ASSIGNEMNT 1 DOCUMENTATION - KUNAL RAJPUT - A20540912

PART 1 - Creating Publisher and Subscriber API Libraries:

Publisher.py

```
Publisher.py M X 💡 subscriber_client.py M
🕏 server.py M 🗴 🦸 publisher_client.py M
api_library > 🦆 Publisher.py > ધ Publisher > 🛇 createTopic
  1 import socket
       You, 1 second ago | 1 author (You)
class Publisher:
    def __init__(self, host='127.0.0.1', port=8080):
        self.host = host
        self.port = port
        self.pid = self.registerPublisher()
              def _send_request(self, data):
                    try:
    with socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM) as s:
                                s.sendall(json.dumps(data).encode())
                             response = s.recv(1024).decode()
                               return json.loads(response)
                   print(f"Error in communication with server: {e}")
              def registerPublisher(self):
    request_data = {'action': 'registerPublisher'}
    response = self._send_request(request_data)
    if response:
                return response.get('pid')
return None
              request_data = {
    'action': 'createTopic',
    'pid': self.pid, Yo
    'topic': topic
                    response = self._send_request(request_data)
                     return response.get('status') if response else 'Error communicating with server'
```

Publisher Functions

- registerPublisher():
 - This function registers a client as a publisher and returns a unique PID (Publisher ID). This ID will be used to identify the publisher in further operations.
- createTopic(PID, String topic):
 - The publisher creates a new topic using its PID. Think of a topic as a channel for distributing messages (e.g., "Sports", "News").
- deleteTopic(PID, String topic):
 - The publisher can delete a topic it created, preventing further messages from being published to that topic.
- send(PID, String topic, String message):
 - This function sends a message from the publisher (PID) to all subscribers of the specified topic.

Subscriber.py

```
Publisher.py M
                  <code-block> publisher_client.py M</code>
                                                                        Subscriber.py M X  subscriber_client.py M
api_library > 🕏 Subscriber.py > 😭 Subscriber > 😚 subscribe
       You, 1 second ago | 1 author (You)
import socket
       You, 1 second ago | 1 author (You) class Subscriber:
          def __init__(self, host='127.0.0.1', port=8080):
    self.host = host
    self.port = port
    self.sid = None
            def _send_request(self, data):
                     print(f"Connecting to server at {self.host}:{self.port}...")
                      with socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM) as s:
                        s.connect((self.host, self.port))
                           s.sendall(json.dumps(data).encode())
                         response = s.recv(1024).decode()
print(f"Response received from server: {response}")
                          return json.loads(response)
                     print(f"Error in communication with server: {e}")
            def registerSubscriber(self):
                 request_data = {'action': 'registerSubscriber'}
response = self._send_request(request_data)
                 self.sid = response.get('sid')
                 print(f"Subscriber registered with SID: {self.sid}")
            def subscribe(self, topic):
                     raise Exception("Subscriber not registered. Call registerSubscriber first.")
                 request_data = {
```

Subscriber Functions

- registerSubscriber():
 - Registers a client as a subscriber and returns a unique SID (Subscriber ID).
 This ID is used to interact with topics and receive messages.
- subscribe(SID, String topic):
 - Subscribes the client to a specific topic. The subscriber will be able to pull messages from that topic after subscription.
- pull(SID, String topic):
 - Allows a subscriber to retrieve new messages from a topic. Only new, unread messages are returned, not the entire history. Once the message is pulled, it's removed from the buffer for that subscriber.

Part 2 - Creating the Server (Message Broker):

```
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```

The **server** manages all the topics and messages. It has the following responsibilities:

- Handling Client Connections: Accepts connections from both publishers and subscribers.
- **Message Buffers**: For each topic, it stores messages until all subscribers have pulled them. Once all subscribers read a message, it is garbage collected (deleted).
- **Routing Messages**: The server needs to ensure messages from a publisher get delivered to all subscribed clients.

PART 2 -

EVALUATION PART 1

1. "Start by connecting one pair of publisher and subscriber to the server. Ensure you can perform all commands properly and both client and server can support its respective requirements aforementioned."

Creating a **publisher_client** and **subscriber_client** pair:

publisher_client.py -

Key Components:

- 1. **Initialization**: Creates an instance of the Publisher class.
- 2. **Registration**: Registers the publisher and retrieves its ID.
- 3. **Topics and Messages**: Defines a dictionary where each topic is associated with a list of messages.
- 4. **Loop Through Topics**: For each topic:
 - Creates the topic if it doesn't exist.
 - o Sends all associated messages to the topic.

subscriber_client.py -

```
e server.py M
                      publisher_client.py M subscriber_client.py M X
🕏 subscriber_client.py > ...
        You, 8 minutes ago | 1 author (You)
from api_library.Subscriber import Subscriber
        def subscriber client():
                  print("Initializing Subscriber...")
                    sub = Subscriber()
                 print("Registering Subscriber...")
sid = sub.registerSubscriber()
                  print(f"Subscriber ID: {sid}")
                 # List of topics to subscribe to
topics = ["Sports", "Technology", "Health"]
                   print(f"Subscribing to topic '{topic}'...")
sub.subscribe(topic)
print(f"Subscribed to topic '{topic}'")
                   for topic in topics:
    print(f"Pulling messages from topic '{topic}'...")
    messages = sub.pull(topic)
                        if messages:
    print(f"Received messages from '{topic}': {messages}")
                             print(f"No new messages in '{topic}'.")
             __name__ == "__main__":
              subscriber_client()
```

Key Components:

- 1. **Initialization**: Creates an instance of the Subscriber class.
- 2. **Registration**: Registers the subscriber and retrieves its ID.
- 3. **Topics List**: Defines a list of topics to subscribe to.
- 4. **Subscription Loop**: Subscribes to each topic in the list.
- 5. **Message Pulling Loop**: For each subscribed topic:
 - o Pulls and displays messages.

Now, first we run the server. Once the server starts listening, we then run this publisher_client.py file that registers a publisher, created 3 topics, and sends messages to all the topics on the server. These topics will be temporarily stored on the message buffer (currently the internal memory) until all the subscribers view the messages.

```
publisher_client.py M → subscriber_client.py M → subscriber_client.py M → subscriber_client.py > ...
You, 8 minutes ago | 1 author (You)

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS GITLENS COMMENTS

PS C:\Users\kunal\Desktop\blog_pub_sub_design> python publisher_client.py
Initializing Publisher...
Publisher ID: 2
Attempting to create topic 'Sports'...
Topic 'Sports' created.
Sending message to 'Sports'...
Message sent to 'Sports': Hello, Kunal here, this is a message about Sports!
Sending message to 'Sports'...
Message sent to 'Sports': The game last night was thrilling!
Sending message to 'Sports'...
Message sent to 'Sports': The game last night was thrilling!
Sending message to 'Sports'...
Message sent to 'Sports': Don't forget to check the scores!
Attempting to create topic 'Technology'...
Message sent to 'Technology'...
Attempting to create topic 'Technology'...
Message sent to 'Technology'...
Message sent
```

Once we call the publisher client api, we then run the subscriber_client.py on another terminal where we subscribe to these topics and pull these messages as demonstrated below:

```
**Subscriber_lelient.py >---
**Now.8 minutes ago | 1 subtor (Now.)
**FROMENS OUTPUT DEBUCCONCOLE TRAMMAL POWES GITLES COMMENTS

**FS C.**Users\kunal\Desktop\blog, pub_sub_designs python subscriber_client.py
**Initializing subscriber...
**Registering Subscriber....
**Registering Subscriber....
**Registering Su
```

So, now so far, we have 4 API calls implemented -

- createTopic()
- send()
- subscribe()
- pull()

Now let's check for the 5th, **deleteTopic()** api call, this should be simple.

Now when we run the publisher_client.py file and here we deleted "Health" -

We get -

And now after deleting the topic from topics list by the Publisher, and when we try to subscribe it, our code successfully displays "Failed to subscribe: Topic does not exist for exist":

```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DIBLIG CONSOLE IRBMINAL FORTS GILLES COMMENTS

PS ("Weers'Numal Desktop\blog pub_sub_design> python subscriber_client.py
Initializing Subscriber...
Registering Subscriber...
Registering Subscriber...
Registering Subscriber...
Subscriber ID1

Subscribing to topic 'Sports'...
Connecting to server at 127.0.0.1:8080...
Connecting to topic 'Sports'...
Connecting to topic 'Sports'...
Connecting to topic 'Sports'...
Subscribing to topic 'Sports'...
Connecting to topic 'Pechnology'...
Connecting to rever at 127.0.0.1:8080...
Subscribing to topic 'Intellige...
Subscribing topic 'Intellige...
Subscribing topic 'Intellige...
Subscribing topic 'Intellige...
Subscribing
```

SO NOW WE HAVE SUCCESSFULLY IMPLEMENTED ALL 5 APIS WITH ALL THE APPROPRIATE CONDITIONS.

EVALUATION PART 2

2. Starting with one client program, use it to benchmark server's throughput for createTopic(...). Keep increasing the number of client programs until you find the maximum throughput. ALONG WITH MANUAL PAGES FOR ALL THE APIS

1) createTopic() api.

First, we create the "benchmark_createTopic.py" code:

```
benchmark_createTopic.py M X
publisher_client.py M
                                                                                                        Publisher.py M
                                                                                                                                      Subscriber.py M
                                                                                                                                                                     subscriber clier
🦆 benchmark_createTopic.py > 😚 benchmark_create_topic > 🙉 topic_prefix
         import uuid
         import duld
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from api_library.Publisher import Publisher
         # Function that each publisher client will run to create a topic
def create_topic_benchmark(topic_name, pid):
                    pub = Publisher()
start_time = time.time()
status = pub.createTopic(topic_name)
end_time = time.time()
return status, end_time - start_time
               except Exception as e:
return f"Error: {e}", 0
         # Function to benchmark the server's throughput for createTopic
def benchmark create_topic(num_clients, topic_prefix="Hello Kunal"):
               start_time = time.time()
                     lin range(num_crients);
topic_name = f"(topic_prefix)_{i + 1}_{uuid.uuid4()}"
thread = threading.Thread(target=lambda idx=i: results.append(create_topic_benchmark(topic_name, idx + 1)))
                     threads.append(thread)
thread.start()
               for thread in threads: thread.join()
               total time = time.time() - start time
               total_requests = num_clients
throughput = total_requests / total_time if total_time > 0 else 0 # This function calculates throughput
```

Description of the code:

Setup: The code imports necessary libraries, including threading for concurrent execution, time for measuring durations, unid for generating unique topic names, and matplotlib for plotting the results.

Creating Topics: It defines a function (create_topic_benchmark) that simulates a publisher client creating a topic on a server. This function measures the time taken to create the topic and returns the result along with the time elapsed.

Benchmarking Throughput: The main benchmarking function (benchmark_create_topic):

- Initializes a set number of threads (clients) to create topics concurrently.
- Each thread calls the topic creation function, collects the results, and measures the total time taken for all threads to complete.
- It calculates the throughput (number of topics created per second) based on the total time taken and the number of clients.

Progressive Testing: The code progressively increases the number of clients (from 1 to 1000, doubling each time) to evaluate how the server handles different loads.

Output Results: After each run, it prints a summary of the benchmark results, including total time taken, average time per client, throughput, and the number of successful topic creations.

Visualization: Finally, it plots a graph showing the relationship between the number of clients and the throughput to visualize how performance changes with increasing load.

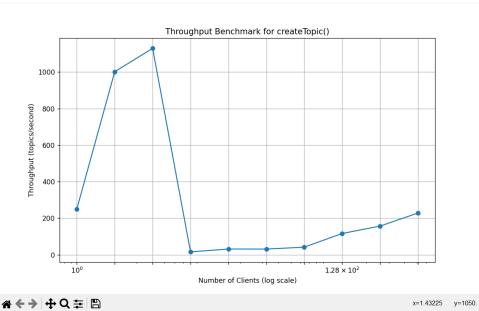
Here's the output:

```
Benchmark completed with 16 clients.
Total time for 16 clients to create topics: 0.5117 seconds
Average time per client: 0.0320 seconds
Maximum throughput: 31.27 topics/second
Successful topic creations: 16/16

Benchmark completed with 32 clients.
Total time for 32 clients to create topics: 1.0334 seconds
Average time per client: 0.0323 seconds
Maximum throughput: 30.97 topics/second
Successful topic creations: 32/32

Benchmark completed with 64 clients.
Total time for 64 clients to create topics: 1.5457 seconds
Average time per client: 0.0242 seconds
Maximum throughput: 41.41 topics/second
Successful topic creations: 64/64

Benchmark completed with 128 clients.
Total time for 128 clients to create topics: 1.1013 seconds
Average time per client: 0.0000 seconds
Average time per client: 0.00000 seconds
```



Repeating Step 2 for all the other APIs:

2) deleteTopic() api.

After successfully creating all the topics, and concurrently deleting them, my server started crashing for few of the test cases. Here is the output with throughput. And the chart.

```
benchmark_deleteTopic.py > benchmark_deleteTopic.py M × 1

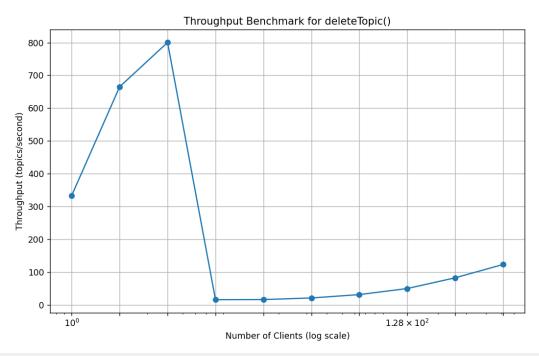
benchmark_deleteTopic.py > ...

You_seconds ago [1 author (You)

1 import time
2 import threading
3 from api_library.Publisher import Publisher
4 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
5
6 s Function to create a topic once
7 def create_topic_benchmark(topic_name):
8 try:

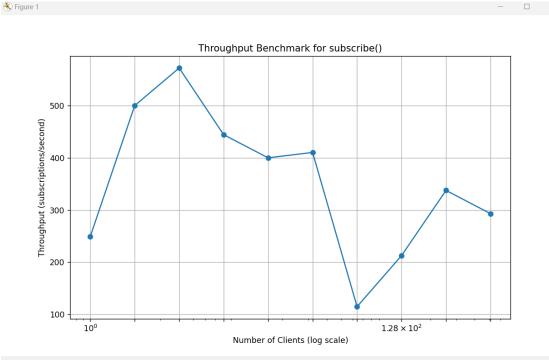
PROBLEMS OUTRUT DEBUGCONSOLE TERMINAL FORTS GITLENS COMMENTS

Error in communication with server: [WinError 10054] An existing connection was forcibly closed by the remote host Error in communication with server: [WinError 10054] An existing connection was forcibly closed by the remote host Error in communication with server: [WinError 10054] An existing connection was forcibly closed by the remote host Error in communication with server: [WinError 10054] An existing connection was forcibly closed by the remote host Error in communication with server: [WinError 10054] An existing connection was forcibly closed by the remote host Error in communication with server: [WinError 10054] An existing connection was forcibly closed by the remote host Error in communication with server: [WinError 10054] An existing connection was forcibly closed by the remote host Error in communication with server: [WinError 10054] An existing connection was forcibly closed by the remote host Error in communication with server: [WinError 10054] An existing connection was forcibly closed by the remote host Error in communication with server: [WinError 10054] An existing connection was forcibly closed by the remote host Error in communication with server: [WinError 10054] An existing connection was forcibly closed by the remote host Error in communication with server: [WinError 10054] An existing connection was forcibly closed by the remote host Error in communication with server: [WinError 10054] An existing connection was forcibly closed by the remote host Error in communication with server: [WinError 10054] An existing connection was forcibly closed by the remote host Error in communication with server: [WinError 100
```



3) benchmark subscribe.py:

```
benchmark_subscribe.py M X
benchmark_send.py
                                                                                                                  benchmark_delete
                  benchmark_createTopic.py
🥏 benchmark_subscribe.py > 🛇 subscribe_benchmark
      from api_library.Publisher import Publisher
from api_library.Subscriber import Subscriber
       def create_topic_benchmark(topic_name):
                 pub.registerPublisher()
                 start_time = time.time()
                 status = pub.createTopic(topic_name)
                end_time = time.time()
print(f"Topic '{topic_name}' created in {end_time - start_time:.4f} seconds")
                 return status, end_time - start_time
                 return f"Error: {e}", 0
       def subscribe_benchmark(topic_name, sid):
                sub.registerSubscriber()
start_time = time.time()
                 status = sub.subscribe(topic_name)
                end_time = time.time()
                return status, end_time - start_time
 28
              return f"Error: {e}", 0
       def benchmark_subscribe(num_clients, topic_name="Hello Kunal"):
            create_status, _ = create_topic_benchmark(topic_name)
if "Error" in create_status:
    print("Error creating the topic. Aborting benchmark.")
```



4) benchmark send():

Here we create the topic once, and then send multiple messages on the same topic to test the benchmark.

```
benchmark_createTopic.py
benchmark_subscribe.py M
benchmark_send.py >...

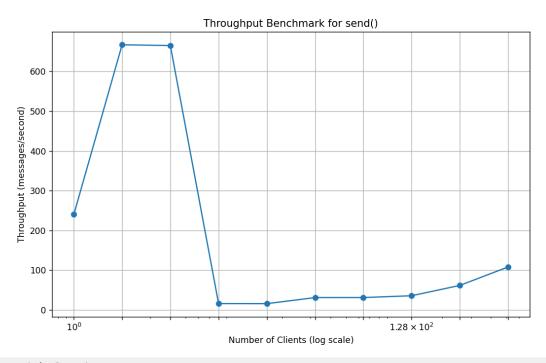
You Z minutes ago[1 author (You)
import time
import threading
import unid
from api_library.Publisher import Publisher
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def create_topic_once(topic_name):
    try:
        pub = Publisher()
        pub.registerPublisher()
        start_time = time.time()
        print("Error creating topic: (e)")
        return f"Error: (e)", 0

def send_benchmark(topic_name, message)
        end_time = time.time()
        pub.registerPublisher()
        start_time = time.time()
        print("Error creating topic: (e)")
        return f"Error: (e)", 0

def send_benchmark(topic_name, message)
        end_time = time.time()
        start_time = time.time()
        start_time = time.time()
        return f"Error: (e)", 0

def benchmark(topic_name, message)
        end_time = time.time()
        start_time = time.time()
```



5) benchmark pull()

```
benchmark_subscribe.py M
                                                                              benchmark_send.py M
                                                                                                                  benchmark_deleteTopic.py M
🕏 benchmark_pull.py > 🛇 benchmark_pull
        You, 53 seconds ago | 1 author (You) import time
       from api_library.Subscriber import Subscriber
import matplotlib as plt
        def pull_benchmark(topic_name, sid):
             try:
    sub = Subscriber()
                   sub.registerSubscriber()
                   start_time = time.time()
                messages = sub.pull(topic_name)
end_time = time.time()
return messages, end_time - start_time
        def benchmark_pull(num_clients, topic_name="Hello Kunal"):
             threads = []
results = []
start_time = time.time()
              for i in range(num_clients):
                   thread = threading.Thread(target=lambda idx=i: results.append(pull_benchmark(topic_name, idx + 1)))
                    threads.append(thread)
                   thread.join()
              total_time = time.time() - start_time
total_requests = num_clients
throughput = total_requests / total_time if total_time > 0 else 0
              success_count = sum(1 for result in results if "Error" not in result[0])
print(f"\nBenchmark completed with {num_clients} clients.")
print(f"Total time for {num_clients} clients to pull messages: {total_time:.4f} seconds")
```

PING PONG TEST FILE:

Here we got throughput of 550 messages/second.

DETAILED DESIGN OF THE CODE

1. Purpose of the Code

The main purpose of this code is to implement and test a **Publisher-Subscriber** system in which:

- **Publishers** can create topics and send messages to those topics.
- **Subscribers** can subscribe to topics and receive messages from those topics.

The goal of this system is to facilitate message exchange between multiple clients, where one or more publishers can publish messages to specific topics, and multiple subscribers can subscribe to these topics and receive the published messages.

2. Publisher and Subscriber Interaction

This system follows the **Publish-Subscribe Model**, where:

- A **Publisher** creates a topic and sends messages to that topic.
- A **Subscriber** subscribes to a topic to receive messages from it.

3. Publisher Class Overview

The Publisher class is responsible for allowing a client to register as a publisher, create topics, and send messages to those topics.

Key Methods of the Publisher Class:

1. registerPublisher():

- o Registers the client as a publisher with the server.
- The client must be registered as a publisher before interacting with any topics (i.e., creating topics or sending messages).

2. createTopic(topic_name):

- Creates a new topic with the given topic_name.
- o After creation, publishers can send messages to this topic.
- o This step ensures that a valid topic exists before sending any messages.

3. send(topic_name, message):

- Sends a message to the specified topic_name.
- All subscribers that are subscribed to this topic will receive the message.

4. Subscriber Class Overview

The Subscriber class is responsible for registering a client as a subscriber and subscribing to topics in order to receive messages.

Key Methods of the Subscriber Class:

1. registerSubscriber():

- o Registers the client as a subscriber with the server.
- The client must be registered as a subscriber before subscribing to topics.

2. subscribe(topic_name):

- Subscribes the client to a specified topic_name.
- Once subscribed, the client can receive messages published to this topic.

5. Server Interaction

The Publisher and Subscriber classes interact with the server using APIs like:

- **registerPublisher()**: Registers a publisher with the server.
- **registerSubscriber()**: Registers a subscriber with the server.
- **createTopic(topic_name)**: Instructs the server to create a new topic.
- **send(topic_name, message)**: Sends a message to a specific topic on the server.
- **subscribe(topic_name)**: Informs the server that the client wants to subscribe to a specific topic.

Server Architecture:

The server must maintain:

- **A list of topics**: Each topic is associated with a list of subscribers.
- **Message buffers**: For each topic, the server can store messages that can be distributed to the subscribers.

When a message is sent to a topic:

- The server places the message in the message queue for that topic.
- The message is delivered to all clients that are subscribed to that topic.

6. Message Flow in the Publish-Subscribe System

Let's break down the flow of how messages are published and subscribed to in this system:

1. Publisher Workflow:

• The publisher first registers itself using registerPublisher().

- o It creates a topic using createTopic().
- The publisher then sends messages to that topic using send().

2. Subscriber Workflow:

- o The subscriber registers itself using registerSubscriber().
- o The subscriber subscribes to a topic using subscribe().
- o Once subscribed, the subscriber can receive any message published to that topic.

3. **Message Distribution**:

- The server manages the topics and subscribers.
- When a message is sent to a topic, the server pushes the message to all the subscribers that are registered to the topic.

7. Multithreading for Simultaneous Clients

To simulate multiple clients publishing or subscribing to a topic simultaneously, the code uses **threads**.

- **Threading** allows multiple clients (publishers or subscribers) to perform actions (e.g., sending messages or subscribing to a topic) concurrently.
- This is important when benchmarking performance, as it allows us to simulate a realworld scenario where multiple clients are interacting with the server at the same time.

8. Threading Example

In the benchmarking code, multiple threads are created using the threading. Thread class, and each thread simulates a client (either publisher or subscriber) interacting with the server.

```
For example:

for i in range(num_clients):

thread = threading.Thread(target=lambda idx=i:
results.append(subscribe_benchmark(topic_name, idx + 1)))

threads.append(thread)

thread.start()
```

- A new thread is created for each client using threading. Thread().
- Each thread runs the subscribe_benchmark() function, which simulates a client subscribing to a topic.