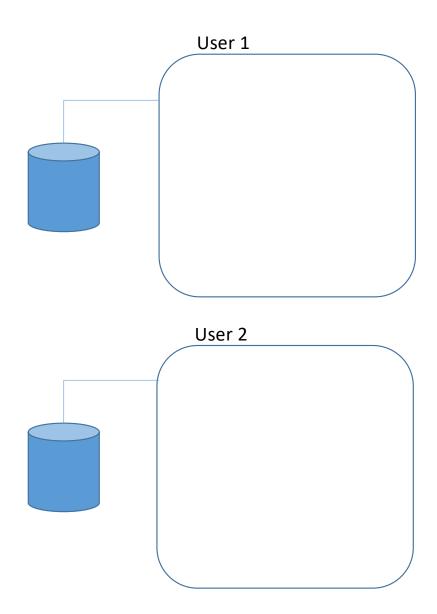
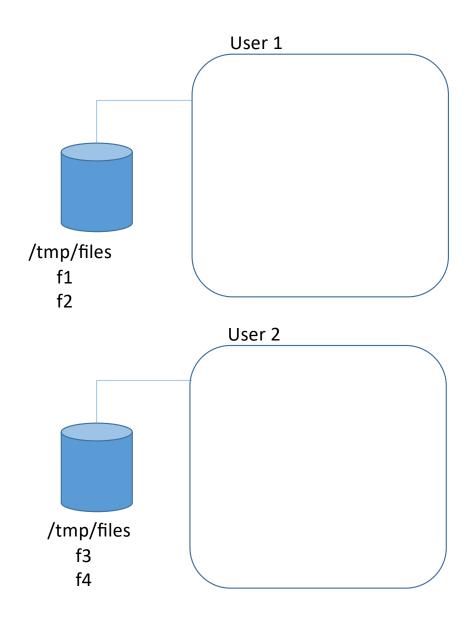
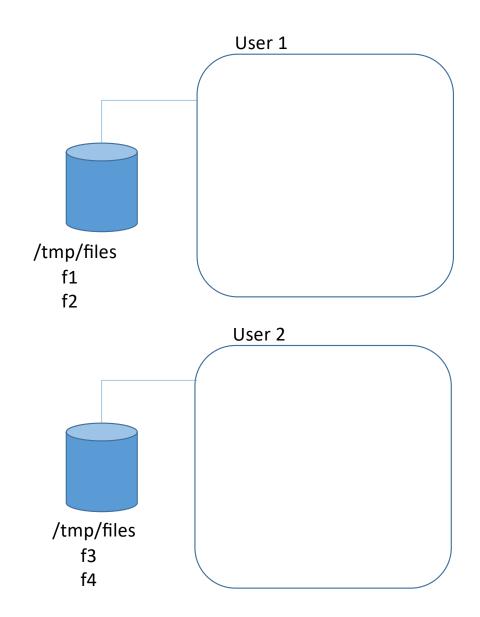
### Sistemas Distribuidos

Proyecto:

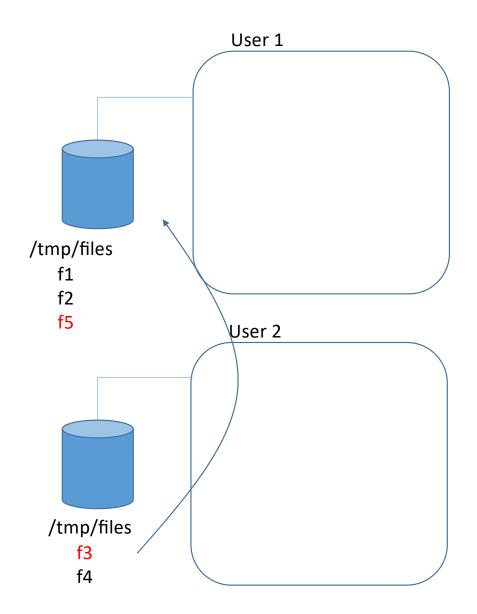
Diseño e implementación de un sistema peer-to-peer



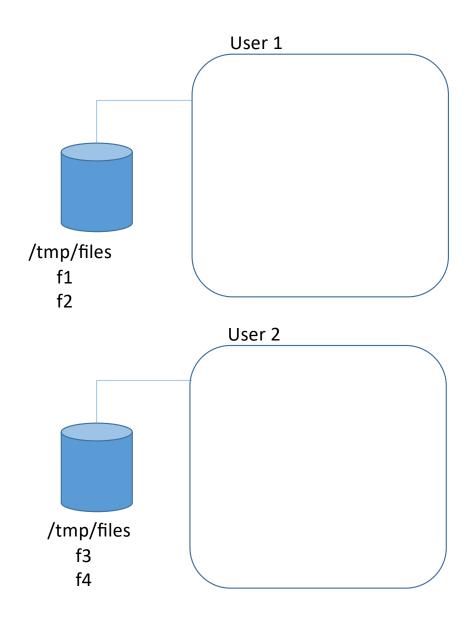


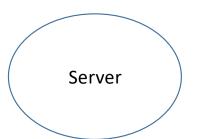


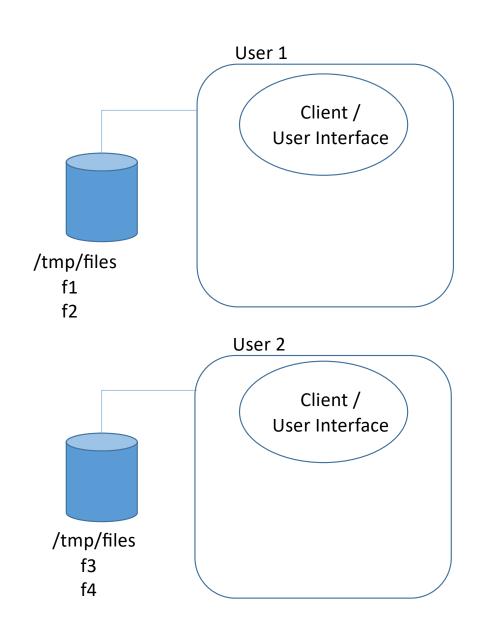
OBJETIVO: compartir y transferir ficheros entre usuarios/as



OBJETIVO: compartir y transferir ficheros entre usuarios/as

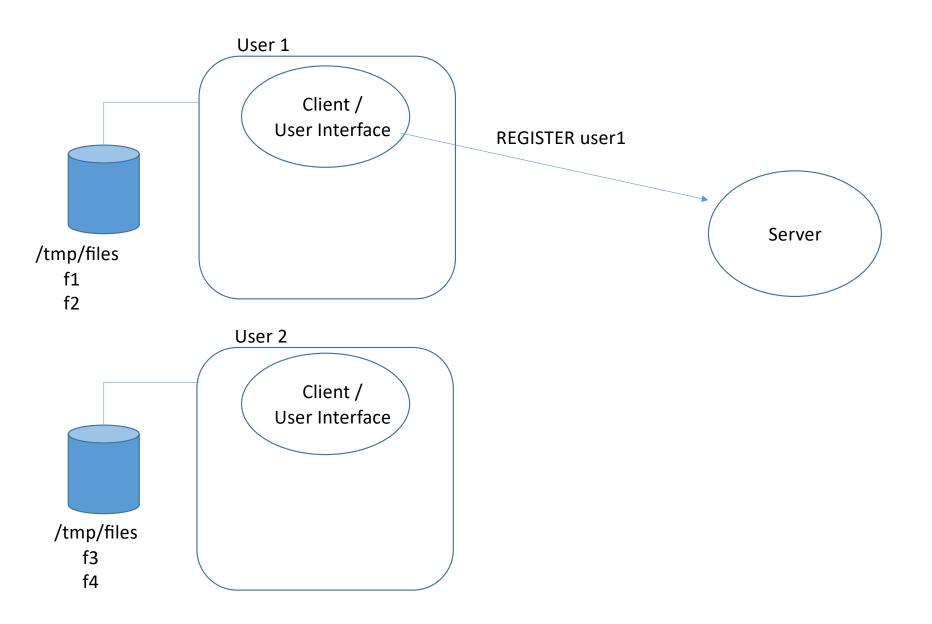


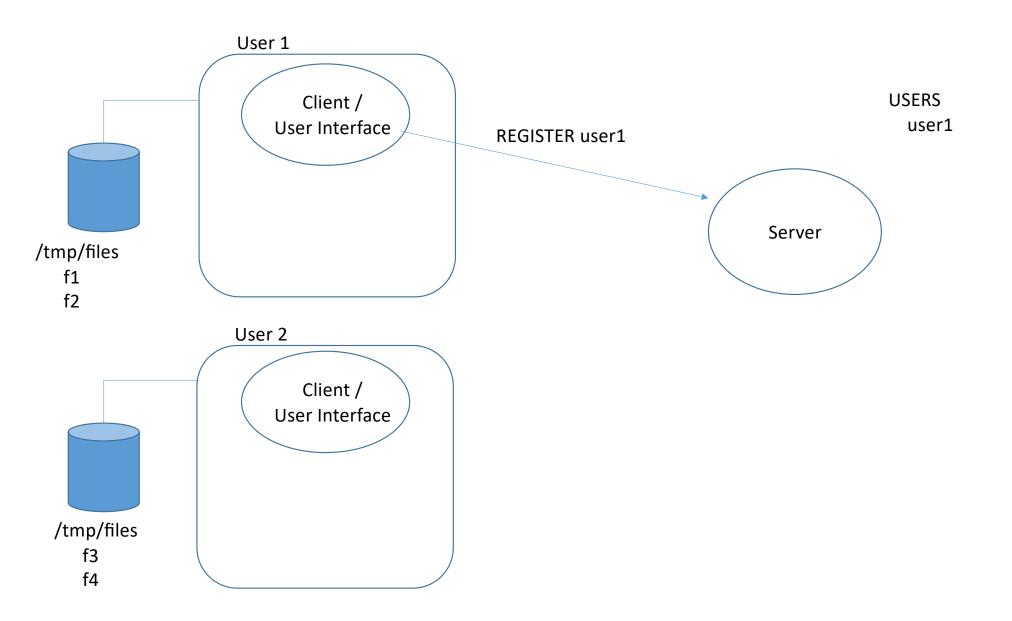


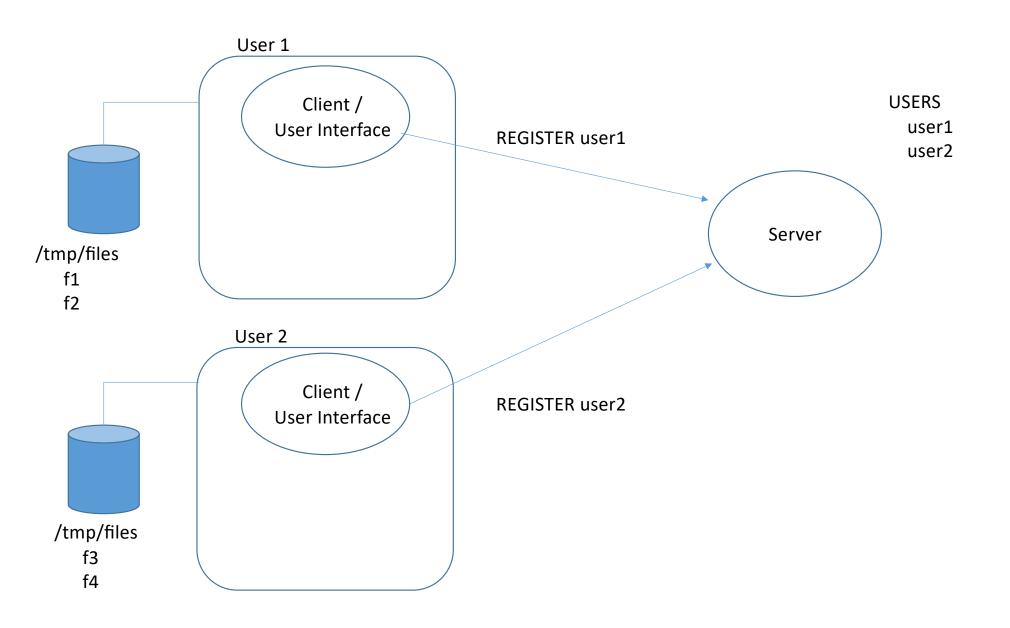


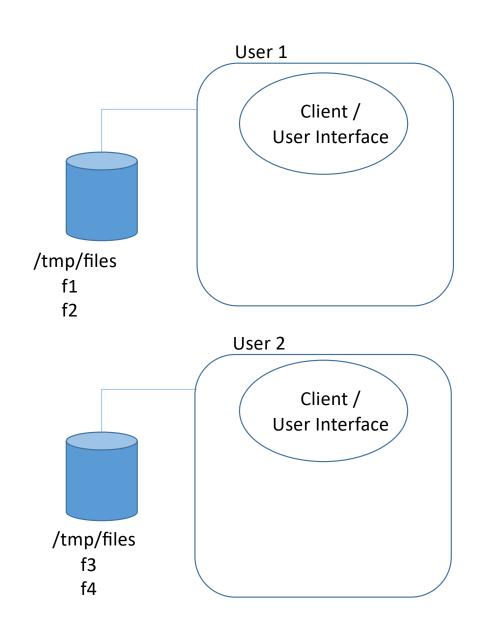
#### REGISTER







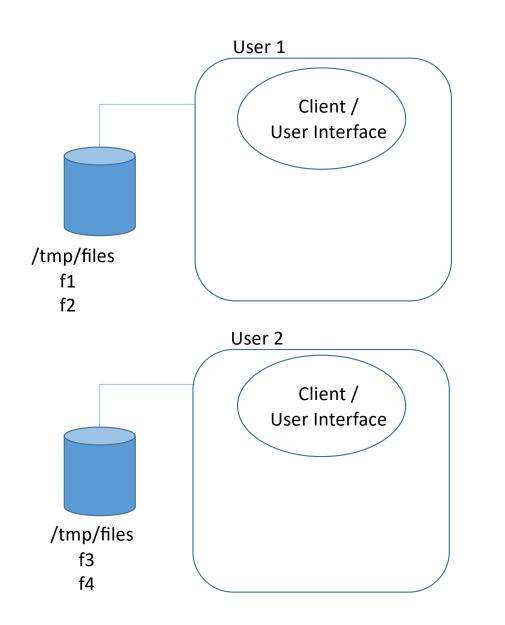




CONNECT

USERS user1 user2

Server



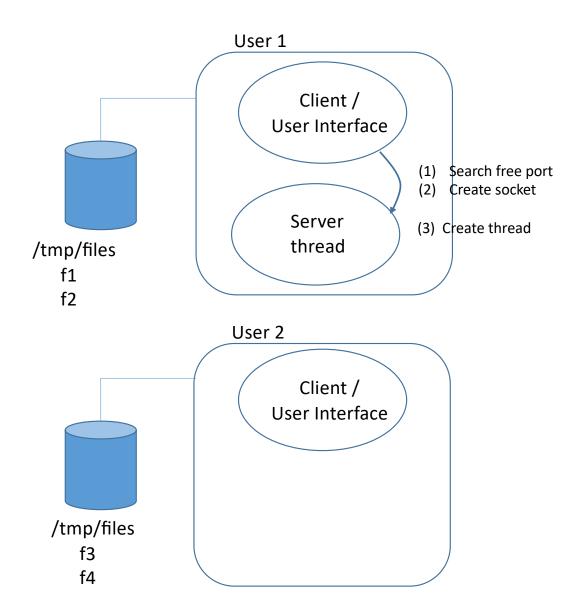
**CONNECT** 

USERS user1 user2

Server

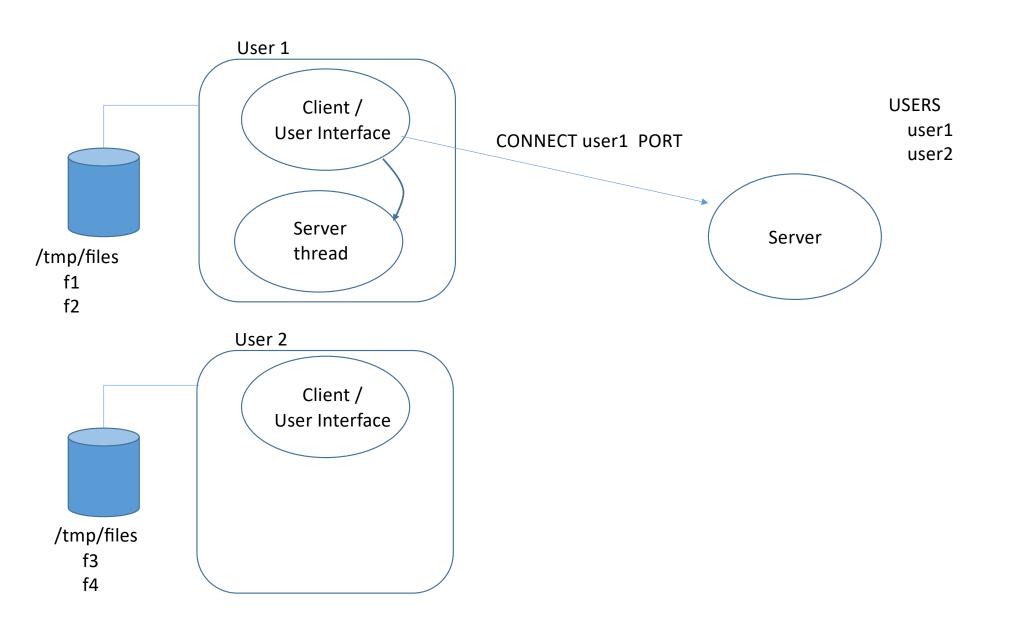
Vamos a asumir que cada en cada cliente solo puede haber un usuario conectado:

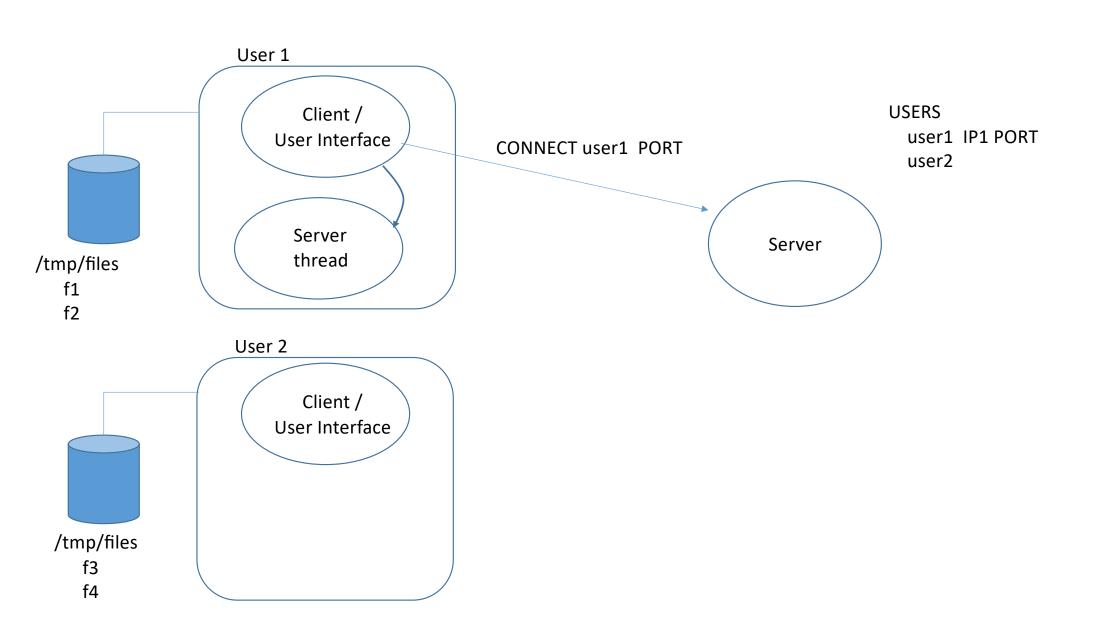
 Cuando un usuario se conecta el cliente almacena el nombre del usuario para posteriores usos

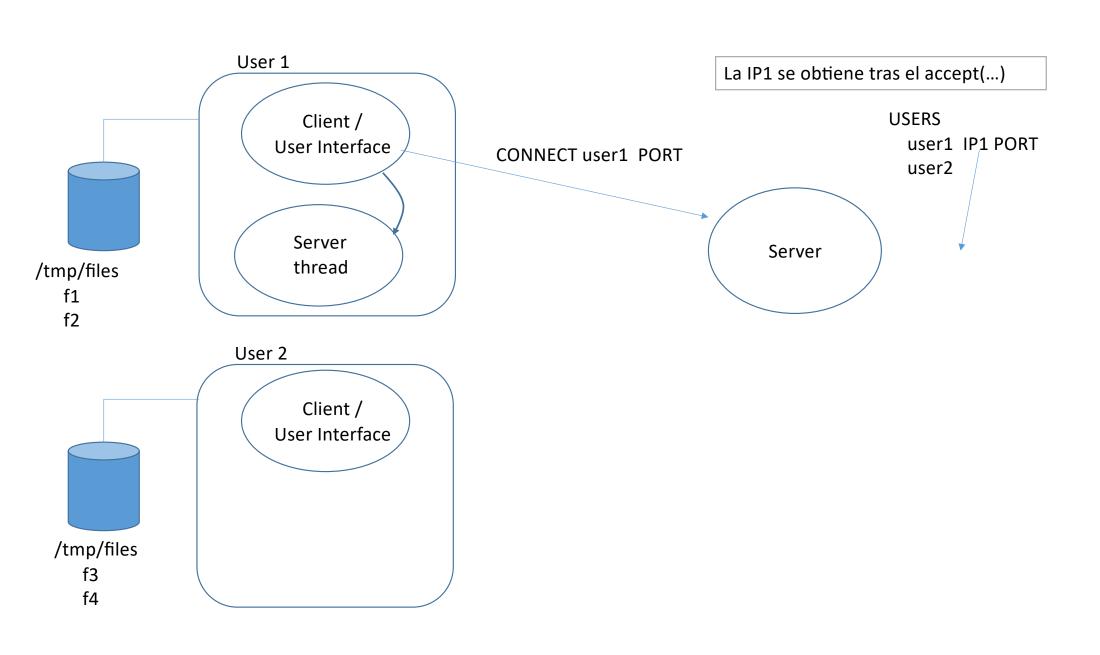


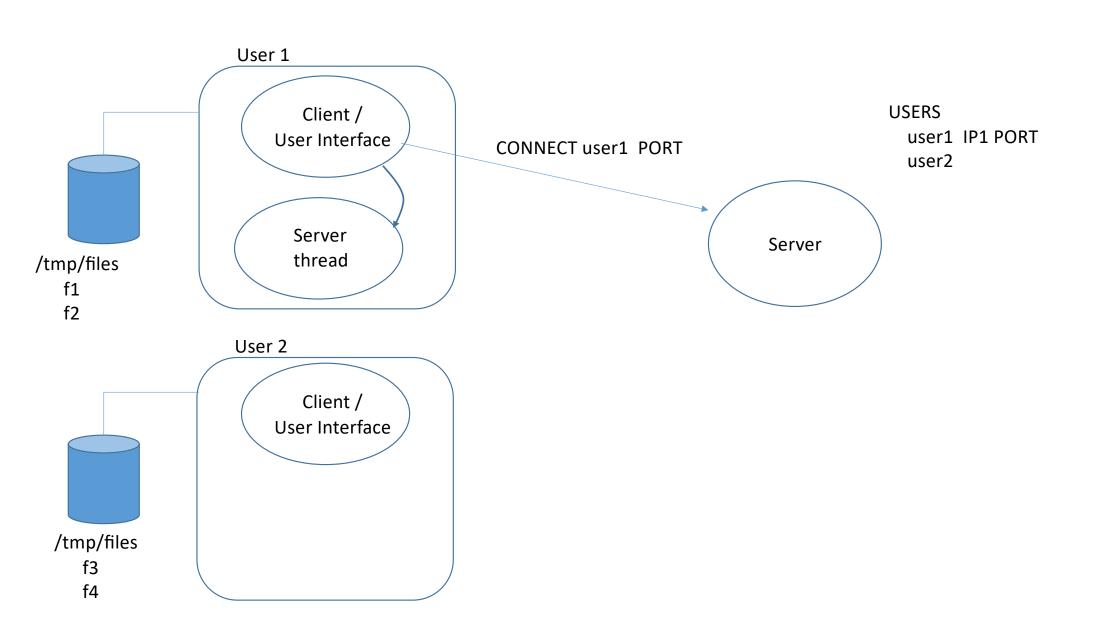
USERS
user1
user2

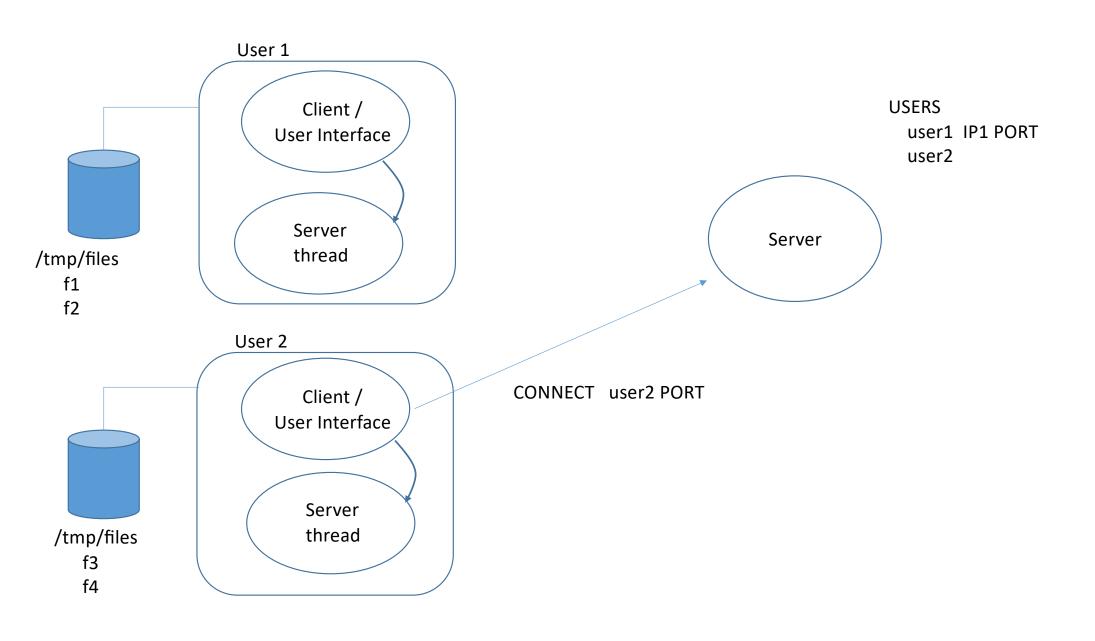
Server

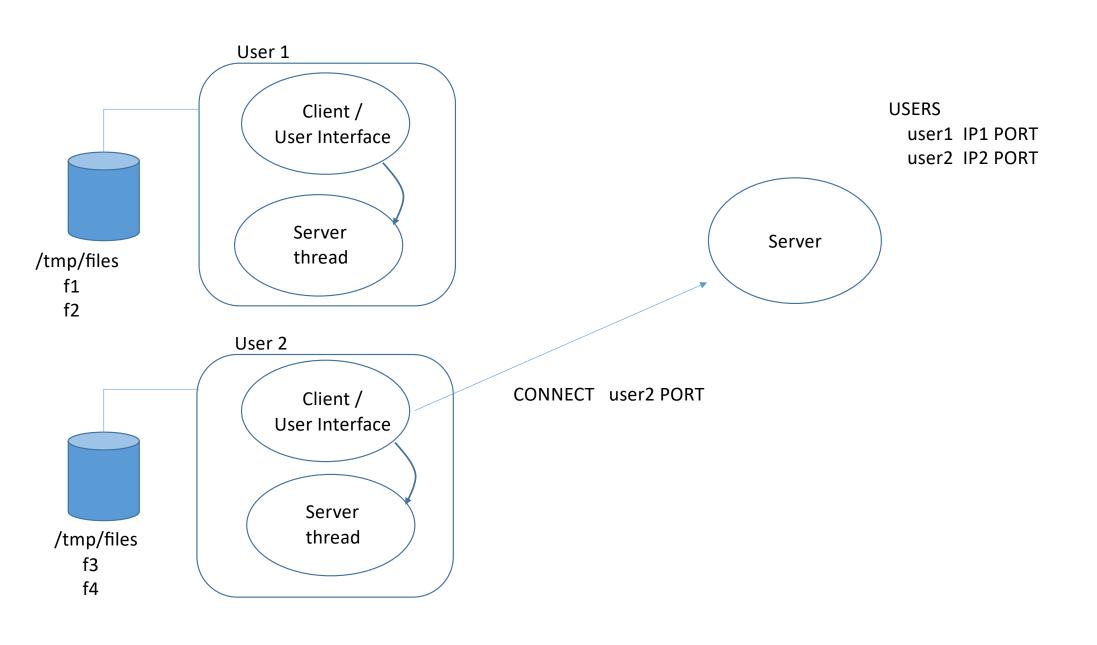


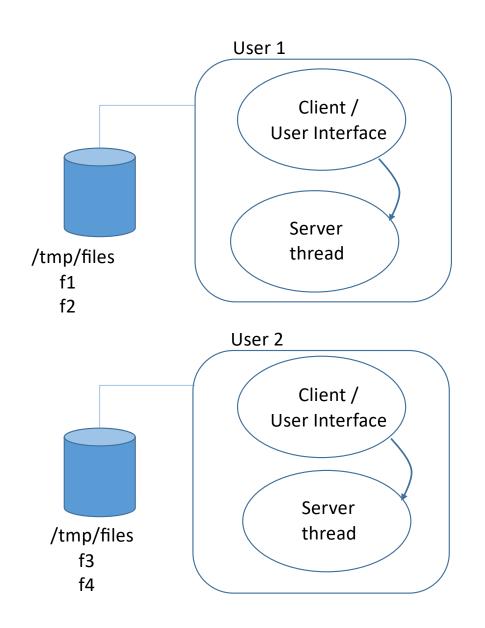








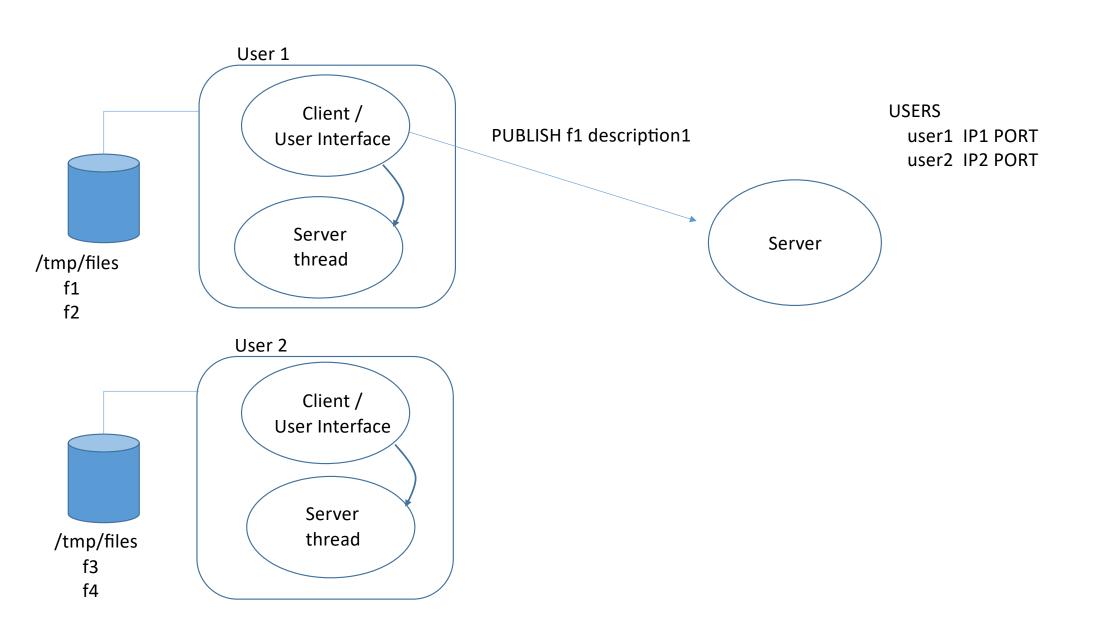


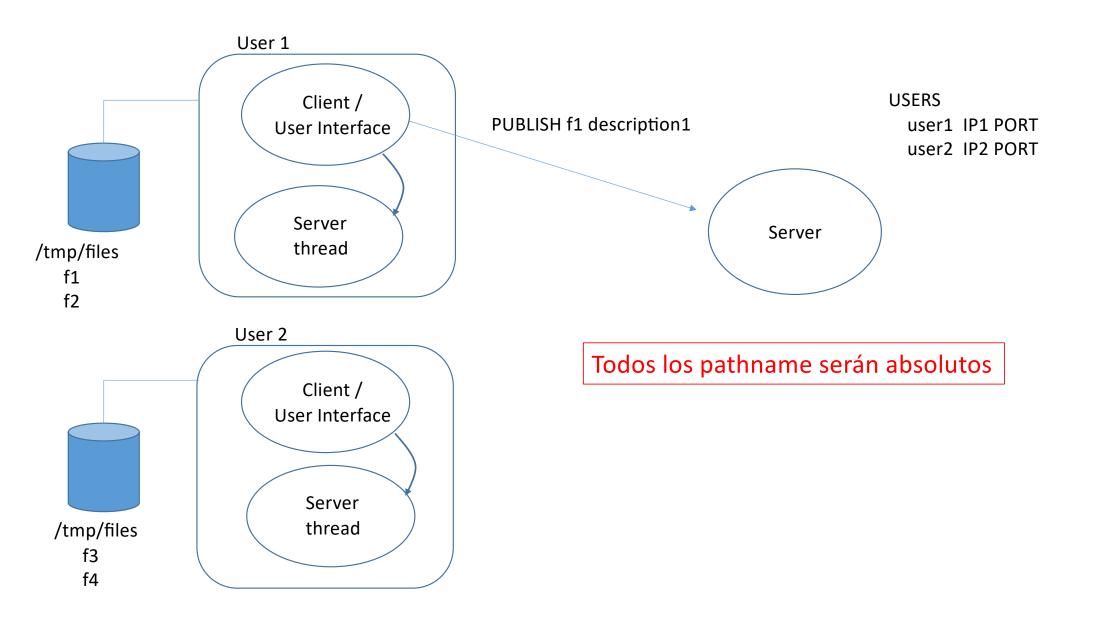


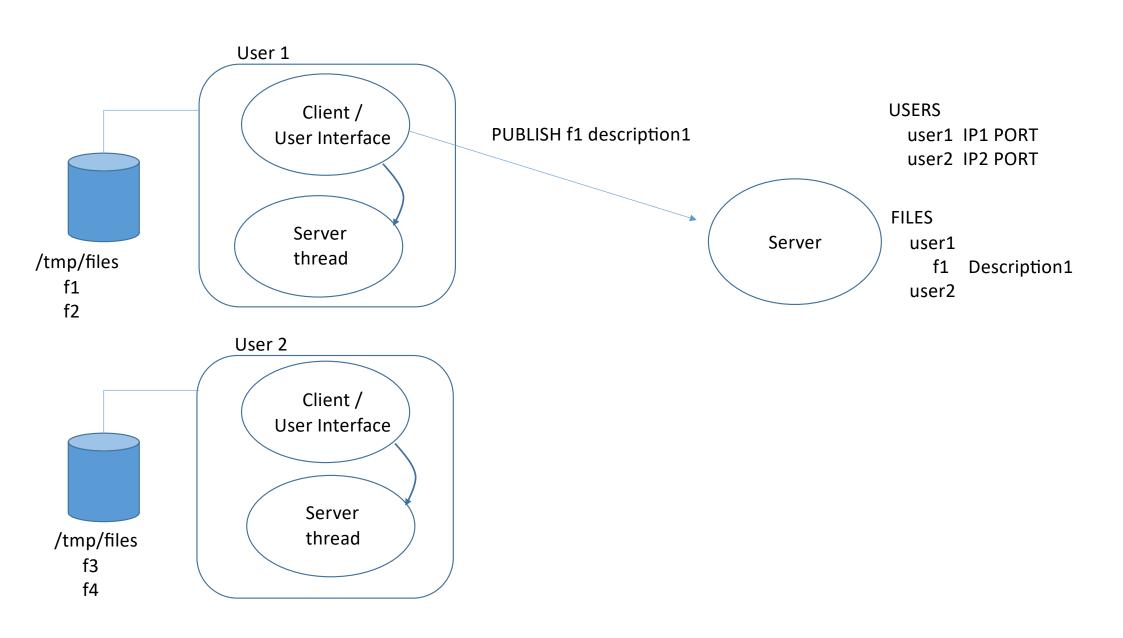
PUBLISH

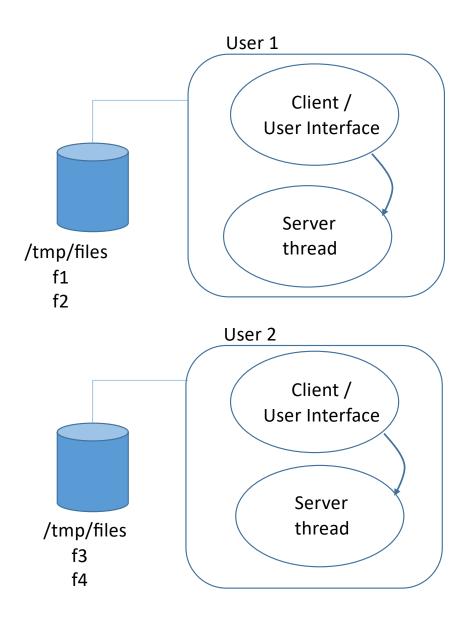
USERS
user1 IP1 PORT
user2 IP2 PORT

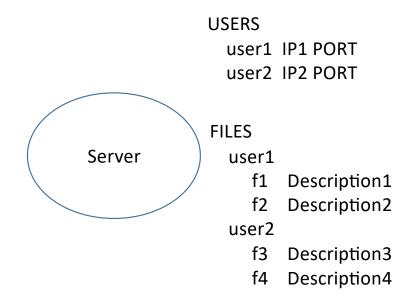
Server

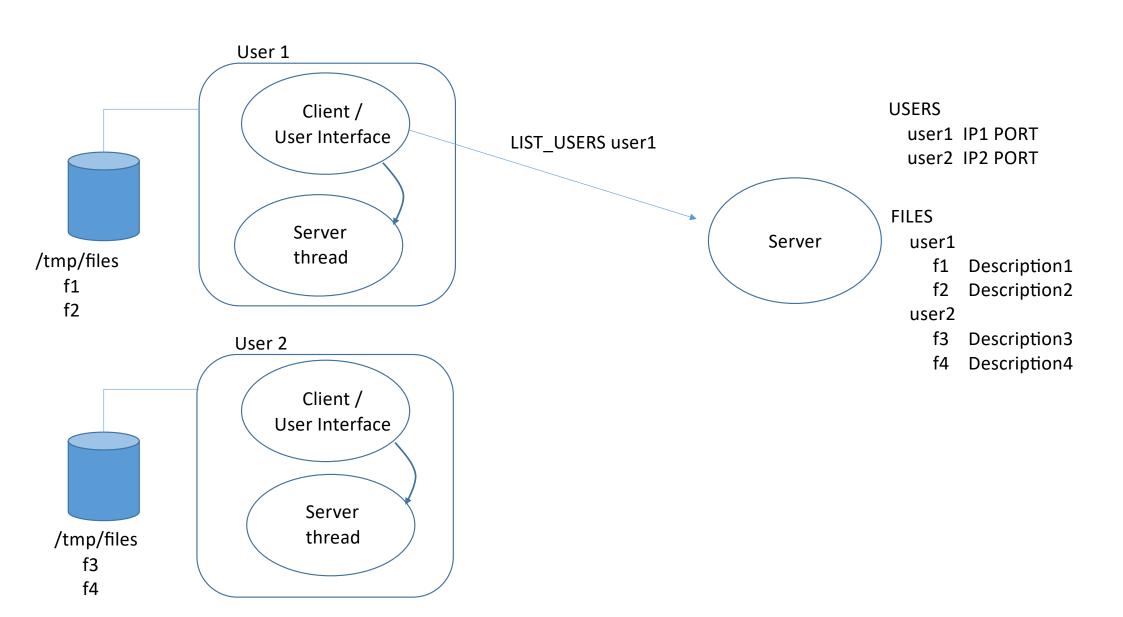


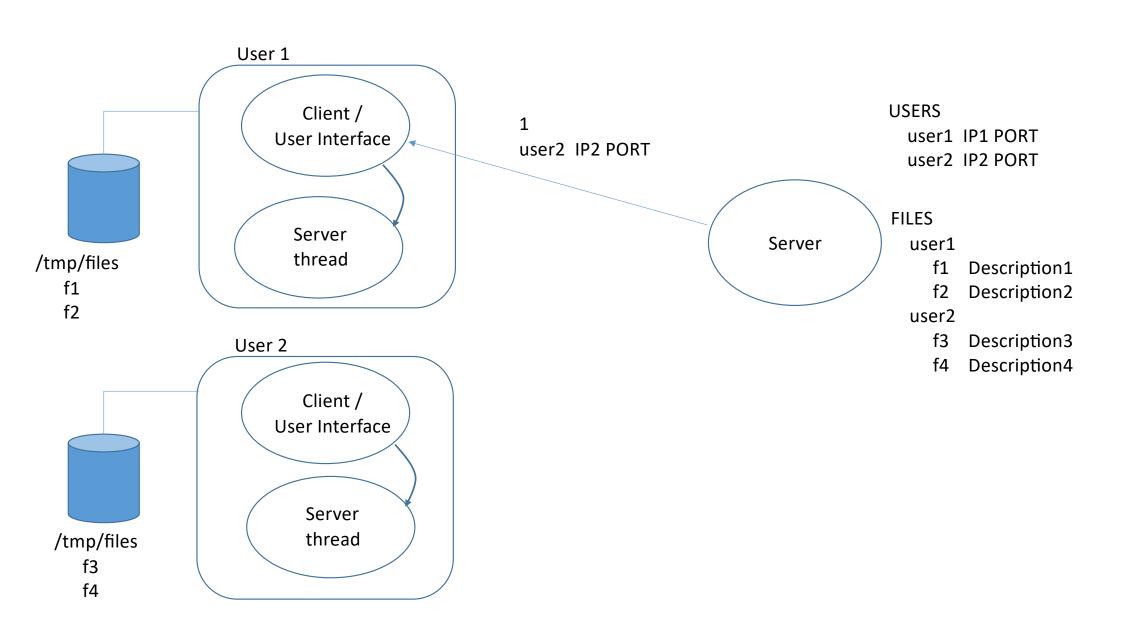


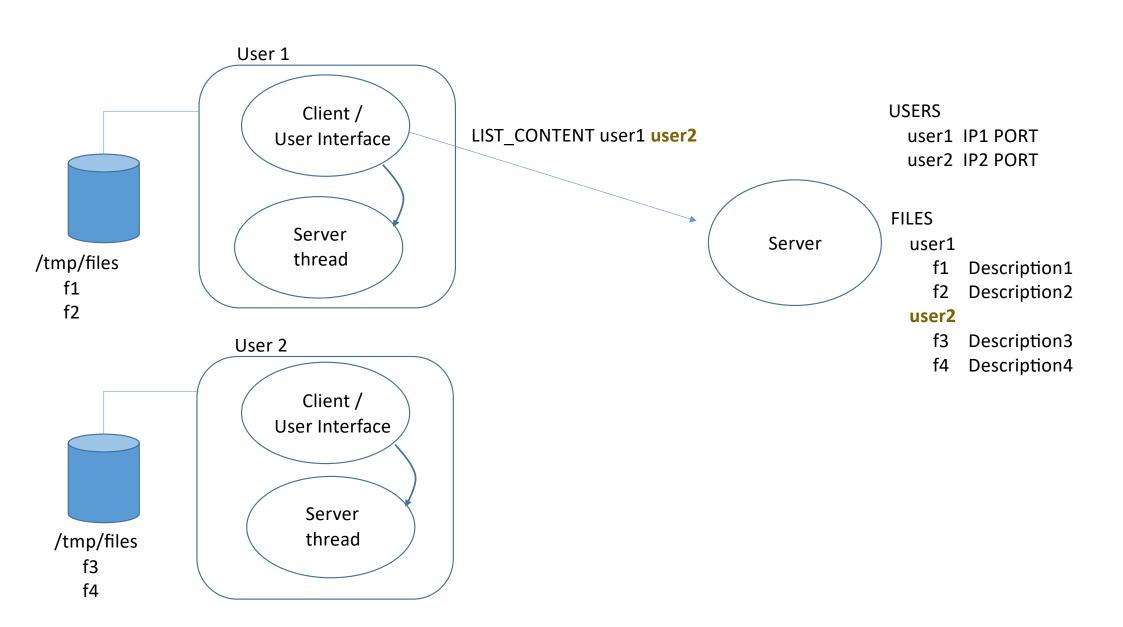


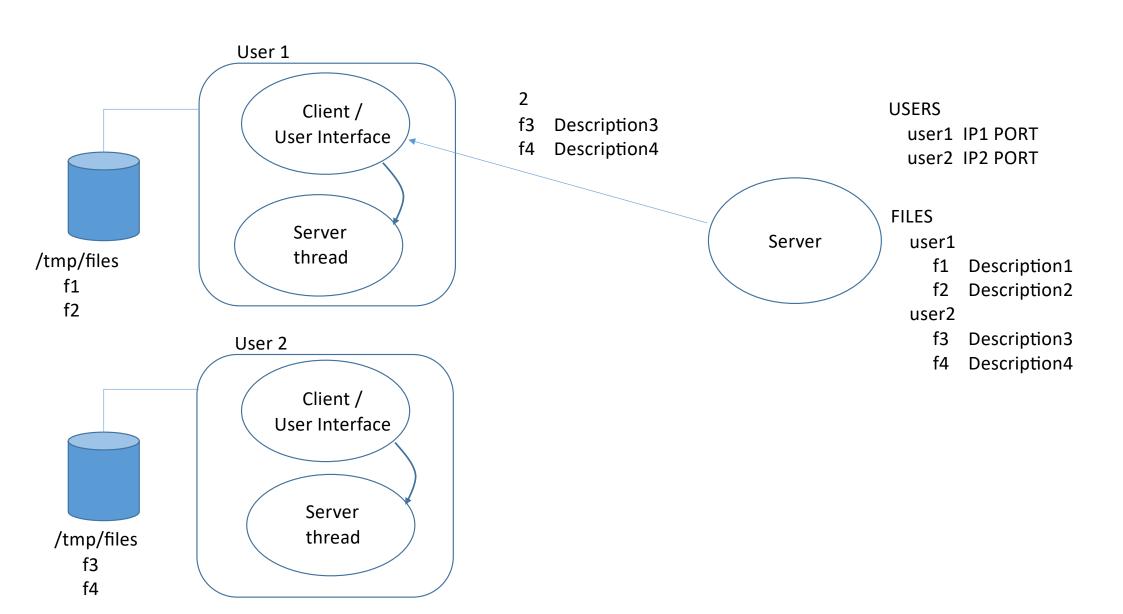


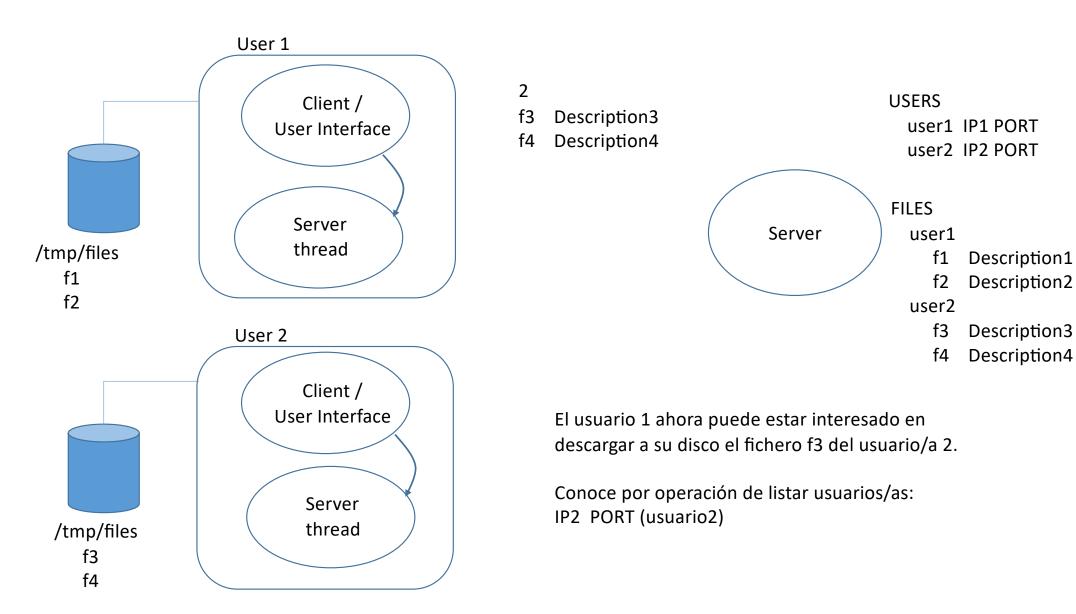


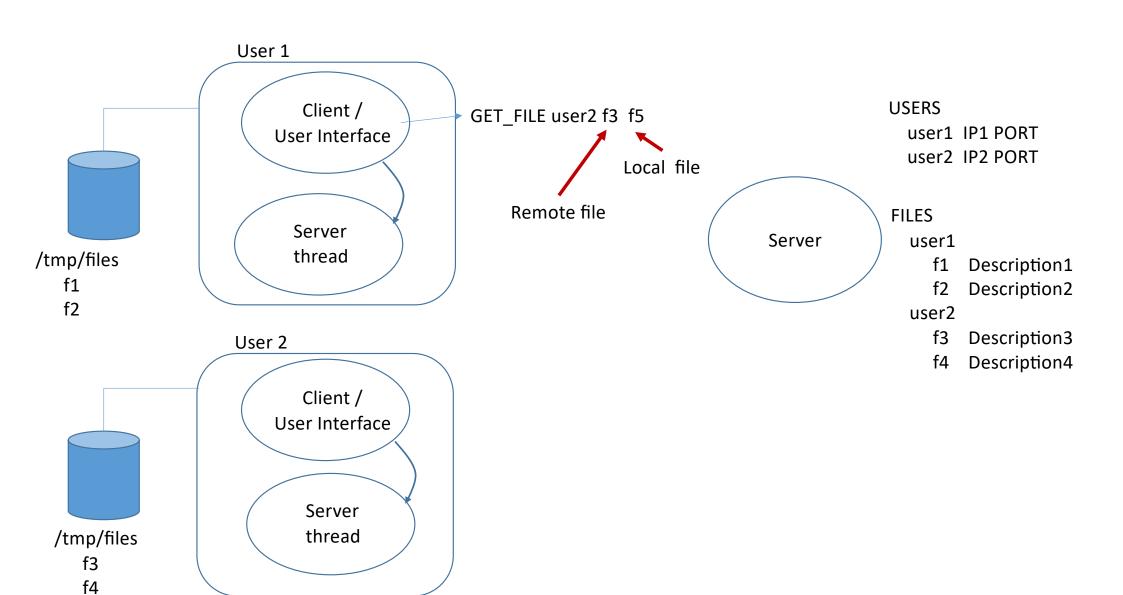


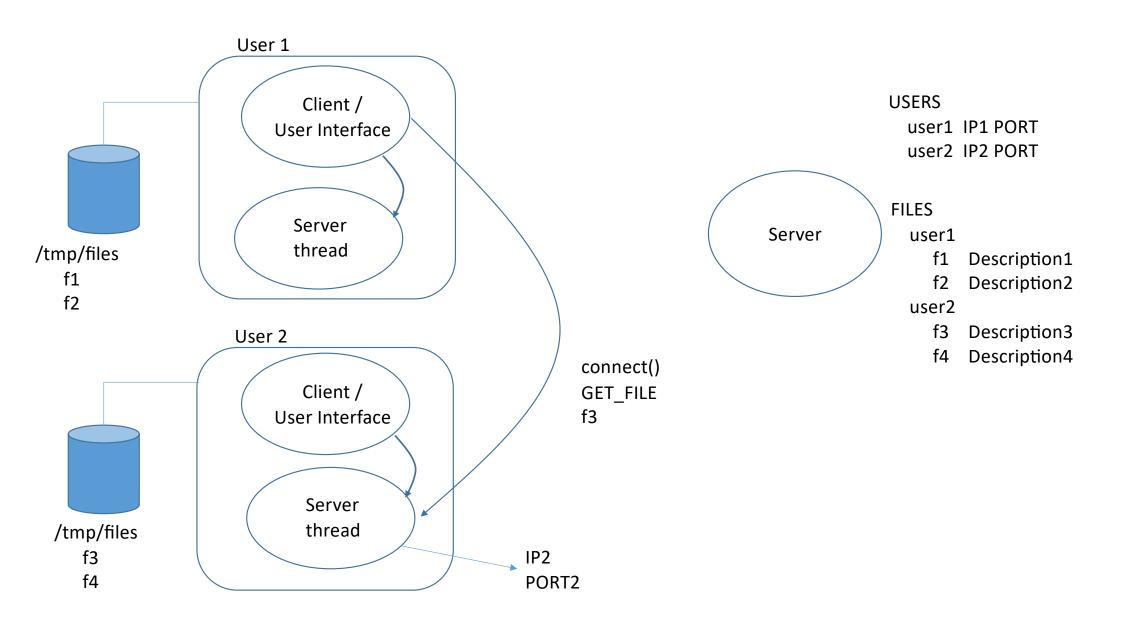


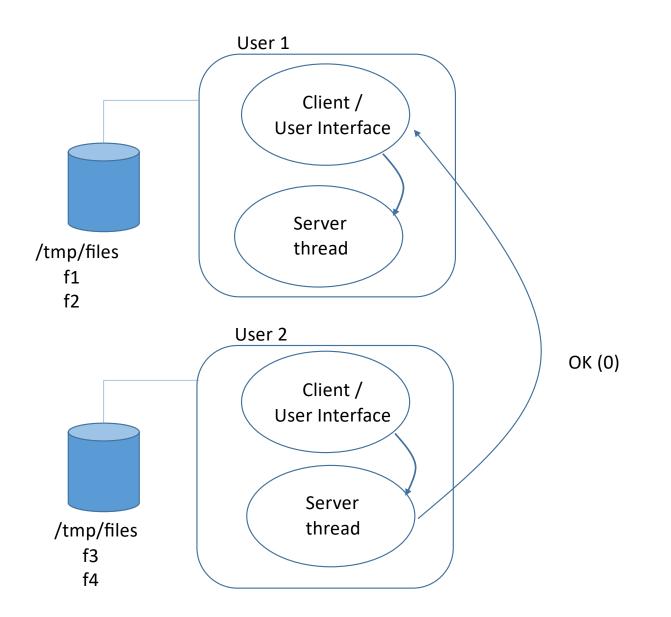


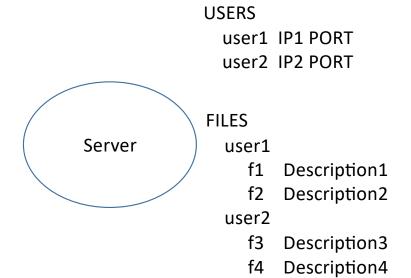


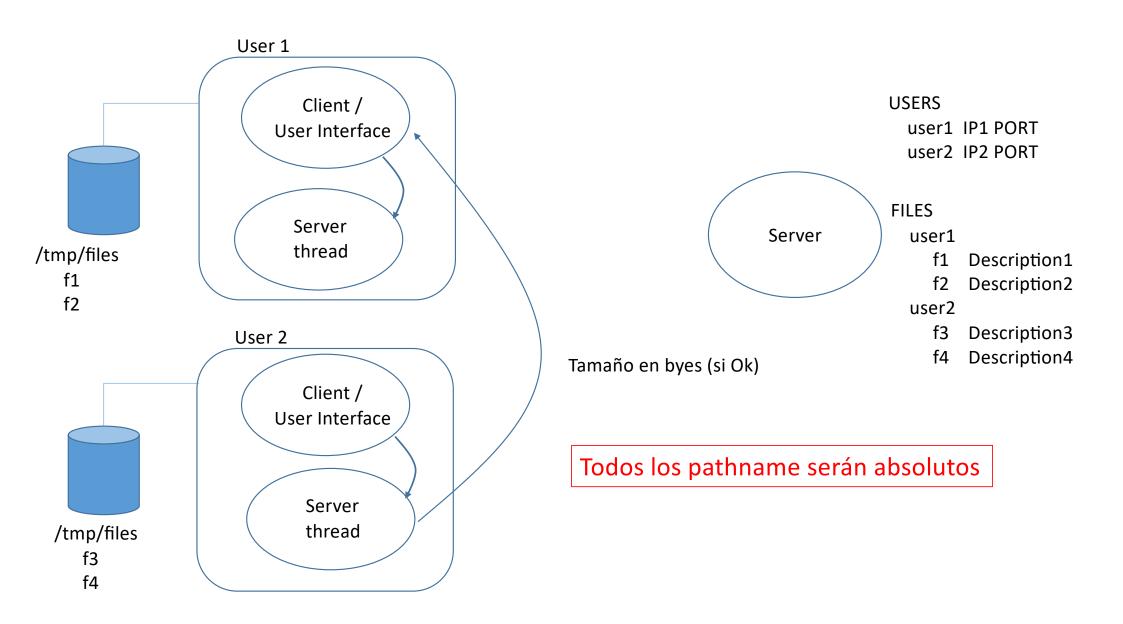


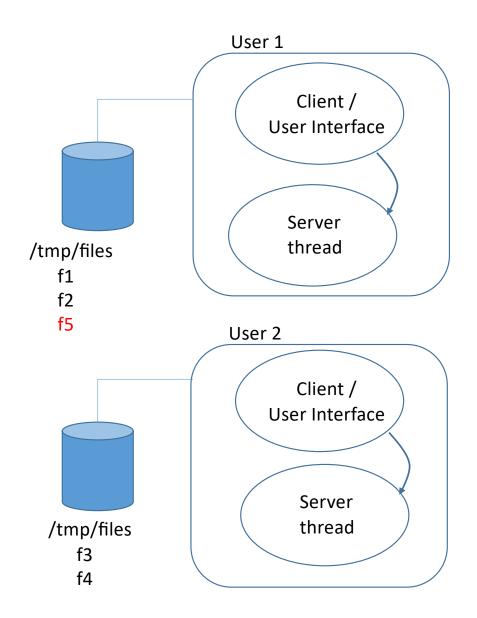


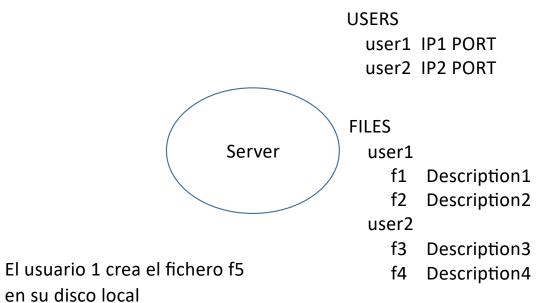


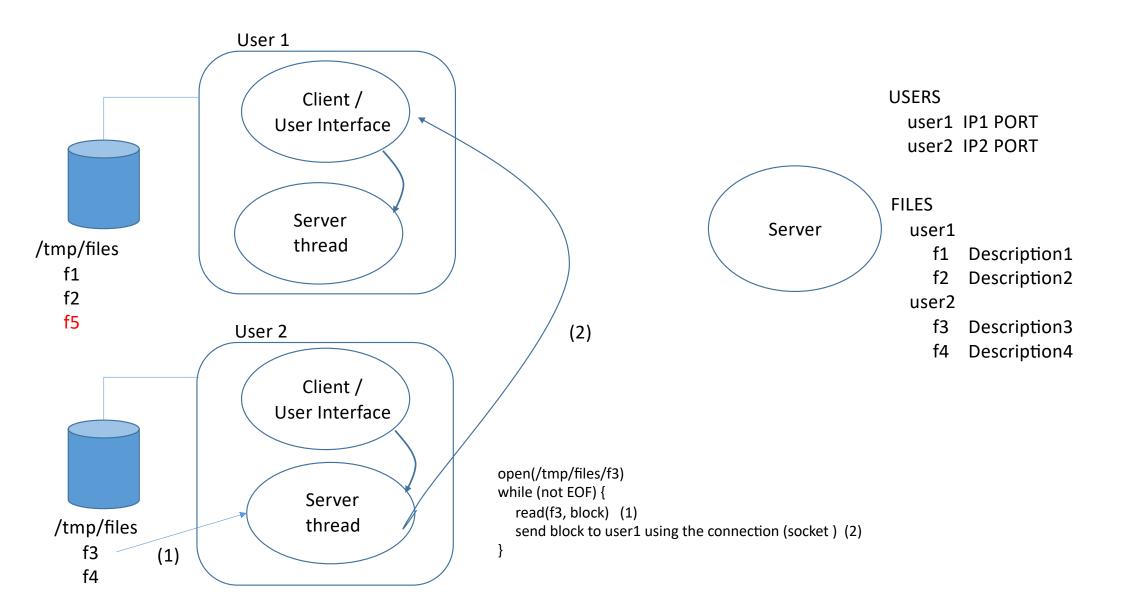


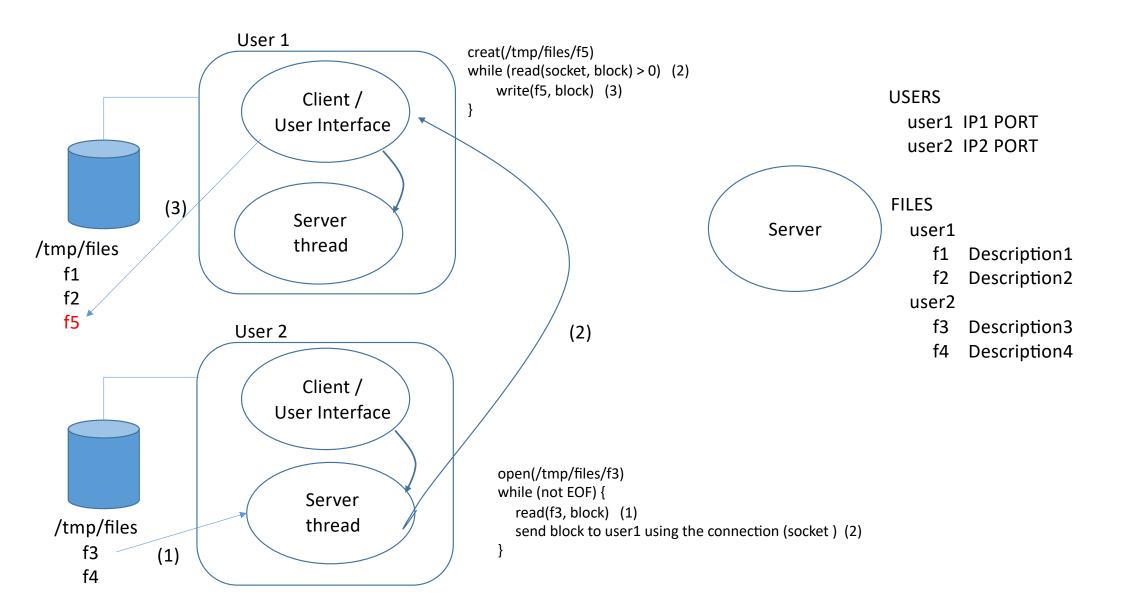


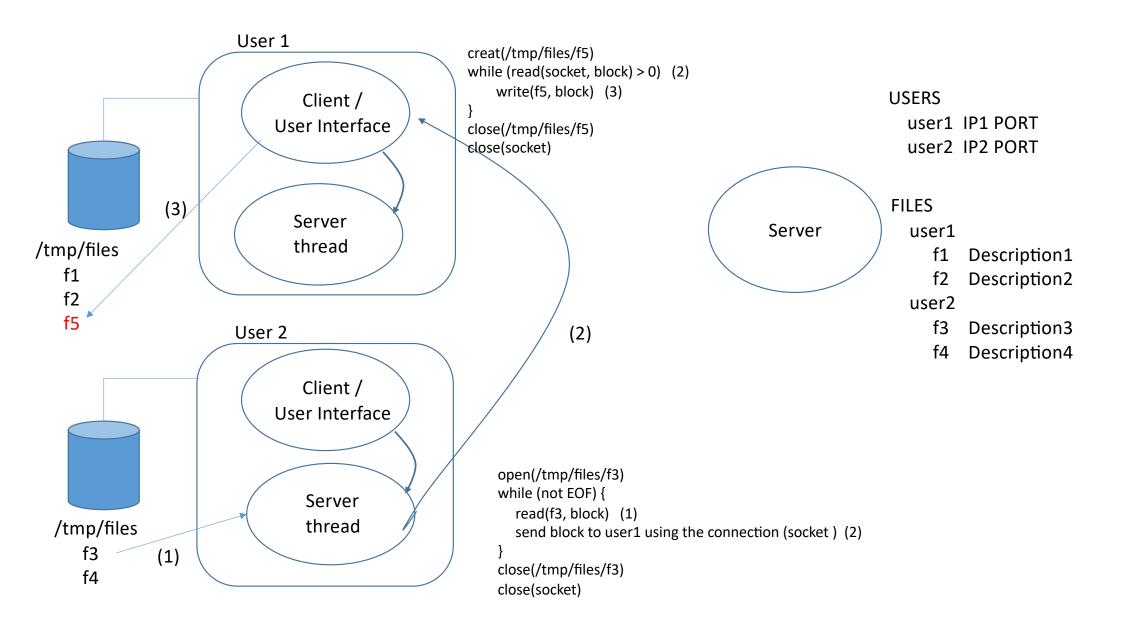


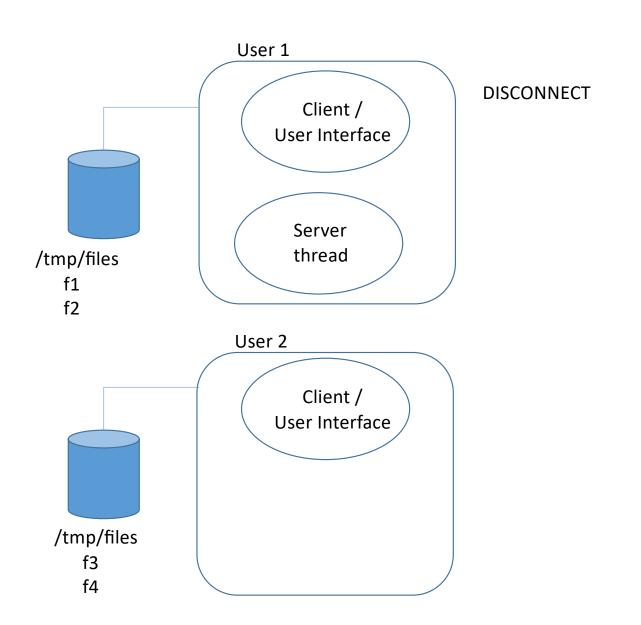


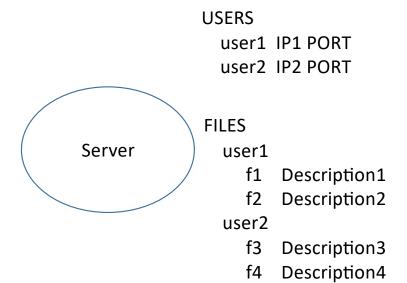


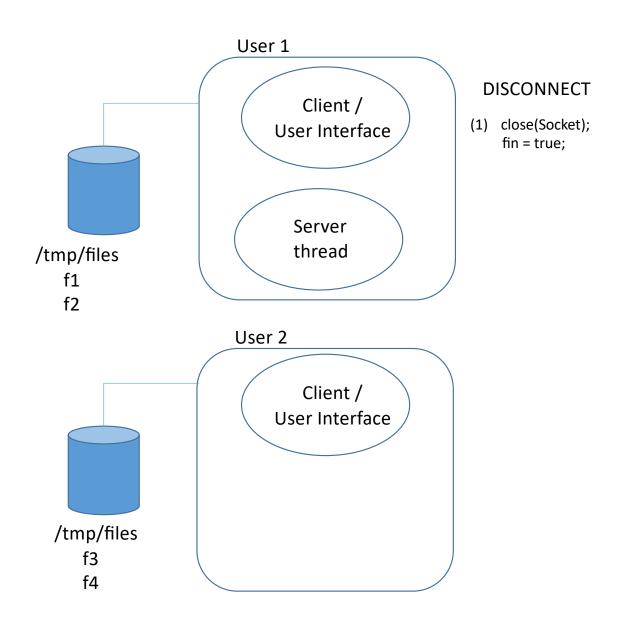


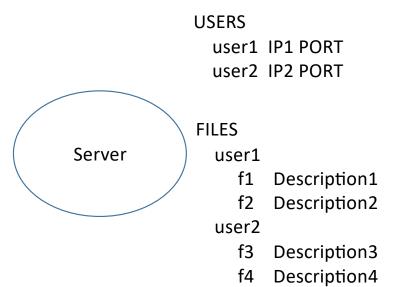


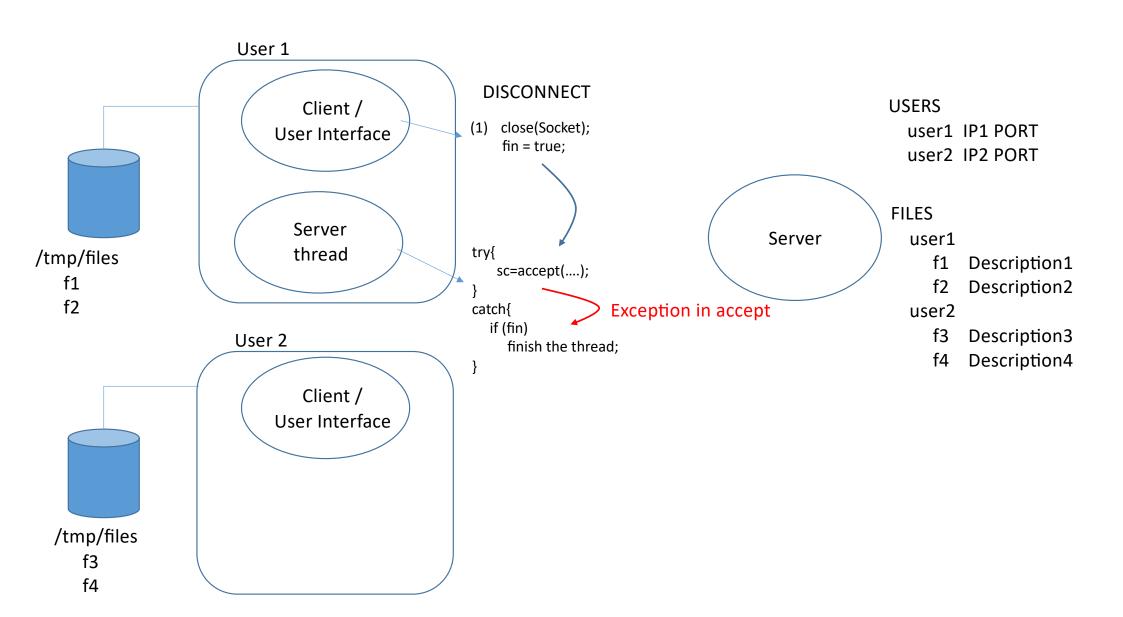












### Protocolo

- Todo el protocolo se basa en enviar cadenas de caracteres:
  - "REGISTER"
  - "PORT"
  - "CONNECT"
  - Etc.
- Todas las cadenas de caracteres finalizan con el código ASCII '\0'
- Cuando se envía la cadena "REGISTER" por la red se envía:
  - "REGISTER\0"
  - Se envían 9 bytes

## Envíos y recepciones de cadenas con sockets en C

- En el material de apoyo del laboratorio 3 se proporcionó la función:
  - int readLine(int fd, void \*buffer, size t n);
    - fd es el descriptor de socket (o fichero)
    - buffer: dirección del buffer donde se guarda la cadena
    - n: número máximo de bytes a leer
    - La llamada devuelve la longitud de la cadena leída.

#### • Ejemplo:

```
char buf[256];
readLine(sd, buf, 256);
```

## Envíos y recepciones de cadenas con sockets en C

- Para enviar una cadena de caracteres se utiliza sendMessage proporcionada en el material de apoyo de la práctica:
- Ejemplo: para enviar REGISTER

```
char buf[256];
strcpy(buf, "REGISTER");
sendMessage(sd, buf, strlen(buf)+1);
Se envía '\0'
```

# Envíos y recepciones de cadenas con sockets en Python

• Se describe en el material del tema 4

# Envíos y recepciones de cadenas con sockets en Python

• Para enviar una cadena en Python

```
message = "Cadena a enviar"
message = message + "\0"
connection.sendall(message.encode())
```

## Envíos y recepciones de cadenas con sockets en Python

Para recibir una cadena en Python

```
def readString(sock):
    a = ''
    while True:
        msg = sock.recv(1)
        if (msg == b'\0'):
             break;
        a += msg.decode()
    return(a)
```