



## RMI and You

### A User Level View of Babel RMI.

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- Built in Functions
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- Non Blocking/One way calls
- Structs
- Other protocols







### The Goals



### Transparency

interchangeability with classic Babel code

- Mostly successful
  - Very minor changes required in client code
  - No change required in server code

### Flexibility

allow users to use a variety of protocols

- Totally successful
  - any protocol that implements the Babel RMI API, OK!



## Register a protocol

The first thing a client need to do to use RMI is to add a protocol to use

### For example:

```
sidl.rmi.ProtocolFactory.addProtocol(
"simhandle", "sidlx.rmi.SimHandle")
```

This registers a "short name" to be used in URLs simhandle://faraway.com:9999



### New builtin functions

Simple Builtins

bool \_IsLocal() / bool \_isRemote()

- Returns true if the object is local/remote

string \_getURL()

- Returns the URL of the object
  - If the object is local, requires a local ORB



## New builtin functions The heart of RMI

void \_exec(string name,

Deserializer inArgs,

Serializer outArgs)

- Method dispatch by name.
- Passes args by serializer



## RMI/Classic Differences Remote Creation

Concrete objects can be remotely created with:

\_create[Remote](string URL)

- Creates on object on the server given by the URL.
- The URL is protocol specific
- Example URL simhandle://foo.com:9999/1000



## RMI/Classic Differences Remote Connection

Objects that exist on a remote server can be connected to with:

### \_connect(string URL)

- The URL must include a object ID string
- Can connect as either an object and an interface
- Example URL simhandle://foo.com:9999/1000



# RMI/Classic Differences Passing objects/arrays remotely

foo.Bar method(foo.Quux x)

- Will pass objects by reference

copy foo.Bar method(copy foo.Quux x)

- Will serialize objects
  - The objects must implement sidl.rmi.Serializable

Arrays are always passed by serialization



## RMI/Classic Differences

Passing local objects to remote servers

Passing an local object remotely by reference requires a local ORB

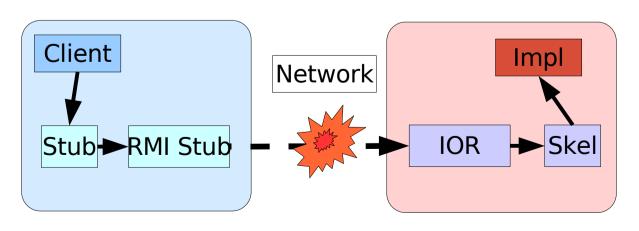
```
url = "simhandle://localhost:"+port;
orb = sidlx.rmi.SimpleOrb._create();
orb.init(url, 1);
long tid = orb.run();
sidl.rmi.ServerInfo si = orb;
sidl.rmi.ServerRegistry.registerServer(si);
```



## General UI Changes Exceptions

## Any remote call may throw an exception, so all calls now throw RuntimeException

- New RuntimeException incudes:
  - NetworkException
  - MemoryException
  - Pre/Post Exception
  - IOException





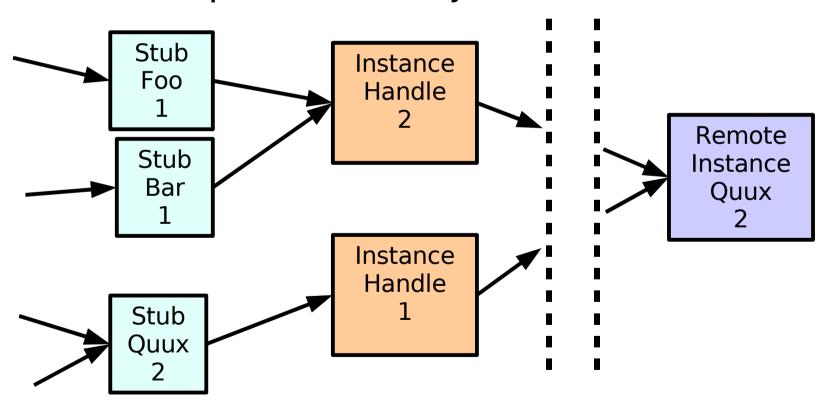
As of Babel 0.11, cast addrefs the object being cast. Let's see why RMI needs it.

```
package example Version 0.1 {
  interface Foo {}
  class Bar implements-all Foo {}
  class Quux extends Bar {}
}
```



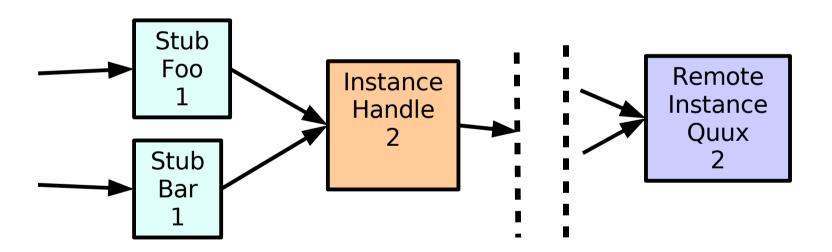


Example of RMI object structure:





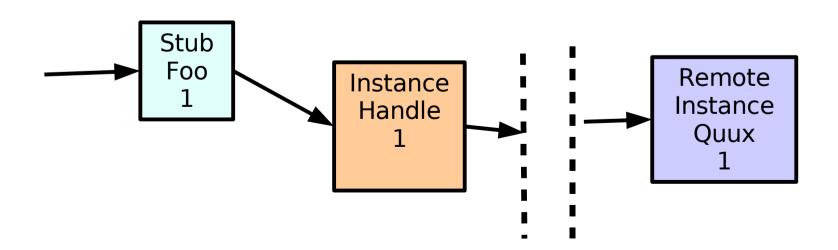
How did we get this funky construct?





### First we remotely connect Quux as a Foo

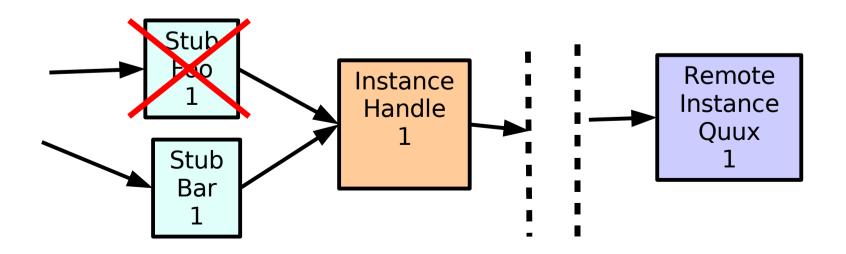
- quux may have been passed remotely as a Foo
- Or, example.Foo.\_connect(quuxURL) was called





Cast Foo to a Bar. We need a new stub.

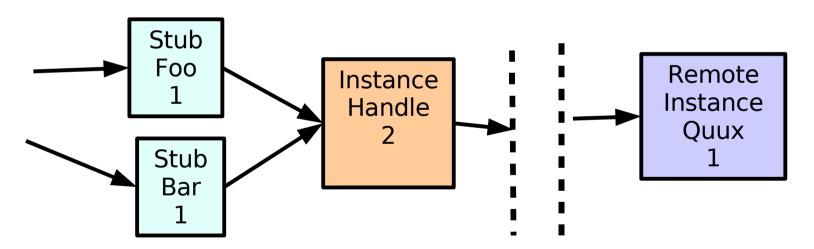
- 2 things could happen.
  - 1) We destroy the old stub, in which case foo.deleteRef() will seg fault





Or

2) We keep both stubs, and addref. Now the user must deleteRef both stubs



We chose option 2



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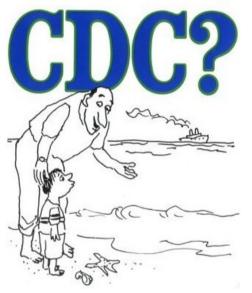
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- Other protocols





# Language Specifics

Each language has pretty much the same interface, but there are small differences.



```
foo_Bar__createRemote(URL, exception);
foo_Bar__connect(URL, exception);
foo_Bar__isLocal(obj, exception);
foo_Bar__getURL(obj, exception);
```

foo\_Bar\_\_exec(obj, inArgs, outArgs, exception);



## Language Specifics UCxx

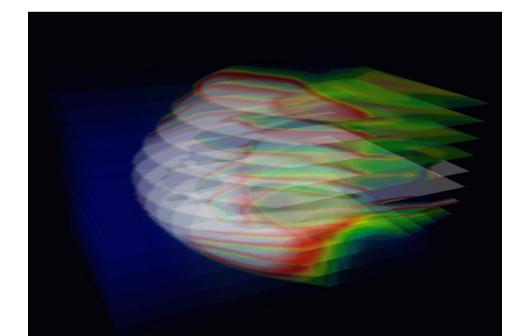
```
foo::Bar::_create(URL);
foo::Bar::_connect(URL);
obj._isLocal()
obj._getURL()
obj._exec(inArgs, outArgs, exception);
```





## Language Specifics F77

```
call foo_Bar__createRemote_f(obj, URL, ex);
call foo_Bar__connect(obj, URL, ex);
call foo_Bar__isLocal(obj, isloc, ex);
call foo_Bar__getURL(obj, isret, ex);
call foo_Bar__exec(obj, inArgs, outArgs, ex);
```





# Language Specifics F90

```
call new(obj, URL, ex);
call connect(obj, URL, ex);
call isLocal(obj, isloc, ex)
call getURL(obj, isret, ex)
call exec(obj, inArgs, outArgs, exception);
```



## Language Specifics

Java

```
new foo.Bar(URL);
foo.Bar._connect(URL);
obj._isLocal()
obj._getURL()
obj._exec(obj, inArgs, outArgs, exception);
```



# Language Specifics Python

```
foo.Bar.Bar(url = "URL");
foo.Bar._connect(URL);
obj._isLocal()
obj._getURL()
obj._exec(obj, inArgs, outArgs, exception);
```



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## The FUTURE in 0.11.2

### **Publishing Objects**

- Give your local object a specific object ID

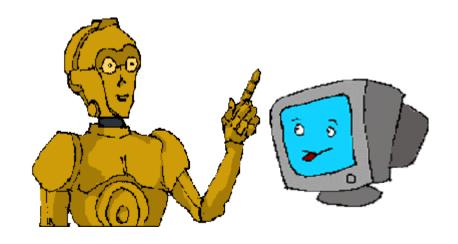
### Non-blocking and Oneway

- Although no protocol that supports it actually exists yet...
- Oneway looks just like a blocking call
- Non-blocking functions are of the form:
  - sidl.rmi.Ticket obj.foo\_send([inargs])
  - retval obj.foo\_recv(sidl.rmi.Ticket,[outargs])



## New protocols

- A number of protocols are under development
  - SARS
    - Non-blocking high performance computing
  - BXSA
    - Scientific Binary XML
  - RMIX
    - Part of MOCCA
  - Tech-X
    - CORBA compatible
  - Psuedo-Protocol
    - Fake protocol for inprocess \_exec use





### **Structs**

Always useful for sending clean remote messages, structs!

- Gary Kumfert is prototyping this now
- I have no idea when this will arrive
  - (Not 0.11.2 in any case.)



## Conclusion

In conclusion, you should use Babel RMI for all your remoteable needs.

