

BORANA UNIVERSITY



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❖ USER INTERFACE OF RPC CLIENT TO SERVER PROJECT



Implementing a simple client-server RPC application in Python involves defining remote procedures, setting up communication channels, and using serialization. Below is a step-by-step guide with code examples, followed by popular frameworks for RPC development

Steps to Create a Basic RPC Application

1. Define the Remote Interface

Declare methods the server will expose (e.g., arithmetic operations).

2. Implement the Server

- Use an RPC library to bind the server to a port.
- Register the methods and handle incoming requests.

3. Implement the Client

- Connect to the server
- Call remote methods as if they were local.

4. Handle Serialization

The framework automatically converts data to/from network-safe formats (e.g., XML, JSON).

➤ Code Examples For Server:

```
#Server code
from flask import Flask, request, jsonify
import logging

logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO)
logger = logging.getLogger("Flask-RPC-Server")
```

```
app = Flask(name)
```

```
@app.route('/echo', methods=['POST'])
def echo():
    """Return the same message received"""
    data = request.get_json()
    message = data.get('message', '')
    logger.info(f"Echoing message: {message}")
    return jsonify({'result': message})
```

```
@app.route('/add', methods=['POST'])
def add_numbers():
    """Add two numbers and return the result"""
    data = request.get_json()
    a = data.get('a', 0)
    b = data.get('b', 0)
    result = a + b
```

```
logger.info(f"Adding {a} + {b} = {result}")
return jsonify({'result': result})
```

```
@app.route('/subtract', methods=['POST'])
def subtract_numbers():
    """Subtract two numbers and return the result"""
    data = request.get_json()
    a = data.get('a', 0)
    b = data.get('b', 0)
    result = a - b
    logger.info(f"Subtracting {a} - {b} = {result}")
    return jsonify({'result': result})
```

```
@app.route('/multiply', methods=['POST'])
def multiply_numbers():
    """Multiply two numbers and return the result"""
    data = request.get_json()
    a = data.get('a', 0)
    b = data.get('b', 0)
    result = a * b
    logger.info(f"Multiplying {a} * {b} = {result}")
    return jsonify({'result': result})
```

```
@app.route('/divide', methods=['POST'])
def divide_numbers():
    """Divide two numbers and return the result"""
    data = request.get_json()
    a = data.get('a', 0)
    b = data.get('b', 1)

    if b == 0:
        logger.error("Division by zero attempted")
        return jsonify({'error': 'Division by zero is not allowed'}), 400
```

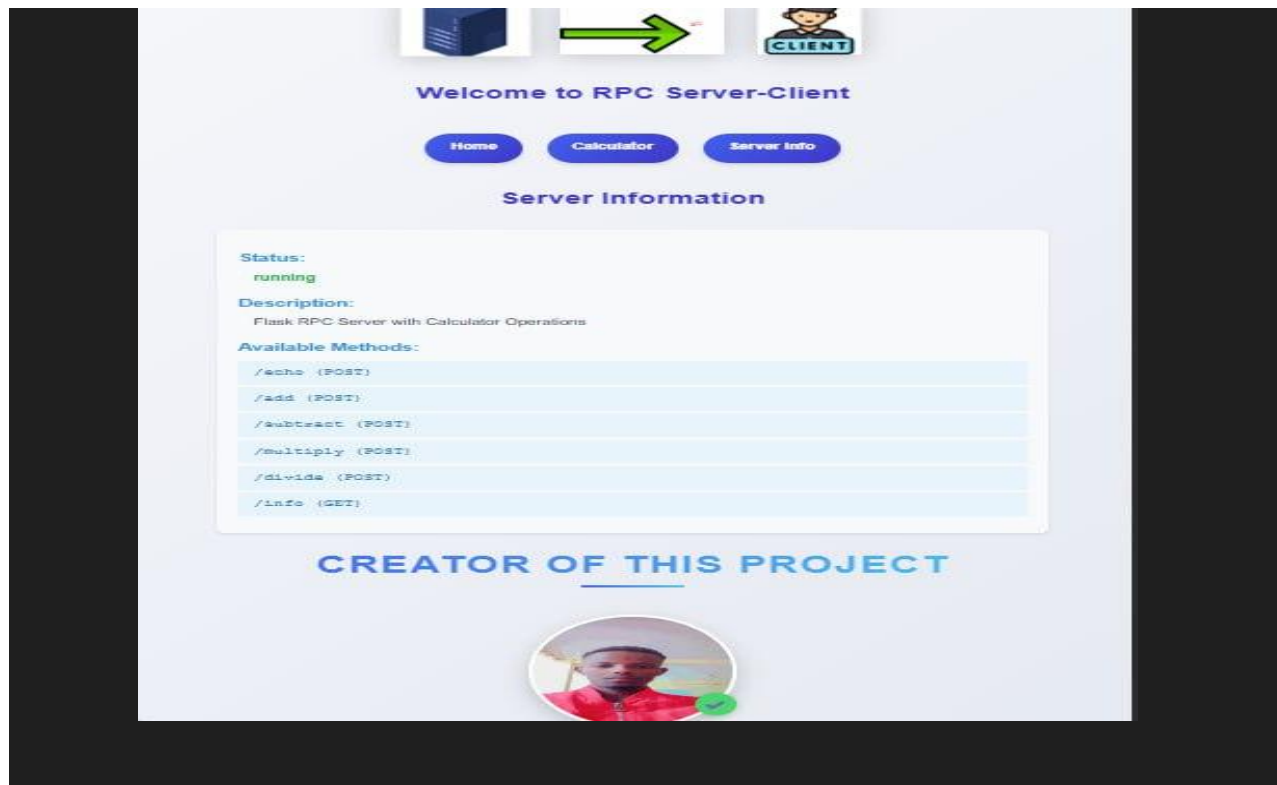
```
result = a / b

logger.info(f"Dividing {a} / {b} = {result}")

return jsonify({'result': result})
```

```
@app.route('/info', methods=['GET'])
def get_server_info():
    """Return server information"""
    info = {
        'status': 'running',
        'methods': [
            '/echo (POST)',
            '/add (POST)',
            '/subtract (POST)',
            '/multiply (POST)',
            '/divide (POST)',
            '/info (GET)'
        ],
        'description': 'Flask RPC Server with Calculator Operations'
    }
    logger.info("Returning server info")
    return jsonify(info)
```

```
if name == "main":
    app.run(host='0.0.0.0', port=8000, debug=True)
```



➤ Code Examples For Client:

```
from flask import Flask, render_template, request, redirect, url_for
import requests

app = Flask(name)
client = None
```

```
class FlaskRPCClient:

    def init(self, base_url="http://localhost:8000"):
        self.base_url = base_url

    def echo(self, message):
        url = f"{self.base_url}/echo"
        payload = {"message": message}
        response = requests.post(url, json=payload)
```

```

        return self._handle_response(response)

    def add(self, a, b):
        url = f"{self.base_url}/add"
        payload = {"a": a, "b": b}
        response = requests.post(url, json=payload)
        return self._handle_response(response)

    def subtract(self, a, b):
        url = f"{self.base_url}/subtract"
        payload = {"a": a, "b": b}
        response = requests.post(url, json=payload)
        return self._handle_response(response)

    def multiply(self, a, b):
        url = f"{self.base_url}/multiply"
        payload = {"a": a, "b": b}
        response = requests.post(url, json=payload)
        return self._handle_response(response)

    def divide(self, a, b):
        url = f"{self.base_url}/divide"
        payload = {"a": a, "b": b}
        response = requests.post(url, json=payload)
        return self._handle_response(response)

    def info(self):
        url = f"{self.base_url}/info"
        response = requests.get(url)
        return self._handle_response(response)

    def _handle_response(self, response):

```



```

    try:
        response.raise_for_status()
        return response.json()
    except requests.exceptions.HTTPError as err:
        try:
            return response.json()
        except:
            return {"error": str(err)}
    except requests.exceptions.RequestException as err:
        return {"error": str(err)}

```

```

@app.before_request
def initialize_client():
    global client
    client = FlaskRPCClient()

```

```

@app.route('/')
def index():
    return render_template('index.html')

```

```

@app.route('/echo', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def echo():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        message = request.form['message']
        result = client.echo(message)
        return render_template('echo.html', result=result, message=message)
    return render_template('echo.html')

```

```

@app.route('/calculator', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def calculator():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        operation = request.form['operation']
        try:

```

```

    a = float(request.form['a'])
    b = float(request.form['b'])

    if operation == 'add':
        result = client.add(a, b)
    elif operation == 'subtract':
        result = client.subtract(a, b)
    elif operation == 'multiply':
        result = client.multiply(a, b)
    elif operation == 'divide':
        result = client.divide(a, b)

    return render_template('calculator.html',
                           result=result.get('result', 'Error'),
                           a=a, b=b, operation=operation)
except ValueError:
    return render_template('calculator.html',
                           error="Please enter valid numbers")
except Exception as e:
    return render_template('calculator.html',
                           error=str(e))

return render_template('calculator.html')

```

```

@app.route('/info')
def info():
    server_info = client.info()
    return render_template('info.html', info=server_info)

```

```

if name == 'main':
    app.run(port=5000, debug=True)

```

➤ USER INTERFACE CLIENT REQUEST TO SERVER

The screenshot shows a web application titled "RPC CLIENT-SERVER". At the top, there are three icons: a server rack, a red arrow pointing left, and a person icon labeled "CLIENT". Below these icons is the text "Welcome to RPC Server-Client". There are three buttons: "Home", "Calculator", and "Server Info". The "Calculator" button is highlighted. Below the buttons is the text "Calculator Service". The main form has three input fields: "First number:", "Second number:", and "Operation:". The "Operation:" field has a dropdown menu with "Add (+)" selected. Below the input fields is a blue button labeled "CALCULATE". At the bottom of the form is the text "CREATOR OF THIS PROJECT" and a circular profile picture of a man.

Tools and Frameworks for RPC/RMI

RPC Frameworks

Framework	Protocol	Serialization	Use Case
gRPC	HTTP/2	Protocol Buffers	High-performance services
Apache Thrift	TCP/HTTP	Binary, JSON	Cross-language systems
XML-RPC	HTTP	XML	Legacy integrations
JSON-RPC	HTTP	JSON	Web APIs

Pyro	Custom	Pickle	Python-only systems
RPyC	TCP	Pickle	Python remote objects

RMI Frameworks

Framework	Language	Protocol	Use Case
Java RMI	Java	JRMP	Java distributed apps
CORBA	Multi	IIOP	Legacy enterprise systems
Hessian	Java/HTTP	Binary	Cross-platform RMI via HTTP

Summary

For simple RPC applications, Python’s built-in `xmlrpc` or lightweight libraries like `python-jsonrpc` are ideal. For scalable systems, **gRPC** or **Apache Thrift** offer cross-language support. **Pyro** and **RPyC** excel in Python-centric environments, while **Java RMI** remains the standard for Java-based RMI.

Reference

1. <https://coderspacket.com/rpc-implementation-using-python>
2. <https://safjan.com/how-to-use-rpc-in-python/>
3. <https://pypi.org/project/python-jsonrpc/>