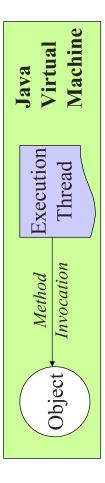
#### Java RMI: Remote Method Invocation

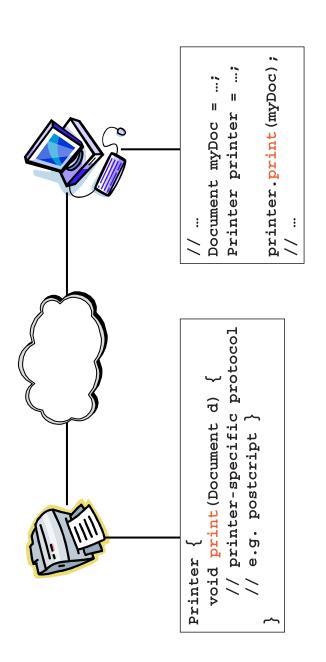
# Introduction: Remote Computation

- Objects encapsulate data + operations •
- Usually stored and evaluated locally



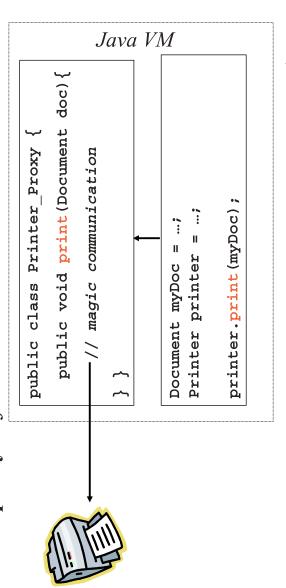
- Remote storage/evaluation can also be useful:
- Object encapsulates physical resource (e.g. Printer)
- phone Data resides remotely and is very large (e.g. directory lookup)

### Example: Print Object



Remote Print Object Implementation

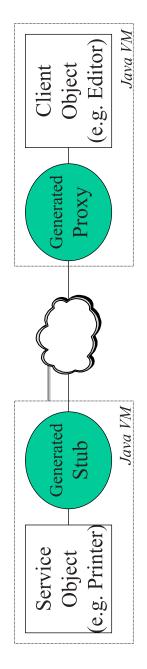
- How can Java support remote operations?
- Use of **proxy** objects:



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# Remote Method Invocation Overview

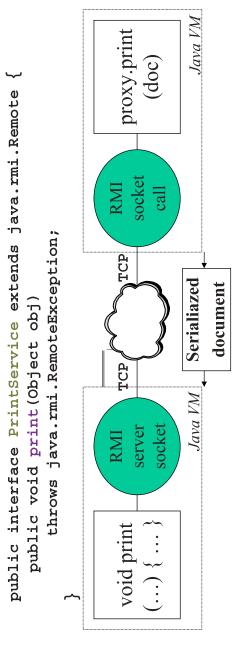
- RMI is Java's mechanism for automatically generating proxy classes.
- User codes service and client objects
- RMI compiler generates network communication code



5 11/7/2002

## Remote Interface Example

- What ties it all together?
- Answer: Server, stub, proxy and client all share the same remote interface



#### RMI Features

- Language specific (Java)
- Object oriented
- Full objects as parametears
- Supports design patterns
- Mobile behavior
- Move interface implementation from client to server, and server to client
- Safe & Secure (Java VM security)
- Connects to existing/legacy (JNI/JDBC)

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#### RPC versus RIMI

- Procedural
- Language Independent
- External data representation (XDR)
- Basic types as parameters
- Pointers require explicit handling
- No code mobility (same for CORBA, DCOM)

- Object Oriented
- Language Specific
- Java Object Serialization
- Any object implementing serialization as parameter
- References to local and remote objects handled automatically (deep copy)
- Mobile code (Java bytecode)

#### RMI Terminology

- A remote object is one whose methods can be invoked from another Java Virtual Machine, potentially on a different host.
- Remote method invocation (RMI) is the action of invoking a method of a remote interface on a remote object. •

```
= new HashTable();
                               table.put("akonstan", "secRet!");
invocation
Local method
                table
               HashTable
```

```
PasswordDb db = (PasswordDb) Naming.lookup("//myhost/cs4119db");
(incomplete)
// Remote method invocation example
                                                                           db.put("akonstan", "secRet!");
```

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6

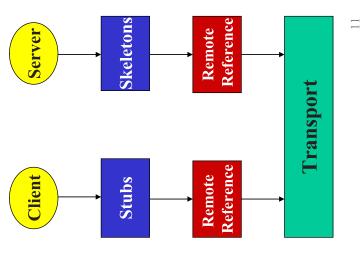
# Remote Invocation Semantics

The semantics of remote method invocations differ in some ways from those of local method invocations:

- Clients interact with remote *interfaces*.
- Non-remote arguments, and results from, a remote method invocation are passed by copy rather than by reference
- A remote object is passed by reference, not by copying the actual remote implementation.
- Clients invoking remote objects must handle additional failure modes (exceptions)

## Java RMI Architecture

- Servers extend RemoteObject and implement remote interfaces.
- Any serializable object can be sent as a parameter or returned as a response
- The RMI compiler generates client stubs (proxies) and server skeletons(dispatchers)

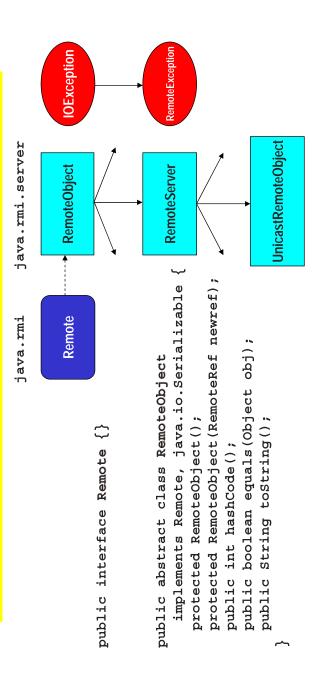


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## Java Object Serialization

- RMI parameters passed as serialized objects
- Serialized objects are converted to a **stream of bytes**.
- Serialization stores the class structure along with the values of the object (class structure only stored once per class)
- Serialization handles references by traversing them and serializing objects along the way.
- You do not need to write any special code to utilize the serialization routines. It is sufficient to implement the java.io.Serializable interface (this is a marker interface and does not define any methods).

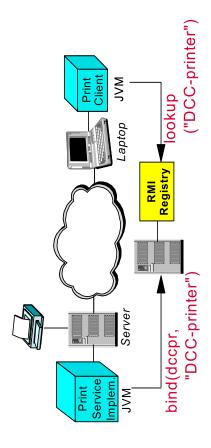
# RMI Interfaces and Classes



13

# Locating servers with RMI Registry

- RMI registry is the object directory service.
- Objects are bound to the registry using string names.
- The registry process may execute on any network host.
- RMI URL: rmi://myhost:1099/DCC-printer



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15

#### RMI Example