

**Moment properties
and long-range dependence
of queueing processes**

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Queues with Heavy Tail service

- Consider a single server GI/G/1 queue.
D-stationary delay, W-waiting time, S-service
- Kiefer, Wolfowitz, 1956. Under stability cond.,
finite $ED^n \Leftrightarrow$ finite ES^{n+1}
- Daley, 1968. GI/G/1, ES^3 finite, ES^4 infinite \Rightarrow
divergence of sum of $\text{corr}(W_0, W_n)$, LRD
- Morozov, 2009. ES^3 finite \Rightarrow **finite variance of unfinished regeneration time**, use regenerative approach

Extensions of the idea

- [Sigman, Huang, 1999] $G/G/1 \rightarrow /G/1$ tandem queues
- [Scheller-Wolf, Sigman, 1996; Scheller-Wolf, 1999; Scheller-Wolf, Vesilo, 2006] $G/G/s$ FIFO queues
- Their aim: derive moment asymptotics for stationary W and D under certain special conditions (e.g. heavy-tailness) to extend the main result.
- Bodyonov, Morozov, 2004. Regenerative simulation of a tandem network with LRD workload process. FDPW'2004.

Tandem queue

- $N \geq 1$ nodes connected in a sequence
- $M/G/1 \rightarrow /G/1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow /G/1$
- $\text{Exp}(\lambda)$ inter-arrival distribution (1 node)
- ? inter-arrival distribution (2:N nodes)
- Equal $\text{pareto}(\alpha)$ service time distributions
- **Waiting time on the K-th node?**

Lindley recursion

- $W_1(n+1) = (W_1(n) + S_1(n) - T_1(n))^+$
- $T_K(n) = (T_{K-1}(n) - W_{K-1}(n) - S_{K-1}(n))^+ + S_{K-1}(n+1)$
- Hence, $W_K(n+1) = (W_K(n) + S_K(n) - T_K(n))^+$
- $\text{Cov}(W(0), W(n)) = (\frac{1}{N} \sum W^i(0) W^i(n) - \frac{1}{N} \sum W^i(0) \frac{1}{N} \sum W^i(n))$

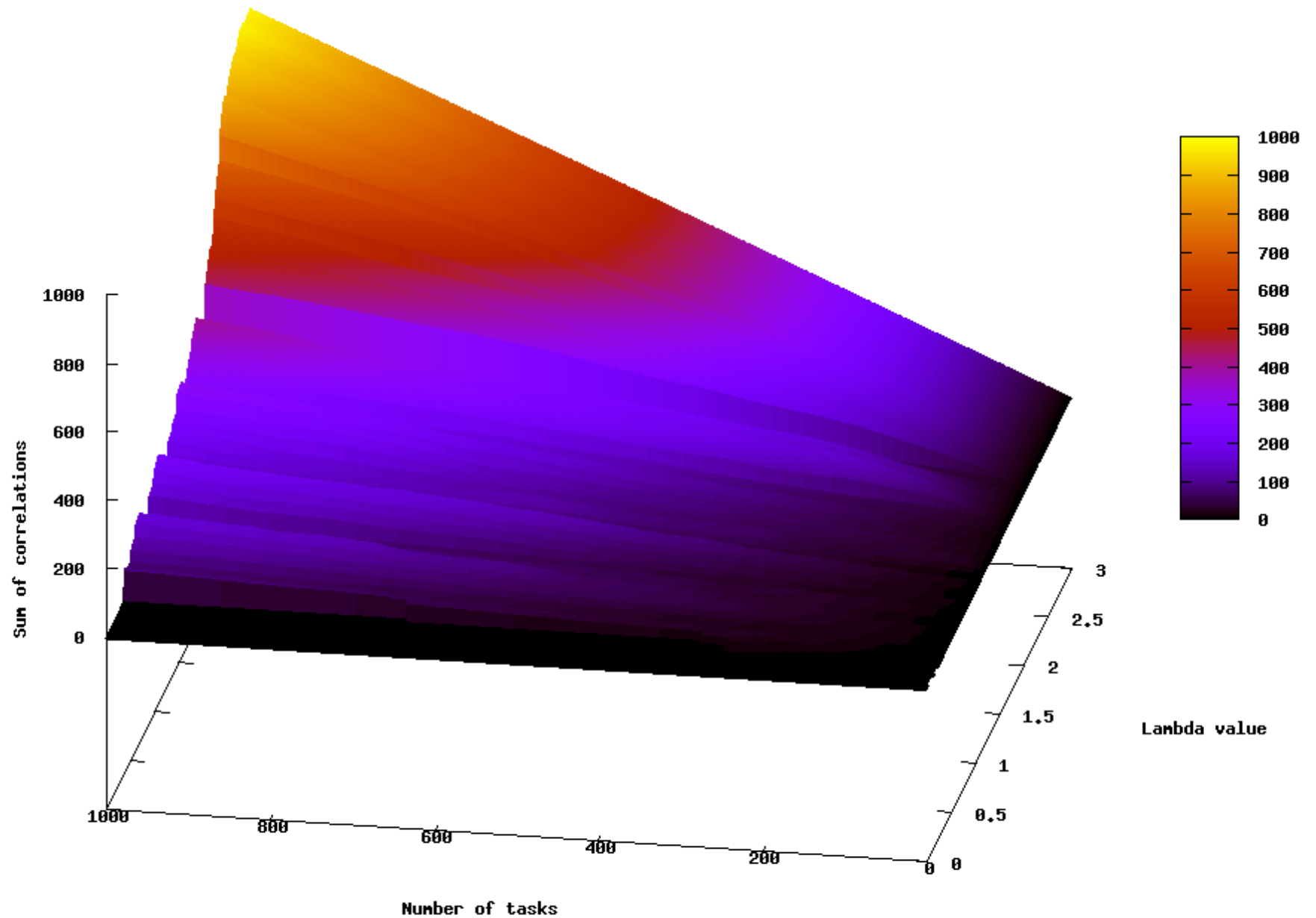
Instruments

- C++ (STL)
- Intel Cluster Toolkit
- Boost (Boost::MPI)
- Gnuplot
- HPC @ IAMR KRC RAS (851 Gflops, 80 cores Xeon 2.66, 512mb/core, 1Tb SAN, OpenSUSE)
- PC (Intel Cel.2.66, 512mb, Zenwalk)

Sum of correlations for variable lambda with fixed alpha=3.5 (N=1000 tasks)

'1.txt'

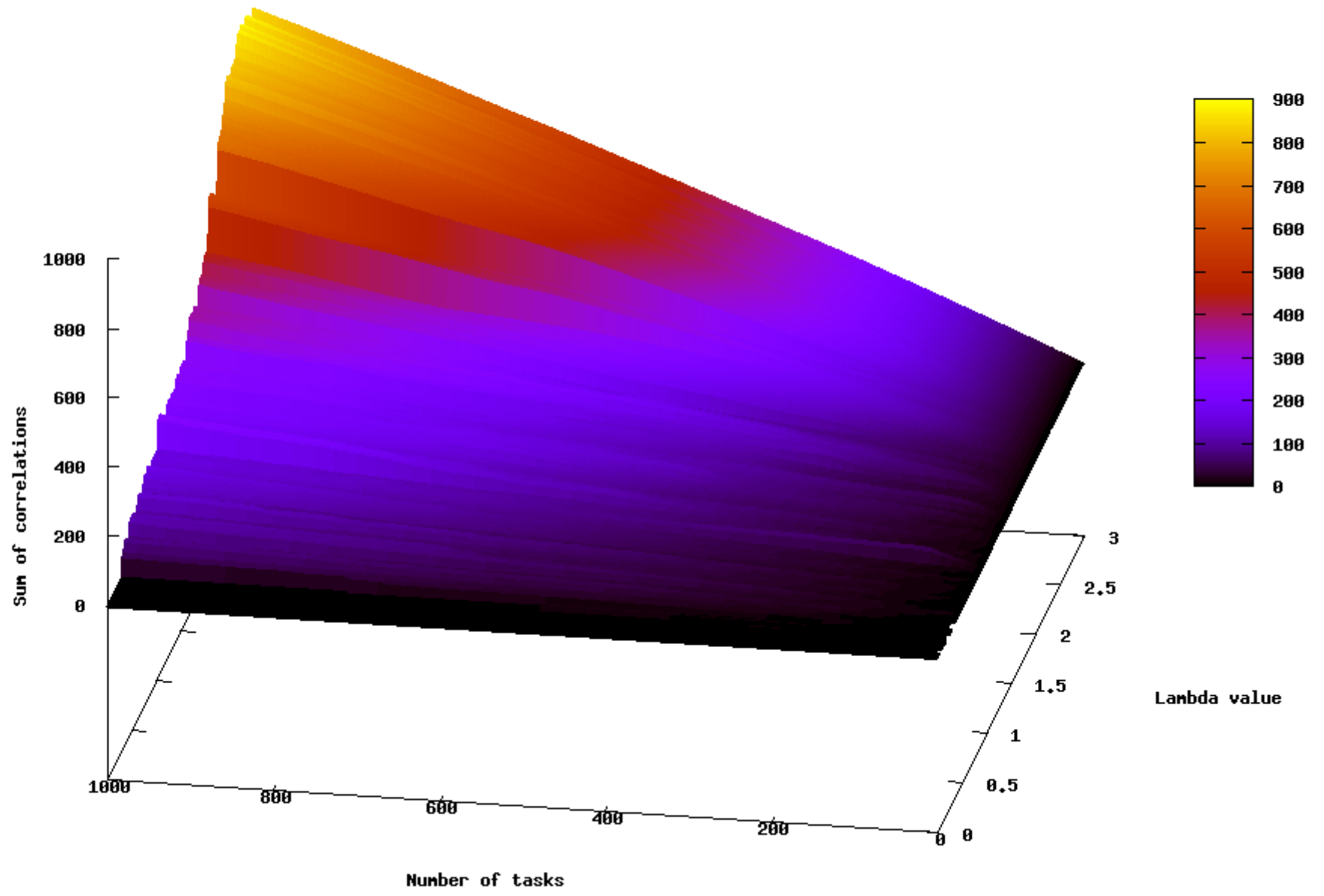
1 node
alpha=3.5



Sum of correlations for variable lambda with fixed alpha=3.5 (N=1000 tasks)

'1.txt'

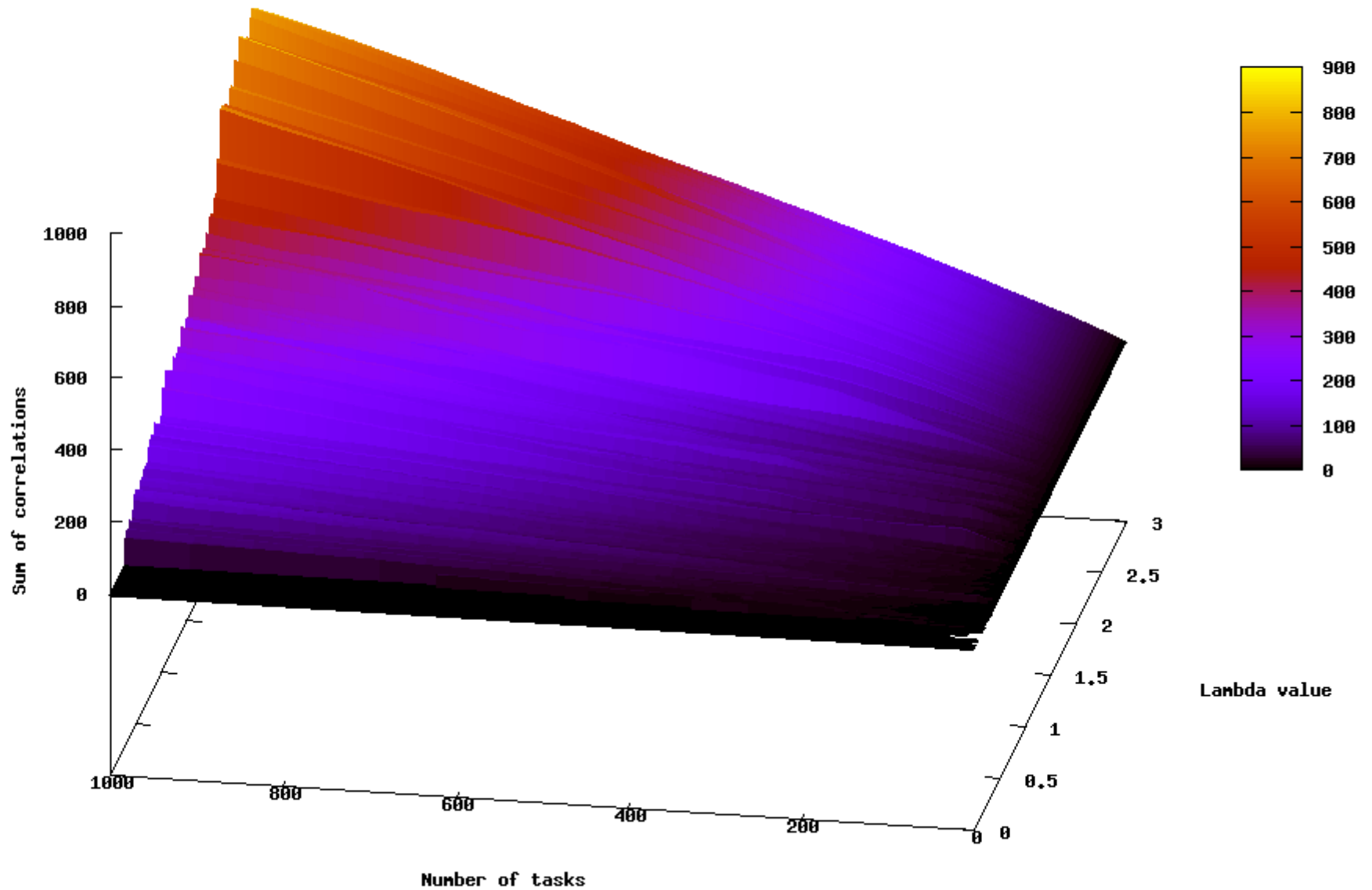
2 node
alpha=3.5



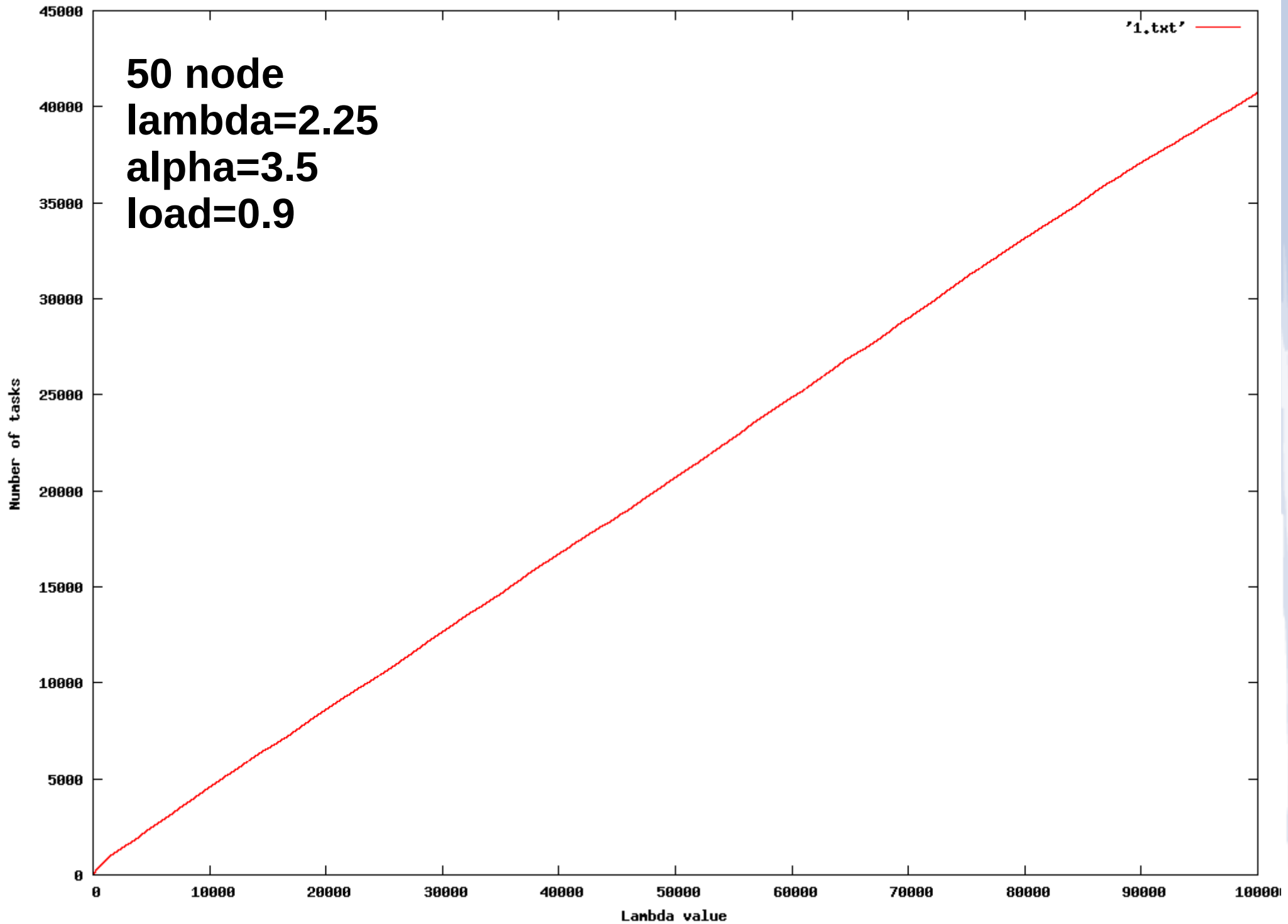
Sum of correlations for variable lambda with fixed alpha=3.5 (N=1000 tasks)

'1.txt'

5 node
alpha=3.5



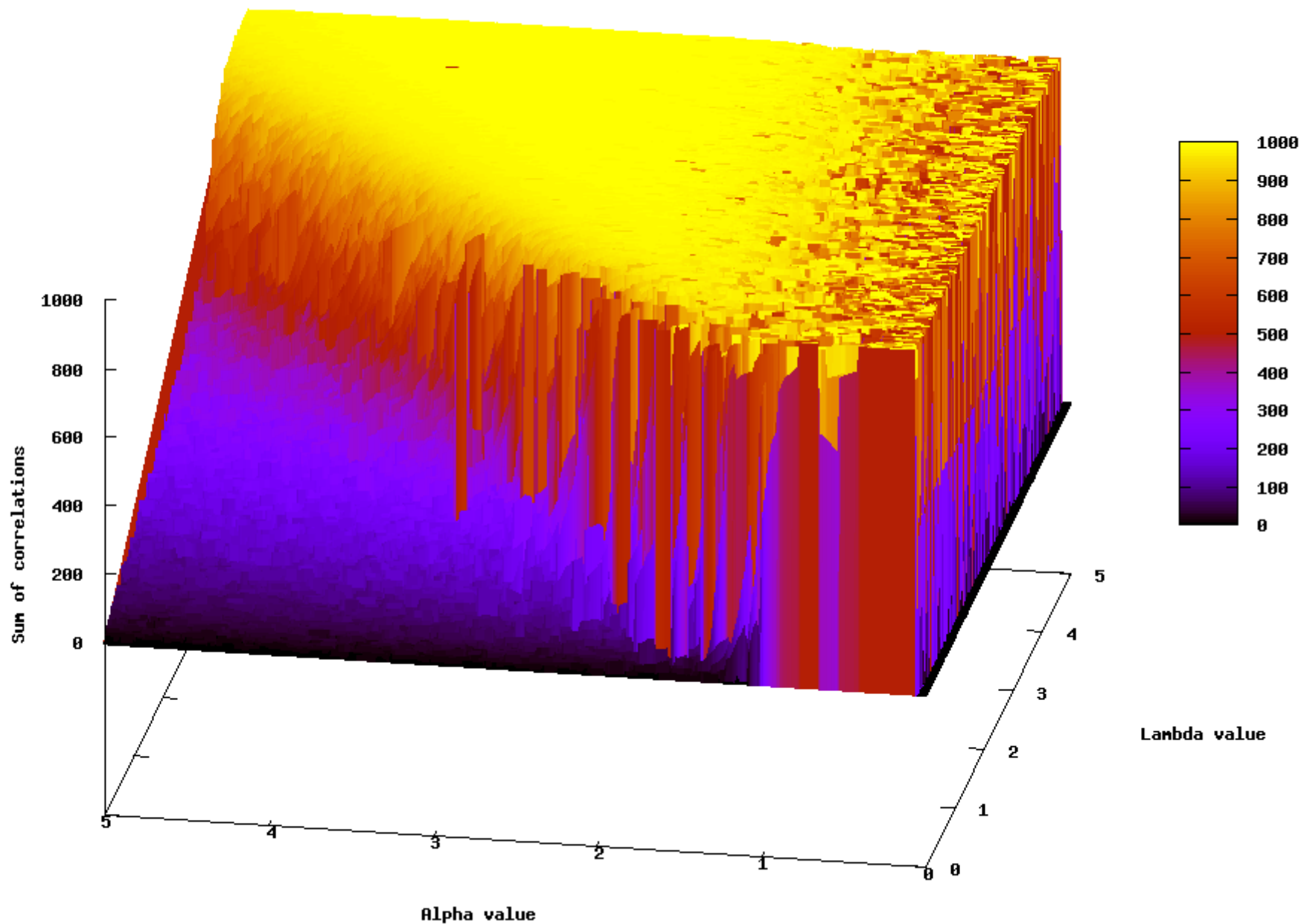
Sun of correlations for variable lambda with fixed alpha=3.5 (N=1000 tasks)



Sum of correlations for variable lambda vs. variable alpha (N=1000 tasks, 1 node)

'2.txt'

1 node
1000 tasks



Conclusion

- Empirical acknowledge of Daley results
- Extended interval of parameters, see the same behavior of correlation sums
- MPI routine for the sake of modeling purposes

Future research

- More complicated networks
- Networks with losses
- Large finite buffer, load >1
- Diverse parameters/distributions
- Regeneration cycles
- Other service disciplines
- Use MKL

Bibliography

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