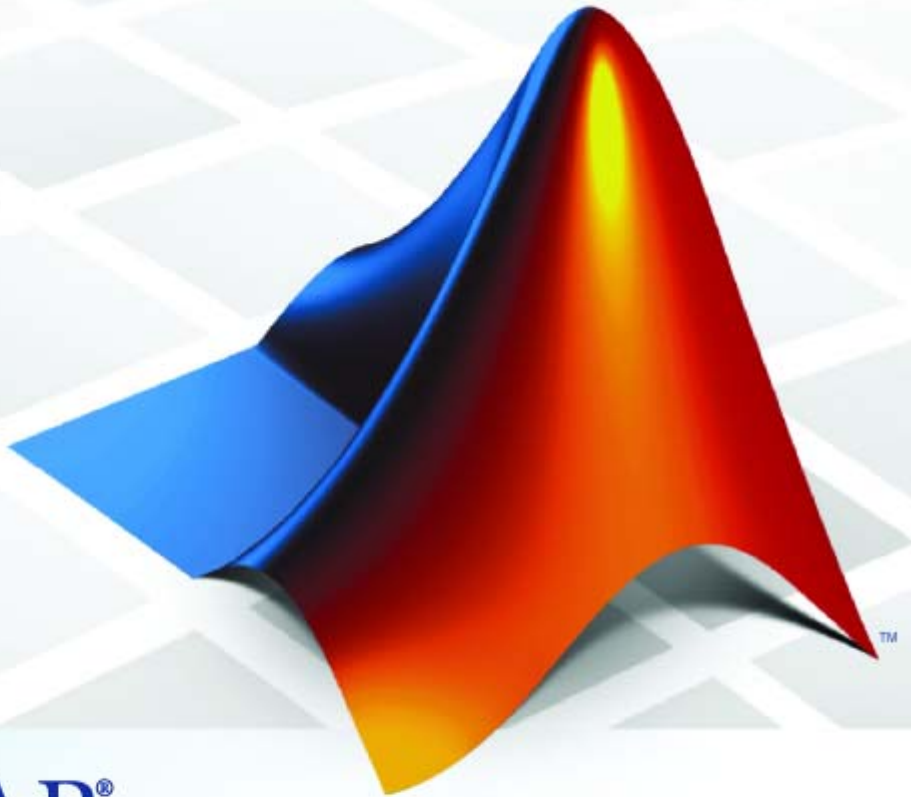


SimEvents® 3

Reference



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SimEvents[®] Reference

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Function Reference

1

Library and Models	1-2
Simulation Settings	1-3
Debugger	1-4
Debugger Session	1-4
Simulation Control	1-4
State Inspection	1-5
Breakpoints	1-5
Debugger Information	1-6
Seed Management	1-7

Alphabetical List

2

Block Reference

3

Generators	3-2
Entity Generators	3-2
Event Generators	3-2
Signal Generators	3-2
SimEvents Sinks	3-3
Attributes	3-4

Queues	3-5
Servers	3-6
Routing	3-7
Gates	3-8
Entity Management	3-9
Signal Management	3-10
SimEvents Ports and Subsystems	3-11
Timing	3-12
Event Translation	3-13
Probes	3-14
SimEvents User-Defined Functions	3-15

Blocks — Alphabetical List

4

Configuration Parameters

5

SimEvents Pane	5-2
SimEvents Pane Overview	5-4
Execution order	5-5
Seed for event randomization	5-6

Maximum events per block	5-7
Maximum events per model	5-8
SimEvents Diagnostics Pane	5-9
Diagnostics Pane Overview	5-10
Attribute output delayed relative to entities	5-11
Response to function call delayed relative to entities	5-13
Statistical output delayed relative to entities	5-15
Modification of attribute values used for decision making	5-17
Identical seeds for random number generators	5-19

Glossary

|

Index

|

Function Reference

Library and Models (p. 1-2)	Open the library and example models
Simulation Settings (p. 1-3)	Configure models for discrete-event simulation
Debugger (p. 1-4)	Run and examine simulations in debug mode
Seed Management (p. 1-7)	Manage seeds of random number generators

Library and Models

simeventsdocex

Open SimEvents® documentation
example model

simeventslib

Open SimEvents library

Simulation Settings

simeventsconfig

Change model settings for
discrete-event simulation

simeventsstartup

Set default model settings for
discrete-event simulation

Debugger

Debugger Session (p. 1-4)	Start and stop the debugger
Simulation Control (p. 1-4)	Stop, suspend or resume the simulation
State Inspection (p. 1-5)	Query the model for information about the simulation
Breakpoints (p. 1-5)	Create and manage breakpoints in the debugger
Debugger Information (p. 1-6)	Start and configure the debugger

Debugger Session

<code>sedb.quit</code>	Quit discrete-event simulation debugging session
<code>sedbug</code>	Debug discrete-event simulation
<code>se_getdbopts</code>	SimEvents debugger options structure

Simulation Control

<code>sedb.cont</code>	Continue simulation until next breakpoint
<code>sedb.runtoend</code>	Run until end of discrete-event simulation
<code>sedb.step</code>	Single step in discrete-event simulation

State Inspection

sedb.blkinfo	Block information in discrete-event simulation
sedb.blklist	Blocks and their identifiers in discrete-event simulation
sedb.currentop	Current operation in discrete-event simulation
sedb.eninfo	Entity information in discrete-event simulation
sedb.evcal	Event calendar of discrete-event simulation
sedb.evinfos	Event information in discrete-event simulation
sedb.gceb	Name of currently executing block in discrete-event simulation
sedb.gcebid	Identifier of currently executing block in discrete-event simulation
sedb.gcen	Identifier of entity currently undergoing operation
sedb.gcev	Identifier of current event
sedb.simtime	Current time in discrete-event simulation

Breakpoints

sedb.bdelete	Delete breakpoints in discrete-event simulation
sedb.breakpoints	List breakpoints in discrete-event simulation
sedb.disable	Disable breakpoints in discrete-event simulation

sedb.enable	Enable breakpoints in discrete-event simulation
sedb.evbreak	Set breakpoint for execution or cancelation of event
sedb.tbreak	Set timed breakpoint in discrete-event simulation

Debugger Information

help	Help for debugger functions
sedb.detail	Customize debugger simulation log in discrete-event simulation

Seed Management

<code>se_getseeds</code>	Seed values of random number generators in blocks
<code>se_randomize_seeds</code>	Randomize seeds to make them unique
<code>se_setseeds</code>	Set seed values for blocks with random number generators

Alphabetical List

help

Purpose Help for debugger functions

Syntax help
help sedb
help *functionname*

Description help, at the SimEvents debugger command prompt, displays a summary of debugger commands in the Command Window.

help sedb also displays a summary of debugger commands. This syntax is valid at either the SimEvents debugger command prompt or the MATLAB® command prompt.

help *functionname* displays a brief description and the syntax for *functionname* in the Command Window.

How To

- “Starting the SimEvents Debugger”
- “Overview of the SimEvents Debugger”

- Purpose** SimEvents debugger options structure
- Syntax** `opts_struct = se_getdbopts`
- Description** `opts_struct = se_getdbopts` returns an empty options structure that you can configure and then use as an input to the `sedebug` function. You can set the `StartFcn` field of `opts_struct` to a cell array of strings representing commands that the debugger executes after the debugger session begins.
- Examples** Set breakpoints upon starting the debugger:

- 1 At the MATLAB command prompt, create an options structure to use in future debugger sessions:

```
opts_struct = se_getdbopts;
opts_struct.StartFcn = {'tbreak 1', 'tbreak 2'};
```

- 2 For a particular model, begin a debugger session using a syntax that includes `opts_struct` as an input argument. Using this argument causes the debugger to execute the commands in the `opts_struct.StartFcn` field automatically:

```
sedebug('sedemo_outputswitch', opts_struct)
```

The output in the MATLAB Command Window reflects model initialization followed by the setting of two breakpoints:

```
*** SimEvents Debugger ***

Functions | Quick Start | Debugger Help

%=====
Initializing Model sedemo_outputswitch
Set b1 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 1.000000
Set b2 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 2.000000
```

se_getdbopts

- 3 Proceed in the simulation until the first breakpoint. At the `sedebug>>` prompt, enter:

```
cont
```

The output is:

```
%=====
Initializing Time-Based Entity Generators
%.
Scheduling EntityGeneration Event (ev1)
: EventTime = 1.0000000000000000
: Priority   = 500
: Block     = Time-Based Entity Generator

Hit b1 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 1.000000

%=====
Executing EntityGeneration Event (ev1)           Time = 1.0000000000000000
: Entity = <none>                               Priority = 500
: Block  = Time-Based Entity Generator
```

- 4 End the debugger session. At the `sedebug>>` prompt, enter:

```
sedb.quit
```

See Also

`sedebug`

How To

- “Debugger Efficiency Tips”

Purpose	Seed values of random number generators in blocks
Syntax	<code>seedstruct = se_getseeds(sysid)</code>
Description	<code>seedstruct = se_getseeds(sysid)</code> returns the names and seed values of all SimEvents blocks that you previously configured to use random number generators. <code>sysid</code> indicates the scope of the search by specifying a system name, subsystem path name, or block path name.
Outputs	<p><code>seedstruct</code></p> <p>Structure with these fields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <code>system</code> — Value of the <code>sysid</code> input to <code>se_getseeds</code>• <code>seeds</code> — Structure array, of which each element has these fields:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <code>block</code> — Path name of a block that uses a random number generator, relative to <code>system</code>▪ <code>value</code> — Numeric seed value of the block
See Also	<code>se_setseeds</code> <code>se_randomizeseeds</code>
Tutorials	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Seed Management Workflow for Random Number Generators
How To	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• “Making Results Repeatable by Storing Sets of Seeds”• “Sharing Seeds Among Models”

se_randomizeseeds

Purpose Randomize seeds to make them unique

Syntax

```
se_randomizeseeds(obj)
se_randomizeseeds(obj, 'Mode', 'All')
se_randomizeseeds(obj, 'Mode', 'Identical',)
se_randomizeseeds(obj, 'Mode', 'SpecifySeeds', sv)
se_randomizeseeds(..., 'GlobalSeed', seed)
se_randomizeseeds(..., 'Verbose', verbosity)
```

Description `se_randomizeseeds(obj)` or `se_randomizeseeds(obj, 'Mode', 'All')` assigns the seeds of all SimEvents blocks that use random number generators within blocks indicated by *obj*, making sure that the seeds are unique. The input *obj* is a system name, subsystem path name, block path name, or cell array of such names. If *obj* represents a system or subsystem, the function assigns seeds in subsystems of *obj* at any depth.

`se_randomizeseeds(obj, 'Mode', 'Identical',)` changes only those seeds in the system or subsystem *obj* that appear multiple times in *obj*.

`se_randomizeseeds(obj, 'Mode', 'SpecifySeeds', sv)` changes only those seeds whose current value appears in the vector *sv*.

`se_randomizeseeds(..., 'GlobalSeed', seed)` specifies a global seed that the function uses to generate seed values in a repeatable way. *seed* is a nonnegative integer. When you use this syntax, it is repeatable for a given *seed* value, assuming the underlying systems or blocks specified in *obj* do not change. To ensure repeatability, this syntax does not guarantee uniqueness of generated seed values.

`se_randomizeseeds(..., 'Verbose', verbosity)`, if *verbosity* is 'on', explicitly reports the status of each seed change.

See Also `se_getseeds` | `se_setseeds`

Tutorials

- Avoiding Identical Seeds for Random Number Generators
- Seed Management Workflow for Random Number Generators

How To

- “Example: Varying the Number of Servers Using MATLAB Code”
- “Varying Parameters Between Simulation Runs Using MATLAB Code”

se_setseeds

Purpose Set seed values for blocks with random number generators

Syntax

```
se_setseeds(seedstruct)
se_setseeds(seedstruct, sysid)
oldseedstruct = se_setseeds(seedstruct...)
[oldseedstruct, status] = se_setseeds(seedstruct...)
```

Description

`se_setseeds(seedstruct)` sets the seed parameter values for all SimEvents blocks specified in *seedstruct*.

`se_setseeds(seedstruct, sysid)` applies the seed values to the system *sysid*, overriding the system specified in the `system` field of *seedstruct*.

`oldseedstruct = se_setseeds(seedstruct...)` stores the original seed values in *oldseedstruct* before setting them to the values specified in *seedstruct*.

`[oldseedstruct, status] = se_setseeds(seedstruct...)` returns status information indicating when the function does not set a seed.

Inputs

seedstruct

Structure having the same fields as the output of the `se_getseeds` function:

- `system` — Value of the *sysid* input to `se_getseeds`
- `seeds` — Structure array, of which each element has these fields:
 - `block` — Path name of a block that uses a random number generator, relative to `system`
 - `value` — Numeric seed value of the block

sysid

System name or subsystem path name.

Outputs

oldseedstruct

Structure representing original seed values. The form of *oldseedstruct* is the same as that of *seedstruct*.

status

Logical array whose *n*th entry is false if the *n*th block in *seedstruct* meets one of these conditions:

- Does not exist
- Is not a SimEvents block
- Does not have a seed parameter in its current configuration

See Also

`se_getseeds` | `se_randomizeseeds`

Tutorials

- Seed Management Workflow for Random Number Generators

How To

- “Setting Seed Values Programmatically”
- “Sharing Seeds Among Models”

sedb.bdelete

Purpose Delete breakpoints in discrete-event simulation

Syntax `bdelete id1 id2 ...`
`bdelete(id_array)`
`bdelete all`

Description `bdelete id1 id2 ...` deletes the breakpoints having identifiers `id1`, `id2`, and so on. To see breakpoints and their identifiers, use `sedb.breakpoints`.
`bdelete(id_array)` deletes the breakpoints in the cell array `id_array`.
`bdelete all` deletes all breakpoints.

Examples Manipulate timed breakpoints and run the simulation until a breakpoint:

- 1 Begin a debugger session for a particular model. At the MATLAB command prompt, enter:

```
sedebg('sedemo_timeout')
```

- 2 Establish and view breakpoints. At the `sedebg>>` prompt, enter:

```
tbreak 0.5  
tbreak 1  
tbreak 1.5  
breakpoints
```

The output lists the breakpoints:

```
Set b1 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 0.500000  
Set b2 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 1.000000  
Set b3 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 1.500000
```

List of Breakpoints:

ID	Type	Value	Enabled
----	------	-------	---------

b1	Timed	0.5	yes
b2	Timed	1	yes
b3	Timed	1.5	yes

- 3** Delete, disable, and enable some of the breakpoints. View the resulting list:

```
bdelete b2
disable b3
disable b1
enable b3
breakpoints
```

The output is:

```
Deleted b2 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 1.000000
Disabled b3 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 1.500000
Disabled b1 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 0.500000
Enabled b3 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 1.500000
```

List of Breakpoints:

ID	Type	Value	Enabled
b1	Timed	0.5	no
b3	Timed	1.5	yes

- 4** Run the simulation until the first enabled breakpoint:

```
cont
```

The partial output shows that **b3** is the breakpoint at which the debugger stops. The debugger ignores the disabled breakpoint, **b1**, and does not consider the previously deleted breakpoint, **b2**.

```
Hit b3 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 1.500000
```

```
%=====
Executing EntityGeneration Event (ev7)                               Time = 1.5000000000000000
```

sedb.bdelete

```
: Entity = <none>                                Priority = 1  
: Block  = Time-Based Entity Generator
```

5 End the debugger session. At the `sedbug>>` prompt, enter:

```
sedb.quit
```

See Also

`sedb.breakpoints` | `sedb.disable`

How To

- “Using Breakpoints During Debugging”

Purpose Block information in discrete-event simulation

Syntax `blkinfo(blkid)`
`blkinfo(blkname)`
`blk_struct = blkinfo(...)`

Description `blkinfo(blkid)` displays information about the SimEvents block with identifier *blkid*. To obtain a list of blocks and their identifiers, use `sedb.blklist`.

`blkinfo(blkname)` displays information about the SimEvents block with path name *blkname*.

`blk_struct = blkinfo(...)` returns a structure that stores information about the block.

The following blocks are exceptions that do not provide information:

- Conn
- Discrete Event Inport
- Discrete Event Outport
- Discrete Event Subsystem
- Discrete Event Signal to Workspace
- Event-Based Random Number
- Event-Based Sequence
- Initial Value
- Instantaneous Event Counting Scope
- Subsystem Configuration

Outputs `blk_struct`

Structure that stores information about the block. The following table describes the `blk_struct` fields and the blocks for which each field appears.

Field	Block	Description
Time	All blocks	Current simulation time
Block	All blocks	Path name of the block
BlockID	All blocks	Block identifier
BlockType	All blocks	Type of block
Capacity	All queue and server blocks	Number of entities that the block can store at any one time
SelectedInputPort	Input Switch	Index of selected entity input port
SelectedOutputPort	Output Switch	Index of selected entity output port
GateStatus	Enabled Gate	'open' or 'closed'
InputEntity	Replicate	Identifier of the entity that the block is replicating
CurrentReplica	Replicate	Identifier of the copy of the input entity that the block created and that is about to advance
Status	Replicate, Entity Combiner, and Entity Splitter	<p>Status of block.</p> <p>Values for Replicate Block:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Inactive' 'Replicating X/Y'. X is the index of the entity output port through which the replica will depart. Y is the Number of entity output ports parameter of the block <p>Values for Entity Combiner Block:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Inactive' 'Combining' <p>Values for Entity Splitter Block:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Inactive'

Field	Block	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Splitting'
MemoryValue	Signal Latch	Value of the internal memory of the block
Count	Entity Departure Counter	Number of entities that have departed from this block and arrived at subsequent storage blocks, since the simulation start or the last reset, whichever occurred later.
Entities	All blocks that possess an entity input port	<p>Structure array, of which each element has these fields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ID — Entity identifier Status (queue and server blocks only) — Status of the entity with respect to the block. <p>Entity Status Values in Queue Blocks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Advancing' 'Queuing' 'Queued' 'Timed Out' <p>Entity Status Values in Server Blocks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Advancing' 'In Service' 'Service Completed' 'Preempted' 'Timed Out'

Field	Block	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Event (server blocks only) — Identifier of the service completion event for the entity • EventTime (server blocks only) — Time of the service completion event for the entity • TimeInQueue (queue blocks only) — Length of time the entity has been in the queue

Examples

View information about a block:

- 1 Begin a debugger session for a particular model. At the MATLAB command prompt, enter:

```
sedebg('sedemo_start_timer_read_timer')
```

- 2 Proceed in the simulation. At the `sedebg>>` prompt, enter:

```
tbreak 2.51
cont
```

The partial output indicates that the server is about to execute a service completion event:

```
Hit b1 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 2.510000

%=====
Executing ServiceCompletion Event (ev8)           Time = 2.581301297500028
: Entity = en4                                   Priority = 1
: Block = Infinite Server
```

- 3 View information about the block that is about to execute the event:


```
blkname = gceb
blkid = gcebid
```

The output is:

```
blkname =

sedemo_start_timer_read_timer/Infinite Server

blkid =

blk7
```

4 Proceed further in the simulation:

```
step
```

The output shows that the entity is about to depart from the server:

```
%.....%
Entity Advancing (en4)
: From = Infinite Server
: To   = Read Timer
```

5 Use the identifier, blkid, to get information about the block and the status of entities in it:

```
% Display information in Command Window.
blkinfo(blkid)
% Store information in structure.
blkdetails = blkinfo(blkid)
% Store status of entities in cell array.
blkentities = {blkdetails.Entities.Status}'
```

The output is:

```
Infinite Server Current State          T = 2.581301297500028
Block (blk7): Infinite Server
```

```
Entities (Capacity = Inf):
Pos    ID      Status      Event      EventTime
1      en2     In Service  ev4        2.7303849396254689
2      en4     Advancing  ev8        2.581301297500028
3      en5     In Service  ev10       2.974736350905304
```

```
blkdetails =

    Time: 2.5813
    Block: 'sedemo_start_timer_read_timer/Infinite Server'
    BlockID: 'blk7'
    BlockType: 'Infinite Server'
    Capacity: Inf
    Entities: [1x3 struct]
```

```
blkentities =

    'In Service'
    'Advancing'
    'In Service'
```

- 6 Get more information about one of the entities by using data from the `blkdetails` structure as an input argument to the `eninfo` function:

```
adv_eninfo = eninfo(blkdetails.Entities(1).ID);
time_in_system = adv_eninfo.Timers.ElapsedTime
```

The output is:

```
time_in_system =

    1.5813
```

- 7 End the debugger session. At the `sedebg>>` prompt, enter:

`sedb.quit`

See Also

`sedb.blklist` | `sedb.gceb`

How To

- “Inspecting Entities, Blocks, and Events”

Purpose Blocks and their identifiers in discrete-event simulation

Syntax `blklist`
`blk_cell = blklist`

Description `blklist` displays a list of event-based blocks and block identifiers in the model that you are debugging. The list includes all blocks for which `blkinfo` is valid. The list excludes virtual subsystems and Discrete Event Subsystem blocks, but includes relevant blocks inside such subsystems. In the Command Window, you can click hyperlinks to highlight the blocks in the model window.

`blk_cell = blklist` returns the same information as `blklist` in a cell array of strings. The first column of `blk_cell` contains block identifiers. The corresponding cells in the second column contain block path names.

Examples In the Command Window, view the block list and store it in a variable:

- 1 Begin a debugger session for a particular model. At the MATLAB command prompt, enter:

```
sedebg('sedemo_count_attributes')
```

- 2 View the list of blocks. At the `sedebg>>` prompt, enter:

```
blklist
```

The output is:

```
List of blocks in model: sedemo_count_attributes

blk1      Entity Index
blk2      Time-Based Entity Generator
blk3      Set Attribute
blk4      Get Attribute
blk5      Entity Sink
```

- 3 Store the list of blocks in a variable and examine one row of the cell array:

```
x = blklist;  
x{1,:}
```

The output indicates the identifier and path name of one block in the model:

```
ans =
```

```
blk1
```

```
ans =
```

```
sedemo_count_attributes/Entity Index
```

- 4 End the debugger session. At the `sedebg>>` prompt, enter:

```
sedb.quit
```

See Also

`sedb.blkinfo`

How To

- “Inspecting Blocks”

sedb.breakpoints

Purpose List breakpoints in discrete-event simulation

Syntax `breakpoints`
`b_struct = breakpoints`

Description `breakpoints` displays a list of all breakpoints in the simulation. The list includes disabled breakpoints, as well as breakpoints that the debugger already hit.

`b_struct = breakpoints` returns a structure array that stores information about breakpoints in the simulation.

Outputs `b_struct`

Structure array that stores information about breakpoints. The following table describes the fields of each structure in the array.

Field	Description
ID	Breakpoint identifier
Type	Type of breakpoint
Value	Value associated with the breakpoint, as a string
Enabled	1, if the breakpoint is enabled; 0 otherwise

Examples Set and view breakpoints:

- 1 Begin a debugger session for a particular model. At the MATLAB command prompt, enter:

```
sedebg('sedemo_timeout')
```

- 2 Establish breakpoints and then view them in the Command Window. At the `sedebg>>` prompt, enter:

```
tbreak 0.5
```

```
tbreak 1
tbreak 1.5
breakpoints
```

The output confirms the setting of breakpoints and displays the list of breakpoints:

```
Set b1 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 0.500000

Set b2 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 1.000000

Set b3 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 1.500000
```

List of Breakpoints:

ID	Type	Value	Enabled
b1	Timed	0.5	yes
b2	Timed	1	yes
b3	Timed	1.5	yes

3 End the debugger session. At the `sedbug>>` prompt, enter:

```
sedb.quit
```

Manipulate the structure array that is the output from breakpoints:

1 Begin a debugger session for a particular model. At the MATLAB command prompt, enter:

```
sedbug('sedemo_timeout')
```

2 Establish breakpoints and then record them in a structure variable. At the `sedbug>>` prompt, enter:

```
tbreak 0.5
tbreak 1
```

sedb.breakpoints

```
tbreak 1.5
b = breakpoints
```

The output confirms the setting of breakpoints and displays an initial view of the structure `b`:

```
Set b1 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 0.500000

Set b2 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 1.000000

Set b3 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 1.500000

b =

1x3 struct array with fields:
    ID
    Type
    Value
    Enabled
```

3 View information about the first breakpoint:

```
b1 = b(1)
```

The output is a structure:

```
b1 =

    ID: 'b1'
    Type: 'Timed'
    Value: '0.5'
    Enabled: 1
```

4 Store the IDs of the enabled breakpoints in a cell array, `bid`:

```
idx = find([b.Enabled]);
bid = {b(idx).ID}
```


The output is:

```
bid =  
    'b1'    'b2'    'b3'
```

5 End the debugger session. At the `sedbug>>` prompt, enter:

```
sedb.quit
```

See Also

`sedb.tbreak` | `sedb.evbreak` | `sedb.bdelete` | `sedb.disable`

How To

- “Defining a Breakpoint”

Purpose Continue simulation until next breakpoint

Syntax cont

Description cont continues the simulation until it reaches the next breakpoint or the end, whichever comes first.

Examples Establish a breakpoint at $T=2$ and then run the simulation until that point:

- 1 Begin a debugger session for a particular model. At the MATLAB command prompt, enter:

```
sedebg('sedemo_timeout')
```

- 2 Proceed in the simulation. At the `sedebg>>` prompt, enter:

```
tbreak 2
detail none
cont
```

The output ends with a message describing the context of the simulation at $T=2$:

```
Set b1 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 2.000000
```

```
Event Operations (ev) : off
Entity Operations (en) : off
Event Calendar (cal) : off
```

```
Hit b1 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 2.000000
```

```
%=====
Executing EntityGeneration Event (ev10)           Time = 2.0000000000000000
: Entity = <none>                                 Priority = 1
```

: Block = Time-Based Entity Generator

3 End the debugger session. At the `sedbug>>` prompt, enter:

```
sedb.quit
```

See Also

`sedb.tbbreak` | `sedb.evbreak`

How To

- “Defining a Breakpoint”
- “Using Breakpoints During Debugging”

Purpose Current operation in discrete-event simulation

Syntax currentop

Description currentop displays the most recent message in the simulation log. If this message represents a dependent operation, the output also includes a message about the most recent independent operation in the simulation log.

Definitions **Independent Operation**

An *independent operation* is one of these operations:

- Initialization of the model or any Time-Based Entity Generator blocks in the model. For more information, see “Initialization Messages”.
- Execution of an event on the event calendar. However, if the application executes an event without scheduling it on the event calendar, the event cannot be the basis of an independent operation. To learn which events are on the event calendar, see “Role of the Event Calendar”.
- Detection by a reactive port of a relevant update in a time-based input signal. You can think of these relevant updates as zero crossings or level crossings. However, if the input signal is an event-based signal or if the input port is not a reactive port, the update is not an independent operation.

For more information, see “Independent Operations and Consequences in the Debugger”.

Dependent Operation

A *dependent operation* is a consequence of an independent operation.

Examples

Compare the current operation display with the simulation log:

```
opts_struct = se_getdbopts;  
opts_struct.StartFcn={'step over','step',...}
```

```
'step','step','currentop','quit'};
sedebug('sedemo_event_priorities',opts_struct)
```

The output shows that the display of the current operation includes the last entry in the simulation log, which is the current operation. The display also includes the last unindented entry in the simulation log, representing the latest independent operation.

sedb.currenttop

```
*** SimEvents Debugger ***
Functions | Quick Start | Debugger Help

%=====
Initializing Model sedemo_event_priorities
%=====
Initializing Time-Based Entity Generators
%.....%
Scheduling EntityGeneration Event (ev1)
: EventTime = 0.0000000000000000 (Now)
: Priority = 2
: Block = Time-Based Entity Generator
%=====
Executing EntityGeneration Event (ev1)
: Entity = <none>
: Block = Time-Based Entity Generator
Generating Entity (en1)
: Block = Time-Based Entity Generator
Entity Advancing (en1)
: From = Time-Based Entity Generator
: To = FIFO Queue
Entity Advancing (en1)
: From = FIFO Queue
: To = Single Server
Current Operation:
%=====
Executing EntityGeneration Event (ev1)
: Entity = <none>
: Block = Time-Based Entity Generator
Entity Advancing (en1)
: From = FIFO Queue
: To = Single Server
SimEvents Debugger: Abort
```

Independent operation

Dependent operation

How To

- “Simulation Log in the Debugger”
- “Independent Operations and Consequences in the Debugger”
- “Inspecting the Current Point in the Debugger”

Purpose	Customize debugger simulation log in discrete-event simulation
Syntax	<pre>detail('none') detail('default') detail('all') prev = detail(...) detail(struc) detail(paramname1, paramvalue1, paramname2, paramvalue2,...) detail curr = detail</pre>
Description	<p><code>detail('none')</code> configures the debugger to omit all simulation log messages, except upon reaching breakpoints. This syntax is the same as <code>detail('en',0,'ev',0,'cal',0)</code>. You cannot use the <code>step</code> function to step to anything other than breakpoints when the debugger omits all simulation log messages.</p> <p><code>detail('default')</code> resets the detail settings to their default values. This syntax is the same as <code>detail('en',1,'ev',1,'cal',0)</code>.</p> <p><code>detail('all')</code> configures the debugger to show all simulation log messages. This syntax is the same as <code>detail('en',1,'ev',1,'cal',1)</code>.</p> <p><code>prev = detail(...)</code> configures the debugger based on the inputs, and also returns a structure that describes the previous detail settings.</p> <p><code>detail(struc)</code> uses the structure <code>struc</code> to establish detail settings.</p> <p><code>detail(paramname1, paramvalue1, paramname2, paramvalue2,...)</code> configures the debugger to show or omit certain kinds of messages in the simulation log. You can specify one, two, or three pairs of parameter names, <code>paramnameN</code>, and parameter values, <code>paramvalueN</code>.</p> <p><code>detail</code> displays the current detail settings.</p> <p><code>curr = detail</code> returns a structure that describes the current detail settings.</p>

sedb.detail

Inputs

paramnameN

Name of detail setting.

'ev'

Event operations, except if at least one detail setting is 1, independent operations representing event executions appear. The exception holds true even if the 'ev' setting is 0.

'en'

Entity operations

'cal'

Event calendar information

paramvalueN

Value of detail setting.

0

Omit messages, except upon reaching a breakpoint. Omitting entity messages or event messages also means that you cannot rely on the `step` function to step to an operation that corresponds to an omitted message.

1

Show messages.

struc

Structure having three fields describing the detail settings that you want. Field names are the same as the names in the table that describes the *paramnameN* input. Field values are the same as the values in the table that describes the *paramvalueN* input.

Outputs

curr

Structure that describes the current detail settings. Field names are the same as the names in the table that describes the *paramnameN* input. Field values are the same as the values in the table that describes the *paramvalueN* input.

prev

Structure that describes the previous detail settings before changing them. Field names are the same as the names in the table that describes the *paramnameN* input. Field values are the same as the values in the table that describes the *paramvalueN* input.

Examples

Configure displays for breakpoints and stepping:

- 1 Begin a debugger session for a particular model. At the MATLAB command prompt, enter:

```
sedebg('sedemo_timeout')
```

- 2 Proceed in the simulation, suppressing the simulation log until the debugger reaches a breakpoint. At the `sedebg>>` prompt, enter:

```
tbreak 2
prev = detail('none')
cont
```

The output ends with the context of the simulation at $T=2$:

```
Set b1 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 2.000000
```

```
prev =
```

```
ev: 1
en: 1
cal: 0
```

```
Hit b1 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 2.000000
```

```
%=====
Executing EntityGeneration Event (ev10)           Time = 2.0000000000000000
: Entity = <none>                                Priority = 1
```

```
: Block = Time-Based Entity Generator
```

- 3 Now that the simulation is at a point of interest, configure the debugger to show the simulation log. This configuration makes subsequent step operations more informative. Then move forward in the simulation:

```
detail(prev)
step over
```

The output confirms the change in detail settings and then shows the result of enabling the simulation log:

```
Event Operations (ev) : on
Entity Operations (en) : on
Event Calendar (cal) : off

%.....%
Generating Entity (en4)
: Block = Time-Based Entity Generator
%.....%
Entity Advancing (en4)
: From = Time-Based Entity Generator
: To = Schedule Timeout
%.....%
Scheduling Timeout Event (ev11)
: EventTime = 3.000000000000000
: Priority = 1700
: Entity = en4
: Block = Schedule Timeout
%.....%
Entity Advancing (en4)
: From = Schedule Timeout
: To = Infinite Server
%.....%
Scheduling ServiceCompletion Event (ev12)
: EventTime = 2.581301297500028
```

```

: Priority = 1
: Entity = en4
: Block = Infinite Server
%.....%
Scheduling EntityGeneration Event (ev13)
: EventTime = 2.5000000000000000
: Priority = 1
: Block = Time-Based Entity Generator
%=====
Executing Timeout Event (ev5)                               Time = 2.0000000000000000
: Entity = en2                                             Priority = 1700
: Block = Infinite Server

```

4 End the debugger session. At the `sedbug>>` prompt, enter:

```
sedb.quit
```

See Also

`sedb.cont` | `sedb.evbreak` | `sedb.tbreak`

How To

- “Customizing the Debugger Simulation Log”

sedb.disable

Purpose Disable breakpoints in discrete-event simulation

Syntax `disable id1 id2 ...`
`disable(id_array)`
`disable all`

Description `disable id1 id2 ...` disables the breakpoints having identifiers *id1*, *id2*, and so on. To see breakpoints and their identifiers, use `sedb.breakpoints`. A disabled breakpoint remains in the list but the `sedb.cont` function ignores it.

`disable(id_array)` disables the breakpoints in the cell array *id_array*.

`disable all` disables all breakpoints.

Examples Manipulate timed breakpoints and run the simulation until a breakpoint:

- 1 Begin a debugger session for a particular model. At the MATLAB command prompt, enter:

```
sedebg('sedemo_timeout')
```

- 2 Establish and view breakpoints. At the `sedebg>>` prompt, enter:

```
tbreak 0.5  
tbreak 1  
tbreak 1.5  
breakpoints
```

The output lists the breakpoints:

```
Set b1 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 0.500000  
Set b2 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 1.000000  
Set b3 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 1.500000
```

```
List of Breakpoints:
```

ID	Type	Value	Enabled
b1	Timed	0.5	yes
b2	Timed	1	yes
b3	Timed	1.5	yes

- 3** Delete, disable, and enable some of the breakpoints. View the resulting list:

```
bdelete b2
disable b3
disable b1
enable b3
breakpoints
```

The output is:

```
Deleted b2 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 1.000000
Disabled b3 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 1.500000
Disabled b1 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 0.500000
Enabled b3 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 1.500000
```

List of Breakpoints:

ID	Type	Value	Enabled
b1	Timed	0.5	no
b3	Timed	1.5	yes

- 4** Run the simulation until the first enabled breakpoint:

```
cont
```

The partial output shows that **b3** is the breakpoint at which the debugger stops. The debugger ignores the disabled breakpoint, **b1**, and does not consider the previously deleted breakpoint, **b2**.

```
Hit b3 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 1.500000
```

```
%=====%
```

sedb.disable

```
Executing EntityGeneration Event (ev7)           Time = 1.5000000000000000
: Entity = <none>                               Priority = 1
: Block = Time-Based Entity Generator
```

5 End the debugger session. At the `sedbug>>` prompt, enter:

```
sedb.quit
```

See Also

`sedb.breakpoints` | `sedb.enable` | `sedb.bdelete`

How To

- “Using Breakpoints During Debugging”

Purpose Enable breakpoints in discrete-event simulation

Syntax `enable id1 id2 ...`
`enable all`

Description `enable id1 id2 ...` enables the breakpoints having identifiers `id1`, `id2`, and so on. To see breakpoints and their identifiers, use `sedb.breakpoints`.
`enable(id_array)` enables the breakpoints in the cell array, `id_array`.
`enable all` enables all breakpoints.

Examples Manipulate timed breakpoints and run the simulation until a breakpoint:

- 1 Begin a debugger session for a particular model. At the MATLAB command prompt, enter:

```
sedebg('sedemo_timeout')
```

- 2 Establish and view breakpoints. At the `sedebg>>` prompt, enter:

```
tbreak 0.5
tbreak 1
tbreak 1.5
breakpoints
```

The output lists the breakpoints:

```
Set b1 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 0.500000
Set b2 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 1.000000
Set b3 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 1.500000
```

List of Breakpoints:

ID	Type	Value	Enabled
b1	Timed	0.5	yes

```
b2      Timed      1          yes
b3      Timed      1.5        yes
```

- 3** Delete, disable, and enable some of the breakpoints. View the resulting list:

```
bdelete b2
disable b3
disable b1
enable b3
breakpoints
```

The output is:

```
Deleted b2 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 1.000000
Disabled b3 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 1.500000
Disabled b1 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 0.500000
Enabled b3 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 1.500000
```

List of Breakpoints:

ID	Type	Value	Enabled
b1	Timed	0.5	no
b3	Timed	1.5	yes

- 4** Run the simulation until the first enabled breakpoint:

```
cont
```

The partial output shows that **b3** is the breakpoint at which the debugger stops. The debugger ignores the disabled breakpoint, **b1**, and does not consider the previously deleted breakpoint, **b2**.

```
Hit b3 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 1.500000
```

```
%=====
Executing EntityGeneration Event (ev7)           Time = 1.5000000000000000
: Entity = <none>                                Priority = 1
```


: Block = Time-Based Entity Generator

5 End the debugger session. At the `sedbug>>` prompt, enter:

```
sedb.quit
```

See Also

`sedb.breakpoints` | `sedb.disable` | `sedb.bdelete`

How To

- “Using Breakpoints During Debugging”

Purpose Entity information in discrete-event simulation

Syntax `eninfo(enid)`
`en_struct = eninfo(enid)`

Description `eninfo(enid)` displays information about the location, attributes, timers, and timeouts on an entity. *enid* is the identifier of the entity.
`en_struct = eninfo(enid)` returns a structure that stores information about the entity.

Outputs `en_struct`

Structure that stores information about the entity. The following table describes the `en_struct` fields.

Field	Description
Time	Current simulation time
Location	Path name of the block containing the entity
Attributes	Structure whose field names and values match the names and values of the attributes of the entity
Timers	Structure array, of which each element has these fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tag — Timer tag• ElapsedTime — Time elapsed since the timer started
Timeouts	Structure array, of which each element has these fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tag — Timeout tag

Field	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TimeOfTimeout — Scheduled time of timeout event • Event— Identifier of timeout event

Examples

View the values of the attributes of an entity:

- 1 Begin a debugger session for a particular model. At the MATLAB command prompt, enter:

```
sedebug('sedemo_star_routing')
```

- 2 Proceed in the simulation. At the `sedebug>>` prompt, enter:

```
tbreak 0.1
cont
```

The partial output shows the entity identifier, `en1`, in the display:

```
Hit b1 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 0.100000

%=====
Executing ServiceCompletion Event (ev2)           Time = 0.3000000000000000
: Entity = en1                                   Priority = 5
: Block  = Distribution Center/Infinite Server
```

- 3 Get the ID of an entity:

```
% Get ID of current entity.
enid = gcen
```

The workspace variable, `enid`, holds the same entity identifier, `en1`, from the display:

```
enid =

en1
```

4 Use the identifier, enid, to get information about the entity:

```
% Display information in Command Window.
eninfo(enid)
% Store information in structure.
endetails = eninfo(enid)
% View attributes.
enattrs = endetails.Attributes
% View one attribute.
enServiceProcess = enattrs.ServiceProcess
% Equivalently, view one attribute starting from endetails.
enServiceProcess = endetails.Attributes.ServiceProcess;
```

The output is:

```
Entity (en1) Current State           T = 0.3000000000000000
Location: Distribution Center/Infinite Server
```

Attributes:

Name	Value
CurrentRoute	1
CurrentServiceTime	2
CurrentStep	2
JobClass	1
JobID	1
JobServiceStatus	[1x15]
LastServiceLocation	0
ServiceProcess	[6x1]
ServiceTime	[6x1]

Timeouts, Timers: None

endetails =

```
Time: 0.3
Location: 'sedemo_star_routing/Distribution Center/Infinite Server'
Attributes: [1x1 struct]
```

```

    Timers: [0x0 struct]
    Timeouts: [0x0 struct]

enattrs =

    CurrentRoute: 1
    CurrentServiceTime: 2
    CurrentStep: 2
    JobClass: 1
    JobID: 1
    JobServiceStatus: [0 NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN]
    LastServiceLocation: 0
    ServiceProcess: [6x1 double]
    ServiceTime: [6x1 double]

enServiceProcess =

    1
    2
    4
    2
    3
    5

```

5 End the debugger session. At the `sedbug>>` prompt, enter:

```
sedb.quit
```

See Also

`sedb.gcen` | `sedb.blkinfo` | `sedb.evinfo` | `sedb.currenttop`

How To

- “Obtaining Entity Identifiers”
- “Inspecting Entities, Blocks, and Events”

sedb.evbreak

Purpose Set breakpoint for execution or cancelation of event

Syntax `evbreak(evid)`
`bid = evbreak(evid)`

Description `evbreak(evid)` sets a breakpoint for execution or cancelation of the event with identifier, *evid*, in the simulation. To obtain a list of events on the event calendar and their identifiers, use `sedb.evcal`.
`bid = evbreak(evid)` returns the identifier of the breakpoint.

Examples Set a breakpoint on a service completion event:

- 1 Begin a debugger session for a particular model. At the MATLAB command prompt, enter:

```
sedebug('sedemo_server_service_time')
```

- 2 Proceed in the simulation. At the `sedebug>>` prompt, enter:

```
step over
```

The output is:

```
%=====
Initializing Time-Based Entity Generators
%.....%
Scheduling EntityGeneration Event (ev1)
: EventTime = 0.000000000000000 (Now)
: Priority = 500
: Block = Time-Based Entity Generator
%.....%
Scheduling EntityGeneration Event (ev2)
: EventTime = 0.000000000000000 (Now)
: Priority = 500
: Block = Time-Based Entity Generator 1
%.....%
Scheduling EntityGeneration Event (ev3)
```

```

: EventTime = 0.000000000000000 (Now)
: Priority   = 500
: Block     = Time-Based Entity Generator 3
%=====
Executing EntityGeneration Event (ev1)           Time = 0.000000000000000
: Entity = <none>                               Priority = 500
: Block   = Time-Based Entity Generator

```

3 Proceed further:

step over

The output, with bold added, shows that a service completion event with identifier, ev4, appears on the event calendar. The scheduled time of the event is $T=1$.

```

%.....%
Generating Entity (en1)
: Block = Time-Based Entity Generator
%.....%
Entity Advancing (en1)
: From = Time-Based Entity Generator
: To   = Single Server
%.....%
Scheduling ServiceCompletion Event (ev4)
: EventTime = 1.000000000000000
: Priority   = 500
: Entity    = en1
: Block     = Single Server
%.....%
Scheduling EntityGeneration Event (ev5)
: EventTime = 1.000000000000000
: Priority   = 500
: Block     = Time-Based Entity Generator
%=====
Executing EntityGeneration Event (ev2)           Time = 0.000000000000000
: Entity = <none>                               Priority = 500
: Block   = Time-Based Entity Generator 1

```

- 4 Set a breakpoint that causes the debugger to stop when it is about to execute the service completion event, `ev4`:

```
evbreak ev4
```

The output confirms the operation:

```
Set b1 : Breakpoint for execution or cancelation of event ev4
```

- 5 Run the simulation until the breakpoint:

```
cont
```

The partial output shows that the debugger proceeds through a different event at $T=1$, and stops upon hitting the breakpoint at event `ev4`. Because that event is not the first event the simulation executes at that time, the example shows how an event breakpoint differs from a timed breakpoint. A timed breakpoint at $T=1$ would have caused the debugger to stop upon the first event at this time, `ev6`.

```
%=====
Executing ServiceCompletion Event (ev6)           Time = 1.0000000000000000
: Entity = en2                                   Priority = 300
: Block = Infinite Server

%.....%
Entity Advancing (en2)
: From = Infinite Server
: To = Entity Sink2

%.....%
Destroying Entity (en2)
: Block = Entity Sink2

Hit b1 : Breakpoint for execution or cancelation of event ev4

%=====
Executing ServiceCompletion Event (ev4)           Time = 1.0000000000000000
: Entity = en1                                   Priority = 500
: Block = Single Server
```


6 End the debugger session. At the `sedbug>>` prompt, enter:

```
sedb.quit
```

See Also

`sedb.evcal` | `sedb.cont` | `sedb.breakpoints` | `sedb.bdelete`

How To

- “Defining a Breakpoint”

sedb.evcal

Purpose Event calendar of discrete-event simulation

Syntax `evcal`
`cal_struct = evcal`

Description `evcal` displays the list of events on the event calendar. The listing for the event in progress or the event selected for execution includes the characters =>. These characters appear to the left of the event identifier. The display includes this event unless all its immediate consequences are complete.

`cal_struct = evcal` returns a structure that stores information about the event calendar.

Outputs `cal_struct`

Structure that stores information about the event calendar. The `cal_struct` fields are in the following table.

Field	Description
Time	Current simulation time
ExecutingEvent	Structure that describes the event in progress or selected for execution. The structure has these fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ID — Event identifier• EventType — Type of event• EventTime — Scheduled time of event• Priority — Priority of event• Entity — Identifier of entity associated with the event

Field	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Block — Path name of block that executes the event
PendingEvents	<p>Structure array that describes events that are not in progress or selected for execution. Each structure in the array has these fields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ID — Event identifier EventType — Type of event EventTime — Scheduled time of event Priority — Priority of event Entity — Identifier of entity associated with the event Block — Path name of block that executes the event

Examples

View the event calendar and then manipulate a structure variable that stores the same information:

- 1 Begin a debugger session for a particular model. At the MATLAB command prompt, enter:

```
sedebg('sedemo_timeout')
```

- 2 Proceed in the simulation. At the `sedebg>>` prompt, enter:

```
tbreak 2
detail none
cont
```

The output ends with a message describing the context of the simulation at $T=2$:

```
Set b1 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 2.000000
```

```
Event Operations (ev) : off
Entity Operations (en) : off
Event Calendar (cal) : off
```

```
Hit b1 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 2.000000
```

```
%=====
Executing EntityGeneration Event (ev10)          Time = 2.0000000000000000
: Entity = <none>                                Priority = 1
: Block = Time-Based Entity Generator
```

3 View the event calendar:

```
% View event calendar.
evcal
```

The following output lists all events on the event calendar:

```
Current Time = 2.0000000000000000
%------%
Events in the Event Calendar
  ID   EventTime      EventType      Priority Entity   Block
=> ev10 2.0000000000000000 EntityGeneration 1      <none> Time-Based Entity Generator
      ev5 2.0000000000000000 Timeout          1700  en2     Infinite Server
      ev6 2.730384939625469 ServiceCompletion 1      en2     Infinite Server
```

4 Store the event calendar as a structure and get more information about the first pending event:

```
% Store event calendar as a structure.
cal_struct = evcal
ev5struct = cal_struct.PendingEvents(1)
```

The output is:

```

cal_struct =

    Time: 2
    ExecutingEvent: [1x1 struct]
    PendingEvents: [2x1 struct]

ev5struct =

    ID: 'ev5'
    EventType: 'Timeout'
    EventTime: 2
    Priority: '1700'
    Entity: 'en2'
    Block: 'sedemo_timeout/Infinite Server'

```

- 5** Find the types of pending events whose scheduled time is the current simulation time:

```

idx = find([cal_struct.PendingEvents.EventTime] == simtime);
simult_event_types = {cal_struct.PendingEvents(idx).EventType}'

```

The output is:

```

simult_event_types =

    'Timeout'

```

- 6** Store all event times in a vector:

```

ev_times = cal_struct.ExecutingEvent.EventTime;
ev_times = [ev_times, cal_struct.PendingEvents.EventTime]'

```

The output is:

```

ev_times =

    2.0000
    2.0000

```

2.7304

7 End the debugger session. At the `sedbug>>` prompt, enter:

```
sedb.quit
```

After the debugger session ends, `cal_struct` and the other variables remain in the workspace.

See Also

`sedb.evinfo`

How To

- “Viewing the Event Calendar”

Purpose Event information in discrete-event simulation

Syntax `ev_struct = evinfo(evid)`

Description `ev_struct = evinfo(evid)` returns a structure that stores information about the event with identifier `evid`. To obtain a list of events on the event calendar and their identifiers, use `sedb.evcal`.

Outputs `ev_struct`

Structure that stores information about the event. The following table describes the `ev_struct` fields.

Field	Description
ID	Event identifier
EventType	Type of event
EventTime	Scheduled time of event
Priority	Priority of event
Entity	Identifier of entity associated with the event
Block	Path name of block that executes the event

Examples View event information:

- 1 Begin a debugger session for a particular model. At the MATLAB command prompt, enter:

```
sedebg('sedemo_count_attributes')
```

- 2 Proceed in the simulation. At the `sedebg>>` prompt, enter:

```
step
```

The output shows the identifier, `ev1`, in the display:

```
%=====
Initializing Time-Based Entity Generators
%.....%
Scheduling EntityGeneration Event (ev1)
: EventTime = 0.0000000000000000 (Now)
: Priority   = 1
: Block     = Time-Based Entity Generator
```

3 View information about the event that the application is about to schedule:

```
evid = gcev
evdetails = evinfo(evid)
```

The output shows the same identifier, `ev1`, in the workspace variable, `evid`, and the ID field of the structure, `evdetails`:

```
evid =

ev1

evdetails =

        ID: 'ev1'
    EventType: 'EntityGeneration'
    EventTime: 0
    Priority: '1'
    Entity: ''
    Block: [1x51 char]
```

4 End the debugger session. At the `sedbug>>` prompt, enter:

```
sedb.quit
```

See Also

`sedb.gcev` | `sedb.evcal`

How To

- “Inspecting Entities, Blocks, and Events”

- Purpose** Name of currently executing block in discrete-event simulation
- Syntax** `blkname = gceb`
- Description** `blkname = gceb` returns the path name of the block associated with the current operation. If the current operation is not associated with a block, `blkname` is an empty string. If an entity is advancing, `blkname` indicates the block from which the entity departs.

Examples View information about a block:

- 1 Begin a debugger session for a particular model. At the MATLAB command prompt, enter:

```
sedebug('sedemo_start_timer_read_timer')
```

- 2 Proceed in the simulation. At the `sedebug>>` prompt, enter:

```
tbreak 2.51
cont
```

The partial output indicates that the server is about to execute a service completion event:

```
Hit b1 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 2.510000

%=====
Executing ServiceCompletion Event (ev8)           Time = 2.581301297500028
: Entity = en4                                   Priority = 1
: Block = Infinite Server
```

- 3 View information about the block that is about to execute the event:

```
blkname = gceb
blkid = gcebid
```

The output is:

```
blkname =  
  
sedemo_start_timer_read_timer/Infinite Server  
  
blkid =  
  
blk7
```

4 Proceed further in the simulation:

```
step
```

The output shows that the entity is about to depart from the server:

```
%.....%  
Entity Advancing (en4)  
: From = Infinite Server  
: To   = Read Timer
```

5 Use the identifier, `blkid`, to get information about the block and the status of entities in it:

```
% Display information in Command Window.  
blkinfo(blkid)  
% Store information in structure.  
blkdetails = blkinfo(blkid)  
% Store status of entities in cell array.  
blkentities = {blkdetails.Entities.Status}'
```

The output is:

```
Infinite Server Current State          T = 2.581301297500028  
Block (blk7): Infinite Server  
  
Entities (Capacity = Inf):  
Pos   ID      Status          Event   EventTime  
1     en2     In Service     ev4     2.7303849396254689  
2     en4     Advancing     ev8     2.581301297500028
```

```
3      en5      In Service      ev10      2.974736350905304
```

```
blkdetails =
```

```
    Time: 2.5813
    Block: 'sedemo_start_timer_read_timer/Infinite Server'
    BlockID: 'blk7'
    BlockType: 'Infinite Server'
    Capacity: Inf
    Entities: [1x3 struct]
```

```
blkentities =
```

```
    'In Service'
    'Advancing'
    'In Service'
```

- 6** Get more information about one of the entities by using data from the `blkdetails` structure as an input argument to the `eninfo` function:

```
adv_eninfo = eninfo(blkdetails.Entities(1).ID);
time_in_system = adv_eninfo.Timers.ElapsedTime
```

The output is:

```
time_in_system =

    1.5813
```

- 7** End the debugger session. At the `sedebg>>` prompt, enter:

```
sedb.quit
```

See Also

`sedb.blkinf`

How To

- “Inspecting the Current Point in the Debugger”

Purpose Identifier of currently executing block in discrete-event simulation

Syntax `blkid = gcebid`

Description `blkid = gcebid` returns the identifier of the block associated with the current operation. If the current operation is not associated with a block, `blkid` is an empty string. If an entity is advancing, `blkid` indicates the block from which the entity departs.

Examples View information about a block:

- 1 Begin a debugger session for a particular model. At the MATLAB command prompt, enter:

```
sedebug('sedemo_start_timer_read_timer')
```

- 2 Proceed in the simulation. At the `sedebug>>` prompt, enter:

```
tbreak 2.51  
cont
```

The partial output indicates that the server is about to execute a service completion event:

```
Hit b1 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 2.510000  
  
%===== %  
Executing ServiceCompletion Event (ev8)           Time = 2.581301297500028  
: Entity = en4                                     Priority = 1  
: Block = Infinite Server
```

- 3 View information about the block that is about to execute the event:

```
blkname = gceb  
blkid = gcebid
```

The output is:

```

blkname =

sedemo_start_timer_read_timer/Infinite Server

blkid =

blk7

```

4 Proceed further in the simulation:

```
step
```

The output shows that the entity is about to depart from the server:

```

%.....%
Entity Advancing (en4)
: From = Infinite Server
: To   = Read Timer

```

5 Use the identifier, `blkid`, to get information about the block and the status of entities in it:

```

% Display information in Command Window.
blkinfo(blkid)
% Store information in structure.
blkdetails = blkinfo(blkid)
% Store status of entities in cell array.
blkentities = {blkdetails.Entities.Status}'

```

The output is:

```

Infinite Server Current State          T = 2.581301297500028
Block (blk7): Infinite Server

Entities (Capacity = Inf):
Pos   ID      Status      Event      EventTime
1     en2     In Service  ev4        2.7303849396254689
2     en4     Advancing   ev8        2.581301297500028

```

```
3      en5      In Service      ev10      2.974736350905304
```

```
blkdetails =
```

```
    Time: 2.5813
    Block: 'sedemo_start_timer_read_timer/Infinite Server'
    BlockID: 'blk7'
    BlockType: 'Infinite Server'
    Capacity: Inf
    Entities: [1x3 struct]
```

```
blkentities =
```

```
    'In Service'
    'Advancing'
    'In Service'
```

- 6** Get more information about one of the entities by using data from the `blkdetails` structure as an input argument to the `eninfo` function:

```
adv_eninfo = eninfo(blkdetails.Entities(1).ID);
time_in_system = adv_eninfo.Timers.ElapsedTime
```

The output is:

```
time_in_system =

    1.5813
```

- 7** End the debugger session. At the `sedebg>>` prompt, enter:

```
sedb.quit
```

See Also

`sedb.blkinfo`

How To

- “Inspecting the Current Point in the Debugger”

Purpose Identifier of entity currently undergoing operation

Syntax `enid = gcen`

Description `enid = gcen` returns the identifier of the entity that undergoes the current operation. If the current operation does not apply to a unique entity, `enid` is empty.

Examples View the values of the attributes of an entity:

- 1 Begin a debugger session for a particular model. At the MATLAB command prompt, enter:

```
sedebg('sedemo_star_routing')
```

- 2 Proceed in the simulation. At the `sedebg>>` prompt, enter:

```
tbreak 0.1
cont
```

The partial output shows the entity identifier, `en1`, in the display:

```
Hit b1 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 0.100000

%=====
Executing ServiceCompletion Event (ev2)           Time = 0.3000000000000000
: Entity = en1                                   Priority = 5
: Block = Distribution Center/Infinite Server
```

- 3 Get the ID of an entity:

```
% Get ID of current entity.
enid = gcen
```

The workspace variable, `enid`, holds the same entity identifier, `en1`, from the display:

```
enid =
```

en1

4 Use the identifier, enid, to get information about the entity:

```
% Display information in Command Window.
eninfo(enid)
% Store information in structure.
endetails = eninfo(enid)
% View attributes.
enattrs = endetails.Attributes
% View one attribute.
enServiceProcess = enattrs.ServiceProcess
% Equivalently, view one attribute starting from endetails.
enServiceProcess = endetails.Attributes.ServiceProcess;
```

The output is:

```
Entity (en1) Current State           T = 0.3000000000000000
Location: Distribution Center/Infinite Server
```

```
Attributes:
  Name                Value
  CurrentRoute        1
  CurrentServiceTime  2
  CurrentStep         2
  JobClass            1
  JobID               1
  JobServiceStatus    [1x15]
  LastServiceLocation 0
  ServiceProcess      [6x1]
  ServiceTime         [6x1]
```

```
Timeouts, Timers: None
```

```
endetails =
```



```
        Time: 0.3
        Location: 'sedemo_star_routing/Distribution Center/Infinite Server'
Attributes: [1x1 struct]
        Timers: [0x0 struct]
        Timeouts: [0x0 struct]

enattrs =

        CurrentRoute: 1
        CurrentServiceTime: 2
        CurrentStep: 2
        JobClass: 1
        JobID: 1
        JobServiceStatus: [0 NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN]
        LastServiceLocation: 0
        ServiceProcess: [6x1 double]
        ServiceTime: [6x1 double]

enServiceProcess =

        1
        2
        4
        2
        3
        5
```

5 End the debugger session. At the `sedebg>>` prompt, enter:

```
sedb.quit
```

See Also

`sedb.eninfo`

How To

- “Inspecting the Current Point in the Debugger”

Purpose Identifier of current event

Syntax `evid = gcev`

Description `evid = gcev` returns the identifier of the event associated with the current operation. If the current operation does not change the event calendar, `evid` is an empty string. A change to the event calendar can be the scheduling, execution, or cancelation of an event.

Examples View the event associated with the current operation:

- 1 Begin a debugger session for a particular model. At the MATLAB command prompt, enter:

```
sedebug('sedemo_async_stateflow_ent')
```

- 2 Proceed in the simulation. At the `sedebug>>` prompt, enter:

```
tbreak 1  
cont
```

The output ends with the current operation, which is the execution of the event with identifier `ev6`:

```
%=====
Executing ServiceCompletion Event (ev6)           Time = 1.0000000000000000
: Entity = en2                                   Priority = 500
: Block   = Asynchronous Execution/Single Server
```

- 3 View information about the event associated with the current operation:

```
evid = gcev  
evdetails = evinfo(evid)
```

The output shows the same identifier, `ev6`, in the workspace variable, `evid`, and the ID field of the structure, `evdetails`:

```

evid =

ev6

evdetails =

    ID: 'ev6'
    EventType: 'ServiceCompletion'
    EventTime: 1
    Priority: '500'
    Entity: 'en2'
    Block: 'sedemo_async_stateflow_ent/Asynchronous Execution/Single Server'

```

4 Proceed further in the simulation:

```
step
```

The output is:

```

%.....%
Scheduling EntityRequest Event (ev7)
: EventTime = 1.0000000000000000 (Now)
: Priority   = SYS2
: Block     = Asynchronous Execution/Single Server

```

5 View information about the event associated with the current operation. This event is the entity request event the simulation is scheduling, not the service completion event whose execution causes the scheduling of the entity request event.

```

evid_next = gcev
evdetails_next = evinfo(evid_next)

```

The output refers to the event identifier, ev7:

```

evid_next =

ev7

```

```
evdetails_next =  
  
    ID: 'ev7'  
    EventType: 'EntityRequest'  
    EventTime: 1  
    Priority: 'SYS2'  
    Entity: ''  
    Block: 'sedemo_async_stateflow_ent/Asynchronous Execution/Single Server'
```

6 End the debugger session. At the `sedebg>>` prompt, enter:

```
sedb.quit
```

See Also

`sedb.evinfo` | `sedb.evcal`

How To

- “Inspecting Entities, Blocks, and Events”

Purpose Quit discrete-event simulation debugging session

Syntax quit
sedb.quit

Description quit, at the SimEvents debugger command prompt, stops the simulation and exits the debugging session.

sedb.quit is the same as the preceding quit syntax. Specifying the sedb package prevents you from inadvertently ending the MATLAB session by entering the command at the incorrect command prompt.

See Also sedb.runtoend

sedb.runtoend

Purpose	Run until end of discrete-event simulation
Syntax	runtoend
Description	runtoend continues the simulation until the end, ignoring timed and event breakpoints. At the end of the simulation, the debugging session ends.
How To	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• “Stopping the Debugger”

Purpose Current time in discrete-event simulation

Syntax `t = simtime`

Description `t = simtime`, at the SimEvents debugger command prompt, returns the current simulation time.

Examples Set a breakpoint to advance the simulation by 2 s from the current time:

- 1 Begin a debugger session for a particular model. At the MATLAB command prompt, enter:

```
sedebg('sedemo_count_attributes')
```

- 2 Use the current time to set a breakpoint. At the `sedebg>>` prompt, enter:

```
t = simtime;
tbreak(t+2)
```

The following output confirms the setting of the breakpoint:

```
Set b1 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 2.000000
```

- 3 Run the simulation until the breakpoint:

```
cont
```

The output describes simulation behavior and then confirms that the debugger has reached the breakpoint. Here is an excerpt:

```
Hit b1 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 2.000000
```

```
%=====
Executing EntityGeneration Event (ev3)           Time = 2.0000000000000000
: Entity = <none>                                Priority = 1
: Block = Time-Based Entity Generator
```

4 End the debugger session. At the `sedbug>>` prompt, enter:

```
sedb.quit
```

How To

- “Inspecting the Current Point in the Debugger”

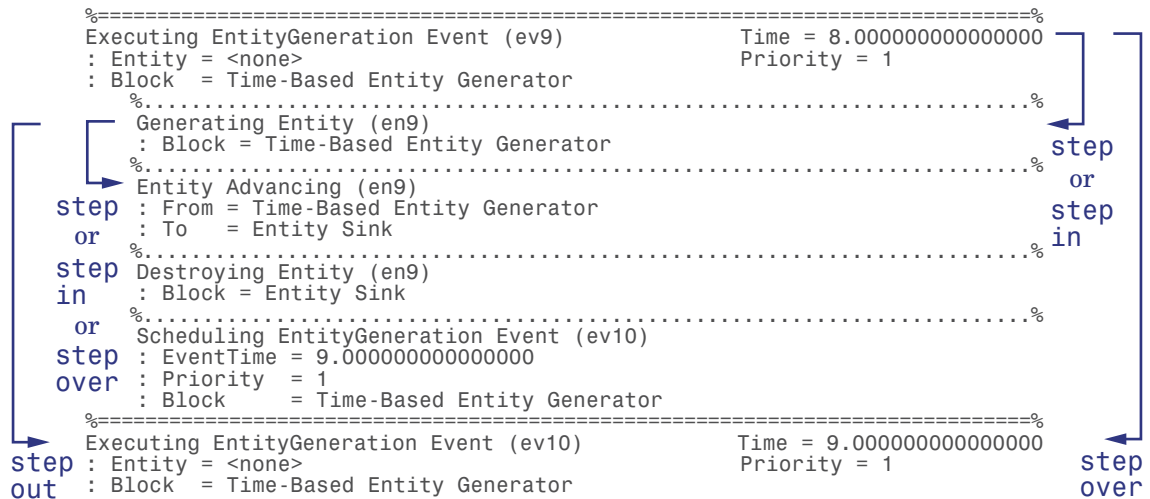
Purpose Single step in discrete-event simulation

Syntax `step`
`step in`
`step over`
`step out`

Description `step` or `step in`, at the SimEvents debugger command prompt, advances the simulation by the smallest possible step in the debugger. `step over` advances the simulation to the next message at the same level in the simulation log. `step out` advances the simulation to the next independent operation that appears in the simulation log.

Definitions **Level in the Simulation Log**

The figure illustrates the two-level hierarchy of the simulation log to help you distinguish among syntaxes.



Independent Operation

An *independent operation* is one of these operations:

- Initialization of the model or any Time-Based Entity Generator blocks in the model. For more information, see “Initialization Messages”.
- Execution of an event on the event calendar. However, if the application executes an event without scheduling it on the event calendar, the event cannot be the basis of an independent operation. To learn which events are on the event calendar, see “Role of the Event Calendar”.
- Detection by a reactive port of a relevant update in a time-based input signal. You can think of these relevant updates as zero crossings or level crossings. However, if the input signal is an event-based signal or if the input port is not a reactive port, the update is not an independent operation.

For more information, see “Independent Operations and Consequences in the Debugger”.

Tutorials

- “Confirming Event-Based Behavior Using the SimEvents Debugger”

How To

- “Stepping Through the Simulation”

sedb.tbreak

Purpose Set timed breakpoint in discrete-event simulation

Syntax

```
tbreak(t)  
tbreak t  
tid = tbreak(t)
```

Description `tbreak(t)` or `tbreak t`, at the SimEvents debugger command prompt, sets a breakpoint for time *t*. If you later enter `cont`, the simulation stops at the first operation at or after time *t*. The argument, *t*, is a numeric scalar or a string that represents a number.

`tid = tbreak(t)` returns the identifier of the breakpoint.

Examples Manipulate timed breakpoints and run the simulation until a breakpoint:

- 1 Begin a debugger session for a particular model. At the MATLAB command prompt, enter:

```
sedebg('sedemo_timeout')
```

- 2 Establish and view breakpoints. At the `sedebg>>` prompt, enter:

```
tbreak 0.5  
tbreak 1  
tbreak 1.5  
breakpoints
```

The output lists the breakpoints:

```
Set b1 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 0.500000  
Set b2 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 1.000000  
Set b3 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 1.500000
```

List of Breakpoints:

ID	Type	Value	Enabled
b1	Timed	0.5	yes

```

b2      Timed      1         yes
b3      Timed      1.5       yes

```

- 3** Delete, disable, and enable some of the breakpoints. View the resulting list:

```

bdelete b2
disable b3
disable b1
enable b3
breakpoints

```

The output is:

```

Deleted b2 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 1.000000
Disabled b3 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 1.500000
Disabled b1 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 0.500000
Enabled b3 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 1.500000

```

List of Breakpoints:

ID	Type	Value	Enabled
b1	Timed	0.5	no
b3	Timed	1.5	yes

- 4** Run the simulation until the first enabled breakpoint:

```
cont
```

The partial output shows that **b3** is the breakpoint at which the debugger stops. The debugger ignores the disabled breakpoint, **b1**, and does not consider the previously deleted breakpoint, **b2**.

```
Hit b3 : Breakpoint for first operation at or after time 1.500000
```

```

%=====
Executing EntityGeneration Event (ev7)           Time = 1.5000000000000000
: Entity = <none>                                Priority = 1

```

sedb.tbbreak

: Block = Time-Based Entity Generator

5 End the debugger session. At the `sedbug>>` prompt, enter:

```
sedb.quit
```

See Also

`sedb.cont` | `sedb.breakpoints` | `sedb.bdelete`

How To

- “Defining a Breakpoint”

Purpose Debug discrete-event simulation

Syntax `sedebug(sys)`
`sedebug(sys, opts_struct)`

Description `sedebug(sys)` begins a SimEvents debugger session on a model. `sys` is the name of the top-level system as a string. After you enter this command at the MATLAB command prompt, the prompt changes to `sedebug>>`. At the new prompt, you can enter debugging commands.

`sedebug(sys, opts_struct)` applies debugging options in `opts_struct`. To obtain an options structure in the correct format, use `se_getdbopts`. You can set the `StartFcn` field of `opts_struct` to a cell array of strings representing commands that the debugger executes after the debugger session begins.

Examples Start and end a debugger session for a SimEvents model:

- 1** Begin a debugger session for a particular model. At the MATLAB command prompt, enter:

```
sedebug('sedemo_count_attributes')
```

The output is:

```
*** SimEvents Debugger ***

Functions | Quick Start | Debugger Help

%=====
Initializing Model sedemo_outputswitch
sedebug>>
```

- 2** End the debugger session. At the `sedebug>>` prompt, enter:

```
sedb.quit
```

See Also `sedb.quit` | `se_getdbopts`

How To

- “Starting the SimEvents Debugger”
- “Debugger Efficiency Tips”

Purpose Change model settings for discrete-event simulation

Syntax

```
simeventsconfig
simeventsconfig(sys, 'des')
simeventsconfig(sys, 'hybrid')
```

Description

simeventsconfig changes the current system settings to values appropriate for discrete-event simulation (DES) modeling.

simeventsconfig(sys, 'des') changes settings of the specified system to values appropriate for discrete-event simulation modeling.

simeventsconfig(sys, 'hybrid') changes settings of the specified system to values appropriate for modeling systems that combine time-driven and discrete-event-driven behavior.

Algorithm This function assigns the following simulation settings.

Parameter	Setting for DES Systems	Setting for Hybrid Systems
SolverName	VariableStepDiscrete	ode45
SolverType	Variable-step	Variable-step
MaxStep	inf	inf
SaveTime	off	off
SaveOutput	off	off
AlgebraicLoopMsg	error	error
SolverPrmCheckMsg	none	none

For information about the settings in the table, see “Model Parameters” in the Simulink® documentation. For information about discrete and continuous solvers, see “Solvers” in the Simulink documentation.

See Also simeventsstartup

simeventsdocex

Purpose Open SimEvents documentation example model

Syntax `simeventsdocex(mname)`

Description `simeventsdocex(mname)` opens the SimEvents documentation example model *mname*. The function modifies the MATLAB path, if necessary.

Purpose	Open SimEvents library
Syntax	simeventslib
Description	simeventslib opens the main SimEvents library.

simeventsstartup

Purpose Set default model settings for discrete-event simulation

Syntax `simeventsstartup('des')`
`simeventsstartup('hybrid')`

Description `simeventsstartup('des')` changes the default model settings to values appropriate for discrete-event simulation (DES) modeling. Changes in default model settings apply to new models that you create later in the MATLAB software session. To specify these model settings each time you start a MATLAB software session, modify your `startup.m` file so it invokes `simeventsstartup`.

`simeventsstartup('hybrid')` changes the default model settings to values appropriate for modeling systems that combine time-driven and discrete-event-driven behavior.

Algorithm This function assigns the following simulation settings.

Parameter	Setting for DES Systems	Setting for Hybrid Systems
<code>SolverName</code>	<code>VariableStepDiscrete</code>	<code>ode45</code>
<code>SolverType</code>	<code>Variable-step</code>	<code>Variable-step</code>
<code>MaxStep</code>	<code>inf</code>	<code>inf</code>
<code>SaveTime</code>	<code>off</code>	<code>off</code>
<code>SaveOutput</code>	<code>off</code>	<code>off</code>
<code>AlgebraicLoopMsg</code>	<code>error</code>	<code>error</code>
<code>SolverPrmCheckMsg</code>	<code>none</code>	<code>none</code>

For information about the settings in the table, see “Model Parameters” in the Simulink documentation. For information about discrete and continuous solvers, see “Solvers” in the Simulink documentation.

See Also `simeventsconfig` | `startup`

Block Reference

Generators (p. 3-2)	Generate entities, events, and signals
SimEvents Sinks (p. 3-3)	View and export data
Attributes (p. 3-4)	Manage data attached to entities
Queues (p. 3-5)	Store entities in queue
Servers (p. 3-6)	Delay entities by service time
Routing (p. 3-7)	Design entity paths
Gates (p. 3-8)	Regulate entity admission
Entity Management (p. 3-9)	Combine and split entities
Signal Management (p. 3-10)	Manipulate signals based on events
SimEvents Ports and Subsystems (p. 3-11)	Control timing using discrete event subsystems
Timing (p. 3-12)	Compute and limit time that entities spend in region
Event Translation (p. 3-13)	Convert event types
Probes (p. 3-14)	Report information about the simulation
SimEvents User-Defined Functions (p. 3-15)	Support custom functions

Generators

Entity Generators (p. 3-2)	Create entities
Event Generators (p. 3-2)	Create function-call events
Signal Generators (p. 3-2)	Create numerical signals

Entity Generators

Event-Based Entity Generator	Generate entity upon signal-based event or function call
Time-Based Entity Generator	Generate entities using intergeneration times from signal or statistical distribution

Event Generators

Entity-Based Function-Call Event Generator	Generate function call events corresponding to entities
Signal-Based Function-Call Event Generator	Generate function-call events in response to signal-based events

Signal Generators

Event-Based Random Number	Generate random numbers from specified distribution, parameters, and initial seed
Event-Based Sequence	Generate sequence of numbers from specified column vector

SimEvents Sinks

Attribute Scope	Plot data from attribute of arriving entities
Discrete Event Signal to Workspace	Write event-based signal to workspace
Entity Sink	Accept or block entities
Instantaneous Entity Counting Scope	Plot entity count versus time
Instantaneous Event Counting Scope	Plot event count versus time
Signal Scope	Plot data from signal
X-Y Attribute Scope	Plot data from two attributes of arriving entities
X-Y Signal Scope	Plot data from two signals

Attributes

Get Attribute

Output value of entity's attribute

Set Attribute

Assign data to entity

Queues

FIFO Queue	Store entities in sequence for undetermined length of time
LIFO Queue	Store entities in stack for undetermined length of time
Priority Queue	Store entities in sorted sequence for undetermined length of time

Servers

Infinite Server	Delay any number of entities for period of time
N-Server	Serve up to N entities for period of time
Single Server	Serve one entity for period of time

Routing

Input Switch	Accept entities from selected entity input port
Output Switch	Select entity output port for departure
Path Combiner	Merge entity paths
Replicate	Output copies of entity

Gates

Enabled Gate

Permit entity arrivals only when control signal is positive

Release Gate

Permit one pending entity to arrive when event occurs

Entity Management

Entity Combiner

Generate one entity per set of entities arriving simultaneously

Entity Splitter

Divide composite entity into component entities

Signal Management

Initial Value

Output specified value until first sample time hit

Signal Latch

Write input signal value to memory and read memory to output signal upon events

SimEvents Ports and Subsystems

Conn	Provide entity input port or entity output port for virtual subsystem
Discrete Event Inport	Input port for Discrete Event Subsystem block
Discrete Event Outport	Provide output port for Discrete Event Subsystem block
Discrete Event Subsystem	Subsystem to be executed upon signal-based events
Subsystem Configuration	Configuration for Discrete Event Subsystem block

Timing

Cancel Timeout	Cancel timeout event for each entity
Read Timer	Report statistical data about named timer associated with arriving entities
Schedule Timeout	Schedule timeout event for each entity
Start Timer	Associate named timer to each arriving entity independently and start timing

Event Translation

Entity Departure Event to
Function-Call Event

Convert entity departure event into
one or two function calls

Signal-Based Event to Function-Call
Event

Convert signal-based events into
function calls

Probes

Entity Departure Counter

Count departures and write result to
signal port or attribute

SimEvents User-Defined Functions

Attribute Function

Access and modify attributes using
Embedded MATLAB™ code

Blocks — Alphabetical List

Attribute Function

Purpose

Access and modify attributes using Embedded MATLAB code

Library

SimEvents User-Defined Functions

Description



This block accepts an entity, assigns data to it, and then outputs it. Assigned data is stored in attributes of the entity, where each attribute has a name and a value.

This block corresponds to a function that you write in an editor window that opens when you double-click the block. Your function names the attributes you want to access, modify, or create. When writing your function, you can use any part of the Embedded MATLAB subset of the MATLAB language, subject to the argument-naming rules described in “Writing Functions to Manipulate Attributes” and the attribute support described in “Attribute Value Support” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

Note If you attach large arrays to entities in a model that contains a server or a queue block with large capacity, the simulation could run out of memory.

Timing and Connections

The Attribute Function block automatically ensures that the computation and the reassignment of the attribute value use the correct timing. It is not necessary to use a discrete event subsystem in conjunction with the Attribute Function block.

In most cases, it is not necessary to introduce a storage block between the Attribute Function block and subsequent blocks that use attributes (for example, Attribute Scope). However, the next table indicates exceptional cases in which you should insert a Single Server block between the Attribute Function block and the block performing the subsequent operation.

Subsequent Operation	Block
Switching based on the same attribute that the Attribute Function block created or modified	Output Switch block with Switching criterion=From attribute
Preemption based on the same attribute that the Attribute Function block created or modified	Single Server block with Permit preemption based on attribute selected

Ports

Entity Input Ports

Label	Description
IN	Port for arriving entities.

Entity Output Ports

Label	Description
OUT	Port for entities whose attributes the block accessed, created, or modified.

Examples

- “Example: Setting Attributes” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Incorporating Legacy Code” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Attribute Names Unique and Accessible in Composite Entity” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- Entity Combiner for Assembling Components demo

Attribute Function

- Distributed Processing for Multi-Class Jobs demo, within the Distribution Center subsystem and its Service History Monitor subsystem

See Also

Set Attribute, Get Attribute

“Writing Functions to Manipulate Attributes” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Purpose Plot data from attribute of arriving entities

Library SimEvents Sinks

Description This block creates a plot using data from a real scalar-valued attribute of arriving entities. Use the **Y attribute name** parameter to specify which attribute to plot along the vertical axis.

Use the **Enable entity OUT port** option to choose whether the entity advances to a subsequent block or whether the block absorbs the arriving entity.

The **Plot type** parameter on the **Plotting** tab determines whether and how the block connects the points that it plots. For details, see “Connections Among Points in Plots” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

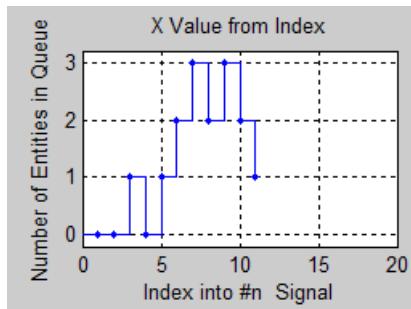
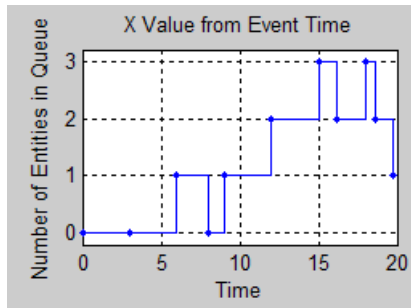
Selecting Data for the Horizontal Axis

Use the **X value from** parameter to select the type of data for the horizontal axis. The table below describes the choices.

Source of X Data	Description of Plot
Event time	Plot of the specified attribute versus simulation time.
Index	Plot of the successive values of the specified attribute against a horizontal axis that represents the index of the values. The first entity’s attribute value has an index of 1, the second entity’s attribute value has an index of 2, and so on. For example, you might use this option when multiple entities might arrive simultaneously, to help determine the exact sequence among the simultaneous attribute values.

Attribute Scope

The figures below illustrate the different sources of data for the horizontal axis. The plots look similar, except that the second plot has uniform horizontal spacing rather than time-based spacing between successive points.



Ports

Entity Input Ports

Label	Description
IN	Port for arriving entities, whose attributes contain the data to plot.

Entity Output Ports

Label	Description
OUT	Port for departing entities. You see this port only if you select Enable entity OUT port .

Signal Output Ports

Label	Description
#a	Number of entities that have arrived at the block since the start of the simulation.

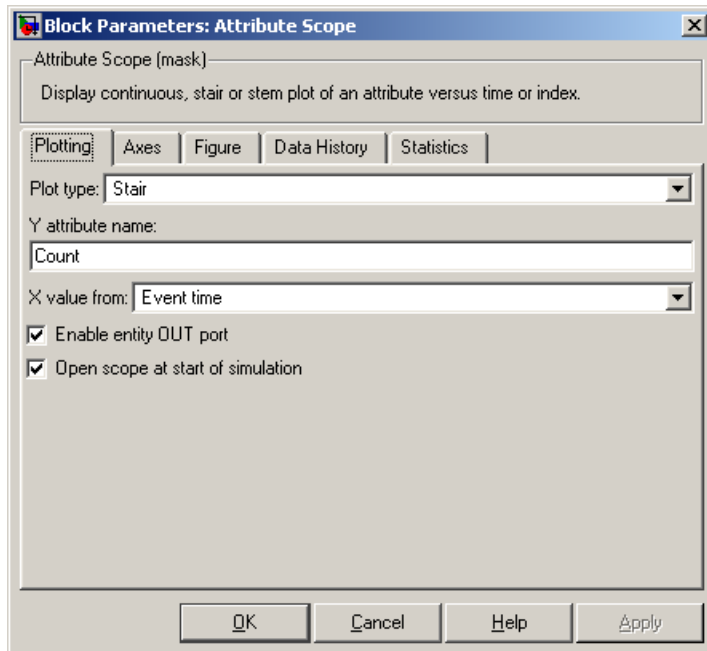
The initial output value, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0.

Attribute Scope

Dialog Box

To open the block dialog box, click the Parameters toolbar button in the plot window.

Plotting Tab



Plot type

The presentation format for the data. See “Connections Among Points in Plots” in the SimEvents user guide documentation for details.

Y attribute name

Name of the attribute to plot along the vertical axis.

X value from

Source of data for the plot’s horizontal axis. See “Selecting Data for the Horizontal Axis” on page 4-5 for details.

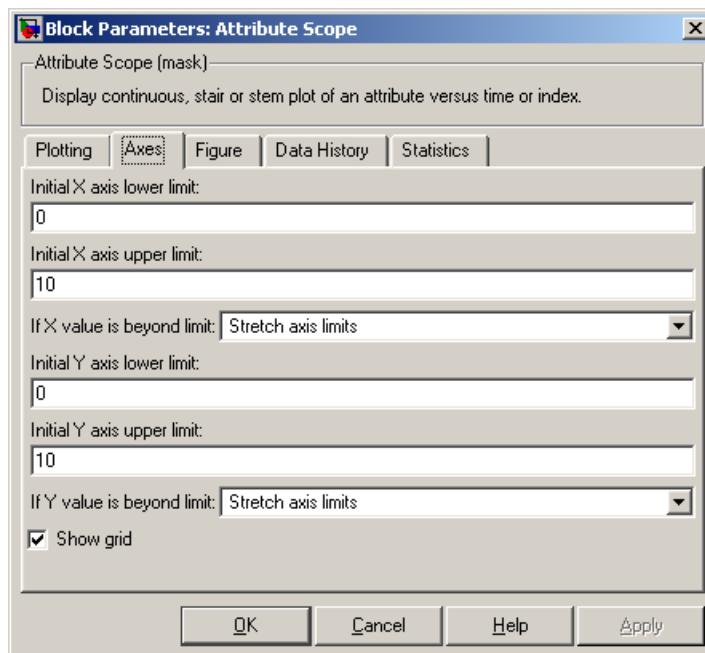
Enable entity OUT port

Causes the block to have an entity output port labeled **OUT**, through which the arriving entity departs. If you clear this box, the block absorbs arriving entities.

Open scope at start of simulation

Selecting this option causes the plot window to open when you start the simulation. If you clear this box, you can open the plot window by double-clicking the block icon.

Axes Tab



Initial X axis lower limit, Initial X axis upper limit

The interval shown on the X axis at the beginning of the simulation. The interval might change from this initial setting

Attribute Scope

due to zooming, autoscaling, or the **If X value is beyond limit** setting.

If X value is beyond limit

Determines how the plot changes if one or more X values are not within the limits shown on the X axis. For details, see “Varying Axis Limits Automatically” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

Initial Y axis lower limit, Initial Y axis upper limit

The interval shown on the Y axis at the beginning of the simulation. The interval might change from this initial setting due to zooming, autoscaling, or the **If Y value is beyond limit** setting.

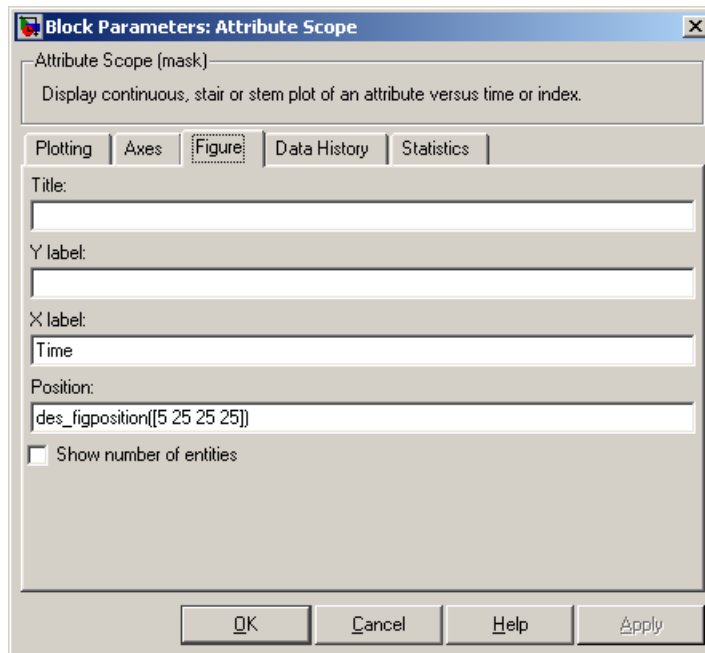
If Y value is beyond limit

Determines how the plot changes if one or more attribute values are not within the limits shown on the Y axis. For details, see “Varying Axis Limits Automatically” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

Show grid

Toggles the grid on and off.

Figure Tab



Title

Text that appears as the title of the plot, above the axes.

Y label

Text that appears to the left of the vertical axis.

X label

Text that appears below the horizontal axis.

Position

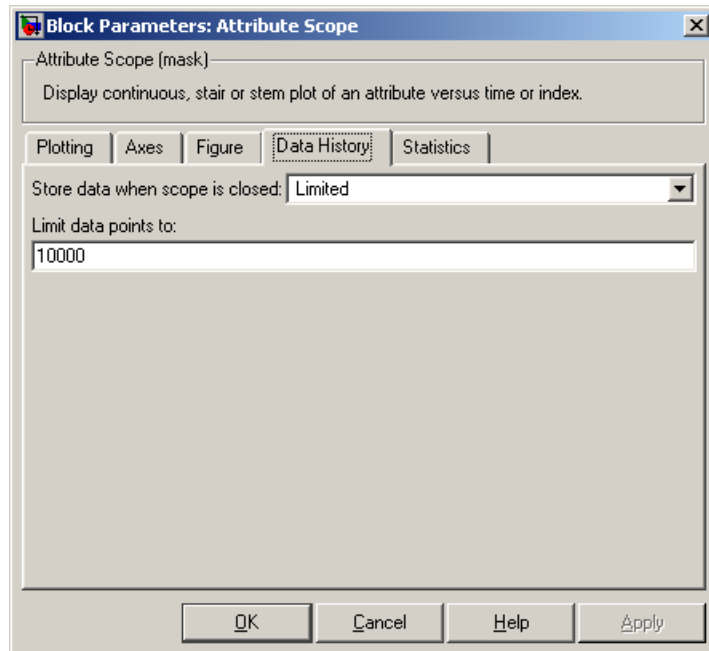
A four-element vector of the form [left bottom width height] specifying the position of the scope window. (0,0) is the lower left corner of the display.

Attribute Scope

Show number of entities

Displays the number of plotted points using an annotation in the plot window.

Data History Tab



Store data when scope is closed

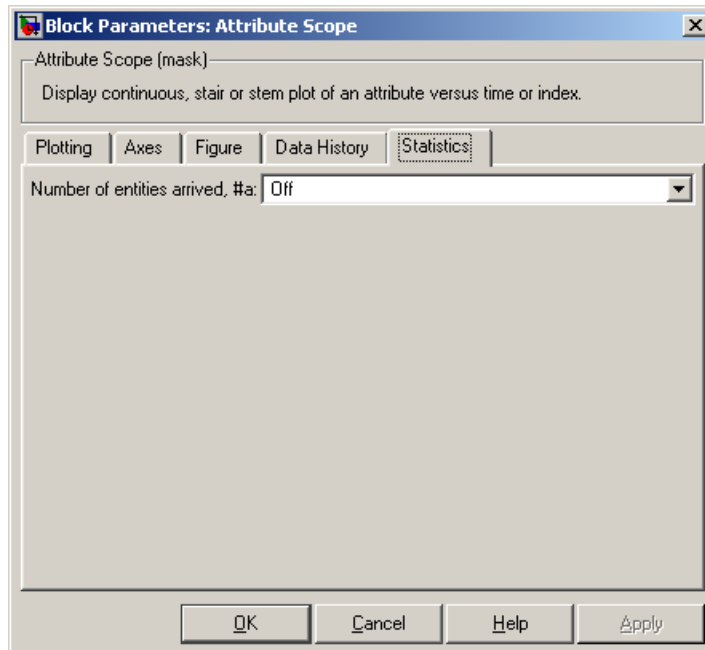
Select Unlimited to have the block cache all data for future viewing, Limited to cache a portion of the most recent data, and Disabled to avoid caching undisplayed data.

Limit data points to

The number of data points the block caches, using the most recent data. You see this field only if you set **Store data when scope is closed** to Limited.

Statistics Tab

These parameters determine whether certain ports produce data throughout the simulation, produce data only when you stop or pause the simulation, or are omitted from the block. For descriptions of the affected ports, see the preceding table, “Signal Output Ports”.



Number of entities arrived

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled #a.

Examples

- “Example: Round-Robin Approach to Choosing Inputs” in the SimEvents getting started documentation
- “Example: Setting Attributes” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Attribute Scope

See Also

X-Y Attribute Scope, Signal Scope

“Plotting Data” in the SimEvents user guide documentation, “Accessing Attributes of Entities” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Purpose

Cancel timeout event for each entity

Library

Timing

Description



This block cancels a named timeout event that the Schedule Timeout block previously scheduled for the arriving entity. Timeout events enable you to limit the time that an entity spends on designated entity paths during the simulation. Topologically, this block designates an end of an entity path that is relevant to the time limit. The ability to cancel timeout events before they occur lets you apply the time limit to an entity path that does not end with a sink block.

The **Timeout tag** parameter of this block is the name of the timeout event and corresponds to the **Timeout tag** parameter of a Schedule Timeout block in the model. If the arriving entity is not associated with a timeout event of that name, then you can configure the block to produce an error or warning, or to ignore the absence of the timeout event.

Using the **Residual time** and **Average residual time** parameters, you can configure the block to report the following statistics via the **rt** and **w** signal output ports, respectively:

- The residual time for the named timeout event associated with the arriving entity, which is the amount of time between the entity's arrival time at this block and the scheduled time of the named timeout event
- The average among the **rt** values among all entities that have arrived at this block during the simulation and been associated with timeouts of the specified name

Cancel Timeout

Ports

Entity Input Ports

Label	Description
IN	Port for arriving entities.

Entity Output Ports

Label	Description
OUT	Port for entities whose timeout event the block has just canceled.

Signal Output Ports

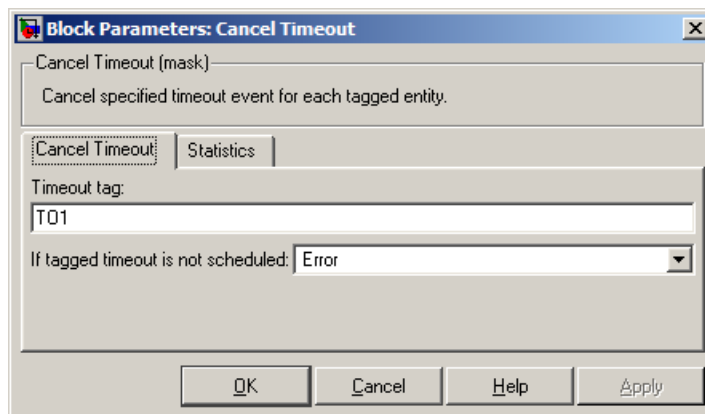
Label	Description	Time of Update When Statistic is On	Order of Update
#d	Number of entities that have departed from this block since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure	3
#t	Number of entities that have departed from this block and been associated with a timeout of the specified name.	After entity departure	2
rt	Amount of time between arrival time at this block and the scheduled time of the named timeout event.	After entity departure	2
w	Average among the rt values among all entities that have arrived at this block and been associated with timeouts of the specified name.	After entity departure	1

Output signals having the same number in the Order of Update column in the table above are updated in an arbitrary sequence relative to each other; you should not rely on a specific sequence for your simulation results.

The initial output value, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0 for all signals.

Dialog Box

Cancel Timeout Tab



Timeout tag

Name of the timeout event to cancel, corresponding to the **Timeout tag** parameter of a Schedule Timeout block in the model.

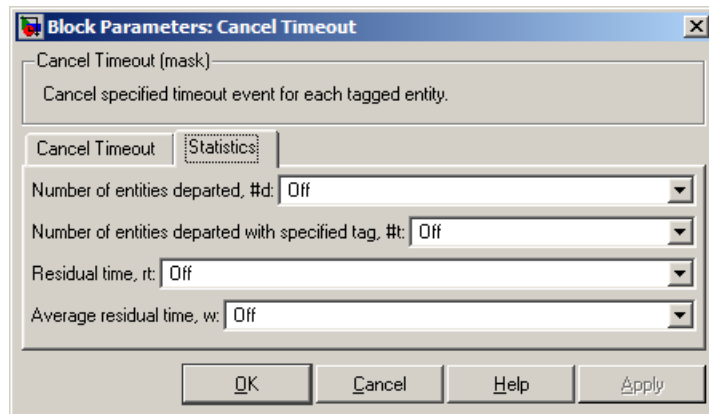
If tagged timeout is not scheduled

Behavior of the block if an arriving entity is not associated with a timeout event with the specified timeout tag.

Statistics Tab

These parameters determine whether certain ports produce data throughout the simulation, produce data only when you stop or pause the simulation, or are omitted from the block. For descriptions of the affected ports, see the preceding table, “Signal Output Ports”.

Cancel Timeout



Number of entities departed

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#d**.

Number of entities departed with specified tag

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#t**.

Residual time

Controls the presence of the signal output port labeled **rt**.

Average residual time

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **w**.

Examples

- “Basic Example Using Timeouts” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Defining Entity Paths on Which Timeouts Apply” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Dropped and Timed-Out Packets” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Rerouting Timed-Out Entities to Expedite Handling” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

- “Example: Limiting the Time Until Service Completion” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

See Also

Schedule Timeout

“Forcing Departures Using Timeouts” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Purpose Provide entity input port or entity output port for virtual subsystem

Library SimEvents Ports and Subsystems

Description

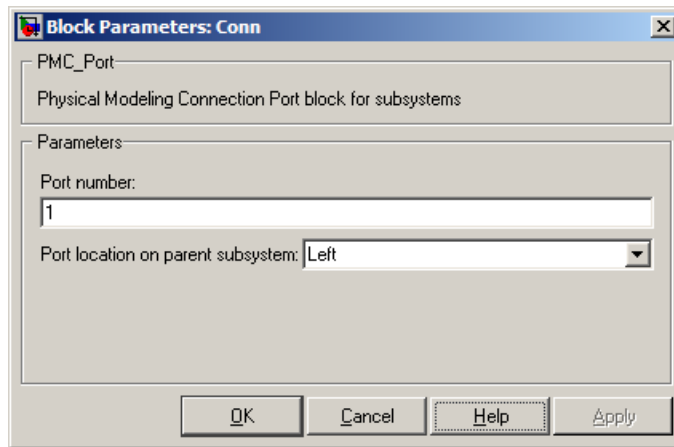


The Conn block, placed inside a subsystem containing blocks with entity ports, creates an entity port on the boundary of the subsystem. When you connect the Conn block, the port changes its appearance and becomes either an entity input port or an entity output port:

- Conn represents an input port if connected to another block's input port.
- Conn represents an output port if connected to another block's output port.

To create a new virtual subsystem, select one or more blocks in the model and select **Edit > Create Subsystem** from the model window's menu. The application automatically inserts and connects appropriate input and output ports. To add more ports to the subsystem along entity paths, insert and connect this block in the subsystem window.

Note This block is for entity paths in virtual subsystems, not signal connections in discrete event subsystems. To add a port to the Discrete Event Subsystem block, use the Discrete Event Inport or Discrete Event Outport block.

**Dialog
Box****Port number**

Labels the subsystem connector port created by this block. Each connector port on the boundary of a single subsystem requires a unique number as a label.

Port location on parent subsystem

Use this parameter to choose on which side of the parent subsystem boundary the port appears. The choices are **Left** and **Right**. The choice of port location is unrelated to whether the block represents an entity input port or an entity output port.

Discrete Event Inport

Purpose Input port for Discrete Event Subsystem block

Library SimEvents Ports and Subsystems

Description



Discrete Event Inport blocks are the links from outside a discrete event subsystem into the subsystem. The application executes the subsystem when at least one of the Discrete Event Inport blocks within the subsystem detects a qualifying signal-based event. If the signal corresponding to this block is a nonscalar array, the block detects a single qualifying event if any of the positions in the array has a qualifying event; for example, a value change from [1 2 3] to [1 5 6] represents one event, not two events. If N distinct qualifying events occur at the same time at distinct Discrete Event Inport blocks or at distinct sample time hits of a single Discrete Event Inport block, then the subsystem executes N times and updates its output signals N times.

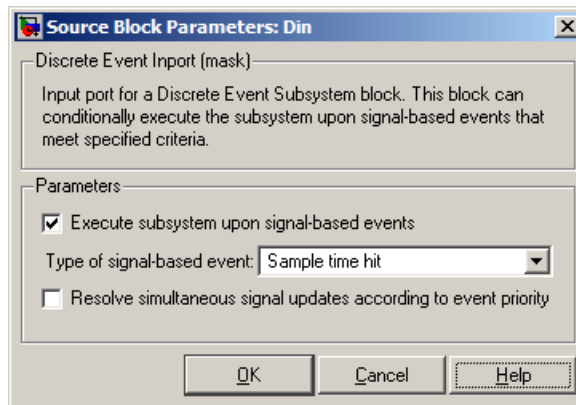
By default, the names of Discrete Event Inport blocks appear in the subsystem window as **Din**, **Din1**, **Din2**, and so on. A discrete event inport represents a real or complex sample-based signal of type `double` and any dimension.

Copying and pasting Discrete Event Inport blocks is supported, but duplicating them is not.

To create a subsystem using the Discrete Event Subsystem block, see “Setting Up Signal-Based Discrete Event Subsystems” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

Note This block is for signal connections in discrete event subsystems, not entity paths in virtual subsystems. To add a port to a virtual subsystem along an entity path, use the Conn block.

Dialog Box



Execute subsystem upon signal-based events

If you select this option, the application executes the subsystem when a qualifying signal-based event occurs in the signal corresponding to this inport block. If you clear this option, the subsystem reads the signal upon execution but does not respond to its events.

Type of signal-based event

Determines the type of event that is a qualifying event in the signal corresponding to this inport block. If the signal is complex, you must select **Sample time hit**. You see this field only if you select **Execute subsystem upon signal-based events**.

Type of change in signal value, Trigger type

The type of change in the control signal's value, or the type of trigger, that further restricts the event type specified in **Type of signal-based event**. You see this field only if you set **Type of signal-based event** to **Change in signal** or **Trigger**.

Resolve simultaneous signal updates according to event priority

Select this option to control the sequencing of the subsystem's execution event in response to updates in the signal corresponding to this inport block, relative to other simultaneous events in the simulation. If you do not select this option, the application executes the subsystem immediately upon detecting the

Discrete Event Inport

signal-based event that causes it. For details, see “Choosing How to Resolve Simultaneous Signal Updates” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

Event priority

The priority of the subsystem’s execution event (in response to updates in the signal corresponding to this inport block), relative to other simultaneous events in the simulation. For details, see “Specifying Event Priorities to Resolve Simultaneous Signal Updates” in the SimEvents user guide documentation. You see this field only if you select **Resolve simultaneous signal updates according to event priority**.

Examples

See “Examples Using Discrete Event Subsystem Blocks” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

See Also

Discrete Event Subsystem, Discrete Event Output

“Controlling Timing with Subsystems” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Purpose

Provide output port for Discrete Event Subsystem block

Library

SimEvents Ports and Subsystems

Description



Discrete Event Outputport blocks are the links from a discrete event subsystem to a destination outside the subsystem. By default, the names of Discrete Event Outputport blocks appear in the subsystem window as **Dout**, **Dout1**, **Dout2**, and so on.

To create a subsystem using the Discrete Event Subsystem block, see “Setting Up Signal-Based Discrete Event Subsystems” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

Note This block is for signal connections in discrete event subsystems, not entity paths in virtual subsystems. To add a port to a virtual subsystem along an entity path, use the Conn block.

Examples

See “Examples Using Discrete Event Subsystem Blocks” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

See Also

Discrete Event Subsystem, Discrete Event Inport

“Controlling Timing with Subsystems” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Discrete Event Signal to Workspace

Purpose Write event-based signal to workspace

Library SimEvents Sinks

Description This block writes its input to a structure or array in the base MATLAB workspace when the simulation stops or pauses. One way to pause a running simulation is to select **Simulation > Pause**. Suspending the simulation during a debugger session does not cause this block to write data to the workspace.

This block is similar to the To Workspace block in the Simulink Sinks library but is tailored for use with event-based signals.

Output Format

The **Save format** parameter determines the output format. The Structure With Time output format is most appropriate for event-based signals because it indicates when the signal assumes each value. Updates of event-based signals are typically aperiodic.

For scalar signals, you can convert a structure with time into a two-column matrix containing times in the first column and signal values in the second column. To do this, use an assignment like the one below. In place of `simout`, use the name specified in this block's **Variable name** parameter.

```
times_values = [simout.time, simout.signals.values];
```

For descriptions of all output formats, see the reference page for the To Workspace block in the Simulink documentation.

Comparison with To Workspace Block

This block can detect zero-duration values of the input signal, as well as signal updates that do not necessarily correspond to time steps determined by time-based dynamics.

This block does not support data types other than `double`, and has no **Sample time** parameter because event-based signals do not have a true sample time.

Discrete Event Signal to Workspace

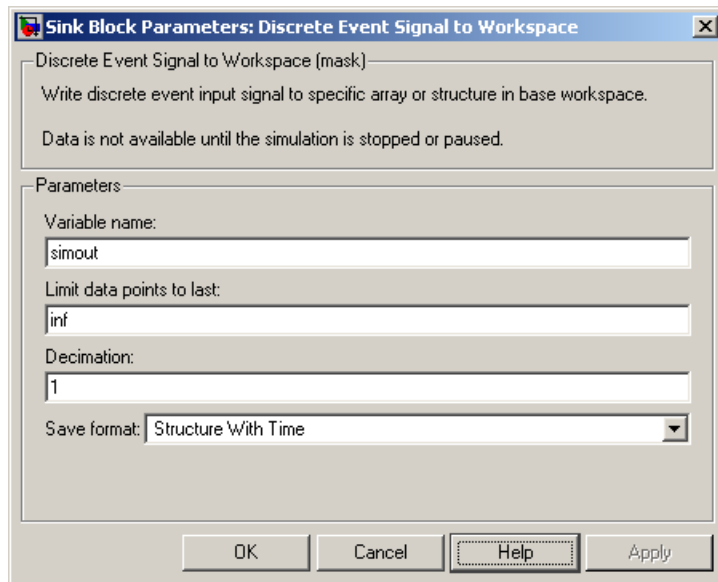
The simulation times at which this block records data is typically unrelated to the variable that a model creates if you select **Time** in the **Save to workspace** section of the **Data Import/Export** tab of the Configuration Parameters dialog box. By default, this option is selected and the variable is called tout. The `simeventsconfig` function clears the time logging option to avoid confusion between the time steps listed in tout and the update times of event-based signals in the simulation.

Ports

This block has one signal input port for the signal to write to the workspace.

The block has no entity ports, and no signal output port.

Dialog Box



Variable name

The name of the structure or array that holds the data.

Limit data points to last

The maximum number of input samples to be saved.

Discrete Event Signal to Workspace

Decimation

A positive integer, n , that specifies the decimation factor. The block ignores the first $n-1$ out of every n input samples.

Save format

Format in which to save simulation output to the workspace. The recommended format for event-based signals is **Structure With Time**.

Examples

- “Example: Sending Queue Length to the Workspace” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Observing Service Completions” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

See Also

To Workspace

“Sending Data to the MATLAB Workspace” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Purpose

Subsystem to be executed upon signal-based events

Library

SimEvents Ports and Subsystems

Description



This block represents a subsystem of the system that contains it. It is configured so that the application executes the subsystem when at least one of the Discrete Event Inport blocks within the subsystem detects a qualifying signal-based event. If N qualifying events occur at the same simulation time (whether at distinct Discrete Event Inport blocks or at distinct sample time hits of a single Discrete Event Inport block), then the subsystem executes N times and updates its output signals N times.

Attach inputs from the upper level to blocks inside the subsystem using the **Din**, **Din1**, **Din2**, and similarly labeled ports on the Discrete Event Subsystem block. Inputs are real or complex sample-based signals, of type `double` and any dimension. Attach outputs, if necessary, from blocks inside the subsystem to the upper level using the **Dout**, **Dout1**, **Dout2**, and similarly labeled ports on the Discrete Event Subsystem block.

The number of input ports drawn on the Discrete Event Subsystem block's icon corresponds to the number of nonduplicate Discrete Event Inport blocks inside the subsystem. Similarly, the number of output ports drawn on the block corresponds to the number of Discrete Event Outport blocks inside the subsystem.

Note This block is compatible only with inports and outports from the SimEvents Ports and Subsystems library. To add inports or outports to the Discrete Event Subsystem window, either copy new ports from the SimEvents Ports and Subsystems library (not the Simulink Ports & Subsystems library), or copy and paste the ports that are in the Discrete Event Subsystem window by default.

To create a subsystem using the Discrete Event Subsystem block, see “Setting Up Signal-Based Discrete Event Subsystems” in the SimEvents user guide documentation. A discussion of discrete event

Discrete Event Subsystem

subsystems and examples using this block are in “Controlling Timing with Subsystems” in the SimEvents user guide documentation. To view the contents of the subsystem, double-click the Discrete Event Subsystem block; the Model Explorer tool does not show the contents.

“Block execution” in this documentation is shorthand for “block methods execution.” Methods are functions that the Simulink engine uses to solve a model. Blocks are made up of multiple methods. For details, see “Block Methods” in the Simulink documentation.

Ports

Signal Input Ports

Label	Description
Din, Din1, Din2, and so on	Signals that serve as inputs to the blocks in the subsystem. At least one input signal must be present; others are optional. Each port appears only if the subsystem contains a Discrete Event Inport block of the same name.

Signal Output Ports

Label	Description
Dout, Dout1, Dout2, and so on	Optional signals that serve as outputs from the blocks in the subsystem. Each port appears only if the subsystem contains a Discrete Event Outport block of the same name.

The initial output value for each output signal, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0.

Examples

See “Examples Using Discrete Event Subsystem Blocks” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

See Also

Discrete Event Inport, Discrete Event Outport

“Controlling Timing with Subsystems” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Enabled Gate

Purpose Permit entity arrivals only when control signal is positive

Library Gates

Description This block represents a gate that is open whenever the control signal at the **en** input port is positive, and closed whenever the signal is zero or negative. By definition, an open gate permits entity arrivals as long as the entities would be able to advance immediately to the next block, while a closed gate forbids entity arrivals. The **en** signal is a numerical signal of type **double**. Because the signal can remain positive for a time interval of arbitrary length, an enabled gate can remain open for a time interval of arbitrary length. The length can be zero or a positive number.

Ports

Entity Input Ports

Label	Description
IN	Port for arriving entities.

Signal Input Ports

Label	Description
en	The gate is open whenever this signal is positive.

Entity Output Ports

Label	Description
OUT	Port for departing entities.

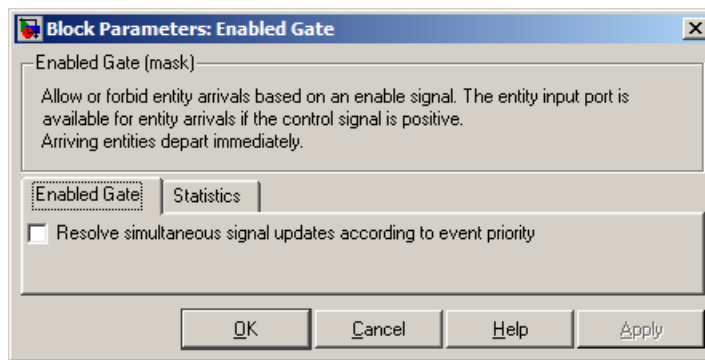
Signal Output Ports

Label	Description	Time of Update When Statistic Is On
#d	Number of entities that have departed from this block since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure

The initial output value, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0.

Dialog Box

Enabled Gate Tab



Resolve simultaneous signal updates according to event priority

Select this option to prioritize the gate-opening or gate-closing event explicitly, relative to other simultaneous events in the simulation. If you do not select this option, the event has priority SYS1 on the event calendar. For details, see “Choosing How to Resolve Simultaneous Signal Updates” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

Event priority

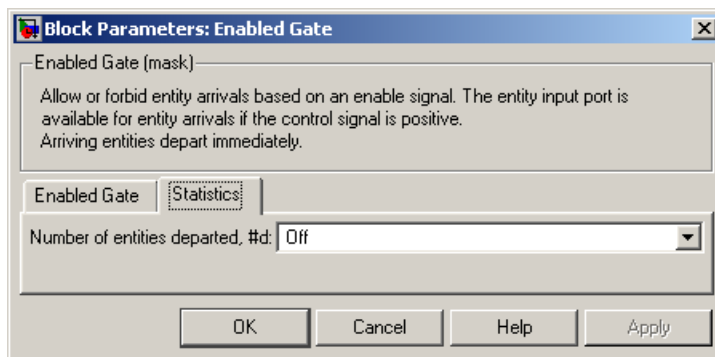
The priority of the gate-opening and gate-closing events, relative to other simultaneous events in the simulation. Gate opening and closing are distinct events that share the same event priority. For

Enabled Gate

details, see “Specifying Event Priorities to Resolve Simultaneous Signal Updates” in the SimEvents user guide documentation. You see this field only if you select **Resolve simultaneous signal updates according to event priority**.

Statistics Tab

These parameters determine whether certain ports produce data throughout the simulation, produce data only when you stop or pause the simulation, or are omitted from the block. For descriptions of the affected ports, see the preceding table, “Signal Output Ports”.



Number of entities departed

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#d**.

Examples

- “Example: Controlling Joint Availability of Two Servers” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: First Entity as a Special Case” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Limiting the Time Until Service Completion” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

See Also

Release Gate

“Regulating Arrivals Using Gates” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Entity Combiner

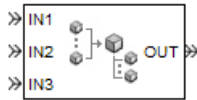
Purpose

Generate one entity per set of entities arriving simultaneously

Library

Entity Management

Description



This block generates one new entity for each set of entities arriving simultaneously at multiple input ports. The arriving entities are called component entities. They might represent different parts within a larger item, such as a header, payload, and trailer that are parts of a packet. The Entity Combiner block and its preceding blocks automatically detect when all necessary component entities are ready for the combining operation to proceed. Your parameter choices in this block determine whether other blocks can access the attributes or timers of the component entities, and whether the combining operation is reversible. Some parameter choices require uniqueness of attribute names or timer tags in the component entities.

Timeout events, if any, corresponding to the component entities are canceled during the combining operation.

Waiting for Component Entities on Multiple Paths

The Entity Combiner block has multiple entity input ports and one entity output port. The combining operation occurs when all necessary component entities are ready and the resulting entity would be able to depart. More explicitly, when all the blocks that connect to the Entity Combiner block's entity input ports have a pending entity simultaneously and the port connecting to the Entity Combiner block's entity output port is available, the Entity Combiner block accepts one entity arrival at each input port and outputs one entity. At all other times, the Entity Combiner block's input ports are unavailable.

Tip It is typical to connect a queue or other storage block to each entity input port of the Entity Combiner block. The storage blocks provide a place for pending entities to wait for other entity paths to have pending entities. Storage blocks are especially important if multiple component entities come from a single multiple-output block, such as a Replicate or Entity Splitter block.

Managing Information When Combining Entities

The entity that departs from the Entity Combiner block can optionally carry information about the component entities that the block combines. In some applications, you might consider the information to be more important than the entities that carry it. The table below indicates how different options of the block produce different requirements and behavior regarding

- Uniqueness of attribute names among the entities at all entity input ports of the Entity Combiner block
- Uniqueness of timer tags among the entities at all entity input ports of the Entity Combiner block
- Your ability to use the departing entity to access attributes and timers from the component entities
- Your ability to split the departing entity into its components using the Entity Splitter block

Note You can manage access to the set of attributes and the set of timers independently. The table treats attributes and timers together merely for conciseness.

Entity Combiner

Options for Managing Information When Combining Entities

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Retain structure in departing entity<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Make attributes accessible in departing entity<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Make timer accessible in departing entity <ul style="list-style-type: none">• You can split the departing entity, which is called a composite entity.• Attribute names and timer tags must be unique.• You can access attributes and timers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Retain structure in departing entity<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Copy attributes to departing entity<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Copy timers to departing entity <ul style="list-style-type: none">• You cannot split the departing entity.• Attribute names and timer tags must be unique.• You can access attributes and timers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Retain structure in departing entity<input type="checkbox"/> Make attributes accessible in departing entity<input type="checkbox"/> Make timer accessible in departing entity <ul style="list-style-type: none">• You can split the departing entity, which is called a composite entity. When you split the composite entity, attributes and timers of components become accessible.• Uniqueness of attribute names and timer tags is optional.• You cannot access attributes and timers via the departing entity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Retain structure in departing entity<input type="checkbox"/> Copy attributes to departing entity<input type="checkbox"/> Copy timers to departing entity <ul style="list-style-type: none">• You cannot split the departing entity.• Uniqueness of attribute names and timer tags is optional.• You cannot access attributes and timers.

If you do not select **Retain structure in departing entity**, you can think of the block as generating a new nonhierarchical entity, copying attribute or timer information to the new entity if necessary, and then discarding the component entities.

Ports

Entity Input Ports

Label	Description
IN1, IN2, IN3, and so on	Port for arriving entities. The Number of entity input ports parameter determines how many of these entity input ports the block has.

Entity Output Ports

Label	Description
OUT	Port for departing entities.

Signal Output Ports

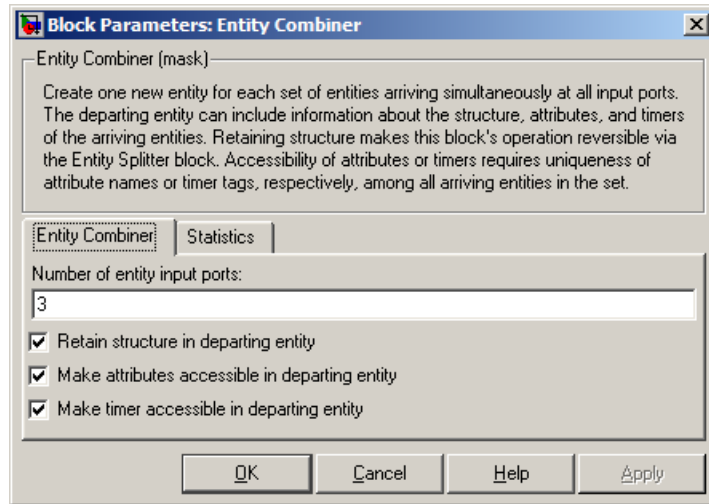
Label	Description	Time of Update When Statistic Is On
#d	Number of entities that have departed from this block since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure

The initial output value, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0.

Entity Combiner

Dialog Box

Entity Combiner Tab



Number of entity input ports

Determines how many entity input ports the block has. This parameter must be a literal value, not a variable or an expression requiring evaluation.

Retain structure in departing entity

If you select this option, the departing entity carries information about the number of component entities and which attributes and timers each component entity possesses. Such information enables you to recover the component entities using the Entity Splitter block.

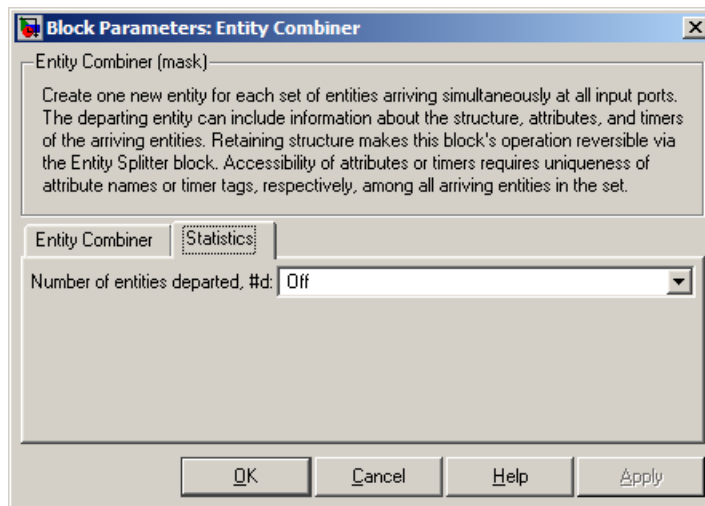
Make attributes accessible in departing entity, Copy attributes to departing entity

If you select this option, you can access attributes from the component entities via the departing entity. The name of this field depends on whether you select **Retain structure in departing entity**.

Make timers accessible in departing entity, Copy timers to departing entity

If you select this option, you can access timers from the component entities via the departing entity. The name of this field depends on whether you select **Retain structure in departing entity**.

Statistics Tab



Number of entities departed

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled #d.

Examples

- “Example: Waiting to Combine Entities” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Copying Timers When Combining Entities” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Managing Data in Composite Entities” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- Entity Combiner for Assembling Components demo

Entity Combiner

Limitations

In general, a composite entity can arrive at this block and become a component entity within a new nested composite entity. However, if you select **Retain structure in departing entity**, the depth of nesting is limited. This prevents the memory usage of nested composite entities from growing without bound in the case of a looped entity path.

See Also

Entity Splitter

“Combining Entities” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Entity Departure Counter

Purpose Count departures and write result to signal port or attribute

Library Probes

Description This block computes the number of entities that have departed since the start of the simulation or since the last reset, whichever occurred later. The block writes this number to a signal output port and/or an attribute of each departing entity. The count includes the departing entity.



Ports

Entity Input Ports

Label	Description
IN	Port for arriving entities.

Signal Input Ports

Label	Description
ts	When this signal has an update, the block resets its internal counter and the #d output signal to zero. You see this port only if you set Reset counter upon to Sample time hit from port ts.
tr	When this signal satisfies the specified trigger criteria, the block resets its internal counter and the #d output signal to zero. You see this port only if you set Reset counter upon to Trigger from port tr.
vc	When this signal satisfies the specified value-change criteria, the block resets its internal counter and the #d output signal to zero. You see this port only if you set Reset counter upon to Change in signal from port vc.
fcn	When this signal carries a function call, the block resets its internal counter and the #d output signal to zero. You see this port only if you set Reset counter upon to Function call from port fcn.

Entity Departure Counter

Entity Output Ports

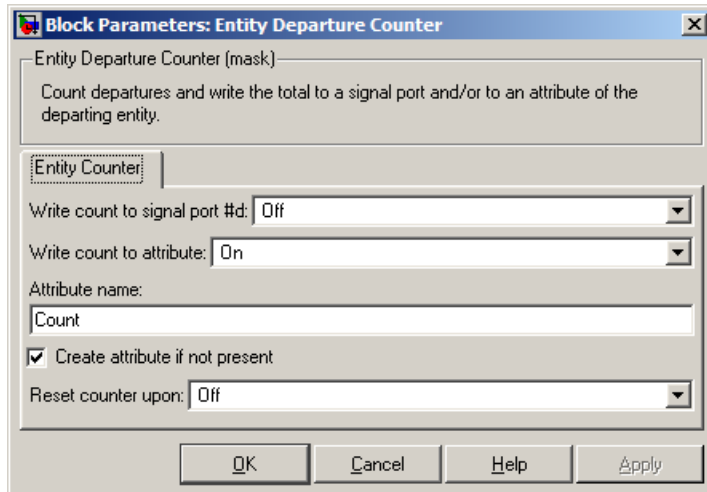
Label	Description
OUT	Port for departing entities.

Signal Output Ports

Label	Description	Time of Update When Statistic Is On
#d	Number of entities that have departed from this block since the start of the simulation or since the last reset.	After entity departure

The initial output value, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0.

Dialog Box



Write count to signal port #d

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#d**. This parameter determines whether the block outputs the entity count through a signal output port under these circumstances:

- Throughout the simulation
- Only when you stop or pause the simulation
- Not at all

Write count to attribute

If you select **On**, the block assigns the entity count to the attribute specified in the **Attribute name** parameter.

Attribute name

The name of the attribute the block uses to record the entity count. You see this field only if you set **Write count to attribute** to **On**.

Create attribute if not present

Selecting this option enables the block to define a new attribute for the entity count. Otherwise, the block issues an error if the attribute you name in the **Attribute name** parameter does not exist. You see this field only if you set **Write count to attribute** to **On**.

Reset counter upon

Determines whether, and under which circumstances, the block resets its internal counter and the **#d** output signal to zero.

Trigger type

Determines whether rising, falling, or either type of trigger edge causes the counter to reset. You see this field only if you set **Reset counter upon** to **Trigger** from port **tr**.

Type of change in signal value

Determines whether rising, falling, or either type of value change causes the counter to reset. You see this field only if you set **Reset counter upon** to **Change in signal** from port **vc**.

Entity Departure Counter

Resolve simultaneous signal updates according to event priority

Select this option to prioritize the reset event explicitly, relative to other simultaneous events in the simulation. If you do not select this option, the event has priority SYS1 on the event calendar. For details, see “Choosing How to Resolve Simultaneous Signal Updates” in the SimEvents user guide documentation. You see this field only if you set **Reset counter upon** to a value other than Off.

Event priority

The priority of the reset event, relative to other simultaneous events in the simulation. For details, see “Specifying Event Priorities to Resolve Simultaneous Signal Updates” in the SimEvents user guide documentation. You see this field only if you set these parameters:

- **Reset counter upon** = A value other than Off
- Select **Resolve simultaneous signal updates according to event priority**

Examples

- “Example: Setting Attributes” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Resetting a Counter After a Transient Period” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Stopping Upon Processing a Fixed Number of Entities” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

See Also

Instantaneous Entity Counting Scope

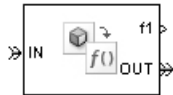
“Counting Entities” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Entity Departure Event to Function-Call Event

Purpose Convert entity departure event into one or two function calls

Library Event Translation

Description



This block converts an entity departure event into one or two function calls that you can use to invoke function-call subsystems, Stateflow[®] blocks, or other blocks that accept function-call inputs. The block can suppress its output under certain conditions.

Criteria for Generating Function Calls

The primary criterion is the departure, or imminent departure, of an entity from the block. You can choose whether the block generates the function call before or after the departure.

To generate up to two function calls per event, select **Generate optional function call f2 after function call f1**. If you configure the block to generate the **f1** function call before the entity departure, you can independently choose whether the block generates the **f2** function call before or after that departure.

To make the **f1** or **f2** output function call contingent upon a secondary criterion, select **Suppress function call f1 if enable signal e1 is not positive** or **Suppress function call f2 if enable signal e2 is not positive**. The block acquires an additional signal input port, labeled **e1** or **e2**, to which you connect a control signal. If the control signal is zero or negative when the block is about to generate the function call, the block suppresses the function call. The **e1** and **e2** ports operate independently of each other as secondary criteria for their respective function-call output ports.

Ports

Entity Input Ports

Label	Description
IN	Port for arriving entities.

Entity Departure Event to Function-Call Event

Signal Input Ports

Label	Description
e1	When this signal is 0 or negative, the block does not generate a function call at the f1 output port. You see this input port only if you select Suppress function call f1 if enable signal e1 is not positive.
e2	When this signal is 0 or negative, the block does not generate a function call at the f2 output port. You see this input port only if you select Suppress function call f2 if enable signal e2 is not positive.

Entity Output Ports

Label	Description
OUT	Port for departing entities.

Entity Departure Event to Function-Call Event

Signal Output Ports

Label	Description	Time of Update When Port Is Present	Order of Update
f1	Function-call signal, possibly contingent on e1 input signal.	Before or after entity departure, depending on Timing of function call f1 parameter	1
f2	Function-call signal, possibly contingent on e2 input signal.	Before entity departure if both Timing of function call... parameters are set to Before entity departure ; otherwise, after entity departure	2
#d	Number of entities that have departed from this block since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure	4
#f1	Number of function calls the block has generated at the f1 port during the simulation.	After entity departure	3
#f2	Number of function calls the block has generated at the f2 port during the simulation.	After entity departure	3

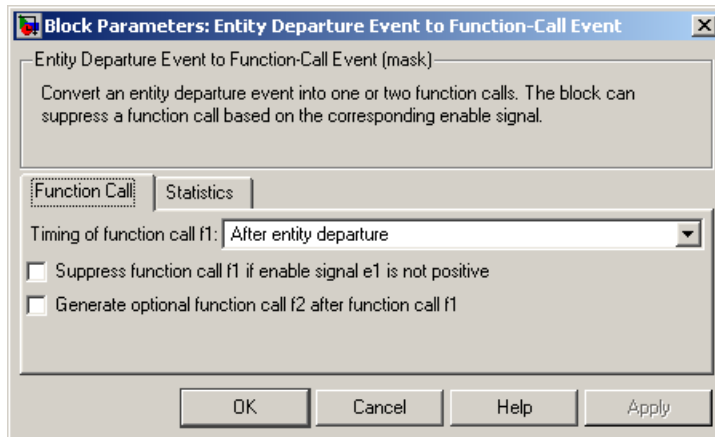
Output signals having the same number in the Order of Update column in the table above are updated in an arbitrary sequence relative to each other; you should not rely on a specific sequence for your simulation results.

The initial output value for the numerical signals, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0.

Entity Departure Event to Function-Call Event

Dialog Box

Function Call Tab



Timing of function call f1

Determines whether the **f1** function call occurs before or after the entity departure event.

Suppress function call f1 if enable signal e1 is not positive

Selecting this option causes **f1** function calls to be contingent upon a positive value at the **e1** signal input port.

Generate optional function call f2 after function call f1

Selecting this option causes the block to generate a function call at the optional **f2** output port when appropriate criteria are satisfied.

Timing of function call f2

Determines whether the **f2** function call occurs before or after the entity departure event. You see this field only if you set **Timing of function call f1** to **Before** entity departure and select **Generate optional function call f2 after function call f1**.

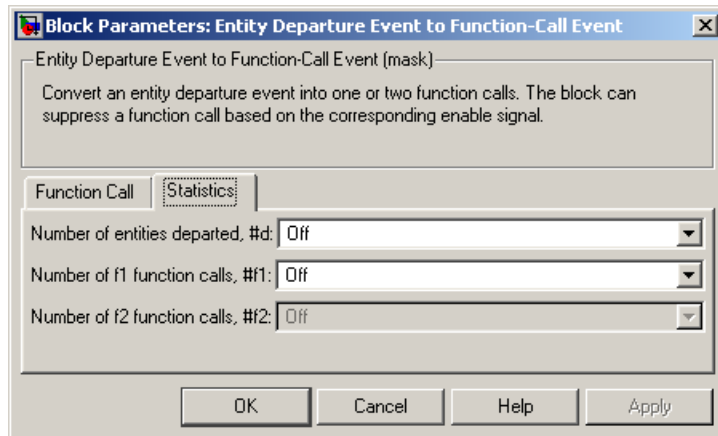
Suppress function call f2 if enable signal e2 is not positive

Selecting this option causes **f2** function calls to be contingent upon a positive value at the **e2** signal input port. You see this

Entity Departure Event to Function-Call Event

field only if you select **Generate optional function call f2 after function call f1**.

Statistics Tab



Number of entities departed

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#d**.

Number of f1 function calls

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#f1**.

Number of f2 function calls

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#f2**. This field is active only if you select **Generate optional function call f2 after function call f1** on the **Function Call** tab of this dialog box.

Examples

- “Example: Opening a Gate Upon Entity Departures” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Using Entity-Based Timing for Choosing a Port” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Entity Departure Event to Function-Call Event

- Markov-Modulated Poisson Process demo, within On-Off Modulated Markov Source subsystems

See Also

Signal-Based Event to Function-Call Event

“Manipulating Events” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Purpose Accept or block entities

Library SimEvents Sinks

Description This block provides a way to terminate an entity path:



- If you select **Input port available for entity arrivals**, the block always accepts entity arrivals.
- If you do not select **Input port available for entity arrivals**, the block never accepts entity arrivals. The simulation issues an error message if an entity attempts to arrive at the block.

Ports

Entity Input Ports

Label	Description
IN	Port for entities that arrive or attempt to arrive.

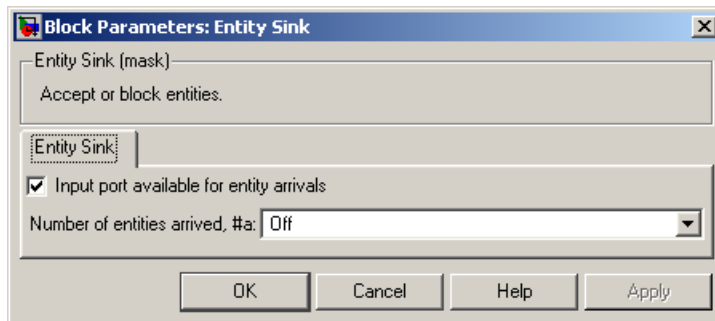
Signal Output Ports

Label	Description	Time of Update When Statistic Is On
#a	Number of entities that the block has accepted. You see this port only if you select Input port available for entity arrivals , and then set Number of entities arrived to either On or Upon stop or pause.	After entity arrival

The initial output value, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0.

Entity Sink

Dialog Box



Input port available for entity arrivals

Determines whether the block accepts or blocks entities that attempt to arrive.

Number of entities arrived

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#a**. You see this field only if you select **Input port available for entity arrivals**.

Examples

- “Modeling the Channels” in the SimEvents getting started documentation
- “Example: Using an Attribute to Select an Output Port” in the SimEvents getting started documentation

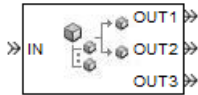
See Also

Time-Based Entity Generator, Event-Based Entity Generator

Purpose Divide composite entity into component entities

Library Entity Management

Description



This block divides a composite entity into its components and outputs the component entities through each entity output port that is not blocked. A composite entity is an entity that the Entity Combiner block creates using the **Retain structure in departing entity** option. In a typical pairing, the number of entity input ports of the Entity Combiner block equals the number of entity output ports of the Entity Splitter block.

Timeout events, if any, corresponding to the composite entity are canceled during the splitting operation.

Note If you want identical copies of an arriving entity to advance along multiple entity paths, use the Replicate block instead of the Entity Splitter block. The Replicate block copies entities without regard to their structure.

Attributes and Timers

Attributes and timers from the original component entities (that combined to form the composite entity) are present in the component entities that depart from this block. The values of the attributes and timers might have changed between the combining and splitting operations.

If the composite entity acquired a new attribute or a new timer between the combining and splitting operations, then it is not present in the component entities that depart from this block.

Entity Splitter

Complete or Partial Splitting

The **Split entity when** parameter affects the circumstances under which the block accepts an entity to split. Choices are in the table.

Parameter Value	Description
All entity output ports are not blocked	The block accepts an entity to split only when all component entities would be able to depart immediately.
Any entity output port is not blocked	The block accepts an entity to split when at least one component entity would be able to depart immediately.

Departure of Component Entities

Each time the block splits an entity, the component entities depart in a sequence whose start is determined by the **Departure port precedence** parameter. Choices are in the next table.

Parameter Value	Description	Example
OUT1 port	Each time the block splits an entity, the component entities depart via entity output ports OUT1, OUT2, OUT3,... , in that sequence.	The sequence of departures is always OUT1, OUT2, OUT3,... throughout the simulation.
Round robin	Each time the block splits an entity, the first component entity departs via the port after the one that received preference on the last such occasion. The remaining component entities depart via the subsequent ports in turn.	On a block with three entity output ports, the first time the block splits an entity, the component entities depart in the sequence OUT1, OUT2, OUT3 . The second time, the component entities depart in the sequence OUT2, OUT3, OUT1 . The third time, the component entities depart in the sequence OUT3, OUT1, OUT2 . The fourth time is analogous to the first time, and so on.
Equiprobable	Each time the block splits an entity, the first component entity departs via a randomly selected entity output port. All entity output ports are equally likely to be selected and the Initial seed parameter initializes the random number generation process. The remaining component entities depart via the subsequent ports in turn.	On a block with four entity output ports, if the random number is three, then the component entities depart in the sequence OUT3, OUT4, OUT1, OUT2 . If the random number is two on the next such occasion, then the component entities depart in the sequence OUT2, OUT3, OUT4, OUT1 .

Entity Splitter

An example in which the choice of **Departure port precedence** parameter is relevant is a model that sets an attribute on each component entity based on its departure port and then advances all component entities along a merged path to a FIFO Queue block. At each splitting occurrence during the simulation, the **Departure port precedence** parameter determines the sequence of the component entities in the queue.

In some cases, a departure through one entity output port causes another entity output port to become newly blocked. For example, this could happen if two entity output ports connect to a Path Combiner block, which in turn connects to a Single Server block whose service time is nonzero. Use the **If an output port becomes blocked during split** parameter to determine how the block responds. Choices are in the table below.

Parameter Value	Description
Discard entity	The block discards the component entity that is supposed to depart through the newly blocked entity output port.
Warn and discard entity	The block issues a warning message in the MATLAB Command Window, and discards the component entity that is supposed to depart through the newly blocked entity output port.
Error	The simulation halts with an error message.

Ports

Entity Input Ports

Label	Description
IN	Port for arriving entities, which must be composite entities created by the Entity Combiner block using the Retain structure in departing entity option.

Entity Output Ports

Label	Description
OUT1, OUT2, OUT3, and so on	Entity ports through which component entities depart. The entity that departs via the OUTw port corresponds to the entity that arrived at the INw entity input port of the corresponding Entity Combiner block. The Number of entity output ports parameter determines how many of these entity output ports the block has.

Signal Output Ports

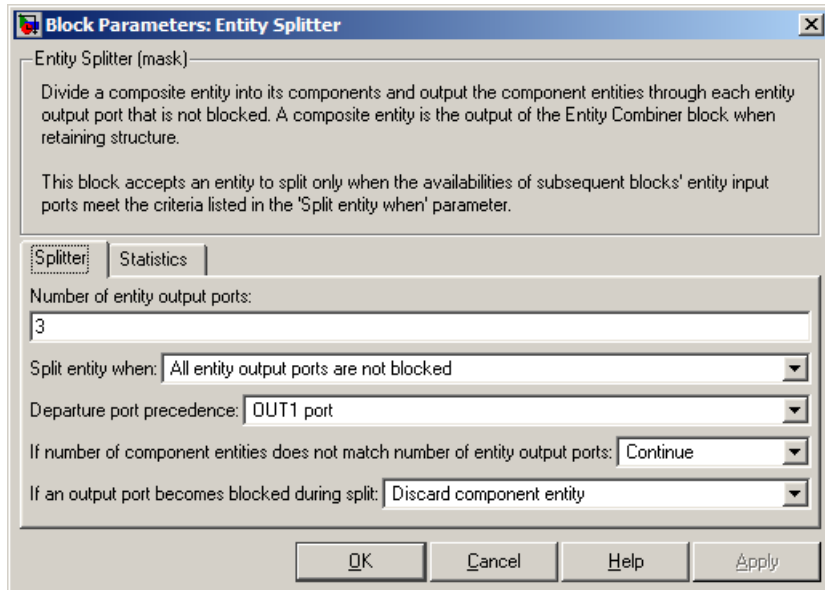
Label	Description	Time of Update When Statistic Is On	Order of Update
#a	Number of entities that have arrived at this block since the start of the simulation.	After entity arrival	1
#d	Number of entities that have departed from this block since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure	2

The initial output value, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0 for all signals.

Entity Splitter

Dialog Box

Entity Splitter Tab



Number of entity output ports

Determines how many entity output ports the block has. This parameter must be a literal value, not a variable or an expression requiring evaluation.

Split entity when

Determines whether the block is available to arriving entities whenever at least one entity output port is not blocked, or only when all entity output ports are not blocked.

Departure port precedence

Determines the start of the sequence in which the block outputs the component entities, each time the block splits an entity.

Initial seed

A nonnegative integer that initializes the random number generator used to determine the output sequence. You see

this field only if you set **Departure port precedence** to Equiprobable.

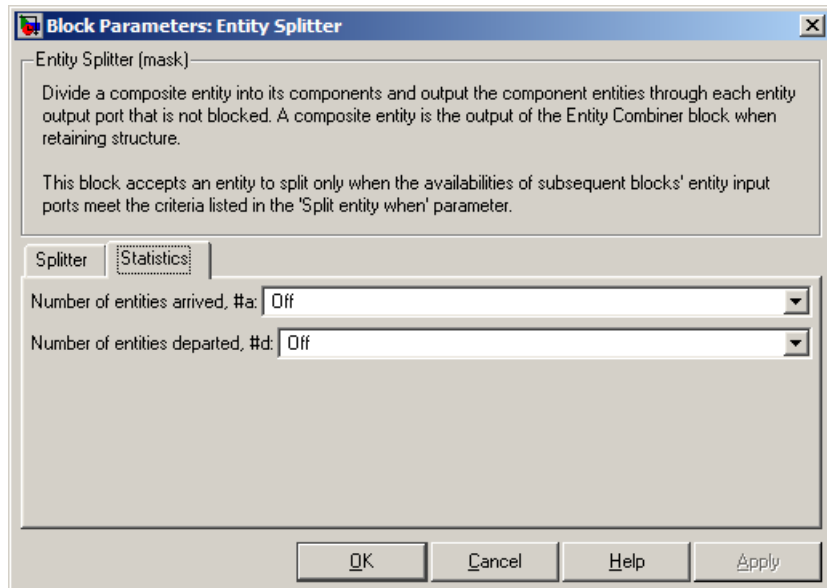
If number of component entities does not match number of entity output ports

Determines whether the block issues a message when the number of component entities in the arriving composite entity does not equal the number of entity output ports of this block. “Continue” means that the block ignores any extra entity output ports and discards any extra component entities.

If an output port becomes blocked during split

Determines whether the block issues a message when a component entity is unable to depart because an output port becomes blocked during the splitting process. You see this field only if you set **Split entity when** to All entity output ports are not blocked.

Statistics Tab



Entity Splitter

Number of entities arrived

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#a**.

Number of entities departed

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#d**.

Examples

See “Example: Managing Data in Composite Entities” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

See Also

Entity Combiner

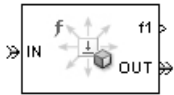
“Combining Entities” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Entity-Based Function-Call Event Generator

Purpose Generate function call events corresponding to entities

Library Generators / Event Generators

Description



This block generates a function call corresponding to each entity that arrives at the block. You can choose whether the block generates the function call before or after the departure. You can use the function call to invoke function-call subsystems, Stateflow blocks, or other blocks that accept function-call inputs.

This block is similar to the Entity Departure Event to Function-Call Event block, which offers more flexibility.

Ports

Entity Input Ports

Label	Description
IN	Port for arriving entities.

Entity Output Ports

Label	Description
OUT	Port for departing entities.

Signal Output Ports

Label	Description	Time of Update When Port Is Present	Order of Update
f1	Function-call signal.	Before or after entity departure, depending on Generate function call parameter	1

Entity-Based Function-Call Event Generator

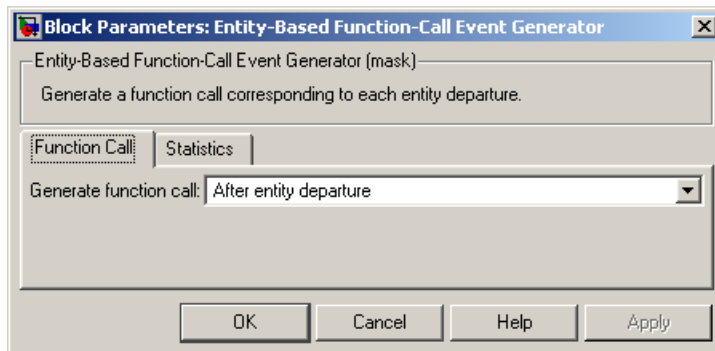
Signal Output Ports (Continued)

Label	Description	Time of Update When Port Is Present	Order of Update
#d	Number of entities that have departed from this block since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure	3
#f1	Number of function calls the block has generated since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure	2

The initial output value for the numerical signals, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0.

Dialog Box

Function Call Tab

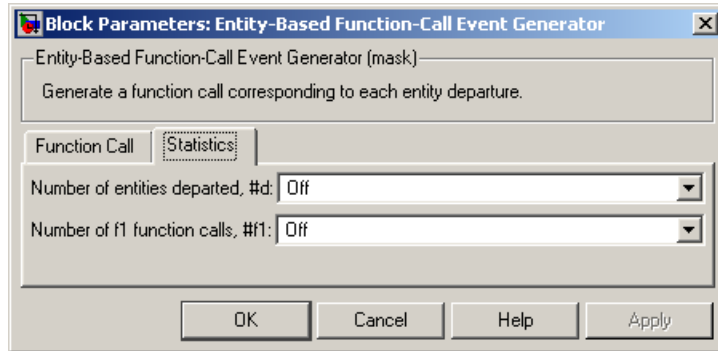


Generate function call

Determines whether the function call occurs before or after the entity departs from this block.

Entity-Based Function-Call Event Generator

Statistics Tab



Number of entities departed

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#d**.

Number of f1 function calls

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#f1**.

Examples

See “Example: Performing a Computation on Selected Entity Paths” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

See Also

Entity Departure Event to Function-Call Event, Signal-Based Function-Call Event Generator

“Generating Function-Call Events” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Event-Based Entity Generator

Purpose Generate entity upon signal-based event or function call

Library Generators / Entity Generators

Description This block is designed to generate entities when events of a specified type occur.



When to Generate Entities	Generate entities upon Value
Each time the application recomputes and outputs the value of a signal	Sample time hit from port <i>ts</i>
Each time an input signal has a trigger edge	Trigger from port <i>tr</i>
Each time an input signal changes its value	Change in signal from port <i>vc</i>
Each time an input signal generates a function call	Function call from port <i>fcn</i>

Note An exceptional case is when the block temporarily suspends its normal entity-generation behavior. See the description of the **Delay first pending entity** option in “Responding to Blockage at the Entity Output Port” on page 4-66.

Responding to Blockage at the Entity Output Port

Using the **Allow OUT port blocking** and optional **Response during blockage period** parameters, you can choose how this block responds when the subsequent entity input port is not available to accept the newly generated entity. The possible responses are in the table below.

Response to Blockage	Parameter Values
Error message	Clear the Allow OUT port blocking check box.

Response to Blockage	Parameter Values
The block discards all entities generated while the OUT port is blocked. Such entities do not depart from the block.	Select Allow OUT port blocking and set Response during blockage period to Discard generated entities
The block holds one generated entity and temporarily suspends the generation of additional entities. When the subsequent entity input port becomes available, this block outputs the held entity and resumes normal operation.	Select Allow OUT port blocking and set Response during blockage period to Delay first pending entity

Ports

Signal Input Ports

Label	Description
ts	Signal whose updates indicate when to generate entities. You see this port only if you set Generate entities upon to Sample time hit from port ts .
tr	Trigger signal whose edges indicate when to generate entities. You see this port only if you set Generate entities upon to Trigger from port tr .
vc	Signal whose numerical changes in value indicate when to generate entities. You see this port only if you set Generate entities upon to Change in signal from port vc .
fcn	Function-call signal that indicates when to generate entities. You see this port only if you set Generate entities upon to Function call from port fcn .

Event-Based Entity Generator

Entity Output Ports

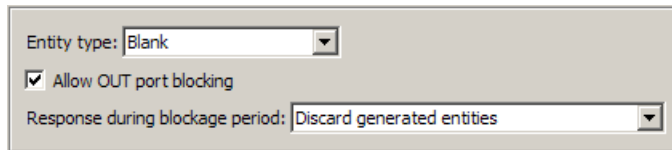
Label	Description
OUT	Port through which generated entities depart.

Signal Output Ports

Label	Description	Time of Update When Statistic Is On	Order of Update
#d	Number of entities that have departed from this block since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure	3
pe	A value of 1 indicates when the block tries and fails to output an entity.	After entity generation if OUT port is blocked, and when entity departure is imminent in all cases	1
w	Average intergeneration time, in seconds, for all pairs of successive entities that have departed from this block. The signal value is 0 before the second entity departure.	After entity departure	2

The initial output value, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0 for all signals.

Dialog Box



Entity type: Blank

Allow OUT port blocking

Response during blockage period: Discard generated entities

Entity type

The blank type includes no attributes. The standard type includes attributes called **Priority** and **Count** with default values of 10 and 0, respectively.

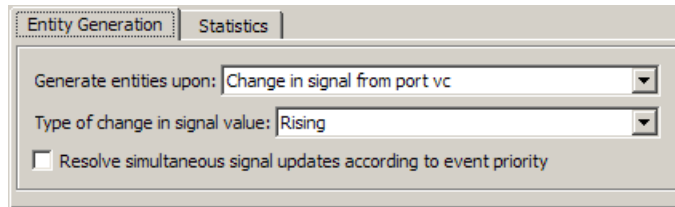
Allow OUT port blocking

If you do not select this option, the simulation halts with an error message if the subsequent entity input port is not available to accept an entity when this block generates it.

Response during blockage period

Determines how the block responds if a generated entity cannot depart immediately because the entity input port of the subsequent block is unavailable; see “Responding to Blockage at the Entity Output Port” on page 4-66. You see this field only if you select **Allow OUT port blocking**.

Entity Generation Tab



The screenshot shows a software interface with two tabs: "Entity Generation" (selected) and "Statistics". Under the "Entity Generation" tab, there are three controls:

- A dropdown menu labeled "Generate entities upon:" with the selected value "Change in signal from port vc".
- A dropdown menu labeled "Type of change in signal value:" with the selected value "Rising".
- A checkbox labeled "Resolve simultaneous signal updates according to event priority" which is currently unchecked.

Generate entities upon

The type of event that indicates when the block should generate an entity.

Trigger type

Determines whether rising, falling, or either type of trigger edge causes an entity generation. You see this field only if you set **Generate entities upon** to **Trigger from port tr**.

Type of change in signal value

Determines whether rising, falling, or either type of value change causes an entity generation. You see this field only if you set **Generate entities upon** to **Change in signal from port vc**.

Event-Based Entity Generator

Resolve simultaneous signal updates according to event priority

Select this option to prioritize the entity-generation event explicitly, relative to other simultaneous events in the simulation. If you do not select this option, the event has priority SYS1 on the event calendar. For details, see “Choosing How to Resolve Simultaneous Signal Updates” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

Event priority

The priority of the entity-generation event, relative to other simultaneous events in the simulation. For details, see “Specifying Event Priorities to Resolve Simultaneous Signal Updates” in the SimEvents user guide documentation. You see this field only if you select **Resolve simultaneous signal updates according to event priority**.

Generate entity at simulation start

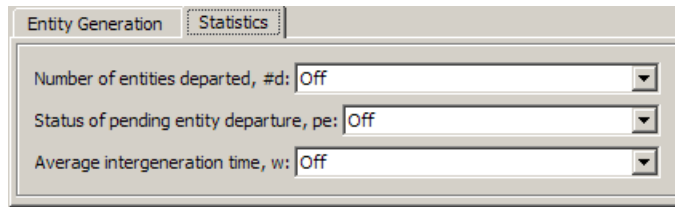
If you select this option, the block generates the first entity when the simulation begins. Otherwise, the block generates the first entity upon the first update of the **ts** signal at a nonzero value of time. You see this field only if you set **Generate entities to Sample time hit from port ts**.

Allow entity generation at simulation start

If you select this option, the block responds to function calls at the starting time of the simulation. Otherwise, the block responds only to function calls at subsequent times. You see this field only if you set **Generate entities upon to Function call from port fcn**.

Statistics Tab

These parameters determine whether certain ports produce data throughout the simulation, produce data only when you stop or pause the simulation, or are omitted from the block. For descriptions of the affected ports, see the preceding table, “Signal Output Ports”.



Number of entities departed

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#d**.

Status of pending entity departure

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **pe**.

Average intergeneration time

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **w**.

Examples

- “Example: Plotting Event Counts to Check for Simultaneity” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Choices of Values for Event Priorities” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Varying Fluid Flow Rate Based on Batching Logic” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Sample Use Cases for Event-Based Generation of Entities” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

See Also

Time-Based Entity Generator, Entity Sink

“Generating Entities When Events Occur” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Event-Based Random Number

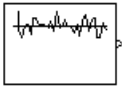
Purpose

Generate random numbers from specified distribution, parameters, and initial seed

Library

Generators / Signal Generators

Description



This block generates random numbers in an event-based manner, inferring from a subsequent block when to generate a new random number. For example, when connected to the **t** input port of a Single Server block, the Event-Based Random Number block generates a new random number each time an entity arrives at the server.

You specify the distribution from which the block draws random numbers. The seed of the random number generator is reset to the value of the **Initial seed** parameter each time a simulation starts, which makes the random behavior repeatable.

Connecting to Other Blocks

This block has a restricted set of valid connections to other blocks because the Event-Based Random Number block is designed to infer from a subsequent block when to generate a new random number.

Connections from the Event-Based Random Number block must satisfy all of these conditions:

- Exactly one line must connect to a port listed in “Notifying Ports” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- Zero or more lines may connect to ports listed in “Monitoring Ports” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- No lines may connect to other ports; in particular, do not connect this block to the ports listed in “Reactive Ports” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Note Connections from the Event-Based Random Number block to ports other than notifying ports and monitoring ports are not supported. To create a random signal that can be an input to a reactive port, see the techniques described in “Generating Random Signals Based on Arbitrary Events” and “Generating Random Time-Based Signals” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

Distribution Types

The **Distribution** parameter names the type of distribution the block uses to generate random numbers. When you set the **Distribution** parameter, the block changes its dialog box to show additional parameters that determine the probability density function (or probability mass function, for a discrete distribution). The available distributions and the additional parameters for each are described in the sections that follow.

Distribution	Additional Parameters
Exponential	Mean
Uniform	Minimum, Maximum
Bernoulli	Probability of 1
Binomial	Probability of success in a single trial, Number of trials
Triangular	Minimum, Maximum, Mode
Gamma	Threshold, Scale, Shape
Gaussian (normal)	Mean, Standard deviation
Geometric	Probability of success in a single trial
Poisson	Mean
Lognormal	Threshold, Mu, Sigma
Log-logistic	Threshold, Scale

Event-Based Random Number

Distribution	Additional Parameters
Beta	Minimum, Maximum, Shape parameter a, Shape parameter b
Discrete uniform	Minimum, Maximum, Number of values
Weibull	Threshold, Scale, Shape
Arbitrary continuous	Value vector, Cumulative probability function vector
Arbitrary discrete	Value vector, Probability vector

For information about the definitions and properties of each distribution, see “References” on page 4-83 below.

Range of Output Values

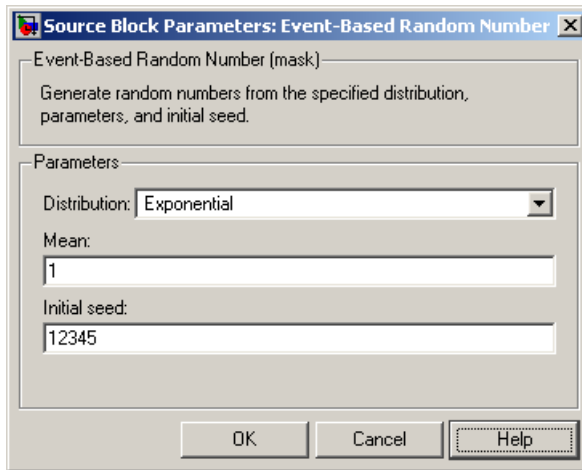
Different distributions have different output ranges. Make sure the distribution and parameters you choose are suitable for your application. For example, when generating random service times, do not use a Gaussian distribution because it can produce negative numbers.

Ports

This block has one signal output port for the random numbers. The initial output value, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0.

The block has no entity ports, and no signal input port.

Dialog Box



All parameters of this block, except **Distribution**, are tunable from one rapid simulation run to the next. No parameter of this block is tunable within a simulation run. For details, see “Running Discrete-Event Simulations Programmatically”.

Distribution

The distribution from which the block generates random numbers.

Mean

The mean value of an exponential, Gaussian, or Poisson distribution.

Minimum, Maximum

The minimum and maximum values of a uniform, triangular, beta, or discrete uniform distribution.

Probability for output to be 0

The probability of a zero in a Bernoulli distribution.

Probability of success in a single trial

The probability of a successful outcome in each trial used to describe a binomial or geometric distribution.

Event-Based Random Number

Number of trials

The number of trials used to describe a binomial distribution.

Mode

The statistical mode of a triangular distribution. The triangular distribution also uses the **Minimum** and **Maximum** parameters to define its density function.

Threshold, Scale, Shape

Parameters that define the density function of a gamma, log-logistic, or Weibull distribution. The log-logistic distribution does not use a **Shape** parameter, however.

Threshold, Mu, Sigma

Parameters that define the density function of a lognormal distribution. The log of a lognormal random variable is normally distributed with mean **Mu** and standard deviation **Sigma**.

Standard deviation

The standard deviation of a Gaussian distribution, which also uses the **Mean** parameter to define its density function.

Shape parameter a, Shape parameter b

The first and second shape parameters, respectively, of a beta distribution. The beta distribution also uses the **Minimum** and **Maximum** parameters to define its density function.

Number of values

The number of possible outputs of a discrete uniform distribution, including the values of the **Minimum** and **Maximum** parameters. **Number of values** must exceed 1.

Value vector

A vector of values in ascending order, representing the possible random values in an arbitrary continuous or arbitrary discrete distribution.

Cumulative probability function vector

A vector of values in ascending order representing the cumulative probability function for an arbitrary continuous distribution. The first and last values of the vector must be 0 and 1, respectively.

This parameter and the **Value vector** parameter must have the same vector length.

Probability vector

A vector of values representing the probability of each value in the **Value vector** function for an arbitrary discrete distribution. This vector must contain nonnegative values that sum to 1. This parameter and the **Value vector** parameter must have the same vector length.

Initial seed

A nonnegative integer that initializes the random number generator.

Examples

- “Examples of Random Event-Based Signals” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Computing an Ensemble Average Using Rapid Simulation” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Algorithm

Below are the expressions for f , the probability density functions for the continuous distributions and probability mass functions for the discrete distributions that the block supports.

Exponential Distribution

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\mu} \exp\left(-\frac{x}{\mu}\right) & \text{for } x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where μ is the **Mean** parameter, a positive number.

A similar function in the Statistics Toolbox™ software is `expnd`.

Event-Based Random Number

Uniform Distribution

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{U-L} & \text{for } L \leq x \leq U \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where L is the **Minimum** parameter and U is the **Maximum** parameter.

Similar functions are `rand` in MATLAB software and `unifrnd` in the Statistics Toolbox software.

Bernoulli Distribution

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} p^x(1-p)^{1-x} & \text{for } x = 0,1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where p is the **Probability of 1** parameter. The value p must be between 0 and 1, inclusive. This is a discrete distribution.

This distribution is a special case of the binomial distribution in which the number of trials is 1.

Binomial Distribution

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{n!}{x!(n-x)!} p^x q^{(n-x)} & \text{for } x = 0,1,2,\dots,n \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where p is the **Probability of success in a single trial** parameter, $q = 1-p$, and n is the **Number of trials** parameter. The value p must be between 0 and 1, inclusive, while n must be positive. This is a discrete distribution.

A similar function in the Statistics Toolbox software is `binornd`.

Triangular Distribution

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2(x-L)}{(U-L)(m-L)} & \text{for } L \leq x \leq m \\ \frac{2(U-x)}{(U-L)(U-m)} & \text{for } m < x \leq U \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where L is the **Minimum** parameter, U is the **Maximum** parameter, and m is the **Mode** parameter. These parameters must satisfy $L < m < U$.

Gamma Distribution

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\left(\frac{x-\theta}{b}\right)^{\alpha-1} \exp\left(-\frac{x-\theta}{b}\right)}{b\Gamma(\alpha)} & \text{for } x \geq \theta \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where θ is the **Threshold** parameter, b is the **Scale** parameter, and α is the **Shape** parameter. The **Scale** and **Shape** parameters must be positive. Also, Γ is the gamma function (`gamma` in MATLAB code).

A similar function in the Statistics Toolbox software is `gamrnd`.

Gaussian (Normal) Distribution

$$f(x) = \frac{\exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

where μ is the **Mean** parameter and σ is the **Standard deviation** parameter. The standard deviation parameter must be nonnegative.

Similar functions are `randn` in MATLAB software and `normrnd` in the Statistics Toolbox software.

Event-Based Random Number

Geometric Distribution

If the **Probability of success in a single trial** parameter is strictly between 0 and 1, then the probability mass function is defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} pq^x & \text{for } x = 0, 1, 2, \dots \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where p is the **Probability of success in a single trial** parameter and $q = 1-p$.

In the special case where the **Probability of success in a single trial** parameter is 1, then

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } x = 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

This is a discrete distribution.

A similar function in the Statistics Toolbox software is `geornd`.

Poisson Distribution

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!} & \text{for } x = 0, 1, 2, \dots \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where λ is the **Mean** parameter, a positive number. This is a discrete distribution.

A similar function in the Statistics Toolbox software is `poissrnd`.

Lognormal Distribution

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\exp\left[\frac{-(\ln(x-\theta)-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right]}{(x-\theta)\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} & \text{for } x \geq \theta \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where θ is the **Threshold** parameter, μ is the **Mu** parameter, and σ is the **Sigma** parameter. The **Sigma** parameter must be positive.

A similar function in the Statistics Toolbox software is `lognrnd`.

Log-Logistic Distribution

The log-logistic distribution is derived from the logistic distribution, as follows:

X = Random variable with logistic distribution

$Y = e^X$ = Random variable with log-logistic distribution

The probability density function for the logistic distribution is

$$f_{\text{logistic}}(x) = \frac{1}{b} \cdot \frac{e^{(x-\theta)/b}}{\left(1 + e^{(x-\theta)/b}\right)^2}$$

where θ is the **Threshold** parameter and b is the **Scale** parameter. The **Scale** parameter must be positive.

Beta Distribution

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x-L)^{a-1}(U-x)^{b-1}}{B(a,b)(U-L)^{a+b-1}} & \text{for } L \leq x \leq U \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Event-Based Random Number

where L is the **Minimum** parameter, M is the **Maximum** parameter, a is the **Shape parameter a** parameter, b is the **Shape parameter b** parameter, and $B(a,b)$ is the beta function defined by

$$B(a,b) = \int_0^1 t^{a-1}(1-t)^{b-1} dt$$

The two shape parameters must be positive.

A similar function in the Statistics Toolbox software is `betarnd`.

Discrete Uniform Distribution

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1/K & \text{for } x = L + k \frac{(U-L)}{K-1}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, K-1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where L is the **Minimum** parameter, U is the **Maximum** parameter, and K is the **Number of values** parameter. This is a discrete distribution. If $(U-L)/(K-1)$ and L are both integers, then all outputs from this distribution are integers.

Similar functions are `randi` in MATLAB software and `unidrnd` in the Statistics Toolbox software.

Weibull Distribution

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\gamma}{\alpha} \left(\frac{x-\theta}{\alpha} \right)^{\gamma-1} \exp \left[- \left(\frac{x-\theta}{\alpha} \right)^\gamma \right] & \text{for } x \geq \theta \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where θ is the **Threshold** parameter, α is the **Scale** parameter, and γ is the **Shape** parameter. The **Scale** and **Shape** parameters must be positive.

A similar function in the Statistics Toolbox software is `wblrnd`.

References

- [1] Evans, M., N. Hastings, and B. Peacock. *Statistical Distributions*. Wiley-Interscience, 2000.
- [2] Johnson, N. L., S. Kotz, and N. Balakrishnan. *Continuous Univariate Distributions*, Volume 1. Wiley-Interscience, 1993.
- [3] Johnson, N. L., S. Kotz, and N. Balakrishnan. *Continuous Univariate Distributions*, Volume 2. Wiley-Interscience, 1994.
- [4] Johnson, N. L., S. Kotz, and A. W. Kemp. *Univariate Discrete Distributions*. Wiley-Interscience, 1993.

See Also

Signal Latch, Event-Based Sequence
“Generating Random Signals” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Event-Based Sequence

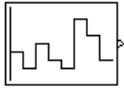
Purpose

Generate sequence of numbers from specified column vector

Library

Generators / Signal Generators

Description



This block generates an event-based signal using data you provide, inferring from a subsequent block when to output the next value from your data. You specify the data as a column vector using the **Vector of output values** parameter. The parameter value can be any MATLAB language expression that evaluates to a column vector, including the name of a column vector variable in the MATLAB base workspace. As an example of inferring timing from a subsequent block, if you connect this block to the **t** input port of a Single Server block, then the Event-Based Sequence block outputs a new value each time an entity arrives at the server.

Behavior After Data Runs Out

If the block needs more data than the vector contains, subsequent output values follow a rule you specify using the **Form output after final data value by** parameter. The table below lists possible values for this parameter.

Note In all cases, the choice of parameter value affects only the values, not the timing, of the output signal. The output signal is always an event-based signal whose sample time hits depend on notifications from a subsequent block.

Parameter Value	Description
Cyclic repetition	When the block needs a new output value after exhausting the data, it starts over at the beginning of the vector.
Holding final value	After exhausting the data, the block outputs the last data value for every sample time hit.

Parameter Value	Description
Setting to infinity	After exhausting the data, the block outputs the value <code>inf</code> for every sample time hit. For example, if the block outputs intergeneration times for an entity generator, then the generator produces up to a fixed number of entities.
Setting to zero	After exhausting the data, the block outputs zero for every sample time hit. For example, if the block outputs service times for a server, then the server delays up to a fixed number of entities.

Connecting to Other Blocks

The Event-Based Sequence block has a restricted set of valid connections to other blocks because it is designed to infer from a subsequent block when to generate a new number.

Connections from the Event-Based Sequence block must satisfy all of these conditions:

- Exactly one line must connect to a port listed in “Notifying Ports” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- Zero or more lines may connect to ports listed in “Monitoring Ports” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- No lines may connect to other ports; in particular, do not connect this block to the ports listed in “Reactive Ports” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Event-Based Sequence

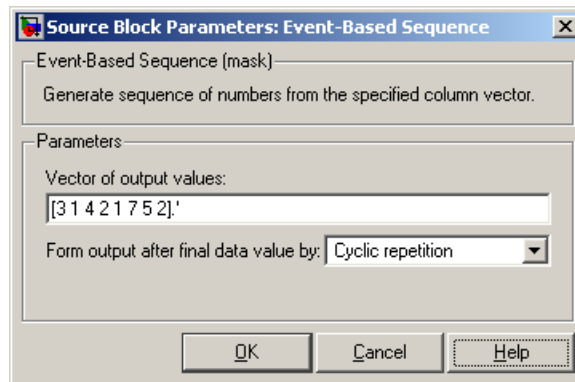
Note Connections from the Event-Based Sequence block to ports other than notifying ports and monitoring ports are not supported. To create a sequence that can be an input to a reactive port, see the techniques described in “Generating Random Signals Based on Arbitrary Events” in the SimEvents user guide documentation or use time-based blocks such as Repeating Sequence Stair and From Workspace.

Ports

This block has one signal output port for the numbers in the sequence. The initial output value, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0.

The block has no entity ports, and no signal input port.

Dialog Box



Vector of output values

A column vector whose entries become values of this block’s output signal. To use a column vector variable in the MATLAB base workspace, enter the variable name.

This parameter is tunable from one rapid simulation run to the next, but not within a simulation run. For details, see “Running Discrete-Event Simulations Programmatically”.

Form output after final data value by

The method for generating output after the block exhausts the data referenced in the **Vector of output values** parameter.

Examples

- “Specifying Generation Times for Entities” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Counting Simultaneous Departures from a Server” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Setting Attributes” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

See Also

Event-Based Random Number, Repeating Sequence Stair, From Workspace

“Using Data Sets to Create Event-Based Signals” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

FIFO Queue

Purpose Store entities in sequence for undetermined length of time

Library Queues

Description



This block stores up to N entities simultaneously, where N is the **Capacity** parameter value. The block attempts to output an entity through the **OUT** port, but retains the entity if the **OUT** port is blocked and $N > 0$. If the block is storing multiple entities and no entity times out, then entities depart in a first-in, first-out (FIFO) fashion. If an entity in this block is scheduled to time out, then it might depart prematurely via the optional **TO** port; see “Forcing Departures Using Timeouts” in the SimEvents user guide documentation for details about timeouts. The length of time that an entity stays in this block cannot be determined in advance.

The **IN** port is unavailable whenever $N > 0$ and this block stores exactly N entities. In this case, the queue is said to be full.

If $N = 0$, then the availability of the **IN** port matches the availability of the subsequent block’s entity input port to which this block’s **OUT** port is connected. If $N = 0$, all arriving entities depart immediately because this block cannot store entities.

Ports

Entity Input Ports

Label	Description
IN	Port for arriving entities, which are stored.

Entity Output Ports

Label	Description
OUT	Port for departing entities that do not time out while in this block.
TO	Port for entities that time out while in this block. You see this port only if you select Enable TO port for timed-out entities . This port must not be blocked when an entity attempts to depart here.

Signal Output Ports

Label	Description	Time of Update When Statistic Is On	Order of Update When Entity Departs
#d	Number of entities that have departed from this block via the OUT port since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure via the OUT port	4
#n	Number of entities currently in the queue.	After entity arrival and after entity departure	3
pe	A value of 1 indicates when the block tries and fails to output an entity. A value of 0 indicates when the queue is empty or an entity departure is imminent.	After entity arrival and when entity departure is imminent	1
w	Sample mean of the waiting times in this block for all entities that have departed via any port.	After entity departure	2

FIFO Queue

Signal Output Ports (Continued)

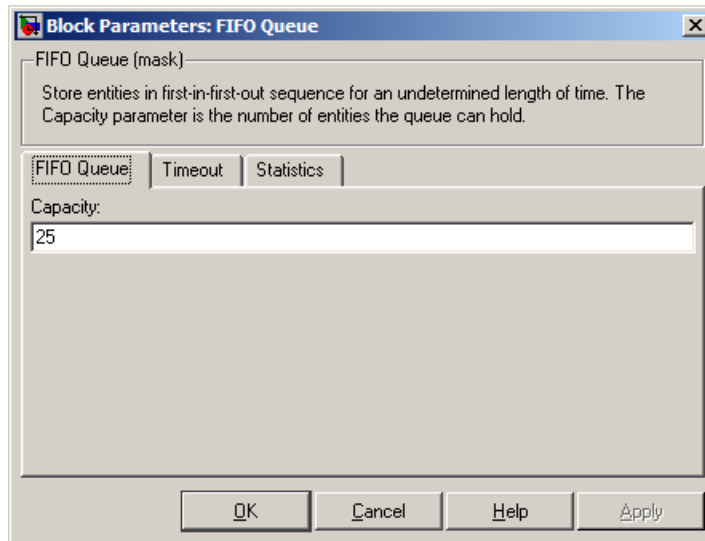
Label	Description	Time of Update When Statistic Is On	Order of Update When Entity Departs
len	Average number of entities in the queue over time, that is, the time average of the #n signal.	After entity arrival and after entity departure. If the entity arrives at an empty queue and immediately departs, then len has one sample time hit, not two.	2
#to	Number of entities that have timed out from this block since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure via the TO port	4

Output signals having the same number in the Order of Update column in the table above are updated in an arbitrary sequence relative to each other; you should not rely on a specific sequence for your simulation results.

The initial output value, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0 for all signals.

Dialog Box

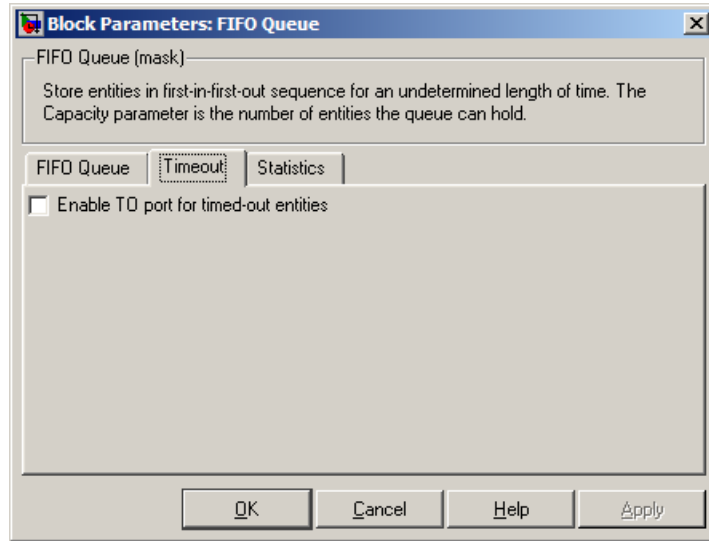
FIFO Queue Tab



Capacity

Determines how many entities the block can store at a time.

Timeout Tab

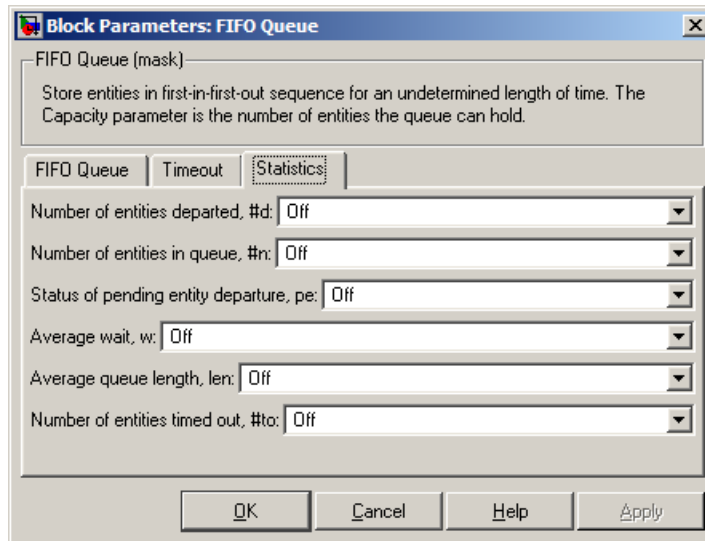


Enable TO port for timed-out entities

This option becomes relevant if an entity times out while in this block. Selecting this option provides a **TO** entity output port through which the timed-out entity departs. If you clear this option in a model that uses timeouts, see the **If entity has no destination when timeout occurs** parameter of the Schedule Timeout block.

Statistics Tab

These parameters determine whether certain ports produce data throughout the simulation, produce data only when you stop or pause the simulation, or are omitted from the block. For descriptions of the affected ports, see the preceding table, “Signal Output Ports”.



Number of entities departed

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#d**.

Number of entities in queue

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#n**.

Status of pending entity departure

Controls the presence of the signal output port labeled **pe**.

Average wait

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **w**.

Average queue length

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **len**.

Number of entities timed out

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#to**.

Examples

- “Building a Simple Discrete-Event Model” in the SimEvents getting started documentation
- “Example: Selecting the First Available Server” in the SimEvents getting started documentation
- “Example: Round-Robin Approach to Choosing Inputs” in the SimEvents getting started documentation
- “Constructs Involving Queues and Servers” in the SimEvents getting started documentation
- “Example of a Logical Queue” in the SimEvents getting started documentation
- “Example: Waiting Time in LIFO Queue” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

See Also

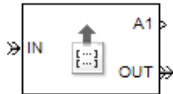
LIFO Queue, Priority Queue

“Basic Queues and Servers” in the SimEvents getting started documentation

Purpose Output value of entity's attribute

Library Attributes




Description



This block outputs signals using data from attributes of entities. For each arriving entity, the block updates the signal at the signal output ports using values of the attributes named in the block dialog box. The block also outputs the entity unchanged.

Manipulating the Rows of the Table

Each attribute corresponds to a row in the table on the **Get Attribute** tab in the block's dialog box. Buttons to the left of the table let you manipulate rows in the table:

- To add a new row to the table, click the Add button . By default, the attribute name in the new row is unique within the table.
- To duplicate a row, select it and click the Copy button .
- To remove a row, select it and click the Delete button .

Note The dialog box does not ask you to confirm the deletion and does not offer an undo operation. However, if you delete a row by mistake, you can click **Cancel** to ignore unapplied changes.

Note Deleting a row and applying the change might affect signal output ports corresponding to other rows of the table. For example, if the block has a signal output port **A2** and you delete the row marked **A1**, then the block renames **A2** as **A1**. Check that any signal that connects to the renamed port is still connected as you expect.

Get Attribute

Within each row, you can specify aspects of the block's behavior that relate to the attribute that corresponds to that row.

Missing Attributes

You can specify the block's behavior if the arriving entity does not possess an attribute listed in the table of the block dialog box. Use the **When Attribute Is Missing** parameter in the table row for that attribute, as described below.

Parameter Value	Block Behavior in Case of Missing Attribute
Error	The block issues an error message and halts the simulation. In this case, the Default Value and Treat Vector as 1-D parameters in the table row for that attribute are disabled.
Default value	The block outputs a default value that you specify using the Default Value and Treat Vector as 1-D parameters in the table row for that attribute. The simulation proceeds.
Warn	The block outputs a default value that you specify using the Default Value and Treat Vector as 1-D parameters in the table row for that attribute. The block also issues a warning in the MATLAB Command Window. The simulation proceeds.

Ports

Entity Input Ports

Label	Description
IN	Port for arriving entities.

Entity Output Ports

Label	Description
OUT	Port for departing entities.

Signal Output Ports

Label	Description	Time of Update When Statistic Is On	Order of Update
#d	Number of entities that have departed from this block since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure	2
A_x , where x = 1, 2, 3,...	Value of the attribute specified in the A_x row of the table in the dialog.	After entity departure	1

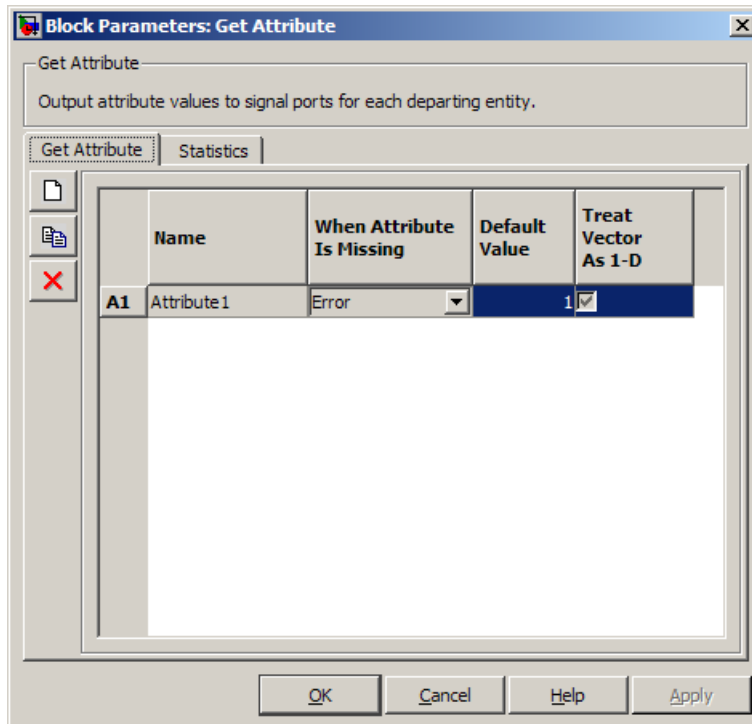
Output signals having the same number in the Order of Update column in the table above are updated in an arbitrary sequence relative to each other; you should not rely on a specific sequence for your simulation results.

The initial output value, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0 for all signals.

Get Attribute

Dialog Box

Get Attribute Tab



Name

The name of the attribute to query.

When Attribute Is Missing

The response of the block when the entity does not possess an attribute named in the table.

Default Value

The value for the corresponding output signal if the entity does not possess an attribute named in the table. See “Attribute Value Support” in the SimEvents user guide documentation to learn what kind of data you can use as a default value. You see this

field only if you set **When Attribute Is Missing** to Default value or Warn.

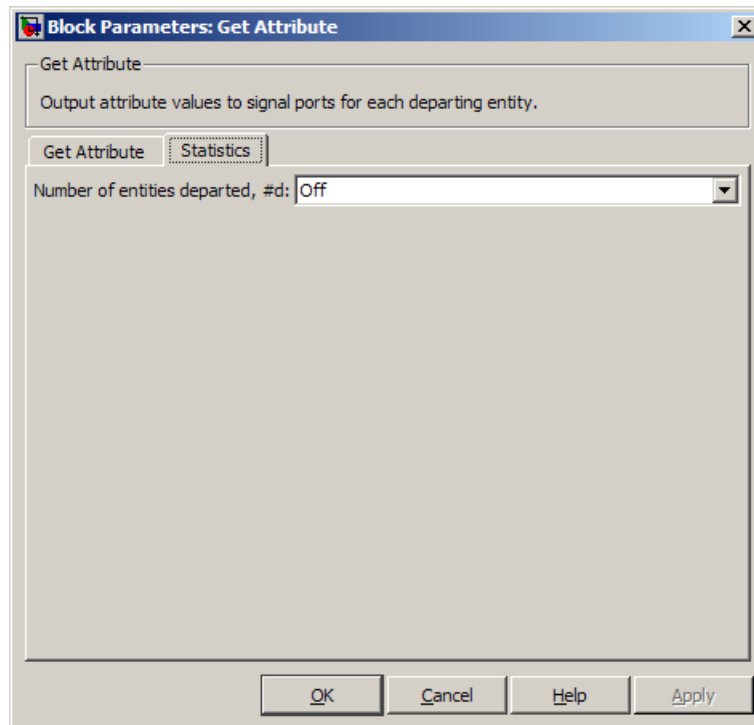
Treat Vector as 1-D

This option affects attributes whose **When Attribute Is Missing** parameter is set to Default value or Warn, and whose **Default Value** parameter evaluates to an N-element row or column vector. Selecting this option causes the block to consider the default value as a vector of length N. Otherwise, the block considers the default value as a multidimensional array.

Statistics Tab

These parameters determine whether certain ports produce data throughout the simulation, produce data only when you stop or pause the simulation, or are omitted from the block. For descriptions of the affected ports, see the preceding table, “Signal Output Ports”.

Get Attribute



Number of entities departed

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#d**.

Examples

- “Adding Event-Based Behavior” in the SimEvents getting started documentation
- “Using Block Diagrams to Manipulate Attributes” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

See Also

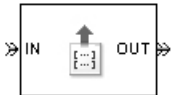
Set Attribute

“Accessing Attributes of Entities” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Purpose Output value of entity's attribute

Library Attributes

Description



Note The Get Attribute block in the `simeventsattributes1` library will be removed in a future release. Use the Get Attribute block in the `simeventsattributes2` library instead.

This block outputs signals from up to four attributes. For each entity, the block updates the signal at the **A1**, **A2**, **A3**, and/or **A4** signal output port using the value of the attribute named in the corresponding tab of the dialog box. The block also outputs the entity unchanged.

To query fewer than the maximum number of attributes, you can deactivate unused tabs by setting **Send attribute value to signal port A4**, for example, to Off.

To specify the names of attributes you want to query, use the **Attribute name** parameter in the dialog box.

Missing Attributes

If the block is configured to retrieve the value of an attribute that an arriving entity does not possess, then the block can react in one of these ways:

- Issue an error message and halt the simulation.
- Output a default value that you specify. The simulation proceeds.
- Output a default value that you specify and also issue a warning in the MATLAB Command Window. The simulation proceeds.

You determine the reaction using the **Action for missing attribute** parameter on each attribute tab of the dialog. The error and warning options can be useful for debugging a simulation (for example, to locate a mistyped attribute name in a dialog box).

Get Attribute (Obsolete)

Ports

Entity Input Ports

Label	Description
IN	Port for arriving entities.

Entity Output Ports

Label	Description
OUT	Port for departing entities.

Signal Output Ports

Label	Description	Time of Update When Statistic Is On	Order of Update
#d	Number of entities that have departed from this block since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure	2
A_x , where x = 1, 2, 3, 4	Value of the attribute specified on the A_x tab of the dialog. You see this port only if you set Send attribute value to signal port A_x on the A_x tab to On.	After entity departure	1

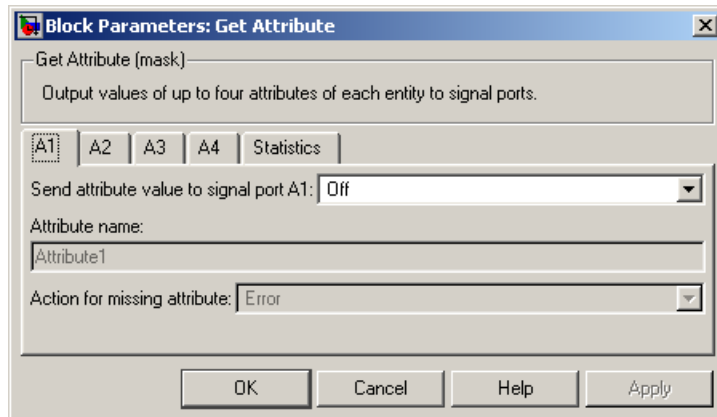
Output signals having the same number in the Order of Update column in the table above are updated in an arbitrary sequence relative to each other; you should not rely on a specific sequence for your simulation results.

The initial output value, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0 for all signals.

Dialog Box

A1, A2, A3, A4 Tabs

The A1, A2, A3, and A4 tabs have similar parameter choices. By assigning different values to the parameters, you can configure this block to retrieve the values of up to four different attributes for each entity that the block processes.



Send attribute value to signal port Ax, where x = 1, 2, 3, 4

Indicates whether the block creates an output signal with the value of an attribute. Choosing **Off** indicates that you are not using this tab of the dialog and makes the parameters below inactive or invisible.

Attribute name

The name of the attribute to query.

Action for missing attribute

The response of the block when the entity does not possess the attribute named above.

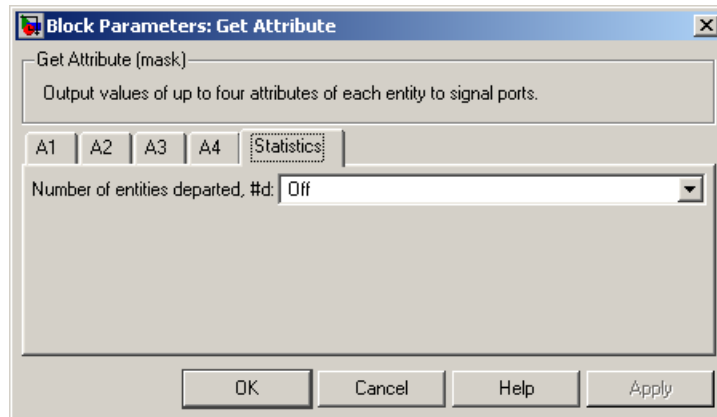
Default Value

The value for the corresponding output signal if the entity does not possess the attribute named above. You see this field only if you set **Action for missing attribute** to **Output default value** or **Output default value and warn**.

Get Attribute (Obsolete)

Statistics Tab

These parameters determine whether certain ports produce data throughout the simulation, produce data only when you stop or pause the simulation, or are omitted from the block. For descriptions of the affected ports, see the preceding table, “Signal Output Ports”.



Number of entities departed

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled #d.

Examples

- “Adding Event-Based Behavior” in the SimEvents getting started documentation
- “Using Block Diagrams to Manipulate Attributes” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

See Also

Get Attribute, Set Attribute

“Accessing Attributes of Entities” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Purpose

Delay any number of entities for period of time

Library

Servers

Description



This block serves any number of entities for a period of time, called the *service time*, and then attempts to output them through the **OUT** port. If the **OUT** port is blocked, then the block holds the entities until the port becomes unblocked. If an entity in this block is scheduled to time out, then it might depart prematurely via the optional **TO** port; see “Forcing Departures Using Timeouts” in the SimEvents user guide documentation for details about timeouts.

An infinite server is like an infinite set of single servers connected in parallel, followed by a path combiner; the path combiner notifies entities of an unblocked path in the sequence in which the entities completed their service time, until one entity departs.

You specify the service time, which is the duration of service, via a parameter, attribute, or signal, depending on the **Service time from** parameter value. The block determines the service time for an entity upon its arrival. Service times are assumed to be specified in seconds.

Note If you specify the service time via an event-based signal, be sure that its updates occur before the entity arrives. For common problems and troubleshooting tips, see “Unexpected Use of Old Value of Signal” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

The **IN** port of an infinite server is always available. You can interpret an infinite server as a mechanism for delaying entities. Some discussions of this block suggest this interpretation by using the word *delay* instead of *serve*.

Infinite Server

Ports

Entity Input Ports

Label	Description
IN	Port for arriving entities, which will be served.

Signal Input Ports

Label	Description
t	Service time, in seconds, for a newly arrived entity. You see this port only if you set Service time from to Signal port t.

Entity Output Ports

Label	Description
OUT	Port for departing entities that have completed their service time and have not timed out while in this block.
TO	Port for entities that time out while in this block. You see this port only if you select Enable TO port for timed-out entities . This port must not be blocked when an entity attempts to depart here.

Signal Output Ports

Label	Description	Time of Update When Statistic Is On	Order of Update When Entity Departs
#d	Number of entities that have departed from this block via the OUT port since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure via the OUT port	5

Signal Output Ports (Continued)

Label	Description	Time of Update When Statistic Is On	Order of Update When Entity Departs
#n	Number of entities in the block.	After entity arrival and after entity departure	4
pe	The value is 1 if the block is holding any pending entities, that is, entities that have completed their service but cannot depart because the OUT port is blocked. The value of this signal is 0 if the block has no pending entities or if an entity departure is imminent.	After service completion and when entity departure is imminent	1
#pe	The number of entities that have completed their service but cannot depart because the OUT port is blocked.	After service completion (increase in value) and after entity departure (decrease in value)	3
w	Sample mean of the waiting times in this block for all entities that have departed via any port. An entity's waiting time might exceed its service time if the OUT port is blocked when the entity completes service.	After entity departure	2
#to	Number of entities that have timed out from this block since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure via the TO port	5

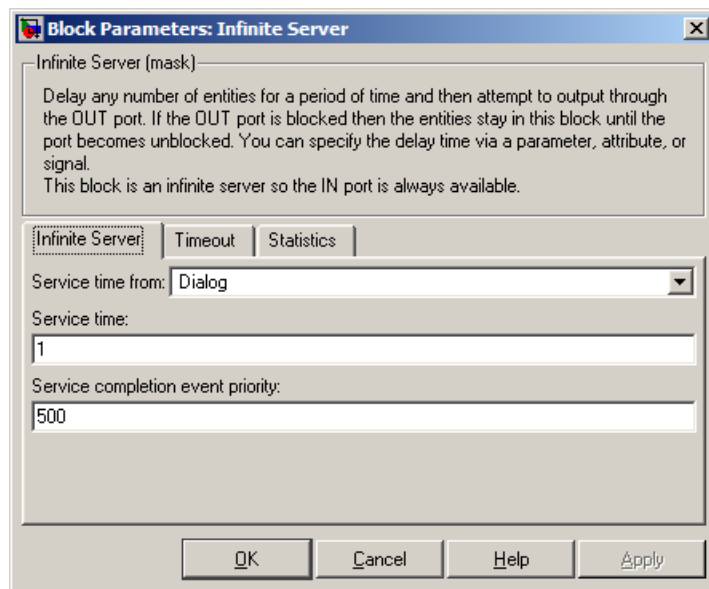
Infinite Server

Output signals having the same number in the Order of Update column in the table above are updated in an arbitrary sequence relative to each other; you should not rely on a specific sequence for your simulation results.

The initial output value, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0 for all signals.

Dialog Box

Infinite Server Tab



Service time from

Determines whether the service time is computed from a parameter in this dialog box, a signal input port, or an attribute of the entity being served.

Service time

The service time, in seconds, for all entities. You see this field only if you set **Service time from** to Dialog.

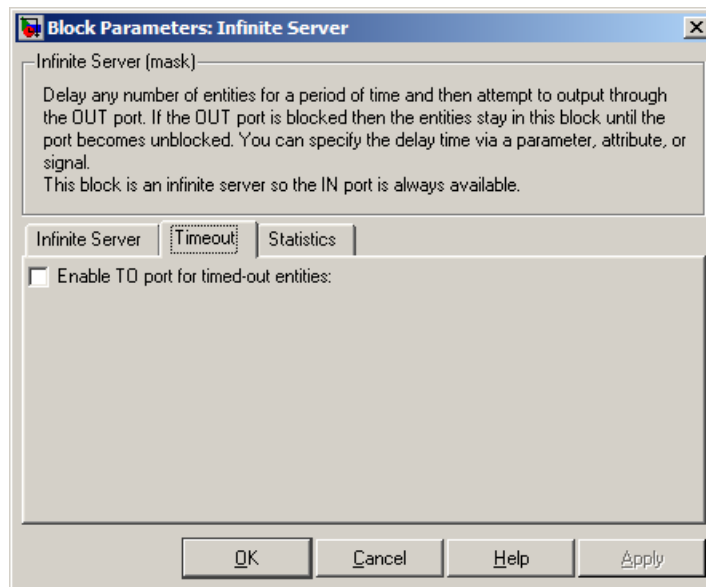
Attribute name

The name of the attribute whose value the block uses as the service time for an entity. You see this field only if you set **Service time from** to Attribute.

Service completion event priority

The priority of the service completion event, relative to other simultaneous events in the simulation.

Timeout Tab

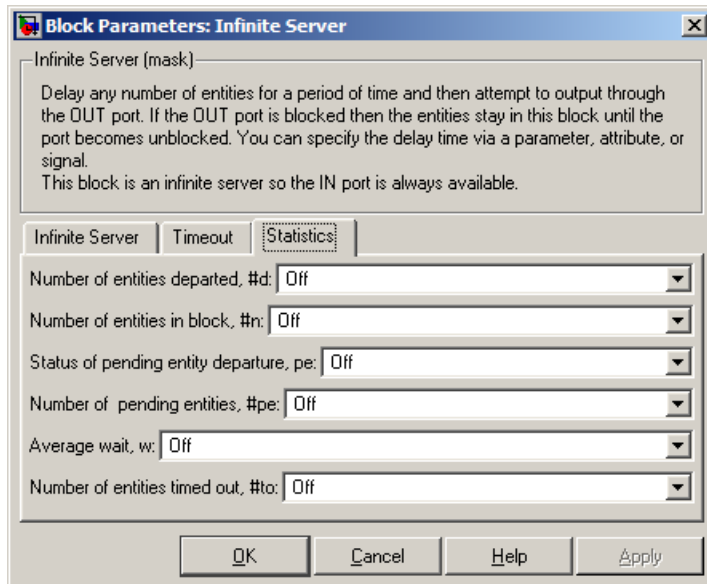


Enable TO port for timed-out entities

This option becomes relevant if an entity times out while in this block. Selecting this option provides a **TO** entity output port through which the timed-out entity departs. If you clear this option in a model that uses timeouts, see the **If entity has no destination when timeout occurs** parameter of the Schedule Timeout block.

Statistics Tab

These parameters determine whether certain ports produce data throughout the simulation, produce data only when you stop or pause the simulation, or are omitted from the block. For descriptions of the affected ports, see the preceding table, “Signal Output Ports”.



Number of entities departed

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#d**.

Number of entities in block

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#n**.

Status of pending entity departure

Controls the presence of the signal output port labeled **pe**.

Number of pending entities

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#pe**.

Average wait

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **w**.

Number of entities timed out

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#to**.

Examples

- “Adding Event-Based Behavior” in the SimEvents getting started documentation
- “Restarting a Timer from Zero” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Counting Simultaneous Departures from a Server” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

See Also

Single Server, N-Server

“Basic Queues and Servers” in the SimEvents getting started documentation

Initial Value

Purpose Output specified value until first sample time hit

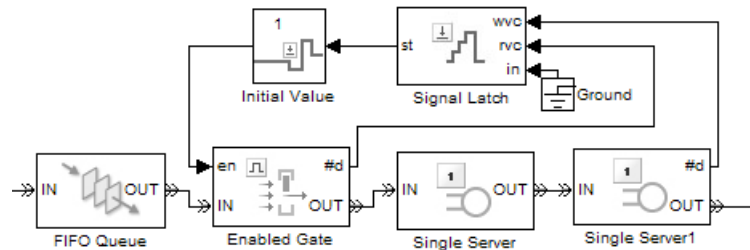
Library Signal Management

Description



This block establishes an initial value for an event-based signal. Before the first sample time hit at the input port, the value of the output signal is the **Value until first sample time hit** parameter value. Starting from the first sample time hit, the output signal is identical to the input signal.

The following model fragment illustrates block usage in a feedback loop. When the simulation starts, the Initial Value block provides an initial value of 1 that opens the gate to permit the first entity to advance into the feedback loop. Without a nonzero initial value, no entity would arrive at the servers and the Signal Latch block would never experience any events.



Note The IC block in the Simulink library set operates in a time-based manner and is not suitable for event-based signals.

Ports

Signal Input Ports

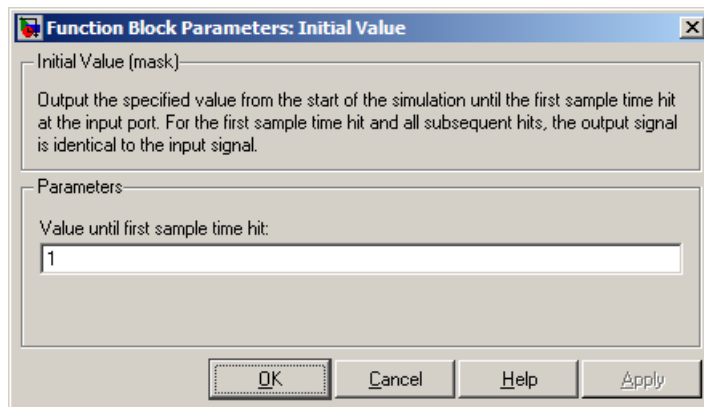
Label	Description
None	The first sample time hit in this signal causes the block to stop using the initial value from the block dialog box. From then on, the output signal is identical to the input signal.

Signal Output Ports

Label	Description
None	The value is either the initial value in the block dialog box or the input signal value, depending on whether the input signal has had a sample time hit yet during the simulation.

The initial output value, which is in effect strictly before the first sample time hit of the input signal, is the value of the **Value until first sample time hit** parameter.

Dialog Box



Initial Value

Value until first sample time hit

The value to output before the first sample time hit of the input signal. The value of this parameter must have the same dimensions, data type, and complexity as the input signal.

Examples

- “Example: Controlling Joint Availability of Two Servers” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Failure and Repair of a Server” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Limiting the Time Until Service Completion” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

See Also

IC, Signal Latch

“Specifying Initial Values of Event-Based Signals” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Purpose Accept entities from selected entity input port

Library Routing

Description



This block selects exactly one entity input port for potential arrivals. The selected entity input port can change during the simulation. When one entity input port becomes selected, all others become unavailable.

The possible rules the block uses for selecting an entity input port, as well as the corresponding values of the **Switching criterion** parameter in the dialog box, are listed in the table below.

Switching criterion Value	Description
Round robin	At the beginning of the simulation, IN1 is selected. After each departure, the block selects the entity input port next to the last selected port. After exhausting all entity input ports, the block returns to the first one, IN1 .
Equiprobable	At the beginning of the simulation and after each departure, the block randomly chooses which entity input port is selected for the next arrival. All entity input ports are equally likely. The Initial seed parameter initializes the random number generation process.
From signal port <i>p</i>	Selecting this option creates an additional signal input port, labeled p . The signal at this port must have integer values between 1 and the Number of entity input ports parameter value. The block detects changes in this integer value and selects the corresponding entity input port for future arriving entities.

Input Switch

Tip If multiple entity input ports of the Input Switch block are on entity paths that come from a single block having multiple entity output ports, then you should include a storage block in each of those paths.

For example, instead of connecting two entity output ports of an Entity Splitter block directly to two entity input ports of an Input Switch block, you should insert a storage block in each of the two paths.

Ports

Entity Input Ports

Label	Description
IN1, IN2, IN3, and so on	Ports for potential entity arrivals. At any given time, one input port is selected and the others are unavailable. The Number of entity input ports parameter determines how many of these entity input ports the block has.

Signal Input Ports

Label	Description
p	Index of the entity input port that is available. Values are 1, 2, 3,..., Number of entity input ports . You see this port only if you set Switching criterion to From signal port p.

Entity Output Ports

Label	Description
OUT	Port for departing entities.

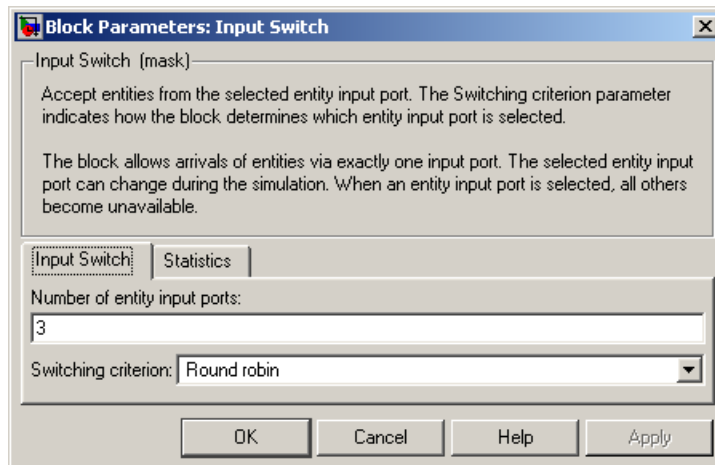
Signal Output Ports

Label	Description	Time of Update When Statistic Is On	Order of Update
#d	Number of entities that have departed from this block since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure	2
last	Index of the input port that was available the last time an entity departed. The initial value is 0. After an entity has departed, values are 1, 2, 3,..., Number of entity input ports .	After entity departure	1

The initial output value, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0 for all signals.

Dialog Box

Input Switch Tab



Input Switch

Number of entity input ports

Determines how many entity input ports the block has. This parameter must be a literal value, not a variable or an expression requiring evaluation.

Switching criterion

The rule that determines which entity input port is selected for receiving entities.

Initial seed

A nonnegative integer that initializes the random number generator used to select an entity input port. You see this field only if you set **Switching criterion** to Equiprobable.

Resolve simultaneous signal updates according to event priority

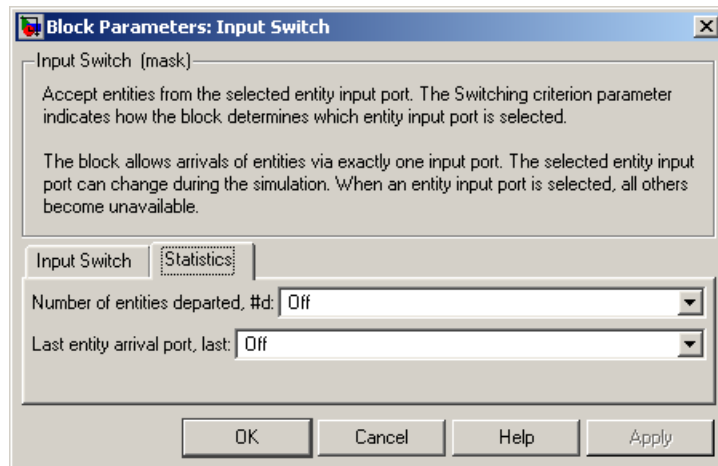
Select this option to prioritize the port-selection event explicitly, relative to other simultaneous events in the simulation. If you do not select this option, the event has priority SYS1 on the event calendar. For details, see “Choosing How to Resolve Simultaneous Signal Updates” in the SimEvents user guide documentation. You see this field only if you set **Switching criterion** to From signal port *p*.

Event priority

The priority of the port-selection event, relative to other simultaneous events in the simulation. For details, see “Specifying Event Priorities to Resolve Simultaneous Signal Updates” in the SimEvents user guide documentation. You see this field only if you set **Switching criterion** to From signal port *p* and select **Resolve simultaneous signal updates according to event priority**.

Statistics Tab

These parameters determine whether certain ports produce data throughout the simulation, produce data only when you stop or pause the simulation, or are omitted from the block. For descriptions of the affected ports, see the preceding table, “Signal Output Ports”.



Number of entities departed

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#d**.

Last entity arrival port

Controls the presence of the signal output port labeled **last**.

Examples

- “Example: Choices of Values for Event Priorities” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Round-Robin Approach to Choosing Inputs” in the SimEvents getting started documentation
- “Example: Compound Switching Logic”

See Also

Output Switch

“Using the Input Switch” in the SimEvents getting started documentation

Instantaneous Entity Counting Scope

Purpose Plot entity count versus time

Library SimEvents Sinks

Description This block creates a plot by counting arriving entities at each arrival time. The block restarts the count from 1 when the time changes. As a result, the count is cumulative for a given time instant but not cumulative across the entire simulation.



Note If you want to plot the total number of arriving entities across the entire simulation, connect the **#d** signal of the Entity Departure Counter block to the Signal Scope block.

Use the **Enable entity OUT port** option to choose whether the entity advances to a subsequent block or whether the block absorbs the arriving entity.

Ports

Entity Input Ports

Label	Description
IN	Port for arriving entities, which the block counts.

Entity Output Ports

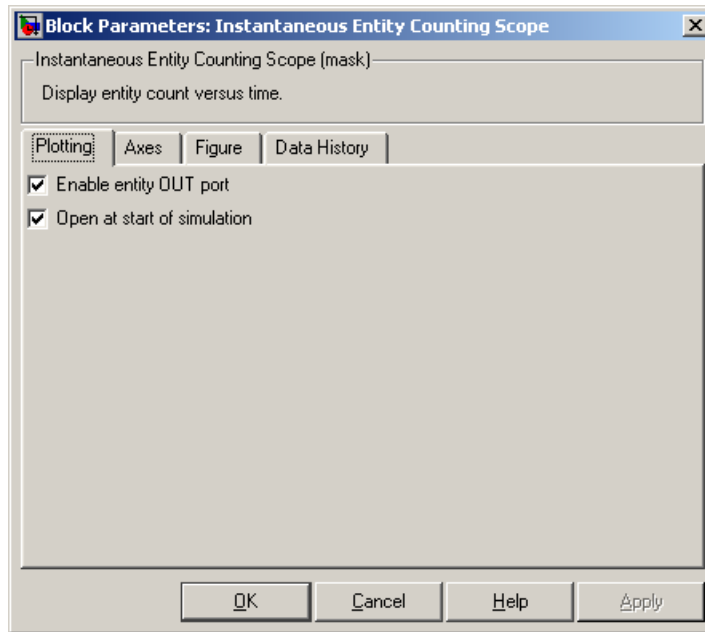
Label	Description
OUT	Port for departing entities. You see this port only if you select Enable entity OUT port .

Instantaneous Entity Counting Scope

Dialog Box

To open the block dialog box, click the Parameters toolbar button in the plot window.

Plotting Tab



Enable entity OUT port

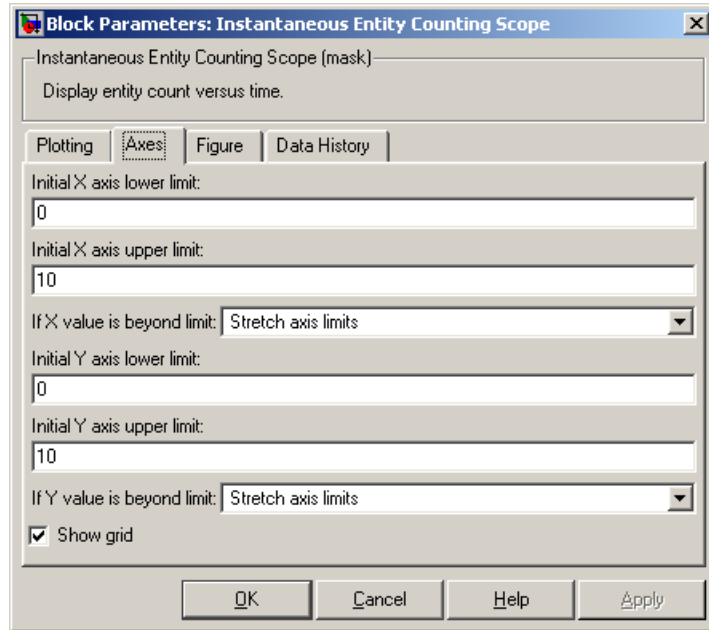
Causes the block to have an entity output port labeled **OUT**, through which the arriving entity departs. If you clear this box, the block absorbs arriving entities.

Open scope at start of simulation

Selecting this option causes the plot window to open when you start the simulation. If you clear this box, you can open the plot window by double-clicking the block icon.

Instantaneous Entity Counting Scope

Axes Tab



Initial X axis lower limit, Initial X axis upper limit

The interval shown on the X axis at the beginning of the simulation. The interval might change from this initial setting due to zooming, autoscaling, or the **If X value is beyond limit** setting.

If X value is beyond limit

Determines how the plot changes if one or more X values are not within the limits shown on the X axis. For details, see “Varying Axis Limits Automatically” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

Initial Y axis lower limit, Initial Y axis upper limit

The interval shown on the Y axis at the beginning of the simulation. The interval might change from this initial setting

Instantaneous Entity Counting Scope

due to zooming, autoscaling, or the **If Y value is beyond limit** setting.

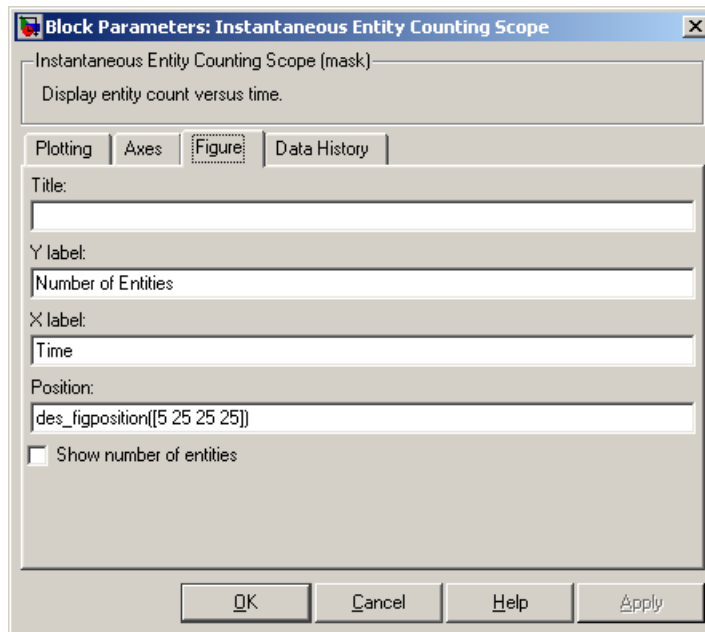
If Y value is beyond limit

Determines how the plot changes if one or more entity counts are not within the limits shown on the Y axis. For details, see “Varying Axis Limits Automatically” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

Show grid

Toggles the grid on and off.

Figure Tab



Title

Text that appears as the title of the plot, above the axes.

Instantaneous Entity Counting Scope

Y label

Text that appears to the left of the vertical axis.

X label

Text that appears below the horizontal axis.

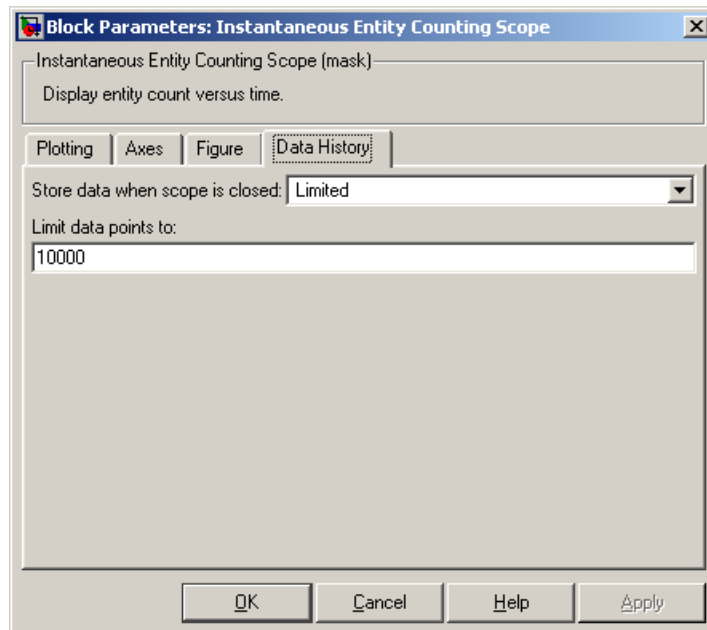
Position

A four-element vector of the form [left bottom width height] specifying the position of the scope window. (0,0) is the lower left corner of the display.

Show number of entities

Displays the number of plotted points using an annotation in the plot window.

Data History Tab



Instantaneous Entity Counting Scope

Store data when scope is closed

Select **Unlimited** to have the block cache all data for future viewing, **Limited** to cache a portion of the most recent data, and **Disabled** to avoid caching undisplayed data.

Limit data points to

The number of data points the block caches, using the most recent data. You see this field only if you set **Store data when scope is closed** to **Limited**.

Examples

- “Example: Counting Simultaneous Departures from a Server” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Synchronizing Service Start Times with the Clock” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

See Also

Entity Departure Counter, Instantaneous Event Counting Scope
“Plotting Data” in the SimEvents user guide documentation, “Counting Entities” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Instantaneous Event Counting Scope

Purpose Plot event count versus time

Library SimEvents Sinks

Description



This block creates a plot by counting events. The block restarts the count from 1 when the time changes. As a result, the count is cumulative for a given time instant but not cumulative across the entire simulation.

When the block has a **ts** input port and the input signal is an event-based signal, a stem with no marker represents the signal's initial condition.

Ports

Signal Input Ports

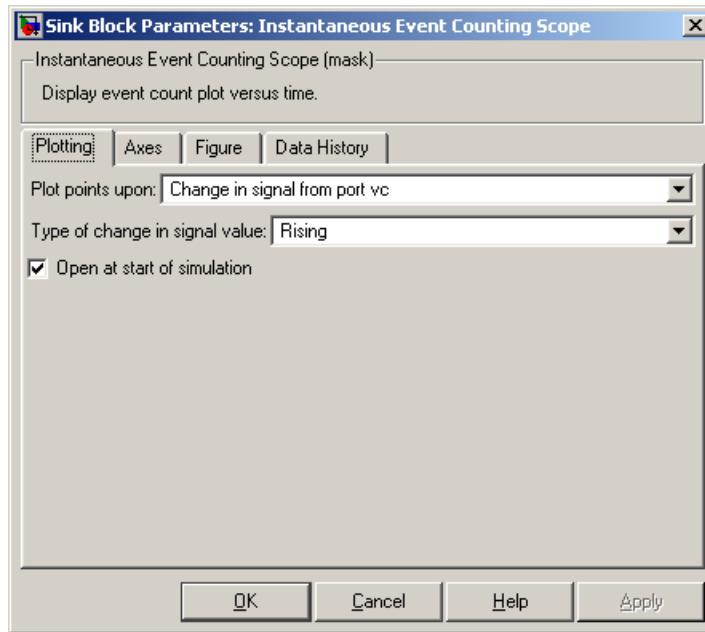
Label	Description
ts	Signal whose updates increment the counter. You see this port only if you set Plot points upon to Sample time hit from port ts .
tr	Trigger signal whose edges increment the counter. You see this port only if you set Plot points upon to Trigger from port tr .
vc	Signal whose numerical changes in value increment the counter. You see this port only if you set Plot points upon to Change in signal from port vc .
fcn	Function-call signal that indicates when to increment the counter. You see this port only if you set Plot points upon to Function call from port fcn .

Instantaneous Event Counting Scope

Dialog Box

To open the block dialog box, click the Parameters toolbar button in the plot window.

Plotting Tab



Plot points upon

The type of event that indicates when the block increments its counter.

Trigger type

Determines whether rising, falling, or either type of trigger edge causes the block to increment its counter. You see this field only if you set **Plot points upon** to Trigger from port tr.

Instantaneous Event Counting Scope

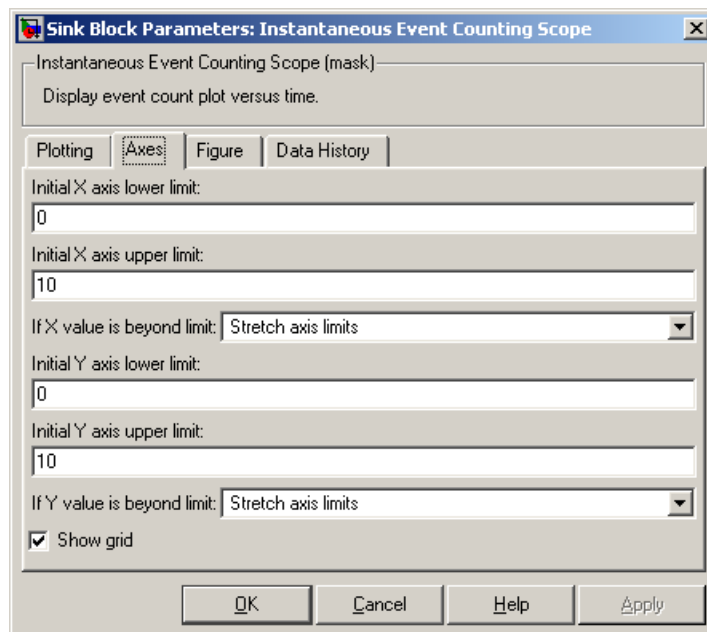
Type of change in signal value

Determines whether rising, falling, or either type of value change causes the block to increment its counter. You see this field only if you set **Plot points upon** to Change in signal from port vc.

Open scope at start of simulation

Selecting this option causes the plot window to open when you start the simulation. If you clear this box, you can open the plot window by double-clicking the block icon.

Axes Tab



Initial X axis lower limit, Initial X axis upper limit

The interval shown on the X axis at the beginning of the simulation. The interval might change from this initial setting due to zooming, autoscaling, or the **If X value is beyond limit** setting.

If X value is beyond limit

Determines how the plot changes if one or more X values are not within the limits shown on the X axis. For details, see “Varying Axis Limits Automatically” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

Initial Y axis lower limit, Initial Y axis upper limit

The interval shown on the Y axis at the beginning of the simulation. The interval might change from this initial setting due to zooming, autoscaling, or the **If Y value is beyond limit** setting.

If Y value is beyond limit

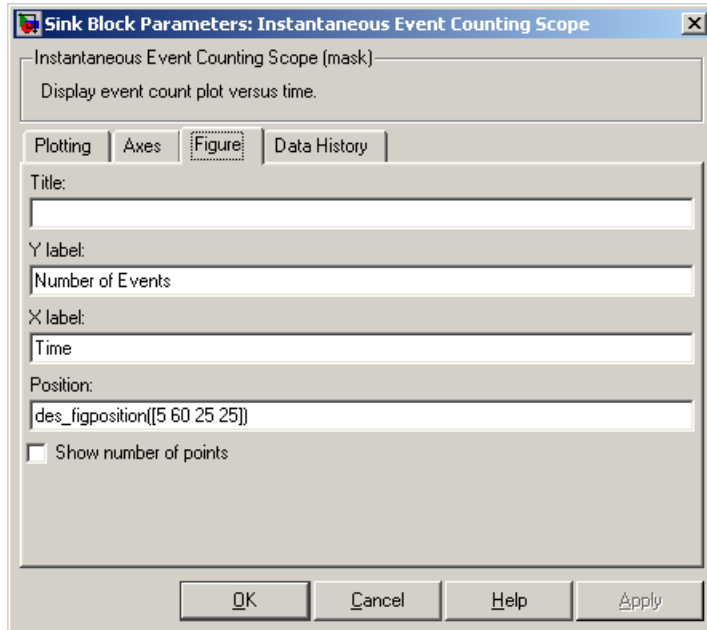
Determines how the plot changes if one or more event counts are not within the limits shown on the Y axis. For details, see “Varying Axis Limits Automatically” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

Show grid

Toggles the grid on and off.

Instantaneous Event Counting Scope

Figure Tab



Title

Text that appears as the title of the plot, above the axes.

Y label

Text that appears to the left of the vertical axis.

X label

Text that appears below the horizontal axis.

Position

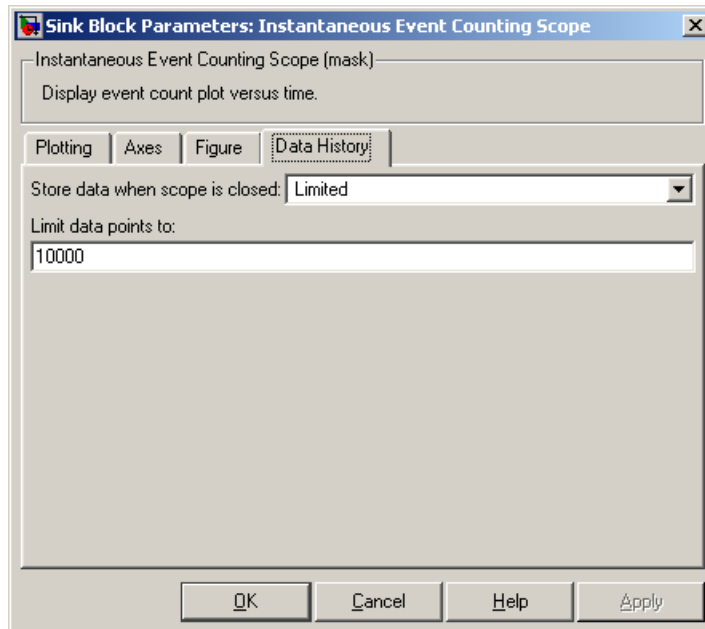
A four-element vector of the form [left bottom width height] specifying the position of the scope window. (0,0) is the lower left corner of the display.

Instantaneous Event Counting Scope

Show number of points

Displays the number of plotted points using an annotation in the plot window.

Data History Tab



Store data when scope is closed

Select Unlimited to have the block cache all data for future viewing, Limited to cache a portion of the most recent data, and Disabled to avoid caching undisplayed data.

Limit data points to

The number of data points the block caches, using the most recent data. You see this field only if you set **Store data when scope is closed** to Limited.

Instantaneous Event Counting Scope

Examples

See “Example: Plotting Event Counts to Check for Simultaneity” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

See Also

Signal Scope, Instantaneous Entity Counting Scope

“Plotting Data” in the SimEvents user guide documentation, “Observing Events” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Purpose Store entities in stack for undetermined length of time

Library Queues

Description



This block stores up to N entities simultaneously, where N is the **Capacity** parameter value. The block attempts to output an entity through the **OUT** port but retains the entity if the **OUT** port is blocked and $N > 0$. If the block is storing multiple entities and no entity times out, then entities depart in a last-in, first-out (LIFO) fashion. If an entity in this block is scheduled to time out, then it might depart prematurely via the optional **TO** port. The length of time that an entity stays in this block cannot be determined in advance.

The **IN** port is unavailable whenever $N > 0$ and this block stores exactly N entities. In this case, the queue is said to be full.

If $N = 0$, then the availability of the **IN** port matches the availability of the subsequent block's entity input port to which this block's **OUT** port is connected. If $N = 0$, all arriving entities depart immediately because this block cannot store entities.

Ports

Entity Input Ports

Label	Description
IN	Port for arriving entities, which will be stored.

Entity Output Ports

Label	Description
OUT	Port for departing entities that do not time out while in this block.
TO	Port for entities that time out while in this block. You see this port only if you select Enable TO port for timed-out entities . This port must not be blocked when an entity attempts to depart here.

LIFO Queue

Signal Output Ports

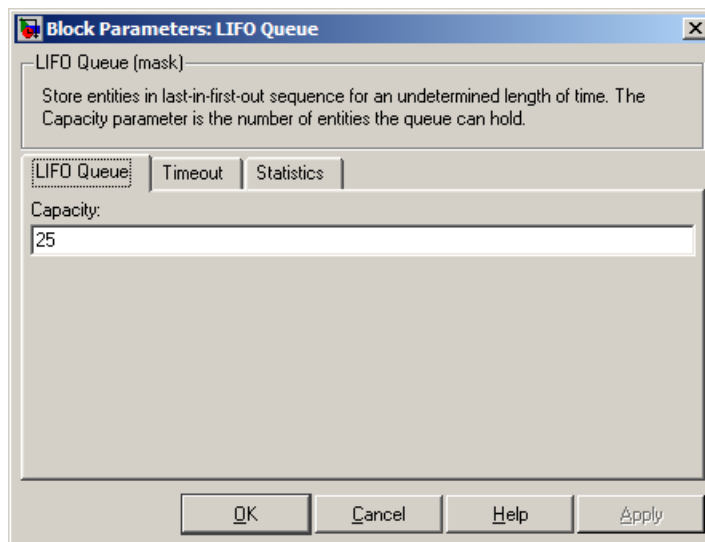
Label	Description	Time of Update When Statistic Is On	Order of Update When Entity Departs
#d	Number of entities that have departed from this block via the OUT port since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure via the OUT port	4
#n	Number of entities currently in the queue.	After entity arrival and after entity departure	3
pe	A value of 1 indicates when the block tries and fails to output an entity. A value of 0 indicates when the queue is empty or an entity departure is imminent.	After entity arrival and when entity departure is imminent	1
w	Sample mean of the waiting times in this block for all entities that have departed via any port.	After entity departure	2
len	Average number of entities in the queue over time, that is, the time average of the #n signal.	After entity arrival and after entity departure. If the entity arrives at an empty queue and immediately departs, then len has one sample time hit, not two.	2
#to	Number of entities that have timed out from this block since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure via the TO port	4

Output signals having the same number in the Order of Update column in the table above are updated in an arbitrary sequence relative to each other; you should not rely on a specific sequence for your simulation results.

The initial output value, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0 for all signals.

Dialog Box

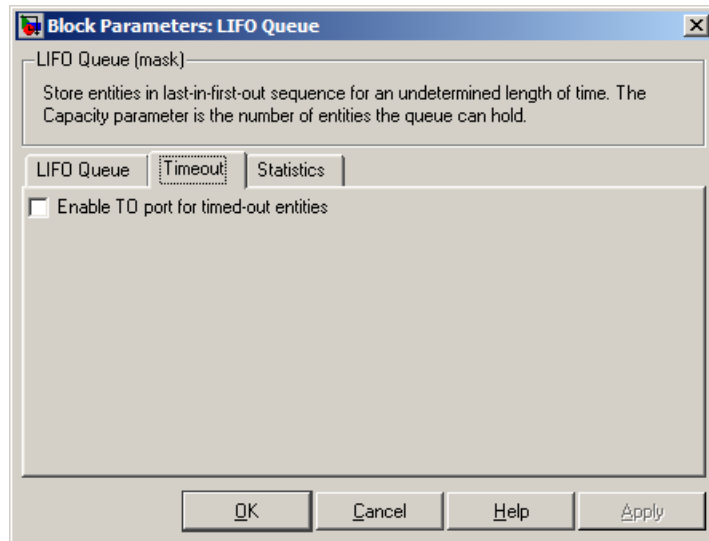
LIFO Queue Tab



Capacity

Determines how many entities the block can store at a time.

Timeout Tab

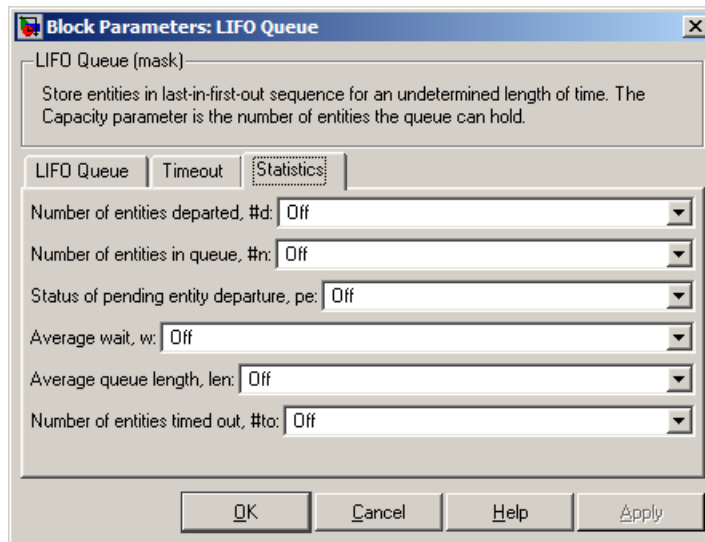


Enable TO port for timed-out entities

This option becomes relevant if an entity times out while in this block. Selecting this option provides a **TO** entity output port through which the timed-out entity departs. If you clear this option in a model that uses timeouts, see the **If entity has no destination when timeout occurs** parameter of the Schedule Timeout block.

Statistics Tab

These parameters determine whether certain ports produce data throughout the simulation, produce data only when you stop or pause the simulation, or are omitted from the block. For descriptions of the affected ports, see the preceding table, "Signal Output Ports".



Number of entities departed

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#d**.

Number of entities in queue

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#n**.

Status of pending entity departure

Controls the presence of the signal output port labeled **pe**.

Average wait

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **w**.

Average queue length

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **len**.

LIFO Queue

Number of entities timed out

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#to**.

Examples

See “Example: Waiting Time in LIFO Queue” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

See Also

FIFO Queue, Priority Queue

“Using a LIFO Queuing Discipline” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Purpose Serve up to N entities for period of time

Library Servers

Description



This block stores up to N entities, serving each one independently for a period of time and then attempting to output the entity through the **OUT** port. If the **OUT** port is blocked, then the entity stays in this block until the port becomes unblocked. If an entity in this block is scheduled to time out, then it might depart prematurely via the optional **TO** port; see “Forcing Departures Using Timeouts” in the SimEvents user guide documentation for details about timeouts.

An N-server is like a set of N single servers connected in parallel, followed by a path combiner; the path combiner notifies entities of an unblocked path in the sequence in which the entities completed their service time, until one entity departs.

You specify the service time, which is the duration of service, via a parameter, attribute, or signal, depending on the **Service time from** parameter value. The block determines the service time for an entity upon its arrival. Service times are assumed to be specified in seconds.

Note If you specify the service time via an event-based signal, be sure that its updates occur before the entity arrives. For common problems and troubleshooting tips, see “Unexpected Use of Old Value of Signal” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

All entities that arrive do so via the **IN** port. The **IN** port is unavailable whenever this block contains N entities. In that case, the **IN** port becomes available when at least one of the N entities departs.

Ports

Entity Input Ports

Label	Description
IN	Port for arriving entities, which will be served.

Signal Input Ports

Label	Description
t	Service time, in seconds, for a newly arrived entity. You see this port only if you set Service time from to Signal port t.

Entity Output Ports

Label	Description
OUT	Port for departing entities that have completed their service time and have not timed out while in this block.
TO	Port for entities that time out while in this block. You see this port only if you select Enable TO port for timed-out entities . This port must not be blocked when an entity attempts to depart here.

Signal Output Ports

Label	Description	Time of Update When Statistic Is On	Order of Update When Entity Departs
#d	Number of entities that have departed from this block via the OUT port since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure via the OUT port	5

Signal Output Ports (Continued)

Label	Description	Time of Update When Statistic Is On	Order of Update When Entity Departs
#n	Number of entities currently in the block, between 0 and N.	After entity arrival and after entity departure	4
pe	The value is 1 if the block is holding any pending entities, that is, entities that have completed their service but cannot depart because the OUT port is blocked. The value of this signal is 0 if the block has no pending entities or if an entity departure is imminent.	After service completion and when entity departure is imminent	1
#pe	The number of entities that have completed their service but cannot depart because the OUT port is blocked.	After service completion (increase in value) and after entity departure (decrease in value)	3
w	Sample mean of the waiting times in this block for all entities that have departed via any port. An entity's waiting time might exceed its service time if the OUT port is blocked when the entity completes service.	After entity departure	2

Signal Output Ports (Continued)

Label	Description	Time of Update When Statistic Is On	Order of Update When Entity Departs
util	Utilization of the N-server. If Number of servers is finite, util is the time average of the fraction of servers that are storing an entity. At time values when an entity arrives or departs, util equals 1/N times the time average of the #n signal. If Number of servers is infinite, then util is always zero.	Performance considerations cause the block to suppress signal updates until specific occurrences cause updates. In On mode, updates occur after an entity departure and after an entity arrival. In Upon stop or pause mode, stopping or pausing the simulation causes an update.	2
#to	Number of entities that have timed out from this block since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure via the TO port	5

Output signals having the same number in the Order of Update column in the table above are updated in an arbitrary sequence relative to each other; you should not rely on a specific sequence for your simulation results.

The initial output value, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0 for all signals.

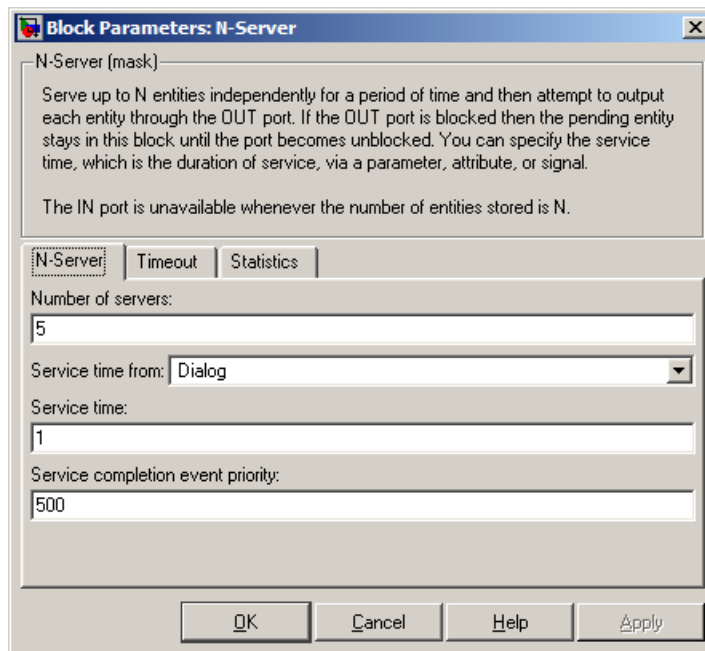
A more precise definition of the utilization signal **util** at an update time $T > 0$ is

$$\frac{1}{T} \sum_k \left(\frac{(\#n)_k}{N} \right) \cdot \text{length}(I_k)$$

where I_k is the k th time interval between successive pairs of times that **util** is updated and $(\#n)_k$ is the number of entities the N-Server block is storing during the open interval I_k . If an update of **util** occurs at $T=0$, the value is $\#n/N$.

Dialog Box

N-Server Tab



Number of servers

The number of servers the block represents, N.

Service time from

Determines whether the service time is computed from a parameter in this dialog box, an input signal, or an attribute of the entity being served.

Service time

The service time, in seconds, for all entities. You see this field only if you set **Service time from** to Dialog.

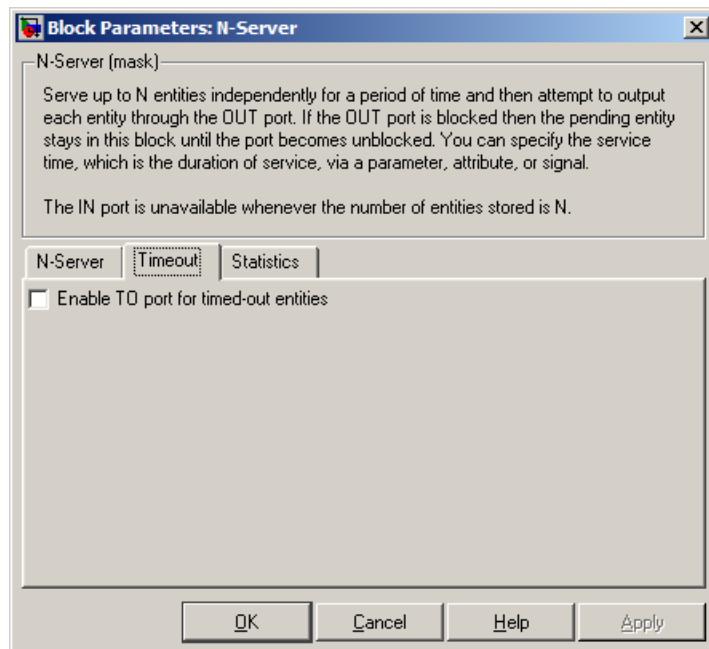
Attribute name

The name of the attribute whose value the block uses as the service time for an entity. You see this field only if you set **Service time from** to Attribute.

Service completion event priority

The priority of the service completion event, relative to other simultaneous events in the simulation.

Timeout Tab

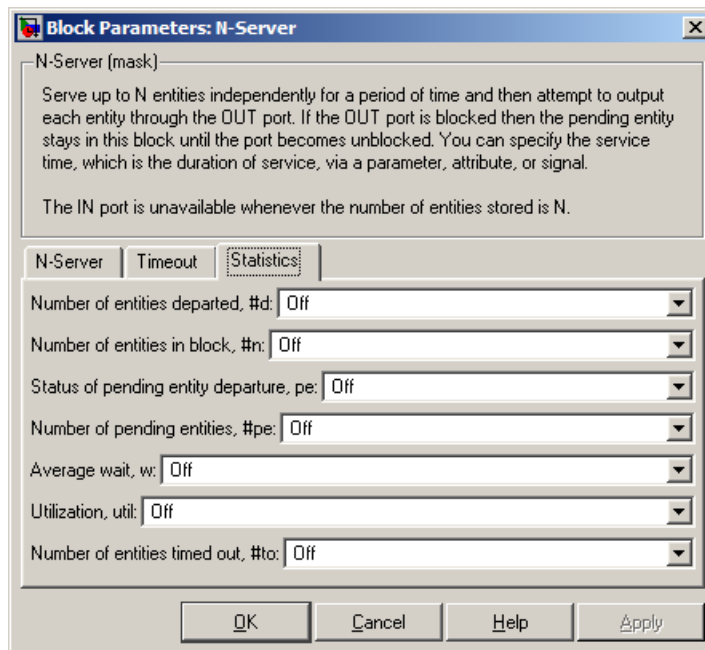


Enable TO port for timed-out entities

This option becomes relevant if an entity times out while in this block. Selecting this option provides a **TO** entity output port through which the timed-out entity departs. If you clear this option in a model that uses timeouts, see the **If entity has no destination when timeout occurs** parameter of the Schedule Timeout block.

Statistics Tab

These parameters determine whether certain ports produce data throughout the simulation, produce data only when you stop or pause the simulation, or are omitted from the block. For descriptions of the affected ports, see the preceding table, “Signal Output Ports”.



Number of entities departed

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#d**.

Number of entities in block

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#n**.

Status of pending entity departure

Controls the presence of the signal output port labeled **pe**.

Number of pending entities

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#pe**.

Average wait

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **w**.

Utilization

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **util**.

Number of entities timed out

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#to**.

Examples

See “Example: M/M/5 Queuing System” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

See Also

Single Server, Infinite Server

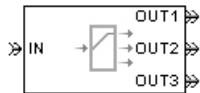
“Modeling Multiple Servers” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Purpose

Select entity output port for departure

Library

Routing

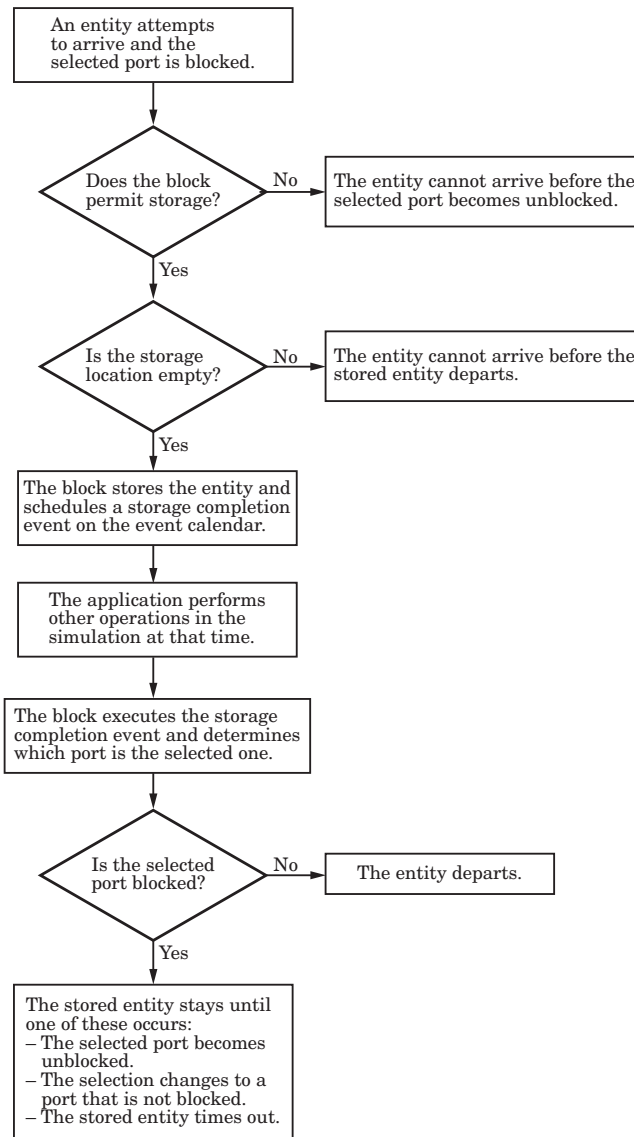
Description

This block receives entities, which depart through one of multiple entity output ports. The selected port can change during the simulation.

Managing Arrivals and Departures

When the selected port is not blocked, an arriving entity departs through that port. When an entity attempts to arrive and the selected port is blocked, the block's behavior depends on the block's configuration and state, as illustrated in the figure.

Output Switch



Note This block permits storage only if you set **Switching criterion** to From signal port *p*, and then select **Store entity before switching**.

Entities that time out depart via the block's **TO** port. For details on timeouts, see “Forcing Departures Using Timeouts” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

Switching Criteria

The **Switching criterion** parameter indicates how the block determines which entity output port is selected for departure at any given time. The values of the **Switching criterion** parameter are described in the table below.

Switching criterion Value	Description
Round robin	The first arriving entity in the simulation departs via the OUT1 port. Upon each subsequent arrival, the block selects the entity output port next to the last selected port. After exhausting all entity output ports, the block returns to the first one, OUT1 .
Equiprobable	At the beginning of the simulation and upon each departure, the block randomly chooses the entity output port through which the next arriving entity departs. All entity output ports are equally likely to be selected. The Initial seed parameter initializes the random number generation process.

Output Switch

Switching criterion Value	Description
First port that is not blocked	When an entity attempts to arrive, the block attempts to output the entity through OUT1 . If that port is blocked, then the block attempts to output the entity through OUT2 , and so on. If all entity output ports are blocked, then this block's IN port is unavailable and the entity cannot arrive.
From signal port p	Selecting this option creates an additional signal input port, labeled p . The signal at this port uses integer values between 1 and the Number of entity output ports parameter value to refer to entity output ports. The block monitors the p signal's value throughout the simulation and reacts to changes by selecting the corresponding entity output port.
From attribute	An arriving entity departs through the entity output port that corresponds to the value of an attribute of your choice. Name the attribute using the Attribute name parameter. The attribute value must be an integer between 1 and the Number of entity output ports parameter value. If the indicated entity output port is blocked, then this block does not accept the entity for arrival until the entity output port becomes unblocked.

Note If you set **Switching criterion** to From signal port *p*, then the block offers several options to help you ensure that the signal is up to date and valid when the block uses it to determine how to process the arriving entity. Be especially careful when the signal is in a feedback loop, or when the signal can change at the same time an entity arrives. For details, see “Output Switching Based on a Signal” in the SimEvents user guide documentation. For common problems and troubleshooting tips, see “Unexpected Use of Old Value of Signal” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

Ports

Entity Input Ports

Label	Description
IN	Port for arriving entities.

Signal Input Ports

Label	Description
p	Index of the entity output port through which an arriving entity departs. Values must be integers between 1 and Number of entity output ports . You see this port only if you set Switching criterion to From signal port <i>p</i> .

Output Switch

Entity Output Ports

Label	Description
OUT1, OUT2, OUT3, and so on	Entity ports through which an arriving entity departs, where the Switching criterion parameter determines which of multiple ports the entity departs through. The Number of entity output ports parameter determines how many of these entity output ports the block has.
TO	Port for entities that time out while in this block. You see this port only if you set Switching criterion to From signal port p, select Store entity before switching , and select Enable TO port for timed-out entities . This port must not be blocked when an entity attempts to depart here.

Signal Output Ports

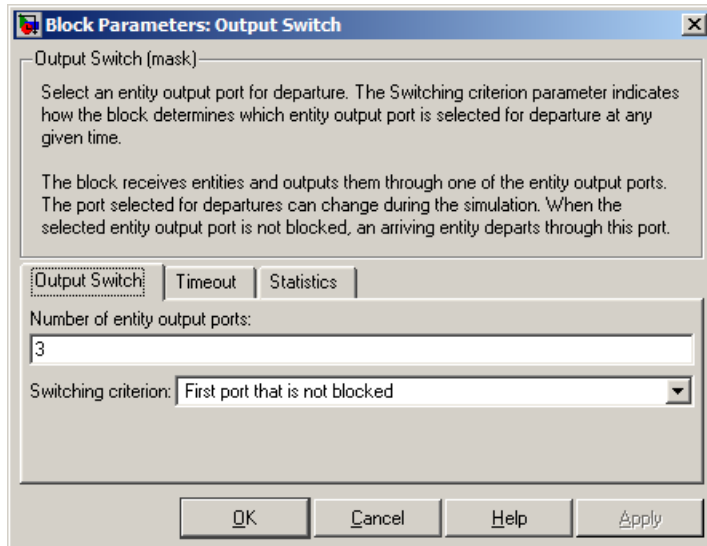
Label	Description	Time of Update When Statistic Is On	Order of Update
#d	Number of entities that have departed from this block without timing out, since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure via a port other than TO	3
#to	Number of entities that have timed out from this block since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure via the TO port	2
pe	A value of 1 indicates when the block stores an entity after the entity tries and fails to depart. A value of 0 indicates when the storage location is empty or an entity departure is imminent.	After storage completion event if the entity fails to depart, and when entity departure is imminent	1
last	Index of the output port through which the last entity departed, excluding timed-out entities. Aside from the initial condition, values of this signal are 1, 2, 3,..., Number of entity output ports .	After entity departure via a port other than TO	2

The initial output value, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0 for all signals.

Output Switch

Dialog Box

Output Switch Tab



Number of entity output ports

Determines how many entity output ports the block has. This parameter must be a literal value, not a variable or an expression requiring evaluation.

Switching criterion

The rule that determines which entity output port an arriving entity departs through.

Initial seed

A nonnegative integer that initializes the random number generator used to select an entity output port. You see this field only if you set **Switching criterion** to Equiprobable.

Specify initial port selection

Select this option to indicate the initially selected entity output port. For details, see “Specifying an Initial Port Selection” in the

SimEvents user guide documentation. You see this field only if you set **Switching criterion** to From signal port *p*.

Initial port selection

The entity output port that the block selects when the simulation begins. The value must be an integer between 1 and **Number of entity output ports**. The block uses **Initial port selection** instead of the *p* signal's value until the signal has its first sample time hit. You see this field only if you set **Switching criterion** to From signal port *p* and select **Specify initial port selection**.

Store entity before switching

If you select this option, the block can store one entity at a time. Furthermore, the block decouples its arrival and departure processing to give other blocks in the simulation an opportunity to update the *p* signal if appropriate. If you do not select this option, the block processes an arrival and departure as an atomic operation and assumes that the *p* signal is already up to date at the given time. For details, see “Using the Storage Option to Prevent Latency Problems” in the SimEvents user guide documentation. You see this field only if you set **Switching criterion** to From signal port *p*.

Resolve simultaneous signal updates according to event priority

Select this option to prioritize the port-selection event explicitly, relative to other simultaneous events in the simulation. If you do not select this option, the event has priority SYS1 on the event calendar. For details, see “Choosing How to Resolve Simultaneous Signal Updates” in the SimEvents user guide documentation. You see this field only if you set **Switching criterion** to From signal port *p* and do not select **Store entity before switching**.

Event priority

The priority of the port-selection event, relative to other simultaneous events in the simulation. For details, see “Specifying Event Priorities to Resolve Simultaneous Signal Updates” in the SimEvents user guide documentation. You see this field only if you set **Switching criterion** to From signal port *p*, do not select **Store entity before switching**, and select

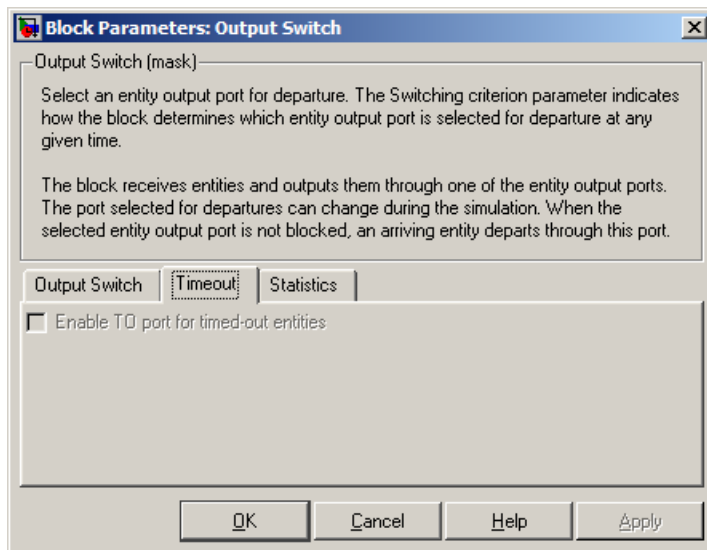
Output Switch

Resolve simultaneous signal updates according to event priority.

Attribute name

The name of an attribute used to select an entity output port.
You see this field only if you set **Switching criterion** to From attribute.

Timeout Tab

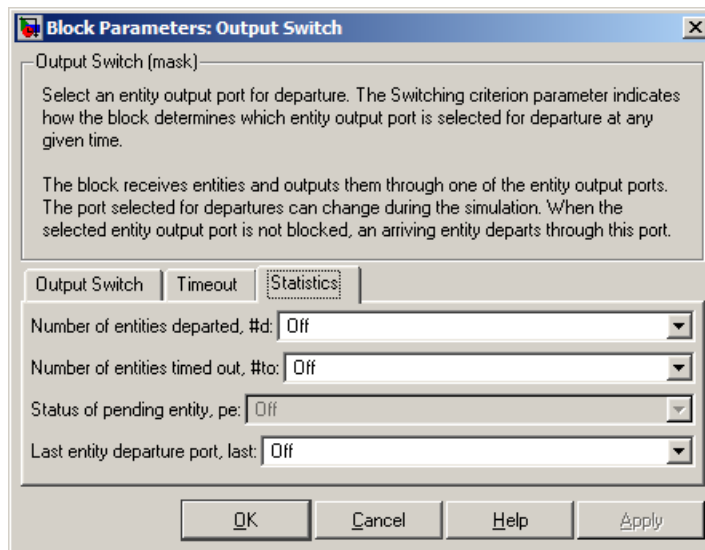


Enable TO port for timed-out entities

This option is available only if you set **Switching criterion** to From signal port p , and then select **Store entity before switching** on the **Output Switch** tab of the dialog box. This option becomes relevant if an entity times out while in this block. Selecting this option provides a **TO** entity output port through which the timed-out entity departs. If you clear this option in a model that uses timeouts, see the description of the **If entity has no destination when timeout occurs** parameter on the Schedule Timeout block reference page.

Statistics Tab

These parameters determine whether certain ports produce data throughout the simulation, produce data only when you stop or pause the simulation, or are omitted from the block. For descriptions of the affected ports, see the preceding table, “Signal Output Ports”.



Number of entities departed

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#d**.

Number of entities timed out

Controls the presence of the signal output port labeled **#to**.

Status of pending entity

Controls the presence of the signal output port labeled **pe**. This parameter can have the value **On** only if you set **Switching criterion** to **From signal port p**, and then select **Store entity before switching** on the **Output Switch** tab of the dialog box.

Output Switch

Last entity departure port

Controls the presence of the signal output port labeled **last**.

Examples

- “Example: Selecting the First Available Server” in the SimEvents getting started documentation
- “Example: Using an Attribute to Select an Output Port” in the SimEvents getting started documentation
- “Example: A Packet Switch” in the SimEvents getting started documentation
- “Example: Choosing the Shortest Queue” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Using Servers in Shifts” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

See Also

Input Switch

“Using the Output Switch” in the SimEvents getting started documentation, “Output Switching Based on a Signal” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Purpose

Merge entity paths

Library

Routing

Description



This block accepts entities through any entity input port and outputs them through a single entity output port. You specify the number of entity input ports using the **Number of entity input ports** parameter.

If multiple entities arrive at the Path Combiner block simultaneously while the entity output port is not blocked, then the sequence in which the entities depart depends on the sequence of departure events from blocks that precede the Path Combiner block. For more information, see “Managing Simultaneous Events” in the SimEvents user guide documentation. For an example, see the “No blockage” case in “Connecting Multiple Queues to the Output Switch” in the SimEvents getting started documentation and note the dependence on generation event priority values. Even if the departure time is the same for multiple entities, the sequence might affect the system’s behavior. For example, if the entities advance to a queue, the departure sequence determines their positions in the queue.

Input Port Precedence

The **Input port precedence** parameter indicates how the block determines which entity input port to notify first, whenever the entity output port changes its status from blocked to unblocked. The first notified port is the first port to become available to an arriving entity. Choices for the **Input port precedence** parameter are described in the following table. For an example illustrating when this parameter is significant, see “Combining Entity Paths” in the SimEvents getting started documentation.

Path Combiner

Input Port Precedence	Action when Entity Output Port Becomes Unblocked	Example for Block with Four Entity Input Ports
IN1 port	Notify entity input ports IN1, IN2, IN3,... until either an entity arrives or all ports are notified.	Throughout the simulation, the sequence of notifications is always IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4 .
Equiprobable	Notify a random entity input port. All are equally likely and the Initial seed parameter initializes the random number generator. If this does not result in an entity arrival, notify the subsequent ports in turn until either an entity arrives or all ports are notified.	If the random number is three, notify the ports in the sequence IN3, IN4, IN1, IN2 . If the random number is two on the next such occasion, notify the ports in the sequence IN2, IN3, IN4, IN1 .
Round robin	Notify the port next to the one through which the last departing entity arrived. The IN1 port is considered “next to” the last entity input port on the block. If this does not result in an entity arrival, notify the subsequent ports in turn until either an entity arrives or all ports are notified.	An entity arrives through the IN2 port and advances to a Single Server block. Meanwhile, entities attempt to arrive at the Path Combiner block. When the server becomes available, the Path Combiner block notifies the ports in the sequence IN3, IN4, IN1, IN2 . The sequence starts with IN3 because it is next to IN2 , which is the port through which the last departing entity arrived.
From signal port p	Notify the port whose index is the value of the p input signal. If this does not result in an entity arrival, notify the subsequent ports in turn until either an entity arrives or all ports are notified.	If the value of the p signal is three, notify the ports in the sequence IN3, IN4, IN1, IN2 . If p is two on the next such occasion, notify the ports in the sequence IN2, IN3, IN4, IN1 .

Ports

Entity Input Ports

Label	Description
IN1, IN2, IN3, and so on	Port for arriving entities. The Number of entity input ports parameter determines how many of these entity input ports the block has.

Signal Input Ports

Label	Description
p	Index of the entity input port that the block makes available first, upon an event that changes the entity output port from blocked to unblocked. Values are 1, 2, 3,..., Number of entity input ports . You see this port only if you set Input port precedence to From signal port p.

Entity Output Ports

Label	Description
OUT	Port for departing entities.

Path Combiner

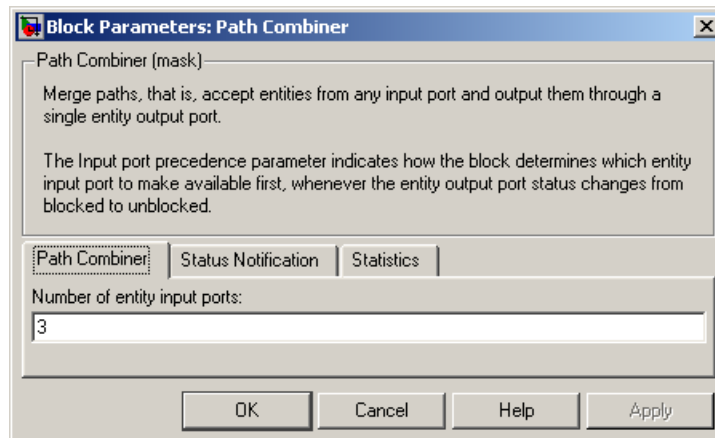
Signal Output Ports

Label	Description	Time of Update When Statistic Is On	Order of Update
#d	Number of entities that have departed from this block since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure	2
last	Index of the input port through which the last entity arrived. The initial value is 0. After an entity has arrived and departed, values are 1, 2, 3,..., Number of entity input ports .	After entity departure	1

The initial output value, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0 for all signals.

Dialog Box

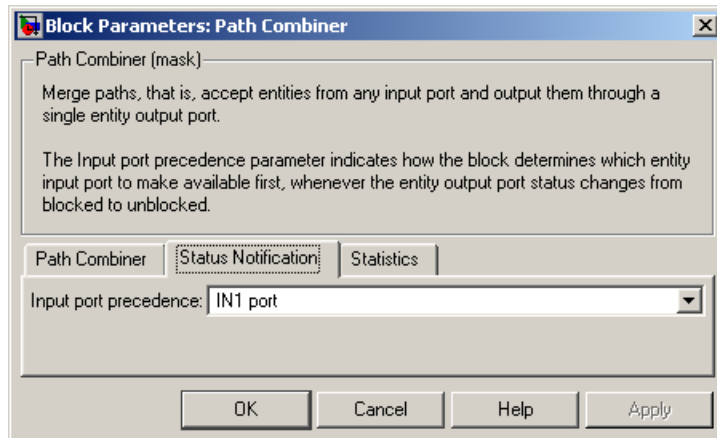
Path Combiner Tab



Number of entity input ports

Determines how many entity input ports the block has. This parameter must be a literal value, not a variable or an expression requiring evaluation.

Status Notification Tab



Input port precedence

Determines which entity input port the block makes available first, upon an event that changes the entity output port from blocked to unblocked.

Initial seed

A nonnegative integer that initializes the random number generator used to select an entity input port for first notification about status changes. You see this field only if you set **Input port precedence** to Equiprobable.

Resolve simultaneous signal updates according to event priority

Select this option to prioritize the event that updates the port precedence explicitly, relative to other simultaneous events in the simulation. If you do not select this option, the event has priority SYS1 on the event calendar. For details, see “Choosing How to Resolve Simultaneous Signal Updates” in the SimEvents user

Path Combiner

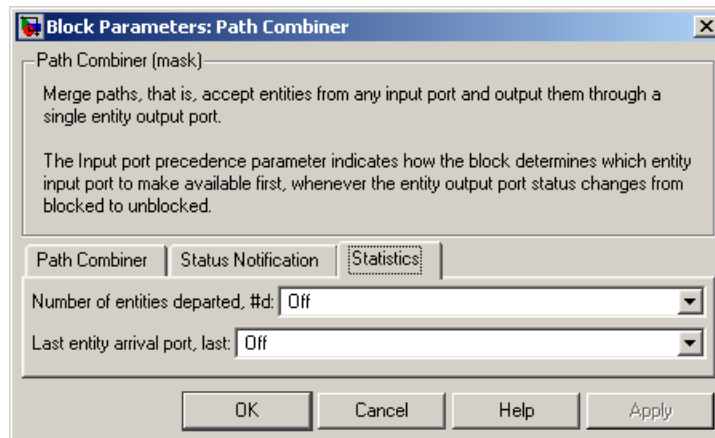
guide documentation. You see this field only if you set **Switching criterion** to From signal port p.

Event priority

The priority of the event that updates the port precedence, relative to other simultaneous events in the simulation. For details, see “Specifying Event Priorities to Resolve Simultaneous Signal Updates” in the SimEvents user guide documentation. You see this field only if you set **Switching criterion** to From signal port p and select **Resolve simultaneous signal updates according to event priority**.

Statistics Tab

These parameters determine whether certain ports produce data throughout the simulation, produce data only when you stop or pause the simulation, or are omitted from the block. For descriptions of the affected ports, see the preceding table, “Signal Output Ports”.



Number of entities departed

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled #d.

Last entity arrival port

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **last**.

Examples

- “Combining Entity Paths” in the SimEvents getting started documentation
- “Example: A Packet Switch” in the SimEvents getting started documentation
- “Example: First Entity as a Special Case” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

See Also

Input Switch, Output Switch

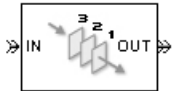
“Combining Entity Paths” in the SimEvents getting started documentation

Priority Queue

Purpose Store entities in sorted sequence for undetermined length of time

Library Queues

Description



This block stores up to N entities simultaneously in a sorted sequence, where N is the **Capacity** parameter value. The queue sorts entities according to the values of an attribute, in either ascending or descending order. Use the **Sorting attribute name** and **Sorting direction** parameters to determine the sorting behavior. The block accepts real numbers, Inf , and $-\text{Inf}$ as valid values of the sorting attribute.

The block attempts to output an entity through the **OUT** port but retains the entity if the **OUT** port is blocked and $N > 0$. If an entity in this block is scheduled to time out, then it might depart prematurely via the optional **TO** port. The length of time that an entity stays in this block cannot be determined in advance. The **IN** port is unavailable whenever $N > 0$ and this block stores exactly N entities. In this case, the queue is said to be full.

While you can view the value of the sorting attribute as an entity priority, this value has nothing to do with event priorities or block priorities.

If $N = 0$, then the availability of the **IN** port matches the availability of the subsequent block's entity input port to which this block's **OUT** port is connected. If $N = 0$, all arriving entities depart immediately because this block cannot store entities.

Ports

Entity Input Ports

Label	Description
IN	Port for arriving entities, which will be stored.

Entity Output Ports

Label	Description
OUT	Port for departing entities that do not time out while in this block.
TO	Port for entities that time out while in this block. You see this port only if you select Enable TO port for timed-out entities . This port must not be blocked when an entity attempts to depart here.

Signal Output Ports

Label	Description	Time of Update When Statistic Is On	Order of Update When Entity Departs
#d	Number of entities that have departed from this block via the OUT port since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure via the OUT port	4
#n	Number of entities currently in the queue.	After entity arrival and after entity departure	3
pe	A value of 1 indicates when the block tries and fails to output an entity. A value of 0 indicates when the queue is empty or an entity departure is imminent.	After entity arrival and when entity departure is imminent	1
w	Sample mean of the waiting times in this block for all entities that have departed via any port.	After entity departure	2

Priority Queue

Signal Output Ports (Continued)

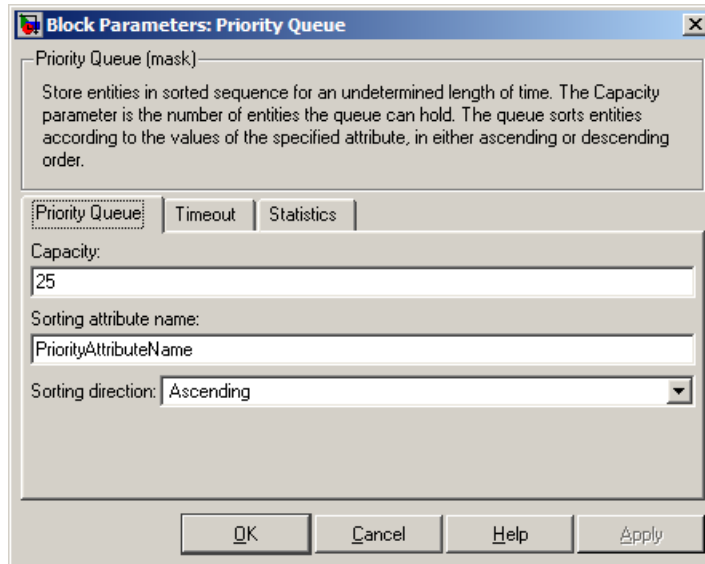
Label	Description	Time of Update When Statistic Is On	Order of Update When Entity Departs
len	Average number of entities in the queue over time, that is, the time average of the #n signal.	After entity arrival and after entity departure. If the entity arrives at an empty queue and immediately departs, then len has one sample time hit, not two.	2
#to	Number of entities that have timed out from this block since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure via the TO port	4

Output signals having the same number in the Order of Update column in the table above are updated in an arbitrary sequence relative to each other; you should not rely on a specific sequence for your simulation results.

The initial output value, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0 for all signals.

Dialog Box

Priority Queue Tab



Capacity

Determines how many entities the block can store at a time.

Sorting attribute name

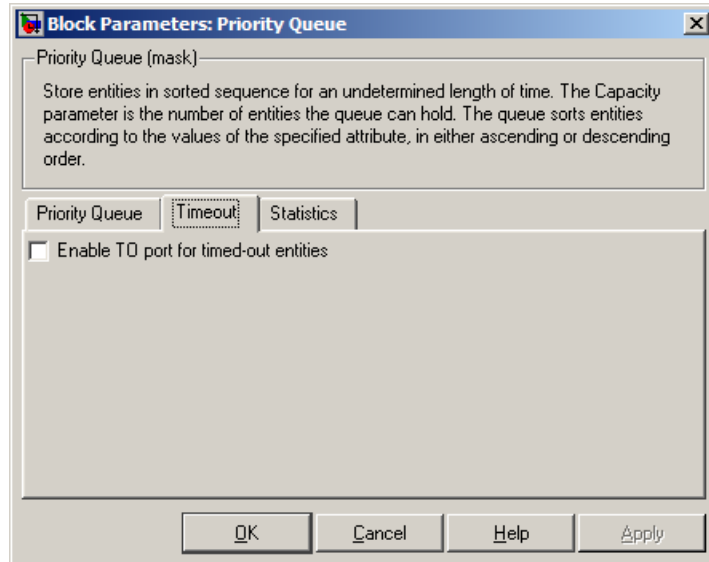
The block uses this attribute to sort entities in the queue.

Sorting direction

Determines whether the entity at the head of the queue is the one with the smallest (Ascending) or largest (Descending) value of the attribute named above. Entities sharing the same attribute value are sorted in FIFO sequence.

Priority Queue

Timeout Tab

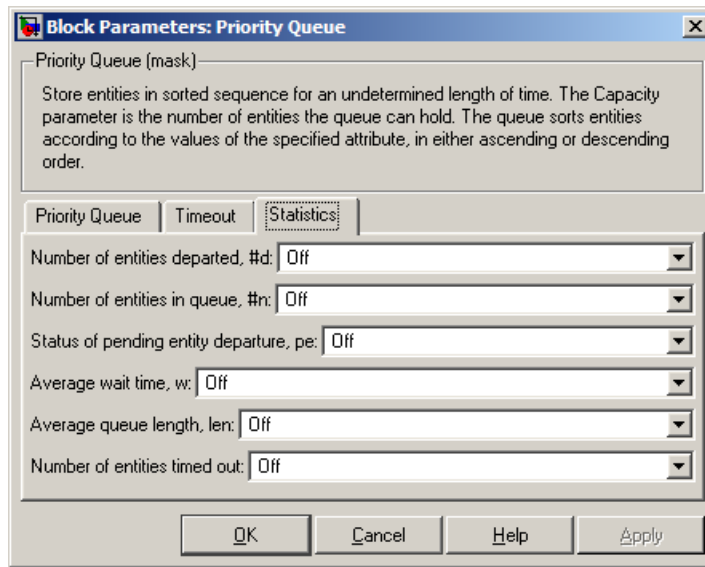


Enable TO port for timed-out entities

This option becomes relevant if an entity times out while in this block. Selecting this option provides a **TO** entity output port through which the timed-out entity departs. If you clear this option in a model that uses timeouts, see the **If entity has no destination when timeout occurs** parameter of the Schedule Timeout block.

Statistics Tab

These parameters determine whether certain ports produce data throughout the simulation, produce data only when you stop or pause the simulation, or are omitted from the block. For descriptions of the affected ports, see the preceding table, “Signal Output Ports”.



Number of entities departed

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#d**.

Number of entities in queue

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#n**.

Status of pending entity departure

Controls the presence of the signal output port labeled **pe**.

Average wait

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **w**.

Average queue length

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **len**.

Priority Queue

Number of entities timed out

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#to**.

Examples

- “Example: Serving Preferred Customers First” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Preemption by High-Priority Entities” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Rerouting Timed-Out Entities to Expedite Handling” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

See Also

FIFO Queue, LIFO Queue, Single Server

“Sorting by Priority” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Purpose

Report statistical data about named timer associated with arriving entities

Library

Timing

Description



This block reads the value of a timer that the Start Timer block previously associated with the arriving entity. Using the **Report elapsed time** and **Report average elapsed time** parameters, you can configure the block to report the following statistics via the **et** and **w** signal output ports, respectively:

- The instantaneous value from the named timer associated with the arriving entity
- The average of **et** values among all entities that have arrived at this block during the simulation and possessed a timer of the specified name

Note If the arriving entity does not possess a timer of that name, then you can configure the block to either produce an error or ignore the timer's absence. In the latter case, the output signals maintain their previous values.

The timer continues timing after the entity departs from this block, which is relevant if the same entity arrives at another Read Timer block later in the simulation.

For more information about using this block with the Start Timer block, see “Using Timers” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

Read Timer

Ports

Entity Input Ports

Label	Description
IN	Port for arriving entities.

Entity Output Ports

Label	Description
OUT	Port for departing entities.

Signal Output Ports

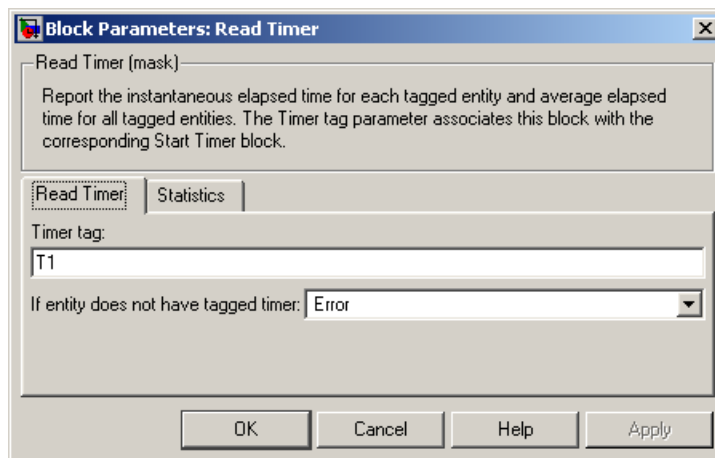
Label	Description	Time of Update When Statistic Is On	Order of Update
#d	Number of entities that have departed from this block since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure	3
#t	Total number of entities that have departed from this block and possessed a timer of the specified name.	After entity departure	2
et	Instantaneous elapsed time for the arriving entity, if it possesses a timer of the specified name.	After entity departure	2
w	Average among the et values for all entities that have arrived at this block and possessed a timer of the specified name.	After entity departure	1

Output signals having the same number in the Order of Update column in the table above are updated in an arbitrary sequence relative to each other; you should not rely on a specific sequence for your simulation results.

The initial output value, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0 for all signals.

Dialog Box

Read Timer Tab



Timer tag

Name of the timer to read. This timer tag corresponds to the **Timer tag** parameter of a Start Timer block in the model.

If entity does not have tagged timer

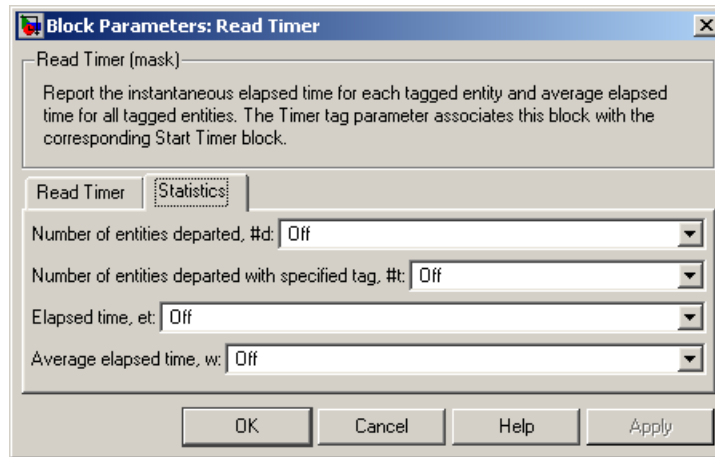
Behavior of the block if an arriving entity does not possess a timer with the specified timer tag.

Statistics Tab

These parameters determine whether certain ports produce data throughout the simulation, produce data only when you stop or pause

Read Timer

the simulation, or are omitted from the block. For descriptions of the affected ports, see the preceding table, “Signal Output Ports”.



Number of entities departed

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#d**.

Number of entities departed with specified tag

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#t**. If you set **If entity does not have tagged timer** to Ignore, then the **#t** value might be less than the **#d** value.

Report elapsed time

Controls the presence of the signal output port labeled **et**.

Report average elapsed time

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **w**.

Examples

- “Basic Procedure for Using Timer Blocks” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

- “Timing Multiple Entity Paths with One Timer” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Restarting a Timer from Zero” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Timing Multiple Processes Independently” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

See Also

Start Timer

“Using Timers” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Release Gate

Purpose Permit one pending entity to arrive when event occurs

Library Gates

Description



This block permits the arrival of one pending entity when a signal-based event or function call occurs; at all other times, the block's entity input port is unavailable. By definition, the gate's opening permits one pending entity to arrive if able to advance immediately to the next block.

No simulation time passes between the opening and subsequent closing of the gate; that is, the gate opens and then closes in the same time instant. If no entity is already pending when the gate opens, then the gate closes without processing any entities.

The **Open gate upon** parameter determines the type of event that opens the gate. Possible types are

- Edges in a trigger signal
- Changes in the numerical value of a signal
- Function calls

For more details, see “Opening a Gate Instantaneously” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

Ports

Entity Input Ports

Label	Description
IN	Port for arriving entities.

Signal Input Ports

Label	Description
tr	Trigger signal that indicates when to open the gate. You see this port only if you set Open gate upon to Trigger from port tr.
vc	Control signal whose numerical changes indicate when to open the gate. You see this port only if you set Open gate upon to Change in signal from port vc.
fcn	Function-call signal that indicates when to open the gate. You see this port only if you set Open gate upon to Function call from port fcn.

Entity Output Ports

Label	Description
OUT	Port for departing entities.

Signal Output Ports

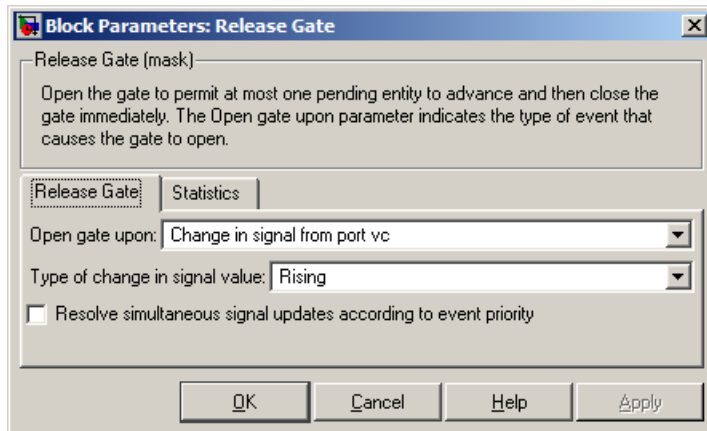
Label	Description	Time of Update When Statistic Is On
#d	Number of entities that have departed from this block since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure

The initial output value, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0.

Release Gate

Dialog Box

Release Gate Tab



Open gate upon

Determines the type of event that causes the gate to open instantaneously.

Trigger type

Determines whether rising, falling, or either type of trigger edge causes the gate to open. You see this field only if you set **Open gate upon** to Trigger from port tr.

Type of change in signal value

Determines whether rising, falling, or either type of value change causes the gate to open. You see this field only if you set **Open gate upon** to Change in signal from port vc.

Resolve simultaneous signal updates according to event priority

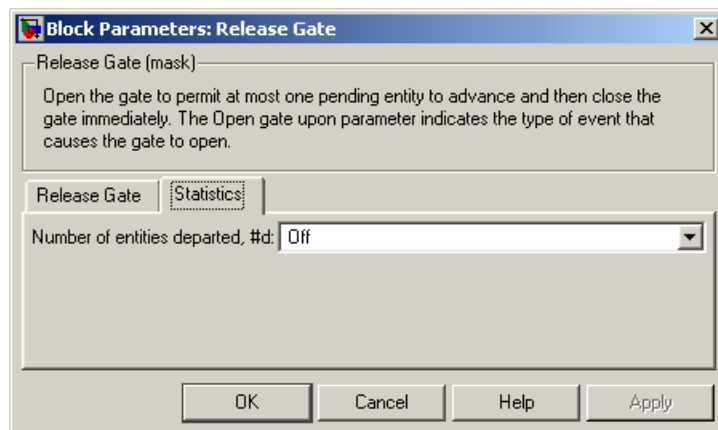
Select this option to prioritize the gate-opening event explicitly, relative to other simultaneous events in the simulation. If you do not select this option, the event has priority SYS1 on the event calendar. For details, see “Choosing How to Resolve Simultaneous Signal Updates” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

Event priority

The priority of the gate-opening event, relative to other simultaneous events in the simulation. For details, see “Specifying Event Priorities to Resolve Simultaneous Signal Updates” in the SimEvents user guide documentation. You see this field only if you select **Resolve simultaneous signal updates according to event priority**.

Statistics Tab

These parameters determine whether certain ports produce data throughout the simulation, produce data only when you stop or pause the simulation, or are omitted from the block. For descriptions of the affected ports, see the preceding table, “Signal Output Ports”.



Number of entities departed

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled #d.

Examples

- “Example: Synchronizing Service Start Times with the Clock” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: First Entity as a Special Case” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Release Gate

See Also

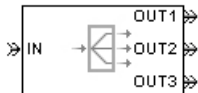
Enabled Gate

“Regulating Arrivals Using Gates” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Purpose Output copies of entity

Library Routing

Description



This block outputs a copy of the arriving entity through each entity output port that is not blocked. You specify the number of copies that the block makes, using the **Number of entity output ports** parameter.

When the block replicates an entity that is subject to a timeout, all departing entities share the same expiration time; that is, the timeout events corresponding to all departing entities share the same scheduled event time. Logistically, the block cancels the timeout event of the arriving entity and schedules new timeout events for the departing entities. For details about timeout events, see “Forcing Departures Using Timeouts” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

Complete or Partial Replication

The **Replicate entity when** parameter affects the circumstances under which the block accepts an entity to replicate. Choices are in the table below.

Parameter Value	Description
All entity output ports are not blocked	The block accepts an entity to replicate only when all entity output ports are connected to available ports of subsequent blocks.
Any entity output port is not blocked	The block accepts an entity to replicate when at least one entity output port is connected to an available port of a subsequent block.

If you connect multiple copies of this block, you can implement logical combinations of the parameter values in the table.

Replicate

Departure of Copies

Each time the block replicates an entity, the copies depart in a sequence whose start is determined by the **Departure port precedence** parameter. Choices are in the table below.

Parameter Value	Description	Example
OUT1 port	Each time the block replicates an entity, the copies depart via entity output ports OUT1, OUT2, OUT3,... , in that sequence.	The sequence of departures is always OUT1, OUT2, OUT3,... throughout the simulation.
Round robin	Each time the block replicates an entity, the first copy departs via the port after the one that received preference on the last such occasion. The remaining copies depart via the subsequent ports in turn.	On a block with three entity output ports, the first time the block replicates an entity, the copies depart in the sequence OUT1, OUT2, OUT3 . The second time, the copies depart in the sequence OUT2, OUT3, OUT1 . The third time, the copies depart in the sequence OUT3, OUT1, OUT2 . The fourth time is analogous to the first time, and so on.
Equiprobable	Each time the block replicates an entity, the first copy departs via a randomly selected entity output port. All entity output ports are equally likely to be selected and the Initial seed parameter initializes the random number generation process. The remaining copies depart via the subsequent ports in turn.	On a block with four entity output ports, if the random number is three, then the copies depart in the sequence OUT3, OUT4, OUT1, OUT2 . If the random number is two on the next such occasion, then the copies depart in the sequence OUT2, OUT3, OUT4, OUT1 .

An example in which the choice of **Departure port precedence** parameter is relevant is a model that sets an attribute on each replicated entity based on its departure port and then advances all replicated entities along a merged path to a FIFO Queue block. At each replication occurrence during the simulation, the **Departure port precedence** parameter determines the sequence of the replicated entities in the queue.

In some cases, a departure through one entity output port causes another entity output port to become newly blocked. For example, this could happen if two entity output ports connect to a Path Combiner block, which in turn connects to a Single Server block whose service time is nonzero. Use the **If an output port becomes blocked during replication** parameter to determine how the block responds. Choices are in the table below.

Parameter Value	Description
Discard entity	The block discards the entity that is supposed to depart through the newly blocked entity output port.
Warn and discard entity	The block issues a warning message in the MATLAB Command Window, and discards the entity that is supposed to depart through the newly blocked entity output port.
Error	The simulation halts with an error message.

Ports

Entity Input Ports

Label	Description
IN	Port for arriving entities.

Replicate

Entity Output Ports

Label	Description
OUT1, OUT2, OUT3, and so on	Port for departing entities, which are copies of the arriving entity. The Number of entity output ports parameter determines how many of these entity input ports the block has.

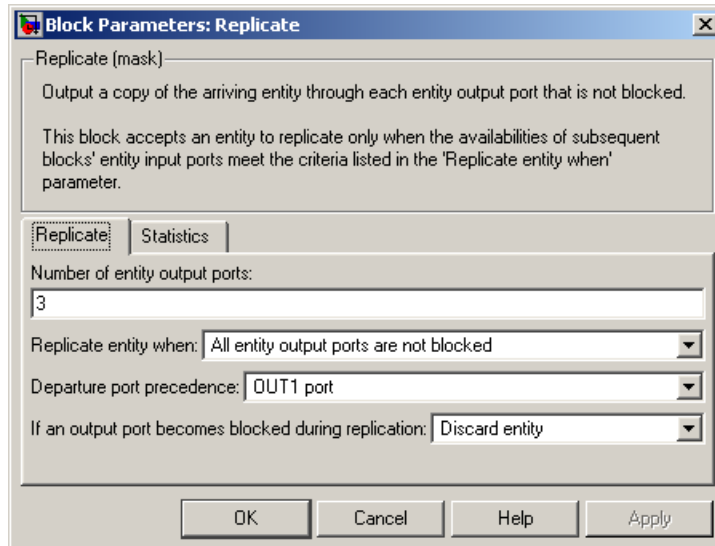
Signal Output Ports

Label	Description	Time of Update When Statistic Is On	Order of Update
#a	Number of entities that have arrived at this block since the start of the simulation.	After entity arrival	1
#d	Number of entities that have departed from this block since the start of the simulation.	After each entity departure	2

The initial output value, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0 for all signals.

Dialog Box

Replicate Tab



Number of entity output ports

Determines how many entity output ports the block has; that is, the maximum number of copies the block makes for each arriving entity. This parameter must be a literal value, not a variable or an expression requiring evaluation.

Replicate entity when

Determines whether the block is available to arriving entities whenever at least one entity output port is not blocked, or only when all entity output ports are not blocked.

Departure port precedence

Determines the start of the sequence in which the block outputs the copies, each time the block replicates an entity.

Initial seed

A nonnegative integer that initializes the random number generator used to determine the output sequence. You see

Replicate

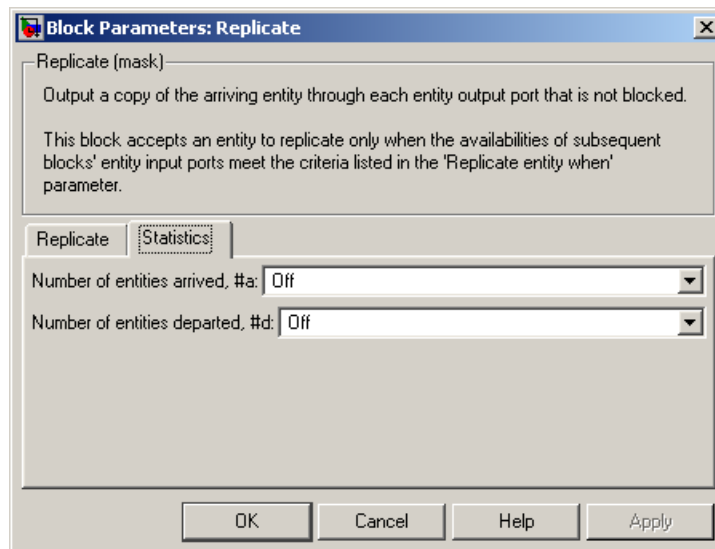
this field only if you set **Departure port precedence** to Equiprobable.

If an output port becomes blocked during replication

Determines whether the block issues a message when a replicated entity is unable to depart because an output port becomes blocked during the replication process. You see this field only if you set **Replicate entity when** to All entity output ports are not blocked.

Statistics Tab

These parameters determine whether certain ports produce data throughout the simulation, produce data only when you stop or pause the simulation, or are omitted from the block. For descriptions of the affected ports, see the preceding table, “Signal Output Ports”.



Number of entities arrived

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#a**.

Number of entities departed

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#d**.

Examples

- “Example: Waiting Time in LIFO Queue” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- Variable Entity Replication demo
- Ethernet Local Area Network demo

See Also

Event-Based Entity Generator, Path Combiner

“Replicating Entities on Multiple Paths” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Schedule Timeout

Purpose Schedule timeout event for each entity

Library Timing

Description This block schedules a timeout event for each arriving entity. Timeout events enable you to limit the time that an entity spends on designated entity paths during the simulation. Topologically, this block designates a beginning of an entity path that is relevant to the time limit.



Characteristics of Timeout Event

The timeout event is on the event calendar and has these characteristics:

- Event time equal to the entity's arrival time plus a timeout interval. You specify the timeout interval via a parameter, attribute, or signal, depending on the **Timeout interval from** parameter value. The block determines the absolute event time of an entity's timeout event upon the entity's arrival.

Note If you specify the timeout interval via an event-based signal, be sure that its updates occur before the entity arrives. For common problems and troubleshooting tips, see “Unexpected Use of Old Value of Signal” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

For example, if an entity arrives at $T=5$ and the timeout interval is 3 (seconds), then the block schedules the timeout event to occur at $T=5+3=8$.

- A name that you specify via the **Timeout tag** parameter. The event calendar can contain multiple independent timeout events for the same entity, as long as they have distinct timeout tags. This block does not affect timeout events having other timeout tags.
- Event priority that you specify via the **Timeout event priority** parameter. Note that if timeout events for two entities have distinct event priorities and are scheduled for the same value, or sufficiently close values, of the simulation clock, then the priority values

determine which entity times out first. For details, see “Assigning Event Priorities” and “Processing Sequence for Simultaneous Events” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

Occurrence of Timeout Event

If the timeout event occurs for a specific entity, then that entity attempts to depart from a **TO** entity output port of the storage block in which it resides. To configure a block so that it has a **TO** port, select the **Enable TO port for timed-out entities** parameter in the block’s dialog box. If the timeout event occurs while the entity is in a block that has no **TO** port, then the Schedule Timeout block’s **If entity has no destination when timeout occurs** parameter indicates whether the simulation halts with an error message, or discards the entity while issuing a warning.

To cancel a timeout event before it occurs, use the Cancel Timeout block. You cannot directly change the scheduled time or priority of a timeout event that is already on the event calendar. You can, however, cancel a timeout event and subsequently schedule a new one having the same timeout tag.

Ports

Entity Input Ports

Label	Description
IN	Port for arriving entities.

Signal Input Ports

Label	Description
ti	Timeout interval for a newly arrived entity. You see this port only if you set Timeout interval from to Signal port ti.

Schedule Timeout

Entity Output Ports

Label	Description
OUT	Port for entities whose timeout event the block has just scheduled.

Signal Output Ports

Label	Description	Time of Update When Statistic Is On
#d	Number of entities that have departed from this block since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure

The initial output value, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0.

Dialog Box

Schedule Timeout Tab

Block Parameters: Schedule Timeout

Schedule Timeout (mask)
Define the beginning of a timeout region by scheduling a timeout event for each passing entity.

Schedule Timeout | Statistics

Timeout tag:
T01

Timeout interval from: Dialog

Timeout interval:
1

Timeout event priority:
1700

If timeout is already scheduled: Error

If entity has no destination when timeout occurs: Error

OK Cancel Help Apply

Timeout tag

Name of the timeout to associate with each entity.

Timeout interval from

Determines whether the timeout interval is computed from a parameter in this dialog box, an input signal, or an attribute of the arriving entity.

Timeout interval

The length of time between an entity's arrival time and the scheduled timeout event for that entity. You see this field only if you set **Timeout interval from** to Dialog.

Attribute name

The name of the attribute whose value the block uses as the timeout interval for an entity. You see this field only if you set **Timeout interval from** to Attribute.

Schedule Timeout

Timeout event priority

The priority of the timeout event, relative to other simultaneous events in the simulation.

If timeout is already scheduled

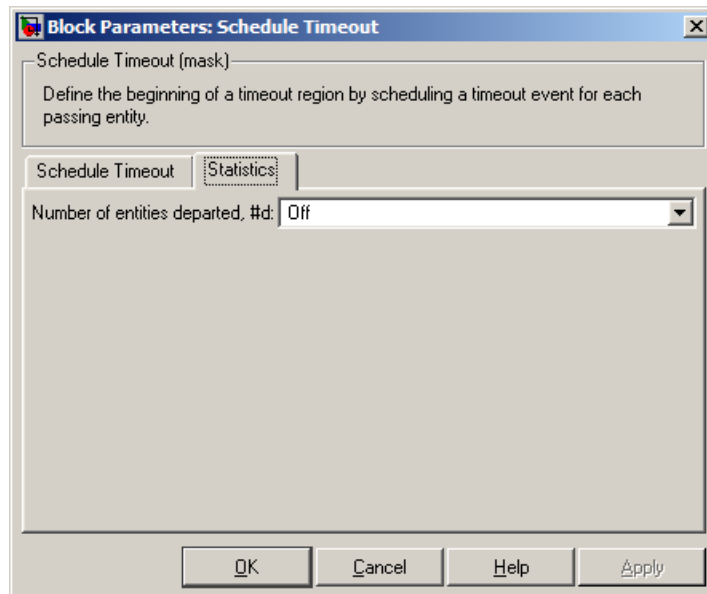
Behavior of the block if a timeout event with the specified timeout tag is already scheduled for the arriving entity.

If entity has no destination when timeout occurs

Behavior of the block if a timeout event occurs for an entity that resides in a block that has no visible **TO** entity output port.

Statistics Tab

These parameters determine whether certain ports produce data throughout the simulation, produce data only when you stop or pause the simulation, or are omitted from the block. For descriptions of the affected ports, see the preceding table, “Signal Output Ports”.



Number of entities departed

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#d**.

Examples

- “Basic Example Using Timeouts” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Defining Entity Paths on Which Timeouts Apply” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Dropped and Timed-Out Packets” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Rerouting Timed-Out Entities to Expedite Handling” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Limiting the Time Until Service Completion” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

See Also

Cancel Timeout

“Forcing Departures Using Timeouts” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Set Attribute

Purpose Assign data to entity

Library Attributes

Description






This block accepts an entity, assigns data to it, and then outputs it. Assigned data is stored in attributes of the entity, where each attribute has a name and a value. See “Attribute Value Support” in the SimEvents user guide documentation to learn what kind of data an attribute can store.

Note If you attach large arrays to entities in a model that contains a server or a queue block with large capacity, the simulation could run out of memory.

Manipulating the Rows of the Table

Each attribute corresponds to a row in the table on the **Set Attribute** tab in the block’s dialog box. Buttons to the left of the table let you manipulate rows in the table:

- To add a new row to the table, click the Add button . By default, the attribute name in the new row is unique within the table.
- To duplicate a row, select it and click the Copy button .
- To remove a row, select it and click the Delete button .

Note The dialog box does not ask you to confirm the deletion and does not offer an undo operation. However, if you delete a row by mistake, you can click **Cancel** to ignore unapplied changes.

Note Deleting a row and applying the change might affect signal input ports corresponding to other rows of the table. For example, if the block has a signal input port **A2** and you delete the row marked **A1**, then the block renames **A2** as **A1**. Check that any signal that connects to the renamed port is still connected as you expect.

Configuring Individual Rows to Set Particular Attributes

Within each row, you can specify properties of the attribute that corresponds to that row.

Assigning a Constant Value Using the Block Parameters Dialog Box

- 1** Select the **Name** field and type the name of the attribute you want to set. All names that would be valid variable names in the MATLAB language, except `nan` and `inf` (with any use of case), are valid as attribute names. To determine whether a name is a valid variable name, use the `isvarname` function.
- 2** Set **Value From** to Dialog.
- 3** Select the **Value** field and enter the value for the attribute.
- 4** Determine if the constant value you typed is a vector that you want the block to interpret a one-dimensional array rather than a multidimensional array. If yes, select **Treat Vector as 1-D**.

Assigning a Value Using an Input Signal

- 1** Select the **Name** field and type the name of attribute you want to set. All names that would be valid variable names in the MATLAB language, except `nan` and `inf` (with any use of case), are valid as attribute names. To determine whether a name is a valid variable name, use the `isvarname` function.

Set Attribute

- 2 Set **Value From** to **Signal** port. The **Value** and **Treat Vector as 1-D** fields become disabled.
- 3 Click **OK** or **Apply**. The block now has a signal input port whose label matches the label to the left of the row of the table (**A1**, **A2**, and so on).
- 4 Connect a signal to the **Ax** input port. During the simulation, the block assigns the value of this signal to the attribute. The signal must be sample-based instead of frame-based.

Ports

Entity Input Ports

Label	Description
IN	Port for arriving entities.

Signal Input Ports

Label	Description
Ax	Data to assign for the attribute specified in the Ax row of the table in the dialog box. You see this port only if you set Value From in the Ax row to Signal port.

Entity Output Ports

Label	Description
OUT	Port for departing entities, with data assigned to them.

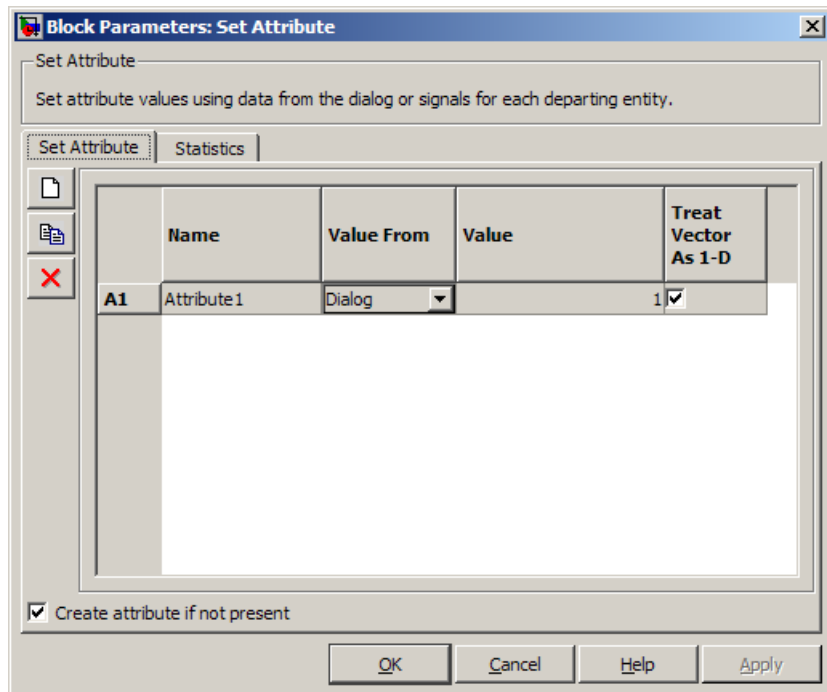
Signal Output Ports

Label	Description	Time of Update When Statistic Is On
#d	Number of entities that have departed from this block since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure

The initial output value, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0.

Dialog Box

Set Attribute Tab



Set Attribute

Name

The name of the attribute to set.

Value From

Determines whether the data for attribute values comes from the dialog or a signal.

Value

The value to assign to the attribute. This field is active only if you set **Value From** to Dialog.

Treat Vector as 1-D

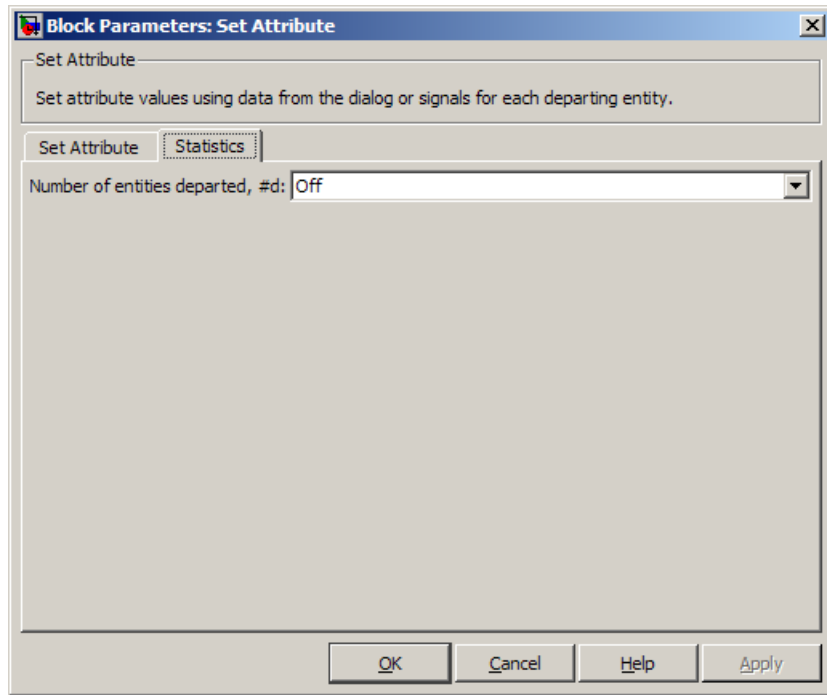
This option affects attributes whose **Value From** parameter is set to Dialog and whose **Value** parameter evaluates to an N-element row or column vector. Selecting this option causes the block to assign the attribute as a vector of length N. Otherwise, the block assigns the attribute as a multidimensional array.

Create attribute if not present

Selecting this option enables the block to define new attributes. Otherwise, the block issues an error if any attribute named in the table does not already exist.

Statistics Tab

These parameters determine whether certain ports produce data throughout the simulation, produce data only when you stop or pause the simulation, or are omitted from the block. For descriptions of the affected ports, see the preceding table, “Signal Output Ports”.



Number of entities departed

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#d**.

Examples

- “Example: Setting Attributes” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Using an Attribute to Select an Output Port” in the SimEvents getting started documentation
- “Example: Round-Robin Approach to Choosing Inputs” in the SimEvents getting started documentation
- “Adding Event-Based Behavior” in the SimEvents getting started documentation

Set Attribute

- “Example: Rerouting Timed-Out Entities to Expedite Handling” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

See Also

Get Attribute

“Setting Attributes of Entities” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Purpose Assign data to entity

Library Attributes

Description



Note The Set Attribute block in the `simeventsattributes1` library will be removed in a future release. Use the Set Attribute block in the `simeventsattributes2` library instead.

This block accepts an entity, assigns data to it, and then outputs it. Assigned data is stored in attributes of the entity, where each attribute has a name and a value.

You can assign up to four attributes with a single instance of this block. For each attribute you want to set, configure one of the tabs named **A1**, **A2**, **A3**, and **A4** in the block's dialog box using one of these procedures:

Assigning a Constant Value Using This Dialog Box

- 1 Set **Attribute assignment** to **Specify** via dialog.
- 2 Specify the name of attribute you want to set, in the **Attribute name** field. All names that would be valid variable names in the MATLAB language, except `nan` and `inf` (with any use of case), are valid as attribute names. To determine whether a name is a valid variable name, use the `isvarname` function.
- 3 Specify the constant value for the attribute in the **Value** field.

Assigning a Value Using an Input Signal

- 1 Set **Attribute assignment** to **From signal** port A_x , where x is 1, 2, 3, or 4.
- 2 Specify the name of attribute you want to set, in the **Attribute name** field. All names that would be valid variable names in the MATLAB language, except `nan` and `inf` (with any use of case), are valid as

Set Attribute (Obsolete)

attribute names. To determine whether a name is a valid variable name, use the `isvarname` function.

- 3 Click **OK** or **Apply**. The block now has a signal input port labeled **Ax**.
- 4 Connect a signal to the **Ax** input port. During the simulation, the block assigns the value of this signal to the attribute.

If you want to set fewer than the maximum number of attributes, then you can deactivate tabs that you are not using by setting those tabs' **Attribute assignment** parameters to `Off`.

Ports

Entity Input Ports

Label	Description
IN	Port for arriving entities.

Signal Input Ports

Label	Description
Ax	Data to assign for the attribute specified on the Ax tab of the dialog. You see this port only if you set Attribute assignment on the Ax tab to <code>From signal port Ax</code> .

Entity Output Ports

Label	Description
OUT	Port for departing entities, with data assigned to them.

Set Attribute (Obsolete)

Signal Output Ports

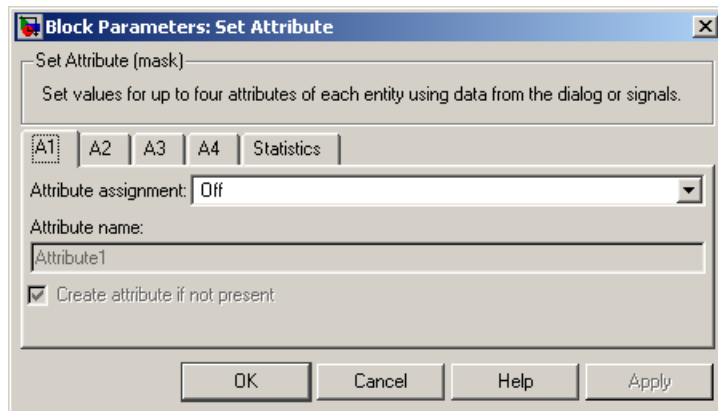
Label	Description	Time of Update When Statistic Is On
#d	Number of entities that have departed from this block since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure

The initial output value, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0.

Dialog Box

A1, A2, A3, A4 Tabs

The A1, A2, A3, and A4 tabs have similar parameter choices. By assigning different values to the parameters, you can configure this block to assign up to four different attributes for each entity that the block processes.



Attribute assignment

Determines whether the data for attribute values comes from the dialog or a signal. Choosing *Off* indicates that you are not using this tab of the dialog and makes the parameters below inactive or invisible.

Set Attribute (Obsolete)

Attribute name

The name of the attribute to set.

Value

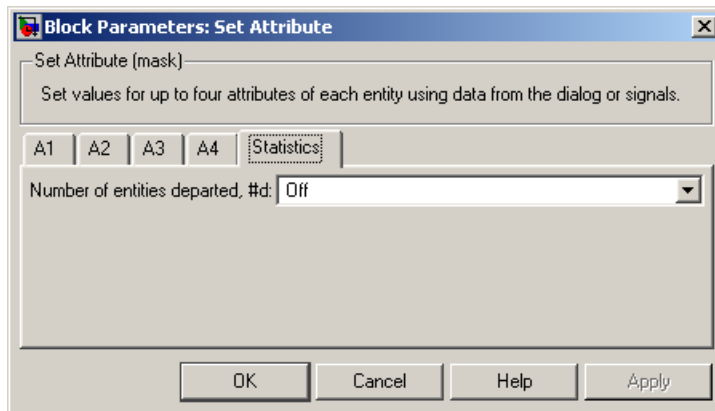
The value to assign to the attribute named above. You see this field only if you set **Attribute assignment** to **Specify** via dialog.

Create attribute if not present

Selecting this option enables the block to define new attributes. Otherwise, the block issues an error if the attribute named above does not already exist.

Statistics Tab

These parameters determine whether certain ports produce data throughout the simulation, produce data only when you stop or pause the simulation, or are omitted from the block. For descriptions of the affected ports, see the preceding table, “Signal Output Ports”.



Number of entities departed

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#d**.

Examples

- “Example: Setting Attributes” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Using an Attribute to Select an Output Port” in the SimEvents getting started documentation
- “Example: Round-Robin Approach to Choosing Inputs” in the SimEvents getting started documentation
- “Adding Event-Based Behavior” in the SimEvents getting started documentation
- “Example: Rerouting Timed-Out Entities to Expedite Handling” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

See Also

Set Attribute, Get Attribute

“Setting Attributes of Entities” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Signal Latch

Purpose

Write input signal value to memory and read memory to output signal upon events

Library

Signal Management

Description



The Signal Latch block is a versatile block for manipulating event-based signals. You can use it to delay or resample signals based on events, not time. This block stores and outputs the values of the **in** input signal based on events:

- The block writes the value of the **in** signal to an internal memory location when a “write to memory” event occurs. The **Write to memory upon** parameter indicates the type of signal-based event or function call that causes a write event.
- The block reads the memory value and updates the signal at the **out** port, if present, when a “read from memory” event occurs. The **Read from memory upon** parameter indicates the type of internal or external event that causes a read event:
 - If you set **Read from memory upon** to Write to memory event, then every write event causes a read event. The **out** signal is like a resampled version of the **in** signal.
 - Otherwise, the **Read from memory upon** parameter indicates the type of signal-based event or function call that causes a read event. In this case, write and read events occur independently and are not required to alternate. The **out** signal is like a delayed resampled version of the **in** signal.

This block is useful for modeling feedback loops in discrete-event systems in which an output from one component is an input to another component. Because the two components work separately in such a system, the updates of the input and output signals are independent in both causality and timing. This block lets you control the causality and timing associated with storing the output from one component and updating the value received by the other component. For an example

that uses this block in a feedback loop, see the Dynamic Voltage Scaling Using Online Gradient Estimation demo.

Ports

Signal Input Ports

Label	Description
wts	Signal whose updates cause write events. You see this port only if you set Write to memory upon to Sample time hit from port wts.
wtr	Trigger signal whose edges cause write events. You see this port only if you set Write to memory upon to Trigger from port wtr.
wvc	Signal whose numerical changes in value cause write events. You see this port only if you set Write to memory upon to Change in signal from port wvc.
wfcn	Function-call signal that causes write events. You see this port only if you set Write to memory upon to Function call from port wfcn.
rts	Signal whose updates cause read events. You see this port only if you set Read from memory upon to Sample time hit from port rts.
rtr	Trigger signal whose edges cause read events. You see this port only if you set Read from memory upon to Trigger from port rtr.
rvc	Signal whose numerical changes in value cause read events. You see this port only if you set Read from memory upon to Change in signal from port rvc.
rfcn	Function-call signal that causes read events. You see this port only if you set Read from memory upon to Function call from port rfcn.
in	Signal to be resampled and/or delayed.

Signal Latch

Signal Output Ports

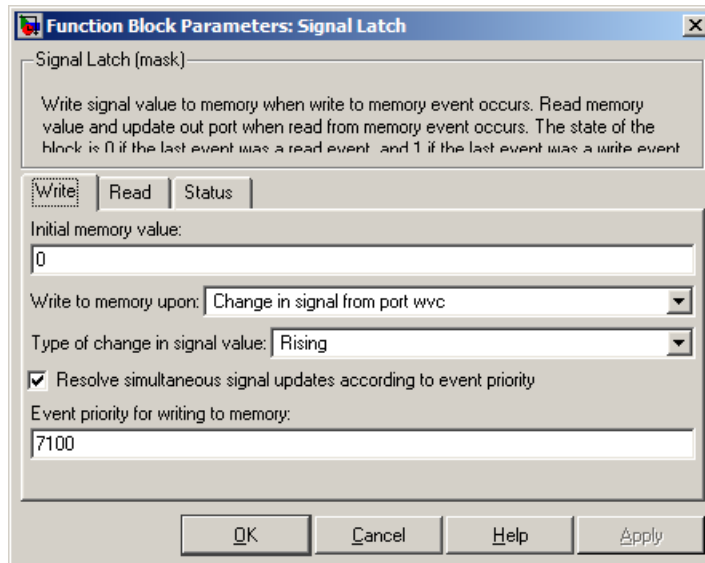
Label	Description	Time of Update When Statistic Is On	Order of Update	Initial Value
st	0 or 1, depending on whether the block more recently processed a read or write event.	Upon write events and upon read events	1	0
mem	The value of the block's internal memory when a write event occurs.	Upon write events	1	Value of Initial memory value parameter
out	The value of the block's internal memory when a read event occurs.	Upon read events	1	

Output signals having the same number in the Order of Update column in the table above are updated in an arbitrary sequence relative to each other; you should not rely on a specific sequence for your simulation results.

The initial value is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block.

Dialog Box

Write Tab



Initial memory value

The value in the block's internal memory before the first write event occurs.

Write to memory upon

The type of signal-based event or function call that causes a write event.

Trigger type

Determines whether rising, falling, or either type of trigger edge causes a write event. You see this field only if you set **Write to memory upon** to Trigger from port wtr.

Type of change in signal value

Determines whether rising, falling, or either type of value change causes a write event. You see this field only if you set **Write to memory upon** to Change in signal from port wvc.

Resolve simultaneous signal updates according to event priority

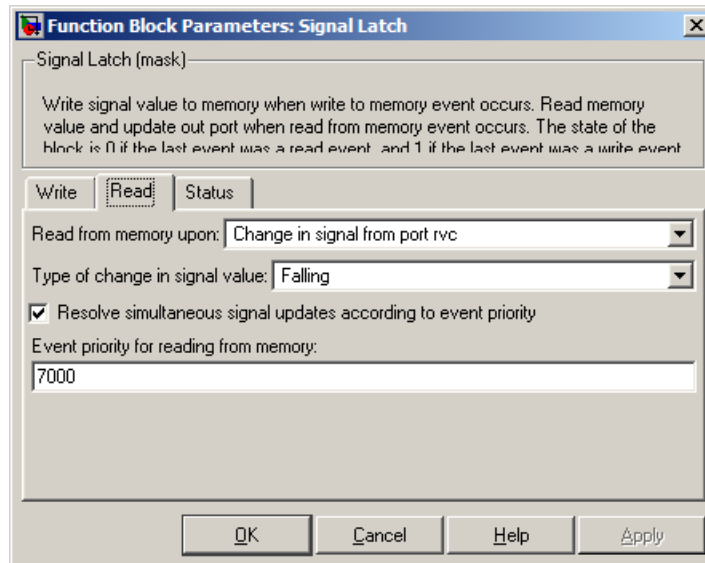
Select this option to control the sequencing of the write event, relative to other simultaneous events in the simulation. If you do not select this option, the application executes the write event immediately upon detecting the signal-based event that causes it. For details, see “Choosing How to Resolve Simultaneous Signal Updates” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

Note If this block has a function-call input, you might need to select this option to prevent latency in the signal input.

Event priority for writing to memory

The priority of the write event, relative to other simultaneous events in the simulation. For details, see “Specifying Event Priorities to Resolve Simultaneous Signal Updates” in the SimEvents user guide documentation. You see this field only if you select **Resolve simultaneous signal updates according to event priority** on this tab.

Read Tab



Read from memory upon

The type of signal-based event, function call, or internal write event that causes a read event.

Trigger type

Determines whether rising, falling, or either type of trigger edge causes a read event. You see this field only if you set **Read from memory upon** to Trigger from port rtr.

Type of change in signal value

Determines whether rising, falling, or either type of value change causes a read event. You see this field only if you set **Read from memory upon** to Change in signal from port rvc.

Resolve simultaneous signal updates according to event priority

Select this option to control the sequencing of the read event, relative to other simultaneous events in the simulation. If you do not select this option, the application executes the read event

Signal Latch

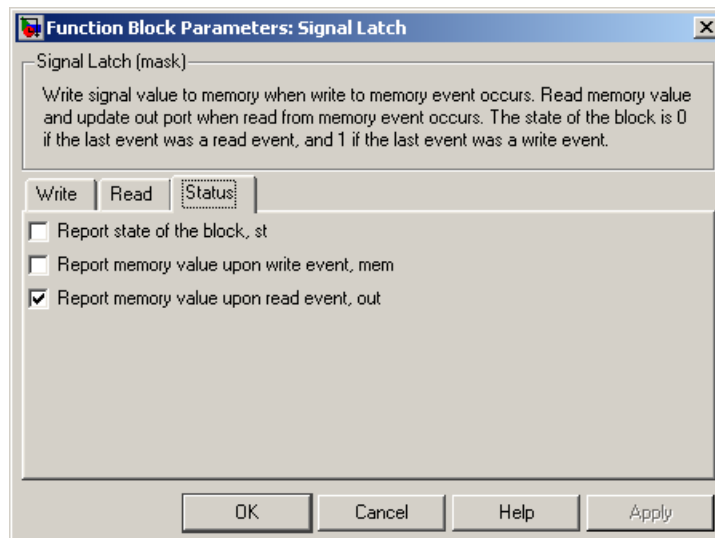
immediately upon detecting the signal-based event that causes it. For details, see “Choosing How to Resolve Simultaneous Signal Updates” in the SimEvents user guide documentation. You see this field only if you set **Read from memory upon** to an option other than Write to memory event.

Note If this block has a function-call input, you might need to select this option to prevent latency in the signal input.

Event priority for reading from memory

The priority of the read event, relative to other simultaneous events in the simulation. For details, see “Specifying Event Priorities to Resolve Simultaneous Signal Updates”. You see this field only if you select **Resolve simultaneous signal updates according to event priority** on this tab.

Status Tab



Report state of the block

Controls the presence of the signal output port labeled **st**.

Report memory value upon write event

Controls the presence of the signal output port labeled **mem**.

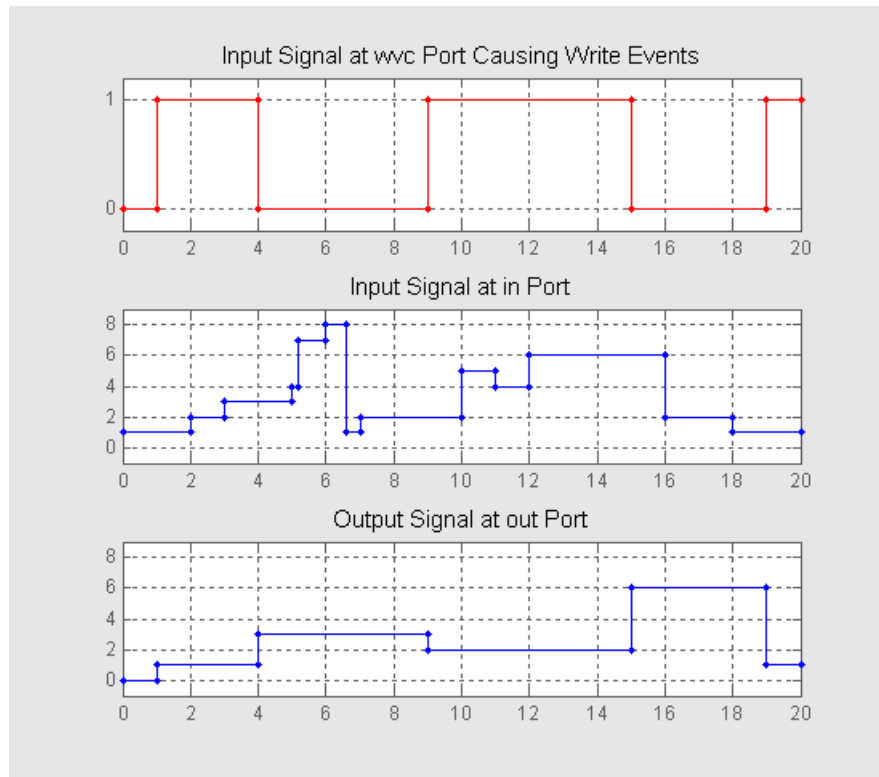
Report memory value upon read event

Controls the presence of the signal output port labeled **out**.

Examples**Reading from Memory Upon Each Write Event**

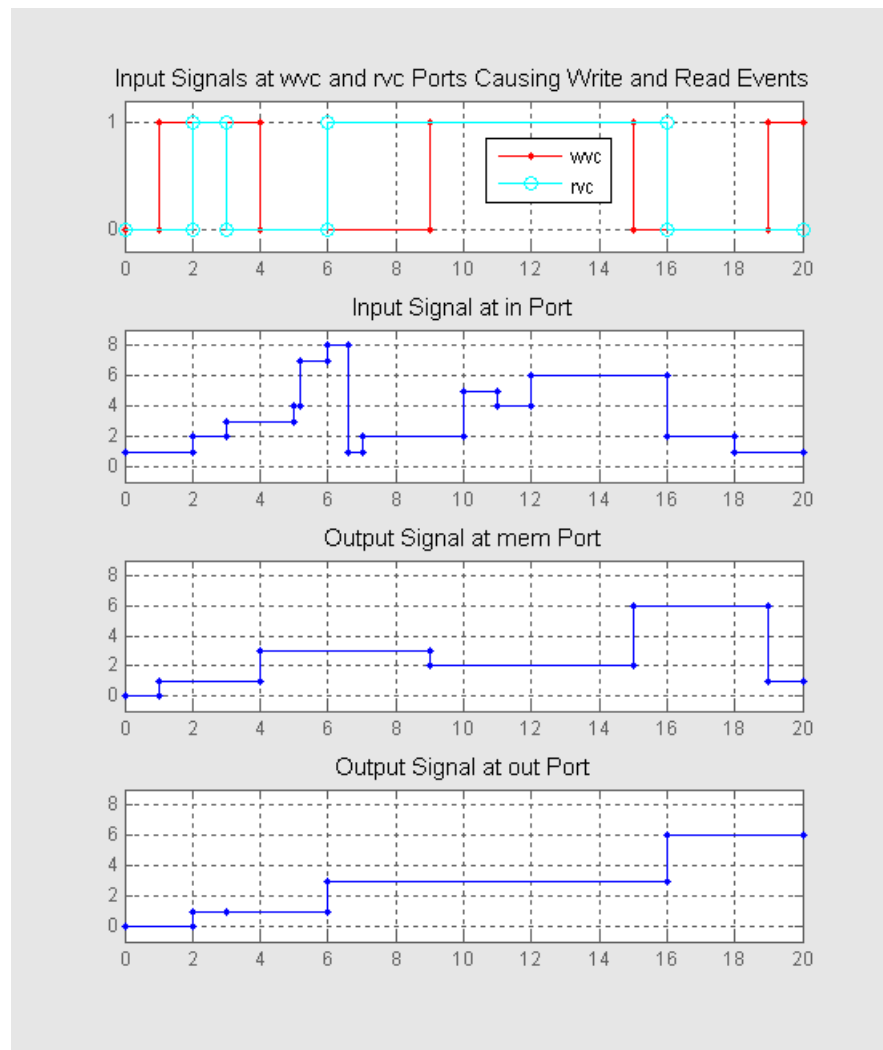
In the plot below, the output signal reflects values of the input signal upon each rising or falling value of the **wvc** signal. Between successive write events, the output signal maintains the value from the most recent write event. Before the first write event, the output signal is 0 because of the initial memory value.

Signal Latch



Independent Read and Write Events

In the plot below, the **mem** signal reflects values of the input signal upon each rising or falling value of the **wvc** signal, while the **out** signal reflects values of the **mem** signal upon each rising or falling value of the **rvc** signal.



Signal Latch

For examples showing the use of this block in a model, see

- “Example: Creating a Random Signal for Switching” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Generating Random Time-Based Signals” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Resampling a Signal Based on Events” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Detecting Collisions by Comparing Events” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Compound Switching Logic” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

See Also

Data Store Memory, Data Store Read, Data Store Write

Purpose Plot data from signal

Library SimEvents Sinks

Description



This block creates a plot using data from a signal. The plot is particularly appropriate for data arising from discrete-event simulations or data related to entities because the plot can include zero-duration values.

The data for the vertical axis comes from the signal connected to the block’s signal input port labeled **in**.

The **Plot type** parameter on the **Plotting** tab determines whether and how the block connects the points that it plots. For details, see “Connections Among Points in Plots” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

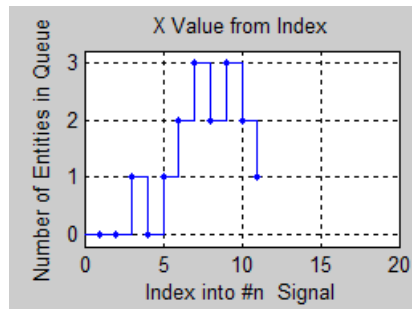
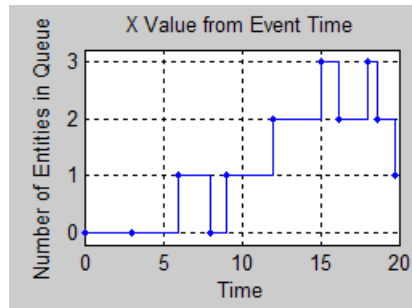
Selecting Data for the Horizontal Axis

Use the **X value from** parameter to select the type of data for the horizontal axis. The table below describes the choices.

Source of X Data	Description of Plot
Event time	Plot of the in signal versus simulation time. For example, you might use this option to see how the length of a queue changes over time.
Index	Plot of the in signal’s successive values against a horizontal axis that represents the index of the values. The signal’s first value during the simulation has an index of 1, the signal’s second value has an index of 2, and so on. For example, you might use this option for a signal that has zero-duration values, to help determine the exact sequence among values that the signal assumes simultaneously.

Signal Scope

The figures below illustrate the different sources of data for the horizontal axis. The plots look similar, except that the second plot has uniform horizontal spacing rather than time-based spacing between successive points.



Ports

Signal Input Ports

Label	Description
in	Signal containing data for the Y axis.

Signal Output Ports

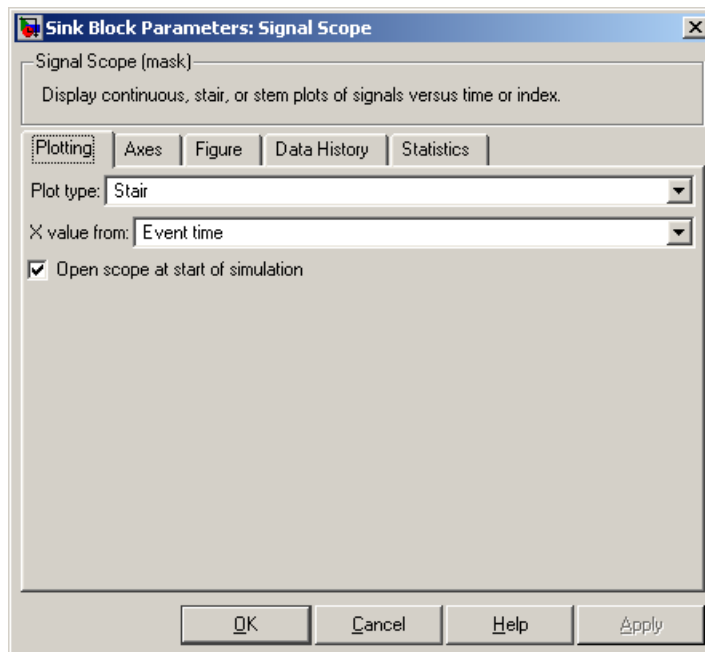
Label	Description
#c	Number of points the block has plotted.

The initial output value, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0.

Dialog Box

To open the block dialog box, click the Parameters toolbar button in the plot window.

Plotting Tab



Signal Scope

Plot type

The presentation format for the data. See “Connections Among Points in Plots” in the SimEvents user guide documentation for details.

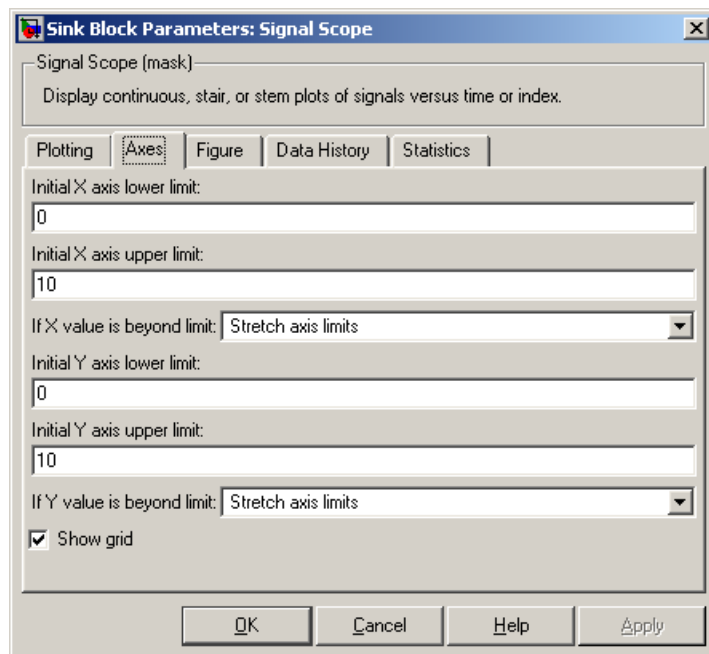
X value from

Source of data for the plot’s horizontal axis. See “Selecting Data for the Horizontal Axis” on page 4-219 for details.

Open scope at start of simulation

Selecting this option causes the plot window to open when you start the simulation. If you clear this box, you can open the plot window by double-clicking the block icon.

Axes Tab



Initial X axis lower limit, Initial X axis upper limit

The interval shown on the X axis at the beginning of the simulation. The interval might change from this initial setting due to zooming, autoscaling, or the **If X value is beyond limit** setting.

If X value is beyond limit

Determines how the plot changes if one or more X values are not within the limits shown on the X axis. For details, see “Varying Axis Limits Automatically” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

Initial Y axis lower limit, Initial Y axis upper limit

The interval shown on the Y axis at the beginning of the simulation. The interval might change from this initial setting due to zooming, autoscaling, or the **If Y value is beyond limit** setting.

If Y value is beyond limit

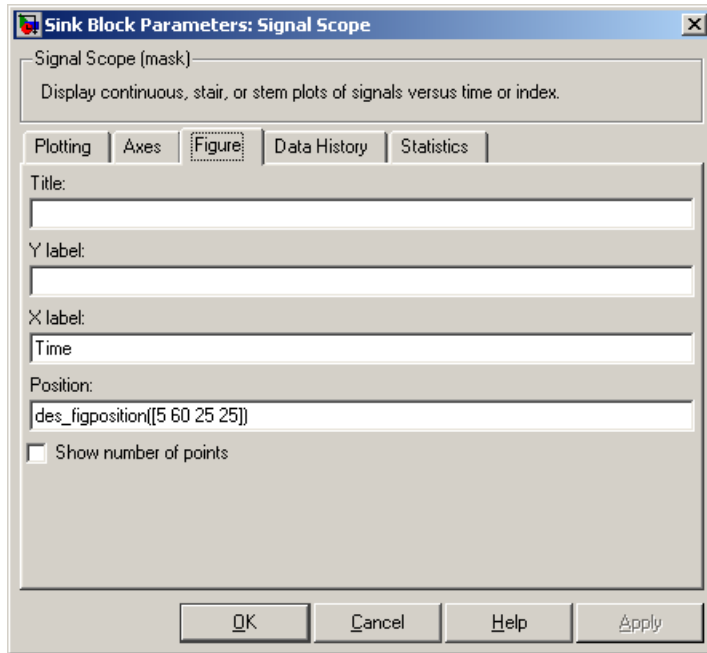
Determines how the plot changes if one or more values of the **in** signal are not within the limits shown on the Y axis. For details, see “Varying Axis Limits Automatically” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

Show grid

Toggles the grid on and off.

Signal Scope

Figure Tab



Title

Text that appears as the title of the plot, above the axes.

Y label

Text that appears to the left of the vertical axis.

X label

Text that appears below the horizontal axis.

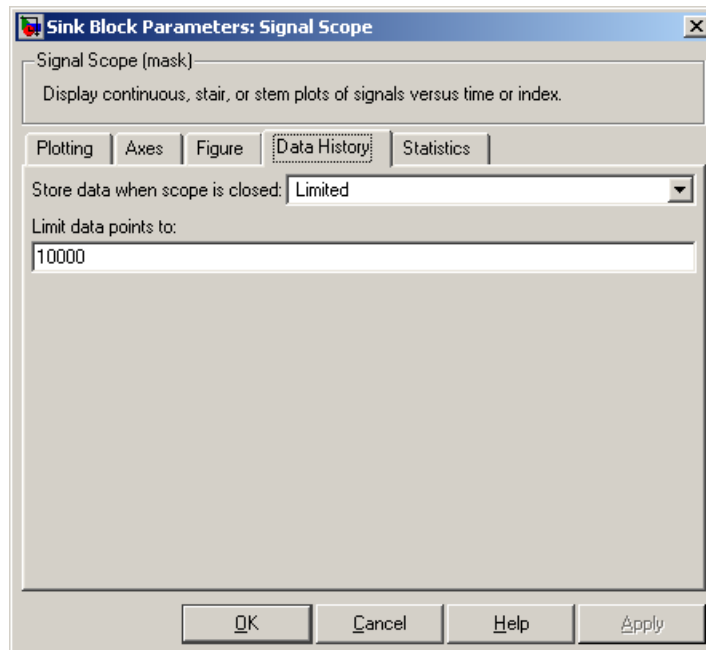
Position

A four-element vector of the form `[left bottom width height]` specifying the position of the scope window. (0,0) is the lower left corner of the display.

Show number of points

Displays the number of plotted points using an annotation in the plot window.

Data History Tab



Store data when scope is closed

Select **Unlimited** to have the block cache all data for future viewing, **Limited** to cache a portion of the most recent data, and **Disabled** to avoid caching undisplayed data.

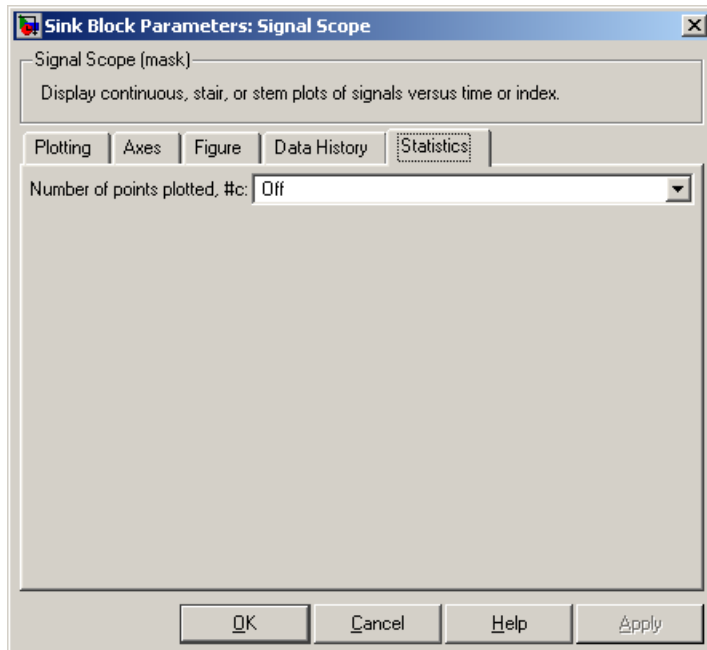
Limit data points to

The number of data points the block caches, using the most recent data. You see this field only if you set **Store data when scope is closed** to **Limited**.

Signal Scope

Statistics Tab

These parameters determine whether certain ports produce data throughout the simulation, produce data only when you stop or pause the simulation, or are omitted from the block. For descriptions of the affected ports, see the preceding table, “Signal Output Ports”.



Number of points plotted

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#c**.

Examples

- “Building a Simple Discrete-Event Model” and “Observations from Plots” in the SimEvents getting started documentation
- “Example: Using Servers in Shifts” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

- “Example: Choosing the Shortest Queue” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

See Also

X-Y Signal Scope, Attribute Scope

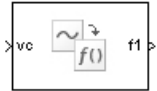
“Plotting Data” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Signal-Based Event to Function-Call Event

Purpose Convert signal-based events into function calls

Library Event Translation

Description



This block converts a signal-based event or a function-call input into one or two function calls that you can use to invoke function-call subsystems, Stateflow blocks, or other blocks that accept function-call inputs. You specify the type of event the block translates and whether the block suppresses its output under certain conditions. You can also delay the output function calls by an amount of time that you specify via a parameter or an input signal.

Criteria for Generating Function Calls

The primary criterion, based on the **Generate function call only upon** parameter, is a signal-based event or a function call. By default, the block generates a function call upon each event of the type you specify.

To generate up to two function calls upon each event, select **Generate optional f2 function call**. If the block generates function calls at both the **f1** and **f2** output ports, then it generates the **f1** call first and generates the **f2** call as a subsequent part of the same operation.

To make the **f1** or **f2** output function call contingent upon a secondary criterion, select **Suppress function call f1 if enable signal e1 is not positive** or **Suppress function call f2 if enable signal e2 is not positive**. The block acquires an additional signal input port, labeled **e1** or **e2**, to which you connect a control signal. If the control signal is zero or negative when the block is about to generate the function call, then the block suppresses the function call. The **e1** and **e2** ports operate independently of each other as secondary criteria for their respective function-call output ports.

Signal-Based Event to Function-Call Event

Ports

Signal Input Ports

Label	Description
t	The delay, in seconds, between the input event and the output function call. A positive value schedules the function call in the future, while a value of zero schedules the function call at the current simulation time. You see this port only if you select Resolve simultaneous signal updates according to event priority , and then set Function-call delay from to Signal port t.
ts	Primary criterion is satisfied when the application updates the signal at this port. You see this port only if you set Generate function call only upon to Sample time hit from port ts.
tr	Primary criterion is satisfied when the signal has a rising or falling edge, depending on the Trigger type parameter. You see this port only if you set Generate function call only upon to Trigger from port tr.
vc	Primary criterion is satisfied when the signal at this port increases or decreases, depending on the Type of change in signal value parameter. You see this port only if you set Generate function call only upon to Change in signal from port vc.
fcn	Primary criterion is satisfied when this input port detects a function call. You see this port only if you set Generate function call only upon to Function call from port fcn. Do not connect this port to an output port from the same instance of this block.
e1	When this signal is 0 or negative, the block does not generate a function call at the f1 output port. You see this input port only if you select Suppress function call f1 if enable signal e1 is not positive .
e2	When this signal is 0 or negative, the block does not generate a function call at the f2 output port. You see this input port only if you select Suppress function call f2 if enable signal e2 is not positive .

Signal-Based Event to Function-Call Event

Signal Output Ports

Label	Description	Order of Update
f1	Function call, possibly contingent on e1 input signal	1
f2	Function call, possibly contingent on e2 input signal	2
#f1	Number of function calls the block has generated at the f1 port during the simulation	3
#f2	Number of function calls the block has generated at the f2 port during the simulation	3

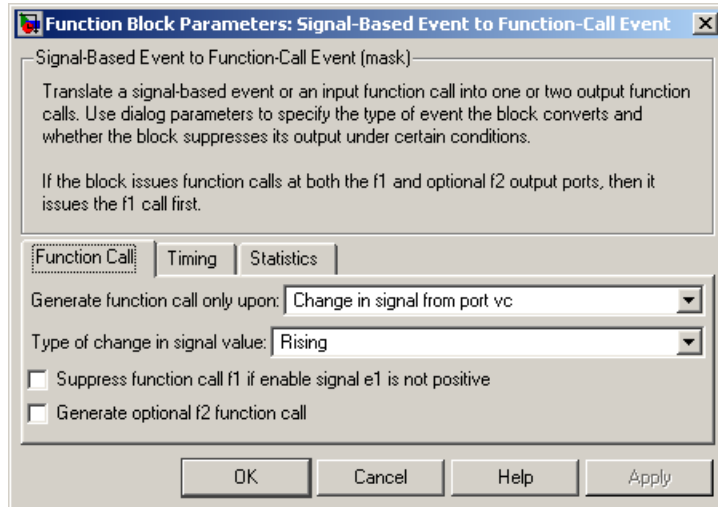
Output signals having the same number in the Order of Update column in the table above are updated in an arbitrary sequence relative to each other; you should not rely on a specific sequence for your simulation results.

The initial output value for the numerical signals, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0.

Signal-Based Event to Function-Call Event

Dialog Box

Function Call Tab



Generate function call only upon

The primary criterion for determining when the block generates a function call. Optional secondary criteria are established by the **Suppress function call...** parameters below.

Trigger type

Determines whether rising, falling, or either type of trigger edge causes the block to generate a function call. You see this field only if you set **Generate function call only upon** to **Trigger** from port **tr**.

Type of change in signal value

Determines whether rising, falling, or either type of value change causes the block to generate a function call. You see this field only if you set **Generate function call only upon** to **Change in signal from port vc**.

Signal-Based Event to Function-Call Event

Suppress function call f1 if enable signal e1 is not positive

Selecting this option causes **f1** function calls to be contingent upon a positive value at the **e1** signal input port.

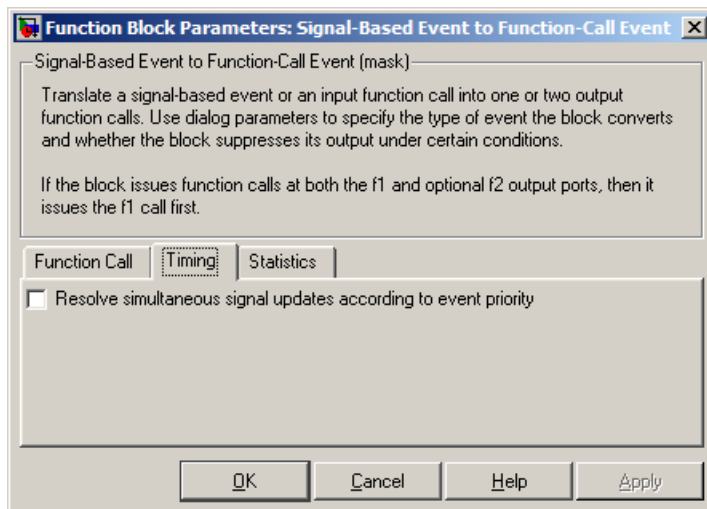
Generate optional f2 function call

Selecting this option causes the block to generate a function call at the optional **f2** output port when appropriate criteria are satisfied.

Suppress function call f2 if enable signal e2 is not positive

Selecting this option causes **f2** function calls to be contingent upon a positive value at the **e2** signal input port. You see this field only if you select **Generate optional f2 function call**.

Timing Tab



Resolve simultaneous signal updates according to event priority

Select this option to control the sequencing of the function-call event, relative to other simultaneous events in the simulation. If you do not select this option, the application issues the function call immediately upon detecting the signal-based event that

Signal-Based Event to Function-Call Event

causes it. For details, see “Choosing How to Resolve Simultaneous Signal Updates” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

Note If this block has both a function-call input and a signal input, you might need to select this option to prevent latency in the signal.

Event priority

The priority of the function-call event, relative to other simultaneous events in the simulation. For details, see “Specifying Event Priorities to Resolve Simultaneous Signal Updates” in the SimEvents user guide documentation. You see this field only if you select **Resolve simultaneous signal updates according to event priority**.

Function-call delay from

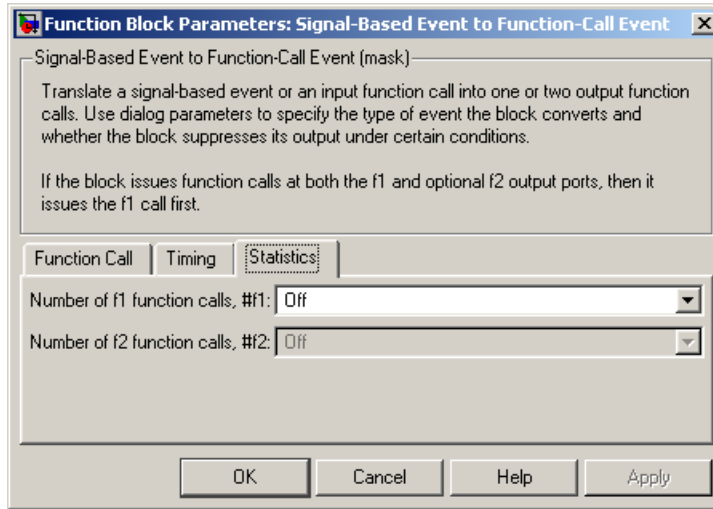
Determines whether the delay between the input event and the output function call is computed from a parameter in this dialog box or from an input signal. You see this field only if you select **Resolve simultaneous signal updates according to event priority**.

Function-call time delay

The delay, in seconds, between the input event and the output function call. A positive value schedules the function call in the future, while a value of zero schedules the function call at the current simulation time. You see this field only if you select **Resolve simultaneous signal updates according to event priority**, and then set **Function-call delay from** to Dialog.

Signal-Based Event to Function-Call Event

Statistics Tab



Number of f1 function calls

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#f1**.

Number of f2 function calls

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#f2**. This field is active only if you select **Generate optional f2 function call** on the **Function Call** tab of this dialog box.

Examples

- “Example: Detecting Changes in the Last-Updated Signal” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Using a #n Signal as a Trigger” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

See Also

Entity Departure Event to Function-Call Event

“Manipulating Events” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Signal-Based Function-Call Event Generator

Purpose Generate function-call events in response to signal-based events

Library Generators / Event Generators

Description



This block generates an output function call corresponding to each signal-based event or input function call. You specify the type of event the block responds to. You can use the function call to invoke function-call subsystems, Stateflow blocks, or other blocks that accept function-call inputs.

This block is similar to the Signal-Based Event to Function-Call Event block, which offers more flexibility.

Ports

Signal Input Ports

Label	Description
ts	The block generates a function call when the application updates the signal at this port. You see this port only if you set Generate function call only upon to Sample time hit from port ts.
tr	The block generates a function call when the signal has a rising or falling edge, depending on the Trigger type parameter. You see this port only if you set Generate function call only upon to Trigger from port tr.
vc	The block generates a function call when the signal at this port increases or decreases, depending on the Type of change in signal value parameter. You see this port only if you set Generate function call only upon to Change in signal from port vc.
fcn	The block generates a function call when this input port detects a function call. You see this port only if you set Generate function call only upon to Function call from port fcn. Do not connect this port to an output port from the same instance of this block.

Signal-Based Function-Call Event Generator

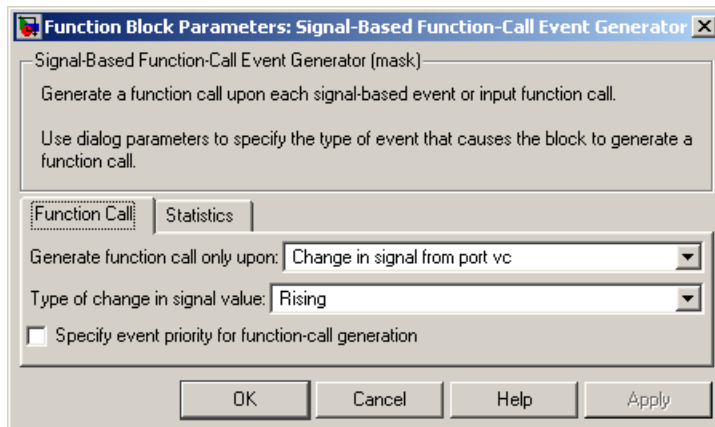
Signal Output Ports

Label	Description	Order of Update
f1	Function-call signal.	1
#f1	Number of function calls the block has generated during the simulation.	2

The initial output value for the numerical signals, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0.

Dialog Box

Function Call Tab



Generate function call only upon

The primary criterion for determining when the block generates a function call. Optional secondary criteria are established by the **Suppress function call...** parameters below.

Trigger type

Determines whether rising, falling, or either type of trigger edge causes the block to generate a function call. You see this field

Signal-Based Function-Call Event Generator

only if you set **Generate function call only upon** to Trigger from port tr.

Type of change in signal value

Determines whether rising, falling, or either type of value change causes the block to generate a function call. You see this field only if you set **Generate function call only upon** to Change in signal from port vc.

Resolve simultaneous signal updates according to event priority

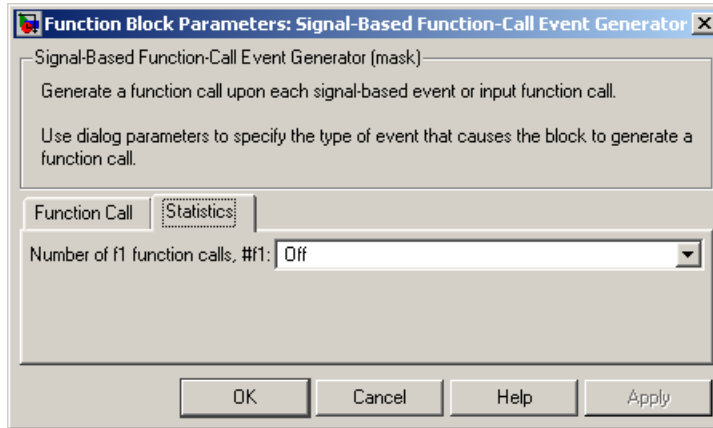
Select this option to control the sequencing of the function-call event, relative to other simultaneous events in the simulation. If you do not select this option, the application issues the function call immediately upon detecting the signal-based event that causes it. For details, see “Choosing How to Resolve Simultaneous Signal Updates” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

Event priority

The priority of the function-call event, relative to other simultaneous events in the simulation. For details, see “Specifying Event Priorities to Resolve Simultaneous Signal Updates” in the SimEvents user guide documentation. You see this field only if you select **Resolve simultaneous signal updates according to event priority**.

Signal-Based Function-Call Event Generator

Statistics Tab



Number of f1 function calls

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#f1**.

Examples

- “Example: Calling a Stateflow Block Upon Changes in Server Contents” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Counting Events from Multiple Sources” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

See Also

Signal-Based Event to Function-Call Event

“Generating Function-Call Events” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Purpose

Serve one entity for period of time

Library

Servers

Description



This block serves one entity for a period of time, and then attempts to output the entity through the **OUT** port. If the **OUT** port is blocked, then the entity stays in this block until the port becomes unblocked. If an entity in this block is scheduled to time out, then it might depart prematurely via the optional **TO** port; see “Forcing Departures Using Timeouts” in the SimEvents user guide documentation for details about timeouts.

You specify the service time, which is the duration of service, via a parameter, attribute, or signal, depending on the **Service time from** parameter value. The block determines the service time for an entity upon its arrival. Service times are assumed to be specified in seconds.

Note If you specify the service time via an event-based signal, be sure that its updates occur before the entity arrives. For common problems and troubleshooting tips, see “Unexpected Use of Old Value of Signal” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

The block permits preemption if you select **Permit preemption based on attribute**. In this case, an entity in the server can depart early via the **P** port. Preemption occurs only if attributes of the current entity and the entity attempting to arrive satisfy specified criteria. For details, see “Preempting an Entity in a Server” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

When the block does not permit preemption, the **IN** port is unavailable whenever this block stores an entity. In this case, the **IN** port becomes available when the entity departs.

Single Server

Ports

Entity Input Ports

Label	Description
IN	Port for arriving entities, which will be served.

Signal Input Ports

Label	Description
t	Service time, in seconds, for a newly arrived entity. You see this port only if you set Service time from to Signal port t.

Entity Output Ports

Label	Description
OUT	Port for departing entities that have completed their service time, have not timed out while in this block, and have not been preempted.
P	Port for entities that have been preempted by an arriving entity. This port must not be blocked at the time of preemption.
TO	Port for entities that time out while in this block. You see this port only if you select Enable TO port for timed-out entities . This port must not be blocked when an entity attempts to depart here.

Signal Output Ports

Label	Description	Time of Update When Statistic Is On	Order of Update When Entity Departs
#d	Number of entities that have departed from this block via the OUT port since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure via the OUT port	4
#n	Number of entities currently in the block, either 0 or 1.	After entity arrival and after entity departure from the OUT port	3
#p	Number of entities that have been preempted from this block since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure from the P port	4
pe	A value of 1 indicates when the block tries and fails to output an entity, that is, an entity has completed its service, but cannot depart from the OUT port because the subsequent entity input port is unavailable.	After service completion and when entity departure is imminent	1
w	Sample mean of the waiting times in this block for all entities that have departed from the OUT or TO port. An entity's waiting time might exceed its service time if the OUT port is blocked when the entity completes service.	After entity departure from the OUT or TO port	2

Single Server

Signal Output Ports (Continued)

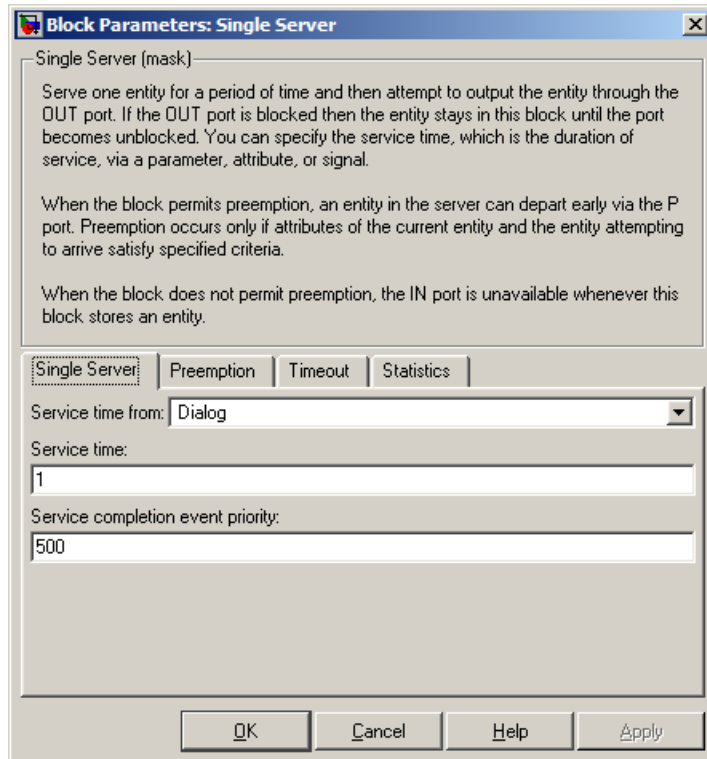
Label	Description	Time of Update When Statistic Is On	Order of Update When Entity Departs
util	Utilization of the server, which is the fraction of simulation time spent storing an entity. At $T=0$, the utilization is 0 or 1 depending on whether the server contains an entity.	Performance considerations cause the block to suppress signal updates until specific occurrences cause updates. In On mode, updates occur after an entity departure from the OUT port and after an entity arrival. In Upon stop or pause mode, stopping or pausing the simulation causes an update.	2
#to	Number of entities that have timed out from this block since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure via the TO port	4

Output signals having the same number in the Order of Update column in the table above are updated in an arbitrary sequence relative to each other; you should not rely on a specific sequence for your simulation results.

The initial output value, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0 for all signals.

Dialog Box

Single Server Tab



Service time from

Determines whether the service time is computed from a parameter in this dialog box, an input signal, or an attribute of the entity being served.

Service time

The service time, in seconds, for all entities. You see this field only if you set **Service time from** to Dialog.

Single Server

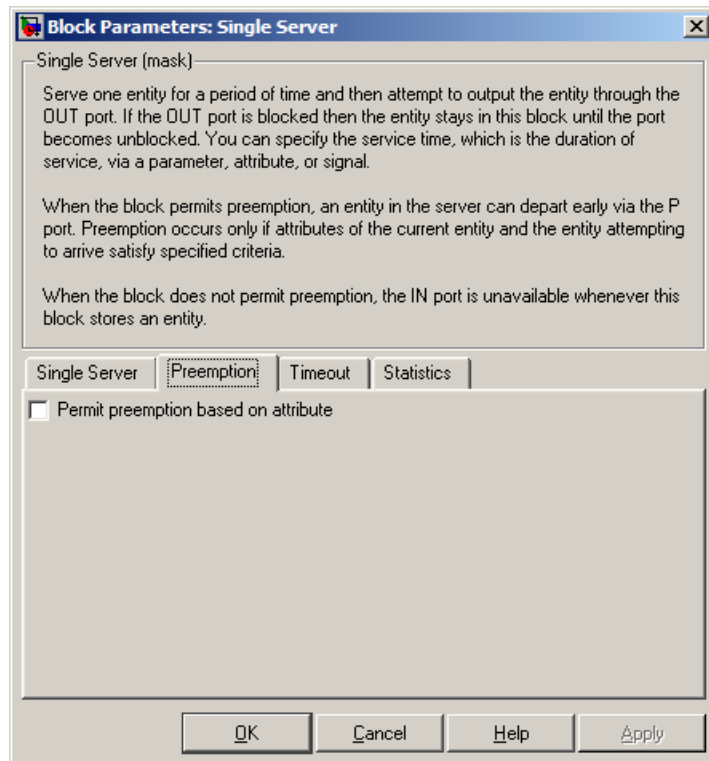
Attribute name

The name of the attribute whose value the block uses as the service time for an entity. You see this field only if you set **Service time from** to **Attribute**.

Service completion event priority

The priority of the service completion event, relative to other simultaneous events in the simulation.

Preemption Tab



Permit preemption based on attribute

If you select this option, the block can replace an entity by a higher priority entity. Otherwise, the block never permits new arrivals when it is storing an entity. Selecting this option also sets **Average wait** on the **Statistics** tab to **Off** and makes that parameter unavailable.

Sorting attribute name

The block uses this attribute to determine whether a new entity can preempt the one in the server. You see this field only if you select **Permit preemption based on attribute**.

Sorting direction

Preemption occurs when the arriving entity has a strictly smaller (Ascending) or strictly larger (Descending) value of the attribute named above, compared to the attribute value of the entity in the server. You see this field only if you select **Permit preemption based on attribute**.

Write residual service time to attribute

If you select this option, a preemption event causes the block to set an attribute in the preempted entity. The attribute value is the remaining service time the entity would have required if it had not been preempted. You see this field only if you select **Permit preemption based on attribute**.

Residual service time attribute name

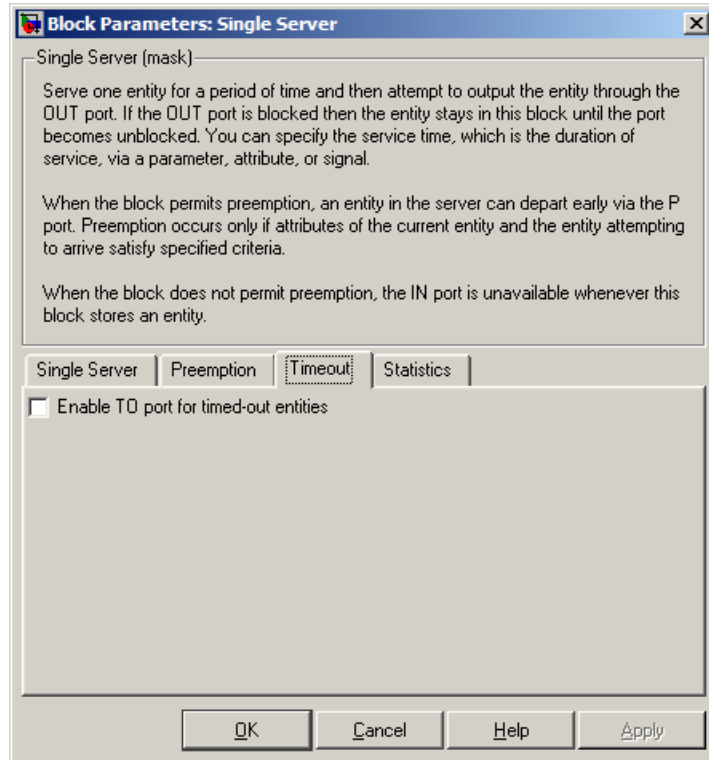
The name of the attribute the block uses when recording the residual service time of entities. You see this field only if you select **Write residual service time to attribute**.

Create attribute if not present

Selecting this option enables the block to define a new attribute for the residual service time. Otherwise, the block issues an error if the attribute named above does not already exist. You see this field only if you select **Write residual service time to attribute**.

Single Server

Timeout Tab

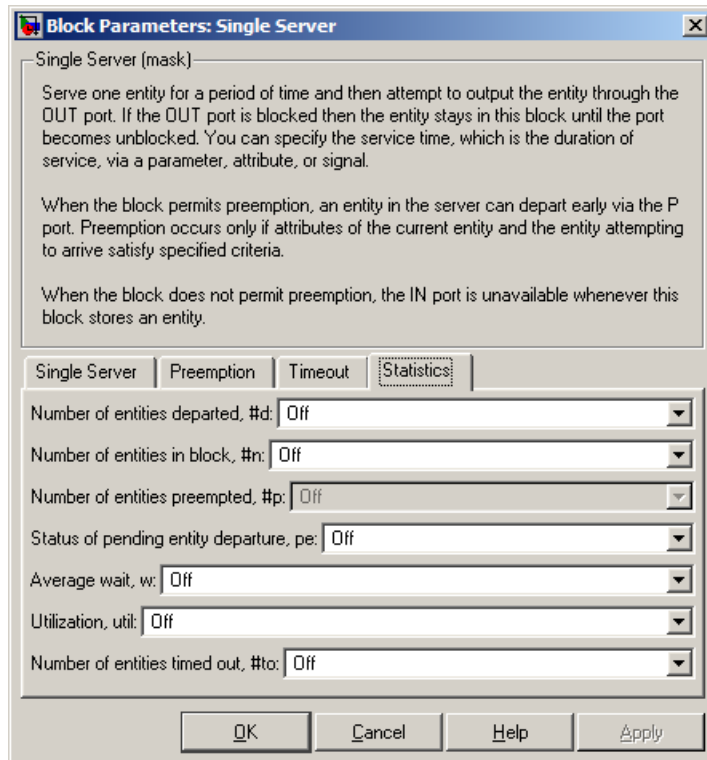


Enable TO port for timed-out entities

This option becomes relevant if an entity times out while in this block. Selecting this option provides a **TO** entity output port through which the timed-out entity departs. If you clear this option in a model that uses timeouts, see the **If entity has no destination when timeout occurs** parameter of the Schedule Timeout block.

Statistics Tab

These parameters determine whether certain ports produce data throughout the simulation, produce data only when you stop or pause the simulation, or are omitted from the block. For descriptions of the affected ports, see the preceding table, “Signal Output Ports”.



Number of entities departed

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#d**.

Single Server

Number of entities in block

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#n**.

Number of entities preempted

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#p**. This field is available only if you select the **Permit preemption based on attribute** option on the **Preemption** tab.

Status of pending entity departure

Controls the presence of the signal output port labeled **pe**.

Average wait

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **w**. This field is available only if you clear the **Permit preemption based on attribute** option on the **Preemption** tab.

Utilization

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **util**.

Number of entities timed out

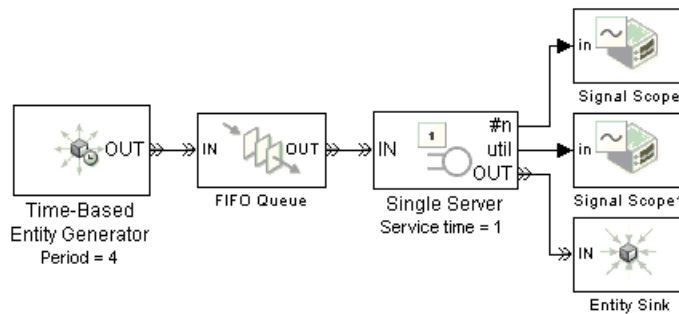
Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#to**.

Examples

- “Building a Simple Discrete-Event Model” in the SimEvents getting started documentation
- “Example: Selecting the First Available Server” in the SimEvents getting started documentation
- “Constructs Involving Queues and Servers” in the SimEvents getting started documentation
- “Example: Using a Signal or an Attribute” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Using Servers in Shifts” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Preemption by High-Priority Entities” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

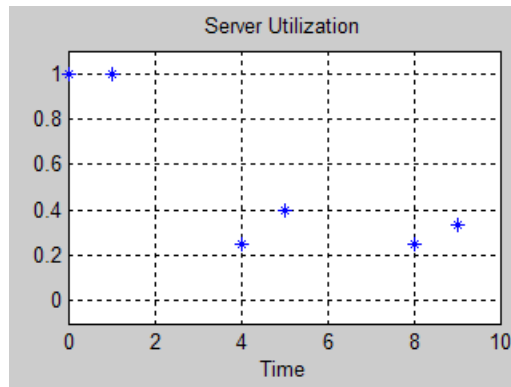
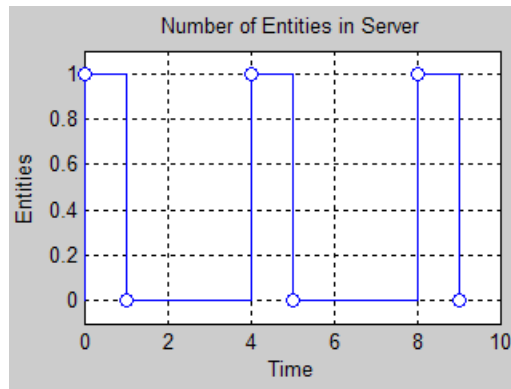
- “Example: Controlling Joint Availability of Two Servers” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Example: Synchronizing Service Start Times with the Clock” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

The following example illustrates the timing of updates of the **util** signal, as described in Signal Output Ports on page 4-241.

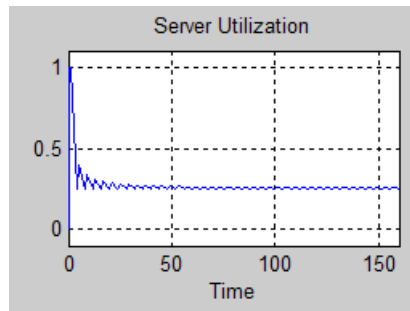


The server has idle periods that reduce its utilization. However, the server block recomputes the **util** signal only when the number of entities in the server changes. While the definition of utilization says that the utilization is less than 1 at time 3, the **util** signal remains at its previous value of 1 until the next entity arrives at time 4.

Single Server



In a longer simulation, the differences in the value of **util** compared to its theoretical definition become less pronounced.



See Also

N-Server, Infinite Server

“Basic Queues and Servers” in the SimEvents getting started documentation

Start Timer

Purpose Associate named timer to each arriving entity independently and start timing

Library Timing

Description



This block associates a named timer to each arriving entity independently and starts the timer. If the entity was previously associated with a timer of the same name, then the block either continues or restarts that timer, depending on your setting for the **If timer has already started** parameter; the Warn and continue option can be helpful for debugging or preventing modeling errors. Other timers, if any, associated with the arriving entity are unaffected.

This block works with the Read Timer block. To read the value of the timer named in this block, reference the timer name in the Read Timer block. For more information about using this pair of blocks, see “Using Timers” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

Ports

Entity Input Ports

Label	Description
IN	Port for arriving entities.

Entity Output Ports

Label	Description
OUT	Port for departing entities, which have named timers attached to them.

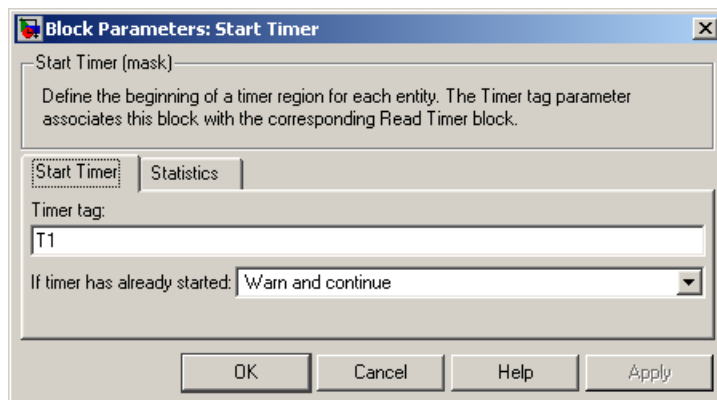
Signal Output Ports

Label	Description	Time of Update When Statistic Is On
#d	Number of entities that have departed from this block since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure

The initial output value, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0.

Dialog Box

Start Timer Tab



Timer tag

Name of the timer to associate with each entity.

If timer has already started

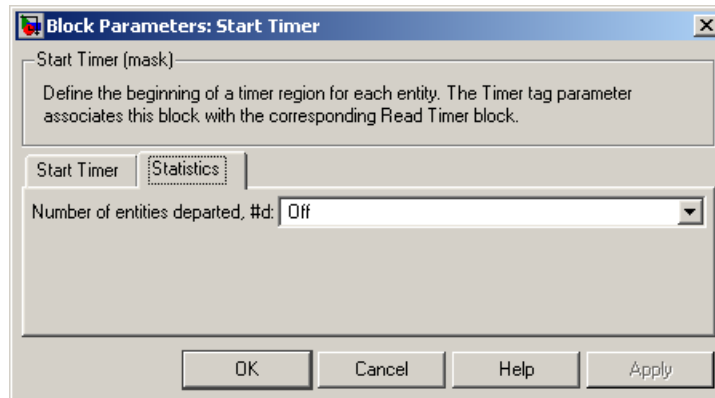
Behavior of the block if an arriving entity already has a timer with the specified timer tag.

Statistics Tab

These parameters determine whether certain ports produce data throughout the simulation, produce data only when you stop or pause

Start Timer

the simulation, or are omitted from the block. For descriptions of the affected ports, see the preceding table, “Signal Output Ports”.



Number of entities departed

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#d**.

Examples

- “Basic Procedure for Using Timer Blocks” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Timing Multiple Entity Paths with One Timer” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Restarting a Timer from Zero” in the SimEvents user guide documentation
- “Timing Multiple Processes Independently” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

See Also

Read Timer

“Using Timers” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Purpose	Configuration for Discrete Event Subsystem block
Library	SimEvents Ports and Subsystems
Description	Every Discrete Event Subsystem window must contain exactly one copy of this configuration block. Do not delete this block from the subsystem window or else the subsystem will not work properly. To create a subsystem using the Discrete Event Subsystem block, see “Setting Up Signal-Based Discrete Event Subsystems” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.
See Also	Discrete Event Subsystem, Discrete Event Inport “Controlling Timing with Subsystems” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Time-Based Entity Generator

Purpose Generate entities using intergeneration times from signal or statistical distribution

Library Generators / Entity Generators

Description This block is designed to generate entities using intergeneration times that satisfy criteria that you specify. The intergeneration time is the time interval between two successive entities' generation events.



Intergeneration Times	Value of Generate entities with Parameter
Distributed according to various parameters in the block's dialog box	Intergeneration time from dialog
Specified using an input signal that the block reads at the start of the simulation and each time it generates an entity	Intergeneration time from port t

For details about these options, see “Introduction to the Time-Based Entity Generator”.

Responding to Blockage at the Entity Output Port

You can choose how this block responds when it generates an entity that the subsequent input port is not available to accept. If applicable, you can also choose how the block responds when that port later becomes available.

- If you set **Response when blocked** to Error, then the simulation halts with an error message if the subsequent entity input port is not available to accept an entity when this block generates it.
- If you set **Response when blocked** to Pause generation, then this block holds the generated entity and temporarily suspends the generation of additional entities. The **Response when unblocked** parameter determines when the held entity departs.

Time-Based Entity Generator

- If you set **Response when unblocked** to `Immediate restart`, then the held entity departs after this block receives notification that the subsequent entity input port has become available. After the held entity departs, this block schedules the generation of the next entity.
- If you set **Response when unblocked** to `Delayed restart`, then upon receiving notification that the subsequent entity input port has become available, this block schedules an extra generation event for the held entity. The event time is the current time plus the same intergeneration time used when first generating the held entity. When the extra generation event is processed, the held entity attempts to depart.

For an example, see “Example: Responding to Blockage” on page 4-261.

Ports

Signal Input Ports

Label	Description
t	Time interval between generation events of the current entity and the next entity. The block reads the value after the current entity has departed and the block has updated its output signals, if any. If you do not select Generate entity at simulation start , then the block also reads the value of this signal at the start of the simulation. You see this port only if you set Generate entities with to <code>Intergeneration time</code> from port t.

Entity Output Ports

Label	Description
OUT	Port through which generated entities depart.

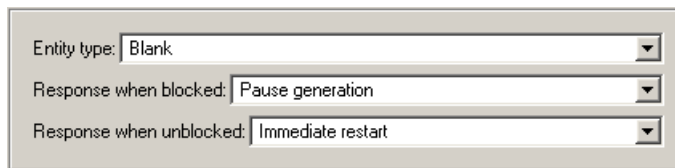
Time-Based Entity Generator

Signal Output Ports

Label	Description	Time of Update When Statistic Is On	Order of Update
#d	Number of entities that have departed from this block since the start of the simulation.	After entity departure	3
pe	A value of 1 indicates when the block is holding an entity that cannot depart because the subsequent entity input port is unavailable or because of a delayed restart of this block.	After entity generation if OUT port is blocked, and when entity departure is imminent in all cases	1
w	Average interdeparture time, in seconds, for all pairs of successive entities that have departed from this block. The signal value is 0 before the second entity departure.	After entity departure	2

The initial output value, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0 for all signals.

Dialog Box



Entity type: Blank

Response when blocked: Pause generation

Response when unblocked: Immediate restart

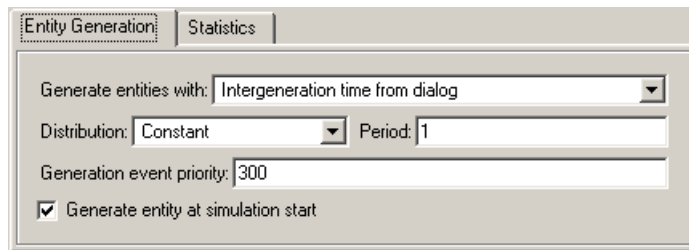
Entity type

The blank type includes no attributes. The standard type includes attributes called **Priority** and **Count** with default values of 10 and 0, respectively.

Response when blocked, Response when unblocked

Determines how the block responds if a generated entity cannot depart immediately because the entity input port of the subsequent block is unavailable; see “Responding to Blockage at the Entity Output Port” on page 4-256.

Entity Generation Tab



The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Entity Generation" with a "Statistics" tab. The "Entity Generation" tab is active. It contains the following controls:

- "Generate entities with:" dropdown menu set to "Intergeneration time from dialog".
- "Distribution:" dropdown menu set to "Constant" and "Period:" text box set to "1".
- "Generation event priority:" text box set to "300".
- A checked checkbox labeled "Generate entity at simulation start".

Generate entities with

Determines where the block gets instructions about when to generate entities.

Distribution

The statistical distribution of intergeneration times. You see this field only if you set **Generate entities with** to Intergeneration time from dialog.

Period

The time interval between entity generations, in seconds. You see this field only if you set **Generate entities with** to Intergeneration time from dialog and set **Distribution** to Constant.

Initial seed

A nonnegative integer that initializes the random number generator. You see this field only if you set **Generate entities with** to Intergeneration time from dialog and set **Distribution** to Uniform or Exponential.

Time-Based Entity Generator

Minimum, Maximum

The endpoints, in seconds, of the interval over which the distribution is uniform. These fields appear only if you set **Generate entities with** to Intergeneration time from dialog and set **Distribution** to Uniform.

Mean

The expected value of the exponential distribution. You see this field only if you set **Generate entities with** to Intergeneration time from dialog and set **Distribution** to Exponential.

Generation event priority

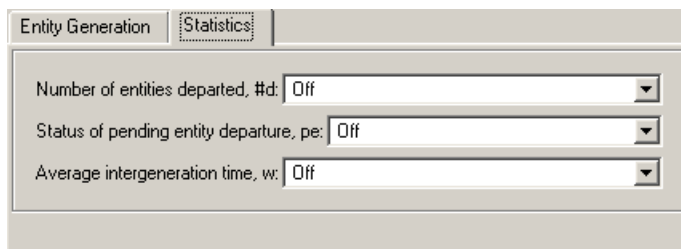
The priority of the entity-generation event, relative to other simultaneous events in the simulation.

Generate entity at simulation start

If you select this option, the block generates the first entity when the simulation begins and the second entity at the first intergeneration time. Otherwise, the block generates the first entity at the first intergeneration time.

Statistics Tab

These parameters determine whether certain ports produce data throughout the simulation, produce data only when you stop or pause the simulation, or are omitted from the block. For descriptions of the affected ports, see the preceding table, “Signal Output Ports”.



The screenshot shows a dialog box with two tabs: "Entity Generation" and "Statistics". The "Statistics" tab is active. It contains three dropdown menus, all set to "Off":

- Number of entities departed, #d: Off
- Status of pending entity departure, pe: Off
- Average intergeneration time, w: Off

Number of entities departed

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#d**.

Status of pending entity departure

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **pe**.

Average intergeneration time

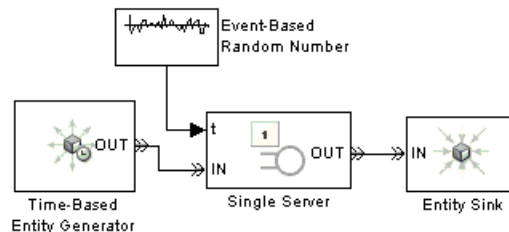
Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **w**.

Examples

- “Building a Simple Discrete-Event Model” in the SimEvents getting started documentation
- “Example: Using Random Intergeneration Times in a Queuing System” in the SimEvents getting started documentation
- “Example: Using a Step Function as Intergeneration Time” in the SimEvents getting started documentation
- “Example: Using an Arbitrary Discrete Distribution as Intergeneration Time” in the SimEvents getting started documentation
- “Specifying Generation Times for Entities” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Example: Responding to Blockage

To illustrate the blockage options, consider a Time-Based Entity Generator block followed by a Single Server block, followed by an Entity Sink block.



Time-Based Entity Generator

Suppose the entity generator has **Response when blocked** set to **Pause generation**. Also, suppose that the intergeneration time is 1 with the first entity generated at $T=1$, and that the service times for the first three entities in the server are 1.5, 2.2, and 1.8. The tables below indicate how the **Response when unblocked** values affect the behavior in the simulation.

Immediate Restart

Time (s)	Behavior
1	Entity generator generates and outputs the first entity to the server. The server's entity input port becomes unavailable. The first entity is scheduled to depart from the server at $T=1+1.5=2.5$.
2	Entity generator generates the second entity and holds it because the OUT port is blocked.
2.5	First entity departs from the server. The server's entity input port becomes available and the second entity advances from the entity generator to the server. The server's entity input port becomes unavailable again. The second entity is scheduled to complete service at $T=2.5+2.2=4.7$. The entity generator schedules the next generation for $T=2.5+1=3.5$.
3.5	Entity generator generates the third entity, and holds it because the OUT port is blocked.
4.7	Second entity departs from the server. The server's entity input port becomes available and the third entity advances from the entity generator to the server. The server's entity input port becomes unavailable again. The third entity is scheduled to complete service at $T=4.7+1.8=6.5$. The entity generator schedules the next generation for $T=4.7+1=5.7$.

Delayed Restart

Time (s)	Behavior
1	Entity generator generates and outputs the first entity to the server. The server's entity input port becomes unavailable. The first entity is scheduled to depart from the server at $T=1+1.5=2.5$.
2	Entity generator generates the second entity and holds it because the OUT port is blocked.
2.5	First entity departs from the server. The server's entity input port becomes available. The entity generator schedules an extra generation event for the second entity at $T=2.5+1=3.5$.
3.5	The second entity advances from the entity generator to the server. The server's entity input port becomes unavailable again. The second entity is scheduled to complete service at $T=3.5+2.2=5.7$. The entity generator schedules the next generation for $T=3.5+1=4.5$.
4.5	Entity generator generates the third entity, and holds it because the OUT port is blocked.
5.7	Second entity departs from the server. The server's entity input port becomes available. The entity generator schedules an extra generation event for the third entity at $T=5.7+1=6.7$.
6.7	The third entity advances from the entity generator to the server. The server's entity input port becomes unavailable again. The third entity is scheduled to complete service at $T=6.7+1.8=8.5$. The entity generator schedules the next generation for $T=6.7+1=7.7$.

See Also

Event-Based Entity Generator, Entity Sink

Time-Based Entity Generator

“Creating Entities Using Intergeneration Times” in the SimEvents
getting started documentation

Purpose Plot data from two attributes of arriving entities

Library SimEvents Sinks

Description



This block plots a curve using data from two real scalar-valued attributes of arriving entities. Use the **Y attribute name** and **X attribute name** parameters to specify which attributes to plot.

Use the **Enable entity OUT port** option to choose whether the entity advances to a subsequent block or whether the block absorbs the arriving entity.

The **Plot type** parameter on the **Plotting** tab determines whether and how the block connects the points that it plots. For details, see “Connections Among Points in Plots” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

Ports

Entity Input Ports

Label	Description
IN	Port for arriving entities, whose attributes contain the data to plot.

Entity Output Ports

Label	Description
OUT	Port for departing entities. You see this port only if you select Enable entity OUT port .

Signal Output Ports

Label	Description
#a	Number of entities that have arrived at the block since the start of the simulation.

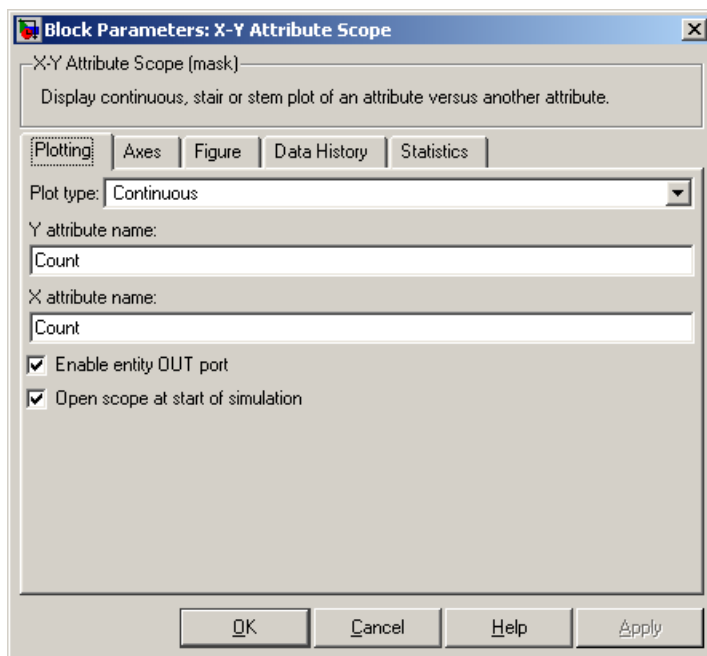
X-Y Attribute Scope

The initial output value, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0.

Dialog Box

To open the block dialog box, click the Parameters toolbar button in the plot window.

Plotting Tab



Plot type

The presentation format for the data. See “Connections Among Points in Plots” in the SimEvents user guide documentation for details.

Y attribute name

Name of the attribute to plot along the vertical axis.

X attribute name

Name of the attribute to plot along the horizontal axis.

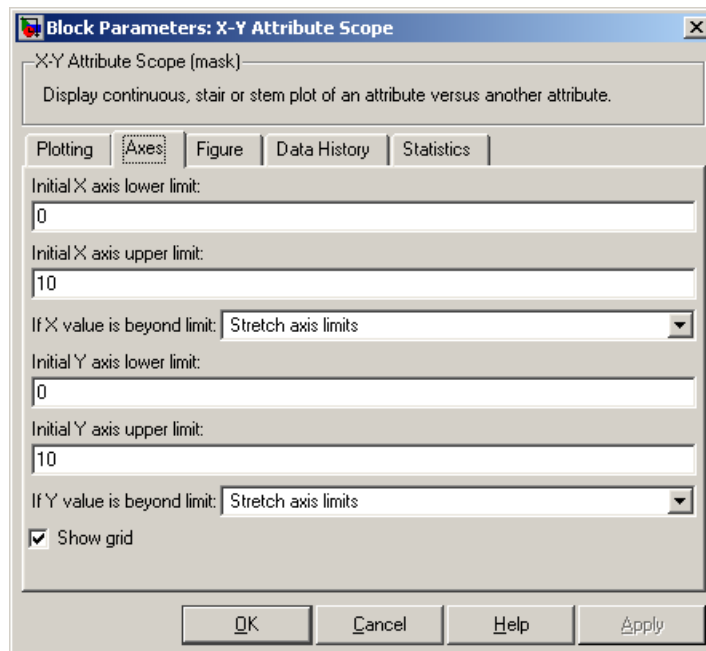
Enable entity OUT port

Causes the block to have an entity output port labeled **OUT**, through which the arriving entity departs. If you clear this box, the block absorbs arriving entities.

Open scope at start of simulation

Selecting this option causes the plot window to open when you start the simulation. If you clear this box, you can open the plot window by double-clicking the block icon.

Axes Tab



X-Y Attribute Scope

Initial X axis lower limit, Initial X axis upper limit

The interval shown on the X axis at the beginning of the simulation. The interval might change from this initial setting due to zooming, autoscaling, or the **If X value is beyond limit** setting.

If X value is beyond limit

Determines how the plot changes if one or more X values are not within the limits shown on the X axis. For details, see “Varying Axis Limits Automatically” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

Initial Y axis lower limit, Initial Y axis upper limit

The interval shown on the Y axis at the beginning of the simulation. The interval might change from this initial setting due to zooming, autoscaling, or the **If Y value is beyond limit** setting.

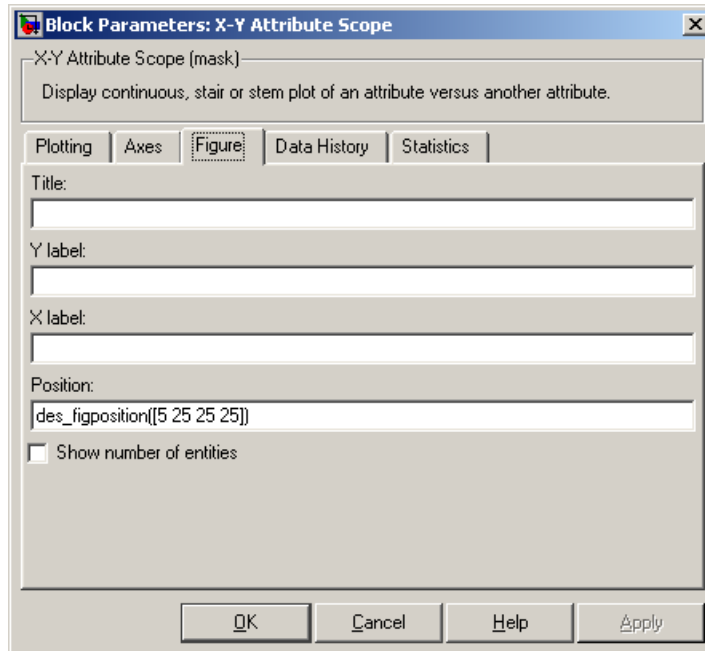
If Y value is beyond limit

Determines how the plot changes if one or more Y values are not within the limits shown on the Y axis. For details, see “Varying Axis Limits Automatically” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

Show grid

Toggles the grid on and off.

Figure Tab



Title

Text that appears as the title of the plot, above the axes.

Y label

Text that appears to the left of the vertical axis.

X label

Text that appears below the horizontal axis.

Position

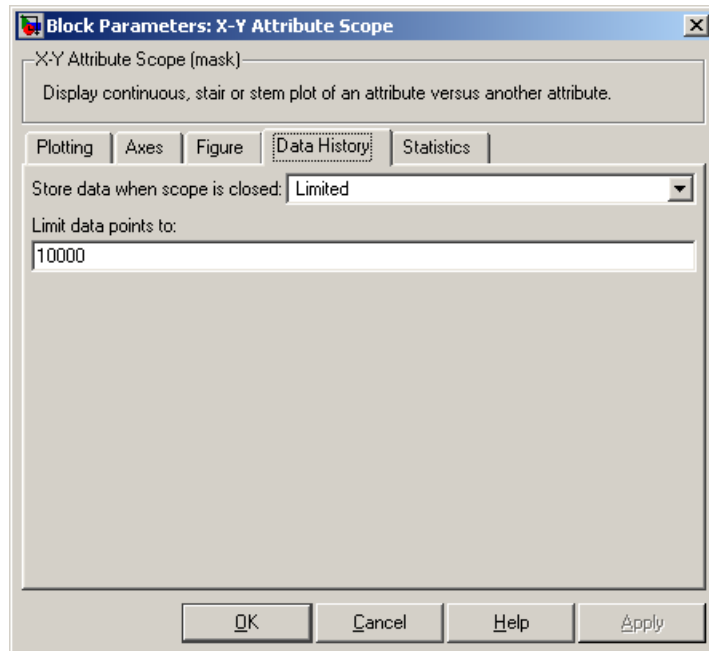
A four-element vector of the form [left bottom width height] specifying the position of the scope window. (0,0) is the lower left corner of the display.

X-Y Attribute Scope

Show number of entities

Displays the number of plotted points using an annotation in the plot window.

Data History Tab



Store data when scope is closed

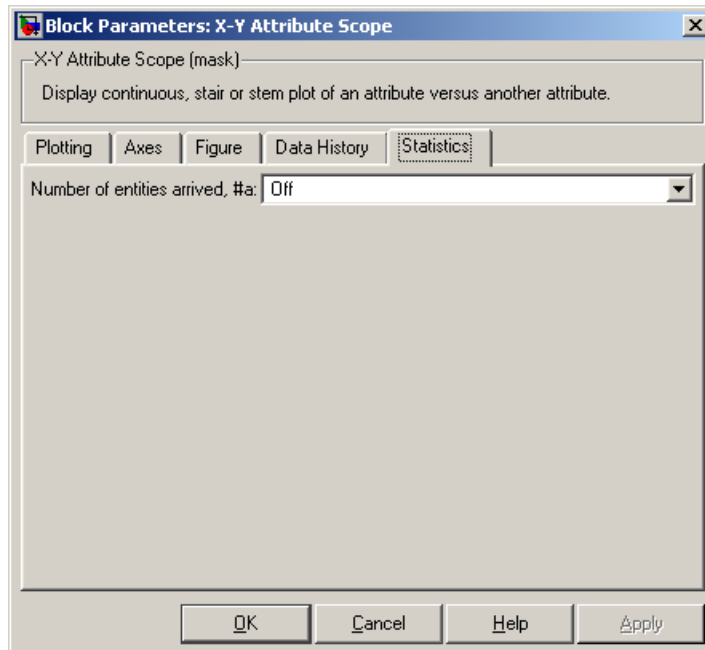
Select **Unlimited** to have the block cache all data for future viewing, **Limited** to cache a portion of the most recent data, and **Disabled** to avoid caching undisplayed data.

Limit data points to

The number of data points the block caches, using the most recent data. You see this field only if you set **Store data when scope is closed** to **Limited**.

Statistics Tab

These parameters determine whether certain ports produce data throughout the simulation, produce data only when you stop or pause the simulation, or are omitted from the block. For descriptions of the affected ports, see the preceding table, “Signal Output Ports”.



Number of entities arrived

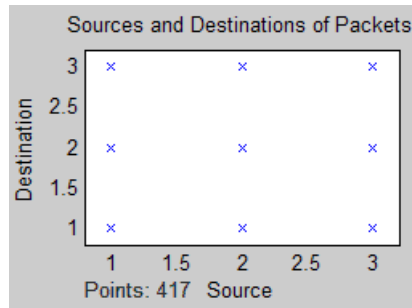
Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled #a.

Examples

You can modify the example in “Example: A Packet Switch” in the SimEvents getting started documentation to check that all possible combinations of source and destination are used in the simulation. Insert an X-Y Attribute Scope block between the Path Combiner and

X-Y Attribute Scope

Output Switch blocks and use it to plot the Destination attribute against the Source attribute.



See Also

Attribute Scope, X-Y Signal Scope

“Plotting Data” in the SimEvents user guide documentation, “Accessing Attributes of Entities” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Purpose Plot data from two signals

Library SimEvents Sinks

Description



This block plots a curve using data from two input signals. The plot is particularly appropriate for data arising from discrete-event simulations or data related to entities because the plot can include zero-duration values.

The **Plot type** parameter on the **Plotting** tab determines whether and how the block connects the points that it plots. For details, see “Connections Among Points in Plots” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

Ports

Signal Input Ports

Label	Description
in	Signal containing data for Y axis.
x	Signal containing data for X axis.

Signal Output Ports

Label	Description
#c	Number of points the block has plotted.

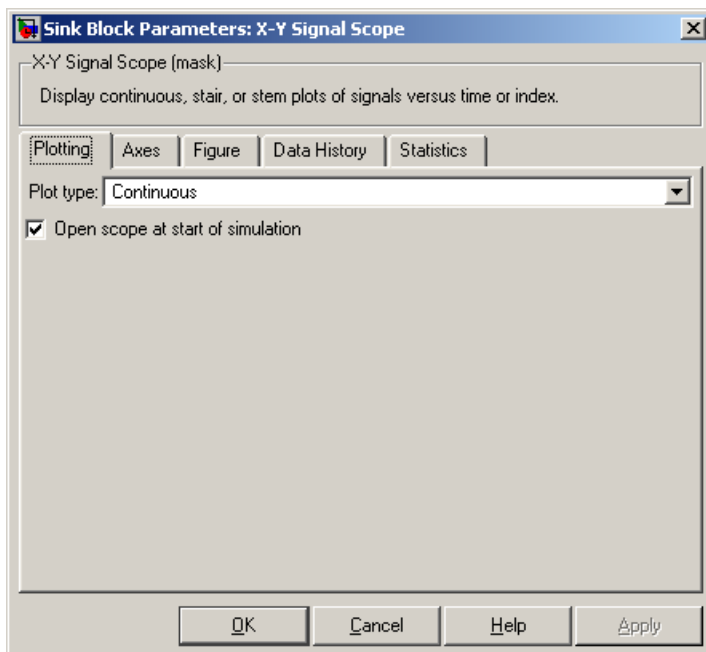
The initial output value, which is in effect from the start of the simulation until the first update by the block, is 0.

X-Y Signal Scope

Dialog Box

To open the block dialog box, click the Parameters toolbar button in the plot window.

Plotting Tab



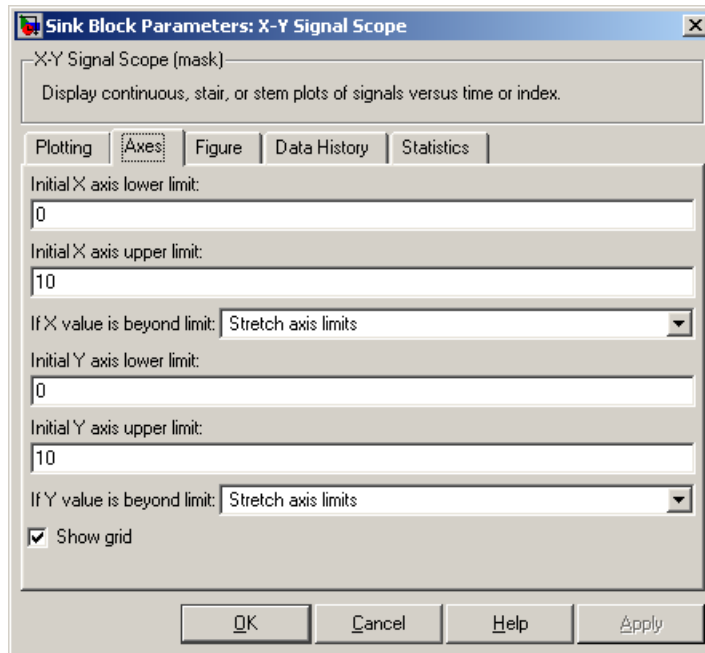
Plot type

The presentation format for the data. See “Connections Among Points in Plots” in the SimEvents user guide documentation for details.

Open scope at start of simulation

Selecting this option causes the plot window to open when you start the simulation. If you clear this box, you can open the plot window by double-clicking the block icon.

Axes Tab



Initial X axis lower limit, Initial X axis upper limit

The interval shown on the X axis at the beginning of the simulation. The interval might change from this initial setting due to zooming, autoscaling, or the **If X value is beyond limit** setting.

If X value is beyond limit

Determines how the plot changes if one or more X values are not within the limits shown on the X axis. For details, see “Varying Axis Limits Automatically” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

X-Y Signal Scope

Initial Y axis lower limit, Initial Y axis upper limit

The interval shown on the Y axis at the beginning of the simulation. The interval might change from this initial setting due to zooming, autoscaling, or the **If Y value is beyond limit** setting.

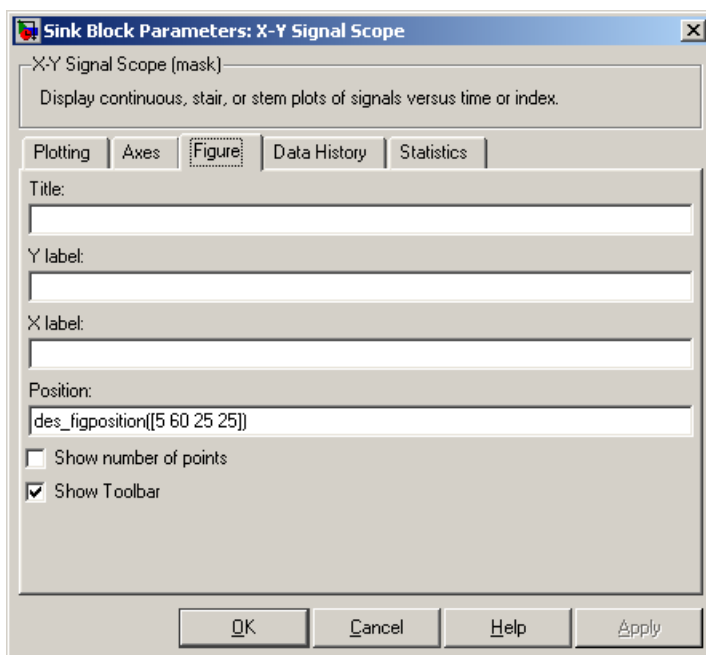
If Y value is beyond limit

Determines how the plot changes if one or more Y values are not within the limits shown on the Y axis. For details, see “Varying Axis Limits Automatically” in the SimEvents user guide documentation.

Show grid

Toggles the grid on and off.

Figure Tab



Title

Text that appears as the title of the plot, above the axes.

Y label

Text that appears to the left of the vertical axis.

X label

Text that appears below the horizontal axis.

Position

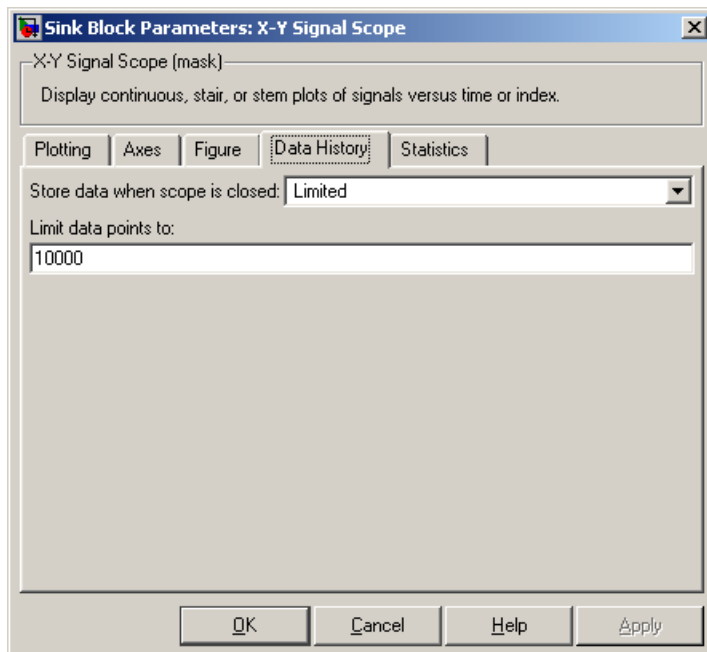
A four-element vector of the form [left bottom width height] specifying the position of the scope window. (0,0) is the lower left corner of the display.

Show number of points

Displays the number of plotted points using an annotation in the plot window.

X-Y Signal Scope

Data History Tab



Store data when scope is closed

Select **Unlimited** to have the block cache all data for future viewing, **Limited** to cache a portion of the most recent data, and **Disabled** to avoid caching undisplayed data.

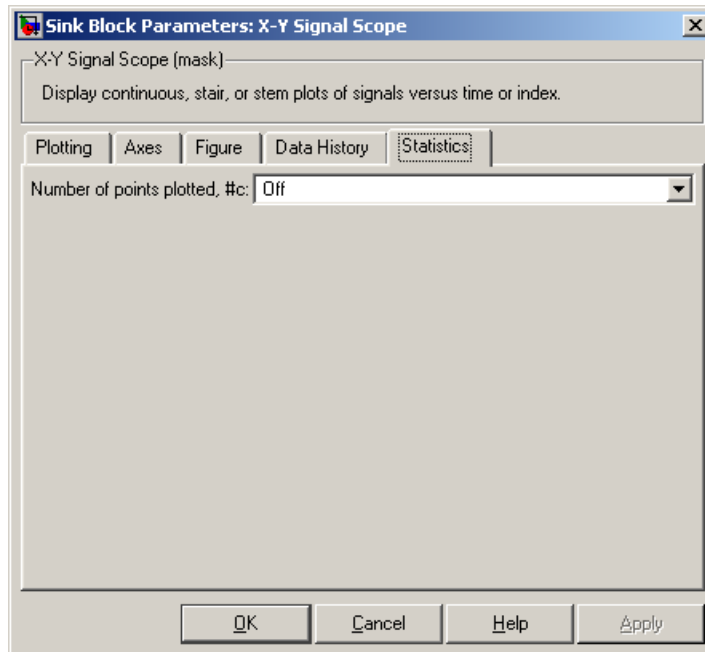
Limit data points to

The number of data points the block caches, using the most recent data. You see this field only if you set **Store data when scope is closed** to **Limited**.

Statistics Tab

These parameters determine whether certain ports produce data throughout the simulation, produce data only when you stop or pause

the simulation, or are omitted from the block. For descriptions of the affected ports, see the preceding table, “Signal Output Ports”.



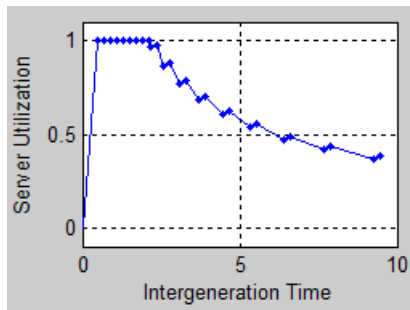
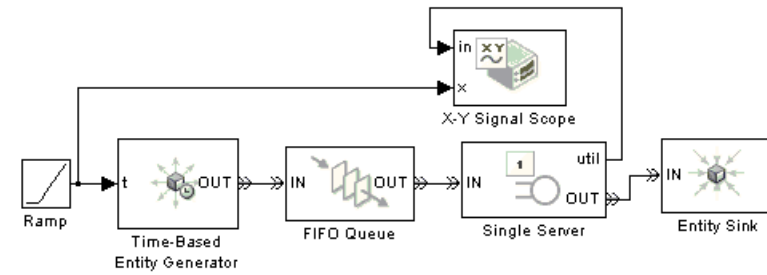
Number of points plotted

Controls the presence and behavior of the signal output port labeled **#c**.

Examples

The model below shows the relationship between the utilization of a server and the interarrival time of entities.

X-Y Signal Scope



See Also

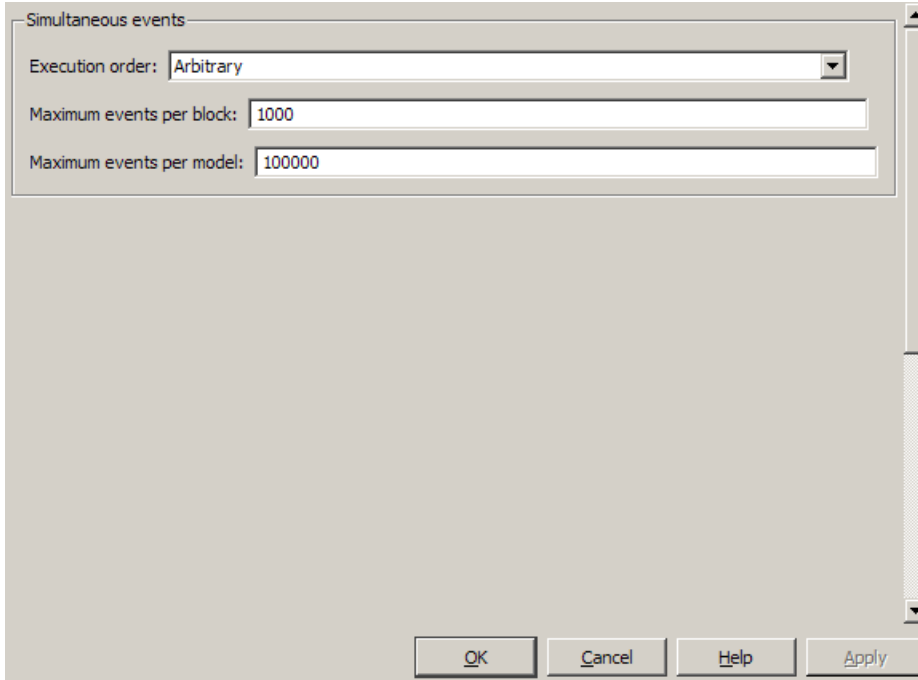
Signal Scope, X-Y Attribute Scope

“Plotting Data” in the SimEvents user guide documentation

Configuration Parameters

- “SimEvents Pane” on page 5-2
- “SimEvents Diagnostics Pane” on page 5-9

SimEvents Pane



In this section...

“SimEvents Pane Overview” on page 5-4

“Execution order” on page 5-5

“Seed for event randomization” on page 5-6

“Maximum events per block” on page 5-7

“Maximum events per model” on page 5-8

SimEvents Pane Overview

Configure modelwide parameters related to discrete-event simulation and the logging of events and entities.

Configuration

This pane appears only if your model contains a SimEvents block.

Execution order

Select an algorithm for determining the sequence for processing simultaneous events having equal priorities.

Settings

Default: Arbitrary

Arbitrary

Causes the simulation to use an internal algorithm to determine the sequence for processing simultaneous events having equal priorities.

Randomized

Causes the simulation to assign equal probability to all possible execution sequences of simultaneous events having equal numerical priorities.

Tip

The processing sequence might be different from the sequence in which the events were scheduled on the event calendar.

Dependency

Selecting Randomized enables **Seed for event randomization**.

Command-Line Information

Parameter: propIdentEvents

Type: double

Value: 0 | 1

Default: 0

See Also

- “Event Sequencing”
- “Procedure for Specifying Equal-Priority Behavior”

Seed for event randomization

Initialize the random number generator for event processing.

Settings

Default: 123456789

Minimum: 0

Maximum: $2^{31}-1$

This is a number that initializes the random number generator used to determine the sequence for processing simultaneous events having equal priorities.

Tips

- For a given value of this parameter, the output of the random number generator is repeatable.
- To avoid unexpected correlations, make the value of this parameter distinct from all other seed parameters in the model (for example, the **Initial seed** parameter in the Event-Based Random Number block).

Dependency

This parameter is enabled by **Execution order**.

Command-Line Information

Parameter: propIdentEventSeed

Type: string

Value:

Default: '123456789'

See Also

“Unexpected Correlation of Random Processes”

Maximum events per block

Limit the number of entity generation, service completion, subsystem execution, and function-call events that each SimEvents block performs at each fixed time instant.

Settings

Default: 1000

Minimum: 2

Maximum: $2^{31}-1$

Command-Line Information

Parameter: propMaxDesBlkSimulEvents

Type: string

Value:

Default: '1000'

See Also

“Livelock Prevention”

Maximum events per model

Limit the total number of events scheduled via the event calendar at each fixed time instant.

Settings

Default: 100000

Minimum: 2

Maximum: $2^{31}-1$

Command-Line Information

Parameter: propMaxDesMdlSimulEvents

Type: string

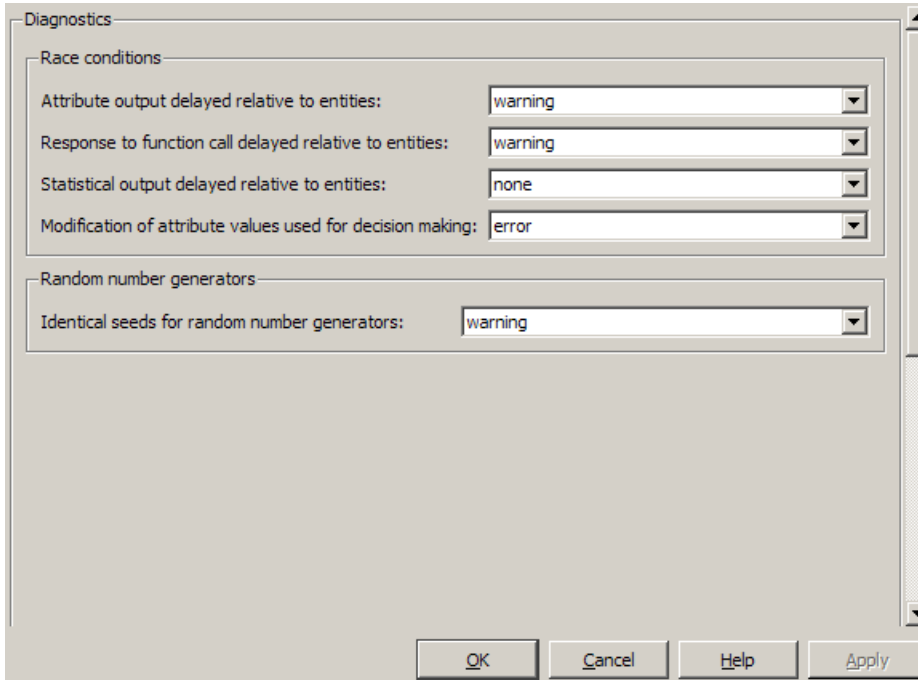
Value:

Default: '100000'

See Also

“Livelock Prevention”

SimEvents Diagnostics Pane



In this section...

“Diagnostics Pane Overview” on page 5-10

“Attribute output delayed relative to entities” on page 5-11

“Response to function call delayed relative to entities” on page 5-13

“Statistical output delayed relative to entities” on page 5-15

“Modification of attribute values used for decision making” on page 5-17

“Identical seeds for random number generators” on page 5-19

Diagnostics Pane Overview

Specify what diagnostic action the application should take, if any, when it detects situations that might cause problems or unexpected results in the simulation.

Configuration

This pane appears only if your model contains a SimEvents block.

Tips

- The options are typically to do nothing or to display a warning or an error message.
- A warning does not terminate a simulation, but an error does.

Attribute output delayed relative to entities

Select the diagnostic action to take if the application detects a situation in which a Get Attribute block updates a signal during entity advancement, but a subsequent block responds to the signal update after the entity has arrived. The application's processing sequence might cause the latter block to process the entity using outdated signal values.

Settings

Default: warning

none

The application does not check for this situation.

warning

When the application detects this situation, it displays a warning.

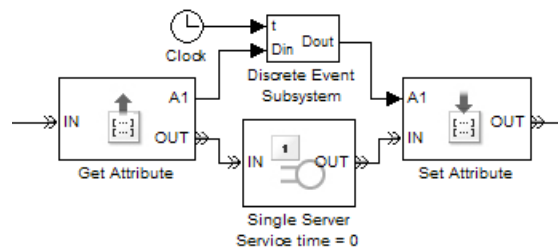
error

When the application detects this situation, it terminates the simulation and displays an error message.

Tip

A Single Server block whose **Service time** parameter is 0 can address the problem by storing the entity while the latter block responds to the signal update.

Example of Solution



For details, see “Using Block Diagrams to Manipulate Attributes”.

Command-Line Information

Parameter: propDiagAttribOutput

Type: double

Value: 0 | 1 | 2

Default: 1

Recommended Settings

Application	Setting
Debugging	warning or error
Efficiency	none

See Also

- “Unexpected Use of Old Value of Signal”
- Managing Race Conditions demo

Response to function call delayed relative to entities

Select the diagnostic action to take if the application detects a situation in which a block issues a function call during entity advancement, but subsequent blocks respond to the function call and its consequences after the entity has arrived. The application's processing sequence might cause subsequent blocks to process the entity using outdated values of a signal whose update is a consequence of the function call.

Settings

Default: warning

none

The application does not check for this situation.

warning

When the application detects this situation, it displays a warning.

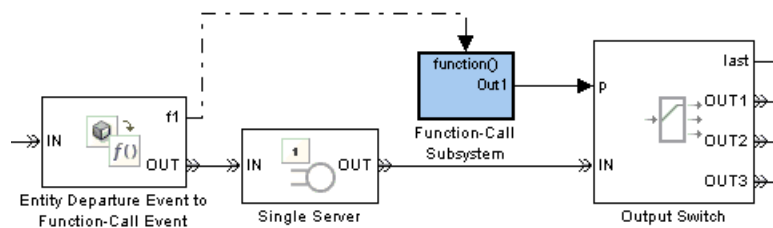
error

When the application detects this situation, it terminates the simulation and displays an error message.

Tip

A Single Server block whose **Service time** parameter is 0 can address the problem by storing the entity while subsequent blocks respond to the function call and its consequences.

Example of Solution



For details, see “Example: Using Entity-Based Timing for Choosing a Port”.

Command-Line Information

Parameter: propDiagFcnCallOutput

Type: double

Value: 0 | 1 | 2

Default: 1

Recommended Settings

Application	Setting
Debugging	warning or error
Efficiency	none

See Also

“Unexpected Use of Old Value of Signal”

Statistical output delayed relative to entities

Select the diagnostic action to take if the application detects a situation in which a block updates a statistical output signal during entity advancement, but a subsequent block responds to the signal update after the entity has arrived. The application's processing sequence might cause the latter block to process the entity using outdated signal values.

Settings

Default: warning

none

The application does not check for this situation.

warning

When the application detects this situation, it displays a warning.

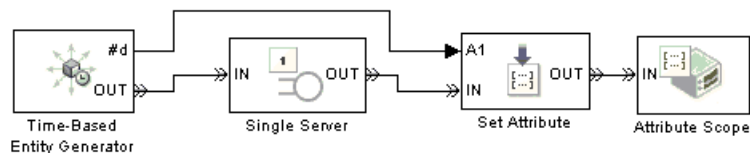
error

When the application detects this situation, it terminates the simulation and displays an error message.

Tip

A Single Server block whose **Service time** parameter is 0 can address the problem by storing the entity while the latter block responds to the signal update.

Example of Solution



For details, see “Example: Sequence of Departures and Statistical Updates”.

Command-Line Information

Parameter: propDiagStatOutput

Type: double
Value: 0 | 1 | 2
Default: 0

Recommended Settings

Application	Setting
Debugging	warning or error
Efficiency	none

See Also

“Unexpected Use of Old Value of Signal”

Modification of attribute values used for decision making

Select the diagnostic action to take if the application detects certain situations in which a block modifies an attribute that a subsequent block uses to determine its availability. In some of these cases, internal queries among blocks might result in a decision based on information that changes when the entity actually advances.

Settings

Default: warning

none

The application does not check for this situation.

warning

When the application detects this situation, it displays a warning.

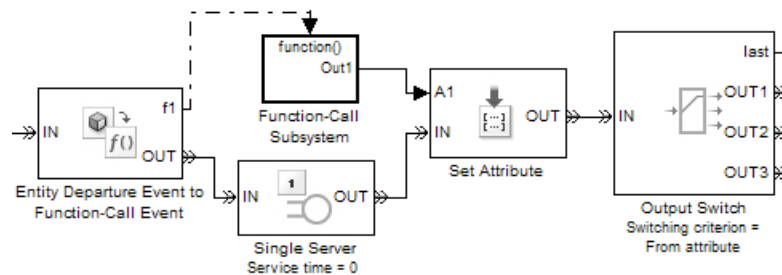
error

When the application detects this situation, it terminates the simulation and displays an error message.

Tip

A Single Server block whose **Service time** parameter is 0 can address the problem by storing the entity while the latter block responds to the signal update.

Example of Solution



The model is similar to the one in “Example: Using Entity-Based Timing for Choosing a Port”, but performs switching based on an attribute rather than a signal value.

Command-Line Information

Parameter: propDiagChangeAttrib

Type: double

Value: 0 | 1 | 2

Default: 2

Recommended Settings

Application	Setting
Debugging	warning or error
Efficiency	none

See Also

“Querying Whether a Subsequent Block Can Accept an Entity”

Identical seeds for random number generators

Select the diagnostic action to take if the application detects that multiple random number generators use the same seed value, which might cause correlations among random processes.

Settings

Default: warning

none

The application does not check for this situation.

warning

When the application detects this situation, it displays a warning.

error

When the application detects this situation, it terminates the simulation and displays an error message.

Tips

- If you set the parameter to warning, the warning message contains hyperlinks labeled “Randomize” and “Randomize All” that can help you address the problem.
- The `se_randomizeseeds` function provides a programmatic way to address the problem.
- Set the parameter to none if duplicate seeds are intentional in your model. For example, the Comparison of Routing Policies demo implements the same random arrival process multiple times, to compare routing policies.

Command-Line Information

Parameter: propRNGIdenticalSeeds

Type: double

Value: 0 | 1 | 2

Default: 1

Recommended Settings

Application	Setting
Debugging	warning or error
Efficiency	none

See Also

- [Avoiding Identical Seeds for Random Number Generators demo](#)
- [“Unexpected Correlation of Random Processes”](#)
- `se_randomize_seeds`

advance

To depart from one block and arrive immediately at another block. An entity advances from block to block during a simulation.

arrival

Entrance of an entity to a block via an entity input port. Arrival is the opposite of departure.

attribute

Data associated with an entity.

For example, an entity might be associated with a size, weight, speed, or part number.

available

The state of an entity input port that permits entities to arrive at the block.

For example, when a Single Server block is empty, its entity input port is available. When the block is busy serving, its entity input port is unavailable.

blocked

The state of an entity output port when an entity is trying to depart via the port and the port connects to an unavailable entity input port of another block.

For example, consider a FIFO Queue block whose entity output port is connected to the Single Server block's entity input port. Suppose the queue contains one entity. The queue's entity output port is blocked if the server's entity input port is unavailable, and not blocked if the server's entity input port is available. If the queue is empty, then its entity output port is not blocked because no entity is trying to depart.

component entity

An entity that forms part of a composite entity.

composite entity

An entity that comprises one or more entities as subordinate parts. The parts are called component entities.

departure

Exit of an entity from a block via an entity output port. Departure is the opposite of arrival.

discrete event subsystem

A subsystem containing time-based blocks that is called at the exact time of each qualifying event, rather than at times suggested by the time-based simulation clock. For the Discrete Event Subsystem block, qualifying events are signal-based events; for an appropriately configured Function-Call Subsystem block, qualifying events are function calls.

For example, the subsystem might contain blocks that end the simulation if the length of a queue exceeds 100, and might be configured so that the subsystem executes only at the exact moments when the queue reports an increased length.

entity

An abstract representation of an item of interest in a discrete-event simulation. The specific interpretation of an entity depends on what you are modeling. Entities can carry data, known as attributes.

For example, an entity could represent a packet in a communication network, a person using a bank of elevators, or a part on a conveyor belt.

entity input port

An input port at which an entity can potentially arrive. An entity input port can be available or unavailable; this state, which can change during the simulation, helps determine whether the port actually accepts the arrivals of new entities.

entity output port

An output port from which an entity can potentially depart. An entity output port can have a state of blocked or not blocked; this state, which can change during the simulation, determines whether the port's attempt to output an entity is successful.

entity path

A connection from an entity output port to an entity input port, depicted as a line connecting the entity ports of two blocks. An entity path represents the equivalence between an entity's departure from the first block and arrival at the second block. The connection line depicts a relationship between the two blocks.

An entity path is in active use by an entity only at zero or more discrete times during the simulation. By contrast, a connection line between signal ports represents a signal that has a well-defined value at all times during the simulation.

entity port

An entity input port or an entity output port.

entity priority

A real number associated with an entity, used to determine its sequence in a priority queue.

Contrast with event priority.

entity-departure subsystem

A kind of discrete event subsystem that is called at the exact time of each entity departure from a block or blocks, rather than at times suggested by the time-based simulation clock. See "Creating Entity-Departure Subsystems" in the SimEvents user guide documentation for details.

event

An instantaneous discrete incident that changes a state variable, an output, and/or the occurrence of other events. The prototypical events are arrivals and departures of entities. Examples of events are the generation of a new data packet in communications, the exit of a person from an elevator, and the placement of a new part on a conveyor belt.

event calendar

The internal list of events that are scheduled for the current time or future times.

For example, when a server begins its service time on a specific entity, the application inserts an entry into the event calendar for the completion of service on that entity at a future time. In a system

representing elevator passengers, this event calendar entry might represent the event whereby a specific person in an elevator reaches the desired floor.

event priority

A positive integer associated with an event scheduled on the event calendar, used to sequence the processing of simultaneous events. Simultaneous events having distinct numerical event priorities are processed in ascending order of the event priority values.

Contrast with entity priority.

event translation

Conversion of one event into another. The result of the translation is often a function call, but can be another type of event. The result of the translation can occur at the same time as, or a later time than, the original event.

event-based signal

A signal that can change in response to discrete events. For example, the signal representing the number of entities in a queue changes upon each arrival at or departure from the queue.

event-based simulation

A simulation that permits the system's state transitions to depend on asynchronous discrete incidents called events.

function-call event

A discrete invocation request carried from block to block by a special signal called a function-call signal. A function-call event is also called simply a function call.

intergeneration time

The time interval between successive generations, as in a Time-Based Entity Generator block.

monitoring port

A signal input port that is designed for observing signal values. Contrast with notifying port.

notifying port

A signal input port that notifies the preceding block when a certain event has occurred. When the preceding block is the Event-Based Random Number block, it responds to the notification by generating a new random number.

For example, the **t** input port of a Single Server block is a notifying port; when connected to this port, the Event-Based Random Number block generates a new random number each time it receives notification that an entity has arrived at the server.

pending entity

An entity that tries and fails to depart from a block. The failure occurs because the entity output port through which the entity would depart is connected to an unavailable entity input port of another block.

preemption

The replacement of an entity in a server block by an entity that satisfies certain criteria.

reactive port

A signal input port that listens for updates or changes in the input signal and causes an appropriate reaction in the block possessing the port. For example, the **p** port on an Input Switch block listens for changes in the input signal; the block reacts by selecting a new entity port for potential arrivals.

sample time hit event

An update in the value of a signal that is connected to a block configured to react to signal updates. The updated value could be the same as or different from the previous value.

signal port

An input or output port that represents a numerical quantity that changes over time and that is defined for all times during the simulation. Unlike an entity port, a signal port has no state and does not have entity arrivals or entity departures.

signal-based event

A sample time hit event, value change event, or trigger event.

simultaneous events

Events that occur at the same value, or sufficiently close values, of the simulation clock. Events scheduled on the event calendar for times T and $T+\Delta t$ are considered simultaneous if $0 \leq \Delta t \leq 128 \cdot \text{eps} \cdot T$, where eps is the floating-point relative accuracy in MATLAB software and T is the simulation time.

For example, in a D/D/1 queuing system where the arrival rate equals the service rate, an entity generation event and a service completion event are simultaneous. Parameters in the model determine which of these events occurs first, though the clock has the same value in both cases.

time-based signal

A signal that can change only in response to the simulation clock.

time-based simulation

A simulation in which state transitions depend on time.

For example, a simulation based solely on differential equations in which time is an independent variable is a time-based simulation.

timeout event

An event that causes an entity to depart via a special output port when the entity has exceeded a previously established time limit. Use the Schedule Timeout block to schedule a timeout event for each arriving entity. Optionally, use the Cancel Timeout block to remove a timeout event from the event calendar before the event occurs. See “Forcing Departures Using Timeouts” in the SimEvents user guide documentation for details.

timeout interval

The duration between an entity’s arrival at a Schedule Timeout block and the scheduled time of the entity’s timeout event. See “Forcing Departures Using Timeouts” in the SimEvents user guide documentation for details.

trigger edge

A rising edge or falling edge of a signal. A rising edge is an increase from a negative or zero value to a positive value (or zero if the initial

value is negative). A falling edge is a decrease from a positive or a zero value to a negative value (or zero if the initial value is positive).

trigger event

A trigger edge in a signal that is connected to a block configured to react to trigger edges.

trigger signal

A signal whose trigger edges are used to invoke a behavior during the simulation.

unavailable

The state of an entity input port that prevents entities from arriving at the block.

For example, when a Single Server block is empty, its entity input port is available. When the block is busy serving, its entity input port is unavailable.

value change event

An increase or decrease in the numerical value of a signal that is connected to a block configured to react to relevant changes.

zero-duration value

A value that an event-based signal assumes at an instant in time but that does not persist for a positive duration.

For example, when a full N-server advances one entity to the next block, the statistical signal representing the number of entities in the block assumes the value N-1. However, if the departure causes another entity to arrive at the block at the same time instant, then the statistical signal assumes the value N. The value of N-1, which does not persist for a positive duration, is a zero-duration value. This phenomenon occurs in many situations; see “Working with Multivalued Signals” in the SimEvents user guide documentation for details.

A

Attribute Function block 4-2

Attribute Scope block 4-5

C

Cancel Timeout block 4-15

configuration parameters 5-4

 SimEvents Diagnostics pane 5-10

 Attribute output delayed relative to
 entities 5-11

 Identical seeds for random number
 generators 5-19

 Modification of attribute values used for
 decision making 5-17

 Response to function call delayed relative
 to entities 5-13

 Statistical output delayed relative to
 entities 5-15

 SimEvents® pane

 Execution order 5-5

 Maximum events per block 5-7

 Maximum events per model 5-8

 Seed for event randomization 5-6

Conn block 4-20

D

delays

 entities 4-105

Discrete Event Inport block 4-22

Discrete Event Outport block 4-25

Discrete Event Signal to Workspace block 4-26

Discrete Event Subsystem block 4-29

E

Enabled Gate block 4-32

Entity Combiner block 4-36

Entity Departure Counter block 4-43

Entity Departure Event to Function-Call Event
 block 4-47

Entity Sink block 4-53

Entity Splitter block 4-55

Entity-Based Function-Call Event Generator
 block 4-63

Event-Based Entity Generator block 4-66

Event-Based Random Number block 4-72

Event-Based Sequence block 4-84

F

FIFO Queue block 4-88

G

Get Attribute block 4-95

I

Infinite Server block 4-105

Initial Value block 4-112

Input Switch block 4-115

Instantaneous Entity Counting Scope
 block 4-120

Instantaneous Event Counting Scope block 4-126

L

LIFO Queue block 4-133

N

N-Server block 4-139

O

Output Switch block 4-147

P

Path Combiner block 4-159

ports
 event-based random numbers 4-72
 event-based signals 4-85
Priority Queue block 4-166

R

Read Timer block 4-173
Release Gate block 4-178
Replicate block 4-183

S

Schedule Timeout block 4-190
servers
 infinite 4-105
Set Attribute block 4-196
Signal Latch block 4-208

Signal Scope block 4-219
Signal-Based Event to Function-Call Event
 block 4-228
Signal-Based Function-Call Event Generator
 block 4-235
Single Server block 4-239
Start Timer block 4-252
Subsystem Configuration block 4-255

T

Time-Based Entity Generator block 4-256

X

X-Y Attribute Scope block 4-265
X-Y Signal Scope block 4-273