Distributed & network programming (F21)

Lab 05: XML-RPC introduction



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Implementing stubs revisited

☐ Recall the client/server stubs implementing a list

- We previously abstracted the socket with channel
- Here, how the implementation of stubs may look like using sockets

```
5
      class DBClient:
        def sendrecv(self, message):
          sock = socket()
 7
                                                  # create a
          sock.connect((self.host, self.port))
 8
                                                  # connect
          sock.send(pickle.dumps(message))
 9
                                                  # send som
          result = pickle.loads(sock.recv(1024)) # receive
10
                                                  # close th
11
          sock.close()
12
          return result
13
        def create(self):
14
          self.listID = self.sendrecv([CREATE])
15
          return self.listID
16
17
18
        def getValue(self):
          return self.sendrecv([GETVALUE, self.listID])
19
20
        def appendData(self, data):
21
          return self.sendrecv([APPEND, data, self.listID])
22
```



Implementing stubs revisited

☐ Recall the client/server stubs implementing a list

Here, how the implementation of server stub may look like

```
6 ∨ class Server:
        def init (self, port=PORT):
          self.host = 'localhost'
          self.port = port
          self.sock = socket()
10
          self.sock.bind((self.host,self.port)) #
11
12
          self.sock.listen(5)
          self.setOfLists = {}
13
14
        def run(self):
15 🗸
          while True:
16 V
            (conn, addr) = self.sock.accept() # acc
17
            data = conn.recv(1024)
18
            request = pickle.loads(data)
19
                                               # uni
            if request[0] == CREATE:
20 V
21
              listID = len(self.setOfLists) + 1
              self.setOfLists[listID] = []
22
              conn.send(pickle.dumps(listID))
23
```

```
24
            elif request[0] == APPEND:
25 🗸
              listID = request[2]
26
              data = request[1]
27
              self.setOfLists[listID].append(data)
28
              conn.send(pickle.dumps(OK))
29
30
31 🗸
            elif request[0] == GETVALUE:
32
              listID = request[1]
              result = self.setOfLists[listID]
33
34
              conn.send(pickle.dumps(result))
35
            conn.close()
                                               # cl
```



Introduction XML-RPC

☐ XML-RPC

- is a Remote Procedure Call (RPC) method that uses XML passed via HTTP as a transport.
- With it, a client can call methods with parameters on a remote server (the server is named by a URI) and get back structured data.

☐ xmlrpc

- https://docs.python.org/3/library/xmlrpc.html
- is a package that collects server and client modules implementing XML-RPC. The modules are:
 - xmlrpc.client
 - xmlrpc.server



Example server

☐ Server

```
from xmlrpc.server import SimpleXMLRPCServer
# Create server
with SimpleXMLRPCServer(('localhost', 8000)) as server:
    server.register introspection functions()
    # Register pow() function; this will use the value of
    # pow. name as the name, which is just 'pow'.
    server.register function(pow)
    # Register a function under a different name
    def adder function(x, y):
        return x + y
    server.register function(adder function, 'add')
    # Register an instance; all the methods of the instance are
    # published as XML-RPC methods (in this case, just 'mul').
    class MyFuncs:
        def mul(self, x, y):
            return x * y
    server.register instance(MyFuncs())
    # Run the server's main loop
    server.serve_forever()
```



Example client

☐ Client

```
import xmlrpc.client

s = xmlrpc.client.ServerProxy('http://localhost:8000')
print(s.pow(2,3))  # Returns 2**3 = 8
print(s.add(2,3))  # Returns 5
print(s.mul(5,2))  # Returns 5*2 = 10

# Print list of available methods
print(s.system.listMethods())
```

Output



Any questions?

