## Lu Peng

```
Interface
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```
import java.rmi.*;
public interface Calc extends Remote {
        public int calculate(int opcode, int op1, int op2) throws RemoteException;
        public int exit() throws RemoteException;
}
Server implementation
import java.rmi.*;
import java.rmi.server.*;
public class CalcServer extends UnicastRemoteObject implements Calc {
        // dummyServer keeps the server in running state
        private java.lang.Object dummySync;
        public void setDummySync(java.lang.Object dummySync) {
               this.dummySync = dummySync;
        protected CalcServer() throws RemoteException {
               super();
        }
        public static void main(String[] args) {
               // creation and installation a security manager is not needed,
               // because no dynamic class loading from the client happens in this case
//
               System.setSecurityManager(new RMISecurityManager());
               try {
                       // register an instance of CalcServer with the RMI Naming Service
                       String name = "Calculator";
                       CalcServer calculator = new CalcServer();
                       Naming.rebind(name, calculator);
                       System.out.println ("Remote solver is ready...");
                       // wait for client request
                       System.out.println("Waiting for clients...");
                       // dummySyc waits to halt the proceeding of the program and lets the server handle client
request
                       java.lang.Object dummySync = new java.lang.Object();
                       calculator.setDummySync(dummySync);
                       synchronized(dummySync) {
                               dummySync.wait();
                       }
                       // remove name binding of calculator
                       Naming.unbind(name);
```

// remove calculator from server runtime

```
UnicastRemoteObject.unexportObject(calculator, false);
                System.out.println("Server exited");
                //System.exit(0);
        }
        catch (Exception e) {
                System.out.println("Caught an exception while registering: " + e);
                e.printStackTrace();
        }
}
public int calculate(int opcode, int op1, int op2) throws RemoteException {
        // Result to be returned
        int result = 0;
        // switch block to do the calculation
        switch(opcode) {
        case '+': result = op1 + op2; break;
        case '-': result = op1 - op2; break;
        case '*': result = op1 * op2; break;
        case '/': result = op1 / op2; break;
        case '%': result = op1 % op2; break;
        }
        return result;
}
// dummySync revokes waiting state to let server main() proceed
public int exit() {
        System.out.println("CalcServer Exiting ...");
        synchronized(dummySync) {
                dummySync.notify();
        }
        return 0;
}
```

}

## **Client implementation**

```
import java.rmi.*;
import java.rmi.server.*;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class CalcClient {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                // create and install a security manager if dynamic class loading needed
                // System.setSecurityManager(new RMISecurityManager());
                // get a remote reference to the CalcServer class
                String name = "/Calculator"; // if not on same machine, use "rmi://name_of_remote_host(IP
address)/Service"
                Calc calculator = null;
                try {
                        calculator = (Calc) Naming.lookup(name);
                }
                catch(Exception e) {
                        System.out.println ("Caught an exception while looking up the server:");
                        e.printStackTrace();
                        System.exit(0);
                }
                // ask the user to enter a string for calculation
                System.out.println("Enter operator, operand1 and operand2, separated by whitespaces, "
                                 + "eg. \"+ 23 15\". \nTo exit, enter \"Exit\".");
                // use a while loop to keep sending requests to server
                try {
                        Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
                        while(true) {
                                 System.out.print("Client: ");
                                 // read string input
                                 String s = input.nextLine();
                                 // if s is "Exit", call exit() on server and client exits
                                 if(s.equalsIgnoreCase("exit")) {
                                         System.out.println("Server: I am out");
                                         calculator.exit();
                                         break;
                                 }
                                 // check validity of input string and parse
                                 int[] intArray = new int[3];
                                 int result;
                                 if(isValid(s, intArray)) {
                                                 result = calculator.calculate(intArray[0], intArray[1], intArray[2]);
                                                 System.out.println("Server: " + result);
                                 }
                                 else
                                         System.out.println("Invalid input. Enter again.");
```

```
input.close();
        }
        catch (Exception e ) {
                System.out.println("Client error: " + e);
                e.printStackTrace(System.out);
                }
        System.out.println("Client exited");
}
// transform the input string into an array of three integers
public static boolean isValid(String s, int[] intArray) {
        String[] tokens = s.split(" ");
        // check length of the string array
        if(tokens.length != 3)
                return false;
        // check if operator is valid
        if(tokens[0].length() != 1) return false;
        if(!"+-*/%".contains(tokens[0])) return false;
        intArray[0] = tokens[0].charAt(0); // take the int value of the operator char
        // check if the operands are valid
        try {
                intArray[1] = Integer.parseInt(tokens[1]);
                intArray[2] = Integer.parseInt(tokens[2]);
        catch(NumberFormatException nfe) {
                return false;
        }
        return true;
}
```

}