

Project 4 ReadMe

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Explain what functionality is implemented

Six functionalities were requested for this project. The first functionality is to register the account and delete the account. The second is to send tweets, the third is to subscribe to other users. Re-tweeting, querying and delivering tweets are the fourth, fifth and sixth functionality respectively. All of these have been implemented and their mechanism as well as test are described in detail below.

How to run the simulation

To run the simulation in the main directory (/LaurenceauSaxena) use:

"elixir pro_j4.ex [num_users] [num_msg]"

This simulation will create the [num_users] specified from the command line. Each user will randomly subscribe to other user's and post [num_msg] tweets. Note, because the simulation runs with predefined inputs it requires no interaction and has no outputs. Normal prompts such as asking for a password and confirming deletion of accounts are suppressed.

How to run the tests

Unit Tests were created for the functionalities described below. To run the test simply use:

"mix test --seed 0"

Note : Mix test runs on pro_j4.ex in the **/LaurenceauSaxena/lib** directory.

The pro_j4.ex file in the /LaurenceauSaxena/lib is identical to the in the main /LaurenceauSaxena directory (with just the input argument statements commented out at the end). The tests must be run in a specific order so that dependencies can be established such as a retweet test is not run before any users are subscribed. We would also like to note that some tests do print to the command line such as "testing if tweet is empty it should not pass." These tests were chosen to print as they perform special functionality.

Functionality

1a) Register

To register the main program asks if the user would like to log in or register. When the user types "register" or "Register" they are asked for their username. It is first checked whether the

username is already taken or not. If the username is free, they are asked to enter their new password twice. If the passwords match the dynamic supervisor and engine are started and the username and password are saved. The main menu options are then presented to the user: delete account, send tweet, subscribe to user, re-tweet, query, check feed (it's commented out for the simulation).

Tests for Register

We have four tests for register these are:

1. Register a new user with people(3) in the database
2. The registered users (4 in number) have corresponding Client processes (CSA)
3. Can't Register with an already registered username
4. The registered users have corresponding Engine processes

1b) Delete Account

If the user selected delete account from menu ask user if they are sure they want to delete the account. If no; show main options again but if yes; ask user for password. If the user passed password check: ask again if they want to delete. If they respond yes; delete account from the supervisor but if no; go back to main menu.

Tests for Delete

1. The engine has removed the process from its list
2. The Client process for the deleted user has been deleted

2) Send Tweet

If the user selected tweet, the menu asks user "What's on your mind?" It checks that the tweeted input is not empty, > 0 characters and < 280 characters, if not it prompts the user to edit their tweet. Once the tweet fits the character constraints it is sent to the CSA GenServer which calls the Tweet module. The Tweet module calls the Engine GenServer which adds it to the user's tweets list. The Engine then distributes the tweets to all of the user's followers.

Test For Send Tweet

We have five tests for send tweet these are:

1. test if user tweets it is in their tweets list
2. test if tweet is too long it should not pass

3. test if tweet is empty it should not pass
4. test if user tweets it is in their followers feed
5. test if user tweets it is not in a non-followers feed

3) Subscribe to user's tweets

If the user selected subscribe, the menu asks user "Who do you want to subscribe to?" It checks to make sure that user exists in our twitter universe (the Engine). Once the user to subscribe to is confirmed (it's not the user itself and does exist in twitter), the current user's subscription list is updated with the new user. The new user's tweets are added to the current user's feed. The current user is also added to the new subscriber's followers list.

Test For Subscribe

1. The subscriber's name is in the follower's and vice versa

4) Re-Tweet

The process for re-tweeting is similar to Tweet. First the menu Retweet module is called. This module shows the user's feed so they can select which tweet to retweet. The user selects the tweet by index and is asked if they would like to add anything. Unlike tweet they do not have to provide an input and can retweet the original tweet. Similar to tweet the input is checked to make sure it is < 280 characters. If so the new re-tweet becomes just like an original tweet and uses the same processes. It is sent to the CSA GenServer which calls the Tweet module. The Tweet module calls the Engine GenServer which adds it to the user's tweets list. The Engine then distributes the tweets to all of the user's followers.

Test For ReTweet

We have five tests for send re-tweet these are:

1. test if user retweets it is in their tweets list
2. test if user retweets it is in their followers feed
3. test if user retweets it is not in a non-followers feed

5) Querying

There are three different types of query implemented for this program. The first is to query for a general word or phrase that is not hashtagged. This query will only query the users feed (people they are subscribed to.) If the user selects this type of query, the Query module is called. From here a check is made to make sure the user does not query an empty string. Their feed is searched from this module for the query. The second type of query is for a hashtag. If the user

selects this type of query the Query module is called. From here the Engine is used to search for all the possible tweets with this hashtag. Similarly for mentions. If the user queries for themselves or another user the Query module is called. From here the Engine is used to search for all the tweets from or to this user.

Test For Query

We have four tests for query

1. test if query for normal word: puppies
2. test if query is empty it should not pass
3. test if query for hashtag
4. test if query for person

6) If the user is connected, deliver the above types of tweets live

The last functionality we were asked to implement is to deliver tweets immediately. The Engine first takes all followers of the current user and checks to see if they are alive. If so a message is passed with the new tweet which is immediately displayed to the user's command line. For functionality testing we implemented a show feed function that allows us to see the user's feed any time it is called, not just when a message arrives.

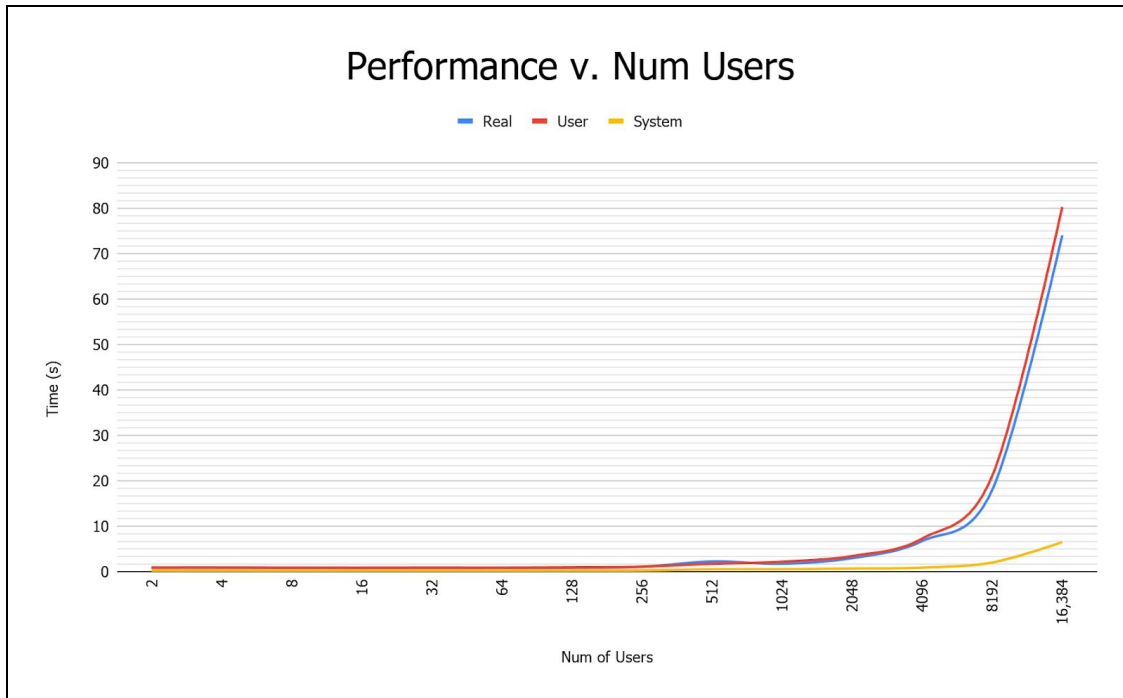
Test For Deliver

We have one test for deliver:

1. test "show testUser's feed" do

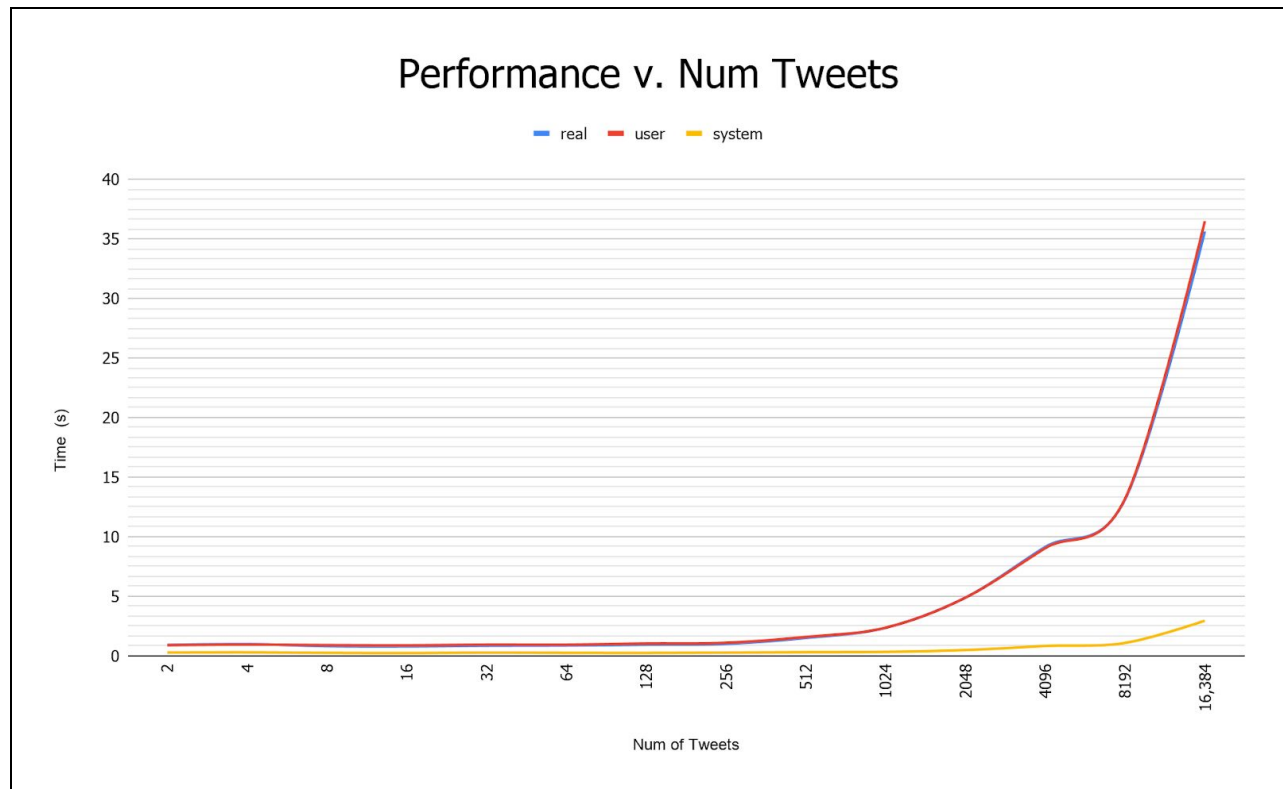
Performance Analysis

To perform our first analysis we kept the number of tweets being sent per user constant and exponentially increased the number of users. The graph showing the real, user and system time is below as well as a chart.



| Num of Users | Real | User | System |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 2 | 0m0.911s | 0m0.895s | 0m0.281s |
| 4 | 0m0.900s | 0m0.911s | 0m0.277s |
| 8 | 0m0.821s | 0m0.897s | 0m0.246s |
| 16 | 0m0.793s | 0m0.886s | 0m0.244s |
| 32 | 0m0.786s | 0m0.909s | 0m0.245s |
| 64 | 0m0.807s | 0m0.899s | 0m0.243s |
| 128 | 0m0.850s | 0m0.968s | 0m0.260s |
| 256 | 0m1.067s | 0m1.094s | 0m0.308s |
| 512 | 0m2.252s | 0m1.760s | 0m0.536s |
| 1024 | 0m1.778s | 0m2.196s | 0m0.555s |
| 2048 | 0m2.988s | 0m3.443s | 0m0.707s |
| 4096 | 0m6.747s | 0m7.286s | 0m0.895s |
| 8192 | 0m17.982s | 0m21.073s | 0m2.022s |
| 16,384 | 1m14.099s | 1m20.336s | 0m6.513s |

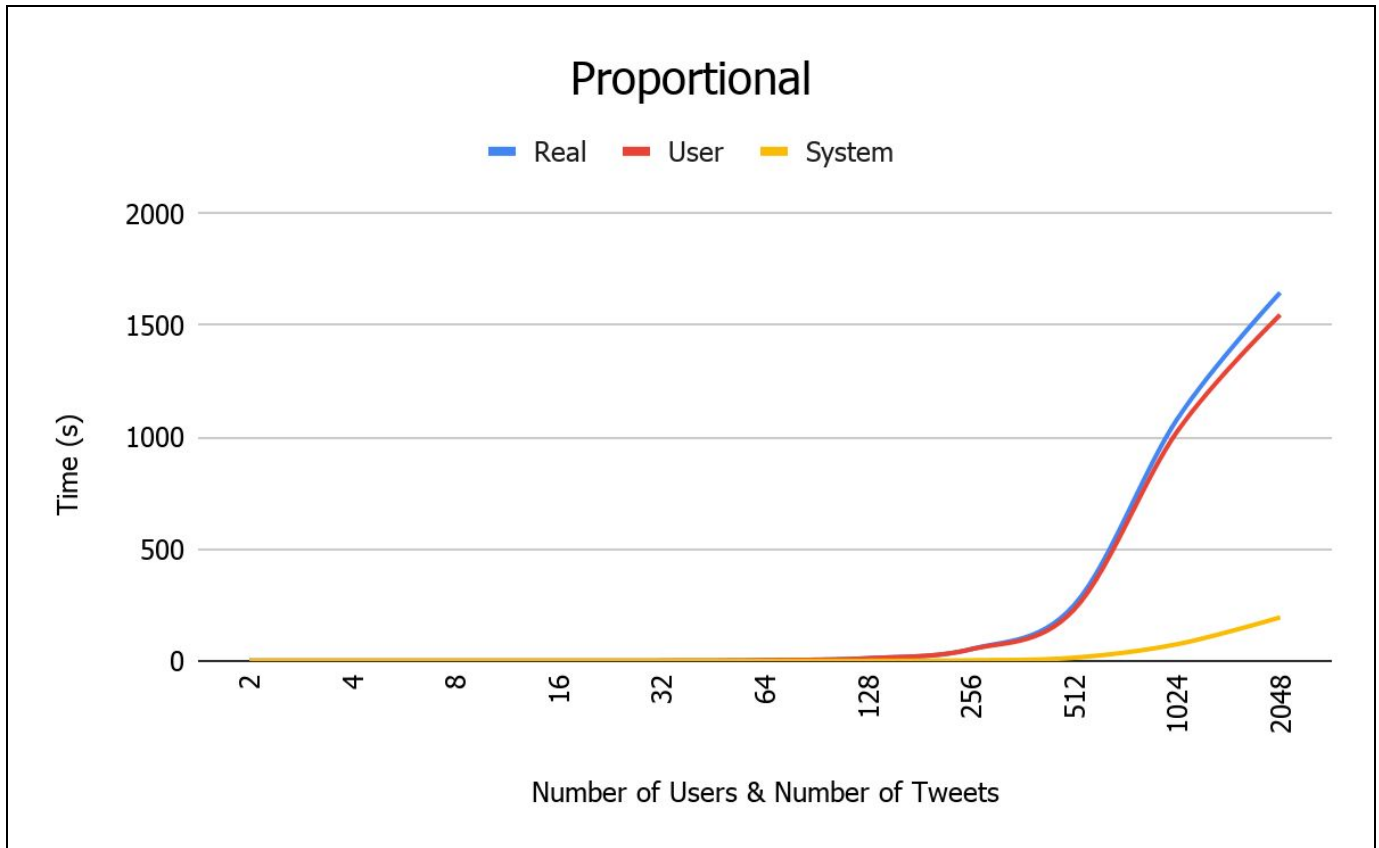
To perform our second analysis we kept the number of users sending tweets constant and exponentially increased the number of tweets they sent. The graph showing the real(blue), user (red) and system time (yellow) is below as well as a chart.



| Num of Tweets | Real | User | System |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 2 | 0m0.911s | 0m0.895s | 0m0.281s |
| 4 | 0m0.987s | 0m0.947s | 0m0.294s |
| 8 | 0m0.811s | 0m0.902s | 0m0.252s |
| 16 | 0m0.790s | 0m0.883s | 0m0.233s |
| 32 | 0m0.849s | 0m0.941s | 0m0.270s |
| 64 | 0m0.871s | 0m0.940s | 0m0.252s |
| 128 | 0m0.934s | 0m1.038s | 0m0.245s |
| 256 | 0m1.004s | 0m1.095s | 0m0.273s |
| 512 | 0m1.502s | 0m1.585s | 0m0.308s |
| 1024 | 0m2.355s | 0m2.360s | 0m0.338s |
| 2048 | 0m4.885s | 0m4.881s | 0m0.484s |
| 4096 | 0m9.134s | 0m9.035s | 0m0.823s |
| 8192 | 0m13.111s | 0m13.176s | 0m1.082s |

| | | | |
|--------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 16,384 | 0m35.628s | 0m36.479s | 0m2.947s |
|--------|-----------|-----------|----------|

For our last tests we did a proportionality test for number of users and number of tweets. This means that if there are two users, they each send two tweets; four users, they each send four tweets; eight users, they each send eight tweets and so on.



| Proportional | Real | User | System |
|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 2 | 0m0.911s | 0m0.895s | 0m0.281s |
| 4 | 0m1.081s | 0m0.987s | 0m0.346s |
| 8 | 0m0.977s | 0m0.924s | 0m0.281s |
| 16 | 0m0.939s | 0m1.000s | 0m0.279s |
| 32 | 0m1.288s | 0m1.439s | 0m0.317s |
| 64 | 0m3.380s | 0m3.494s | 0m0.461s |
| 128 | 0m12.387s | 0m11.986s | 0m0.782s |
| 256 | 0m53.153s | 0m52.084s | 0m3.055s |
| 512 | 4m9.463s | 3m49.585s | 0m14.751s |
| 1024 | 18m1.001s | 17m5.601s | 1m14.938s |
| 2048 | 27m26.786s | 25m47.461s | 3m14.977s |

