



Shopping Lists on Cloud

Large Scale Distributed Systems

Carlos Baquero-Moreno
Pedro Ferreira Souto

Gonçalo Pinto up202204943
José Granja up202205143
Leonardo Ribeiro up202205144
Manuel Mo up202205000



Index

- 1. Project Context and Overview**
- 2. Technologies**
- 3. User Interface**
- 4. Local-first**
- 5. CRDTs**
- 6. Cloud**
- 7. Main difficulties**
- 8. References**



Project Context and Overview

- **Local-First Approach:** Focuses on running code **directly on users' devices** to store data, allowing the app to function even **without an internet connection**. This improves the user experience by letting users **view** and **update** their **shopping lists offline**.
- **Shared Shopping Lists:** Every **shopping list** is assigned a **unique ID**, making **collaboration** easy. Users who have the **list ID** can **work together**, managing and updating items **in real-time**.



Technologies

The application was developed with an emphasis on **clarity**, **independence** and **accessibility**, leveraging **lightweight** and **reliable technologies** to simplify ongoing usage. The core components include:

- **Frontend:** React (TypeScript), Tailwind CSS
- **Backend:** Node.js, Express.js
- **Database:** SQLite (server), IndexedDB (client)

To enable **scalable communication** between system components and to preserve **consistency** in **distributed environments**, the following technologies were incorporated:

- **Sync & Communication:** REST API, Server-Sent Events (SSE), UUID to ensure globally unique identification across the system and ZeroMQ for server-to-server gossip and for efficient asynchronous message exchange
- **CRDTs:** Custom TypeScript implementations (**PNCounter**, **LWWRegister**, **AWORSet**, **VectorClock**)

User Interface

- **Modern, intuitive** and **responsive UI**, built with React + Tailwind CSS, and capable of executing the **CRUD operations** required for the project:

Features:

- **Shopping Lists**: create, delete, load and export;
- **Items**: add, delete, rename and check/uncheck;
- Real-time updates via **SSE**;
- **Offline Support** and **Automatic Sync**

The application features a modern, responsive user interface built with React and Tailwind CSS. It includes a sidebar for managing shopping lists and a detailed view for individual items.

Lists Screen: This screen allows users to create new lists or load existing ones by ID. It also displays a summary of existing lists: "Groceries" (4 items) and "Gifts" (3 items).

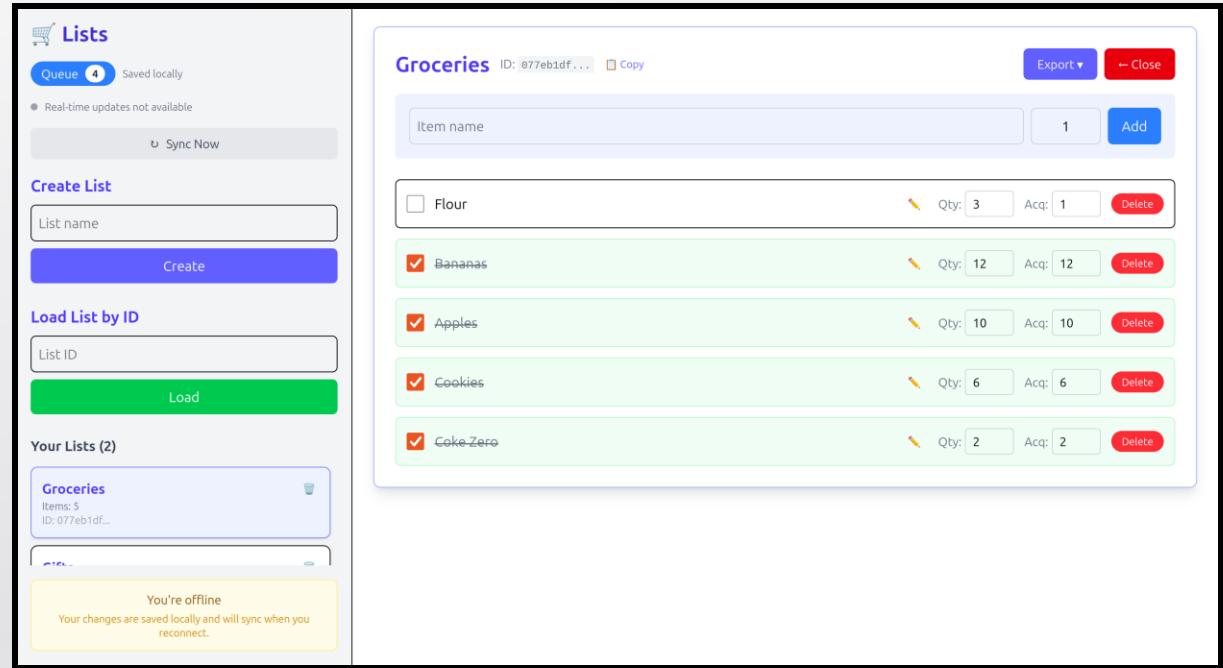
Groceries Item List: This screen shows a list of grocery items with their quantities and acquisition counts. Each item has a checkbox, a quantity input field, an acquisition count input field, and a delete button.

Item Name	Qty	Acq	Action
Bananas	12	0	Delete
Apples	10	7	Delete
Cookies	6	6	Delete
Coke Zero	2	2	Delete

Local-First

The client application is designed with a **local-first approach**:

- All changes are immediately applied to **local IndexedDB** for **instant feedback** and **offline support**.
- Changes are **queued** and **synchronized** with the **server** when **connectivity is available**.
- **SyncService** manages **conflict resolution** and **merging** using **CRDT logic**, ensuring a smooth user experience regardless of network state.





CRDTs

We implemented CRDTs (Conflict-free Replicated Data Types) to maintain consistency and correctness in a distributed environment without requiring centralized coordination, ensuring safe merging of concurrent changes. The main CRDT implementations were:

- **AWOR-Set (Add-Wins Observed-Remove Set):** to handle item addition and removal, ensuring that concurrent additions are preserved even in the presence of removals;
- **PN-Counter:** to manage item quantities, allowing both increments and decrements while maintaining convergence across replicas;
- **LWW-Set (Last-Writer-Wins Set):** to store and resolve updates to item names, ensuring that the most recent update is consistently applied.



Cloud

Implemented using the **ZeroMQ** library, the system utilizes **REQ/REP sockets** along with the **Lazy Pirate** pattern to create a robust **request-reply** messaging layer.

Communication follows this flow:

- Client → **Storage Node (HTTP API)** – CRUD operations on lists/items.
- **Storage Node** → **Neighbors (ZeroMQ)** – Gossip protocol for replication & hinted handoff.
- **Storage Node** → **Coordinator (ZeroMQ)** – Forward updates for real-time broadcasting.
- **Coordinator** → **Clients (SSE)** – Push live updates to all connected frontends.



Cloud

- **Dynamic Connection Handling:** Connections automatically adjust between clients and servers based on availability through **consistent hashing** failover and **quorum-based read/write** adaptation, providing greater flexibility and efficiency.
- **Automated Server Recovery:** Servers recover independently after failures through **deterministic ring rejoining (consistent hashing)** and **hinted handoff** delivery coordinated with **quorum operations**, improving overall system reliability.
- **Seamless Client Interaction:** Users work effortlessly without needing cloud infrastructure knowledge, thanks to **consistent hashing** that automatically routes requests to the correct **replicas** and **quorum operations** that ensure **data availability**.



Main difficulties

- Consistency across clients when there are many concurrent changes;
- The late implementation of the quorum created problems with the lists each customer had access to, and with the synchronization between clients;
- Item check consistency between the check via checkbox and check via quantity and acquired update (merge difficulties).



References

- [IndexedDB](#)
- [React](#)
- [ExpressJS](#)
- [UUID](#)
- [Local-First](#)
- [CRDTs](#)
- [ZeroMQ](#)
- [Dynamo](#)