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SIMULATION OF A FUNCTIONALLY
DISTRIBUTED COMPUTING FACILITY

by

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A MASTER'S REPORT

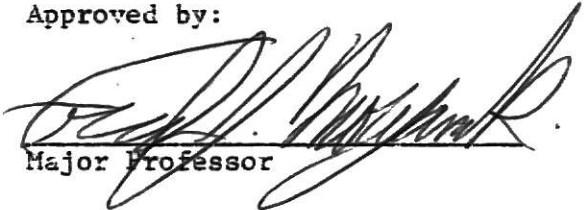
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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROBLEM STATEMENT AND MOTIVATION

The research facility of the School of Aerospace Medicine consists of many laboratories which are located in several buildings [3], some of which contain more than one computer; see Table 1. The function of the laboratory machines is to collect experimental data. There is also off-campus hardware support for data collection and reduction. The off-campus resources are an IBM 360/65 and a Univac 1108. The IBM machine has almost reached its maximum utilization at the present; therefore, no time-sharing support can be provided because of unavailability of resources. The other off-campus resource, Univac 1108, could be discontinued at any time.

All of the data received in the laboratories must be put into machine-readable form. This is a very slow process since it involves human interaction. The machine-readable form must be transferred onto a magnetic tape or some storage media, and then the information is sent to the central site computer, PDP 11/70, to be analyzed.

In order to improve the present situation, a computer network is proposed, to connect each laboratory machine to the central point. This will maximize the local user computing resource. There are two possible computer network alternatives, star and hierarchical configura-

Building #	Division/Name	Present Hardware	Usage
150	BR/Engelken	PDP 12/30	Digitizing System
150	BR/Balusek	PDP 8M	Graphic Digitizer, Num. Control
150	BR/Nixon	IBM System 3	Remote Job Entry (SADSC)
150	BR/Albanese	WANG 2200	Alert Calculations
150	BR/Engelken	PDP 12/40	Utility Machine
110	NG/Keiser	DG 1200	Treadmill, Multiuser Basic
125	NG/Wolfe	Nicolet	Vestibular Studies
150	NG/Keiser	DG S-200	ECG Record Scanner, Multiuser
125	RZ/Farrer	Nova 800	UT El Paso Application
175	RZ/Tastch	PDP 11/05	Whole Body Counter
176	RZ/Allen	PDP 11/34	VECP
186	RZ/Lof	PDP 12/30	PEP
110	VN/Storm	PDP 12/30	Link Trainers/Tracking Tasks
110	VN/Storm	PDP 8M	(Portable) Tracking Task
160	VN/Storm	DG 210	(Zelesky) Acquisition System
160	VN/Stribley	PDP 11/05	Manikin
160	VN/Stribley	WANG 2200	IFDAS
170	VN/Ikels	DG 1200	Analytic Inst.
170	VN/Conkle	HP 2100S(3)	Analytic Inst.

Table 1

On Campus Facilities

tion. The selection should be made based on performance, cost, and resource requirements.

Due to a limited number of vendors' software packages supporting homogeneous hardware, DECNET has been selected as the network system software. The only computers that can be included in the network at the present are PDP-8's and PDP-11's; therefore, any laboratory machine which is not of either of the above types must be replaced in the near future.

1.2 APPROACH

Several simulation models have been designed and implemented for the functionally distributed computing facility to be developed at U.S. Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine. The initial model of the network consists of the central machine, PDP 11/70, with thirty-two terminals. Two network configurations, star and hierarchical configurations, have been modeled with the star configuration consisting of three different phases. All of the three phases of the star configuration have the PDP 11/70 as the central point that has supervisory control over the system. The system also consists of the thirty-two terminals by which all users communicate with the PDP 11/70 and three, six, or eight laboratory machines depending upon the phase. Each laboratory machine is connected directly to the central point and has the function of collecting and transmitting messages.

As a result of unavailability of data on the performance of a PDP 11/70, some parameters in the model were gained by means of experiments on the IBM 370, educated guessing, and vendor's documents. The parameters used in this study could be easily changed as soon as more

specific determination of these parameters is made available by the installation of PDP-11 equipment.

The purpose of this study is to determine potential performance characteristics of each configuration and present the configuration, star or hierarchical, which is best suited for the environment needs.

1.3 OVERVIEW OF REPORT

In the next chapter, a general background about the networks, simulation and the language which is used for implementation are explained. In Chapter 3, the different models used in this study are presented. In Chapter 4 the implementation of the models will be presented. The general assumptions and the system parameters also will be discussed, and Chapter 5 presents the results from the different runs and analysis is made for selecting one configuration as a more desirable one. In Chapter 6 the conclusion of the study is given with some future work.

Chapter 2

BACKGROUND

2.1 NETWORK

Two different computer networks have been presented in this study, a star configuration network and a hierarchical network. The star configuration network has the PDP 11/70 as the central node with thirty-two terminals. Four PDP 11/34's, two 11/05's, one 11/03, and one PDP 8M are communicating with the central point; see Figure 1. The hierarchical network configuration also has the PDP 11/70 as the central point and consists of three intermediate nodes, two PDP 11/34's and one 11/05. Figure 2 illustrates the hierarchical network configuration.

At the present time, there are only a few number of vendor software packages that support homogeneous hardware; therefore, DECNET was chosen as the network system software for the school, a replacement schedule for the laboratory machines was arranged. Priority, one through three, was given to every computer in the network which was not either a PDP-11 or PDP-8. See Table 2 for a complete listing. Therefore, the network was constructed in three phases. At each phase a number of processors were added to the network. Table 3 associates the phases of the network with the laboratory machines to be added.

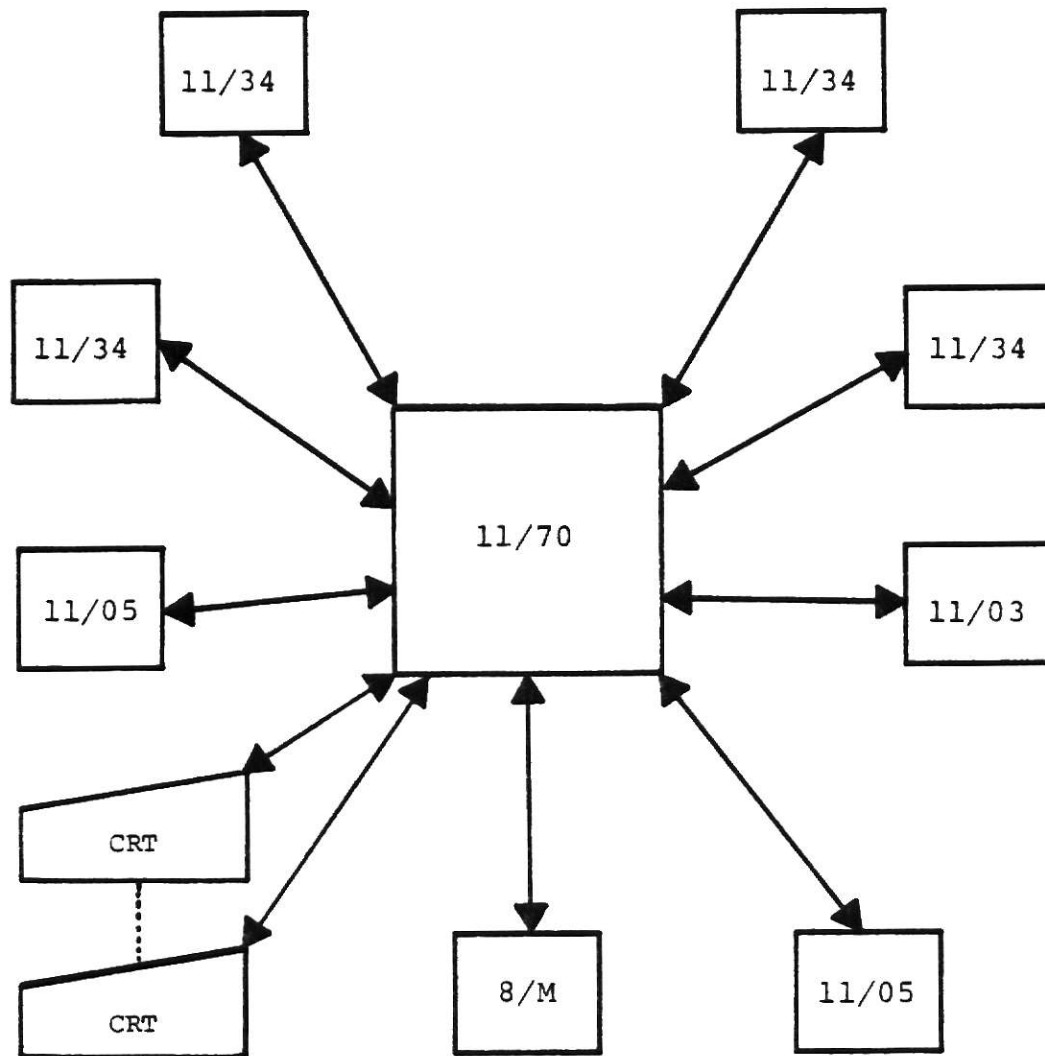


Figure 1
Star Network Configuration

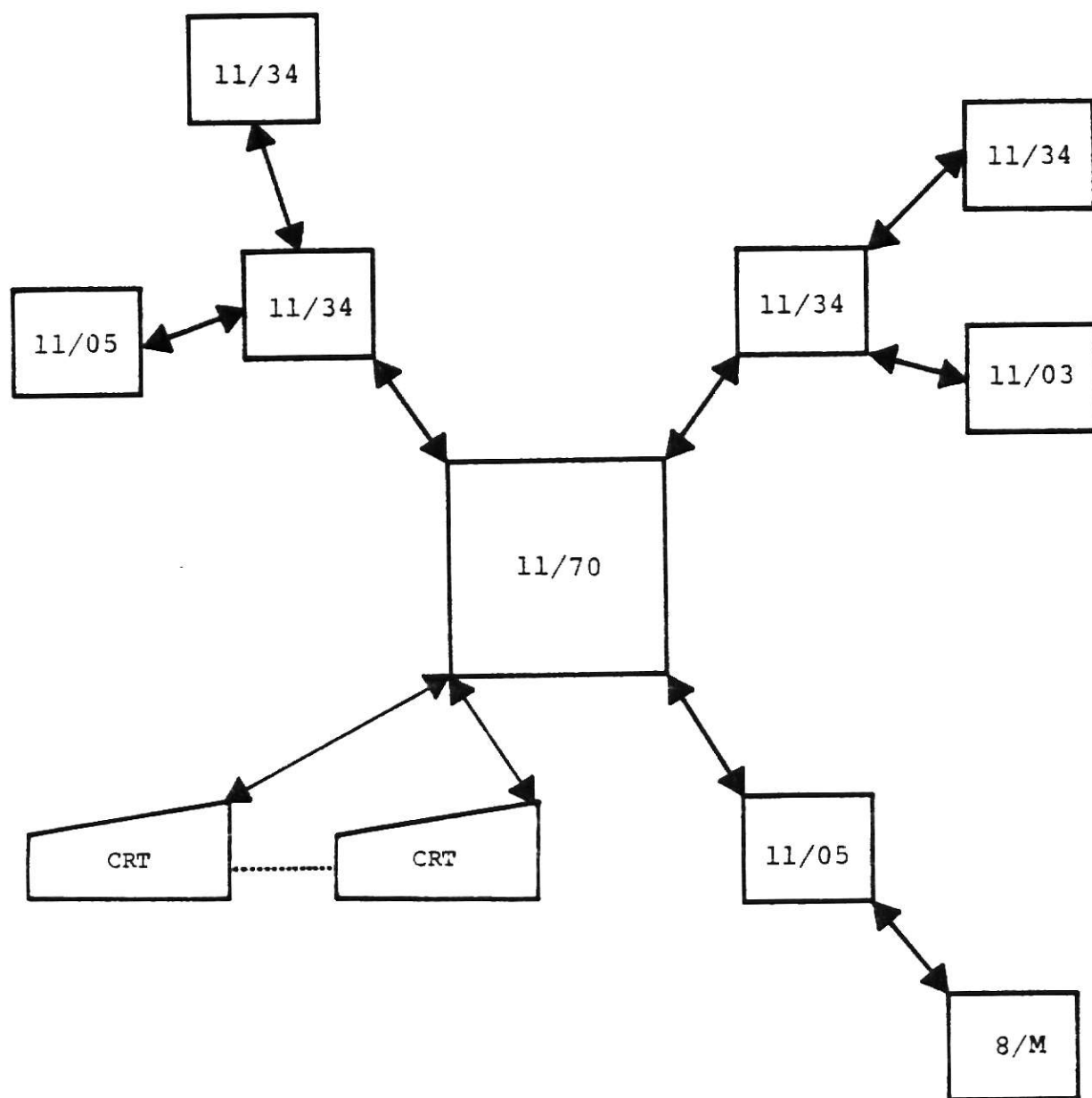


Figure 2
Hierarchical Network Configuration

Hardware	Use	Priority for Entry into the Network
PDP 11/34	Dr. Wolf's	1
PDP 11/34	Lof	1
PDP 11/05	Manikin	1
PDP 11/34	NG Concentrator	2
PDP 11/34	Allen/RZL	2
PDP 11/03	Data Reduction	2
PDP 11/03	Treadmill	3
PDP 8/M	Tracking Task	3

Table 2
Priority for Network Entry

Phase	Laboratory Machines Added
1	11/34, 11/34, 11/05
2	11/34, 11/34, 11/03
3	11/05, 8/M

Table 3
The Three Phases of Network

2.2 SIMULATION

Simulation is a method of studying and solving a problem. It is a very useful tool for evaluating the performance and characteristic of a system. Simulation replaces a system to be studied by representing a model that is easier to solve [4]. Several simulation models have been developed and tested to study the performance of the central machine system and various network configurations for U.S. Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine. The model has been simplified so that it includes only the essentials of the system and it hides away all of the unnecessary details which do not have any significant relationship to the goals of the study.

Chapter 3

MODEL

3.1 GENERAL STRUCTURE OF MODEL

Several simulation models have been implemented, in GPSS, and tested to represent the computing environment at the School of Aerospace Medicine. The initial model, which is also used as a base-line model, consists of the PDP 11/70 as the central machine with thirty-two CRT terminals. The central machine gets its entire workload from the interactive users. The job mix of the terminal users is shown in Table 4. The disc access requirements and average CPU usage per command line for the different job types per line are indicated in order to keep twenty terminals busy, on the average, at any given time.

Each network model was constructed by direct linkage of additional laboratory machines to the central machine. In the first phase of the network model, the three laboratory machines indicated in phase one, Table 3, were linked to the central point. The second phase of the network model is developed in the same manner. For phase one and phase two only a star model was designed. Phase three was developed in a different model and it is constructed in both star and hierarchical configurations. The results from each configuration have been compared with the other one.

The model which is implemented in GPSS is described by the high level diagrams in Figure 3.

Job Type	Relative Frequency
Data Entry	40%
Data Edit	30%
Basic	15%
Fortran	15%

Table 4

Job Mix

Job Type	Disk Access per Line	Ave. CPU Usage per Line (MS)
Data Entry	1	15
Data Edit	2	30
Basic	0	40
Fortran	0	90

Table 5

CPU and Disk Access Requirements

HIGH LEVEL DIAGRAM OF THE MODEL

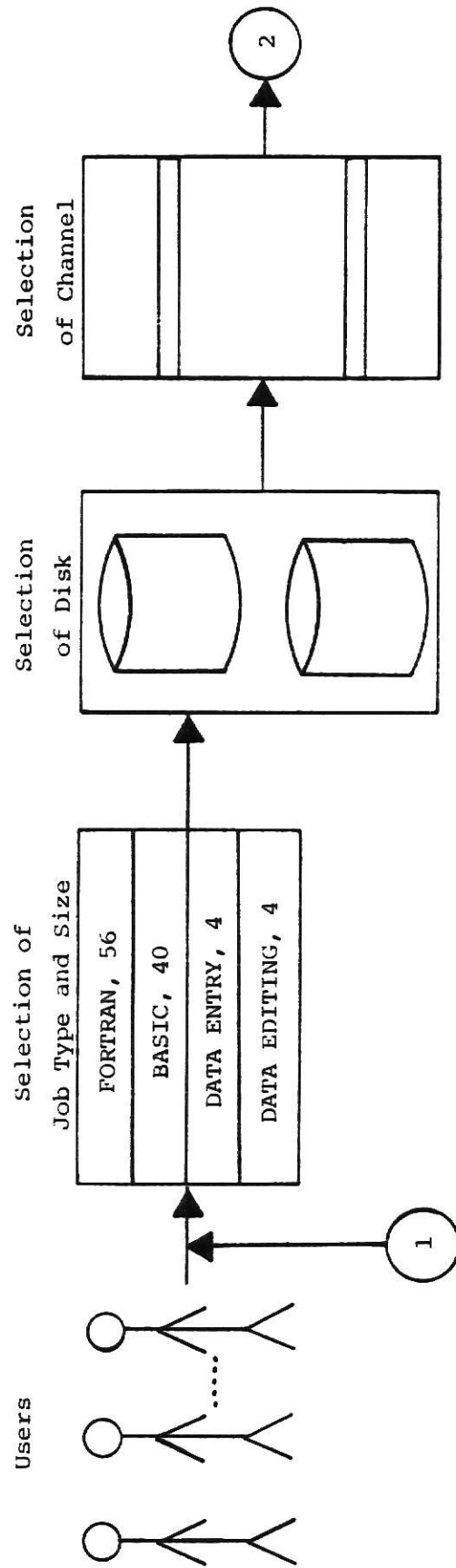


Figure 3A

Terminal Processing

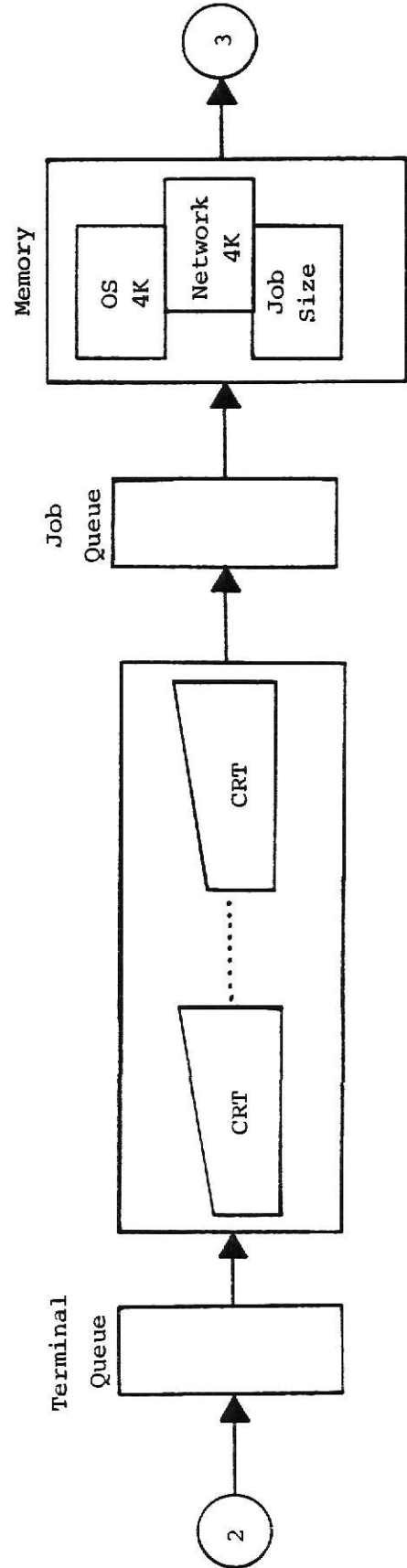


Figure 3A (Continued)

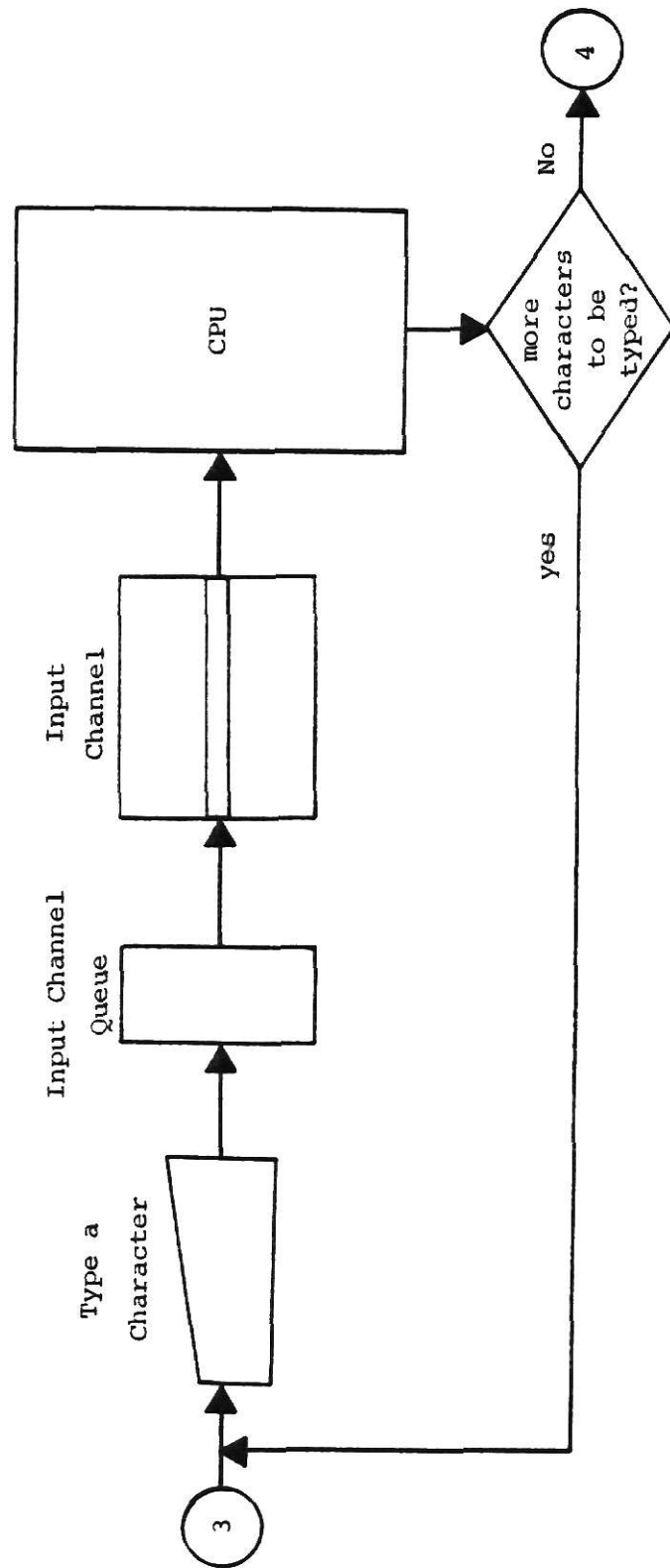


Figure 3A (Continued)

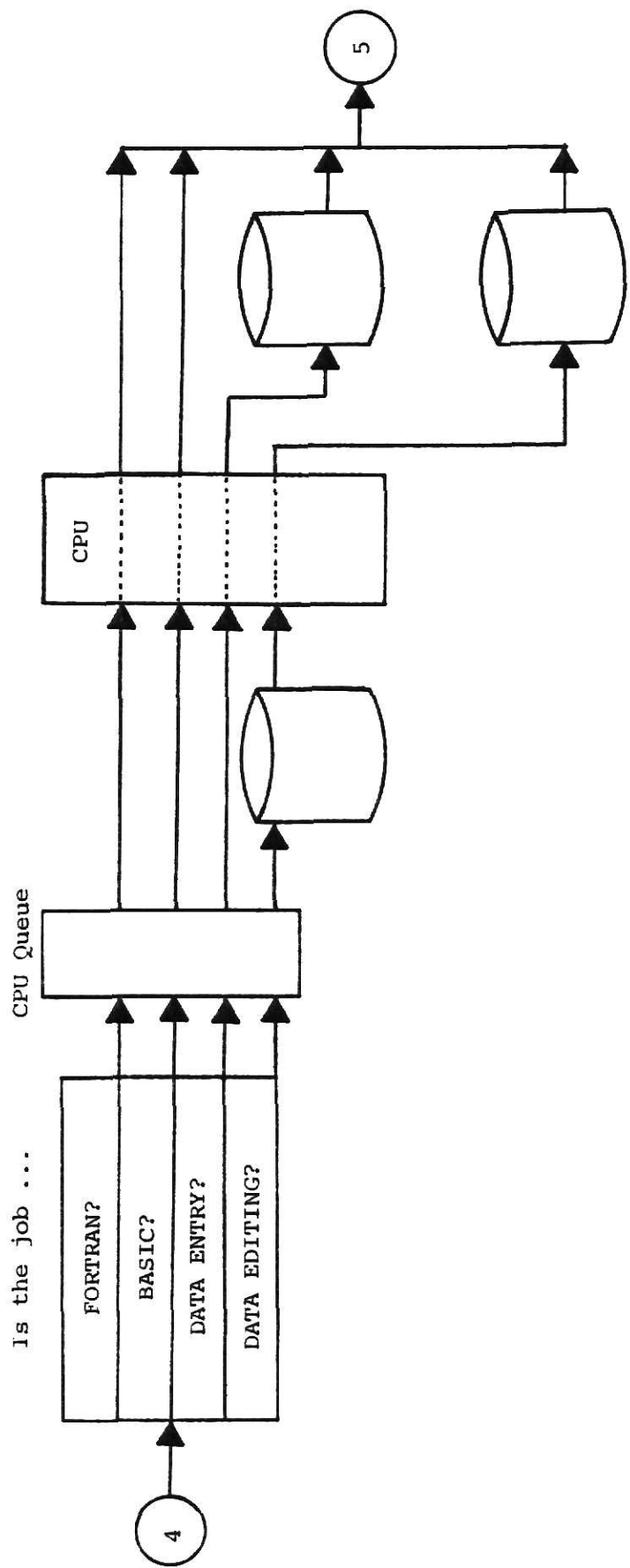


Figure 3A (Continued)

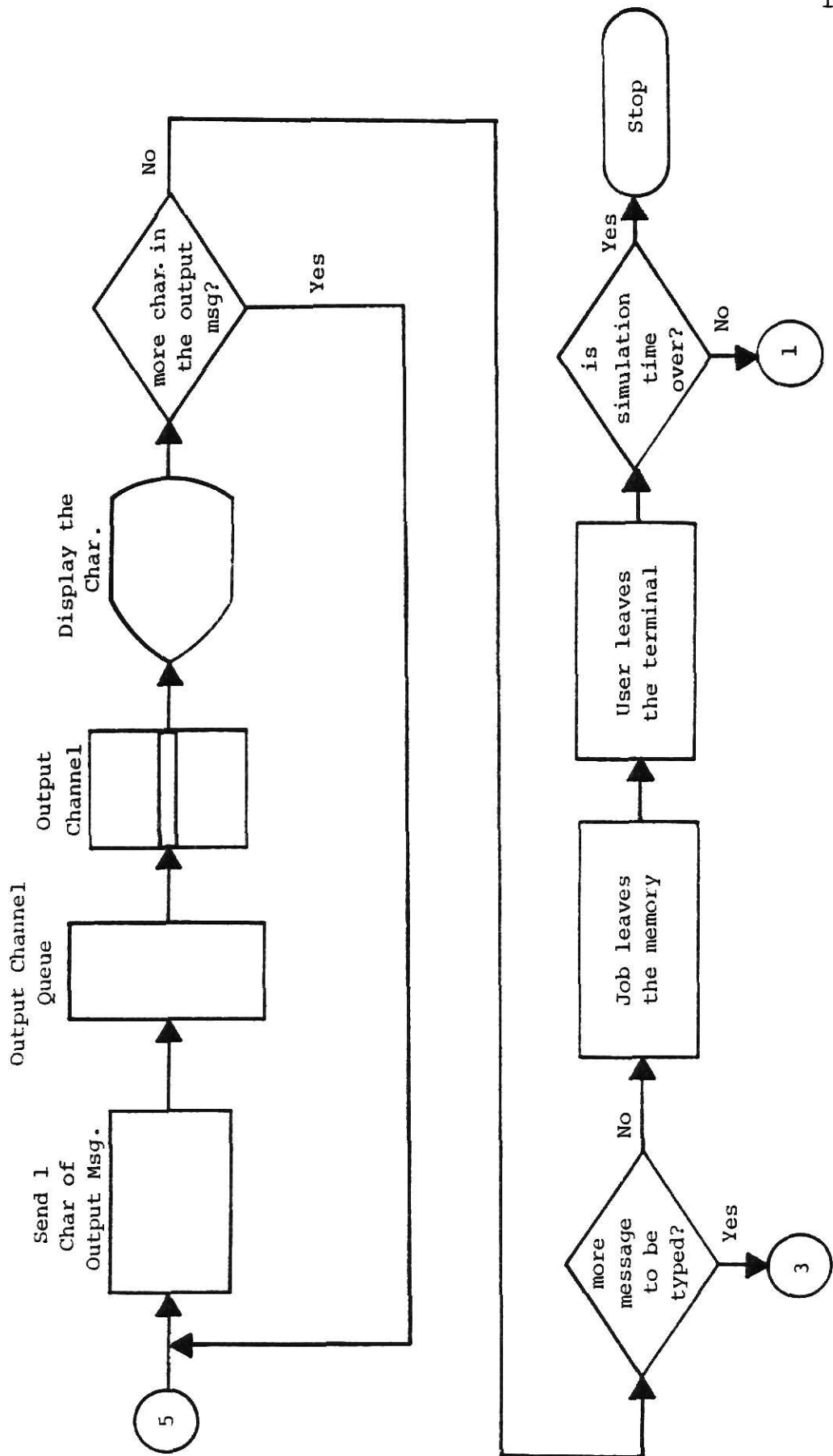


Figure 3A (Continued)

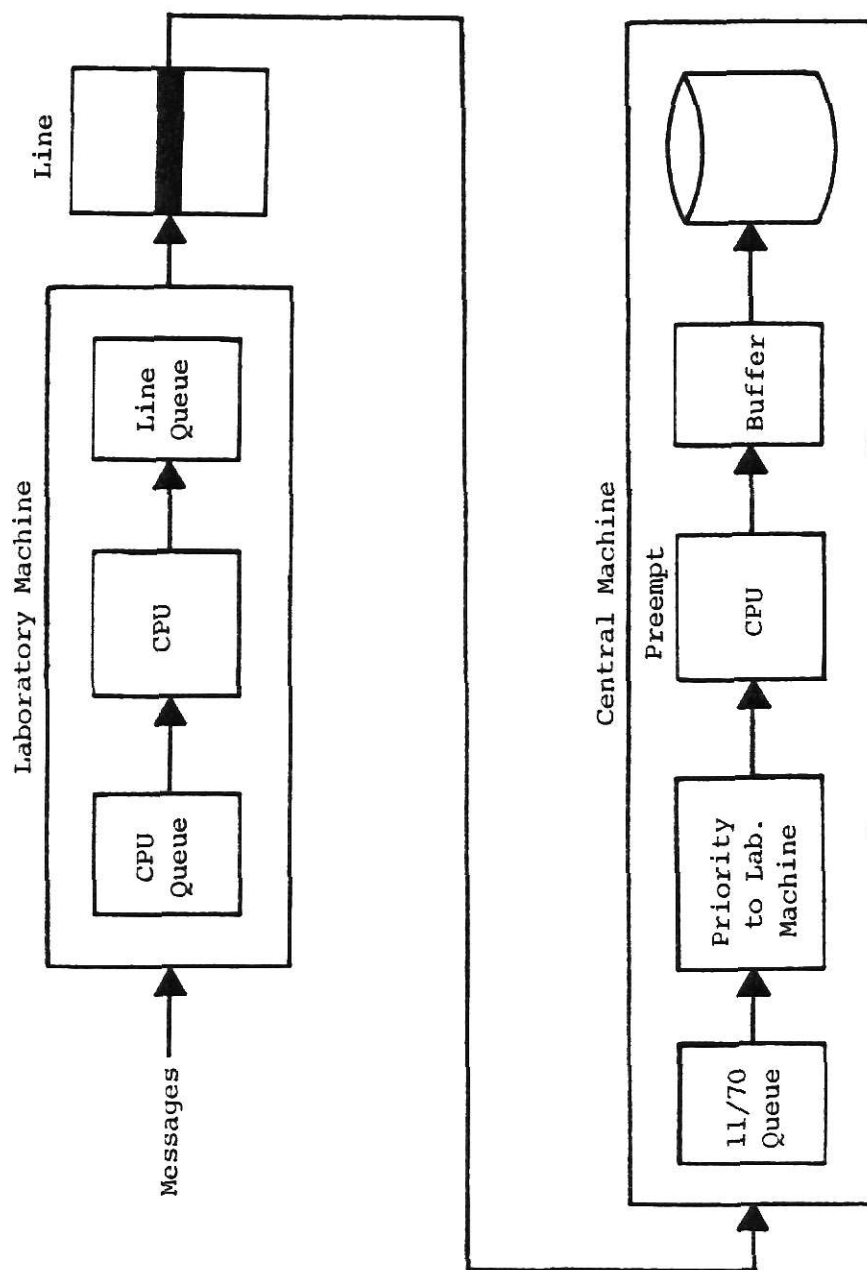


Figure 3B
Message Processing

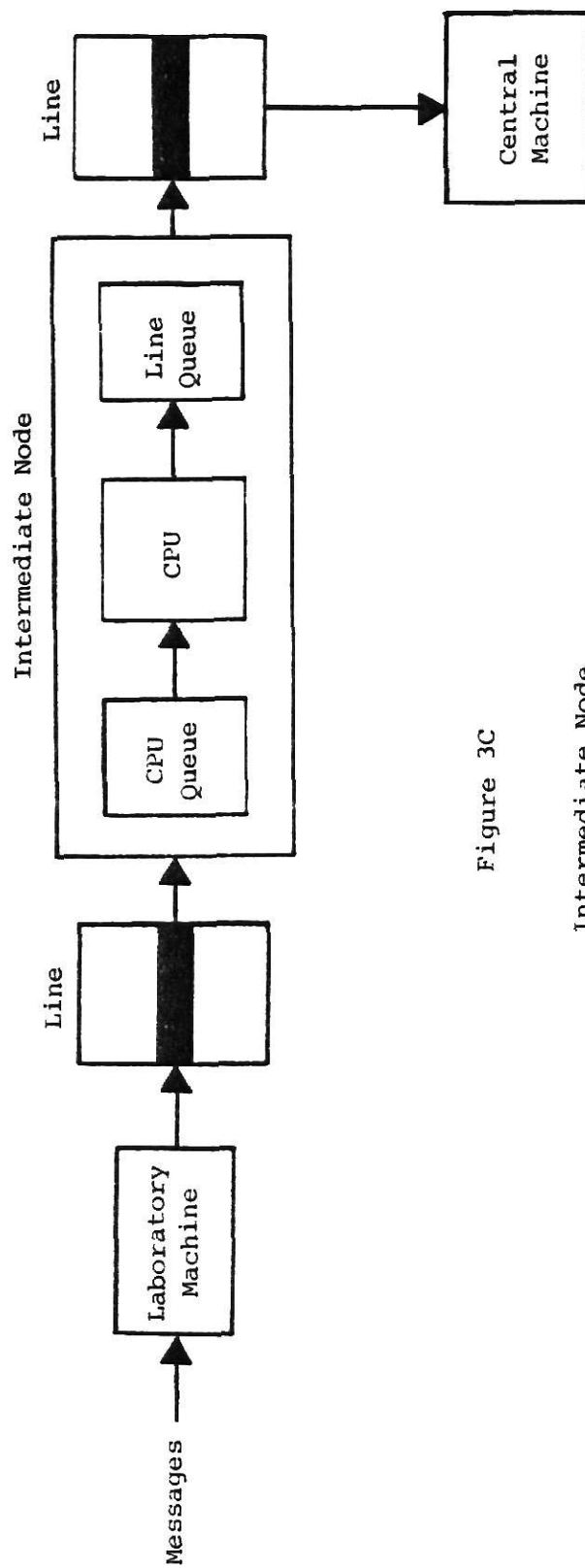


Figure 3C

Intermediate Node
(Hierarchical)

3.2 PARAMETERS

Parameterization of the models is highly dependent on the availability of the information on the performance of PDP 11/70 and the network system software, DECNET, and the usage characteristics of the network. Most of the data on the performance characteristics of DECNET were obtained from the vendor [2].

The user message size was determined to be 256 characters, which is equal to 2048 bits, and the line speed of 19.2 KB was dictated by physical constraints at the School of Aerospace Medicine. In order to determine the maximum number of user messages that can be transmitted over the line, the line speed, 19.2 KB, is divided by the length of a data message, 2048 bits, which results 9.3 user messages/sec.

The CPU overhead for network system software for the laboratory machines and the central machine were obtained by use of two graphs, Figure 4 and Figure 5. CPU overhead for PDP 11/70 was found to be 8.2 percent at 9.3 user msgs/sec. and 1.5 percent at 1.125 user msgs/sec. for 11/34, Figure 4. CPU usage of 11/05 is about two times as much as 11/34, since its performance is only half of 11/34 performance, PDP 11/03 and 8/M performance are also half of 11/05 performance. Figure 5 is used to find the CPU overhead for network software for PDP 11/05, 11/03, and 8/M by determining the CPU usage for 11/34 according to this graph. The message capacity (user msgs/sec.) is 1.125 for all laboratory machines, which is determined by dividing the number of user messages by the maximum number of laboratory machines.

The net line utilization is another parameter of the models which is found in the vendor documents. Figure 6 is used to find the net line utilization percentage according to user msg. size (characters).

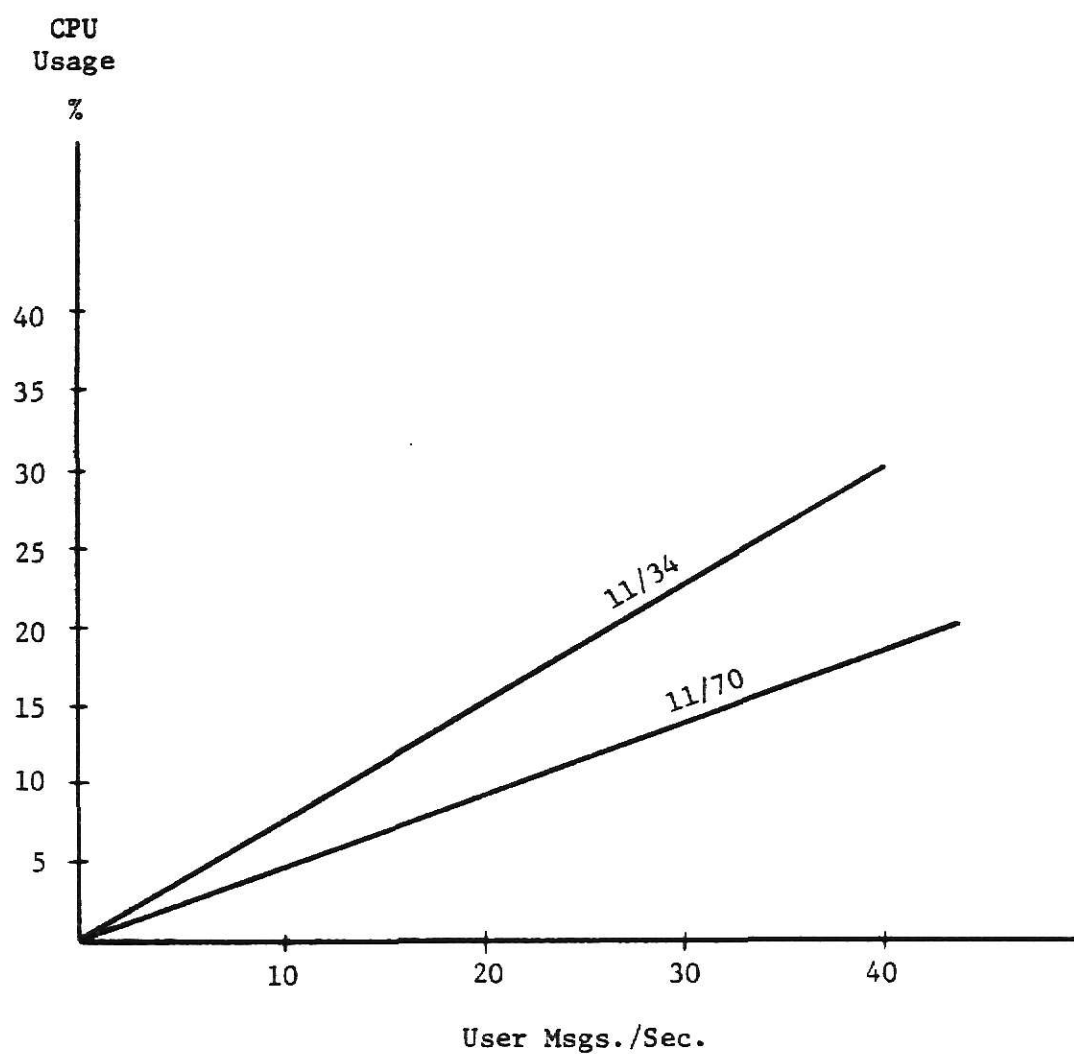


Figure 4

CPU Usage for Network Software

on 11/70 and 11/34

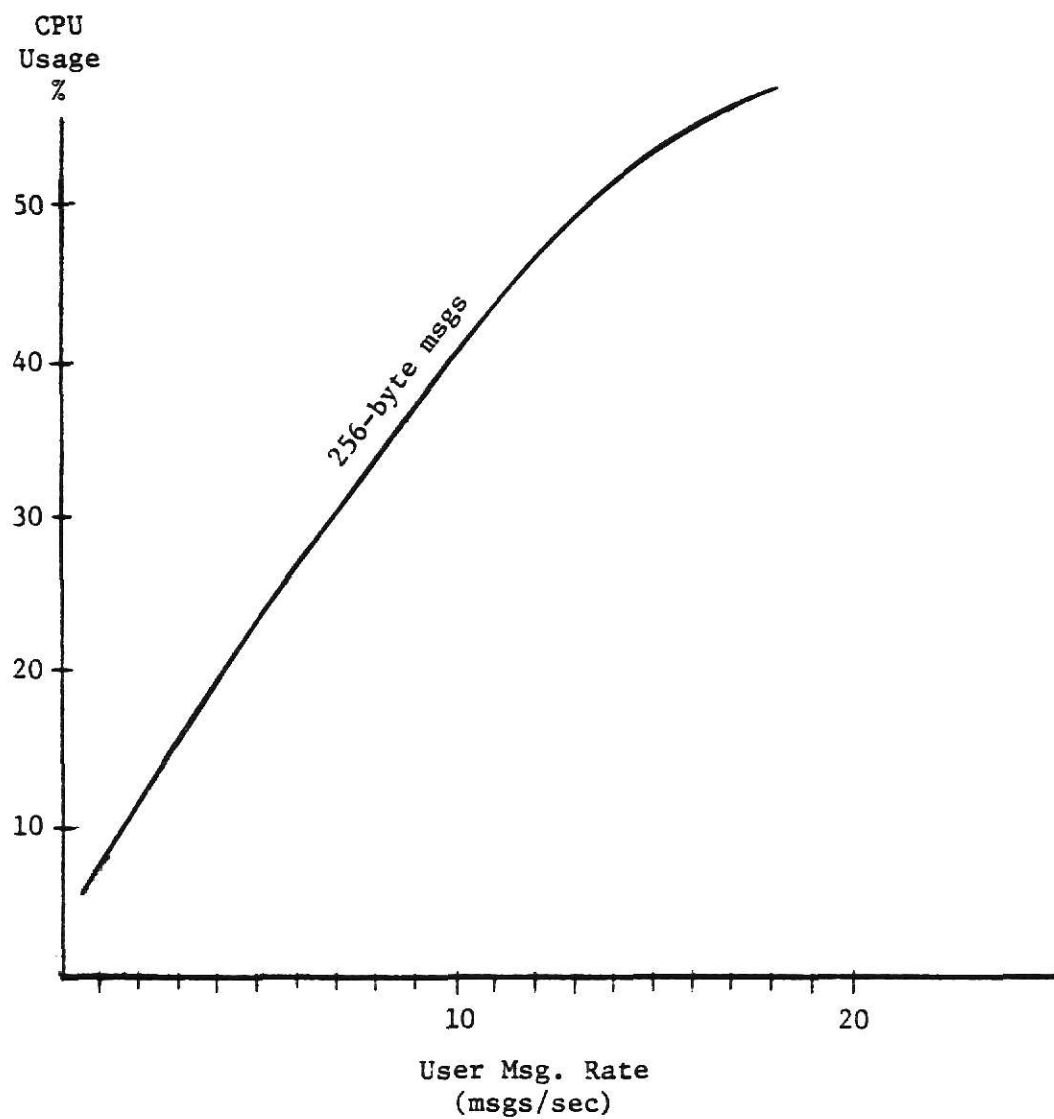


Figure 5

CPU Usage for Network Software on 11/05, 11/03,
and 8/M by Using 11/34 CPU Usage

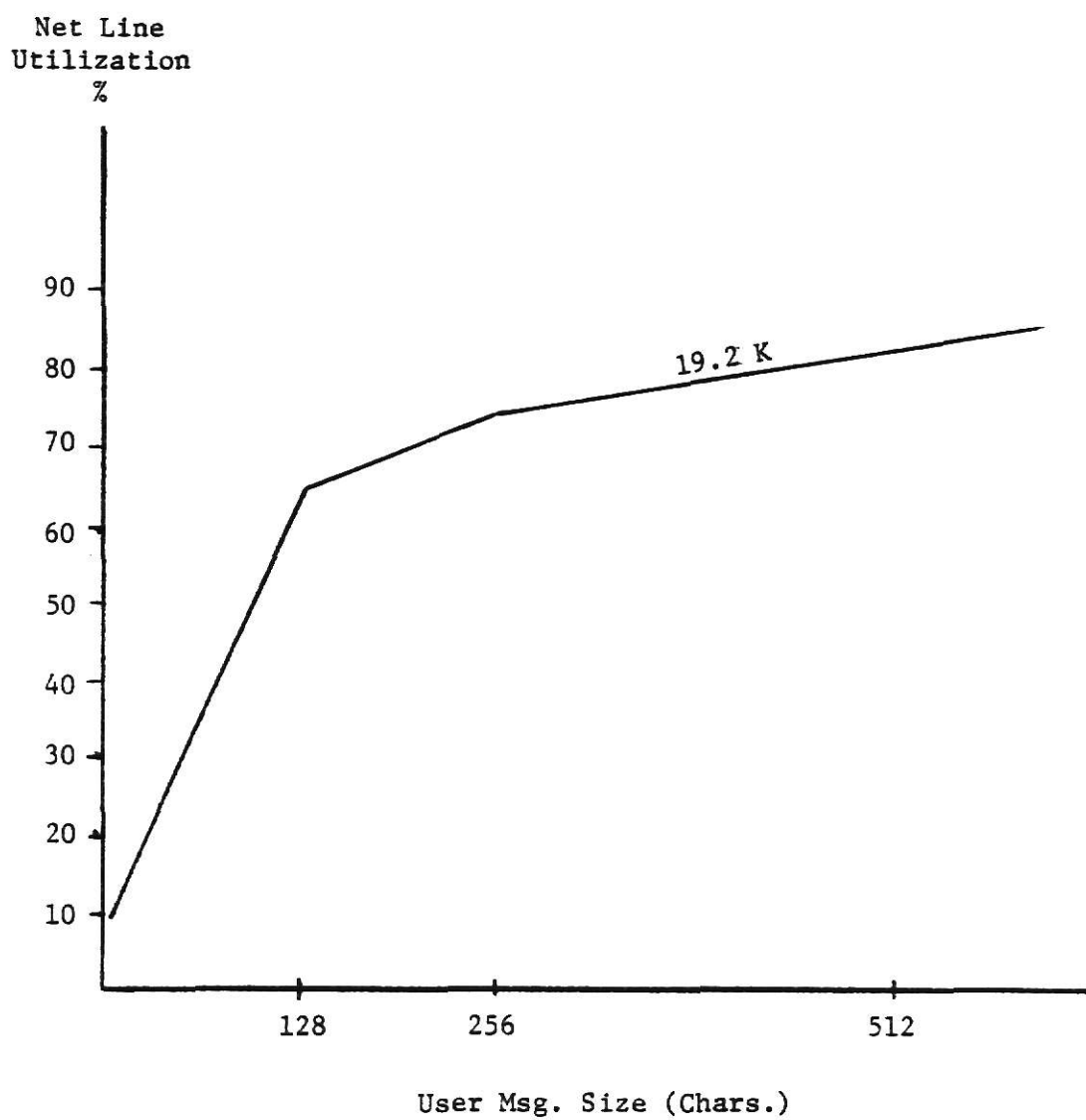


Figure 6

Net Line Utilization

Table 6 lists a summary of the parameters which are indicated above.

3.3 VERIFICATION

Verification of a simulation model is one of the necessary and difficult stages of any simulation study. Any simulation model should be validated in order to obtain some confidence in the model. Only at this point can one rely on the results of the model performance.

In order to gain confidence, the simulation model can be verified by comparing predicted performance of the model with an independent prediction, or the simulation program that implements the model can be validated to be a correct model of the system, and then the program can be verified to be "correct" with respect to the model definition [6].

The simulation programs can also be proven to be correct and equivalent to the design specifications of the system it models. This requires a formal proof of equivalence which is not practical for large programs.

Since the simulation model of this study represents the biomedical research network which is in the design stage, no real verification can be performed because of unavailability of software or hardware measurements of system or user performance. Therefore, no comparison of real performance can be made at this time. In order to verify these types of simulation models and programs, an independent queueing model can be used to measure the degree of comparability between the predicted performance of the model and the results of the queueing model.

A queueing network model is used in this study for the baseline model according to some equations which are explained thoroughly by Denning and Buzen [1].

Parameter	Laboratory Machines				
	11/34	11/05	11/03	8/M	11/70
CPU Usage	1.5%	16%	32%	32%	8.2%
Message Capacity (msg/sec)	1.125	1.125	1.125	1.125	9.3
Net Line Utilization	74%				

Table 6
Network Model Parameters

By using the following equations, the throughput rate and the mean response time can be evaluated:

1) Throughput Rate Formula

$$X_0 = U_1 / \text{VISI}$$

where

U_1 is CPU utilization

VISI is mean CPU time per job

X_0 is throughput rate

2) Interactive Response Time Formula

$$R = M / X_0 - Z$$

where

R is mean response time

M is mean number of active

X_0 is throughput rate

Z is user think time

The complexity of the queueing network equations will increase substantially in order to describe computer networks [7]. Therefore, the queueing network model equation was not applied to the various network models. However, some form of checking was made by using vendor-supplied measurements on the overhead associated with DECNET [2].

Chapter 4

SIMULATION EXPERIMENT

4.1 PARAMETERS

There are two types of parameters that are used in this experiment, system parameters and experimental parameters. System parameters are those parameters that stay fixed throughout the experiment; their values do not change. Experimental parameters, on the other hand, are the ones that change on each run in order to analyze the behavior of the model at various circumstances.

Table 7 shows the fixed parameters that are used in the model. For additional fixed parameters, see Table 6 of Chapter 3 of this report.

The arrivals and departures of users at the CRT terminals are assumed to be exponentially distributed. For the initial iterations of the central model, these parameters were randomized so that on the average twenty terminals were busy at any given time. As a result, the CPU utilization was very high. Since CPU utilization of over seventy percent for the network is considered a potential performance problem by the vendor [5], the arrival and departures were readjusted to obtain a lower CPU utilization. The model simulates for eight minutes. Minutes represent hours since it will save time and money for each run. The experimental parameters of the models are the number of computers in the network which range from one to nine computers, and the network configurations.

Name	Value
Line Speed	19.2 KB
Message Rate	9.3 msg/sec
Disk	2
Disk Channels	2
Terminal	32
Memory	768 KB
Arrival	8 seconds
Departure	1 minute

Table 7

Network Model Fixed Parameters

4.2 CENTRAL MODEL

A model of the central machine executing in a stand-alone manner was exercised for the purpose of establishing a baseline model. The initial iterations of the central model were driven by expected usage parameters supplied by the users. These initial simulation runs projected a very high CPU utilization, approximately eighty-five percent [5]. The vendor-supplied documentation cautions against the use of DECNET when CPU utilization is greater than seventy percent [2]. Therefore, a second set of iterations was carried out with lighter user demands. The resultant performance projections for the single machine system appear in Table 8. These figures will serve as the baseline for comparison with the network configurations.

4.3 NETWORK MODEL

The star configuration was modeled for all three phases while the hierarchical configuration is only reasonable for the final nine computer network. The results for the star configurations presented in Table 8 show little difference in the demand for resources on the central machine or in response to the interactive users. The t-test was applied to determine if any statistically significant differences in throughput exist between the baseline model and any network configurations. The only statistically significant difference, at the .90 level, was between the baseline model and the Phase II star configuration. The number of interactive user commands completed dropped significantly when the second set of laboratory machines was added to the network. However, the interactive throughput of the Phase III model does not differ significantly with either the baseline or Phase II models.

	Single Machine	Phase I Star	Phase II Star	Phase III Star
Avg. 11/70 CPU Utilization	.524	.560	.527	.581
Avg. # Active Users	7.32	7.07	6.14	6.79
Avg. 11/70 Job Queue Length	.563	.642	.474	.576
Mean Response Time (Sec.)	.124	.138	.134	.139
Avg. # Commands Completed	6574	6217	5440	5976
Avg. # Messages Processed	---	1600	3214	4292

Table 8

Star Network Performance Projections

The key reason for the small changes in the demands for central machine resources is that the vendor's constraints on loading the system were not exceeded. As indicated in Table 6, the central machine can process a maximum of 9.3 messages per second. Thus, the laboratory machines are limited to a rate of 1.125 messages per second. Since the processing of the messages received at the central machine involves a small amount of CPU time, the net effect upon the demand for resources of the central machine is minimal.

The simulation study suggests that when six or more laboratory machines are attached to the central machine in a star configuration, the throughput of the interactive users may suffer. In addition, the results of this segment of the study give rise to another serious performance question. The restriction of 1.125 messages per second transmitted by the laboratory machines does not permit the movement of large amounts of data between the individual laboratory machines and the central facility. Because the network is in its earliest stage of evolution, it is not yet possible to predict the minimal data transmission requirements. However, the possibility exists that the capacity of the network may not measure up to original user expectations. For example, the development of a distributed data base management system, which was an option considered in the early stages of network planning, is not feasible under the aforementioned performance constraints.

The results of the experiments with the hierarchical model are summarized in Table 9, which compares performance factors of the baseline model, the nine-node star network and the nine-node hierarchical network. The number of user commands processed exhibits a significant

	Single Machine	9 Computer Star	9 Computer Hierarchical
Avg. 11/70 CPU Utilization	.524	.581	.555
Avg. # Active Users	7.32	6.79	6.16
Avg. 11/70 Job Queue Length	.563	.576	.460
Mean Response Time (Sec.)	.124	.139	.136
Avg. # Commands Completed	6574	5976	5445
Avg. # Messages Processed	---	4292	4321
Avg. 11/34 CPU Utilization	---	.015	.075
Avg. 11/34 Job Queue Length	---	.000	.002
Avg. 11/05 CPU Utilization	---	.271	.804
Avg. 11/05 Job Queue Length	---	.048	1.695

Table 9
Hierarchical Network Performance Projections

decrease, at the .90 level, between the baseline and hierarchical models. However, the throughput rates of the Phase III star and hierarchical models do not differ significantly. Another noticeable difference between the star and hierarchical models occurs in the utilization of the intermediate nodes, i.e., two PDP 11/34's and a PDP 11/05. For all intermediate nodes, both the processor utilization and the length of the message queues jump dramatically with the change from the star to the hierarchical configuration. In fact, the PDP 11/05 intermediate node has become a bottleneck in the system, as indicated by the message queueing figures listed in Table 9.

The simulation results indicate that some performance degradation will occur at Phase II of the network development. In terms of performance, there is no significant difference between the star and hierarchical configurations, although the hierarchical organization has some potential for bottlenecks at the intermediate nodes.

4.4 VERIFICATION

As it was explained in Chapter 3, a queueing network model [1] of the initial model has been constructed to compare the simulation results and the results of the queueing model.

The theoretical throughput rate and response time (R) for the baseline model can be computed as follows:

$$U_1 = .524 \quad \text{CPU utilization}$$

$$\text{VISI} = .04 \quad \text{mean CPU time per job}$$

then

$$X_0 = U_1 / \text{VISI}$$

$$= 13.1 \quad \text{commands/sec.}$$

also

$$M = 7.323 \text{ users}$$

$$Z = .423 \text{ sec.}$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} R &= M/X_0 - Z \\ &= .136 \end{aligned}$$

The value for Z is the expected value, not the observed mean. The theoretical value for X_0 is close to the observed value of 13.69 commands/seconds for the baseline model. Also, there is a similarity between the theoretical value for R and the observed value of .124 seconds for the baseline model. If the observed value of 13.69 is used for X_0 in the response time formula, the value of .112 will be obtained, which is also comparable with the observed value of R.

The flowchart of the baseline model, the program listings, and the results of all executions can be found in Appendices 1, 2, and 3.

Chapter 6

CONCLUSION

6.1 SUMMARY

This simulation study has been done for application in a biomedical research environment at the U.S. Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine. The study consists of development of a series of simulation runs for a computer network for biomedical research.

The initial model of the network consists of PDP 11/70 as the central point with thirty-two interactive terminals. This model is used as the baseline for comparing and measuring the effect of any network configuration. A theoretical queueing network model of the central system has been synthesized for verification purposes, the simulation results are checked with the results of the queueing network model.

The star configurations consist of the central system linked with three, six, and eight computers, respectively. Parameters describing the behavior of the terminal users were adjusted to achieve CPU utilization less than seventy percent, which is a restriction of the network software. For the experimental machine and line parameters, transmission of the messages throughout the network proceeded with no bottleneck. The demand for resources on the central machine may increase noticeably when six or more laboratory computers are added to the network. As a result, the interactive terminal user's throughput may suffer.

The hierarchical configuration which has nine processors is also compared with the central machine model. Besides the fact that the interactive terminal users would have to stay longer at the terminals to get their jobs done, as in the case of the star configuration, there is also a potential bottleneck in the hierarchical network which makes the star configuration a more desirable network.

6.2 FURTHER WORK

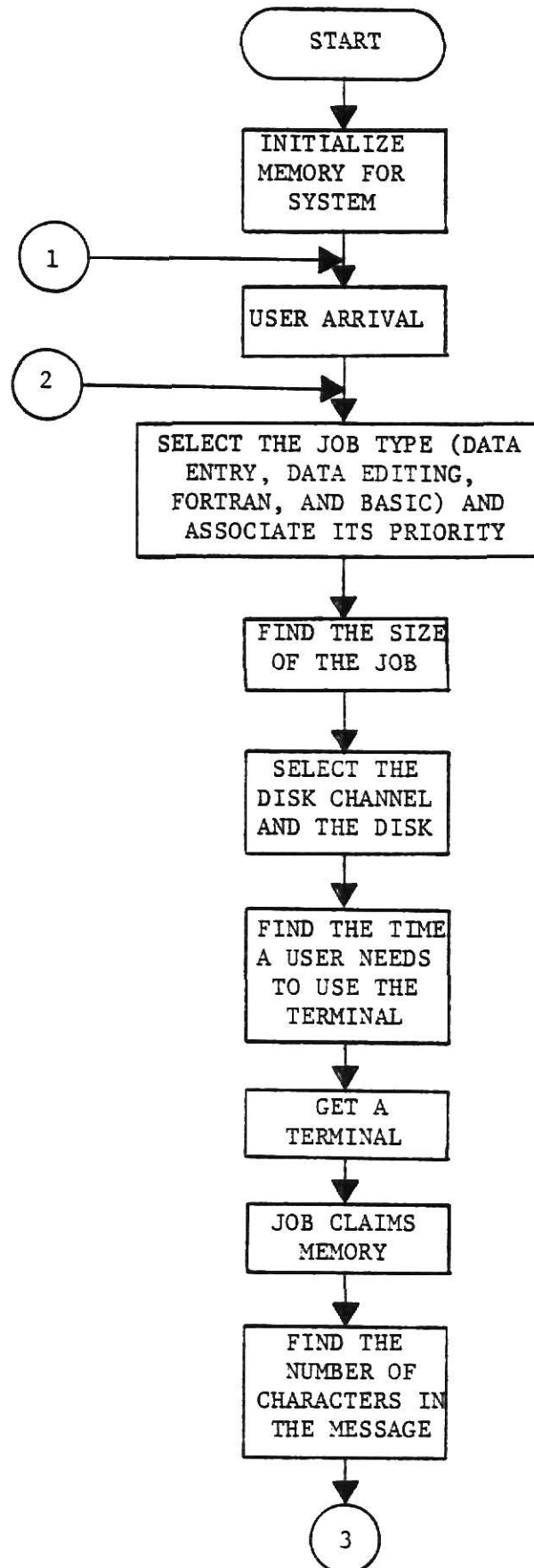
After the installation of PDP 11/70 at the School of Aerospace Medicine, the complete characteristics of the machine should be examined. Also, the user's workload and other factors which will have some effects on the simulation runs must be considered. Since the model is sufficiently general, changes to the model and parameters can be made as soon as more specific determination becomes available. The experiment must be repeated again and each network evaluated in order to select the more efficient network for the School.

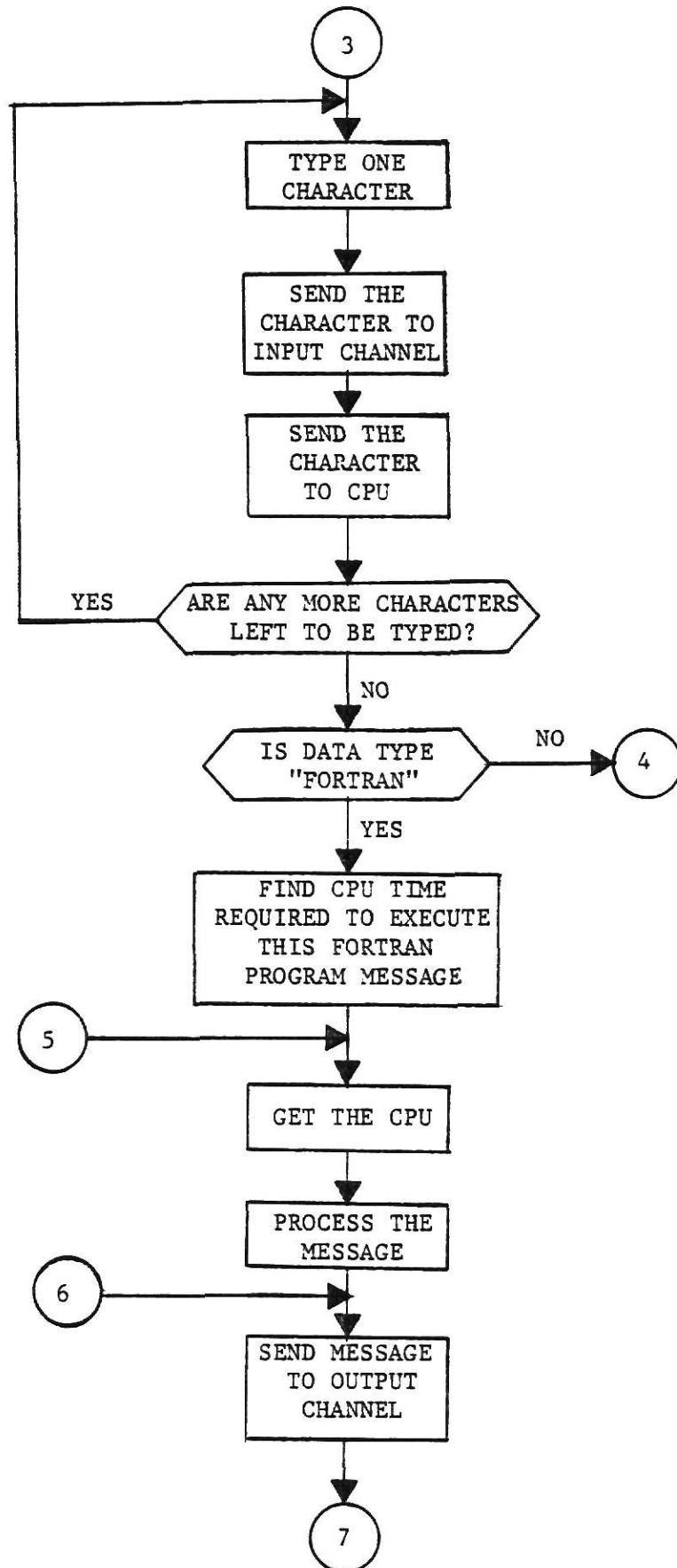
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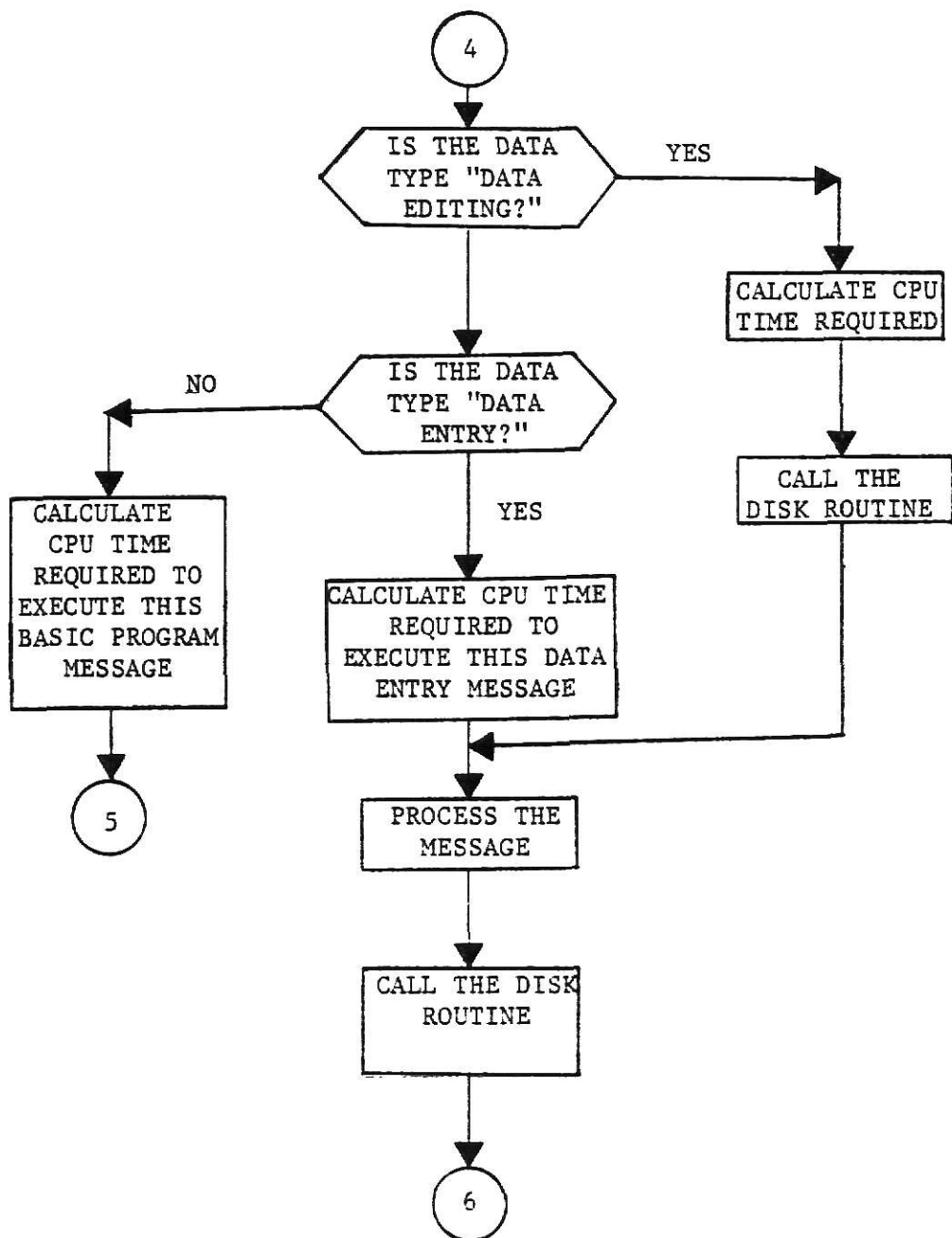
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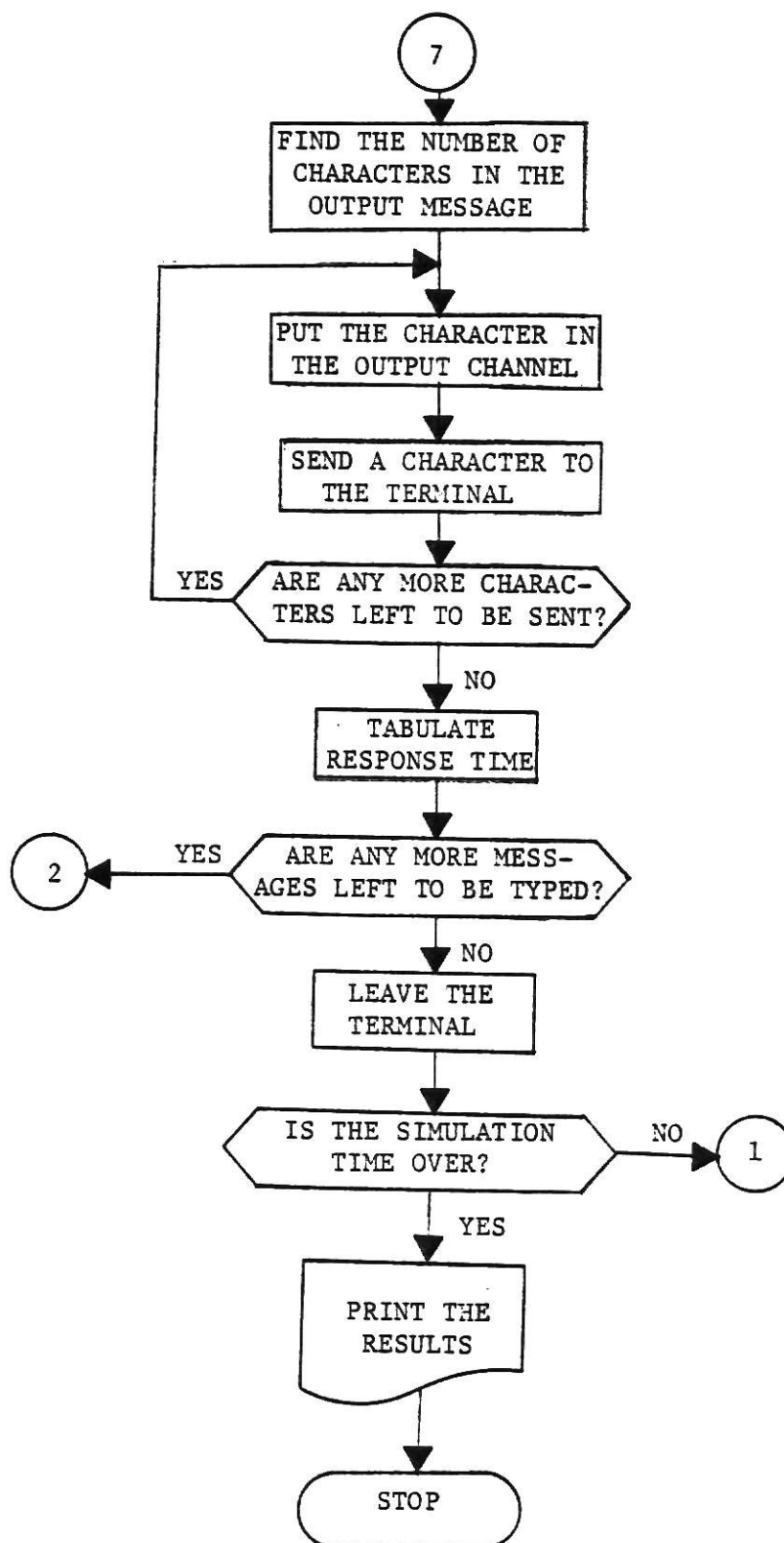
Appendix 1

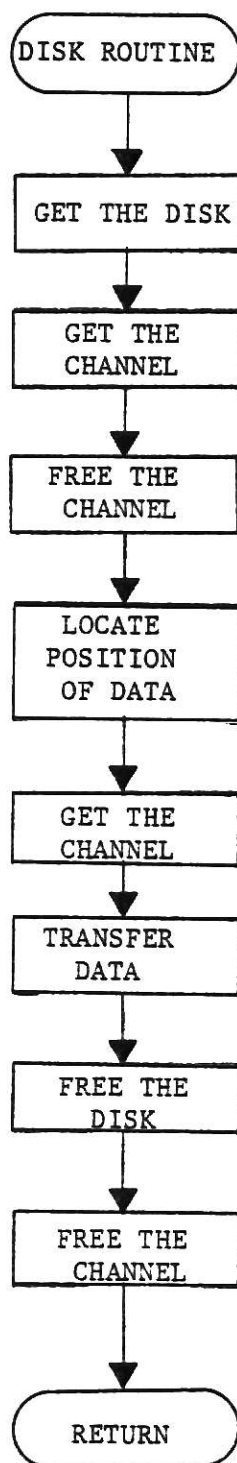
FLOWCHART OF THE BASELINE MODEL











Appendix 2

THE PROGRAM LISTING

BLOCK NUMBER	LOC	OPERATION	A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I	COMMENTS	STATEMENT NUMBER
1	*****	*****	*****	*****	1
2	*****	*****	*****	*****	2
3	*****	*****	*****	*****	3
4	*****	*****	*****	*****	4
5	*****	*****	*****	*****	5
6	*****	*****	*****	*****	6
7	*****	*****	*****	*****	7
8	*****	*****	*****	*****	8
9	*****	*****	*****	*****	9
10	*****	*****	*****	*****	10
11	*****	*****	*****	*****	11
12	*****	*****	*****	*****	12
13	*****	*****	*****	*****	13
14	*****	*****	*****	*****	14
15	*****	*****	*****	*****	15
16	*****	*****	*****	*****	16
17	*****	*****	*****	*****	17
18	*****	*****	*****	*****	18
19	*****	*****	*****	*****	19
20	*****	*****	*****	*****	20
21	*****	*****	*****	*****	21
22	*****	*****	*****	*****	22
23	*****	*****	*****	*****	23
24	*****	*****	*****	*****	24
25	*****	*****	*****	*****	25
26	*****	*****	*****	*****	26
27	*****	*****	*****	*****	27
28	*****	*****	*****	*****	28
29	*****	*****	*****	*****	29
30	*****	*****	*****	*****	30
31	*****	*****	*****	*****	31
32	*****	*****	*****	*****	32
33	*****	*****	*****	*****	33
34	*****	*****	*****	*****	34
35	*****	*****	*****	*****	35
36	*****	*****	*****	*****	36
37	*****	*****	*****	*****	37
38	*****	*****	*****	*****	38
39	*****	*****	*****	*****	39
40	*****	*****	*****	*****	40
41	*****	*****	*****	*****	41
42	*****	*****	*****	*****	42
43	*****	*****	*****	*****	43
44	*****	*****	*****	*****	44
45	*****	*****	*****	*****	45
46	*****	*****	*****	*****	46
47	*****	*****	*****	*****	47
48	*****	*****	*****	*****	48
49	*****	*****	*****	*****	49
50	*****	*****	*****	*****	50
51	*****	*****	*****	*****	51
52	*****	*****	*****	*****	52
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PRIORITY FUNCTION
 JOB TYPE
 EXPONENTIAL FUNCTION
 MEMORY SIZE
 DISK SELECTION
 DISK CHANNEL SELECTION
 TRANSPORTATION OVER C. LINE
 VARIABLES
 MESSAGE LENGTH
 STORAGES
 TERMINAL STORAGE
 MEMORY GENERATE
 ENTER
 TERMINATE
 GENERATE
 ASSIGN
 ASSIGN
 ASSIGN
 ASSIGN
 PRIORITY
 ASSIGN
 ASSIGN
 QUEUE
 ENTER
 DEPART
 QUEUE

8000, FNSEXPN, ..., 9PF
 1, FN\$OTAE, PF
 9, FN\$MEMF, PF
 6, FN\$DISK2, PF
 7, FN\$OCHNL, PF
 FN\$PRIORITY
 5, 60000, 3, PF
 5, CI, PF
 TER
 TER
 TER
 MEM

GENERATE ONLY ONE TRANSACTION
 SYSTEM ENTERS MEMORY
 REDUCE TERMINATION BY 0
 USER ARRIVAL
 ASSIGN JOB TYPE
 ASSIGN THE SIZE OF THE JOB
 SELECT A DISK
 SELECT A CHANNEL
 FIND THE PRIORITY FOR THE JOB
 TIME NEEDED TC TYPE ALL MESSAGES
 ADD THE ABOVE VALUE TO CLOCK
 LINE UP FOR TERMINAL
 GET A TERMINAL TC USE
 LEAVE THE LINE
 JOB WAITS TO ENTER THE MEMORY

16	ENTER	HENRY.PF9	JOB ENTERS MEMRY	56
17	DEPART	MEM	LEAVE THE WAITING LINE	57
18	MSG	2,V\$CHAR.PF	ASSIGN # OF CHARACTERS IN JOB	58
19	ADVANCE	250	TYPE THE CHARACTER	59
20	ADVANCE	6	SEND THE CHAR TO INPUT CHANNEL	60
21	QUEUE	1CHNL	LINE UP FOR INPUT CHANNEL	61
22	SEIZE	CHNL	SEIZE THE I/CHANNEL	62
23	DEPART	1CHNL	LEAVE THE LINE	63
24	ADVANCE	1	SEND THE CHARACTER TO CPU	64
25	RELEASE	CHNL	LEAVE THE INPUT CHANNEL	65
26	ASSIGN	2-11.PF	TAKE OFF 1 CHARACTER	66
27	TEST LE	PF2.0,TYPE	IF MORE CHAR LEFT GOTO TYPE	67
28	MARK		MARK THE TIME	68
29	TEST NE	PF1.3,FORT	IF FORTAN THEN GOTO "FORT"	69
30	TEST NE	PF1.2,DEDIT	IF DATA EDITING THEN GOTO "DEDIT"	70
31	TEST NE	PF1.1,DENTR	IF DATA ENTRY THEN GOTO "DENTR"	71
32	ASSIGN	3.40.3.PF	COMPUTE CPU TIME	72
33	QUEUE	JOB	CUEUE FOR CPU	73
34	SEIZE	CPU	GET THE CPU	74
35	DEPART	JOB	DEPART THE QUEUE	75
36	ADVANCE	5	TASK SWITCH OVERHEAD	76
37	ADVANCE	PF3	PROCESS THE MESSAGE	77
38	RELEASE	CPU	END PROCESSING	78
39	TRANSFER	,COMP	GO TO "COMP"	79
40	ASSIGN	3.90.3.PF	COMPUTE CPU TIME	80
41	QUEUE	JOB	QUEUE FOR CPU	81
42	SEIZE	CPU	GET THE CPU	82
43	DEPART	JOB	DEPART THE QUEUE	83
44	ADVANCE	5	TASK SWITCH OVERHEAD	84
45	ADVANCE	PF3	PROCESS THE MESSAGE	85
46	RELEASE	CPU	END PROCESSING	86
47	TRANSFER	,COMP	GOTO COMP	87
48	ASSIGN	3.15.3.PF	COMPUTE CPU TIME	88
49	QUEUE	JOB	QUEUE FOR CPU	89
50	SEIZE	CPU	GET THE CPU	90
51	DEPART	JOB	DEPART THE QUEUE	91
52	ADVANCE	5	TASK SWITCH OVERHEAD	92
53	ADVANCE	PF3	PROCESS THE MESSAGE	93
54	RELEASE	CPU	END PROCESSING	94
55	TRANSFER	SBR.DISK.8PF	GOTO USE THE DISK	95
56	TRANSFER	,COMP	GOTO "COMP"	96
57	ASSIGN	3.30.3.PF	COMPUTE CPU TIME	97
58	TRANSFER	SBR.DISK.8PF	GOTO USE THE DISK	98
59	QUEUE	JOB	QUEUE FOR CPU	99
60	SEIZE	CPU	GET THE CPU	100
61	DEPART	JOB	DEPART THE QUEUE	101
62	ADVANCE	5	TASK SWITCH OVERHEAD	102
63	ADVANCE	PF3	PROCESS THE MESSAGE	103
64	RELEASE	CPU	END PROCESSING	104
65	TRANSFER	SBR.DISK.8PF	GOTO USE THE DISK	105
66	ADVANCE	1	SEND THE MSG TO OUTPUT CHANNEL	106
67	ASSIGN	4,V\$CHAR.PF	ASSIGN # OF CHAR IN OUTPUT MSG	107
68	QUEUE	0CHNL	QUEUE FOR OUTPUT CHANNEL	108
69	SEIZE	CHNL	GET THE CHANNEL	109
70	DEPART	0CHNL	LEAVE THE QUEUE	110
71	ADVANCE	1	THE CHARACTER IS QUEUED UP	111
72	RELEASE	CHNL	LEAVE THE CHANNEL	112

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73 ADVANCE 6
74 ASSIGN 4-1,PF
75 TEST LE PF4,0,OUT
76 TABULATE TPUT
77 TEST GE C1,PF5,MSG
78 LEAVE MEMRY,PF9
79 LEAVE TERML
80 TERMINATE 0
81 QUEUE P6
82 SEIZE P6
83 DEPART P6
84 QUEUE P7
85 SEIZE P7
86 DEPART P7
87 RELEASE P7
88 ADVANCE 30
89 QUEUE P7
90 SEIZE P7
91 DEPART P7
92 ADVANCE 2
93 RELEASE P6
94 RELEASE P7
95 TRANSFER PF,8,1
96 GENERATE 480000
97 TERMINATE 1
START 1
END

DISK
SEND THE C-AR TO THE TERMINAL
TAKE OFF ONE CHARACTER
IF MORE CHAR LEFT GOTO OUT
TABULATE THE THROUGHPUT TABLE
IF MORE MSGS TO TYPE GOTO "MSG"
LEAVE MEMORY
IF FINISHED LEAVE THE TERMINAL
REDUCE TERMINATION BY 0
ENTER DISK QUEUE
GET DISK
LEAVE DISK Q.
ENTER CHANNEL C.
GET CHANNEL
LEAVE CHANNEL
RELEASE CHANNEL
DO DISK ACCESS TIME
ENTER CHANNEL C.
GET CHANNEL.
LEAVE CHANNEL C.
DISK TRANSFER DATA TIME.
RELEASE DISK.
RELEASE CHANNEL
RETURN TO THE CALLER.
SIMULATE FOR 8 MINUTES
REDUCE TERMINATION TIME BY 1
PROCESS 1 MESSAGE.

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13	RELEASE	P1	FREE 11/34	56
14	QUEUE	P3	LINE Q	57
15	SEIZE	P3	GET THE LINE	58
16	DEPART	P3	LEAVE THE LINE Q	59
17	ADVANCE	FNSTRNS	TRANSPORTATION TIME	60
18	RELEASE	P3	LEAVE THE LINE	61
19	TRANSFER	.BIG	GO TO BIG	62
20	GENERATE	889, FNSEXPN, ..., 8PF	GENERATE A MESSAGE	63
21	ASSIGN	2, K2	ASSIGN SAMPLE #	64
22	ASSIGN	1, K16	ASSIGN PDP 11/34 #	65
23	ASSIGN	3, V\$LINE	ASSIGN LINE #	66
24	QUEUE	P1	ENTER PDP 11/34	67
25	SEIZE	P1	GET THE CPU	68
26	DEPART	P1	LEAVE PDP 11/34 Q	69
27	ADVANCE	1	MSG PREPARATION	70
28	ADVANCE	13	DECNET OVERHEAD	71
29	RELEASE	P1	FREE 11/34	72
30	QUEUE	P3	LINE Q	73
31	SEIZE	P3	GET THE LINE	74
32	DEPART	P3	LEAVE THE LINE Q	75
33	ADVANCE	FNSTRNS	TRANSPORTATION TIME	76
34	RELEASE	P3	LEAVE THE LINE	77
35	TRANSFER	.BIG	GO TO BIG	78
36	GENERATE	889, FNSEXPN, ..., 8PF	GENERATE A MESSAGE	79
37	ASSIGN	2, K3	ASSIGN SAMPLE #	80
38	ASSIGN	1, K17	ASSIGN PDP 11/05 #	81
39	ASSIGN	3, V\$LINE	ASSIGN LINE #	82
40	QUEUE	P1	ENTER PDP 11/05	83
41	SEIZE	P1	GET THE CPU	84
42	DEPART	P1	LEAVE PDP 11/05 Q	85
43	ADVANCE	1	MSG PREPARATION	86
44	ADVANCE	142	DECNET OVERHEAD	87
45	RELEASE	P1	FREE 11/05	88
46	QUEUE	P3	LINE Q	89
47	SEIZE	P3	GET THE LINE	90
48	DEPART	P3	LEAVE THE LINE Q	91
49	ADVANCE	FNSTRNS	TRANSPORTATION TIME	92
50	RELEASE	P3	LEAVE THE LINE	93
51	TRANSFER	.BIG	GO TO BIG	94
52	GENERATE	889, FNSEXPN, ..., 8PF	GENERATE A MESSAGE	95
53	ASSIGN	2, K4	ASSIGN SAMPLE #	96
54	ASSIGN	1, K18	ASSIGN PDP 11/34 #	97
55	ASSIGN	3, V\$LINE	ASSIGN LINE #	98
56	QUEUE	P1	ENTER PDP 11/34	99
57	SEIZE	P1	GET THE CPU	100
58	DEPART	P1	LEAVE PDP 11/34 Q	101
59	ADVANCE	1	MSG PREPARATION	102
60	ADVANCE	13	DECNET OVERHEAD	103
61	RELEASE	P1	FREE 11/34	104
62	QUEUE	P3	LINE Q	105
63	SEIZE	P3	GET THE LINE	106
64	DEPART	P3	LEAVE THE LINE Q	107
65	ADVANCE	FNSTRNS	TRANSPORTATION TIME	108
66	RELEASE	P3	LEAVE THE LINE	109
67	TRANSFER	.BIG	GO TO BIG	110
68	GENERATE	889, FNSEXPN, ..., 8PF	GENERATE A MESSAGE	111
69	ASSIGN	2, K5	ASSIGN SAMPLE #	112

70	ASSIGN	1,K19	ASSIGN PDP 11/34 #	113
71	ASSIGN	3,V\$LINE	ASSIGN LINE #	114
72	QUEUE	P1	ENTER PDP 11/34	115
73	SEIZE	P1	GET THE CPU	116
74	DEPART	P1	LEAVE PDP 11/34 Q	117
75	ADVANCE	1	MSG PREPARATION	118
76	ADVANCE	13	CECNET OVERHEAD	119
77	RELEASE	P1	FREE 11/34	120
78	QUEUE	P3	LINE Q	121
79	SEIZE	P3	GET THE LINE	122
80	DEPART	P3	LEAVE THE LINE Q	123
81	ADVANCE	FN\$TRNS	TRANSPORTATION TIME	124
82	RELEASE	P3	LEAVE THE LINE	125
83	TRANSFER	.BIG	GO TO BIG	126
84	GENERATE	889, FN\$EXPON, ..., 8PF	GENERATE A MESSAGE	127
85	ASSIGN	2,K6	ASSIGN SAMPLE #	128
86	ASSIGN	1,K20	ASSIGN PDP 11/03 #	129
87	ASSIGN	3,V\$LINE	ASSIGN LINE #	130
88	QUEUE	P1	ENTER PDP 11/03	131
89	SEIZE	P1	GET THE CPU	132
90	DEPART	P1	LEAVE PDP 11/03 Q	133
91	ADVANCE	1	MSG PREPARATION	134
92	ADVANCE	284	CECNET OVERHEAD	135
93	RELEASE	P1	FREE 11/03	136
94	QUEUE	P3	LINE Q	137
95	SEIZE	P3	GET THE LINE	138
96	DEPART	P3	LEAVE THE LINE Q	139
97	ADVANCE	FN\$TRNS	TRANSPORTATION TIME	140
98	RELEASE	P3	LEAVE THE LINE	141
99	TRANSFER	.BIG	GO TO BIG	142
100	GENERATE	889, FN\$EXPON, ..., 8PF	GENERATE A MESSAGE	143
101	ASSIGN	2,K8	ASSIGN SAMPLE #	144
102	ASSIGN	1,K21	ASSIGN PDP 11/05 #	145
103	ASSIGN	3,V\$LINE	ASSIGN LINE #	146
104	QUEUE	P1	ENTER PDP 11/05	147
105	SEIZE	P1	GET THE CPU	148
106	DEPART	P1	LEAVE PDP 11/05 Q	149
107	ADVANCE	1	MSG PREPARATION	150
108	ADVANCE	242	CECNET OVERHEAD	151
109	RELEASE	P1	FREE 11/05	152
110	QUEUE	P3	LINE Q	153
111	SEIZE	P3	GET THE LINE	154
112	DEPART	P3	LEAVE THE LINE Q	155
113	ADVANCE	FN\$TRNS	TRANSPORTATION TIME	156
114	RELEASE	P3	LEAVE THE LINE	157
115	TRANSFER	.BIG	GO TO BIG	158
116	GENERATE	889, FN\$EXPON, ..., 8PF	GENERATE A MESSAGE	159
117	ASSIGN	2,K7	ASSIGN SAMPLE #	160
118	ASSIGN	1,K22	ASSIGN PDP 8/M	161
119	ASSIGN	3,V\$LINE	ASSIGN LINE #	162
120	QUEUE	P1	ENTER PDP 8/M	163
121	SEIZE	P1	GET THE CPU	164
122	DEPART	P1	LEAVE PDP 8/M C	165
123	ADVANCE	1	MSG PREPARATION	166
124	ADVANCE	284	CECNET OVERHEAD	167
125	RELEASE	P1	FREE 8/M	168
126	QUEUE	P3	LINE Q	169

127	SEIZE	P3	GET THE LINE	170
128	DEPART	P3	LEAVE THE LINE Q	171
129	ADVANCE	FNSTRNS	TRANSPORTATION TIME	172
130	RELEASE	P3	LEAVE THE LINE	173
131	QUEUE	PDP	ENTER 11/70	174
132	PRIORITY	5	TO LAB. MACHINES	175
133	PREEMPT	CPU	GET 11/70 CPU	176
134	DEPART	PDP	LEAVE 11/70	177
135	ENTER	BUFF		178
136	ADVANCE	5	SWAP TASKS	179
137	ADVANCE	9	CPU USAGE CN THE 11/70	180
138	RETURN	CPU	FREE 11/70 CPU	181
139	ASSIGN	6.FN\$DISK2.PF	SELECT A DISK	182
140	ASSIGN	7.FN\$DCHNL.PF	SELECT A CHANNEL	183
141	TRANSFER	SBR.DISK.8PF		184
142	LEAVE	BUFF		185
143	TERMINATE	0		186
144	GENERATE	800.FN\$EXPON.***9PF	USER ARRIVAL	187
145	ASSIGN	1.FN\$DTAEN.PF	ASSIGN JOB TYPE	188
146	ASSIGN	9.FN\$HEMF.PF	ASSIGN THE SIZE OF THE JOB	189
147	ASSIGN	6.FN\$DISK2.PF	SELECT A DISK	190
148	ASSIGN	7.FN\$DCHNL.PF	SELECT A CHANNEL	191
149	PRIORITY	FN\$PRIORITY	FIND THE PRIORITY FOR THE JOB	192
150	ASSIGN	5.60000.3.PF	TIME NEEDED TO TYPE ALL MESSAGES	193
151	ASSIGN	5+.C1.PF	ADD THE ABOVE VALUE TO CLOCK	194
152	QUEUE	TER	LINE UP FOR TERMINAL	195
153	ENTER	TERML	GET A TERMINAL TO USE	196
154	DEPART	TER	LEAVE THE LINE	197
155	QUEUE	MEM	JOB WAITS TO ENTER THE MEMORY	198
156	ENTER	MEMRY.PF9	JOB ENTERS MEMORY	199
157	DEPART	MEM	LEAVE THE WAITING LINE	200
158	ASSIGN	2.V\$CHAR.PF	ASSIGN # OF CHARACTERS IN JOB	201
159	ADVANCE	250	TYPE THE CHARACTER	202
160	ADVANCE	6	SEND THE CHAR TO INPUT CHANNEL	203
161	QUEUE	ICHNL	LINE UP FOR INPUT CHANNEL	204
162	SEIZE	CHNL	SEIZE THE I/CHANNEL	205
163	DEPART	ICHNL	LEAVE THE LINE	206
164	ADVANCE	1	SEND THE CHARACTER TO CPU	207
165	RELEASE	CHNL	LEAVE THE INPUT CHANNEL	208
166	ASSIGN	2-.1.PF	TAKE OFF 1 CHARACTER	209
167	TEST LE	PF2.0.TYPE	IF MORE CHAR LEFT GOTO TYPE	210
168	MARK		MARK THE TIME	211
169	TEST NE	PF1.3.FORT	IF FORTAN THEN GOTO "FORT"	212
170	TEST NE	PF1.2.DEDIT	IF DATA EDITING THEN GOTO "DEDIT"	213
171	TEST NE	PF1.1.DENTR	IF DATA ENTRY THEN GOTO "DENTR"	214
172	ASSIGN	3.40.3.PF	COMPUTE CPU TIME	215
173	QUEUE	JOB	QUEUE FOR CPU	216
174	SEIZE	CPU	GET THE CPU	217
175	DEPART	JOB	DEPART THE QUEUE	218
176	ADVANCE	5	TASK SWITCH OVERHEAD	219
177	ADVANCE	PF3	PROCESS THE MESSAGE	220
178	RELEASE	CPU	END PROCESSING	221
179	TRANSFER	.COMP	GO TO "CCMP"	222
180	ASSIGN	3.90.3.PF	COMPUTE CPU TIME	223
181	QUEUE	JOB	QUEUE FOR CPU	224
182	SEIZE	CPU	GET THE CPU	225
183	DEPART	JOB	DEPART THE QUEUE	226

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184 ADVANCE 5
185 PF3
186 CPU
187 TRANSFER ,COMP
188 ASSIGN 3,15,3,PF
189 QUEUE JOB
190 SEIZE CPU
191 DEPART JOB
192 ADVANCE 5
193 PF3
194 RELEASE CPU
195 TRANSFER SDR,DISK,8PF
196 TRANSFER ,COMP
197 ASSIGN 3,30,3,PF
198 TRANSFER SDR,DISK,8PF
199 QUEUE JOB
200 SEIZE CPU
201 DEPART JOB
202 ADVANCE 5
203 PF3
204 RELEASE CPU
205 TRANSFER SDR,DISK,8PF
206 ADVANCE 1
207 ASSIGN 4,V$CHAR,PF
208 QUEUE DCHNL
209 SEIZE DCHNL
210 DEPART 1
211 ADVANCE 6
212 RELEASE 4--1,PF
213 ADVANCE PF4,0,OUT
214 ASSIGN TPUT
215 TEST LE
216 TABULATE C1,PF5,MSG
217 TEST GE
218 LEAVE MEMRY,PF9
219 LEAVE TERML
220 TERMINATE 0
221 QUEUE P6
222 SEIZE P6
223 DEPART P6
224 QUEUE P7
225 SEIZE P7
226 DEPART P7
227 RELEASE 30
228 ADVANCE P7
229 QUEUE P7
230 SEIZE P7
231 DEPART P7
232 ADVANCE 2
233 RELEASE P6
234 RELEASE PF,8,1
235 TRANSFER 480000
236 GENERATE 1
237 TERMINATE 1
START
END

DENTR
TASK SWITCH OVERHEAD
PROCESS THE MESSAGE
GOTO COMP
COMPUTE CPU TIME
CUEUE FOR CPU
GET THE CPU
DEPART THE QUEUE
TASK SWITCH OVERHEAD
PROCESS THE MESSAGE
END PROCESSING
GOTO USE THE DISK
GOTO "COMP"
COMPUTE CPU TIME
GOTO USE THE DISK
CUEUE FOR CPU
GET THE CPU
DEPART THE QUEUE
TASK SWITCH OVERHEAD
PROCESS THE MESSAGE
END PROCESSING
GOTO USE THE DISK
SEND THE MSG TO OUTPUT CHANNEL
ASSIGN # OF CHAR IN OUTPUT MSG
QUEUE FOR OUTPLY CHANNEL
GET THE CHANNEL
LEAVE THE CUEUE
THE CHARACTER IS QUEUED UP
LEAVE THE CHANNEL
SEND THE CHAR TO THE TERMINAL
TAKE OFF ONE CHARACTER
IF MORE CHAR LEFT GOTO OUT
TABULATE THE THROUGHPUT TABLE
IF MORE MSGS TC TYPE GOTO "MSG"
LEAVE MEMORY
IF FINISHED LEAVE THE TERMINAL
REDUCE TERMINATION BY 0
ENTER DISK QUEUE
GET DISK
LEAVE DISK Q.
ENTER CHANNEL C.
GET CHANNEL
LEAVE CHANNEL
RELEASE CHANNEL
DO DISK ACCESS TIME
ENTER CHANNEL C.
GET CHANNEL.
LEAVE CHANNEL C.
DISK TRANSFER DATA TIME.
RELEASE DISK.
RELEASE CHANNEL
RETURN TO THE CALLER.
SIMULATE FOR 8 MINUTES
REDUCE TERMINATION TIME BY 1
PROCESS 1 MESSAGE.

COMP
OUT
DISK

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BLOCK NUMBER	LOC	OPERATION	COMMENTS	STATEMENT NUMBER
	1	*****	*****	1
	2	*****	*****	2
	3	*****	*****	3
	4	*****	*****	4
	5	*****	*****	5
	6	*****	*****	6
	7	*****	*****	7
	8	*****	*****	8
	9	*****	*****	9
	10	*****	*****	10
	11	*****	*****	11
	12	*****	*****	12
	13	*****	*****	13
	14	*****	*****	14
	15	*****	*****	15
	16	*****	*****	16
	17	*****	*****	17
	18	*****	*****	18
	19	*****	*****	19
	20	*****	*****	20
	21	*****	*****	21
	22	*****	*****	22
	23	*****	*****	23
	24	*****	*****	24
	25	*****	*****	25
	26	*****	*****	26
	27	*****	*****	27
	28	*****	*****	28
	29	*****	*****	29
	30	*****	*****	30
	31	*****	*****	31
	32	*****	*****	32
	33	*****	*****	33
	34	*****	*****	34
	35	*****	*****	35
	36	*****	*****	36
	37	*****	*****	37
	38	*****	*****	38
	39	*****	*****	39
	40	*****	*****	40
	41	*****	*****	41
	42	*****	*****	42
	43	*****	*****	43
	44	*****	*****	44
	45	*****	*****	45
	46	*****	*****	46
	47	*****	*****	47
	48	*****	*****	48
	49	*****	*****	49
	50	*****	*****	50
	51	*****	*****	51
	52	*****	*****	52
	53	*****	*****	53
	54	*****	*****	54
	55	*****	*****	55

BLOCK NUMBER	LOC	OPERATION	COMMENTS	STATEMENT NUMBER
	1	*****	*****	1
	2	*****	*****	2
	3	*****	*****	3
	4	*****	*****	4
	5	*****	*****	5
	6	*****	*****	6
	7	*****	*****	7
	8	*****	*****	8
	9	*****	*****	9

10	SEIZE	P1	GET THE CPU	56
11	DEPART	P1	LEAVE PDP 11/34 Q	57
12	ADVANCE	VMSGPR	MSG PREPARATION	58
13	ADVANCE	VSGVRH1	LEGNET OVERHEAD	59
14	RELEASE	P1	FREE 11/34	60
15	QUEUE	P3	LINE Q	61
16	SEIZE	P3	GET THE LINE	62
17	DEPART	P3	LEAVE THE LINE Q	63
18	ADVANCE	FNSTRNS	TRANSPORTATION TIME	64
19	PRELEASE	P3	LEAVE THE LINE	65
20	TRANSFER	BIG	GO TO BIG	66
21	GENERATE	869, FN\$EXPON, . . . 9PF	GENERATE A MESSAGE	67
22	ASSIGN	9, K2	NUMBER OF MESSAGES	68
23	ASSIGN	2, K2	ASSIGN SAMPLE #	69
24	ASSIGN	1, K16	ASSIGN PDP 11/34 #	70
25	ASSIGN	3, V\$LINE	ASSIGN LINE #	71
26	QUEUE	P1	ENTER PDP 11/34	72
27	SEIZE	P1	GET THE CPU	73
28	DEPART	P1	LEAVE PDP 11/34 Q	74
29	ADVANCE	1	MSG PREPARATION	75
30	ADVANCE	13	DECNET OVERHEAD	76
31	RELEASE	P1	FREE 11/34	77
32	QUEUE	P3	LINE Q	78
33	SEIZE	P3	GET THE LINE	79
34	DEPART	P3	LEAVE THE LINE Q	80
35	ADVANCE	FNSTRNS	TRANSPORTATION TIME	81
36	RELEASE	P3	LEAVE THE LINE	82
37	TRANSFER	BIG1	GO TO BIG	83
38	GENERATE	869, FN\$EXPON, . . . 9PF	GENERATE A MESSAGE	84
39	ASSIGN	9, K2	NUMBER OF MESSAGES	85
40	ASSIGN	2, K3	ASSIGN SAMPLE #	86
41	ASSIGN	1, K17	ASSIGN PDP 11/35 #	87
42	ASSIGN	3, V\$LINE	ASSIGN LINE #	88
43	QUEUE	P1	ENTER PDP 11/35	89
44	SEIZE	P1	GET THE CPU	90
45	DEPART	P1	LEAVE PDP 11/35 Q	91
46	ADVANCE	1	MSG PREPARATION	92
47	ADVANCE	142	LEGNET OVERHEAD	93
48	RELEASE	P1	FREE 11/35	94
49	QUEUE	P3	LINE Q	95
50	SEIZE	P3	GET THE LINE	96
51	DEPART	P3	LEAVE THE LINE Q	97
52	ADVANCE	FNSTRNS	TRANSPORTATION TIME	98
53	RELEASE	P3	LEAVE THE LINE	99
54	TRANSFER	BIG1	GO TO BIG	100
55	GENERATE	869, FN\$EXPON, . . . 9PF	GENERATE A MESSAGE	101
56	ASSIGN	9, K1	NUMBER OF MESSAGES	102
57	ASSIGN	2, K4	ASSIGN SAMPLE #	103
58	ASSIGN	1, K18	ASSIGN PDP 11/34 #	104
59	ASSIGN	3, V\$LINE	ASSIGN LINE #	105
60	QUEUE	P1	ENTER PDP 11/34	106
61	SEIZE	P1	GET THE CPU	107
62	DEPART	P1	LEAVE PDP 11/34 Q	108
63	ADVANCE	VMSGPR	MSG PREPARATION	109
64	ADVANCE	VSGVRH1	LEGNET OVERHEAD	110
65	RELEASE	P1	FREE 11/34	111
66	QUEUE	P3	LINE Q	112

67	SETZE	P3	GET THE LINE	113
68	DEPART	P3	LEAVE THE LINE Q	114
69	ADVANCE	FNSTRNS	TRANSPORTATION TIME	115
70	RELEASE	P3	LEAVE THE LINE	116
71	TRANSFER	UIG	GO TO BIG	117
72	GENERATE	889, FNSEXPCN, ..., 9PF	GENERATE A MESSAGE	118
73	ASSIGN	9, K2	NUMBER OF MESSAGES	119
74	ASSIGN	2, K5	ASSIGN SAMPLE #	120
75	ASSIGN	1, K19	ASSIGN PDP 11/34 #	121
76	ASSIGN	3, V\$LINE	ASSIGN LINE #	122
77	QUEUE	P1	ENTER PDP 11/34	123
78	SETZE	P1	GET THE CPU	124
79	DEPART	P1	LEAVE PDP 11/34 Q	125
80	ADVANCE	1	MSG PREPARATION	126
81	ADVANCE	13	DECHT OVERHEAD	127
82	RELEASE	P1	FREE 11/34	128
83	QUEUE	P3	LINE Q	129
84	SETZE	P3	GET THE LINE	130
85	DEPART	P3	LEAVE THE LINE Q	131
86	ADVANCE	FNSTRNS	TRANSPORTATION TIME	132
87	RELEASE	P3	LEAVE THE LINE	133
88	TRANSFER	BIG2	GO TO BIG	134
89	GENERATE	889, FNSEXPCN, ..., 9PF	GENERATE A MESSAGE	135
90	ASSIGN	9, K2	NUMBER OF MESSAGES	136
91	ASSIGN	2, K6	ASSIGN SAMPLE #	137
92	ASSIGN	1, K20	ASSIGN PDP 11/33 #	138
93	ASSIGN	3, V\$LINE	ASSIGN LINE #	139
94	QUEUE	P1	ENTER PDP 11/33	140
95	SETZE	P1	GET THE CPU	141
96	DEPART	P1	LEAVE PDP 11/33 Q	142
97	ADVANCE	1	MSG PREPARATION	143
98	ADVANCE	234	DECHT OVERHEAD	144
99	RELEASE	P1	FREE 11/33	145
100	QUEUE	P3	LINE Q	146
101	SETZE	P3	GET THE LINE	147
102	DEPART	P3	LEAVE THE LINE Q	148
103	ADVANCE	FNSTRNS	TRANSPORTATION TIME	149
104	RELEASE	P3	LEAVE THE LINE	150
105	TRANSFER	BIG2	GO TO BIG	151
106	GENERATE	889, FNSEXPCN, ..., 9PF	GENERATE A MESSAGE	152
107	ASSIGN	9, K1	NUMBER OF MESSAGES	153
108	ASSIGN	2, K8	ASSIGN SAMPLE #	154
109	ASSIGN	1, K21	ASSIGN PDP 11/05 #	155
110	ASSIGN	3, V\$LINE	ASSIGN LINE #	156
111	QUEUE	P1	ENTER PDP 11/05	157
112	SETZE	P1	GET THE CPU	158
113	DEPART	P1	LEAVE PDP 11/05 Q	159
114	ADVANCE	VMSGPR	MSG PREPARATION	160
115	ADVANCE	V\$OVH2	DECHT OVERHEAD	161
116	RELEASE	P1	FREE 11/05	162
117	QUEUE	P3	LINE Q	163
118	SETZE	P3	GET THE LINE	164
119	DEPART	P3	LEAVE THE LINE Q	165
120	ADVANCE	FNSTRNS	TRANSPORTATION TIME	166
121	RELEASE	P3	LEAVE THE LINE	167
122	TRANSFER	BIG	GO TO BIG	168
123	GENERATE	889, FNSEXPCN, ..., 9PF	GENERATE A MESSAGE	169

124	ASSIGN	9,K2	ASSIGN SAMPLE #	170
125	ASSIGN	2,K7	ASSIGN POP 8/M	171
126	ASSIGN	1,K22	ASSIGN LINE #	172
127	ASSIGN	3,V\$LINE	ENTER POP 8/M	173
128	QUFUF	P1	GLT THE CPU	174
129	SEIZE	P1	LEAVE POP 8/M C	175
130	DEPART	P1	MSG PREPARATION	176
131	ADVANCE	1	DECNLT OVERHLAC	177
132	ADVANCE	284	FREE 8/M	179
133	RELEASE	P1	LINE Q	180
134	QUEUE	P3	GET THE LINE	181
135	SEIZE	P3	LEAVE THE LINE Q	182
136	DEPART	P3	TRANSPORTATION TIME	183
137	ADVANCE	FN\$TRANS	LEAVE THE LINE	184
138	RELEASE	P3	GO TO BIG	185
139	TRANSFER	*BIG3	ENTER 11/70	186
140	QUEUE	POP	TO LAP. MACHINES	187
141	PRIORITY	5	GET 11/70 CPU	188
142	PREEMPT	CPU	LEAVE 11/70	189
143	DEPART	POP	SWAP TASKS	190
144	ENTER	BUFF	CPU USAGE LN THE 11/70	191
145	ADVANCE	5	FREE 11/70 CPU	192
146	ADVANCE	9	SELECT A DISK	193
147	RETURN	CPU	SELECT A CHANNEL	194
148	ASSIGN	6,FN\$DISK2,PF		195
149	ASSIGN	7,FN\$DCHNL,PF		196
150	TRANSFER	SBR,DISK,8PF		197
151	LEAVE	BUFF		198
152	TERMINATE	0		199
153	GENERATE	8000,FN\$EXPCN,***9PF	USER ARRIVAL	200
154	ASSIGN	1,FN\$DTAEN,PF	ASSIGN JOB TYPE	201
155	ASSIGN	9,FN\$MEMF,PF	ASSIGN THE SIZE OF THE JOB	202
156	ASSIGN	6,FN\$DISK2,PF	SELECT A DISK	203
157	ASSIGN	7,FN\$DCHNL,PF	SELECT A CHANNEL	204
158	PRIORITY	FN\$PRICR	FIND THE PRIORITY FOR THE JOB	205
159	ASSIGN	5,60000,3,PF	TIME NEEDED TO TYPE ALL MESSAGES	206
160	ASSIGN	5*,CL,PF	ADD THE ABOVE VALUE TO CLOCK	207
161	QUEUE	TER	LINE UP FOR TERMINAL	208
162	ENTER	TERML	GET A TERMINAL TO USE	209
163	DEPART	TER	LEAVE THE LINE	210
164	QUEUE	MEM	JOB WANTS TO ENTER THE MEMORY	211
165	ENTER	MEMORY,PF9	JOB ENTERS MEMORY	212
166	DEPART	MEM	LEAVE THE WAITING LINE	213
167	ASSIGN	2,V\$CHAR,PF	ASSIGN # OF CHARACTERS IN JOB	214
168	ADVANCE	250	TYPE THE CHARACTER	215
169	ADVANCE	6	SEND THE CHAR TO INPUT CHANNEL	216
170	QUEUE	ICHNL	LINE UP FOR INPUT CHANNEL	217
171	SEIZE	CHNL	SEIZE THE I/CHANNEL	218
172	DEPART	ICHNL	LEAVE THE LINE	219
173	ADVANCE	1	SEND THE CHARACTER TO CPU	220
174	RELEASE	CHNL	LEAVE THE INPUT CHANNEL	221
175	ASSIGN	2*,1,PF	TAKE OFF 1 CHARACTER	222
176	TEST LE	PF2,0,TYPE	IF MORE CHAR LEFT GOTO TYPE	223
177	MARK		MARK THE TIME	224
178	TEST NE	PF1,3,FORT	IF FORTAN THEN GOTO "FORT"	225
179	TEST NE	PF1,2,DEDIT	IF DATA EDITING THEN GOTO "DEDIT"	226
180	TEST NE	PF1,1,DENTR	IF DATA ENTRY THEN GOTO "DENTR"	

181	RASIC	ASSIGN	3,40,3,PF	COMPUTE CPU TIME	227
182		QUEUE	JOB	QUEUE FOR CPU	228
183		SEIZE	CPU	GET THE CPU	229
184		DEPART	JOB	DEPART THE QUEUE	230
185		ADVANCE	5	TASK SWITCH OVERHEAD	231
186		ADVANCE	PF3	PROCESS THE MESSAGE	232
187		RELEASE	CPU	END PROCESSING	233
188		TRANSFER	*COMP	GO TO "COMP"	234
189	FORT	ASSIGN	3,90,3,PF	COMPUTE CPU TIME	235
190		QUEUE	JOB	QUEUE FOR CPU	236
191		SEIZE	CPU	GET THE CPU	237
192		DEPART	JOB	DEPART THE QUEUE	238
193		ADVANCE	5	TASK SWITCH OVERHEAD	239
194		ADVANCE	PF3	PROCESS THE MESSAGE	240
195		RELEASE	CPU	END PROCESSING	241
196		TRANSFER	*COMP	GOTO COMP	242
197	DENTR	ASSIGN	3,15,3,PF	COMPUTE CPU TIME	243
198		QUEUE	JOB	QUEUE FOR CPU	244
199		SEIZE	CPU	GET THE CPU	245
200		DEPART	JOB	DEPART THE QUEUE	246
201		ADVANCE	5	TASK SWITCH OVERHEAD	247
202		ADVANCE	PF3	PROCESS THE MESSAGE	248
203		RELEASE	CPU	END PROCESSING	249
204		TRANSFER	SBR,DISK,8PF	GOTO USE THE DISK	250
205		TRANSFER	*COMP	GOTO "COMP"	251
206	DEDIT	ASSIGN	3,30,3,PF	COMPUTE CPU TIME	252
207		TRANSFER	SBR,DISK,8PF	GOTO USE THE DISK	253
208		QUEUE	JOB	QUEUE FOR CPU	254
209		SEIZE	CPU	GET THE CPU	255
210		DEPART	JOB	DEPART THE QUEUE	256
211		ADVANCE	5	TASK SWITCH OVERHEAD	257
212		ADVANCE	PF3	PROCESS THE MESSAGE	258
213		RELEASE	CPU	END PROCESSING	259
214	COMP	TRANSFER	SBR,DISK,8PF	GOTO USE THE DISK	260
215		ADVANCE	1	SEND THE MSG TO OUTPUT CHANNEL	261
216		ASSIGN	4,VCHAR,PF	ASSIGN # OF CHAR IN OUTPUT MSG	262
217	OUT	QUEUE	CHNL	QUEUE FOR OUTPUT CHANNEL	263
218		SEIZE	CHNL	GET THE CHANNEL	264
219		DEPART	CHNL	LEAVE THE QUEUE	265
220		ADVANCE	1	THE CHARACTER IS QUEUED UP	266
221		RELEASE	CHNL	LEAVE THE CHANNEL	267
222		ADVANCE	6	SEND THE CHAR TO THE TERMINAL	268
223		ASSIGN	4-1,PF	TAKE OFF ONE CHARACTER	269
224		TEST LE	PF4,0,OUT	IF MORE CHAR LEFT GOTO OUT	270
225		TABULATE	TPUT	TABULATE THE THROUGHPUT TABLE	271
226		TEST GE	CI,PF5,MSG	IF MORE MSGS TO TYPE GOTO "MSG"	272
227		LEAVE	MEMRY,PF9	LEAVE MEMORY	273
228		LEAVE	TERML	IF FINISHED LEAVE THE TERMINAL	274
229		TERMINATE	0	REDUCE TERMINATION BY 0	275
230	DISK	QUEUE	P6	ENTER DISK QUEUE	276
231		SEIZE	P6	GET DISK	277
232		DEPART	P6	LEAVE DISK Q.	278
233		QUEUE	P7	ENTER CHANNEL Q.	279
234		SEIZE	P7	GET CHANNEL	280
235		DEPART	P7	LEAVE CHANNEL	281
236		RELEASE	P7	RELEASE CHANNEL	282
237		ADVANCE	30	DO DISK ACCESS TIME	283

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QUEUE	P7	ENTER CHANNEL C.	284
SFIZE	P7	GET CHANNEL.	285
DEPART	P7	LEAVE CHANNEL C.	286
ADVANCE	2	DISK TRANSFER DATA TIME.	287
RELEASE	P6	RELEASE DISK.	288
RELEASE	P7	RELEASE CHANNEL	289
TRANSFER	PF,8,1	RETURN TO THE CALLER.	290
GENERATE	40000	SIMULATE FOR 8 MINUTES	291
TERMINATE	1	REDUCE TERMINATION TIME BY 1	292
START	1	PROCESS 1 MESSAGE.	293
END			294

Appendix 3

THE RESULTS

	1st RUN	2nd RUN	3rd RUN	4th RUN	5th RUN	AVG.
11/70 CPU Utilization	.6	.593	.527	.451	.451	.524
Avg. # Active Users	8.48	7.58	8.28	6.35	5.93	7.32
Avg. 11/70 Job Queue Length	.693	.706	.646	.359	.412	.563
Mean Response Time (Sec.)	.133	.129	.134	.117	.108	.124
# Commands Completed	7533	6754	7294	5434	5855	6574

Single Machine

	1st RUN	2nd RUN	3rd RUN	4th RUN	5th RUN	AVG.
11/70 CPU Utilization	.57	.502	.563	.542	.629	.561
Avg. # Active Users	7.49	5.36	6.73	7.82	7.96	7.07
Avg. 11/70 Job Queue Length	.61	.532	.584	.741	.744	.642
Mean Response Time (Sec.)	.135	.146	.130	.146	.133	.138
Avg. # Commands Completed	6658	4684	5961	6731	7051	6217
# Messages Processed	1637	1597	1607	1540	1619	1600

Phase I
Star Configuration

	1st RUN	2nd RUN	3rd RUN	4th RUN	5th RUN	AVG.
11/70 CPU Utilization	.52	.469	.538	.62	.49	.527
Avg. # Active Users	6.37	4.87	5.93	7.68	5.88	6.14
Avg. 11/70 Job Queue Length	.404	.372	.543	.709	.344	.474
Mean Response Time (Sec.)	.122	.135	.137	.158	.118	.134
# Commands Completed	5804	4311	5205	6523	5358	5440
# Messages Processed	3260	3208	3169	3211	3221	3214

Phase II
Star Configuration

	1st RUN	2nd RUN	3rd RUN	4th RUN	5th RUN	AVG.
11/70 CPU Utilization	.584	.623	.542	.607	.548	.581
Avg. # Active Users	7.07	7.69	6.10	7.25	5.85	6.79
Avg. 11/70 Job Queue Length	.569	.693	.556	.559	.505	.576
Mean Response Time (Sec.)	.133	.145	.135	.151	.131	.139
# Commands Completed	6333	6698	5413	6189	5245	5976
# Messages Processed	4268	4379	4210	4289	4313	4292

Phase III
Star Configuration

	1st RUN	2nd RUN	3rd RUN	4th RUN	5th RUN	AVG.
11/70 CPU Utilization	.495	.584	.561	.561	.573	.555
Avg. # Active Users	5.16	6.13	6.14	6.54	6.82	6.16
Avg. 11/70 Job Queue Length	.324	.477	.497	.47	.53	.46
Mean Response Time (Sec.)	.138	.138	.137	.138	.127	.136
# Commands Completed	4549	5442	5410	5713	6110	5445
# Messages Processed	4356	4391	4248	4282	4326	4321

Hierarchical Configuration

SIMULATION OF A FUNCTIONALLY
DISTRIBUTED COMPUTING FACILITY

by

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B.S. Pittsburg State University, Pittsburg, 1977

AN ABSTRACT OF A MASTER'S REPORT

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requirements for the degree

MASTER OF SCIENCE

Department of Computer Science

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1979

ABSTRACT

This report is a simulation study of a functionally distributed computing facility to determine the performance characteristics of several network configurations for application in a biomedical research environment at the U.S. Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine.

Five simulation network models have been constructed. An initial model of the network serves as the baseline for comparing the results of the rest of the network models; it also has been verified by a theoretical queuing network model. The two network configurations which are used in this study are star and hierarchical. The star configuration was modelled for four, seven and nine processors in the network, and the hierarchical configuration has been constructed with nine processors.

The performance of the two configurations has been compared and the star configuration was chosen as the better network configuration for the environment.