

# gRPC

by

Dr. Günter Kolousek

- ▶ high performance RPC Framework
  - ▶ → Microservices
- ▶ cross-platform
  - ▶ Windows, Linux, MacOS, Android, iOS
  - ▶ Python, C++, Java, C#, PHP, Node.js, Ruby, Go, Objective-C
    - ▶ weitere: Swift, Dart, Rust, Haskell, Erlang, Elixir,...
- ▶ für: "low latency, highly scalable, distributed systems"
  - ▶ wird auch für IoT propagiert ("power-efficient")
- ▶ mittels Extensions: load balancing, tracing, health checking, Authentifizierung
- ▶ basiert auf
  - ▶ protobuf Version 3
  - ▶ HTTP/2
- ▶ Google, aber: open source

# Name?

- ▶ abhängig von Version!
- ▶ 1.0: g ... gRPC
- ▶ 1.1: g ... good
- ▶ 1.2: g ... green
- ▶ 1.3: g ... gentle
- ▶ ...
- ▶ 1.18: g ... goose (Gans?)
- ▶ 1.19: g ... gold

Quelle: [https://github.com/grpc/grpc/blob/master/doc/g\\_stands\\_for.md](https://github.com/grpc/grpc/blob/master/doc/g_stands_for.md)

# Features

- ▶ (bidirektionales) Streaming
  - ▶ nicht nur Request/Response
    - ▶ → HTTP/2
- ▶ protobuf (anstatt z.B. JSON) → schnelles Serialisieren und Deserialisieren!
  - ▶ 2016: Google Data Center: ca. 10 Milliarden RPC Calls/s
- ▶ kürzere Entwicklungszeit
  - ▶ neue Endpunkte leicht aufsetzbar
- ▶ Kontext je Funktionsaufruf → Daten über APIs weiterreichen
- ▶ eingebaute Authentifizierung
  - ▶ je Funktionsaufruf oder je Verbindung
- ▶ Eigenschaften...
  - ▶ lightweight, efficient, scalable

# Einsatz und Alternativen

- ▶ Einsatz
  - ▶ Microservices
  - ▶ (meist) intern
- ▶ Alternativen
  - ▶ CORBA, DCOM, Java RMI,...
  - ▶ XML-RPC, SOAP mit WSDL (und UDDI)
  - ▶ JSON-RPC
  - ▶ REST, GraphQL

# gRPC vs. REST

## ▶ gRPC

### ▶ schneller

#### ▶ Latenz

#### ▶ Durchsatz

#### ▶ Wiederverwendung und gleichzeitige Verwendung von Verbindungen (→ HTTP/2)

### ▶ robuster → IDL, Versionen

### ▶ bequemer

### ▶ Unterstützung im Browser noch nicht...

## ▶ REST

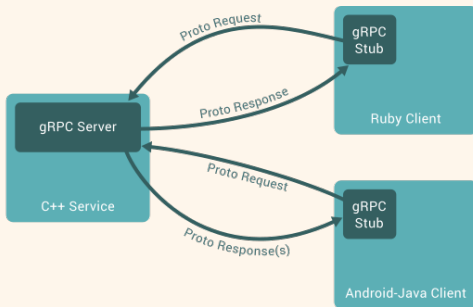
### ▶ allgemeiner

### ▶ *alle* Programmiersprachen

### ▶ Menschen-lesbar

### ▶ kein Schema notwendig...

# Überblick



# Projekt aufsetzen

```
$ python -m venv example
$ source example/bin/activate
$ cd example
$ python -m pip install --upgrade pip
...
$ python -m pip install grpcio
...
$ python -m pip install grpcio-tools
...
$ mkdir proto
$ mkdir client
$ mkdir server
```



# Workflow

1. Schreiben einer Service-Definition (in `.proto`-Datei)
2. aus `.proto`-Datei gRPC Code generieren ( $\rightarrow$  `protoc`)
3. Server implementieren (z.B. in C++)
4. Client schreiben, der Service in Anspruch nimmt
  - ▶ mittels generierten Stub
5. Server und Clients starten

# Definition des Service

```
greeter.proto:
```

```
syntax = "proto3";
```

```
package greeter;
```

```
service Greeter {  
    rpc SayHello (HelloRequest) returns (HelloReply)  
}
```

```
message HelloRequest {  
    string name = 1;  
}
```

```
message HelloResponse {  
    string message = 1;  
}
```

# Code generieren

```
$ cd proto
$ python -m grpc.tools.protoc --python_out=. \
  --grpc_python_out=. --proto_path=. greeter.proto
$ cp *.py ../client
$ cp *.py ../server
```

# Server implementieren

```
from concurrent import futures
import time, grpc
import greeter_pb2, greeter_pb2_grpc

class Greeter(greeter_pb2_grpc.GreeterServicer):
    def say_hello(self, request, context):
        return greeter_pb2.HelloResponse(message="Hello"
            + request.name)
def serve():
    server = grpc.server(
        futures.ThreadPoolExecutor(max_workers=10))
    greeter_pb2_grpc.
        add_GreeterServicer_to_server(Greeter(), server)
    server.add_insecure_port('localhost:8888')
    server.start()
    try: while True: time.sleep(60)
    except KeyboardInterrupt: server.stop(0)
serve()
```

# Client implementieren

```
import grpc
```

```
import greeter_pb2
```

```
import greeter_pb2_grpc
```

```
def run():
```

```
    channel = grpc.insecure_channel('localhost:8888')
```

```
    stub = greeter_pb2_grpc.GreeterStub(channel)
```

```
    response = stub.say_hello(
```

```
        greeter_pb2>HelloRequest(name='Maxi'))
```

```
    print("Greeter client received: " +
```

```
        response.message)
```

```
run()
```

# Server und Client starten

```
$ cd server
$ python server.py&
...
$ cd ../client
$ python client.py
Greeter client received: Hello Maxi
```

# Arten eines API

- ▶ unary API: Nachricht hin und zurück  
`rpc say_hello(HelloRequest) returns (HelloResponse){}`
- ▶ streaming
  - ▶ client streaming API: Stream von Nachrichten hin und Nachricht zurück  
`rpc many_reqs(stream HelloRequest) returns (HelloResponse){}`
  - ▶ server streaming API: Nachricht hin und Stream von Nachrichten zurück  
`rpc many_replies(HelloRequest) returns (stream HelloResponse){}`
  - ▶ bidirectional streaming API