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Event driven application:

Event-driven programming is a programming paradigm in which the flow of program execution is determined by events .

Event programming is not a type of technology or programming language, but an approach that is implemented during the product development stage

. For software teams, developing an event-driven application inevitably adds complexity to system design and delivery.

In the request-driven case, the customer drives the interactions, dictating which service will process the request. The customer must then wait for a response to the request.

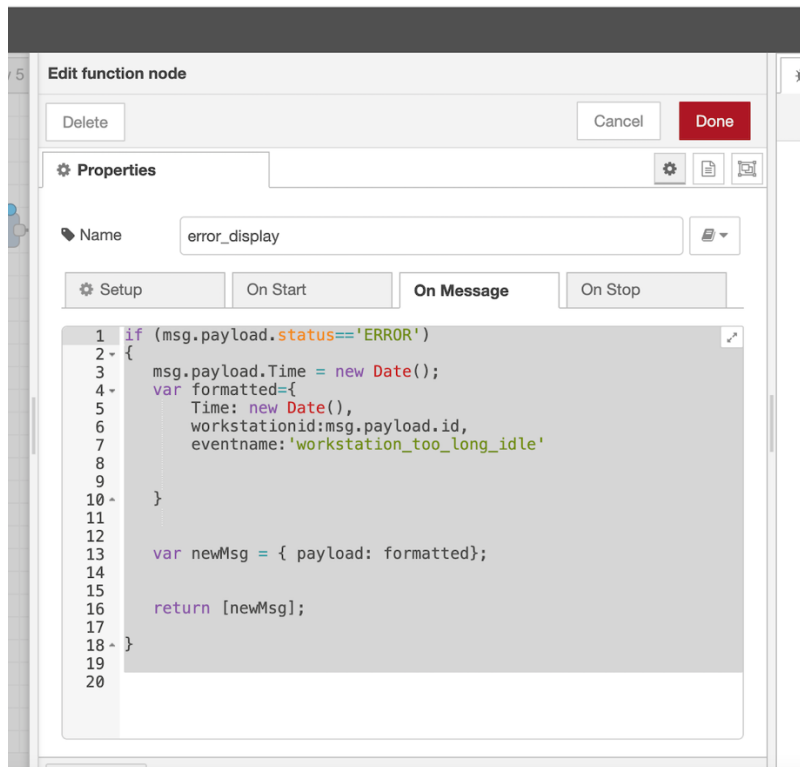
Some examples of Event-driven application are:

- An HTML message has been received (web server)
- A key has been pressed (text editor)
- A loan application has been accepted/rejectedd (commercial business)
- A new rostering schedule is ready for distribution to all personnel (management system)
- An illegal trade pattern has been detected (fraud detection)
- A car in a computer game hits another car (racing game)
- A robot has reached its destination (real-time warehouse management)

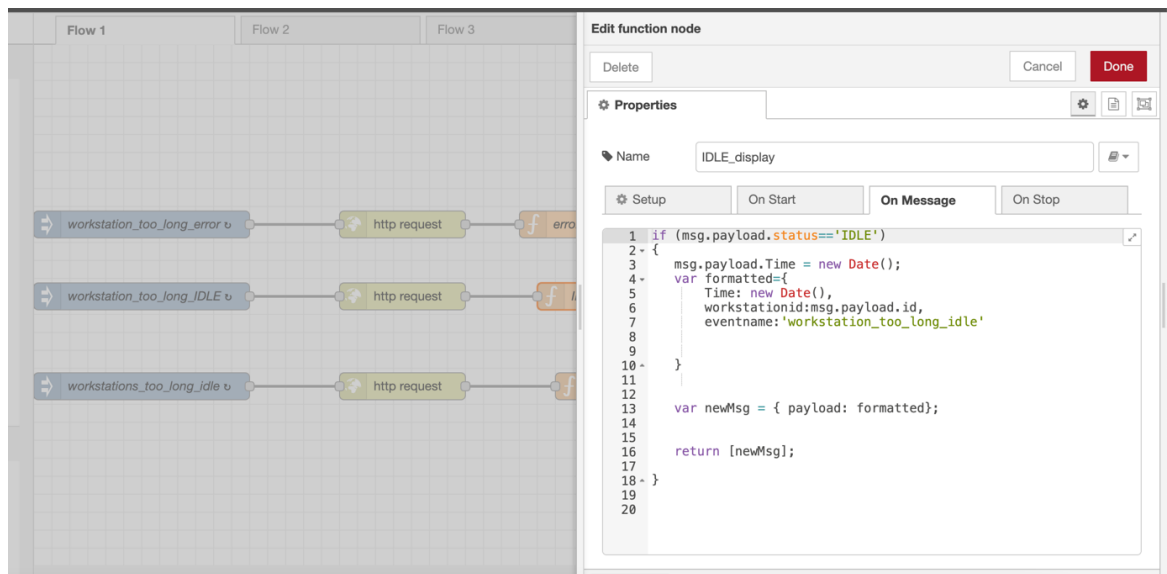
Node Red Snippets:

#Code inside the Function:

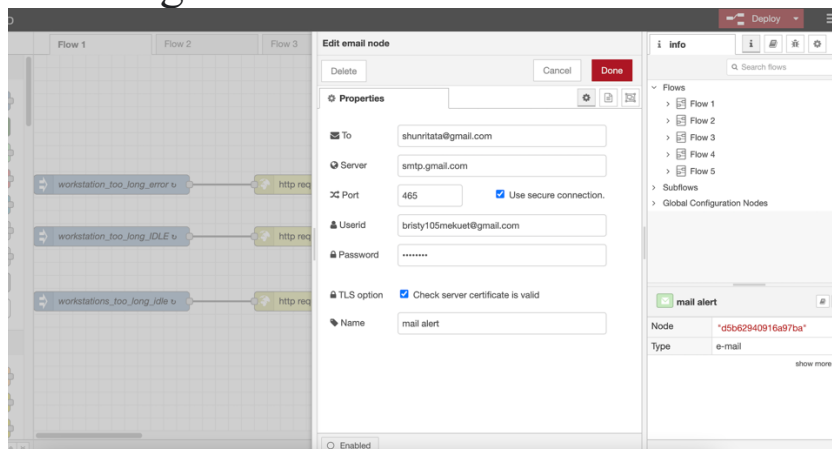
When status is 'ERROR'



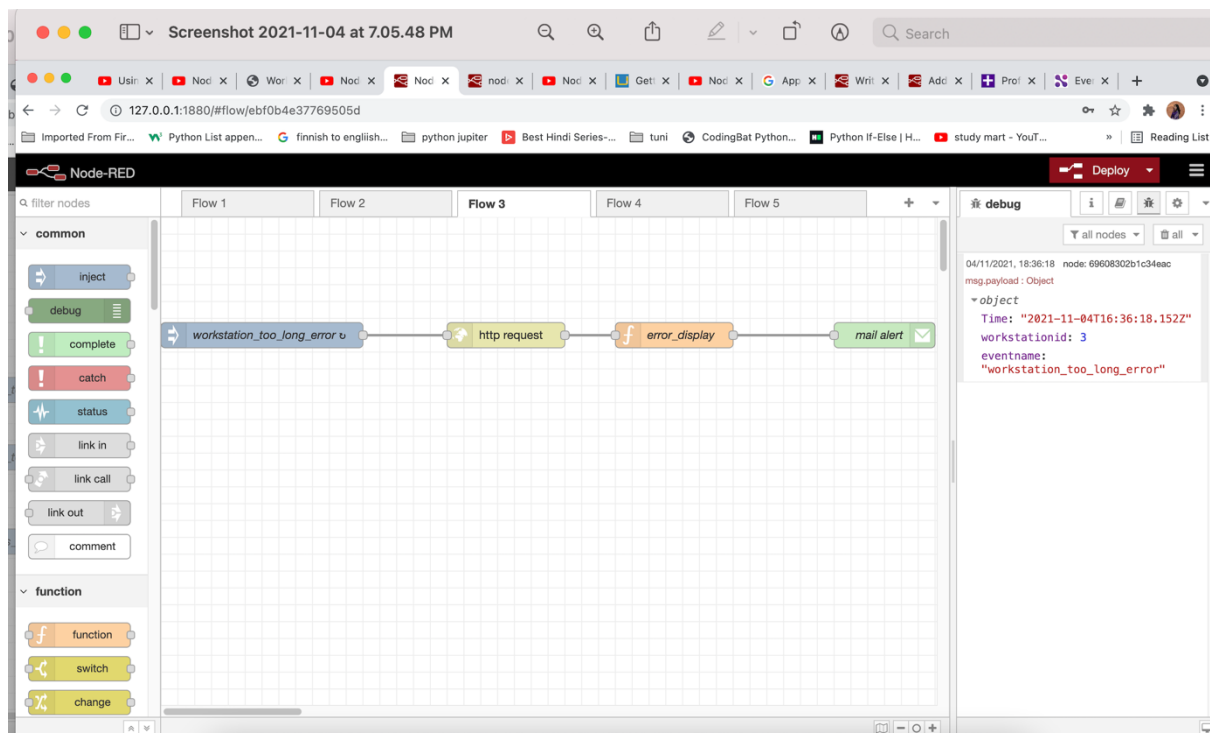
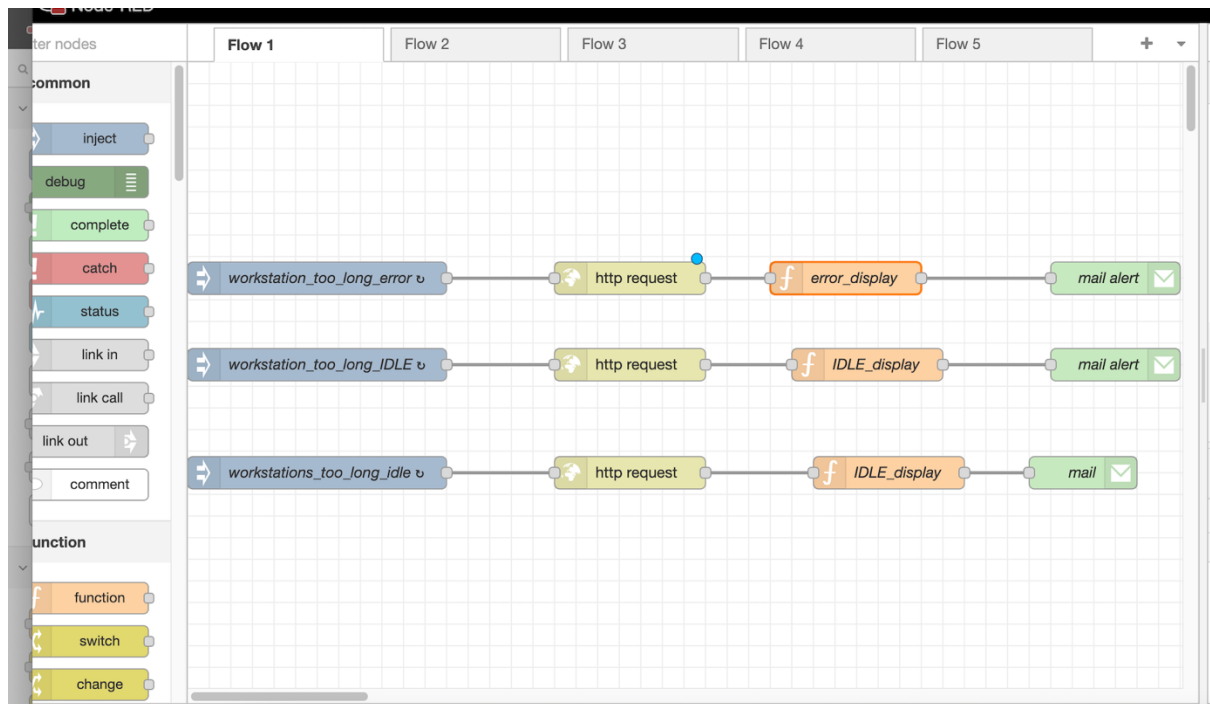
#When status is 'IDLE':



#sending emails:



#2 Workstation, having 3 events:

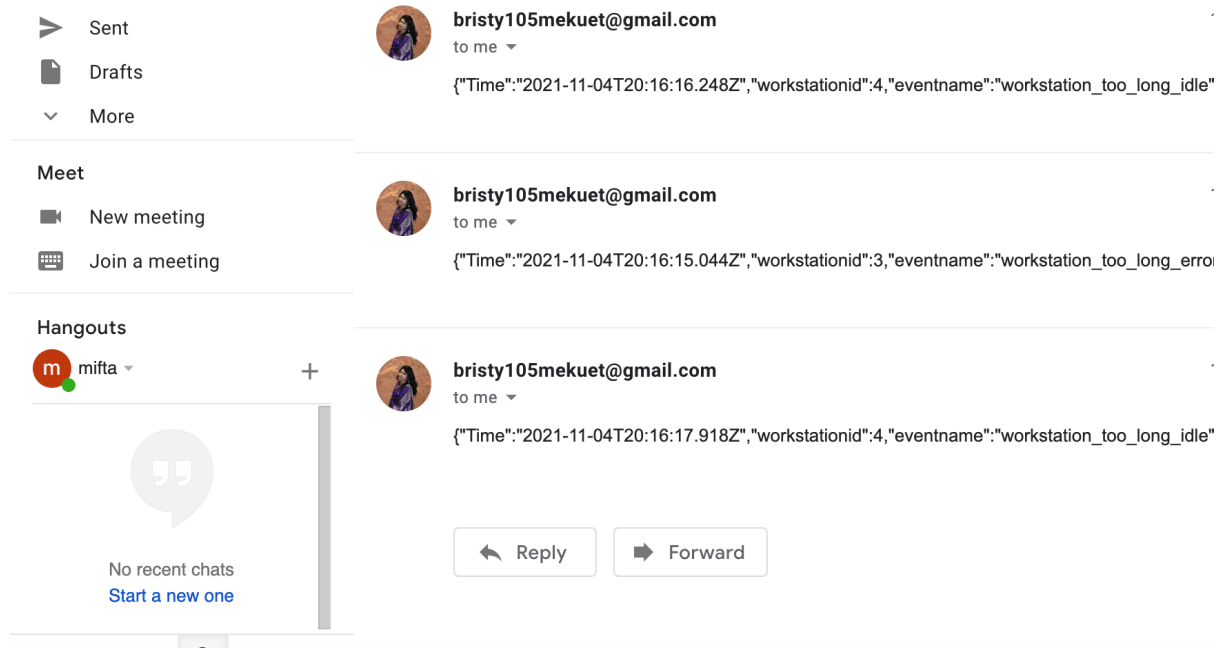


RESULTS:

#When workstation_too_long_error:

Condition: When a workstation has been more than 1 minutes in ERROR state

So, here I guess time interval is 2 minutes.



#When workstations_too_long_idle:

Condition: When two workstations have been in IDLE state for more than 2 minutes

So, time interval is taken 3minutes here.

#Analyze the Results:

For the event 1: every 4 minutes interval (as the condition is, greater than 3 minutes) in timestrap, after the http request, if function finds out the payload is in idle state, only then it can send the email notification.

For the event 2: every 2 minutes interval (as the condition is, greater than 1 minutes) in timestrap, after the http request, if function finds out the payload is in 'error' state, only then it can send the email notification.

For the event 3: every 3 minutes interval (as the condition is, greater than 2 minutes) in timestrap, after the http request, if function finds out the payload is in idle state, only then it can send the email notification.

#Improve the solution:

For improving this solution, 1 function node and 1 email node can be called instead of 3 nodes for function and email using here. The code behind every event can be written in a single function and using 'if' condition, it can check which status it should proceed.

#Conclusion:

It has been successfully tested. All the states are manipulated using API successfully.