

## Lab 1

# Distributed Systems Raul Cuervo Bello, Andreas Gavrielides

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## **Teaching Assistant**

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#### GitHub

- Username: (add the following usernames always to your projects)
  - Raulitocuervo
  - agavri





## Overview of lab sessions

#### • Lab 1:

- Introductory lab & TCP/UDP
- Setup Remote nodes

#### • Lab 2:

- REST protocol
- Remote nodes
- 2 sessions

#### Lab 3: Project

- Naming server
- Remote nodes
- 3 sessions

#### Lab 4: Project

- Discovery service
- Remote nodes
- 3 sessions

#### Lab 5: Project

- Replication
- Remote nodes
- 4 sessions

#### Lab 6: Project

- Agents
- Remote nodes
- 1 session

#### Lab 7: Project

- GUI
- Remote nodes
- 1 session

#### Finishing project

- Remote nodes
- 4 sessions



## **Schedule**

Month	Monday					Wednesday					Thursday					Friday			
	Date	AM/PM	Туре	Content	Comment	Date	AM/PM	Туре	Content	Comment	Date	AM/PM	Туре	Content	Comment	Date	AM/PM	Туре	Content
February	10/02/25	8:30	Lecture	Intro/Characteriza							13/02/25	10:45	Lecture	System Models					
						26/02/25	16:00	Lecture	Interprocess		27/02/25	10:45	Lecture	RMI / Rest					
March						5/3/25	16:00	Laboratory	Intro / Interprocess communications		6/3/2025	10:45	Laboratory	Project / REST					
	10/3/25	16:00	Lecture	Indirect communication							13/3/2025	10:45	Lecture	Naming					
	17/3/25	16:00	Lecture			19/3/25	16:00	Laboratory	Naming		20/3/25	10:45	Laboratory	Naming					
	24/3/25	16:00	Laboratory	Discovery		26/3/25	16:00	Laboratory	Discovery		27/3/24	10:45	Lecture						
March/April	31/3/25	16:00	Lecture	Distributed Computing paradigms		2/4/25	16:00	Laboratory	Replication		3/4/25	10:45	Lecture			4/4/25	8:30	Laboratory	Replication
April																			
											24/4/25	10:45	Laboratory	Replication					
	28/4/25	16:00	Laboratory	Replication		30/4/25	16:00	Lecture	Seminars Group 1 and 2										
May	5/5/25	16:00	Lecture	Seminars Group 3 and 4		7/5/25	16:00	Lecture	Seminars Group 5		8/5/25	10:45	Laboratory	Agents		9/5/25	8:30	Laboratory	Agents
						14/5/25	16:00	Laboratory	GUI		15/5/25	10:45		Finishing Project		16/5/25	8:30	Laboratory	Finishing Project
						21/5/25	16:00	Laboratory	Finishing Project		22/5/25	10:45	Laboratory	Finishing Project					
June [EXAM]											28/05/20	25							
Sept [2deEx]											To be con	firm							





## **Deadlines for Lab Reports**

Lab report	Deadline					
Lab 1 – Introduction and TCP/UDP	19/03/2025					
Lab 2 – REST protocol	20/03/2025					
Lab 3 – Naming Server	02/04/2025					
Lab 4 – Discovery	24/04/2025					
Lab 5 – Replication	15/05/2025					
Lab 6 – Agents	23/05/2025					
Lab 7 – GUI	23/05/2025					
Final Report	23/05/2025					
Peer evaluation	26/05/2025					
Final Exam	28/05/2025					





## **General rules**

- 60% of the overall grade
  - Project portfolio
  - Presentation (defense + video)
- You should join lab session in time
  - No delays of more than 5 minutes, is <u>not tolerable</u>
  - Absence —> e-mail Raul Cuervo Bello and Andreas Gavrielides
- Presence is <u>mandatory</u>
- Lab reports are <u>mandatory</u>
- Split the workload with your teammates!
- Polls and surveys are <u>not grated</u>





# Git Sit



## Why do we need Git?

- Open-source version control system
- Code hosting platform for collaboration
- Work on the same code
- Conflict management
- Keeps track of code version (and changes made by specified users)
- Snapshot of code taken as commit
- Control of contributions by push command
- Contribution integration
- Remote repository on GitHub, public or private





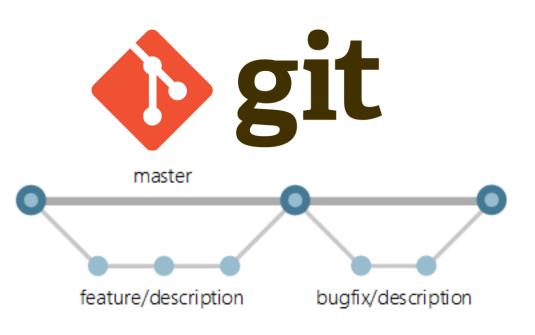
## Step 1. Create (on GitHub) a repository



- Repository usually used for one project
- Contain files, images, videos, datasets, etc i.e., anything that project requires to properly run
- Special: README, usually a .md file that provides the summary of project and some basis instructions on ow to make use of it
- Repository can be created via Command Line Interface (CLI) or using GitHub GUI



## Step 2. Create a branch



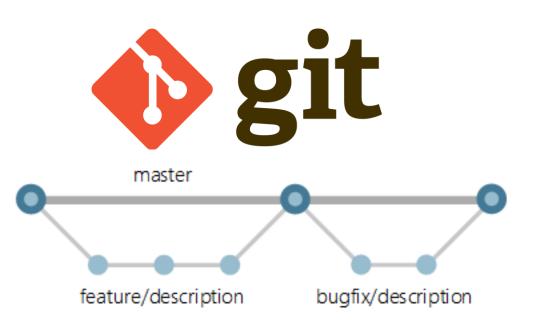
 Working on different versions of repository at the same time

Default branch master

 Other branches used for experimentation (e.g., bugfix, new features, etc.), before committing them to master branch



## Step 3. Make and commit changees

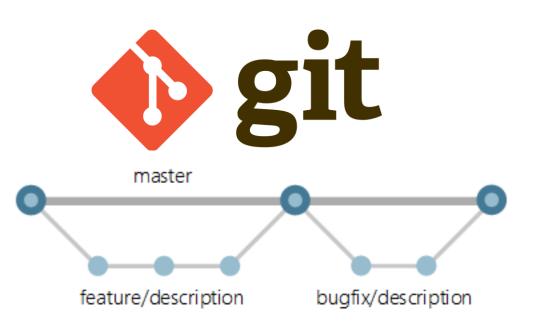


 Snapshot of current code that is going to be saved is called commit

- Each commit has a commit message
  - In your lab report -> how to write a proper commit message? What are the rules? How are they constructed? ...
- Messages help other developers to understand the changes that were made



## Step 4. Open a pull request



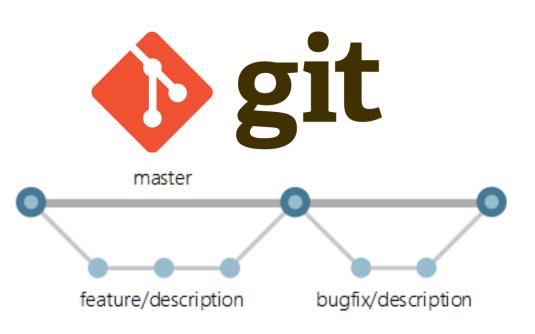
 Work on additional branch is ready to be reviewed

 Pull request allows contributors to see the difference between branches

 It opens the discussion before merging feature branch in to master



## Step 5. Merge Pull request

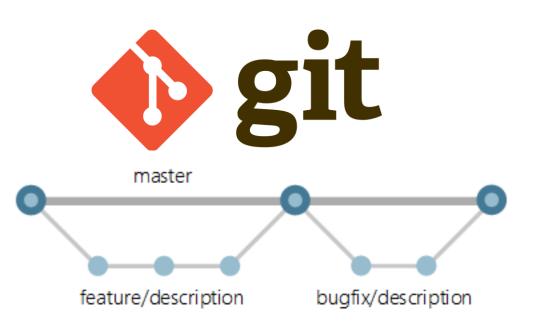


Brings changes together

 Once the feature branch is merged to master, it can be <u>deleted</u>



## Basic commands (1/3)



#### git init

Initialization of local repository

#### git status

Checks status of current branch

#### git commit

Makes a snapshot

#### git push

 Pushes version of code to remote repository, e.g., on GitHub

#### git pull

 Pulls the latest version of code from remote repository, e.g., on GitHub

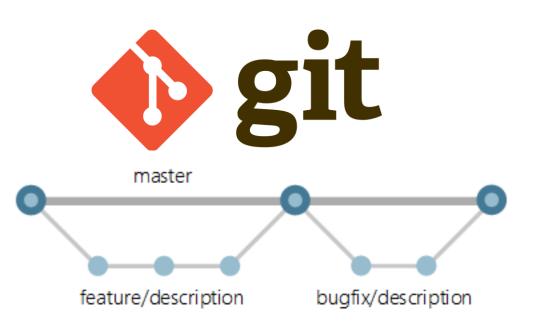
#### .gitignore

 Adds list of files that won't be added to remote repository, e.g., on GitHub (e.g., libraries, IDE autogenerated files, etc)





## Basic commands (2/3)



## git branch feature1

Creates branch named "feature1"

## git checkout feature1

 Switches to branch "feature1" (update according to the latest code committed to the branch)

#### git add .

Add all new files to local repository

## git commit -m "changes message"

Commits changes to local repository

### git checkout master

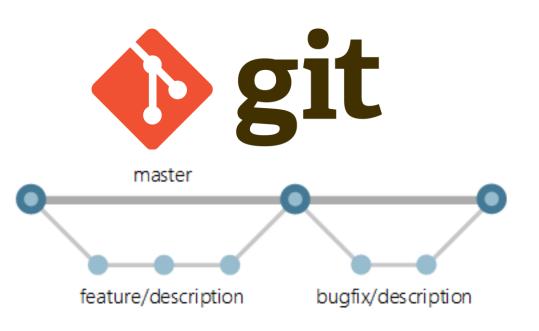
Switches to master branch

## git merge feature1

Merges branch feature1 to master



## Basic commands (3/3)



## git remote

List all remote repositories

## git remote add origin url

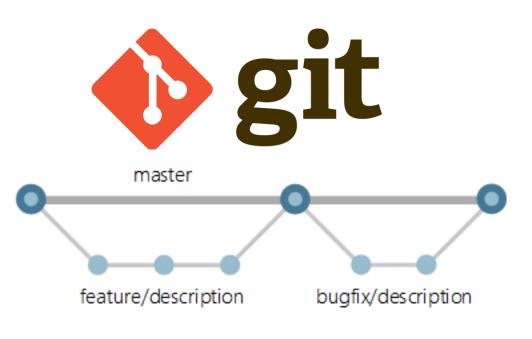
Adds remote repository

## git push –u origin master

Pushes changes to origin master



## **Basic commands (Example)**



- touch index.html
- touch test.css
- touch other.css

- git init
- git add index.html
- git status
- git add \*.css
- git commit –m "initial commit"

# TCP/UDP



## TCP/UDP communication

- Socket connection means that two machines have information about each other's IP address and TCP/UDP port
  - [Suggestion] What is the difference between "bind" and "connect" -> Lab report
  - [Suggestion] What are TCP/UDP ports? -> Lab report
- Java API networking package (java.net) enables network programming in Java.
- Java.net.Socket (TCP)
  - Socket socket = new Socket("127.0.0.1", 5000);
  - 127.0.0.1 is IP address of server (localhost), and 5000 is a number of port (0 to 65535, e.g., HTTP 80)
- Java.net.DatagramSocket(UDP)
  - DatagramSocket ds = new DatagramSocket(1234);
  - Socket listens on port 1234
  - DatagramSocket is a Java mechanism for network communication over UDP
  - [Suggestion] What is the difference between TCP and UDP? -> lab report





## **TCP/UDP** communication

## • Prerequisites for lab session:

- Knowledge of Java programming language
- Knowledge of TCP and UDP transport protocols
- Work with files and I/O
- Work with exceptions
- Work with threads

#### Rules

- Work in groups of two
- All applications developed during the lab sessions should be tested and run in the remote cloud environment (once available)





## Task for students (Work in groups of two)

- Create a Java Maven project in your preferable IDE
- Create a basic Hello world application
- Test the following git commands on your applications:
  - Create a local repository
  - Create a public repository on GitHub (one repo per group)
  - Create feature branches and test switching between branches
  - Push code to public repository
  - Roll back to previous commits
  - Include conflicts on the remote repository
- Merge the conflicts manually and in IDE

## **TCP/UDP** communication

- Develop an application using TCP sockets, with both client and server side
  - The functionality of application includes sharing files over network based up on a request coming from the client
- Modify the aforementioned application by enabling multithreading at server site, so it becomes able to serve multiple clients at the same time
- Modify the existing application by enabling UDP communication instead of TCP

## TCP/UDP communication

- https://guides.github.com/activities/hello-world/
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SWYqp7iY Tc
- https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8908548





How to reach it?



- 1. Remote access to nodes, these will be used in project implementation
- 2. All nodes will be accessible 24/7
  - Advantage, students can work on the labs and the project whenever needed
  - Disadvantage, persistent storage is not guaranteed
- 3. Each group will have 5 containers/machines with Ubuntu
- 4. To access these machines students, need to be connected to University Network!
  - Thus, at home use the UA VPN
    - vpn1.uantwerpen.be
    - vpn2.uantwerpen.be
    - vpn3.uantwerpen.be





#### 5. SSH connection to remote nodes

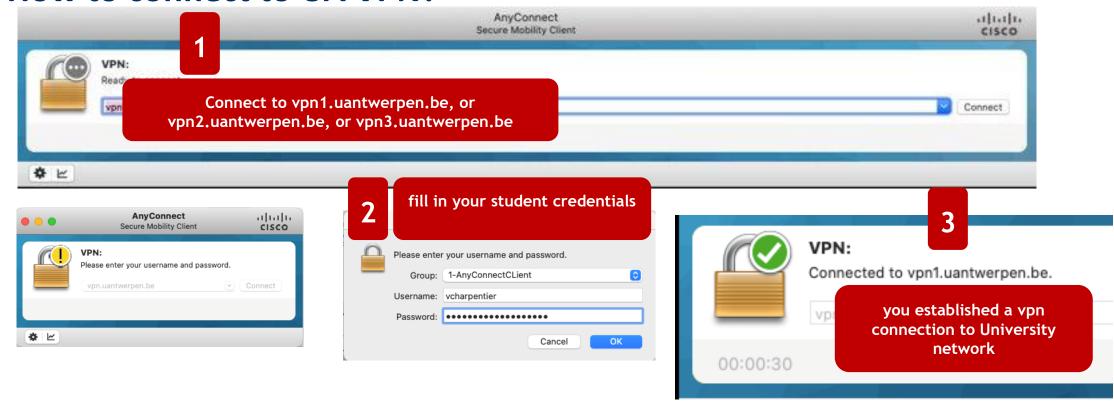
- See BB, "Cloud access" document
  - Open the file with your group number

## 6. Brief recap

- Connect to the university network VPN
- ssh to remote nodes via **terminal** on your local machine (laptop, pc) by typing the command stated in the the "Cloud access" document on bb



7. How to connect to UA VPN?





## Plan of today:

- 1. Each group, if not yet done, choses a nice group name
  - I will provide your group a group number -> see also BB Google Doc "Students groups"
    - "Async Avengers" -> number 1
    - "?????" -> number 2
    - "NitendoDS" -> number 3
    - "?????" -> number 4
    - "Distribute and conquer" -> number 5
- 2. Every group member creates its own <u>public key</u>
  - 1. How? With the following command -> "ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 2048" (if you don't already have a OpenSSH key)
    - This is the OpenSSH key format
  - 2. Each group collects all public keys
    - Then each group creates one zip file (containing the four public keys of each group member)
    - Send this zipfile (named: group\_<groupNumber>, e.g., group\_1) -> to raul.cuervo@uantwerpen.be
- 3. Once I received from each group a zip with all ssh keys -> you will have access to the remote nodes (soon)
- 4. Open the "Cloud access" document for your group
  - Read the document
  - All steps are explained to reach your nodes (are 24/7 available)
- 5. Have fun!
  - 1. Start with your first assignments
    - 1. First on your local machine, once you can reach the remote nodes
  - 2. I recommended IntelliJ as IDEA, and as framework Spring Boot
    - Especially once you start with the project



