

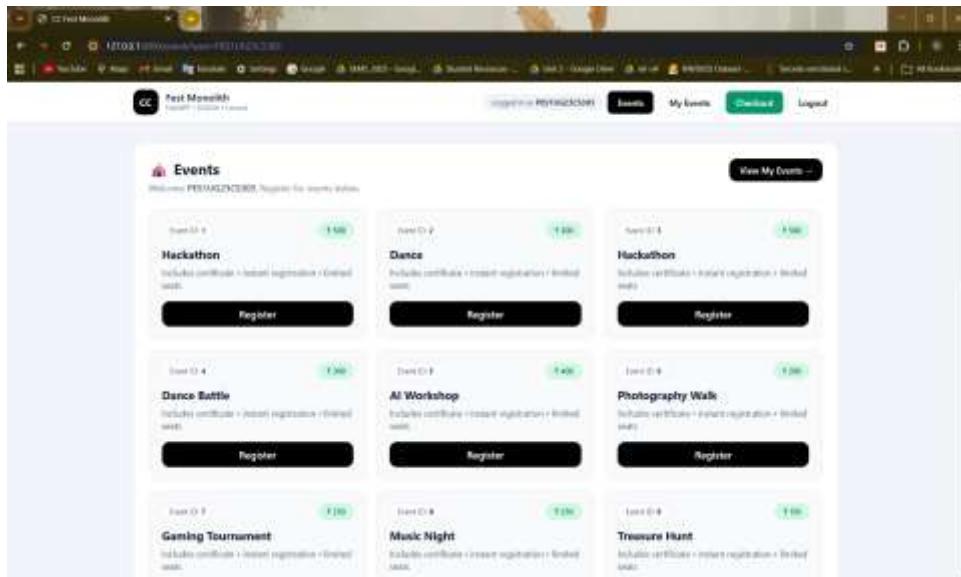
CC LAB 2

Name: Khushee P Kiran

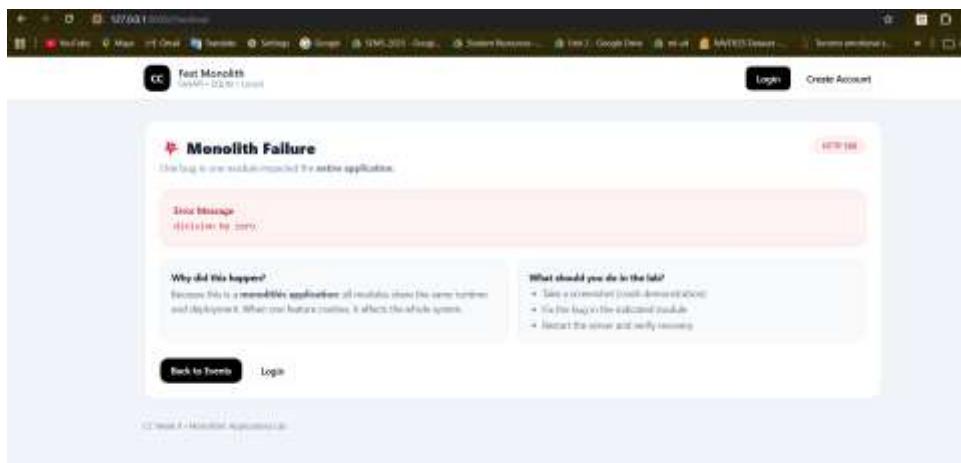
SEC: E

SRN: PES1UG23CS303

PART 2: Use the Application



PART 3: Observe Monolithic Failure (Crash)



```
INFO: 127.0.0.1:52224 - "GET /events?user=PES1UG23CS303 HTTP/1.1" 200 OK
INFO: 127.0.0.1:55771 - "GET /checkout HTTP/1.1" 500 Internal Server Error
ERROR: Exception in ASGI application
```

PART 4: Fix the Bug

127.0.0.1:5000/Checkout

Fest Monolith

Login Create Account

Checkout

This route is used to demonstrate a monolithic anti-pattern.

Total Payable
₹ 6600

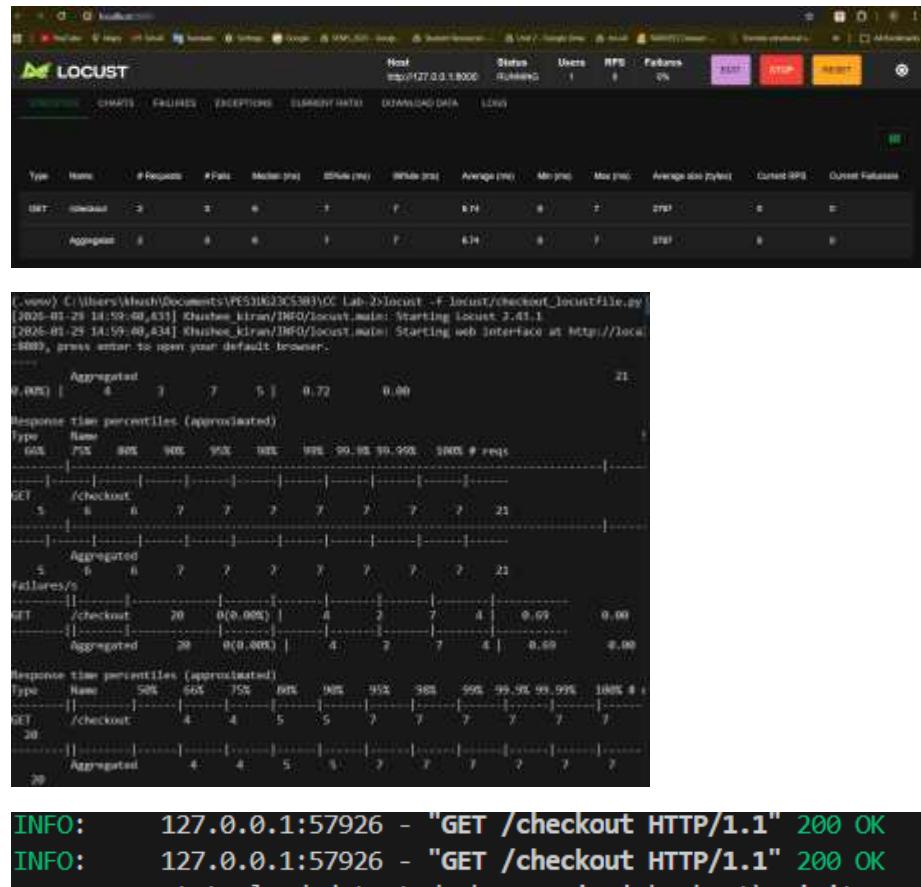
After fixing + optimizing checkout logic, re-run Locust and compare results.

What you should observe

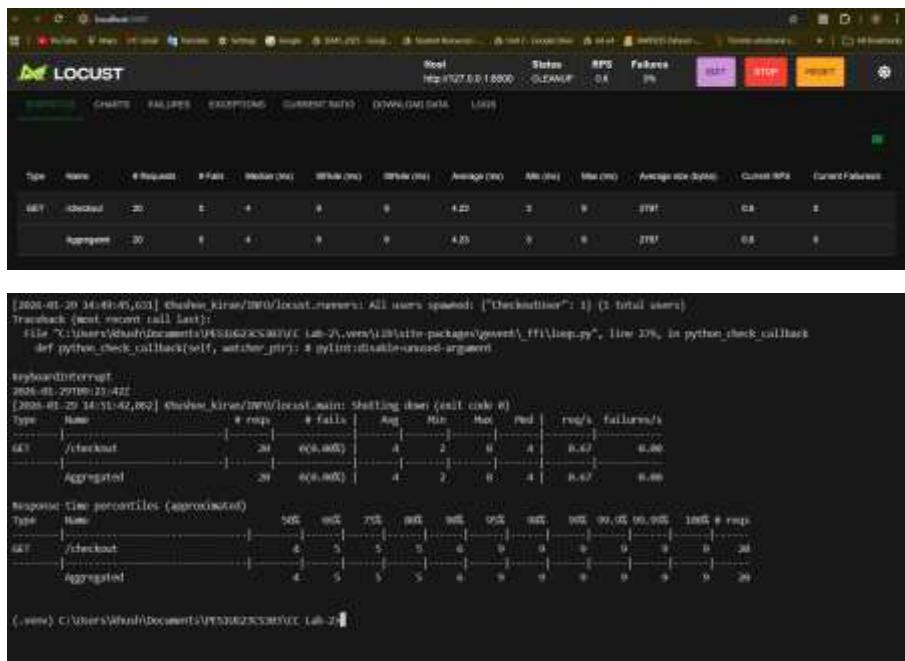
- One biggie feature can crash the entire monolith.
- Inefficient loops cause high response times under load.
- Optimization improves performance but architecture still scales as one unit.

Note Lab: Split this monolith into Microservices (Events / Registration / Checkout).

PART 5: Load Testing using Locust

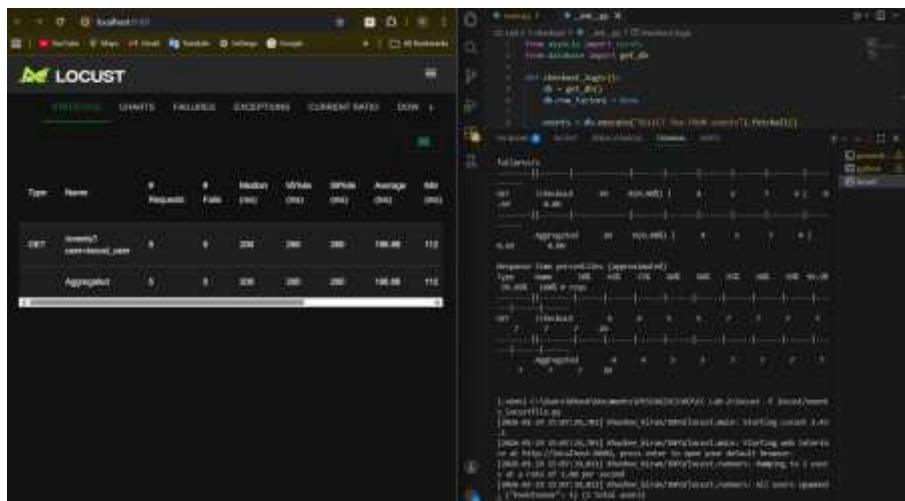


PART 6: Optimize the Checkout Route



PART 7: Optimise events and my_events(DIY)

Events:

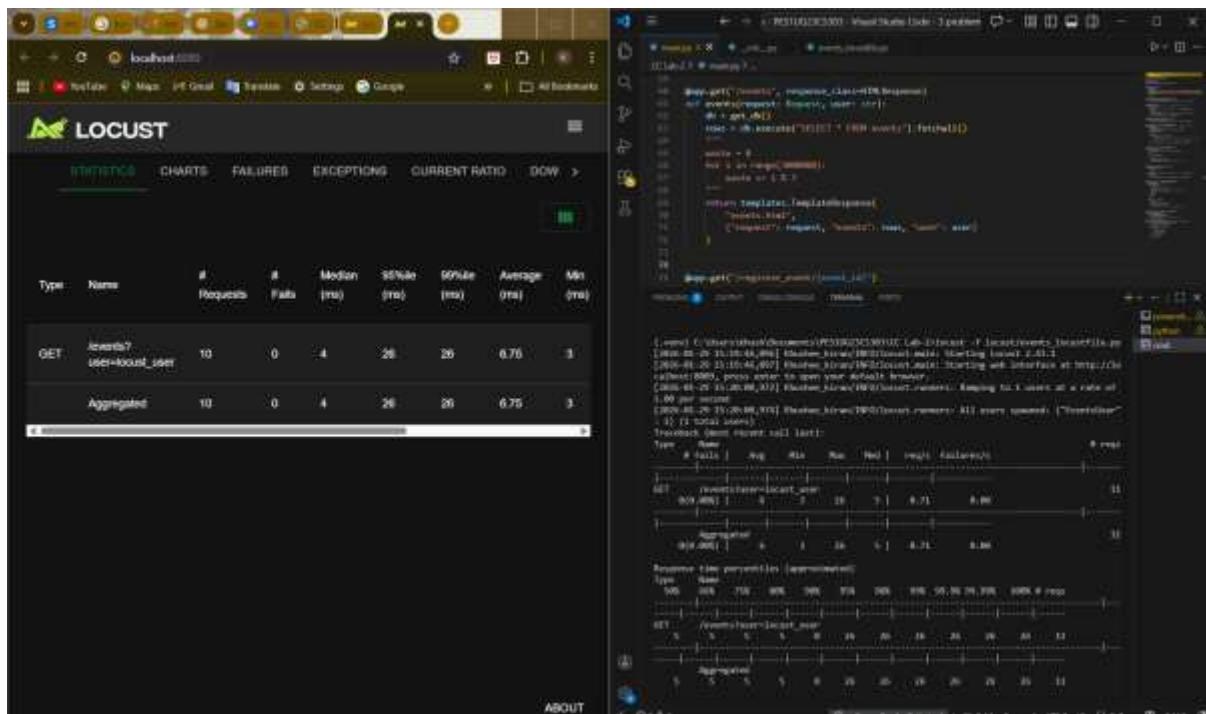


After optimization:

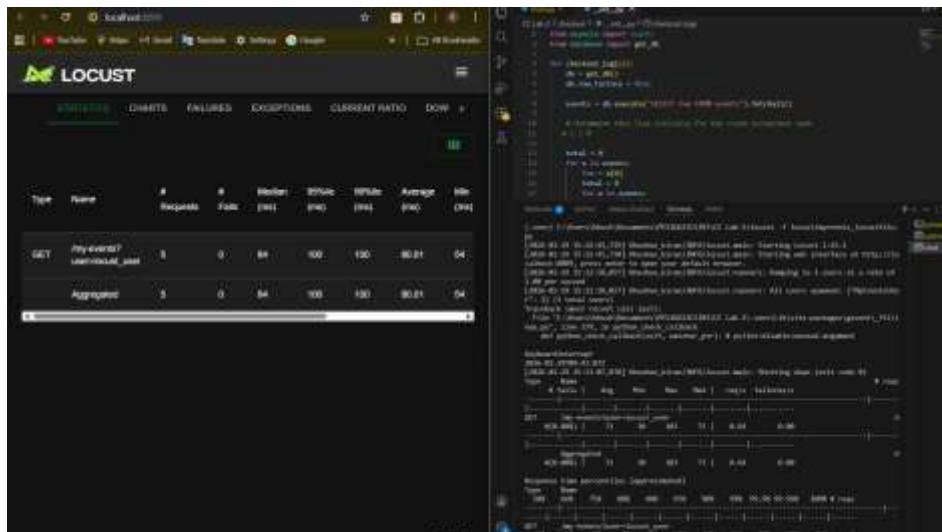
```
app.get("/events", response_class=HTMLResponse)
def events(request: Request, user: str):
    db = get_db()
    rows = db.execute("SELECT * FROM events").fetchall()

    waste = 0
    for i in range(3000000):
        waste += i % 3

    return templates.TemplateResponse(
        "events.html",
        {"request": request, "events": rows, "user": user}
    )
```



My events:



After optimisation:

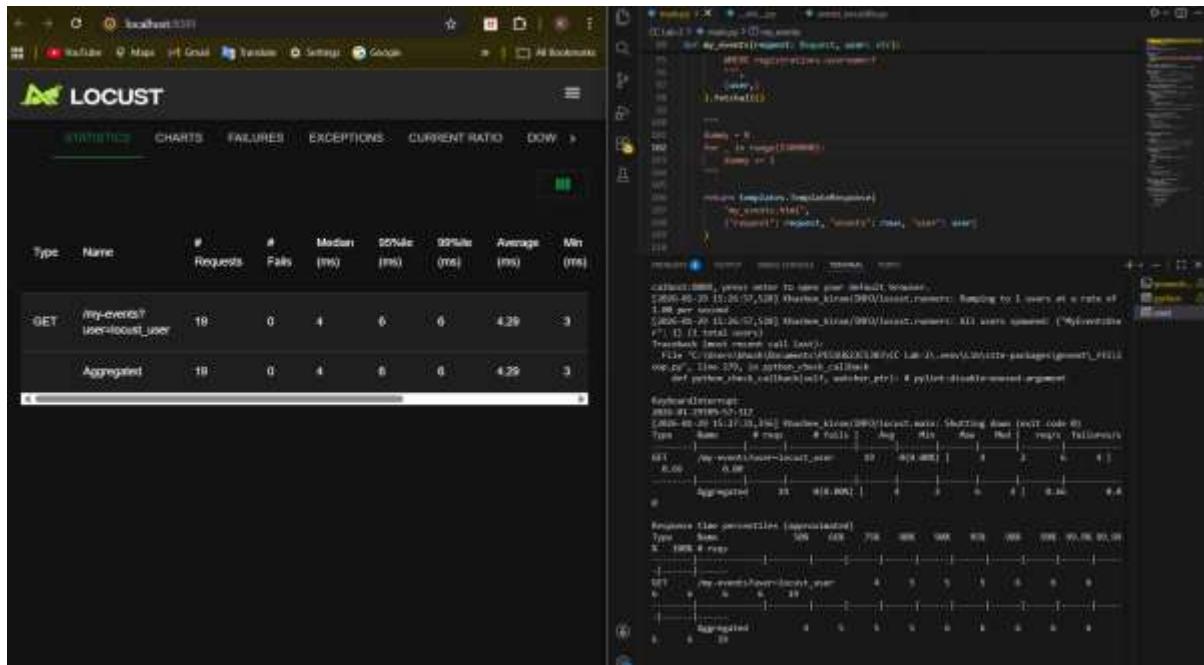
```

@bp.get("/my-events?", response_class=HTMLResponse)
def my_events(request: Request, user: str):
    db = get_db()
    rows = db.execute(
        """
        SELECT events.name, events.fee
        FROM events
        JOIN registrations ON events.id = registrations.event_id
        WHERE registrations.username = ?
        """,
        (user,)
    ).fetchall()

    ...
    dummy = 0
    for _ in range(1500000):
        dummy += 1
        ...

    return templates.TemplateResponse(
        "my_events.html",
        {"request": request, "events": rows, "user": user}
    )
}

```



Route: /events

What was the bottleneck?

The /events route had an unnecessary loop that executed around 3,000,000 times. This loop did no meaningful work and unnecessarily consumed CPU time, which slowed down the response.

What change did you make?

I removed the wasteful loop and directly returned the event data fetched from the database to the template.

Why did the performance improve?

By removing unnecessary computations, the server had to perform fewer operations, which reduced the response time and improved overall performance.

Route: /my-events

What was the bottleneck?

The /my-events route also contained an unnecessary loop running for millions of iterations, leading to high CPU usage and slower responses.

What change did you make?

I removed the redundant loop and directly returned the events registered by the user from the database.

Why did the performance improve?

Eliminating the extra loop reduced processing overhead, allowing the endpoint to respond faster and more efficiently.