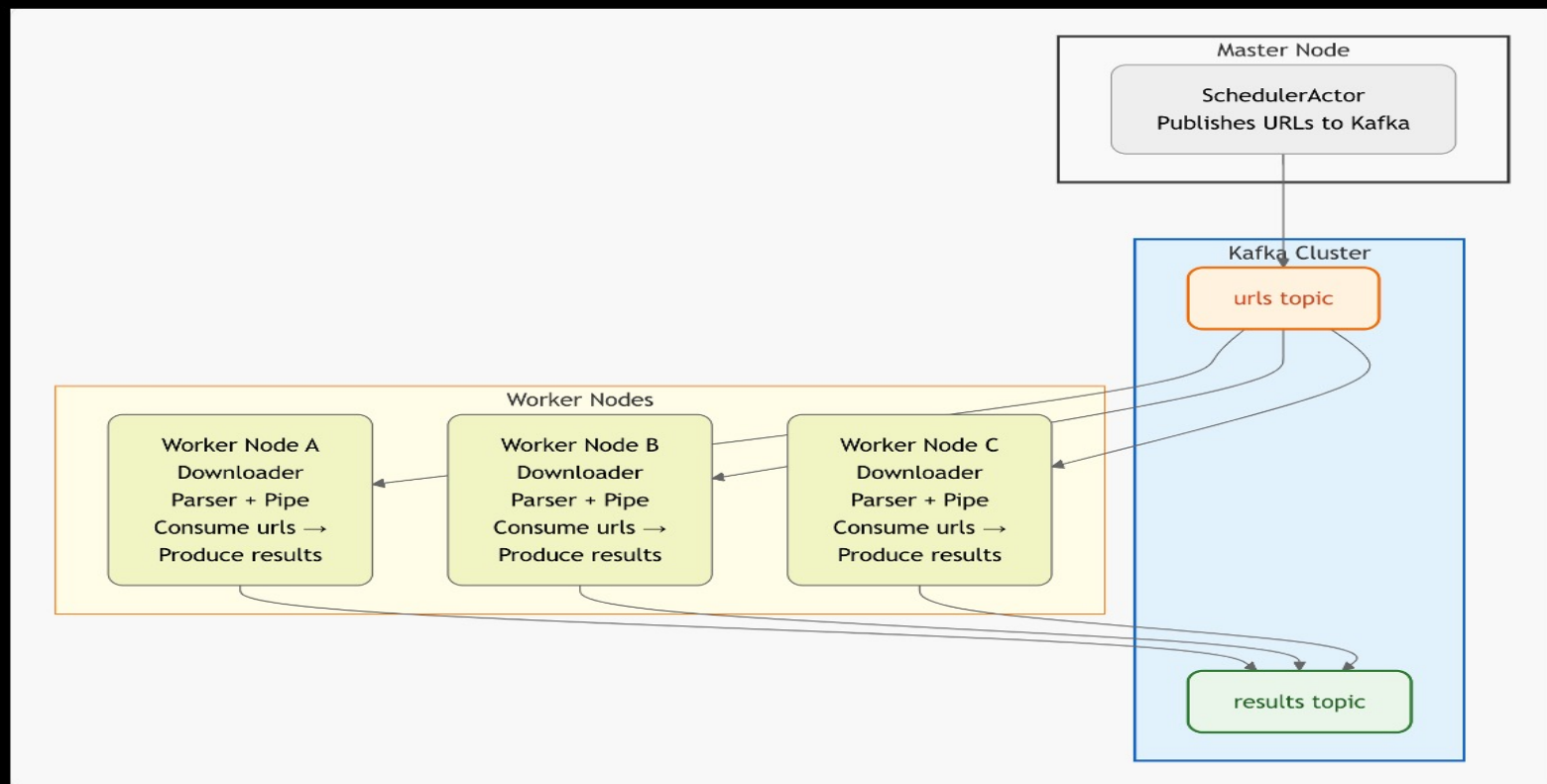




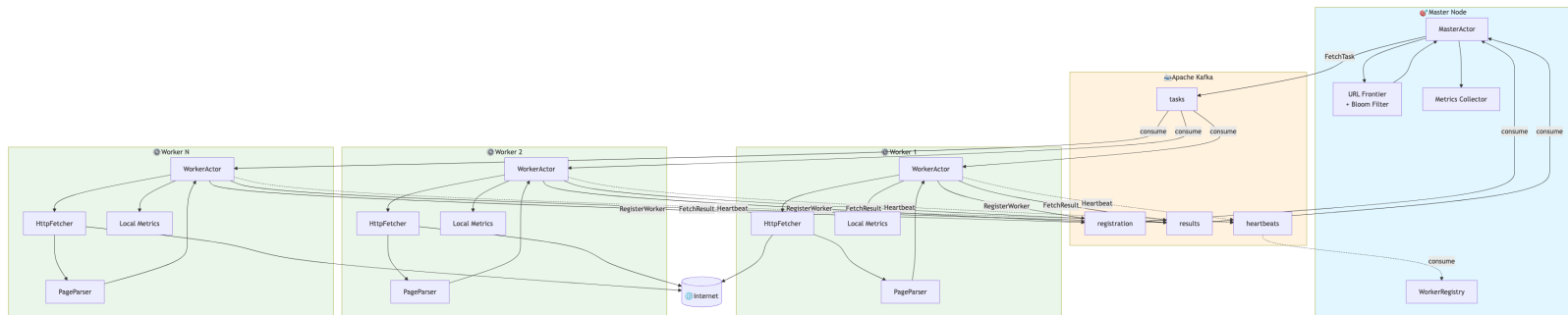
WEB CRAWLER

- Team members: Yu Tzu Li, Mayukh Sinha
- Course: CSYE7200
- Tech Stack: Scala, Apache Pekko, Apache Kafka
- Date: December 2025

OLD ARCHITECTURE OVERVIEW



ARCHITECTURE OVERVIEW



DIFFERENCE

Aspect	NEW	OLD
Master functionality	deduplication + frontier + metrics + worker registry	Only publishes URLs
Kafka topics	tasks / results / registration / heartbeats	urls / results
Worker capabilities	Fetching, parsing, metrics, heartbeat, registration	Fetching, parsing
Fault tolerance	Worker heartbeat → can detect failures	No worker health monitoring
Deduplication	Bloom Filter for deduplication	No deduplication (may fetch duplicates)
Crawler engine loop	Yes (extracted links return to frontier)	No (results do not feed back into new URLs)



MASTER NODE

- The Master Node contains three key components:
 - Master Actor
 - URL Frontier + Bloom Filter
 - Metrics Collector



MASTER ACTOR

- It is responsible for:
 - Receiving worker registrations
 - Receiving worker heartbeats
 - Receiving crawl results from workers
 - Sending FetchTask messages to Kafka
 - Managing the URL Frontier

URL FRONTIER + BLOOM FILTER

- **Frontier:** A queue that stores URLs waiting to be crawled
- **Bloom Filter:** Used to check whether a URL has already been visited → deduplication



METRICS COLLECTOR

- tracks worker states
- counts the total number of processed tasks
- monitors overall crawling performance



KAFKA

- tasks (Master → Workers)
- registration (Workers → Master)
- results (Workers → Master)
- heartbeats (Workers → Master)

TASKS (MASTER → WORKERS)

- Master Actor takes URLs popped from the Frontier and publishes them to the tasks topic.
- Workers consume tasks from this topic.

REGISTRATION (WORKERS → MASTER)

- When a worker starts, it sends registration information such as, workerId

RESULTS (WORKERS → MASTER)

- After a worker finishes fetching a page, it sends:
 - the URL
 - the fetched content
 - extracted outlinks
 - status code
 - latency
- When the Master consumes results:
 - it updates metrics
 - it extracts new URLs and pushes them into the Frontier (after Bloom Filter deduplication)

HEARTBEATS (WORKERS → MASTER)

- Workers periodically send heartbeats.
- The Master uses them to monitor worker health

WORKERS

- Each worker (Worker 1, Worker 2, ... Worker N) has its own complete processing pipeline.
- The Worker Node contains three key components:
 - Worker Actor
 - Http Fetcher
 - Page Parser
 - Local Metrics



WORKER ACTOR

- consume tasks → call HttpFetcher
- call PageParser → produce results (links / content)
- publish results to Kafka
- send heartbeats periodically
- send registration on startup



HTTP FETCHER

- The component that actually issues HTTP requests.
- Flow:
 - Worker Actor receives a URL
 - Http Fetcher performs a GET request
 - The response body is returned to PageParser

PAGE PARSER

- Responsible for:
- parsing HTML
- extracting outlinks
- packaging results as CrawlResult
- The Worker Actor then publishes the parsed result to Kafka's results topic.

LOCAL METRICS

- These metrics can be sent to Kafka
 - HTTP latency
 - success/failure count
 - status code

INTERNET

- This represents the external websites that workers send HTTP requests to.
- Diagram flow:
 - Worker → HttpFetcher → Internet → response → PageParser

BENCHMARK ENVIRONMENT

Component

Processor

Graphics

Memory

Storage

Architecture

Details

Apple M3 Pro, 11-core CPU (6 performance + 5 efficiency cores)

Integrated Apple 14-core GPU

18 GB Unified Memory

512 GB SSD

ARM-based Apple Silicon
(aarch64)

ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA (20 WORKERS)

Metric	Value
Workers	20
Throughput (pages/sec)	83.47
Average Latency (ms)	2946
Total URLs Crawled	1,579
Elapsed Time (sec)	18

ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA (DETAILED STATS)

Category	Count
URLs Crawled	1,579
└─ Succeeded	1,116
└─ Failed	463
Success Rate	70.7%
Bytes Downloaded	258.18 MB
Links Extracted	205,622

ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA (TOP DOMAINS)

Domain	Count
developer.mozilla.org	49
nodejs.org	50
reactjs.org	50
blog.cloudflare.com	48
news.ycombinator.com	144
www.elastic.co	50
arstechnica.com	50
redis.io	49
en.wikipedia.org	65
github.com	81

ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA (30 WORKERS)

Metric	Value
Workers	30
Throughput (pages/sec)	134.81
Average Latency (ms)	4690
Total URLs Crawled	3,580
Elapsed Time (sec)	26

ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA (DETAILED STATS)

Category	Count
URLs Crawled	3,580
└─ Succeeded	2,343
└─ Failed	1,237
Success Rate	65.4%
Bytes Downloaded	569.35 MB
Links Extracted	374,637

ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA (TOP DOMAINS)

Domain	Count
www.linkedin.com	61
www.postgresql.org	200
nodejs.org	51
spark.apache.org	65
www.reddit.com	185
www.coursera.org	56
news.ycombinator.com	145
docs.python.org	61
en.wikipedia.org	221
github.com	98

ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

Metric	Planned Acceptance Criteria	Actual (20 Workers)	Actual (30 Workers)	Observation / Justification
Throughput (pages/sec)	300–600 pages/sec with 10 workers (expected to scale proportionally)	83.47	134.81	Real-world pages had heavier content, network delays, and external rate limits. Throughput still scaled upward, showing the architecture works under realistic conditions.
Average Latency (ms)	< 900 ms at sustained load	2,946 ms	4,690 ms	Latency targets were based on synthetic assumptions; real websites responded slowly. Increased concurrency introduced natural queuing delays. System remained stable throughout.
Speed-Up Ratio	$\geq 3\times$ speed-up when scaling 5 \rightarrow 20 workers	Sub-linear	Sub-linear (20 \rightarrow 30 = $\sim 1.6\times$)	External bottlenecks (DNS time, server rate limits, bandwidth) limit speed-up, not our system. Internal architecture scales correctly until external limits are hit.

MILESTONES

Week	Original Planned Milestone	Revised Milestone (Updated After Realistic Performance Findings)
Week 1	Set up Kafka and Pekko environments. Define basic Master-Worker actor communication.	Same as planned. Environment + communication layer initialized successfully.
Week 2	Implement crawling logic and integrate HTML parsing.	Same as planned. Basic crawling pipeline built and validated with small test loads.
Week 3	Add result collection and metrics monitoring.	Major Architecture Update: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identified bottlenecks during early load testing.• Migrated to more efficient batching & back-pressure model.• Introduced async I/O optimization, connection pooling, and improved rate-limiting strategies.• Designed a more realistic, scalable crawling pipeline to handle real-world latency and response variability.



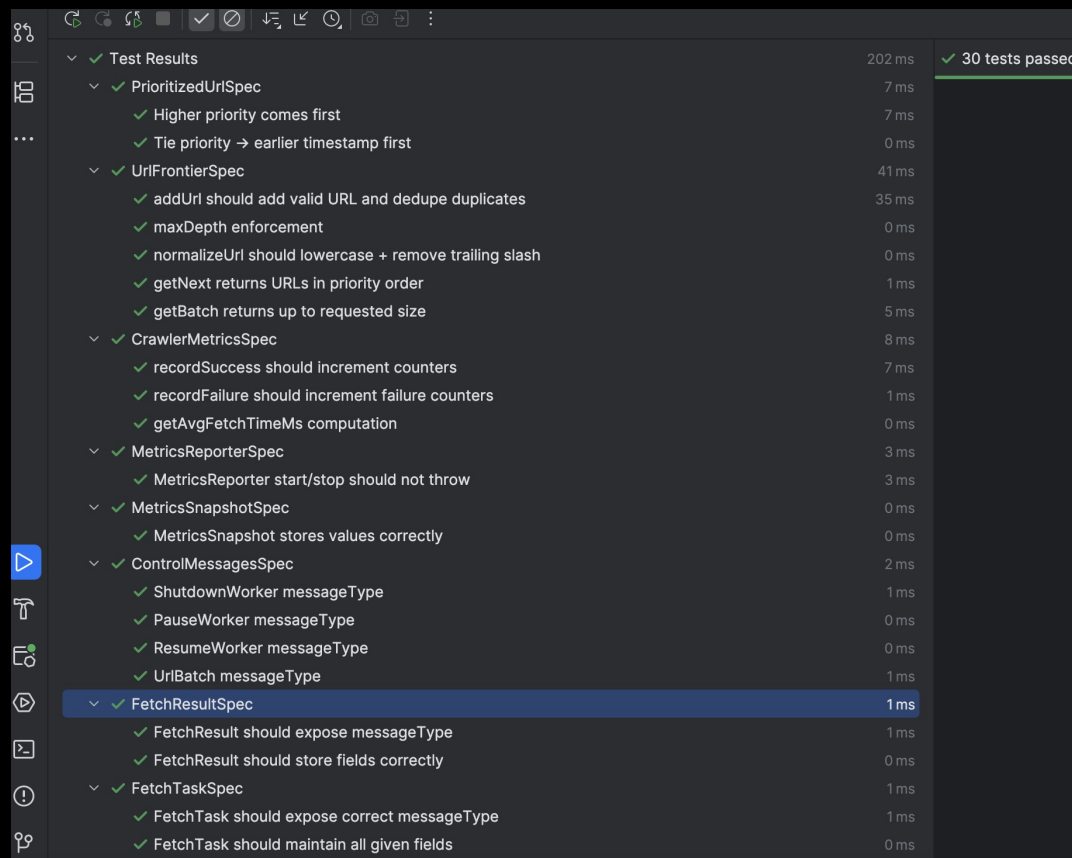
MILESTONES

Week	Original Planned Milestone	Revised Milestone (Updated After Realistic Performance Findings)
Week 4	Run scalability tests and prepare final report + demo.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Execute revised scalability tests using updated architecture.• Capture latency, throughput, and scaling metrics under realistic workloads.• Finalize performance analysis, comparisons to acceptance criteria, and prepare demo.
End Goal	Distributed web crawler suitable for real-world use (news aggregation, indexing, etc.)	Robust, fault-tolerant distributed crawler capable of handling real-world network variability, with improved performance stability and scalability.

UNIT TESTS (CRAWLER-API)

✓ Test Results	49 ms	✓ 9 tests passed 9 tests	
✓ PageParserSpec	49 ms	/Library/Java/JavaVir	
✓ parse() should extract title, description, text, links, images, headings, metaTags	42 ms	Testing started at 1:	
✓ extractLinks should resolve absolute + relative links, remove invalid, skip extensions	2 ms		
✓ extractImages should extract absolute URLs	1 ms		
✓ extractHeadings should collect h1, h2, h3 text only	1 ms		
✓ extractText should remove script/style/noscript content	0 ms		
✓ getMetaDescription should return description content when available	1 ms		
✓ extractMetaTags should extract both name and property attributes	0 ms		
✓ extractLinks should filter invalid protocols but may include baseUrl via Jsoup behavior	1 ms		
✓ normalizeUrl should lowercase scheme/host but preserve original path case	1 ms		

UNIT TESTS (CRAWLER-CORE)

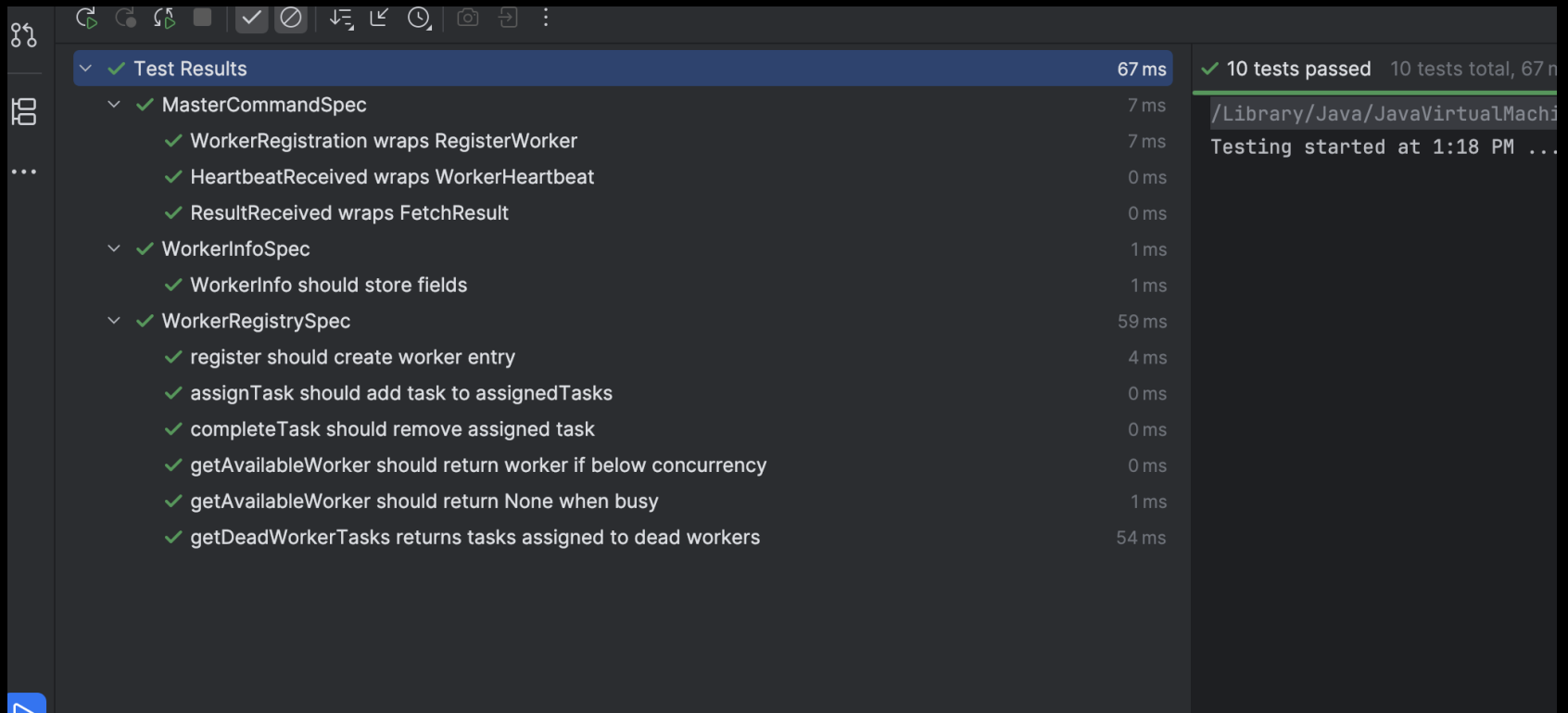


Test Results	202 ms	✓ 30 tests passed
PrioritizedUrlSpec	7 ms	
Higher priority comes first	7 ms	
Tie priority → earlier timestamp first	0 ms	
UrlFrontierSpec	41 ms	
addUrl should add valid URL and dedupe duplicates	35 ms	
maxDepth enforcement	0 ms	
normalizeUrl should lowercase + remove trailing slash	0 ms	
getNext returns URLs in priority order	1 ms	
getBatch returns up to requested size	5 ms	
CrawlerMetricsSpec	8 ms	
recordSuccess should increment counters	7 ms	
recordFailure should increment failure counters	1 ms	
getAvgFetchTimeMs computation	0 ms	
MetricsReporterSpec	3 ms	
MetricsReporter start/stop should not throw	3 ms	
MetricsSnapshotSpec	0 ms	
MetricsSnapshot stores values correctly	0 ms	
ControlMessagesSpec	2 ms	
ShutdownWorker messageType	1 ms	
PauseWorker messageType	0 ms	
ResumeWorker messageType	0 ms	
UrlBatch messageType	1 ms	
FetchResultSpec	1 ms	
FetchResult should expose messageType	1 ms	
FetchResult should store fields correctly	0 ms	
FetchTaskSpec	1 ms	
FetchTask should expose correct messageType	1 ms	
FetchTask should maintain all given fields	0 ms	

UNIT TESTS (CRAWLER-CORE)

✓ FetchResult should store fields correctly	0 ms
✓ FetchTaskSpec	1 ms
✓ FetchTask should expose correct messageType	1 ms
✓ FetchTask should maintain all given fields	0 ms
✓ MessageCodecsSpec	136 ms
✓ Round-trip encode/decode FetchTask	134 ms
✓ Round-trip encode/decode FetchResult	1 ms
✓ PauseWorker custom encoder/decoder	0 ms
✓ Unknown _type should return error	1 ms
✓ RegisterWorkerSpec	1 ms
✓ RegisterWorker should expose messageType	1 ms
✓ RegisterWorker should store metadata	0 ms
✓ WorkerHeartbeatSpec	1 ms
✓ WorkerHeartbeat should expose messageType	1 ms
✓ WorkerHeartbeat should store data correctly	0 ms
✓ WorkerRegisteredSpec	1 ms
✓ WorkerRegistered should expose messageType	0 ms
✓ WorkerRegistered should store fields	1 ms

UNIT TESTS (CRAWLER-MASTER)



The screenshot displays the test results of a unit test suite for 'CRAWLER-MASTER'. The interface is divided into a left sidebar with icons for search, test results, and a file explorer, and a main content area. The main area shows a tree view of test results with a summary on the right.

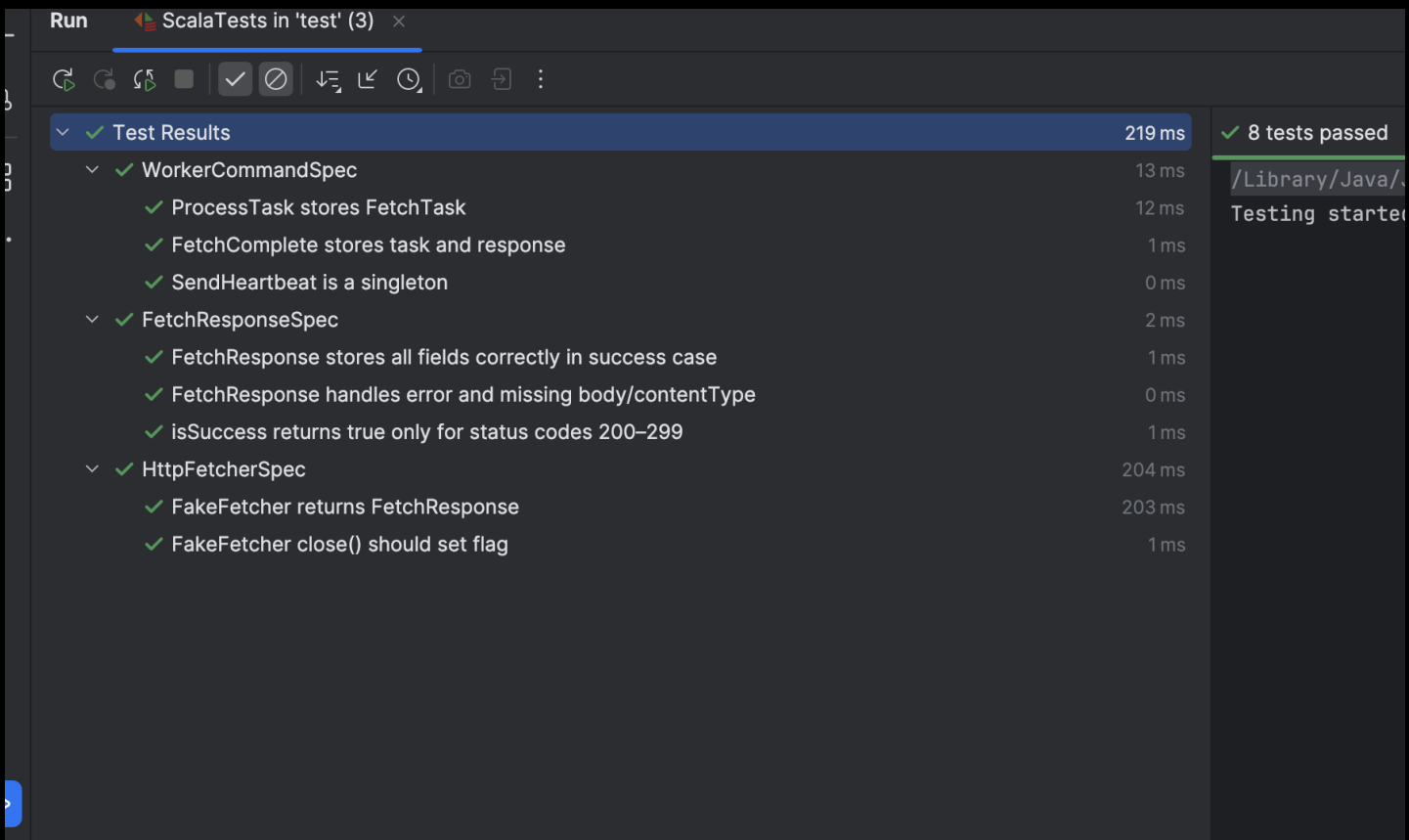
Test Name	Duration
✓ Test Results	67 ms
✓ MasterCommandSpec	7 ms
✓ WorkerRegistration wraps RegisterWorker	7 ms
✓ HeartbeatReceived wraps WorkerHeartbeat	0 ms
✓ ResultReceived wraps FetchResult	0 ms
✓ WorkerInfoSpec	1 ms
✓ WorkerInfo should store fields	1 ms
✓ WorkerRegistrySpec	59 ms
✓ register should create worker entry	4 ms
✓ assignTask should add task to assignedTasks	0 ms
✓ completeTask should remove assigned task	0 ms
✓ getAvailableWorker should return worker if below concurrency	0 ms
✓ getAvailableWorker should return None when busy	1 ms
✓ getDeadWorkerTasks returns tasks assigned to dead workers	54 ms

Summary: ✓ 10 tests passed 10 tests total, 67 ms

Path: /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/...

Testing started at 1:18 PM ...

UNIT TESTS (CRAWLER-WORKER)



Run ScalaTests in 'test' (3) x

✓ Test Results 219 ms ✓ 8 tests passed

- ✓ WorkerCommandSpec 13 ms
 - ✓ ProcessTask stores FetchTask 12 ms
 - ✓ FetchComplete stores task and response 1 ms
 - ✓ SendHeartbeat is a singleton 0 ms
- ✓ FetchResponseSpec 2 ms
 - ✓ FetchResponse stores all fields correctly in success case 1 ms
 - ✓ FetchResponse handles error and missing body/contentType 0 ms
 - ✓ isSuccess returns true only for status codes 200–299 1 ms
- ✓ HttpFetcherSpec 204 ms
 - ✓ FakeFetcher returns FetchResponse 203 ms
 - ✓ FakeFetcher close() should set flag 1 ms

/Library/Java/Testing started