Introduction

CS1538: Introduction to Simulations

Course Objectives

- Understanding the basics of computer simulation:
 - When/How is simulation useful?
 - ▶ How to develop / run a simulation?
 - How to interpret / analyze the results?
- Understanding some of the underlying mathematical principles:
 - Statistical models and probability distributions
 - Queuing theory
 - Random numbers
 - Analysis / generation of input data
 - Analysis / measurement of output data



What is Simulation?

- ▶ From Discrete-Event System Simulation (Banks et al., 2010):
 - "A simulation is the imitation of the operation of a real-world process or system over time."
 - It "involves the generation of an artificial history of a system, and the observation of that artificial history to draw inferences" about the real system
- ▶ From Simulation Modeling & Analysis (Law, 2007):
 - "we use a computer to evaluate a model numerically, and data are gathered in order to estimate the desired true characteristics of the model"



Systems, Models, and Simulation

System

- "a facility or a process, either actual or planned" (Kelton et al.)
- "a collection of entities that act and interact together toward the accomplishment of some logical end" (Law)

Model

- An imitation, typically a simplified representation of something more complex for the purpose of studying the original thing.
- Physical models vs. mathematical models
- Computer simulation is about developing and using mathematical models of systems



Examples of systems

- ▶ A computer network with servers, clients, printers, etc.
- A freeway system with road segments, interchanges, controls, and traffic
- Infectious disease

Others?



Developing Simulations

- 1. Determine system to study and variables of interest
- Decide on a model
 - > Data-driven
 - Expert-driven
- Translate model into simulation program
- 4. Run simulation many times
- 5. Summarize results



Usefulness of Simulations

When might simulations be useful?

When might simulations not be useful?

