

localhost:8000/events?user=PES2UG23CS103

CC Fes MonolithFastAPI • SQLite • Locust

Logged in as PES2UG23CS103

Events

My Events

Checkout

Logout

Events

View My Events →

Welcome PES2UG23CS103. Register for events below.

Event ID: 1

₹ 500

Hackathon

Includes certificate • instant registration • limited seats

Register

Event ID: 2

₹ 300

Dance

Includes certificate • instant registration • limited seats

Register

Event ID: 3

₹ 500

Hackathon

Includes certificate • instant registration • limited seats

Register

Event ID: 4

₹ 300

Dance Battle

Includes certificate • instant registration • limited seats

Register

Event ID: 5

₹ 400

AI Workshop

Includes certificate • instant registration • limited seats

Register

Event ID: 6

₹ 200

Photography Walk

Includes certificate • instant registration • limited seats

Register

Event ID: 7

₹ 350

Event ID: 8

₹ 250

Event ID: 9

₹ 150

localhost:8000/checkout

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Login

Create Account

Monolith Failure

HTTP 500

One bug in one module impacted the entire application.

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

Back to Events

Login

CC Week X • Monolithic Applications Lab

INFO: 127.0.0.1:55907 - "GET /checkout HTTP/1.1" 500 Internal Server Error

ERROR: Exception in ASGI application

localhost:8000/checkout

cc

Fest Monolith  
FastAPI • SQLite • Locust

LoginCreate Account

Checkout

This route is used to demonstrate a monolith crash + optimization.

Total Payable  
₹ 6600

After fixing + optimizing checkout logic, re-run Locust and compare results.

What you should observe

- One buggy feature can crash the entire monolith.
- Inefficient loops cause high response times under load.
- Optimization improves performance but architecture still scales as one unit.

Next Lab: Split this monolith into Microservices (Events / Registration / Checkout).

CC Week X • Monolithic Applications Lab

INFO: 127.0.0.1:57379 - "GET /checkout HTTP/1.1" 200 OK

localhost:8089

LOCUST

Host  
http://localhost:8000

Status  
CLEANUP

RPS  
0.6

Failures  
0%

EDIT

STOP

RESET

STATISTICSCHARTSFAILURES EXCEPTIONSCURRENT RATIODOWNLOAD DATALOGS

Type

Name

# Requests

# Fails

Median (ms)

95%ile (ms)

99%ile (ms)

Average (ms)

Min (ms)

Max (ms)

Average size (bytes)

Current RPS

Current Failures/s

GET /checkout

19

0

8

2000

2000

114.28

4

2027

2797

0.6

0

Aggregated

19

0

8

2000

2000

114.28

4

2027

2797

0.6

0

localhost:8089

LOCUST

STATISTICSCHARTSFAILURES EXCEPTIONSCURRENT RATIO

Type

Name

# Requests

# Fails

Median (ms)

95%ile (ms)

99%ile (ms)

Average (ms)

N

GET /checkout

19

0

8

2000

2000

114.28

4

Aggregated

19

0

8

2000

2000

114.28

4

main.py

\_init\_.py

main.py > ...  
1 from fastapi import FastAPI, Request, Form  
2 from fastapi.responses import HTMLResponse, RedirectResponse  
3 from fastapi.templating import Jinja2Templates  
4 from database import get\_db  
5 from checkout import checkout\_logic  
6  
7 app = FastAPI()  
8 SRN = "PES2UG23CS103"  
9 templates = Jinja2Templates(directory="templates")  
10  
11  
12 @app.on\_event("startup")  
13 def startup():  
14 ...  
15

PROBLEMS

OUTPUT

TERMINAL

...  
(.venv) PS C:\Users\laksh\OneDrive\Desktop\cc\lab2\PES2UG23CS103> locust -f locust/checkout\_locustfile.py  
[2026-01-29 14:47:09,819] Lappy/INFO/locust.runners: All users spawned: {"CheckoutUser": 1} (1 total users)  
[]





localhost:8089

LOCUST

STATISTICS

CHARTS

FAILURES

EXCEPTIONS

CURRENT RATIO

Type	Name	# Requests	# Fails	Median (ms)	95%ile (ms)	99%ile (ms)	Average (ms)
GET	/events?user=locust_user	18	0	8	2000	2000	119.25
	Aggregated	18	0	8	2000	2000	119.25

ABOUT

PES2UG23CS103

main.py

\_init\_.py

events\_locustfile.py

main.py > events

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

PROBLEMS

TERMINAL

eb interface at http://localhost:8089, press enter to op

en your default browser.

Response time percentiles (approximated)

Type	Name	80%	90%	95%	98%	99%	99.9%	99.99%	100%
# reqs									
GET	/events?user=locust_user	8	9	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
	Aggregated	8	9	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000

(.venv) PS C:\Users\laksh\OneDrive\Desktop\cc\lab2\PES2U

G23CS103>

localhost:8089

LOCUST

Host

http://localhost:8000

Status

CLEANUP

RPS

0.6

Failures

0%

EDIT

STOP

RESET

STATISTICS

CHARTS

FAILURES

EXCEPTIONS

CURRENT RATIO

DOWNLOAD DATA

LOGS

Type	Name	# Requests	# Fails	Median (ms)	95%ile (ms)	99%ile (ms)	Average (ms)	Min (ms)	Max (ms)	Average size (bytes)	Current RPS	Current Failures/s
GET	/my-events?user=locust_user	18	0	100	2200	2200	220.31	78	2155	3144	0.6	0
	Aggregated	18	0	100	2200	2200	220.31	78	2155	3144	0.6	0





## Optimized Routes

### Route 1: `/events`

1. **What was the bottleneck?** The `/events` route contained an intentional CPU-intensive loop that performed millions of unnecessary computations, causing artificial delay in every request.
  2. **What change did you make?** Removed the wasteful computation loop from the route logic and kept only the required database query and template rendering.
  3. **Why did the performance improve?** Because unnecessary CPU processing was eliminated, the server spent less time per request, reducing response time and improving overall performance.
- 

### Route 2: `/my-events`

1. **What was the bottleneck?** The `/my-events` route also contained an artificial delay loop that performed unnecessary iterations, increasing execution time for each request.
2. **What change did you make?** Removed the dummy computation loop and retained only the database join query and template rendering logic.
3. **Why did the performance improve?** Eliminating redundant computations reduced CPU load, resulting in faster request processing and better response times.

### Route 3: `/checkout` (from Part 8)

1. **What was the bottleneck?** The checkout logic used inefficient iterative computation to calculate total fee, increasing processing time.
2. **What change did you make?** Replaced inefficient looping logic with optimized aggregation logic.
3. **Why did the performance improve?** Optimized computation reduced algorithmic complexity and execution time, improving response speed.