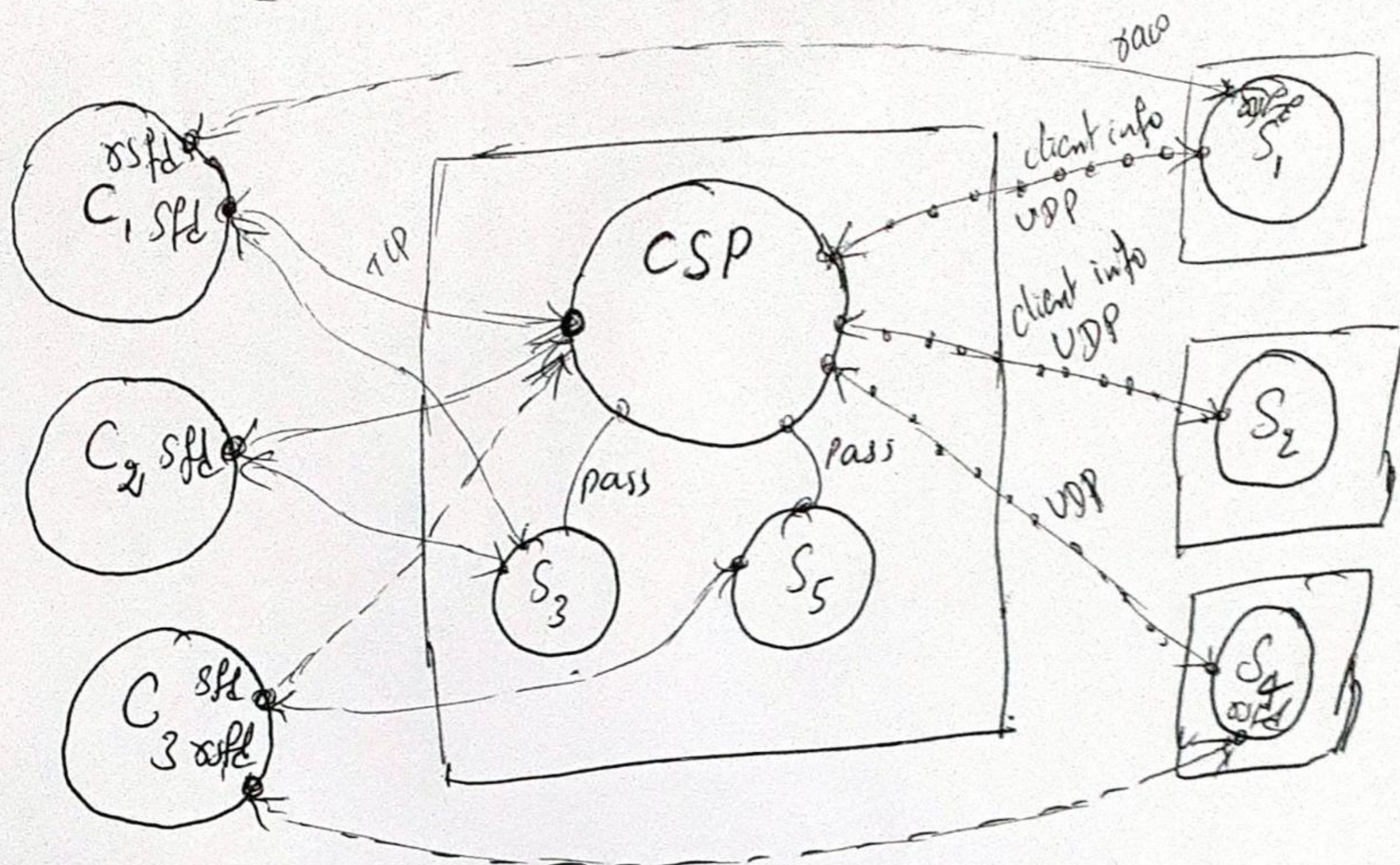


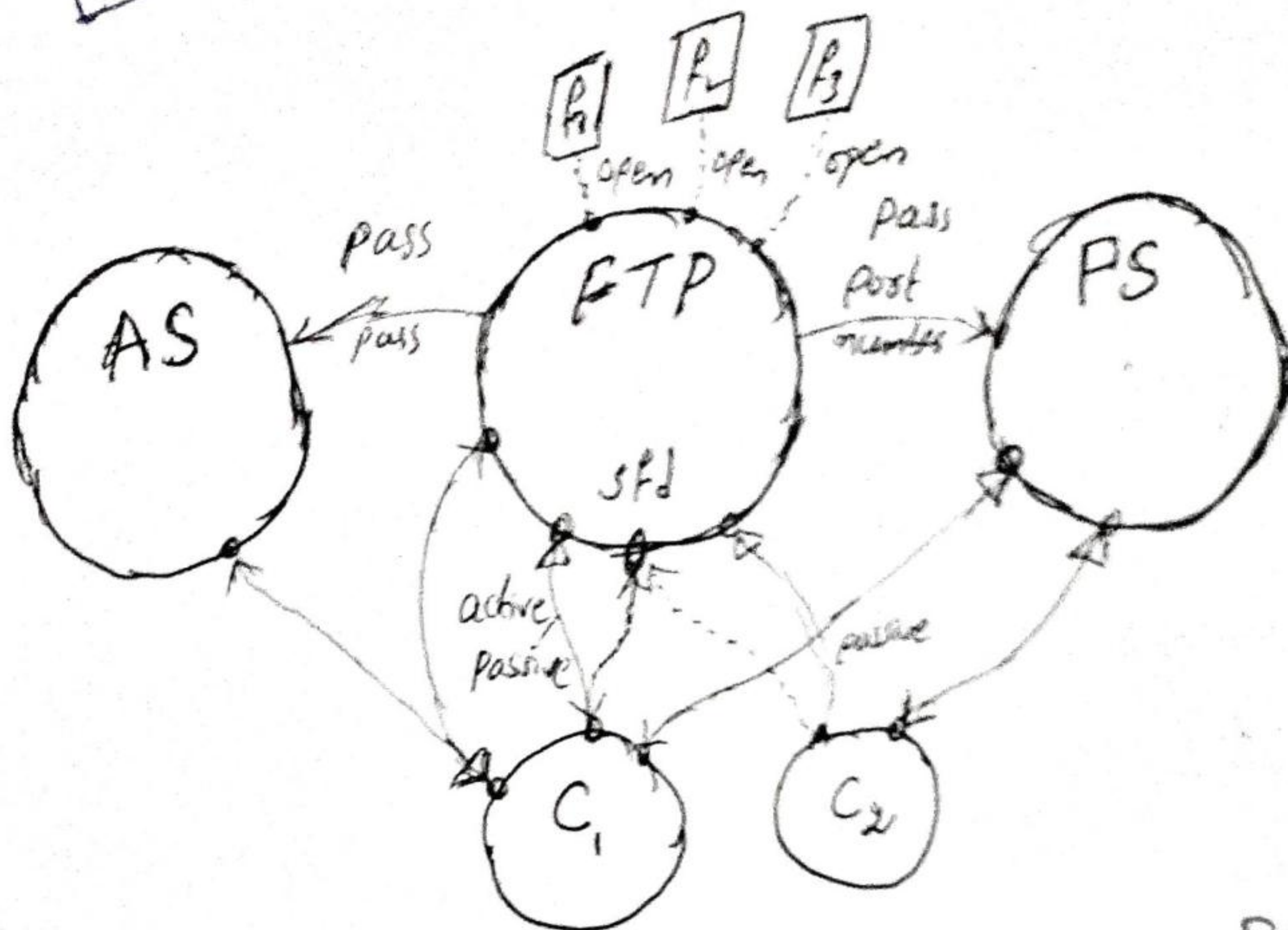
## 9. Central Service Provider - Raw



- \* Clients connect to Central Service Provider (CSP) and specifies the service number. Service servers  $S_1, S_2, S_4$  are on another systems whereas service server processes  $S_3, S_5$  are in the same system of CSP.
- \* CSP accepts clients and if services are 3 or 5 it passes to  $S_3$  or  $S_5$ . If services are 1, 2 or 4 then it ~~not~~ sends client information to  $S_1, S_2$  or  $S_4$ . CSP also sends a message 'x' to clients if services are 1, 2, 4.
- \* If a client gets 'x' message from CSP, it opens a raw socket and it gets served on that raw socket by remote servers  $S_1, S_2$  or  $S_4$  according to its request.
- \* At a time a client can request many services.



# ~~10~~ Active/Passive FTP



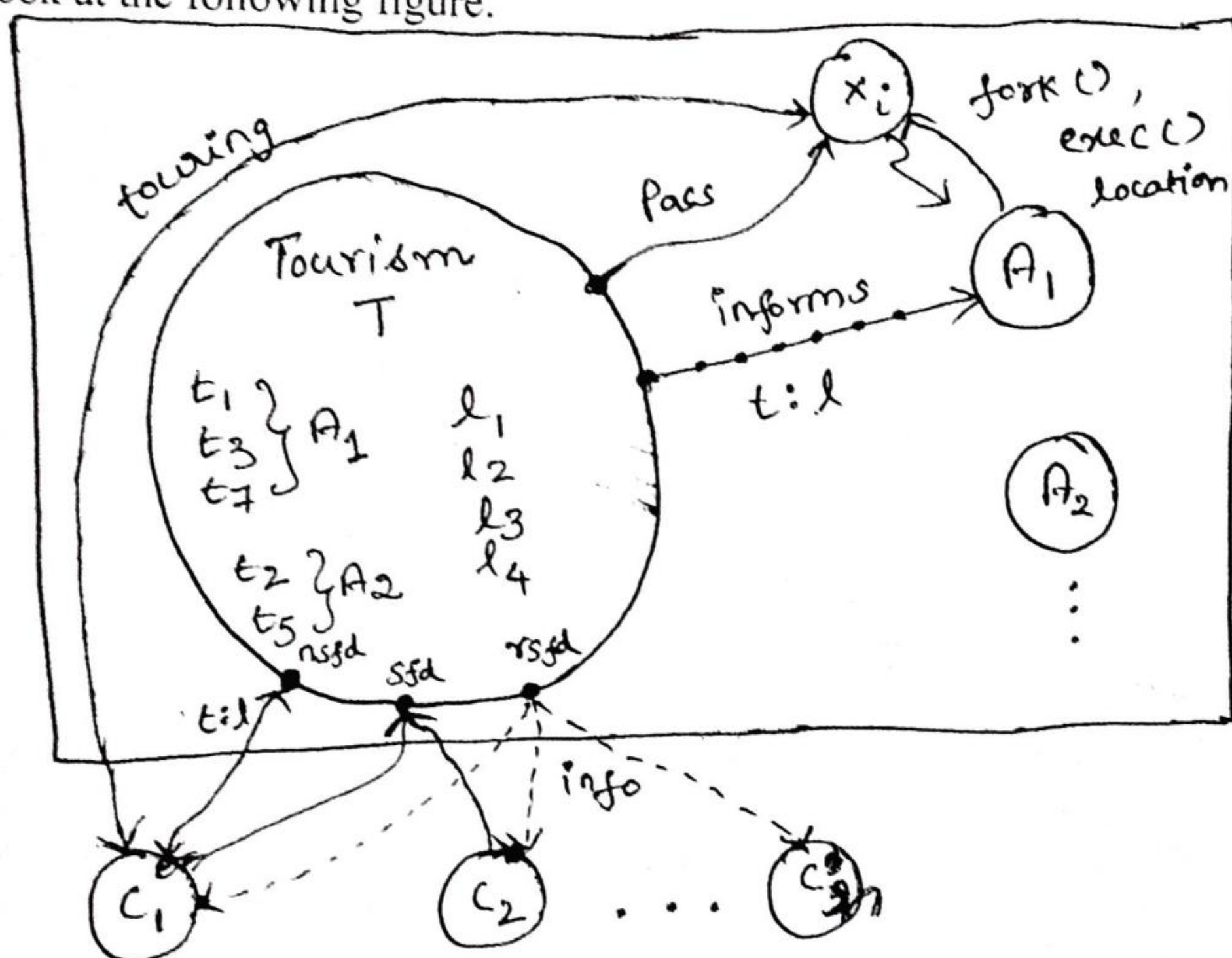
- \* FTP - main server, AS - Active Server, PS - Passive Server
- \* Client opens a control connection with FTP and sends for active - a or passive - p mode. If active mode it sends message as a post-numbers file name which means: on which post-numbers it listens, and it wants the contents of file name.
- \* If passive mode a client sends message as P file name means: it needs contents of file name.
- \* In 'a' mode client accepts connection from server and then gets contents of the file.  
In 'p' mode it first receives post-numbers from server and gets connected to that port, then it starts receiving the contents of file.
- \* FTP passes/sends required messages to AS, PS according to client modes. FTP itself opens the data files.





# Nitw-Tourism

Look at the following figure.



T - Tourism Server  
A - Agents  
X - Taxi  
C - Customers

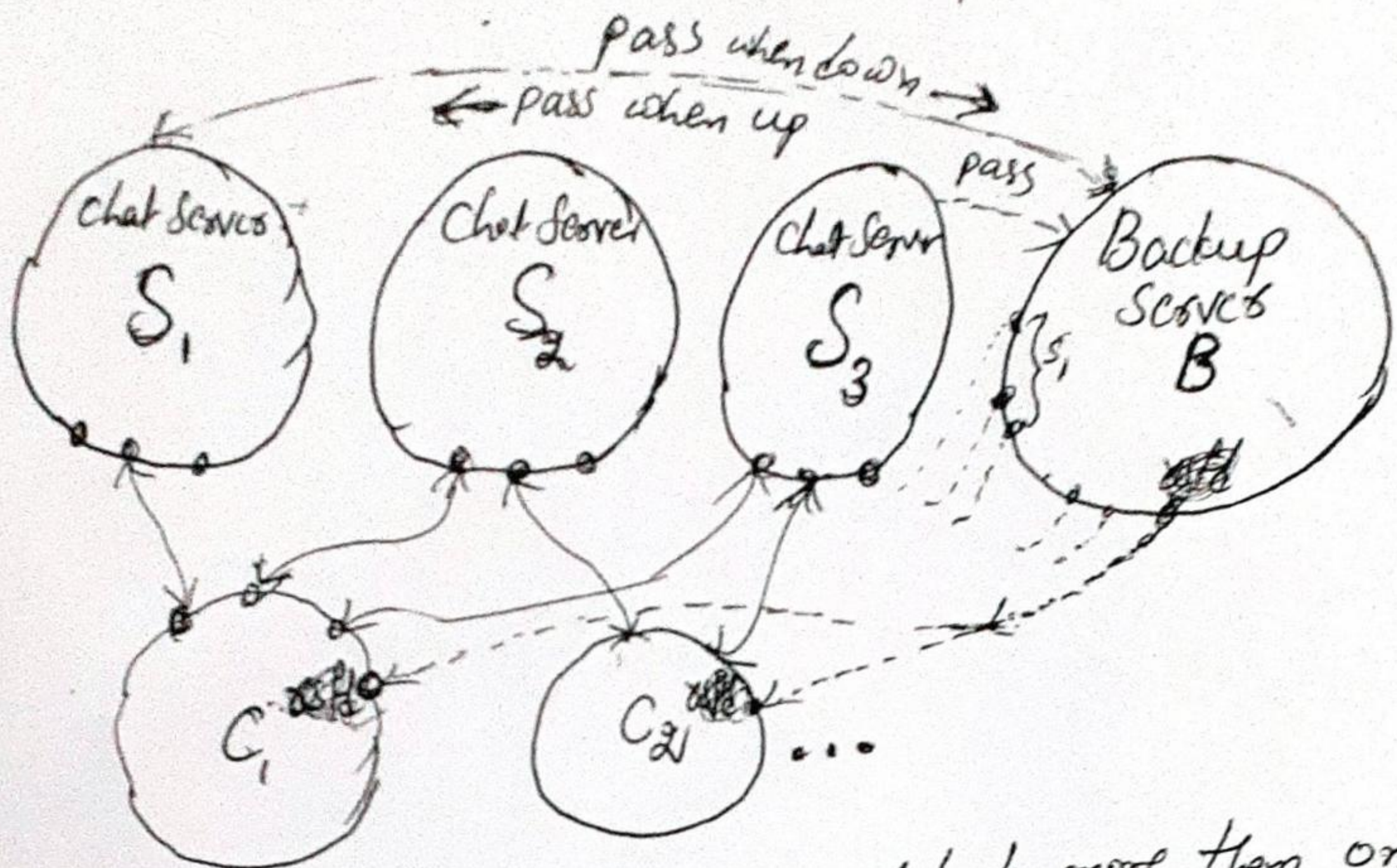
$t_1, t_2, t_3, t_5, t_7 \rightarrow$  Tourist places  
 $l_1, l_2, l_3, l_4 \rightarrow$  pick-up location for customers  
[not IP & Port numbers]

- \* C connects to T and requests for  $t_i, l_i$ .
- \* T accepts C connection and looks for A who provides  $t_i$ .
- \* T sends message to  $A_i$  for  $t_i, l_i$ .
- \* A  $fork(), exec()$  a taxi  $X_i$  by giving details of  $l_i$ .
- \* T passes customer to  $X_i$ .
- \*  $X_i$  now serves  $C_i$ .
- \* All clients who used service of T, gets tour packages/offers information from T, time to time.
- \* If any breakdown of vehicle occurs,  $X_i$  sends signal to  $A_i$ .



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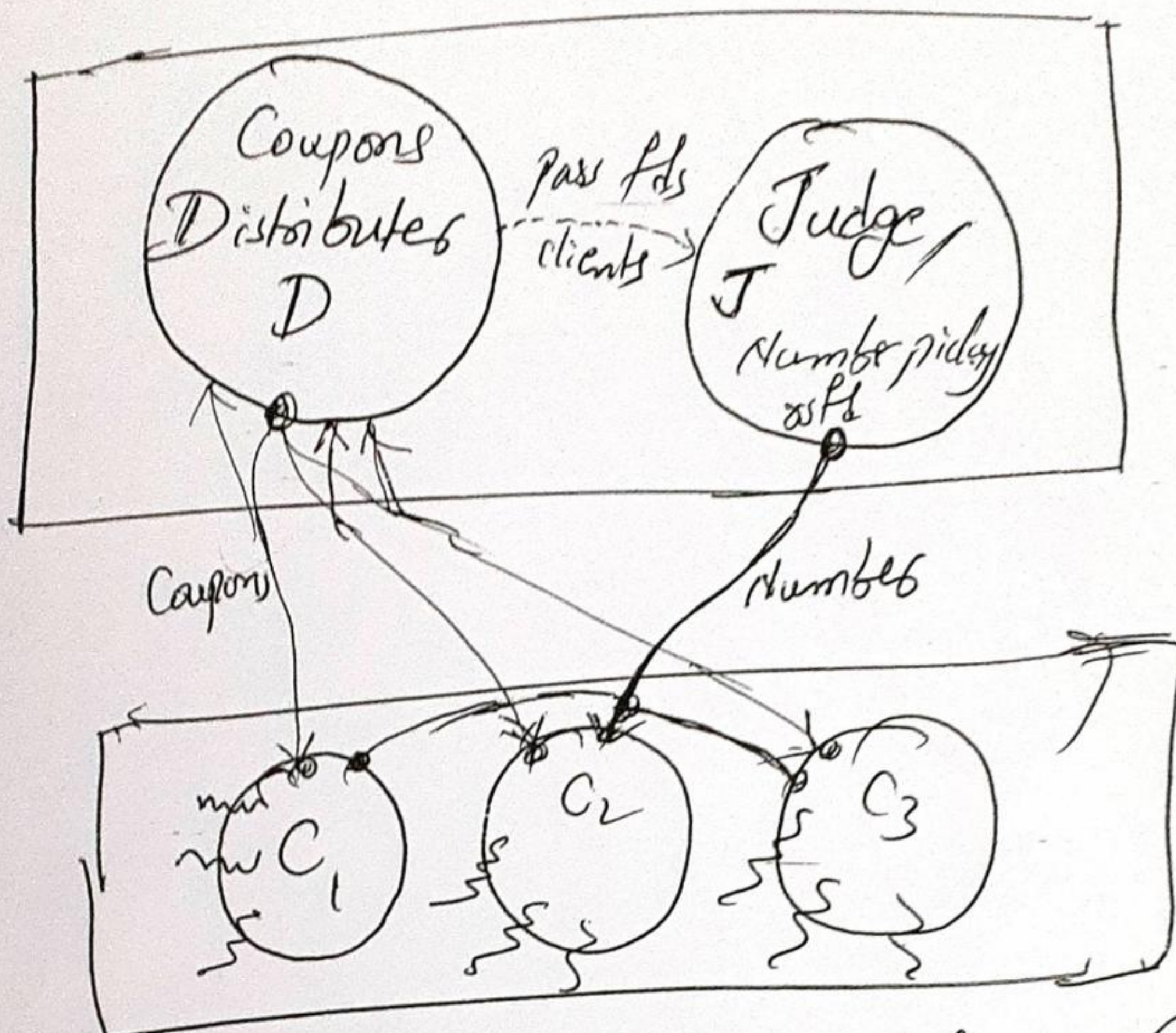
## Multichat Servers Backup Server



- \* A client can get connected to more than one chat server.
- \* If a chat server  $S_i$  is going to down, then it passes all its client connections to Backup Server  $B$ .
- \*  $B$  just informs the clients that they are getting served by it and then allows the chatting.
- \* More than one chat server can be down at a time.
- \* As soon as ~~the~~ a chat server  $S_i$  passes client chat connections to Backup Server, it notifies the clients that it has taken over the chat serving duty on behalf of that particular server  $S_i$ .
- \* Clients can exit from a chat by sending "X".
- \* When a chat server  $S_i$  gets ready again, the Backup server  $B$  has to send it back the latest clients in that group.



# 13 [3] Housy - Multiple Coupons



- \* Customer/clients get coupons from Coupon Distributor D. Each C can get multiple coupons. Assume a coupon consists four numbers between 0 to 99.  
Ex: 9 41 18 22. All client processes are at same system.
- \* After coupon distribution is over, process D sends client/customer information to Judge process J. The Judge process starts picking a random number and send the number to clients site.
- \*  $C_1, C_2, C_3$  compares the number within their coupons in each thread (one coupon per thread). If any coupon gets fully matched, the  $C_i$  informs to Judge J. J announces the winners.

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