

NAME

pslice – display a 2-dimensional slice of a QNET policy

SYNOPSIS

pslice [*OPTIONS*] *POLICY*

DESCRIPTION

Display a specified slice of the QNET policy data stored in the file *POLICY*. The program needs no additional parameters to show two-dimensional policy data. If the dimension of the policy data is greater than two then a two-dimensional slice must be specified using the **--slice** option. By default the actions from all servers are shown but the user can request the action data for a single server.

OPTIONS

-c, --csv-file=FILE

write two-dimensional policy data to *FILE* in comma separated value format, suitable for viewing with a spreadsheet program.

-N, --truncation=N

use *N* as the truncation for each class. Overrides all larger truncation values given in *POLICY*.

-n, --narrow

do not insert spaces between actions. This allows for a more compact display.

-s, --server=N

compute and show policy data only for server *N*.

-S, --slice=SPEC

compute and show policy data for the two-dimensional slice specified by *SPEC* (see EXAMPLE below).

-q, --quiet

suppress output

-v, --verbose

show ALPS data

--version

display program version.

--help display usage information.

EXAMPLE

The [0..10]x[0..10] portion of the two-dimensional policy stored in *p2.p* can be displayed with the command

```
pslice --truncation=10 p2.p
```

or the shorter version

```
pslice -N 10 p2.p
```

will display output similar to

```
Server: all
Slice is x(1) vs. x(2)
```

```
(0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2)
(0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2)
(0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2)
(0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2)
(0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2)
(0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2)
```

```
(0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2)
(0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2)
(0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2) (0|2)
(0|2) (1|2) (1|2) (1|2) (1|2) (1|2) (1|2) (1|2) (1|2) (1|2) (1|2)
(0|0) (1|0) (1|0) (1|0) (1|0) (1|0) (1|0) (1|0) (1|0) (1|0) (1|0)
```

This shows the action data for both servers. To see only data from server two use either

```
pslice --server=2 --truncation=10 p2.p
or
pslice -s2 -N 10 p2.p
```

The two lines above the state space show that information for all servers is displayed and the slice shown is for $x(1)$ (increasing in the horizontal direction) vs. $x(2)$ (increasing in the vertical direction). The bottom-left entry corresponds to the state $x(1)=0$ and $x(2)=0$. An entry of (0|2) in a particular state space location means that in that state server 1 will idle (serves no class) while server serves class 2.

If the state space is three or higher dimensional then the **--slice=SPEC** option must be used to specify a two-dimensional slice of the policy data to display. *SPEC* is a slice specification. A state is fully specified by $x(1), x(2), \dots, x(n)$ if there are n classes in the network. All but two of these values must be supplied to describe a two-dimension slice of the state space. Assuming $n=4$, some examples of valid slice specifications are

```
x1:3,x3:2 (x(1)=3, x(2)=free, x(3)=2, x(4)=free)
x1:0,x2:0 (x(1)=0, x(2)=0, x(3)=free, x(4)=free)
x3:5,x4:9 (x(1)=free, x(2)=free, x(3)=5, x(4)=9)
```

Whitespace is not allowed in the specification but '=' may be used in place of ':'. For example, if `p4.p` contains policy data for a 4 class network, the command

```
pslice --slice=x2:0,x3:2 --truncation 10 p4.p
or
pslice -S x2:0,x3:2 -N 10 p4.p
```

will create a policy slice corresponding to $x(1)=\text{free}, x(2)=0, x(3)=2$, and $x(4)=\text{free}$:

Server: all Slice is $x(1)$ (horizontal) vs. $x(4)$ (vertical): indexing begins with 0 Fixed state values:

```
x(2)=0
x(3)=2
```

```
(4|0) (4|0) (4|0) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3)
(4|0) (4|0) (4|0) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3)
(4|0) (4|0) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3)
(4|0) (4|0) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3)
(4|0) (4|0) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3)
(4|0) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3)
(4|0) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3)
(4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3)
(4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3)
(4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3) (4|3)
(0|3) (1|3) (1|3) (1|3) (1|3) (1|3) (1|3) (1|3) (1|3) (1|3) (1|3)
```

If the truncations are larger than 5 or 10 it often becomes difficult to view policy slice information on a terminal or print out. To work around this, you can use the **--server** option to show only actions for a single server or **--csv-file=FILE** to save the policy slice information to a file in comma separated value format suitable for viewing with a spreadsheet program.

SEE ALSO

gdp(1), **alps2policy(1)**

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