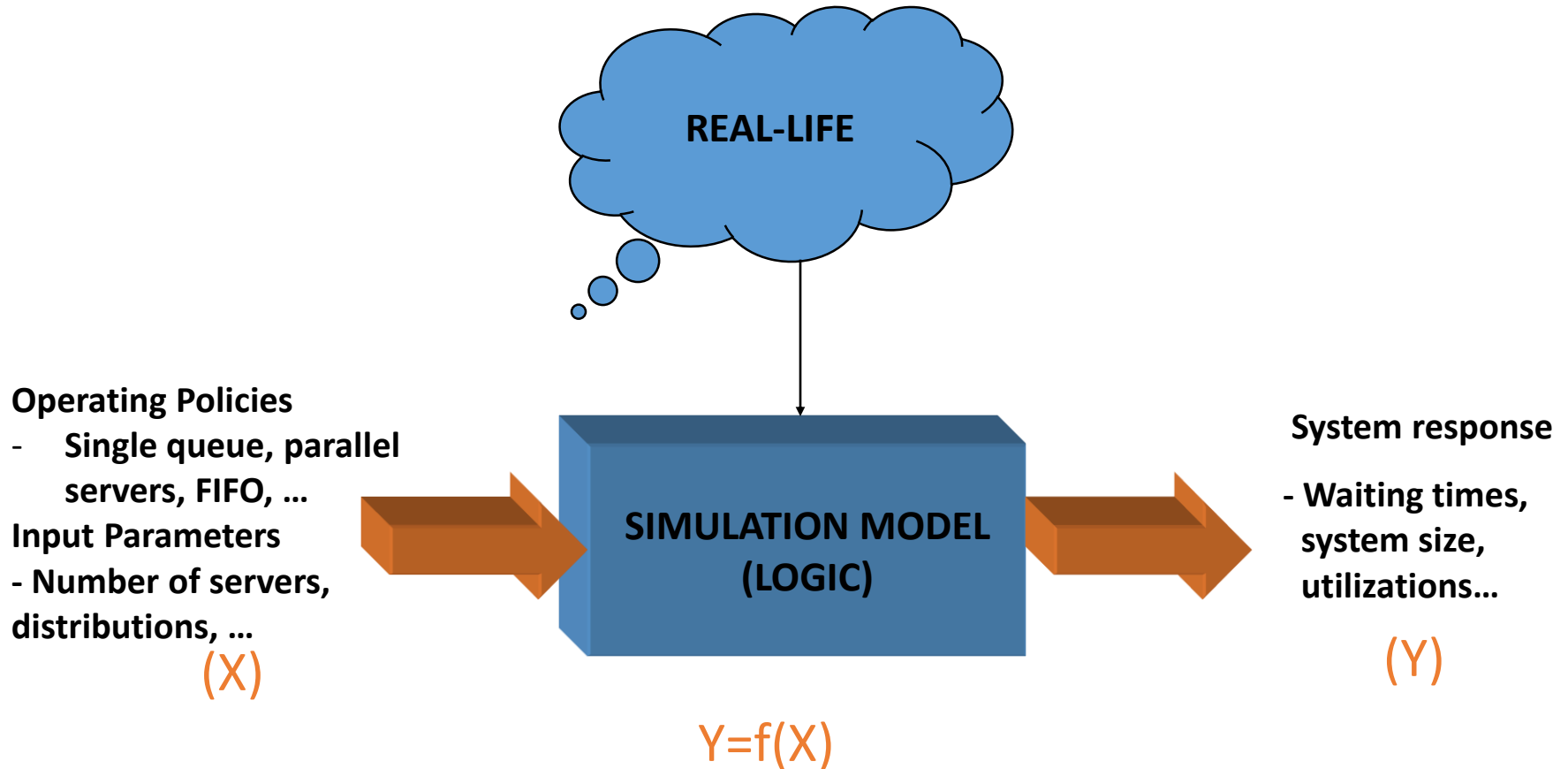
CAPABILITIES / ADVANTAGES

- Display dynamic behaviour
- Handles randomness and uncertainty
- Diagnose problems (Understand “why?”)
- Explore possibilities (“What if?”)
- Time compression and expansion
- Requires fewer assumptions (than analytical models)
- Flexible and easy to change
- Credible* and results are easier to explain

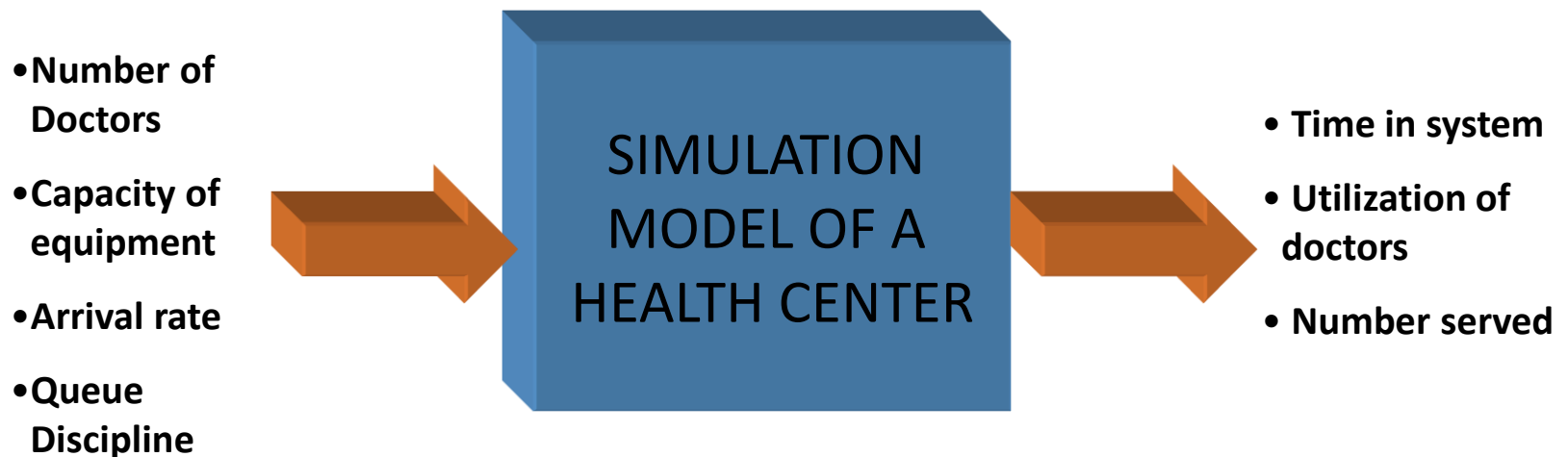
LIMITATIONS

- “Run” rather than “solved”.
- Cannot generate optimal solution on their own
- Requires specialized training (probability, statistics, computer programming, modeling, system analysis, simulation methodology)
- Costly (software and hardware)

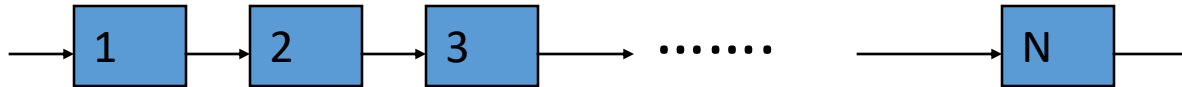
INPUT/OUTPUT PROCESS



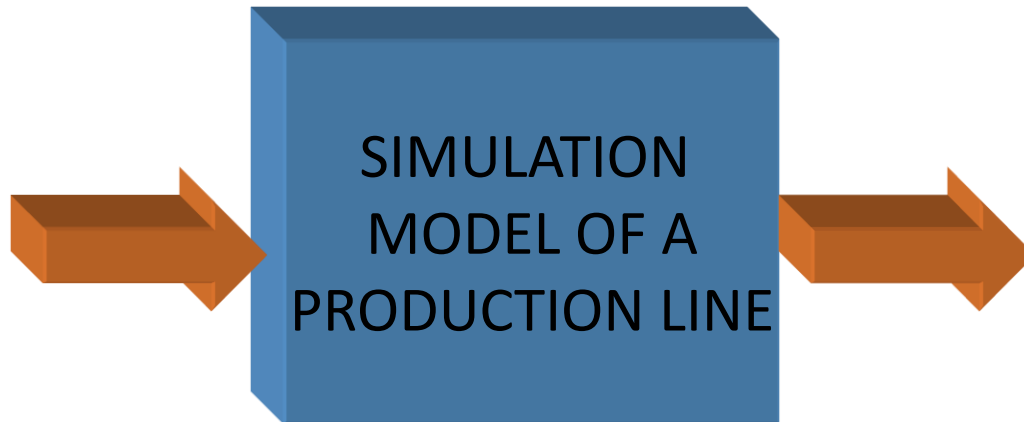
EXAMPLE: Health Center



EXAMPLE: Serial production line

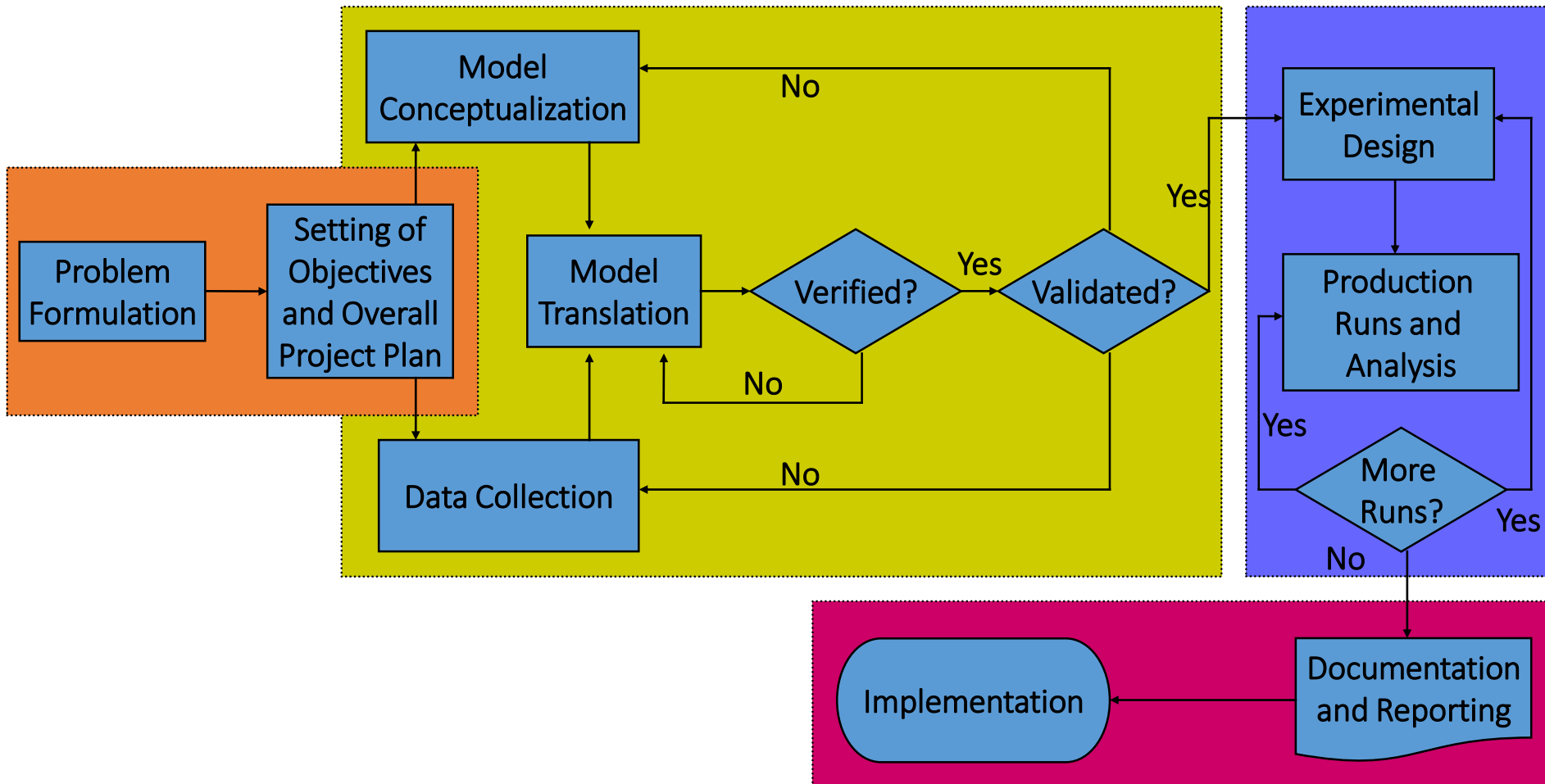


- Size of the line
- Size of buffer
- Buffer allocation
- Location of bottleneck
- Processing times



- Throughput
- Interdeparture time variability
- Utilization

STEPS IN A SIMULATION STUDY



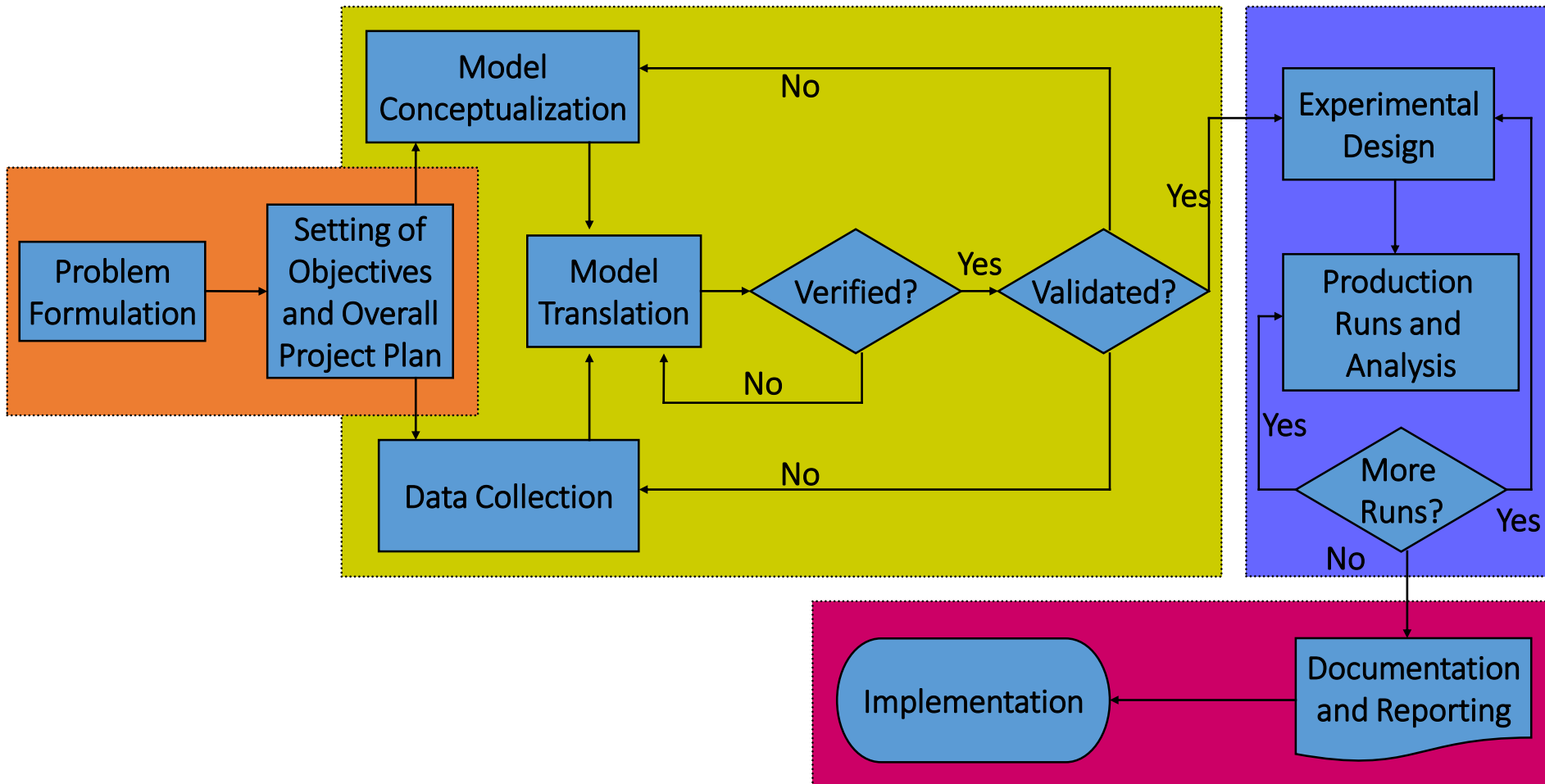
PROBLEM FORMULATION (NOT MODEL)

- A statement of the problem
 - the problem is clearly understood by the simulation analyst
 - the formulation is clearly understood by the client
- Criteria for selecting a problem
 - Technical and Economical Feasibility
 - Perceived Urgency for a Solution

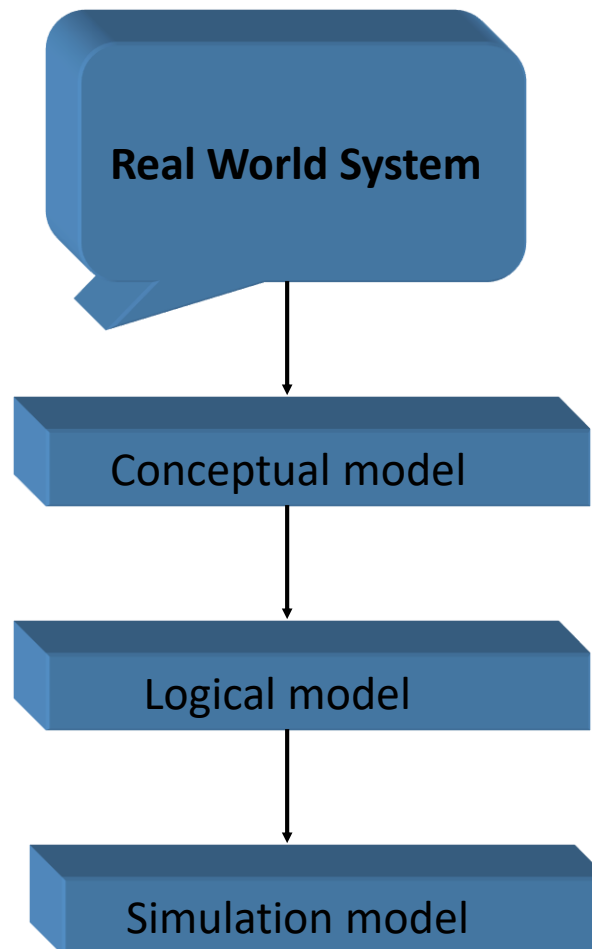
SETTING OBJECTIVES AND PROJECT PLAN

- Determine the questions that are to be answered
- (Is simulation appropriate?)
- Identify scenarios to be investigated
- Level of details (assumptions)
- Determine the end-user
- Determine data requirements
- Determine hardware, software, & personnel requirements
- Prepare a time plan
- Cost plan and billing procedure

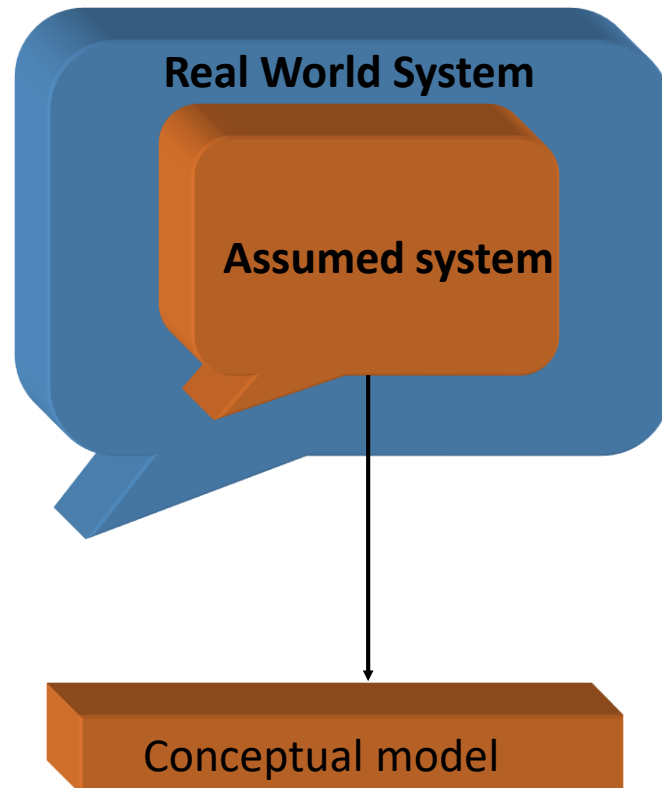
STEPS IN A SIMULATION STUDY



MODEL DEVELOPMENT



CONCEPTUAL MODEL



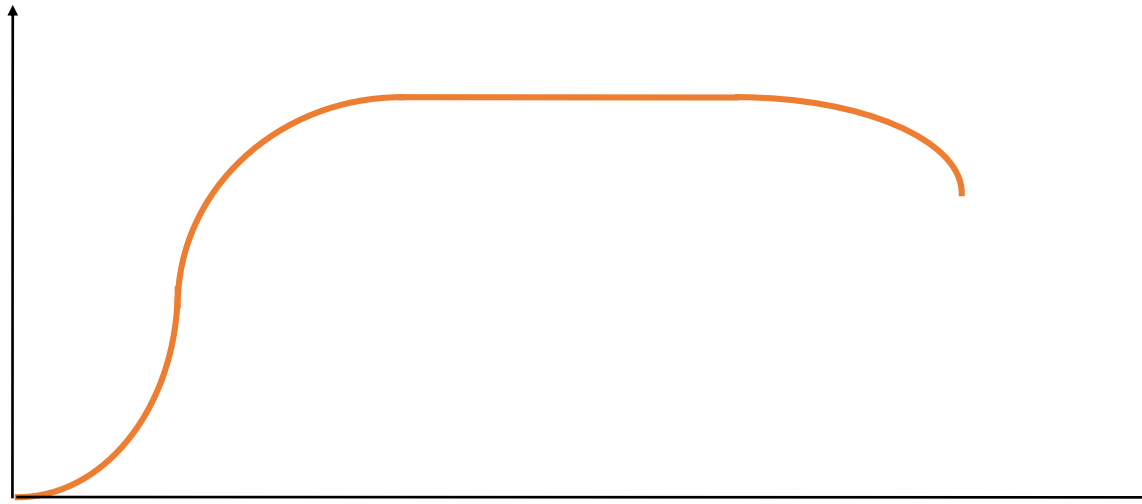
CONCEPTUAL MODEL

- Questions to be answered
 - Why this analysis is performed
- Level of details (assumptions)
- Performance measures
- Events, entities, attribute, exogenous variables, endogenous variables, and their relationships
- Data requirements

LEVEL OF DETAIL

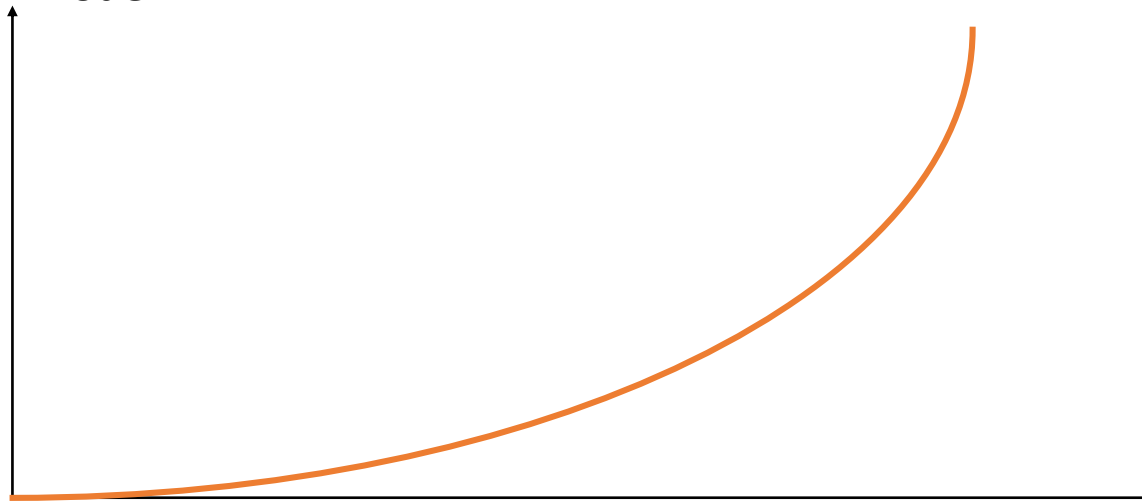
- Too little detail result in lost of information and goals cannot be accomplished
- Too much detail requires:
 - more time and effort
 - longer simulation runs
 - more likely to contain errors

Accuracy of the model



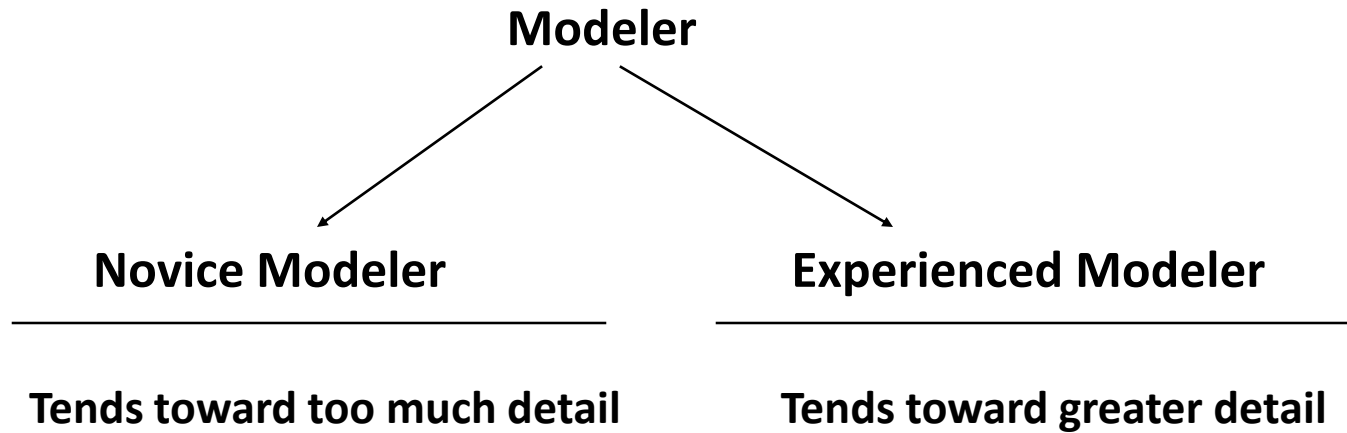
Scope & level of details

Cost of model



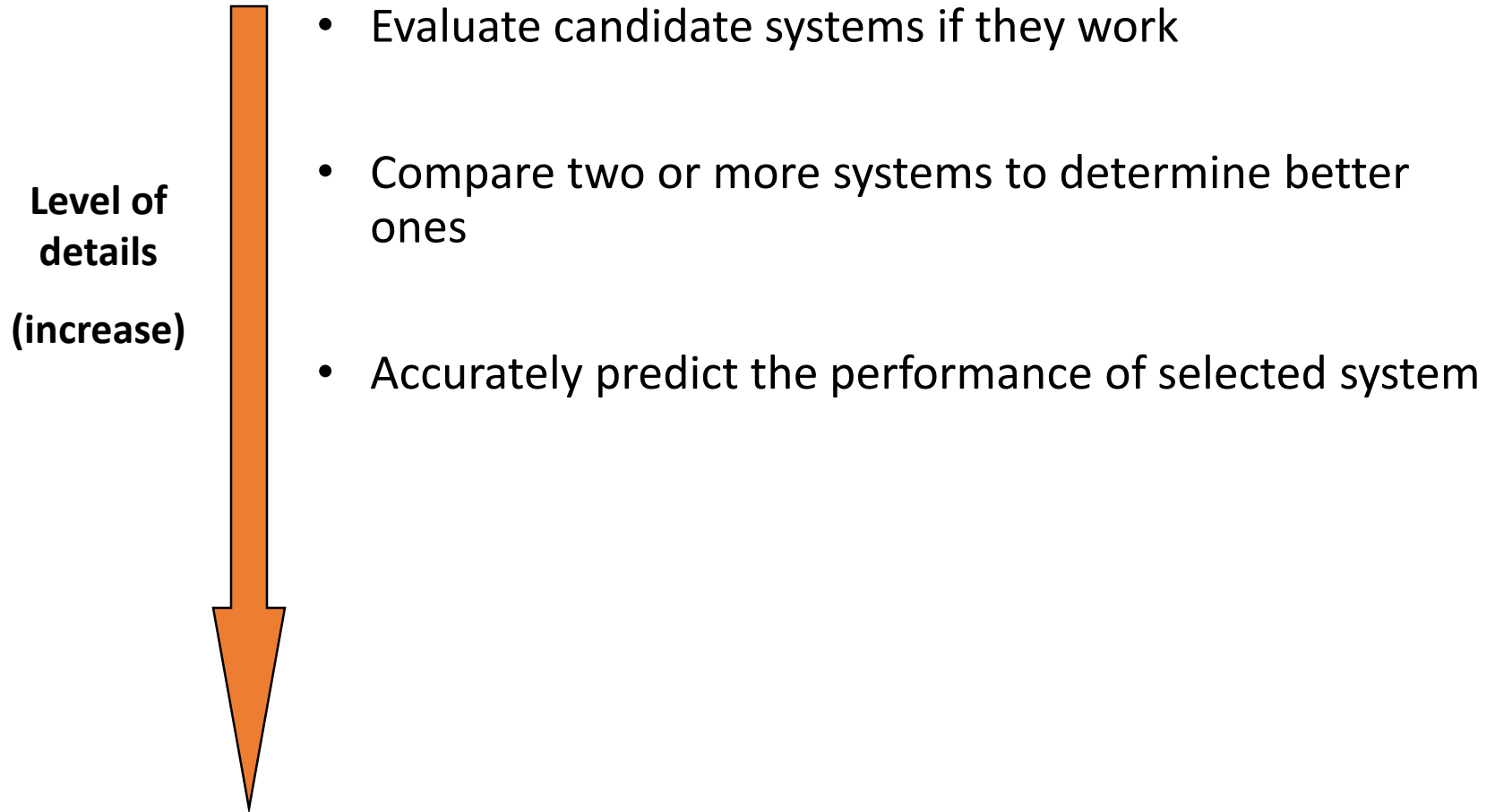
Scope & level of details

LEVEL OF DETAIL



KISS

LEVEL OF DETAIL



COMPONENTS OF A SYSTEM

Entity: is an object of interest in the system

- *Dynamic objects* — get created, move around, change status, affect and are affected by other entities, leave (maybe)
- Usually have multiple *realizations* floating around
- Can have different types of entities concurrently

Example: Health Center

Patients

Visitors



COMPONENTS OF A SYSTEM

Attribute: is a characteristic of all entities, but with a specific value “local” to the entity that can differ from one entity to another.

Example: Patient

Type of illness,

Age,

Sex,

Temperature,

Blood Pressure



COMPONENTS OF A SYSTEM

Resources: what entities compete for

- Entity *seizes* a resource, uses it, *releases* it
- Think of a *resource being assigned to an entity*, rather than an entity “belonging to” a resource
- “A” resource can have several *units* of capacity which can be changed during the simulation

Example: Health Center

Doctors, Nurses

X-Ray Equipment



COMPONENTS OF A SYSTEM

Variable: A piece of information that reflects some characteristic of the whole system, not of specific entities

- Entities can access, change some variables

Example: Health Center

Number of patients in the system,
Number of idle doctors,
Current time



COMPONENTS OF A SYSTEM

- ***State***: A collection of variables that contains all the information necessary to describe the system at any time

Example: Health Center

{Number of patients in the system,
Status of doctors (busy or idle),
Number of idle doctors,
Status of Lab equipment, etc}



COMPONENTS OF A SYSTEM

- **Event:** An instantaneous occurrence that changes the state of the system

Example: Health Centre

Arrival of a new patient,

Completion of service
(i.e., examination)

Failure of medical
equipment, etc.



COMPONENTS OF A SYSTEM

Activity: represents a time period of specified length.

Example: Health Center

Surgery,
Checking temperature,
X-Ray.

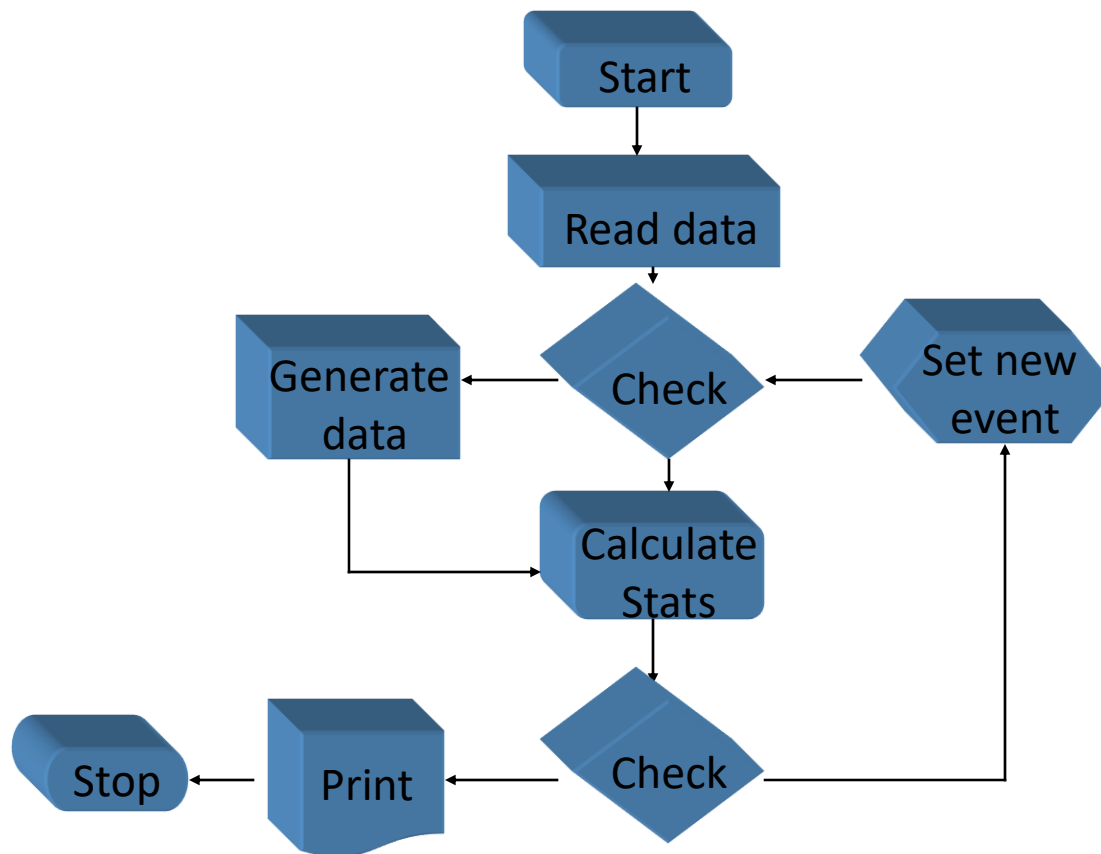


DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

- Data collection is an expensive process!
- The client often collects the data & submit it in electronic format
- Simulation analyst analyse the data
 - Determine the random variables
 - Determine the data requirements
 - Analyse the data
 - Fit distribution functions

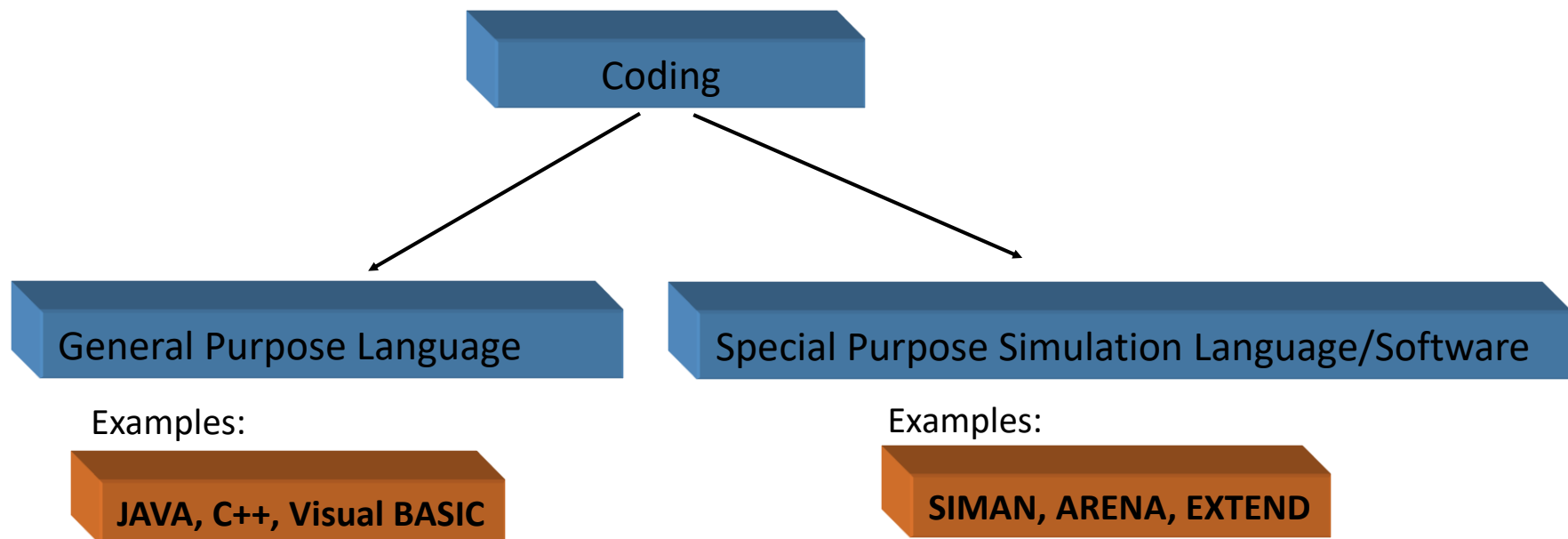
LOGICAL (or Flowchart model)

Shows the logical relationships among the elements of the model



MODEL TRANSLATION

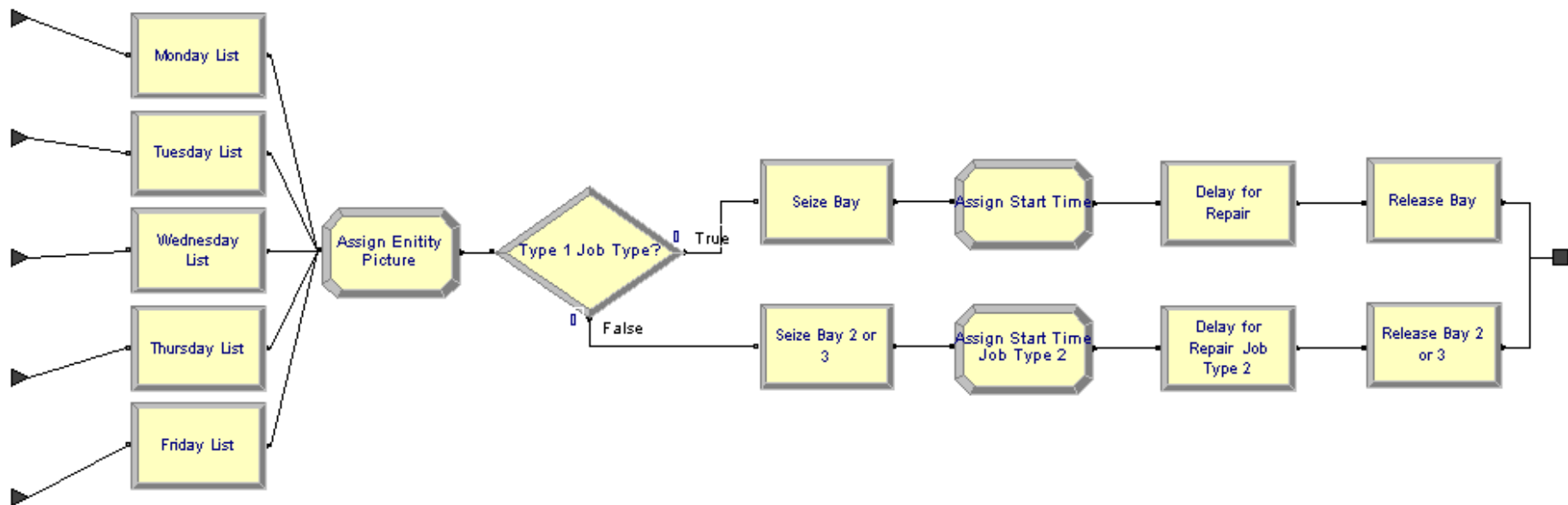
- Simulation model executes the logic contained in the flow-chart model



Simulation model

```
--- MODEL FILE ---  
  
BEGIN;  
CREATE,1:,EXPO(40):EX(40):MARK(1);  
QUEUE,1;  
SEIZE:DOCTOR;  
DELAY:EXPO(30);  
TALLY:1,INT(1);  
RELEASE:DOCTOR;  
COUNT:1:DISPOSE;  
END:  
  
----EXPERIMENTAL FILE ----  
  
BEGIN;  
PROJECT,HEALTH_CENTRE, IHSA SABUNCUOGLU,24/1/2000;  
DISCRETE,100,1,1;  
RESOURCES:1,  
DOCTORS;  
DSTATS:1,NQ(!),NUMBER_IN_QUEUE:  
2,NR(1),DOCTOR UTILIZATION;  
TALLIES:1, TIME IN HEALTH_CENTRE;  
COUNTERS:1,No. OF PATIENTS SERVED;  
END;
```

ARENA EXAMPLE



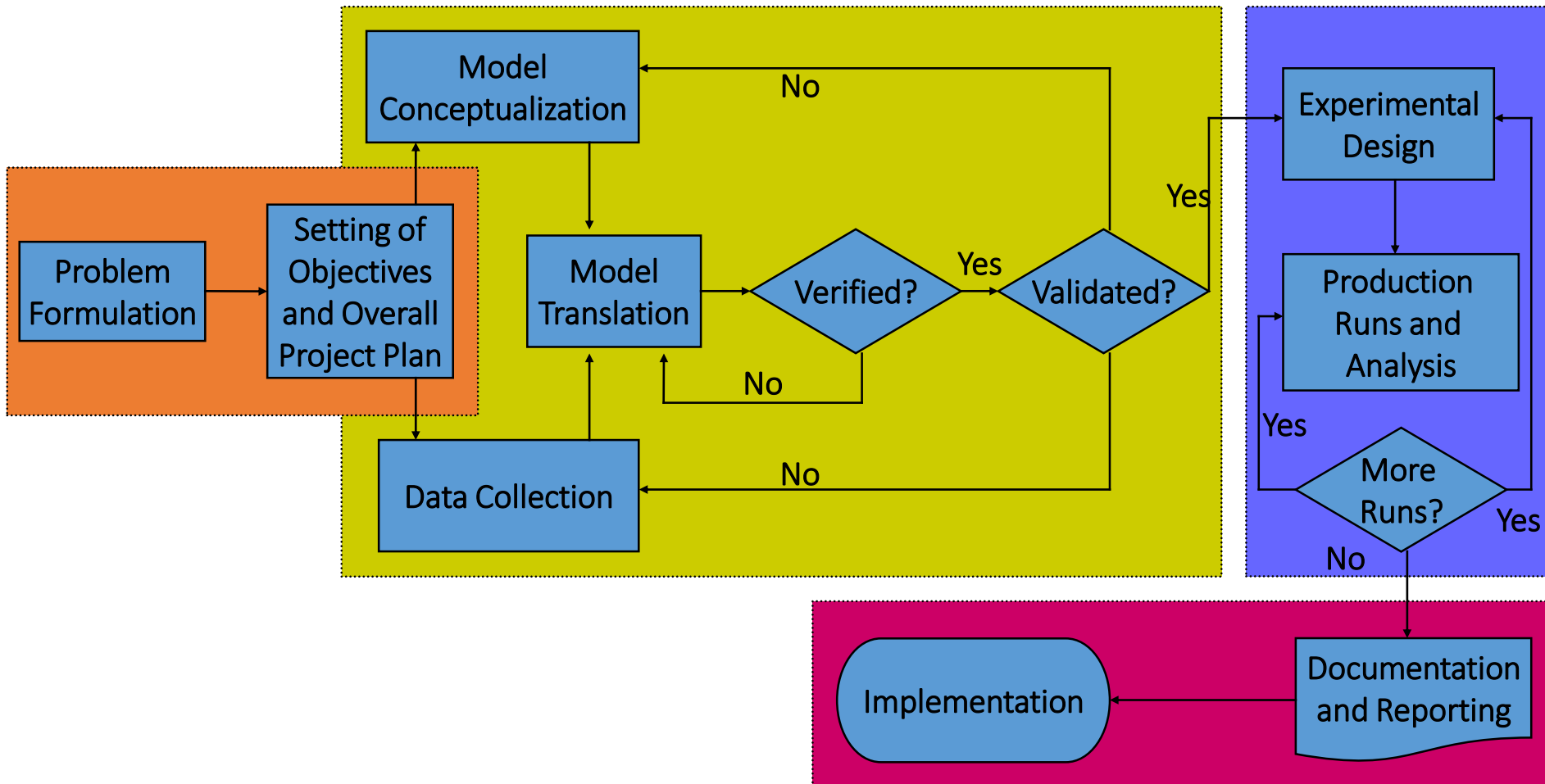
JAVA EXAMPLE

```
public static void main(String argv[])
{
    Initialization();

    //Loop until first "TotalCustomers" have departed
    while (NumberofDepartures < TotalCustomers)
    {
        Event evt = FutureEventList[0]; //get imminent event
        removefromFEL(); //be rid of it
        Clock = evt.get_time(); //advance in time
        if (evt.get_type() == arrival) ProcessArrival();
        else ProcessDeparture();
    }

    ReportGeneration();
}
```

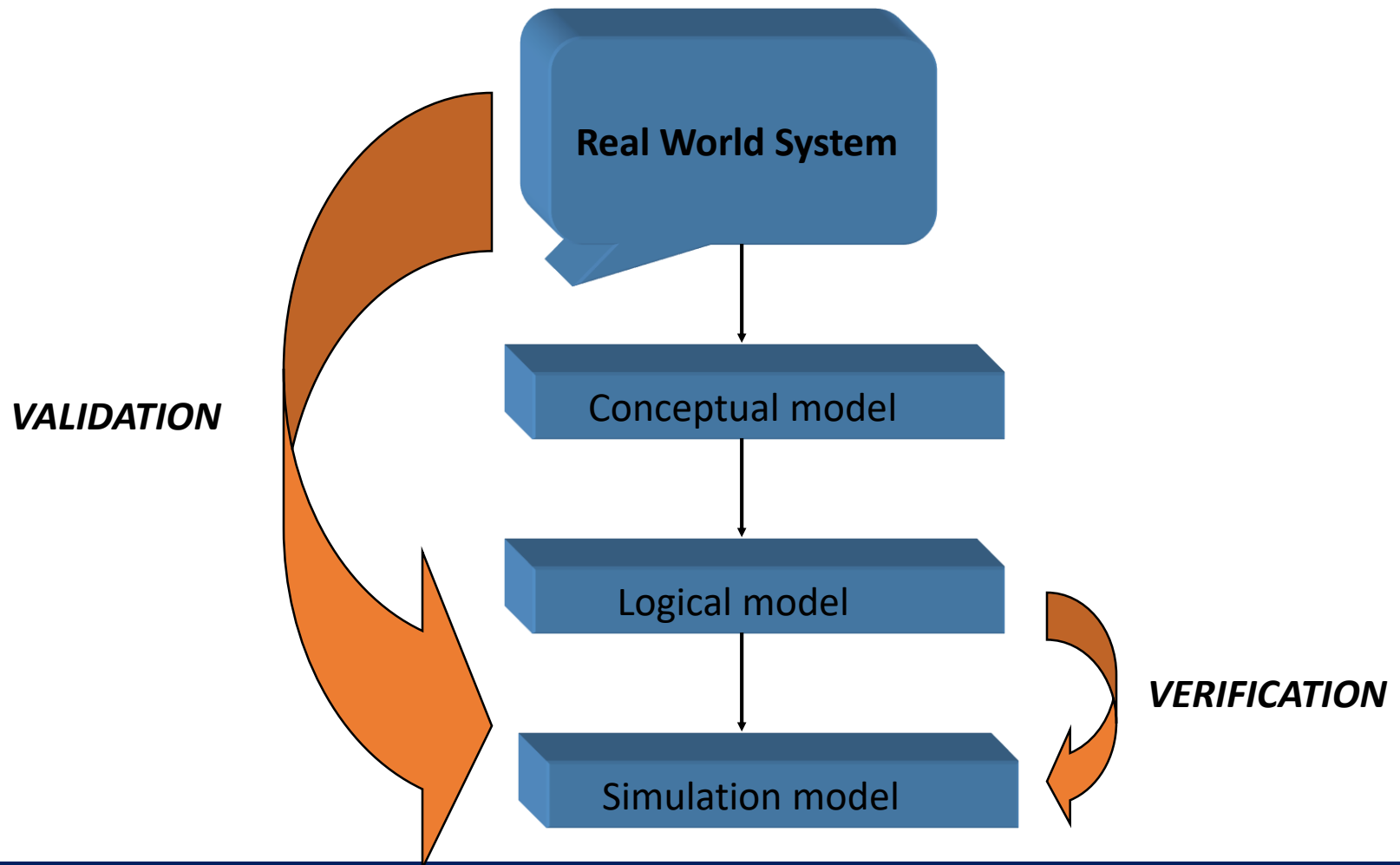
STEPS IN A SIMULATION STUDY



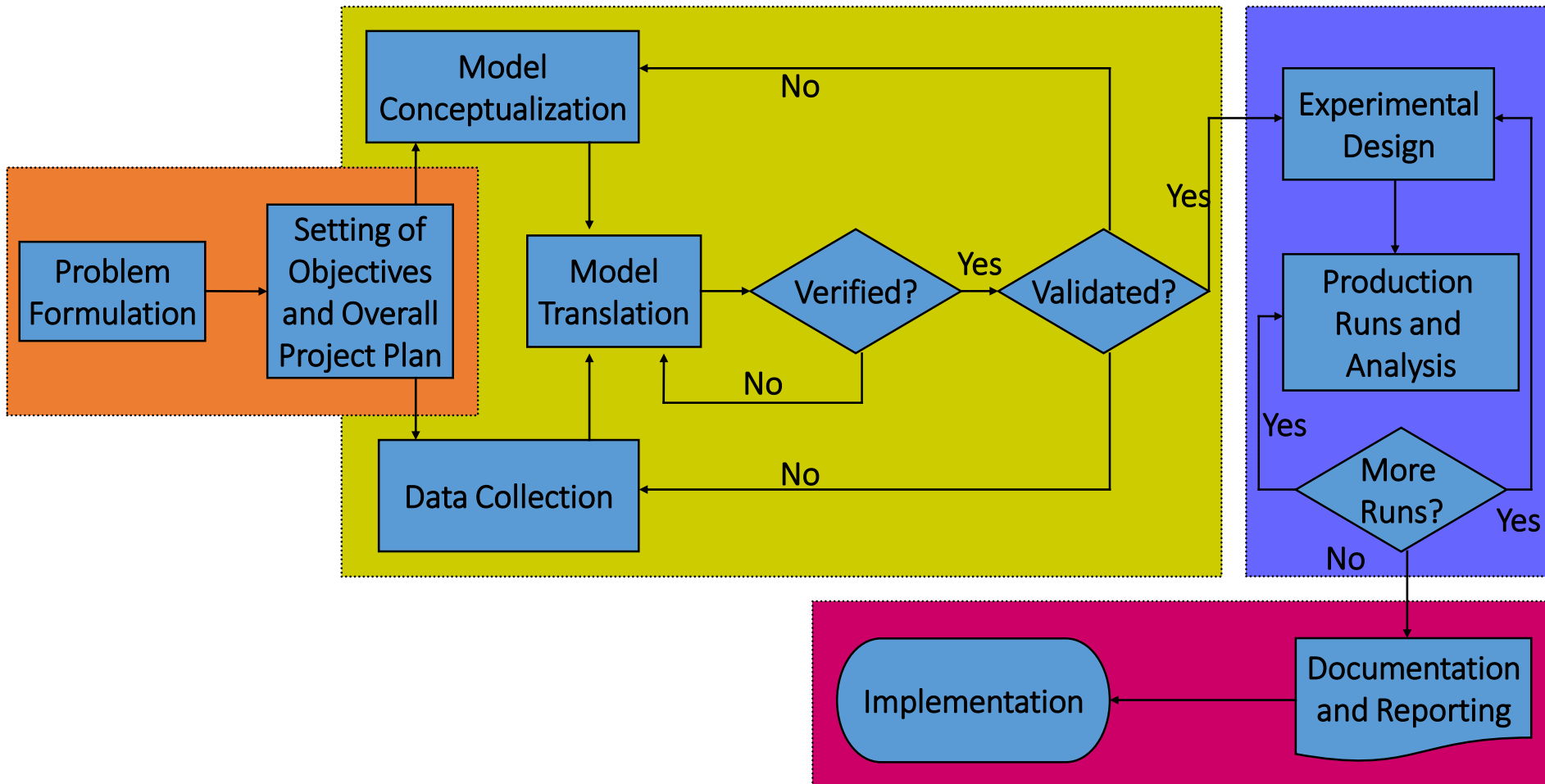
VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION

- ***Verification***: the process of determining if the operational logic is correct.
 - Debugging the simulation software
- ***Validation***: the process of determining if the model accurately represents the system.
 - Comparison of model results with collected data from the real system

VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION



STEPS IN A SIMULATION STUDY



EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

- Alternative scenarios to be simulated
- Type of output data analysis (steady state vs transient state analysis)
- Number of simulation runs
- Length of each run
- The manner of initialization
- Variance reduction

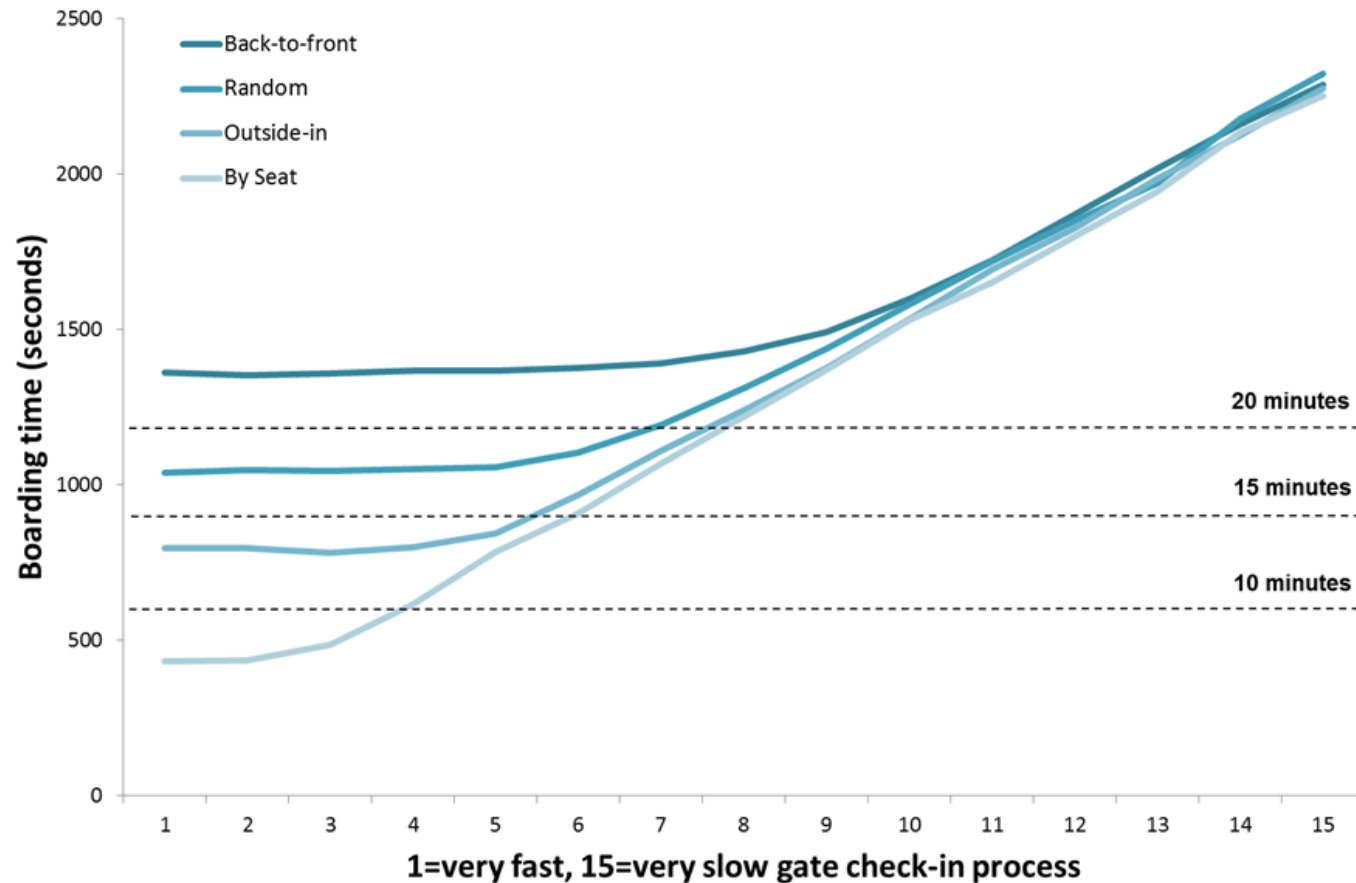
ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

- Statistical tests for significance and ranking
 - Point Estimation
 - Confidence-Interval Estimation
- Interpretation of results
- More runs?

DOCUMENTATION & REPORTING

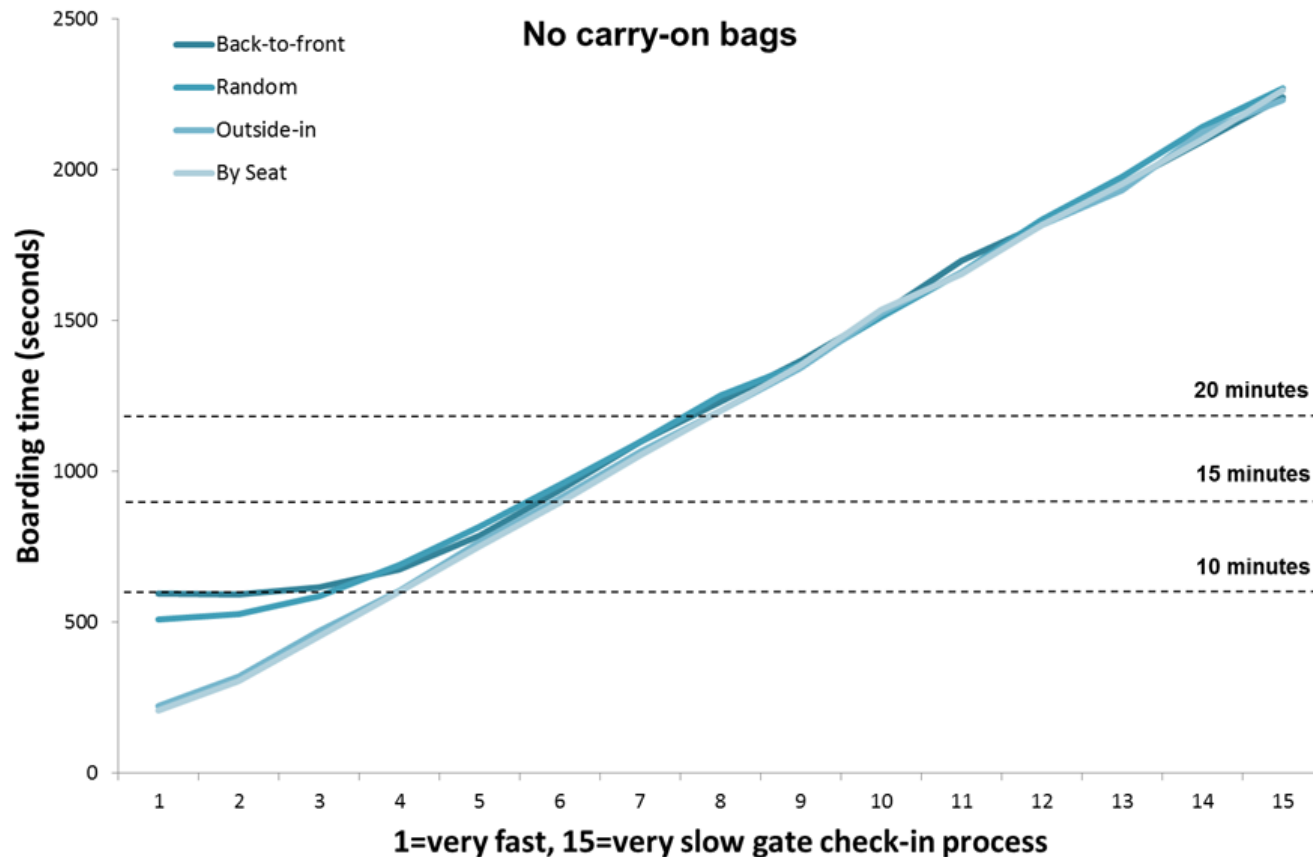
- Program Documentation
 - Allows future modifications
 - Creates confidence
- Progress Reports
 - Frequent reports (e.g. monthly) are suggested
 - Alternative scenarios
 - Performance measures or criteria used
 - Results of experiments
 - Recommendations

AIRPLANE BOARDING (COMPARISON)



Source: Menkes van den Briel <http://www.menkes76.com/projects/boarding/boarding.htm>

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