Design Document for SNS (Social Networking System)

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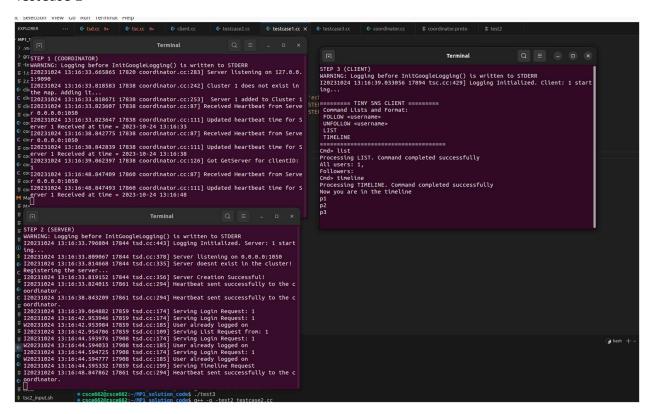
Video Recordings of Testcases:

- TestCase 1 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eOA9xZdxIcA&ab_channel=PavitraMalhotra
- TestCase 2- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WpSboE8CGvY&ab_channel=PavitraMalhotra

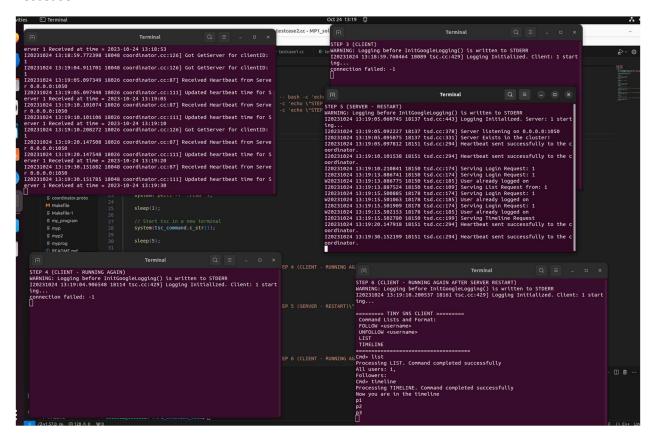
 TestCase 3 -https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=acYge_eQF9U&ab_channel=PavitraMalhotra

TestCase Screenshots:

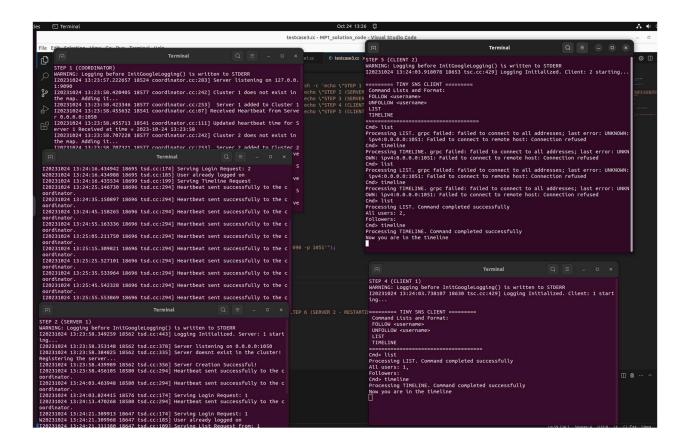
TestCase 1



TestCase 2



TestCase 3



How to run the program:

I have made the test scripts to run the program for the testcases. Testscripts are named – testcase1.cc , testcase2.cc and testcase3.cc

Commands to run:

Coordinator - ./coordinator -p 9090

Server - ./tsd -c [ClusterID] -s [ServerID] -h localhost -k 9090 -p 3000

Client - ./tsc -h localhost -k 9090 -u [ClientUsername]

Objective

The aim of this task is to utilize understanding of Google Protocol Buffers and gRPC in developing a basic Social Networking Service (SNS) system. This system mirrors popular platforms such as Facebook or Twitter, permitting users to share and receive status updates. Important points to take into account encompass:

- **User Modes**: Users operate in two modes, namely "command mode" and "timeline mode." When the client program starts, it begins in command mode, enabling users to execute commands like FOLLOW, UNFOLLOW, LIST, and TIMELINE.
- **Following**: Users can follow other users using the FOLLOW command. When a user posts an update, their followers can see it on their timelines. The FOLLOW command links the current user to the specified user's timeline, with followers only seeing new posts.
- **Unfollowing**: The UNFOLLOW command removes the current user from another user's timeline.
- **Listing Users**: The LIST command retrieves lists of existing users and users who follow the current user.
- **Timelines**: Each user has their own timeline and can post updates to it. The TIMELINE command switches a user from command mode to timeline mode, allowing them to post updates to their timeline and their followers' timelines. Once in TIMELINE mode, users cannot return to command mode.
- **Timeline View**: Followers see the last 20 posts, which include the username, posting time, and the actual posting content.
- Coordinator: Servers first register themselves to the coordinator cluster and clients first connect to coordinator to get cluster and serverID and then clients connect to that server.

1. Coordinator

Introduction

The Coordinator is a crucial component in a distributed system designed to manage and coordinate multiple server instances. Its primary responsibilities include registering servers, monitoring their heartbeats to determine their availability, providing information about active servers to clients, and facilitating communication between clients and servers. This document outlines the design and functionality of the Coordinator component.

Coordinator Components Overview

Server Registration

- Servers register themselves with the Coordinator upon startup.
- Registration includes server identification (ID), hostname, port, and cluster information.
- The Coordinator stores server information in a data structure organized by cluster IDs.

Heartbeat Monitoring

- The Coordinator continually monitors the heartbeats of registered servers.
- Heartbeats are sent by servers at regular intervals to signal their availability.
- Servers that miss heartbeats for an extended period are marked as inactive.

Cluster Management

- Servers are grouped into clusters based on their cluster IDs.
- Each cluster has a vector of server nodes, each representing a registered server.
- The Coordinator maintains a map that associates cluster IDs with server vectors.

Client Interaction

- Clients contact the Coordinator to request information about active servers.
- Clients provide their unique IDs, and the Coordinator assigns them to clusters.
- The Coordinator responds with the hostname and port of an available server in the client's cluster.

CoordServiceImpl Implementation

Heartbeat

- The Heartbeat method receives heartbeats from servers.
- It updates the last heartbeat time for the respective server and marks it as active.
- The method also confirms the receipt of the heartbeat.

GetServer

- The GetServer method provides server information to clients.
- Clients pass their IDs to the Coordinator to request a server assignment.
- The Coordinator identifies the cluster based on the client's ID.
- If active servers are available in the cluster, the Coordinator assigns one to the client.
- If no active servers are found, it responds with a status indicating unavailability.

Exists

- The Exists method checks if a zNode (server) exists in a cluster.
- It verifies if a server with a given ID is registered in a specific cluster.

- If found, it responds with a status indicating existence.
- If not found, it responds with a status indicating non-existence.

Create

- The Create method registers a new zNode (server) in a cluster.
- It verifies if the server already exists in the cluster.
- If the server is already registered, it responds with a status indicating existence.
- If the server is not registered, it adds it to the cluster and responds with a status indicating success.

Heartbeat Monitoring

- A separate thread, checkHeartbeat, continually checks the heartbeats of registered servers
- It iterates through clusters and zNodes, marking zNodes with missed heartbeats as inactive.
- Servers with missed heartbeats longer than 10 seconds are marked as inactive.
- This thread runs in the background to ensure servers are monitored continuously.

Error Handling

- The system performs error checks on both the client and server sides.
- Client-side checks ensure that client commands adhere to the specified interface.
- Server-side checks handle errors such as file handling, non-existent users, login attempts with existing usernames, etc.

Concurrency

- The Coordinator is designed to handle multiple server and client interactions simultaneously.
- It utilizes threads to manage heartbeat monitoring and respond to client requests concurrently.

2. Overview

A Social Networking System is designed to enable communication between users through a Google RPC (gRPC) based client-server system. Users can login, follow each other, unfollow, post messages and view timelines of the users they follow. Coordinator handles the server registration and assigns clients the server to which they can connect.

3. Client and Server Components Overview

Client Program:

• Responsible for interacting with users and sending requests to the server.

- Provides command line interface for users to login, follow, unfollow, list users, post messages and see timeline.
- gRPC based communication is used to interact with the server.
- Login: Handles user authentication and logs in, setting the communication status accordingly.
- connectTo: Establishes a connection to the server and initializes the gRPC stub for service calls.
- processCommand: Parses user input to determine the requested action and returns an IReply with appropriate status.
- Follow: Sends a request to follow another user, updating the communication status based on the server response.
- UnFollow: Sends a request to unfollow a user, updating the communication status based on the server response.
- Timeline: Manages bidirectional communication with the server for realtime message updates in a separate thread.
- GetServer: Client connects to coordinator first to get the server info such as hostname and port. Client then connects to that server.

Server Program:

- Create: Server connects to coordinator first to register itself as a zNode in the coordinator cluster.
- Exists: Function to check if server already exists as a zNode in the coordinator cluster.
- sendHeartbeat: Server sends repeated heartbeats to the coordinator to let the coordinator know that its alive.
- Server acts as a centralized hub to manage user accounts, messages, and interaction.
- It listens to gRPC requests from different clients on a given port address.
- The server handles user login, follow, unfollow, list and timeline commands.
- User data, followers and messages are stored in the local memory.
- Login: Handles user authentication, allowing users to connect to the server.
- Follow: Establishes a following relationship between two users, allowing one user to follow the other.
- UnFollow: Removes a following relationship between two users, allowing one user to unfollow another.
- getClient: Retrieves a client object from the database based on the provided username.

- write_timeline: Appends a message to a user's timeline file, storing their activity.
- read_timeline: Reads the last 20 messages from a user's timeline file.
- Timeline: Manages bidirectional communication with the client for realtime message updates.

4. Client Program Components

- Client Class: This class acts as the heart of the client program. It has jobs like connecting to the server, understanding what users want to do, and keeping track of what's happening in the user's timeline.
- gRPC Communication: The client program uses gRPC to make a connection and ask the server for things. It talks to the server using special message formats called protobufs.
- Command Processing: The client program understands what the user wants to do, puts together requests to send to the server, and deals with the answers that come back from the server.
- Command Line User Interface: The client provides a command-line interface for users to input commands and view responses.

5. Server Program Components

- Initializing Client: The client initializes by providing a hostname, username, and port. It establishes a connection with the server.
- Login: The user logs in by sending a Login request to the server. The server checks if the user already exists and responds accordingly.
- Follow/Unfollow: The client sends messages to the server to follow or stop following someone. The server changes the connection between users meaning changes in the follower/following database structures and tells whether it worked or not.
- List Users: This command lists the users who are currently logged in.
- Timeline: Users can post messages and view their timeline. When a user posts a
 message, it is timestamped and stored. Other users who follow the poster
 receive the message in their timeline.
- gRPC Communication: The client and server communicate via gRPC using defined service methods, request, and response message types.

6. Error Handling

- System checks for errors both on client side and server side.
- Client side checks for command errors to make sure that client commands are in accordance with the given interface.
- Server side checks for errors such as file handling, non existent users, login attempts with existing usernames, etc.

7. Concurrency

- Server handles multiple clients at once, handling the login, follow, unfollow, etc., operations simultaneously.
- Server incorporates threads, to simultaneously read and write messages between the users when in timeline mode.

8. Conclusion

The SNS system provides a simple yet effective platform for users to connect, communicate, and share information with each other via centralized coordinator. It uses gRPC for efficient communication between clients and servers, ensuring real-time updates and interactions.