

# CMPE 273-Lab 2

## Dropbox

By  
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## **Introduction:**

- To developed Data storage like Dropbox where User can save their data and share with others.
- Use Kafka for fault tolerance and high throughput. Use PassportJS for security and persistent session.

## **System Design:**

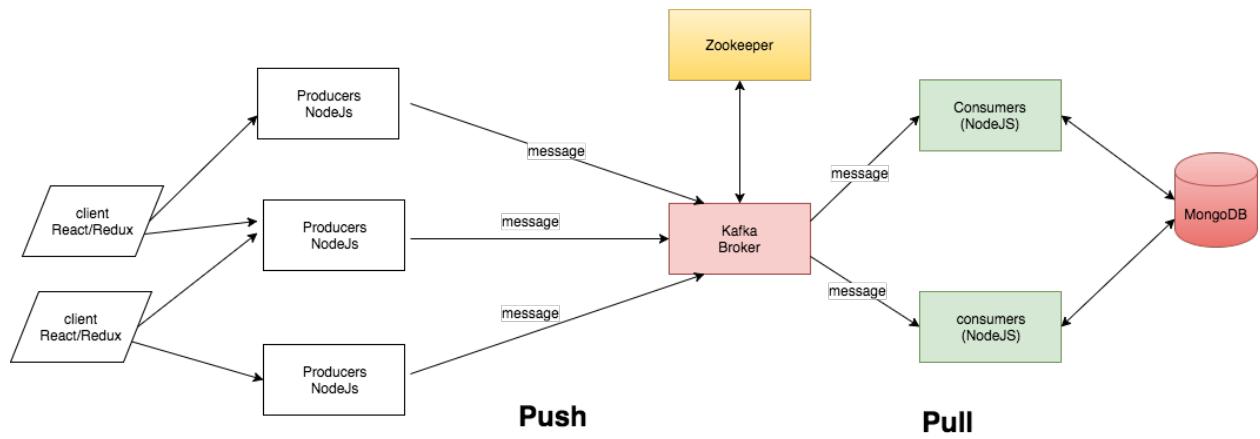
### **Client –**

- Client is developed in React-Redux as JavaScript framework and HTML,CSS and Bootstrap for attractive UI.
- It interacts with Users and HTTP requests to sever as per user's requirements.
- React – Redux wonderfully update components.

### **Server –**

- The “Dropbox” application server handles the requests sent by the browser i.e. Client to the server.
- The server here consists of two components – Kafka and Node.js. The requests sent by the Client is received by Node server. The Functionality of node server is to send those requests to Kafka in form of messaging queue to process the received requests.
- The requests are sent to Kafka in form of topics along with the message. The task of Kafka is to process those requests sent by the Node Backend.
- Kafka server interacts with the Database i.e. Mongo DB in these case in order to process the requests like insertion, updating, delete.
- Now, after Kafka process the request, it becomes the producer to send the response back to Node backend. In these case, Kafka and Node backend becomes the producer and consumer simultaneously.
- After the requests are received by the Node backend, it sends the required response back to Client in JSON.
- This is how the whole architecture is created and implemented wherein Kafka acts as a middleware between the requests and processes it in form of messaging queues.

## Architecture Diagram



## FrontEnd



## BackEnd



## Testing



## Database



mongoDB

# User Interface



#### Create an Account

First nameLast nameEmailPassword[Create an Account](#)[Sign In](#)

localhost:3000/signin

A screenshot of a web browser window displaying the Dropbox sign-in page. The URL bar shows "localhost:3000/signin". The page features the standard Dropbox logo at the top, followed by the "Create an Account" form and "Sign In" link.

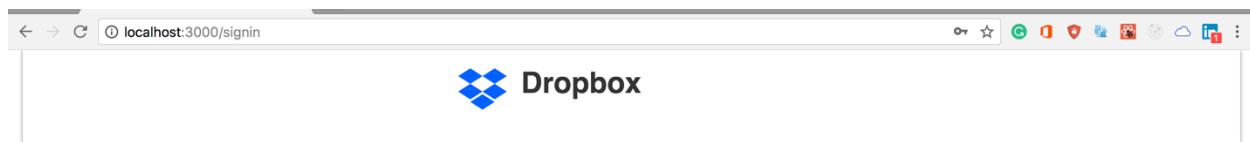
#### Create an Account

Adnadm amnc mnas..[Create an Account](#)

Invalid Email.

Password should between 3 to 8 characters.

[Sign In](#)



Create an Account

Ad

nadm a

mnc mnas

..

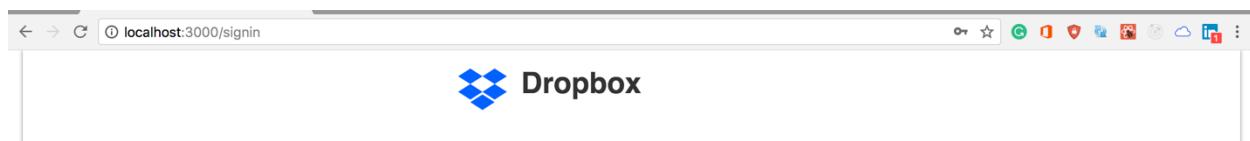
**Create an Account**

Validations

Invalid Email.

Password should between 3 to 8 characters.

[Sign In](#)



Create an Account

Aditya

Parmar

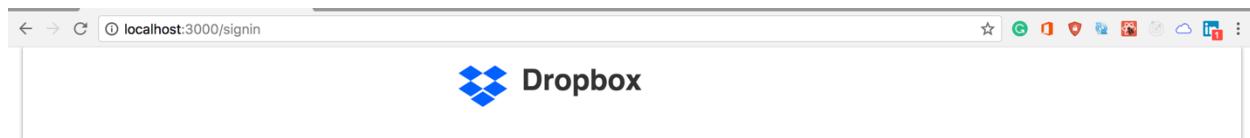
adityaparmar03@gmail.com

\*\*\*\*\*

**Create an Account**

Account created successfully

[Sign In](#)



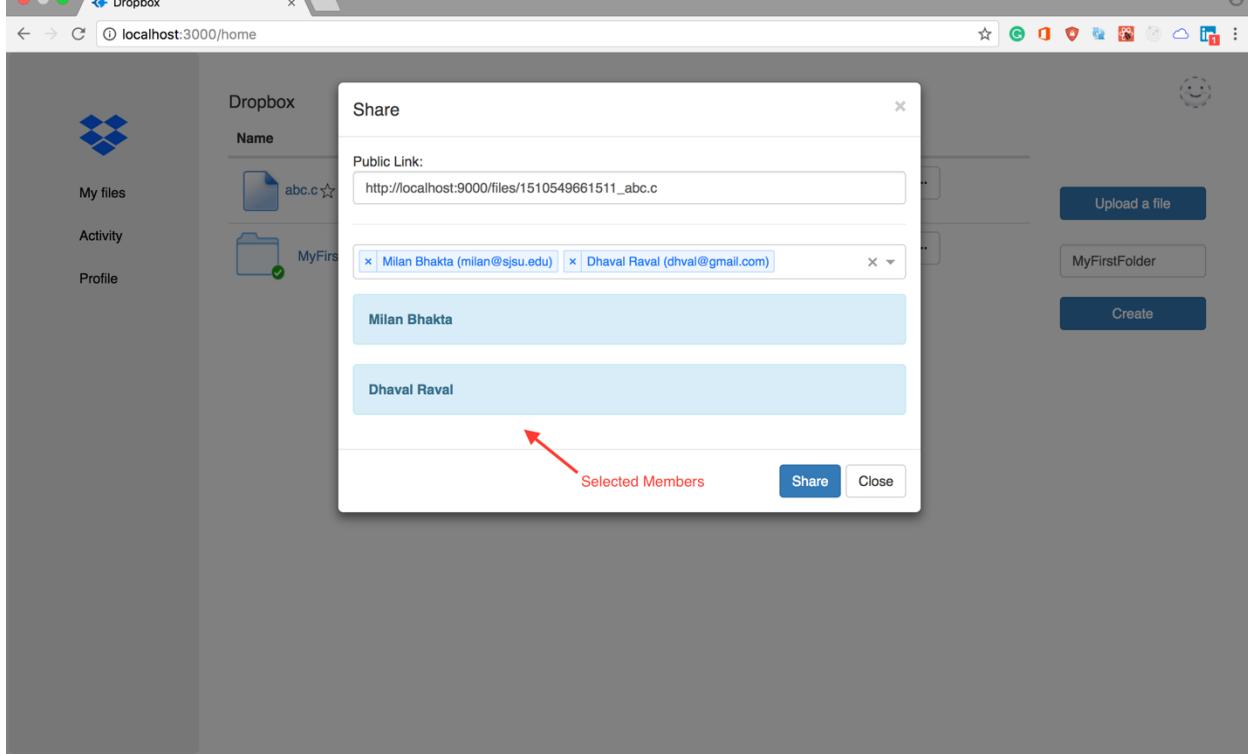
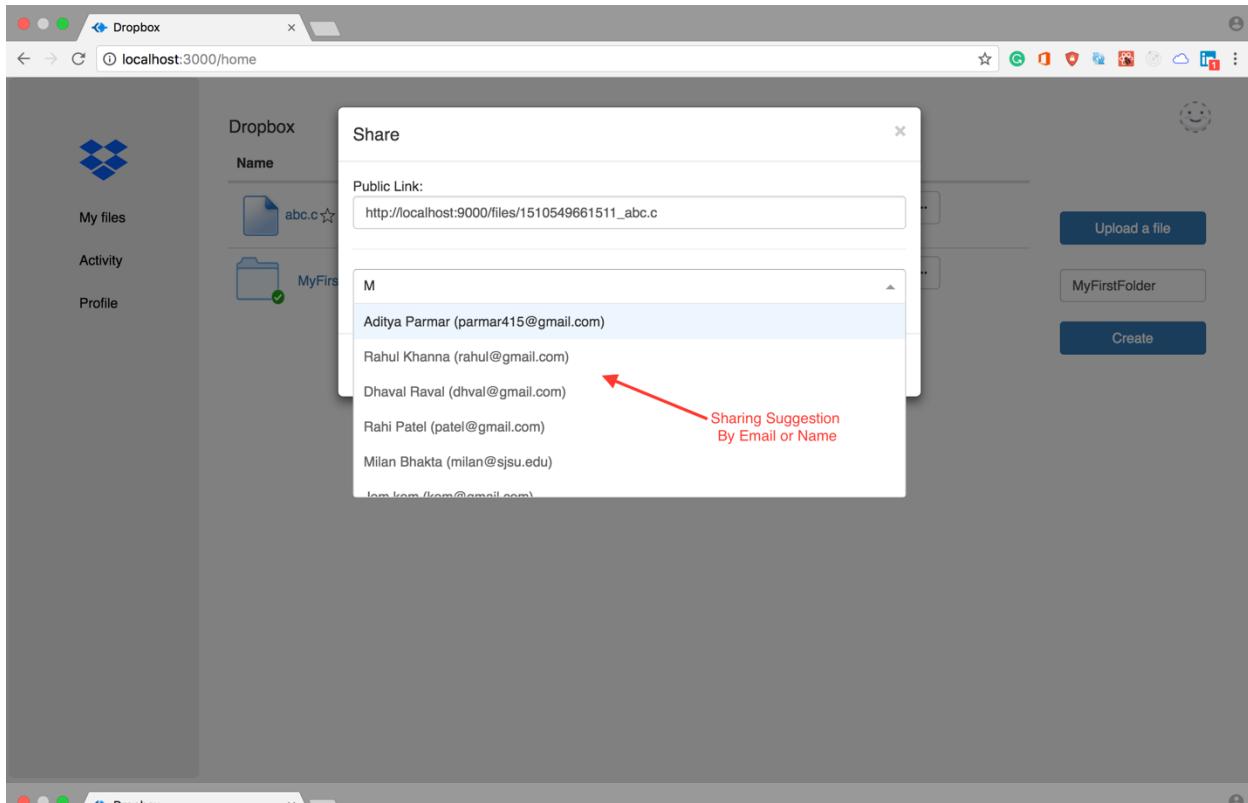
A screenshot of a web browser showing the Dropbox home page at localhost:3000/home. The left sidebar has links for 'My files', 'Activity', and 'Profile'. The main area shows a table header for 'Dropbox' with columns for 'Name', 'Date', 'Member', and 'User Logged.' (which is highlighted with a red arrow). On the right, there's a 'quick Menu' (also highlighted with a red arrow) with options: 'Home', 'Profile', 'Activity Log', 'Sign out', and a 'Create' button. A red box highlights the user profile area.

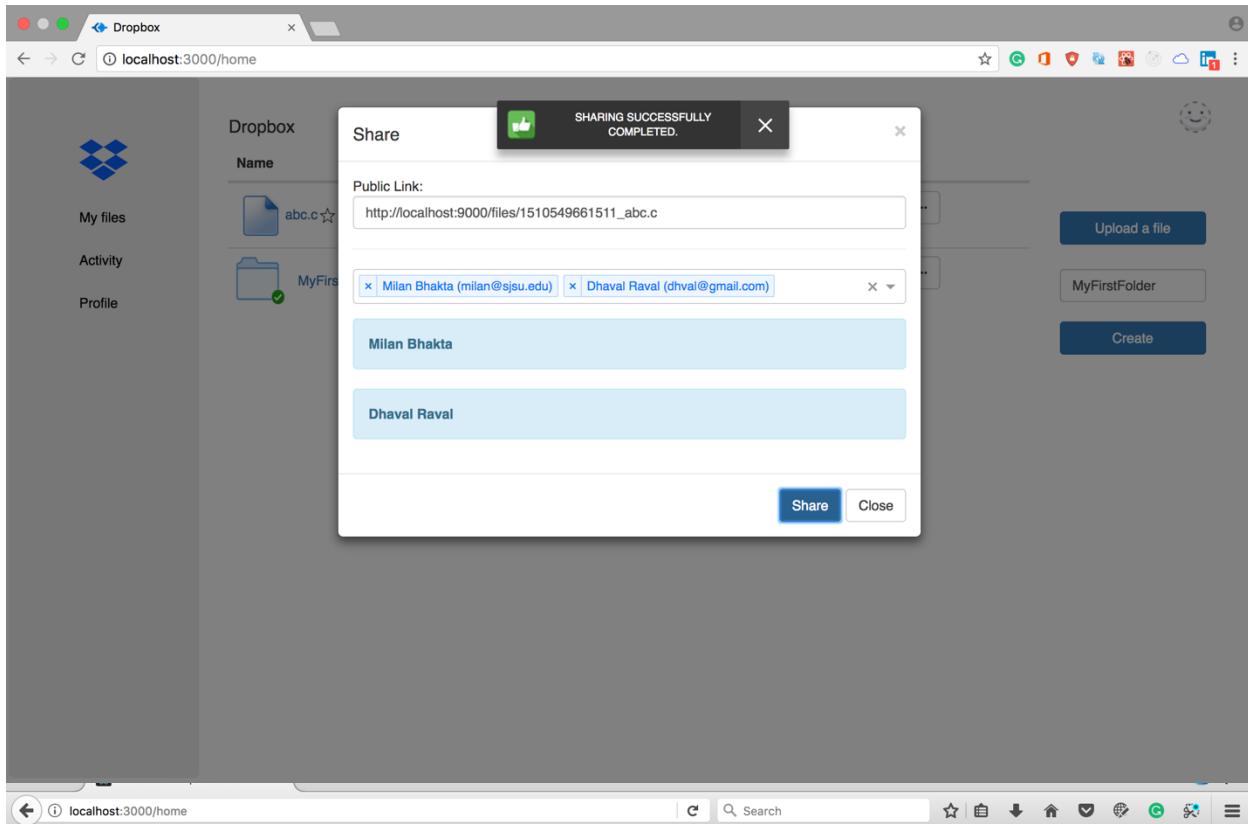
The screenshot shows a web browser window at [localhost:3000/home](http://localhost:3000/home). On the left, there's a sidebar with a blue hexagonal logo, 'My files', 'Activity', and 'Profile'. The main area is titled 'Dropbox' and shows a table of contents. A new folder named 'MyFirstFolder' is listed with a green checkmark icon. Above the table, a success message box says 'FOLDER SUCCESSFULLY UPLOADED.' with a thumbs-up icon. To the right of the table, there's a 'Member' section showing 'Only you' and a date 'Sun Nov 12 2017 21:07:03'. Below the table, there's a red box containing three buttons: 'Upload a file', 'MyFirstFolder', and 'Create'. Red arrows point from the text 'Success Message.' to the message box, 'Upload new File From here.' to the 'Upload a file' button, and 'Created new Folder / Group' to the 'Create' button.

This screenshot shows a desktop environment on OS X. In the foreground, a 'Dropbox' window is open at [localhost:3000/home](http://localhost:3000/home), displaying the same 'MyFirstFolder' structure as the previous screenshot. Behind it, a 'Downloads' window is open, showing a list of files including PDFs, ZIP files, and other documents. A file selection dialog is overlaid on the screen, centered over the 'Downloads' window. The dialog has a title bar 'localhost:3000/home' and contains a list of files from the Downloads folder. At the bottom of the dialog are 'Options', 'Cancel', and 'Open' buttons. To the right of the dialog, there's a red box with three buttons: 'Upload a file', 'MyFirstFolder', and 'Create'. Red arrows point from the text 'Favorites' to the 'Favorites' section of the dialog, 'MyFirstFolder' to the 'MyFirstFolder' entry in the list, and 'Create' to the 'Create' button.

The screenshot shows a web browser window for Dropbox at localhost:3000/home. A success message "FILE SUCCESSFULLY UPLOADED." is displayed above the file list. The file "abc.c" was uploaded on Sun Nov 12 2017 at 21:07:41 by "Only you". The interface includes a sidebar with "My files", "Activity", and "Profile" links, and a main area with a "Create" button and a "Upload a file" button.

This screenshot shows the same Dropbox interface after a file has been uploaded. A context menu is open over the file "abc.c", with the "Download" option highlighted. A red box surrounds the menu options, and a red arrow points from the text "Operation" to the "Download" option. A red line also connects the "Download" option to the text "Downloaded File." located below the address bar. The address bar shows the URL "localhost:9000/files/1510549661511\_abc.c".





A screenshot of the Dropbox home page at the URL "localhost:3000/home". The main content area displays a table of files and folders:

Name	Date	Member
abc.c ☆	Sun Nov 12 2017 21:07:41	2 members
app-release.apk ☆	Sun Nov 12 2017 13:30:38	3 members
JOP ☆	Sun Nov 12 2017 13:30:34	3 members
app-release.apk ☆	Sun Nov 12 2017 02:42:32	4 members

A red arrow points from the "abc.c" row to the text "Shared File By Aditya in Milan Account". In the top right corner of the page, there is a user profile menu with a red border around it. The menu items are: "Milan Bhakta", "Home", "Profile", "Activity Log", "Sign out", and a "Create" button at the bottom.

localhost:3000/home

Dropbox

Name Date Member

s	Sun Nov 12 2017 21:16:08	Only you
app-release.apk	Sun Nov 12 2017 02:42:32	4 members

Rahi Patel  
Rahul Khanna  
Milan Bhakta  
Aditya Parmar

Members

Upload a file

Folder/Group Name

Create

localhost:3000/home

Dropbox

MYFIRSTFOLDER FOLDER DELETED SUCCESSFULLY.

Name Date Member

abc.c	Sun Nov 12 2017 21:07:41	3 members
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Upload a file

MyFirstFolder

Create

The screenshot shows a web browser window for 'Dropbox' at 'localhost:3000/home'. On the left is a sidebar with 'My files', 'Activity', and 'Profile' options. The main area has a header 'Dropbox' and a table with columns 'Name', 'Date', and 'Member'. A modal dialog box in the center says 'DELETE SUCCESSFULLY, BUT FOLDER IS STILL SHARED WITH OTHER MEMBERS.' with a green thumbs-up icon and a close button 'X'. Below the table, there's a file named 'abc.c' with a blue folder icon, a date 'Sun Nov 12 2017 21:07:41', '3 members', and a three-dot menu button. To the right are buttons for 'Upload a file', 'MySecondFolder', and 'Create'.

This screenshot shows the same web-based Dropbox interface at 'localhost:3000/home'. The sidebar and table structure are identical to the first screenshot. However, a modal dialog box in the center displays a red exclamation mark icon and the text 'YOU ARE NOT AUTHORISE PERSON TO PERFORM THIS TASK.' with a close button 'X'. The table below shows two files: 'abc.c' and 'app-release.apk', both with their respective details and three-dot menu buttons. The right side features 'Upload a file', 'Folder/Group Name' input field, and 'Create' buttons.

localhost:3000/profile

Personal Account

Email: adityaparmar03@gmail.com

Password: .....  
.....

First Name: Aditya

Last Name: Parmar

About me:  
.....

My Interests:  
.....

Save

Dropbox localhost:3000/profile

Personal Account

ACCOUNT SUCCESSFULLY UPDATED.

Email: adityaparmar03@gmail.com

Password: .....  
.....

First Name: Aditya

Last Name: Parmar

About me:  
.....

My Interests:  
.....

Save

Dropbox

localhost:3000/activitylog

Activity Report

My files

Activity

Profile

Activity Date

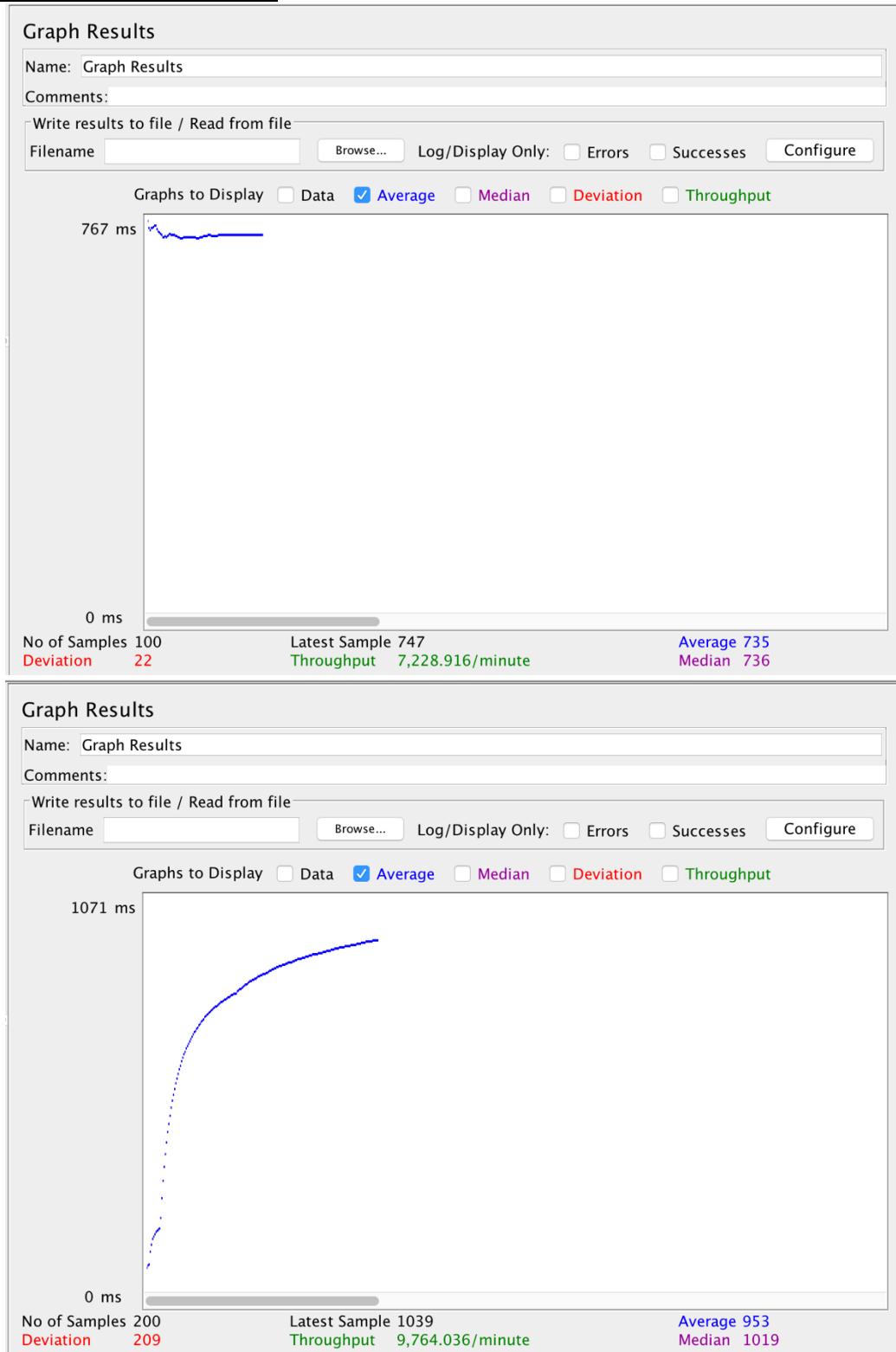
Activity	Date
abc.c file deleted.	Sun Nov 12 2017 21:14:28
MySecondFolder group left.	Sun Nov 12 2017 21:11:49
MySecondFolder folder shared with Dhaval Raval.	Sun Nov 12 2017 21:11:46
MySecondFolder folder shared with Milan Bhakta.	Sun Nov 12 2017 21:11:46
MySecondFolder folder created.	Sun Nov 12 2017 21:11:41
MyFirstFolder folder deleted.	Sun Nov 12 2017 21:11:22
abc.c file shared with Dhaval Raval.	Sun Nov 12 2017 21:09:06
abc.c file shared with Milan Bhakta.	Sun Nov 12 2017 21:09:06
abc.c file uploaded.	Sun Nov 12 2017 21:07:41
MyFirstFolder folder created.	Sun Nov 12 2017 21:07:03

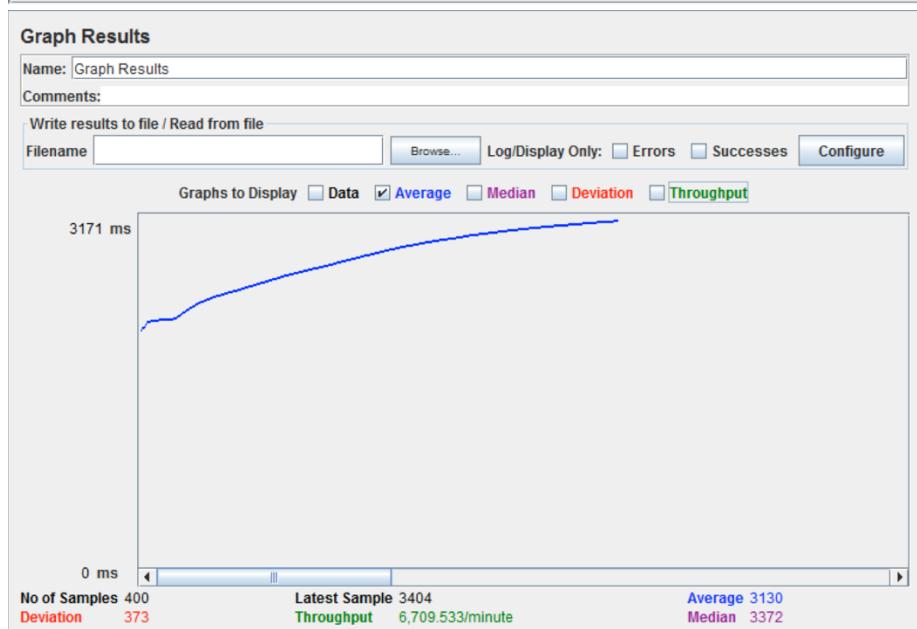
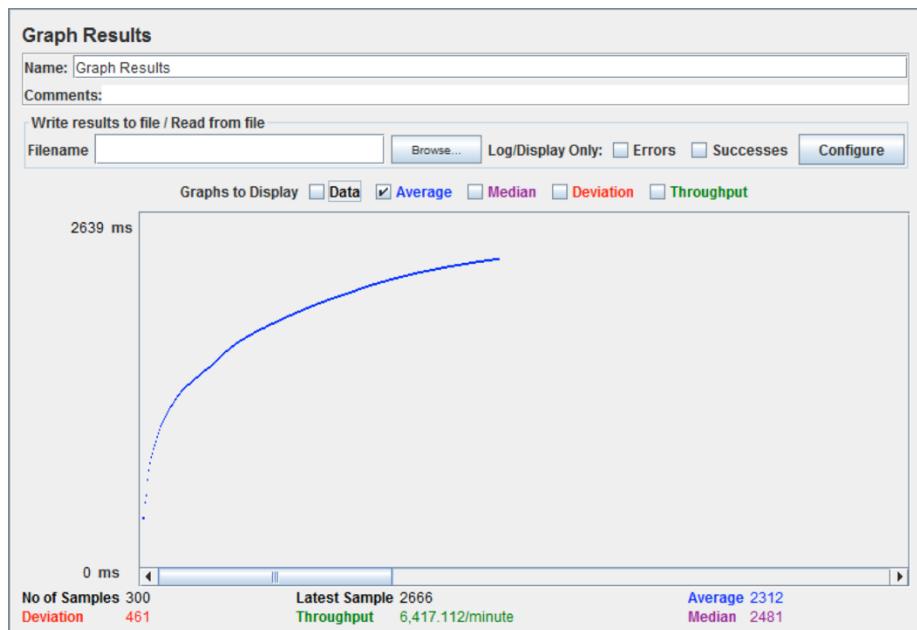
Smiley face icon

# TESTING

JMeter

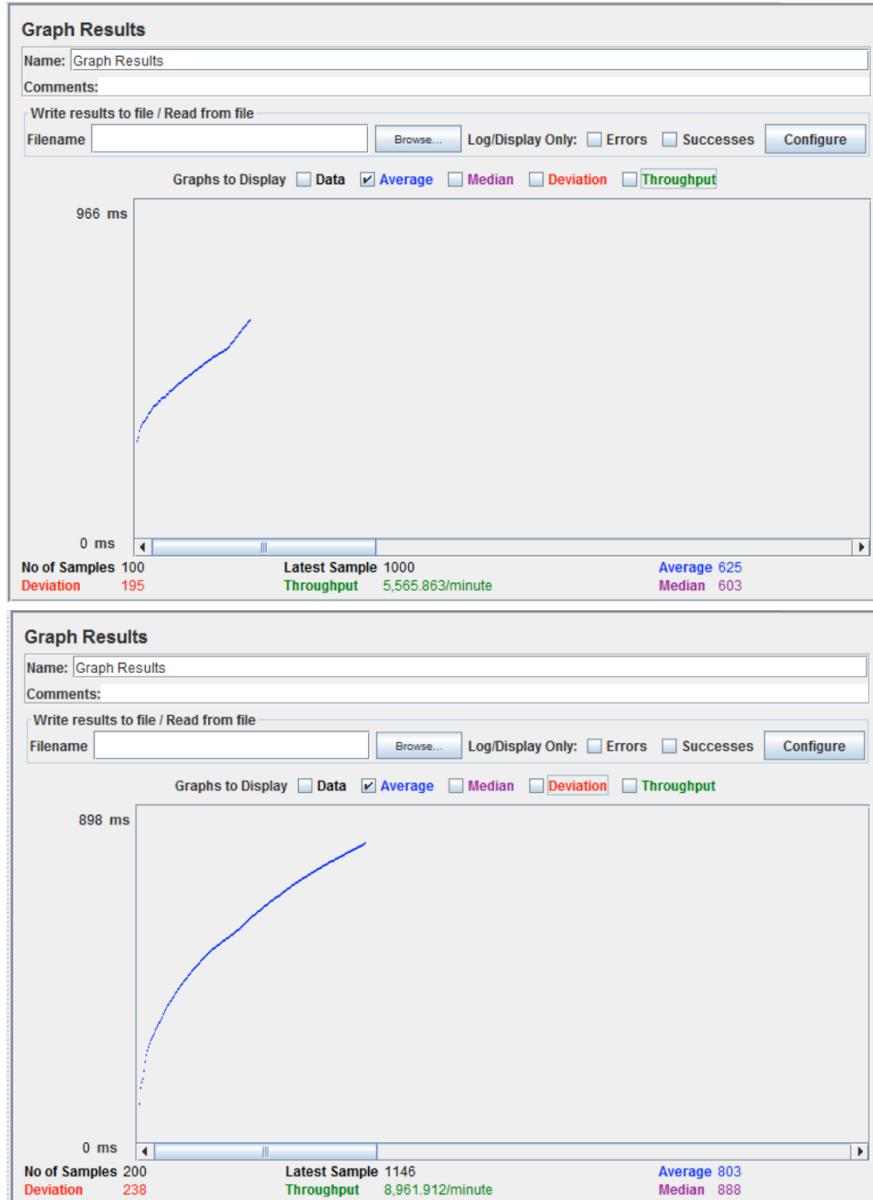
## A . Without Connection Pooling

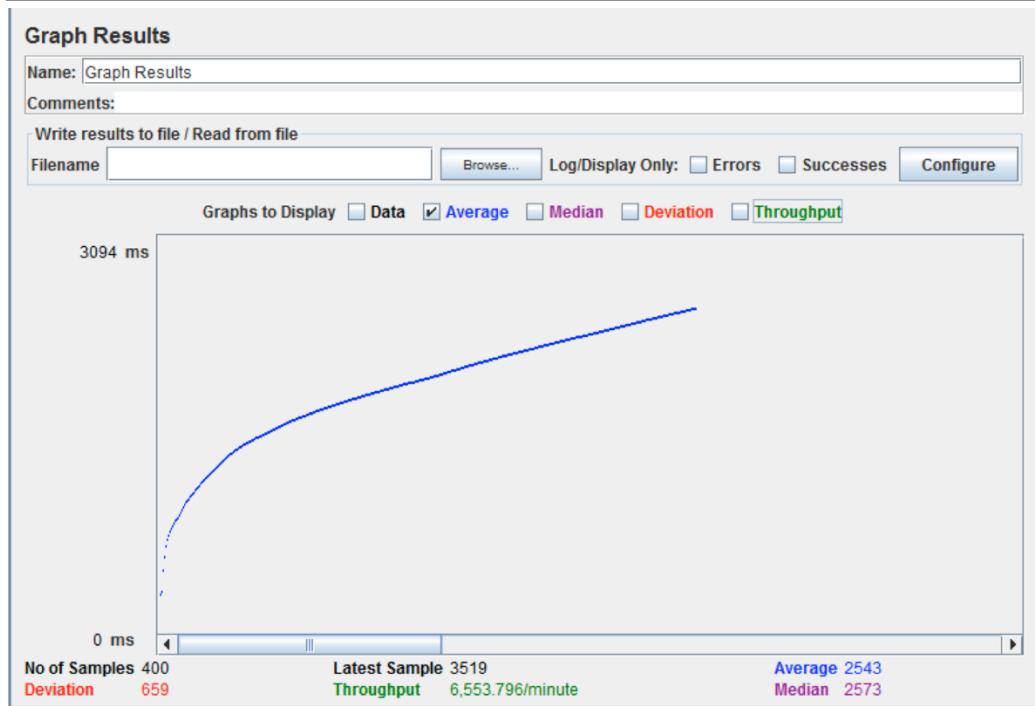


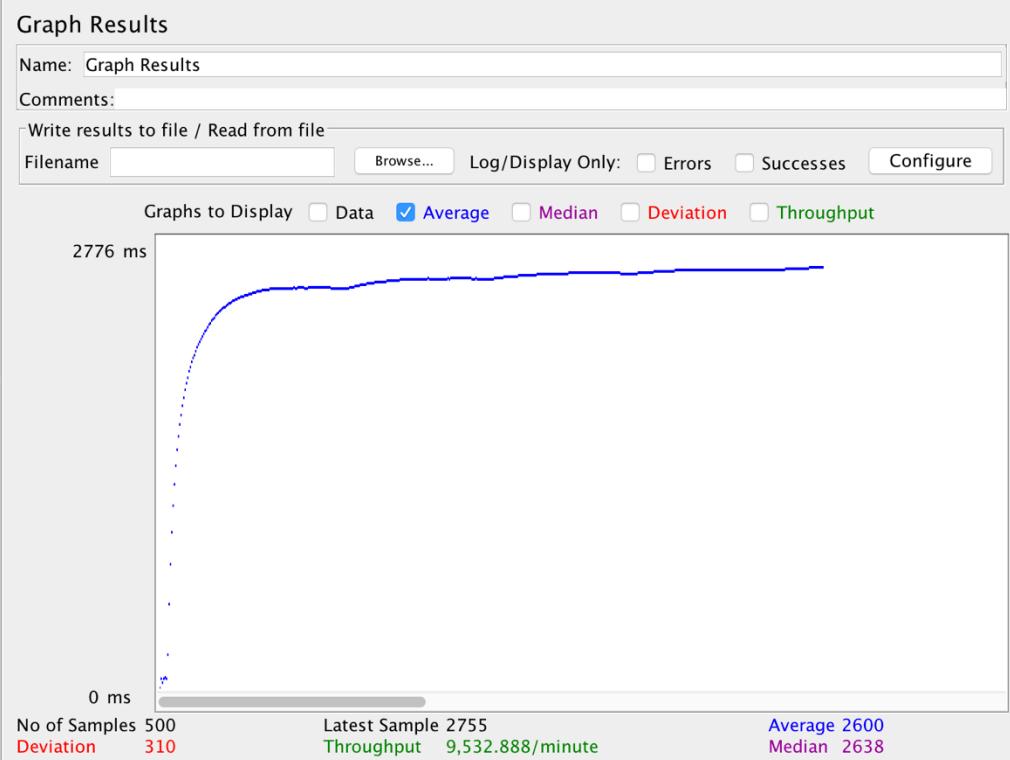




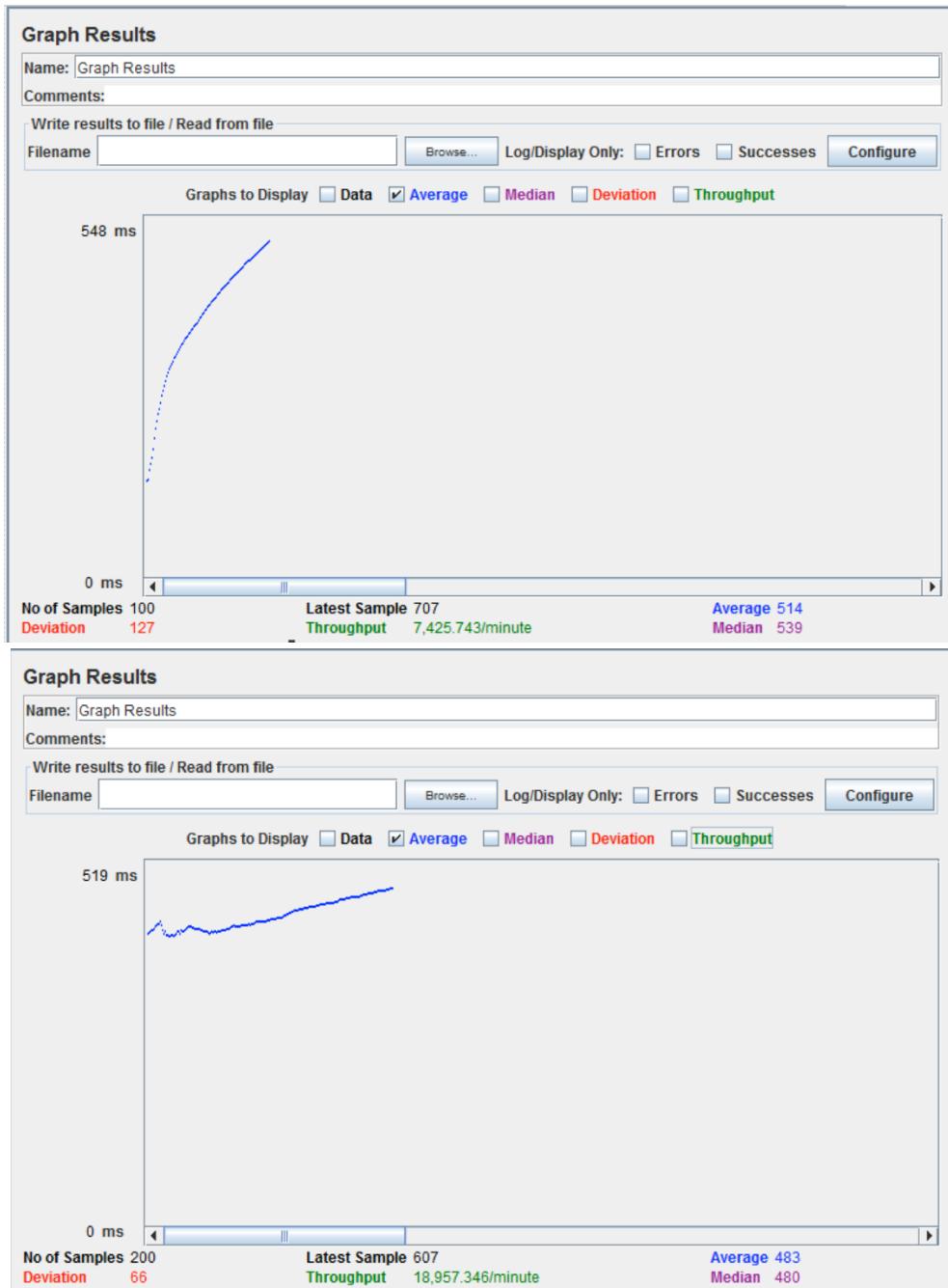
## B. With own implemented Connection Pooling

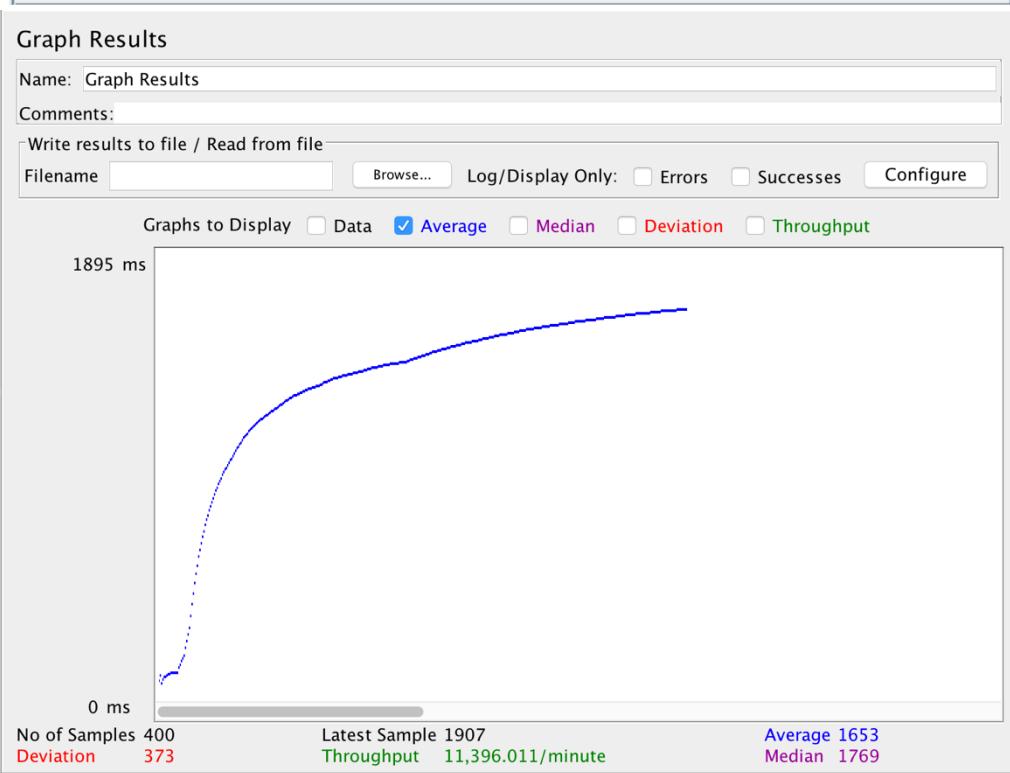
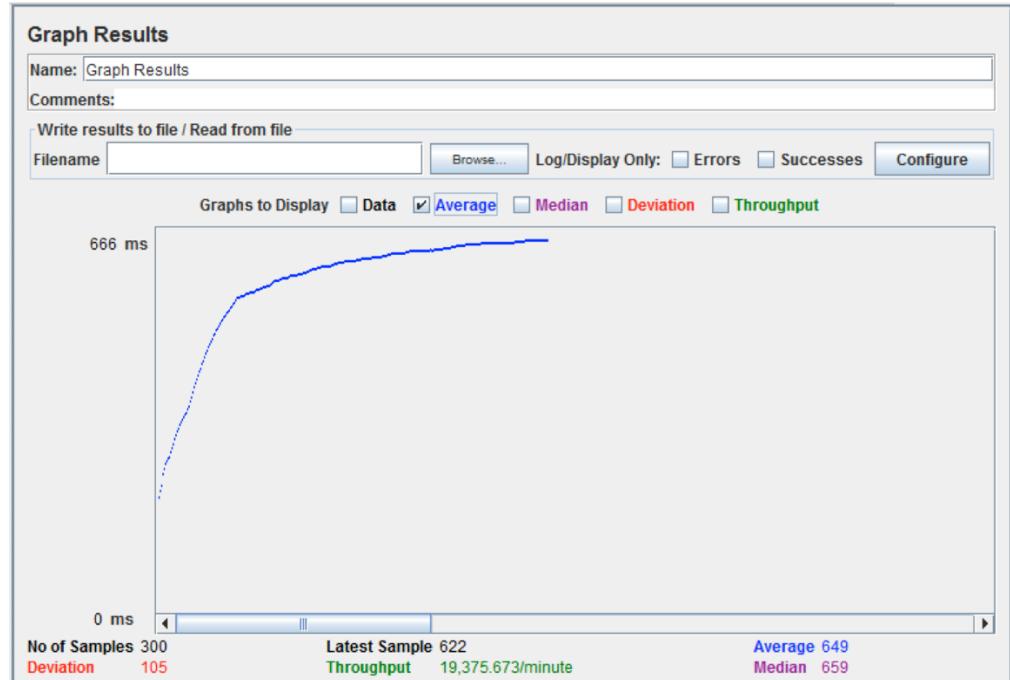


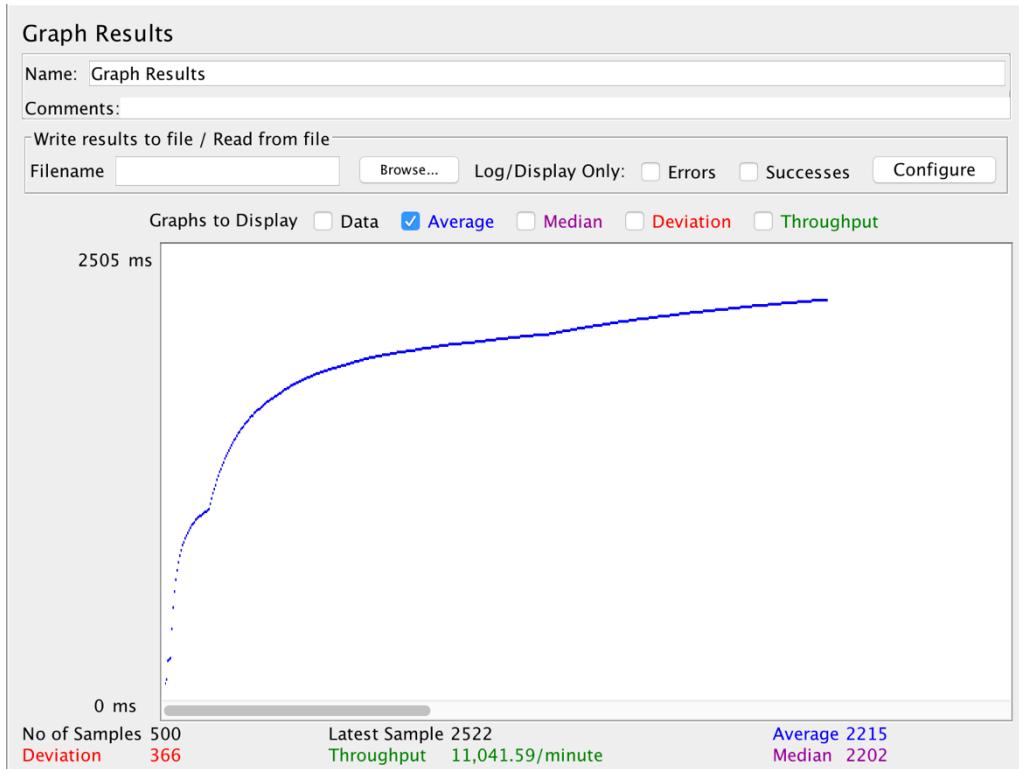




## C. With Connection Pooling







## Conclusion

If we compare all three case, we can see that it is beneficial to use connection pooling. If we compare the Average time of 500 concurrent users, one with in-built connection pooling has **1.6x times** better average response time and my own implemented connection pooling has **1.2x times** better average response time. We must use connection pooling for better performance and availability.

# TESTING

Mocha

The screenshot shows the VS Code interface with the following details:

- EXPLORER**: Shows a tree view of files and folders. Under the SERVER category, there are sub-folders like kafka, models, node\_modules, passport, public, and routes. Inside routes, there are multiple JS files: activitylog.js, const.js, date.js, delete.js, folder.js, home.js, index.js, mongo.js, profile.js, share.js, signup.js, upload.js, and users.js.
- EDITOR**: The main editor area displays the content of `macha-test.js`. The code is a Mocha test suite with several describe blocks for different API endpoints.
- TERMINAL**: The terminal tab shows the output of running the tests. It displays the command `> mocha` and the results: `5 passing (207ms)`.

## OUTPUT

The terminal window in VS Code shows the following output:

```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL 1: bash

> server@0.0.0 test /Users/adityaparmar/GitHub/Dropbox-v2.0/server
> mocha

http tests
✓ should return the login if the url is correct (41ms)
✓ should login (66ms)
✓ should signup
✓ List Activities
✓ Load Folder

5 passing (207ms)
```

5 randomly selected API.

# Questions

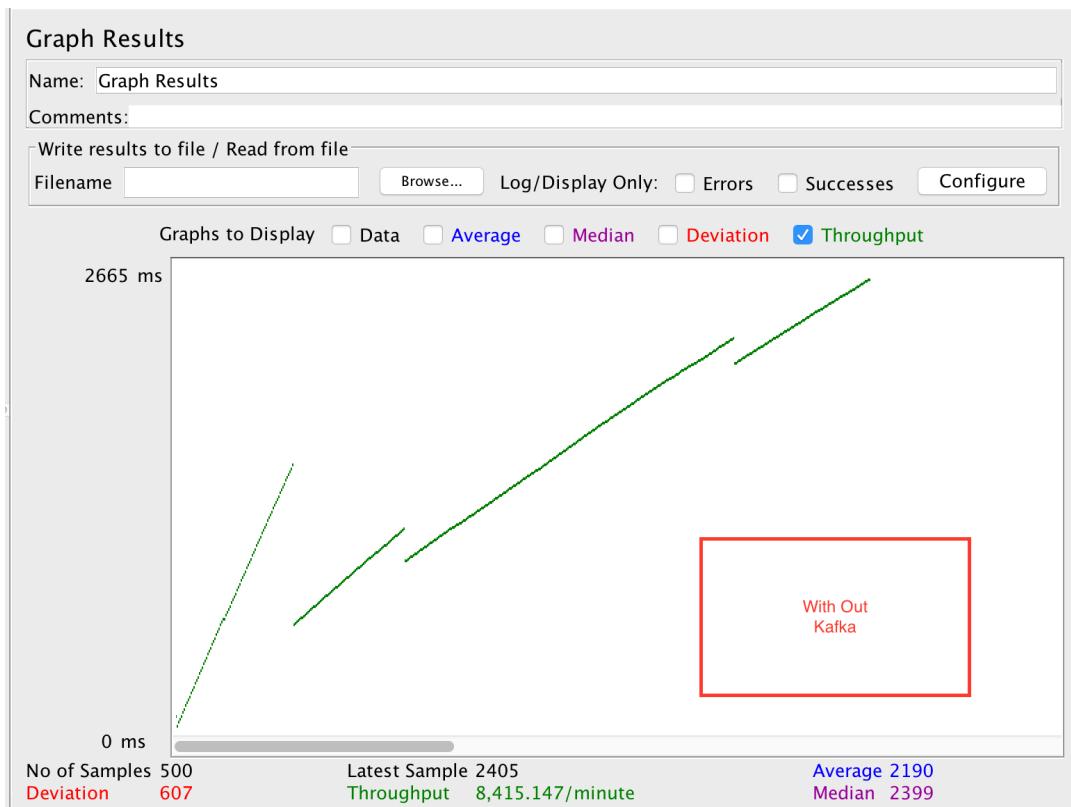
**1. Compare passport authentication process with the authentication process used in Lab1.**

- Passport is an authentication middleware for Node-Express framework by Jared Henson. Passport adds an additional layer of indirection allowing the separation of authentication logic from the rest of the application keeping the code clean and also offering inbuilt support for various other authentication strategies like Facebook Login, Google Login, etc. In this application, I have used Passport's 'Local Strategy' to implement user authentication mechanism. Passport itself doesn't encrypt the password being stored in the databases but allows developer to implement any encryption algorithm or policy to implement encryption have use bcrypt to salt and hash the user's password before saving them to mongo dB.
- Passport does encrypt its sessions and save to database which provide persistent session.
- In Lab1 I had used JWT token, But the problem is it affect me with persistent session. Every time I must decrypt it to establish session. It is very complex logic. But, in passport it is all handle by framework as I discuss above. It provides better performance, User Experience and security than my lab 1 authentication.

Blowfish for encryption. Both are good encryption algorithms but Blowfish does have the added advantage of showing more resilience to rainbow and dictionary attacks.

**2. Compare performance with and without Kafka. Explain in detail the reason for difference in performance.**





- You can clearly see this without Kafka Throughput is 8,415/minute and with Kafka it is 21802/minute. You can see that it clearly more than twice better performance.
  - Kafka is able to provide such availability due to being able to delegate the requests to different consumers via topic whereas in case of normal database access, increased accesses result in bottleneck situation when number of such accesses increase.
  - Kafka has better throughput, built-in partitioning, replication, and fault-tolerance which makes it a good solution for large scale message processing applications. These is why Kafka is a good solution for large scale message processing applications
- 3. If given an option to implement MySQL and MongoDB both in your application, specify which data of the applications will you store in MongoDB and MySQL respectively**

- For applications that require higher availability and tolerance, I would go for MongoDB and for the ones that need more consistency; I would use a traditional relational database like MySQL. I will use MySQL database for storing sensitive data and transaction data as it is more secure than MongoDB. I will use MongoDB for high amount of data which can be reused again in the application.

- For example, I choose mysql for authentication data which should be secure. For payment module, I use mysql.
- I used Mongodb for saving file data, sharing data and activity data which I need more available for high performance.
- I would use MongoDB for parts that need more reads as with MongoDB I can de-normalize several tables into just one or two collections which may potentially minimize my queries to just one as hard drive space is cheaper than CPU/servers.