

# Remote Method Invocation (RMI) – Cloud-Based Calculator Application

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## 1. Aim

To implement a Remote Method Invocation (RMI) based Calculator Application using Java, where the server is deployed on AWS EC2 and the client remotely invokes arithmetic operations.

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## 2. Objective

- To understand object-oriented distributed systems using RMI
  - To design remote interfaces and remote objects
  - To deploy an RMI server on AWS EC2 cloud
  - To invoke remote methods from a client machine
  - To perform basic arithmetic operations remotely
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## 3. System Requirements

### Hardware

- Computer with minimum 4 GB RAM
- Stable Internet connection

### Software

- OS: Ubuntu (Server), Windows / Kali Linux (Client)
  - Programming Language: Java (OpenJDK)
  - Cloud Platform: AWS EC2
  - Tools: OpenJDK, RMI Registry
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## 4. RMI Architecture

Java RMI follows a client–server architecture:

- Remote Interface defines methods
- Server implements the interface
- RMI Registry binds remote objects
- Client looks up objects using server IP
- Methods are invoked through stubs

## 5. RMI Implementation Details

### 5.1 Remote Interface

The remote interface defines the methods that can be invoked by the client from a remote machine. It extends the `Remote` interface provided by Java RMI, and each method throws `RemoteException` to handle network-related errors.

In this application, the remote interface declares the following arithmetic operations:

- `add()` – Performs addition of two numbers
- `sub()` – Performs subtraction of two numbers
- `mul()` – Performs multiplication of two numbers
- `div()` – Performs division of two numbers

These methods are implemented on the server side and accessed remotely by the client.

### 5.2 Working Principle

The working of the RMI-based calculator application follows these steps:

1. A remote interface is created to declare the calculator methods.
2. The server implements this remote interface and provides concrete definitions for all arithmetic operations.
3. The server creates an object of the implementation class and registers it with the RMI Registry using a unique service name.
4. The client connects to the RMI Registry using the server's public IP address and looks up the registered remote object.
5. Once the object reference is obtained, the client invokes the remote methods (`add`, `sub`, `mul`, `div`) as if they were local methods, and the results are returned from the server.

This process enables transparent remote communication between the client and server using Java RMI.

## 6. Cloud Deployment

- RMI Server deployed on AWS EC2 Ubuntu instance
- Public IP used for client lookup
- Security Group inbound rules:
  - TCP 1099 (RMI Registry)
  - TCP 1024–65535 (Dynamic ports)
  - SSH 22

### Screenshots to Attach:

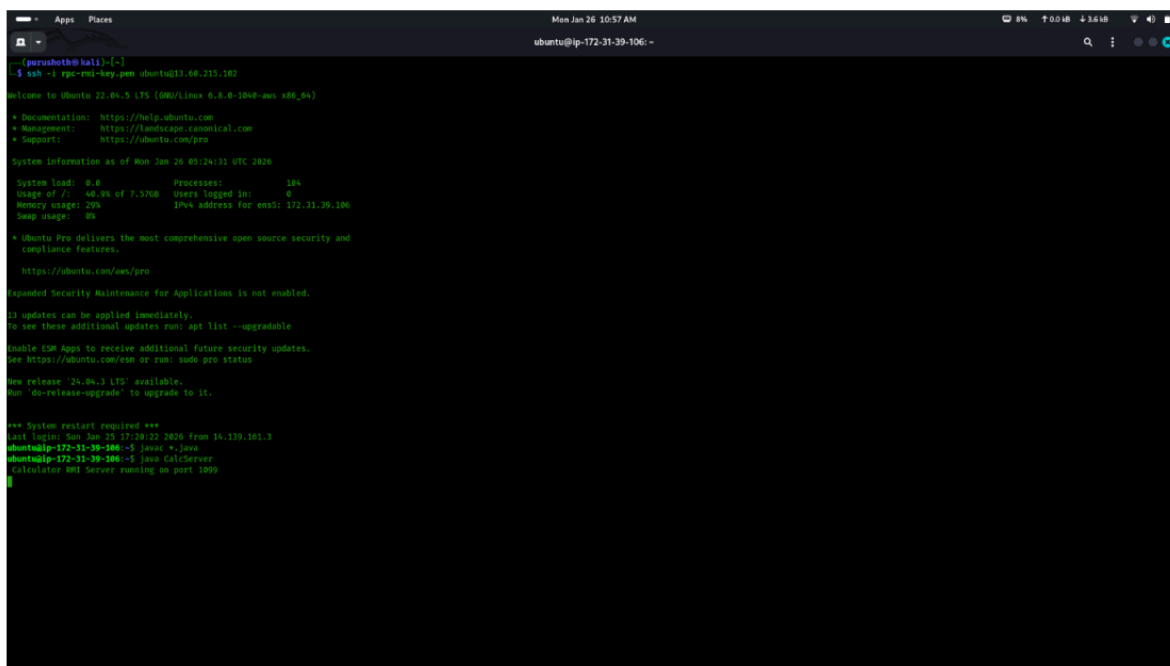
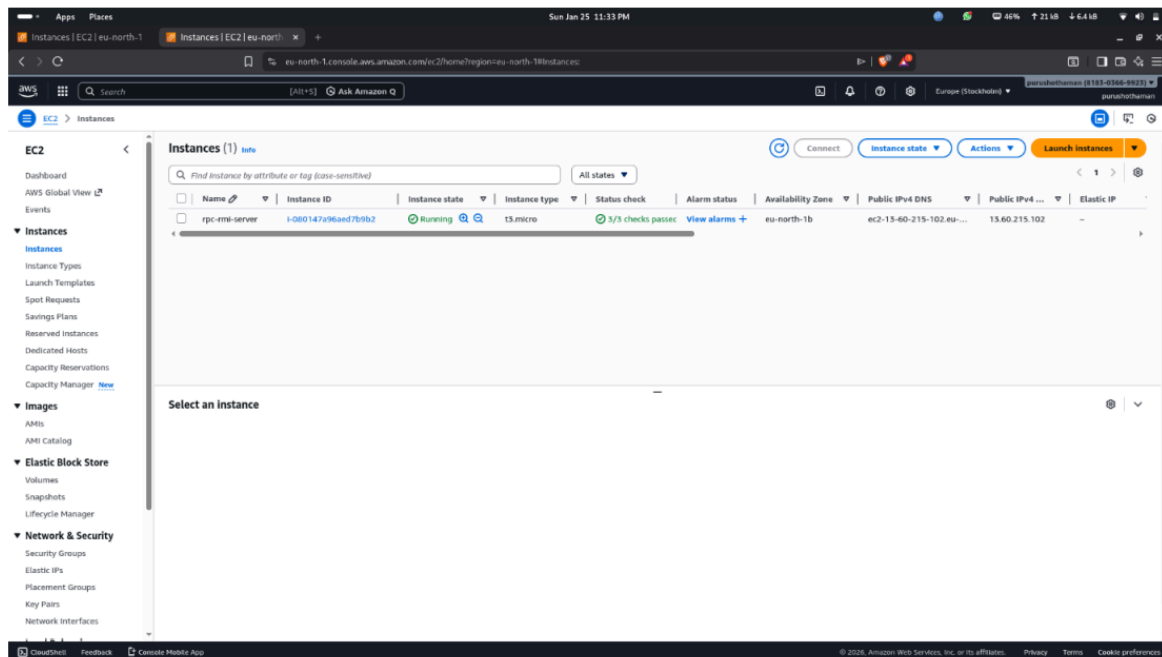
- ✓ EC2 running instance
  - ✓ Security group inbound rules
  - ✓ Server execution terminal
  - ✓ Client output
- 

## 7. Error Handling

- RemoteException handled using try–catch
  - Division by zero handled safely
  - Network failures managed
- 

## 8. Output

- Server successfully runs on AWS EC2
  - Client remotely invokes methods
  - Correct calculator results displayed
-



```
CalcClient.java
1 import java.rmi.registry.LocateRegistry;
2 import java.rmi.registry.Registry;
3
4 public class CalcClient {
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         try {
7             String serverIP = "YOUR_EC2_PUBLIC_IP";
8
9             Registry registry = LocateRegistry.getRegistry(serverIP, 1099);
10            Calculator calc = (Calculator) registry.lookup("CalcService");
11
12            System.out.println("Add: " + calc.add(10, 5));
13            System.out.println("Sub: " + calc.sub(10, 5));
14            System.out.println("Mul: " + calc.mul(10, 5));
15            System.out.println("Div: " + calc.div(10, 5));
16        } catch (Exception e) {
17            e.printStackTrace();
18        }
19    }
20 }
21
```

```
TempConverter.java
1 import java.rmi.Remote;
2 import java.rmi.RemoteException;
3
4 public interface TempConverter extends Remote {
5     double celsiusToFahrenheit(double c) throws RemoteException;
6     double fahrenheitToCelsius(double f) throws RemoteException;
7 }
8
```



```
import java.rmi.registry.LocateRegistry;
import java.rmi.registry.Registry;

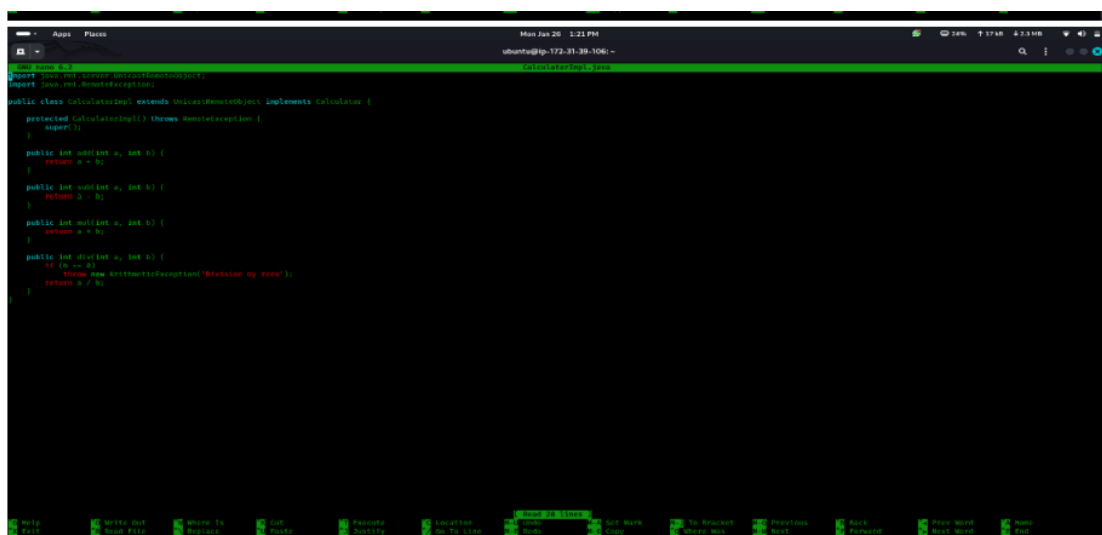
public class RMIServer {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            // Set public IP (VERY IMPORTANT for AWS)
            System.setProperty("java.rmi.server.hostname", "13.68.215.102");

            TempConverter converter = new TempConverterImpl();

            Registry registry = LocateRegistry.createRegistry(1099);
            registry.rebind("TempService", converter);

            System.out.println("RMI Temperature Server running on port 1099");

        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```



```
import java.rmi.RemoteException;

public class TempConverterImpl implements TempConverter {
    protected TempConverterImpl() throws RemoteException {}

    public int add(int a, int b) {
        return a + b;
    }

    public int sub(int a, int b) {
        return a - b;
    }

    public int mult(int a, int b) {
        return a * b;
    }

    public int div(int a, int b) {
        if (b == 0)
            throw new ArithmeticException("Division by zero");
        return a / b;
    }
}
```

## 9. Result

The RMI-based Calculator Application was successfully implemented and deployed on AWS EC2. The client accessed server-side objects remotely and obtained accurate arithmetic results.

## 10. Conclusion

This experiment demonstrated Java RMI as an effective object-oriented distributed computing model. Hosting the RMI server on AWS EC2 provided practical experience in cloud deployment and remote method invocation.

