**BU CS655 GENI Project Report — Image Recognition**

Hanlin Zou, Xiaohan Zou

**GitHub repo:** <https://github.com/Renovamen/BU-CS655-Image-Recognition>

**Demo video:** <https://github.com/Renovamen/BU-CS655-Image-Recognition#demo-video>

**GENI slice name:** final-xz

**Public routable IP:** [http://130.127.215.146:80](http://130.127.215.146/)

1. **Introduction**

Our project provides a web interface which allows users to upload one/several images and response with it tries to recognize the image(s) correctly. It sends image recognition queries to the server which provides image recognition services.

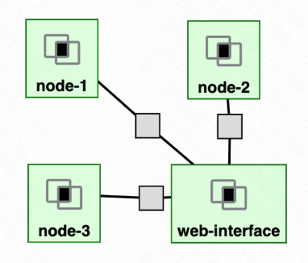
The front-end of our project is implemented using Vue 3, Vite 3 and Ant Design. The back-end is implemented using Flask. We used GoogleNet (PyTorch + torchvision) for image recognition and implemented socket communication between the server and workers. The server assigns images to available workers and sends recognition results to the browser.

1. **Learning Outcomes**

* Socket programming
* Deep learning API
* GENI nodes deployment
* Full Stack programming
* Network evaluation

1. **Experimental Methodology**

In this project, we calculate throughput after every 4 images uploaded. We did several experiments using different worker node delay time, loss rate and failure rate.



The diagram of our architecture is on the right. Resources are reserved from Clemson InstaGENI. The web-interface node receives the images uploaded by users, and forward them the worker nodes (node-1, node-2 and node-3). The workers recognize the images and return the results to web-interface node.

Assumptions we made:

* Web hostname: 0.0.0.0
* Web interface port number: 80
* Maximum number of workers: 3
* Compute throughput after what number of images uploaded: 4
* Delay time is same for all workers
* Loss rate is same for all workers
* To avoid the situation that all worker nodes fail, we let at most one worker node to fail
* For each group of parameters, we run 5 experiments and reported the average throughput (bps)

1. **Usage Instructions**

**\*NOTE:** The more detailed usage instructions can be found in our [GitHub repository](https://github.com/Renovamen/BU-CS655-Image-Recognition)

First, follow our [README](https://github.com/Renovamen/BU-CS655-Image-Recognition#usage) to reserve resources on GENI and install dependencies. Then activate the web-interface node and worker nodes:

图形用户界面

描述已自动生成图片包含 文本

描述已自动生成

After that, paste the public IP you obtained in browser and upload images for recognition!

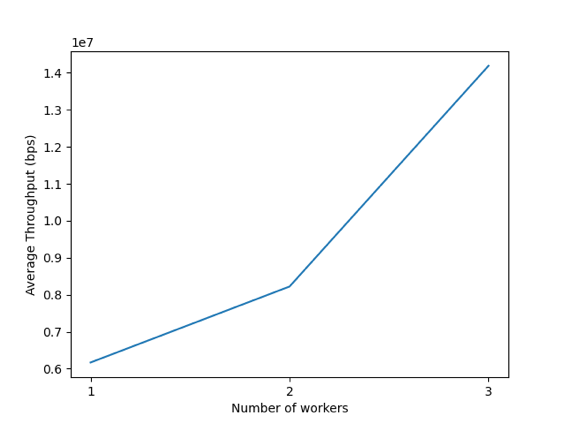
图形用户界面, 网站

描述已自动生成

1. **Experimental Results & Analysis**

**\*NOTE:** See [here](https://github.com/Renovamen/BU-CS655-Image-Recognition/tree/main/experiments) for raw experimental results and the images we used during our experiments

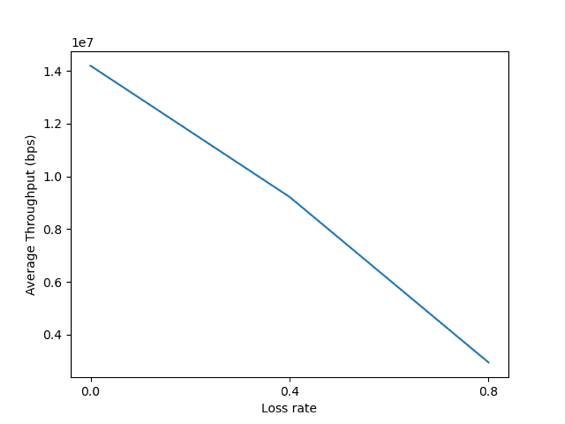
* 1. **Different number of workers**

We report the 95% confidence interval of the throughputs when using different numbers of workers in the following table. We also provide a plot for the average throughput as a function of the number of workers. Here the delay time, loss rate and failure rate are set to 0.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Number of workers** | **95% CI of throughput (bps)** |
| 3 | 14193197.1429 ± 1928313.037 |
| 2 | 8222225.6971 ± 1846675.551 |
| 1 | 6167982.6327 ± 1326339.942 |

The results show that an increase in the number of workers results in a better performance, since more workers can handle the same workload in a shorter time.

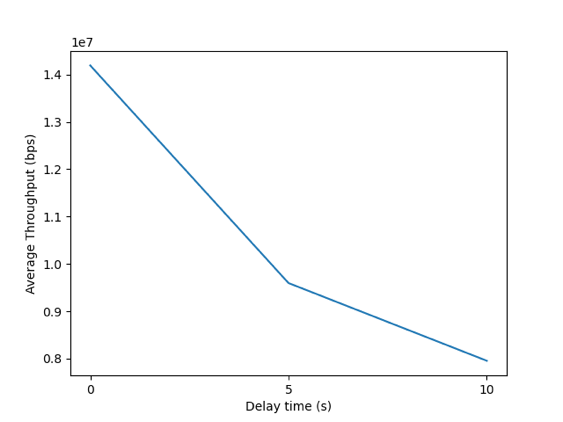
* 1. **Different loss rate**

We report the 95% confidence interval of the throughputs when using different loss rates in the following table. We also provide a plot for the average throughput as a function of the loss rate. Here the delay time and failure rate are set to 0, while the number of workers is set to 3.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Loss rate** | **95% CI of throughput (bps)** |
| 0 | 14193197.1429 ± 1928313.037 |
| 0.4 | 9221141.8049 ± 1854527.319 |
| 0.8 | 2943601.3002 ± 513265.35 |

The results show that an increase in the loss rate in a worse performance. Because we need extra time to re-send the images if the results from the workers are lost.

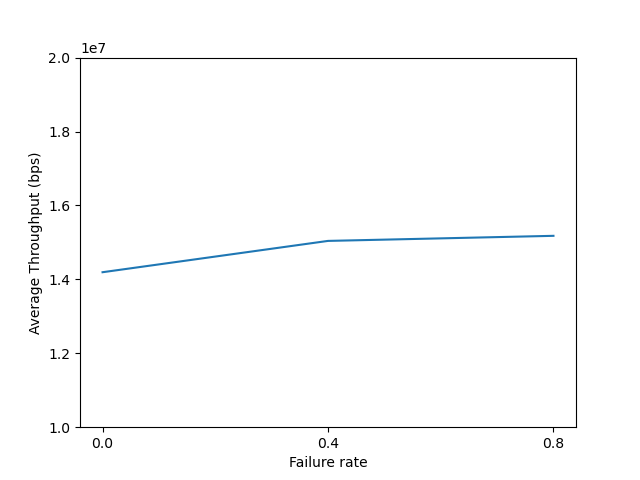
* 1. **Different delay time**

We report the 95% confidence interval of the throughputs when using different delay times in the following table. We also provide a plot for the average throughput as a function of the delay time. Here the loss and failure rate are set to 0, while the number of workers is set to 3.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Delay time (s)** | **95% CI of throughput (bps)** |
| 0 | 14193197.1429 ± 1928313.037 |
| 5 | 9594891.2064 ± 3144010.398 |
| 10 | 7953135.7798 ± 2297107.783 |

The results show that an increase in the delay time result in a worse performance, since we need more time to obtain responses from the workers.

* 1. **Different failure rate**

We report the 95% confidence interval of the throughputs when using different delay times in the following table. We also provide a plot for the average throughput as a function of the failure rate. Here the loss and failure rate are set to 0, while the number of workers is set to 3.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Failure rate** | **95% CI of throughput (bps)** |
| 0 | 14193197.1429 ± 1928313.037 |
| 0.4 | 15040344.8562 ± 1840763.646 |
| 0.8 | 15177870.0491 ± 2346390.112 |

The results show that the worker node failure rate make almost no difference to the throughput. Here are some possible reasons: (1) As we mentioned, we assume there is at most one worker node may fail. Our system can handle it effectively by re-assigning the task to another worker. (2) The number and sizes (< 150 KB) of the images we uploaded are small. Increasing the number of images and image sizes may lead to a different result. However, the performance of GENI nodes is too poor to support such experiments.

1. **Conclusion**

* When loss rate becomes larger or delay time becomes longer, throughput becomes smaller.
* When number of workers becomes larger, throughput becomes larger.
* Failure rate of workers doesn’t have significant impact on throughput.

For possible extension, we could increase workers performance by adding more workers and improving performance of each worker, so that the web wouldn’t crash when uploading images larger than 150KB.

1. **Reproducibility**

See <https://github.com/Renovamen/BU-CS655-Image-Recognition#reproducibility>

1. **Division of Labor**

* Hanlin Zou (U96634471): Front-end, workers, image recognition service
* Xiaohan Zou (U18269004): Back-end, GENI deployment, experiments and analysis