



Haute école d'ingénierie et d'architecture Fribourg
Hochschule für Technik und Architektur Freiburg

RPC and Rendezvous

RPC introduction & Rendezvous (1/3)

- (A)synch msg passing are powerful enough for all four kinds of processes (clients, servers, filters, peers)
- But ...
 - Two-way information flow between client \leftrightarrow server requires explicitly a **two-message exchange** using two different message channels
 - Each client requires a different message channel

RPC introduction & Rendezvous (2/3)

- Client/server interactions via **remote-procedure call (RPC)** or **rendezvous**
 - They both combine aspects of sync msg passing and monitors
 - Server exports operations that are to be invoked
 - Invocation is synchronous → Caller (client) delays until operation completes
 - An operation is a two-way communication channel
 - Caller (client) → Server Server → Caller (client)

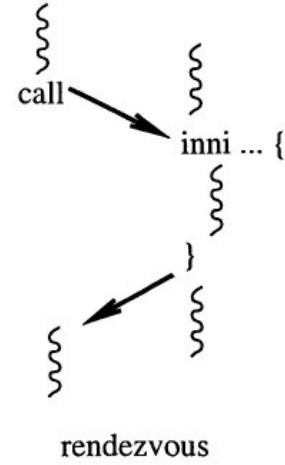
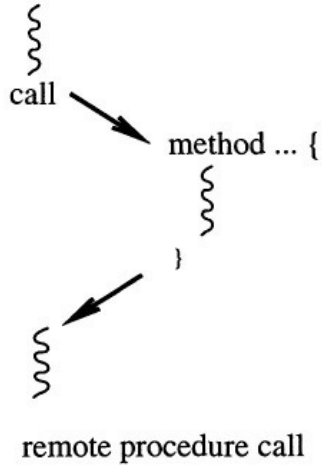
RPC introduction & Rendezvous (3/3)

- Involves 2 processes
 - Invoking process (client)
 - Handling process (server)



- The handling process is a process that exists already
 - **No new** process is created!
- It's a synchronous protocol (from the invoking process' perspective)
- Both process can be on different machines

Difference between RPC and Rendezvous



Serviced by:

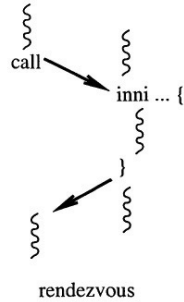
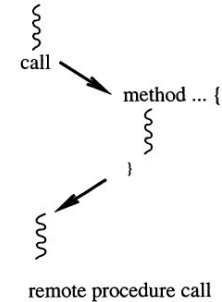
`method (op)`

`input statement (inni)`

Key take away messages



- Rendezvous and RPC are sync. mechanisms
- Using a two-way channel for communication
- No new process created for server
- Service by operation (RPC)...
- ... or by input statement (Rendezvous)





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RPC and Rendezvous



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RPC and Rendezvous

RPC in Python

RPC recap

- RPC = Remote procedure call
- Synchronous message passing
- 2-way communication
 - RPC in Java is called RMI (Remote Method Invocation)
- Invoker and Server can be on different machines → distributed computing

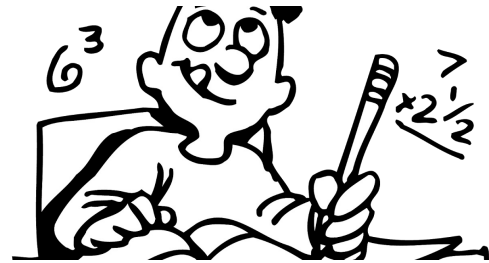
RPC recap

- RPC = Remote procedure call
- Synchronous message passing
- 2-way communication
- ~~Like rendezvous, but a new process will be created on the server side~~
 - RPC in Java is called RMI (Remote Method Invocation)
- Invoker and Server can be on different machines → distributed computing

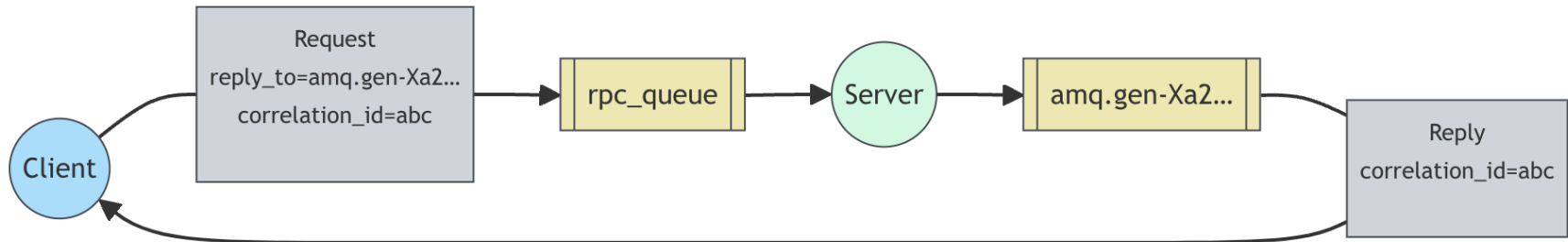
Remote process call - Python

- RPC in Python are not available *out of the box*.
- Additional libraries (e.g. xmlrpc, tinypc, ...) provides the functionality
- RabbitMQ gives also the needed tools for doing RPC
- Read the RabbitMQ's tutorial:

<https://www.rabbitmq.com/tutorials/tutorial-six-python.html>



RPC in Python with RabbitMQ



RPC Python - Server

```
ch.basic_publish(exchange='',  
                 routing_key=props.reply_to,  
                 properties=pika.BasicProperties(  
                     correlation_id = props.correlation_id),  
                 body=str(response))
```

```
ch.basic_ack(delivery_tag=method.delivery_tag)
```

```
channel.basic_qos(prefetch_count=1)  
channel.basic_consume(queue=EXCHANGE_NAME,  
                      on_message_callback=on_request,  
                      auto_ack=False)
```

RPC Python - Client

Creation of a class for the RPC stub

```
def __init__(self):
    [self.connection, self.channel] =
        connect_rabbit_noqueue()

    result = self.channel.queue_declare(queue='',
                                       exclusive=True)
    self.callback_queue = result.method.queue

    self.channel.basic_consume(
        queue=self.callback_queue,
        on_message_callback=self.on_response,
        auto_ack=True)

def on_response(self, ch, method, props, body):
    if self.corr_id == props.correlation_id:
        self.response = body
```

```
def call(self, n): # method exposed for RPC
    self.response = None
    self.corr_id = str(uuid.uuid4())
    self.channel.basic_publish(
        exchange='',
        routing_key=EXCHANGE_NAME,
        properties=pika.BasicProperties(
            reply_to=self.callback_queue,
            correlation_id=self.corr_id,
        ),
        body=str(n))
    while self.response is None:
        self.connection.process_data_events()
    return int(self.response)
```