Command and Control Subsystems Report

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1 Subsystem Description

The Command and Control subsystem is the subsystem responsible for converting the requests that have been collected into downloaded data to be distributed to users. It starts by receiving a list of `request` objects - a structure for contating information about each request. To prevent confusion, the mono-spaced `request` will refer to they Python object itself, wheras plain "request" refers to the concept of a user request.

With this list of requests, the first thing it does is use Pythons `multiprocessing`[1] library to split work up between the different threads on the computer. While this software is designed for low end machines to be more accessable to developing areas, most computers[2] in recent times will have more than 1 CPU core (including the Raspberry Pi[3]). This allows for the processor to split up all the requests, and execute them in paralel, instead of waiting for each one to finish individually, which can provide a large preformance boost.

When downloading a `request`, it determens the type of request. The types are URL, search, youtube, and ipfs. The steps for each type of request is outlined below.

1.1 URLs

URLs are your basic websites, such as `https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monty_Python_and_the_Holy_Grail`, or `https://www.nytimes.com/2019/03/27/technology/turing-award-ai.html`. This is for users who already know the content they want. In the backend, the Python program is going to use the `wget`[4] utility. Specifically, `wget -E -H -k -K -p -P path url robots=off` where `path` is the output directory and `url` is the url that has been requested. To break it down:

- `-E` tells `wget` to change the file extention if the url isn't a .html file. This allows for the downloading of PDF files as well as HTML files
- `-H` Tells `wget` that it is okay to download material from hosts that aren't from the specified URL. While this seems backwards at first, many websites host their fonts or pictures in a place that isn't the same as the

document that is being request. This allows the page to appear just as it would when visited in a web browser

- `-k` This stands for "convert links", which means that when the download is complete, it converts the links on the page so they are sudible for browsing on the local machine. For example, if a blog has `otherwebsite.com/picture` on it, it will replace that with just `picture` to ensure that the browser will use the local versions of that picture
- `-K` This means that `wget` will make a backup of the HTML file when converting links with the `-k` option.
- `-p` is the most important option, as it tells `wget` to download all the requirements as well as the url. So `otherwebsite.com/picture` also gets downloaded if it is linked in the requested url.