Remote Procedure Call Implementations

- Sun ONC(Open Network Computing) RPC. Implements at-most-once semantics by default. At-least-once (idempotent) can also be chosen as an option for some procedures.
 - NFS (Network File Service)
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 - NFS (Network File Service)
 - NIS (Network Information Service)
- ▶ DCE (Distributed Computing Environment) RPC. Implements at-most-once semantics by default. At-least-once (idempotent) can also be chosen as an option for some procedures.
 - Distributed file service.
 - Directory service.
 - Security service.
 - Distributed Time Service.

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- ► The file /etc/rpc lists some well known RPC programs. The program rpcinfo lists the registered RPC programs on a particular system.
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- The portmap or rpcbind network service runs on each system on a well known port. To find the port for a remote program, a client sends an RPC call message to the portmap server.
- ► Can use either TCP/IP or UDP underneath to make remote calls. The selection depends on the application requirements.

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- XDR (eXternal Data Representation) is used to handle data layout in a machine-independent manner.
- Program numbers are assigned in blocks of 0x2000000 according to the following table.

0x0-0x1FFFFFF	defined by Sun	
0x20000000-0x3FFFFFF	defined by user	
0x40000000-0x5FFFFFF	transient	
0×60000000-0×FFFFFFF	reserved	

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- RPC has three authentication mechanisms: AUTH_NONE, AUTH_UNIX, and AUTH_DES. The last option requires a public-key cryptosystem (a separate system).
- ► Header files are in /usr/include/rpc/ and /usr/include/rpcsvc. The latter one has header files for common services implemented using RPC.

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- ▶ Compile the protocol header file using the rpcgen compiler. It then produces C language output consisting of skeleton versions of the client routines, a server skeleton, XDR filter routines for both parameters and results, a header file that contains common definitions, and optionally, dispatch tables that the server uses to invoke routines that are based on authorization checks.

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- ▶ Then write the server functions in any language that supports system calling conventions. Compile the server along with the server skeleton generated by rpcgen.
- ➤ To create an executable program for a remote program, write an ordinary main program that makes local procedure calls to the client skeletons, and link the program with the rpcgen skeletons.

RPC and XDR languages

The XDR language is for describing data and is similar to C declarations. The RPC language is an extension to the XDR language, with the addition of program and version types.

An RPC file is a series of definitions. The following definition types are recognized.

- ▶ enum-definition
- typedef-definition
- const-definition
- ► declaration-definition
- ► struct-definition
- ▶ union-definition
- program-definition

XDR enum before compilation.

```
enum colortype {
   RED = 0,
   GREEN = 1,
   BLUE = 2
};
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▶ C enum resulting after compilation.
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An XDR typedef followed by the compiled C typedef.

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typedef string fname_stype<255>;
typedef char *fname_type;
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An XDR typedef followed by the compiled C typedef.

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typedef string fname_stype<255>;
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An XDR constant declaration followed by compiled C version.

```
const DOZEN = 12;
#define DOZEN 12
```

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▶ Pointer declarations. Same as in C. Pointers cannot be sent over the network, but we can use XDR pointers to send recursive data types, such as lists and trees. In XDR, this is known as optional-data, instead of a pointer. For example:

listitem * next;

Special Cases

- Booleans. The bool type in XDR maps to bool_t type in C with TRUE/FALSE defined in the header files.
- Strings. XDR has a string type, followed by angle brackets to denote the maximum size of the string (not including the terminating null character).
- Opaque data. XDR uses opaque type to describe untyped data, consisting of sequences of arbitrary bytes. The opaque type gets translated ino char type in C.
- Voids. In a void declaration, the variable is not named. Declarations of voids occur only in union and program definitions.

XDR Struct's and Union's

► An XDR struct is almost like in C. For example.

```
/* XDR version */
struct coord {
   int x;
   int y;
}

/* here is the compiled C version */
struct coord {
   int x;
   int y;
}
typedef struct coord coord;
```

XDR Struct's and Union's

An XDR struct is almost like in C. For example.

```
/* XDR version */
 struct coord {
     int x:
     int y;
 /* here is the compiled C version */
 struct coord {
     int x:
     int v;
 typedef struct coord coord;
> XDR Unions are discriminated unions unlike C unions. An example.
 union read_result switch (int errno) {
     case 0:
         opaque data[1024];
     default:
         void;
 }:
 /* the compiled C version */
 struct read_result {
     int errno:
     union {
         char data[1024]:
     } read_result_U;
 }:
 tyepdef struct read_result read_result;
```

Programs

An example program definition.

```
program TIMEPROG {
    version TIMEVERS {
        unsigned int TIMEGET(void) = 1;
        void TIMESET(unsigned) = 2;
    } = 1;
} = 44;
```

► The corresponding C declarations.

```
#define TIMEPROG 44
#define TIMEVERS 1
#define TIMEGET 1
#define TIMESET 2
```

Examples

See the folder rmi-rpc/rpc in the examples.

- square
- msg
- sort
- userlookup
- ► linked list
- ▶ thread-safe-square
- multithreaded-square

A sample implementation of RPC is in the folder rmi-rpc/ora-rpc.