



# TAPAS

## Final Talk

St. Gallen, 19. December 2022

Atilla Güven, Fabian Gubler,  
Fabio Göldi, Phil Natter,  
Valentin Berger

ASSE – Group 3



University of St.Gallen

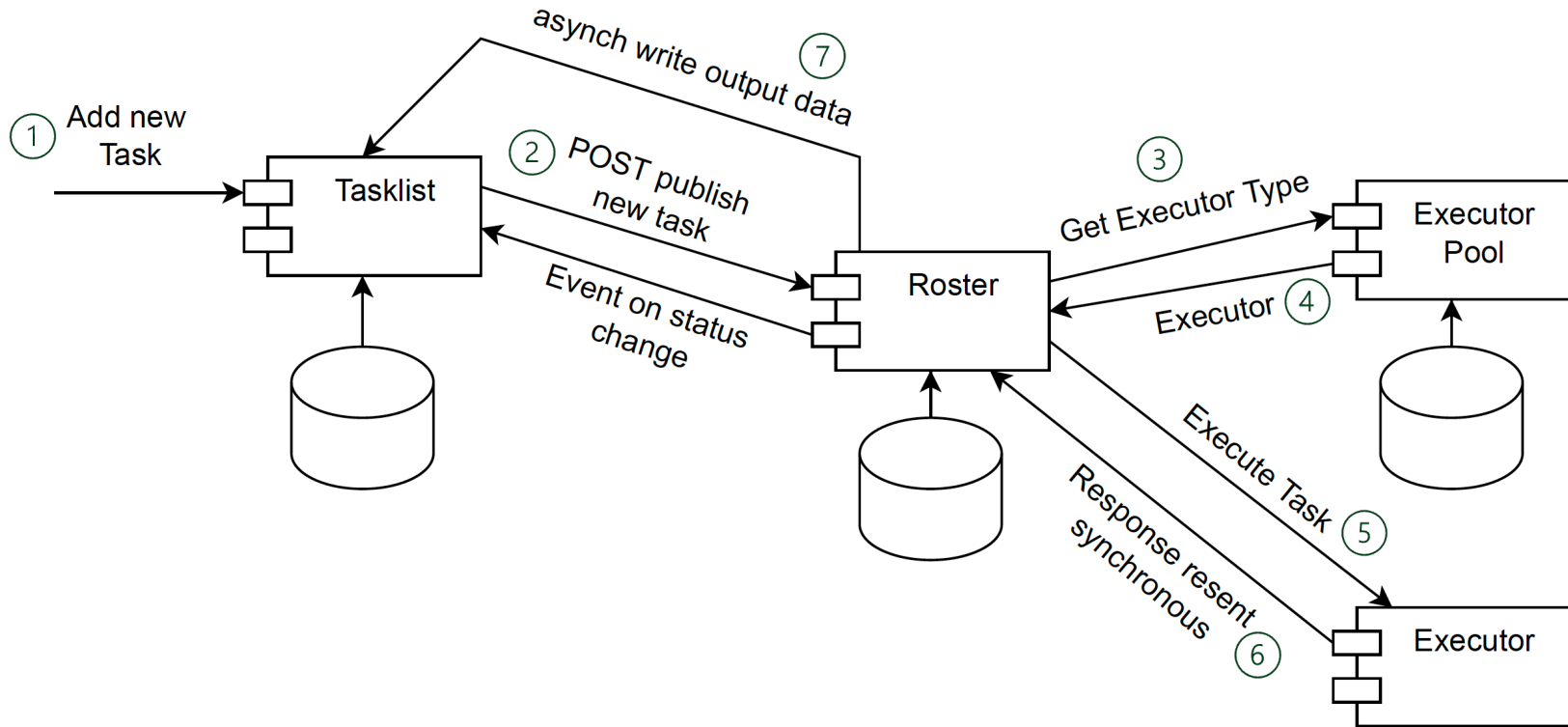
# Agenda

1. Overview
2. Architecture
3. Testing
4. Demo
5. Outlook & Reflection

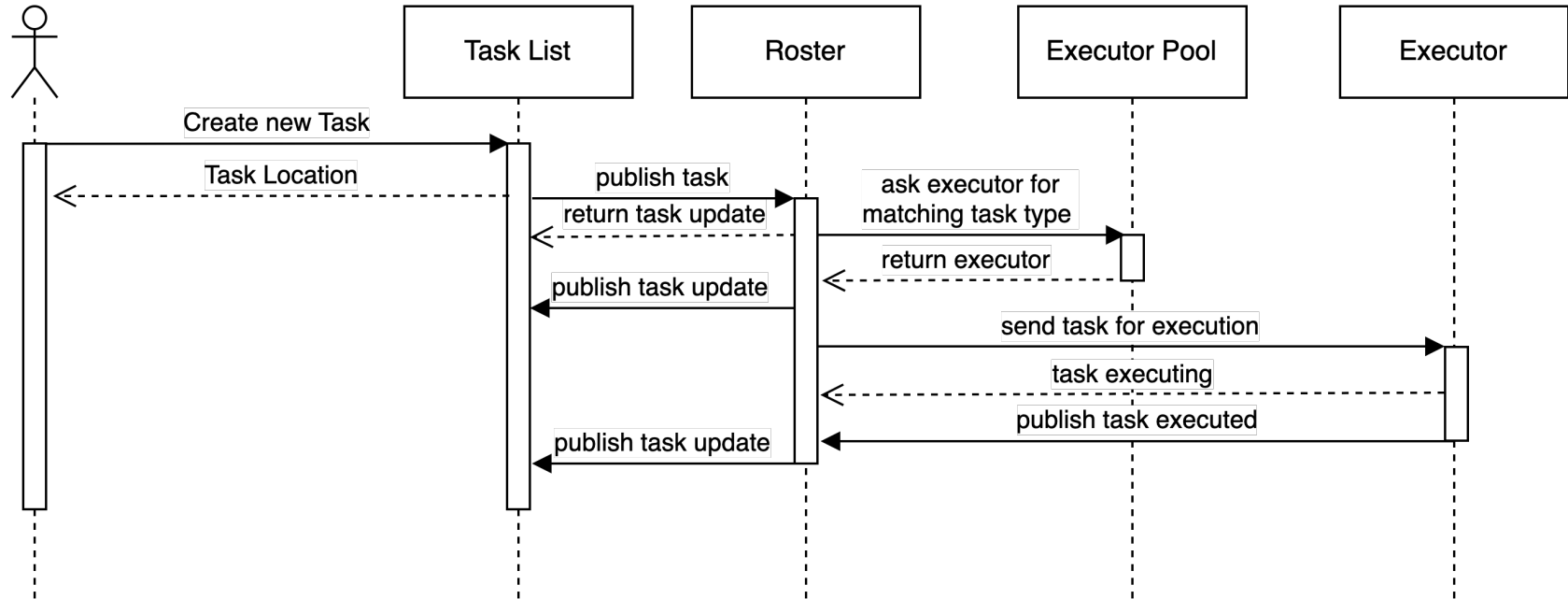
# Overview

Sequence Diagram

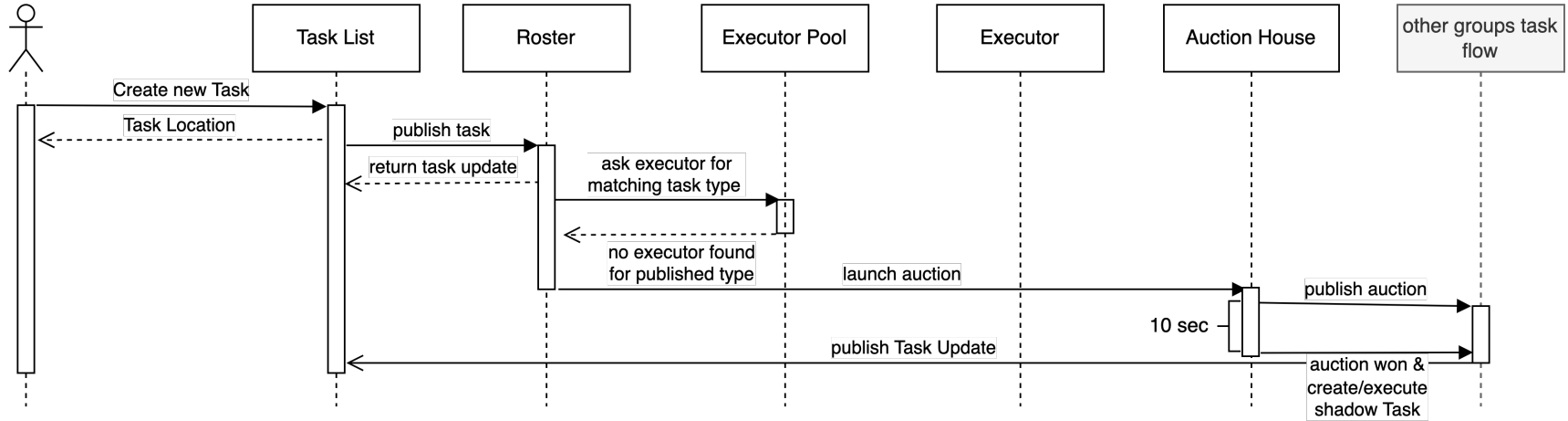
# Old Workflow



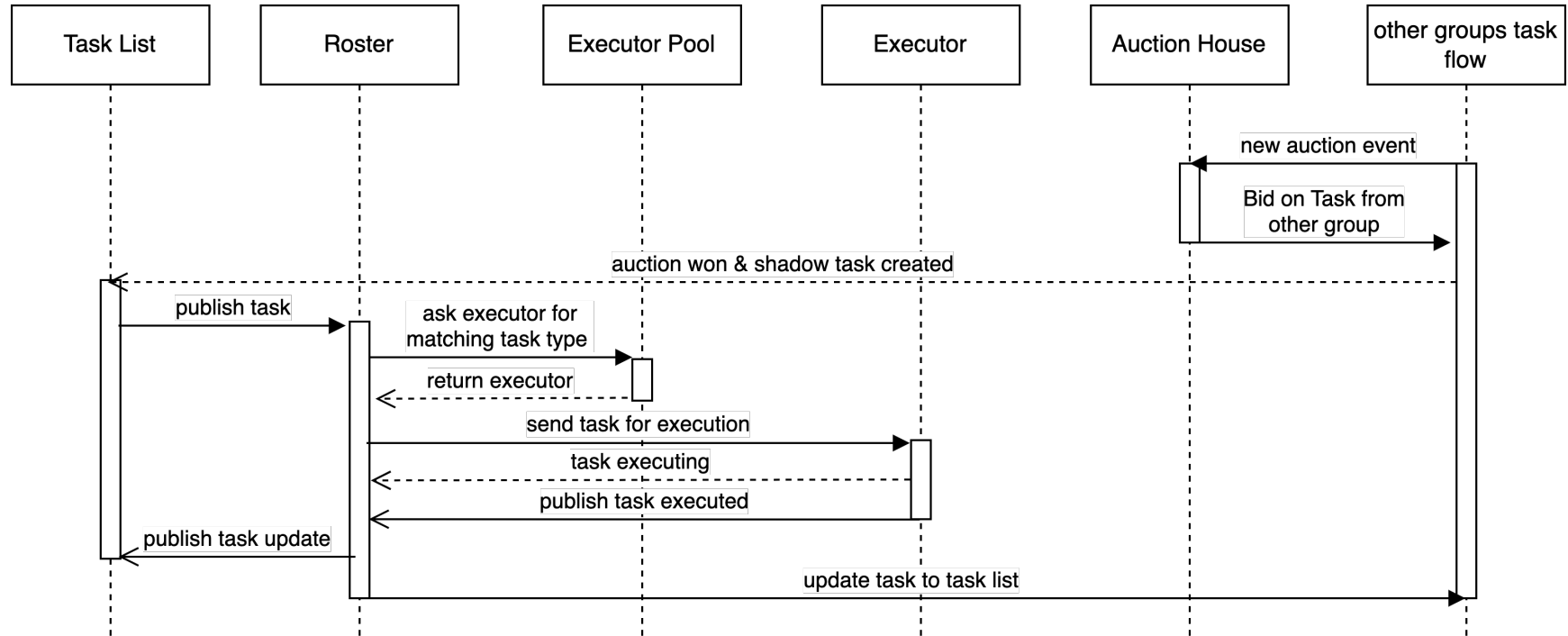
# Local Task Execution



# Task Execution via Auction House



# Task Execution for Other Groups



# Architecture

ADRs & Decoupling

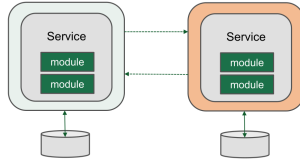


«Why is more important than how. »

- M. Richards and N. Ford, "Fundamentals of Software Architecture - An Engineering Approach."

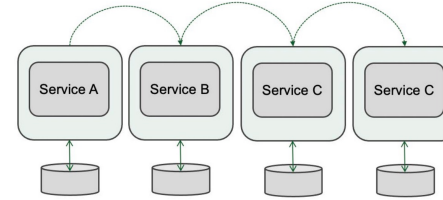
# Architectural Decisions

Decisions taken since break



## Asynchronous Communication

- + Strenghtens our performance
- + Improve Scalability
- Increase complexity



## Choreographic workflow

- + Reduce decoupling of services
- + Improve Fault tolerance
- Complicates error handling & state management

### Auction House

- + Handle incoming Tasks
- + Handle incoming Auctions

# Decoupling Components

Steps taken in our implementation

## Hypermedia-based Discovery

- **Crawler algorithm**, implemented to discover our “business clients”
- **URLs are no longer “hardcoded”** in a central registry, but found during run-time
- Services **decoupled** from other groups



Fairly easy for new “business clients” to connect

Additionally, we have gained important property “scalability”

## Semantic Hypermedia

Hardcoded: **Base URI** to hypermedia search engine & SPARQL query sent to endpoint

Semantic: Retrieval of **configuration** and **action affordances** during run-time

- Services **decoupled** from devices



Client does not need to know all API Endpoints

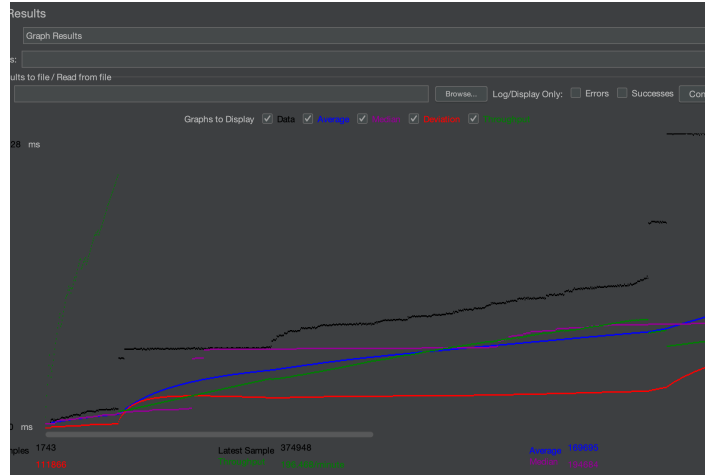
Able to change behavior or state depending on Resources

# Testing

JMeter Load Testing

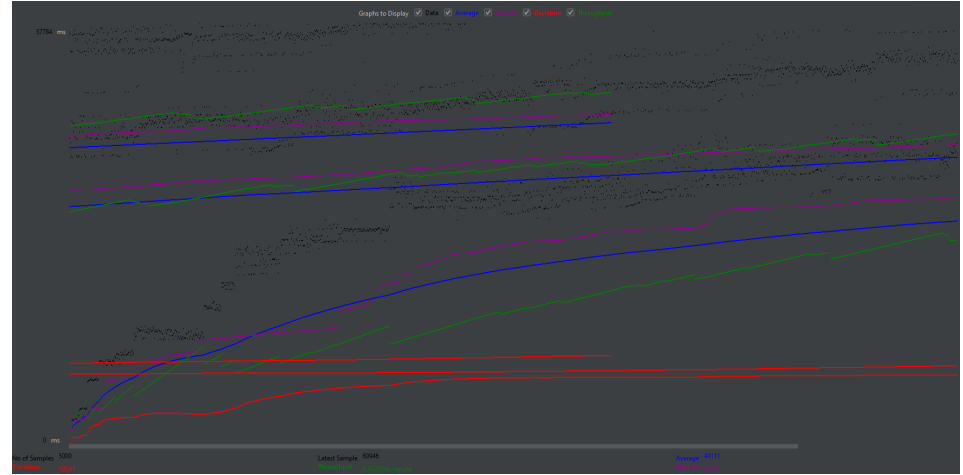
# Testing VM – create 5000 tasks – Stress Test

before



- high latency
- stopped at thread 1743
- VM crashed

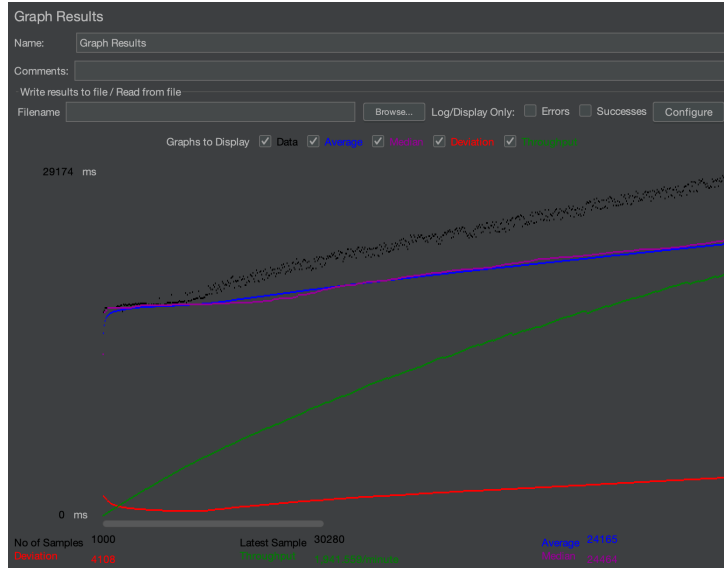
after



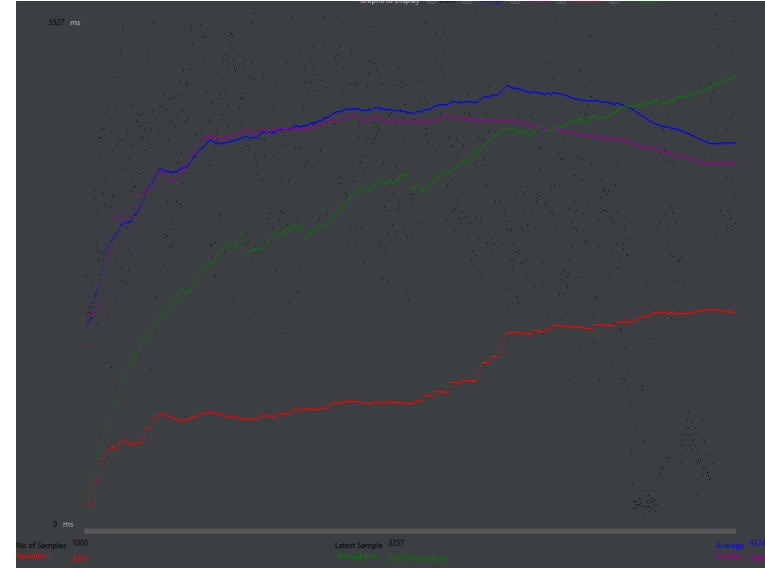
- Throughput 55 requests/sec
- 0 Errors

# Testing VM – add 1000 executors – Stress Test

before



after



3x higher throughput – 31.6 requests/sec  
6x better latency  
0 Request errors

# Better workflow

- the first requests ended in an error
- same problem with add executor
- Lot of requests returned 500 errors on tests with more than 1000 requests
- Errors are all fixed

after

Label	# Samples	Average	Min	Max	Std. Dev.	Error %	Throughput
HTTP Request	1000	5978	722	21888	3402.37	0.00%	31.6/sec
TOTAL	1000	5978	722	21888	3402.37	0.00%	31.6/sec

Label	# Samples	Average	Min	Max	Std. Dev.	Error %	Throughput
Add task	5000	44111	1620	65311	12041.20	0.00%	55.5/sec
TOTAL	5000	44111	1620	65311	12041.20	0.00%	55.5/sec

before

The screenshot shows a table with 10 columns: Sample #, Start Time, Thread Name, Label, Sample Throughput, Status, Delay, Set Bytes, Latency, and Connect Time. The 'Status' column contains numerous red error icons, indicating that many requests failed. The table lists various samples and their corresponding metrics, showing a high frequency of errors in the 'before' state.

# Demo

Creating an Executor & Receive Tasks

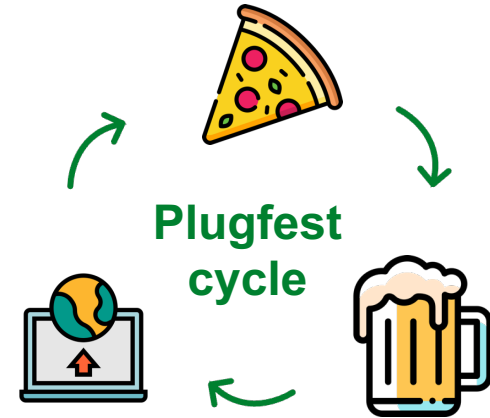


# Outlook - improvements

- General improvement of stability and error handling (fault tolerance)
- Scheduling of tasks to rerun failed tasks (workflow)
  - Assigning of tasks to executors (no bid or executor)
  - Removing of unassigned/failed tasks
- Assigning of tasks with multiple executors of same type (workflow)
  - Prequidity would be to track executions

# Group Project Experience

- Diverse backgrounds presented challenges and benefits
- We split tasks based on individual strengths
- Pair programming helped a lot and allowed to share knowledge and improve skills
- Highlight was the plugfest – Pizza, beer and redeployment
- Steep learning curve for everyone



Questions?  
Feedback?

