# Team Project Presentation

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15-619 (Spring 2022)

#### Web Framework

Language: Java

Web Framework: Vert.x

Monolithic architectures

|                                  |                              |              | Effective RPS / Latency(ms) / CPU utilization |                          |                          |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Live test                        | Cluster                      | Web tier     | M1  | M2                       | М3                       |
| Phase 2                          | K8s                          | 5 m6i.large  | 216224.50/2.17/<br>~100%                      | 56709.80/7.34/<br>~100%  | 22631.08/17.70/<br>~100% |
| Phase 3                          | EKS<br>managed<br>nodegroups | 5 c6g.xlarge | 285291.98/1.34<br>(~ 60%-80%)                 | 120357.38/3.38/<br>~100% | 20734.08/19.26/<br>~40%  |
| Phase 3 live test: mixed queries |                              |              | 91117.49/2.38                                 | 40359.31/2.67            | 13823.66/3.74            |

#### **General Rules of Thumb**

- Only one initialization of some global constants / class / connections and reuse.
  - Team name, big int to mod in RSA
  - Zip deflator/inflator
  - JDBC connections
- Avoid string ops
  - Have predefined strings, as "memcpy" is cheaper.
  - Use bytes when possible.
- Use bit operation
- Precompute things that has a determined effect
- \*Better algorithm design (which we do not have time to discuss today).

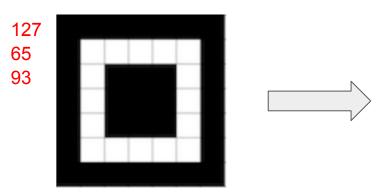
### M1 Specific Tricks

- Precompute things that has a determined effect
  - logistic mapping is a constant string to be XORed with
  - For both QR of size 21 and 25, the default output is always the same. (avoid filling 11101100 00010001!)
  - When filling the response, edit a copy of the default output based on an index map based on the detected matrix size and rotation.
- Code example:

### M1 Specific Tricks

- Use bit operation!
- Code example:

During decoding, brute force checking if the matrix matches the 8x8 block below starting at position (i,j):



```
for (int i = 0; i < 26; i++) {
    for (int j = 0; j < 26; j++) {
        // bit op
        if (((bin_int_list.get(i )>>j)&127) != 127)continue;
        if (((bin_int_list.get(i+1)>>j)&127) != 65)continue;
        if (((bin_int_list.get(i+2)>>j)&127) != 93)continue;
        if (((bin_int_list.get(i+3)>>j)&127) != 93)continue;
        if (((bin_int_list.get(i+4)>>j)&127) != 93)continue;
        if (((bin_int_list.get(i+5)>>j)&127) != 65)continue;
        if (((bin_int_list.get(i+6)>>j)&127) != 127)continue;
```

(Note that the matrix to be decoded is stored as a list of ints, as strings are expensive)

#### M2 Specific Tricks (useful but not completely original)

- Setup prespecified strings and use bit operation!
- Use bytes when possible.
- Code example: cchash

```
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         // string from bytes method guoted from :
         // https://stackoverflow.com/questions/5823290/how-best-to-convert-a-byte-array-to-a-string-buffer
         public static final byte[] HEX_ARRAY = "0123456789abcdef".getBytes(StandardCharsets.US_ASCII);
77
         public static String ccHash(String str, MessageDigest md)
             throws DataFormatException, UnsupportedEncodingException, NoSuchAlgorithmException{
78
79
             byte[] results SHA256 = md.digest(str.getBytes("UTF-8"));
80
             byte[] hexChars = new byte[8];
             for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
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                 int v = results_SHA256[j] & 0xFF;
                 hexChars[j * 2] = HEX_ARRAY[v >>> 4];
83
                 hexChars[j * 2 + 1] = HEX_ARRAY[v & 0x0F];
84
85
             return new String(hexChars, StandardCharsets.UTF 8);
```

## M2 Specific Tricks

 Check validity whenever has the chance, and terminate early if we already know the request is invalid.

# The End

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