



Experiment 2

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Aim: Write a program to perform Client server using RPC/RMI.

Theory:

RPC (Remote Procedure Call) and **RMI (Remote Method Invocation)** are two popular communication methods used in distributed systems, where a **client** can request services or methods from a **server** as if they were local procedures or methods, even though they may be running on different machines in the network.

1. **Remote Procedure Call (RPC)** - It is a protocol that allows a client to execute a procedure (or function) on a remote server. The client sends a request to the server, which processes it and returns a response. This "remote" interaction is abstracted so the client doesn't have to worry about the details of communication over a network.

How it works:

- **Client Side:** The client calls a local proxy function that looks like the server-side function. The proxy handles the network communication and sends the request to the remote server.
- **Server Side:** The server listens for requests, executes the requested procedure, and sends back the result.
- **Stubs and Skeletons:** These are intermediary components that facilitate communication between client and server:
 - **Client Stub:** It acts as a local proxy for the server function. When the client calls the remote function, the stub handles marshalling (packing) the arguments, sending them over the network, and returning the response.
 - **Server Skeleton:** It receives the call from the client, unpacks the arguments, calls the actual server function, and sends the result back to the client.

Example Use Case:

- A **client application** might request data or processing from a **remote server**, like fetching user details or performing a computation.



- **Java RMI** is an example of an RPC-based system.
- When working with **heterogeneous systems** or different programming languages (e.g., Python to Java communication).
- When you need simple **procedure-based** communication.

Code:

Server-

```
from xmlrpc.server import SimpleXMLRPCServer

# Function that the client will call remotely
def add(x, y):
    return x + y

# Create an XML-RPC server
server = SimpleXMLRPCServer(('localhost', 8001))

# Register the function so the server can process it
server.register_function(add, 'add')

print("Server is running...")
server.serve_forever()
```

client-

```
#client code
import xmlrpc.client

# Create a connection to the server
server = xmlrpc.client.ServerProxy('http://localhost:8001')

# Call the remote function to add two numbers
result = server.add(6, 5)

print(f"The result of adding two no's: {result}")
```



Output:

```
Python 3.11.5 | packaged by Anaconda, Inc. | (main, Sep 11 2023, 13:26:23) [MSC v.1916 64 bit (AMD64)]
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.

IPython 8.15.0 -- An enhanced Interactive Python.

Restarting kernel...

In [1]: runfile('C:/Users/Students/.spyder-py3/exp2_server.py', wdir='C:/Users/Students/.spyder-py3')
Server is running.....
127.0.0.1 - - [28/Jan/2025 14:51:14] "POST /RPC2 HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

```
Python 3.11.5 | packaged by Anaconda, Inc. | (main, Sep 11 2023, 13:26:23) [MSC v.1916 64 bit (AMD64)]
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.

IPython 8.15.0 -- An enhanced Interactive Python.

Restarting kernel...

In [1]: runfile('C:/Users/Students/exp 2 client.py', wdir='C:/Users/Students')
the result of adding two no's : 11

In [2]: |
```

Conclusion: Therefore, we have learned and understood communication between client-servers using RPC(Remote Procedure Call).