

# Laboratory Session #02

Distributed Systems Programming

**Daniele Bringhenti**





- gRPC (<https://grpc.io/>) is a modern open-source **high performance** framework implementing the remote procedure call (***RPC***) paradigm.
- The main features of gRPC are:
  - 1) simple service definition (Protocol Buffer);
  - 2) high performance and scalability;
  - 3) bi-directional streaming support;
  - 4) multi-language and multi-platform.

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gRPC is suitable for **Machine-To-Machine (M2M)** communications.

Laboratory Session #02 covers the following activities:

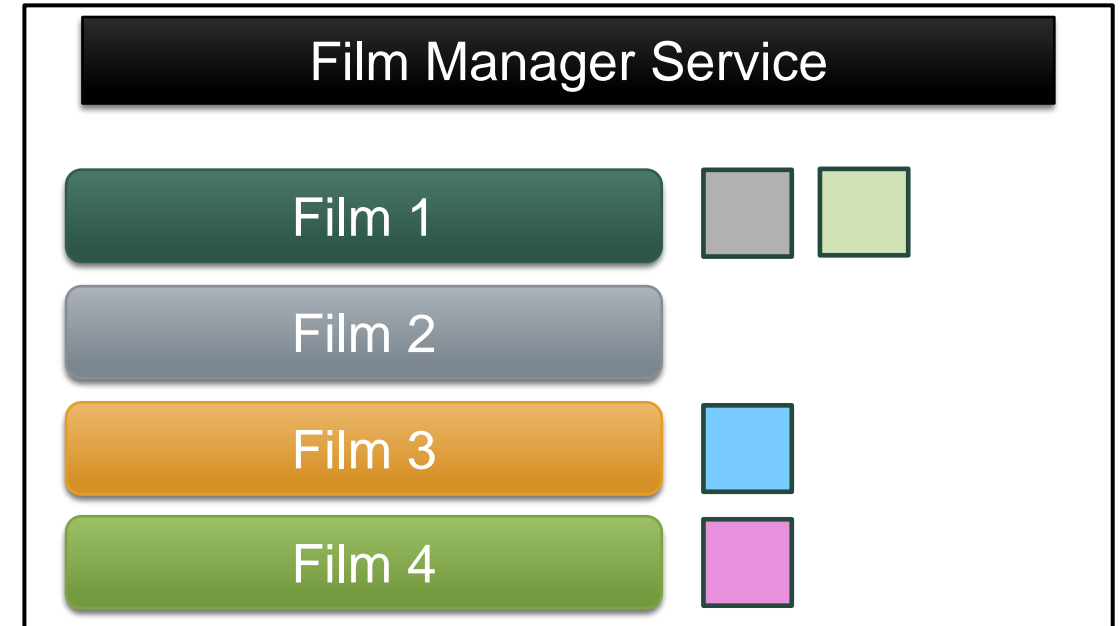
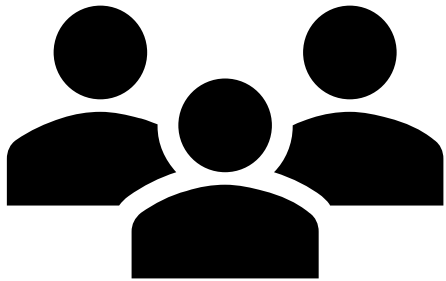
{ REST }

Definition of new **REST APIs** exposed by the Film Manager service for the management of **images**

gRPC

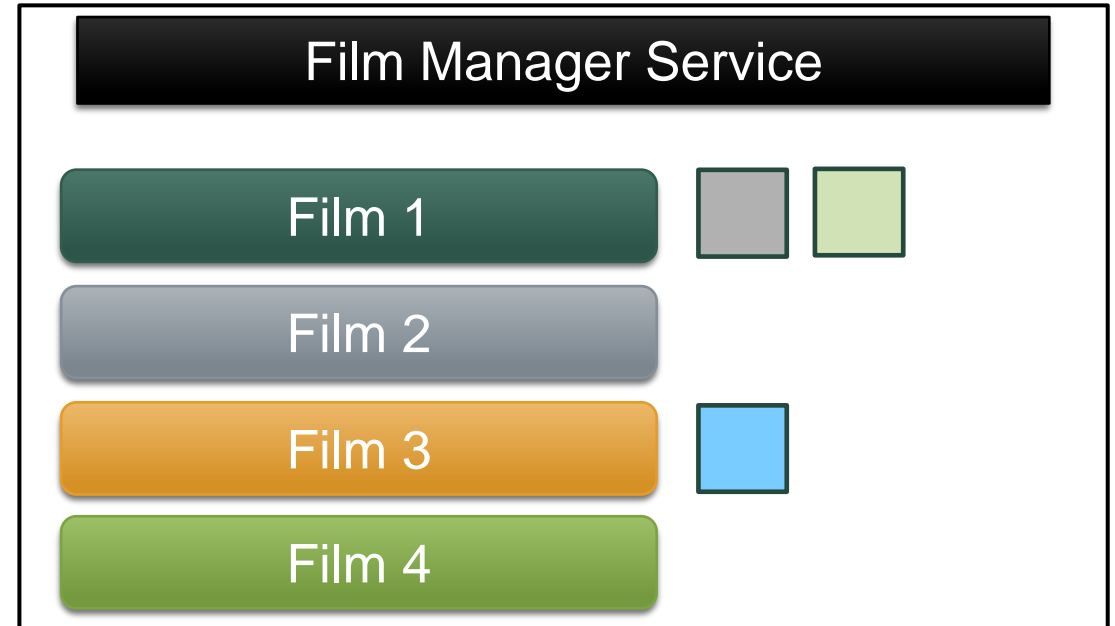
Integration of a **gRPC client** functionality in the implementation of the Film Manager service

# Image Management in the Film Manager service (I)



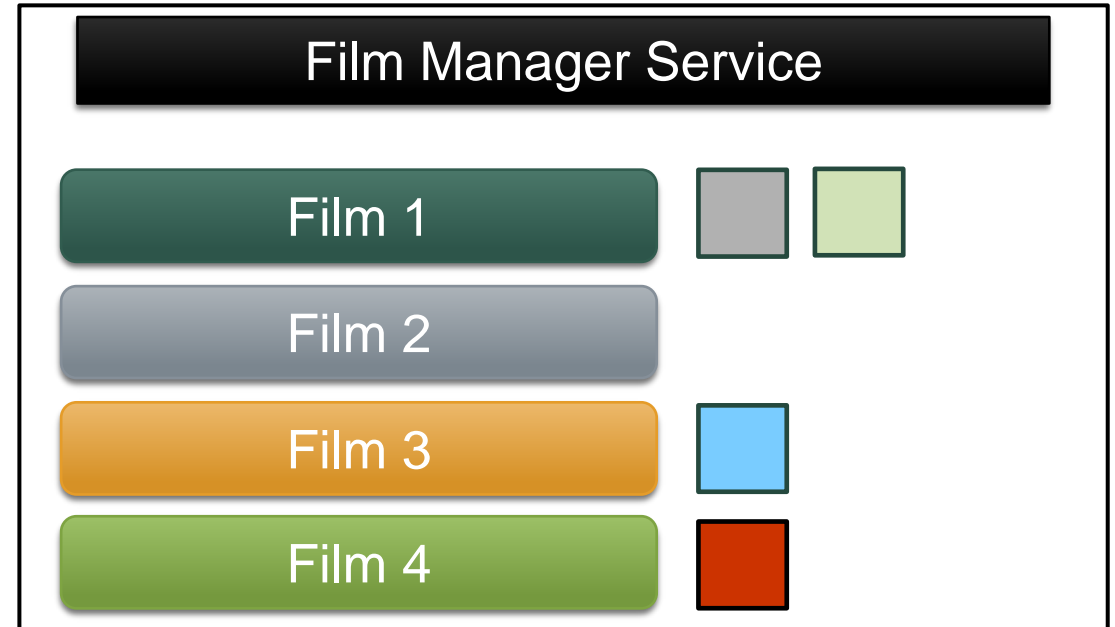
- A user can associate **multiple** images to a film (if she is the owner).
- The allowed **media types** are: PNG, JPEG, GIF.
- The service stores the image with its media type.

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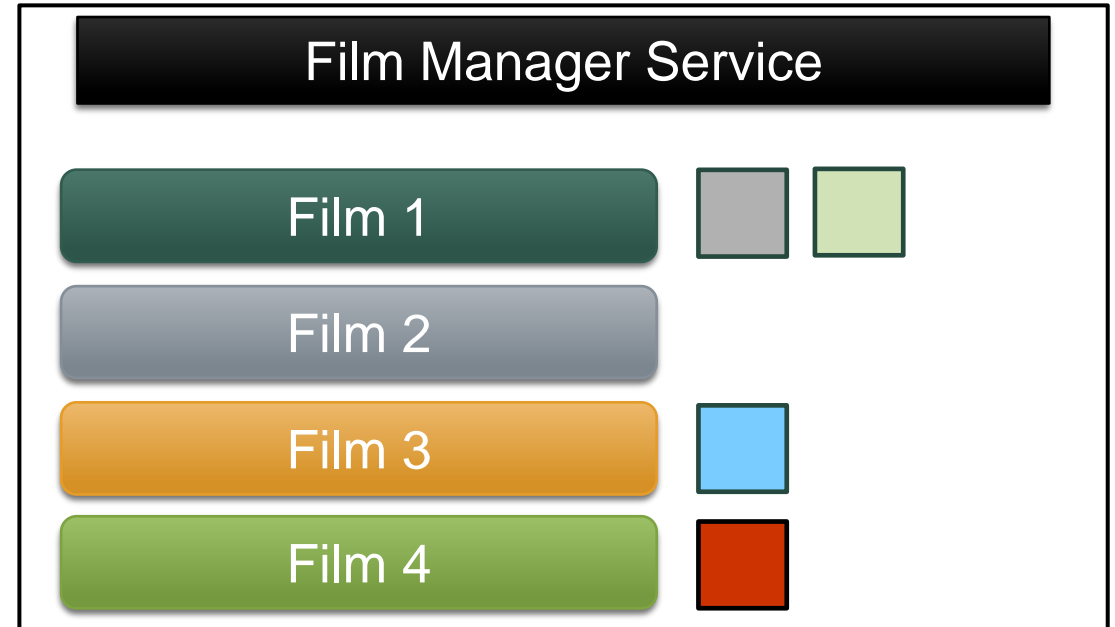
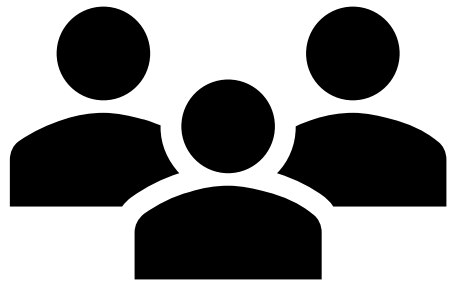
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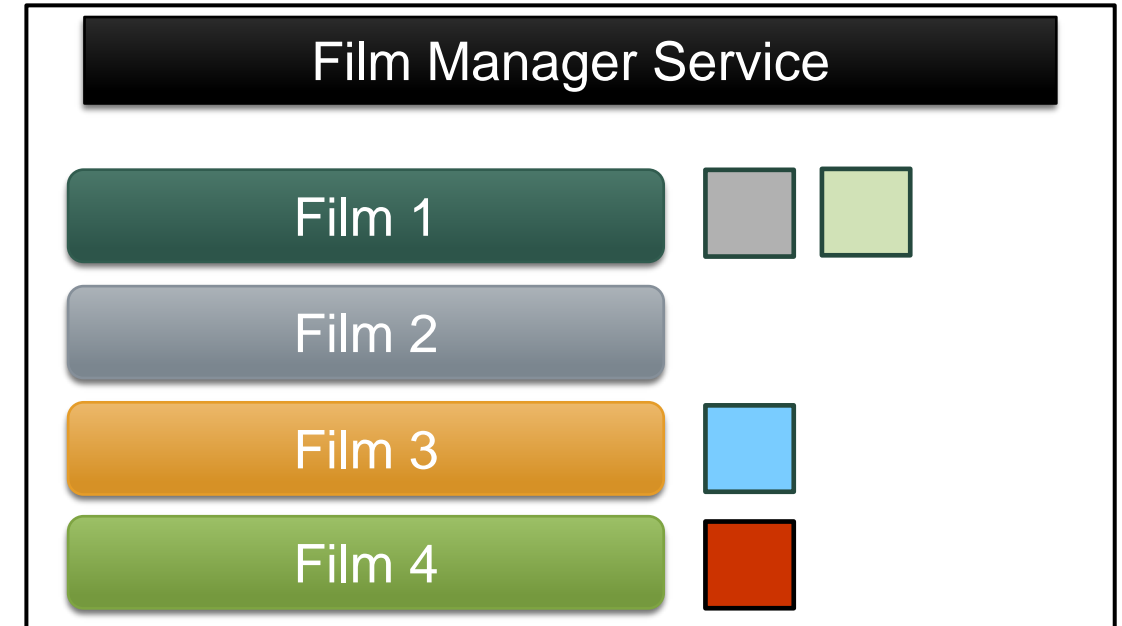
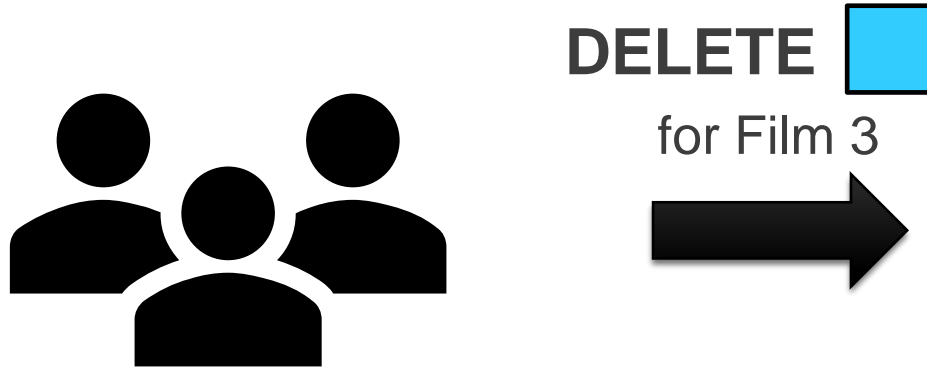
# Image Management in the Film Manager service (II)



- A user can **delete** an image associated to a film (if she is the owner).
- The image is not saved anymore server-side.

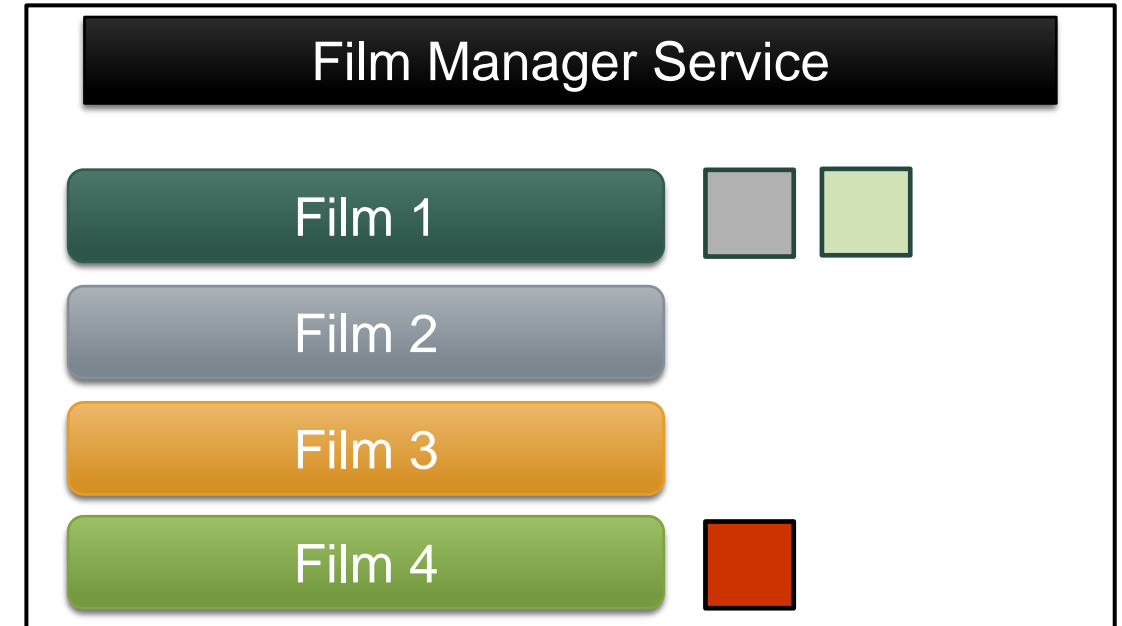
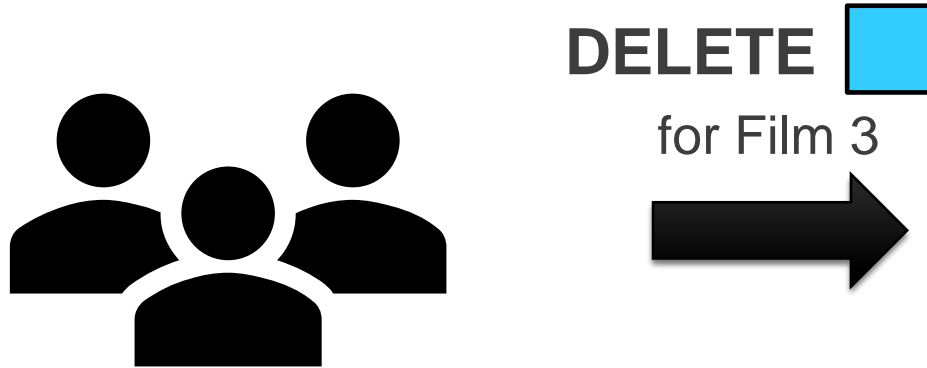


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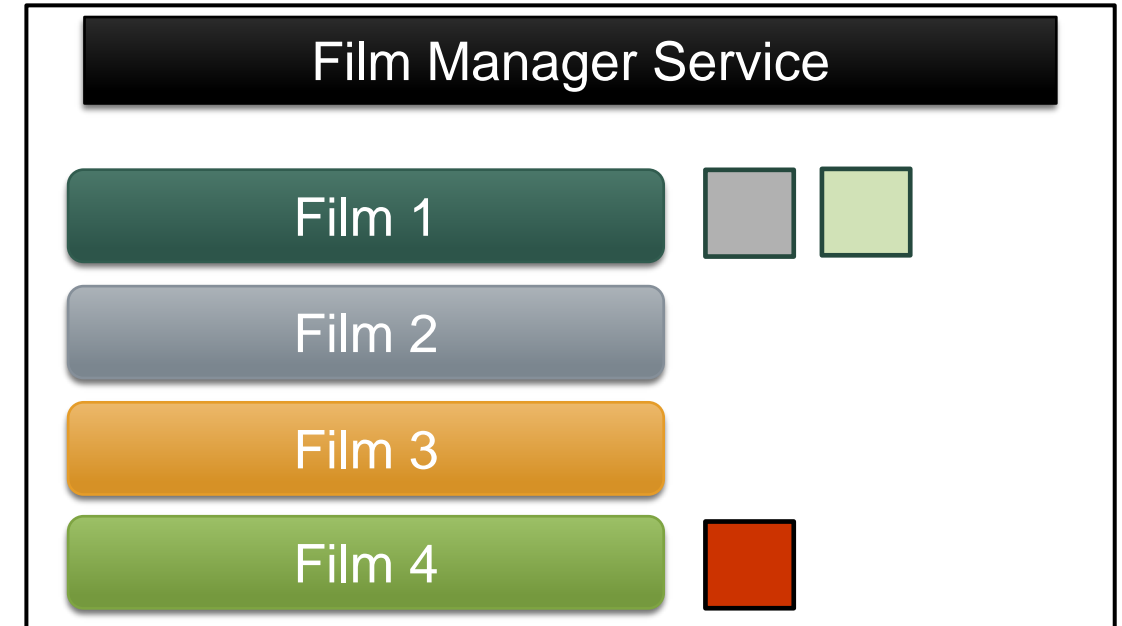
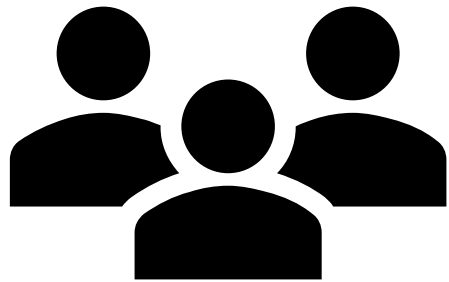
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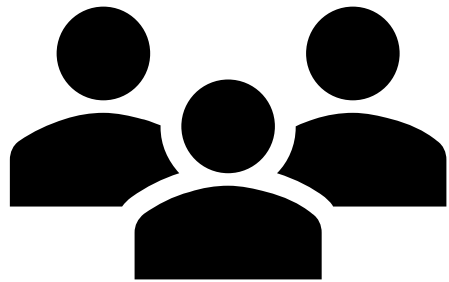
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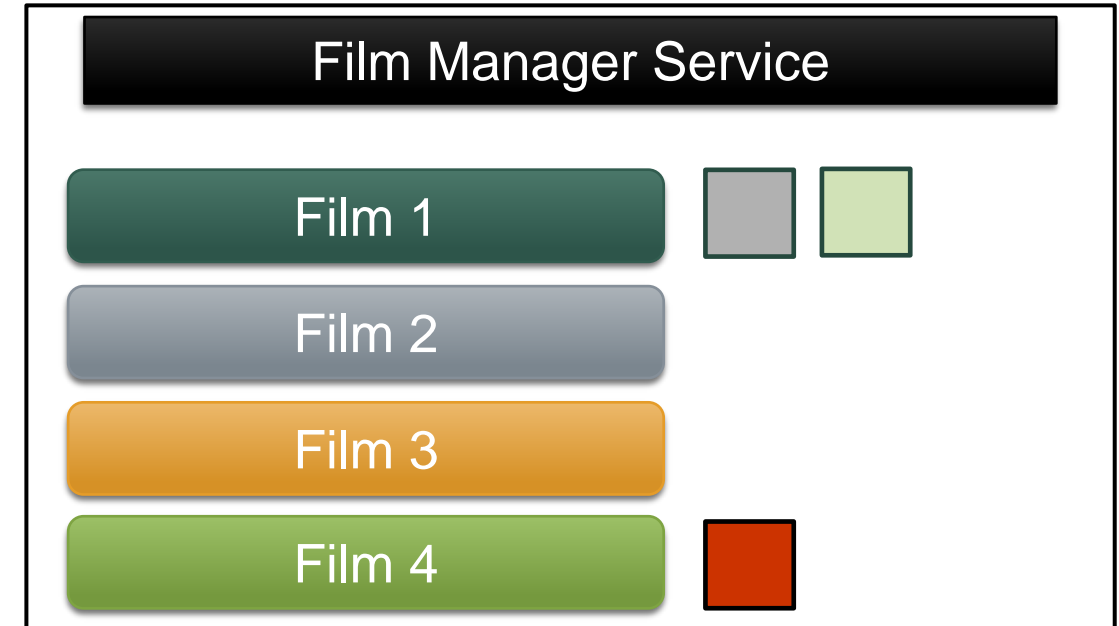


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- The service will return a json-encoded array of *image* data structures, which do not contain the image files themselves.

# Image Management in the Film Manager service (III)

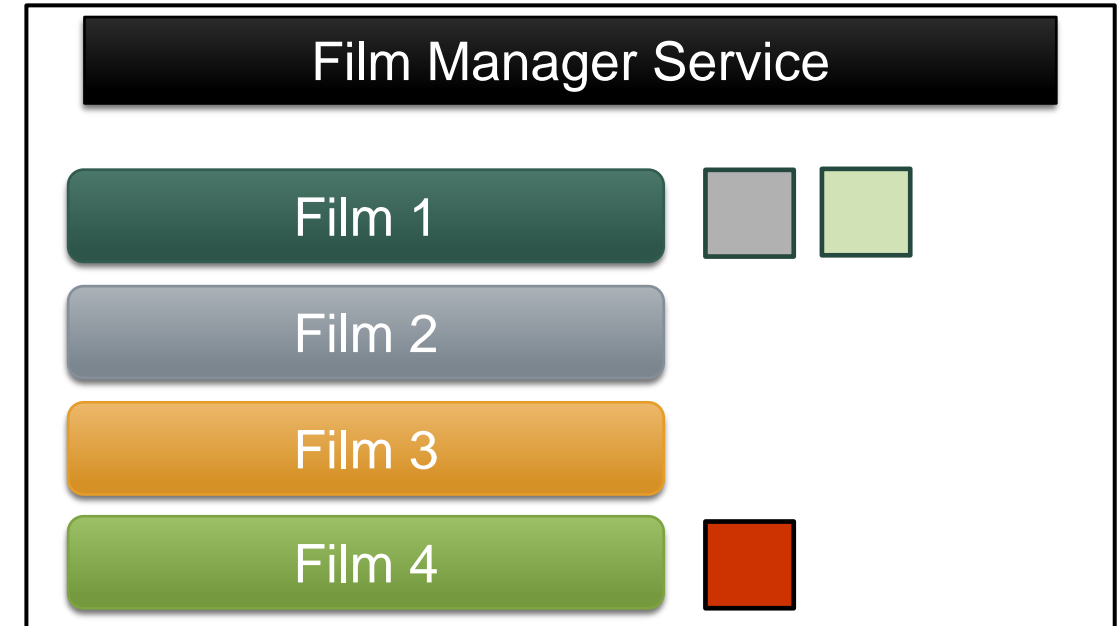
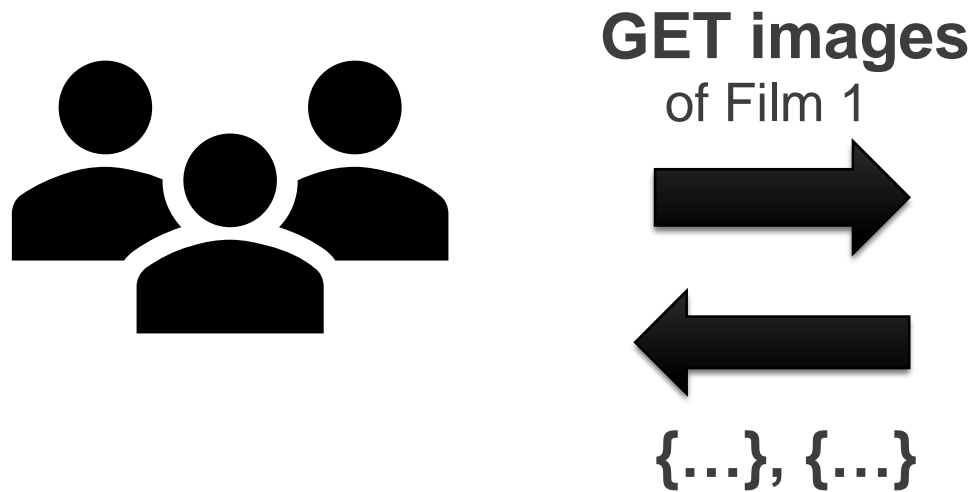


GET images  
of Film 1



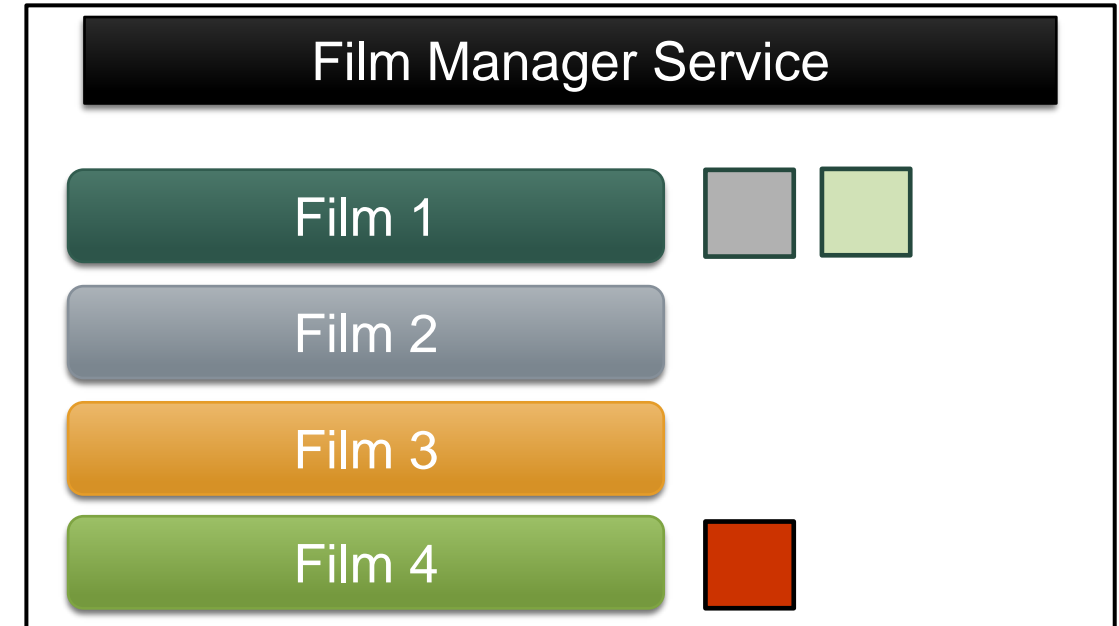
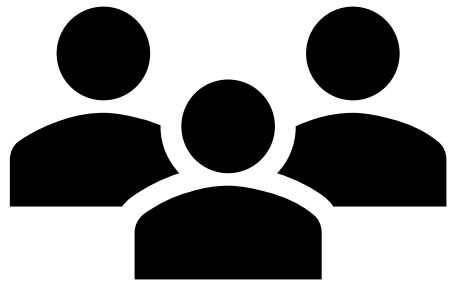
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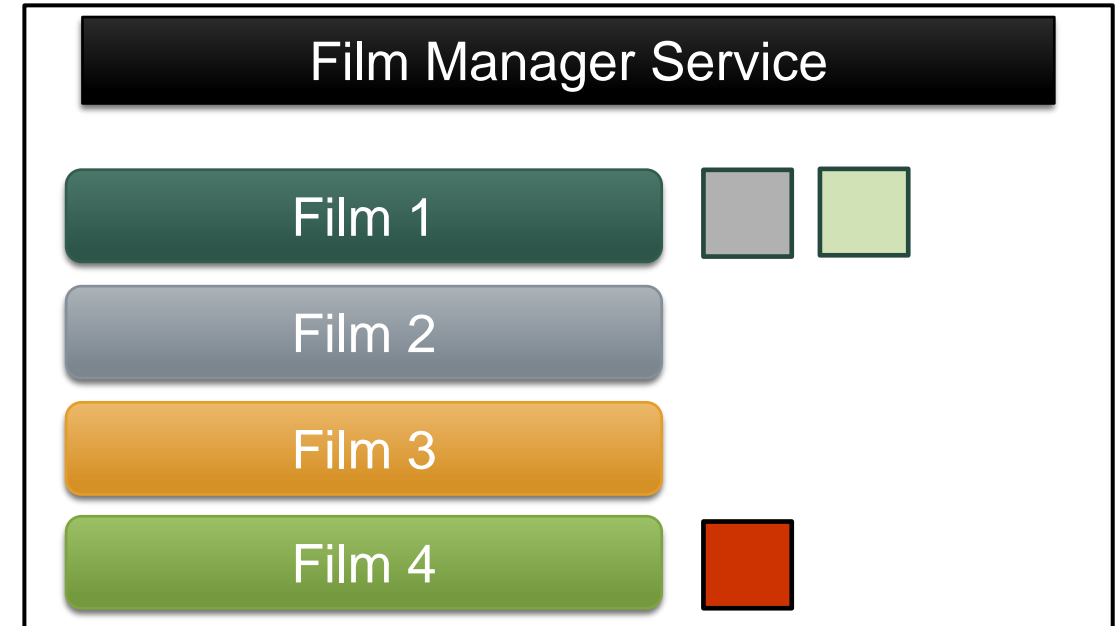
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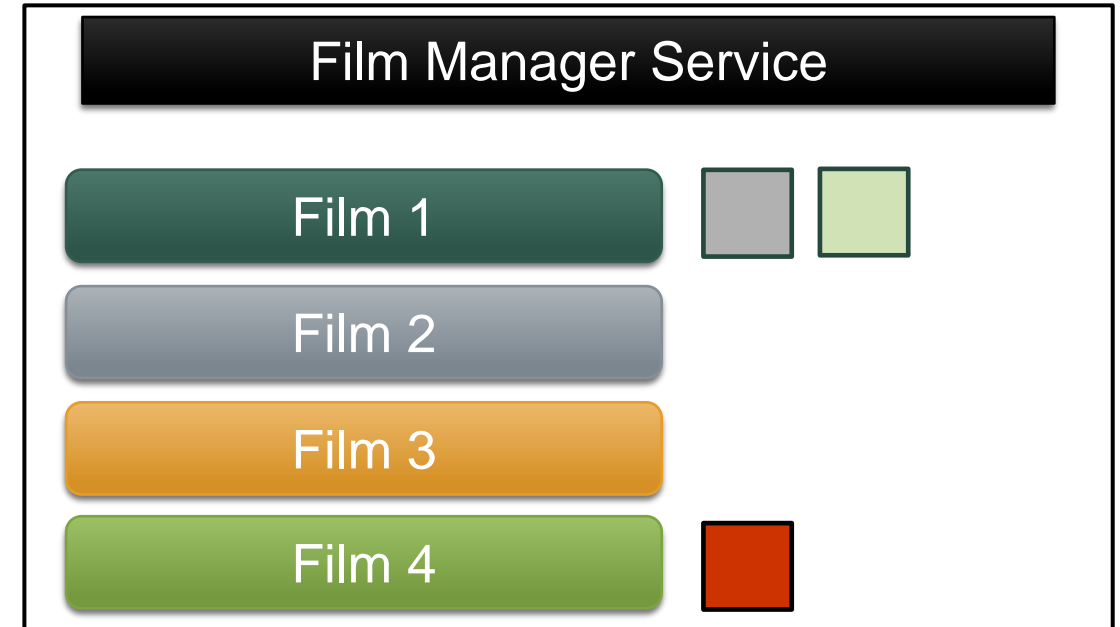
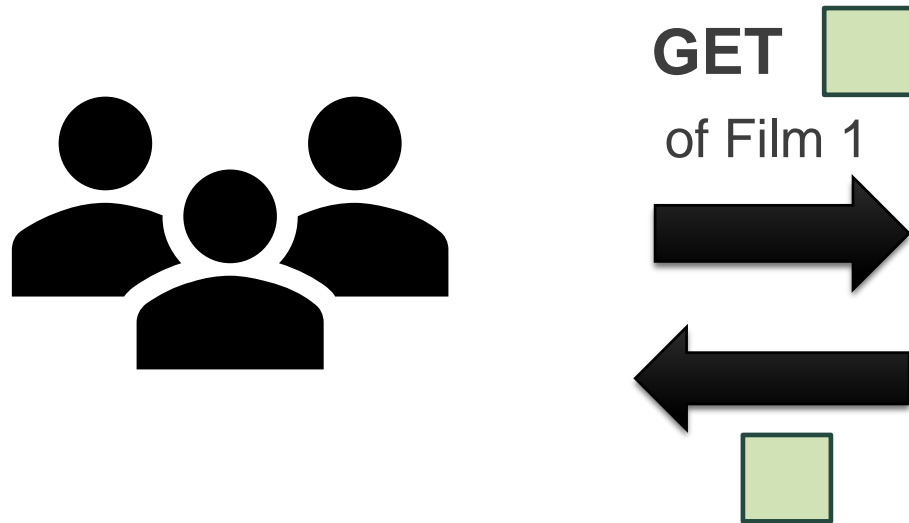
- A user can **retrieve** an image associated to a film (if she is the owner or a reviewer).
- The **Accept** header of the HTTP request specifies the content type.
- The user can decide whether to retrieve the image data structure (json content type), or the image file itself, in a supported image content type (image/png, image/jpg, and image/gif).
- In case the user requests another media type, the operation fails.

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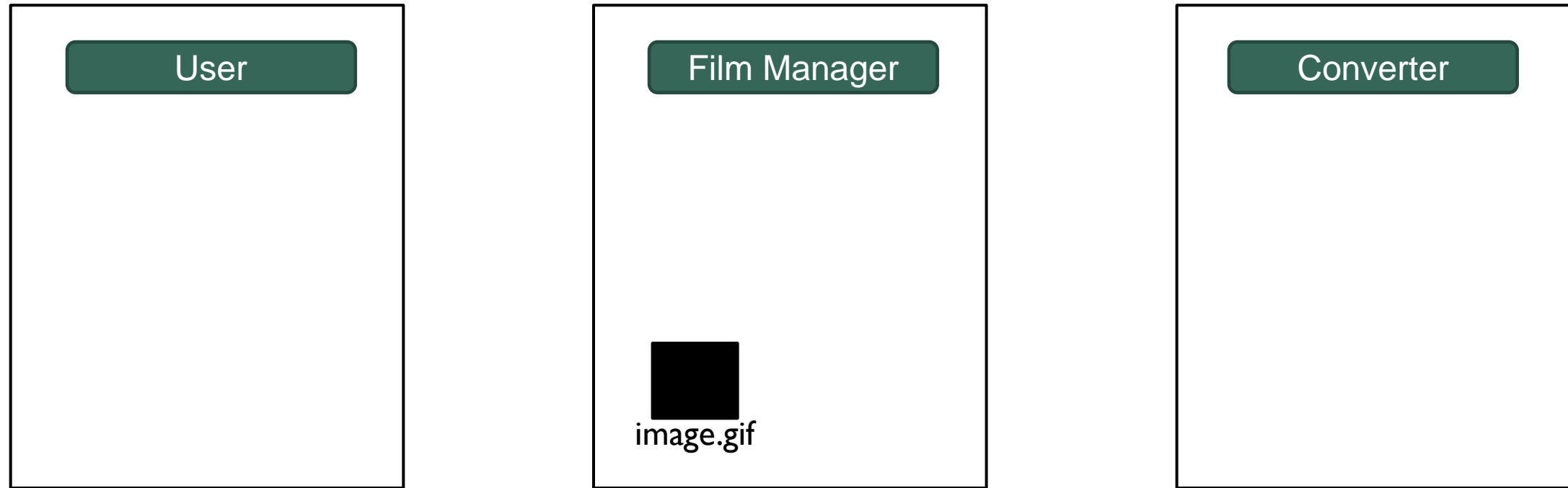


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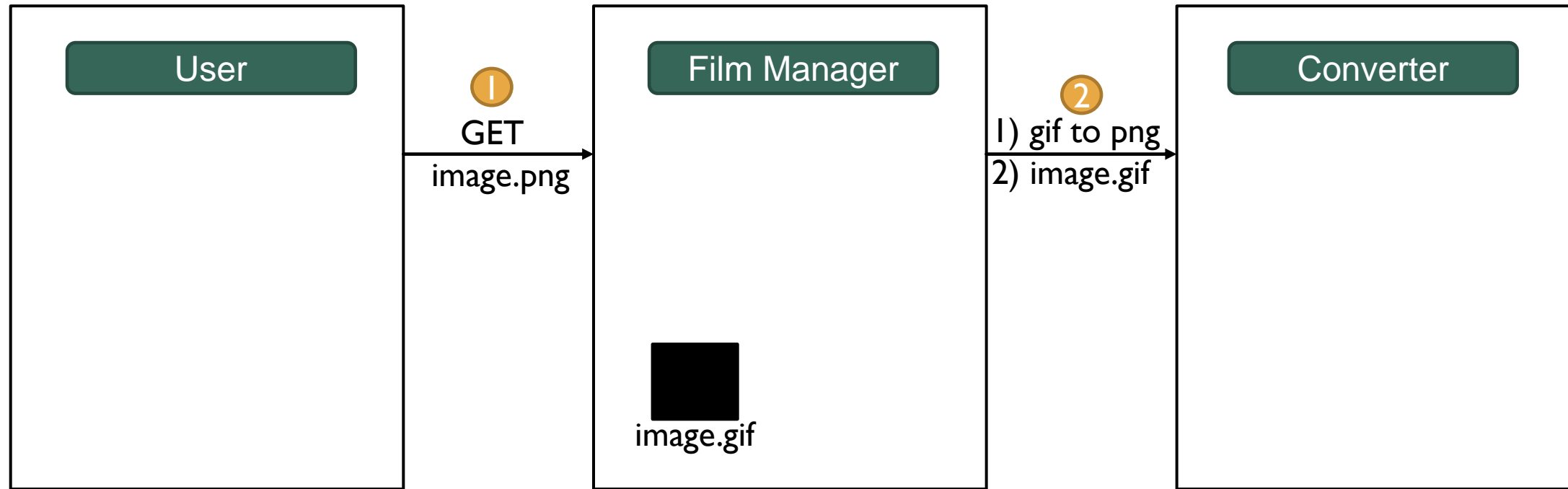


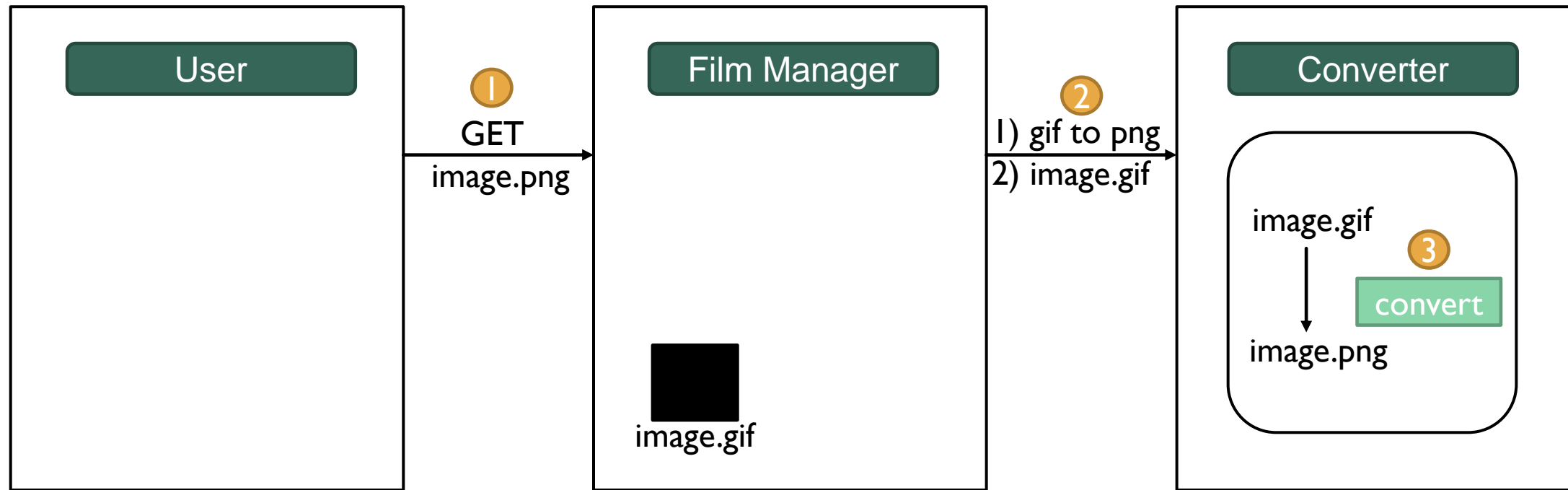
But... what happens if a requested image is saved in a **different media type** than the requested one?

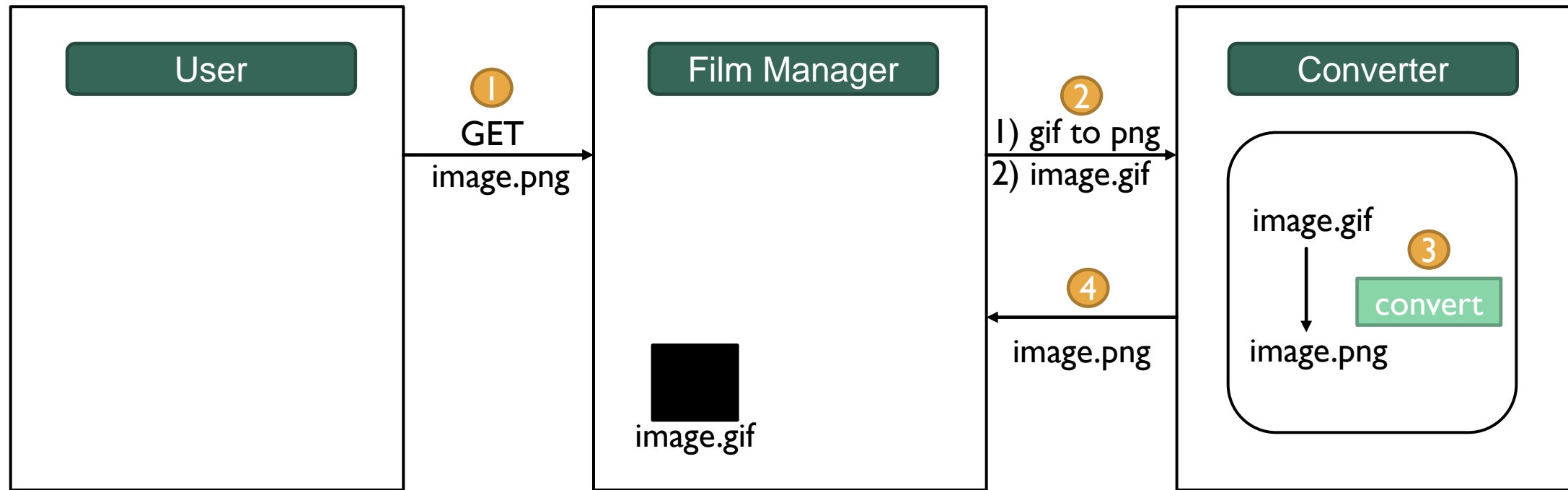
- The *Film Manager* service interacts with another service, called *Converter* service, **delegating** the operation of media type conversion.
- The *Film Manager* service creates a **gRPC channel** towards the *Converter* service (i.e., the *Film Manager* service covers the role of gRPC client, the *Converter* service covers the role of gRPC server).

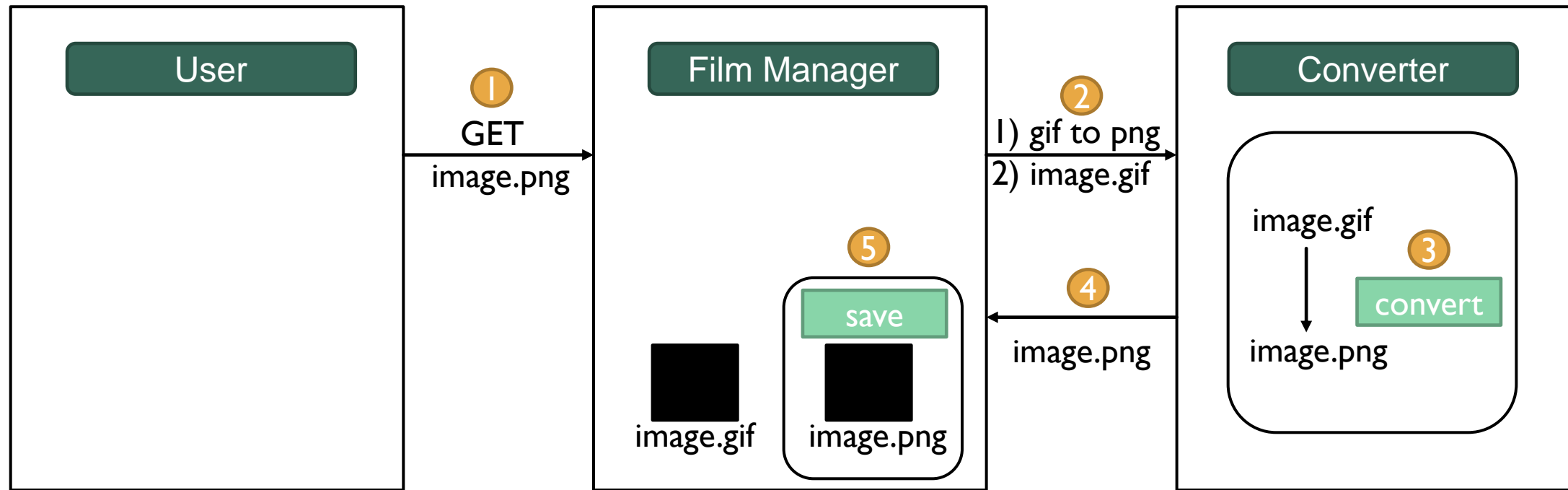


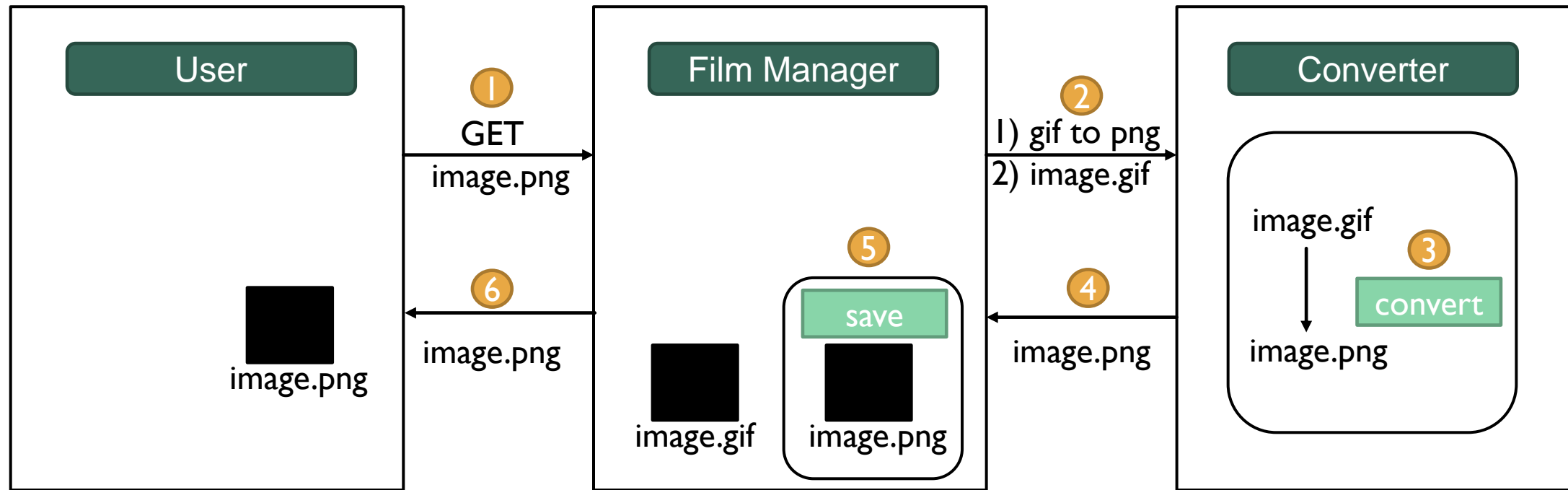














# How to manage image files?



Image files must be managed in:

- **Postman**

- send/receive images in HTTP requests/responses

- *Film Manager* service (**Node.js**)

- send/receive images to/from Postman and the *Converter* service
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Let's see some tips for the image management!



# Locally saving files with multer (I)



- Multer: node.js library to manage image storage (<https://www.npmjs.com/package/multer>)

storage.js

```
'use strict';
const multer = require('multer');
const storage = multer.diskStorage(
  { destination: function (req, file, cb) { cb(null, './uploads'); },
    filename: function (req, file, cb) { cb(null, file.originalname); }
  });
const uploadImg = multer({storage: storage}).single('image');
module.exports.uploadImg = uploadImg;
```

# Locally saving files with multer (II)



- In index.js, add storage.uploadImg as a middleware for the POST operation:

```
app.post('/api/films/public/:filmId/images', isLoggedIn, storage.uploadImg, imageController.addImage);
```

- In the controller, the file can be accessed via the req.file property:

```
{ filename: 'image',  
  originalname: 'logo.png',  
  encoding: '7 bit',  
  mimetype: 'image/png',  
  destination: './uploads',  
  filename: 'logo.png',  
  path: 'uploads\\logo.png',  
  size: 1785059}
```



# Thanks for your attention!

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