Lujia Zhang CSSE 477 CM 1405 Lab4

## 1. What is the job of Compute and Task interfaces?.

The Compute interface provides a framework for the server to execute and respond to the task. The Task interface provides a framework for a client to submit a task to a server.

2. The Compute interface extends the Remote interface but the Task interface does not. When a client creates these objects, explain how they get sent to the server? [Hint: Slide# 9 .]

In the Client, the broker, or the Registry, finds the compute class based on the agruments given at runtime. Then, in order to compute a task, the client creates a Pi object, which implements the Task interface. Then the compute class calls executeTask on the Pi object.

3. Which object is equivalent to a Broker (of the Broker Architecture) in ComputeEngine and why?

java.rmi.registry.Registry because it is in charge of storing servers (line 75-78 in ComputeEngine) and looking them up (line 65 in ComputePi).

4. When a client gets hold of a stub of ComputeEngine, which method of the class will be remotely called by the client?

The executeTask method.

5. List all of the high-level steps involved in creating a RMI server object.

The server needs to register itself with the registry by creating a stub from a new instance of that class. Then the server is then mapped to some string determined by the class.

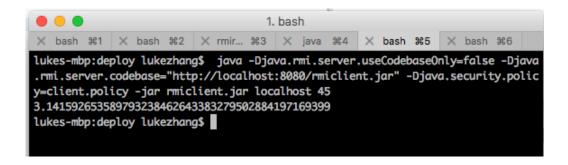
## 6. List all of the high-level steps involved in creating a RMI client.

The client just needs to connect to the registry and pull the server with the string key

## 7. Why is the PI class implementing both Task and Serializable interfaces

So it can be broken down, sent over the network, and re-established.

## Screen shot of Running the RMI Client



Screen shot of Running with other winodws machine, prime number