



AHMEDABAD
UNIVERSITY

Global Education at Local Cost, Context and Ethos™

Cloud Computing Practical

Kartavya Bhatt(201501009)

Kuldeep Jitiya(201501038)

Himanshu Moliya(201501062)

Objective

Demonstrate RPC, RMI and RESTful or SOAP based Web services.



RPC

- With RPC, we get a procedure call that looks pretty much like a **local call**.
- RPC handles the complexities involved with passing the call from local to the remote computer.



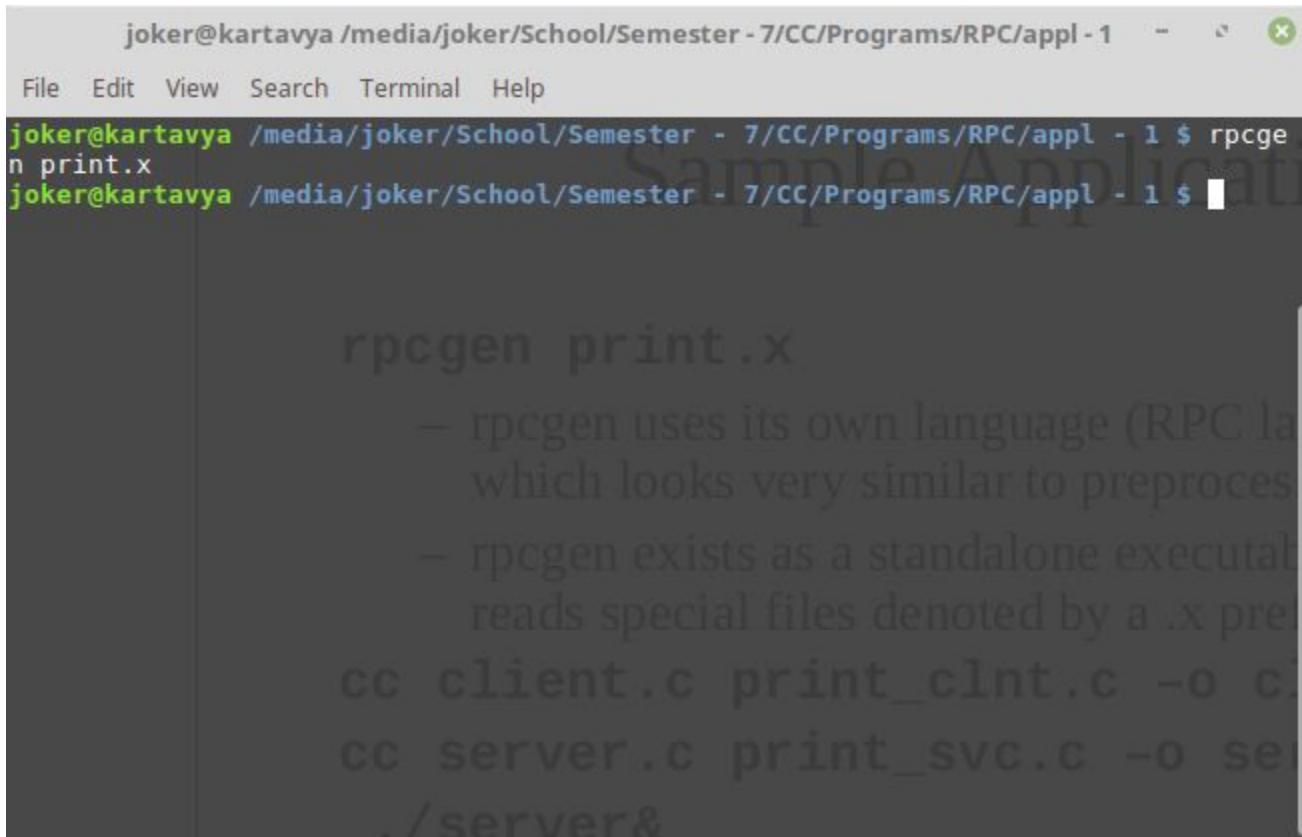
Steps:

(in ubuntu)

1. install rpcbind & rpcgen : `sudo apt install rpcbind`
2. Run: `$ rpcgen print.x`
3. `$ cc client.c print_clnt.c -o client`
4. `$ cc server.c print_svc.c -o server`
5. `$./server&`
6. `$./client hostname`



Step run RPC gen:



```
joker@kartavya /media/joker/School/Semester - 7/CC/Programs/RPC/appl - 1
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
joker@kartavya /media/joker/School/Semester - 7/CC/Programs/RPC/appl - 1 $ rpcgen print.x
joker@kartavya /media/joker/School/Semester - 7/CC/Programs/RPC/appl - 1 $
```

rpcgen print.x

- rpcgen uses its own language (RPC language) which looks very similar to preprocessor
- rpcgen exists as a standalone executable which reads special files denoted by a .x preprocessor

```
cc client.c print_clnt.c -o client
cc server.c print_svc.c -o server
./server&
```

Compiling codes

```
joker@kartavya /media/joker/School/Semester - 7/CC/Programs/RPC/appl - 1
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
joker@kartavya /media/joker/School/Semester - 7/CC/Programs/RPC/appl - 1 $ cc cl
ient.c print_clnt.c -o client
client.c:32:1: warning: return type defaults to 'int' [-Wimplicit-int]
main( int argc, char* argv[] )
^
joker@kartavya /media/joker/School/Semester - 7/CC/Programs/RPC/appl - 1 $ cc se
rver.c print_svc.c -o server
joker@kartavya /media/joker/School/Semester - 7/CC/Programs/RPC/appl - 1 $
```



Server running

```
joker@kartavya /media/joker/School/Semester - 7/CC/Programs/RPC/appl - 1
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
joker@kartavya /media/joker/School/Semester - 7/CC/Programs/RPC/appl - 1 $ ./server
in print_1_svc
sending from function print_1 char = k
in total_1_svc
sending from function total_1 = 11
in print_1_svc
sending from function print_1 char = k
in total_1_svc
sending from function total_1 = 11
in print_1_svc
sending from function print_1 char = k
in total_1_svc
```



RMI

- RMI uses an **object-oriented paradigm** where the user needs to know the **object** and the **method of the object** needs to invoke.

In simple word:

- RMI does the very same thing like RPC, but RMI passes a reference to the object and the method that is being called.

RMI = RPC + Object-orientation

Compling and Registering

Generating stubs for server and client

```
joker@kartavya /media/joker/School/Semester - 7/CC/Programs/RMI/HelloWorld $ javac *.java
Note: HelloClient.java uses or overrides a deprecated API.
Note: Recompile with -Xlint:deprecation for details.
joker@kartavya /media/joker/School/Semester - 7/CC/Programs/RMI/HelloWorld $ rmic -v1.2 -verbose HelloServer
Warning: generation and use of skeletons and static stubs for JRMP is deprecated. Skeletons are unnecessary, and static stubs have been superseded by dynamically generated stubs. Users are encouraged to migrate away from using rmic to generate skeletons and static stubs. See the documentation for java.rmi.server.UnicastRemoteObject.
[loaded ./HelloServer.class in 9 ms]
[loaded /usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64/jre/lib/rt.jar(java/rmi/server/UnicastRemoteObject.class) in 4 ms]
[loaded /usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64/jre/lib/rt.jar(java/rmi/server/RemoteServer.class) in 0 ms]
[loaded /usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64/jre/lib/rt.jar(java/rmi/server/RemoteObject.class) in 1 ms]
[loaded /usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64/jre/lib/rt.jar(java/lang/Object.class) in 0 ms]
[loaded /usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64/jre/lib/rt.jar(java/rmi/Remote.class) in 5 ms]
[loaded /usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64/jre/lib/rt.jar(java/io/Serializable.class) in 0 ms]
```



Register Server:

```
joker@kartavya /media/joker/School/Semester - 7/CC/Programs/RMI/HelloWorld $ rmi
registry&
[1] 3851
joker@kartavya /media/joker/School/Semester - 7/CC/Programs/RMI/HelloWorld $ jav
a RegisterIt&
[2] 3883
joker@kartavya /media/joker/School/Semester - 7/CC/Programs/RMI/HelloWorld $ Obj
ect instantiatedHelloServer[UnicastServerRef [liveRef: [endpoint:[127.0.1.1:4016
9](local),objID:[-5fd33885:16541e9e6b7:-7fff, -942917052135696138]]]]
HelloServer bound in registry
□
```



Client connection with Server:

```
joker@kartavya /media/joker/School/Semester - 7/CC/Programs/RMI/HelloWorld $ jav  
a HelloClient  
  
Hello World, the current system time is Thu Aug 16 14:32:09 IST 2018  
joker@kartavya /media/joker/School/Semester - 7/CC/Programs/RMI/HelloWorld $  
joker@kartavya /media/joker/School/Semester - 7/CC/Programs/RMI/HelloWorld $
```



Which is better: RPC or RMI

RMI is a better approach compared to RPC, especially with larger programs as it provides a cleaner code that is easier to identify if something goes wrong.

Examples:

RPC Systems: SUN RPC, DCE RPC

RMI Systems: Java RMI, CORBA, Microsoft DCOM/COM+, SOAP(Simple Object Access Protocol)

SOAP web-service

- The main idea behind designing SOAP was to ensure that programs built on **different platforms and programming languages** could exchange data in an easy manner.
- Approaches for creating SOAP web-service
- Code First Approach
Writing source code for web service and then WSDL File
- Contract First Approach
Creating Web-service based on given WSDL File



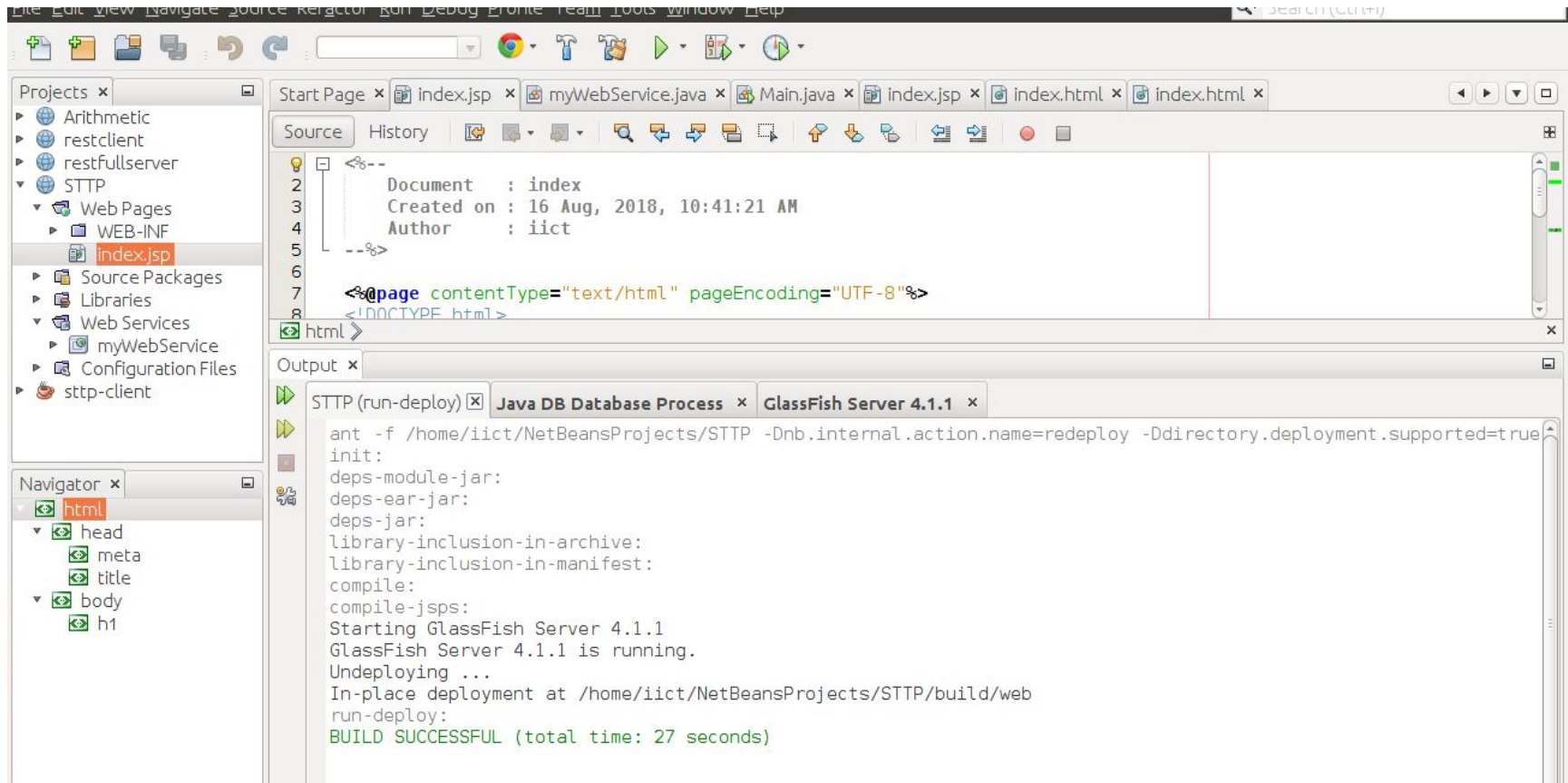
Steps:

(Code First Approach - deploy method in server)

1. Create web application
2. Select javaEE 5
3. Create new web service for project
4. Set service name and package
5. Design add operation and add parameter
6. add your logic
eg. `double sum = Operand1 + Operand2;`
`return sum+"";`
7. clean and build and deploy
8. test web service by click on web service

Configure server:

Deploy addition program on glassfish server



Steps:

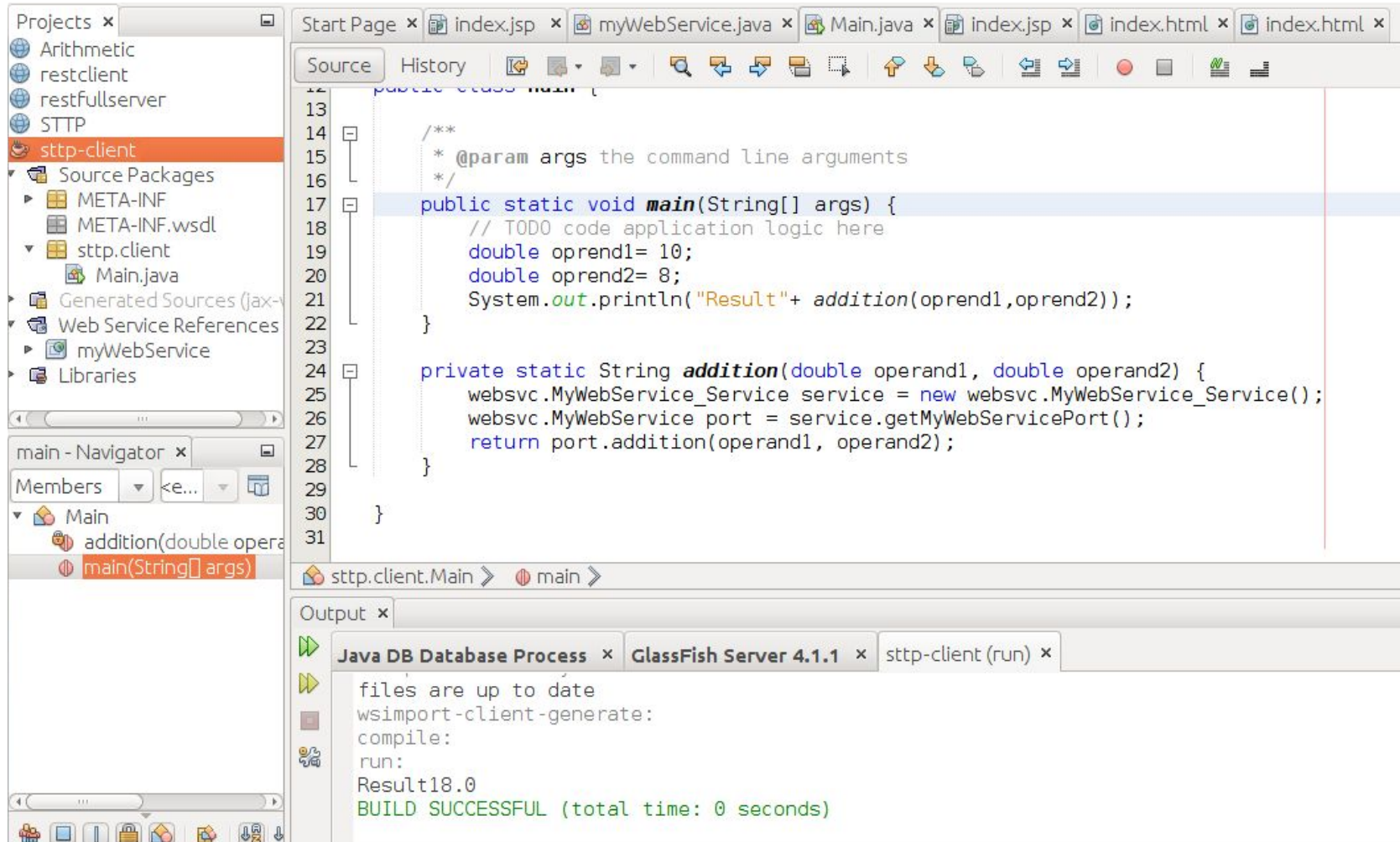
(Code First Approach - all method by client)

1. Create java application
2. Select Main class
3. Create new web service client for project
4. Select project and package.
 - Check by web service reference
5. Insert code and call web service operation
6. add operand and call method
eg. double Operand1 and Operand2
7. clean and build and Run.



Client side Operation:

As we can see client code call addition method and give output 18 in command prompt which is sum of Operand 1(10) and Operand 2 (8)



```
13  
14  
15 /**  
16  * @param args the command line arguments  
17  */  
18 public static void main(String[] args) {  
19     // TODO code application logic here  
20     double oprend1= 10;  
21     double oprend2= 8;  
22     System.out.println("Result"+ addition(oprend1,oprend2));  
23 }  
24  
25 private static String addition(double operand1, double operand2) {  
26     websvc.MyWebService_Service service = new websvc.MyWebService_Service();  
27     websvc.MyWebService port = service.getMyWebServicePort();  
28     return port.addition(operand1, operand2);  
29 }  
30  
31 }
```

Output x

Java DB Database Process x GlassFish Server 4.1.1 x sttp-client (run) x

files are up to date
wsimport-client-generate:
compile:
run:
Result18.0
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 0 seconds)

SOAP web-service: Observation

We can call addition method by any client

addition method = which have already deployed on server.



RESTful Web Service

- RESTful was designed specifically for working with components such as media components, files, or even objects on a particular hardware device.
- Any web service that is defined on the principles of REST can be called a RestFul web service.
- A Restful service would use the normal HTTP verbs of GET, POST, PUT and DELETE for working with the required components.

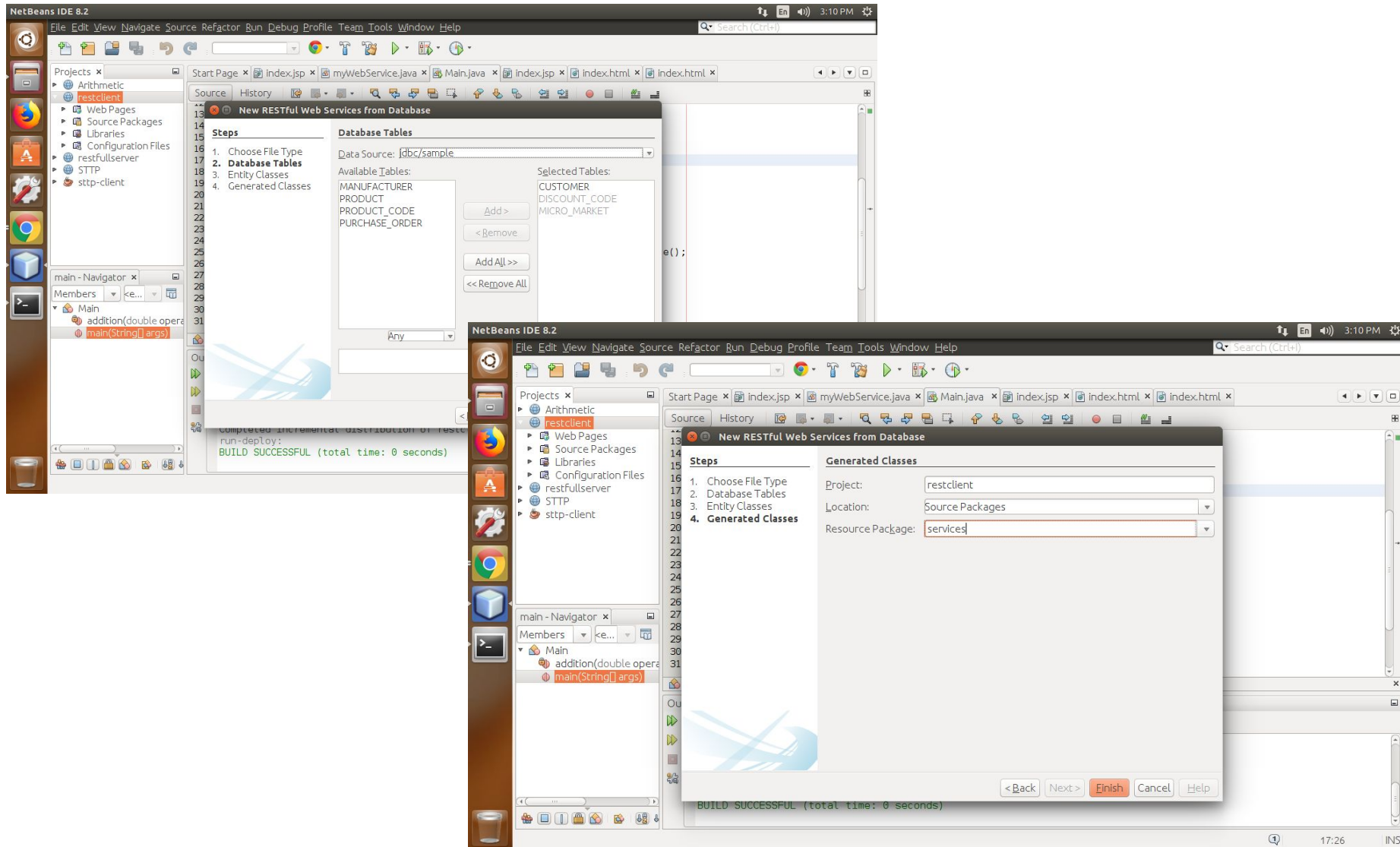
Steps:

1. Create server web application
2. Select java EE 7 web
3. Create Restful web service from database
4. Add jdbc sample select package entities and services
5. Create client web application
6. Test restful web service in server application(Browse client)
7. <http://localhost:8080/restclient/test-resbeans.html>
8. Test Get methods.

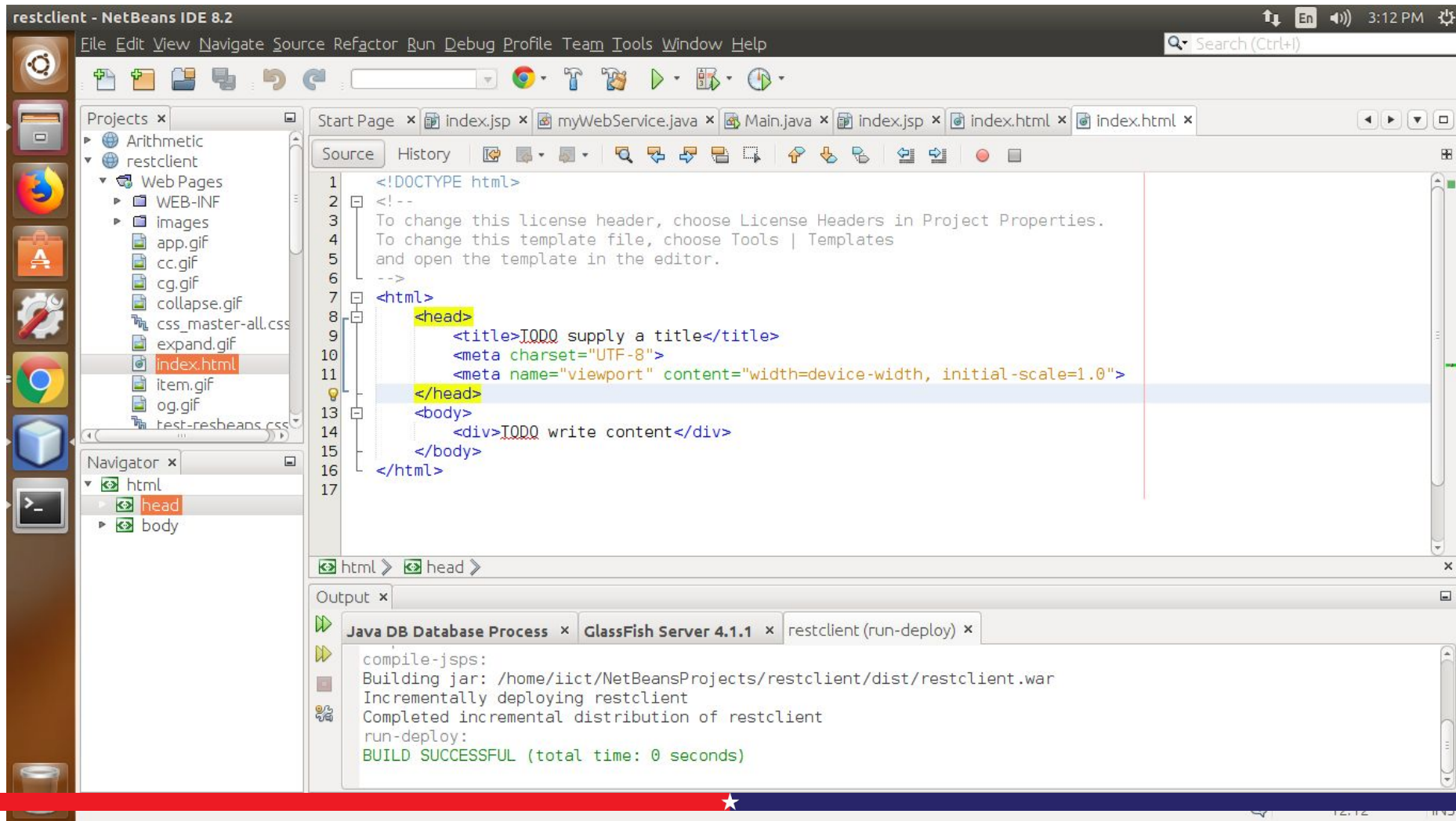


Server side Operation:

Create new project and consider JDBC-sample as our database.



Client-side auto generated code:



Server side Operation:

As we can see GET and POST method available on server to handle client data. Here, we consider JDBC-sample as our database.

The image shows a development environment with NetBeans IDE on the left and a web browser on the right.

NetBeans IDE (Left):

- Projects:** A tree view on the left shows a project named `restfullserver` under a folder named `sttp-client`.
- Source:** The main editor displays the `Main.java` file. It contains a `main` method that takes `String[] args` and a `private static String addition` method. The `main` method calls `addition` with `operand1` and `operand2`.
- Output:** The bottom output window shows the execution of the `main` method, displaying the result of the `addition` operation.

Web Browser (Right):

- Address Bar:** The address bar shows `localhost:8080/restclient/test-resbeans.html`.
- WSDL:** The WSDL is `http://localhost:8080/restfullserver/webresources/application.wadl`.
- Test RESTful Web Services:** The page title is "Test RESTful Web Services".
- restfullserver:** A tree view shows the structure of the web service, including `entities.micromarket`, `entities.discountcode`, and `entities.customer`.
- Resource:** The selected resource is `entities.customer` at `http://localhost:8080/restfullserver/webresources/entities.customer`.
- Choose method to test:** The dropdown menu is set to `GET(application/xml)`.
- Status:** The status is `200 (OK)`.
- Response:** The response is an XML document with the following structure:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<customers>
  <customer>
    <addressline1>111 E. Las Olivas Blvd</addressline1>
    <addressline2>Suite 51</addressline2>
    <city>Fort Lauderdale</city>
    <creditLimit>100000</creditLimit>
    <customerid>1</customerid>
    <discountCode>
      <discountCode>N</discountCode>
      <rate>0.00</rate>
    </discountCode>
    <email>jumbeoagle@example.com</email>
    <fax>305-555-0189</fax>
```

JSON Parsing

- **JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is a lightweight format that is used for data interchanging.**
- It is based on a subset of JavaScript language (the way objects are built in JavaScript).

JSON is built on **two structures**:

- A collection of name/value pairs. In various languages, this is realized as an object, record, struct, dictionary, hash table, keyed list, or associative array.
- An ordered list of values. In most languages, this is realized as an array, vector, list, or sequence.



JSON Parsing

```
app.py | json_parsing.py
3
4 https://api.data.gov.in/resource/4200eb5f-1729-4fee-8477-af5feb715b3c?api-key=579b4f
5
6 lib.request.urlopen(url) as response:
7     json.load(response)
8
9     html["records"]:
10     t("Description : {} \t Amount : {}".format(i["description"], i["amount"]))
11
```

joker@kartavya ~/PycharmProjecta/REST \$ python json_parsing.py

Description : MOPED/SCOOTER	Amount : 293
Description : MOPED/SCOOTER	Amount : 162
Description : MOPED/SCOOTER	Amount : 144
Description : MOPED/SCOOTER	Amount : 144
Description : LOADING TRUCK/TEMPO/TRACTOR 2 TO 4 TON	Amount : 216
Description : MOPED/SCOOTER	Amount : 126
Description : MOTOR CYCLE	Amount : 277
Description : PRIVATE MOTOR CAR/JEEP CAR	Amount : 2714
Description : MOPED/SCOOTER	Amount : 601
Description : MOTOR CYCLE	Amount : 27

joker@kartavya ~/PycharmProjecta/REST \$

kartavya joker 15:57:01 pm

LF 1 deprecation UTF-8 Python 0 files

JSON Parsing

```
JSONObject main = new JSONObject(str)
//Enter string of JSON
String index_name =
main.getString("index_name");
String title = main.getString("title");
String desc = main.getString("desc");
int created = main.getInteger("created");
int updated = main.getInteger("updated");
String visualizable =
main.getString("visualizable");
String source = main.getString("source");
String org_type = main.getString("org_type");
JSONArray org = main.getJSONArray("org");
for (int i = 0; i < org.length(); i++) {
String orge = org.getString(i);
}
JSONArray sector =
main.getJSONArray("sector");
for (int i = 0; i < sector.length(); i++) {
String sectore = sector.getString(i);
}
String catalog_uuid =
main.getString("catalog_uuid");
String status = main.getString("status");
JSONArray field =
main.getJSONArray("field");
for (int i = 0; i < field.length(); i++) {
JSONObject fielde = field.getJSONObject(i);
String id = fielde.getString("id");
String name = fielde.getString("name");
String type = fielde.getString("type");
}
```

```
String created_date = main.getString("created_date");
String updated_date = main.getString("updated_date");
JSONObject target_bucket = main.getJSONObject("target_bucket");
String index = target_bucket.getString("index");
String type = target_bucket.getString("type");
String active = main.getString("active");
String message = main.getString("message");
int total = main.getInteger("total");
int count = main.getInteger("count");
String limit = main.getString("limit");
String offset = main.getString("offset");
JSONArray records = main.getJSONArray("records");
for (int i = 0; i < records.length(); i++) {
JSONObject recordse = records.getJSONObject(i);
String cityname = recordse.getString("cityname");
int vehicleypeid = recordse.getInteger("vehicleypeid");
String description = recordse.getString("description");
int year = recordse.getInteger("year");
String _month = recordse.getString("_month");
int count = recordse.getInteger("count");
int amount = recordse.getInteger("amount");
}
String version = main.getString("version");
```

Data taken from [here](#)



Thank You!