



Network Programming

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Data Representations

Data Representations



- Language independent, Platform independent data representations
 - Abstract Syntax Notation (ASN.1)
 - External data representation (XDR)
 - eXtensible Markup Language (XML)
 - JavaScript object notation (JSON)
 - Google Protocol Buffers
 - Apache Thrift

Google Protocol Buffer



- Google adopts a minimal and efficient remote invocation service
- Recall that: Remote invocation requires among all the other services – the following two components
 - Serialization of data
 - 2. Agreement on data representation (data-type size and format)
- Protocol Buffer (PB) is a common serialization format for Google

Goal of Protocol Buffer



 In Protocol buffers, Google has designed a language to specify messages

The goal of Protocol Buffer is to provide a language- and platform-neutral way to specify and serialize data such that:

- Serialization process is efficient, extensible and simple to use
- Serialized data can be stored or transmitted over the network



- Message contains uniquely numbered fields
- Field is represented by
 field-type, data-type, field-name,
 encoding-value, [default value]>
- Available data-types
 - Primitive data-type
 - int, float, bool, string, raw-bytes
 - Enumerated data-type
 - Nested Message
 - Allows structuring data into an hierarchy

```
message Book {
    required string title = 1;
    repeated string author = 2;
    enum Status {
        IN PRESS = 0;
        PUBLISHED = 1;
        OUT OF PRINT = 2;
    message BookStats {
        required int32 sales = 1;
        optional int32 citations = 2;
        optional Status bookstatus = 3 [default = PUBLISHED];
    optional BookStats statistics = 3;
    repeated string keyword = 4;
```

Protocol Buffer Language (cont'd)

- Field-types can be:
 - Required fields
 - Optional fields
 - Repeated fields
 - Dynamically sized array
- Encoding-value
 - A unique number (=1,=2,...)
 represents a tag that a particular
 field has in the binary encoding of
 the message

```
message Book {
    required string title = 1;
    repeated string author = 2;
    enum Status {
        IN PRESS = 0;
        PUBLISHED = 1;
        OUT \ OF \ PRINT = 2:
    message BookStats {
        required int 32 sales = 1;
        optional int32 citations = 2:
        optional Status bookstatus = 3 [default = PUBLISHED];
    optional BookStats statistics = 3;
    repeated string keyword = 4;
```

A .proto File



- The specification of the message is contained in a .proto file
- The .proto file is compiled by protoc tool
 - The output of the protoc is a generated code that allows programmers to manipulate the particular message type
 - For example, assigning, extracting values to/from messages

```
public boolean hasTitle();
public java.lang.String getTitle();
public Builder setTitle(String value);
public Builder clearTitle();
```

- The Builder class:
 - Messages are immutable in protocol buffer, Builder class is mutable

Comparison of Protocol Buffer Language



- Advantages of Protocol Buffer (PB)
 - PB is 3-10 times smaller than an XML
 - PB is 10-100 times faster than an XML
- Can we compare PB with XML?
 - PB works only on Google infrastructure, which is relatively closed system and does not address inter-operability
 - XML is richer (it specifies self-describing data and meta-data). PB is not so rich. There are accessory programs that can create a full description. However, they are hardly used

Supporting RPC using Protocol Buffers



- PB produces a serialized data that can be used for storage or communications
- Most common use is to use PB for RPCs

```
    Example: service SearchService {
        rpc Search(RequestType) returns (ResponseType)
      }
```

- RequestType can correspond to list of keywords
- ResponseType can then correspond to a list of books matching the keywords
- protoc compiler takes this specification and produces
 - Abstract interface SearchService
 - A stub that supports type-safe RPC calls

Acknowledgements





Thank You