



ESISAR

NE449 - Programmation répartie

TDM numéro 2

SOLUTIONS

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1 Solution 1

2 Solution 2

Il y a bien sûr plusieurs solutions, en voici une.

On fixe de façon arbitraire les ports de réception et des messages UDP :

- le terminal 1 écoute sur 3001
- le terminal 2 écoute sur 3002
- le terminal 3 écoute sur 3003
- le terminal 4 écoute sur 3004

Le programme 1 commence. Il affiche rouge pendant deux secondes, puis il envoie un paquet UDP au programme 2 (donc sur le port 3002).

Le programme 2 reçoit le paquet, se met en rouge , attend deux secondes, se met en vert, et envoie un paquet au programme 3 (donc sur le port 3003), et se remet à l'écoute.

Le programme 3 reçoit le paquet, se met en rouge , attend deux secondes, se met en vert, et envoie un paquet au programme 3 (donc sur le port 3003).

Votre programme doit donc avoir le comportement suivant :

- s'afficher en vert
- se mettre à l'écoute
- quand il reçoit un paquet UDP, se mettre en rouge
- attendre 2 secondes
- se mettre en vert
- envoyer un paquet UDP au suivant
- se remettre à l'écoute

avec une variation pour le programme 1.

Le programme prend en entrée un seul paramètre, qui est le numéro du terminal, et adapte son comportement en conséquence.

Code :

```
import java.awt.Color;
```

```
import java.io.IOException;
```

```
import java.net.DatagramPacket;
```

```
import java.net.DatagramSocket;
```

```
import java.net.InetSocketAddress;
```

```
import java.net.SocketException;
```

```
import java.io.IOException;
```

```
import javax.swing.JFrame;
```

```
public class Main {

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {

        int DEFAULT_PORT = 3000;
        int WINDOW_SIZE = 300;
        int windowNumber = Integer.valueOf(args[0]); // on recupere le numero de fenetre
des paramètres
        int currentPort = DEFAULT_PORT+ windowNumber;
        int nextPort = windowNumber== 4 ? DEFAULT_PORT+ 1 : currentPort +1 ;
        JFrame frame = new JFrame("Chenillard"+ currentPort);
        frame.setSize(300, 300);
        frame.setLocation(windowNumber*WINDOW_SIZE,windowNumber);
        frame.getContentPane().setBackground(Color.GREEN);
        frame.setVisible(true);

        while(true)
        {

            DatagramSocket socket = new DatagramSocket(null);
            socket = new DatagramSocket(null);
            socket.bind(new InetSocketAddress(currentPort));
            // Attente du premier message
            byte[] bufR = new byte[2048];
            DatagramPacket dpR = new DatagramPacket(bufR, bufR.length);
            socket.receive(dpR);
            String message = new String(bufR, dpR.getOffset(), dpR.getLength());
            System.out.println("Message recu = "+message);

            socket.close();
            frame.getContentPane().setBackground(Color.RED);
            frame.setVisible(true);
        }
    }
}
```

```
Thread.sleep(1000);

//
frame.getContentPane().setBackground(Color.GREEN);
frame.setVisible(true);

socket = new DatagramSocket();

//Envoi d'un message au suivant
InetSocketAddress adrDest = new InetSocketAddress("127.0.0.1", nextPort);
byte[] bufE = new String("hello").getBytes();
DatagramPacket dpE = new DatagramPacket(bufE, bufE.length, adrDest);
socket.send(dpE);
System.out.println("Message envoyé."+ nextPort);

socket.close();
}

}
```

compilation :

```
javac Main.java
```

Lancement des 4 fenêtres :

```
java Main 1 &
```

```
java Main 2 &
```

```
java Main 3 &
```

```
java Main 4 &
```

puis on envoie un message à la première fenetre :

```
nc -u 127.0.0.1 3001 && test
```

Variante avec des threads :

Main.java :

```
import java.awt.Color;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.net.DatagramPacket;
import java.net.DatagramSocket;
import java.net.InetSocketAddress;
import java.net.SocketException;
import java.io.IOException;

import javax.swing.JFrame;

public class Main {

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {

        Chenille second = new Chenille(2, 3);

        Chenille third = new Chenille(3, 4);
        Chenille fourth = new Chenille(4, 1);
        Chenille one = new Chenille(1, 2);

        second.start();

        third.start();

        fourth.start();
```

```
        one.start();
        //test.start();
        System.out.println("Demarrage du client ...");

        // Creation de la socket
        DatagramSocket socket = new DatagramSocket();

        // Creation et envoi du message à l'adresse 127.0.0.1 et le port 2000
        InetSocketAddress adrDest = new InetSocketAddress("127.0.0.1", 2000);
        byte[] bufE = new String("hello").getBytes();
        DatagramPacket dpE = new DatagramPacket(bufE, bufE.length, adrDest);
        socket.send(dpE);
        System.out.println("Message envoyé.");

        // Fermeture de la socket
        socket.close();
        System.out.println("Arret du client .");

    }

}
```

Chenille.java :

```
import java.awt.Color;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.net.DatagramPacket;
import java.net.DatagramSocket;
import java.net.InetSocketAddress;
import java.net.SocketException;
import java.io.IOException;
```

```
import javax.swing.JFrame;

public class Chenille extends Thread {
    int WINDOW_SIZE = 300;
    int DEFAULT_PORT = 3000;

    int currentPort ;
    int nextPort ;
    JFrame frame;
    public Chenille( int currentPort, int nextPort) {
        this.currentPort = currentPort + DEFAULT_PORT;
        this.nextPort = nextPort+ DEFAULT_PORT;

        JFrame frame = new JFrame("Chenillard"+ this.currentPort);
        frame.setSize(WINDOW_SIZE, WINDOW_SIZE);
        frame.setLocation(currentPort*WINDOW_SIZE,currentPort);
        frame.getContentPane().setBackground(Color.GREEN);
        frame.setVisible(true);

        this.frame = frame;

    }

    public void run() {
        DatagramSocket socket =null;

        while(true)
        {
            try {
                socket = new DatagramSocket(null);
                socket.bind(new InetSocketAddress(this.currentPort));

            } catch (SocketException e) {
                // TODO Auto-generated catch block
                e.printStackTrace();
            }

            System.out.println("waiting."+ this.currentPort);
```

```
// Attente du premier message
byte[] bufR = new byte[2048];
DatagramPacket dpR = new DatagramPacket(bufR, bufR.length);
try {
    socket.receive(dpR);
} catch (IOException e) {
    // TODO Auto-generated catch block
    e.printStackTrace();
}

String message = new String(bufR, dpR.getOffset(), dpR.getLength());
System.out.println("Message reçu = "+message);

socket.close();
this.frame.getContentPane().setBackground(Color.RED);
this.frame.setVisible(true);

//On attend une seconde
try {
    Thread.sleep(1000);
} catch (InterruptedException e) {
    // TODO Auto-generated catch block
    e.printStackTrace();
}

//on repasse en vert

this.frame.getContentPane().setBackground(Color.GREEN);
this.frame.setVisible(true);

//Preparation pour envoyer le message

DatagramSocket socket2 =null;

try {
    socket2 = new DatagramSocket();
} catch (SocketException e) {
    // TODO Auto-generated catch block
    e.printStackTrace();
}

//Envoi d'un message au suivant
InetSocketAddress adrDest = new InetSocketAddress("127.0.0.1", this.nextPort);
byte[] bufE = new String("hello").getBytes();
DatagramPacket dpE = new DatagramPacket(bufE, bufE.length, adrDest);
try {
```



```
        socket2.send(dpE);
    } catch (IOException e) {
        // TODO Auto-generated catch block
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
    System.out.println("Message envoyé."+ this.nextPort);

    socket2.close();
}

}

}
```

3 Solution 3

Code client :

```
import java.awt.Color;
```

```
import java.io.IOException;
```

```
import java.net.DatagramPacket;
```

```
import java.net.DatagramSocket;
```

```
import java.net.InetSocketAddress;
```

```
import java.net.SocketException;
```

```
import java.io.IOException;
```

```
import javax.swing.JFrame;
```

```
public class Client {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
```

```
        int DEFAULT_PORT = 3000;
```

```
        int WINDOW_SIZE = 300;
```

```
int windowNumber =Integer.valueOf(args[0]); // on recupere le numero de
fenêtre des paramètres
```

```
boolean isLast = args.length == 2;
```

```
int currentPort = DEFAULT_PORT+ windowNumber;
```

```
JFrame frame = new JFrame("Chenillard"+ currentPort);
frame.setSize(300, 300);
frame.setLocation(windowNumber*WINDOW_SIZE,windowNumber);
frame.getContentPane().setBackground(Color.GREEN);
frame.setVisible(true);
```

```
DatagramSocket socketReceive = new DatagramSocket(null);
    socketReceive = new DatagramSocket(null);
    socketReceive.bind(new InetSocketAddress(currentPort));
    // Attente du premier message
byte[] bufR = new byte[2048];
DatagramPacket dpR = new DatagramPacket(bufR, bufR.length);

//send message au serveur
DatagramSocket socket = new DatagramSocket();
InetSocketAddress adrDest = new InetSocketAddress("127.0.0.1", DEFAULT_PORT);
String messageSend = String.valueOf( currentPort);
if(isLast)
{
    messageSend = String.valueOf( currentPort)+ "_dernier";
}
byte[] bufE = new String(messageSend).getBytes();
DatagramPacket dpE = new DatagramPacket(bufE, bufE.length, adrDest);
socket.send(dpE);
System.out.println("Message envoyé au serveur ." + currentPort + " "+
messageSend);
```

```
socket.close();
```

```
socketReceive.receive(dpR);
```

```
while(true)  
{
```

```
String message = new String(bufR, dpR.getOffset(), dpR.getLength());  
System.out.println("Message reçu du serveur = "+message);
```

```
if(message.equals("green"))  
{  
    frame.getContentPane().setBackground(Color.GREEN);  
    frame.setVisible(true);  
}else {  
    frame.getContentPane().setBackground(Color.RED);  
    frame.setVisible(true);  
}  
socketReceive.receive(dpR);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

code serveur :

```
import java.awt.Color;
import java.awt.List;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.net.DatagramPacket;
import java.net.DatagramSocket;
import java.net.InetSocketAddress;
import java.net.SocketException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.io.IOException;

import javax.swing.JFrame;

public class Serveur {

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {

        int currentPort = 3000;
        ArrayList<Integer> clientPorts = new ArrayList<>();

        DatagramSocket socket = new DatagramSocket(null);
        socket = new DatagramSocket(null);
        socket.bind(new InetSocketAddress(currentPort));

        boolean isWaitingForClients = true;
        while(isWaitingForClients)
        {

            // Attente du premier message
            byte[] bufR = new byte[2048];
```

```
DatagramPacket dpR = new DatagramPacket(bufR, bufR.length);
socket.receive(dpR);
String message = new String(bufR, dpR.getOffset(), dpR.getLength());
System.out.println("Message reçu = "+message);
System.out.println("Port = "+dpR.getPort());
```

```
String[] splitMessage = message.split("_");
if(splitMessage.length == 2)
{
    System.out.println("Dernier reçu = "+dpR.getPort());
```

```
    isWaitingForClients = false;
```

```
}
```

```
int clientPort= Integer.valueOf(splitMessage[0]);
clientPorts.add(clientPort);
```

```
}
```

```
while(true)
{
    for(int i = 0; i < clientPorts.size(); i++)
    {
        sendMessage(clientPorts.get(i), "red");

        Thread.sleep(1000);
        sendMessage(clientPorts.get(i), "green");
```

```
}
```

```

    }

    // socket.close();

}

    public static void sendMessage(int portDest, String message) throws
SocketException,IOException
    {
        DatagramSocket socket = new DatagramSocket();

        //Envoi d'un message au suivant
        InetAddress adrDest = new InetAddress("127.0.0.1", portDest);
        byte[] bufE = new String(message).getBytes();
        DatagramPacket dpE = new DatagramPacket(bufE, bufE.length, adrDest);
        socket.send(dpE);
        System.out.println("Message envoyé." + portDest);

        socket.close();

    }

}

```

Javac Client.java

javac Serveur.java

On lance le serveur d'abord :

java Serveur

java Client 4 &

java Client 5 1 => pour indiquer que c'est le dernier

4 Solution 4