Generic Application-Server Crates Built With Async Rust

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August 22, 2023

- Provide an application-server crate and a client crate, allowing users to request jobs which are too heavy for their local machines.
- Example use case: scientists in a wetlab, who must regularly run heavy models from their bench laptops.

Goal

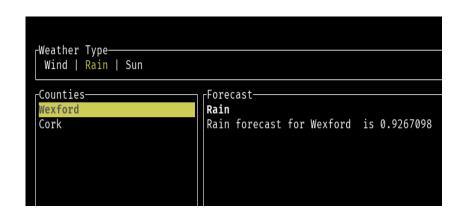
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How A User Creates A Custom Server

A user who wants a server that provides weather status must only do the following:

```
let (tx_shutdown, rx_shutdown) = watch::channel(());
let server_task = tokio::spawn(server_runner::run_server(
   "<IP Address>:<Port>",
   weather_provider, // User's type - must implement RequestProcessor
   ShutdownListener::new(rx_shutdown),
));
```

Example Application



For crate users

- ► Easily customise server data processing, e.g.:
 - train ML algorithms
 - run planetary models
 - run structural analysis of timberframe houses
- Allow client to choose between
 - call-and-response model
 - sending and receiving in any order
- Remain responsive as number of clients connecting to a single server grows

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 - Pros
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 - ► Cons
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Winner

Winner: Rust with tokio

 Customization point should allow state (e.g. in order to cache results of previous model runs)

```
pub trait RequestProcessor<Req, Resp> {
    fn process(&self, request: &Req) -> Resp;
}
```

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My Implementation Of The Actor Pattern

(Some generic parameters and trait bounds removed for readability)

```
pub struct Command<Req, Resp> {
    pub data: Req,
    pub responder: oneshot::Sender<Resp>.
// The "Handle"
pub struct JobDispatcher < Reg. Resp> {
  // Receiver owned by "Actor" (jobs task)
  tx: mpsc::Sender<Command<Req, Resp>>,
impl Clone for JobDispatcher<Req, Resp> { ... }
impl JobDispatcher < Reg, Resp> {
    pub async fn dispatch job(&self, data: Req) -> oneshot::Receiver<Resp> {
      // Create command from data
      // Send command to jobs task
      // Return receiver from which job result can be collected
```

- Implement unified and ergonomic way to handle shutdown signals
- Add organised logging (with support for various levels of verbosity)
- Consider compatability of serialized data across architectures, versions of this crate, versions of dependencies (look into protobuf). (May be difficult because input/output data is generic by design.)
- ► Think carefully about backpressure
- Ensure there are no partial-read vulnerabilities
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client crate:

► Not I/O bound - does it need async? Would it be enough to have a read thread and a write thread?