

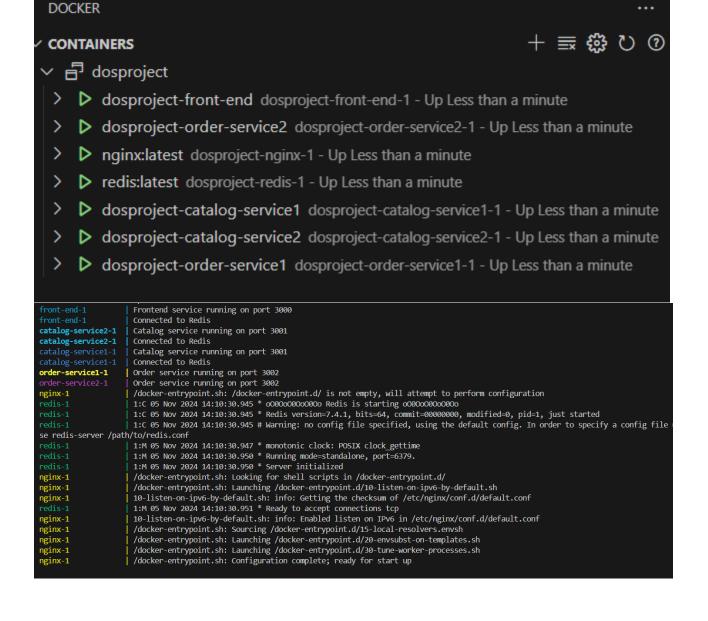
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Part1: Cache Consistency

Redis Cache Implementation

- **Description**: Integrated Redis to cache frequently accessed data, reducing load on the catalog service and improving response times.
- Implementation: Cached responses for specific routes (like /search/:topic and /info/:item_number) using Redis. Implemented caching with a TTL (time-to-live) of 1 hour for each entry.



```
const redisClient = redis.createClient({ url: 'redis://redis:6379' });
redisClient.connect()
   .then(() => console.log("Connected to Redis"))
   .catch((err) => console.error("Redis connection error", err));

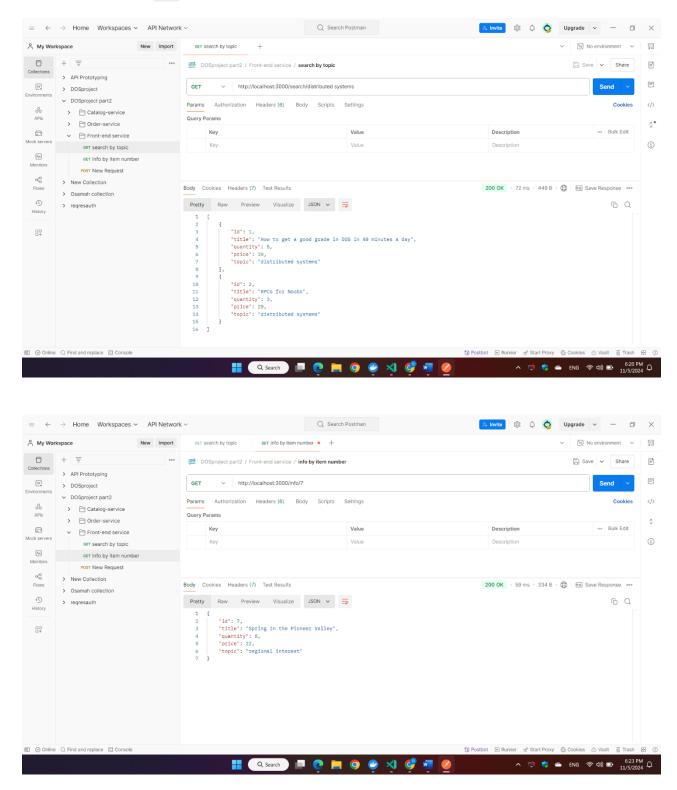
// Middleware to log requests (optional for debugging)
function logToFile(message) {
   fs.appendFile('./logs.txt', message + '\n', (err) => {
      if (err) {
      console.error(`Failed to log message: ${err.message}`);
      }
   });
}
```

```
app.get('/search/:topic', async (req, res) => {
 const topic = req.params.topic;
 const cacheKey = `search:${topic}`;
 const cachedData = await redisClient.get(cacheKey);
 if (cachedData) {
   const logMessage = "Serving from cache";
   logToFile(logMessage);
   console.log(logMessage);
   return res.json(JSON.parse(cachedData));
 try {
   const response = await axios.get(`http://nginx/catalog/search/${topic}`);
   const data = response.data;
   await redisClient.setEx(cacheKey, 3600, JSON.stringify(data)); // Cache for 1 hour
   const logMessage = `Search for topic '${req.params.topic}' returned: ${JSON.stringify(data)}`;
    logToFile(logMessage);
   console.log(logMessage);
   res.json(data);
  } catch (error) {
    res.status(500).json({ message: 'Error fetching data', error: error.message });
```

Cache Invalidation Mechanism

- **Description**: Added a cache invalidation mechanism to keep cached data up-to-date when data changes occur.
- **Implementation**: Invalidated cache entries after a purchase or catalog update by deleting the relevant Redis cache keys.

When i send get request the first time, before Caching the data:



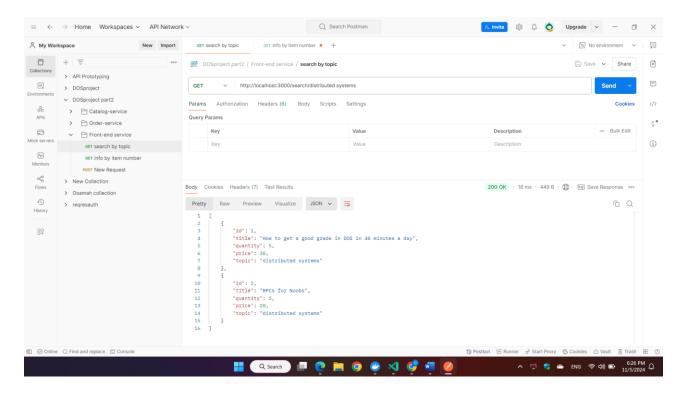
Q1) Compute the average response time (query/buy) of your new systems. What is the response time with and without caching?

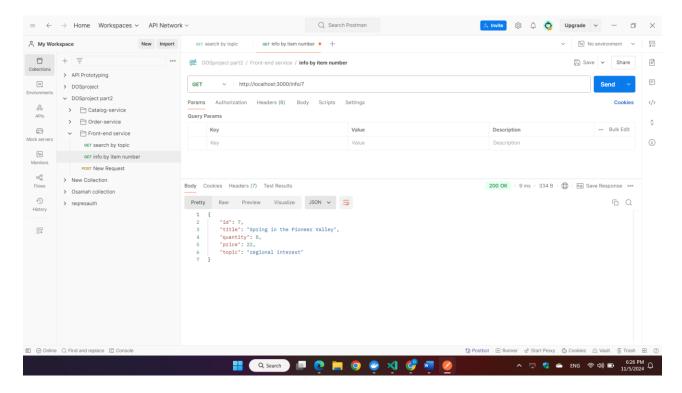
Answers

o for info: 59ms

o for search: 72ms

· With Cache:





Q2) How much does caching help?

- Answers
 - o for info: 9ms, 59/9 -> 6.55 Faster than without cache
 - o for search: 16ms, 72/16 -> 4.5 Faaster than without using cache

Invalidate Message

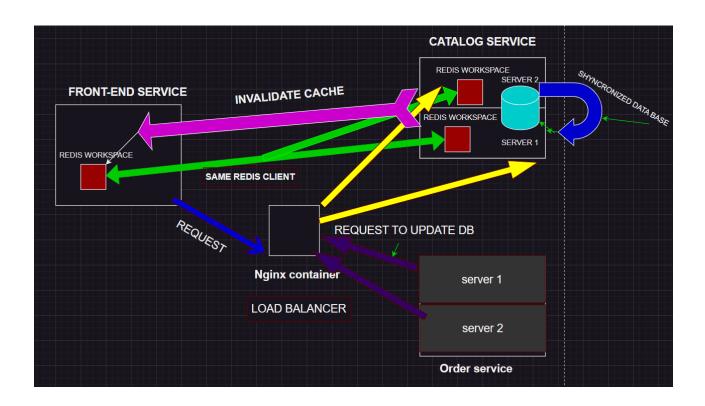
When the key is in cache really:

```
catalog-service1-1 | Request to Update a book 7: {"id":7,"title":"Spring in the Pioneer Valley","quantity":1000,"price":200000,"topic":"regional interest"}
nginx-1 | 172.18.0.1 - - [05/Nov/2024:16:33:23 +00000] "PATCH /catalog/info/7 HTTP/1.1" 200 105 "-" "PostmanRuntime/7.42.0"
catalog-service1-1 | Cache invalidated for item 7
```

When it aren't in the cache:

```
nginx-1 | 172.18.0.1 - - [05/Nov/2024:16:34:58 +0000] "PATCH /catalog/info/6 HTTP/1.1" 200 99 "-" "PostmanRuntime/7.42.0" catalog-service1-1 | Request to Update a book 6: {"id":6,"title":"why theory classes are so hard","quantity":1000,"price":20000, "topic":"education"} catalog-service1-1 | Cache for item 6 was not found, no invalidation needed.
```

System Hierarchy:



Part2: Loadbalance with NGINX

I Used Nginx to acheive loadbalance, each service exist in it's seperate Docker Container and it has own Inerface & Port to communicate with other services, Below my File Configuration for NGINX

```
nginx.conf
      events {}
      http {
        upstream catalog_service {
          server catalog-service1:3001;
          server catalog-service2:3001;
        upstream order_service {
          server order-service1:3002;
          server order-service2:3002;
        server {
          listen 80;
          # Forward catalog requests, stripping "/catalog"
          location /catalog/ {
            rewrite ^/catalog/(.*) /$1 break;
            proxy_pass http://catalog_service;
 21
          # Forward order requests, stripping "/order"
          location /order/ {
            rewrite ^/order/(.*) /$1 break;
            proxy_pass http://order_service;
```

Part3: Dockerize your Application (Optional part)

```
| version: '3' | vers
```

