## Introduction to Queueing Theory for Computer Scientists

## Raj Jain

Washington University in Saint Louis Jain@eecs.berkeley.edu or Jain@wustl.edu
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These slides and audio/video recordings are available on-line at:
http://amplab.cs.berkeley.edu/courses/queue
and http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/queue
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Contents of the course

- Tentative Schedule
- Pre-requisites


## Queueing vs. Queuing

$\square$ Queueing is one character longer than Queuing

- Oxford English dictionary (England) is much thicker than Webster English dictionary (American) because English add extra letters to words: Colour, Flavour, Humour, Neighbour
- It is not American vs. English.

There are no queues in England. They form a line.
$\square$ Queueing is unique - the only word with 5 vowels together

- Queueing is original until 1950's.
- MS word dictionary has only queuing. Corrects queueing to queuing. $\Rightarrow$ Now both are equally used.
- Amazon has 1176 books on queueing and 1260 books on queuing
$\square$ Google Scholar has 184000 papers on queueing and 212000 on queuing.
$\square$ Queueing is used by most respected computer scientists including Kleinrock, e.g., Queueing Systems Journal.


## Goals of This Course

- Introductory course on Applications of Queueing Theory for Computer Scientists

1. Introduction to Queueing Theory
2. Analysis of A Single Queue
3. Queueing Networks
4. Operational Laws
5. Mean Value Analysis and Related Techniques


## Queueing Models: What You will learn?

- What are various types of queues.
- What is meant by an $M / M / m / B / K$ queue?
- How to obtain response time, queue lengths, and server utilizations?
- How to represent a system using a network of several queues?
- How to analyze simple queueing networks?
- How to obtain bounds on the system performance using queueing models?


## Example

- Exercise 31.3: The average response time of a server is three seconds. During a one-minute observation interval, the idle time on the system was ten seconds.
Using a queueing model for the system, determine the following:
> System utilization
> Average service time per query
> Number of queries completed during the observation interval
- Average number of jobs in the system
> Probability of number of jobs in the system being greater than 10
> 90-percentile response time
> 90-percentile waiting time
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## Examples of Recent Applications

- Server virtualized system with live VM migration
- Service delivery improvements for cloud service providers
- Trading power consumption against performance by reserving blocks of servers
- Optimal partitioning of a multi-core server processor
$\square$ Modeling and optimizing the delay-energy tradeoff in TDM systems with sleep mode
$\square$ Optimal inter-cell coordination for multiple user classes with elastic traffic


## Prerequisite

- Basic Probability and Statistics:
> Mean, variance, standard deviation
$>$ Density function, Distribution function
> Coefficient of variation
Correlation coefficient
- Median, mode, quantile
> Normal distribution, Exponential distribution

Tentative Schedule

| 1 | $09 / 26 / 12$ | Introduction, Notation |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | $10 / 03 / 12$ | Single Queue |
| 3 | $10 / 10 / 12$ | Queueing Networks |
| 4 | $10 / 17 / 12$ | Operational Laws |
| 5 | $10 / 24 / 12$ | Operational Laws |
| 6 | $10 / 31 / 12$ | Mean Value Analysis |

## Homeworks

- Application of the concepts to a system of your choice.
- Due by Monday noon time by email.


## Other Related Topics

- Measurement techniques:
> Workload selection
> Workload characterization
- Probability and Statistics:
> Use of mean, median, modes, confidence Intervals
> Regression
- Experimental Design
> Maximum information from minimum number of experiments
- Simulation


## Quiz 0: Prerequisites

True or False?
T F
The mean of a uniform $(0,1)$ variate is 1 .
The sum of two normal variates with means 4 and 3 has a mean of 7 .
The probability of a fair coin coming up head once and tail once in two throws is 1 .
The density function $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{x})$ approaches 1 as x approaches $\infty$.
Given two variables, the variable with higher median also has a higher mean.
The probability of a fair coin coming up heads twice in a row is $1 / 4$.
The difference of two normal variates with means 4 and 3 has a mean of $4 / 3$.
The cumulative distribution function $\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{x})$ approaches 1 as x approaches $\infty$.
High coefficient of variation implies a low variance and vice versa.
Marks = Correct Answers $\qquad$ - Incorrect Answers $\qquad$ $=$ $\qquad$
http://amplab.cs.berkeley.edu/courses/queue/quiz0.html

## Quiz 1: Post Quiz

True or False?
T F
M/M/1/3/100 queue has 3 servers
A single server queue with arrival rate of $1 \mathrm{jobs} / \mathrm{sec}$ and a service time of 0.5 seconds has server utilization of 0.5

The delay in an $\mathrm{G} / \mathrm{G} / \infty$ system is equal to the job service time.
$\square$ In a product form queueing network, the probability of a state can be obtained by multiplying state probabilities of individual queues.
$\square$ During a 10 second observation period, 400 jobs were serviced by a processor which can process 200 jobs per second. The processor utilization is $50 \%$.
MVA can be used to compute response times for non-product form networks.
Marks $=$ Correct Answers $\qquad$ - Incorrect Answers $\qquad$ $=$ $\qquad$
http://amplab.cs.berkeley.edu/courses/queue/quizl.html

