

Number of Clients	Latency of single-tier server	Latency of 2-tier server
5	0.41	0.55
8	0.40	0.59
10	0.41	0.56

Table 1: Time taken to process requests by clients for several number of concurrent clients

1 Performance Evaluation

We perform two experiments on our program. All experiments were performed on a 4-Core Intel Core i7-3610QM CPU with hyperthreading enabled and each core running at maximum frequency 3.30GHz. Our system was running Linux Kernel 4.11.12-100.fc24.x86_64. Since, hyperthreading is enabled, our system has 8 logical cores. In all our experiments, 100 get requests are sent by each client, with 50% incrementMedalTally and 50% getScore requests.

Latency of 2-tier server over Single tier server : In this experiment we measure the latency of every pull request performed by the server for several number of clients. Experiments are performed for both 2-tier front end and database server, and a single-tier server written in Lab1. In both cases there is only one server. Results are taken for 5,8,10 number of clients. Table 1 describes results for this experiment. We can see that the latency of 2-tier server is about 30% more than the latency of single tier server.

This experiment can be performed by first starting the server by executing `python server.py --n.servers 1`, then executing command `python evaluation_latency.py 5` and varying first command line argument of script from 5, 8, 10.

Load Balancing Test In this experiment, we evaluate the load balancing for our servers. We execute 20 clients on 1, 2, 3, and 4 servers. Table 2 shows our results for this experiment. As we can see in our results, there is some slight improvement in the response time, with increase in the number of servers. However, this is minimal because (i) the bottleneck now becomes the database server, of which there is only a single instance, and (ii) there is not much work which is done by the front end server, and hence, the cost of creating a new thread for every request does not really pay off because this thread only creates a new request to be sent to the database.

This experiment can be performed by first starting the server by changing the `n_servers` parameter of command `python server.py --n.servers 1` and then executing command `python evaluation.py 10`.

1.1 Clock Synchronization

For clock synchronization, our experiment is similar to the test case we used. Here, we set the clock offset for each front end server and database to a random

No. of Servers	Latency of each request(ms)
1	0.55
2	0.53
4	0.52
8	0.52
16	0.53

Table 2: Time taken to process requests by clients for 10 concurrent clients

value less than δ . We started 2 front end servers and one database server, all of which takes part in the berkely clock synchronization algorithm. In our case offset of servers are 2, 1, 7. After first iteration of synchronization started by server with offset 2, we get new times as 0, -1, -6, i.e. changed by offset 1. In this way we continue with clock synchronization. Clock synchronization can be executed by running dispatcher (and front end servers) by `python server.py --is_leader_election True --is_clock_sync True --is_raffle False` and database by `python server.py --is_leader_election True --is_clock_sync True`.

```
[abhi@quest2-011 src]$ python server.py --is_leader_election True --is_clock_sync True --is_raffle False
cmdargs, is_leader_election True
dispatcher leader election True
Starting server 0 at 127.0.0.1 6000
Enabling Leader Election
Enabling Clock Synchronization
Initial Offset of 127.0.0.1:6000 is 2
Starting server 1 at 127.0.0.1 6001
Enabling Leader Election
Enabling Clock Synchronization
Initial Offset of 127.0.0.1:6001 is 1
Running Front End HTTP Server
Press CTRL+C to exit
get all servers 127.0.0.1:5000
get all servers 127.0.0.1:5000
127.0.0.1 - - [03/Apr/2018 23:20:31] "GET /getAllServers/ HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [03/Apr/2018 23:20:31] "GET /getAllServers/ HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [03/Apr/2018 23:20:31] "GET /getLeaderElectionLock HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [03/Apr/2018 23:20:31] "GET /getLeaderElectionLock HTTP/1.1" 200 -
start new election 127.0.0.1:6000
newelection next server 127.0.0.1:4001
127.0.0.1 - - [03/Apr/2018 23:20:31] "GET /getAllServers/ HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [03/Apr/2018 23:20:31] "GET /passElection/127.0.0.1:6000/127.0.0.1:4001/0/1 HTTP/1.1" 200
127.0.0.1 - - [03/Apr/2018 23:20:31] "GET /passElection/127.0.0.1:6000/127.0.0.1:4001/127.0.0.1:6001/0/
127.0.0.1 - - [03/Apr/2018 23:20:31] "GET /releaseLeaderElectionLock HTTP/1.1" 200 -
I am the leader 127.0.0.1:6000
get all servers 127.0.0.1:5000
127.0.0.1 - - [03/Apr/2018 23:20:31] "GET /getAllServers/ HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [03/Apr/2018 23:20:31] "GET /getClock/2 HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [03/Apr/2018 23:20:31] "GET /setClock/1 HTTP/1.1" 200 -
Setting new time offset of 127.0.0.1:6001 = 0 changing offset with = 1
127.0.0.1 - - [03/Apr/2018 23:20:31] "GET /setClock/1 HTTP/1.1" 200 -
Setting new time offset of 127.0.0.1:6000 = -1 changing offset with = 1
All slaves changed with offset 1
```

Figure 1: Clock Synchronization Start

```

[abhi@localhost src]$ python database_server.py
Initial Offset of 127.0.0.1:4001 is 7
Running Database Server HTTP Server
Press CTRL+C to exit
127.0.0.1 - - [03/Apr/2018 23:20:31] "GET /passElection/127.0.0.1:6000/0 HTTP/1.1" 200 -
{"response": "success", "servers": ["127.0.0.1:6001", "127.0.0.1:6000", "127.0.0.1:4001"]}
127.0.0.1 - - [03/Apr/2018 23:20:31] "GET /getClock/2 HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [03/Apr/2018 23:20:31] "GET /setClock/1 HTTP/1.1" 200 -
Setting new time offset of 127.0.0.1:4001 = -6 changing offset with = 1

```

Figure 2: Clock Synchronization Start

1.2 Totally Ordered Multicast