



DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS

Lab Resources

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1 Java

1.1 Java JDK and JRE

1) Access the next link:

http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/index.html

Java 17 available now

Java 17 LTS is the latest long-term support release for the Java SE platform. JDK 17 binaries are free to use in production and free to redistribute, at no cost, under the Oracle No-Fee Terms and Conditions License.

Learn about Java SE Subscription

JDK 17 will receive updates under these terms, until at least September 2024.

Java SE Development Kit 17 downloads

Thank you for downloading this release of the Java™ Platform, Standard Edition Development Kit (JDK™). The JDK is a development environment for building applications and components using the Java programming language.

The JDK includes tools for developing and testing programs written in the Java programming language and running on the Java platform.

Documentation Download		
Linux macOS Windows		
Product/file description	File size	Download
Arm 64 Compressed Archive	170.95 MB	https://download.oracle.com/java/17/latest/jdk-17_linux-aarch64_bin.tar.gz (sha256 ^[2])
Arm 64 RPM Package	153.12 MB	https://download.oracle.com/java/17/latest/jdk-17_linux-aarch64_bin.rpm (sha256 $\[mathbb{D}]$)
x64 Compressed Archive	172.19 MB	https://download.oracle.com/java/17/latest/jdk-17_linux-x64_bin.tar.gz (sha256 [2]
x64 Debian Package	147.98 MB	https://download.oracle.com/java/17/latest/jdk-17_linux-x64_bin.deb (sha256 [2])
x64 RPM Package	154.73 MB	https://download.oracle.com/java/17/latest/jdk-17_linux-x64_bin.rpm (sha256 🖄)

2) Click on the icon which is above Java Platform (JDK). You will be redirected to Java downloads.





Linux macOS Windows		
Product/file description	File size	Download
x64 Compressed Archive	170.64 MB	https://download.oracle.com/java/17/latest/jdk-17_windows-x64_bin.zip (sha256 [2])
x64 Installer	151.99 MB	https://download.oracle.com/java/17/latest/jdk-17_windows-x64_bin.exe (sha256 ^[2])
x64 MSI Installer	150.88 MB	https://download.oracle.com/java/17/latest/jdk-17_windows-x64_bin.msi (sha256 🖄)
ſ	Opening jdk-17_windows-x64	_bin.exe X
JDK 17 Script-friendly URLs	You have chosen to open:	
The URLs listed above will remain the same fo Learn more about automating the downloads	jdk-17_windows-x64_ which is: exe File (152 h from: https://downloar Would you like to save this fil	bin.exe MB) d.oracle.com le? Save File Cancel
Learn more about automating the downloads	from: https://downloar Would you like to save this fi	d.oracle.com le? Save File Cancel

- 3) Click on the link Accept License Agreement.
- 4) Click on the link which corresponds to your version of the Operating System. In the example the version which is used corresponds to Windows x64 and the file is named jdk-17_windows-x64_bin.exe.
- 5) After *java-version*.exe is pressed, a file with the same name will be downloaded.
- 6) Click on *java-version*.exe.
- 7) You will be asked the next question: Do you want to allow the following program to make changes to this computer? Click Yes.
- 8) Click Next.
- 9) You will be asked where you want to install Java. Use the default location and click Next.





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🛃 Java SE Development Kit 8 Update 101 (64-bit) - Cust	tom Setup
Select optional features to install from the list below. You car installation by using the Add/Remove Programs utility in the C	n change your choice of features after Control Panel
Development Tools Source Code Public JRE	Feature Description Java SE Development Kit 8 Update 101 (64-bit), including the JavaFX SDK, a private JRE, and the Java Mission Control tools suite. This will require 180MB on your hard drive.
Install to: C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_101\	Change
< Back	Next > Cancel

10) After the JDK is installed, you will be asked where you want to install the JRE. Use the default location and click Next.

Java Setup - Destination Folder	
Destination Folder	
Click "Change" to install Java to a different folder.	
Install to: C:\Program Files\Java\jre1.8.0_101	Change
< Back	Next >

11) After the installation is completed click Close.



1.2 Set JAVA_HOME and JAVA_JRE variables

- 1) Click Start.
- 2) Right-Click on Computer.
- 3) Select Properties.
- 4) Click on Advanced System Settings.
- 5) Click on Environment Variables.
- 6) Under System Variables click New.
- 7) In the text field associated with the name of the variable insert JAVA_HOME and in the field associated with the value of the variable insert C:\Program Files\Java*java_version*;.
- 8) Click OK.
- 9) Under System Variables click New again.
- 10) In the text field associated with the name of the variable insert JRE_HOME and in the field associated with the value of the variable insert C:\Program Files\Java*java_version*;.
- 11) Click OK.





2. Database Server

A database server must be installed on the local machine. MySQL or PostgresSQL are two examples of servers that can be used to run locally the projects.

2.1. MySQL

1) Click on the next link: https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/windows/installer/.

ieneral Availability (GA) Releases	Archives				
/lySQL Installer 8.0.26					
elect Operating System: Microsoft Windows		~		Looking for previo versions?	us GA
Windows (x86, 32-bit), MSI Installer		8.0.26	2	.4M	Download
(mysqi-installer-web-community-8.0.26.0.msi) Windows (x86, 32-bit), MSI Installer		8.0.26	MD5: eaddc383a74. 450	.7M	Download

- 2) Click on the second Download button.
- 3) Click on No thanks, just start my download.
- 4) Click on the file downloaded file.
- 5) Click Yes.
- 6) Click Yes.
- 7) Click I accept the license terms and then Next.
- 8) You will be asked to select the Setup Type that suits your use case. Select Custom and click Next.





🔊 MySQL Installer		– 🗆 X
MySQL. Installer Adding Community	Choosing a Setup Type Please select the Setup Type that suits you	ır use case.
License Agreement	O Developer Default	Setup Type Description
Choosing a Setup Type	Installs all products needed for MySQL development purposes.	Allows you to select exactly which products yo would like to install. This also allows to pick oth server versions and architectures (depending o
Select Products and Features Installation Installation Complete	 Server only Installs only the MySQL Server product. Client only Installs only the MySQL Client products, without a server. Full Installs all included MySQL products and features. Custom Manually select the products that should be installed on the system. 	your OS).
		< Back Next > Cancel

 You will be redirected to "Select Products and Features". Select "MySQL Server 8.0.26– X64" and "MySQL Workbench 8.0.21–X64" and click Next.



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MySQL Installer MySQL. Installer Adding Community	 — — —
License Agreement Choosing a Setup Type	Filter: Edit All Software,Current GA,Any Edit Available Products: Products/Features To Be Installed:
Select Products and Features Installation Product Configuration Installation Complete	MySQL Servers MySQL Server 8.0.12 - X64 MySQL Server 8.0.12 - X64 MySQL Server 8.0.12 - X64 MySQL Workbench 8.0.12 - X64 MySQL Workbench 8.0.12 - X64 MySQL Workbench 8.0.12 - X64
	MySQL Notifier MySQL For Excel MySQL for Visual Studio MySQL Utilities MySQL Shell B. MySQL Router V
	Published: Tuesday, July 10, 2018 Estimated Size: 116 MB Changes: <u>http://dev.mysgl.com/doc/reinotes/workbench/en/wb-news-8-0-12.html</u>

- 10) Click Next.
- 11) Click Execute.
- 12) Click Next.
- 13) Click Next and follow the steps for the configuration of the MySQL Server.

2.2. PostgresSQL

- 1) Click on the following link: https://www.postgresql.org/download/
- 2) Choose the appropriate installer for your operating system
- 3) Click on *Download the installer* on the first row of the page you are redirected to.
- 4) Choose the appropriate version, we recommend the latest one.



PostgreSQL Database Download

Version	Linux x86-64	Linux x86-32	Mac OS X	Windows x86-64	Windows x86-32
13	N/A	N/A	Download	Download	N/A
12.4	N/A	N/A	Download	Download	N/A
11.9	N/A	N/A	Download	Download	N/A
10.14	Download	Download	Download	Download	Download
9.6.19	Download	Download	Download	Download	Download
9.5.23	Download	Download	Download	Download	Download
9.4.26 (Not Supported)	Download	Download	Download	Download	Download
9.3.25 (Not Supported)	Download	Download	Download	Download	Download

5) Next, just follow the basic steps of the installer. You should choose to install all the suggested programs listed there, especially pgAdmin, which is the equivalent of MySQL Workbench, but for PostgreSQL. Moreover, pay attention to select the System Local Time and Date for Romania, or else the timestamps will be different than the actual system time of your computer.

- 6) When asked about other applications you would like to install, we recommend you choose *Database Drivers pgJDBC* and *Database Server PostgreSQL (64 bit) v13.0-1*.
- 7) Finish the installation process then enter pgAdmin program to see your fresh database.





3 Web Server

3.1 Apache Tomcat

- 1) Click on the next link: <u>https://tomcat.apache.org/download-10.cgi</u>
- 2) Under Binary Distributions look for Core and click on zip.

Binary Dist	ributions
 Core 	2
0	zip (pgp, md5, sha1)
c	tar.gz (pgp, md5, sha1)
c	<u>32-bit Windows zip</u> (pgp, md5, sha1)
c	64-bit Windows zip (pgp, md5, sha1)
c	32-bit/64-bit Windows Service Installer (pgp, md5, sha1)
 Full 	documentation:
0	tar.gz (pgp, md5, sha1)
 Dep 	loyer:
0	zip (pgp, md5, sha1)
c	tar.gz (pgp, md5, sha1)
 Extr 	as:
0	JMX Remote jar (pgp, md5, sha1)
0	Web services jar (pgp, md5, sha1)
 Emb 	edded:
0	tar.gz (pgp, md5, sha1)
0	zip (pgp, md5, sha1)

- 3) A file called apache-tomcat-version.zip is downloaded.
- 4) Extract the content of this file on C:\. The file startup.bat should be at the location C:\apache-tomcat-*version*\bin.

3.2 Set the CATALINA_HOME variable

- 1) Click Start.
- 2) Right-Click on Computer.
- 3) Select Properties.
- 4) Click on Advanced System Settings.
- 5) Click on Environment Variables.
- 6) Under System Variables click New.
- 7) In the text field associated with the name of the variable insert CATALINA_HOME and in the field associated with the value of the variable insert C:\apache-tomcat-*version*;.





ariable name:	CATALINA_HOME
ariable value:	C:\apache-tomcat-version

8) Click OK.



4 Git

4.1 Git installation

- 1) Click on <u>https://git-scm.com/downloads</u>.
- 2) Select your operating system.



- 3) If you select Windows, a file called *Git-2.33.0-64-bit.exe* should be downloaded. In the case you select another operating system or if your system is on 32 bits then a file with a similar name should be downloaded.
- 4) Click on this file and follow the default installation guidelines, except for the step where you are asked which terminal emulator you want to use. Select the second option.

4.2 Create Account on GitLab

- 1) Click on <u>https://about.gitlab.com/</u>.
- 2) In the right corner, click on Register. You will be asked to introduce your personal information. Or, if you already have an account, just *Sign In*.





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First name	Last name
Username	
Email	
Password	
Minimum length is 8 char	acters
Minimum length is 8 char	acters Service and Privacy Polic es via email about GitLab.
Minimum length is 8 char	racters Service and Privacy Polic es via email about GitLab.
Minimum length is 8 char	es via email about GitLab.
Minimum length is 8 char	acters Service and Privacy Policy es via email about GitLab. Example 1 Example 2 Exam
Minimum length is 8 char I accept the Terms of I'd like to receive updat I'm not a robot Re Create an account using G Google	Service and Privacy Polic es via email about GitLab.

- 3) In the next window, you can choose the role of "Software Developer". In the next checkbox, you can choose the "Just me" option.
- 4) Following up, you will have to create a group. The name of the PRIVATE group must be of the format: *DS2024_GroupNumber_LastName_FirstName*

(e.g. DS2024_30441_Popescu_Ioan)

5) For now, do not invite any other teammates to have access to the group, as we will do this later.





- 6) Click *Create group*.
- 7) For the next section, *Create/import your first project*, just write a random name in the *Project name* text field, like *test project*. We will create a project for each assignment, but in a few minutes.
- 8) Click *Create project*
- 9) You can choose any experience level you consider having, because this document will detail all the steps necessary to complete your assignments.
- 10) After selecting the experience level, you will see the *home screen* of the group you have just created.
 - a. If you already had an account and just signed in, you must create the group we have just talked about. Go to: *Groups* → *Your Groups* → *New Group* then create a new **PRIVATE** group with the format: *DS2024_GroupNumber_LastName_FirstName*

(e.g. DS2024_30441_Popescu_Ioan)

- 11) Now you must give access to your group, to the DS lab assistants. On your Group page, go to: *Members* \rightarrow *Invite Member* \rightarrow and offer **Maintainer** rights for the user: <u>utcn.dsrl@gmail.com</u>.
- 12) Inside the group, you can create your own projects for different applications of the DS lab. Remember to keep the same naming conventions for the projects, considering the following formats:
 - a. DS2024_GroupNumber_LastName_FirstName_AssigNumber
 - b. DS2024_GroupNumber_LastName_FirstName_AssigNumber_Backend
 - c. DS2024_GroupNumber_LastName_FirstName_AssigNumber_Frontend

4.3 Basic Instructions

4.3.1 Create a project from scratch

- 1) Create the folder *DS2024_GroupNumber_LastName_FirstName_AssigNumber* on *D:*\.
- 2) Right click on this folder and click *Git Bash Here*.
- 3) Write the next commands:
 - a) git init
 - b) git remote add origin

https://gitlab.com/group_name/project_name.git





4) Open IntelliJ, select *File -> New -> Project*. Then choose *Maven* from the list from the left, choose the appropriate Java SDK, then click on *Next*.

New Project 🛛 🛞			
📲 Java	Project SDK: 🔚 1.8 java version "14.0.2"		
🗬 Gradle	Create from archetype		Add Archetype
📭 Java FX	 com.atlassian.maven.archetypes.bamboo-plugin-archetype com.atlassian.maven.archetypes.jipa-aplugin-archetype com.atlassian.maven.archetypes.jipa-maven-archetype com.atlassian.maven.archetypes.jipa-maven-archetype com.atlassian.maven.archetypes.jipa-maven-archetype de.akquinet.jbosscc:jbosscc-seam-archetype net.databinder.data-app net.liftweb:lift-archetype-blank net.sf.maven.archetypes.ar org.apache.camel.archetypes.camel-archetype-scala org.apache.camel.archetype-spring org.apache.camel.archetypes.camel-archetype-spring org.apache.camel.archetypes.camel-archetype-spring org.apache.camel.archetypes.camel-archetype-spring org.apache.camel.archetypes.camel-archetype-spring org.apache.camel.archetypes.camel-archetype-spring org.apache.camel.archetypes.camel-archetype-spring org.apache.camel.archetypes.camel-archetype-spring 		
🛎 Android			
🕒 IntelliJ Platform Plugin			
🧳 Java Enterprise			
nitializr 💰			
🖪 Quarkus			
μ Micronaut			
👭 MicroProfile			
Groovy			
🐨 Grails			
🐨 Application Forge			
Kotlin			
🛇 JavaScript			
Empty Project		-	
	> org.apache.cocoon:cocoon-22-archetype-block-plain		
	> org.apache.cocoon:cocoon-22-archetype-webapp		
		Previous Next	Cancel Help

5) Instead of using the default location suggested, use this one:

<u>D:\DS_Group_LastName_FirstName</u>

Do not forget to also choose the appropriate name for your new Project, most likely using the format we requested (unless it is a test project, not for one of your assignments).

- 6) Click *Finish*.
- 7) Now, before pushing anything to the remote project, you must create a .gitignore file, which tells git which files to ignore when committing and pushing to your remote projects. You don't want unnecessary files, such as IDE configuration files, to be pushed, because they are strictly relevant for your local system. Just create a file named ".gitignore" and write the following lines:



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.gitignore 268 Bytes			
	/target/		
	!.mvn/wrapper/maven-wrapper.jar		
	### STS ###		
	.apt_generated		
	.classpath		
	.factorypath		
	.project		
	.settings		
	.springBeans		
	.sts4-cache		
	### IntelliJ IDEA ###		
	.idea		
	*.iws		
	*.iml		
	*.ipr		
18			

** You can go to our demo project on GitLab and just copy the .gitignore file from there.

- 8) Right click on the folder *DS_Group_LastName_FirstName* and introduce the next commands:
 - a) git add.
 - b) git commit –a –m "initial commit"
 - c) git push –u origin master

4.3.2 Update the project

- 1) Create a new class named *Main* in the same package as the class *App*.
- 2) Navigate to folder *DS_Group_LastName_FirstName*, *right click* and select *Git Bash*
- 3) Insert the next commands:
 - a) git add .
 - b) git commit –a –m "add new class"





- c) git pull origin master
- d) git push –u origin master
- 4) You can always see the modification that were not committed yet by using:
 - a) git status

4.3.3. Create Groups for projects

Although you have probably created your first group and project on GitLab (if you have followed the instructions from section 4.2), we will repeat the basic steps for working with groups on GitLab.

1) You will have a group corresponding to all your DS projects for this semester. To create a new group, go to:

 $Groups \rightarrow Your \ Groups \rightarrow New \ Group \ then \ create a new \ PRIVATE \ group \ with the format:$

DS2024_GroupNumber_LastName_FirstName

(e.g. DS2024_30441_Popescu_Ioan)

- Now you must give access to your group, to the DS lab assistants. On your Group page, go to: Members → Invite Member → and offer Maintainer rights for the user: utcn.dsrl@gmail.com.
- 3) Inside the group, you can create your own projects for different applications of the DS lab. Remember to keep the same naming conventions for the projects, considering the following formats:
 - a. DS2024_GroupNumber_LastName_FirstName_AssigNumber
 - b. DS2024_GroupNumber_LastName_FirstName_AssigNumber_Backend
 - c. DS2024_GroupNumber_LastName_FirstName_AssigNumber_Frontend

4.3.4. Create and work with a new branch

The real value of working with git, is the power of *branches*. They allow multiple developers to work simultaneously on the same project, on different features, and then to merge all the new changes in the master branch. In the DS laboratory, you will have to create a production branch, which will then be configured to be automatically tested and deployed, on each new commit and push.





1) Create a branch production

The first step towards working with branches, is to create a new branch. When you create a new branch, it will automatically be initialized with the currently existent code. Then, while inside that branch, all changes will be added only on that branch.

In order to create a new branch:

- pull all the changes from the remote project, in order to be up to date:
 - git pull
- create the branch on your local machine and switch directly to that branch:
 - git checkout -b <branch-name>
- push the newly created branch to the remote repository:
 - git push origin <branch_name>

An example to create the branch production is the following:

#git pull

#git checkout -b production

#git push origin production

2) switch between branches

When working with multiple branches, it is important to keep track of all the available branches, and to always know on which branch you currently are.

- To bring locally meta-data information about existing branches:
 - git fetch --all
- In order to see all existent branches:
 - git branch -a
- In order to see on which branch you currently are:
 - git status
- *in order to switch from a branch to another, use the above-mentioned command:*



- git checkout -b <branch-name>
 - *if the branch with that name is already existent, it will just switch to that one, instead of creating a new one*

You can try to create a new branch, make some small change, then switch back to the master branch, and see that that change is not present in the master branch.

3) commit changes to new branch

When making changes on a new branch, you must always commit and push them to the remote branch, just like working on master.

- First, make sure you are on the right branch:
 - git status
- Repeat the same process as if you were working with master. However, pay attention to the names:
 - git add.
 - git commit -m "commit message"
 - git push -u origin <branch-name>
- And now, your remote branch <branch-name> contains all the changes you have pushed.

4) merge branch with master

An important step when working with branches, is to always keep the master branch up to date with the latest **working and functional** code from your other branches. Merging two branches, as the name suggests, is the process of merging the code from two branches. If the branches contain changes on different parts of the code, the merge process will work instantly. If both branches contain changes on the same parts of code, git will require you to solve the conflicts: from the two modifications, you must choose the one which you want to remain in the final version.

DO NOT FORGET: do not merge code which is not working properly, or which is not tested, into master. Master must always contain the latest functional version of your project.

In order to merge two branches:

• git merge <branch-with-new-changes> <branch-to-be-updated>

For a more in-depth explanation of branches and how they can be manipulated to serve your needs, we suggest checking the following tutorial:

https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Git-Branching-Basic-Branching-and-Merging





4.3.5. Getting git to work with a proxy server

- 1) In the UTCN laboratories you need to set the proxy server in order to use GIT bash
- 2) Open Git Bash
- 3) Insert the following commands:
 - a) git config --global http.proxy <u>http://proxy.utcluj.ro:3128</u>
 - b) git config -global --get http.proxy
- 4) In order to unset the proxy, use the following command:
 - a) git config --global --unset http.proxy

4.3.6. Getting MAVEN to work with a proxy server

- 1) In the UTCN laboratories you need to set the proxy server in order to use MAVEN projects
- 2) Go to Windows Explorer-> Drive C-> Users -> Your User -> .m2
- 3) Create the folder **conf**
- 4) Go to conf folder and create the file **settings.xml** with the following content:

<settings xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/SETTINGS/1.0.0"</pre> xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/SETTINGS/1.0.0 http://maven.apache.org/xsd/settings-1.0.0.xsd"> <localRepository/> <interactiveMode/> <usePluginRegistry/> <offline/> <pluginGroups/> <servers/> <mirrors/> <proxies> <proxy> <id>myproxy</id> <active>true</active> <protocol>http</protocol> <host>proxy.utcluj.ro</host>





<port>3128</port>
<username></username>
<password></password>
<nonProxyHosts>localhost,127.0.0.1</nonProxyHosts>
</proxy>
</proxies>
<profiles/>
<activeProfiles/>
</settings>

- 5) Go back to folder .m2
- 6) Delete the folder **repository**
- 7) Open Eclipse
- 8) Go to Window->|Preferences->|Maven->|User Settings
- 9) At the User Settings tab browse for the settings.xml file created at step 4
- 10) Click Apply and OK
- 11) Go on the project, right click and go to Maven->Update Project