# NETWORK SIMULATION

CPSC 441 - Tutorial 12

Winter 2018









#### WHEN TO USE SIMULATION

- The problem cannot be solve analytically (or analytical model is too complex)
  - Assignment 4!
- Direct experiment cannot be done
  - Network protocol scalability test
- Building the real system is expensive
  - Reservoir simulation









# MONTE CARLO SIMULATION

- Static Simulation (no time dependency)
- Can be used for:
  - Modeling a probabilistic phenomenon Card games
  - Evaluating non-probabilistic expressions using probabilistic methods Estimating  $\pi$
  - Estimating quantities that are "hard" to determine analytically or experimentally – Assignment 4



#### SWITCH EXAMPLE

- A slotted-time switch
  - N input links
  - One output link
  - Finite buffer (B) at the output link
  - Packet Arrival rate at each link is  $\lambda$





- What is the packet-loss rate at output buffer for N= 4 and B=2 and  $\lambda = 0.5$ ?
- What is the effect of changing N on the packet-loss rate?
- What is the effect of changing B on the packet-loss rate?

### Answer:

• Simulation!



# COMMON MISTAKES IN SIMULATION

- Poor Random Number Generation
  - Seed control
  - Range control
- Inappropriate level of detail
  - More detail  $\rightarrow$  More time  $\rightarrow$  More bugs
  - More parameters != More accuracy
- Improper initialization
- Run-Length issues
  - Too short  $\rightarrow$  Invalid output
  - Too long  $\rightarrow$  Unnecessary cost



#### RANDOM NUMBER GENERATION

- Controlling seed
- Generating numbers within the desired range

```
int seed = 12345;
1.
2.
    int randint = 0;
3.
    int max_index = 10;
4.
    srandom(seed);
    while(randint == 0)
5.
6.
7.
      randint = random();
      randint = randint % (max_index + 1)
8.
9.
```

- **max\_index**: Upper bound of the desired range.
- This code is for generates a uniform random number between 1 to max\_index.

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# **ASSIGNMENT 4**





#### REFERENCES

http://pages.cpsc.ucalgary.ca/~carey/CPSC531/slides.html

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