

CC- LAB - SEM 6

https://github.com/adma77ya/CC_Lab_PES2UG23CS028

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The screenshot shows a web browser window for the 'Events' section of the 'CC Fest Monolith' application. The URL is 127.0.0.1:8000/events?user=PES2UG23CS028. The page displays a grid of twelve event cards:

- Event ID: 1, Hackathon, ₹ 500, Register button
- Event ID: 2, Dance, ₹ 300, Register button
- Event ID: 3, Hackathon, ₹ 500, Register button
- Event ID: 4, Dance Battle, ₹ 300, Register button
- Event ID: 5, AI Workshop, ₹ 400, Register button
- Event ID: 6, Photography Walk, ₹ 200, Register button
- Event ID: 7, Gaming Tournament, ₹ 350, Register button
- Event ID: 8, Music Night, ₹ 250, Register button
- Event ID: 9, Treasure Hunt, ₹ 150, Register button
- Event ID: 10, Stand-up Comedy, ₹ 300, Register button
- Event ID: 11, Robo Race, ₹ 450, Register button
- Event ID: 12, Hackathon, ₹ 500, Register button

A 'View My Events →' link is located in the top right corner.

The screenshot shows a web browser window for a 'Monolith Failure' error page. The URL is 127.0.0.1:8000/register_event/404?user=PES2UG23CS028. The page has a red header bar with 'HTTP 500'. It contains the following sections:

- Error Message:** division by zero
- Why did this happen?**: Because this is a **monolithic application**: all modules share the same runtime and deployment. When one feature crashes, it affects the whole system.
- What should you do in the lab?**:
 - Take a screenshot (crash demonstration)
 - Fix the bug in the indicated module
 - Restart the server and verify recovery

Buttons at the bottom include 'Back to Events' and 'Login'.

Screenshot 1: Jupyter Notebook Environment

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with several open cells and a terminal window.

- Cells:**
 - Cell 1: "Step 2: Define a Prompt". It contains code to generate a sentence: "prompt = "Generative AI is a revolutionary technology that"".
 - Cell 2: "Step 3: Fast Model (distilgpt2)". It contains code to initialize a pipeline with the specific model: "fast_generator = pipeline('text-generation', model='distilgpt2')".
 - Cell 3: "Initialize the pipeline with the specific model". It shows the pipeline being initialized with "distilgpt2".
 - Cell 4: "Run the script locally: install dependencies and execute python3 bert_example.py". It includes instructions to run the script and handle errors.
 - Cell 5: "Create BERT example script (1/4)". It shows the command "git clone https://github.com/Piyush-shah/hands-on-1" and cloning into "GenAI-Hands-on...".
 - Cell 6: "Keep" button.
 - Cell 7: "README_BERT.md" file content.
 - Cell 8: "requirements.txt" file content.
 - Cell 9: "HandsOn-1_Units.ipynb" file content.
- Terminal:**

```
(venv) adithya@Adithya-MacBook-Air:~/hands-on-1$ git clone https://github.com/Piyush-shah/hands-on-1
Cloning into 'GenAI-Hands-on...'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 25, done.
remote: Counting files: 100%, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (17/17), done.
remote: Total 25 (delta 8), reused 14 (delta 3), pack-reused 0 (from 0)
Receiving objects: 100% (25/25) 1.29 MiB | 1.99 MiB/s, done.
Replaying objects: 100% (8/8), done.
Replaying deltas: 100% (8/8), done.
adithya@Adithya-MacBook-Air:hands-on-1$
```

Screenshot 2: Locust Performance Testing

The screenshot shows the Locust web interface at localhost:8089.

Locust Statistics:

Type	Name	# Requests	# Fails	Median (ms)	95%ile (ms)	99%ile (ms)	Average (ms)	Min (ms)	Max (ms)	Average size (bytes)	Current RPS
GET	/checkout	17	0	2	49	49	5.43	1	49	2797	0.6
Aggregated											
		17	0	2	49	49	5.43	1	49	2797	0.6

Code Editor:

```
main.py
19 from database import get_db
20
21 def checkout_logic():
22     db = get_db()
23     db.row_factory = None
24
25     events = db.execute("SELECT fee FROM events").fetchall()
26
27     # Uncomment this line initially for the crash screenshot task
28     # i / 0
29
30     total = 0
31     for e in events:
32         fee = e[0]
33         while fee > 0:
34             total += 1
35             fee -= 1
36
37     return total
```

Terminal:

```
source "/Users/adithya/Documents/Sem6/CC_Lab/CC Lab-2/PES2UG23CS028/.venv/bin/activate"
(venv) adithya@Adithya-MacBook-Air:~/hands-on-1$ source "/Users/adithya/Documents/Sem6/CC_Lab/CC Lab-2/PES2UG23CS028/.venv/bin/activate"
(venv) adithya@Adithya-MacBook-Air:~/hands-on-1$ cd PES2UG23CS028 locust -f locust/checkout_1_locustfile.py
(venv) adithya@Adithya-MacBook-Air:~/hands-on-1$ locust -f locust/checkout_1_locustfile.py
[2026-01-28 14:52:26,998] Adithya-MacBook-Air/INFO/locust.main: Starting Locust 2.4.3.
[2026-01-28 14:52:26,998] Adithya-MacBook-Air/INFO/locust.main: Starting web interface at http://0.0.0.0:8089, press enter to open your default browser.
[2026-01-28 14:52:27,000] Adithya-MacBook-Air/INFO/locust.runners: Ramping to 1 users at a rate of 1.00 users/second.
[2026-01-28 14:57:24,175] Adithya-MacBook-Air/INFO/locust.runners: All users spawned: {"CheckoutUser": 1} (1 total users)
```

SS5 AFTER:

The screenshot shows the Locust web interface at `localhost:8089?tab=stats`. The status is STOPPED with 0.6 RPS and 0% Failures. The statistics table shows data for a single GET request to '/checkout' with 20 requests, 0 fails, and 3.5 RPS. An aggregated view shows 20 requests, 0 fails, and 3.5 RPS.

Type	Name	# Requests	# Fails	Median (ms)	95%ile (ms)	Average (ms)	Min (ms)	Max (ms)	Average size (bytes)	Current RPS	
GET	/checkout	20	0	2	17	17	3.5	1	17	2797	0.6
Aggregated											
		20	0	2	17	17	3.5	1	17	2797	0.6

The terminal window shows the Locust command being run and its output, indicating successful startup and a ramp-up rate of 1 user per second. The code editor shows the `main.py` file with logic for database interaction and event selection.

```

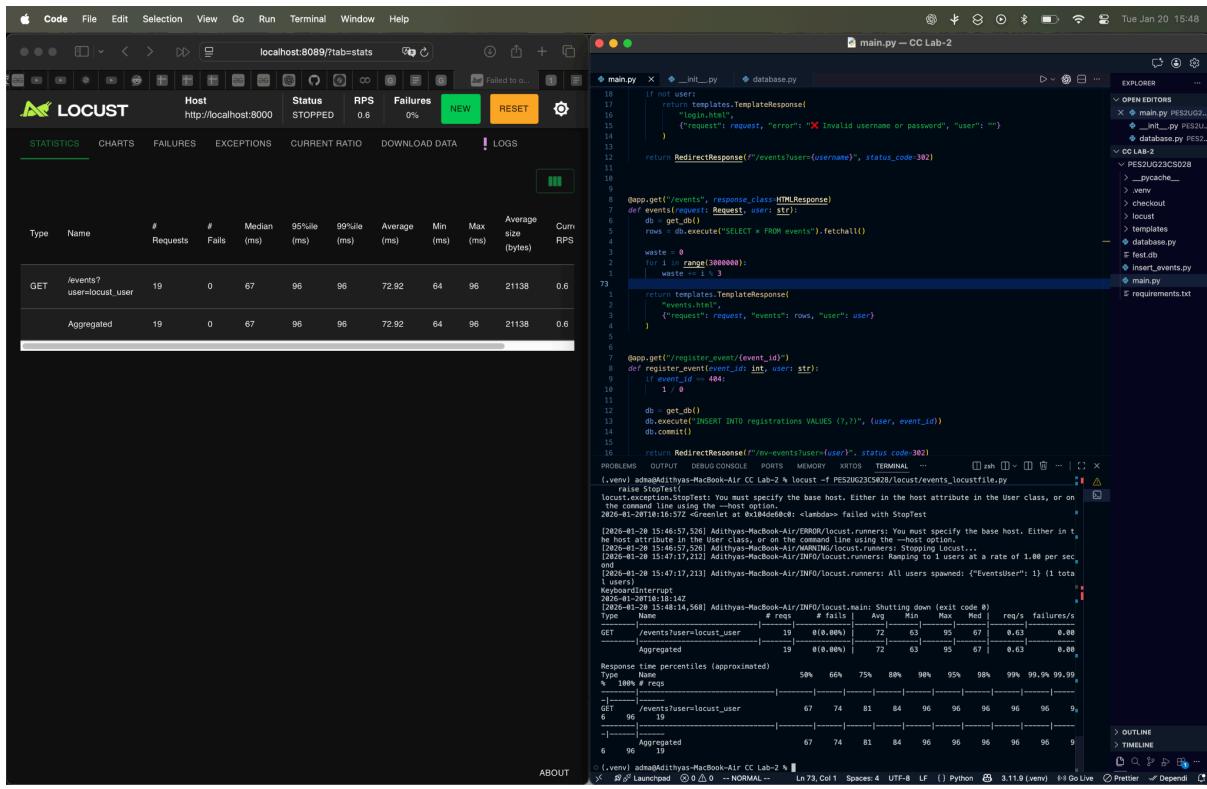
from locust import HttpUser, task, between
from database import get_db
import time

class UserBehavior(HttpUser):
    wait_time = between(1, 2)

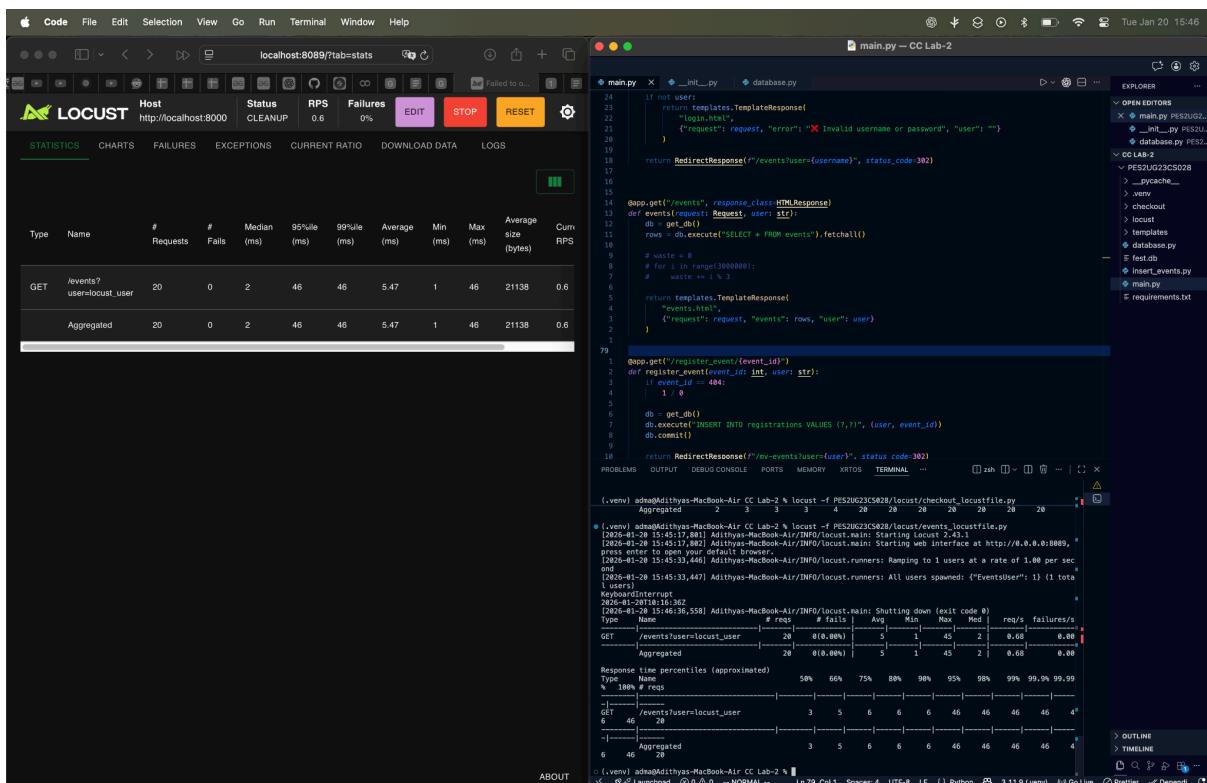
    @task
    def check(self):
        self.client.get("/checkout")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    locust.main()
  
```

SS6: BEFORE



AFTER:



SS8-

The screenshot shows two side-by-side windows. On the left is the Locust web interface at <http://localhost:8089?tab=stats>, displaying real-time statistics for a test named 'user=locust_user'. The stats table shows 19 requests, 0 fails, and an average RPS of 0.6. On the right is a code editor with a Python file named 'main.py' containing code for a database application. The code includes database operations like inserting into 'registrations' and querying 'events' and 'registrations' tables. Below the code editor is a terminal window showing command-line output related to Locust and the application's database interactions.

After:

The screenshot shows the same dual-monitor setup as before, but the Locust interface now displays better performance metrics. The 'user=locust_user' test shows 21 requests, 0 fails, and an average RPS of 0.7. The terminal window below continues to show the application's logs and command-line interactions.

i)In this case, the loop was wasting time and increasing the response time for each request.

1. ii)So in this case, we just remove the unnecessary loop
iii)his reduces the time complexity which in turn reduces the response time.
This shows in the reduced average in the above screenshot.

```
total = 0
for e in events:
    fee = e[0]
    while fee > 0:
        total += 1
        fee -= 1
return total
```



```
total = 0
for e in events:
    total += e[0]
return total
```

i)In this case, the loop was wasting time and increasing the response time for each request.

ii)We just remove the waste cycle or comment it.

iii) The loop is removed and the time to send the response for each request decreases thus improving the performance

2.

```
@app.get("/events", response_class=HTMLResponse)
def events(request: Request, user: str):
    db = get_db()
    rows = db.execute("SELECT * FROM events").fetchall()

    waste = 0
    for i in range(3000000):
        waste += i % 3

    return templates.TemplateResponse(
        "events.html",
        {"request": request, "events": rows, "user": user}
    )
```

3.i)In this also, the loop was wasting time and increasing the response time for each request.

ii)We just remove the waste cycle or comment it.

iii) The loop is removed and the time to send the response for each request decreases thus improving the performance

```
app.get("/my-events", response_class=HTMLResponse)
def my_events(request: Request, user: str):
    db = get_db()
    rows = db.execute(
        """
        SELECT events.name, events.fee
        FROM events
        JOIN registrations ON events.id = registrations.event_id
        WHERE registrations.username=?
        """,
        (user,)
    ).fetchall()

    # dummy = 0
    # for _ in range(1500000):
    #     dummy += 1

    return templates.TemplateResponse(
        "my_events.html",
        {"request": request, "events": rows, "user": user}
    )
```