Distributed Operating System

HW.2: Microwebservices

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Introduction:

On this part (2) we will learn and dealing in real world with replication and consistency, and this part will build on previous part, that we built on it a small micro-web-services project. And we will deal with a docker container (O.S level virtualization) and put all requirements for each server on a single image of docker to make the running of any server from anywhere more simple.

Requirements:

- 1. VMware: to operate gusts operating systems that will operate servers separately.
- 2. Gusts OS: ubuntu-18.04.3.
- 3. Micro-web framework: We use FLASK for Python language.
- 4. Database: We use SQLite3.
- 5. Text editor: Visual Studio Code.
- 6. Github account: https://github.com/AsemIsht/DOS HW-ASEM
- 7. Docker hub account: https://hub.docker.com/r/asemisht/flaskapp
- 8. Previous part of project (a).

Design:

- 1. In-memory cache:
 - We use in-memory cache, to save the lookup requests. And to reuse them without recalling the category server.
- 2. Cache replacement policy: we use LRU (least recently used) to store new requests if the cache is full.
- 3. Load balancing algorithm, to distribute the requests on the category and order replicas.
- 4. Cache consistency server push techniques: when write occurs on the DB, we must invalidate the corresponding data (with id) on cache.
- 5. Replicas sync: when write occurs on any replica, must sync occurs on others.

How to run the program:

I will describe how to run any server on any machine with ubuntu-18.04.3 OS.

Each server has source code file that has extend of (.py) indicate to Python text. This file includes all of necessary code for the micro-webservices related to the specific server.

* Open Terminal, and insert:

```
$ python3 -V → output: Python 3.6.6 # Python3 Version
```

install a virtual environment: insert:

```
$ sudo apt install python3-venv
```

Change the directory to work directory (server directory where python code exists) by insert cd command.

run the following command to create your new virtual environment:

```
$ python3 -m venv venv \rightarrow #not needed because the venv directory is existed.
```

The command above creates a directory called venv, which contains a copy of the Python binary

To start using this virtual environment, you need to activate it by running the activiate script:

```
$ source venv/bin/activate
```

Installing Flask:

```
(venv) $ sudo apt install python-pip → # at first install pip
(venv) $ pip install Flask
(venv) $ pip sudo apt install python3-flask
```

Installing requests library:

```
(venv) $ pip install requests
```

Run the hello.py code:

```
(venv) $ export FLASK_APP=hello.py
(venv) $ export FLASK_ENV=development  # mode as debugger (developing)
(venv) $ flask run -host=0.0.0.0  # run the server on the network to be accessed from any machine on the network
```

To be more honest, what I wrote before is sufficient to run the project, but I want to note that I found the best way to run the project is to delete the venv directory (delete manually), and reinstall it again on your machine. (yellow line on the page above).

Output generated:

The same of previous part, but what will be noticed is the speed of the requests.

The average response time:

Avg. response time with cache:

I make 10 times several requests and calculate the avg.

```
1 0.0000045299530029296875
 2
   0.0000059604644775390625
   0.00000476837158203125
   0.0000059604644775390625
   0.000005245208740234375
   0.000009059906005859375
 7
   0.000009298324584960938
   0.000008821487426757812
   0.00000667572021484375
 9
   0.0000050067901611328125
10
11
12
   average: 0.00000653266906738281 second !
```

Note: These values when all requests (cache hit)!

Avg. response time without cache (previous part):

```
1 0.010160446166992188

2 0.0049533843994140625

3 0.006533384323120117

4 0.007356882095336914

5 0.0065233707427978516

6 0.005785942077636719

7 0.0054171085357666016

8 0.0072689056396484375

9 0.007882356643676758

10 0.006078243255615234

11

12

13 average: 0.00679600238800048 second !
```

We can now imagine how important cache is

Overhead of cache consistency operations:

Cache consistency will occur each write on any replica. (consistency with replicas and with in-memory cache): it will send put requests to (1. Replica 2. In-memory)

The sequence will be:

Frontend → Order → Catalog → In-memory consistency → replica consistency

But on previous it was only:

Frontend → Order → Catalog

If we record time on frontend, we will approx. be feeling that the double time need!

With replication consistency time need:

```
1 0.03938698768615723

2 0.0290830135345459

3 0.03517723083496094

4 0.03637886047363281

5 0.030886173248291016

6 0.05513739585876465

7 0.024342060089111328

8 0.024616479873657227

9 0.028575897216796875

10 0.03619122505187988

11 average: 0.0339775323867798 second !
```

Without replication consistency time need:

```
1 0.028792858123779297
2 0.018616914749145508
3 0.014951944351196289
4 0.014739513397216797
5 0.01744222640991211
6 0.021662235260009766
7 0.02418994903564453
8 0.022426366806030273
9 0.018498659133911133
10 0.014993906021118164
11
12
13 average: 0.0196314573287963 second !
```

Latency of a subsequent request that sees a cache miss:

```
0.009247064590454102
   0.005703926086425781
 3
   0.0072901248931884766
   0.005868673324584961
 4
 5
   0.006117582321166992
   0.00583195686340332
 7
   0.005526304244995117
   0.006717681884765625
 9
   0.006094694137573242
10
   0.00516963005065918
11
   average: 0.00635676383972168 second !
12
```

Summary table:

Lookup with	Lookup	Buy with	Buy without	Lookup cache
cache	without cache	replication	replication	miss
4.52995E-06	0.010160446	0.039386988	0.028792858	0.009247065
5.96046E-06	0.004953384	0.029083014	0.018616915	0.005703926
4.76837E-06	0.006533384	0.035177231	0.014951944	0.007290125
5.96046E-06	0.007356882	0.03637886	0.014739513	0.005868673
5.24521E-06	0.006523371	0.030886173	0.017442226	0.006117582
9.05991E-06	0.005785942	0.055137396	0.021662235	0.005831957
9.29832E-06	0.005417109	0.02434206	0.024189949	0.005526304
8.82149E-06	0.007268906	0.02461648	0.022426367	0.006717682
6.67572E-06	0.007882357	0.028575897	0.018498659	0.006094694
5.00679E-06	0.006078243	0.036191225	0.014993906	0.00516963
6.53267E-06	0.006796002	0.033977532	0.019631457	0.006356764

We calculate finally:

Lookup (with_cache/without_cache)*100% = 0.096%

Buy (without_replication /with_replication)*100% = 57.78%

And we note that Lookup cahce miss and Lookup without cache approx. the same!

All comments that needed was written on the code. And I I tried to make everything clear.

