

## **Practical No. :- 1**

**Aim:- To develop a program for multi-client chat server using Socket.**

### **Theory:-**

A **multi-client chat server** using sockets allows multiple clients to connect to a server and communicate in real-time. It leverages the **TCP/IP protocol** for reliable message exchange. The server listens on a specific port, accepting client connections using **Java's Socket and ServerSocket classes**. When a client connects, the server spawns a new thread to handle each client independently, enabling concurrent communication. The **client program** connects to the server using the server's IP address and port number. A **broadcast mechanism** is implemented to send messages from one client to all other connected clients. This approach is scalable and can be used for real-time chat applications. In cloud computing, such a program can be deployed on cloud platforms like AWS or Google Cloud, utilizing their scalable infrastructure for a high number of concurrent connections.

### **Algorithm/Concept:-**

#### **□ Start Server:**

- Create a server socket on a specific port.
- Initialize a list to keep track of connected clients.

#### **□ Listen for Clients:**

- Accept new client connections in a loop.
- Create a new thread for each connected client.

#### **□ Client Thread Execution:**

- Read messages from the client.
- Broadcast the message to all other connected clients.

#### **□ Broadcast Message:**

- Iterate through the list of clients and send the message.

#### **□ Client Disconnect:**

- Remove the client from the list upon disconnection.

#### **□ Stop Server:**

- Close all sockets and terminate the server.

### **Code/ Program:-**

```
Server.java:- import  
java.io.*; import  
java.net.*; import  
java.util.*;  
public class Server {  
  
    private static Set<ClientHandler> clientHandlers = new HashSet<>();  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        ServerSocket serverSocket = null;  
  
        try {  
  
            serverSocket = new ServerSocket(1234);  
  
            System.out.println("Server started. Waiting for clients...");  
  
            while (true) {  
  
                Socket socket = serverSocket.accept();  
  
                System.out.println("New client connected: " + socket);  
  
                ClientHandler clientHandler = new  
                    ClientHandler(socket);  
  
                clientHandlers.add(clientHandler);  
  
                Thread thread = new  
                    Thread(clientHandler); thread.start();  
  
            }  
  
        } catch (IOException e) {  
  
            e.printStackTrace();  
        } finally {  
            try {  
  
                if (serverSocket != null) {  
  
            }  
  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
        serverSocket.close();

    }

} catch (IOException e) {

    e.printStackTrace();
}

}

}

public static void broadcastMessage(String message, ClientHandler
sender) { for (ClientHandler clientHandler : clientHandlers) {

    if (clientHandler != sender) {

        clientHandler.sendMessage(message);

    }

}

}

public static void removeClient(ClientHandler
clientHandler) { clientHandlers.remove(clientHandler);

}

}

public ClientHandler(Socket socket) {

    this.socket = socket;

    try {

        in = new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(socket.getInputStream())); out = new
PrintWriter(socket.getOutputStream(), true);

    } catch (IOException e) {

        e.printStackTrace();
    }

}
```

```

} @Override

public void run() {

    String message;

    try {

        while ((message = in.readLine()) != null) {

            System.out.println("Received: " + message);

            Server.broadcastMessage(message, this);

        }

    } catch (IOException e) {

        e.printStackTrace();

    } finally {

        Server.removeClient(this);

        try {

            socket.close();

        } catch (IOException e) { e.printStackTrace(); }

    }

}

public void sendMessage(String message) {

    out.println(message);

}

Client.java:- import

java.io.*; import

java.net.*; import

```

```
java.util.*;

public class Client {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        Socket socket = null; BufferedReader
        input = null; PrintWriter output =
        null;
        try {

            socket = new Socket("localhost", 1234);
            System.out.println("Connected to the chat server");
            input = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
            output = new PrintWriter(socket.getOutputStream(), true); BufferedReader serverInput =
            new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(socket.getInputStream())); Thread
            readThread = new Thread(() -> {

                try {
                    String message;
                    while ((message = serverInput.readLine()) != null) { System.out.println(message);
                } } catch (IOException e) {
                    e.printStackTrace();
                }
            });
            readThread.start();
            String userMessage;
            while (true) {
                userMessage = input.readLine();
                if (userMessage.equalsIgnoreCase("exit")) {
                    break;
                }
            }
            output.println(userMessage);
        }
    }
}
```

```

    }

} catch (IOException e) {

    e.printStackTrace();

} finally { try {

    if(socket != null) {

        socket.close();

    } System.exit(0);

} catch (IOException e) {

    e.printStackTrace();

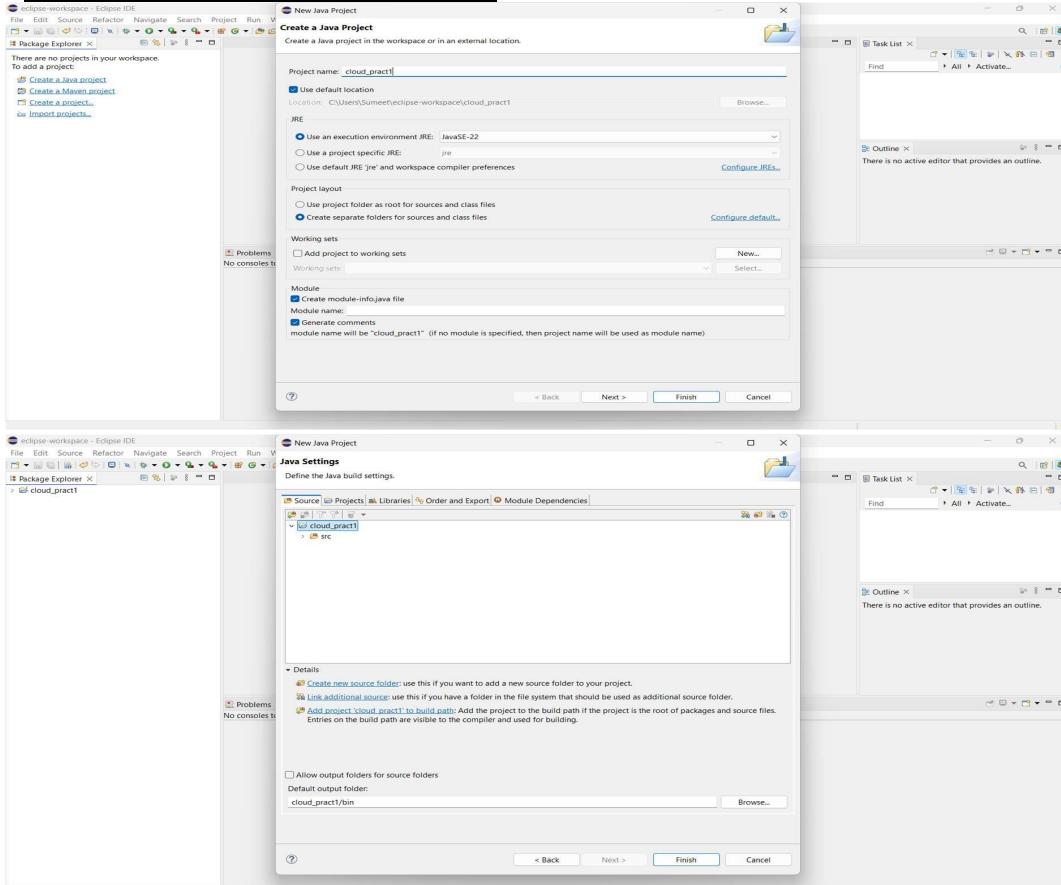
}

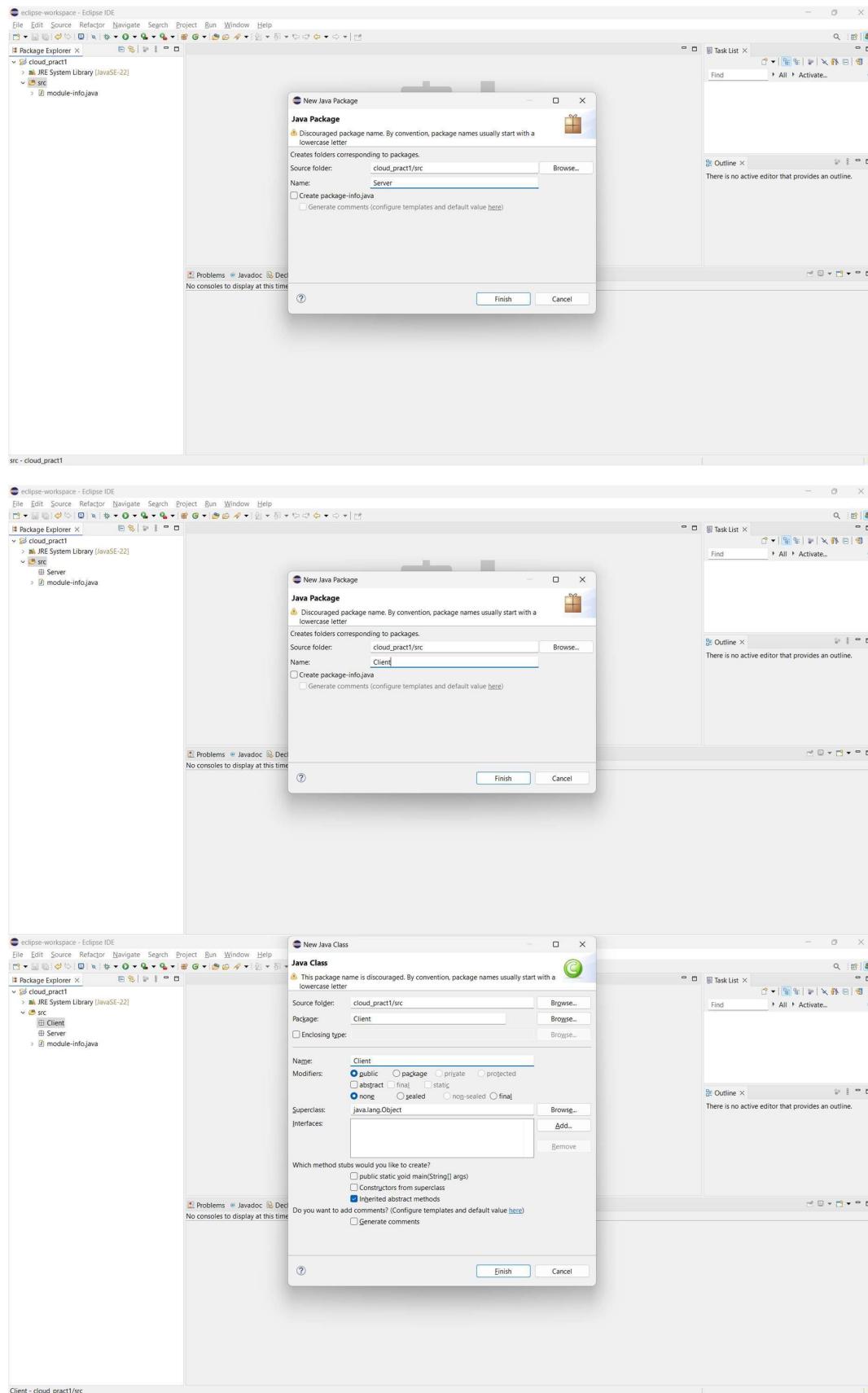
}

}

```

#### **Execution Steps/ Compilation Screenshots:-**





## Output:

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with two open projects: "Server" and "Client".

**Server Project (Top Window):**

- Packager Explorer:** Shows the package structure: `cloud\_pract1` > `src` > `Server` > `Client.java`.
- Code Editor:** Displays `Server.java` with the following code:

```
package Server;
import java.io.*;
import java.net.*;
import java.util.*;

public class Server {
    // List to hold all the connected clients
    private static Set<ClientHandler> clientHandlers = new HashSet<>();
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ServerSocket serverSocket = null;
        try {
            // Create a server socket
            serverSocket = new ServerSocket(1234);
            System.out.println("Server started. Waiting for clients...");
        } while (true) {
            Socket socket = serverSocket.accept();
            System.out.println("New client connected: " + socket);
        }
    }
}
```
- Console:** Shows the output: "Server started. Waiting for clients..."

**Client Project (Bottom Window):**

- Packager Explorer:** Shows the package structure: `cloud\_pract1` > `src` > `Client` > `Client.java`.
- Code Editor:** Displays `Client.java` with the following code:

```
package Client;
import java.io.*;
import java.net.*;
import java.util.*;

public class Client {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Socket socket = null;
        BufferedReader input = null;
        PrintWriter output = null;
        try {
            // Connect to the server
            socket = new Socket("localhost", 1234);
            System.out.println("Connected to the chat server");
            input = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
            output = new PrintWriter(socket.getOutputStream(), true);
            BufferedReader serverInput = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(socket.getInputStream()));
        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```
- Console:** Shows the output: "Server started. Waiting for clients... New client connected: Socket[addr=/127.0.0.1,port=50493,localport=1234]"

## Reference:-

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/multi-threaded-chat-application-set-1/>

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/56454187/multi-client-chat-application-in-java>

## **Practical No. :- 2**

**Aim:- To implement a Server calculator using RPC concept. (Make use of datagram).**

### **Theory:-**

A **Server Calculator using RPC (Remote Procedure Call)** and Datagram is a client-server model where the client can request mathematical operations from the server, which executes the operations and sends the results back. RPC allows functions to be executed on a remote server as if they were local, abstracting the complexities of network communication. By using **Datagram** (UDP protocol), the application handles communication without establishing a persistent connection, making it lightweight and faster. The server listens for requests on a specific port. When a client sends a calculation request (e.g., addition, subtraction), the server performs the operation and returns the result as a response. In a **cloud computing** environment, this setup can be deployed on cloud instances, benefiting from cloud scalability and low latency for rapid calculations.

### **Algorithm/Concept:-**

#### **□ Start Server:**

- Create a datagram socket and bind it to a specific port.

#### **□ Listen for Requests:**

- Wait for client requests using a datagram packet.

#### **□ Process Request:**

- Extract the operation type and operands from the received packet.
- Perform the requested arithmetic operation (e.g., addition, subtraction).

#### **□ Send Response:**

- Package the result into a new datagram packet.
- Send the result back to the client.

#### **□ Repeat or Stop:**

- Continue listening for new requests or terminate the server based on a condition.

### **Code/ Program:-**

#### **CalculatorServer:-**

```
import java.net.DatagramPacket;
```

```

import java.net.DatagramSocket;
import java.net.InetAddress;
public class CalculatorServer {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        DatagramSocket serverSocket = null;
        try {
            serverSocket = new DatagramSocket(9876);
            System.out.println("Calculator Server is running... ");
            while (true) {

                byte[] receiveData = new byte[1024];

                DatagramPacket receivePacket = new DatagramPacket(receiveData,
                receiveData.length);

                serverSocket.receive(receivePacket);

                String request = new String(receivePacket.getData(), 0,
                receivePacket.getLength());

                System.out.println("Received request: " + request);
                InetAddress clientAddress = receivePacket.getAddress();
                int clientPort = receivePacket.getPort();
                String[] tokens = request.split(" ");
                if (tokens.length != 3) {
                    sendResponse(serverSocket, clientAddress, clientPort, "Invalid input      format");
                    continue;
                }
                String operation = tokens[0].toLowerCase();
                double num1 = Double.parseDouble(tokens[1]);
                double num2 = Double.parseDouble(tokens[2]);
                double result = 0;
                String response;
                switch (operation) {
                    case "add":
                        result = num1 + num2; response = "Result: " + result; break;
                    case "sub":
                        result = num1 - num2; response = "Result: " + result; break;
                    case "mul":
                        result = num1 * num2; response = "Result: " + result; break;
                    case "div":
                        if (num2 == 0) {
                            response = "Error: Division by zero";
                        } else { result = num1 / num2;
                            response = "Result: " + result;}
                        break;
                    default:
                        response = "Error: Invalid operation";
                }
                sendResponse(serverSocket, clientAddress, clientPort, response);
            } catch (Exception e) { e.printStackTrace(); }
        }
    }
}

```

```

        } finally {
            if (serverSocket != null && !serverSocket.isClosed())
                { serverSocket.close(); }
        }

    }
private static void sendResponse(DatagramSocket socket, InetAddress address, int port, String
response) {

    try {

        byte[] responseData = response.getBytes();

        DatagramPacket responsePacket = new DatagramPacket(responseData, responseData.length,
address, port);

        socket.send(responsePacket);

    } catch (Exception e) { e.printStackTrace(); }
}

```

CalculatorClient:-

```

import java.net.DatagramPacket;
import java.net.DatagramSocket;
import java.net.InetAddress;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class CalculatorClient {

    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        DatagramSocket clientSocket = null;
        try {clientSocket = new DatagramSocket();
        InetAddress serverAddress =
        InetAddress.getByName("localhost");
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        while (true) { System.out.println("Enter operation (e.g., add 5 3) or 'exit' to quit:");
String request = scanner.nextLine();
if (request.equalsIgnoreCase("exit")) { System.out.println("Exiting..."); break;
}
byte[] sendData = request.getBytes();

        DatagramPacket sendPacket = new DatagramPacket(sendData, sendData.length,
serverAddress, 9876);

        clientSocket.send(sendPacket); byte[] receiveData = new byte[1024];
        DatagramPacket receivePacket = new DatagramPacket(receiveData, receiveData.length);
        clientSocket.receive(receivePacket);
        String response = new String(receivePacket.getData(), 0, receivePacket.getLength());
        System.out.println("Server Response: " + response);
    }
}

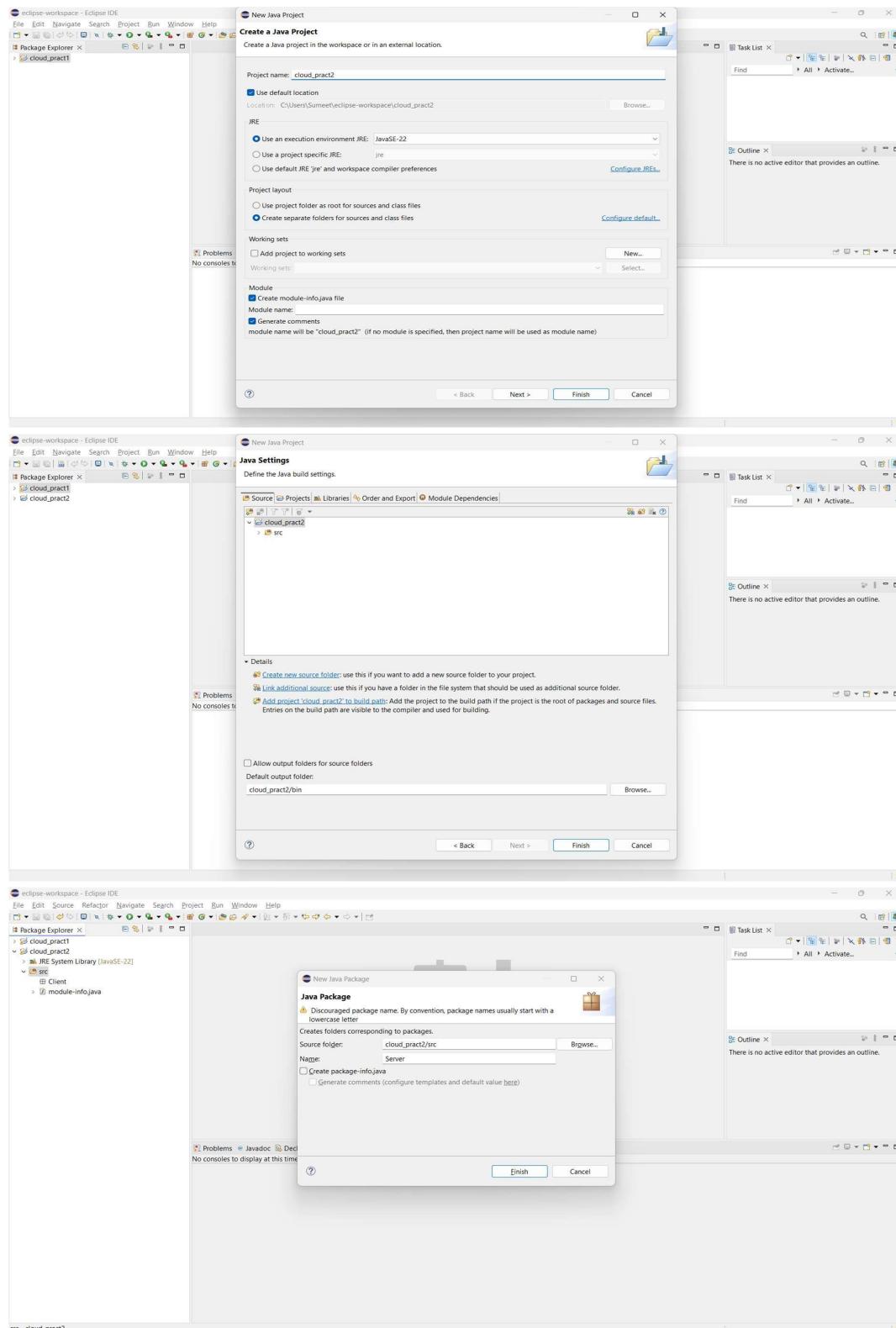
```

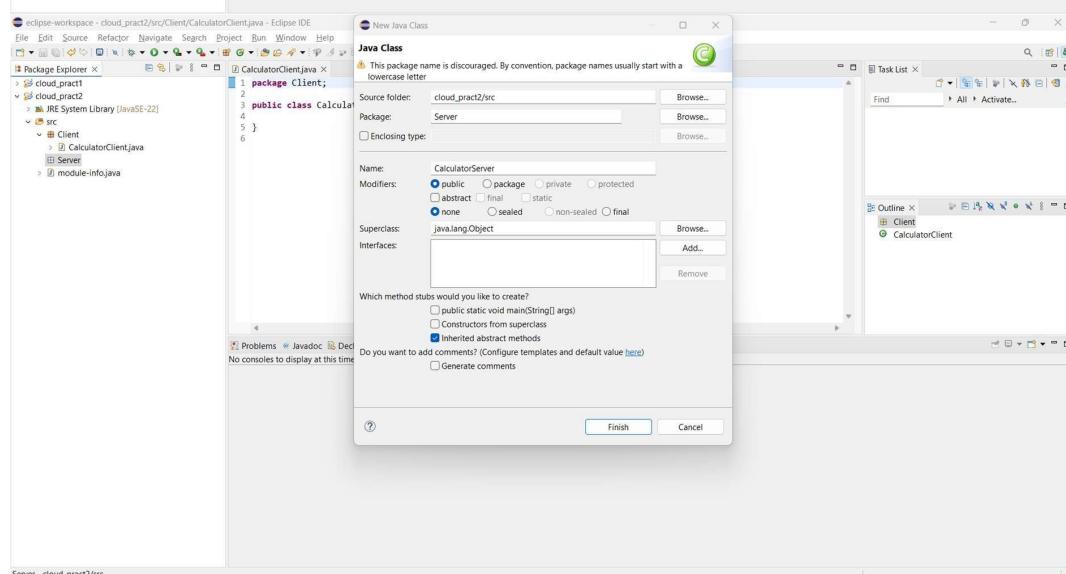
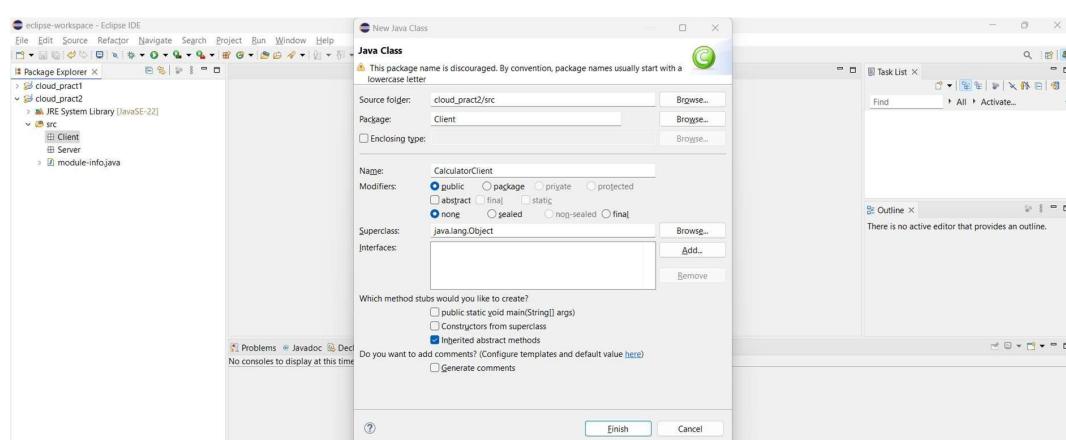
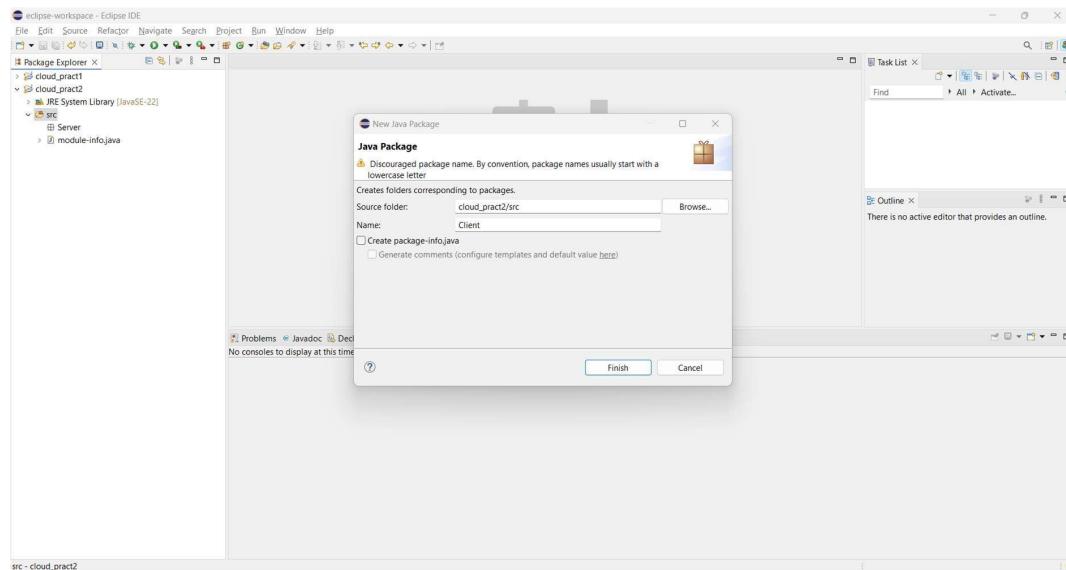
```

} catch (Exception e) { e.printStackTrace();
} finally {
if(clientSocket != null && !clientSocket.isClosed()) { clientSocket.close();
}}}

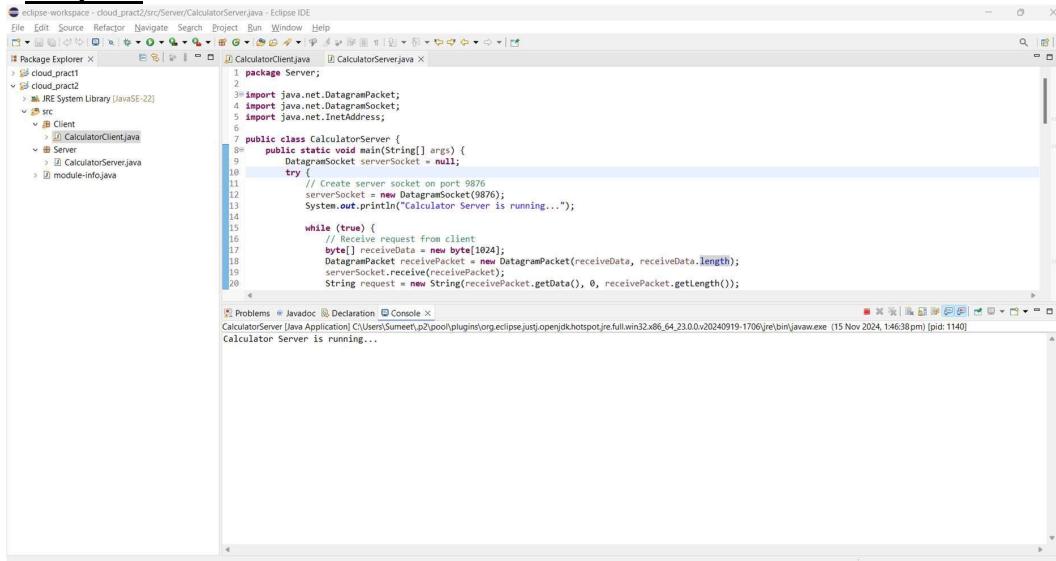
```

### Execution/ Compilation Screenshot:-



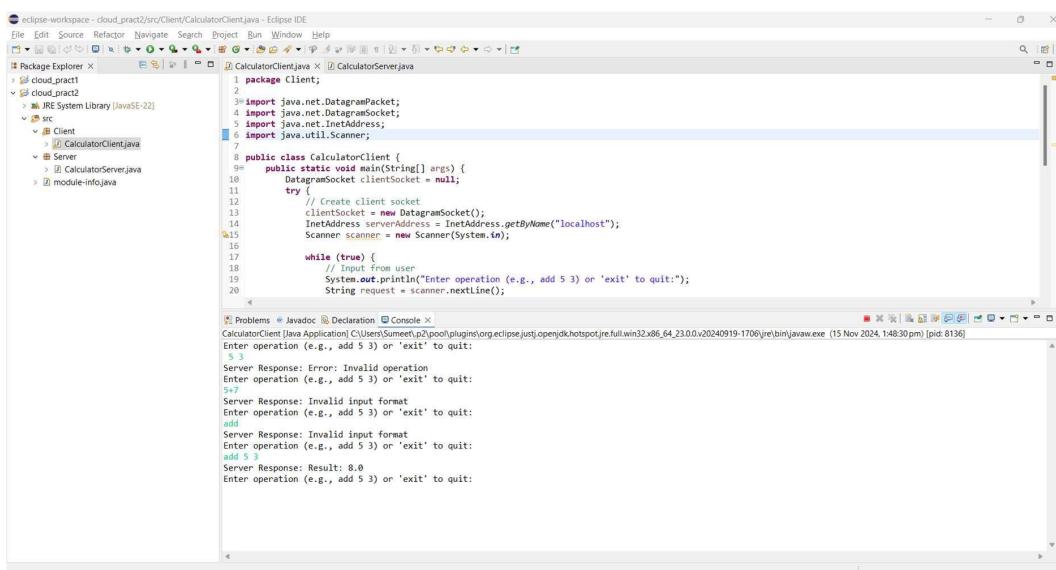


## **Output:-**



```
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help
CalculatorClient.java X CalculatorServer.java X
Package Explorer X
cloud_pract1
cloud_pract2
JRE System Library [JavaSE-12]
src
Client
CalculatorClient.java
Server
CalculatorServer.java
module-info.java

1 package Server;
2
3 import java.net.DatagramPacket;
4 import java.net.DatagramSocket;
5 import java.net.InetAddress;
6
7 public class CalculatorServer {
8     public static void main(String[] args) {
9         DatagramSocket serverSocket = null;
10        try {
11            // Create server socket on port 9876
12            serverSocket = new DatagramSocket(9876);
13            System.out.println("Calculator Server is running...");
14
15            while (true) {
16                // Receive request from client
17                byte[] receiveData = new byte[1024];
18                DatagramPacket receivePacket = new DatagramPacket(receiveData, receiveData.length);
19                serverSocket.receive(receivePacket);
20                String request = new String(receivePacket.getData(), 0, receivePacket.getLength());
21
22                if ("exit".equalsIgnoreCase(request)) {
23                    break;
24                }
25
26                byte[] sendData = ("Result: " + calculate(request)).getBytes();
27                DatagramPacket sendPacket = new DatagramPacket(sendData, sendData.length,
28                        InetAddress.getByName("localhost"), 9875);
29                serverSocket.send(sendPacket);
30            }
31        } catch (IOException e) {
32            e.printStackTrace();
33        } finally {
34            if (serverSocket != null) {
35                serverSocket.close();
36            }
37        }
38    }
39
40    private int calculate(String request) {
41        String[] tokens = request.split(" ");
42        if (tokens.length < 3) {
43            return -1;
44        }
45
46        int num1 = Integer.parseInt(tokens[0]);
47        int num2 = Integer.parseInt(tokens[2]);
48
49        switch (tokens[1]) {
50            case "+":
51                return num1 + num2;
52            case "-":
53                return num1 - num2;
54            case "*":
55                return num1 * num2;
56            case "/":
57                return num1 / num2;
58            default:
59                return -1;
60        }
61    }
62
63}
Problems Javadoc Declaration Console X
CalculatorServer [Java Application] C:\Users\Sumeet\p2pool\plugins\org.eclipse.jdt.core\openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64_23.0.0.v20240919-1700\jre\bin\javaw.exe (15 Nov 2024, 14:38 pm) [pid: 1140]
Calculator Server is running...
```



```
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help
CalculatorClient.java X CalculatorServer.java X
Package Explorer X
cloud_pract1
cloud_pract2
JRE System Library [JavaSE-12]
src
Client
CalculatorClient.java
Server
CalculatorServer.java
module-info.java

1 package Client;
2
3 import java.net.DatagramPacket;
4 import java.net.DatagramSocket;
5 import java.net.InetAddress;
6 import java.util.Scanner;
7
8 public class CalculatorClient {
9     public static void main(String[] args) {
10        DatagramSocket clientSocket = null;
11        try {
12            // Create client socket
13            clientSocket = new DatagramSocket();
14            InetAddress serverAddress = InetAddress.getByName("localhost");
15            Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
16
17            while (true) {
18                // Input from user
19                System.out.println("Enter operation (e.g., add 5 3) or 'exit' to quit:");
20                String request = scanner.nextLine();
21
22                if ("exit".equalsIgnoreCase(request)) {
23                    break;
24                }
25
26                byte[] sendData = request.getBytes();
27                DatagramPacket sendPacket = new DatagramPacket(sendData, sendData.length,
28                        serverAddress, 9876);
29                clientSocket.send(sendPacket);
30
31                byte[] receiveData = new byte[1024];
32                DatagramPacket receivePacket = new DatagramPacket(receiveData, receiveData.length);
33                clientSocket.receive(receivePacket);
34                String response = new String(receivePacket.getData());
35
36                System.out.println(response);
37            }
38        } catch (IOException e) {
39            e.printStackTrace();
40        } finally {
41            if (clientSocket != null) {
42                clientSocket.close();
43            }
44        }
45    }
46
47}
Problems Javadoc Declaration Console X
CalculatorClient [Java Application] C:\Users\Sumeet\p2pool\plugins\org.eclipse.jdt.core\openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64_23.0.0.v20240919-1700\jre\bin\javaw.exe (15 Nov 2024, 14:30 pm) [pid: 8136]
Enter operation (e.g., add 5 3) or 'exit' to quit:
5 3
Server Response: Error: Invalid operation
Enter operation (e.g., add 5 3) or 'exit' to quit:
+
Server Response: Invalid input format
Enter operation (e.g., add 5 3) or 'exit' to quit:
add 5 3
Server Response: Invalid input format
Enter operation (e.g., add 5 3) or 'exit' to quit:
add 5 3
Server Response: Result: 8
Enter operation (e.g., add 5 3) or 'exit' to quit:
```

## **Reference:-**

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/simple-calculator-via-udp-in-java/>

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/simple-calculator-via-udp-in-java/>

### Practical No. :- 3

**Aim:- To implement a Date Time Server using RPC concept. (Make use of datagram).**

#### Theory:-

A **Date Time Server** using the **RPC (Remote Procedure Call)** concept and **Datagram (UDP protocol)** allows clients to remotely request the current date and time from the server. RPC abstracts the network communication, letting clients invoke server-side functions as if they were local. Using **Datagram sockets**, which rely on the UDP protocol, ensures a connectionless and lightweight communication mechanism. The server listens for incoming requests on a specified port. When a client sends a request for the current date and time, the server retrieves the system's date and time, packages it into a response, and sends it back. This approach is efficient for simple queries like date and time, avoiding the overhead of establishing persistent connections. Deploying this on cloud infrastructure can leverage the cloud's ability to handle multiple simultaneous client requests with minimal latency.

#### Algorithm/ Concept:-

##### **□ Initialize Server:**

- Create a datagram socket and bind it to a designated port.

##### **□ Wait for Client Request:**

- Listen for incoming datagram packets from clients.

##### **□ Process Request:**

- Extract the request from the packet (e.g., request for current date and time).

##### **□ Fetch Date and Time:**

- Retrieve the current system date and time.

##### **□ Send Response:**

- Package the date and time information into a datagram packet.
- Send the packet back to the client.

##### **□ Repeat or Terminate:**

- Continue processing further requests or close the server based on conditions.

#### Code/ Program:-

```
DateTimeServer:-  
import java.net.DatagramPacket;
```

```

import java.net.DatagramSocket;
import java.net.InetAddress;
import java.text.SimpleDateFormat;
import java.util.Date;
public class DateTimeServer {
    public static void main(String[] args)
    { DatagramSocket serverSocket = null;
        try {serverSocket = new DatagramSocket(9876);
        System.out.println("Date Time Server is running... ");
        while (true) {
            byte[] receiveData = new byte[1024];
            DatagramPacket receivePacket = new DatagramPacket(receiveData,
            receiveData.length); serverSocket.receive(receivePacket);
            String request = new String(receivePacket.getData(), 0,
            receivePacket.getLength());
            System.out.println("Received request: " + request); InetAddress clientAddress =
            receivePacket.getAddress(); int clientPort = receivePacket.getPort();
            String response;
            if (request.equalsIgnoreCase("datetime")) {
                SimpleDateFormat formatter = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss");
                Date date = new Date();
                response = "Current Date and Time: " + formatter.format(date);
            } else {
                response = "Invalid request. Send 'datetime' to get the current date and time.";
            }
            byte[] responseData = response.getBytes();
            DatagramPacket responsePacket = new DatagramPacket(responseData,
            responseData.length, clientAddress, clientPort);
            serverSocket.send(responsePacket);
        } } catch (Exception e) { e.printStackTrace();
        } finally {
            if (serverSocket != null && !serverSocket.isClosed())
            {
                serverSocket.close();}}}

```

Date Time Client:-

```

import java.net.DatagramPacket;
import java.net.DatagramSocket;
import java.net.InetAddress;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class DateTimeClient {
    public static void main(String[] args) { DatagramSocket clientSocket = null; try {
        clientSocket = new DatagramSocket();
        InetAddress serverAddress = InetAddress.getByName("localhost"); Scanner scanner = new
        Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("Enter 'datetime' to get the current date and time or 'exit' to quit:");
        String request = scanner.nextLine();
        if (request.equalsIgnoreCase("exit")) { System.out.println("Exiting... "); return; }
        byte[] sendData = request.getBytes();
        DatagramPacket sendPacket = new DatagramPacket(sendData, sendData.length,

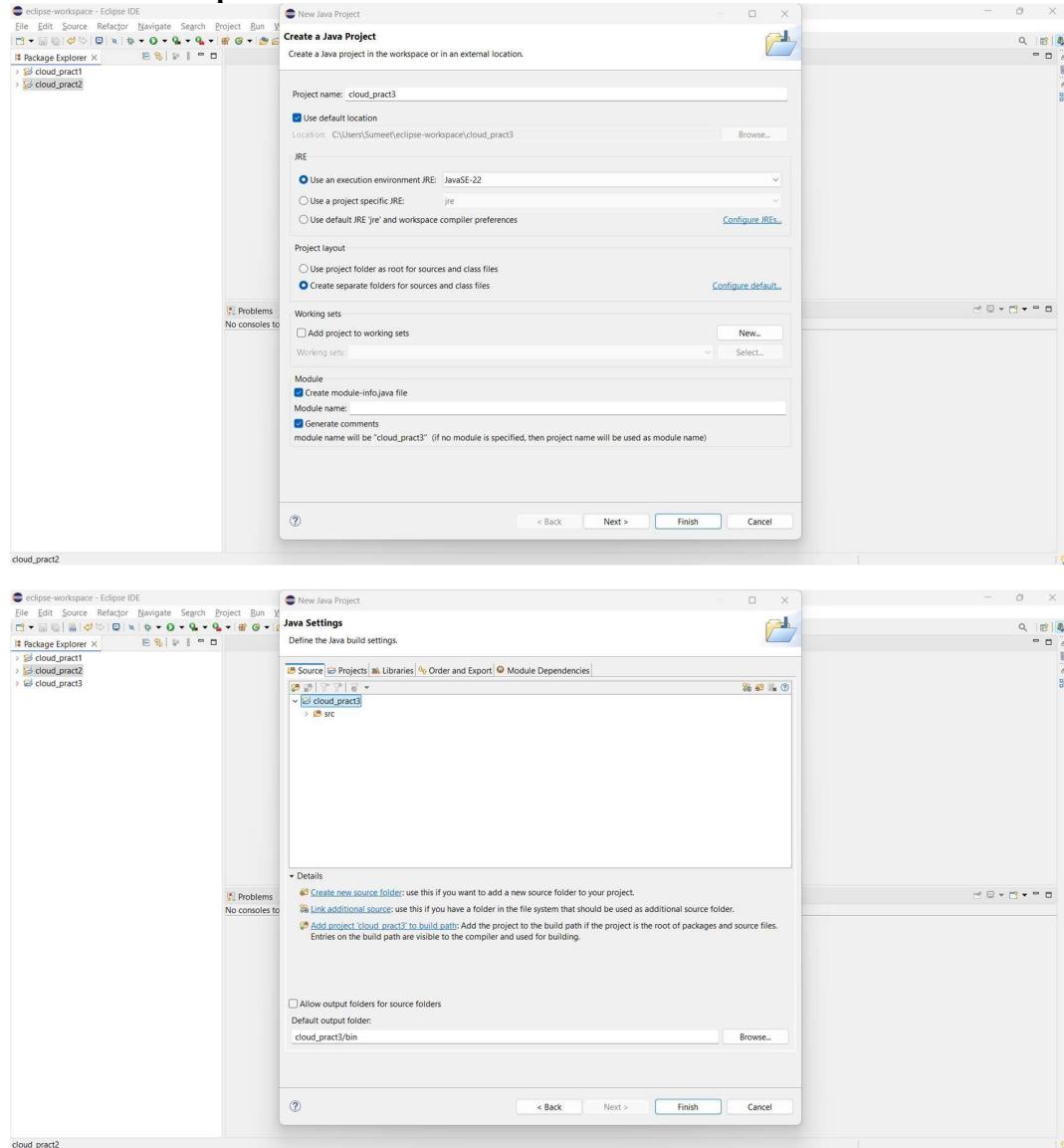
```

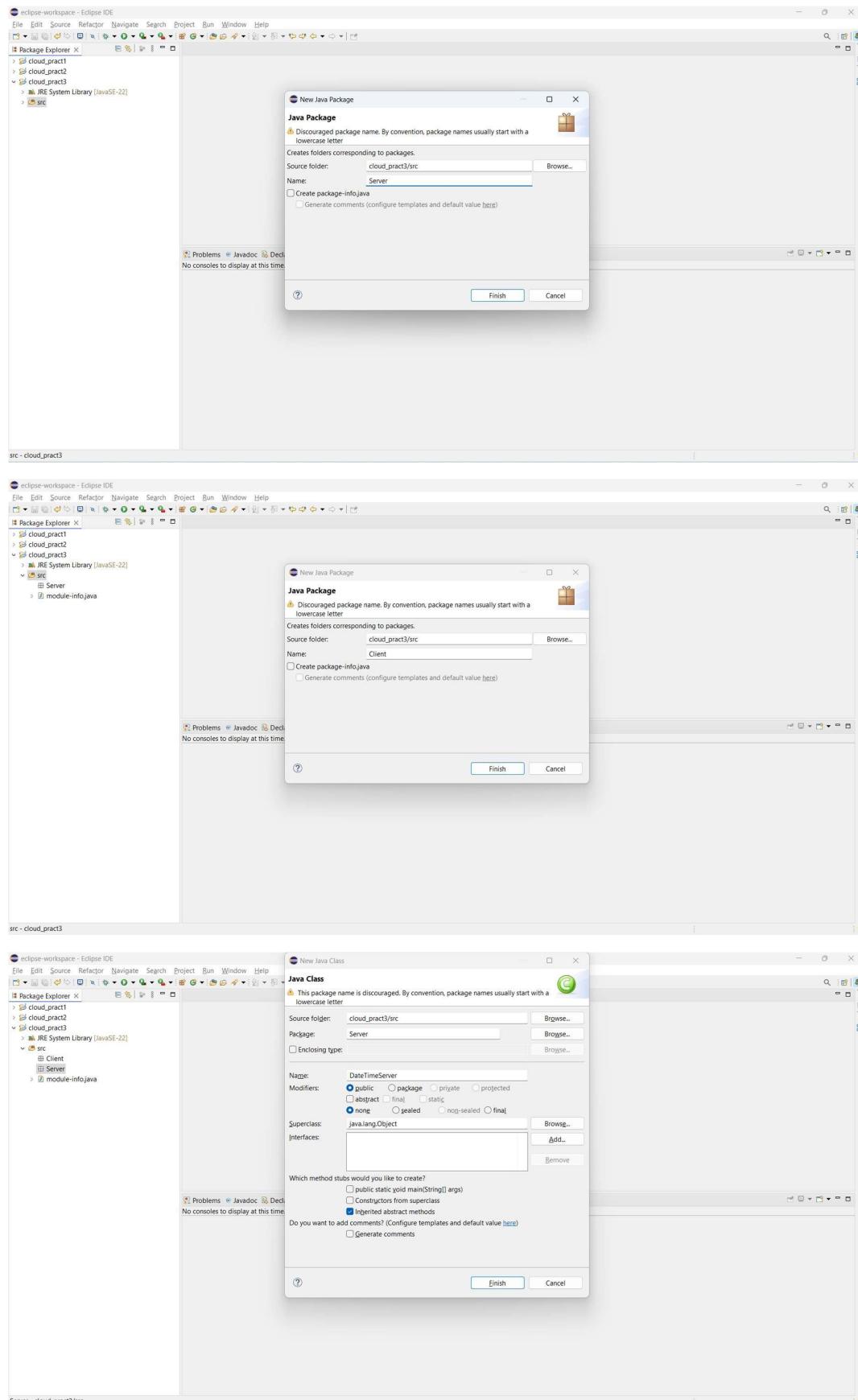
```

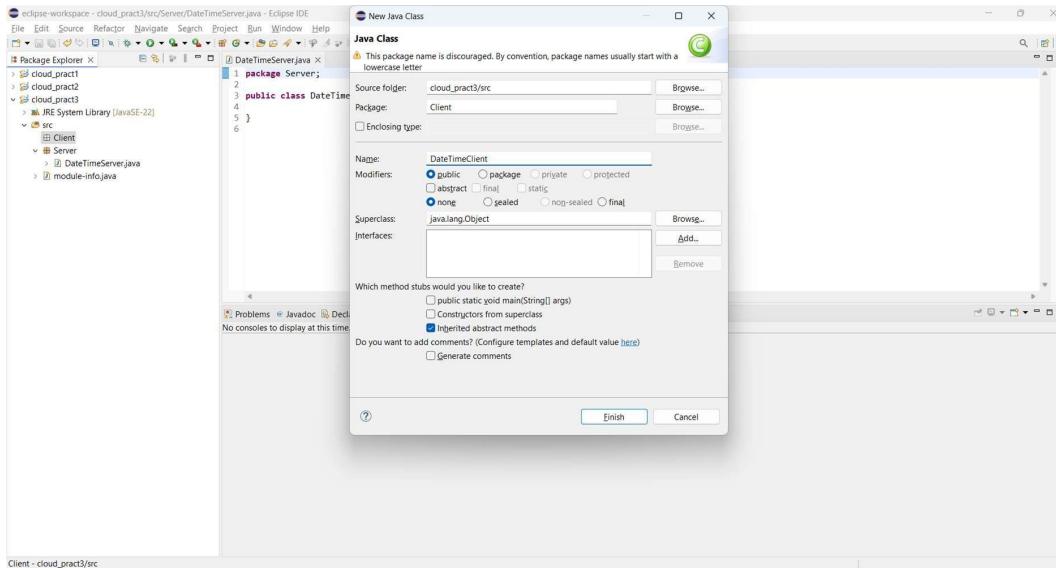
serverAddress, 9876);
clientSocket.send(sendPacket); byte[] receiveData = new byte[1024];
DatagramPacket receivePacket = new DatagramPacket(receiveData, receiveData.length);
clientSocket.receive(receivePacket);
String response = new String(receivePacket.getData(), 0, receivePacket.getLength());
System.out.println("Server Response: " + response);
} catch (Exception e) { e.printStackTrace();
} finally {
if(clientSocket != null && !clientSocket.isClosed()) { clientSocket.close();}}}

```

### Execution/ Compilation Screenshot:-







## Output:-

```

eclipse-workspace - cloud_pract3/src/Server/DateTimeServer.java - Eclipse IDE
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help
Package Explorer X DateTimeServer.java X DateTimeClient.java X
cloud.pract1
cloud.pract2
cloud.pract3
JRE System Library [JavaSE-22]
src
Client
Server
DateTimeServer.java
module-info.java

1 package Server;
2
3 import java.net.DatagramPacket;
4 import java.net.DatagramSocket;
5 import java.net.InetAddress;
6 import java.text.SimpleDateFormat;
7 import java.util.Date;
8
9 public class DateTimeServer {
10     public static void main(String[] args) {
11         DatagramSocket serverSocket = null;
12         try {
13             // Create a server socket on port 9976
14             serverSocket = new DatagramSocket(9976);
15             System.out.println("Date Time Server is running...");
16
17             while (true) {
18                 // Buffer to receive data
19                 byte[] receivedData = new byte[1024];
20                 DatagramPacket receivePacket = new DatagramPacket(receivedData, receivedData.length);
21             }
22         } catch (Exception e) {
23             e.printStackTrace();
24         }
25     }
26 }

```

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with two tabs open: 'DateTimeServer.java' and 'DateTimeClient.java'. The 'DateTimeServer.java' tab shows the Java code for the server. The 'DateTimeClient.java' tab shows the Java code for the client. The status bar at the bottom indicates the application is running.

```

eclipse-workspace - cloud_pract3/src/Client/DateTimeClient.java - Eclipse IDE
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help
Package Explorer X DateTimeServer.java X DateTimeClient.java X
cloud.pract1
cloud.pract2
cloud.pract3
JRE System Library [JavaSE-22]
src
Client
Server
DateTimeClient.java
module-info.java

1 package Client;
2
3 import java.net.DatagramPacket;
4 import java.net.DatagramSocket;
5 import java.net.InetAddress;
6 import java.util.Scanner;
7
8 public class DateTimeClient {
9     public static void main(String[] args) {
10         DatagramSocket clientSocket = null;
11         try {
12             // Create a client
13             clientSocket = new DatagramSocket();
14             InetAddress serverAddress = InetAddress.getByName("localhost");
15             Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
16
17             // Ask user for the request
18             System.out.println("Enter 'datetime' to get the current date and time or 'exit' to quit:");
19             String request = scanner.nextLine();
20
21             if (request.equalsIgnoreCase("datetime")) {
22                 // Send the request to the server
23                 byte[] sendData = ("datetime").getBytes();
24                 DatagramPacket sendPacket = new DatagramPacket(sendData, sendData.length, serverAddress, 9976);
25                 clientSocket.send(sendPacket);
26
27                 // Receive the response
28                 byte[] receiveData = new byte[1024];
29                 DatagramPacket receivePacket = new DatagramPacket(receiveData, receiveData.length);
30                 clientSocket.receive(receivePacket);
31
32                 String response = new String(receiveData);
33                 System.out.println("Server Response: " + response);
34             } else if (request.equalsIgnoreCase("exit")) {
35                 System.out.println("Exiting...");
36             } else {
37                 System.out.println("Invalid input. Please enter 'datetime' or 'exit'.");
38             }
39         } catch (Exception e) {
40             e.printStackTrace();
41         }
42     }
43 }

```

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with two tabs open: 'DateTimeServer.java' and 'DateTimeClient.java'. The 'DateTimeClient.java' tab shows the Java code for the client. The status bar at the bottom indicates the application is running.

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with the following details:

- Project Structure:** The "Package Explorer" view shows a project named "cloud\_pract3" containing three source packages: "cloud\_pract1", "cloud\_pract2", and "cloud\_pract3". The "src" package contains a "Client" folder which holds the "DateTimeClient.java" file.
- Code Editor:** The "DateTimeClient.java" file is open in the editor. The code implements a UDP client to request the current date and time from a server. It uses `DatagramSocket` to send a request and receive a response. The code includes imports for `java.net.DatagramPacket`, `java.net.DatagramSocket`, `java.net.InetAddress`, and `java.util.Scanner`.
- Console View:** The "Console" tab shows the output of the application. It prints "Date Time Server is running..." and "Received request: datetime".

### Reference:-

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/working-udp-datagramsockets-java/>

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/51497871/is-it-possible-to-receive-datagrampackets-from-many-clients-in-one-socket-in-the>

## Practical No. :- 4

**Aim:- To retrieve day, time and date function from server to client. This program should display server day, time and date. (Use Concept of JDBC and RMI for accessing multiple data access objects)**

### Theory:-

This program allows a **client** to retrieve the **current day, time, and date** from a **server** using **JDBC (Java Database Connectivity)** and **RMI (Remote Method Invocation)**. The server acts as a remote service that exposes a method to fetch system information such as the current day, time, and date.

JDBC is used to interact with the database if additional data retrieval from a database is required. RMI facilitates the communication between the client and the server by enabling the client to call methods on the remote server object as if it were a local method. RMI abstracts the complexity of network communication and provides a straightforward mechanism for remote procedure calls. The **cloud computing** implementation of this application can scale the server to handle multiple client requests, ensuring high availability and reliability.

### Algorithm/ Concept:-

#### Server-Side Setup:

- **Create a Remote Interface:**
  - Define a remote interface with methods like `getDay()`, `getTime()`, and `getDate()`.
- **Implement the Interface:**
  - Implement the interface in a server class, where each method retrieves the current day, time, and date.
  - Use JDBC if needed to retrieve additional data from a database (e.g., historical data related to dates/times).
- **Bind the Remote Object:**
  - Create an instance of the server class and bind it to the RMI registry using `Naming.rebind()`.

#### Client-Side Setup:

- **Look up Remote Object:**
  - Use `Naming.lookup()` to get the reference to the remote object from the RMI registry.
- **Invoke Methods:**
  - Call the remote methods `getDay()`, `getTime()`, and `getDate()` to fetch the day, time, and date from the server.

#### Display Results:

- The client displays the retrieved values (day, time, and date).

### **Code/ Program:-**

#### **Database**

```
CREATE TABLE server_time (
    id INT PRIMARY KEY
    AUTO_INCREMENT, day
    VARCHAR(20),
    time TIME,
    date DATE );
INSERT INTO server_time (day, time,
date) VALUES ('Monday', '10:30:00',
'2024-11-15');
```

#### **Server**

```
import
java.rmi.RemoteException;
import
java.rmi.registry.LocateRegistry
; import
java.rmi.registry.Registry;

public class Server {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        try {
            ServerTimeService service = new
            ServerTimeServiceImpl(); Registry registry =
            LocateRegistry.createRegistry(1099);
            registry.rebind("ServerTimeService", service);
            System.out.println("Server is running");

        } catch (RemoteException e)
        { e.printStackTrace();}
    }
}
```

#### **Client**

```
import java.rmi.registry.LocateRegistry;
import java.rmi.registry.Registry;
public class Client {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            Registry registry = LocateRegistry.getRegistry("localhost", 1099);
            ServerTimeService service = (ServerTimeService)
            registry.lookup("ServerTimeService");
            System.out.println("Day: " +
            service.getDay()); System.out.println("Time:
" + service.getTime());
            System.out.println("Date: " +
            service.getDate());
        }
```

```

        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}

[Interface] ServerTimeService

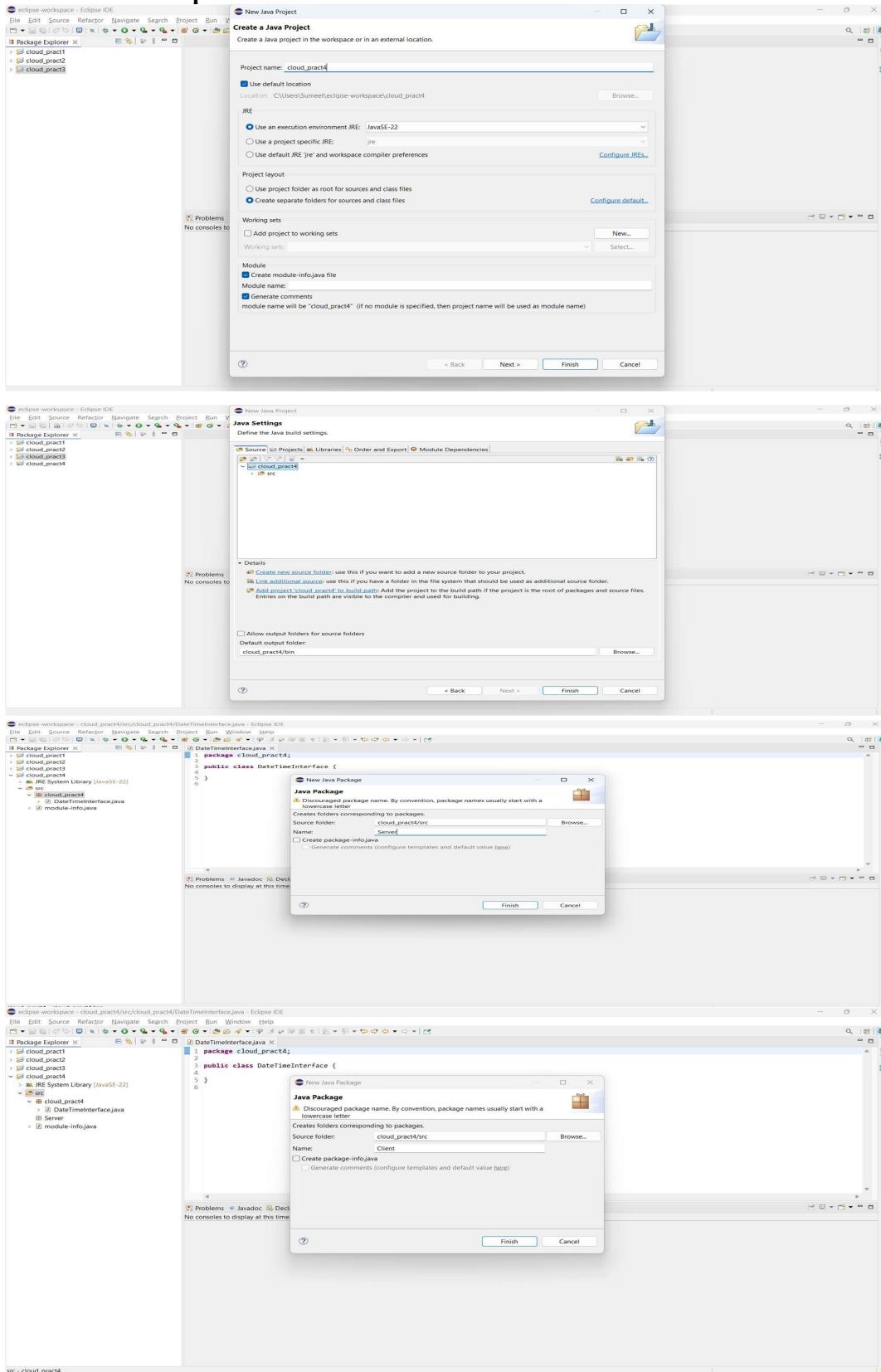
import java.rmi.Remote;
import java.rmi.RemoteException;
public interface ServerTimeService extends Remote {
String getDay() throws RemoteException;
String getTime() throws RemoteException;
String getDate() throws RemoteException;
}
ServerTimeServiceImpl
import java.rmi.RemoteException;
import java.rmi.server.UnicastRemoteObject;
import java.sql.*;
public class ServerTimeServiceImpl extends UnicastRemoteObject implements
ServerTimeService {
private static final String DB_URL = "jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/cloud";
private static final String DB_USER = "root";
private static final String DB_PASSWORD = "gnims";
protected ServerTimeServiceImpl() throws RemoteException {
super();
}
private Connection getConnection() throws SQLException{
return DriverManager.getConnection(DB_URL,DB_USER,DB_PASSWORD);
}
@Override
public String getDay() throws RemoteException {
return fetchColumn("day");
}
@Override
public String getTime() throws RemoteException {
return fetchColumn("time");
}
@Override
public String getDate() throws RemoteException {
return fetchColumn("date");
}
private String fetchColumn(String columnName){
String query = "SELECT "+columnName+" FROM server_time";
try(Connection con = getConnection(); Statement statement = con.createStatement();
ResultSet rs = statement.executeQuery(query)){
if (rs.next()){
return rs.getString(columnName);
}
}catch (SQLException e){ e.printStackTrace();
}
}

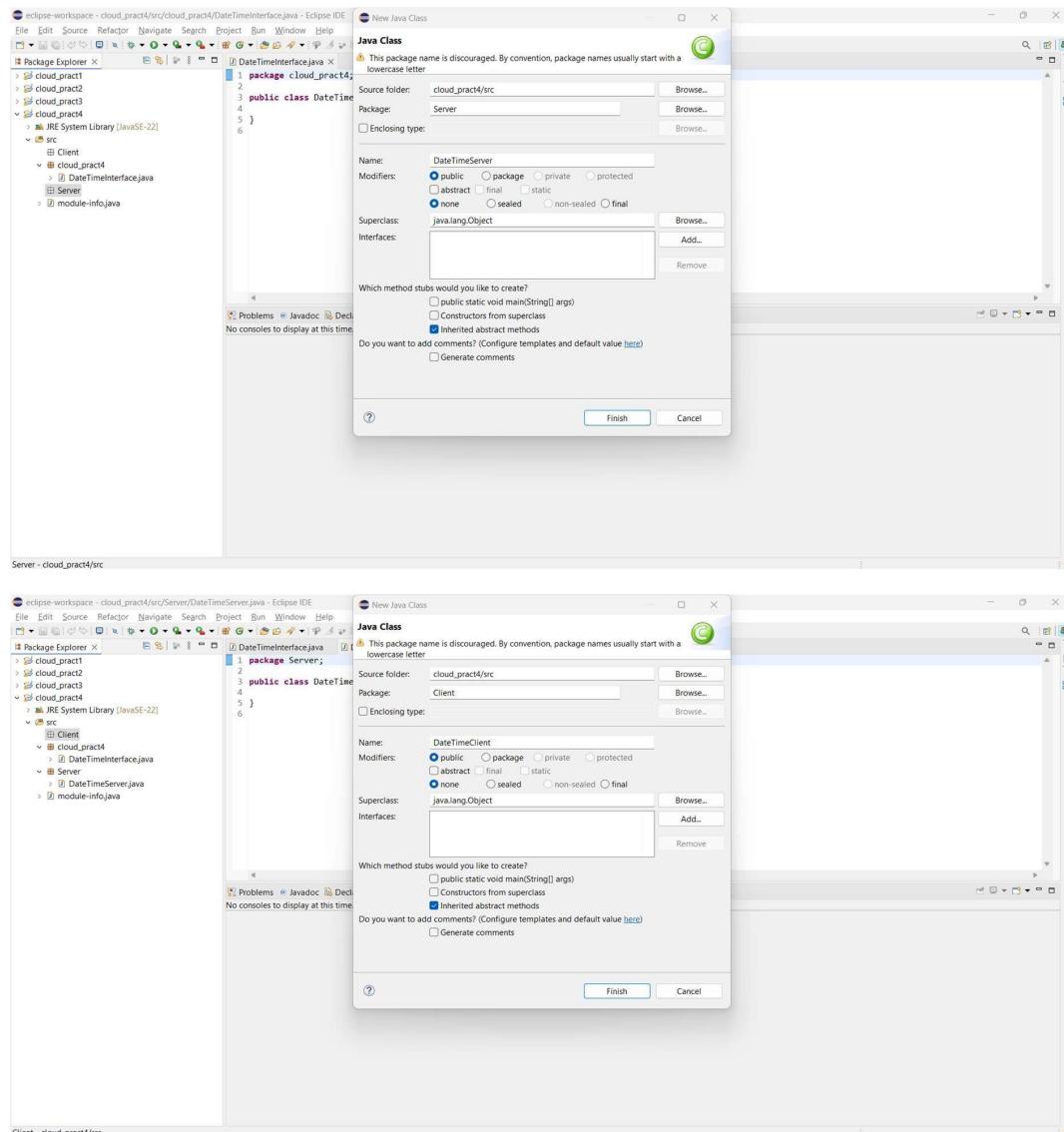
```

```

}
return "Error retrieving " + columnName;}}
```

## Execution/ Compilation Screenshot:-





## Output:-

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with the title 'eclipse-workspace - Cloud\_pract\_4/src/Server.java - Eclipse IDE'. The 'Package Explorer' view shows the project structure. The 'Server.java' file is open in the editor, containing the following code:

```

public class Server {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            ServerTimeService service = new ServerTimeServiceImpl();
            Registry registry = LocateRegistry.createRegistry(1099);
            registry.rebind("ServerTimeService", service);
            System.out.println("Server is running");
        } catch (RemoteException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}

```

The 'Console' tab at the bottom right shows the output: 'Server is running'.

eclipse-workspace - Cloud\_pract\_4/src/Client.java - Eclipse IDE

File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help

Package Explorer X

Cloud\_pract\_4

JRE System Library [JavaSE-11]

src

(default package)

Client.java

Server.java

ServerTimeService.java

ServerTimeServiceImpl.java

Referenced Libraries

cloud\_pract1

cloud\_pract2

cloud\_pract3

cloud\_pract5

Server.java Client.java ServerTimeServiceImpl.java ServerTimeService.java

```
1 import java.rmi.registry.LocateRegistry;
2 import java.rmi.registry.Registry;
3 
4 
5 public class Client {
6     public static void main(String[] args) {
7         try {
8             Registry registry = LocateRegistry.getRegistry("localhost", 1099);
9             ServerTimeService service = (ServerTimeService) registry.lookup("ServerTimeService");
10 
11             System.out.println("Day: " + service.getDay());
12             System.out.println("Time: " + service.getTime());
13             System.out.println("Date: " + service.getDate());
14         } catch (Exception e) {
15             e.printStackTrace();
16         }
17     }
18 }
19 
```

Problems Javadoc Declaration Console X

-terminated> Client () [Java Application] C:\Users\Sumeet\p2\pool\plugins\org.eclipse.jst.jdt.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86\_64\_23.0.0.v20240919-1706\jre\bin\javaw.exe (15 Nov 2024, 7:32:32 pm - 7:32:35 pm) [pid: 968]

Day: Monday

Time: 10:36:00

Date: 2024-11-15

```
MySQL 8.0 Command Line Cli + - x
Enter password: ******
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 8
Server version: 8.0.34 MySQL Community Server - GPL

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Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> create database cloud;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.16 sec)

mysql> use cloud;
Database changed
mysql> CREATE TABLE server_time (
    -> id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
    -> day VARCHAR(20),
    -> time TIME,
    -> date DATE );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.37 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO server_time (day, time, date)
    -> VALUES ('Monday', '10:30:00', '2024-11-15');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.17 sec)

mysql>
```

#### Reference:-

<https://www.javatpoint.com/RMI>

<https://www.javatpoint.com/RMII>

## **Practical No. :-5**

**Aim:-** The client should provide an equation to the server through an interface. The server will solve the expression given by the client.

### **Theory:-**

In this program, a **client** sends a mathematical equation to a **server** through a remote interface using **RMI (Remote Method Invocation)**. The server receives the equation, processes it, and sends back the solution. The RMI framework allows the client to invoke methods on the server remotely, abstracting the complexities of network communication. This setup involves creating a remote interface with a method to accept the equation as a string, evaluate it, and return the result. The server uses a parsing mechanism (e.g., JavaScript engine or custom logic) to solve the equation. Deploying this in a **cloud computing** environment can scale the server to handle multiple simultaneous requests, ensuring high availability and responsiveness. This approach is efficient for distributed applications where clients need computational services from a central server, utilizing the cloud's computational resources.

### **Algorithm/ Concept:-**

#### **□ Server-Side Setup:**

- Define a remote interface with a method `solveEquation(String equation)`.
- Implement the interface in a server class, where the method parses and evaluates the equation.
- Bind the server object to the RMI registry.

#### **□ Client-Side Setup:**

- Look up the remote object using the RMI registry.
- Provide an equation as input through the client interface.
- Invoke the `solveEquation()` method with the provided equation.

#### **□ Solve Equation:**

- The server parses the input string and evaluates the equation.
- It computes the result and returns it to the client.

#### **□ Display Result:**

- The client receives and displays the solution.

#### **□ Termination:**

- Close the connection and terminate the client-server session.

### **Code/ Program:-**

## [Interface] EquationInterface

```
package cloud_pract5;
import java.rmi.Remote;
import java.rmi.RemoteException;
public interface EquationInterface extends Remote {
    double solveEquation(String equation) throws RemoteException;
}
```

## EquationServer

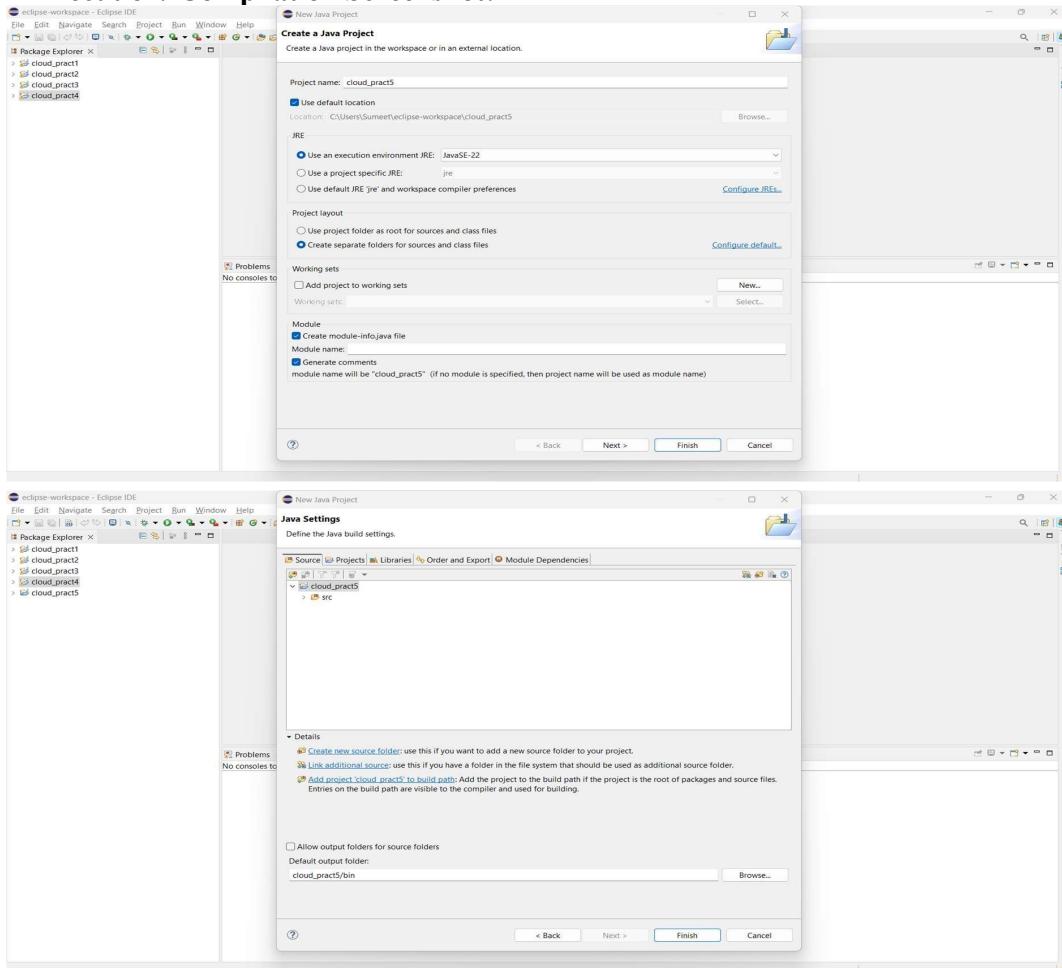
```
package cloud_pract5;
import java.rmi.Naming;
import java.rmi.RemoteException;
import java.rmi.registry.LocateRegistry; import
java.rmi.server.UnicastRemoteObject; import net.objecthunter.exp4j.Expression;
import net.objecthunter.exp4j.ExpressionBuilder;
import net.objecthunter.exp4j.tokenizer.UnknownFunctionOrVariableException;
public class EquationServer extends UnicastRemoteObject implements
EquationInterface {protected EquationServer() throws RemoteException {
super();
} @Override
public double solveEquation(String equation) throws RemoteException {
try {
Expression expression = new ExpressionBuilder(equation).build();
return expression.evaluate();
} catch (UnknownFunctionOrVariableException e) { System.err.println("Error
evaluating expression: " + e.getMessage()); throw new RemoteException("Invalid
equation: " + e.getMessage());
} catch (Exception e) {
System.err.println("General error: " + e.getMessage());
throw new RemoteException("Error evaluating the equation.");}
public static void main(String[] args) {
try {
LocateRegistry.createRegistry(2024); EquationServer server = new EquationServer();
Naming.rebind("rmi://localhost:2024/EquationService", server);
System.out.println("Equation Server is running on port 2024...");
} catch (Exception e) {
System.err.println("Server exception: " + e.getMessage()); e.printStackTrace();}}
EquationClient
package cloud_pract5;
import java.rmi.Naming;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class EquationClient {
public static void main(String[] args) {
try {
EquationInterface equationService = (EquationInterface)
Naming.lookup("rmi://localhost:2024/EquationService");
Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
System.out.println("Enter a mathematical expression (e.g., 3 + 4 * 2): ");
String
```

```

equation = scanner.nextLine();
double result = equationService.solveEquation(equation); System.out.println("Result:
" + result);
scanner.close();
} catch (Exception e) {
System.err.println("Client exception: " + e.getMessage()); e.printStackTrace();}}

```

### Execution/ Compilation Screenshot:



### Output:

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE code editor with the 'EquationServer.java' file open. The code implements a Java Remote Method Invocation (RMI) server. The main method creates a registry, starts an equation server, and prints a message indicating the server is running on port 2024. Below the code editor is a terminal window showing the command 'Equation Server is running on port 2024...'.

```

public static void main(String[] args) {
    try {
        LocateRegistry.createRegistry(2024);
        EquationServer server = new EquationServer();
        Naming.rebind("rmi://localhost:2024/EquationService", server);
        System.out.println("Equation Server is running on port 2024...");
    } catch (Exception e) {
        System.err.println("Server exception: " + e.getMessage());
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
}

```

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with the following details:

- Project Explorer:** Shows multiple projects: Cloud\_pract4, cloud\_pract1, cloud\_pract2, cloud\_pract3, and cloud\_pract5.
- EquationClient.java:** The active editor displays Java code for a client application. It imports java.rmi.Naming and java.util.Scanner, and defines a main() method that connects to a service at port 2024 and performs a calculation.
- Console:** The bottom pane shows the output of the application's execution. It includes the command used to run the application, the input prompt "Enter a mathematical expression (e.g., 3 + 4 \* 2):", the user input "23 + 54 \* 2", and the resulting output "Result: 131.0".

### Reference:-

<https://mscitdcspracs.blogspot.com/p/practical-no-3-remote-method-invocation.html>

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/32593242/some-questions-about-rmi-remote-method-invocation?rq=1>

## **Practical No. 6**

**Aim:- Using MySQL create Library database. Create table Book (Book\_id, Book\_name, Book\_author) and retrieve the Book information from Library database using Remote Object Communication concept.**

### **Theory:-**

This practical involves creating a Library database using MySQL and implementing a Book table to store information about books, including Book\_id, Book\_name, and Book\_author. The goal is to retrieve book information using the Remote Object Communication concept with RMI (Remote Method Invocation). In this setup, the server acts as an intermediary that connects to the MySQL database using JDBC (Java Database Connectivity). The server retrieves data based on client requests and sends the book information back. The client remotely calls methods on the server using RMI, abstracting the database connection and query execution process. This architecture is useful in cloud computing environments, allowing multiple clients to access the centralized library database concurrently through remote communication, leveraging the cloud's scalability and efficiency in handling distributed requests.

### **Algorithm/ Concept:-**

- Create MySQL Database:
  - Create a Library database in MySQL.
  - Create a Book table with columns: Book\_id, Book\_name, and Book\_author.
  - Insert sample book records into the table.
- Server-Side Setup:
  - Define a remote interface with a method getBookInfo() to retrieve book information.
  - Implement the interface in a server class, using JDBC to connect to the MySQL database.
  - Execute a SQL query to fetch all book records from the Book table.
  - Bind the server object to the RMI registry.
- Client-Side Setup:
  - Look up the remote object from the RMI registry.
  - Call the getBookInfo() method to request book information.
- Retrieve and Display Data:
  - The server fetches data from the database and returns the list of books to the client.
  - The client displays the retrieved book information.
- Termination:
  - Close database connections and terminate the client-server session.

### **Code/ Program:-**

#### **Database**

```
CREATE DATABASE Library;  
USE Library;
```

```

CREATE TABLE Book (
    Book_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT, Book_name VARCHAR(100)
    NOT NULL,
    Book_author VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL
);
INSERT INTO Book (Book_name, Book_author) VALUES ('Effective Java', 'Joshua
Bloch'),
('Clean Code', 'Robert C. Martin'), ('Design Patterns', 'Erich Gamma');

```

### **LibraryInterface**

```

package cloud_pract6;
import java.rmi.Remote;
import java.rmi.RemoteException; import java.util.List;
public interface LibraryInterface extends Remote { List<String> getBookDetails()
throws RemoteException;
}

```

### **LibraryServer**

```

package cloud_pract6;
import java.rmi.Naming;
import java.rmi.RemoteException; import java.rmi.registry.LocateRegistry;
import java.rmi.server.UnicastRemoteObject; import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.DriverManager; import java.sql.ResultSet; import java.sql.Statement;
import java.util.ArrayList; import java.util.List;
public class LibraryServer extends UnicastRemoteObject implements LibraryInterface
{ protected LibraryServer() throws RemoteException {
super();
}
@Override
public List<String> getBookDetails() throws RemoteException { List<String>
bookList = new ArrayList<>();
try {
String url = "jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/Library"; String user = "root";
String password = "gnims";
Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection(url, user, password); Statement stmt =
con.createStatement();
ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery("SELECT * FROM Book"); while (rs.next()) {
String bookInfo = "ID: " + rs.getInt("Book_id") +
", Name: " + rs.getString("Book_name") + ", Author: " + rs.getString("Book_author");
bookList.add(bookInfo);}
rs.close();
stmt.close();
con.close();
} catch (Exception e) {
System.err.println("Database Error: " + e.getMessage()); throw new
RemoteException("Error fetching book details.");
}
return bookList;
}
public static void main(String[] args) { try {

```

```

LocateRegistry.createRegistry(2024); LibraryServer server = new LibraryServer();
Naming.rebind("rmi://localhost:2024/LibraryService", server);
System.out.println("Library Server is running on port 2024...");
} catch (Exception e) {
System.err.println("Server exception: " + e.getMessage()); e.printStackTrace();
}
}

```

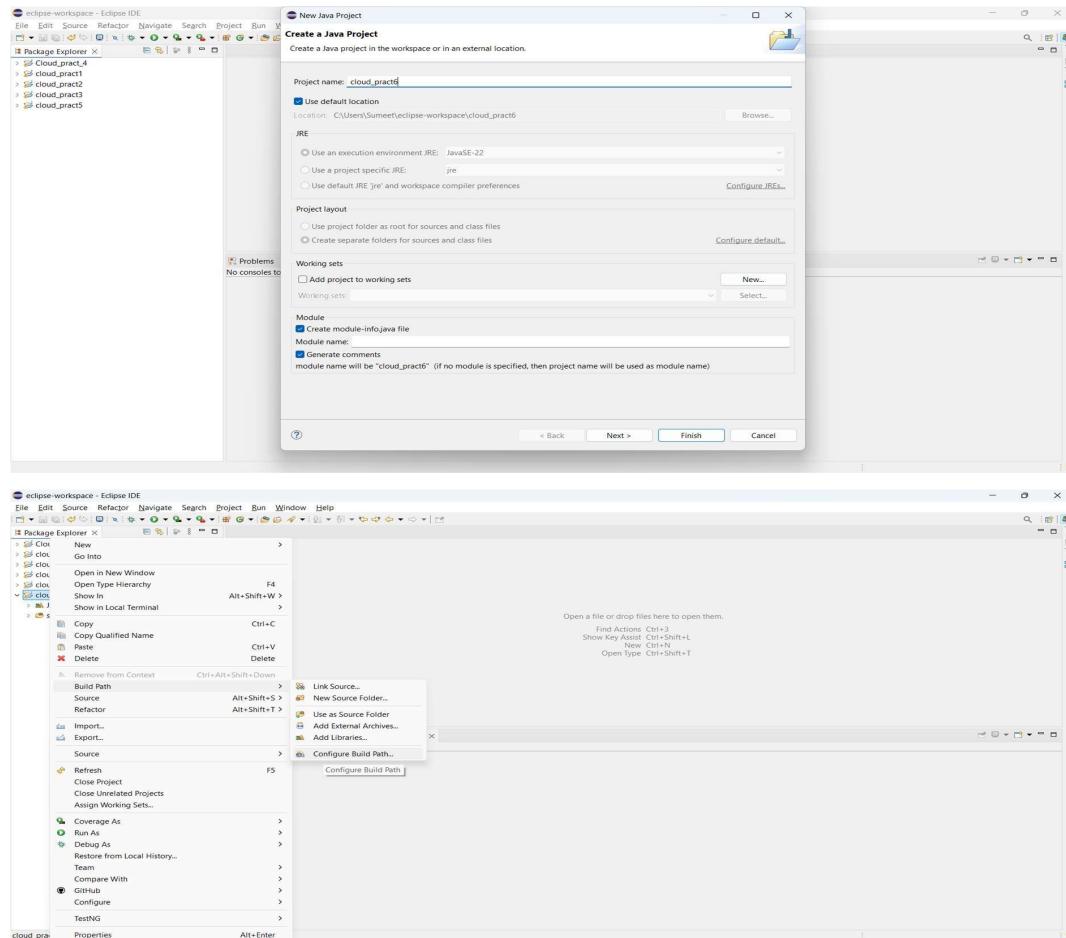
### **LibraryClient**

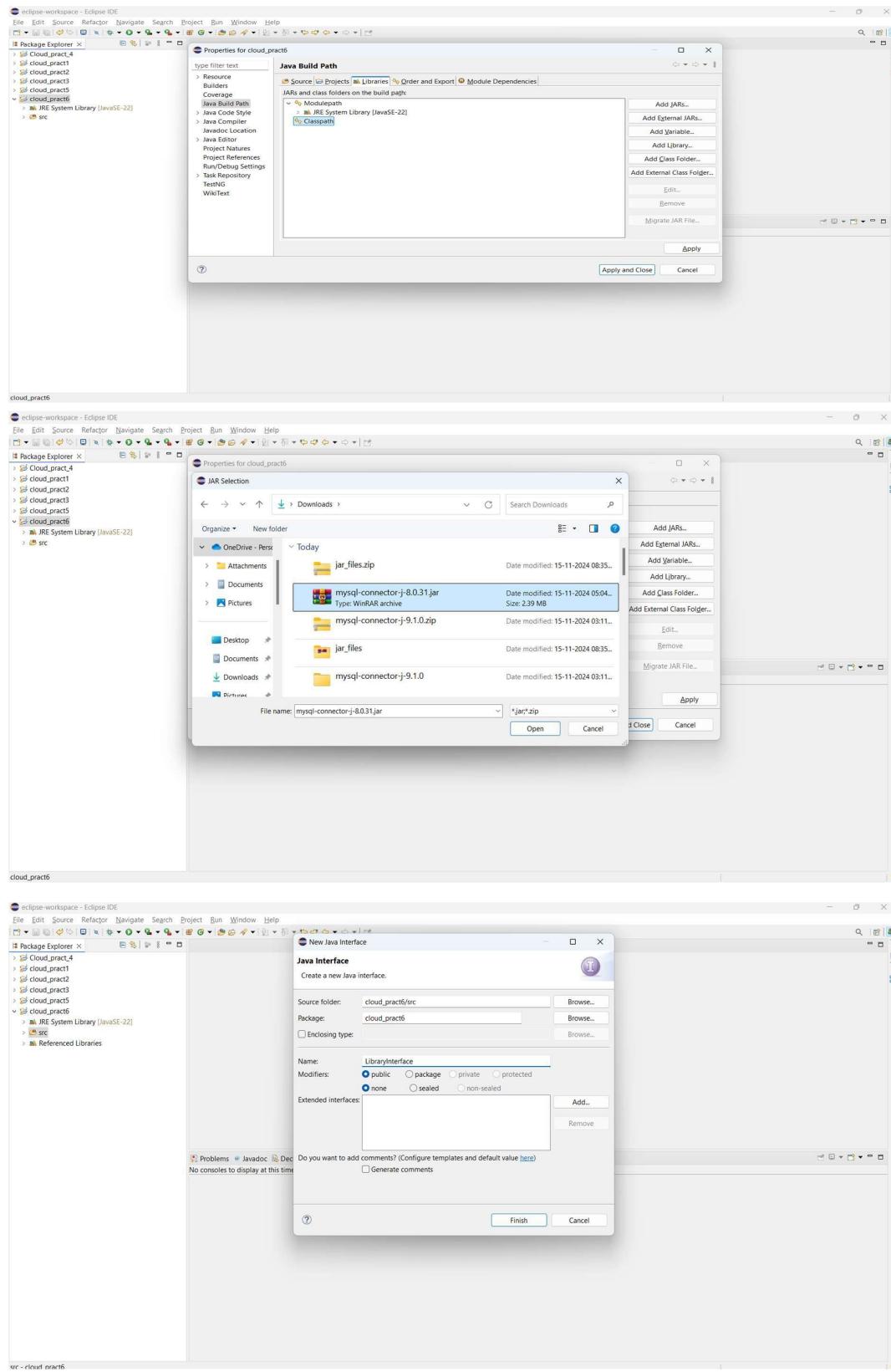
```

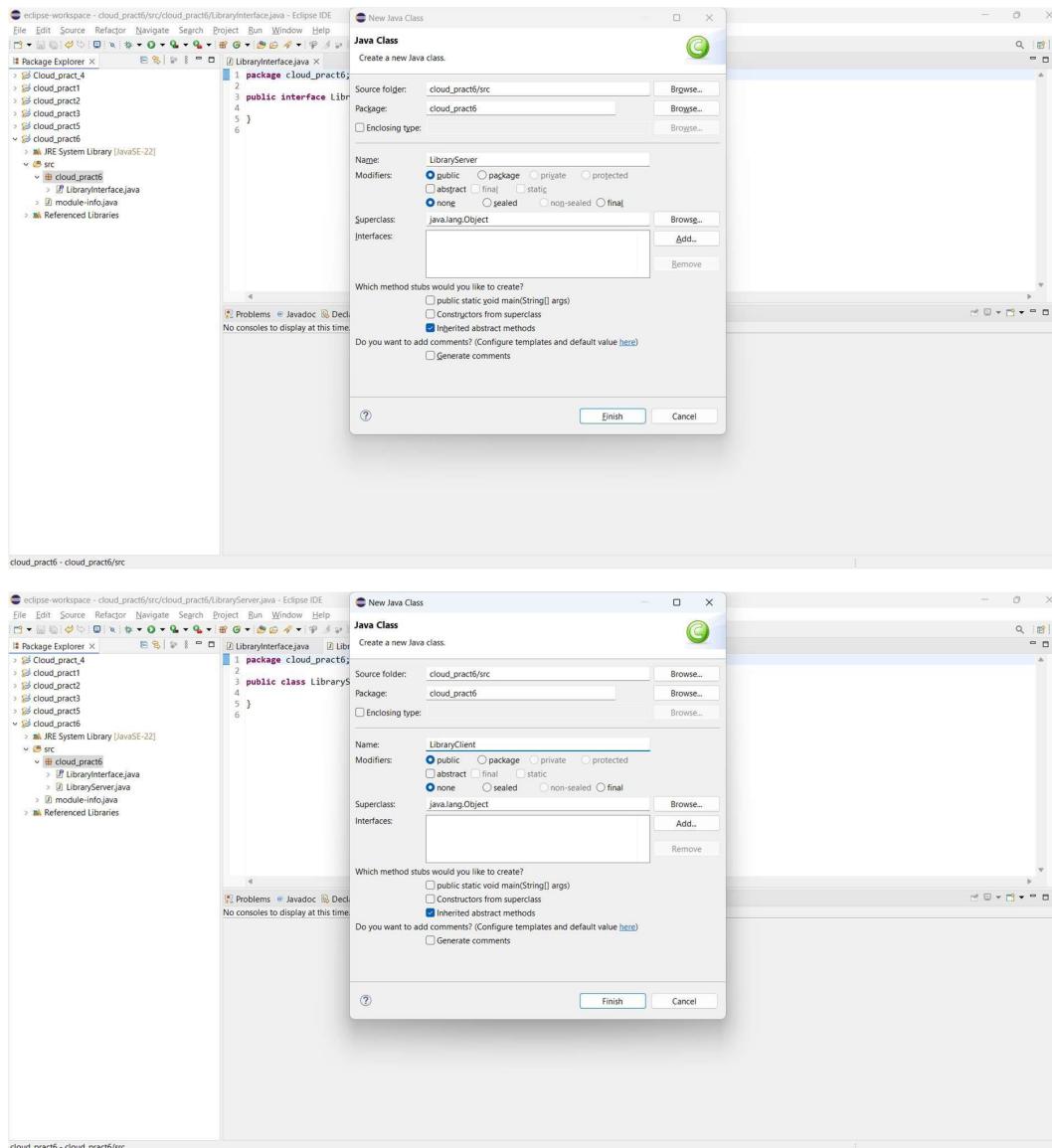
package cloud_pract6;
import java.rmi.Naming;
import java.util.List;
public class LibraryClient {
public static void main(String[] args) { try {
LibraryInterface libraryService = (LibraryInterface)
Naming.lookup("rmi://localhost:2024/LibraryService");
List<String> books = libraryService.getBookDetails();
System.out.println("Book Details from Library Database:");
for (String book : books) {
System.out.println(book);
} } catch (Exception e) {
System.err.println("Client exception: " + e.getMessage()); e.printStackTrace();
}
}

```

### **Execution/ Compilation Screenshot:-**







## Output:-

```

eclipse-workspace - cloud_pract6/src/cloud_pract6/LibraryServer.java - Eclipse IDE
File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help
Package Explorer X LibraryInterface.java X LibraryServer.java X LibraryClient.java X
Cloud_pract_4
Cloud_pract1
Cloud_pract2
Cloud_pract3
Cloud_pract4
Cloud_pract5
Cloud_pract6
JRE System Library [JavaSE-11]
src
  cloud_pract6
    LibraryInterface.java
    LibraryServer.java
    module-info.java
Referenced Libraries

21+  @Override
22+  public List<String> getBookDetails() throws RemoteException {
23+      List<String> bookList = new ArrayList<>();
24+      try {
25+          // MySQL Database connection
26+          String url = "jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/Library";
27+          String user = "root"; // Replace with your MySQL root password
28+          String password = "kismet"; // Replace with your MySQL root password
29+          Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection(url, user, password);
30+          Statement stat = con.createStatement();
31+
32+          // SQL Query to retrieve book information
33+          ResultSet rs = stat.executeQuery("SELECT * FROM Book");
34+          while (rs.next()) {
35+              String bookInfo = "ID: " + rs.getInt("Book_id") +
36+                ", Name: " + rs.getString("Book_name") +
37+                ", Author: " + rs.getString("Book_author");
38+              bookList.add(bookInfo);
39+          }
40+      } catch (Exception e) {
41+          e.printStackTrace();
42+      }
43+  }
44+}

Library Server is running on port 2024...

```

**Eclipse IDE - eclipse-workspace: cloud\_practis/src/cloud\_practis/LibraryClientJava**

```

package cloud.practis;
import java.rmi.Naming;
import java.util.List;
public class LibraryClient {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            // Connect to the RMI server
            LibraryInterface libraryService = (LibraryInterface) Naming.lookup("rmi://localhost:2024/LibraryService");
            // Fetch book details
            List<String> books = libraryService.getBookDetails();
            System.out.println("Books details from Library Database:");
            for (String book : books) {
                System.out.println(book);
            }
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println("Client exception: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}

```

**MySQL 8.0 Command Line Cli**

```

Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 12
Server version: 8.0.34 MySQL Community Server - GPL

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affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> CREATE DATABASE Library;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.39 sec)

mysql> USE Library;
Database changed
mysql> CREATE TABLE Book (
    -->     Book_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
    -->     Book_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    -->     Book_author VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL
    --> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.27 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO Book (Book_name, Book_author) VALUES
    --> ('Effective Java', 'Joshua Bloch'),
    --> ('Clean Code', 'Robert C. Martin'),
    --> ('Design Patterns', 'Erich Gamma');
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.07 sec)
Records: 3 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> USE Library;
Database changed
mysql> CREATE TABLE Book (
    -->     Book_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
    -->     Book_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    -->     Book_author VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL
    --> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.27 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO Book (Book_name, Book_author) VALUES
    --> ('Effective Java', 'Joshua Bloch'),
    --> ('Clean Code', 'Robert C. Martin'),
    --> ('Design Patterns', 'Erich Gamma');
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.07 sec)
Records: 3 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> select * from Library;
ERROR 1146 (42S02): Table 'library.library' doesn't exist
mysql> select * from book;
+-----+-----+-----+
| Book_id | Book_name | Book_author |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | Effective Java | Joshua Bloch |
| 2 | Clean Code | Robert C. Martin |
| 3 | Design Patterns | Erich Gamma |
+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.01 sec)

mysql>

```

## Reference:-

[https://www.tutorialspoint.com/java\\_rmi/java\\_rmi\\_database\\_application.htm](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/java_rmi/java_rmi_database_application.htm) <https://www.scribd.com/doc/246765817/my-sql>

## Practical No. :-7

**Aim:- Using MySQL create Electric\_Bill database. Create table Bill (consumer\_name, bill\_due\_date, bill\_amount) and retrieve the Bill information from the Electric\_Bill database using Remote Object Communication concept.**

### Theory:-

This practical involves creating an **Electric\_Bill** database in **MySQL** with a table **Bill** that stores the consumer\_name, bill\_due\_date, and bill\_amount for electric bills. The goal is to retrieve bill information from this database using **Remote Object Communication (RMI)**. In this setup, the **server** acts as a remote service that connects to the MySQL database via **JDBC (Java Database Connectivity)**, fetches the bill data, and sends it back to the **client**. The client communicates with the server through RMI, invoking remote methods to retrieve the required bill information. This approach is well-suited for cloud computing environments, where the server can be hosted on a cloud platform, enabling multiple clients to retrieve bill information concurrently. The scalability of cloud services ensures that large amounts of data and simultaneous requests are handled efficiently.

### Algorithm/ Concept:-

- **Create MySQL Database:**
  - Create a Electric\_Bill database in MySQL.
  - Create a Bill table with columns: consumer\_name, bill\_due\_date, and bill\_amount.
  - Insert sample bill records into the table.
- **Server-Side Setup:**
  - Define a remote interface with a method `getBillInfo()` to retrieve bill details.
  - Implement the interface in a server class, where JDBC is used to connect to the MySQL database.
  - Execute an SQL query to fetch bill records from the Bill table.
  - Bind the server object to the RMI registry.
- **Client-Side Setup:**
  - Look up the remote object from the RMI registry.
  - Call the `getBillInfo()` method to retrieve bill data.
- **Retrieve and Display Data:**
  - The server fetches data from the database and returns the list of bills to the client.
  - The client displays the retrieved bill information.
- **Termination:**
  - Close database connections and terminate the client-server communication.

**Code/ Program:-****Database**

```
CREATE DATABASE Electric_Bill; USE Electric_Bill;
CREATE TABLE Bill (
    Bill_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
    consumer_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL, bill_due_date DATE NOT NULL,
    bill_amount DECIMAL(10, 2) NOT NULL
);
INSERT INTO Bill (consumer_name, bill_due_date, bill_amount) VALUES ('John Doe', '2024-11-30', 150.75),
('Jane Smith', '2024-12-15', 200.50),
('Alice Johnson', '2024-11-25', 120.00);
```

**ElectricBillInterface**

```
package cloud_pract7;
import java.rmi.Remote;
import java.rmi.RemoteException;
import java.util.List;
public interface ElectricBillInterface extends Remote { List<String> getBillDetails()
throws RemoteException;
}
```

**ElectricBillServer**

```
package cloud_pract7;
import java.rmi.Naming;
import java.rmi.RemoteException;
import java.rmi.registry.LocateRegistry;
import java.rmi.server.UnicastRemoteObject;
import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.DriverManager;
import java.sql.ResultSet;
import java.sql.Statement;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
public class ElectricBillServer extends UnicastRemoteObject implements
ElectricBillInterface {
protected ElectricBillServer() throws RemoteException {
super();
}
@Override
public List<String> getBillDetails() throws RemoteException { List<String> billList =
new ArrayList<>();
try {
String url = "jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/Electric_Bill"; String user = "root";
String password = "gnims";
Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection(url, user, password); Statement stmt =
con.createStatement();
ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery("SELECT * FROM Bill");
while (rs.next()) {
String billInfo = "ID: " + rs.getInt("Bill_id") +
}}
```

```

    ", Consumer: " + rs.getString("consumer_name") + ", Due Date: " +
    rs.getDate("bill_due_date") +
    ", Amount: $" + rs.getDouble("bill_amount"); billList.add(billInfo);}
    rs.close();
stmt.close();
con.close();
} catch (Exception e) {
System.err.println("Database Error: " + e.getMessage());
throw new RemoteException("Error fetching bill details.");
}
return billList;
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
try {
LocateRegistry.createRegistry(2025); ElectricBillServer server = new
ElectricBillServer();
Naming.rebind("rmi://localhost:2025/ElectricBillService", server);
System.out.println("Electric Bill Server is running on port 2025...");}
} catch (Exception e) {System.err.println("Server exception: " + e.getMessage());
e.printStackTrace();}}}

```

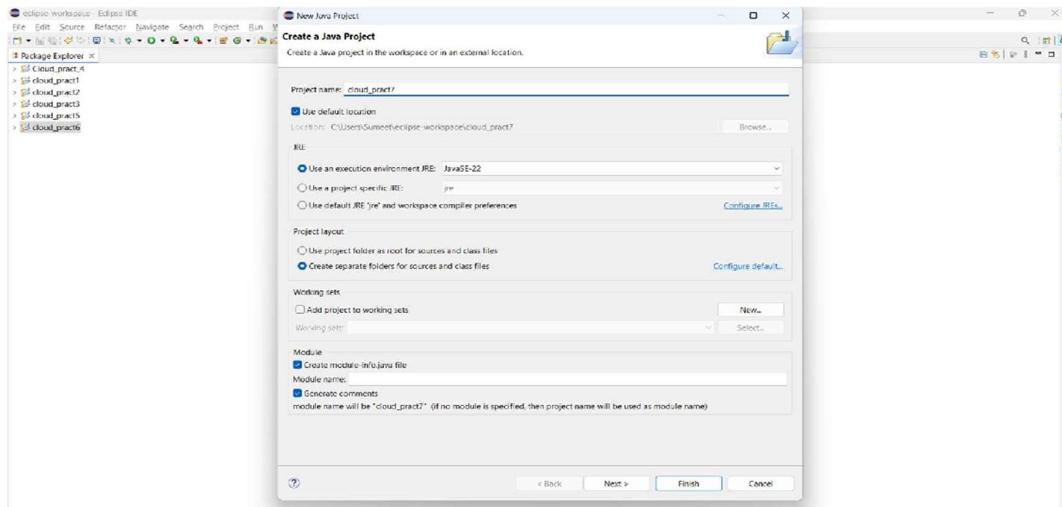
### **ElectricBillClient**

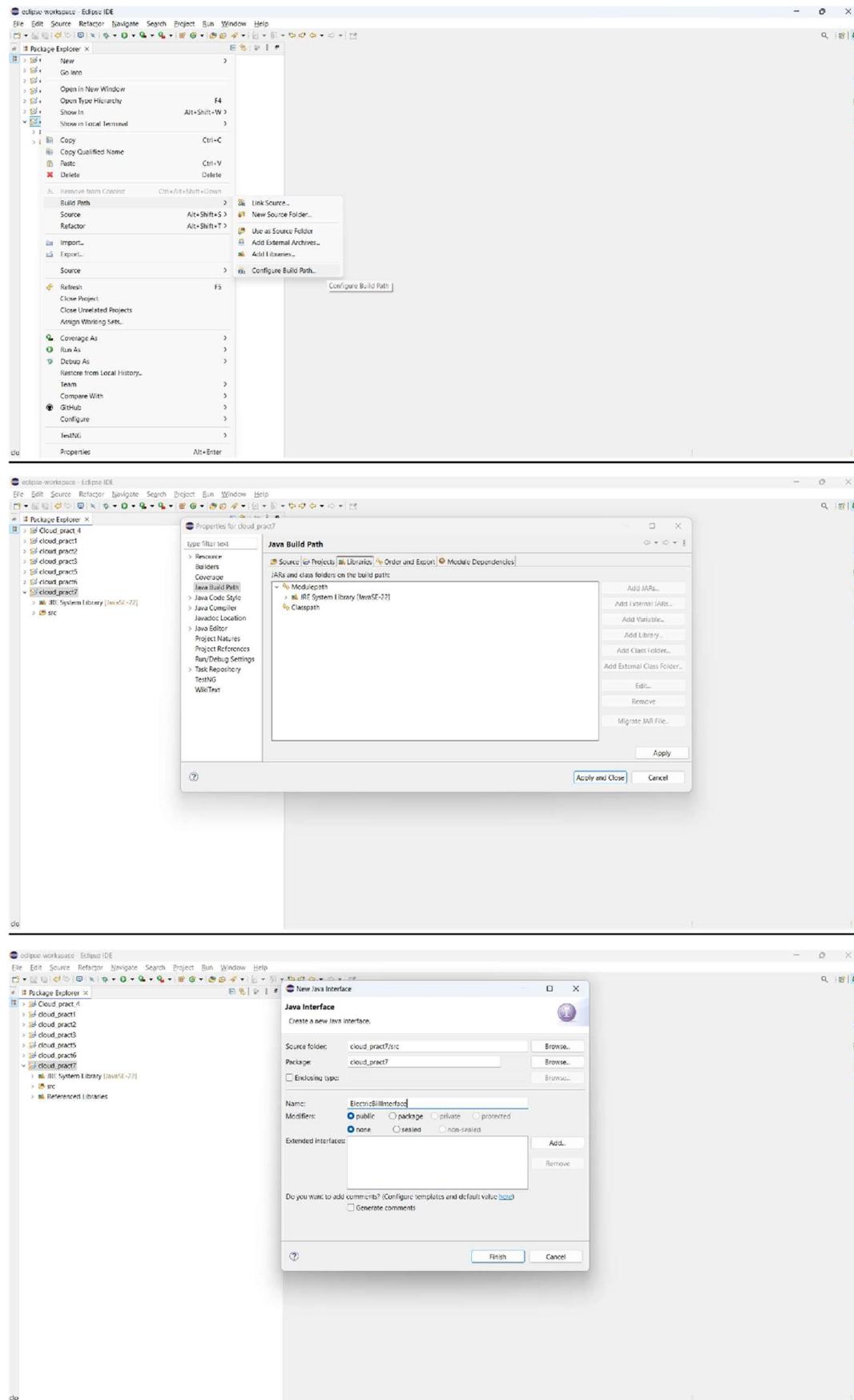
```

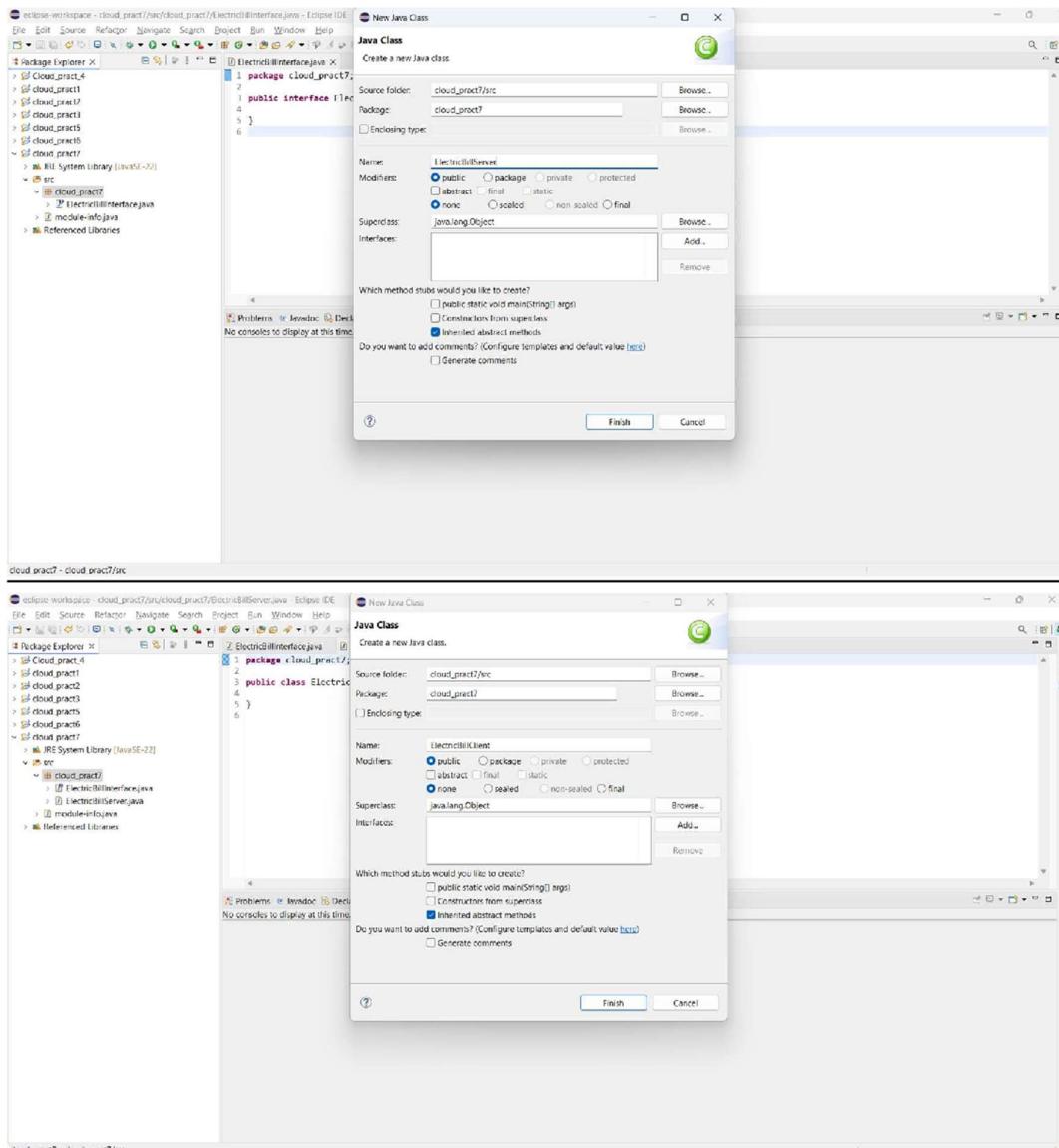
package cloud_pract7;
import java.rmi.Naming;
import java.util.List;
public class ElectricBillClient {
public static void main(String[] args) {
try {
ElectricBillInterface billService = (ElectricBillInterface)
Naming.lookup("rmi://localhost:2025/ElectricBillService");
List<String> bills = billService.getBillDetails(); System.out.println("Bill Details from
Electric_Bill Database:");
for (String bill : bills) {
System.out.println(bill);
}} catch (Exception e) {
System.err.println("Client exception: " + e.getMessage()); e.printStackTrace();
}}}

```

### **Execution/ Compilation Screenshot:-**







## Output:-

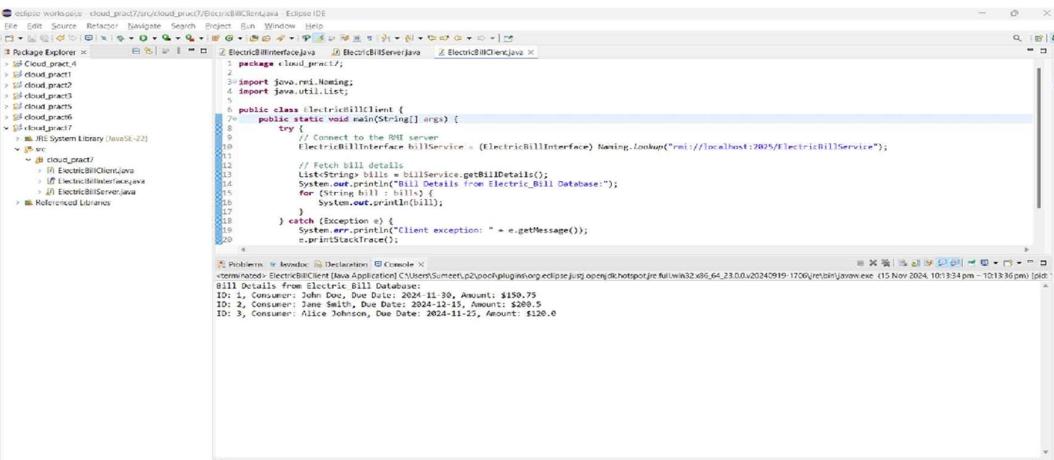
The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with the 'ElectricBillServer.java' file open in the editor. The code is as follows:

```

1 package cloud_pract7;
2
3 import java.rmi.Remote;
4 import java.rmi.RemoteException;
5 import java.rmi.registry.LocateRegistry;
6 import java.rmi.server.UnicastRemoteObject;
7 import java.util.List;
8 import java.util.Properties;
9 import java.sql.ResultSet;
10 import java.sql.Statement;
11 import java.util.ArrayList;
12 import java.util.LinkedList;
13
14 public class ElectricBillServer extends UnicastRemoteObject implements ElectricBillInterface {
15
16     protected ElectricBillServer() throws RemoteException {
17         super();
18     }
19
20     @Override
21
22 }

```

The status bar at the bottom of the IDE indicates 'Electric Bill Server is running on port 2029...'. The bottom right corner of the screen shows the time as 8:31:20.

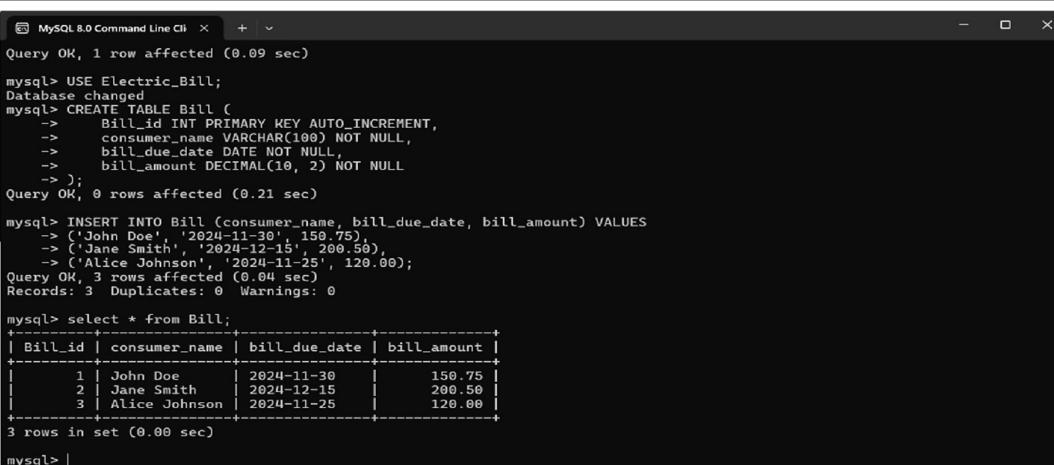


```

package cloud_pract;
import cloud_pract.ElectricBillInterface;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Naming;
import java.util.String;
public class ElectricBillClient {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            // Connect to the RMI server
            ElectricBillInterface billService = (ElectricBillInterface) Naming.lookup("rmi://localhost:7005/ElectricBillService");
            // Fetch bill details
            List<String> bills = billService.getBillDetails();
            System.out.println("Bill Details from Electric Bill Database:");
            for (String bill : bills) {
                System.out.println(bill);
            }
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Client exception: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}

```

Bill Details from Electric Bill Database:  
ID: 1, Consumer: John Doe, Due Date: 2024-11-30, Amount: \$150.75  
ID: 2, Consumer: Jane Smith, Due Date: 2024-12-15, Amount: \$200.50  
ID: 3, Consumer: Alice Johnson, Due Date: 2024-11-25, Amount: \$120.00



```

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.09 sec)

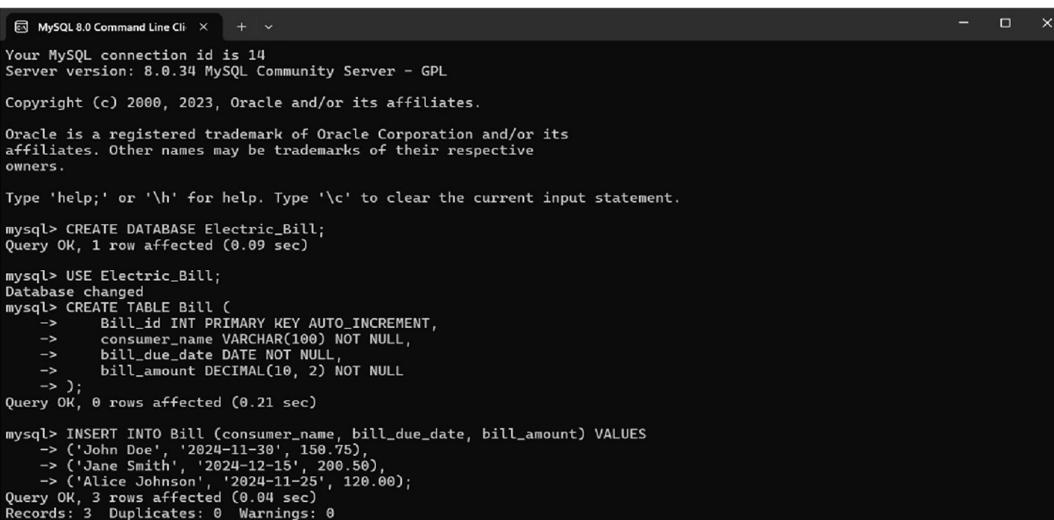
mysql> USE Electric_Bill;
Database changed
mysql> CREATE TABLE Bill (
    ->     Bill_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
    ->     consumer_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    ->     bill_due_date DATE NOT NULL,
    ->     bill_amount DECIMAL(10, 2) NOT NULL
    -> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.21 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO Bill (consumer_name, bill_due_date, bill_amount) VALUES
    -> ('John Doe', '2024-11-30', 150.75),
    -> ('Jane Smith', '2024-12-15', 200.50),
    -> ('Alice Johnson', '2024-11-25', 120.00);
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.04 sec)
Records: 3 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> select * from Bill;
+ Bill_id | consumer_name | bill_due_date | bill_amount |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | John Doe | 2024-11-30 | 150.75 |
| 2 | Jane Smith | 2024-12-15 | 200.50 |
| 3 | Alice Johnson | 2024-11-25 | 120.00 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> |

```



```

Your MySQL connection id is 14
Server version: 8.0.34 MySQL Community Server - GPL

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Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> CREATE DATABASE Electric_Bill;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.09 sec)

mysql> USE Electric_Bill;
Database changed
mysql> CREATE TABLE Bill (
    ->     Bill_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
    ->     consumer_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    ->     bill_due_date DATE NOT NULL,
    ->     bill_amount DECIMAL(10, 2) NOT NULL
    -> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.21 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO Bill (consumer_name, bill_due_date, bill_amount) VALUES
    -> ('John Doe', '2024-11-30', 150.75),
    -> ('Jane Smith', '2024-12-15', 200.50),
    -> ('Alice Johnson', '2024-11-25', 120.00);
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.04 sec)
Records: 3 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

```

## Reference:-

<https://www.scribd.com/doc/255516553/10739977-828642320526947-512557484-n>

<https://www.scribd.com/doc/255516553/10739977-828642320526947-512557484>

## **Practical No. :-8**

**Aim:- Implementation of mutual exclusion using Token ring algorithm.**

### **Theory:-**

Mutual exclusion is a critical concept in distributed systems to ensure that multiple processes or nodes do not access shared resources simultaneously. The **Token Ring Algorithm** is a solution for mutual exclusion in a distributed system, where a logical token circulates in a closed loop among processes. A process can access the shared resource only if it holds the token. This prevents conflicts and ensures that only one process can access the resource at any given time. In cloud computing, this algorithm can be implemented across multiple distributed nodes in the cloud infrastructure to ensure safe access to resources like databases or files. The cloud environment's elasticity and scalability ensure that the token ring algorithm can handle large numbers of nodes efficiently. This algorithm reduces the need for global synchronization and avoids deadlocks, making it suitable for cloud-based applications requiring coordination among distributed entities.

### **Algorithm/ Concept:-**

#### **Initialization:**

- Assign a token to a node in the system.
- Each node has a unique identifier and is connected to a neighboring node.

#### **Token Passing:**

- The token circulates through the system in a fixed order.
- A node can only enter the critical section when it holds the token.

#### **Critical Section:**

- A node holding the token enters the critical section to access the shared resource.
- After finishing, the node passes the token to its neighboring node.

#### **Token Passing Continues:**

- The token circulates until the process completes its task, ensuring mutual exclusion.

#### **Termination:**

- The process can continue indefinitely, with the token continually circulating through the system.

### **Code/ Program:-**

```
package cloud_pract8;  
import java.util.concurrent.locks.Lock;
```

```

import java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock;

class TokenRing {

    private final int numberOfProcesses; private final Process[] processes;
    private int tokenHolder = 0;

    public TokenRing(int numberOfProcesses)
    { this.numberOfProcesses = numberOfProcesses;
        this.processes = new Process[numberOfProcesses];
        // Initialize processes
        for (int i = 0; i < numberOfProcesses; i++) { processes[i] = new Process(i); }

        public void start()
        // Start each process
        for (Process p : processes) {
            new Thread(p).start();}}
        public synchronized void passToken() {
            tokenHolder = (tokenHolder + 1) % numberOfProcesses; notifyAll();}

        class Process implements Runnable {
            private final int id; // The unique identifier for each process
            private final Lock lock = new ReentrantLock();
            public Process(int id) {
                this.id = id;}
                @Override
                public void run() {
                    while (true) {
                        try {
                            synchronized (TokenRing.this) { while (tokenHolder != id) { TokenRing.this.wait();}}
                            criticalSection(); passToken(); nonCriticalSection();
                        } catch (InterruptedException e) { e.printStackTrace();}}}
            private void criticalSection() { lock.lock();
                try {
                    System.out.println("Process " + id + " is entering the critical section."); Thread.sleep(1000);
                    System.out.println("Process " + id + " is leaving the critical section.");}

```

```

        } catch (InterruptedException e) { e.printStackTrace();}

    } finally { lock.unlock();}

private void nonCriticalSection() {

try {

System.out.println("Process " + id + " is performing non-critical work."); Thread.sleep(500); // Simulate work done outside the critical section

} catch (InterruptedException e) { e.printStackTrace();}}
```

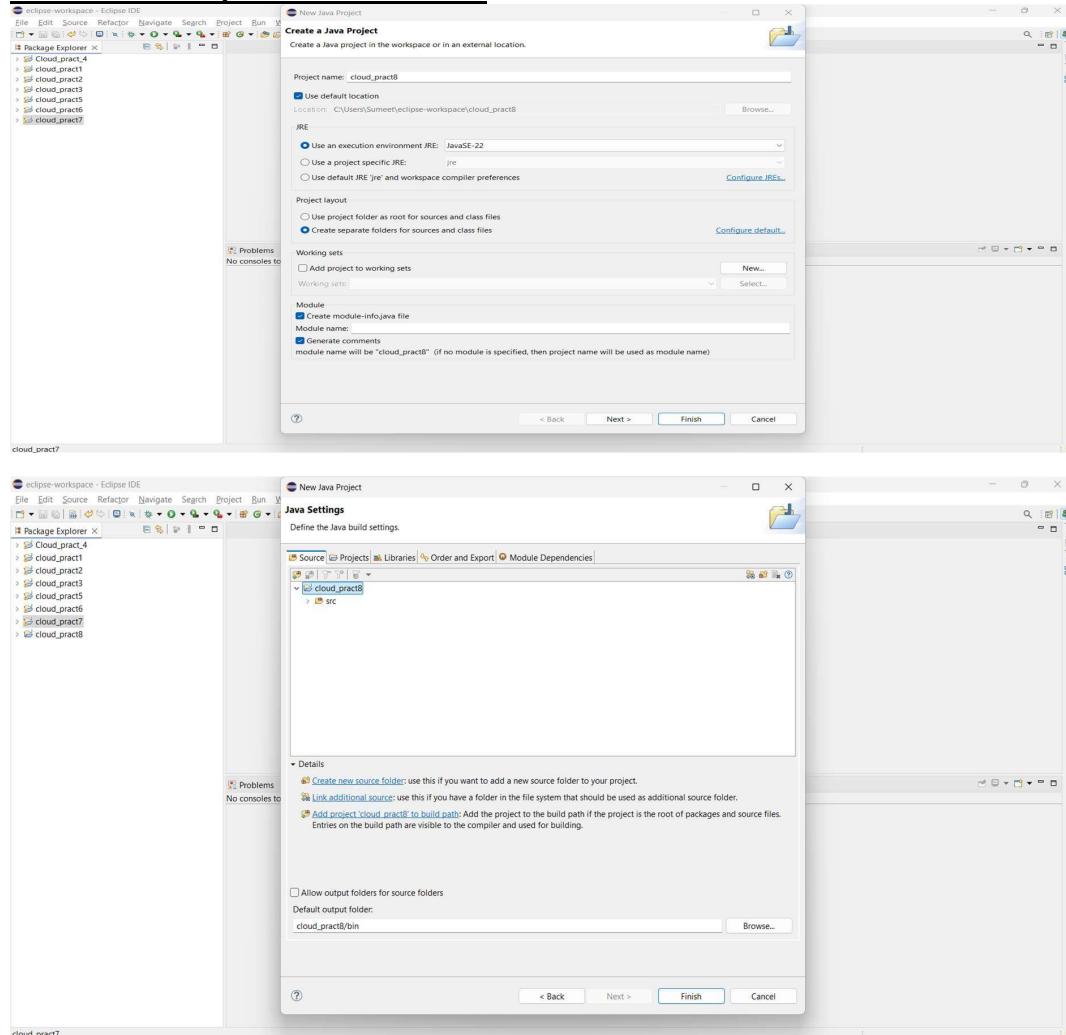
public static void main(String[] args) {

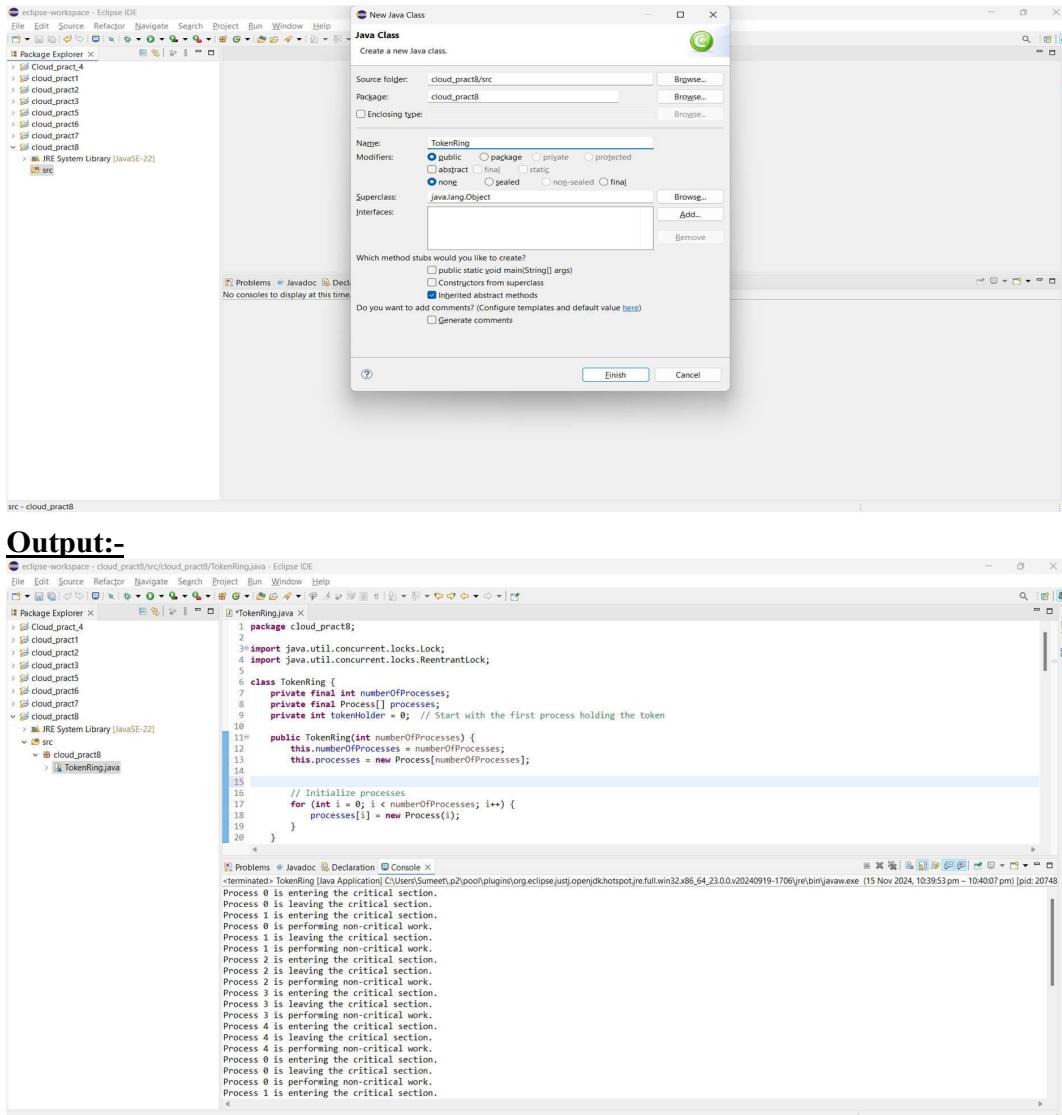
int numberOfProcesses = 5;

TokenRing tokenRing = new TokenRing(numberOfProcesses);

// Start the Token Ring System tokenRing.start();}}

### Execution/ Compilation Screenshot:-





## Reference:-

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/mutual-exclusion-in-distributed-system/>

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/27471838/explain-why-this-algorithm-does-not-guarantee-mutual-exclusi>

## Practical No. :-9

**Aim:- Implementation of Storage as a Service using Google Docs.**

### Theory:-

**Storage as a Service (SaaS)** is a cloud computing model where data storage is provided to users over the internet, allowing access, management, and sharing of data remotely. **Google Docs** is an online word processor that allows users to store, share, and collaborate on documents. Implementing **Storage as a Service using Google Docs** involves using Google's cloud platform (Google Drive) for storing files and managing them through APIs like the **Google Drive API**. This implementation allows users to upload, retrieve, update, and delete documents in Google Docs and manage permissions and sharing settings. By integrating the Google Docs API into your application, users can access their stored documents and interact with them programmatically. The solution is scalable, ensuring that users can store large amounts of data, with Google handling infrastructure and ensuring high availability, security, and real-time collaboration features.

### Algorithm/ Concept:-

- API Setup:
  - Create a Google Cloud project.
  - Enable the Google Drive API.
  - Set up OAuth 2.0 for authentication and authorization.
- Authentication:
  - Authenticate users using OAuth 2.0 credentials to securely access their Google Docs.
  - Obtain an access token to allow access to Google Drive.
- File Operations:
  - Upload Document: Use Google Docs API to upload documents to Google Drive by sending file data.
  - Retrieve Document: Use the API to fetch the document from Google Drive and display it.
  - Update Document: Modify an existing document in Google Docs and save the changes to Google Drive.
  - Delete Document: Use the API to remove a document from Google Drive.
- Sharing & Permissions:
  - Set permissions to allow specific users to view, comment, or edit documents using the API.
- Termination:
  - Close the connection and log out the user after completing the required operations.

### Execution/ Compilation:-

- ```
/// Steps to execute for the following practical
```
- 1- Installation of Oracle VIRTUAL BOX.
  - 2- Ubuntu server OS iso file
  - 3- config. ubuntu in virtual box

- 4- network settings in virtual box - Bridged Adapter
  - 5- installation of SAMBA server sudo apt update  
sudo apt-get upgrade sudo apt install samba
  - 6- setting directory at SAMBA server for sharing DOCUMENTS sudo mkdir /srv/samba/shared
  - 7- Granting read, write and execute permission for shared folder sudo chmod 777 /srv/samba/shared
  - 8- Creating backup of smb.conf for recover incase of misconfiguration sudo cp /etc/samba/smb.conf /etc/samba/smb.conf.bak
  - 9- Updating smb.conf file  
sudo nano /etc/samba/smb.conf
  - 10- Add the following lines at the end of smb.conf file [Shared]  
path = /srv/samba/shared available = yes  
valid users = nobody read only = no browsable = yes public = yes writable = yes
  - 11- Create a Samba User named "nobody" sudo smbpasswd -a nobody
  - 12- Restart Samba Service  
sudo systemctl restart smbd
  - 13- Access shared folder of Linux from windows or other operating system from same or different computer  
- open file explorer and type:  
\\IP NUMBER OF SAMBA MACHINE\\shared

## Output:-

```
GNU nano 2.2                               /etc/samba/smb.conf   8

#configuration#                                # This is the main Samba configuration file. You should read the
#       # Unix manual page for detailed information about the options listed
#       # here. Samba has a huge number of configurable options most of which
#       # are documented in the Samba man pages.
#
# Some options that are often worth tuning have been included as
# commented-out examples in this file.
#   # specify the password for guest access with "password = guest"
#   # differs from the default Samba behaviour
#   # guest account is disabled by default. Setting this is the default
#   # behaviour of Samba but the option is considered important
#   # enough to be mentioned here.
#
#NOTE: If you edit this file you should run the command
#      'testparm' to check that you have not made any basic syntactic
#      # errors.
#***** Global Settings *****
#[global]
#
## Browsing/Identification ####
#
# Change this to the workgroup/NT domain name your Samba server will part of
# workgroup = Samba
#
# server string is the evaluation of the NT Description field
# server string = %h server (Samba, Ubuntu)
#
### Networking ####
#
# The specific set of interfaces / networks to bind to
# This can be either an interface name or an IP address/netmask;
# interface = eth0 is normally preferred
# interfaces = 127.0.0.0/8 eth0
#
# Only one global interface can be defined. To define multiple
# interfaces or multiple broadcast interfaces and/or network interfaces you must use the
# "interfaces" option above to use this.
# It is recommended that you enable "interfaces" if your machine has more than
# one network interface or if you want to use a firewall itself. In this
# case you should also use "netmask" to define the subnet mask.
# option cannot handle dynamic or non-broadcast interfaces
#
# Help          Write Out    Where Is     Cut        Execute  Location  Undo
# Edit          Read File    Replace    Paste      Delete   In Line  Redo
#               Set Mark   To Bracket  Previous
#               Copy      Elsewhere  Next
```

```

Administrator@E8 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help

64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=16 ttl=127 time=1.32 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=17 ttl=127 time=0.942 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=18 ttl=127 time=0.29 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=19 ttl=127 time=0.39 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=20 ttl=127 time=1.42 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=21 ttl=127 time=1.03 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=22 ttl=127 time=1.01 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=23 ttl=127 time=0.919 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=24 ttl=127 time=1.02 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=25 ttl=127 time=1.02 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=26 ttl=127 time=1.02 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=27 ttl=127 time=1.02 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=28 ttl=127 time=1.02 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=29 ttl=127 time=1.03 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=30 ttl=127 time=1.03 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=31 ttl=127 time=1.03 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=32 ttl=127 time=1.04 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=33 ttl=127 time=1.04 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=34 ttl=127 time=1.04 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=35 ttl=127 time=1.04 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=36 ttl=127 time=1.04 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=37 ttl=127 time=1.04 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=38 ttl=127 time=1.04 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=39 ttl=127 time=1.04 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=40 ttl=127 time=1.04 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=41 ttl=127 time=1.04 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=42 ttl=127 time=1.04 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=43 ttl=127 time=1.04 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=44 ttl=127 time=1.04 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=45 ttl=127 time=1.04 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=46 ttl=127 time=1.04 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=47 ttl=127 time=1.04 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=48 ttl=127 time=1.04 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=49 ttl=127 time=1.04 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=50 ttl=127 time=1.04 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=51 ttl=127 time=1.41 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.204.101: icmp_seq=52 ttl=127 time=1.61 ms
```

```

```

Administrator@E8 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help

[ 192.168.204.101 ping statistics]
52 packets transmitted, 52 received, 0% packet loss, time 5828ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.539/1.49/4.276/0.534 ms
root@gnimisserver:/home/gnimis# ping
root@gnimisserver:/home/gnimis# cd /srv
root@gnimisserver:/srv# ls
root@gnimisserver:/srv# ls shared
root@gnimisserver:/srv/shared# ls
root@gnimisserver:/srv/shared# 

Administrator@E8 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help

Get:1 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu mobile InRelease
Get:2 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu mobile-security InRelease [126 kB]
Get:3 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu mobile-updates InRelease [126 kB]
Get:4 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu mobile-backports InRelease [126 kB]
Get:5 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu mobile-updates/main amd64 Packages [597 kB]
Get:6 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu mobile-updates/restricted amd64 Packages [114 kB]
Get:7 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu mobile-updates/main arm64 Components [114 kB]
Get:8 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu mobile-updates/restricted arm64 Components [128 kB]
Get:9 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu mobile-updates/universe amd64 Packages [395 kB]
Get:10 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu mobile-updates/universe arm64 Packages [19.8 kB]
Get:11 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu mobile-updates/main i386 Packages [208 kB]
Get:12 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu mobile-updates/universe i386 Packages [208 kB]
Get:13 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu mobile-backports/main amd64 Components [201.1 kB]
Get:14 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu mobile-backports/universe amd64 Components [212.8 kB]
Get:15 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu mobile-backports/main i386 Packages [201.1 kB]
Get:16 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu mobile-backports/universe i386 Packages [212.8 kB]
Get:17 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu mobile-security/restricted amd64 Packages [216 kB]
Get:18 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu mobile-security/universe amd64 Packages [10.5 kB]
Get:19 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu mobile-security/universe arm64 Packages [13.5 kB]
Get:20 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu mobile-security/universe amd64 c-n-f Metadata [13.5 kB]
Get:21 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu mobile-security/universe arm64 c-n-f Metadata [13.5 kB]
Fetched 0.00B in 231.14 (427 kB/s)

Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
3 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.
root@gnimisserver:/home/gnimis# sudo apt-get upgrade
root@gnimisserver:/home/gnimis# sudo apt-get upgrade
root@gnimisserver:/home/gnimis# sudo apt-get upgrade
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree...
Reading state information... Done
Calculating upgrade... Done
The following packages were referred to due to sharing:
  distro-info-data python-distro-upgrade ubuntu-release-upgrader-core
  0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 3 not upgraded.
root@gnimisserver:/home/gnimis# sudo apt-get upgrade
root@gnimisserver:/home/gnimis# sudo apt-get upgrade
root@gnimisserver:/home/gnimis# sudo apt-get upgrade
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree...
Reading state information... Done
samba is already the newest version (2:4.19.5+dfsg-4ubuntu9).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 3 not upgraded.
root@gnimisserver:/home/gnimis# sudo mkdir /srv/samba/shared
mkdir: cannot create directory '/srv/samba/shared': No such file or directory
root@gnimisserver:/home/gnimis# sudo mkdir /srv/samba/shared
sudo: mkdir:srv/samba/shared: command not found
root@gnimisserver:/home/gnimis# sudo mkdir -p /srv/samba/shared
root@gnimisserver:/home/gnimis# ls -l /srv/samba/
total 4
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Oct 23 03:59 samba
root@gnimisserver:/home/gnimis# sudo

Administrator@E8 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help

Mouse integration ...
Auto capture keyboard ...

System information as of Wed Oct 23 04:11:01 AM UTC 2024
System load: 0.59 Processes: 177
Usage: 1.55% of 47.95GB Users logged in: 1
Memory usage: 38 Swap usage: 0

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.
0 updates can be applied immediately.

Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

gnimis@gnimisserver:~$ sudo su
[username] password for gnimis:
Sorry, try again.
[username] password for gnimis:
root@gnimisserver:~# ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163 mtu 1500
        inet 192.168.204.255 brd 192.168.204.255
              netmask 255.255.255.0
              broadcast 192.168.204.255
              ether 00:0c:29:08:41:98 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
                    RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
                    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
                    TX packets 36 bytes 4195 (4.1 KB)
                    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
lo: flags=703 mtu 65536
        inet 127.0.0.1 brd 127.0.0.1
              netmask 255.0.0.0
              broadcast 127.0.0.1
              ether 00:0c:29:08:41:98 txqueuelen 1000 (Loopback)
                    RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
                    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
                    TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
                    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

root@gnimisserver:/home/gnimis# ls
root@gnimisserver:/home/gnimis# cd
root@gnimisserver:/home/gnimis# cd
root@gnimisserver:/home/gnimis# ls
root@gnimisserver:/home/gnimis# cd shared
bash: /shared: No such file or directory
root@gnimisserver:/home/gnimis# cd /Hello
bash: /Hello: No such file or directory
root@gnimisserver:/home/gnimis# 
```

```

Administrator@E8 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help

Mouse integration ...
Auto capture keyboard ...

Guru Nanak Institute of Management Studies

```

```
File Machine View Input Devices Help

[Administrator:2018] Oracle VM VirtualBox

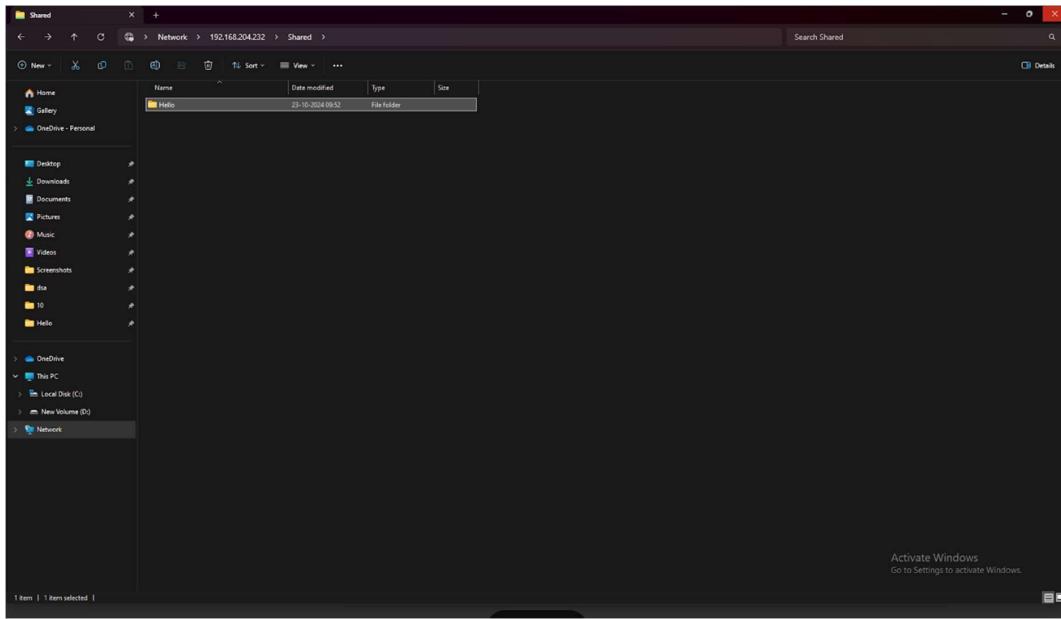
grml@grmlserver:~$ sudo su
[sudo] password for grml:
root@grmlserver:~# apt-get update
[grml@grmlserver:~# apt-get upgrade
root@grmlserver:~/home/grml# ifconfig
enp0s3    Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 00:0c:29:7f:fe:8d
          brd enp0s3      MTU:1500
          RX packets:10444 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:14444 bytes:89755 (89.7 kB)
          RX errors:0 dropped:61 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0 collisions:0
lo        Link encap:Local Loopback
          brd 0:0          MTU:65536
          RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          RX errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0 collisions:0
          MTU:65536
          RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          RX errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0 collisions:0
          MTU:65536
root@grmlserver:~/home/grml# ls
root@grmlserver:~/home/grml# cd
root@grmlserver:~# cd /var
root@grmlserver:/var# ls
drwxr-xr-x 2 nobody nogroup 4096 Oct 23 03:58 shared
root@grmlserver:/var# cd shared
root@grmlserver:/var/shared# ls -l
total 4
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Oct 23 03:58 Hello
root@grmlserver:/var/shared# ./Hello
cat: Hello: No such file or directory
root@grmlserver:/var/shared# cd Hello
bash: cd Hello: No such file or directory
root@grmlserver:/var/shared# cat Hello
cat: Hello: No such file or directory
root@grmlserver:/var/shared#
```

```
File Machine View Input Devices Help

inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
loop queueing discipline 1000 (Local Loopback)
Ralink RT2571 00:0c:29:00:00:01
    Rx errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    Tx packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
    Tx errors 0 dropped 0 collisions 0

root@pimserver:/home/gnulinux# ls
root@pimserver:/home/gnulinux# cd
root@pimserver:/# cd srv
root@pimserver:/srv# ls
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Oct 23 03:48 shared
root@pimserver:/srv/shared# ls
root@pimserver:/srv/shared# No such file or directory
bash: /srv/shared/shared: No such file or directory
root@pimserver:/srv/shared# cd ..
root@pimserver:/# cd smbd
root@pimserver:/smbd# ls -l
total 6
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Oct 23 03:48 .
drwxr-xr-x 2 nobody nogroup 4096 Oct 23 03:48 ..
root@pimserver:/smbd# cd smba
root@pimserver:/smba# ls -l
total 4
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Oct 23 04:13 .
root@pimserver:/smba# ./samba -i < /etc/samba/smb.conf cat Hello
b: "C"
root@pimserver:/smba# ./samba cat Hello
cat: Hello: No such file or directory
root@pimserver:/smba# cd Hello
bash: cd: Hello: No such file or directory
root@pimserver:/smba# cd ..
root@pimserver:/# cd ..
root@pimserver:/# ./smba/share# cat Hello
`S
root@pimserver:/# cd
root@pimserver:/# ./smba/share# cat Hello
bash: ./smba/share# No such file or directory
root@pimserver:/# cd /srv/samba/shared
root@pimserver:/srv/samba/shared# ls
root@pimserver:/srv/samba/shared# cat Hello
cat: Hello: No such file or directory
root@pimserver:/srv/samba/shared# cd Hello
root@pimserver:/srv/samba/shared>Hello# cat > test
Welcome to GNOME
```

```
Administrator: [Running] Oracle VM VirtualBox  
File Machine View Input Devices Help  
  
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0  
root@gnomeserver:/home/gnoms# ls  
root@gnomeserver:/home/gnoms# cd /srv  
root@gnomeserver:/srv# cd /srv  
root@gnomeserver:/srv# ls  
root@gnomeserver:/srv# /samba/cd shared  
bash: /samba: No such file or directory  
root@gnomeserver:/srv# cd ..  
bash: /srv/samba/shared: No such file or directory  
root@gnomeserver:/srv# cd ..  
root@gnomeserver:/# cd ..  
root@gnomeserver:/# cd /srv  
root@gnomeserver:/srv# /samba/ls -l  
total 0  
drwxrwx 3 root root 4096 Oct 23 03:58 .  
drwxrwx 3 root root 4096 Oct 22 03:48 ..  
root@gnomeserver:/srv# cd samba  
root@gnomeserver:/samba# ls -l  
total 0  
drwxrwx 3 root root 4096 Oct 23 04:13 .  
root@gnomeserver:/samba# ./shared cat Hello  
Hello  
root@gnomeserver:/samba# cat Hello  
cat: Hello: No such file or directory  
root@gnomeserver:/samba# cd /Hello  
bash: cd: Hello: No such file or directory  
root@gnomeserver:/samba# cd ..  
root@gnomeserver:/samba# cd ..  
root@gnomeserver:/# /srv/samba/shared cat Hello  
Hello  
root@gnomeserver:/# cd ..  
root@gnomeserver:/# ./srv/samba/shared/cat Hello  
cat: Hello: Is a directory  
root@gnomeserver:/# ./srv/samba/shared/cat Hello  
root@gnomeserver:/# /srv/samba/shared>Hello cat > test  
Hello come to GNOMS  
`  
root@gnomeserver:/srv/samba/shared>Hello# ls  
test  
root@gnomeserver:/srv/samba/shared>Hello# ll  
total 4  
-rwr--r-- 1 root root 17 Oct 23 04:22 test  
root@gnomeserver:/srv/samba/shared>Hello#
```



### **Reference:-**

<https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs>

[https://workspace.google.com/intl/en\\_in/products/drive/](https://workspace.google.com/intl/en_in/products/drive/)

## **Practical No. :-10**

**Aim:- To develop applications using Google App Engine by using Eclipse IDE.**

### **Theory:-**

**Google App Engine (GAE)** is a platform-as-a-service (PaaS) offering by Google Cloud that allows developers to build and deploy scalable web applications. It supports multiple programming languages such as Java, Python, Node.js, and others. By using **Google App Engine with Eclipse IDE**, developers can efficiently create, test, and deploy cloud-based applications. Eclipse, an integrated development environment (IDE), simplifies the development process with its robust features and plugins for Google Cloud. The App Engine provides automatic scaling, load balancing, and a managed environment, allowing developers to focus on writing code without worrying about server management. This setup is ideal for building web applications that require high availability, elasticity, and seamless deployment to the cloud, leveraging the capabilities of Google's infrastructure.

### **Algorithm/ Concept:-**

- Setup Environment:
  - Install Eclipse IDE and set up the Google Cloud SDK.
  - Install the Google Cloud Tools for Eclipse plugin.
  - Create a Google Cloud project and enable Google App Engine.
- Create a New App Engine Project:
  - Open Eclipse and create a new project (File > New > Project > Google App Engine Standard Project).
  - Choose the preferred programming language (e.g., Java) and configure the project settings.
- Develop the Application:
  - Implement the application logic using Servlets or frameworks like Spring Boot.
  - Define the application's behavior and response using appropriate API endpoints.
- Configure App Engine:
  - Set up the app.yaml or WEB-INF configuration files for deployment.
  - Specify runtime details, environment variables, and other App Engine configurations.
- Local Testing:
  - Run the application locally using the Eclipse App Engine Local Server.
  - Debug and test the application for errors.
- Deploy to Google App Engine:
  - Right-click the project in Eclipse and select Deploy > Deploy to App Engine.
  - Authenticate with Google Cloud and deploy the application.
- Access the Application:
  - Open the provided App Engine URL to access the deployed application.
  - Monitor the app using Google Cloud Console for performance and logs.
- Termination:
  - Shut down local services and close the Eclipse IDE after successful deployment.

### **Code/ Program:-**

app.yaml File:

```
application: ae-01-trivial version: 1
runtime: python api_version: 1 handlers:
- url: /*
  script: index.py
```

index.py File:

```
print 'Content-Type: text/plain'
print ''
print 'Hello there!'
```

### **Execution/ Compilation Screenshot:-**

#### **□ Local Testing:**

- Open the Google App Engine Launcher.
- Add your application folder to the launcher.
- Click "Run" to start the server.
- Access the application at <http://localhost:8080>.

#### **□ Editing & Debugging:**

- Modify index.py to update the output text.
- Refresh the browser to see changes immediately.

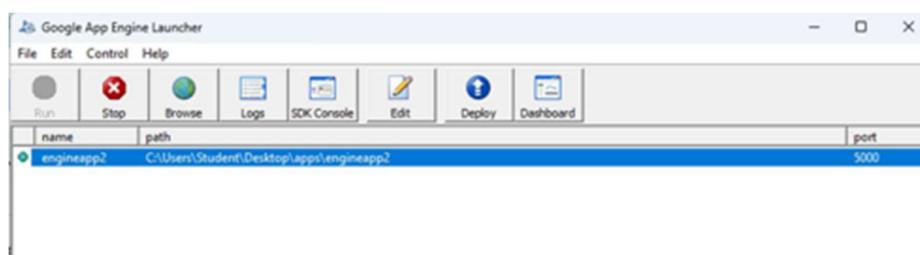
#### **□ Deployment:**

- Use the "Deploy" option in the Google App Engine Launcher to upload the application to the cloud.

### **Output:-**



Hello world!



### **Reference:-**

<https://cloud.google.com/eclipse/docs/creating-new-webapp>

<https://marketplace.eclipse.org/free-tagging/app-engine>