Terna Engineering College Computer Engineering Department Program: Sem VIII

Course: Distributed Computing Lab (CSL802)

Faculty: Rohini Patil

Experiment No. 3

A.1 Aim: To Implement any application using RMI/RPC.

PART B (PART B: TO BE COMPLETED BY STUDENTS)

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Class: BE COMPS B 50	Batch: B3
Date of Experiment: 27-01-2022	Date of Submission: 27-01-2022
Grade:	

B.1 Software Code written by student:

Server.py

```
import Pyro4
import random
import os
import datetime
import subprocess
import math
```

return "Hello, {0}.\n" \

```
now=datetime.datetime.now()
print('date: '+now.strftime('%d-%m-%y')+' Time:'+now.strftime('%H:%M:%S'))
@Pyro4.expose

class Server(object):
    def get_usid(self, name):
```

"Your Current User Session is {1}:".format(name, random.randint(0,1000))

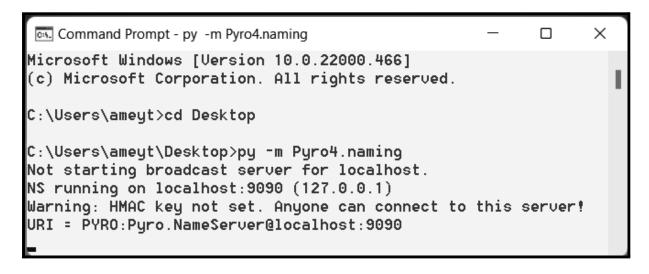
```
def add(self, a, b):
    return "{0} + {1} = {2}".format(a, b, a+b)
  def subtract(self, a, b):
    return "{0} - {1} = {2}".format(a, b, a-b)
  def multiply(self, a, b):
    return "{0} * {1} = {2}".format(a, b, a*b)
  def division(self, a, b):
    return "\{0\} / \{1\} = \{2\}".format(a, b, a/b)
  def sqr(self, a):
    return "{0} ^ 2 = {1}".format(a, a**2)
  def sqrt(self, a):
    return "sqrt({0}) = {1}".format(a, math.sqrt(a))
  def mod(self, a, b):
    return "{0} % {1} = {2}".format(a, b, a%b)
  def per(self, a, b):
    return "({0}/{1})* 100 = {2}".format(a, b, (a/b)*100)
  def exp(self, a, b):
    return "{0} ** {1} = {2}".format(a, b, a**b)
daemon = Pyro4.Daemon()
ns = Pyro4.locateNS()
url = daemon.register(Server)
ns.register("RMI.calculator", url)
print("The Server is now active., please request your calculations or start file
transfer")
daemon.requestLoop()
```

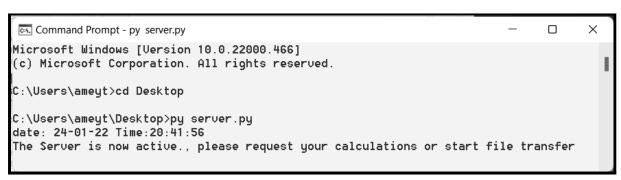
• Client.py

import Pyro4 import os import datetime

```
Client = Pyro4.Proxy("PYRONAME:RMI.calculator")
name =input("What is your name? ").strip()
now=datetime.datetime.now()
print('date: '+now.strftime('%d-%m-%y')+' Time:'+now.strftime('%H:%M:%S'))
print(Client.get usid(name))
print("Enter the number of calculations to be done")
n=int(input("Enter n: "))
while (n>0):
  n=n-1
  print()
  a =int(input("Enter a: "))
  b =int(input("Enter b: "))
   print("Enter number for desired calculations: \n" +'1.ADD \n'+'2.SUBTRACT \n'+
'3.MULTIPLY \n'+ '4.DIVISION \n'+'5.SQUARE \n'+'6.SQRT \n'+ '7.MOD \n'+
'8.PERCENTAGE \n'+'9.EXPONENTIATION')
  c=int(input('Enter your choice: '))
  if (c==1):
    print(Client.add(a,b))
  elif (c==2):
    print(Client.subtract(a,b))
  elif (c==3):
    print(Client.multiply(a,b))
  elif (c==4):
    print(Client.division(a,b))
  elif (c==5):
    print(Client.sqr(a))
  elif (c==6):
    print(Client.sqrt(a))
  elif (c==7):
    print(Client.mod(a, b))
  elif (c==8):
    print(Client.per(a, b))
  elif (c==9):
    print(Client.exp(a, b))
  else:
    print('invalid input')
```

B.2 Input and Output:

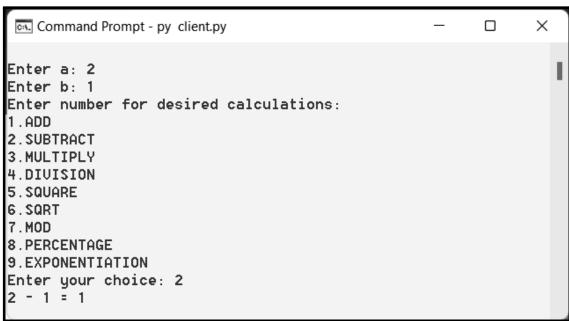




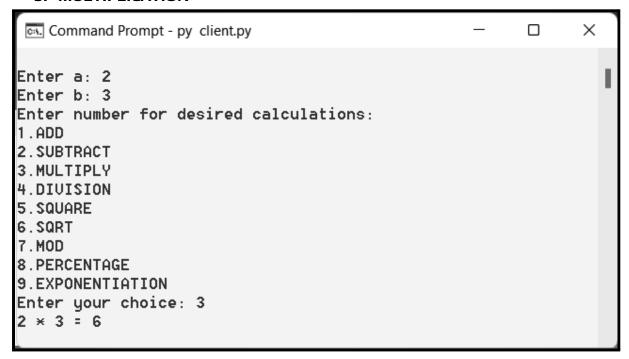
1. ADDITION

```
Command Prompt - py client.py
                                                               X
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22000.466]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
C:\Users\ameut>cd Desktop
C:\Users\ameyt\Desktop>py client.py
What is your name? AMEY
date: 24-01-22 Time:20:44:31
Hello, AMEY.
Your Current User Session is 502:
Enter the number of calculations to be done
Enter n: 9
Enter a: 2
Enter b: 2
Enter number for desired calculations:
1.ADD
2.SUBTRACT
3.MULTIPLY
4.DIUISION
5.SQUARE
6.SQRT
7.MOD
8. PERCENTAGE
9.EXPONENTIATION
Enter your choice: 1
2 + 2 = 4
```

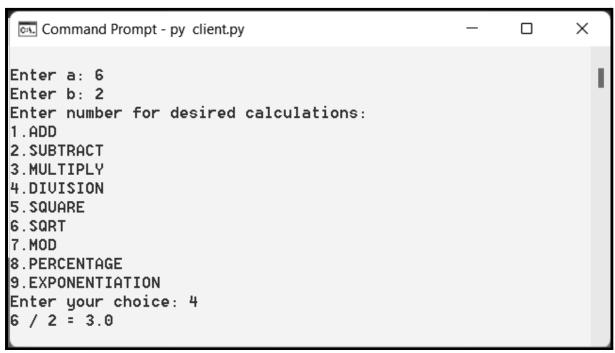
2. SUBTRACTION



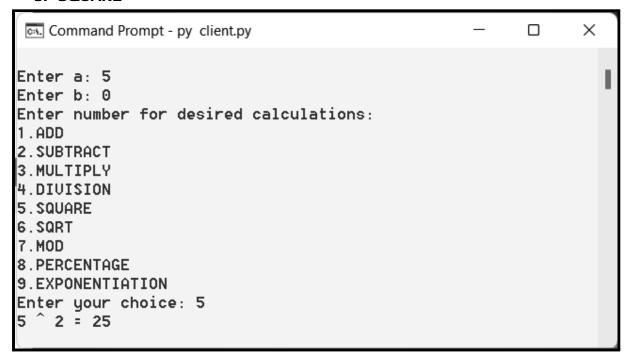
3. MULTIPLICATION



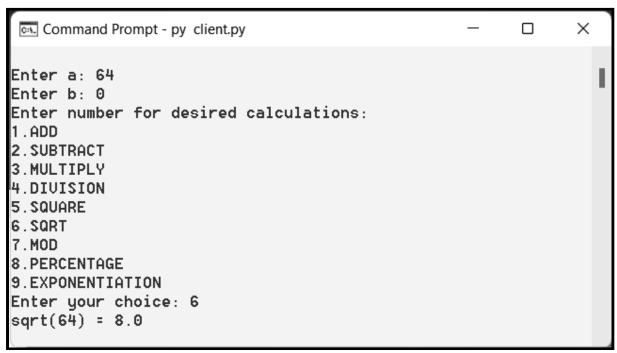
4. DIVISION



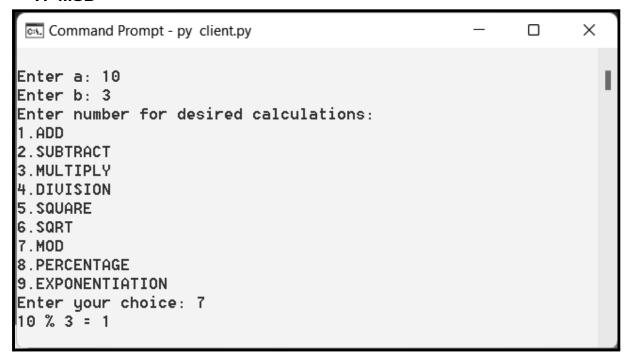
5. SQUARE



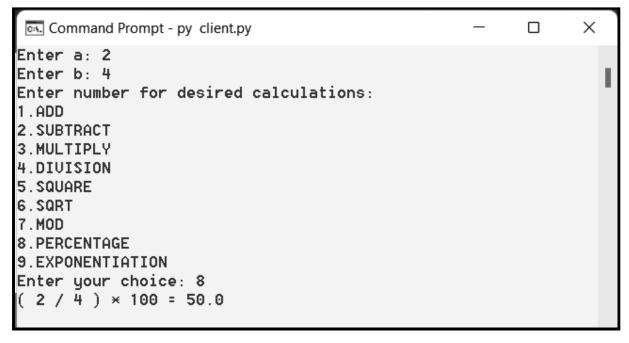
6. **SQRT**



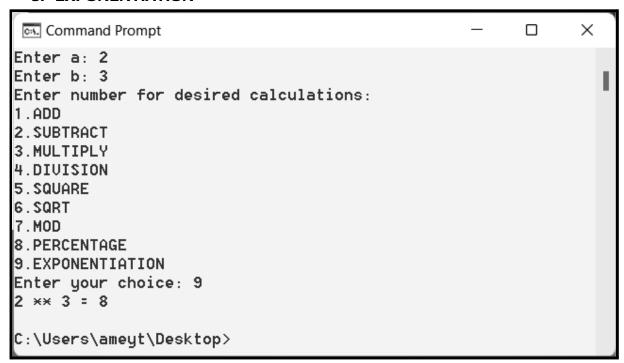
7. MOD



8. PERCENTAGE



9. EXPONENTIATION



B.3 Observations and learning:

In a distributed computing environment, remote method invocation (RMI) refers to calling a method on a remote object. It is analogous to a remote procedure call.

B.4 Conclusion:

Successfully implemented a calculator application using RMI.

B.5 Question of Curiosity.

Q1: What do you mean by stub? What are the functions of Stub? ANS:

 A method stub or simply stub in software development is a piece of code used to stand in for some other programming functionality. A stub may simulate the behaviour of existing code (such as a procedure on a remote machine; such methods are often called mocks) or be a temporary substitute for yet-to-be-developed code.

Q2: What is marshalling and unmarshalling?

ANS:

- Marshalling is the process of transforming the memory representation of an object into another format, which is suitable for storage or transmission to other software applications.
- Unmarshalling is the process in which an object or data structure is deserialized.

Q3: How is the stub generated? ANS:

- Stubs are generated either manually or automatically. In a manual generation, a remote procedure call implementer provides translation functions, from which a user constructs stubs. They handle complex parameter types. Automatic stub generation is commonly used to generate stubs. They use integration description language to define client and server interfaces.