

```

In [ ]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import math
def get_req_dict(name, i, j, k=1):
    req_dict_ls = []
    for index in range(i, j+1, k):
        path = name + (str(index) + ".txt")
        req_dict = {
            'IMG_REGISTER': [],
            'IMG_ROT90CLKW': [],
            'IMG_BLUR': [],
            'IMG_SHARPEN': [],
            'IMG_VERTEDGES': [],
            'IMG_HORIZEDGES': [],
            'IMG_RETRIEVE': []
        }
        with open(path, 'r') as file:
            for line in file:
                if line[0] == 'T':
                    ls = line.strip().split(' ')[1].split(':')[1].split(',')
                    ls_clean = [ls[0], ls[-3], ls[-2], ls[-1]]
                    if ls[1] == 'IMG_REGISTER':
                        req_dict['IMG_REGISTER'].append(ls_clean)
                    if ls[1] == 'IMG_ROT90CLKW':
                        req_dict['IMG_ROT90CLKW'].append(ls_clean)
                    if ls[1] == 'IMG_BLUR':
                        req_dict['IMG_BLUR'].append(ls_clean)
                    if ls[1] == 'IMG_SHARPEN':
                        req_dict['IMG_SHARPEN'].append(ls_clean)
                    if ls[1] == 'IMG_VERTEDGES':
                        req_dict['IMG_VERTEDGES'].append(ls_clean)
                    if ls[1] == 'IMG_HORIZEDGES':
                        req_dict['IMG_HORIZEDGES'].append(ls_clean)
                    if ls[1] == 'IMG_REGISTER':
                        req_dict['IMG_REGISTER'].append(ls_clean)
                    req_dict_ls.append(req_dict)
    return req_dict_ls

def compute_avg_len(req_ls):
    # res = []
    # for i in range(len(req_ls)):
    request_ls = req_ls
    sum_resp = 0
    num_resp = len(request_ls)
    avg_resp = 0
    for j in range(len(request_ls)):
        sum_resp += (float)(request_ls[j][3]) - (float)(request_ls[j][2])
    avg_resp = sum_resp / num_resp
    # res.append(avg_resp)
    return avg_resp

```

```

def compute_avg_resp(req_ls):
    # res = []
    # for i in range(len(req_ls)):
    request_ls = req_ls
    sum_resp = 0
    num_resp = len(request_ls)
    avg_resp = 0
    for j in range(len(request_ls)):
        sum_resp += (float)(request_ls[j][3]) - (float)(request_ls[j][0])
    avg_resp = sum_resp / num_resp
    # res.append(avg_resp)
    return avg_resp

def draw_cdf(name_ls, data_ls, avg_resp_ls, a, b, percentile_99_ls):
    # plotting PDF and CDF
    fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(15, 5))
    for i in range(3) :
        title = f"CDF of Req Length of {name_ls[i]}"
        percentile_99_rep_fifo = np.percentile(data_ls[i], 99)
        percentile_99_ls.append(percentile_99_rep_fifo)
        count, bins_count = np.histogram(data_ls[i], bins=len(data_ls[i]))
        pdf = count / sum(count)
        cdf = np.cumsum(pdf)
        axs[i].axvline(x=avg_resp_ls[i], color='r', linestyle='--', label='A')
        axs[i].axvline(x=percentile_99_rep_fifo, color='g', linestyle='--', label='B')
        axs[i].plot(bins_count[1:], cdf, label=f"{name_ls[i]} CDF", color='c')
        axs[i].legend()
        axs[i].set_xlabel('time')
        axs[i].set_ylabel('value')
        axs[i].set_xlim(a, b)
        axs[i].set_title(title)
        axs[i].grid(True)
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()

```

```

In [ ]: ./build/server_img -q 100 2222 > ./eval/data/s_a1.txt & ./build/client -a 10
        ./build/server_img -q 100 2222 > ./eval/data/s_a2.txt & ./build/client -a 10

        ./build/server_img -q 100 2222 > ./eval/data/s_c0.txt & ./build/client -a 10
        ./build/server_img -q 100 2222 > ./eval/data/s_c1.txt & ./build/client -a 10
        ./build/server_img -q 100 2222 > ./eval/data/s_c2.txt & ./build/client -a 10

```

a)

(1) In the first round for both `images_small` and `images_all`, `IMG_SHARPEN`, `IMG_VERTEDGES`, `IMG_HORIZEDGES` all have the similar behaviors in their request length CDF, while `IMG_REGISTER`, `IMG_ROT90CLKW`, and `IMG_BLUR` each has its own unique request length CDF, as the response times of all the requests are instant.

(2) As for the predictability, as the table below shown, in both cases, `IMG_VERTEDGES` has the least predictability because the difference between its worst case request length and best case request length is the largest.

(3)

```
***** Average response time increase for each operation *****
IMG_REGISTER          2.5705118050919498
IMG_ROT90CLKW         2.9392531639843886
IMG_BLUR              2.766566188365885
IMG_SHARPEN           2.6455930576033286
IMG_VERTEDGES         2.5400287036907914
IMG_HORIZEDGES        2.7153441486423633
```

As the table below shown, here is the average response time increase for each operation calculated by avg response time of `images_all` divided by that of `images_small`

(4)

```
***** 99% tail latency increase for each operation *****
IMG_REGISTER          4.345697896790802
IMG_ROT90CLKW         5.038918728625232
IMG_BLUR              5.234059793930083
IMG_SHARPEN           5.1216740482304886
IMG_VERTEDGES         5.20440859324109
IMG_HORIZEDGES        5.116692063264637
```

As the table below shown, here is the 99% tail latency increase for each operation calculated by avg response time of `images_all` divided by that of `images_small`

```
In [ ]: path_a = './data/s_a'
        [req_dict_ls_a1, req_dict_ls_a2] = get_req_dict(path_a, 1, 2)
```

```
img_op_ls = list(req_dict_ls_a1.keys())
correct_img_op_ls = img_op_ls[0:-1]
req_a1 = [] # request raw data of RUN1
req_a2 = [] # request raw data of RUN2

avg_len_a1 = [] # avg request length list of RUN1
avg_len_a2 = [] # avg request length list of RUN2

req_t_a1 = [] # request length list of RUN1
req_t_a2 = [] # request length list of RUN2

req_len_a1 = []
req_len_a2 = []

avg_rep_a1 = [] # avg response time list of RUN1
avg_rep_a2 = [] # avg response time list of RUN2

percentile_99_a1 = []
percentile_99_a2 = []

for img_op in img_op_ls[0:3]:
    req_t_ls = []
    req_len = []
    ls = req_dict_ls_a1[img_op]
    length = len(ls)
    data = np.zeros(length)
    for i in range(length):
        len_t = (float)(ls[i][3]) - (float)(ls[i][2])
        req_t = (float)(ls[i][3]) - (float)(ls[i][0])
        req_t_ls.append(req_t)
        req_len.append(len_t)
        data[i] = len_t
    req_a1.append(data)
    avg_len = compute_avg_len(ls)
    avg_len_a1.append(avg_len)
    req_t_a1.append(req_t_ls)
    avg_rep_a1.append(compute_avg_resp(ls))
    req_len_a1.append(req_len)

for img_op in img_op_ls[3:-1]:
    req_t_ls = []
    req_len = []
    ls = req_dict_ls_a1[img_op]
    length = len(ls)
    data = np.zeros(length)
    for i in range(length):
        len_t = (float)(ls[i][3]) - (float)(ls[i][2])
        req_t = (float)(ls[i][3]) - (float)(ls[i][0])
        req_t_ls.append(req_t)
        req_len.append(len_t)
        data[i] = len_t
    req_a1.append(data)
```

```

avg_len = compute_avg_len(ls)
avg_len_a1.append(avg_len)
req_t_a1.append(req_t_ls)
avg_rep_a1.append(compute_avg_resp(ls))
req_len_a1.append(req_len)

for img_op in img_op_ls[0:3]:
    req_t_ls = []
    req_len = []
    ls = req_dict_ls_a2[img_op]
    length = len(ls)
    data = np.zeros(length)
    for i in range(length):
        len_t = (float)(ls[i][3]) - (float)(ls[i][2])
        req_t = (float)(ls[i][3]) - (float)(ls[i][0])
        req_t_ls.append(req_t)
        req_len.append(len_t)
        data[i] = len_t
    req_a2.append(data)
    avg_len = compute_avg_len(ls)
    avg_len_a2.append(avg_len)
    req_t_a2.append(req_t_ls)
    avg_rep_a2.append(compute_avg_resp(ls))
    req_len_a2.append(req_len)

for img_op in img_op_ls[3:-1]:
    req_t_ls = []
    req_len = []
    ls = req_dict_ls_a2[img_op]
    length = len(ls)
    data = np.zeros(length)
    for i in range(length):
        len_t = (float)(ls[i][3]) - (float)(ls[i][2])
        req_t = (float)(ls[i][3]) - (float)(ls[i][0])
        req_t_ls.append(req_t)
        req_len.append(len_t)
        data[i] = len_t
    req_a2.append(data)
    avg_len = compute_avg_len(ls)
    avg_len_a2.append(avg_len)
    req_t_a2.append(req_t_ls)
    avg_rep_a2.append(compute_avg_resp(ls))
    req_len_a2.append(req_len)

print(f"Image\t\tImage operation\t\tAvg Request Length\tPredictability\t\tAv
print("-"*120)
for i in range(6):
    preedit = max(req_t_a1[i]) - min(req_t_a1[i])
    print(f"images_small\t{correct_img_op_ls[i]}\t\t{avg_len_a1[i]}\t\t{preedit
print("-"*120)
for i in range(6):

```

```

    predit = max(req_t_a2[i]) - min(req_t_a2[i])
    print(f"images_all\t{correct_img_op_ls[i]}\t\t{avg_len_a2[i]}\t{predit}\n")

print()
print('*'*7+ " Average response time increase for each operation "+'*'*7)
for i in range(6):
    print(f"{correct_img_op_ls[i]}\t\t{avg_len_a2[i]/avg_len_a1[i]}")

print()
print("*"*50+"\timages_small\t"+"*"*50)
print()
draw_cdf(correct_img_op_ls[0:3], req_a1[0:3], avg_len_a1[0:3], 0, 0.09, percent)
draw_cdf(correct_img_op_ls[3:], req_a1[3:], avg_len_a1[3:], 0, 0.09, percent)

print()
print("*"*50+"\timages_all\t"+"*"*50)
print()
draw_cdf(correct_img_op_ls[0:3], req_a2[0:3], avg_len_a2[0:3], 0, 0.6, percent)
draw_cdf(correct_img_op_ls[3:], req_a2[3:], avg_len_a2[3:], 0, 0.6, percent)

print()
print('*'*7+ " 99% tail latency increase for each operation "+'*'*7)
for i in range(6):
    print(f"{correct_img_op_ls[i]}\t\t{percentile_99_a2[i]/percentile_99_a1[i]}")

```

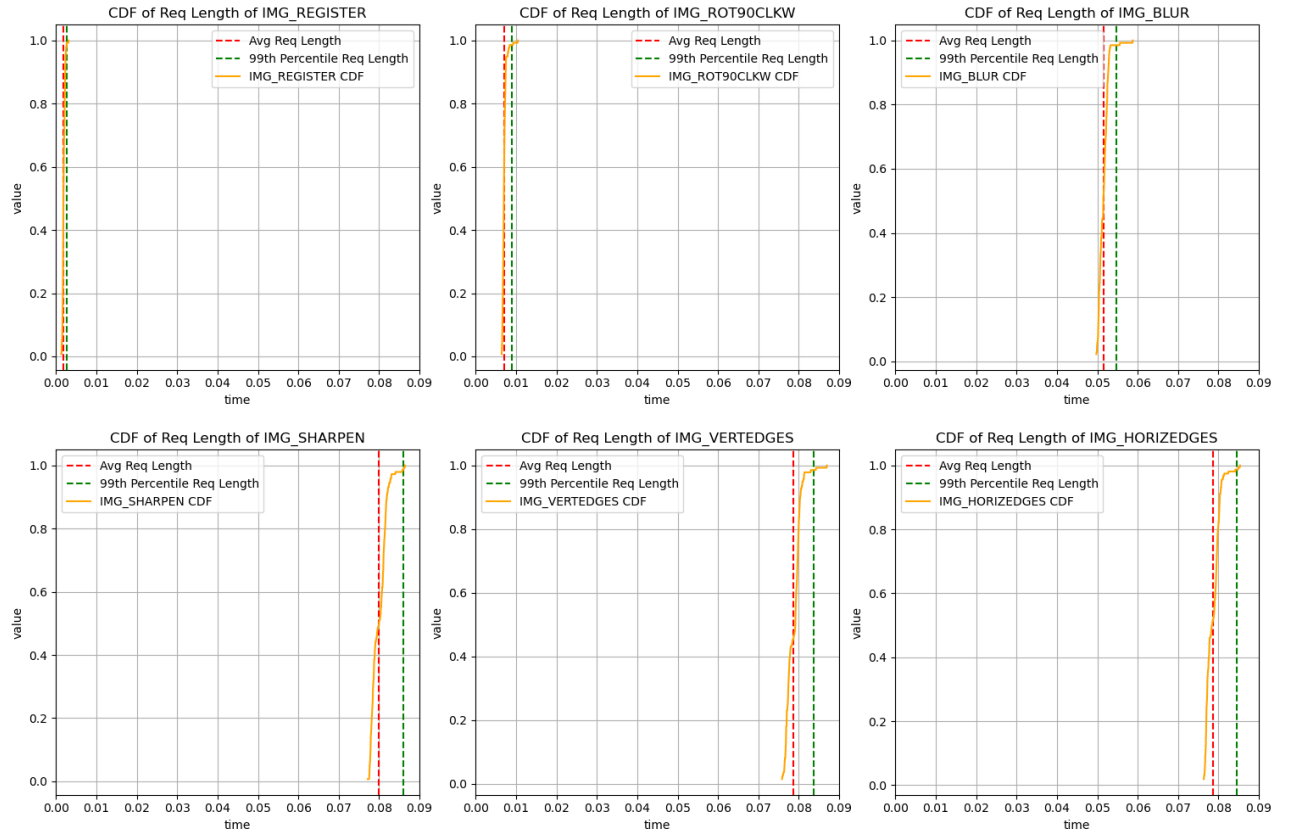
Image ty	Image operation Avg Response Time	Avg Request Length	Predictabili
images_small 00003005	IMG_REGISTER 0.0019511605839396156	0.001889262773721736	0.0034210000
images_small 00027	IMG_ROT90CLKW 0.026492920289846046	0.007037999999996386	0.1635790000
images_small 9998248	IMG_BLUR 0.07655209629629857	0.051491985185191005	0.1516639999
images_small 999677	IMG_SHARPEN 0.09927673103448278	0.07997397241379546	0.2034529999
images_small 0003135	IMG_VERTEDGES 0.09866079136690142	0.07869541726618229	0.1490780000
images_small 000127	IMG_HORIZEDGES 0.09781381012658706	0.07857318354429904	0.1828570000

images_all 99994656	IMG_REGISTER 0.004919649635030261	0.004856372262772484	0.0099759999
images_all 99964	IMG_ROT90CLKW 3.0446696376811615	0.020686463768111504	5.4693269999
images_all 99944	IMG_BLUR 3.0596658074074092	0.1424559851851865	5.3628419999
images_all 00047	IMG_SHARPEN 2.99308839310345	0.2115785862068974	5.6462800000
images_all 99981	IMG_VERTEDGES 3.018289647482011	0.19988861870502692	5.5313699999
images_all 00003	IMG_HORIZEDGES 3.1155826645569626	0.21335323417721483	5.4603960000

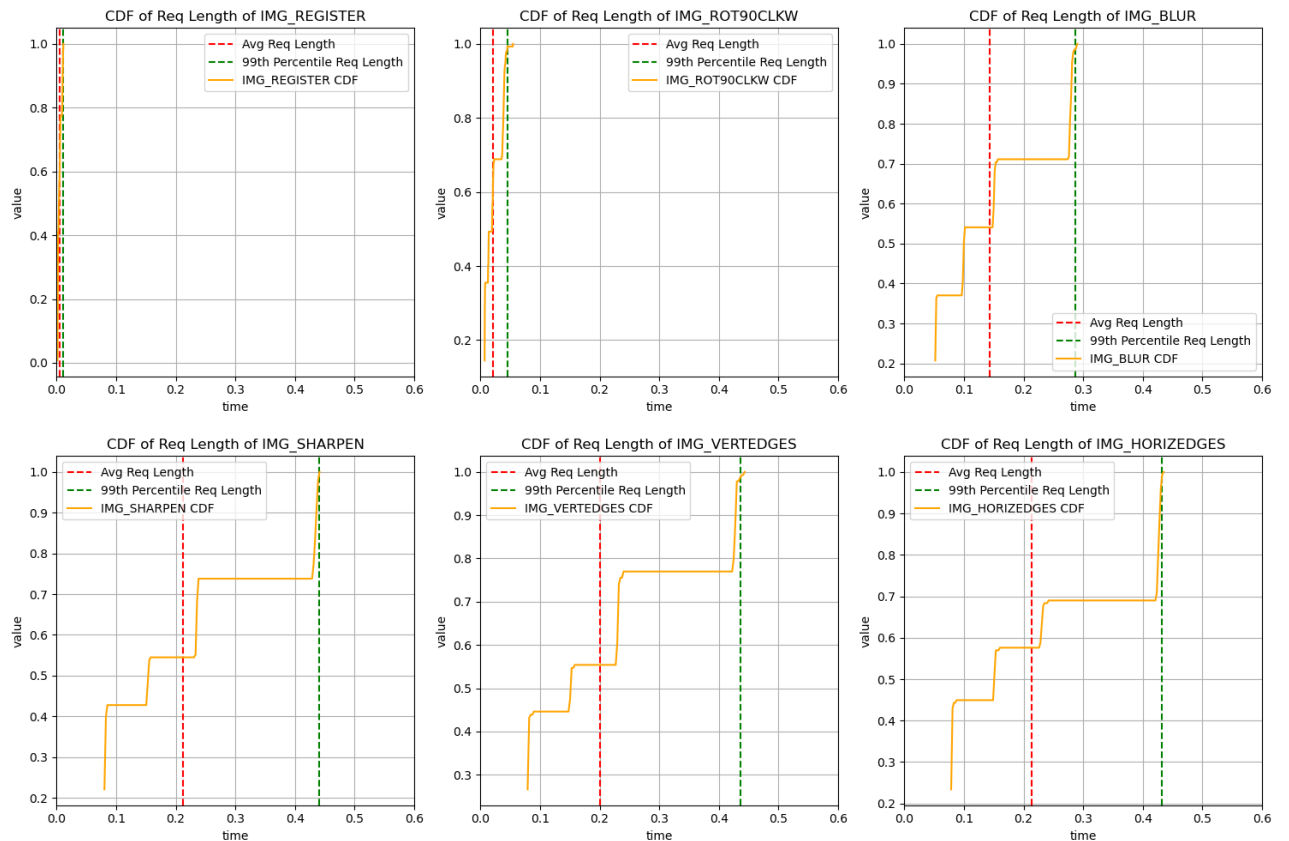
***** Average response time increase for each operation *****

IMG_REGISTER	2.5705118050919498
IMG_ROT90CLKW	2.9392531639843886
IMG_BLUR	2.766566188365885
IMG_SHARPEN	2.6455930576033286
IMG_VERTEDGES	2.5400287036907914
IMG_HORIZEDGES	2.7153441486423633

***** images_small *****



images_all




```

***** 99% tail latency increase for each operation *****
IMG_REGISTER          4.345697896790802
IMG_ROT90CLKW         5.038918728625232
IMG_BLUR              5.234059793930083
IMG_SHARPEN           5.1216740482304886
IMG_VERTEDGES         5.20440859324109
IMG_HORIZEDGES        5.116692063264637

```

b)

As the tables and the graphs below shown, `IMG_REGISTER` and `IMG_ROT90CLKW` have good prediction with ewma since their prediction errors are relatively small. compared to errors of the other four.

```

In [ ]: # construct EWMA
def EWMA(request_len_ls, alpha):
    estimate_ls = []
    for i in range(len(request_len_ls)):
        val = request_len_ls[i]
        if(i == 0):
            estimate_ls.append(val)
        else:
            estimate = alpha * val + (1-alpha) * estimate_ls[-1]
            estimate_ls.append(estimate)
    return estimate_ls

def EWMA_ls(req_len_ls, alpha):
    res = []
    for i in range(len(req_len_ls)):
        res.append(EWMA(req_len_ls[i], alpha))
    return res

EWMA_ls_a1 = EWMA_ls(req_len_a1, 0.7)
EWMA_ls_a2 = EWMA_ls(req_len_a2, 0.7)

# compute misprediction error as the absolute value of the difference between
def compute_error(EWMA_ls, req_len_ls):
    res = []
    for i in range(len(EWMA_ls)):
        ls = EWMA_ls[i]
        length = len(ls)
        error_sum = 0
        for j in range(len(ls)):
            error_sum += abs(ls[j]-req_len_ls[i][j])
        error_avg = error_sum / length
        res.append(error_avg)
    return res

def draw_ewma(name_ls, EWMA_ls, req_len):
    # plotting PDF and CDF

```

```

fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(15, 5))
for i in range(3) :
    x = [i for i in range(len(req_len[i]))]
    axs[i].plot(x, EWMA_ls[i], color='red', label='predict')
    axs[i].plot(x, req_len[i], color='blue', label='real')
    axs[i].set_xlabel('req')
    axs[i].set_ylabel('average req len')
    axs[i].grid(True)
    axs[i].legend()
    axs[i].set_xlim(0, 250)
    # axs[i].set_ylim(0, 0.5)
    axs[i].set_title(f"actual vs estimate length of {name_ls[i]}")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

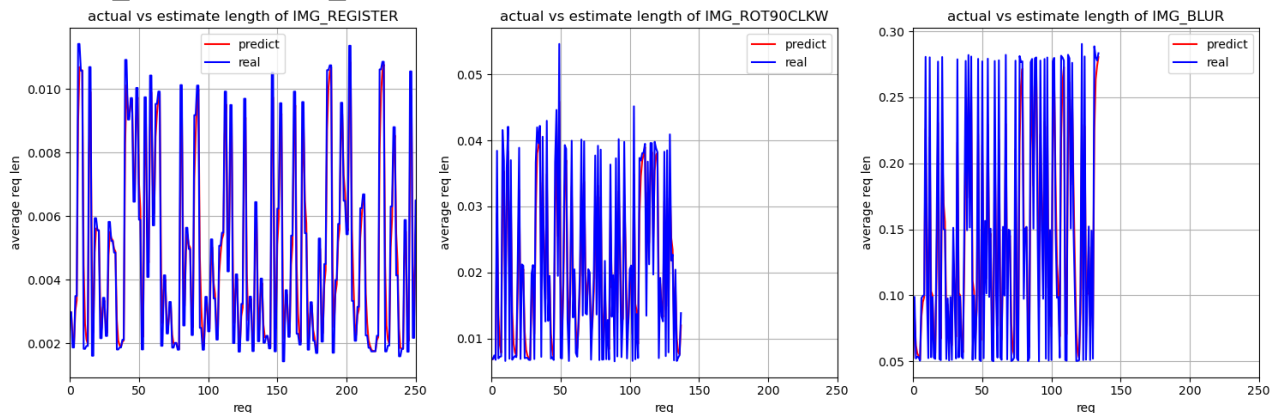
# error_a1 = compute_error(EWMA_ls_a1, req_len_a1)
error_a2 = compute_error(EWMA_ls_a2, req_len_a2)
print(f"Image\t\tImg_op\t\tAvg error")
print('-'*60)

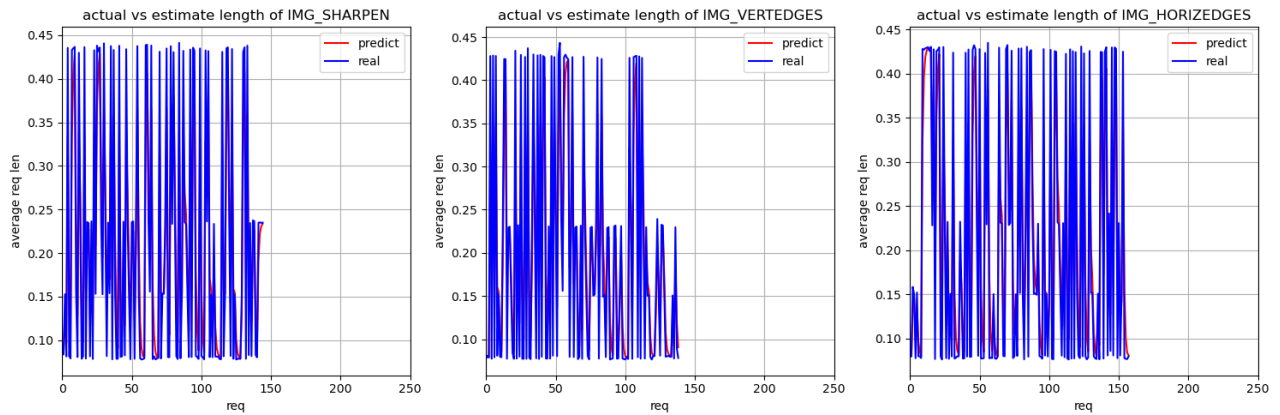
for i in range(len(error_a2)):
    print(f"images_all\t\t{correct_img_op_ls[i]}\t\t{error_a2[i]}")

draw_ewma(correct_img_op_ls[0:3], EWMA_ls_a2[0:3], req_len_a2[0:3])
draw_ewma(correct_img_op_ls[3:], EWMA_ls_a2[3:], req_len_a2[3:])

```

Image	Img_op	Avg error
images_all	IMG_REGISTER	0.0006542344441661929
images_all	IMG_ROT90CLKW	0.00400307308751556
images_all	IMG_BLUR	0.02785583880047417
images_all	IMG_SHARPEN	0.04451490917620077
images_all	IMG_VERTEDGES	0.04084526308927787
images_all	IMG_HORIZEDGES	0.04414385885565215





c)

`-O<value>` flag represents the optimization level that the compiler to perform on the code being compiled. The optimization is off when `<value>=0` ; the optimization comes to its first level when `<value>=1` ; the optimization is further when `<value>=2` .

However, as can be seen from the table and the graph below, the average response time decreases as `<value>` decreases, which is consistent with what it should be.

```
In [ ]: def get_req_ls_c(name, i, j, k=1):
    req_ls = []
    for index in range(i, j+1, k):
        path = name + (str(index) + ".txt")
        request_ls = []
        with open(path, 'r') as file:
            for line in file:
                if line[0] == 'T':
                    ls = line.strip().split(' ')[1].split(':')[1].split(',')
                    # if line[2] != 'IMG_RETRIEVE':
                    ls_clean = [ls[0], ls[-3], ls[-2], ls[-1]]
                    request_ls.append(ls_clean)
        req_ls.append(request_ls)
    return req_ls

def compute_avg_len_c(req_ls):
    res = []
    for i in range(len(req_ls)):
        request_ls = req_ls[i]
        sum_resp = 0
        num_resp = len(request_ls)
        avg_resp = 0
        print()
        for j in range(len(request_ls)):
            sum_resp += (float)(request_ls[j][3]) - (float)(request_ls[j][2])
        avg_resp = sum_resp / num_resp
```

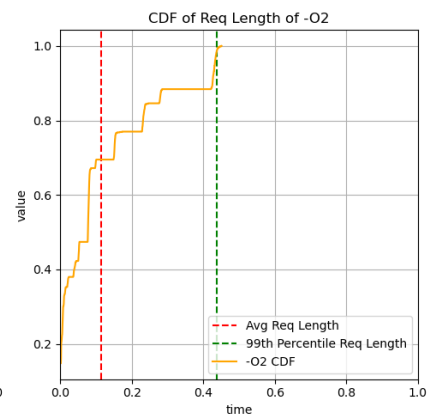
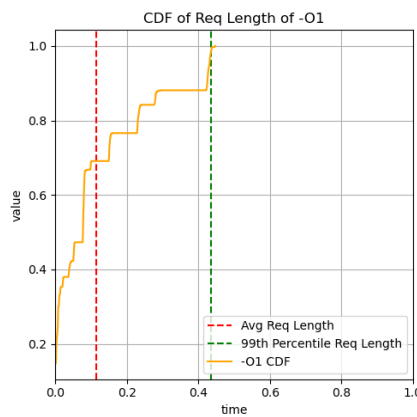
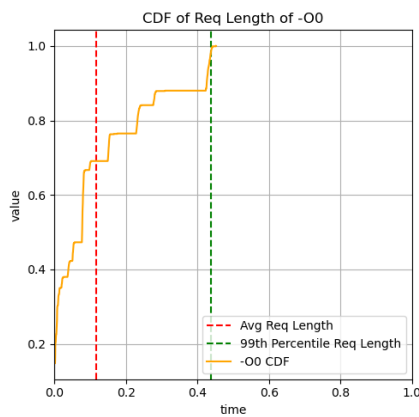
```

        res.append(avg_resp)
    return res

path_c = './data/s_c'
req_ls_c = get_req_ls_c(path_c, 0, 2)
req_c = []
req_len_ls = []
for i in range(3):
    request_len_ls = []
    ls = req_ls_c[i]
    length = len(ls)
    data = np.zeros(length)
    for i in range(length):
        val = (float)(ls[i][3]) - (float)(ls[i][2])
        request_len_ls.append(val)
        req_t = val
        data[i] = req_t
    req_c.append(data)
    req_len_ls.append(request_len_ls)
# print(req_c)
avg_len_c = compute_avg_len_c(req_ls_c)
# print(avg_rep_c)
name_ls_c = ["-00", "-01", "-02"]
print("Makefile setting\tAverage Request Length")
print("-"*45)
for i in range(3):
    len_ls = req_len_ls[i]
    # print(len_ls)
    print(f"{name_ls_c[i]}\t\t\t\t{avg_len_c[i]}")
draw_cdf(name_ls_c, req_c, avg_len_c, 0, 1, [])

```

Makefile setting	Average Request Length
-00	0.115331660000000052
-01	0.114693115999999878
-02	0.113797773000000068



In []: