# **CS343 - Operating Systems**

# Module-3B IPC in Client Server Systems



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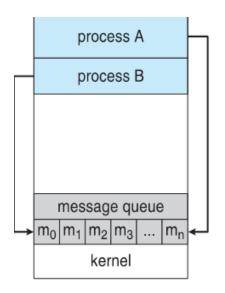
#### **Session Outline**

- Review of Inter Process Communication (IPC)
- Local Procedure Calls
- Sockets
- **❖** Remote Procedure Calls
- ❖ Pipes
- ❖ Remote Method Invocation

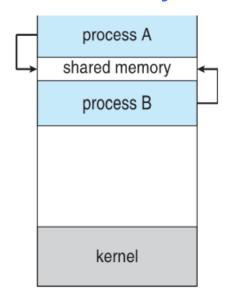
#### **Communications Models**

- Cooperating processes need interprocess communication (IPC)
- ❖Two models of IPC:

#### Message passing

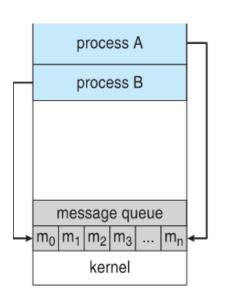


#### **Shared memory**

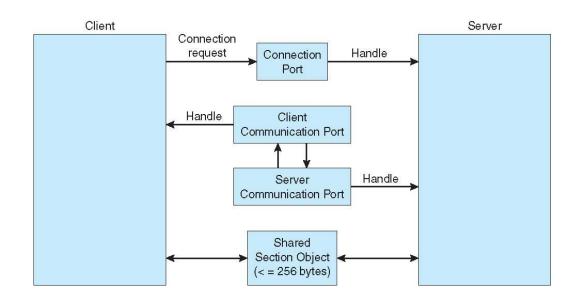


## **IPC – Message Passing**

- Mechanism for processes to communicate and to synchronize their actions
- IPC using message passing facility provides two operations:
  - send(message)
  - receive(message)
- ❖ The message size is either fixed or variable
- Design Issues
  - Direct or indirect
  - Synchronous or asynchronous
  - Automatic or explicit buffering



### **Local Procedure Calls in Windows**



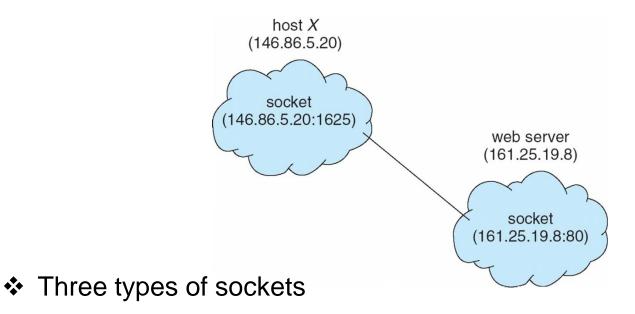
## **Communications in Client-Server Systems**

- Sockets
- Remote Procedure Calls
- Pipes
- Remote Method Invocation

#### **Sockets**

- ❖ A socket is defined as an endpoint for communication
- Concatenation of IP address and port a number included at start of message packet to differentiate network services on a host
- ❖ The socket 161.25.19.8:1625 refers to port 1625 on host 161.25.19.8
- Communication consists between a pair of sockets
- ❖ All ports below 1024 are **well known**, used for standard services
- Special IP address 127.0.0.1 (loopback) to refer to system on which process is running

#### **Socket Communication**

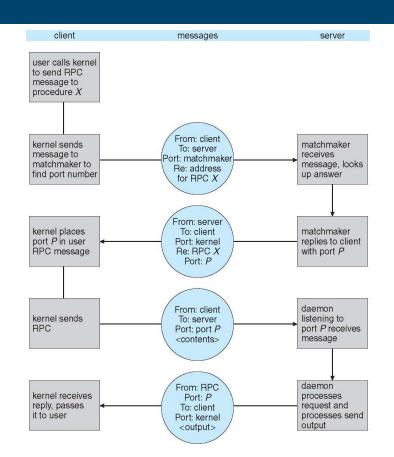


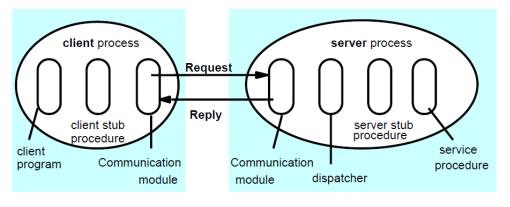
- Connection-oriented (TCP)
- **❖** Connectionless (UDP)
- ❖ MulticastSocket class— data can be sent to multiple recipients

#### **Remote Procedure Calls**

- Remote procedure call (RPC) abstracts procedure calls between processes on networked systems
- ❖ RPC uses ports for service differentiation
- ❖ Stubs client-side proxy for the actual procedure on the server
- The client-side stub locates the server and marshalls the parameters
- The server-side stub receives this message, unpacks the marshalled parameters, and performs the procedure on the server

#### **Execution of RPC**



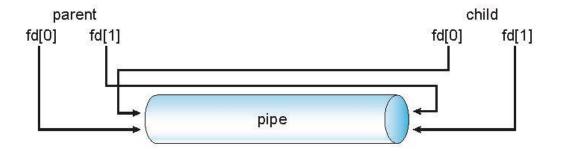


## **Pipes**

- Acts as a conduit allowing two processes to communicate
- Issues:
  - ❖ Is communication unidirectional or bidirectional?
  - ❖ In the case of two-way communication, is it half or full-duplex?
  - Must there exist a relationship (i.e., parent-child) between the communicating processes?
  - Can the pipes be used over a network?
- ❖ Ordinary pipes cannot be accessed from outside the process that created it. Typically, a parent process creates a pipe and uses it to communicate with a child process that it created.
- ❖ Named pipes can be accessed without a parent-child relationship.

## **Ordinary Pipes**

- Ordinary Pipes allow communication in standard producer-consumer style
- Producer writes to one end (the write-end of the pipe)
- Consumer reads from the other end (the read-end of the pipe)
- Ordinary pipes are therefore unidirectional
- Require parent-child relationship between communicating processes

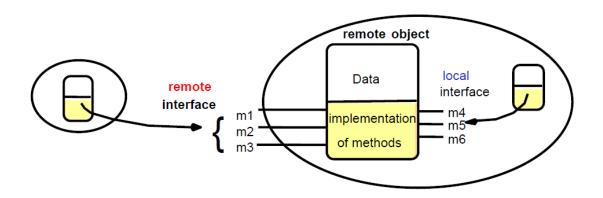


## **Named Pipes**

- Named Pipes are more powerful than ordinary pipes
- Communication is bidirectional
- No parent-child relationship is necessary between the communicating processes
- Several processes can use the named pipe for communication
- Provided on both UNIX and Windows systems

#### **Remote Method Invocation**

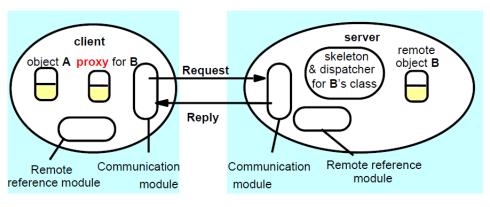
- RMI is a Java feature similar to RPCs.
- Allows a thread to invoke a method on a remote machine.
- RMI can be between two methods under two JVMs in the same machine.

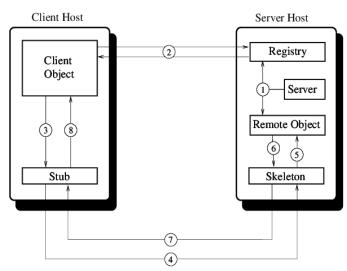


#### **Remote Method Invocation**

- Client
- Stub and skeletons
- Parcel remote method + marshalled parameters









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