

AN ANALYSIS OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE  
FACILITIES BY SIMULATION

By

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## PREFACE

In modern business and industry, the manager of operations is charged with the responsibility of meeting certain objectives within the strict limits of time, cost, and available resources. As he evaluates the demands of the situation and selects the support facilities for his operations, he often faces very complex problems. Many of these problems are not mentioned in the textbooks. They are difficult to define, are not related to any one particular solution technique, and are subject to change from day-to-day. Still, the problems must be solved with sound practical methods. \*

This thesis is a summary of research done on such a problem. It explains a simulation program analyzing the traffic load on a dispatch center; it allows the operations manager to model his own problem situation, and to select that combination of telephone facilities providing satisfactory service at minimum cost.

The program has been written in the General Purpose Simulation System language for the IBM 360 computer. Accepting a simple description of the actual inbound telephone traffic pattern, it simulates a work-month of telephone operations and computes the cost for service by three separate procedures: ordinary station-to-station long

distance, measured Wide Area Telephone Service, and full-time Wide Area Telephone Service. The occurrence of busy signals is also tabulated to reflect overloading of the lines.

In designing this procedure, I assured first that the analysis was theoretically sound. Then, since it was my opinion that the manager has the right to make his own decision, I made it possible for him to see the results of each type of facility insofar as cost and service are concerned. In addition, the manager can see what changes would take place if additional lines were added or if the nature or frequency of the calls were altered. The objective was to provide managers a means of satisfying questions accurately, quickly, economically, and at no risk to the day-to-day business operation.

This thesis is the culmination of my Ph.D. program, which was begun with the support of a fifteen-month National Science Foundation Faculty Fellowship while on educational leave of absence from the General Motors Corporation. The opportunity to continue the program was provided by Professor Wilson J. Bentley, Head of the School of Industrial Engineering and Management at the Oklahoma State University, in the form of a Graduate Assistantship.

My Committee Chairman, Dr. Hamed K. Eldin, encouraged me continuously and made possible the finding and the formulation of the thesis problem. Dr. Earl J. Ferguson advised

me well on the selection of courses in his role as committee member.

Particularly, I am indebted to Professor Fred M. Black, of the Computer Science Department. His advice and cooperation in the actual GPSS programming saved countless hours of frustration.

Many others have contributed to my successful completion of the program: Miss Velda Davis, whose editing and typing was most professional; Mr. Frank Cochran and my other friends at Bray Lines, Incorporated at Cushing, Oklahoma, for guidelines and data on the thesis problem; Mr. Robert Gumm and the staff of the Oklahoma State Computer Center where efficient and courteous service was always available; all the members of the School of Industrial Engineering and Management who have taught so much by word and by example.

Finally, I must express my sincere gratefulness to my wife, Jo Anne, and my children, Philip, Amy, and Audrey. In addition to their support and their sacrifices, their confidence in my success was truly heartening.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

A digital simulation program is herein designed for the analysis of long-distance telephone service inbound to a dispatch center from remote locations across the country. It will assist an organizational systems analyst in accomplishing the following:

- (1) calculating the cost of inbound long distance service for any selected number of calls on the basis of full-time WATS (Wide Area Telephone Service), measured WATS or conventional station-to-station long distance day rate procedures for comparative purposes;
- (2) showing the effect of regulation of the average time spent per call;
- (3) showing the effect of increases in the arrival rate of the calls;
- (4) showing the effect of added lines on the total cost and on the frequency of busy signals;
- (5) considering the redesign of facilities as changes are made in the cost of specific services (namely, full-time WATS, measured

WATS, and long distance service).

The problem presented itself among many others in the course of the design of a specific management information system. Data essential to the business of a firm was received continuously in a dispatch center. This center was primarily manned with five operators, each assigned to a different area of the country. The attention of the manager was directed to the telephone facilities used by the dispatchers when he received a monthly telephone bill in excess of ten thousand dollars. Realizing that certain levels of activity merit the use of full-time WATS lines and that others deserve measured WATS or simple long distance service, the manager formulated this basic problem: For each of the seven concentric telephone zones surrounding a given geographic point, what is the proper combination of services (full-time WATS, measured WATS, or conventional station-to-station long distance) and guidelines that will result in low cost and reasonable customer satisfaction?

This is not a classic problem in optimization for several reasons:

- (1) The interaction of the variables involved is far too complex to allow a single mathematical model or algorithm to represent the situation.
- (2) There are difficulties in gathering data that force the use of some theoretical distributions and there are opportunities that easily allow the use of empirical data to represent

the situation at hand.

- (3) The ability of the operator to influence the duration of an individual call introduces another option in controlling over-all cost.
- (4) Continuous changes in the telephone rates and in the proportion of telephone traffic from each zone tend to limit the useful life of an optimal decision for any single set of circumstances.

The search for previous work on this problem began with the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. Local district managers and sales personnel were most interested and eager to help, but could provide no reference to substantial research on this specific problem. Rates, costs, and billing procedures were provided with the assurance of continued cooperation.

A review of professional publications revealed a very limited amount of telephone systems analysis on similar problems; therefore, the history of simulation was reviewed beginning with the early works of Conway (1) and Maxwell (2). This led to more extensive study of simulation techniques employing FORTRAN and GPSS (General Purpose Simulation System). Mize and Cox (3), McMillan and Gonzalez (4), Schmidt and Taylor (5) show that the problems can be treated successfully with simulation techniques, especially where the theoretical and empirical distributions must be merged in fairly complicated interaction.

Over the period of one year, the simulation model described in this thesis was assembled with GPSS and was expanded and tested in the course of some sixty runs on the IBM 360.

In general, the user describes the problem situation by specifying the arrival rate of the calls, the mean duration of the calls, and the pattern of the sources of the calls across the country in terms of zone. In addition, the number of lines from each zone can be selected and the caller's delay before replacing an incomplete call is an optional part of the input. A more permanent part of the program, but still classified as input, is a translation of the prevailing costs and rate tables for the services considered. These can be modified to agree with the use of additional lines or changes in service charges.

The simulation handles the problem by generating calls at the predesignated mean interval, programmed as an exponential distribution.

Durations of the calls are also randomly selected from an exponential distribution with the desired mean. After the complete run has simulated this flow of calls along with conflict over the use of available lines resulting in busy signals and replaced calls, the costs of operation in each zone are calculated for each of the three modes of operation, full-time WATS, measured WATS, and common long distance service. There is also a tally of the number of busy signals met in each zone.

The following chapters explain this program in detail. There is justification for the selection of certain theoretical distributions and instructions for the substitution of others. Examples of several runs are provided with explicit notes on each.

## CHAPTER II

### ANALYSIS OF THE COSTS

#### Cost Calculation

The Bell Telephone System provides a Wide Area Telephone Service (WATS) for high volume users of long distance lines. In most cases, it is to the advantage of the commercial user to choose full-time WATS lines with a fixed cost or measured WATS lines with a minimum fixed cost and an incremental cost over the common long distance service. To simplify the process of displaying and calculating costs for WATS service, the entire United States has been divided into zones. For each state, there is a set of seven irregular but concentric zones radiating from that state. The boundaries of the zones coincide with state lines and as a result the larger western states form fewer but wider zones than the eastern states. (See Figure 1 for an example of a zone map for Oklahoma.) Once the zones are established for a given base state, rates for full-time WATS and measured WATS service are quoted by zone. Table I shows sample costs for the State of Oklahoma.

To simulate the accumulation of cost, each call is randomly assigned a source zone according to an empirical distribution and a random duration from another distribution.

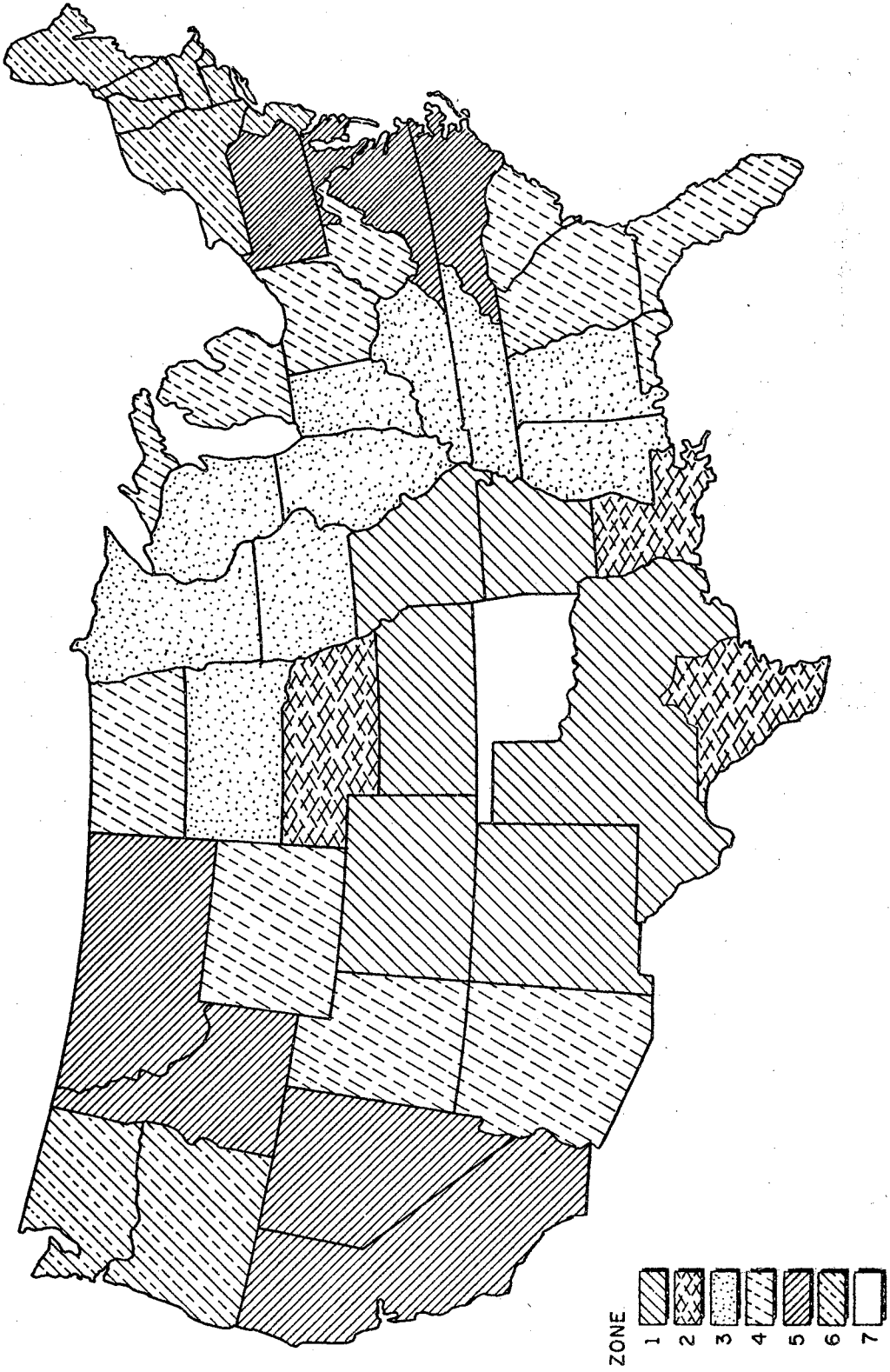


Figure 1. Wide Area Telephone Service to Oklahoma



TABLE I  
MONTHLY RATES FOR WIDE AREA TELEPHONE SERVICE

Zone	Full Time	Measured Time	
		First 10 Hours	Each Additional Hour
1	\$ 900.00	\$ 220.00	\$ 16.50
2	1100.00	240.00	18.50
3	1300.00	260.00	20.50
4	1500.00	280.00	22.00
5	1750.00	310.00	23.50
6	1850.00	325.00	24.50
7	545.00	165.00	13.00

A cost table was constructed to hold the equivalent long distance charges for calls to the center of the respective zones. For example, to Oklahoma City, a call from Zone 5 spans an average of 1100 miles. The costs for that distance were drawn from long distance station-to-station day rate tables for call durations of one to fifteen minutes and were loaded as entries one through fifteen on line 5 of the long distance cost table. The zone and duration of a simulated call are used as entering arguments to the cost table and the total cost for the call is extracted. Tables II, III, and IV illustrate these points.

The cost of measured WATS service is based on the total time used regardless of the number of calls made. Therefore, it was necessary to accumulate the time spent on each of the simulated calls until the run was complete and conduct the measured WATS cost procedure for each zone separately. The rate structure specifies a fixed cost for the first ten hours and an additional cost for each hour thereafter. This is best managed in simulation by the use of continuous functions; again, one for each zone with the total usage time expressed as the independent variable. Figure 2 shows these cost functions, merely graphic translations of the costs in Table I under measured WATS.

There is no calculation required for the full-time WATS data. It is initialized and printed out in the proper table to permit easy comparison with the alternate modes of cost calculation.

TABLE II

LONG DISTANCE RATE TABLE - INTERSTATE

INTERSTATE COMPUTED CHARGE TABLE																			
OPERATOR HANDLED ONLY																			
NON-COIN (BLACK) COIN DEPOSITS (RED)																			
LONG LINES SCHEDULE NO. 1																			
RULES GOVERNING USE OF X, A & B SECTIONS		COMPOSITION OF TABLE																	
1. Amounts shown in Section X should not be added together nor added to amounts in Sections A and B.		H - Holidays																	
2. Amounts in Section A must never be added together nor added to an amount in Section X, but may be added to one or more amounts in Section B.		Holiday Rates apply on:																	
3. Amounts in Section B are to be used only for addition to an amount in Section A and must never be used alone, nor added to amounts in Section X.		Christmas, New Years, July 4, Thanksgiving & Labor Day.																	
RATE STEP CLASS	HOURS DAYS	X		A										B					
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	10	20	30	
15 S	5P-8A Mon-Fri	60	75	90	105	120	Minutes of Conversation												
18 S	All Sat, Sun & H	65	20	35	50	65	Computed Toll Charge—Excluding Tax												
197-244							Coin Deposit—Including Tax												
							Miles												
2S (PD)	ALL HOURS	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	50	100	150	
	ALL DAYS	15	06	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	70	75	50	100	150	
1- (COL)	ALL HOURS	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	50	100	150	
	ALL DAYS	35	05	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	50	55	60	65	70	55	110	165	
10 2P	ALL HOURS	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	50	100	150	
	ALL DAYS	55	05	10	15	20	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	55	110	165	
3S (PD)	ALL HOURS	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	50	100	150	
	ALL DAYS	20	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	70	75	55	110	165	
11- (COL)	ALL HOURS	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	50	100	150	
	ALL DAYS	35	05	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	50	55	60	65	70	55	110	165	
16 3P	ALL HOURS	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	50	100	150	
	ALL DAYS	55	05	10	15	20	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	55	110	165	
4S (PD)	ALL HOURS	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	50	100	150	
	ALL DAYS	30	05	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	55	60	65	70	55	110	165	
17- (COL)	ALL HOURS	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	50	100	150	
	ALL DAYS	35	05	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	50	55	60	65	70	55	110	165	
22 4P	ALL HOURS	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	50	100	150	
	ALL DAYS	55	05	10	15	20	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	55	110	165	

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RATE STEP CLASS	HOURS DAYS	X		A										B				
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	10	20	30
5S 23-	ALL HOURS	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	100	200	300
	ALL DAYS	35	10	20	30	40	55	65	75	85	95	110	120	130	140	110	220	330
30 5P	ALL HOURS	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	100	200	300
	ALL DAYS	55	10	20	35	45	55	65	75	90	100	110	120	130	145	110	220	330
6S 31-	ALL HOURS	35	45	55	65	75	85	95	105	115	125	135	145	155	165	100	200	300
	ALL DAYS	40	10	20	30	45	55	65	75	85	100	110	120	130	140	110	220	330
40 6P	ALL HOURS	55	65	75	85	95	105	115	125	135	145	155	165	175	185	100	200	300
	ALL DAYS	60	10	25	35	45	55	65	80	90	100	110	120	135	145	110	220	330
7S 41-	ALL HOURS	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	100	200	300
	ALL DAYS	45	10	20	30	45	55	65	75	85	100	110	120	130	140	110	220	330
55 7P	ALL HOURS	65	75	85	95	105	115	125	135	145	155	165	175	185	195	100	200	300
	ALL DAYS	70	15	25	35	45	55	70	80	90	100	110	125	135	145	110	220	330
8S 56-	8A-5P Mon-Fri	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	165	180	195	210	225	240	150	300	450
	All Sat, Sun & H	50	15	35	50	65	80	100	115	130	150	165	180	200	215	165	330	495
70 8P	5P-8A Mon-Fri	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	100	200	300
	All Sat, Sun & H	45	10	20	30	45	55	65	75	85	100	110	120	130	140	110	220	330
85 9S 71-	8A-5P Mon-Fri	70	85	100	115	130	145	160	175	190	205	220	235	250	265	150	300	450
	All Sat, Sun & H	75	10	25	35	45	55	70	80	90	100	110	120	135	145	110	220	330
90 9P	8A-5P Mon-Fri	50	65	80	95	110	125	140	155	170	185	200	215	230	245	150	300	450
	All Sat, Sun & H	55	15	35	50	65	85	100	115	130	150	165	180	200	215	165	330	495
85 9P	5P-8A Mon-Fri	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	100	200	300
	All Sat, Sun & H	45	10	20	30	45	55	65	75	85	100	110	120	130	140	110	220	330
85 9P	8A-5P Mon-Fri	80	95	110	125	140	155	170	185	200	215	230	245	260	275	150	300	450
	All Sat, Sun & H	80	10	20	30	40	55	65	75	85	95	110	120	130	140	110	220	330

TABLE II (Continued)

RATE STEP CLASS	HOURS DAYS	X	A														B		
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	10	20	30
<b>10 S</b>	8A-5P Mon-Fri	55 60	70 15	85 35	100 50	115 65	130 85	145 100	160 115	175 135	190 150	205 165	220 180	235 200	250 215	150 165	300 330	450 495	
	5P-8A Mon-Fri All Sat, Sun & H	40 45	50 10	60 20	70 30	80 45	90 55	100 65	110 75	120 85	130 100	140 110	150 120	160 130	170 140	100 110	200 220	300 330	
<b>10 P</b>	8A-5P Mon-Fri	85 95	100 15	115 30	130 50	145 65	160 80	175 100	190 115	205 130	220 145	235 165	250 180	265 200	280 215	150 165	300 330	450 495	
	5P-8A Mon-Fri All Sat, Sun & H	85 95	95 10	105 20	115 30	125 45	135 55	145 65	155 75	165 85	175 100	185 110	195 120	205 130	215 140	100 110	200 220	300 330	
<b>11 S</b>	8A-5P Mon-Fri	60 65	75 20	90 35	105 50	120 65	135 80	150 100	165 115	180 130	195 150	210 165	225 180	240 200	255 215	150 165	300 330	450 495	
	5P-8A Mon-Fri All Sat, Sun & H	45 50	60 15	75 35	90 50	105 65	120 80	135 100	150 115	165 130	180 150	195 165	210 180	225 200	240 215	150 165	300 330	450 495	
<b>11 P</b>	ALL HOURS ALL DAYS	95 105	110 15	125 35	140 50	155 65	170 80	185 100	200 115	215 130	230 150	245 165	260 180	275 200	290 215	150 165	300 330	450 495	
	8A-5P Mon-Fri	65 70	85 25	105 45	125 70	145 90	165 110	185 130	205 155	225 180	245 200	265 220	285 240	305 265	325 285	200 220	400 440	600 660	
<b>12 S</b>	8A-5P Mon-Fri	65 70	85 25	105 45	125 70	145 90	165 110	185 130	205 155	225 180	245 200	265 220	285 240	305 265	325 285	200 220	400 440	600 660	
	5P-8A Mon-Fri All Sat, Sun & H	50 55	65 15	80 35	95 50	110 65	125 85	140 100	155 115	170 130	185 150	200 165	215 180	230 200	245 215	150 165	300 330	450 495	
<b>12 P</b>	8A-5P Mon-Fri	100 110	120 20	140 45	160 65	180 90	200 110	220 130	240 155	260 175	280 200	300 220	320 240	340 265	360 285	200 220	400 440	600 660	
	5P-8A Mon-Fri All Sat, Sun & H	100 110	115 20	130 35	145 50	160 65	175 85	190 100	205 115	220 130	235 150	250 165	265 180	280 200	295 215	150 165	300 330	450 495	
<b>13 S</b>	8A-5P Mon-Fri	70 75	90 25	110 45	130 70	150 90	170 110	190 135	210 155	230 180	250 200	270 220	290 245	310 265	330 290	200 220	400 440	600 660	
	5P-8A Mon-Fri All Sat, Sun & H	55 60	70 15	85 35	100 50	115 65	130 85	145 100	160 115	175 135	190 150	205 165	220 180	235 200	250 215	150 165	300 330	450 495	
<b>13 P</b>	8A-5P Mon-Fri	110 120	130 20	150 45	170 65	190 90	210 110	230 135	250 155	270 175	290 200	310 220	330 245	350 265	370 285	200 220	400 440	600 660	
	5P-8A Mon-Fri All Sat, Sun & H	110 120	125 20	140 35	155 50	170 65	185 85	200 100	215 115	230 135	245 150	260 165	275 185	290 200	305 215	150 165	300 330	450 495	

FEBRUARY 1, 1970

RATE STEP CLASS	HOURS DAYS	X	A														B		
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	10	20	30
<b>15 S</b>	8A-5P Mon-Fri	80 90	100 20	120 40	140 65	160 85	180 110	200 130	220 150	240 175	260 195	280 220	300 240	320 260	340 285	200 220	400 440	600 660	
	5P-8A Mon-Fri All Sat, Sun & H	60 65	75 20	90 35	105 50	120 65	135 85	150 100	165 115	180 135	195 150	210 165	225 185	240 200	255 215	150 165	300 330	450 495	
<b>15 P</b>	8A-5P Mon-Fri	120 130	140 25	160 45	180 70	200 90	220 110	240 135	260 155	280 180	300 200	320 220	340 245	360 265	380 290	200 220	400 440	600 660	
	5P-8A Mon-Fri All Sat, Sun & H	120 130	135 20	150 35	165 50	180 70	185 85	210 100	225 120	240 135	255 150	270 165	285 185	300 200	315 215	150 165	300 330	450 495	
<b>17 S</b>	8A-5P Mon-Fri	90 100	115 25	140 55	165 80	190 110	215 135	240 165	265 190	290 220	315 245	340 275	365 300	390 330	415 355	250 275	500 550	750 825	
	5P-8A Mon-Fri All Sat, Sun & H	65 70	80 20	95 35	110 50	125 70	140 85	155 100	170 115	185 135	200 150	215 165	230 185	245 200	260 215	150 165	300 330	450 495	
<b>17 P</b>	8A-5P Mon-Fri	135 150	160 25	185 55	210 80	235 110	260 135	285 165	310 190	335 220	360 245	385 270	410 300	435 330	460 365	250 275	500 550	750 825	
	5P-8A Mon-Fri All Sat, Sun & H	135 150	150 25	165 50	180 75	195 100	210 130	225 165	240 195	255 220	270 250	285 275	300 305	315 330	330 215	150 165	300 330	450 495	
<b>19 S</b>	8A-5P Mon-Fri	100 110	125 30	150 55	175 85	200 110	225 140	250 165	275 195	300 220	325 250	350 275	375 305	400 330	425 360	250 275	500 550	750 825	
	5P-8A Mon-Fri All Sat, Sun & H	70 75	85 20	100 35	115 50	130 70	145 85	160 100	175 115	190 130	205 145	220 165	235 180	250 195	265 215	150 165	300 330	450 495	
<b>19 P</b>	8A-5P Mon-Fri	150 165	175 30	200 55	225 85	250 110	275 140	300 165	325 195	350 220	375 250	400 275	425 305	450 330	475 360	250 275	500 550	750 825	
	5P-8A Mon-Fri All Sat, Sun & H	150 165	165 30	180 55	195 85	210 110	225 140	240 165	255 195	270 220	285 250	300 275	315 305	330 330	345 215	150 165	300 330	450 495	

TABLE II (Continued)

RATE STEP CLASS	HOURS DAYS	X	A																									
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
<b>21 S</b>	8A-5P Mon-Fri	110	135	160	185	210	235	260	285	310	335	360	385	410	435	250	500	750										
		120	30	55	85	110	140	165	195	220	250	275	305	330	360	275	550	825										
355-	5P-8A Mon-Fri	75	95	115	135	155	175	195	215	235	255	275	295	315	335	200	400	600										
	All Sat, Sun & H	85	20	40	65	85	110	130	150	175	195	220	240	260	285	220	440	660										
430	8A-5P Mon-Fri	185	190	215	240	265	290	315	340	365	390	415	440	465	490	250	500	750										
		180	30	55	85	110	140	165	195	220	250	275	305	330	360	275	550	825										
<b>21 P</b>	5P-8A Mon-Fri	185	185	205	225	245	265	285	305	325	345	365	385	405	425	200	400	600										
		180	25	45	70	90	110	135	155	180	200	220	245	265	290	220	440	660										
431-	8A-5P Mon-Fri	120	150	180	210	240	270	300	330	360	390	420	450	480	510	300	600	900										
		130	35	70	100	135	165	200	235	265	300	330	365	400	430	330	660	990										
<b>23 S</b>	5P-8A Mon-Fri	75	95	115	135	155	175	195	215	235	255	275	295	315	335	200	400	600										
		85	20	40	65	85	110	130	150	175	195	220	240	260	285	220	440	660										
675	8A-5P Mon-Fri	190	220	250	280	310	340	370	400	430	460	490	520	550	580	309	600	900										
		210	30	65	100	130	165	195	230	265	295	330	360	390	430	330	660	990										
<b>24 S</b>	5P-8A Mon-Fri	190	210	230	250	270	290	310	330	350	370	390	410	430	450	200	400	600										
		210	20	45	65	85	110	130	155	175	195	220	240	265	285	220	440	660										
675	8A-5P Mon-Fri	190	220	250	280	310	340	370	400	430	460	490	520	550	580	309	600	900										
		210	30	65	100	130	165	195	230	265	295	330	360	390	430	330	660	990										
<b>24 P</b>	5P-8A Mon-Fri	190	210	230	250	270	290	310	330	350	370	390	410	430	450	200	400	600										
		210	20	45	65	85	110	130	155	175	195	220	240	265	285	220	440	660										
675	8A-5P Mon-Fri	130	165	200	235	270	305	340	375	410	445	480	515	550	585	360	700	1050										
		145	35	75	115	150	190	230	270	305	345	385	420	460	500	385	770	1155										
<b>27 S</b>	5P-8A Mon-Fri	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	200	400	600										
		90	20	40	65	85	110	130	150	175	195	220	240	260	285	220	440	660										
676-	8A-5P Mon-Fri	220	255	290	325	360	395	430	465	500	535	570	605	640	675	350	700	1050										
		240	40	80	120	155	195	235	270	310	350	385	425	465	505	385	770	1155										
925	5P-8A Mon-Fri	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	200	400	600										
		240	25	45	70	90	110	135	155	180	200	220	245	265	290	220	440	660										

FEBRUARY 1, 1970

RATE STEP CLASS	HOURS DAYS	X	A																B									
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
<b>29 S</b>	8A-5P Mon-Fri	140	175	210	245	280	315	350	385	420	455	490	525	560	595	350	700	1050										
		155	40	75	115	155	190	230	270	305	345	385	425	460	500	385	770	1155										
926-	5P-8A Mon-Fri	90	110	130	150	170	190	210	230	250	270	290	310	330	350	200	400	600										
	All Sat, Sun & H	100	20	45	65	85	110	130	155	175	195	220	240	265	285	220	440	660										
1360	8A-5P Mon-Fri	240	275	310	345	380	415	450	485	520	555	590	625	660	695	350	700	1050										
		265	40	75	115	155	190	230	270	305	345	385	425	460	500	385	770	1155										
<b>29 P</b>	5P-8A Mon-Fri	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	200	400	600										
		265	20	45	65	85	110	130	155	175	195	220	240	265	285	220	440	660										
1361-	8A-5P Mon-Fri	155	185	235	275	315	355	395	435	475	515	555	595	635	675	400	800	1200										
		170	45	90	135	175	220	265	310	355	395	440	485	530	575	440	880	1320										
<b>32 S</b>	5P-8A Mon-Fri	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	275	300	325	350	375	400	425	250	500	750										
		110	30	55	85	110	140	165	195	220	250	275	305	330	360	275	550	825										
1910	8A-5P Mon-Fri	285	325	365	405	445	485	525	565	605	645	685	725	765	805	400	800	1200										
		315	45	85	130	175	220	265	305	350	395	440	485	525	570	440	880	1320										
<b>32 P</b>	5P-8A Mon-Fri	285	310	335	360	385	410	435	460	485	510	535	560	585	610	250	500	750										
		315	25	55	80	110	135	165	190	220	245	275	300	330	355	275	550	825										
1911-	8A-5P Mon-Fri	170	215	260	305	350	395	440	485	530	575	620	665	710	755	450	900	1350										
		185	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	495	545	595	645	495	990	1485										
<b>34 S</b>	5P-8A Mon-Fri	110	135	160	185	210	235	260	285	310	335	360	385	410	435	250	500	750										
		120	30	55	85	110	140	165	195	220	250	275	305	330	360	275	550	825										
3000	8A-5P Mon-Fri	330	375	420	465	510	555	600	645	690	735	780	825	870	915	450	900	1350										
		365	50	95	145	195	245	295	345	395	445	495	545	595	645	495	990	1485										
<b>34 P</b>	5P-8A Mon-Fri	330	355	380	405	430	455	480	505	530	555	580	605	630	655	250	500	750										
		365	25	55	80	110	135	165	190	220	245	275	300	330	355	275	550	825										

TABLE II

LONG DISTANCE RATE TABLE - INTRASTATE

RATE STEP CLASS		HOURS DAYS	X			A										B			
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	10	20	30
AS	(PD)	ALL HOURS	10	13	16	19	22	25	28	31	34	37	40	43	46	49	30	60	90
		ALL DAYS	10	05	05	10	10	20	25	25	30	35	35	40	40	45			
1-	(COL)	ALL HOURS	25	28	31	34	37	40	43	46	49	52	55	58	61	64	30	60	90
		ALL DAYS	30	05	05	10	15	15	20	20	25	30	30	35	35	40			
8	AP	ALL HOURS	30	40	50	60	63	66	69	72	75	78	81	84	87	90	30	60	90
		ALL DAYS	30	10	20	30	35	35	40	45	45	55	60	60	65	65			
BS	(PD)	ALL HOURS	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	50	100	150
		ALL DAYS	15	05	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	75			
9-	(COL)	ALL HOURS	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	50	100	150
		ALL DAYS	35	05	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	55	60	65	70			
12	BP	ALL HOURS	35	47	59	71	78	81	86	81	96	101	106	111	116	121	50	100	150
		ALL DAYS	40	15	25	35	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95			
CS	(PD)	ALL HOURS	20	27	34	41	48	55	62	69	76	83	90	97	104	111	70	140	210
		ALL DAYS	20	15	20	25	35	40	50	55	70	75	80	85	105				
13-	(COL)	ALL HOURS	30	37	44	51	58	65	72	79	86	93	100	107	114	121	70	140	210
		ALL DAYS	35	10	15	20	30	35	45	55	65	70	75	85	90	100			
17	CP	ALL HOURS	40	53	66	79	86	93	100	107	114	121	128	135	142	149	70	140	210
		ALL DAYS	45	15	25	45	55	60	65	75	80	90	100	110	115	120			
DS	(PD)	ALL HOURS	25	33	41	49	57	65	73	81	89	97	105	113	121	129	80	160	240
		ALL DAYS	30	10	15	25	35	40	50	65	70	80	85	95	105	115			
18-	(COL)	ALL HOURS	30	38	46	54	62	70	78	86	94	102	110	118	126	134	80	160	240
		ALL DAYS	35	10	15	25	35	40	55	65	70	80	85	95	110	115			
22	DP	ALL HOURS	45	60	75	90	98	106	114	122	130	138	146	154	162	170	80	160	240
		ALL DAYS	50	15	30	50	60	70	75	85	100	105	115	120	130	140			

(ISSUED 8-1-69)

APRIL 1, 1966

RATE STEP CLASS		HOURS DAYS	X			A										B			
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	10	20	30
ES	23-	ALL HOURS	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	100	200	300
		ALL DAYS	35	10	20	30	40	55	65	75	85	95	115	125	135	145			
27	EP	ALL HOURS	50	67	84	101	111	121	131	141	151	161	171	181	191	201	100	200	300
		ALL DAYS	55	20	40	60	70	80	95	105	115	125	135	150	160	170			
FS	28-	ALL HOURS	35	47	59	71	83	95	107	118	131	143	155	167	179	191	120	240	360
		ALL DAYS	40	15	25	35	55	65	80	90	110	120	135	145	165	175			
32	FP	ALL HOURS	60	80	100	120	132	144	156	168	180	192	204	216	228	240	120	240	360
		ALL DAYS	65	25	45	65	85	95	110	120	140	150	165	175	195	205			
GS	33-	ALL HOURS	40	53	66	79	92	105	118	131	144	157	170	183	196	209	130	260	390
		ALL DAYS	45	15	25	45	60	70	85	105	115	130	145	160	175	190			
38	GP	ALL HOURS	70	93	116	139	152	165	178	191	204	217	230	243	256	269	130	260	390
		ALL DAYS	75	30	55	80	85	110	125	140	155	165	185	200	210	225			
HS	39-	ALL HOURS	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	165	180	195	210	225	240	150	300	450
		ALL DAYS	50	15	30	50	65	80	105	120	135	155	170	185	205	220			
46	HP	ALL HOURS	75	100	125	150	165	180	195	210	225	240	255	270	285	300	150	300	450
		ALL DAYS	85	25	60	85	100	120	135	150	170	185	200	215	235	250			
54	IP	ALL HOURS	85	113	141	169	186	203	220	237	254	271	288	305	322	339	170	340	510
		ALL DAYS	85	30	65	90	115	130	150	170	190	205	230	245	265	285			
JS	55-	4:30A-6P Mon-Fri	55	73	91	109	127	145	163	181	199	217	235	253	271	289	160	360	540
		6P-4:30A Mon-Fri	60	20	45	60	85	105	120	145	165	180	205	225	240	265			
		All Sat & Sun	55	20	40	60	75	100	115	130	155	170	190	210	230	245			
66	JP	4:30A-6P Mon-Sat	95	127	159	191	209	227	245	263	281	299	317	335	353	371	180	360	540
		6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	105	40	70	110	130	150	170	190	210	230	250	270	290	310			

TABLE II (Continued)

RATE STEP CLASS	HOURS DAYS	X			A											B		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	10	20	30
<b>KS</b>	4:30A-6P Mon-Fri	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	200	400	600
	6P-4:30A Mon-Fri All Sat & Sun	60	67	84	101	118	135	152	169	186	203	220	237	254	271	170	340	510
82	4:30A-6P Mon-Sat	100	133	166	199	219	239	259	279	299	319	339	359	379	399	200	400	600
	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	110	40	75	115	135	150	180	205	225	245	270	290	315	335	170	340	510
<b>KP</b>	4:30A-6P Mon-Fri	65	87	109	131	153	175	197	219	241	263	285	307	329	351	220	440	660
	6P-6P Mon-Fri 4:30A-6P Sat	55	73	91	109	127	145	163	181	199	217	235	253	271	289	180	360	540
83-	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	50	67	84	101	118	135	152	169	186	203	220	237	254	271	170	340	510
	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	55	20	40	60	75	100	115	130	155	170	190	210	230	245			
100	4:30A-6P Mon-Sat	110	147	184	221	243	265	287	309	331	353	375	397	419	441	220	440	660
	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	120	45	90	125	155	175	205	225	255	275	305	325	345	375	180	360	540
<b>LP</b>	4:30A-6P Mon-Fri	70	93	116	139	162	185	208	231	254	277	300	323	346	369	230	460	690
	6P-6P Mon-Fri 4:30A-6P Sat	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	200	400	600
101-	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	65	25	45	65	85	105	115	140	160	180	205	225	250	270	170	340	510
	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	55	20	40	60	75	100	115	130	155	170	190	210	230	245			
122	4:30A-6P Mon-Sat	120	160	200	240	263	286	309	332	355	378	401	424	447	470	230	460	690
	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	130	50	85	140	165	190	215	245	265	295	320	340	370	385	200	400	600
<b>MP</b>	4:30A-6P Mon-Fri	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	275	300	325	350	375	400	250	500	750
	6P-6P Mon-Fri 4:30A-6P Sat	65	87	109	131	153	175	197	219	241	263	285	307	329	351	220	440	660
123-	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	50	67	84	101	118	135	152	169	186	203	220	237	254	271	170	340	510
	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	55	20	40	60	75	100	115	130	155	170	190	210	230	245			
144	4:30A-6P Mon-Sat	130	173	216	259	284	309	334	359	384	409	434	459	484	509	250	500	750
	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	145	45	95	145	175	200	230	255	285	310	345	370	400	425	220	440	660
<b>NP</b>	4:30A-6P Mon-Fri	80	107	134	161	188	215	242	269	296	323	350	377	404	431	270	540	810
	6P-6P Mon-Fri 4:30A-6P Sat	70	93	116	139	162	185	208	231	254	277	300	323	346	369	230	460	690
145-	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	50	67	84	101	118	135	152	169	186	203	220	237	254	271	170	340	510
	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	55	20	40	60	75	100	115	130	155	170	190	210	230	245			
168	4:30A-6P Mon-Sat	135	180	225	270	297	324	351	378	405	432	459	486	513	540	270	540	810
	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	150	55	105	150	185	210	245	275	305	335	365	395	425	455	230	460	690
<b>OP</b>	4:30A-6P Mon-Fri	85	113	141	169	197	225	253	281	309	337	365	393	421	449	280	560	840
	6P-6P Mon-Fri 4:30A-6P Sat	70	93	116	139	162	185	208	231	254	277	300	323	346	369	230	460	690
169-	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	50	67	84	101	118	135	152	169	186	203	220	237	254	271	170	340	510
	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	55	20	40	60	75	100	115	130	155	170	190	210	230	245			
184	4:30A-6P Mon-Sat	145	193	241	289	317	345	373	401	429	457	485	513	541	569	280	560	840
	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	160	55	110	165	195	225	255	290	325	350	385	415	445	475	230	460	690
<b>PP</b>	4:30A-6P Mon-Fri	85	113	141	169	197	225	253	281	309	337	365	393	421	449	280	560	840
	6P-6P Mon-Fri 4:30A-6P Sat	70	93	116	139	162	185	208	231	254	277	300	323	346	369	230	460	690
169-	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	50	67	84	101	118	135	152	169	186	203	220	237	254	271	170	340	510
	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	55	20	40	60	75	100	115	130	155	170	190	210	230	245			

APRIL 1, 1966

RATE STEP CLASS	HOURS DAYS	X			A											B		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	10	20	30
<b>NS</b>	4:30A-6P Mon-Fri	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	275	300	325	350	375	400	250	500	750
	6P-6P Mon-Fri 4:30A-6P Sat	65	87	109	131	153	175	197	219	241	263	285	307	329	351	220	440	660
123-	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	50	67	84	101	118	135	152	169	186	203	220	237	254	271	170	340	510
	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	55	20	40	60	75	100	115	130	155	170	190	210	230	245			
144	4:30A-6P Mon-Sat	130	173	216	259	284	309	334	359	384	409	434	459	484	509	250	500	750
	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	145	45	95	145	175	200	230	255	285	310	345	370	400	425	220	440	660
<b>NP</b>	4:30A-6P Mon-Fri	80	107	134	161	188	215	242	269	296	323	350	377	404	431	270	540	810
	6P-6P Mon-Fri 4:30A-6P Sat	70	93	116	139	162	185	208	231	254	277	300	323	346	369	230	460	690
145-	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	50	67	84	101	118	135	152	169	186	203	220	237	254	271	170	340	510
	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	55	20	40	60	75	100	115	130	155	170	190	210	230	245			
168	4:30A-6P Mon-Sat	135	180	225	270	297	324	351	378	405	432	459	486	513	540	270	540	810
	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	150	55	105	150	185	210	245	275	305	335	365	395	425	455	230	460	690
<b>OP</b>	4:30A-6P Mon-Fri	85	113	141	169	197	225	253	281	309	337	365	393	421	449	280	560	840
	6P-6P Mon-Fri 4:30A-6P Sat	70	93	116	139	162	185	208	231	254	277	300	323	346	369	230	460	690
169-	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	50	67	84	101	118	135	152	169	186	203	220	237	254	271	170	340	510
	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	55	20	40	60	75	100	115	130	155	170	190	210	230	245			
184	4:30A-6P Mon-Sat	145	193	241	289	317	345	373	401	429	457	485	513	541	569	280	560	840
	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	160	55	110	165	195	225	255	290	325	350	385	415	445	475	230	460	690
<b>PP</b>	4:30A-6P Mon-Fri	85	113	141	169	197	225	253	281	309	337	365	393	421	449	280	560	840
	6P-6P Mon-Fri 4:30A-6P Sat	70	93	116	139	162	185	208	231	254	277	300	323	346	369	230	460	690
169-	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	50	67	84	101	118	135	152	169	186	203	220	237	254	271	170	340	510
	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	55	20	40	60	75	100	115	130	155	170	190	210	230	245			

TABLE II (Continued)

RATE STEP CLASS	HOURS DAYS	X			A												B		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	10	20	30	
<b>QS</b>	4:30A-6P Mon-Fri	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300	330	360	390	420	450	480	300	600	900	
	6P-8P Mon-Fri	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	275	300	325	350	375	400	250	500	750	
	4:30A-8P Sat	85	25	60	85	115	140	170	195	225	250	275	305	340	365				
	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	50	67	84	101	118	135	152	169	186	203	220	237	254	271	170	340	510	
195--	4:30A-6P Mon-Sat	155	207	259	311	341	371	401	431	461	491	521	551	581	611	300	600	900	
	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	170	60	120	175	215	245	280	315	345	380	410	445	485	515				
	4:30A-6P Mon-Fri	95	127	159	191	223	255	287	319	351	383	415	447	479	511	320	640	960	
	6P-8P Mon-Fri 4:30A-8P Sat	80	107	134	161	188	215	242	269	296	323	350	377	404	431	270	540	810	
222	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	50	67	84	101	118	135	152	169	186	203	220	237	254	271	170	340	510	
	4:30A-6P Mon-Sat	160	213	266	319	351	383	415	447	479	511	543	575	607	639	320	640	960	
	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	145	193	241	289	316	343	370	397	424	451	478	505	532	559	270	540	810	
	4:30A-6P Mon-Fri	100	133	166	199	232	265	298	331	364	397	430	463	496	529	330	660	990	
252	6P-8P Mon-Fri 4:30A-8P Sat	85	113	141	169	197	225	253	281	309	337	365	393	421	449	280	560	840	
	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	200	400	600	
	4:30A-6P Mon-Fri	110	147	184	221	258	295	332	369	406	443	480	517	554	591	370	740	1110	
	6P-8P Mon-Fri 4:30A-8P Sat	105	40	70	110	140	180	220	250	290	325	360	395	435	465				
266	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	65	25	45	65	95	115	140	160	180	205	225	250	270	290				
	4:30A-6P Mon-Fri	170	227	284	341	374	407	440	473	506	539	572	605	638	671	330	660	990	
	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	185	70	135	200	230	270	310	340	380	420	455	490	530	565				
	4:30A-6P Mon-Fri	110	147	184	221	258	295	332	369	406	443	480	517	554	591	370	740	1110	
<b>SS</b>	6P-8P Mon-Fri 4:30A-8P Sat	85	113	141	169	197	225	253	281	309	337	365	393	421	449	280	560	840	
	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	200	400	600	
	4:30A-6P Mon-Fri	110	147	184	221	258	295	332	369	406	443	480	517	554	591	370	740	1110	
	6P-8P Mon-Fri 4:30A-8P Sat	105	40	70	110	140	180	220	250	290	325	360	395	435	465				
286	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	155	207	259	311	339	367	395	423	451	479	507	535	563	591	280	560	840	
	4:30A-6P Mon-Fri	170	227	284	341	374	407	440	473	506	539	572	605	638	671	330	660	990	
	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	185	70	135	200	230	270	310	340	380	420	455	490	530	565				
	4:30A-6P Mon-Fri	110	147	184	221	258	295	332	369	406	443	480	517	554	591	370	740	1110	

(ISSUED 8-1-69)

APRIL 1, 1969

RATE STEP CLASS	HOURS DAYS	X			A												B		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	10	20	30	
<b>TS</b>	4:30A-6P Mon-Fri	105	140	175	210	245	280	315	350	385	420	455	490	525	560	350	700	1050	
	6P-8P Mon-Fri	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300	330	360	390	420	450	480	300	600	900	
	4:30A-8P Sat	100	30	70	105	135	170	200	235	270	300	340	370	405	440				
	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	200	400	600	
287	4:30A-6P Mon-Sat	180	240	300	360	395	430	465	500	535	570	605	640	675	710	350	700	1050	
	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	185	220	275	330	360	390	420	450	480	510	540	570	600	630	300	600	900	
	4:30A-6P Mon-Fri	110	147	184	221	258	295	332	369	406	443	480	517	554	591	370	740	1110	
	6P-8P Mon-Fri 4:30A-8P Sat	105	40	70	110	140	180	220	250	290	325	360	395	435	465				
322	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	180	65	125	190	220	260	290	325	360	390	425	455	490	530				
	4:30A-6P Mon-Fri	120	167	214	261	308	355	402	449	496	543	590	637	684	731	380	760	1140	
	6P-8P Mon-Fri 4:30A-8P Sat	105	40	70	110	140	180	220	250	290	325	360	395	435	465				
	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	200	400	600	
323--	4:30A-6P Mon-Sat	185	247	309	371	408	445	482	519	556	593	630	667	704	741	370	740	1110	
	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	205	70	140	210	250	295	335	375	415	460	505	540	585	625				
	4:30A-6P Mon-Fri	115	153	191	229	267	305	343	381	419	457	495	533	571	609	380	760	1140	
	6P-8P Mon-Fri 4:30A-8P Sat	100	133	166	199	232	265	298	331	364	397	430	463	496	529	330	660	990	
360	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	170	227	284	341	373	405	437	469	501	533	565	597	629	661	320	640	960	
	4:30A-6P Mon-Fri	125	163	201	239	277	315	353	391	429	467	505	543	581	619	380	760	1140	
	6P-8P Mon-Fri 4:30A-8P Sat	110	40	75	115	150	185	225	265	295	335	375	405	445	485				
	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	200	400	600	
361--	4:30A-6P Mon-Sat	195	260	325	390	428	466	504	542	580	618	656	694	732	770	380	760	1140	
	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	215	75	145	225	265	305	350	395	435	475	520	565	605	645				
	4:30A-6P Mon-Fri	115	153	191	229	267	305	343	381	419	457	495	533	571	609	380	760	1140	
	6P-8P Mon-Fri 4:30A-8P Sat	100	133	166	199	232	265	298	331	364	397	430	463	496	529	330	660	990	
400	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	180	240	300	360	393	426	459	492	525	558	591	624	657	690	330	660	990	
	4:30A-6P Mon-Fri	125	163	201	239	277	315	353	391	429	467	505	543	581	619	380	760	1140	
	6P-8P Mon-Fri 4:30A-8P Sat	105	40	70	110	140	180	220	250	290	325	360	395	435	465				
	6P-4:30A Mon-Sat All Sun	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	200	400	600	



TABLE IV

## LONG DISTANCE COST BY ZONE AND TIME

## LONG DISTANCE COSTS BY ZONE AND BY MINUTES

MATRIX FULLWORD SAVEVALUE 1

	COLUMN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ROW	1	55	55	55	70	85	100	115	130	145
	2	110	110	110	135	160	185	210	235	260
	3	120	120	120	150	180	210	240	270	300
	4	130	130	130	165	200	235	270	305	340
	5	140	140	140	175	210	245	280	315	350
	6	155	155	155	195	235	275	315	355	395
	7	65	65	65	87	109	131	153	175	197
	COLUMN	10	11	12	13	14	15			
ROW	1	160	175	190	205	220	235			
	2	285	310	335	360	385	410			
	3	330	360	390	420	450	480			
	4	375	410	445	480	515	550			
	5	385	420	455	490	525	560			
	6	435	475	515	555	595	635			
	7	219	241	263	285	307	329			

## GPSS Program Language

The long distance cost tables are loaded by means of INITIAL cards (cards 27-145).

```
INITIAL  MX 1(1,1),55
```

reads load matrix save value 1 with the value 55 (cents) in the position corresponding to row (zone) 1 and column (minutes) 1.

```
INITIAL  MX 1(4,15),550
```

would store the cost of \$5.50 in the proper position for a 15 minute call from Zone 4.

Full-time WATS costs are loaded in the same manner, but in matrix 2(cards 148-155)

```
INITIAL  MX 2(6,2)185000
```

reads "load matrix save value 2 with the value of 185000 (\$1850) in the position corresponding to row (zone) 6 and column 2.

Measured WATS rates are loaded as continuous functions in sets of three cards for each zone (cards 180-201).

```
11 FVARIABLE  (MX2(1,1)/60 + 99/100)
```

converts the total time used in Zone 1 from seconds to minutes.

```
11 FUNCTION  V11,C2
```

```
600,22000/6600,170500
```

describes the continuous cost function for Zone 1 by two points as in Figure 2 and names the entering argument to be V11, the equivalent usage in minutes.

Functions 11-17 account for all seven zones and permit

the calculation of the cost of measured WATS operation by zone. Table V shows the complete listing of the basic simulation program.

The Activity Record - Time, Cost,  
and Busy Signals

The most important output of the program is presented in Table VI. The five columns indicate respectively:

- (1) the total time (in seconds) used in the zone,
- (2) the cost of service to the zone of equipped with the specified number of full-time WATS lines,
- (3) the cost of service to the zone if equipped with the specified number of measured WATS lines,
- (4) the cost of service to the zone if equipped with the specified number of common telephone lines billed on a station-to-station day rate basis,
- (5) the total number of calls cycled because an open line was not available.

Line 8 provides total time and cost figures for the first four columns.

This table will allow the user to scan each zone for the least cost mode of operation. Consideration of the number of busy signals in relation to the total number of calls

TABLE V  
LISTING OF THE BASIC PROGRAM

BLOCK NUMBER	*LOC	OPERATION	A,B,C,D,E,F,G	COMMENTS	CARD NUMBER
		SIMULATE			1
	*				2
		RMULT	37,31	IMPROVE RN GENERATORS	3
	*INPUT-	MEAN OF EXPONENTIAL DISTRIBUTION OF CALL INTERARRIVAL TIMES			4
		INITIAL	X1,90	MEAN TIME - 90 SEC.	5
	*INPUT-	MEAN OF EXPONENTIAL DISTRIBUTION OF CALL DURATIONS			6
		INITIAL	X2,180	MEAN CALL DUR. 180 SEC.	7
	*INPUT-	CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF CALLS FROM EACH ZONE			8
		2 FUNCTION	RN2,D7	DIST. OF CALLS BY ZONE	9
	.17	7	.59 1 .64 2 .75 3 .86 4 .95 5		10
	1.0	6			11
	*				12
	*INPUT-	MEAN OF NORMAL DISTRIBUTION OF WAITING TIMES BEFORE RECALLING			13
		INITIAL	X3,900	MEAN OF NORMAL DIST. 900 SEC	14
	*INPUT-	STD. DEV. OF NORMAL DISTRIBUTION OF SAME WAITING TIMES			15
		INITIAL	X4,60	STD. DEV. 60 SEC.	16
	*				17
	* INPUT-	THE NUMBER OF LINES FROM EACH ZONE			18
		1 STORAGE	2	ZONE 1 LIVES - 2	19
		2 STORAGE	1	ZONE 2 LINES - 1	20
		3 STORAGE	1	ZONE 3 LINES - 1	21
		4 STORAGE	1	ZONE 4 LINES - 1	22
		5 STORAGE	1	ZONE 5 LINES - 1	23
		6 STORAGE	1	ZONE 6 LINES - 1	24
		7 STORAGE	1	ZONE 7 LIVES - 1	25
	*				26
	*INPUT-	COST OF LD CALLS FROM ZONE 1 BY DURATION IN MINUTES			27
		1 MATRIX	X,7,15	LD COST BY ZONE	28
		INITIAL	MX1(1,1),55		29
		INITIAL	MX1(1,2),55		30
		INITIAL	MX1(1,3),55		31
		INITIAL	MX1(1,4),70		32
		INITIAL	MX1(1,5),85		33
		INITIAL	MX1(1,6),100		34
		INITIAL	MX1(1,7),115		35
		INITIAL	MX1(1,8),130		36
		INITIAL	MX1(1,9),145		37
		INITIAL	MX1(1,10),160		38
		INITIAL	MX1(1,11),175		39
		INITIAL	MX1(1,12),190		40
		INITIAL	MX1(1,13),205		41
		INITIAL	MX1(1,14),220		42
		INITIAL	MX1(1,15),235		43
	*				44
	*INPUT-	COST OF LD CALLS FROM ZONE 2 BY DURATION IN MINUTES			45
		INITIAL	MX1(2,1),110		46
		INITIAL	MX1(2,2),110		47
		INITIAL	MX1(2,3),110		48
		INITIAL	MX1(2,4),135		49
		INITIAL	MX1(2,5),160		50
		INITIAL	MX1(2,6),185		51
		INITIAL	MX1(2,7),210		52
		INITIAL	MX1(2,8),235		53
		INITIAL	MX1(2,9),260		54
		INITIAL	MX1(2,10),285		55

TABLE V (Continued)

INITIAL	MXI(2,11),310	56
INITIAL	MXI(2,12),335	57
INITIAL	MXI(2,13),360	58
INITIAL	MXI(2,14),385	59
INITIAL	MXI(2,15),410	60
*		61
*INPUT- COST OF	LD CALLS FROM ZONE 3 BY DURATION IN MINUTES	62
INITIAL	MXI(3,1),120	63
INITIAL	MXI(3,2),120	64
INITIAL	MXI(3,3),120	65
INITIAL	MXI(3,4),150	66
INITIAL	MXI(3,5),180	67
INITIAL	MXI(3,6),210	68
INITIAL	MXI(3,7),240	69
INITIAL	MXI(3,8),270	70
INITIAL	MXI(3,9),300	71
INITIAL	MXI(3,10),330	72
INITIAL	MXI(3,11),360	73
INITIAL	MXI(3,12),390	74
INITIAL	MXI(3,13),420	75
INITIAL	MXI(3,14),450	76
INITIAL	MXI(3,15),480	77
*		78
*INPUT- COST OF	LD CALLS FROM ZONE 4 BY DURATION IN MINUTES	79
INITIAL	MXI(4,1),130	80
INITIAL	MXI(4,2),130	81
INITIAL	MXI(4,3),130	82
INITIAL	MXI(4,4),165	83
INITIAL	MXI(4,5),200	84
INITIAL	MXI(4,6),235	85
INITIAL	MXI(4,7),270	86
INITIAL	MXI(4,8),305	87
INITIAL	MXI(4,9),340	88
INITIAL	MXI(4,10),375	89
INITIAL	MXI(4,11),410	90
INITIAL	MXI(4,12),445	91
INITIAL	MXI(4,13),480	92
INITIAL	MXI(4,14),515	93
INITIAL	MXI(4,15),550	94
*		95
*INPUT- COST OF	LD CALLS FROM ZONE 5 BY DURATION IN MINUTES	96
INITIAL	MXI(5,1),140	97
INITIAL	MXI(5,2),140	98
INITIAL	MXI(5,3),140	99
INITIAL	MXI(5,4),175	100
INITIAL	MXI(5,5),210	101
INITIAL	MXI(5,6),245	102
INITIAL	MXI(5,7),280	103
INITIAL	MXI(5,8),315	104
INITIAL	MXI(5,9),350	105
INITIAL	MXI(5,10),385	106
INITIAL	MXI(5,11),420	107
INITIAL	MXI(5,12),455	108
INITIAL	MXI(5,13),490	109
INITIAL	MXI(5,14),525	110
INITIAL	MXI(5,15),560	111
		112

TABLE V (Continued)

*INPUT- COST OF LD CALLS FROM ZONE 6 BY DURATION IN MINUTES		113	
INITIAL	MX1(6,1),155	114	
INITIAL	MX1(6,2),155	115	
INITIAL	MX1(6,3),155	116	
INITIAL	MX1(6,4),195	117	
INITIAL	MX1(6,5),235	118	
INITIAL	MX1(6,6),275	119	
INITIAL	MX1(6,7),315	120	
INITIAL	MX1(6,8),355	121	
INITIAL	MX1(6,9),395	122	
INITIAL	MX1(6,10),435	123	
INITIAL	MX1(6,11),475	124	
INITIAL	MX1(6,12),515	125	
INITIAL	MX1(6,13),555	126	
INITIAL	MX1(6,14),595	127	
INITIAL	MX1(6,15),635	128	
*		129	
*INPUT- COST OF LD CALLS FROM ZONE 7 BY DURATION IN MINUTES		130	
INITIAL	MX1(7,1),65	131	
INITIAL	MX1(7,2),65	132	
INITIAL	MX1(7,3),65	133	
INITIAL	MX1(7,4),87	134	
INITIAL	MX1(7,5),109	135	
INITIAL	MX1(7,6),131	136	
INITIAL	MX1(7,7),153	137	
INITIAL	MX1(7,8),175	138	
INITIAL	MX1(7,9),197	139	
INITIAL	MX1(7,10),219	140	
INITIAL	MX1(7,11),241	141	
INITIAL	MX1(7,12),263	142	
INITIAL	MX1(7,13),285	143	
INITIAL	MX1(7,14),307	144	
INITIAL	MX1(7,15),329	145	
*		146	
*INPUT- COST OF FULL-TIME WATS SERVICE BY ZONE		147	
2 MATRIX	X,8,5	OUTPUT MATRIX OF COSTS	148
INITIAL	MX2(1,2),180000	2 FULLTIME WATS LINES ZONE 1	149
INITIAL	MX2(2,2),110000	1 FULLTIME WATS LINE ZONE 2	150
INITIAL	MX2(3,2),130000	1 FULLTIME WATS LINE ZONE 3	151
INITIAL	MX2(4,2),150000	1 FULLTIME WATS LINE ZONE 4	152
INITIAL	MX2(5,2),175000	1 FULLTIME WATS LINE ZONE 5	153
INITIAL	MX2(6,2),185000	1 FULLTIME WATS LINE ZONE 6	154
INITIAL	MX2(7,2),54500	1 FULLTIME WATS LINE ZONE 7	155
*		156	
3 MATRIX	X,10,5	PARAMETER PRINTOUT	157
1 FVARIABLE	((P2/60)+99/100)	CONV. SEC. TO MIN.	158
*		159	
*DESCRIBE THE STANDARDIZED NEGATIVE EXPONENTIAL DISTRIBUTION		160	
1 FUNCTION	RN1,C20	STAND. NEG. EXPON. FUN.	161
0	0 .1 .104 .2 .222 .3 .355 .4 .509 .5 .69		162
.6	.915 .7 1.2 .75 1.38 .8 1.6 .84 1.83 .88 2.12		163
.9	2.3 .92 2.52 .94 2.81 .95 2.99 .96 3.2 .97 3.5		164
.98	3.9 1.0 5		165
*		166	
*DESCRIBE THE STANDARDIZED NORMAL DISTRIBUTION		167	
5 FUNCTION	RN2,C39	STAND. NORMAL DIST.	168
0	-6. .00023-3.5 .00034-3.4 .00069-3.2 .00135-3.0 .0026 -2.8		169



TABLE V (Continued)

	*		227
	*COMPUTE THE LD COST OF THE CALL FROM COST TABLE 1		228
12	ASSIGN 5,MX1(P4,P3)	COST OF LD CALL IN P5	229
	*		230
	*ALLOW 10 CALLS TO BE PRINTED OUT TO CHECK THE PARAMETERS		231
13	TEST LE P1,K10,CALL	PRINT PARA. FOR 10 CALLS	232
14	MSAVEVALUE 3,P1,1,P1		233
15	MSAVEVALUE 3,P1,2,P2		234
16	MSAVEVALUE 3,P1,3,P3		235
17	MSAVEVALUE 3,P1,4,P4		236
18	MSAVEVALUE 3,P1,5,P5		237
	*		238
	*ATTEMPT TO USE A PARTICULAR ZONE LINE		239
19	CALL GATE SNF P4,BUSY	TRY TO USE LINE	240
	*		241
	*USE THE AVAILABLE LINE		242
20	ENTER P4	USE LINE FOR ZONE IN P4	243
	*		244
	*SIMULATE THE DURATION OF THE CALL		245
21	ADVANCE P2	DUR. OF CALL	246
	*		247
	*TERMINATE THE CALL		248
22	LEAVE P4	HANG UP	249
23	TRANSFER ,BILL	TERMINATE CALL	250
	*		251
	*RECORD THE FACT THAT A PARTICULAR ZONE LINE WAS BUSY WHEN NEEDED		252
24	BUSY MSAVEVALUE 2+,P4,5,K1	RECORD A BUSY LINE	253
	*		254
	*SIMULATE WAITING WITH A TIME FROM FUNCTION 3		255
25	ADVANCE 1,FN3	WAIT BEFORE CALLING AGAIN	256
	*		257
	*TRY TO PLACE THE CALL AGAIN		258
26	TRANSFER ,CALL	CALL AGAIN	259
	*		260
	*ACCUMULATE CALL DURATIONS BY ZONE FOR MEASURED WATS BILLING		261
27	BILL MSAVEVALUE 2+,P4,1,P2	ACCUM TIME IN MX2 BY ZONE AND	262
	*		263
	*ACCUMULATE LONG DISTANCE COSTS BY ZONE		264
28	MSAVEVALUE 2+,P4,4,P5	ACCUM LD COST IN MX2 BY ZONE	265
	*		266
	*DESTROY THE TRANSACTION SIMULATING A CALL		267
29	TERMINATE 1		268
	*		269
	*ALLOW A CERTAIN NUMBER OF CALLS TO BE SIMULATED COMPLETELY		270
	START 8000	SIMULATE 8000 CALLS	271
	*		272
	*BEGIN A SUMMARY PHASE OF THE SIMULATION		273
30	GENERATE ,,,1		274
	*		275
	*SUMMARIZE THE DURATIONS OF THE CALLS IN SECONDS		276
31	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,1,MX2(1,1)	SUM CALL DURATIONS	277
32	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,1,MX2(2,1)		278
33	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,1,MX2(3,1)		279
34	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,1,MX2(4,1)		280
35	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,1,MX2(5,1)		281
36	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,1,MX2(6,1)		282
37	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,1,MX2(7,1)		283



TABLE V (Continued)

	*SUMMARIZE THE FULL-TIME WATS COSTS FOR ALL ZONES	284
38	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,2,MX2(1,2)                      SUM F T WATS COSTS	285
39	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,2,MX2(2,2)	286
40	MSAVEVALUF 2+,8,2,MX2(3,2)	287
41	MSAVEVALUF 2+,8,2,MX2(4,2)	288
42	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,2,MX2(5,2)	289
43	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,2,MX2(6,2)	290
44	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,2,MX2(7,2)	291
	*	292
	*COMPUTE AND SUMMARIZE THE MEASURED WATS COSTS BY ZONE	293
45	MSAVEVALUE 2+,1,3,FN11                      COMPUTE MEASURED WATS COST	294
46	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,3,MX2(1,3)	295
47	MSAVEVALUE 2+,2,3,FN12	296
48	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,3,MX2(2,3)	297
49	MSAVEVALUE 2+,3,3,FN13	298
50	MSAVEVALUF 2+,8,3,MX2(3,3)	299
51	MSAVEVALUE 2+,4,3,FN14	300
52	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,3,MX2(4,3)	301
53	MSAVEVALUE 2+,5,3,FN15	302
54	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,3,MX2(5,3)	303
55	MSAVEVALUE 2+,6,3,FN16	304
56	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,3,MX2(6,3)	305
57	MSAVEVALUE 2+,7,3,FN17	306
58	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,3,MX2(7,3)	307
	*	308
	*SUMMARIZE THE LONG DISTANCE COSTS FOR ALL ZONES	309
59	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,4,MX2(1,4)                      SUM LD CALL COSTS	310
60	MSAVEVALUF 2+,8,4,MX2(2,4)	311
61	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,4,MX2(3,4)	312
62	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,4,MX2(4,4)	313
63	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,4,MX2(5,4)	314
64	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,4,MX2(6,4)	315
65	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,4,MX2(7,4)	316
56	TERMINATE 1	317
	START 1.	318
	*	319
	REPORT	320
	EJECT                      START A NEW PAGE	321
MSAV	TITLF                      1, LONG DISTANCE COSTS BY ZONE AND BY MINUTES	322
	EJECT                      START A NEW PAGE	323
MSAV	TITLE                      2, ZONE, TOTAL SECONDS, FULLTIME WATS COST, MEASURED WA	324
ATS	COST, LONG DISTANCE COST AND NUMBER OF TIMES BUSY	325
	EJECT                      START A NEW PAGE	326
MSAV	TITLE                      3, CALL NUMBER, SECONDS, MINUTES, ZONE AND LONG DISTANC	327
	CE COST FOR EACH OF THE FIRST TEN CALLS	328
	END	329
		330

TABLE VI

## ACTIVITY RECORD (TIME, COST, AND BUSY SIGNALS)

ZONE, TOTAL SECONDS, FULLTIME WATS COST, MEASURED WATS COST, LONG DISTANCE COST AND NUMBER OF TIMES BUSY						
MATRIX FULLWORD SAVEVALUE		2				
	COLUMN	1	2	3	4	5
ROW	1	588656	90000	17500	245825	32451
	2	55714	110000	34144	47610	25
	3	170626	130000	102670	148320	330
	4	153782	150000	100013	150920	280
	5	127367	175000	90650	131495	144
	6	74277	185000	58551	87075	68
	7	245465	54500	92160	128096	865
	8	1415887	894500	495688	939341	0

simulated will result in a measure of customer (caller) satisfaction and need for additional lines to any particular zone.

## CHAPTER III

### MECHANICS OF THE SIMULATION

#### General Procedure

The General Purpose Simulation System allows each call to be represented by a single transaction. Since the exponential distribution is commonly used to represent the interval between random events ordered in time, both the interarrival times and call durations are generated from exponential distribution with mean values specified by the analyst (3). A serial number, the duration, and a source zone drawn from a known empirical distribution uniquely identify each call. This set of parameters travels with the transaction through the system. It serves as the basis for calculating costs and simulating facility usage.

As a call arrives, it attempts to use one of the available lines corresponding to its zone assignment. If the line is open it becomes engaged for the duration of the call. If no line is available, a busy signal is recorded, the transaction goes into a delay status for a random normal duration before returning to the flow of calls vying for the connections. Once a call has completed the route through the system, it is destroyed leaving only a note of its duration, cost, and conflict with other simulated calls (Appendix B).

## Generation of Calls

Several attempts were made to record the frequency and pattern of incoming traffic at a large dispatching center. So frequently was the existing system saturated that the actual number of calls attempting to enter during peak periods was never known. The congestion was further complicated by the dispatchers putting calls on HOLD status, thereby accumulating service cost and at the same time blocking an otherwise open line.

Assuming that the calls are placed independently of one another and are not under the influence of the dispatch center before initiating the call, the pattern of incoming traffic is recognized as Poisson as is the practice in many queuing studies (4). Under this assumption, the durations between call arrivals are exponentially distributed (5). The GPSS language allows this to be effected most easily by means of the standardized exponential distribution wherein the user need only to specify the mean of the distribution of interarrival times in conjunction with the generation procedure, referring to the standardized exponential function for the proper spread of sampled values (6). Random selections from this continuous function are used as multipliers of the mean (ranging from 0 to 5 in this application). Table V, Cards 160-165, illustrate these entries in the program.

The mean of the interarrival times is to be entered as input data. It is stored in a SAVEVALUE for repeated

reference by the use of an INITIAL card:

INITIAL X1,90

designates the interval to be 90 seconds in mean value (Table V, Card 5).

#### Duration of Calls

Accurate measurement of the duration of actual conversations met with biased results. Because the dispatchers felt that the recording of this data was an attempt to rate their performance, the calls were apparently abbreviated while under observation.

The HOLDING of calls introduced unnecessary costs and utilization not considered in this study. For these reasons, the literature was again searched for precedent in the treatment of service times. Bellman (7), Saaty (8), and the corps of queueing theorists use the negative exponential assumption for service times independent of system pressures and order of arrival; therefore, this distribution was called upon for the simulation of call durations.

The mean of the duration of calls is specified by the user in a SAVEVALUE (X2) in the following manner:

INITIAL X2,180

This example fixes the mean at 180 seconds.

ASSIGN 2,X2,1

The ASSIGN instruction draws a random value from this function and fixes the duration to the transaction as PARAMETER 2. Theoretically, this value can range from 0 to 5

times the mean. Because any realistic call would last at least ten seconds, this minimum has been established by this sequence of instructions:

```
TEST L P2,K10,MIN
```

```
ASSIGN 2,K10
```

This reads "test to determine if parameter 2 (duration) is less than 10 (seconds); if so, reassign 10 (seconds) to that parameter; if not, branch to statement MIN".

In a similar manner, the duration of the call was limited to 15 minutes.

#### Dimensions of the Time Base

The GPSS language moves through simulated time by a variable time step procedure (3). It is also limited to the use of integer values of the selected time unit. This simulation is programmed to use the second as the primary time unit. Interarrival times, call durations, and delay data are expressed in seconds initially with the necessary conversions to minutes carried out for billing purposes only.

The more stable input table of long distance station-to-station charges (Table IV) uses the unit of minutes because the normal practice is to round up the individual call durations prior to computing cost. Measured WATS service charges (Figure 2) are also based upon total time in minutes, but with the rounding taking place only after the total usage in the simulation run has been summed for the respective zone.

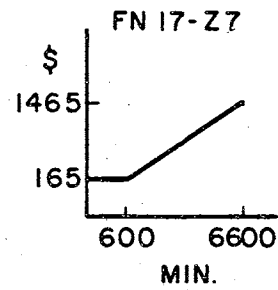
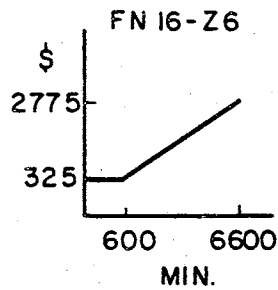
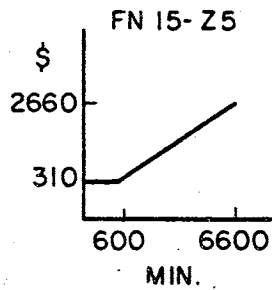
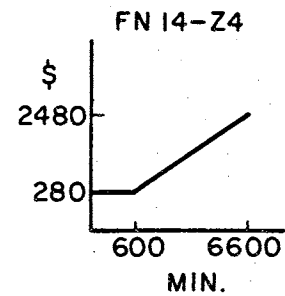
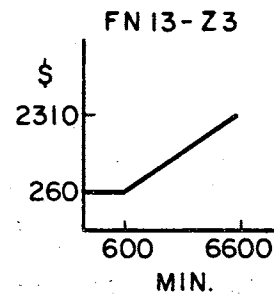
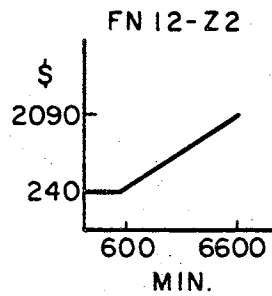
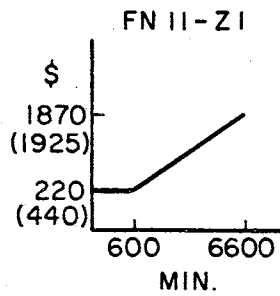


Figure 2. Measured WATS Cost Functions



## Review of the Parameters

It has been mentioned several times that each transaction simulating a call has a number of parameters or labels to which one can attach certain characteristics of the call. Statements 208, 211, 218, 221, and 224 assign the following values to the parameters of each transaction:

Parameter	Assignment
1	Serial number of the call
2	Duration of the call in seconds
3	Duration of the call in minutes
4	Zone of origin of the call
5	Long distance station-to-station charge for the call

As a check on the functioning of the program, the user is provided a review of the parameters on the first 10 calls as a normal part of the output (Table VII). An extended review can be accomplished by the changing of the value K10 to a larger value (Table V, Card 227)

TEST L P1,K10,CALL

The main program is outlined in the form of a flow chart (Appendix B).

TABLE VII

REVIEW OF PARAMETERS FOR TEN CALLS

---

CALL NUMBER, SECONDS, MINUTES, ZONE AND LONG DISTANCE COST FOR EACH OF THE FIRST TEN CALLS

---

MATRIX FULLWORD SAVEVALUE 3

	COLUMN	1	2	3	4	5
ROW 1	1	1	160	3	7	65
	2	2	38	1	4	130
	3	3	96	2	7	65
	4	4	404	7	7	153
	5	5	59	1	1	55
	6	6	153	3	3	120
	7	7	209	4	1	70
	8	8	158	3	7	65
	9	9	245	5	3	180
	10	10	26	1	3	120

\*

END

---

## CHAPTER IV

### A SAMPLE PROBLEM

To describe the simulation program further, a sample problem is presented in this chapter. Input to the program will be explained and output will be interpreted as it pertains to the improvement of the situation.

#### The Problem Statement

A dispatch center located in Oklahoma City receives long distance telephone reports of operations from various locations across the United States. The calls are similar in nature and duration. The proportion of calls to the center from the various WATS zones designated for the State of Oklahoma are as shown in Table VIII.

It is estimated that these calls (Table VIII) are placed at the rate of 45 calls per hour and that the distribution of interarrival times is negative exponential. Durations of the calls have been measured to average three minutes, also distributed exponentially by assumption. Persons placing the calls have been instructed to replace their calls in fifteen minutes if a busy signal is encountered.

TABLE VIII  
DISTRIBUTION OF CALLS IN THE SAMPLE PROBLEM

Zone	Percentage
7 (Okla.)	16%
1	43%
2	5%
3	11%
4	11%
5	9%
6	5%

The system presently uses seven full-time inbound WATS lines to cover all the zones and operates on a 22-workday month. The objectives of the solution by simulation are to:

- (1) determine the proper combination of full-time WATS lines, measured WATS lines, and long distance connections allowing no more than fifteen per cent of the calls in any one zone to find a busy signal, and still minimizing cost;
- (2) compare the cost of operation (under the selected arrangement) varying the average call duration from two to four minutes;
- (3) calculate the costs for an increase in traffic density to 60 calls per hour.

### Input to the Program

Traffic density must be converted to average inter-arrival time of calls in seconds. In this case, a rate of 45 calls per hour equals an interarrival time of 90 seconds. This figure is entered in Table V, Card 5, as:

INITIAL      X1,90

The average call duration of three minutes is read in as 180 seconds on Card 7 (Table V):

INITIAL      X2,180

Figure 3(a) shows a histogram of the origins of calls by zone; 3(b) shows the corresponding cumulative function which is to be entered into the simulation program. In terms of the GPSS format, this is cut on Cards 9-11 (Table V):

```
2 FUNCTION RN2,D7
.17 7      .59 1      .64 2      .75 3      .86 4      .95 5
1.0 6
```

Waiting times before recalling are assumed to be normally distributed. The mean of 15 minutes is converted to 900 seconds for Card 14 (Table V) and a standard deviation of 60 seconds is added by means of Card 16 (Table V):

INITIAL      X3,900

INITIAL      X4,60

The number of lines per zone is specified by designating storage capacities on Table V, Cards 19-25, such as:

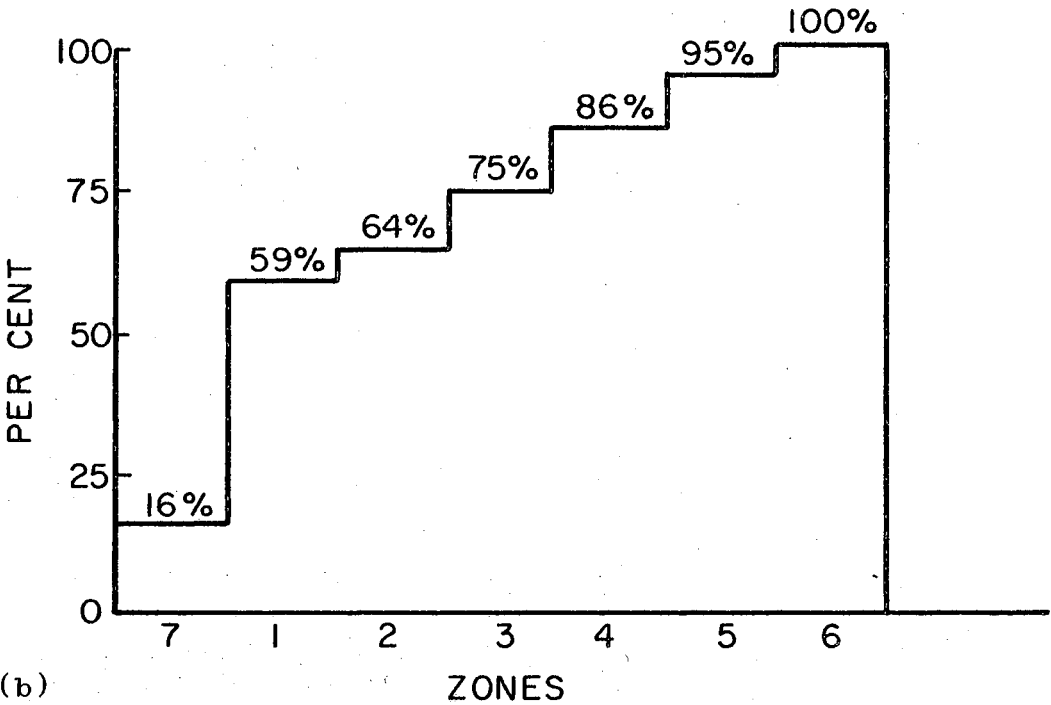
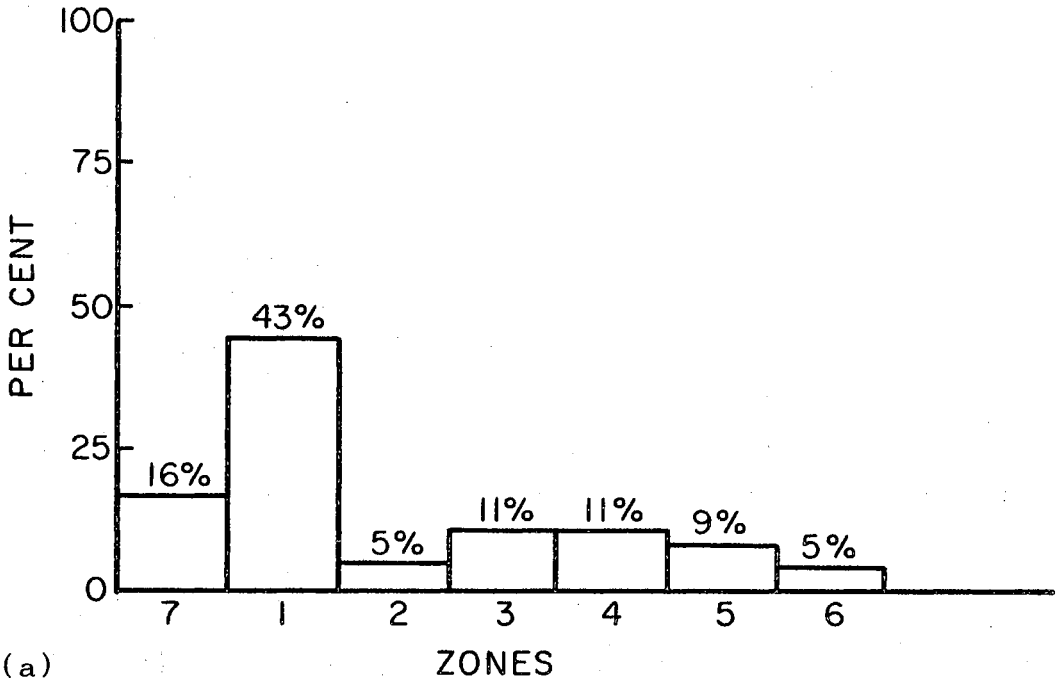


Figure 3. Source of Calls by Zone (Sample Problem)

1	STORAGE	1
2	STORAGE	1
	:	
	:	
7	STORAGE	1

Since the basic program is designed for the use of one line per zone, no other data is required for the proper cost calculation. However, if a second or third line is added to any zone, not only must the storage capacity be increased, the full-time WATS service charge must be doubled or tripled accordingly and the measured WATS rate in functions 11-17 must be adjusted (see Appendix A).

#### Output From the Program

The two major tables of interest to the systems analyst are Table VII, the review of the parameters and Table VI, an activity record of performance and cost. For the simulation of one 8000 call month of telephone service, the following report was generated (Table IX).

The first factor to be considered is utilization. This is reflected in the number of busy signals occurring in each zone. In the example under discussion, it is obvious that a saturated condition exists in Zone 1 when there were 32,451 busy signals met by the 8000 calls; that is, each call had to be placed five times, meeting four busy signals before one successful connection. In a real situation, customers would have given up calling long before this. Therefore,

another simulation run is necessary to test the system with two lines to Zone 1.

TABLE IX  
ACTIVITY RECORD (REJECTED)

Zone	Total Time in Seconds	Full-Time WATS Cost	Measured WATS Cost	Long Distance Cost	Busy Signals
1	588,656	\$ 900.00	\$ 1750.00	\$ 2458.25	32,451
2	55,714	1100.00	341.44	476.10	25
3	170,626	1300.00	1026.70	1483.20	330
4	153,782	1500.00	1000.13	1509.20	280
5	127,367	1750.00	906.50	1314.95	144
6	74,277	1850.00	585.51	870.75	68
7	245,465	545.00	921.60	1280.96	865
	1,415,887	\$ 8945.00	\$ 6531.88	\$ 9393.41	

The activity record for the second run with an additional line to Zone 1 reads as shown in Table X.

Utilization has definitely improved. Only 14% of the calls made in Zone 1 were recycled because of a busy signal. This meets part of the first requirement of the problem.

Scanning each zone permits the minimum cost combination of lines to be determined. The result is noted on the report of Table X and recapped in Table XI.



TABLE X  
ACTIVITY RECORD FOR PART ONE OF THE SAMPLE PROBLEM

Zone	Total Time in Seconds	Full-Time WATS Cost	Measured WATS Cost	Long Distance Cost	Busy Signals
1	580,638	\$ 1800.00*	\$ 1925.00	\$ 2436.40	1120**
2	62,021	1100.00	373.81*	514.50	25
3	163,715	1300.00	987.40*	1437.90	281
4	161,543	1500.00	1047.43*	1543.80	270
5	131,334	1750.00	932.35*	1364.65	187
6	72,703	1850.00	574.90*	842.30	52
7	245,333	545.00*	920.95	1281.53	929
	1,417,287	\$ 9845.00	\$ 6761.84	\$ 9421.08	

\*Selected in scanning.

\*\*Used for measuring utilization.

TABLE XI  
MINIMUM COST COMBINATION FOR THE SAMPLE PROBLEM

Zone	Service	Cost
1	Full-time WATS	\$ 1800.00
2	Measured WATS	373.81
3	Measured WATS	987.40
4	Measured WATS	1047.43
5	Measured WATS	932.35
6	Measured WATS	574.90
7	Full-time WATS	545.00
	Minimum Total Cost	\$ 6260.89

The second part of the problem asked for a comparison of cost as the average call duration varied from two to four minutes. The three activity records have been extracted from the output of the respective simulations and are summarized in Table XII. Selection of the minimum cost combination reveals a common pattern, full-time WATS facilities in the two nearest zones and measured WATS facilities in the balance. The utilization measured by the number of busy signals indicates that Zone 1 is again saturated and needs a third line when the average call duration rises to four minutes.

Part three of the sample problem asked for a performance and cost record for a simulation of 60 calls per hour. Ten thousand calls were generated with results as given in Table XIII.

Again, it is evident that Zone 1 would be overburdened with more than one-half of the calls having to call again. In Zone 7, one-quarter of the calls met busy signals. Regardless of the service combinations selected, this level of traffic density requires at least two additional lines and further analysis.

TABLE XII

## ACTIVITY RECORD FOR PART TWO OF THE SAMPLE PROBLEM

Zone	Full-Time WATS Cost	Measured WATS Cost	Long Distance Cost	Busy Signals
1	\$ 1800.00*	\$ 1912.90	\$ 2098.80	375
2	1100.00	280.39*	464.65	26
3	1300.00	645.74*	1201.50	161
4	1500.00	696.53*	1315.70	147
5	1750.00	660.54*	1194.20	122
6	1850.00	387.06*	680.05	32
7	545.00*	634.73	1069.96	491

Average call duration = 2 min.; minimum cost = \$5015.26

1	\$ 1800.00*	\$ 1925.00	\$ 2436.00	1120
2	1100.00	373.81*	514.50	25
3	1300.00	987.40*	1437.90	281
4	1500.00	1047.43*	1543.80	270
5	1750.00	932.35*	1364.65	187
6	1850.00	574.90*	842.30	52
7	545.00*	920.95	1281.53	929

Average call duration = 3 min.; minimum cost = \$6260.89

1	\$ 1800.00*	\$ 1925.00	\$ 2827.30	2250**
2	1100.00	511.64*	611.15	51
3	1300.00	1252.88*	1624.20	477
4	1500.00	1238.46*	1663.10	374
5	1750.00	1172.84*	1535.45	249
6	1850.00	738.23*	971.50	71
7	545.00*	1239.23	1556.21	1678

Average call duration = 4 min.; minimum cost = \$7259.05

\*Selected in scanning.

\*\*Measuring utilization.

TABLE XIII

## ACTIVITY RECORD FOR PART THREE OF THE SAMPLE PROBLEM

Zone	Full-Time WATS Cost	Measured WATS Cost	Long Distance Cost	Busy Signals
1	\$ 1800.00	\$ 1925.00	\$ 3107.95	5643*
2	1100.00	464.15	660.35	78
3	1300.00	1208.80	1752.90	742
4	1500.00	1239.20	1885.00	616
5	1750.00	1066.30	1598.45	311
6	1850.00	676.57	1007.55	107
7	545.00	1175.31	1638.48	2616*

\*Used for measuring utilization.

This sample problem has exercised only a few of the options in the program. The analyst could also study the effect of shifts in traffic from one zone to another. Repeated simulation runs with varied parameters controlling the time delay before recall may show that immediate recall is a poor procedure when compared to waiting for a specific extended period. The delay, of course, depends upon the values of the other parameters representing interarrivals, durations, etc.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION

#### General Conclusions About Simulation

There are two major conclusions drawn as a result of this research. The first is addressed to the manager or user with a problem in systems operation.

Simulation can be used to analyze situations whose complex structure and dynamic nature defy the most capable mathematician. The modern computers and simulation languages allow the man actually responsible for the solution to describe the problem as he sees it, to define the measures of performance, and to specify the form of the output. With these guidelines and with sufficient time, an industrial engineer specializing in simulation techniques can test any number of plans for the solution of the problem. The highest level of theoretical sophistication can be invoked where it is necessary, yet the outcome can be interpreted easily and explained to the decision-maker with the original problem. His personal evaluation would then determine whether a satisfactory answer has been found or whether additional work is necessary to support the decision making process.

This research has demonstrated that such a realistic problem situation can be modeled accurately and analyzed thoroughly by means of simulation. The process of analysis escalates from a level of practical understanding to higher levels of sophisticated mathematics for computational purposes. Then the reverse process provides a variety of feasible solutions for the responsible decision-maker. All of this can be done without disturbing the normal flow of business in the actual problem area.

The second conclusion is directed to the systems analyst who is presumably a qualified industrial engineer.

Experience on this investigation has confirmed the author's observations of several years of simulation work. The process is one requiring industry, patience, and understanding of the humans involved with the system under analysis. The program described herein required some sixty separate computer runs several months of observation to determine what the operations manager needed. As the original model unfolded and grew, fresh ideas and new difficulties came up, each one extending the program. Simulations using the present program to study an 8000-call work-month under the ideal combinations of telephone facilities use four to five minutes of IBM 360 Model 50 time. The systems analyst must be aware, therefore, that the results of the study must justify the expenditure of large amounts of time and money and should make this known before the analysis is begun.

It is also true that once the model has been constructed and tested it will serve for a long period of time as a tool for monitoring operations. As changes in the flow of traffic inevitably occur, their effects can be forecast. Proposed raises in costs can also be evaluated easily. Thus, the relatively heavy cost of building the simulation model can be defrayed by later benefits as with any other capital expenditure.

#### Specific Conclusions and Recommendations on This Program

This program has been tested extensively. It meets all of the claims made in the Introduction. Its present form limits the durations of the calls to a range of ten seconds to fifteen minutes and to a maximum of 110 hours of use in each zone. Instructions for extending these limits and for making simple changes such as the substitution of other forms of statistical or empirical distributions are provided in Appendix I.

In summary, the simulation program will allow the decision-maker, with the assistance of a systems analyst, to model an existing telephone traffic flow situation. Once the model has been initialized a normal work-month can be simulated closely with service charges calculated for each of three optional procedures. The decision-maker can also alter the number of telephone lines simulated, the frequency and duration of calls, the pattern of call sources,



the response to busy signals and the individual rates to extend the application of the procedure. This program can be adapted for use with any central dispatching operation in the continental United States.

Extensions to this program would include:

- (1) provision for varying the levels of telephone traffic throughout the workday to describe a particular application more precisely with modification to exercise the simulation on a timed-run basis,
- (2) inclusion of night-rates for long-distance billing analysis,
- (3) combination of the storage specification (number of lines per zone) with the corresponding rate table to simplify the testing of added lines.

It is also recommended that these extensions be carried out by rewriting the program in that version of the General Purpose Simulation System which permits the use of the FORTRAN language in subroutines designed by the user.

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APPENDIX A

MODIFICATIONS TO THE PRESENT PROGRAM

## Other Statistical and Empirical Distributions

The exponential distribution has been used for both interarrival times and for call durations by using samplings from a continuous function of this form to spread values around certain mean values.

```
GENERATE  X1,FN1      and
ASSIGN    1,X2,1
```

refer to Function 1. If the normal distribution is more appropriate for either of these purposes, it is necessary to make the following changes to these statements:

```
GENERATE  X1,FN2      and
ASSIGN    2,X2,2
```

as the normal distribution is also loaded into the program as Function 2.

Assuming that some other form of distribution must be used, it should be written as a continuous cumulative function and called upon, not as a modifier, but for the actual value to be used. For example,

```
20  FUNCTION  RN3,C2
    0,10/5000,900
      GENERATE  FN20      or
      ASSIGN    2, FN20
```

### Additional Lines to a Zone

Each zone has 1 line in the basic program. This is stated in 3 places in the listing for 3 different reasons. The addition of one or more lines to a zone requires that

changes be made in each of the 3 places.

For example, Card 19 (Table V) reads:

1 STORAGE 1 ZONE 1 LINES - 1

To account for a second line, this should read:

1 STORAGE 2 ZONE 1 LINES - 2

Secondly, Card 149 (Table V) reads:

INITIAL MX2(1,2)90000 1 FULLTIME WATS LINE ZONE 1

or "the cost of a single line in Zone 1 on a full-time WATS rate is \$900." A second full-time WATS line would double that cost:

INITIAL MX2(1,2)180000 2 FULLTIME WATS LINES ZONE 1

Lastly, Card 183 (Table V) reads:

600,22000/6600,175000 1 MEASURED WATS LINE - ZONE 1

saying: "the rate is a continuous function beginning at \$220 for the first 660 seconds and climbing (at the rate of \$16.50/hour) to a cost of \$1750.00 for 6600 seconds or 110 hours. The inclusion of a second line changes this to:

1200,44000/6600,192500 2 MEASURED WATS LINES - ZONE 1

Consideration of Figure 2 will verify the values.

#### Extension of Run Length

Card 271 (Table V) controls the number of calls to be simulated completely:

START 8000 SIMULATE 8000 CALLS

This value can be enlarged or reduced by simply altering the constant. Caution must be taken, however, to assure that extremely long runs do not cause overflow in the cost tables

or exceed the present limits on the measured WATS cost functions.

#### Revision of Rate Tables and Functions

The rate tables for long distance service, the rate functions for measured WATS service and the monthly cost of full-time WATS service are not current. Sample values have been used for demonstration purposes only.

The long distance rates are stored in MATRIX 1 with 1 row for each zone and 15 columns for 15 one-minute increments. Thus, a charge of \$.55 for a three-minute call from Zone 1 is read into the program as:

```
INITIAL  MX1(1,3),55
```

These rates have been drawn from interstate and intrastate charge tables provided by Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. In order to relate the long distance charges to a call described by duration and zone of origin, an approximation has been made by measuring the average distance from the point of operations to the geographic center of each zone. This measurement resulted in the figures shown in Table XIV.

It would be necessary to correct this data for the application of the program to another point of operation by consulting the proper WATS area map.

Information needed for the revision of the measured WATS service and full-time WATS service may be secured from the telephone sales representative.

TABLE XIV  
DISTANCE APPROXIMATION FOR ZONES

Zone	Distance from Oklahoma City
1	100 miles
2	400 "
3	550 "
4	850 "
5	1100 "
6	1200 "
7	1440 "

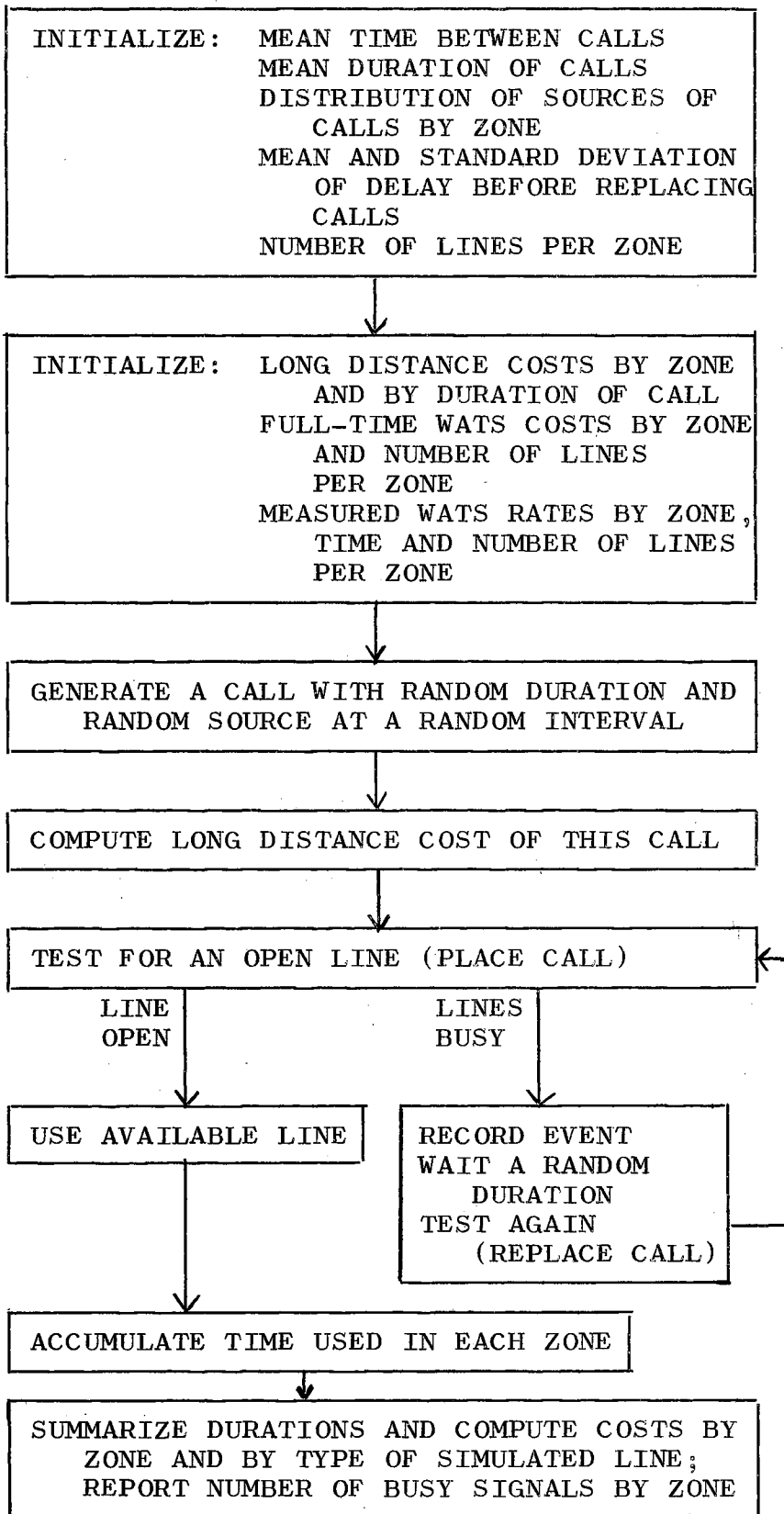
The proper program changes would be made to both the measured WATS cost functions and full-time WATS table (Matrix 2) as indicated under the heading titled Additional Lines to a Zone (in this section).

**APPENDIX B**

**BLOCK DIAGRAM FOR THE PROGRAM**



## BLOCK DIAGRAM FOR THE PROGRAM



APPENDIX C

EXAMPLE OF A COMPLETE PROGRAM PRINTOUT

```
//TRA1@3 JOB (10435,215-30-7307,008,,,,2),'TOM AUER',CLASS=A,MSGLEVEL=1
// EXEC GPSS,TIME,GPSS=8
XXGPSS EXEC PGM=DAG01,PARM=B
XXSTEPLIB DD DSN=SYS1.GPSS,DISP=SHR
XXDOUTPUT DD SYSOUT=A
XXDINTERO DD UNIT=SYSDA,SPACE=(TRK,(10,10))
XXDSYMTAB DD UNIT=SYSDA,SPACE=(TRK,(10,10))
XXDREPTGEN DD UNIT=SYSDA,SPACE=(TRK,(10,10))
XXDINTWORK DD UNIT=(SYSDA,SEP=(DINTERO)),SPACE=(TRK,(10,10))
XXDINPUT1 DD DDNAME=SYSIN
//GPSS.SYSIN DD *,DCB=BLKSIZE=80
//
```

```
GPSS 00000010
      00000020
GPSS 00000030
GPSS 00000040
GPSS 00000050
GPSS 00000060
GPSS 00000070
GPSS 00000080
```

```
*****
*                OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY                *
*                UNIVERSITY COMPUTER CENTER                *
*                MFT-II RELEASE 17 WITH HASP-II            *
*****
*JOB NAMED.....'TBA1@3 '*
*LOG ON AT..... 7:27 AM*
*DATE.....THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1970*
*PARTITION IDENTIFICATION.....'A'*
*PARTITION SIZE.....168K BYTES*
*****
```

```
IEF236I ALLOC. FOR TBA1@3 GPSS
IEF237I STEPLIB ON 130
IEF237I DOUTPUT ON 06E
IEF237I DINTERO ON 134
IEF237I DSYMTAB ON 136
IEF237I DREPTGEN ON 134
IEF237I DINTWORK ON 136
IEF237I DINPUT1 ON 040
IEF285I SYS1.GPSS
IEF285I VOL SER NOS= DISK00.
IEF285I SYS70155.T072651.RF000.TBA1@3.R0000001
IEF285I VOL SER NOS=
IEF285I SYS70155.T072651.RF000.TBA1@3.R0000002
IEF285I VOL SER NOS= DISK04.
IEF285I SYS70155.T072651.RF000.TBA1@3.R0000003
IEF285I VOL SER NOS= DISK06.
IEF285I SYS70155.T072651.RF000.TBA1@3.R0000004
IEF285I VOL SER NOS= DISK04.
IEF285I SYS70155.T072651.RF000.TBA1@3.R0000005
IEF285I VOL SER NOS= DISK06.
IEF285I SYS70155.T072651.RF000.TBA1@3.R0000006
IEF285I VOL SER NOS=
```

```
KEPT
DELETED
DELETED
DELETED
DELETED
DELETED
DELETED
DELETED
DELETED
```

```
*****
*STEP NAMED.....'GPSS '*
*ENDED AT..... 7:37 AM*
*COMPLETION CODE.....96*
*PROCESSOR TIME USED.....00.07.52*
*SELF IMPOSED WAIT TIME.....00.00.53*
*MAXIMUM CORE USED BY THIS STEP.....90K BYTES*
*****
*JOB NAMED.....'TBA1@3 '*
*LOG OFF AT..... 7:37 AM*
*TOTAL PROCESSOR TIME USED.....00.07.52*
*TOTAL SELF IMPOSED WAIT TIME.....00.01.08*
*TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL WAIT TIME.....00.00.41*
*MAXIMUM CORE USED BY ANY 'GO' STEP.....0K BYTES*
*PROGRAM RAN IN MAIN STORAGE
*****
```

\*\*\* TOTAL COST: \$27.14 \*\*\*

HASP-II JOB STATISTICS -- 334 CARDS READ -- 845 LINES PRINTED -- 0 CARDS PUNCHED

BLOCK NUMBER	*LOC	OPERATION	A,B,C,D,E,F,G	COMMENTS	CARD NUMBER
		SIMULATE			1
	*				2
		RMULT	37,31	IMPROVE RN GENERATORS	3
	*INPUT-	MEAN OF EXPONENTIAL DISTRIBUTION		OF CALL INTERARRIVAL TIMES	4
		INITIAL	X1,90	MEAN TIME - 90 SEC.	5
	*INPUT-	MEAN OF EXPONENTIAL DISTRIBUTION		OF CALL DURATIONS	6
		INITIAL	X2,180	MEAN CALL DUR 180 SEC.	7
	*INPUT-	CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF CALLS		FROM EACH ZONE	8
		2 FUNCTION	RN2,D7	DIST. OF CALLS BY ZONE	9
			.17 7 .59 1 .64 2 .75 3 .86 4 .95 5		10
			1.0 6		11
	*				12
	*INPUT-	MEAN OF NORMAL DISTRIBUTION OF WAITING TIMES BEFORE RECALLING			13
		INITIAL	X3,900	MEAN OF NORMAL DIST. 900 SEC	14
	*INPUT-	STD. DEV. OF NORMAL DISTRIBUTION OF SAME WAITING TIMES			15
		INITIAL	X4,60	STD. DEV. 60 SEC.	16
	*				17
	* INPUT-	THE NUMBER OF LINES FROM EACH ZONE			18
		1 STORAGE	1	ZONE 1 LINES - 1	19
		2 STORAGE	1	ZONE 2 LINES - 1	20
		3 STORAGE	1	ZONE 3 LINES - 1	21
		4 STORAGE	1	ZONE 4 LINES - 1	22
		5 STORAGE	1	ZONE 5 LINES - 1	23
		6 STORAGE	1	ZONE 6 LINES - 1	24
		7 STORAGE	1	ZONE 7 LINES - 1	25
	*				26
	*INPUT-	COST OF LD CALLS FROM ZONE 1 BY DURATION IN MINUTES			27
		1 MATRIX	X,7,15	LD COST BY ZONE	28
		INITIAL	MX1(1,1),55		29
		INITIAL	MX1(1,2),55		30
		INITIAL	MX1(1,3),55		31
		INITIAL	MX1(1,4),70		32
		INITIAL	MX1(1,5),85		33
		INITIAL	MX1(1,6),100		34
		INITIAL	MX1(1,7),115		35
		INITIAL	MX1(1,8),130		36
		INITIAL	MX1(1,9),145		37
		INITIAL	MX1(1,10),160		38
		INITIAL	MX1(1,11),175		39
		INITIAL	MX1(1,12),190		40
		INITIAL	MX1(1,13),205		41
		INITIAL	MX1(1,14),220		42
		INITIAL	MX1(1,15),235		43
	*				44
	*INPUT-	COST OF LD CALLS FROM ZONE 2 BY DURATION IN MINUTES			45
		INITIAL	MX1(2,1),110		46
		INITIAL	MX1(2,2),110		47
		INITIAL	MX1(2,3),110		48
		INITIAL	MX1(2,4),135		49
		INITIAL	MX1(2,5),160		50
		INITIAL	MX1(2,6),185		51
		INITIAL	MX1(2,7),210		52
		INITIAL	MX1(2,8),235		53
		INITIAL	MX1(2,9),260		54
		INITIAL	MX1(2,10),285		55

INITIAL	MX1(2,11),310	56
INITIAL	MX1(2,12),335	57
INITIAL	MX1(2,13),360	58
INITIAL	MX1(2,14),385	59
INITIAL	MX1(2,15),410	60
*		61
*INPUT- COST OF LD CALLS FROM ZONE 3 BY DURATION IN MINUTES		62
INITIAL	MX1(3,1),120	63
INITIAL	MX1(3,2),120	64
INITIAL	MX1(3,3),120	65
INITIAL	MX1(3,4),150	66
INITIAL	MX1(3,5),180	67
INITIAL	MX1(3,6),210	68
INITIAL	MX1(3,7),240	69
INITIAL	MX1(3,8),270	70
INITIAL	MX1(3,9),300	71
INITIAL	MX1(3,10),330	72
INITIAL	MX1(3,11),360	73
INITIAL	MX1(3,12),390	74
INITIAL	MX1(3,13),420	75
INITIAL	MX1(3,14),450	76
INITIAL	MX1(3,15),480	77
*		78
*INPUT- COST OF LD CALLS FROM ZONE 4 BY DURATION IN MINUTES		79
INITIAL	MX1(4,1),130	80
INITIAL	MX1(4,2),130	81
INITIAL	MX1(4,3),130	82
INITIAL	MX1(4,4),165	83
INITIAL	MX1(4,5),200	84
INITIAL	MX1(4,6),235	85
INITIAL	MX1(4,7),270	86
INITIAL	MX1(4,8),305	87
INITIAL	MX1(4,9),340	88
INITIAL	MX1(4,10),375	89
INITIAL	MX1(4,11),410	90
INITIAL	MX1(4,12),445	91
INITIAL	MX1(4,13),480	92
INITIAL	MX1(4,14),515	93
INITIAL	MX1(4,15),550	94
*		95
*INPUT- COST OF LD CALLS FROM ZONE 5 BY DURATION IN MINUTES		96
INITIAL	MX1(5,1),140	97
INITIAL	MX1(5,2),140	98
INITIAL	MX1(5,3),140	99
INITIAL	MX1(5,4),175	100
INITIAL	MX1(5,5),210	101
INITIAL	MX1(5,6),245	102
INITIAL	MX1(5,7),280	103
INITIAL	MX1(5,8),315	104
INITIAL	MX1(5,9),350	105
INITIAL	MX1(5,10),385	106
INITIAL	MX1(5,11),420	107
INITIAL	MX1(5,12),455	108
INITIAL	MX1(5,13),490	109
INITIAL	MX1(5,14),525	110
INITIAL	MX1(5,15),560	111
		112

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*INPUT- COST OF LD CALLS FROM ZONE 6 BY DURATION IN MINUTES
INITIAL MX1(6,1),155
INITIAL MX1(6,2),155
INITIAL MX1(6,3),155
INITIAL MX1(6,4),195
INITIAL MX1(6,5),235
INITIAL MX1(6,6),275
INITIAL MX1(6,7),315
INITIAL MX1(6,8),355
INITIAL MX1(6,9),395
INITIAL MX1(6,10),435
INITIAL MX1(6,11),475
INITIAL MX1(6,12),515
INITIAL MX1(6,13),555
INITIAL MX1(6,14),595
INITIAL MX1(6,15),635
*
*INPUT- COST OF LD CALLS FROM ZONE 7 BY DURATION IN MINUTES
INITIAL MX1(7,1),65
INITIAL MX1(7,2),65
INITIAL MX1(7,3),65
INITIAL MX1(7,4),87
INITIAL MX1(7,5),109
INITIAL MX1(7,6),131
INITIAL MX1(7,7),153
INITIAL MX1(7,8),175
INITIAL MX1(7,9),197
INITIAL MX1(7,10),219
INITIAL MX1(7,11),241
INITIAL MX1(7,12),263
INITIAL MX1(7,13),285
INITIAL MX1(7,14),307
INITIAL MX1(7,15),329
*
*INPUT- COST OF FULL-TIME WATS SERVICE BY ZONE
2 MATRIX X,8,5 OUTPUT MATRIX OF COSTS
INITIAL MX2(1,2),90000 1 FULLTIME WATS LINE ZONE 1
INITIAL MX2(2,2),110000 1 FULLTIME WATS LINE ZONE 2
INITIAL MX2(3,2),130000 1 FULLTIME WATS LINE ZONE 3
INITIAL MX2(4,2),150000 1 FULLTIME WATS LINE ZONE 4
INITIAL MX2(5,2),175000 1 FULLTIME WATS LINE ZONE 5
INITIAL MX2(6,2),185000 1 FULLTIME WATS LINE ZONE 6
INITIAL MX2(7,2),54500 1 FULLTIME WATS LINE ZONE 7
*
3 MATRIX X,10,5 PARAMETER PRINTOUT
1 FVARIABLE ((P2/60)+99/100) CONV. SEC. TO MIN.
*
*DESCRIBE THE STANDARDIZED NEGATIVE EXPONENTIAL DISTRIBUTION
1 FUNCTION RN1,C20 STAND. NEG. EXPON. FUN.
0 0 .1 .104 .2 .222 .3 .355 .4 .509 .5 .69
.6 .915 .7 1.2 .75 1.38 .8 1.6 .84 1.83 .88 2.12
.9 2.3 .92 2.52 .94 2.81 .95 2.99 .96 3.2 .97 3.5
.98 3.9 1.0 5
*
*DESCRIBE THE STANDARDIZED NORMAL DISTRIBUTION
5 FUNCTION RN2,C39 STAND. NORMAL DIST.
0 -.6 .00023-3.5 .00034-3.4 .00069-3.2 .00135-3.0 .0026 -2.8

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	*		227
	*COMPUTE THE LD COST OF THE CALL FROM COST TABLE 1		228
12	ASSIGN	5,MX1(P4,P3) COST OF LD CALL IN P5	229
	*		230
	*ALLOW 10 CALLS TO BE PRINTED OUT TO CHECK THE PARAMETERS		231
13	TEST LE	P1,K10,CALL PRINT PARA: FOR 10 CALLS	232
14	MSAVEVALUE	3,P1,1,P1	233
15	MSAVEVALUE	3,P1,2,P2	234
16	MSAVEVALUE	3,P1,3,P3	235
17	MSAVEVALUE	3,P1,4,P4	236
18	MSAVEVALUE	3,P1,5,P5	237
	*		238
	*ATTEMPT TO USE A PARTICULAR ZONE LINE		239
19	CALL GATE SNF	P4,BUSY TRY TO USE LINE	240
	*		241
	*USE THE AVAILABLE LINE		242
20	ENTER	P4 USE LINE FOR ZONE IN P4	243
	*		244
	*SIMULATE THE DURATION OF THE CALL		245
21	ADVANCE	P2 DUR. OF CALL	246
	*		247
	*TERMINATE THE CALL		248
22	LEAVE	P4 HANG UP	249
23	TRANSFER	,BILL TERMINATE CALL	250
	*		251
	*RECORD THE FACT THAT A PARTICULAR ZONE LINE WAS BUSY WHEN NEEDED		252
24	BUSY MSAVEVALUE	2+,P4,5,K1 RECORD A BUSY LINE	253
	*		254
	*SIMULATE WAITING WITH A TIME FROM FUNCTION 3		255
25	ADVANCE	1,FN3 WAIT BEFORE CALLING AGAIN	256
	*		257
	*TRY TO PLACE THE CALL AGAIN		258
26	TRANSFER	,CALL CALL AGAIN	259
	*		260
	*ACCUMULATE CALL DURATIONS BY ZONE FOR MEASURED WATS BILLING		261
27	BILL MSAVEVALUE	2+,P4,1,P2 ACCUM TIME IN MX2 BY ZONE AND	262
	*		263
	*ACCUMULATE LONG DISTANCE COSTS BY ZONE		264
28	MSAVEVALUE	2+,P4,4,P5 ACCUM LD COST IN MX2 BY ZONE	265
	*		266
	*DESTROY THE TRANSACTION SIMULATING A CALL		267
29	TERMINATE	1	268
	*		269
	*ALLOW A CERTAIN NUMBER OF CALLS TO BE SIMULATED COMPLETELY		270
	START	8000 SIMULATE 8000 CALLS	271
	*		272
	*BEGIN A SUMMARY PHASE OF THE SIMULATION		273
30	GENERATE	,,,1	274
	*		275
	*SUMMARIZE THE DURATIONS OF THE CALLS IN SECONDS		276
31	MSAVEVALUE	2+,8,1,MX2(1,1) SUM CALL DURATIONS	277
32	MSAVEVALUE	2+,8,1,MX2(2,1)	278
33	MSAVEVALUE	2+,8,1,MX2(3,1)	279
34	MSAVEVALUE	2+,8,1,MX2(4,1)	280
35	MSAVEVALUE	2+,8,1,MX2(5,1)	281
36	MSAVEVALUE	2+,8,1,MX2(6,1)	282
37	MSAVEVALUE	2+,8,1,MX2(7,1)	283

		284
	*SUMMARIZE THE FULL-TIME WATS COSTS FOR ALL ZONES	285
38	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,2,MX2(1,2)                   SUM F T WATS COSTS	286
39	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,2,MX2(2,2)	287
40	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,2,MX2(3,2)	288
41	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,2,MX2(4,2)	289
42	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,2,MX2(5,2)	290
43	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,2,MX2(6,2)	291
44	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,2,MX2(7,2)	292
	*	293
	*COMPUTE AND SUMMARIZE THE MEASURED WATS COSTS BY ZONE	294
	COMPUTE MEASURED WATS COST	295
45	MSAVEVALUE 2,1,3,FN11	296
46	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,3,MX2(1,3)	297
47	MSAVEVALUE 2,2,3,FN12	298
48	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,3,MX2(2,3)	299
49	MSAVEVALUE 2,3,3,FN13	300
50	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,3,MX2(3,3)	301
51	MSAVEVALUE 2,4,3,FN14	302
52	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,3,MX2(4,3)	303
53	MSAVEVALUE 2,5,3,FN15	304
54	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,3,MX2(5,3)	305
55	MSAVEVALUE 2,6,3,FN16	306
56	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,3,MX2(6,3)	307
57	MSAVEVALUE 2,7,3,FN17	308
58	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,3,MX2(7,3)	309
	*	310
	*SUMMARIZE THE LONG DISTANCE COSTS FOR ALL ZONES	311
	SUM LD CALL COSTS	312
59	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,4,MX2(1,4)	313
60	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,4,MX2(2,4)	314
61	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,4,MX2(3,4)	315
62	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,4,MX2(4,4)	316
63	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,4,MX2(5,4)	317
64	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,4,MX2(6,4)	318
65	MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,4,MX2(7,4)	319
66	TERMINATE 1	320
	START 1	321
	*	322
	REPORT	323
	EJECT           START A NEW PAGE	324
MSAV	TITLE           1, LONG DISTANCE COSTS BY ZONE AND BY MINUTES	325
	EJECT           START A NEW PAGE	326
MSAV	TITLE           2, ZONE, TOTAL SECONDS, FULLTIME WATS COST, MEASURED WA	327
ATS COST, LONG DISTANCE COST AND NUMBER OF TIMES BUSY	EJECT           START A NEW PAGE	328
	EJECT           START A NEW PAGE	329
MSAV	TITLE           3, CALL NUMBER, SECONDS, MINUTES, ZONE AND LONG DISTANC	330
CE COST FOR EACH OF THE FIRST TEN CALLS		
	END	

BLOCK NUMBER      SYMBOL      REFERENCES BY CARD NUMBER

27	BILL	250	
24	BUSY	240	
19	CALL	232	259
8	MAX	214	
10	MIN	216	219

```

*
  RMULT      37,31
*INPUT- MEAN OF EXPONENTIAL DISTRIBUTION OF CALL INTERARRIVAL TIMES
  INITIAL   X1,90
*INPUT- MEAN OF EXPONENTIAL DISTRIBUTION OF CALL DURATIONS
  INITIAL   X2,180
*INPUT- CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF CALLS FROM EACH ZONE
  2  FUNCTION  RN2  D7
.17 7      .59 1      .64 2      .75 3      .86 4      .95 5
1.0 6
*
*INPUT- MEAN OF NORMAL DISTRIBUTION OF WAITING TIMES BEFORE RECALLING
  INITIAL   X3,900
*INPUT- STD. DEV. OF NORMAL DISTRIBUTION OF SAME WAITING TIMES
  INITIAL   X4,60
*
* INPUT- THE NUMBER OF LINES FROM EACH ZONE
  1  STORAGE  1
  2  STORAGE  1
  3  STORAGE  1
  4  STORAGE  1
  5  STORAGE  1
  6  STORAGE  1
  7  STORAGE  1
*
*INPUT- COST OF LD CALLS FROM ZONE 1 BY DURATION IN MINUTES
  1  MATRIX   X      7      15
      INITIAL  MX1(1,1),55
      INITIAL  MX1(1,2),55
      INITIAL  MX1(1,3),55
      INITIAL  MX1(1,4),70
      INITIAL  MX1(1,5),85
      INITIAL  MX1(1,6),100
      INITIAL  MX1(1,7),115
      INITIAL  MX1(1,8),130
      INITIAL  MX1(1,9),145
      INITIAL  MX1(1,10),160
      INITIAL  MX1(1,11),175
      INITIAL  MX1(1,12),190
      INITIAL  MX1(1,13),205
      INITIAL  MX1(1,14),220
      INITIAL  MX1(1,15),235
*
*INPUT- COST OF LD CALLS FROM ZONE 2 BY DURATION IN MINUTES
      INITIAL  MX1(2,1),110
      INITIAL  MX1(2,2),110
      INITIAL  MX1(2,3),110
      INITIAL  MX1(2,4),135
      INITIAL  MX1(2,5),160
      INITIAL  MX1(2,6),185
      INITIAL  MX1(2,7),210
      INITIAL  MX1(2,8),235
      INITIAL  MX1(2,9),260
      INITIAL  MX1(2,10),285
      INITIAL  MX1(2,11),310
      INITIAL  MX1(2,12),335
      INITIAL  MX1(2,13),360
      INITIAL  MX1(2,14),385
      INITIAL  MX1(2,15),410
*
*INPUT- COST OF LD CALLS FROM ZONE 3 BY DURATION IN MINUTES
      INITIAL  MX1(3,1),120
      INITIAL  MX1(3,2),120

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INITIAL MX1(3,3),120  
INITIAL MX1(3,4),150  
INITIAL MX1(3,5),180  
INITIAL MX1(3,6),210  
INITIAL MX1(3,7),240  
INITIAL MX1(3,8),270  
INITIAL MX1(3,9),300  
INITIAL MX1(3,10),330  
INITIAL MX1(3,11),360  
INITIAL MX1(3,12),390  
INITIAL MX1(3,13),420  
INITIAL MX1(3,14),450  
INITIAL MX1(3,15),480

\*  
\*INPUT- COST OF LD CALLS FROM ZONE 4 BY DURATION IN MINUTES

INITIAL MX1(4,1),130  
INITIAL MX1(4,2),130  
INITIAL MX1(4,3),130  
INITIAL MX1(4,4),165  
INITIAL MX1(4,5),200  
INITIAL MX1(4,6),235  
INITIAL MX1(4,7),270  
INITIAL MX1(4,8),305  
INITIAL MX1(4,9),340  
INITIAL MX1(4,10),375  
INITIAL MX1(4,11),410  
INITIAL MX1(4,12),445  
INITIAL MX1(4,13),480  
INITIAL MX1(4,14),515  
INITIAL MX1(4,15),550

\*  
\*INPUT- COST OF LD CALLS FROM ZONE 5 BY DURATION IN MINUTES

INITIAL MX1(5,1),140  
INITIAL MX1(5,2),140  
INITIAL MX1(5,3),140  
INITIAL MX1(5,4),175  
INITIAL MX1(5,5),210  
INITIAL MX1(5,6),245  
INITIAL MX1(5,7),280  
INITIAL MX1(5,8),315  
INITIAL MX1(5,9),350  
INITIAL MX1(5,10),385  
INITIAL MX1(5,11),420  
INITIAL MX1(5,12),455  
INITIAL MX1(5,13),490  
INITIAL MX1(5,14),525  
INITIAL MX1(5,15),560

\*  
\*INPUT- COST OF LD CALLS FROM ZONE 6 BY DURATION IN MINUTES

INITIAL MX1(6,1),155  
INITIAL MX1(6,2),155  
INITIAL MX1(6,3),155  
INITIAL MX1(6,4),195  
INITIAL MX1(6,5),235  
INITIAL MX1(6,6),275  
INITIAL MX1(6,7),315  
INITIAL MX1(6,8),355  
INITIAL MX1(6,9),395  
INITIAL MX1(6,10),435  
INITIAL MX1(6,11),475  
INITIAL MX1(6,12),515  
INITIAL MX1(6,13),555  
INITIAL MX1(6,14),595  
INITIAL MX1(6,15),635

\*  
\*INPUT- COST OF LD CALLS FROM ZONE 7 BY DURATION IN MINUTES

INITIAL MX1(7,1),755  
 INITIAL MX1(7,2),65  
 INITIAL MX1(7,3),65  
 INITIAL MX1(7,4),87  
 INITIAL MX1(7,5),109  
 INITIAL MX1(7,6),131  
 INITIAL MX1(7,7),155  
 INITIAL MX1(7,8),175  
 INITIAL MX1(7,9),197  
 INITIAL MX1(7,10),219  
 INITIAL MX1(7,11),241  
 INITIAL MX1(7,12),263  
 INITIAL MX1(7,13),285  
 INITIAL MX1(7,14),307  
 INITIAL MX1(7,15),329

\*  
 \*INPUT- COST OF FULL-TIME WATS SERVICE BY ZONE

2 MATRIX X 8 5  
 INITIAL MX2(1,2),90000  
 INITIAL MX2(2,2),110000  
 INITIAL MX2(3,2),130000  
 INITIAL MX2(4,2),150000  
 INITIAL MX2(5,2),175000  
 INITIAL MX2(6,2),185000  
 INITIAL MX2(7,2),54500

\*  
 3 MATRIX X 10 5  
 1 FVARIABLE ((P2/60)+99/100)

\*DESCRIBE THE STANDARDIZED NEGATIVE EXPONENTIAL DISTRIBUTION

1 FUNCTION RN1 C20  
 0 0 .1 .104 .2 .222 .3 .355 .4 .509 .5 .69  
 .6 .915 .7 1.2 .75 1.38 .8 1.6 .84 1.83 .88 2.12  
 .9 2.3 .92 2.52 .94 2.81 .95 2.99 .96 3.2 .97 3.5  
 .98 3.9 1.0 5

\*DESCRIBE THE STANDARDIZED NORMAL DISTRIBUTION

5 FUNCTION RN2 C39  
 0 -6. .00023-3.5 .00034-3.4 .00069-3.2 .00135-3.0 .0026 -2.8  
 .0047 -2.6 .0082 -2.4 .0139 -2.2 .0228 -2.0 .0359 -1.8 .0548 -1.6  
 .0808 -1.4 .1151 -1.2 .1587 -1.0 .2119 -0.8 .2743 -0.6 .3446 -0.4  
 .4207 -0.2 .5000 0.0 .5793 0.2 .6554 0.4 .7257 0.6 .7881 0.8  
 .8413 1.0 .8849 1.2 .9192 1.4 .9452 1.6 .9641 1.8 .9773 2.0  
 .9861 2.2 .9918 2.4 .9953 2.6 .9974 2.8 .998653.0 .999313.2  
 .999663.4 .999773.5 1.0 6.0  
 5 VARIABLE FN5\*X4/10000+X3  
 3 FUNCTION V5 C2  
 0 0 99999 99999

\*INPUT- MEASURED WATS RATES IN FUN.11-17, CONV. SEC. TO MIN., RND. UP

11 FVARIABLE (MX2(1,1)/60+99/100)  
 11 FUNCTION V11 C2  
 600 22000 6600 175000  
 12 FVARIABLE (MX2(2,1)/60+99/100)  
 12 FUNCTION V12 C2  
 600 24000 6600 209000  
 13 FVARIABLE (MX2(3,1)/60+99/100)  
 13 FUNCTION V13 C2  
 600 26000 6600 231000  
 14 FVARIABLE (MX2(4,1)/60+99/100)  
 14 FUNCTION V14 C2  
 600 28000 6600 248000  
 15 FVARIABLE (MX2(5,1)/60+99/100)  
 15 FUNCTION V15 C2  
 600 31000 6600 266000  
 16 FVARIABLE (MX2(6,1)/60+99/100)

```

16 FUNCTION VT6 C2
600 32500 6600 277500
17 FVARIABLE (MX2(7,1)/60+99/100)
17 FUNCTION V17 C2
600 16500 6600 146500
*
*BEGIN THE ACTUAL SIMULATION OF CALLS COMING IN
1 GENERATE X1 FN1
*
*COUNT AND RECORD THE INCOMING CALLS
2 SAVEVALUE 10+ K1
3 ASSIGN 1 X10
*
*ASSIGN TO THE CALL A RANDOM DURATION FROM FUNCTION 1
4 ASSIGN 2 X2 1
*
*CHECK TO ASSURE A MINIMUM DURATION OF 10 SECONDS TO THE CALL
5 TEST L P2 K10 8
6 ASSIGN 2 K10
7 TRANSFER 10
*
*CHECK TO ASSURE A MAXIMUM DURATION OF 15 MINUTES TO THE CALL
8 TEST G P2 K900 10
9 ASSIGN 2 K900
*
*RECALCULATE DURATION OF THE CALL IN MINUTES FOR LD BILLING
10 ASSIGN 3 V1
*
*ASSIGN TO THE CALL A ZONE FROM FUNCTION 2
11 ASSIGN 4 FN2
*
*COMPUTE THE LD COST OF THE CALL FROM COST TABLE 1
12 ASSIGN 5,MX1(P4,P3)
*
*ALLOW 10 CALLS TO BE PRINTED OUT TO CHECK THE PARAMETERS
13 TEST LE P1 K10 19
14 MSAVEVALUE 3 P1 1 P1
15 MSAVEVALUE 3 P1 2 P2
16 MSAVEVALUE 3 P1 3 P3
17 MSAVEVALUE 3 P1 4 P4
18 MSAVEVALUE 3 P1 5 P5
*
*ATTEMPT TO USE A PARTICULAR ZONE LINE
19 GATE SNF P4 24
*
*USE THE AVAILABLE LINE
20 ENTER P4
*
* SIMULATE THE DURATION OF THE CALL
21 ADVANCE P2
*
*TERMINATE THE CALL
22 LEAVE P4
23 TRANSFER 27
*
*RECORD THE FACT THAT A PARTICULAR ZONE LINE WAS BUSY WHEN NEEDED
24 MSAVEVALUE 2+ P4 5 K1
*
* SIMULATE WAITING WITH A TIME FROM FUNCTION 3
25 ADVANCE 1 FN3
*
*TRY TO PLACE THE CALL AGAIN
26 TRANSFER 19
*
*ACCUMULATE CALL DURATIONS BY ZONE FOR MEASURED WATS BILLING
27 MSAVEVALUE 2+ P4 1 P2

```

LONG DISTANCE COSTS BY ZONE AND BY MINUTES

MATRIX FULLWORD SAVEVALUE 1

	COLUMN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ROW	1	55	55	55	70	85	100	115	130	145
	2	110	110	110	135	160	185	210	235	260
	3	120	120	120	150	180	210	240	270	300
	4	130	130	130	165	200	235	270	305	340
	5	140	140	140	175	210	245	280	315	350
	6	155	155	155	195	235	275	315	355	395
	7	65	65	65	87	109	131	153	175	197

	COLUMN	10	11	12	13	14	15
ROW	1	160	175	190	205	220	235
	2	285	310	335	360	385	410
	3	330	360	390	420	450	480
	4	375	410	445	480	515	550
	5	385	420	455	490	525	560
	6	435	475	515	555	595	635
	7	219	241	263	285	307	329



ZONE, TOTAL SECONDS, FULLTIME WATS COST, MEASURED WATS COST, LONG DISTANCE COST AND NUMBER OF TIMES BUSY

MATRIX FULLWORD SAVEVALUE 2

	COLUMN	1	2	3	4	5
ROW. 1		598656	90000	0	245825	32451
2		55714	110000	0	47610	25
3		170626	130000	0	148320	330
4		153782	150000	0	150920	280
5		127367	175000	0	131495	144
6		74277	185000	0	87075	68
7		245465	54500	0	128096	865
8		0	0	0	0	0

CALL NUMBER, SECONDS, MINUTES, ZONE AND LONG DISTANCE COST FOR EACH OF THE FIRST TEN CALLS

MATRIX FULLWORD SAVEVALUE		3					
		COLUMN	1	2	3	4	5
ROW	1		1	160	3	7	65
	2		2	38	1	4	130
	3		3	96	2	7	65
	4		4	404	7	7	153
	5		5	59	1	1	55
	6		6	153	3	3	120
	7		7	209	4	1	70
	8		8	158	3	7	65
	9		9	245	5	3	180
	10		10	26	1	3	120

\*  
\*BEGIN A SUMMARY PHASE OF THE SIMULATION  
30 GENERATE 1

\*SUMMARIZE THE DURATIONS OF THE CALLS IN SECONDS

31 MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,1,MX2(1,1)  
32 MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,1,MX2(2,1)  
33 MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,1,MX2(3,1)  
34 MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,1,MX2(4,1)  
35 MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,1,MX2(5,1)  
36 MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,1,MX2(6,1)  
37 MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,1,MX2(7,1)

\*SUMMARIZE THE FULL-TIME WATS COSTS FOR ALL ZONES

38 MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,2,MX2(1,2)  
39 MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,2,MX2(2,2)  
40 MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,2,MX2(3,2)  
41 MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,2,MX2(4,2)  
42 MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,2,MX2(5,2)  
43 MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,2,MX2(6,2)  
44 MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,2,MX2(7,2)

\*COMPUTE AND SUMMARIZE THE MEASURED WATS COSTS BY ZONE

45 MSAVEVALUE 2 1 3 FN11  
46 MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,3,MX2(1,3)  
47 MSAVEVALUE 2 2 3 FN12  
48 MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,3,MX2(2,3)  
49 MSAVEVALUE 2 3 3 FN13  
50 MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,3,MX2(3,3)  
51 MSAVEVALUE 2 4 3 FN14  
52 MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,3,MX2(4,3)  
53 MSAVEVALUE 2 5 3 FN15  
54 MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,3,MX2(5,3)  
55 MSAVEVALUE 2 6 3 FN16  
56 MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,3,MX2(6,3)  
57 MSAVEVALUE 2 7 3 FN17  
58 MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,3,MX2(7,3)

\*SUMMARIZE THE LONG DISTANCE COSTS FOR ALL ZONES

59 MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,4,MX2(1,4)  
60 MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,4,MX2(2,4)  
61 MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,4,MX2(3,4)  
62 MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,4,MX2(4,4)  
63 MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,4,MX2(5,4)  
64 MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,4,MX2(6,4)  
65 MSAVEVALUE 2+,8,4,MX2(7,4)

68 TERMINATE 1  
START 1

LONG DISTANCE COSTS BY ZONE AND BY MINUTES

MATRIX FULLWORD SAVEVALUE 1

	COLUMN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ROW 1		55	55	55	70	85	100	115	130	145
2		110	110	110	135	160	185	210	235	260
3		120	120	120	150	180	210	240	270	300
4		130	130	130	165	200	235	270	305	340
5		140	140	140	175	210	245	280	315	350
6		155	155	155	195	235	275	315	355	395
7		65	65	65	87	109	131	153	175	197

	COLUMN	10	11	12	13	14	15
ROW 1		160	175	190	205	220	235
2		285	310	335	360	385	410
3		330	360	390	420	450	480
4		375	410	445	480	515	550
5		385	420	455	490	525	560
6		435	475	515	555	595	635
7		219	241	263	285	307	329

ZONE, TOTAL SECONDS, FULLTIME WATS COST, MEASURED WATS COST, LONG DISTANCE COST AND NUMBER OF TIMES BUSY

MATRIX FULLWORD SAVEVALUE		2					
		COLUMN	1	2	3	4	5
RDW	1		588656	90000	175000	245825	32451
	2		55714	110000	34144	47610	25
	3		170626	130000	102670	148320	330
	4		153782	150000	100013	150920	280
	5		127367	175000	90650	131495	144
	6		74277	185000	58551	87075	68
	7		245465	54500	92160	128096	865
	8		1415887	894500	653188	939341	0

CALL NUMBER, SECONDS, MINUTES, ZONE AND LONG DISTANCE COST FOR EACH OF THE FIRST TEN CALLS

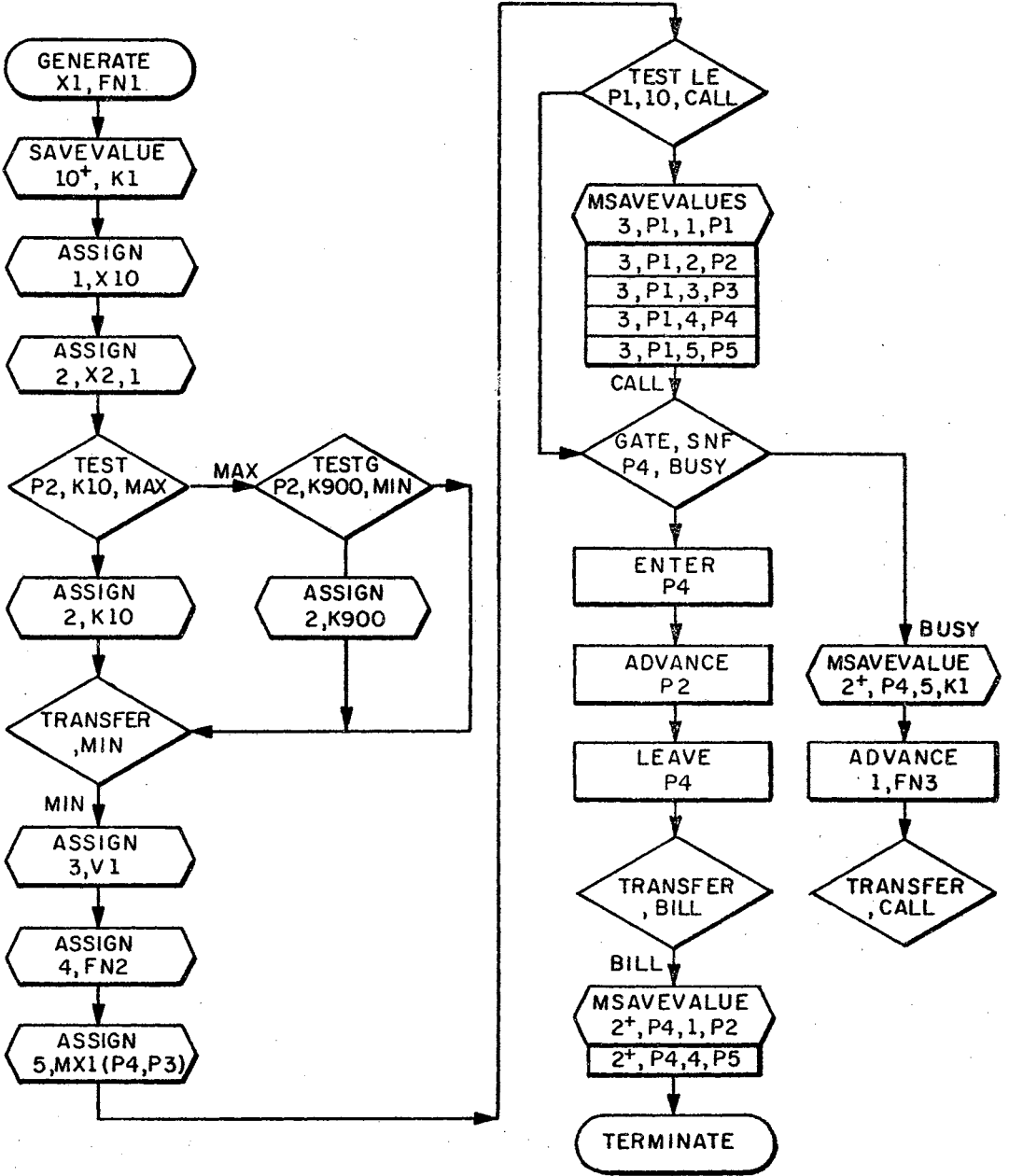
MATRIX FULLWORD SAVEVALUE 3

	COLUMN	1	2	3	4	5
ROW 1	1	1	160	3	7	65
2	2	2	38	1	4	130
3	3	3	96	2	7	65
4	4	4	404	7	7	153
5	5	5	59	1	1	55
6	6	6	153	3	3	120
7	7	7	209	4	1	70
8	8	8	158	3	7	65
9	9	9	245	5	3	180
10	10	10	26	1	3	120

END

**APPENDIX D**

**FLOW CHART OF THE MAIN PROGRAM**



VITA

2  
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Thesis: AN ANALYSIS OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE FACILITIES  
BY SIMULATION

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completed requirements for the Doctor of Philoso-  
phy degree from Oklahoma State University in July,  
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questing a release from active duty in 1962 with  
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ing to full-time graduate school in 1968.  
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