

College Of Engineering Computer Science & IT Department

CSC408 - Distributed Information Systems Assignment 1

Instructor: Dr. Mourad Elhadef

NO.	STUDENT NAME	ID
1	Omnia Osama Ahmed	
2	Maryam Mohammed Ali	
3	Nourhan Ahmed Elmehalawy	

Section: 77

Task 1

Description of simulation

In task 1, we developed a basic client-server application that employs UDP protocol for conducting mining operations, where clients transmit blocks to servers for nonce identification, ensuring hash generation with specified leading zeros. Within this framework, we use three main classes: Client, Server, and Block.

Internally, the process begins with the Client sending a Block object in JSON string format, consisting of the block number, data in the block, and the desired count of leading zeros, to the Server for mining. Upon reception, the Server searches for the nonce by brute forcing (incrementing nonce & verifying hash) until the right nonce is found, and subsequently returns the mined Block back to the Client. This process can be highlighted below in *figure 1*.

Our program takes input data through arguments, and in this task, we used 4 input arguments in the Client class:

- $args[0] \rightarrow IP$ address of the server
- $args[1] \rightarrow Block Number$
- $args[2] \rightarrow Data$ to be mined
- $args[3] \rightarrow Leading zeroes$

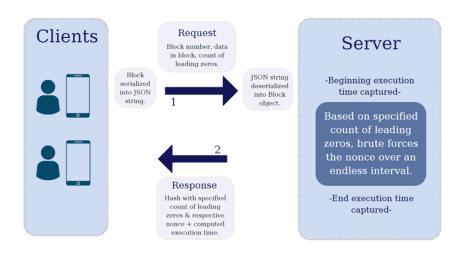


Figure 1 – abstract overview of task 1's flow of events.

Obtained Results

In order to analyze the efficiency of utilizing a single server in brute-forcing the nonce of multiple client blocks, we need to gather the required data. First, we began by running each client multiple times, providing the server with different numbers of leading zeros in order to capture their respective execution times.

Results per Client

In our implementation, we captured the JVM's internal time as soon as the server began mining the block. The time is captured again once the server finds the nonce with the specified count of leading zeros. This allows us to compute the execution time, in milliseconds, of each client when different leading zeros were passed to the server. Figures 2 - 8 below highlight the execution time for different runs.

1 Leading Zero:

Client 1:

```
C:\Users\rmary\.jdks\corretto-18.0.2\bin\java.exe "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\jetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA 2023.3.5\lib\idea_rt.jar=53780:C:\Program Files\jetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA 2023.3.5\lidea_rt.jar=53780:C:\Program Files\jetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA 20
```

```
C:\Users\rmary\.jdks\corretto-18.0.2\bin\java.exe "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA 2023.3.5\\lib\idea_rt.jar=57382:C:\Program Fi
```

Figure 2a & 2b - Running both clients with 1 leading zero specified.

Client 1:

```
C:\Users\rmany\.jdks\corretto-18.8.2\bin\java.exe *-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\Inte\LiJ IDEA 2823.3.5\\lib\ldea_rt.jar=54472:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\Inter\LiJ IDEA 2823.3.5\\lid\ldea_rt.jar=54472:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\Inter\LiJ IDEA 2823.3.5\\lid\ldea_rt.jar=54472:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\Inter\LiJ IDEA 2823.3.5\\lid\ldea_rt.jar=54472:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\Inter\LiJ IDEA 2823.3.5\\lid\ldea_rt.jar=54472:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\Inter\LiJ IDEA 2823.3.5\\lid\ldea_rt.jar=5447
```

Client 2:

```
C:\Users\rmany\.jdks\corretto-18.0.2\bin\java.exe *-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA 2023.3.5\lib\idea_rt.jar=54479:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA 2023.3.5\lid\idea_rt.jar=54479:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA
```

Figure 3a & 3b - Running both clients with 2 leading zeros specified.

3 Leading Zeroes:

Client 1:

```
C:\Users\rmary\.jdks\corretto-18.0.2\bin\java.exe *-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA 2023.3.5\lib\idea_rt.jar=55195:C:\Program
Reply:
Block Number: 1
Block Number: 1
Data: Client 1 started
Nonce: 3765
Hash with 3 leading zeros: 0001c57doc384cddle653da62fca51728f60e92e7a07b4db75f2cbf7d1d9eSe8

EXECUTION TIME: 41 ms

Process finished with exit code 0
```

Figure 4a & 4b - Running both clients with 3 leading zeros specified.

Client 1:

```
C:\Users\rmary\.jdks\corretto-18.0.2\bin\java.exe *-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\InteltiJ IDEA 2023.3.5\\lib\idea_rt.jar=55270:C:\Program Fi
```

Client 2:

```
C:\Usens\rmary\.jdks\corretto-18.8.2\bin\java.exe *-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA 2823.3.5\lib\idea_rt.jar=55275:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA 2823.3.5\lidea_rt.jar=55275:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA 28
```

Figure 5a & 5b - Running both clients with 4 leading zeros specified.

5 Leading Zeroes:

Client 1:

```
C:\Users\rmany\.jdks\corretto-18.0.2\bin\java.exe *-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\Inte\tiJ IDEA 2023.3.5\\ib\idea_rt.jar=57453:C:\Program
Reply:

Block Number: 1
Oata: Client 1 started
Nonce: 1527851
Hash with $ teading zeros: 88888f77943cd6a45e842dcd5fcb8e908dd21635c2a8a60bdd9ff968b8a58f4e

EXECUTION TIME: 891 ms

Process finished with exit code 8
```

```
C:\Users\rmary\.jdks\corretto-18.0.2\bin\java.exe "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA 2023.3.5\\lib\idea_rt.jar=57458:C:\Program Fi
```

Figure 6a & 6b - Running both clients with 5 leading zeros specified.

Client 1:

Client 2:

```
C:\Users\rmary\.jdks\corretto-18.0.2\bin\java.exe "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA 2023.3.5\lib\idea_rt.jar=55798:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA 2023.3.5\lid\idea_rt.jar=55798:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA
```

Figure 7a & 7b - Running both clients with 6 leading zeros specified.

7 Leading Zeroes:

Client 1:

```
C:\Users\rmary\.jdks\corretto-18.8.2\bin\java.exe "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA 2023.3.5\lib\idea_rt.jar=55890:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA 2023.3.5\lid\idea_rt.jar=55890:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA
```

Figure 8a & 8b - Running both clients with 7 leading zeros specified.

Results for entire system

In order to capture the execution time for the entire system, we captured the JVM's internal time as soon as Client 1 sent its request, then captured the time once again once Client 2 received its reply. This allowed us to capture the total elapsed time for the entire system operation. By subtracting the end time from the start time, we obtained the duration of the system's execution, which includes any additional overhead involved in handling the request and generating the response. Figures 9 - 15 below highlight the execution time for different runs.

1 Leading Zero:

```
START TIME: 191501272
Reply:
Block Number: 1
Data: This is client 1
Nonce: 39
Hash with 1 leading zeros: 06181046ac198f0c1731e7d8fb408aaca075538bc301da350c9308f748793571

EXECUTION TIME: 0 ms
Reply:
Block Number: 1
Data: This is client 2
Nonce: 11
Hash with 1 leading zeros: 058a237a455a97be460ddc8411d10947ef92790f7b90a90af736276617904af3

EXECUTION TIME: 0 ms
END TIME: 191503069
```

Figure 9a & 9b - Calculating the execution time for the system as a whole (1 leading zero).

```
START TIME: 189058803

Reply:
Block Number: 1
Data: This is client 1
Nonce: 241
Hash with 2 leading zeros: 0085a8f47035bcc4a8a2d2760e3ad6c3c36d9d19e6b58b9b59f66456ea26d725

EXECUTION TIME: 1 ms
```

Figure 10a & 10b - Calculating the execution time for the system as a whole (2 leading zeros).

```
START TIME: 189188777

Reply:
Block Number: 1
Data: This is client 1
Nonce: 978
Hash with 3 leading zeros: 00062c869e31e5f81f6629c2136de1c3afd30bbd8e704919d1aacdc0bcb35815

EXECUTION TIME: 4 ms
```

```
Reply:
Block Number: 1
Data: This is client 2
Nonce: 1359
Hash with 3 leading zeros: 00063a63193000051d957dfa2ecf006a12de64613c0fd0862505cce332186a31

EXECUTION TIME: 180 ms
END TIME: 189190571
```

Figure 11a & 11b - Calculating the execution time for the system as a whole (3 leading zeros).

```
Reply:
Block Number: 1
Data: This is client 2
Nonce: 70866
Hash with 4 leading zeros: 0000f21e3cf913c0c584bdb638be36b7340ee1b8c671ebd07761cb5bc67a924d

EXECUTION TIME: 77 ms

END TIME: 189513992
```

Figure 12a & 12b - Calculating the execution time for the system as a whole (4 leading zeros).

```
Reply:
Block Number: 1
Data: This is client 1
Nonce: 557983
Hash with 5 leading zeros: 00000d8fd02fd8d03d229b9f2f76f55d85032beeea4e5983e2cc1bbd4c113402

EXECUTION TIME: 355 ms

Reply:
Block Number: 1
Data: This is client 2
Nonce: 53995
Hash with 5 leading zeros: 00000708e70405c0ad9e4a478bdbe6d8583404f2f8982845521b7ee4ad49b1a8

EXECUTION TIME: 28 ms

END TIME: 189704562
```

Figure 13a & 13b- Calculating the execution time for the system as a whole (5 leading zeros).

```
START TIME: 189858559

Reply:
Block Number: 1
Data: This is client 1
Nonce: 7949449
Hash with 6 leading zeros: 000000d927df446cffb0ebc673dada6ee74e19e797acb463a02947d56a8279bc

EXECUTION TIME: 4096 ms

Reply:
Block Number: 1
Data: This is client 2
Nonce: 1633282
Hash with 6 leading zeros: 00000094de6051c00e1a4e386647c149a5fe93ced7689dfc5315d237dd76bf0f

EXECUTION TIME: 750 ms
```

Figure 14a & 14b- Calculating the execution time for the system as a whole (6 leading zeros).

```
Reply:
Block Number: 1
Data: This is client 2
Nonce: 149398662
Hash with 7 leading zeros: 000000070cdcd37f746741403efe6cebdca14c3d97ffe679bdff881b2922c5aa

EXECUTION TIME: 98293 ms

END TIME: 191086150
```

Figure 15a & 15b- Calculating the execution time for the system as a whole (7 leading zeros).

Analysis of results

Analysis per client

After obtaining the data required for our analysis, we visualized our data in *Table 1* and *figure 16* shown below.

Leading Zeros	Client 1 execution time (ms)	Client 2 execution time (ms)
1	0	0
2	4	0
3	41	7
4	95	60
5	891	830
6	7011	433
7	271629	256564

Table 1 - Summary of data obtained from running both clients.

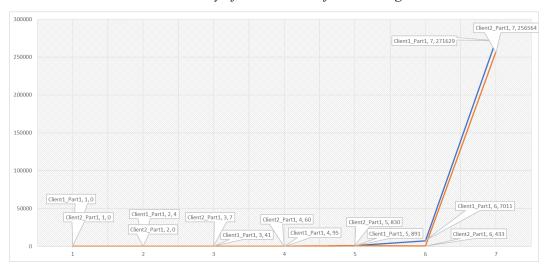


Figure 16 - A graph visualizing data obtained from running both clients.

As shown in *Table 1* and *Figure 16*, we observe a noticeable increase in execution times as the number of leading zeros required for hash generation increases. This trend highlights the exponential complexity of the mining process, particularly observable in execution times for higher leading zero counts, hinting that the number of leading zeros and execution time is directly proportional. Specifically, the execution times for both Client 1 and Client 2 greatly increases as the number of leading zeros progresses from 3 to 7. Such a pattern emphasizes the challenges present in single-server mining operations and the need of load balancing for scalability and efficiency in distributed systems.

Analysis of entire system

The procedure above was repeated to visualize the execution time of the whole system, shown below in *Table 2*.

Leading Zeros	Execution time (ms)
1	1797
2	1783
3	1794
4	1816
5	1775
6	4849
7	374326

Table 2 - Summary of execution time of our entire system

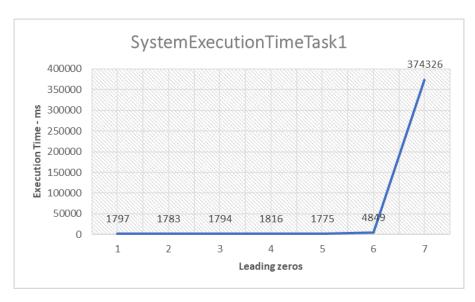


Figure 17 - A graph visualizing the execution time of the entire system, provided with different leading zeros.

Just as previously observed, as the leading zero count increases, the execution time also increases, indicating more work for the system. This further emphasizes the importance of efficient load balancing and scalability in maintaining system effectiveness, especially in distributed environments with varying workloads. Moreover, the table above highlights the impact of load imbalance, as observed by the extended wait times experienced by subsequent clients, such as Client 2, as the leading zero count rises. The delay reflects the system's **limited scalability**, as it struggles to efficiently distribute and process workload across multiple clients, reducing the system's responsiveness.

Task 2

Description of simulation:

In Task 2, our program utilized the UDP protocol to implement a distributed mining system using a Load Balancer to manage the workload more efficiently. The system, based on a three tier architecture, comprises four primary classes: Block, Client(s), Server, and the Load Balancer.

Clients initiate the mining process by sending Block objects containing crucial information such as block number, data, and leading zeros to the Load Balancer. This initiation marks the start of the mining operation. Upon receiving Blocks from Clients, the Load Balancer divides the nonce range into equal intervals and assigns each Server a specific range to work on. This distribution ensures that mining tasks are evenly distributed across all available Servers. Servers, upon receiving their assigned nonce intervals, search for the correct nonce using a brute-force approach. They increment nonce values within their allocated range until the correct nonce is found. Once a Server finds the correct nonce and successfully mines the Block, it sends the mined Block back to the respective Client. This completes the mining process for that particular Block. This process is shown below in *figure 18*.

Just as done in task 1, our program inputs the data through arguments. Our Load balancer takes in the following inputs

- $args[0] \rightarrow Number of servers$
- $args[1] \rightarrow IP$ address of the server
- $args[2] \rightarrow Maximum nonce$
- $args[3] \rightarrow Minimum nonce$
- $args[4] args[n] \rightarrow server ports.$

The client, on the other hand, takes in the following arguments:

- Args[0] = IP address of host
- Args[1] = Block number
- Args[2] = Data in block
- Args[3] = Number of leading zeros.

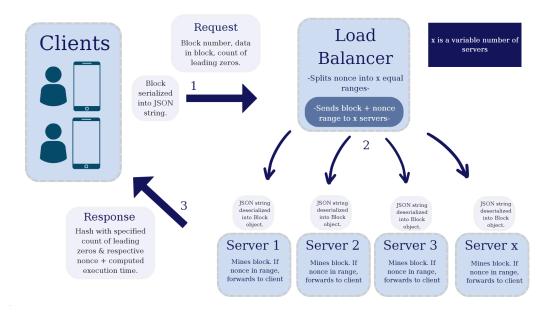


Figure 18– abstract overview of task 1's flow of events.

Obtained Results

In order to extensively analyze the efficiency of distributing the mining task among multiple servers, we performed 2 trials. The first of which included distributing the task among 3 servers, and the second of which included distributing the task among 5 servers. The results can be seen below in *figures 19 to 31*.

Results per client

Second Trail - 5 Running Servers

1 Leading Zero:

```
Run Server_Part2 × Server_Part2 × Client1_Part2 × LoadBalancer_Part2 × Client2_Part2 × Client2
```

```
Run Server_Part2 × Server_Part2 × Server_Part2 × Client1_Part2 × LoadBalancer_Part2 × Client2_Part2 × Client2_
```

Figure 19a & 19b- Calculating the execution time when utilizing 3 servers (1 leading zero).

2 Leading Zeros:

Client 1:

```
Run Server_Part2 × Server_Part2 × Client2_Part2 × Client2_Part
```

```
Run Server_Part2 × Server_Part2 × Server_Part2 × Client1_Part2 × LoadBalancer_Part2 × Client2_Part2 × Client2_
```

Figure 20a & 20b- Calculating the execution time when utilizing 3 servers (2 leading zeros).

Client 1:

```
Run Server_Part2 × Server_Part2 × Server_Part2 × Client1_Part2 × Client1_Part2 × Client2_Part2 × Client2_Part2
```

Client 2:

```
Run Server_Part2 × Server_Part2 × Server_Part2 × Client1_Part2 × LoadBalancer_Part2 × Client2_Part2 × Client2_
```

Figure 21a & 21b- Calculating the execution time when utilizing 3 servers (3 leading zeros).

4 Leading Zeroes:

```
C:\Users\rmary\.jdks\corretto-18.0.2\bin\java.exe "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\In

Reply:
Block Number: 1
Data: Client 1 started
Nonce: 333358589
Hash with 4 leading zeros: 0000b1178f7532cd53d37ea165f8c34ff713688510d118f4fff26df83b5d029d

EXECUTION TIME: 33 ms

Process finished with exit code 0
```

Figure 22a & 22b- Calculating the execution time when utilizing 3 servers (4 leading zeros).

5 Leading Zeroes:

Client 1:

```
Run Server_Part2 × Server_Part2 × Client1_Part2 × LoadBalancer_Part2 × Client2_Part2 × Client2
```

```
Run Server_Part2 × Server_Part2 × Clientl_Part2 × Clientl_Part2 × LoadBalancer_Part2 × Clientl_Part2 × Clientl
```

Figure 23a & 23b- Calculating the execution time when utilizing 3 servers (5 leading zeros).

Client 1:

```
      Run
      Server_Part2 ×
      Server_Part2 ×
      Client1_Part2 ×
      LoadBalancer_Part2 ×
      Client2_Part2 ×

      G
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      □
      <td
```

Client 2:

```
Run Server_Part2 × Server_Part2 × Server_Part2 × Clent1_Part2 × LoadBalancer_Part2 × Clent2_Part2 × Clent2_Part
```

Figure 24a & 24b- Calculating the execution time when utilizing 3 servers (6 leading zeros).

7 Leading Zeroes:

```
Run Server_Part2 × Server_Part2 × Client2_Part2 × Client2_Part
```

```
Run Server_Part2 x Server_Part2 x Server_Part2 x Client1_Part2 x LoadBalancer_Part2 x Client2_Part2 x

C:\Users\rmany\.jdks\corretto-18.0.2\bin\java.exe "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\Intellij IDEA 2023.3.5\lib\id

Rely:
Block Number: 1
Data: Client 2 started
Nonce: 437975940
Hash with 7 leading zeros: 808080808elea518429ec2587f3d253416b95c123aa4ddd2aeeaa211c6b883bebf

EXECUTION TIME: 71838 ms
```

Figure 25a & 25b- Calculating the execution time when utilizing 3 servers (7 leading zeros).

Second Trail - 5 Running Servers

1 Leading Zero:

Client 1:

Figure 26a & 26b- Calculating the execution time when utilizing 5 servers (1 leading zero).

Client 1:

Client 2:

Figure 27a & 27b- Calculating the execution time when utilizing 5 servers (2 leading zeros).

3 Leading Zeroes:

```
Run Server_Part2 x Server_Part2 x Server_Part2 x Server_Part2 x LoadBalancer_Part2 x Clientl_Part2 x Client2_Part2 x Client2_P
```

```
Run Server_Part2 × Server_Part2 × Server_Part2 × Server_Part2 × LoadBalancer_Part2 >

C:\Users\rmany\.jdks\corretto-18.0.2\bin\java.exe "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\Interpretation |

Reply:
Block Number: 1
Data: Client 2 started
Nonce: 1039
Hash with 3 leading zeros: 000fc60ef181195c2ac768bd8797307dbdda66bfec5686d5b1a92c6f508c9962

EXECUTION TIME: 0 ms

Process finished with exit code 0
```

Figure 28a & 28b- Calculating the execution time when utilizing 5 servers (3 leading zeros).

4 Leading Zeroes:

Client 1:

```
Run Server_Part2 × Server_Part2 × Server_Part2 × Server_Part2 × Server_Part2 × LoadBalancer_Part2 >

C:\Users\rmany\.jdks\corretto-18.0.2\bin\java.exe "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\Interpretary

Reply:
Block Number: 1
Data: Client 1 started
Nonce: 300011463
Hash with 4 leading zeros: 0000adcldc4c292e836c0e4be6d821a636ae59c8b2db1445b0243c262bc95a9f

EXECUTION TIME: 11 ms

Process finished with exit code 0
```

```
Run Server_Part2 × Server_Part2 × Server_Part2 × Server_Part2 × LoadBalancer_Part2 :

C:\Users\rmany\.jdks\corretto-18.0.2\bin\java.exe "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\Int

Reply:
Block Number: 1
Data: Client 2 started
Nonce: 300008801
Hash with 4 leading zeros: 00007e7cefóf52c3a9eb3e7df78052116a603ad8e7a8c6f7d59bae6c5e3ceb75

EXECUTION TIME: 8 ms

Process finished with exit code 0
```

Figure 29a & 29b- Calculating the execution time when utilizing 5 servers (4 leading zeros).

Client 1:

Client 2:



Figure 30a & 30b- Calculating the execution time when utilizing 5 servers (5 leading zeros).

6 Leading Zeroes:

```
Run Server_Part2 × Server_Part2 × Server_Part2 × Server_Part2 × LoadBalancer_Part2 ×

C:\Users\rmany\.jdks\corretto-18.0.2\bin\java.exe "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\Intell

Reply:
Block Number: 1
Data: Client 2 started
Nonce: 100254056
Hash with 6 leading zeros: 000000585f1e5ddfb38605fd708cce47588c76b82160c818fe355dcbff683766

EXECUTION TIME: 308 ms

Process finished with exit code 0
```

Figure 31a & 31b- Calculating the execution time when utilizing 5 servers (6 leading zeros).

7 Leading Zeroes:

Client 1:

```
Run Server_Part2 × Server_Part2 × Server_Part2 × Server_Part2 × LoadBalancer_Part2 ×

C:\Users\rmany\.jdks\corretto-18.0.2\bin\java.exe "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\Integration Reply:
Block Number: 1

Data: Client 2 started
Nonce: 437975940
Hash with 7 leading zeros: 00000000e1ea518429ec2507f3d253416b95c123aa4ddd2aeeaa211c6b003bebf

EXECUTION TIME: 57856 ms

Process finished with exit code 0
```

Figure 32a & 32b- Calculating the execution time when utilizing 3 servers (7 leading zeros).

Results for entire system

Just as done in task 1's analysis section, in order to capture the execution time for the entire system, we captured the JVM's internal time as soon as Client 1 sent its request, then captured the time once again once Client 2 received its reply. Figures 33 - 39 below highlight the execution time for different runs.

1 Leading Zero

Client 1:

Figure 33a & 33b-Execution time for the system as a whole, utilizing 3 servers (1 leading zero).

Client 1:

Client 2:

Figure 34a & 34b- Execution time for the system as a whole, utilizing 3 servers (2 leading zeros).

3 Leading Zeroes

Figure 35a & 35b- Execution time for the system as a whole, utilizing 3 servers (3 leading zeros).

4 Leading Zeroes

Client 1:

Figure 36a & 36b- Execution time for the system as a whole, utilizing 3 servers (4 leading zeros).

Client 1:

Client 2:

Figure 37a & 37b- Execution time for the system as a whole, utilizing 3 servers (5 leading zeros).

6 Leading Zeroes

```
C:\Users\rmary\.jdks\corretto-18.0.2\bin\java.exe "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\Int
Time Started:1430465798

Reply:
Block Number: 1
Data: Client 1 started
Nonce: 334036418
Hash with 6 leading zeros: 0000007f4e69ed7891f2d6bca7aafeSbee3ea0ecd6b6ff4a4ca558ccd918c4c8

EXECUTION TIME: 1246 ms

Process finished with exit code 0
```

Figure 38a & 38b- Execution time for the system as a whole, utilizing 3 servers (6 leading zeros).

7 Leading Zeroes

Client 1:

```
C:\Users\rmary\.jdks\corretto-18.8.2\bin\java.exe "-javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\Int
Time Started:1431180470

Reply:
Block Number: 1
Data: Client 1 started
Nonce: 460961773
Hash with 7 leading zeros: 000000012a6f8f1308db6fb19475ccf483b2f73db456abf9aa87b8f2f3e3486d

EXECUTION TIME: 122894 ms

Process finished with exit code 0
```

Figure 39a & 39b- Execution time for the system as a whole, utilizing 3 servers (7 leading zeros).

Analysis of Results

First Trail Analysis

Client 2 consistently demonstrates lower execution times compared to Client 1 across all levels of mining difficulty, indicating a relatively faster performance. This suggests that Client 2 efficiently handles the mining tasks, encountering fewer computational challenges than Client 1. However, both clients experience increased execution times as the number of leading zeros increases, with Client 1 exhibiting notably longer times, especially in the later stages of difficulty. The disparity between the clients suggests potential differences in resource allocation, system configurations, or computational efficiency. Client 2's superior performance implies a more optimized execution process compared to Client 1.

Second Trial Analysis

With the inclusion of more servers, **both clients experience slight decreases in execution times** across all levels of mining difficulty compared to the 3-server configuration.

Three Servers Vs Five Servers

The transition from 3 servers to 5 servers results in **shorter execution times for both clients** across all difficulty levels. This suggests that while additional servers can potentially distribute the workload more evenly, they may reduce overheads and improve performance. The consistent performance trends across different server configurations highlight the interplay between resource utilization, and CPU scheduling for each instance in distributed mining systems. While *Table 2* below summarizes the execution times for both trials, *figure 40* visualizes their key differences.

	Trail 1 - 3 Running Servers		Trail 2 - 5 Running Servers	
Leading Zeros	Client 1 execution time (ms)	Client 2 execution time (ms)	Client 1 execution time (ms)	Client 2 execution time (ms)
1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0
3	1	0	0	0
4	33	3	11	8
5	291	1017	75	326
6	437	368	9283	308
7	83505	71838	77728	57856

Table 3 - Summary of execution time for trails 1 and 2

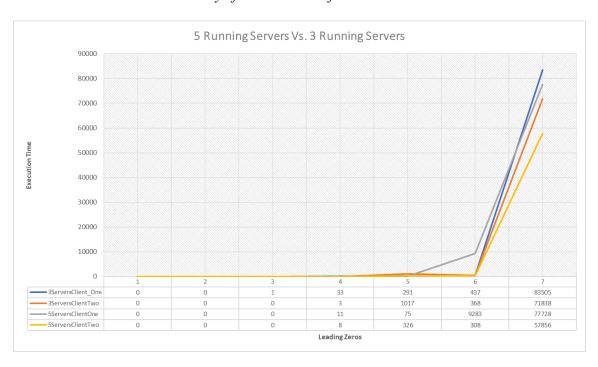


Figure 40 - A graph visualizing the execution time of trials 1 and 2.

Entire system Analysis

The procedure above was repeated to visualize the execution time of the whole system, shown below in *Table 4*.

Leading Zeros	Execution time (ms)
1	1,430
2	2,026
3	2,033
4	1,956
5	4,688
6	8,835
7	241,528

Table 4 - Summary of execution time of our entire system

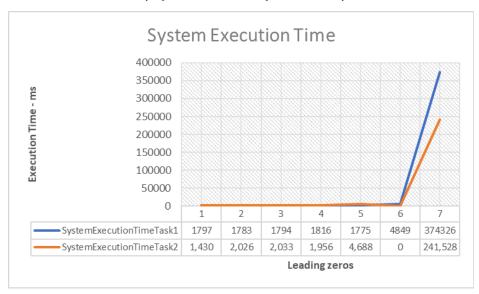


Figure 41 - A graph visualizing the execution time of the entire system, provided with different leading zeros.

As the number of leading zeros required for the hash increases, the difficulty of finding a valid hash also increases exponentially, as consistent with all other trials. Consequently, the mining process becomes more computationally intensive, leading to longer execution times. This further emphasizes the importance of efficient load balancing and scalability in maintaining system effectiveness, especially in distributed environments with varying workloads. Therefore, the use of multiple servers in which the load balancer equally distributes the nonce ranges allows for efficiency. **The more servers we add, the less wait time needed for clients.** Moreover, the table above highlights the impact of load balance, as observed by the reduced wait times experienced by subsequent clients, such as Client 2, as the leading zero count rises.

Conclusion

In summary, the analysis of Task 1's single-server mining system revealed that execution times increased as the number of leading zeros for hash generation grew, indicating heightened computational complexity. Load imbalance resulted in extended wait times for subsequent clients as leading zero counts rose, underscoring the need for efficient load balancing. Task 2, on the other hand, introduced a distributed mining system with load balancing, showcasing improved efficiency and reduced client wait times with additional servers. Overall, the findings emphasize the critical role of load balancing in enhancing system scalability and performance in distributed environments, guiding future optimizations for efficient mining operations.