

CS 549—Summer 2020

Distributed Systems and Cloud Computing

Assignment One—RMI and Sockets

You are provided with the partial RMI implementation of a simple FTP-like server and client. Your assignment is to complete the implementation and deploy it. You should complete the implementation of file upload and download using TCP sockets, as well as the code for binding the client to the server. You should use the latest version of Eclipse.

The code is structured into a Maven project called “ftp,” with three sub-projects or “modules” called `ftpinterface`, `ftpserver` and `ftpclient`. A quick start introduction to Maven is available here: <http://maven.apache.org/guides/getting-started/index.html>.

The POM file for the main project defines several properties that are used in the three modules. You do not need to learn Maven or POM files, but you will need to modify this root POM: There is a property `client.home` that defines the home directory in which you do testing on your home machine. Currently this is defined to be `${user.home}`, a Java property that is defined to be your home directory. However if you are working on a Windows machine, this may expand to a path with spaces in it (e.g. it may contain “Documents and Settings”), and there is an RMI bug where it assumes spaces are a delimiter in the codebase. You will then need to modify the definition of `client.home` to be some path on your Windows box that does not contain spaces, e.g., `C:\CS549`.

It is recommended, though not required, that you use Maven goals defined in Eclipse. Alternatively you will have to master the command line interface for Maven. If you are having problems with Maven within Eclipse, you should try issuing the Maven commands from the command line in the root directory of the parent Maven project. In either case, you should make sure that Maven is installed on your machine. It is available as a command line tool `mvn` on Unix machines. Type `mvn -version` to see which version (if any) you are running on Unix. Eclipse just calls out to Maven, it does not contain Maven itself.

To summarize briefly: The philosophy of Maven is “convention before configuration.” Rather than wasting a lot of time writing boilerplate make or ant scripts, Maven allows you to get started as quickly as possible by defining a lifecycle of “build phases” in software development, from code generation from tools, through compilation, unit testing, packaging as a jar file, etc. Maven itself is just an interpreter that executes “goals” for “plugins” that are defined for each of these phases (or you can execute a goal of a plugin directly). A description of the build lifecycle is provided here: <http://maven.apache.org/guides/introduction/introduction-to-the-lifecycle.html>. You execute the Maven command in the root directory, `ftp`. If you type “`mvn install`,” Maven will package the compiled code along with other resources into jar files, one for each submodule. If you type “`mvn clean`,” Maven will delete the class files and packages, just leaving the source files. All of these commands are also available within Eclipse, by right-clicking the `ftp` project and choosing the “Run as...” submenu¹. If you build the jar files, these jar files are placed by default in

`${client.home}/tmp/cs549/ftp-test`

¹ Make sure that you first define either the “local” or “remote” profile for Maven, as explained below, before generating jar files.

with the names `ftpd.jar` and `ftp.jar`, for server and client respectively. Make sure that this directory is defined. It should have a subfolder “root” that is the file system made available by the server to clients. Make sure this folder has files and subfolders for testing purposes.

The jar files include bash shell scripts for executing the server and client. Do the following (where you must replace `${client.home}` in the lines below, since it is a Maven property and not an environment variable):

```
cd ${client.home}/tmp/cs549/ftp-test
jar xf ftpd.jar ftpd.sh server.policy
jar xf ftp.jar ftp.sh client.policy
```

This extracts shell scripts for the server and client². These scripts have paths coded into them for the location of jar files, codebase and policy files, based on the properties defined in the Maven root project POM file. Now type “`bash ftpd.sh`” to start the server. In another terminal window, type “`bash ftp.sh`” to start the client. The latter will start a command line interface once it has bound to the server. You will receive a diagnostic in the server window whenever a client binds. In the client window, type “`help`” for information about the client commands.

You can also run these commands with optional command line arguments³:

```
ftpd.sh --serverIp server-addr --serverPort server-port
ftp.sh --clientIp client-addr --serverAddr server-dns
      --serverPort server-port
```

To incorporate the code you are provided with into Eclipse, select “File | Import...” You are given a pop-up window with a list of import sources. Select the “Maven” tab, then choose “Existing Maven Projects,” and navigate to the directory you obtained when you unzipped the archive file you have been provided with. This will import the root Maven project “ftp,” and the submodules called “ftpinterface,” “ftpclient” and “ftpserver” into your Eclipse workspace. The Eclipse workspace just contains metadata for the projects, which remain where you originally stored them (unless you chose to copy them into the workspace).

There are two profiles defined in our root POM file. The “local” profile is for generating the server jar file for testing it on your local machine. In Eclipse, choose “File | Properties | Maven” and set the profile to be “local.” Do this for “ftp,” “ftpserver” and “ftpclient.” Then “Run as... | Maven install” to generate the jar file for “ftp.” If you are using the command line interface for Maven, you will type something like: “`mvn -Dlocal install`” in the ftp directory.

² If you are working on a Windows machine, you will either have to install Cygwin to run these shell scripts, or you will have to write DOS batch files `ftpd.bat` and `ftp.bat` to perform similar functions. If you do write such batch files, please share them with the rest of the class. If you do not have Unix, consider installing git on your Windows machine. Git comes installed with a bash shell.

³ You may still need to define the server DNS address in the POM file, because it is copied to the `ftpd.sh` bash script in order to define the `SERVERHOST` property, which in turn defines the RMI server host name (where clients go to download client stub class files).

Once you have your code running locally, you should test it on EC2. You should run the client and the server on separate EC2 instances, using OpenJDK on those instances (install with yum if it is not already installed). Use the “remote” profile rather than the “local” profile, and this will generate the files (the shell scripts ftpd.sh and ftp.sh) assuming that the server will run on an EC2 instance. Copy the server jar file to the EC2 instances using “scp,” using the “-i” option to define the private key file that you use to authenticate yourself to the instance. Then ssh to the instances and run the client and server scripts. They should be in a directory of the form

```
/home/ec2-user/tmp/cs549/ftp-test
```

that you should have created, again with a subfolder called “root” for the test file system. Now you should be able to run the client on one instance and connect to the server running on the other instance. To do this, you will have to define a security group for the EC2 server instance that allows access from your client machine to the server. It is strongly recommended that you not simply disable the firewall for your server instance. Instead allow access on all ports from your client machine to your server machine, for passive file transfer. For active file transfer, you will have to do the opposite.

Once you have your code working, please follow these instructions for submitting your assignment:

- Export your Eclipse project to the file system.
- Create a zip archive file, named after you, containing a directory with your name. E.g. if your name is Joe Blow, then name the directory Joe_Blow.
- In that directory you should provide the zip archive that contains your sources, and the client and server jar files. Compile these jar files with the **local** profile.
- **Provide short videos demonstrating the successful testing of your instance**, with the scenarios described above (client and server in EC2 with active and passive mode file transfer).
- **Also include in the directory a completed rubric for your assignment.**

It is very important for your grade that you do adequate testing. You should at a minimum demonstrate testing of these scenarios:

1. Changing directory on the server, at multiple levels, up and down in the file system.
2. Listing the contents of the remote directory as you navigate the remote file system.
3. Upload and download of both text and binary files.
4. Testing both active and passive modes (show the different security groups).
5. Your test documentation should include videos demonstrating a working solution, with audio or documentation of what the videos are demonstrating.

Remember the format of the submission: A zip archive file, named after you, with a directory named after you. In this directory, provide these files: a zip archive of your source files and resources, client and server jar files, and a completed rubric and videos for your submission. Failure to follow these submission instructions will adversely affect your grade, perhaps to a large extent.