Unit-III

Remote Procedure Calls

Introduction

IPC gained popularity because of following reasons;

1. Simple Call Syntax.
2. Familiar Semantics.
3. Its specification of a well-defined interface.
4. Its ease of use.
5. Its generality.
6. Its efficiency.
7. It can be used as an IPC mechanism to communicate between processes on different machines as well as between different processes on the same machine.

RPC Model

The RPC model is similar to the well-known and well-understood procedure call model used for the transfer of control and data within a program in the following manner;

1. To make a procedure call
2. Control transfer
3. Procedure body execution
4. Returning control

The RPC mechanism is an extension of the procedure call mechanism in the sense that it enables a call to be made to a procedure that does not reside in the address space of the calling process. The called procedure(commonly called remote procedure) may be on the same computer or on the different computer.

RPC Model...[Contd..]

Therefore the mecahnism of RPC is;

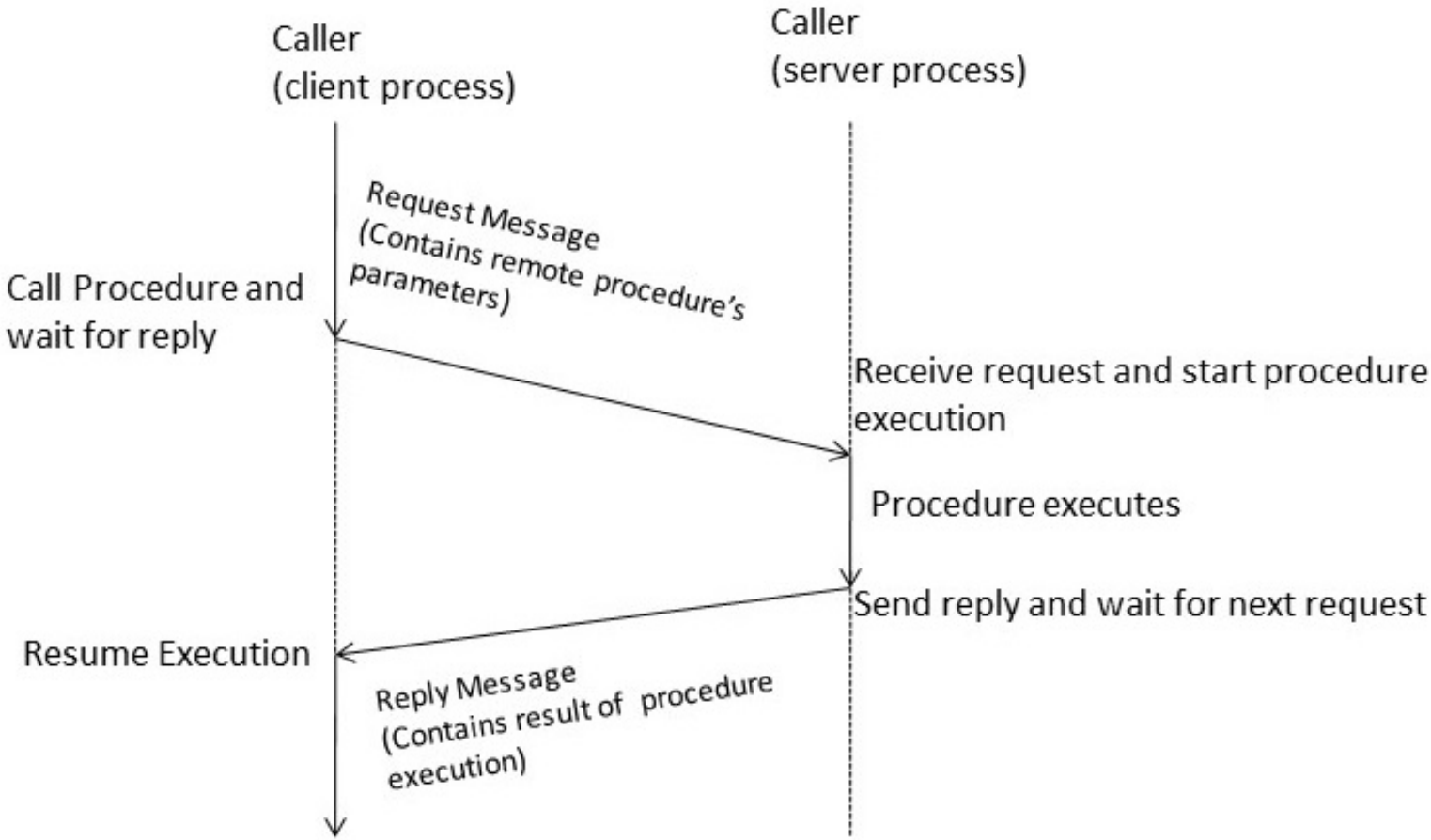

Figure: RPC Model

Transparency of RPC

A transparent RPC mechanism is one in which local procedures and remote procedures indistinguishable to the programmers. This requires the following two types of transparencies

- Syntactic Transparency
- Semantic Transparency

- Syntactic transparency are easy
- Semantic Transparency are not easy

Implementation of RPC

Implementation of RPC mechanism usually involves the following five elements of program.

1. Client
2. Client Stub
3. RPC Run time
4. Server Stub
5. Server

Implementation of RPC...[Cntd..]

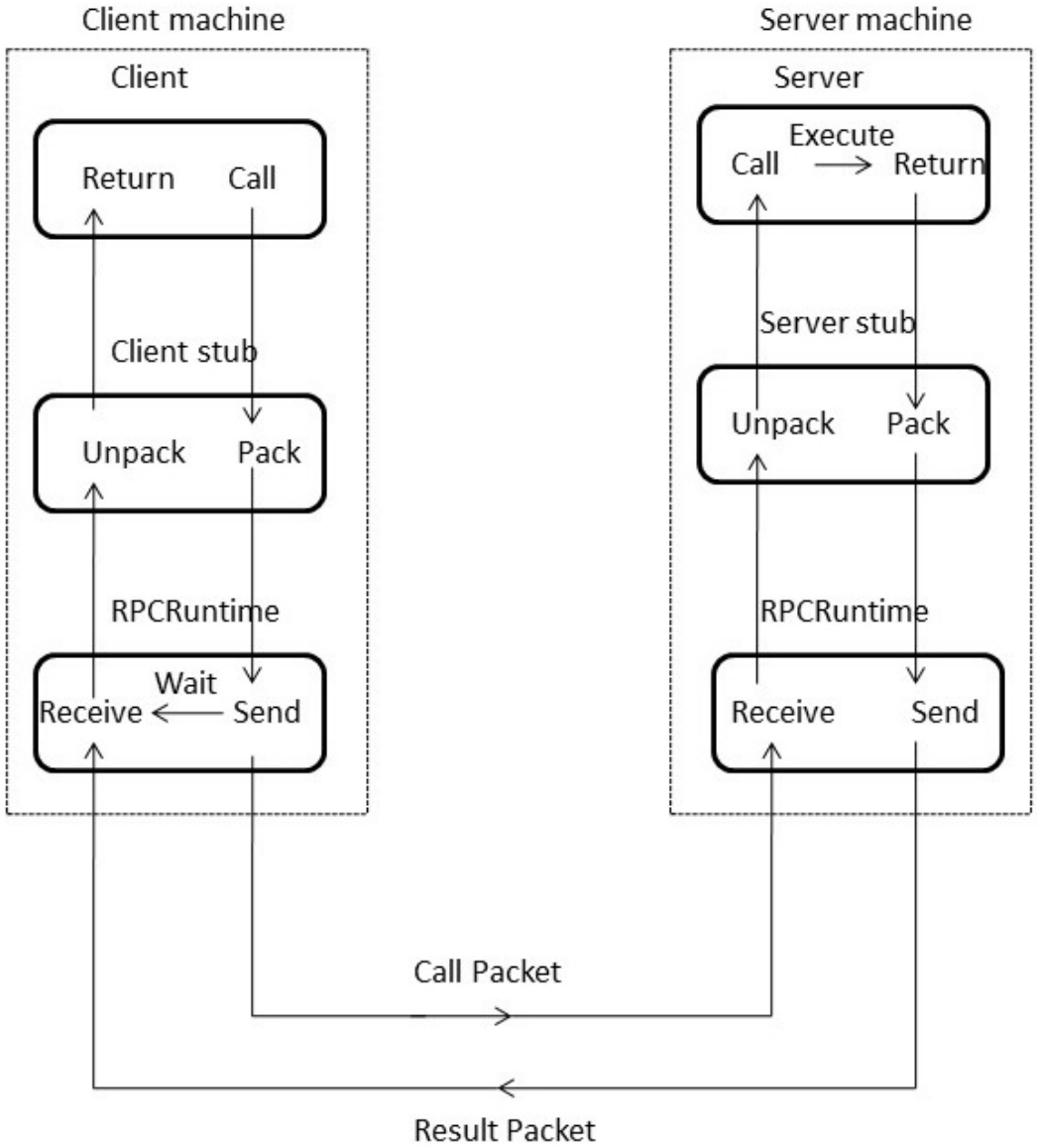

Figure: Implementation of RPC mechanism

RPC Messages

There are two types of messages involved in RPC implementation.

1. Call Messages
2. Reply Messages

1. Call Message

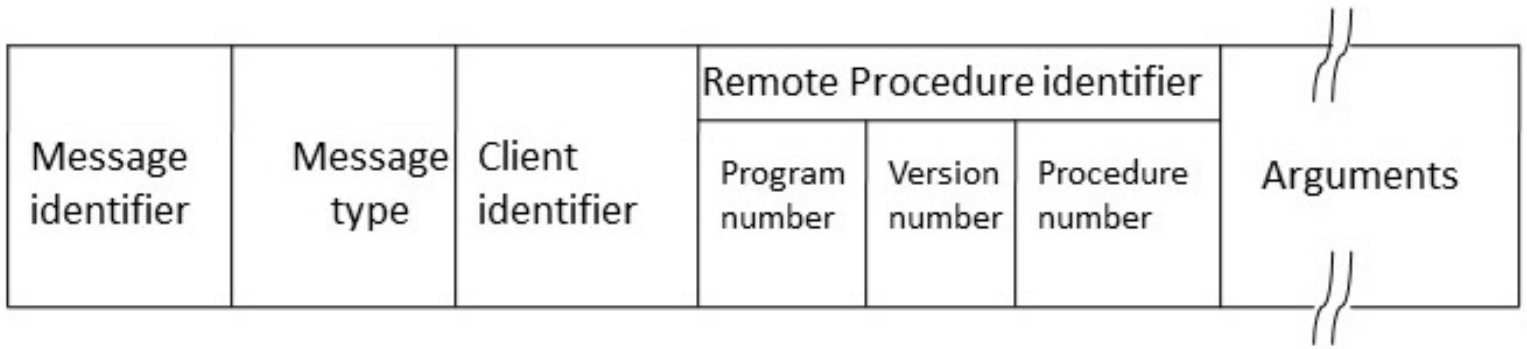

Figure: RPC Call Message Format

RPC Messages...[Cntd...]

2. Reply Message

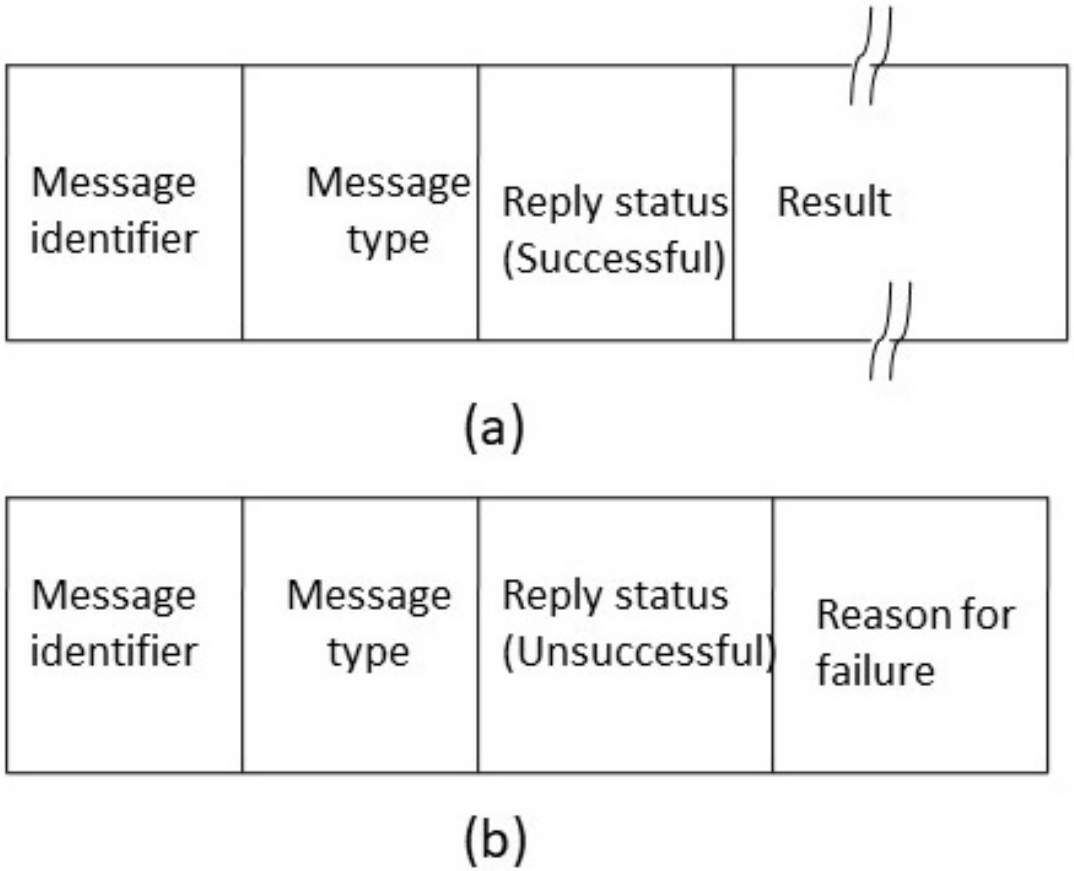

Figure: (a)A Successfule Reply Message Format (b)An Unsuccessful Message Format

Marshaling Arguments and Results

For RPC, encoding and decoding of message data is called Marshaling and involves following actions.

1. Taking the arguments
2. Encoding the message data
3. Decoding the message data

Tagged and untagged representation is used to marshal arguments and results.

Server Management

In IPC-based applications, two important issues that need to be considered for server management;

1. Server Implementation
2. Server Creation

Server Management...[Cntd..]

1. Server Implementation

Based on the style of implementation used, servers may be of two types

- Stateful Servers
- Stateless Servers

Server Management...[Cntd..]

1.1 Stateful Server

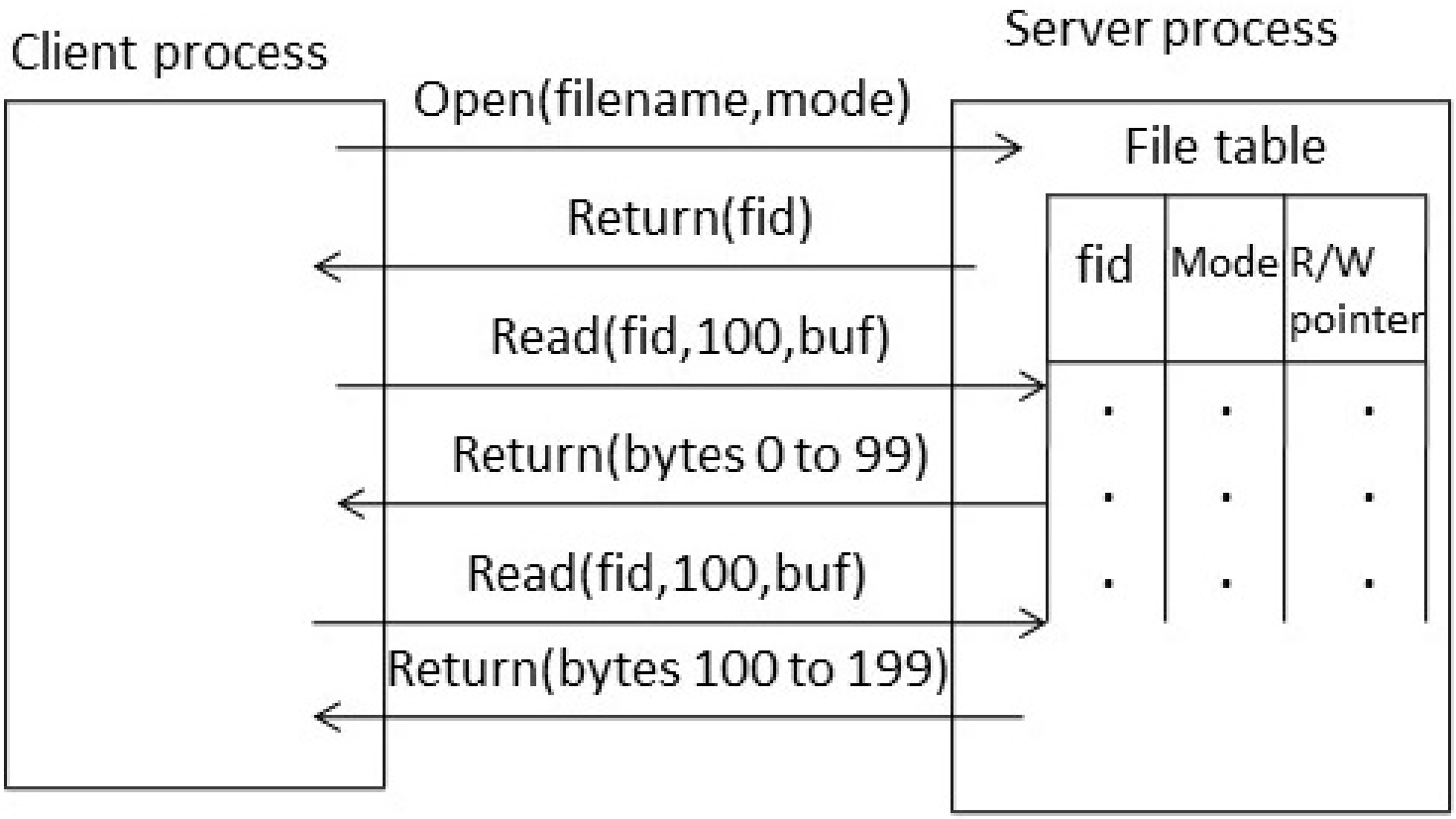

Figure: Example of a Stateful File Server

Server Management...[Cntd..]

1.2 Stateless Servers

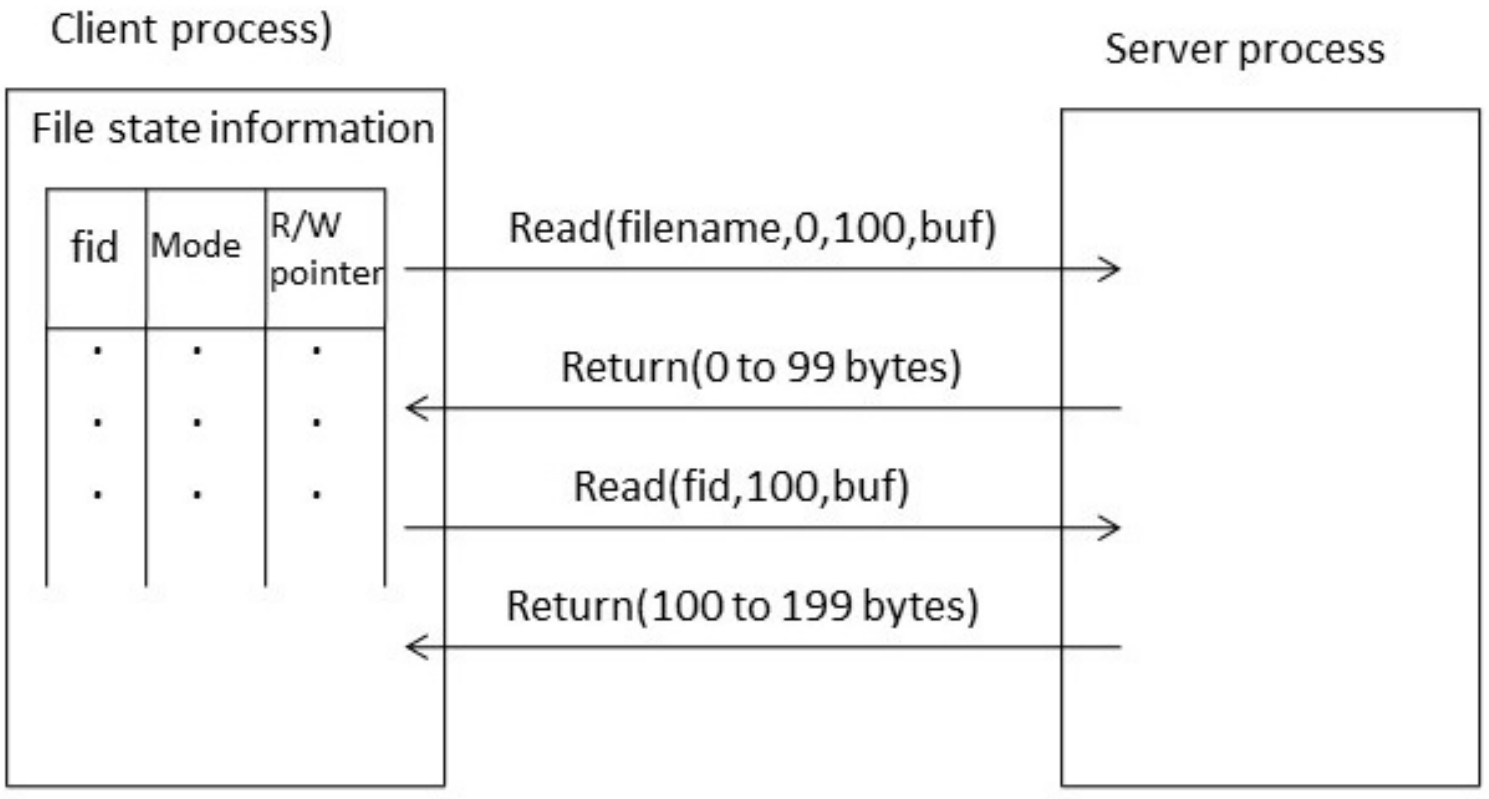

Figure: Example of a Stateless File Server

Server Management...[Cntd..]

2. Server Creation Semantics

Based on the time duration for which RPC server survive, they may be classified as;

- Instance-per-Call Servers
- Instance-per-Session Servers
- Persistent Servers

Parameter-Passing Semantics

The choice of parameter-Passing semantics is a crucial to the design of an RPC mechanism. Followings are the choices of parameter passing;

- Call-by-Value
- Call-by-Reference

Call Semantics

In RPC,the caller and callee processes are possibly located on different nodes. Thus it is possible for eithe the caller or callee node to fail independently and later to be restarted. In addition, failure of communication links are also possible, therefore , the normal functioning of an RPC may gets disrupted due to following reason;

1. The call message gets lost
2. Response message gets lost
3. The callee node crashes and is restarted
4. The caller node crashes and is restarted

Call Semantics..[Cntd...]

The different types of call semantics used in RPC system are;

1. Possibly or May-be Call Semantics
2. Last-one Call Semantics
3. Last-of-Many Call Semantics
4. At-Least-Once Call Semantics
5. Exactly-Once Call Semantics

Communication Protocols for RPC's

Based on the needs of different systems, several communication protocols have been proposed for use of RPC's. Followings are the protocols;

1. The Request Protocol
2. The Request/Reply Protocol
3. The Request/Reply/Acknowledge-Reply Protocol

Communication Protocols for RPC's...[Cnts...]

1. The Request Protocol

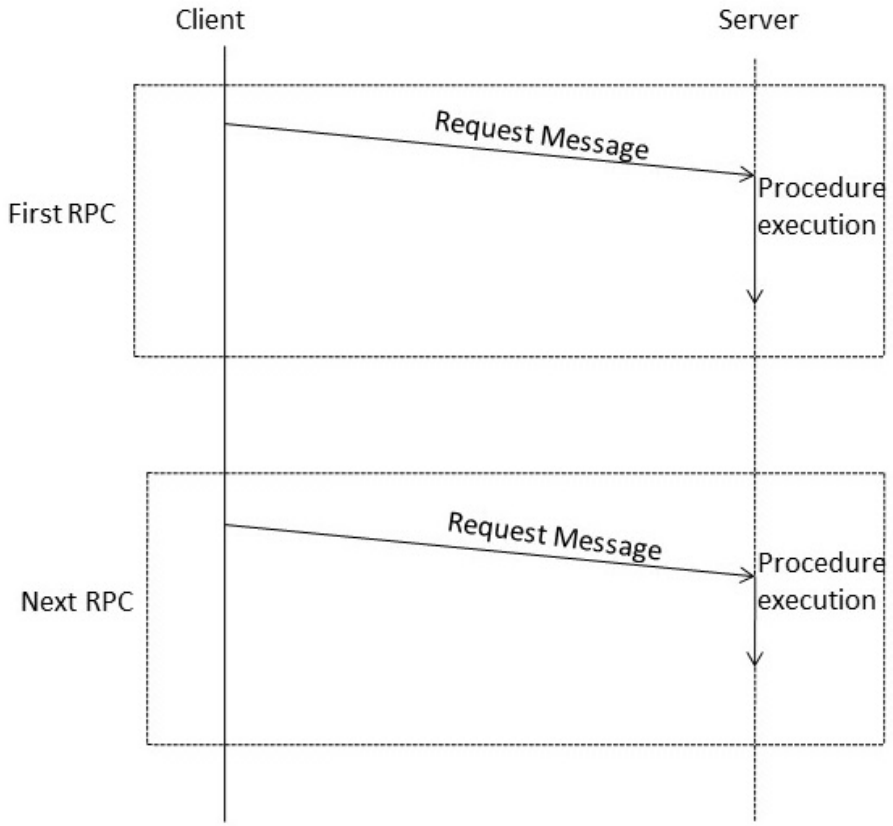

Figure: Request(R) Protocol

Communication Protocols for RPC's...[Cnts...]

2. The Request/Reply Protocol

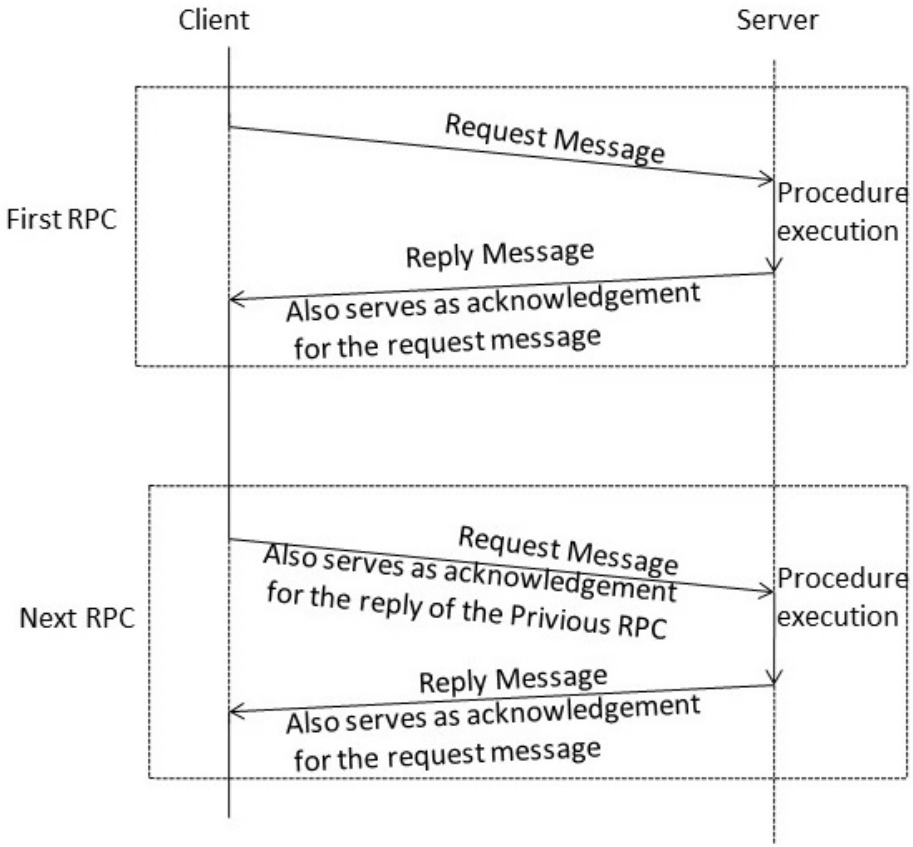

Figure: Request/Reply (RR) Protocol

Communication Protocols for RPC's...[Cnts...]

3. The Request/Reply/Acknowledge-Reply Protocol

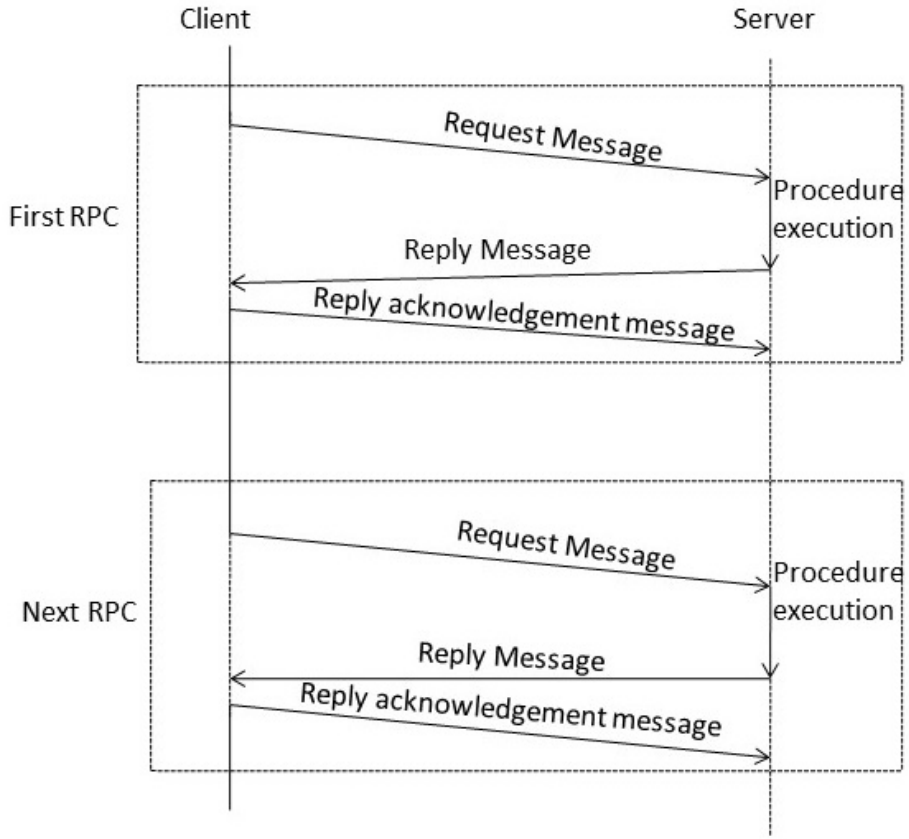

Figure: The Request/Reply/Acknowledge-Reply (RRA) Protocol

Complicated RPCs

Following two types of RPCs are complicated;

- RPCs involving long duration calls or large gaps between calls
- RPCs involving arguments and /or Results that are too large to fit in a single datagram packet.

Client-Server Binding

The client-server binding process involves proper binding of several issues;

1. Server Naming
2. Server Locating
3. Binding Time
4. Changing Binding
5. Multiple Simultaneous Bindings

Client-Server Binding...[Cntd...]

1. Server Naming

- How does a client specify a server to which it wants to get bound?
- Interface Name: a type and an Instance

Client-Server Binding...[Cntd...]

2. Server Locating

To locate server, two commonly methods used

- Broadcasting
- Binding Agent

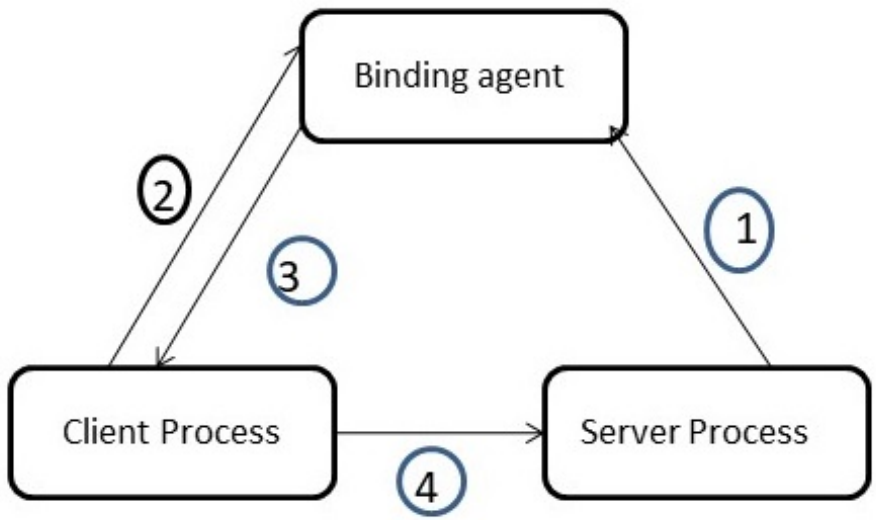

Figure: Binding Agent Mechanism for locating a server

Client-Server Binding...[Cntd...]

3. Binding Time

A Client may be bound to a server at

- Binding at Compile Time
- Binding at Link Time
- Binding at Call Time

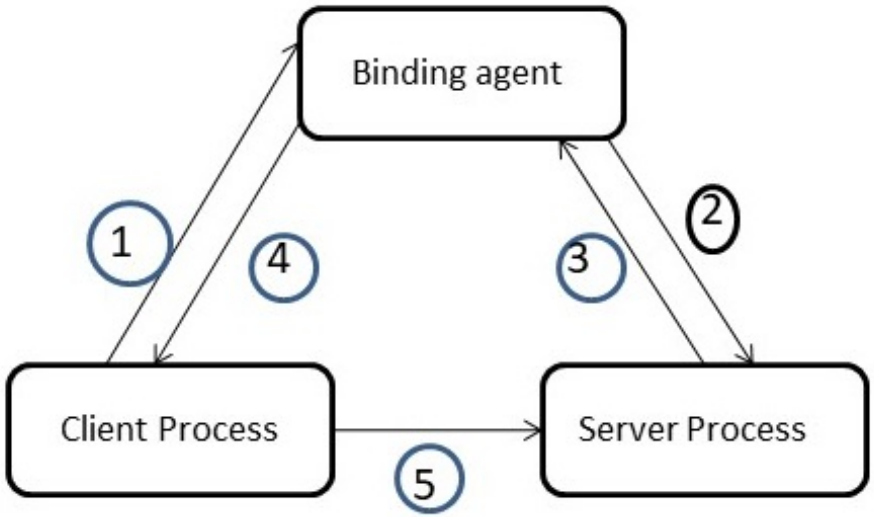

Figure: Binding at Call Time by the method of Indirect Call

Client-Server Binding...[Cntd...]

4. Multiple Simultaneous Binding

In a system, a server may be provided by multiple servers. In general, a client is bound to a single server of the several servers of the same time.

- Binding at Compile Time
- Binding at Link Time
- Binding at Call Time

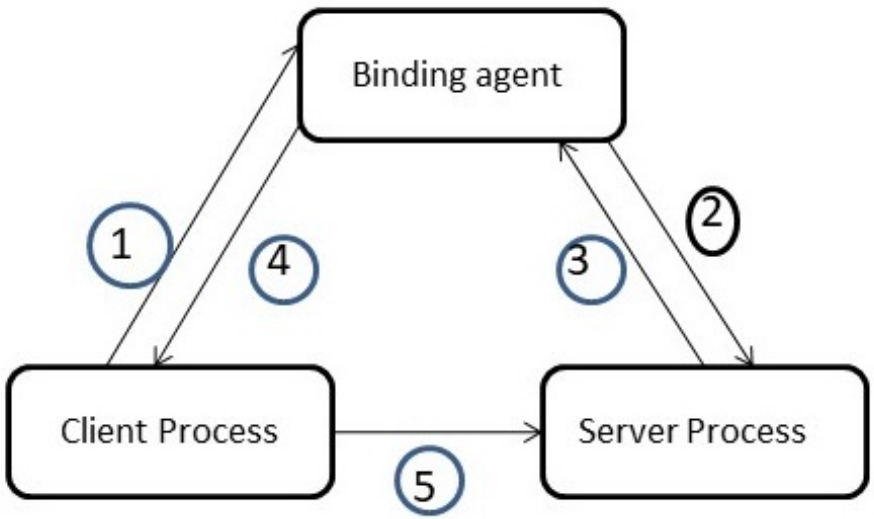

Figure: Binding at Call Time by the method of Indirect Call

Some Special Types of RPC's

1. Callback RPC

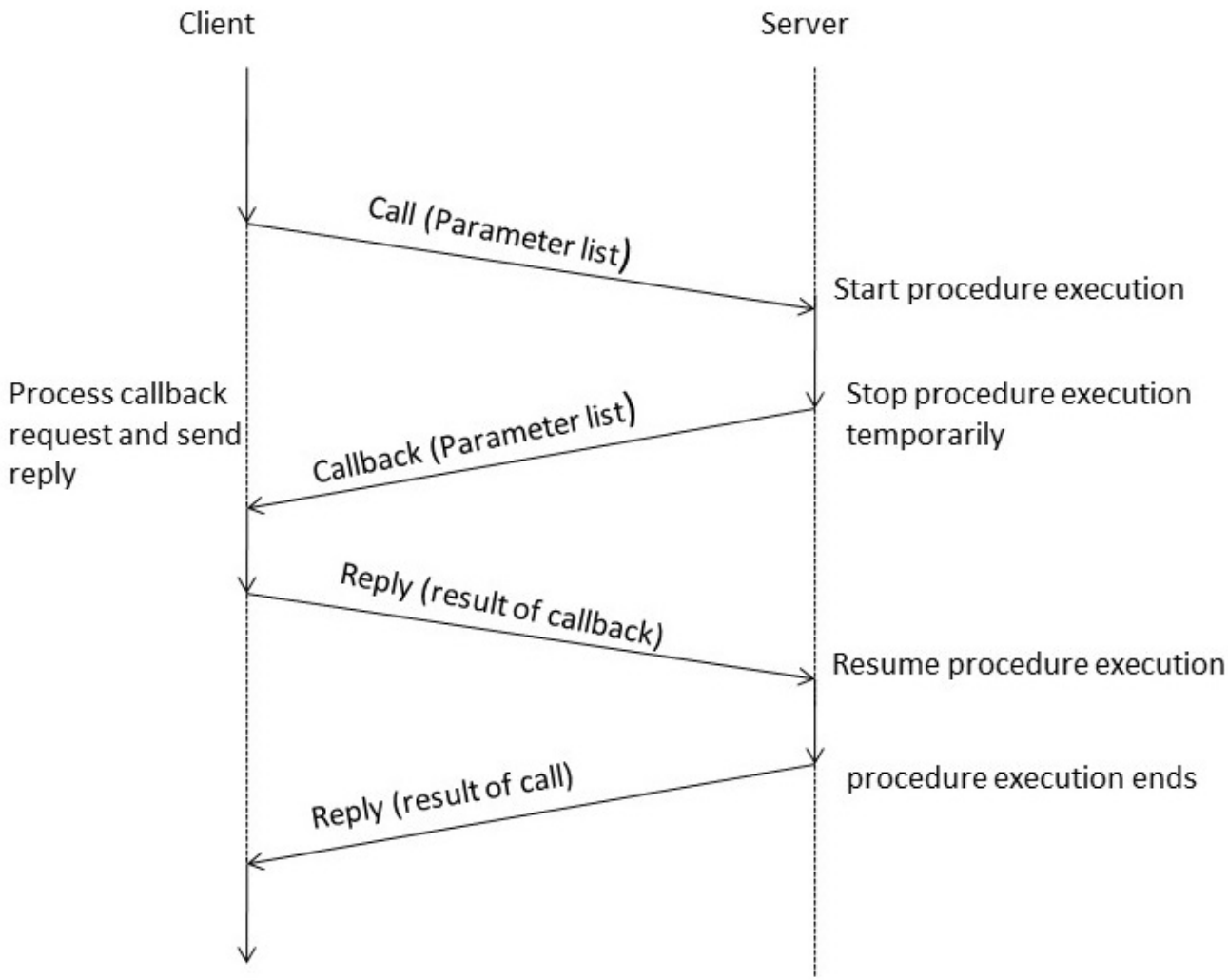

Figure: Callback RPC

Some Special Types of RPC's...[Cntd...]

To provide callback RPC facilities, followings are necessary

- Providing the Server with the Client's Handle
- Making the Client Process Wait for the Callback RPC
- Handling Callback Deadlocks

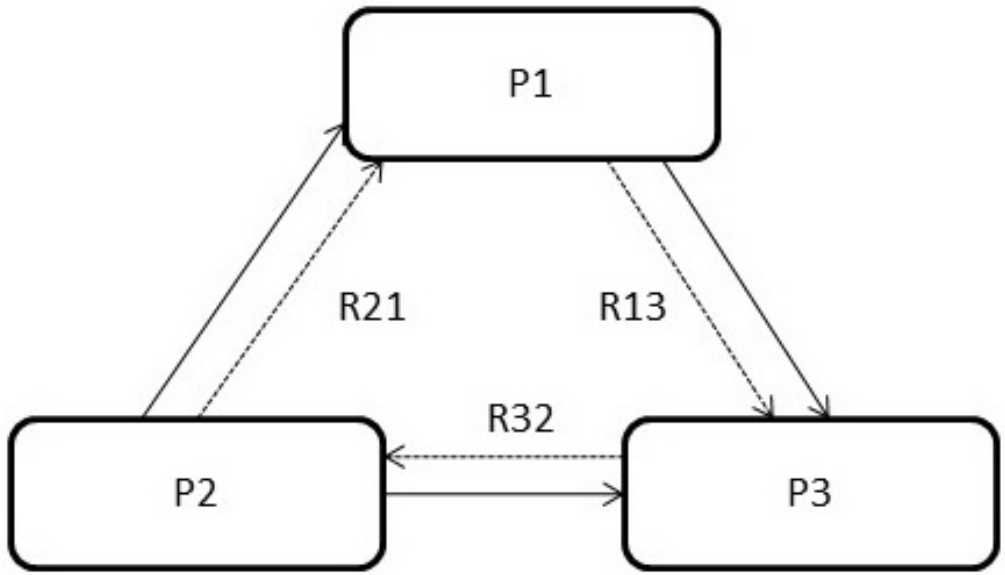

Figure: Callback Deadlock

Some Special Types of RPC's...[Cntd...]

2. Broadcast RPC

A broadcast RPC mechanism may use one of the following two methods for broadcasting a clients request;

- A special broadcast primitives
- To declare broadcast ports

Some Special Types of RPC's...[Cntd...]

3. Batch-Mode RPC

- mode RPC is used to queue separate RPC request in a transmission buffer on the client side and then send them over the network in one batch to the server.
- However, batch-mode RPC can be used only with those applications in which a client has many RPC requests to send to a server and the client does not need to reply for a sequence of requests.
- Therefore, the requests are queued on the client side and the entire queue of requests is flushed to the server.

RPC in Heterogeneous Environment

When designing an RPC system for a heterogeneous environment, the three common types of heterogeneity that need to be considered

1. Data Representation
2. Transport Protocol
3. Control Protocol

Lightweight RPC

To achieve better performance than conventional RPC, following four techniques are used by LRPC

1. Simple Control Transfer
2. Simple Data Transfer
3. Simple Stubs
4. Design for Concurrency

Lightweight RPC...[Cntd...]

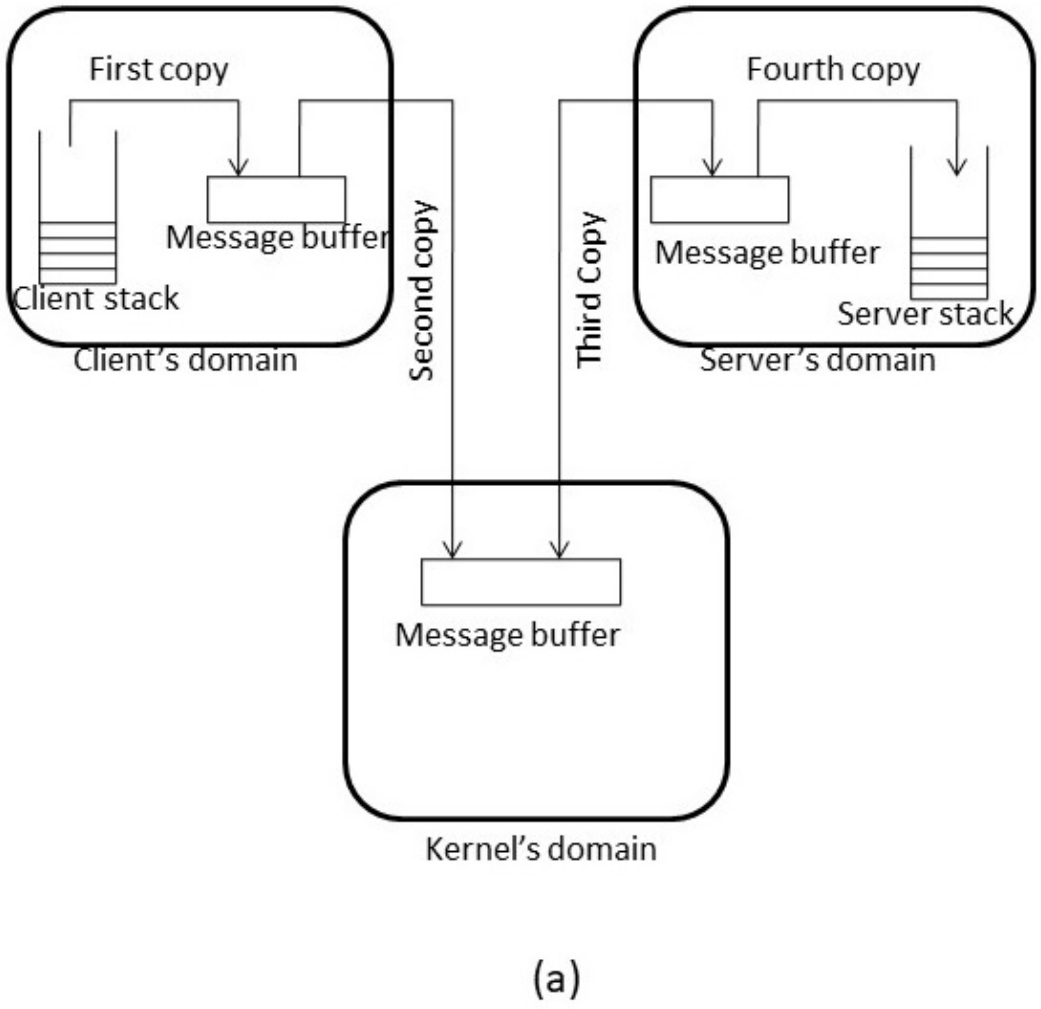

Figure: (a)Tradittional Cross Domain RPC

Lightweight RPC...[Cntd...]

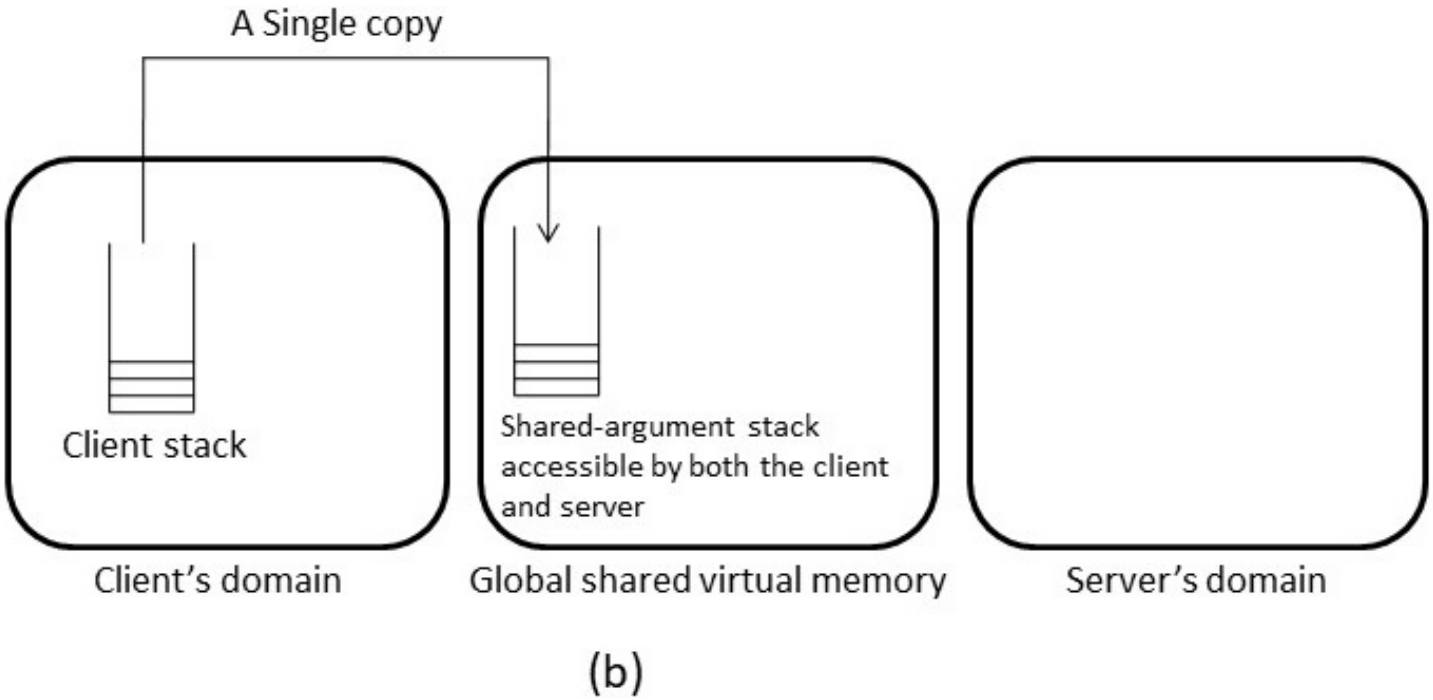

Figure: (b)LightWeight RPC