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Topic	PA1

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Requirement:

The assignment is a Publisher Subscriber System in JAVA language.

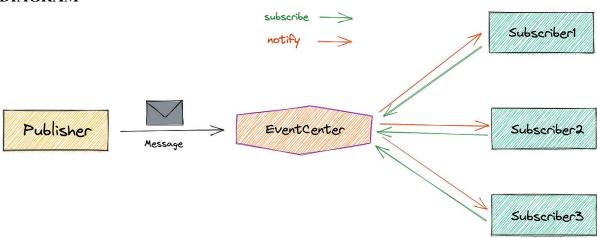
Tools Used:

Maven, Gradle, XChart, JavaFX, SpringBoot

What exactly is a Publisher Subscriber System?

A publisher-subscriber system is a messaging pattern where publishers send messages to a topic without knowing who subscribes to it. Subscribers express interest in specific topics and receive messages published to those topics. This decouples the sender and receiver, allowing for scalable and flexible communication. It's commonly used in event-driven architectures, messaging systems, and real-time applications.

DIAGRAM



Structure of the code:

The requirement according to the PA1 document states that we can divide the structure of the code into three different parts:

1. ClientAPILibrary

Client API Library has three files in total, one which declares an interface for the publisher and its functionalities, the client API implementation implements that interface and the client API controller renders that implementation into https REST APIs.

2. ClientProgram

The client program pulls the functions together for publisher and the subscriber individually, verifying its very basic functionality that is:

- Registering a publisher on the server. It has been assigned a specific format that is **PUB-#num**. Each time someone hits that endpoint, a new publisher with a counter++ equals to the #num is created.
- It later pulls the function to register a topic under the publisher.
- The publisher can **push a message to the pool of messages** using the push message to pool functionality.

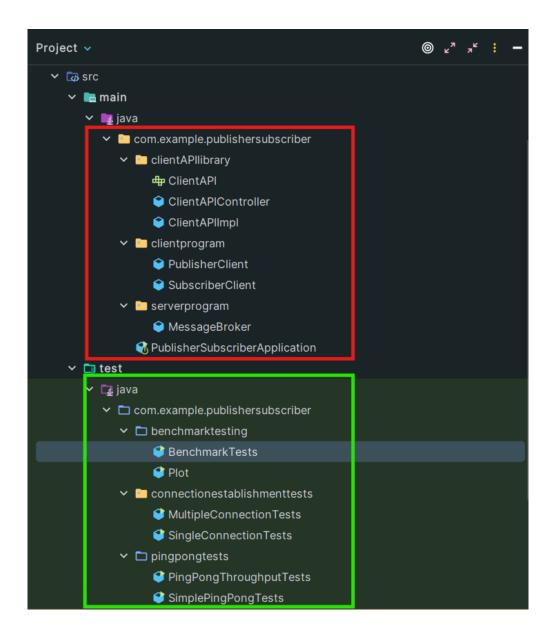
- Registering the subscriber on the server. It has been assigned a specific format that is **SUB-#num**. Each time someone hits that endpoint, a new subscriber with a counter++ equals to the #num is created.
- The subscriber then is able to **subscribe to a topic**.
- A **subscriber can pull the messages from the pool**, by providing its subscriber Id and the topic it wants to pull the freshly pushed messages from.
- Basically, if a message is read by SUB-1 and not read by SUB-2, it will always stay in the memory. We use flagging concept to log if the message is read by all the subscriber or not, or what subscriber Ids have already read the message.
- Once, a set of pushed messages are read by all the publishers, it is referred to as junk and then the junk is **dumped from the buffer memory**.

3. ServerProgram

The server program maintains the anonymity of the communication. It hides the details of message transportation from the users that is the client programs do not have to take care of the connection establishments. The message broker file initialises a server like communication platform to hide the publishing details from the subscriber and vice versa. It also maintains the buffer for different topic and handles request from the clients.

This covers the Overview section requirements.

The structure of the project files are as follows:



The Process Description:

The functionality concludes by deploying the APIs in the below order:

- 1. registerPublisher()
- 2. createTopic(PID, String topic)
- 3. deleteTopic(Pid, String topic, String message)
- 4. send(PID, String topic, String message)
- 5. registerSubscriber()
- 6. subscribeTopic(SID, String topic)
- 7. List<String> pullMessages(SID, String topic)

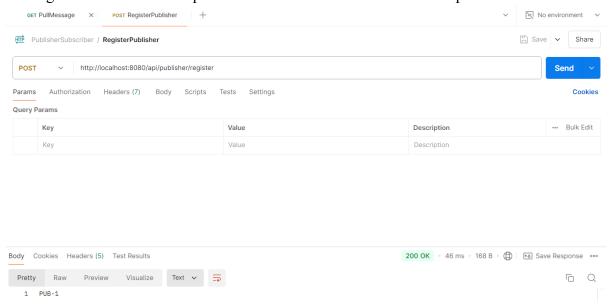
Below is the screenshot of the working APIs and the fulfilment of basic functionalities of the assignment:

This covers the Client API implementation requirements.

Register Publisher API

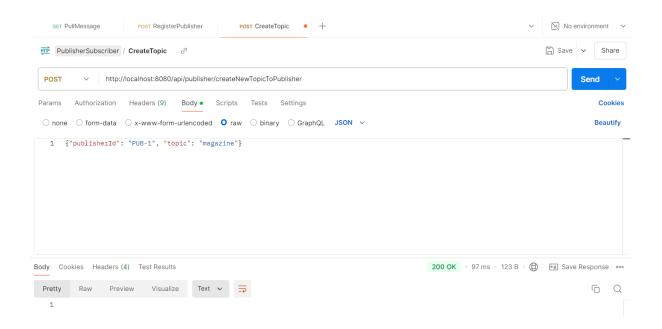
cURL: curl --location --request POST 'http://localhost:8080/api/publisher/register'

The register API return a unique ID which allows the client to act as a publisher or subscriber.



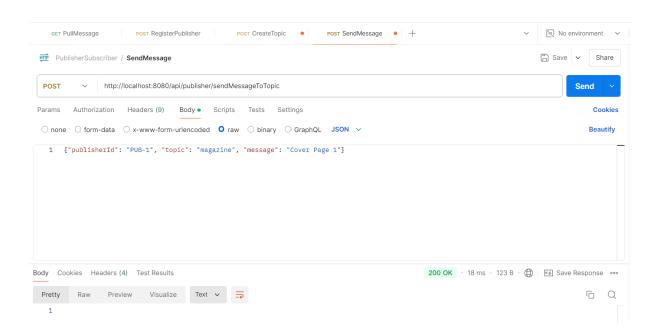
Create Topic API:

```
cURL: curl --location 'http://localhost:8080/api/publisher/createNewTopicToPublisher' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data '{"publisherId": "PUB-1", "topic": "magazine"}'
```



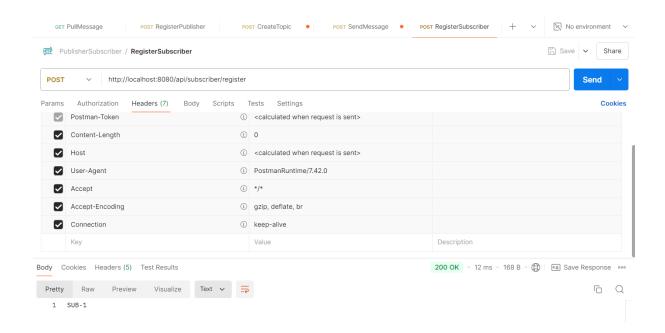
Send Message API:

cURL: curl --location 'http://localhost:8080/api/publisher/sendMessageToTopic' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data '{"publisherId": "PUB-1", "topic": "magazine", "message": "Cover Page 1"}'



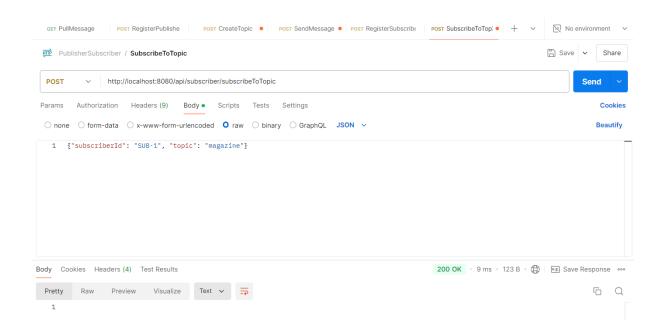
Register Subscriber API:

cURL: curl --location --request POST 'http://localhost:8080/api/subscriber/register'



Subscribe to topic API

cURL: curl --location 'http://localhost:8080/api/subscriber/subscribeToTopic' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data '{"subscriberId": "SUB-1", "topic": "magazine"}'

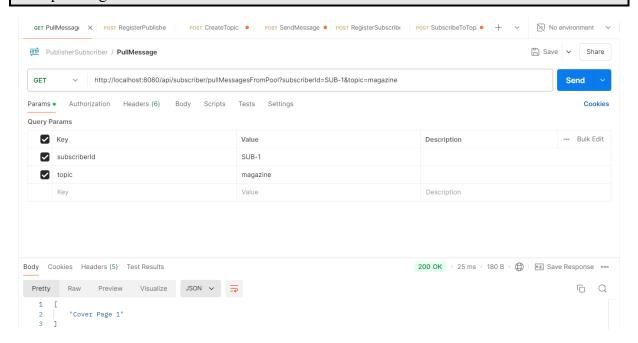


Pull messages from topic API

cURL: curl --location

'http://localhost:8080/api/subscriber/pullMessagesFromPool?subscriberId=SUB-

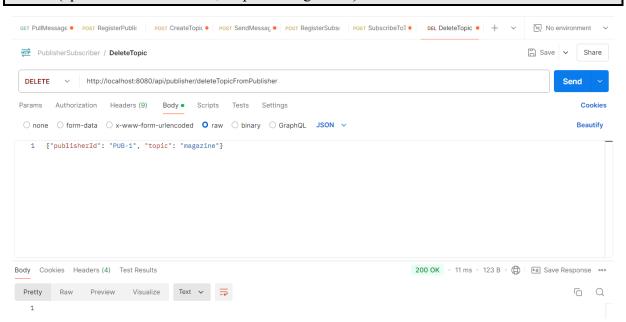
1&topic=magazine'



Delete Topic API

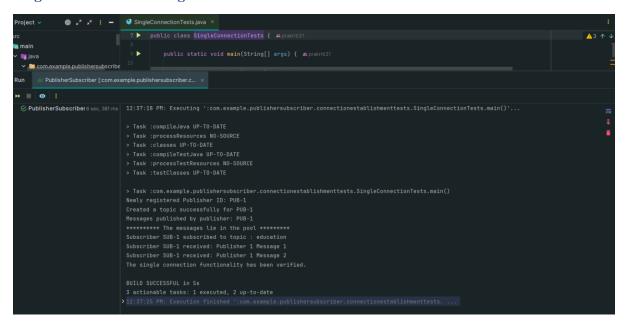
cURL: curl --location --request DELETE

'http://localhost:8080/api/publisher/deleteTopicFromPublisher' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data '{"publisherId": "PUB-1", "topic": "magazine"}'



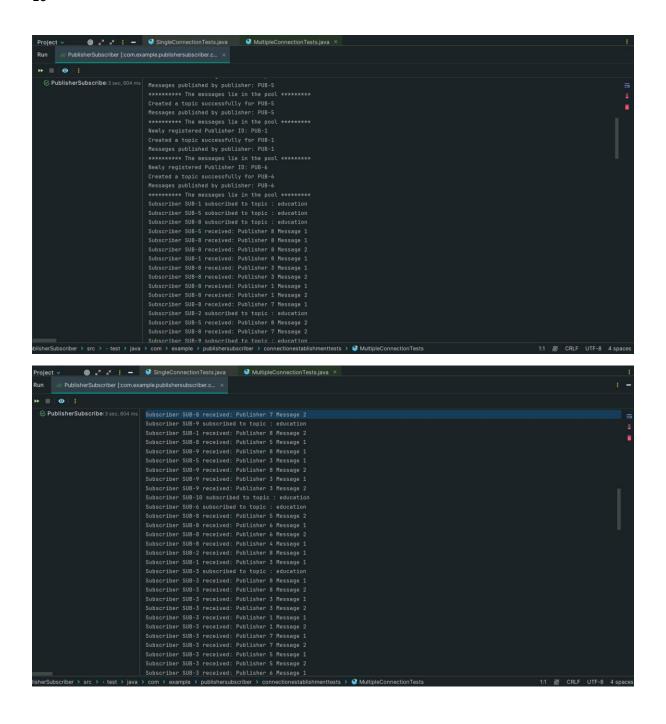
Testing Results:

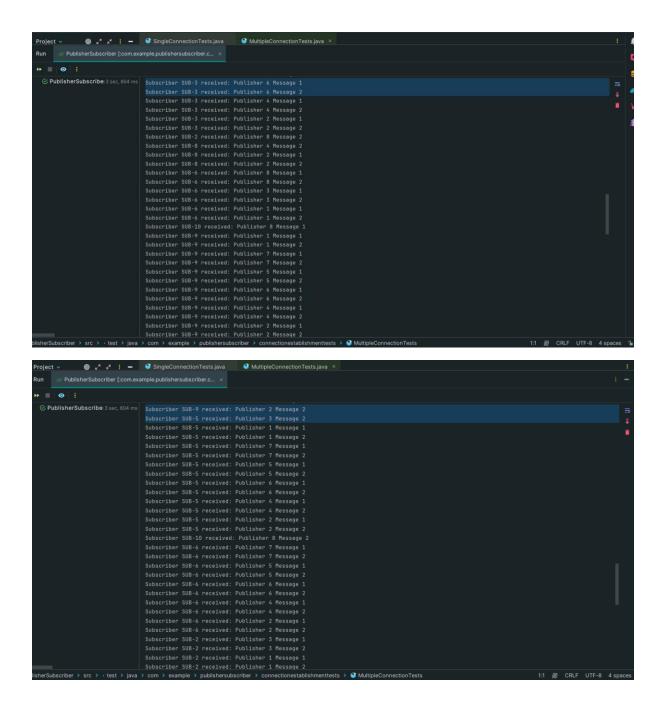
Single Connection Testing

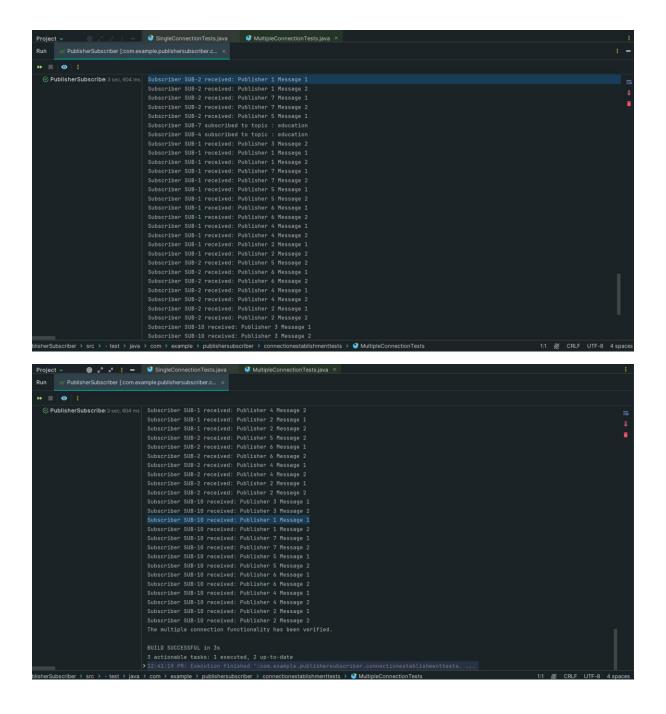


This tests the grounded basic functionality of the code that is one publisher-one subscriber system and just verifies the message receival on the subscriber's end.

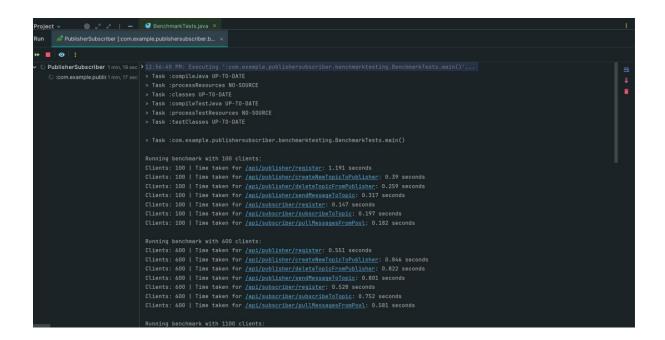
Multiple Connection Testing

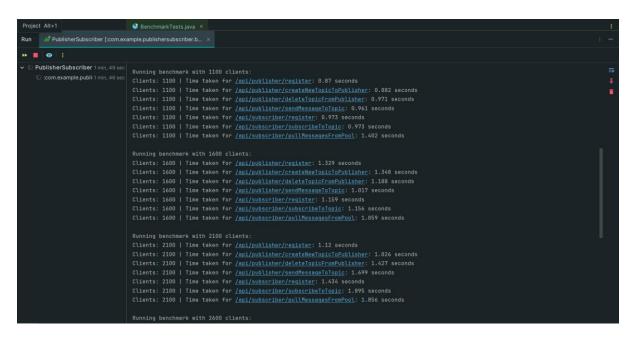


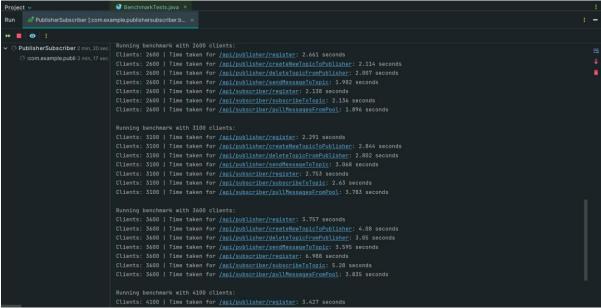


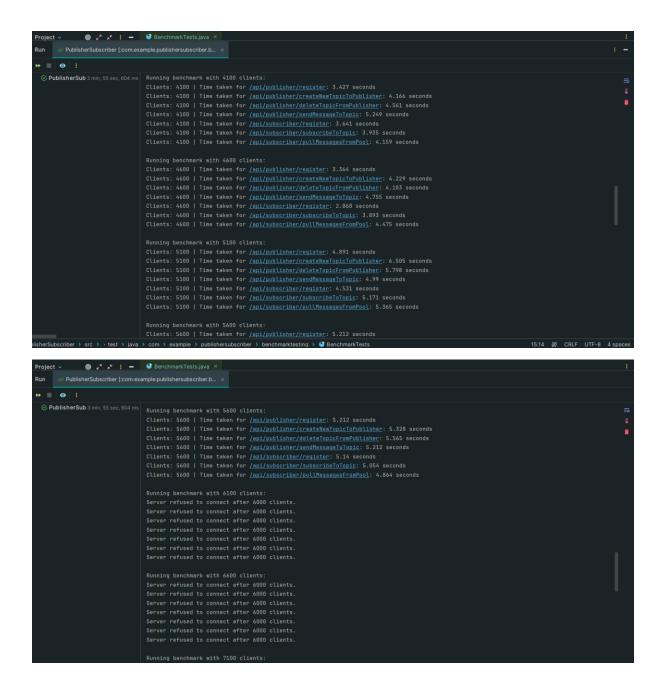


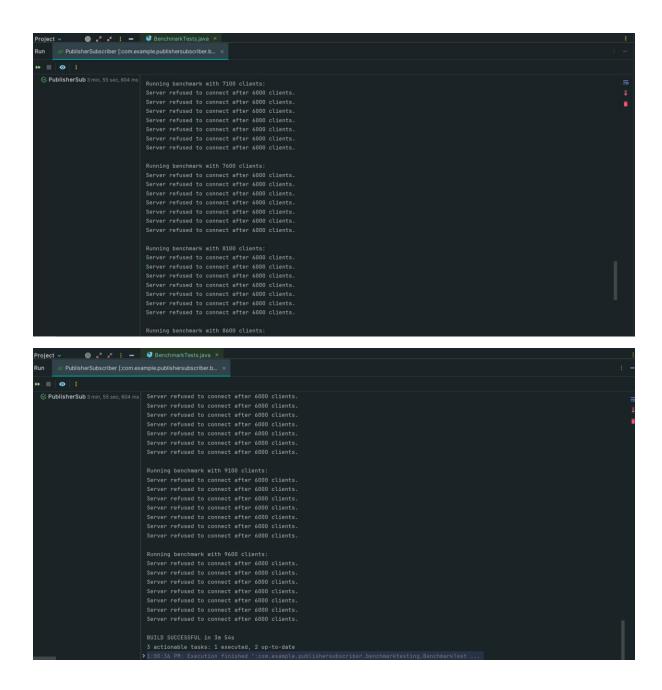
Benchmark Testing Results





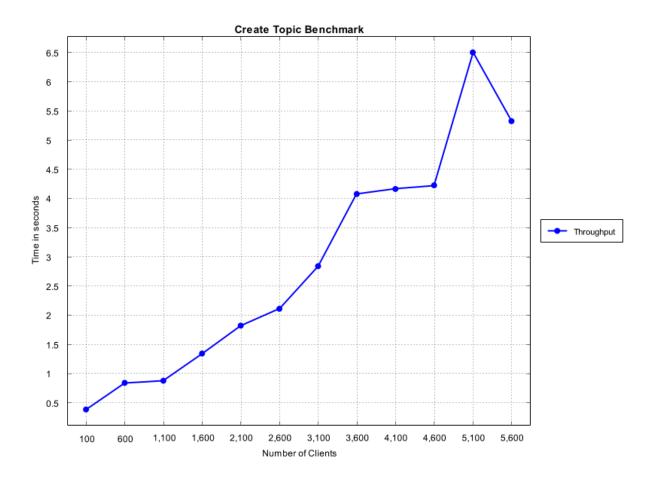


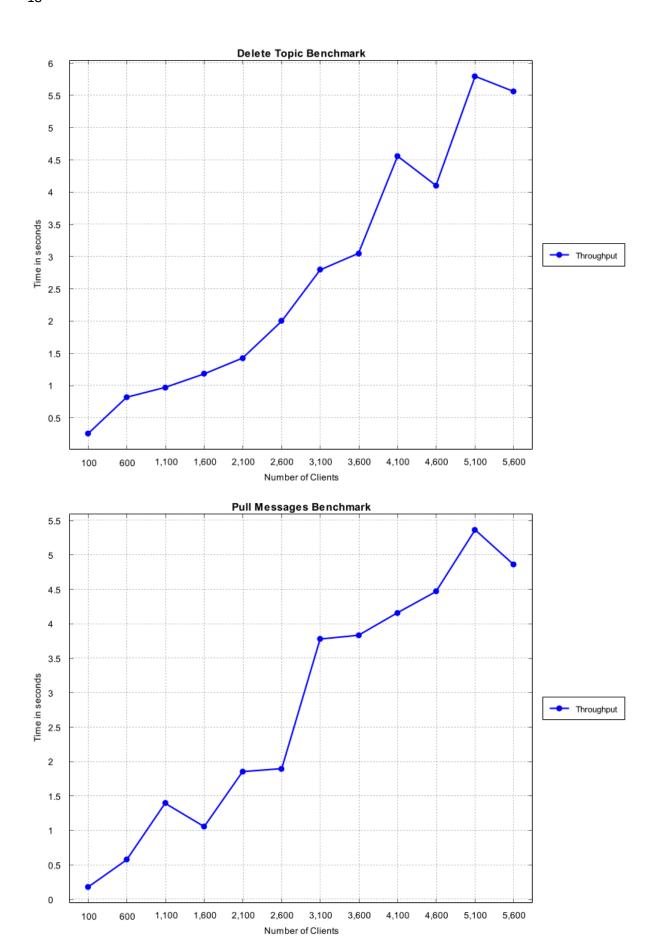


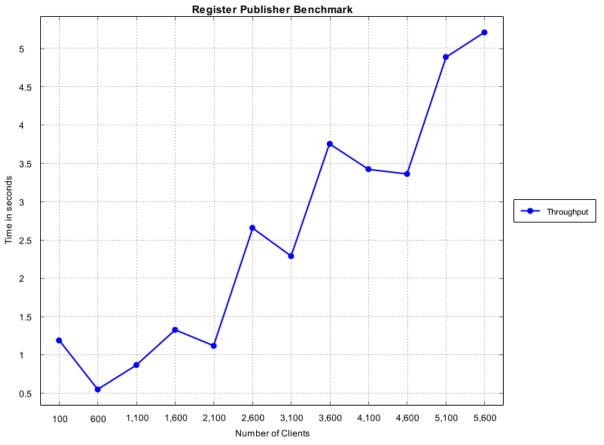


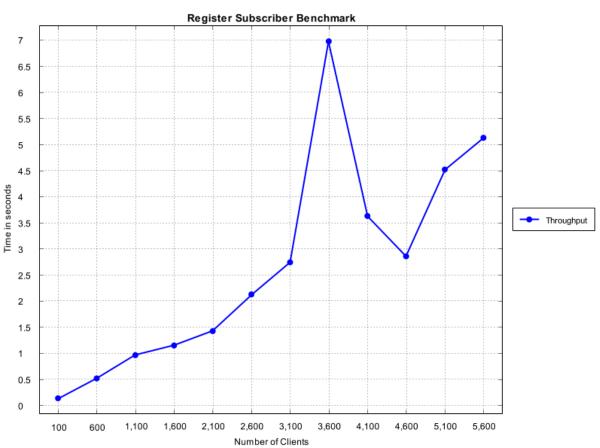
This saves the values to csv files in root folder and the Plot.java file, when run, plots a graph for each API plotting its benchmark results between time in seconds and the number of clients.

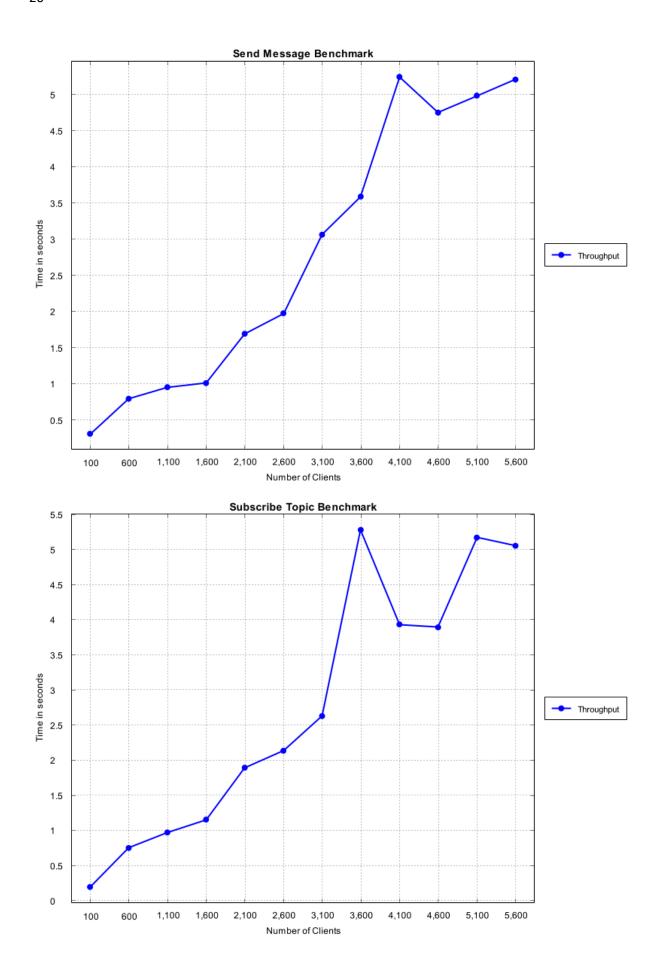
Screenshot of each benchmarked graph is as follows:











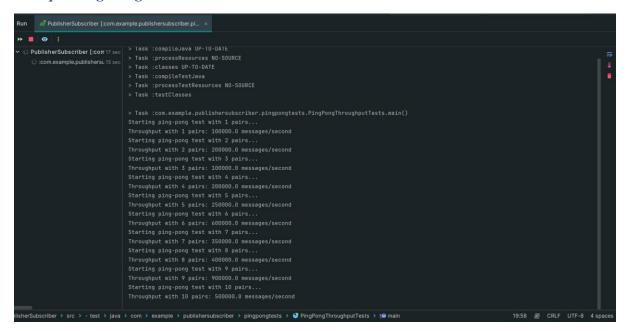
Ping Pong Testing

Ping Pong testing in a publisher-subscriber system is used to evaluate the round-trip communication efficiency between the publisher and subscriber. It involves sending a message from the publisher to the subscriber and having the subscriber respond back to the publisher, simulating a ping-pong-like exchange of messages. The purpose of this test is to measure latency, throughput, and the overall performance of the message broker, ensuring that messages are delivered and acknowledged in a timely manner. This helps assess how well the system can handle continuous back-and-forth communication under various loads, ensuring low-latency message exchange, which is critical in real-time applications.

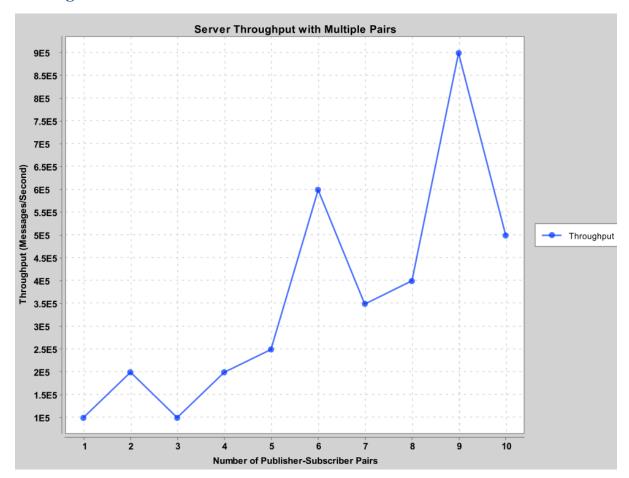
Ping Pong testing in this context is applicable to all 7 APIs of the publisher-subscriber system. It assesses the round-trip communication between the client (either publisher or subscriber) and the server for each API operation, such as registering a publisher, creating or deleting a topic, sending messages, registering a subscriber, subscribing to topics, and pulling messages. The goal is to measure the time taken for a request to travel from the client to the server and back, ensuring that all components, including the message broker and RESTful endpoints, function efficiently under load. This helps determine the overall latency and throughput of the system for different operations.

Single Ping Pong Testing:

Multiple Ping Pong Test interaction:



Plotting the observation:



NOTE:

For all the throughput testing, since I have made use of the SpringBoot server, the load it is able to take maxes out even 10000 clients which takes around 15 minutes to run on my system. So, I am just plotting a graph and not choking the connection.

CONCLUSION:

The graph plots for each API in the publisher-subscriber system are likely to show the performance of the system under increasing client load. The key metric being plotted is the time taken (in seconds) on the Y-axis against the number of clients on the X-axis.

Expected Graph Patterns for Each API:

1. Register Publisher API:

- Graph Title: "Register Publisher Benchmark"
- Expected Behaviour: Initially, as the number of clients increases, the time taken should increase slightly but stay relatively low since registering a publisher is a lightweight operation. However, as the number of clients grows, the time taken could rise exponentially due to bottlenecks or resource contention.
- Shape: Slight upward curve, with potential exponential rise after a large number of clients.

2. Create Topic API:

- Graph Title: "Create Topic Benchmark"
- Expected Behaviour: Similar to registering publishers, creating a topic is a lightweight task. The time taken should remain low for a smaller number of clients but will increase as concurrency rises.
- Shape: Gradually increasing curve, with sharper rise at high client counts.

3. Delete Topic API:

- Graph Title: "Delete Topic Benchmark"
- Expected Behaviour: Deleting a topic might take slightly longer than creating one, as it may require updating multiple internal structures. The time will increase with the number of clients, especially at higher loads.
- Shape: Similar to the "Create Topic" graph, but may rise more steeply at higher client counts.

4. Send Message API:

- Graph Title: "Send Message Benchmark"
- Expected Behaviour: Sending messages is expected to show a clear upward trend as the number of clients increases. This API requires interacting with the

- message broker, which could cause bottlenecks when handling a large number of concurrent messages.
- Shape: Steeper upward curve compared to registration or topic operations, especially at higher loads.

5. Register Subscriber API:

- Graph Title: "Register Subscriber Benchmark"
- Expected Behaviour: Similar to the "Register Publisher" benchmark, registering a subscriber is relatively fast but could slow down under heavy client loads.
- Shape: Slightly increasing curve, with a possible steep rise after hitting a client threshold.

6. Subscribe Topic API:

- Graph Title: "Subscribe Topic Benchmark"
- Expected Behaviour: Subscribing to a topic involves updating subscription lists, which can take time as the number of topics and subscribers grows. The graph might show a moderate upward curve, especially as the system handles more clients.
- Shape: Gradual increase, potentially sharper at higher client counts.

7. Pull Messages API:

- Graph Title: "Pull Messages Benchmark"
- Expected Behaviour: Pulling messages may show the most significant increase in time taken, as it depends on the number of messages in the pool, the size of the messages, and the number of clients trying to access the pool. Under high loads, the time taken could spike dramatically.
- Shape: A steeper rise compared to the other APIs, with potential spikes under heavy load.

Overall Expected Behaviour:

- ✓ Initial Phase (lower number of clients): All APIs should exhibit relatively low and stable response times.
- ✓ Mid-Range Phase (medium client load): The curves will begin to show a gradual rise in time taken as more clients interact with the system concurrently.
- ✓ High Load Phase (large number of clients): At some point, the response time will increase exponentially as system bottlenecks or server resource limits are hit.

The send message and pull messages operations are likely to show more dramatic increases compared to registration or topic-related operations.