PRb

RMI For Smart People

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PRb

- * Pistributed Ruby
- * Written by Masatoshi Seki
- * Ruby Objects in one process can easily call Ruby Objects in another process
- * Ruby's answer to RMI
- * It's s000000000 easy...

Easy-Peasy Japanesey

index

dRuby

注意! drb-1.3.6に作者の意図に反しprivateのメソッドを外部から呼び出せる 不具合が見つかりました (2002-09-03)。 drb-1.3.8を使って下さい。 → drb-1.3.8.tar.gz

分散Ruby。 マシン、プロセスの異なるRubyスクリプト間でメッセージを交換できます。 お手軽です。JavaのRMI風。

- dRubyによる分散オブジェクトプログラミング[amazon] ... dRuby/Div/Rinda。やっと 🗈 出ました。
- Programming Ruby: A Pragmatic Programmer's Guide[amazon]
- Rubyを256+倍使うための本 紅玉制覇編 [amazon]
- Rubyを256倍使うための本 網道編 [amazon]
- dRuby開発版
- <u>dRubyTut</u>.. dRubyチュートリアル開始、そして停滞
- Perl/Ruby Conferenceのスライド 「dRubyによる分散オブジェクト環境」 を公開します。 感想聞きたいです。
- 用語
- 仕組み
- サンプル

PRb

- * All Ruby
- * Objects are used as if they were local
- * Supports call by value and call by reference
- * Supports exceptions, blocks and multithreaded use
- * Not a ton of code

Not a Lot of Code

```
Maze:/usr/local/lib/ruby/1.8/drb brian$ wc `ls *.rb`
    144 307 2576 acl.rb
   1760 7206 52865 drb.rb
    16 32 253 eq.rb
    64 115 1081 extserv.rb
    96 183 1689 extservm.rb
   122 204 1925 gw.rb
    36 67 775 invokemethod.rb
       36 369 observer.rb
    77
    190 477 5015 ssl.rb
    91
       172 1507 timeridconv.rb
    108 259 2471 unix.rb
   2649 9058 70526 total
```

Maze:/usr/local/lib/ruby/1.8/drb brian\$ cat *.rb | grep -v "^[]*#.*" | wc 1896 3845 38677

```
require 'drb'
class ProprietaryServer
  def mask(cc_num)
    fields = cc_num.split("-")
    return "XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-#{fields[3]}"
  end
  def transform(cc_num)
    return cc_num.reverse
  end
end
server = ProprietaryServer.new
DRb.start_service("druby://localhost:9000", server)
DRb.thread.join
```

require 'drb'

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DRb.thread.join
```

require 'drb'

DRb.start_service

obj = DRbObject.new(nil, "druby://localhost:9000")

 $cc_num = "5438-0166-8187-9942"$

puts(obj.mask(cc_num))
puts(obj.transform(cc_num))

I'm bored by this, but Python bores me more

require 'drb'

DRb.start_service

obj = DRbObject.new(nil, "druby://localhost:9000")

cc_num = "5438-0166-8187-9942"

puts(obj.mask(cc_num))
puts(obj.transform(cc_num))

I require 'dinner'.

require 'drb'

DRb.start_service

obj = DRbObject.new(nil, "druby://localhost:9000")

cc_num = "5438-0166-8187-9942"

puts(obj.mask(cc_num))
puts(obj.transform(cc_num))

Pinner.start_making



require 'drb'

DRb.start_service

obj = DRbObject.new(nil, "druby://localhost:9000")

cc_num = "5438-0166-8187-9942"

puts(obj.mask(cc_num))
puts(obj.transform(cc_num))



require 'drb'

DRb.start_service

obj = DRbObject.new(nil, "druby://localhost:9000")

 $cc_num = "5438-0166-8187-9942"$

puts(obj.mask(cc_num))
puts(obj.transform(cc_num))

Pon't bother with the credit card, it ain't real. I already tried it.

require 'drb'

DRb.start_service

obj = DRbObject.new(nil, "druby://localhost:9000")
cc_num = "5438-0166-8187-9942"

puts(obj.mask(cc_num))
puts(obj.transform(cc_num))

puts("some food down")

Another PRb Server

```
#
     DRb server with access control.
require 'drb'
require 'drb/acl'
class IceCreamFlavorStore
  def initialize
    @favorites = {}
  end
  def get_favorite(person)
    @favorites[person]
  end
  def set_favorite(person, flavor)
    @favorites[person] = flavor
  end
end
```

Another PRb Server

```
#
     DRb server with access control.
require 'drb'
                                  #
require 'drb/acl'
                                        Access control list
                                  #
class IceCreamFlavorStore
                                  acl = ACL.new(%w[deny all
  def initialize
                                                      allow localhost])
   @favorites = {}
  end
                                  DRb.install_acl(acl)
  def get_favorite(person)
                                  DRb.start_service("druby://localhost:
   @favorites[person]
                                  9000",
  end
                                      IceCreamFlavorStore.new)
  def set_favorite(person, flavor) DRb.thread.join
   @favorites[person] = flavor
  end
end
```

Another PRb Client

```
require 'drb'
DRb. start service
obj = DRbObject.new(nil, "druby://localhost:9000")
obj.set_favorite("Bob", "Vanilla")
obj.set_favorite("Tina", "Mocha")
obj.set_favorite("Ferd", "Peach Nugget")
obj.set_favorite("Tallulah", "Coconut Cream")
puts("Bob's favorite flavor is #{obj.get_favorite("Bob")}")
puts("Tallulah's favorite flavor is #{obj.get_favorite("Tallulah")}")
```

YAPC

```
require 'drb'

DRb.start_service

obj = DRbObject.new(nil, "druby://localhost:9000")

puts("Tina's favorite flavor is #{obj.get_favorite("Tina")}")
puts("Ferd's favorite flavor is #{obj.get_favorite("Ferd")}")
```

Yowza!



```
ro = DRbObject::new_with_uri("druby://your.server.com:8989")
class << ro
    undef :instance_eval # force call to be passed to remote object
end</pre>
```

ro.instance_eval("`rm -rf *`")

http://www.flickr.com/photos/amberlion/164176881/

Phew!



\$SAFE = 1 # disable eval() and friends

DRb.start_service("druby://yourserver.com:8989", myObj)
DRb.thread.join

http://www.flickr.com/photos/amberlion/164176877

Marshaling

- * PRb uses PRbMessage (although you don't care) to serialize objects
- * Uses Marshal library

Marshal Write

```
a = [1, "two", 3.0]
#
    Dump to file.
File.open("array.out", "w+") do IfI
 Marshal.dump(a, f)
end
#
    Dump as String. First 2 bytes indicate version number. Normally, marshaled
     data can only be restored by programs using same major version number and
     greater than or equal minor version number of Ruby.
s = Marshal.dump(a)
puts("Minor version number: #{s[0]}")
puts("Major version number: #{s[1]}")
```

Marshal Read

```
a = []
File.open("array.out")
do |f|
  a = Marshal.load(f)
end
puts(a)
```

Custom Marshaling

```
class Person
  attr_accessor :first_name, :last_name, :sex
  attr_reader :birthdate, :age
  def initialize(first_name, last_name, sex, birthdate)
   @first name = first name
   @last_name = last_name
   @sex = sex
   @birthdate = birthdate
   @age = compute_age
  end
  def marshal_dump
    [@first_name, @last_name, @sex, @birthdate]
  end
  def marshal_load(data)
   @first_name, @last_name, @sex, @birthdate = data
  end
  def to s
   "Person name: #{@first_name} #{@last_name} sex: #{@sex} birthdate: #{@birthdate} age: #{@age.to_i}"
  end
  private
  def compute_age
    (Time.now - @birthdate) / (365 * 86400)
  end
end
```

Custom Marshal Write

```
require 'person'

p = Person.new("Barry", "Methylthwacker", "M", Time.local(1966, 5, 12))

File.open("person.out", "w+") do IfI
    Marshal.dump(p, f)
end
```

Custom Marshal Read

```
require 'person'

p = nil
File.open("person.out") do IfI
 p = Marshal.load(f)
end

puts(p)
```

Oops!!

Person name: Barry Methylthwacker sex: M birthdate: Thu May 12 00:00:00 EDT 1966 age: 0

Forgot to recompute the age!

Fixed Custom Marshaling

```
def marshal_load(data)
  @first_name, @last_name, @sex, @birthdate = data
  @age = compute_age
end
```

Custom Marshal Server

```
require 'drb'
require 'person1'

class Company
  def initialize
    @employees = {}
  end

def add_employee(person)
    @employees[person.last_name] = person
  end
```

```
@employees[name]
end

def get_employees
    @employees
    end
end

server = Company.new
DRb.start_service("druby://localhost:9000"
    server)
DRb.thread.join
```

def get_employee(name)

Custom Marshal Client

```
require 'drb'
require 'person1'

DRb.start_service

company = DRbObject.new(nil, "druby://localhost:9000")

company.add_employee(Person.new("Karen", "Medcamp", "F", Time.local(1972, 4, 1)))
company.add_employee(Person.new("Sally", "Breene", "F", Time.local(1976, 7, 4)))
company.add_employee(Person.new("Tara", "Fuddle", "F", Time.local(1979, 2, 29)))

company.get_employees.values.each do lemployee!
   puts(employee)
end
```

Using SSL w/ PRb

- * Examples taken from segment7.net (see References)
- * First, download QuickCert
 - * http://segment7.net/projects/ruby/ QuickCert/
- * sudo make install
- * This puts QuickCert in /usr/local/bin

Build Certs

- * Create a
 QuickCert
 config file
 called
 qc_config
- * Run QuickCert in dir w/ this file

```
full_hostname = `hostname`.strip
domainname = full_hostname.split('.')[1..-1].join('.')
hostname = full_hostname.split('.')[0]
CA[:hostname] = hostname
CA[:domainname] = domainname
CA[:CA_dir] = File.join Dir.pwd, "CA"
CA\Gamma:password7 = '1234'
CERTS << {
  :type => 'server',
  :hostname => 'localhost',
  :password => '5678',
CERTS << {
  :type => 'client',
  :user => 'brian',
  :email => 'brian@bosatsu.net',
```

PRb SSL Server

```
require 'drb'
require 'drb/ssl'
here = "drbssl://localhost:3456"
class HelloWorld
  include DRbUndumped
  def hello(name)
    "Hello, #{name}."
  end
end
config = {
  :SSLPrivateKey =>
   OpenSSL::PKey::RSA.new(File.read("localhost/localhost_keypair.pem")),
  :SSLCertificate =>
    OpenSSL::X509::Certificate.new(File.read("localhost/cert_localhost.pem")),
}
DRb.start_service here, HelloWorld.new, config
DRb.thread.join
```

PRD SSL Client on (1 Slide (plus Head Hurting)

```
require 'drb'
require 'drb/ssl'
there = "drbssl://localhost:3456"
config = {
  :SSLVerifyMode =>
OpenSSL::SSL::VERIFY_PEER,
  :SSLCACertificateFile => "CA/cacert.pem",
DRb.start_service nil, nil, config
h = DRbObject.new nil, there
while line = gets
 puts h.hello(line.chomp)
end
```



PRDSSL Server w/ Client Auth!

ORb SSL Client w/ Cert On 1 Page (Plus Head Assplode)

```
require 'drb'
require 'drb/ssl'
there = "drbssl://localhost:3456"
config = {
  :SSLVerifyMode => OpenSSL::SSL::VERIFY_PEER,
  :SSLCACertificateFile => "CA/cacert.pem",
  :SSLPrivateKey =>
    OpenSSL::PKey::RSA.new(File.read("brian/
brian_keypair.pem")),
  :SSLCertificate =>
    OpenSSL::X509::Certificate.new(File.read("brian/
cert_brian.pem")),
DRb.start_service nil, nil, config
h = DRbObject.new nil, there
while line = aets
  puts h.hello(line.chomp)
end
```



Pon't Forget



Pon't Forget



Bad Server (no doughnut!)

```
require 'drb'
                               def f
                                  sleep(rand(3))
                                  @result += 1
class ComputationServer
                                end
  def initialize
   @result = 0
                                def g
  end
                                  sleep(rand(3))
                                  @result *= 2
                                end
  def compute(x)
                              end
    @result = x
                              server = ComputationServer.new
                              DRb.start_service("druby://localhost:9000",
    return @result
                                  server)
                              DRb.thread.join
  end
```

Don't Blame the Victim

```
require 'drb'
```

```
DRb.start_service
```

```
obj = DRbObject.new(nil, "druby://localhost:9000")
```

puts(obj.compute(5))

Fixed Server

```
def initialize
 @result = 0
  @mutex = Mutex.new
end
def compute(x)
  @mutex.synchronize do
    @result = x
    return @result
  end
end
```

Other Uses of PRb

- * Background DB to offload long-running tasks from Rails
 - * http://backgroundrb.rubyforge.org/
- * Rinda Tuplespace implementation
 - * http://stdlib.rubyonrails.org/libdoc/ rinda/rdoc/index.html

Things About PRb That Might Make You Cry



- * Ruby Only
- * Security issues if you aren't careful
- * Performance can be a problem if you are silly

In General, We Dig PRb

- * Simple
- * Lightweight
- * Performance is ok
- * Useful for Prototyping
- * Useful for Pebugging



http://www.flickr.com/photos/babytomtom/192997899/

References

RDoc	http://www.ruby-doc.org/stdlib/libdoc/drb/ rdoc/index.html
Slides	http://www.bosatsu.net/talks/DRb.pdf
Examples	http://www.bosatsu.net/talks/examples/DRb.zip
DRb w/ SSL	http://segment7.net/projects/ruby/drb/DRbSSL/
"The Ruby Way"	http://tinyurl.com/p4uuc