Remote Method Invocation (RMI)

RMI allows a Java object running on one machine to invoke methods on a Java object running on another machine. This simplifies distributed application development compared to explicit socket handling.

RMI handles the network communication infrastructure automatically.

RMI vs. Socket Programming:

Feature **Socket Programming RMI**

Infrastructure Explicitly managed Automatically provided **Communication** Byte streams Remote method calls

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RMI uses **STUB** and **SKELETON** components to manage remote communication.

Component Location Role

Client Machine Represents remote object, handles outbound calls & inbound **STUB**

results.

Handles inbound calls & outbound results, invokes local **SKELETON**

method.

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Reasoning: STUB acts as a client-side proxy; SKELETON acts as a server-side helper.

RMI also uses a **Registry** (rmiregistry) to locate remote objects by name. java.rmi.Naming class interacts with the registry.

RMI Architecture Flow

Steps when a client calls a remote method:

- 1. Server creates **Remote Object**, registers in **RMI Registry**.
- 2. Client lookup in Registry gets STUB reference.
- 3. Client calls method on STUB.
- 4. STUB **serializes/marshals** call details, sends over network.
- 5. Network transfers request to server.
- 6. SKELETON receives, deserializes/unmarshals details, finds Remote Object.
- 7. SKELETON invokes method on Remote Object.
- 8. Remote Object executes, returns result.
- 9. SKELETON serializes/marshals result, sends over network.
- 10. Network transfers result to client.
- 11. STUB receives, deserializes/unmarshals result.
- 12. STUB returns result to client.

Steps to Prepare RMI Application

1. Declare Remote Interface:

- o Extend java.rmi.Remote.
- o Declare remote methods throws java.rmi.RemoteException.

Java

```
import java.rmi.Remote;
import java.rmi.RemoteException;

public interface YourRemoteInterface extends Remote {
    public String remoteMethod(String arg) throws RemoteException;
    public int anotherRemoteMethod(int x, int y) throws
RemoteException;
}
```

o *Reasoning*: Remote marks interface for RMI; RemoteException indicates network issues.

2. Declare Implementation Class:

- o Implement Remote Interface.
- o Extend java.rmi.server.UnicastRemoteObject.
- Provide method implementations.
- o Public no-argument constructor throws RemoteException.

Java

```
import java.rmi.RemoteException;
import java.rmi.server.UnicastRemoteObject;

public class YourRemoteInterfaceImpl extends UnicastRemoteObject
implements YourRemoteInterface {
    public YourRemoteInterfaceImpl() throws RemoteException {
        super();
    }

    @Override
    public String remoteMethod(String arg) throws RemoteException {
        return "Server received: " + arg;
    }

    @Override
    public int anotherRemoteMethod(int x, int int y) throws
RemoteException {
        return x + y;
    }
}
```

o *Reasoning:* UnicastRemoteObject makes object remotely callable. No-arg constructor needed for RMI.

3. Prepare Registry Program (Server Side):

- Create Remote object instance.
- o Bind object in RMI Registry using Naming.bind(String name, Remote obj).

Java

```
import java.rmi.Naming;
// Import YourRemoteInterfaceImpl

public class YourRegistryProgram {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        YourRemoteInterface remoteObject = new

YourRemoteInterfaceImpl();
        Naming.bind("yourRemoteObjectName", remoteObject);
        System.out.println("Object 'yourRemoteObjectName' bound in

Registry.");
    }
}
```

4. Prepare Client Application:

- o Look up remote object (STUB) using Naming.lookup(String name).
- o Cast result to Remote Interface.
- o Call remote methods on STUB.

Java

```
import java.rmi.Naming;
// Import YourRemoteInterface

public class YourClientApp {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        YourRemoteInterface remoteObjectStub = (YourRemoteInterface)
Naming.lookup("yourRemoteObjectName");

        String result = remoteObjectStub.remoteMethod("Hello from
Client!");
        System.out.println("Result: " + result);

        int sum = remoteObjectStub.anotherRemoteMethod(5, 7);
        System.out.println("Sum: " + sum);
    }
}
```

5. Execute RMI Application:

- o Compile: javac *.java
- o Start Registry: start rmiregistry (in a separate terminal)
- o Run Registry Program: start java YourRegistryProgram (in another terminal)
- o Run Client: java YourClientApp (in a third terminal)

RMI Code Examples

Example 1: Simple "Hello" Service

• HelloRemote.java:

Java

```
import java.rmi.*;
public interface HelloRemote extends Remote {
```

```
public String sayHello(String name) throws RemoteException;
HelloRemoteImpl.java:
 Java
 import java.rmi.*;
 import java.rmi.server.*;
 public class HelloRemoteImpl extends UnicastRemoteObject implements
 HelloRemote {
     public HelloRemoteImpl() throws RemoteException {
         super();
     }
     @Override
     public String sayHello(String name) throws RemoteException {
         return "Hello " + name + ", Good Morning!";
 }
HelloRegistry.java:
 Java
 import java.rmi.*;
 public class HelloRegistry {
     public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
         HelloRemote hr = new HelloRemoteImpl();
         Naming.bind("hello", hr);
         System.out.println("'hello' object bound.");
     }
 }
Test.java:
 Java
 import java.rmi.*;
 public class Test {
     public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
         HelloRemote hr = (HelloRemote) Naming.lookup("hello");
         String msg = hr.sayHello("Durga");
         System.out.println(msg);
     }
 }
 Execution & Output:
D:\FullstackJava830\JAVA830\RMI\app01>javac *.java
D:\FullstackJava830\JAVA830\RMI\app01>start rmiregistry
D:\FullstackJava830\JAVA830\RMI\app01>start java HelloRegistry
D:\FullstackJava830\JAVA830\RMI\app01>java Test
Hello Durga, Good Morning!
```

Example 2: Simple Calculator Service

• CalculatorRemote.java:

```
Java
```

```
import java.rmi.*;

public interface CalculatorRemote extends Remote {
    public int add(int fval, int sval) throws RemoteException;
    public int sub(int fval, int sval) throws RemoteException;
    public int mul(int fval, int sval) throws RemoteException;
    public int div(int fval, int sval) throws RemoteException;
    public int div(int fval, int sval) throws RemoteException;
}
```

• CalculatorRemoteImpl.java:

Java

```
import java.rmi.*;
import java.rmi.server.*;
public class CalculatorRemoteImpl extends UnicastRemoteObject
implements CalculatorRemote {
    public CalculatorRemoteImpl() throws RemoteException {
        super();
    @Override
    public int add(int fval, int sval) throws RemoteException {
        return fval + sval;
    @Override
    public int sub(int fval, int sval) throws RemoteException {
        return fval - sval;
    @Override
    public int mul(int fval, int sval) throws RemoteException {
        return fval * sval;
    @Override
    public int div(int fval, int sval) throws RemoteException {
        if (sval == 0) throw new RemoteException("Division by
zero");
       return fval / sval;
    }
```

• CalculatorRegistry.java:

Java

```
import java.rmi.*;
```

```
public class CalculatorRegistry {
     public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
         CalculatorRemote cr = new CalculatorRemoteImpl();
         Naming.bind("cal", cr);
         System.out.println("'cal' object bound.");
}
Test.java:
Java
import java.rmi.*;
public class Test {
     public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
          CalculatorRemote cr = (CalculatorRemote)
Naming.lookup("cal");
         System.out.println("ADD : " + cr.add(10, 3));
System.out.println("SUB : " + cr.sub(10, 3));
System.out.println("MUL : " + cr.mul(10, 3));
System.out.println("DIV : " + cr.div(10, 3));
     }
}
Execution & Output:
D:\FullstackJava830\JAVA830\RMI\app02>javac *.java
D:\FullstackJava830\JAVA830\RMI\app02>start rmiregistry
D:\FullstackJava830\JAVA830\RMI\app02>start java CalculatorRegistry
D:\FullstackJava830\JAVA830\RMI\app02>java Test
     : 13
ADD
        : 7
SUB
        : 30
MUL
        : 3
DIV
```