Assignment 1 (resubmit) - Yang Chen

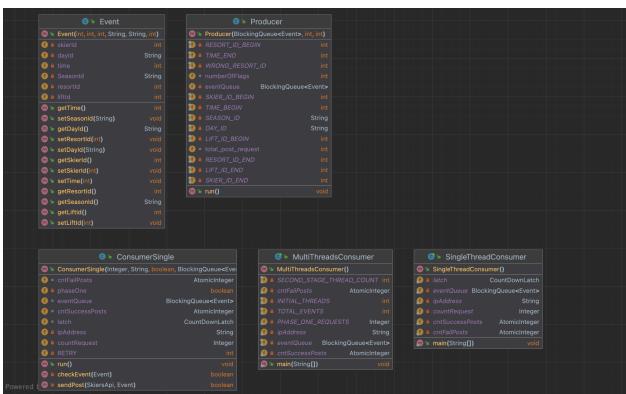
Git repo

https://github.com/Yangyanggogo/SkiResortDistributedSystem/tree/hw1

Client design description

Client Part 1

Here is my client-part 1 UML diagram, which presents the classes included in client-part 1.



I implemented the client-part 1 using a general design pattern of producer-consumer. The **producer** is a single thread, responsible for generating the events and storing them in a BlockingQueue (thread-safe), which consumers can access.

The **ConsumerSingle** class is responsible for consuming the event (defined in **Event class**) in the BlockingQueue and sending a post request to my server, with an event in each request's body.

According to the assignment's requirements, phase one has 32 threads and each thread sends 1000 post requests to the server. As soon as one of these 32 threads finishes its task, I can allocate x number of threads and start phase two (x is a variable to test my multithreads client-part 1).

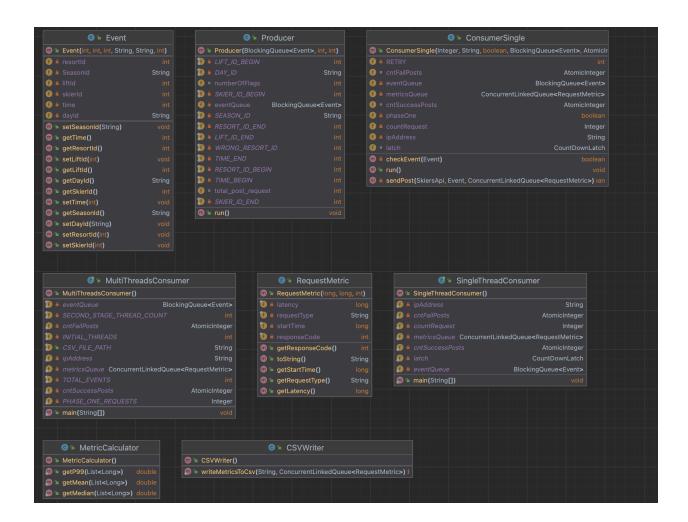
My ConsumerSingle class can handle both requirements by passing the boolean "phaseOne" to this class.

32 threads in phase one can be terminated when finishing sending 1000 requests. To terminate my threads in phase two, I added extra "invalid events" in the BlockingQueue, when any thread gets an "invalid event" in the BlockingQueue, it will be terminated.

In the **MultiThreadConsumer class**, I can test the amount of throughput by changing the value of x, the number of threads added in phase two. This adding threads operation is trigged by using CountDownLatch, latch(1), following the requirement of assignment 1.

Client part 2

Following my client part 1 design, a **CSVWriter** class is added. The required record per request is generated, encapsulated in a new **RequestMetricClass**, and stored in a ConcurrentLinkedQueue. After all posts are sent and all request records are stored in ConcurrentLinkedQueue, the CSVWriter class is called to generate all records in a CSV file. The **MetricCalculator** class handles the calculation of different properties of latency.



Output

Client part 1

SingleThreadConsumer

```
Single thread consumer test starts

Number of successful requests: 10000

Number of fail requests: 0

Wall Time: 347975

Throughout: 34.7975 ms/request

Throughout: 28 requests/second

Single thread consumer test ends
```

The average response time from a single-thread client is 35 ms/request.

Multi threads client - part 1

Several options for the number of threads in phase two are tested. The best throughput outcome is 3846 requests/second, with 800 threads in phase two. According to Little's Law, the predicted throughput is 200/35*1000 = 5714 requests/second, which is larger than the test.

Tomcat serve has max 200 threads, but when increasing the client side threads number from 128, 256, 512, to 800, the throughput output of the multi-threads client keeps increasing. Given the Little Law, the minimal value between the number of threads on the server side and the client side, which is 200, should be the bound of the throughput of my program. However, the test of 256, 512, and 800 threads on the client side generated different throughput.

One possible explanation could be more number of client-side threads ensures that the server has a constant queue of requests to process, maximizing its utilization. When the number of client-side threads is too close to the server's capacity, any temporary dip in server-side processing (due to GC pauses, CPU scheduling, etc.) can lead to underutilization. More client threads mean the server is more likely to be kept busy, up to the point where the overhead of managing these additional threads or other resource constraints outweighs the benefits.

```
Multi threads consumer test start

Number of threads in phase 2: 32

Number of successful requests: 200000

Number of fail requests: 0

Wall Time: 217596

Throughout: 921 requests/second

Multi threads consumer test end
```

```
Multi threads consumer test start

Number of threads in phase 2: 64

Number of successful requests: 200000

Number of fail requests: 0

Wall Time: 135131

Throughout: 1481 requests/second

Multi threads consumer test end
```

Multi threads consumer test start

Number of threads in phase 2: 128

Number of successful requests: 200000

Number of fail requests: 0

Wall Time: 87555

Throughout: 2298 requests/second
----Multi threads consumer test end

Number of threads in phase 2: 256 Number of successful requests: 200000 Number of fail requests: 0 Wall Time: 67613

Throughout: 2985 requests/second

Multi threads consumer test end

Number of threads in phase 2: 512 Number of successful requests: 200000

Number of fail requests: 0

Wall Time: 64763

Throughout: 3125 requests/second

Multi threads consumer test end

Multi threads client - part 2

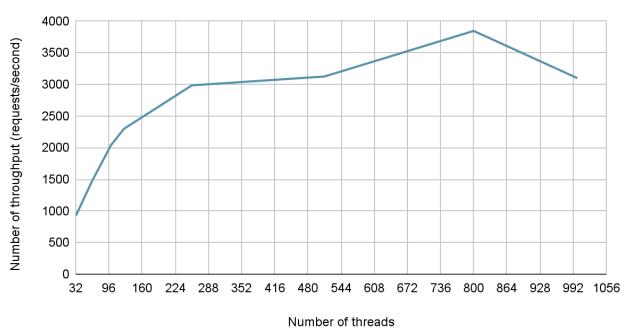
Number of threads	Throughput - client 1	Throughput - client 2
125	2298	2272
256	2985	3174
512	3125	3333
800	3846	3636

The difference between the number of threads in client part 1 and client part 2 is within 5%.

The plot of throughput over the number of threads in phase 2 (client 1)

Number of threads	Throughput - client 1
32	921
64	1481
100	2040
125	2298
256	2985
512	3125
800	3846
1000	3100

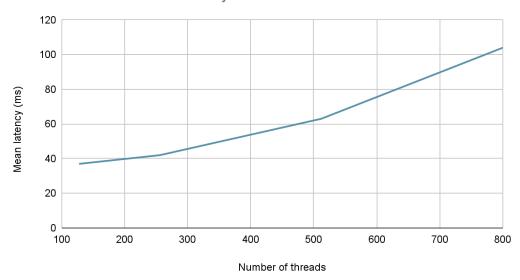
Throughput



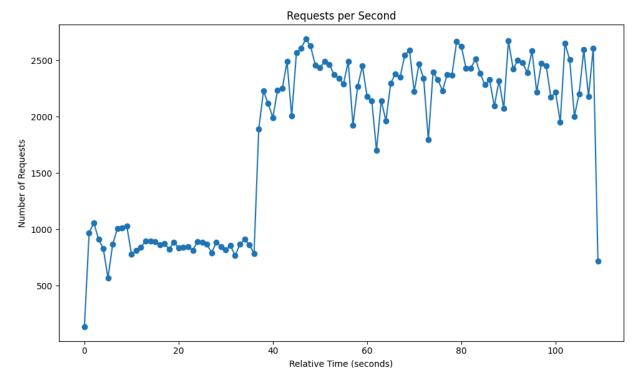
Number of threads - mean latency

Mean latency (ms)	Number of threads
37	128
42	256
63	512
104	800

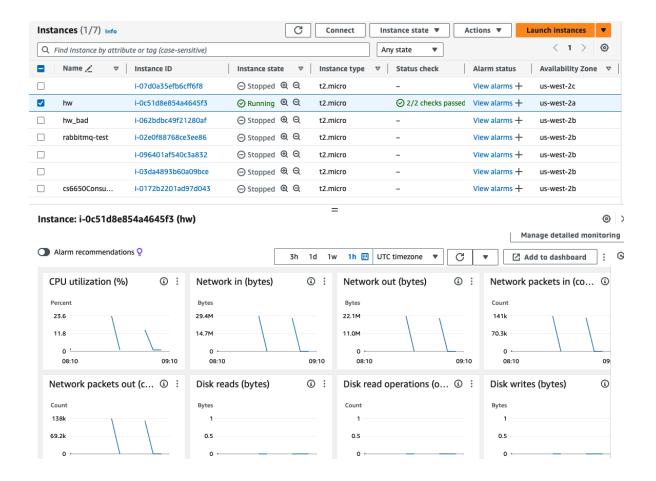
Number of threads - Latency



Throughputs - time(seconds) (100 threads in phase 2)



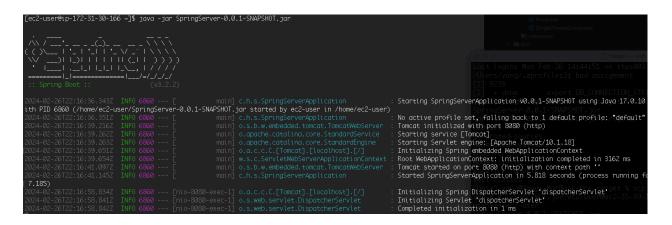
EC2 instance - CPU utilization when sending 200k requests with client2



Bonus - SpringBoot Server, deployed at EC2

This part of test were launched in New Mexico State instead of Seattle, so the throughputs were significantly smaller than the result in the previous part of the report.

Single thread client test:



In this part, I tested my Client2 with 100, 128, 256, 512, and 800 threads in phase 2 and compared the throughputs with the results from the Server implemented with Servelet. Here are the results.

Servlet

100 threads

128 threads

```
Multi threads consumer test start

Number of threads in phase 2: 128

Number of successful requests: 200000

Number of fail requests: 0

Wall Time: 173844

Mean latency= 76.917205 ms

Median latency= 69.0 ms

P99 latency= 181.0 ms

Throughout: 1156 requests/second

Min latency= 52

Max latency= 1026

Multi threads consumer test end
```

256 threads

512 threads

800 threads

SpringBoot Server

100 threads

```
Number of threads in phase 2: 100
Number of successful requests: 200000
Number of fail requests: 0
Wall Time: 176917
Successfully wrote requests per second to CSV.
Mean latency= 66.52286238568807 ms
Median latency= 65.0 ms
P99 latency= 122.0 ms
Throughout: 1136 requests/second
Min latency= 51
Max latency= 10214
```

128 threads

256 threads

512 threads

800 threads

Number of threads in phase 2: 800

Number of successful requests: 200000

Number of fail requests: 0

Wall Time: 104029

Successfully wrote requests per second to CSV.

Mean latency= 128.484965 ms

Median latency= 126.0 ms

P99 latency= 273.0 ms

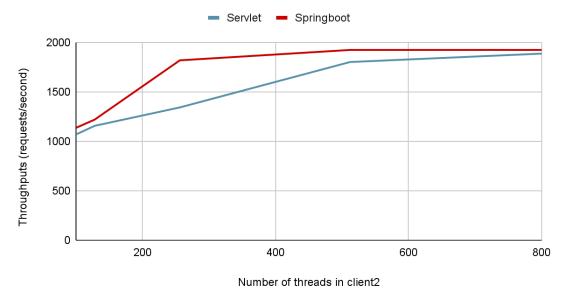
Throughout: 1923 requests/second

Min latency= 51

Max latency= 902

Number of threads in client2	Servlet	Springboot
100	1069	1136
128	1156	1219
256	1342	1818
512	1801	1923
800	1886	1923

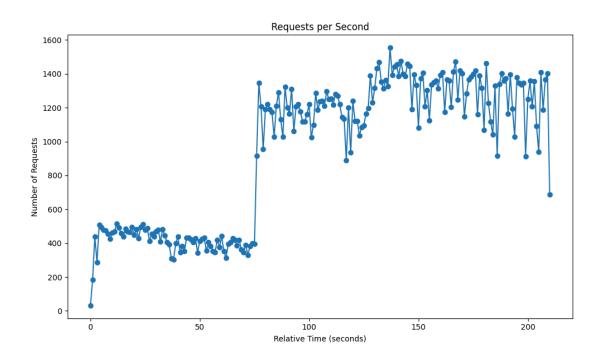
Throughputs Servlet - Springboot



We can see that the throughputs of the server built in Springboot are greater than servlet.

Throughput-time for the number of threads = 100

Servlet



Springboot

