Part 1 – UDP Pinger with No Delay and No Loss.

(1) Describe the operation of your UDP Pinger, for example how it works.

This project utilizes a UDP pinger, a tool designed to send a UDP packet to a target on an unallocated port and waits for a specific error answer. The most basic and correct way to retrieve data is targeting as many devices on the target network as we can. The Python Socket library has very straightforward functions in order to set up a socket, which acts as an endpoint in 2 way communication over a network: the socket() function returns a socket object whose methods implement the various socket system calls. So, basically:

UDP sender: Send the host name and system time as a message to a destination host designated by its IP address and port number. Repeat the transmission when enabled to do so.Read and display the returned messages, and indicate the IP address and port number of the sender. Also, will keep track of the RTT values of each ping and give a stats summary at the end, also indicating if there's packet loss.

UDP receiver: Listens for messages on a user-defined port. Echo any received messages back to the sender. Display all IP addresses known to the host.

(2) Explain how to specify the timeout value for a datagram socket. Provide an example.

After the Socket has already been made and the client attempts to send a message out to server then a timeout of the socket can be made with the following code line:

```
timeout = 1
clientSocket.settimeout(timeout)
```

We can see that if a response is not sent back in 1 second, then it will timeout.

(3) Explain how to run your code, i.e., command line and any applicable parameter(s)

So, in order to run my code, you must have python 3.9.7 installed. Then navigate to the directory containing the udppingserver_no_loss.py and BL1.py file. Type the following command:

```
python3 udppingserver_no_loss.py
```

Then open another terminal window, and navigate to the same directory. Then type the following command:

```
python3 BL1.py
```

a. Include run-time screen captures for a sequence consists of 10 pings

```
PROBLEMS ① OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

Drianlucero@Brians-MBP part1 % python3 BL1.py

Ping 0: host 127.0.0.1 replied: seq 0 Wed Oct 14 22:34:06:06 2021, RTT = 0.10 ms

Ping 1: host 127.0.0.1 replied: seq 1 Wed Oct 14 22:34:06:06 2021, RTT = 0.12 ms

Ping 2: host 127.0.0.1 replied: seq 2 Wed Oct 14 22:34:06:06 2021, RTT = 0.13 ms

Ping 3: host 127.0.0.1 replied: seq 3 Wed Oct 14 22:34:06:06 2021, RTT = 0.13 ms

Ping 4: host 127.0.0.1 replied: seq 4 Wed Oct 14 22:34:06:06 2021, RTT = 0.13 ms

Ping 5: host 127.0.0.1 replied: seq 5 Wed Oct 14 22:34:06:06 2021, RTT = 0.13 ms

Ping 5: host 127.0.0.1 replied: seq 5 Wed Oct 14 22:34:06:06 2021, RTT = 0.05 ms

Ping 7: host 127.0.0.1 replied: seq 6 Wed Oct 14 22:34:06:06 2021, RTT = 0.05 ms

Ping 9: host 127.0.0.1 replied: seq 7 Wed Oct 14 22:34:06:06 2021, RTT = 0.05 ms

Ping 9: host 127.0.0.1 replied: seq 9 Wed Oct 14 22:34:06:06 2021, RTT = 0.05 ms

Ping 9: host 127.0.0.1 replied: seq 9 Wed Oct 14 22:34:06:06 2021, RTT = 0.05 ms

Ping 9: host 127.0.0.1 replied: seq 9 Wed Oct 14 22:34:06:06 2021, RTT = 0.05 ms

Ping 9: host 127.0.0.1 replied: seq 9 Wed Oct 14 22:34:06:06 2021, RTT = 0.05 ms

Ping 9: host 127.0.0.1 replied: seq 9 Wed Oct 14 22:34:06:06 2021, RTT = 0.05 ms

Ping 9: host 127.0.0.1 replied: seq 9 Wed Oct 14 22:34:06:06 2021, RTT = 0.05 ms

Ping 9: host 127.0.0.1 replied: seq 9 Wed Oct 14 22:34:06:06 2021, RTT = 0.05 ms

Ping 9: host 127.0.0.1 replied: seq 9 Wed Oct 14 22:34:06:06 2021, RTT = 0.05 ms

Ping 9: host 127.0.0.1 replied: seq 9 Wed Oct 14 22:34:06:06 2021, RTT = 0.05 ms

Ping 9: host 127.0.0.1 replied: seq 9 Wed Oct 14 22:34:06:06 2021, RTT = 0.05 ms

Ping 9: host 127.0.0.1 replied: seq 9 Wed Oct 14 22:34:06:06 2021, RTT = 0.05 ms
```

(4) IncludeyourPythoncodelisting:

a. Include as text the listing of your Python code.

```
# Brian Lucero
## CPSC 471 Computer Communications
## Project2 - Part 1
## clientcode.py
import socket
from time import *
import sys
####### socket variables
host = 'localhost' # set to server ip or hostname
port = 1<u>200</u>0
serverAddress = (host, port)
####### ping variables
number_of_pings = 10
timeout = 1 # 1 second = max amount of time to make client wait, any longer and it times out
sleep_time = 0
####### message size
message_bytes = 256
#byteTracker = bytearray([1] * message_bytes)
```

```
####### ping stats variables
min_ping = 999999
max_ping = 0
ping_count = 0
ping_received = 0
avg_ping = 0
####### RTT variables
minRTT = 0
maxRTT = 0
avgRTT = 0
####### send out msg to server
clientSocket = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_DGRAM)
####### set timeout limit (1 sec)
clientSocket.settimeout(timeout)
###### stats summary
def summary():
  ####### get end time of ping loop when summary function is called (after 10 pings OR num of pings after timeout)
  ####### subtract start time before ping loop from the end time after ping
  # total_time = (time.time() - time_start) * 1000
  ####### calculate stats
  packet_loss = (ping_count - ping_received) / ping_count * 100
  avgRTT = avg_ping / ping_count
  minRTT = min_ping
  maxRTT = max_ping
  ####### print out summary stats
  print("Min RTT = " + str('%.2f'%minRTT))
   print("Max RTT = " + str('%.2f'%maxRTT))
  print("Avg RTT = " + str('%.2f'%avgRTT))
  print("Packet Lost = " + str('%0.2f%%'%packet_loss))
  sys.exit()
###### get time before the seq of pings starts
time_start = time()
###### ping Loop
for seq in range(number_of_pings):
  ####### set the message
  t = strftime("%H:%M:%S:%S", localtime())
  dt = "Wed Oct 14 " + t + " 2021"
  message = "seq " + str(seq) + " " + str(dt)# + str(byteTracker)
  ####### try to send & receive a message in <= 1 second
  try:
      ###### send message to server
      clientSocket.sendto(message.encode('utf-8'), serverAddress)
      ###### get start time
```

```
start = time()
      ###### record response from server and address
      response, address = clientSocket.recvfrom(1024)
      ###### get end time
      end = time()
      ###### calculate stats
      ping = (end - start) * 1000
      if ping < min_ping: min_ping = ping</pre>
      if ping > max_ping: max_ping = ping
      ###### update ping counter & stats variables
      ping_count += 1
      ping_received += 1
      avg_ping += ping
      time_delay = ping - min_ping # keeps track of the jitter
      ###### remove byte tracker from response
      # bt = len(str(byteTracker))
      # r = response[:-bt]
      a = str(address)[2:]
      sa = a[:-9]
      b = str(response)[2:]
      res = b[:-1]
      ###### print out response
      print("Ping" + str(seq) + ":" + " host " + sa + " replied: " + res + ", RTT = " + str('%.2f'%ping) + " ms")
      # time.sleep(sleep_time) # can be adjusted to see the pings come in more slowly
  ###### if socket timesout, no stats will be calculated and ping is not lossless
  except socket.timeout as e:
      ###### time out message to inform client
      print('udp_seq=%d REQUEST TIMED OUT' % (seq))
###### display stats
summary()
```

Part 2: UDP Pinger with Delays

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Our experiment so far has been on a local host running both server and client programs, and therefore we saw zero delays. In this portion of the project, you are asked to modify the server code to simulate random RTT delays ranging from 10ms to 40ms.

Hint: Create a variable which holds a randomized integer to determine the delay amount.

What to Hand in

PDF file report

Create a section called **Part 2 – UDP Pinger with Delays**. Include the followings:

1. (1) Describe the operation of your UDP Ping Server and explain how it simulates 10ms to 40ms RTT delays.

So basically, all I did was add the delay variable into the server file, which generates a random number between 10 and 40. Then I converted the number to fit the milliseconds unit format. Made the program wait the amount of milliseconds before sending back a response back to the client. Just like shown below:

```
####### simulate random rtt delay

delay = random.randint(10, 40)

ms = delay / 1000

time.sleep(ms)
```

2. (2) Explain how to run your code, i.e., command line and any applicable parameter(s)

So, in order to run my code, you must have python 3.9.7 installed. Then navigate to the directory containing the BL2.py and BL1.py file (original client file from part 1). Type the following command:

```
python3 BL2.py
```

Then open another terminal window, and navigate to the same directory. Then, to run the client program again, type the following command:

```
python3 BL1.py
```

a. Include run-time screen captures for a sequence consists of 10 pings

```
brianlucero@Brians-MBP part2 % python3 BL1.py
Ping 0: host 127.0.0.1 replied: seq 0 Wed Oct 14 23:18:37:37 2021, RTT = 36.25 ms
Ping 1: host 127.0.0.1 replied: seq 1 Wed Oct 14 23:18:37:37 2021, RTT = 12.82 ms
Ping 2: host 127.0.0.1 replied: seq 2 Wed Oct 14 23:18:37:37 2021, RTT = 15.39 ms
Ping 3: host 127.0.0.1 replied: seq 3 Wed Oct 14 23:18:37:37 2021, RTT = 36.22 ms
Ping 4: host 127.0.0.1 replied: seq 4 Wed Oct 14 23:18:37:37 2021, RTT = 30.21 ms
Ping 5: host 127.0.0.1 replied: seq 5 Wed Oct 14 23:18:37:37 2021, RTT = 36.93 ms
Ping 6: host 127.0.0.1 replied: seq 6 Wed Oct 14 23:18:37:37 2021, RTT = 36.93 ms
Ping 7: host 127.0.0.1 replied: seq 7 Wed Oct 14 23:18:37:37 2021, RTT = 34.30 ms
Ping 8: host 127.0.0.1 replied: seq 7 Wed Oct 14 23:18:37:37 2021, RTT = 34.30 ms
Ping 9: host 127.0.0.1 replied: seq 8 Wed Oct 14 23:18:37:37 2021, RTT = 18.12 ms
Ping 9: host 127.0.0.1 replied: seq 9 Wed Oct 14 23:18:37:37 2021, RTT = 21.52 ms
Min RTT = 12.82
Max RTT = 43.12
Avg RTT = 28.49
Packet Lost = 0.00%
brianlucero@Brians-MBP part2 % 

Ln 17, Col 23
```

(3) Include your Python code listing of your UDP Ping Server with 10ms to 40ms RTT delays: a. Include as text the listing of your Python code.

```
# udppingserver_no_loss.py
from socket import *
```

```
import random
import time
# Create a UDP socket
serverSocket = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM)
# Assign IP address and port number to socket
serverSocket.bind(('', 12001))
while True:
  # Receive the client packet along with the address it is coming from
  message, address = serverSocket.recvfrom(1024)
   if message != "":
       ###### simulate random rtt delay
      delay = random.randint(10, 40)
      ms = delay / 1000
      time.sleep(ms)
   # The server responds
   serverSocket.sendto(message, address)
```

Part 3: UDP Pinger with Delays and Packet Losses

- (1) Describe the operation of your UDP Ping Server and explain how it simulates delays between 10ms and 40ms, with 20% packet losses.
- (2) Explain how to run your code, i.e., command line and any applicable parameter(s)
- a. Include run-time screen captures for a sequence consists of 100 pings

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```
Drianlucero@Files-40P part3 % python3 BLL.py

Ping 9: host 027.4 m.1. splited seq 6 Med Oct 14 23:50:50:50 201, RTT = 36.78 ms

Ping 3: host 127.4 m.1. splited: seq 1 Med Oct 14 23:50:50:50:50 201, RTT = 0.65 ms

Ping 3: host 127.4 m.1. replied: seq 1 Med Oct 14 23:50:50:50:20 201, RTT = 0.65 ms

Ping 3: host 127.4 m.1. replied: seq 2 Med Oct 14 23:50:50:50:20 201, RTT = 2.62.1 ms

Ping 6: host 127.4 m.1. replied: seq 2 Med Oct 14 23:50:50:50:201, RTT = 23.62 ms

Ping 7: host 127.4 m.1. replied: seq 5 Med Oct 14 23:50:50:51:51 2021, RTT = 23.62 ms

Ping 8: host 127.4 m.1. replied: seq 5 Med Oct 14 23:50:51:51 2021, RTT = 23.62 ms

Ping 9: host 127.4 m.1. replied: seq 6 Med Oct 14 23:50:51:51 2021, RTT = 24.62 ms

Ping 11: host 127.4 m.1. replied: seq 6 Med Oct 14 23:50:51:51 2021, RTT = 24.65 ms

Ping 12: host 127.4 m.1. replied: seq 6 Med Oct 14 23:50:51:52 2021, RTT = 20.65 ms

Ping 13: host 127.4 m.1. replied: seq 6 Med Oct 14 23:50:51:52 2021, RTT = 20.65 ms

Ping 13: host 127.4 m.1. replied: seq 6 Med Oct 14 23:50:51:52 2021, RTT = 20.65 ms

Ping 13: host 127.4 m.1. replied: seq 1 Med Oct 14 23:50:51:52 2021, RTT = 20.65 ms

Ping 13: host 127.4 m.1. replied: seq 1 Med Oct 14 23:50:51:52 2021, RTT = 20.65 ms

Ping 13: host 127.4 m.1. replied: seq 1 Med Oct 14 23:50:51:52 2021, RTT = 20.65 ms

Ping 13: host 127.4 m.1. replied: seq 1 Med Oct 14 23:50:51:52 2021, RTT = 20.75 ms

Ping 13: host 127.4 m.1. replied: seq 1 Med Oct 14 23:50:51:52 2021, RTT = 20.75 ms

Ping 13: host 127.4 m.1. replied: seq 1 Med Oct 14 23:50:51:52 2021, RTT = 20.75 ms

Ping 13: host 127.4 m.1. replied: seq 1 Med Oct 14 23:50:51:53 2021, RTT = 20.75 ms

Ping 13: host 127.4 m.1. replied: seq 1 Med Oct 14 23:50:51:53 2021, RTT = 20.75 ms

Ping 23: host 127.4 m.1. replied: seq 1 Med Oct 14 23:50:51:53 2021, RTT = 20.75 ms

Ping 23: host 127.4 m.1. replied: seq 1 Med Oct 14 23:50:51:53 2021, RTT = 20.75 ms

Ping 22: host 127.4 m.1. replied: seq 1 Med Oct 14 23:50:51:53 2021, RTT = 20.75 ms

Ping 22: host 127.4 m.1. replied: seq 2 Med Oct
```

```
Ping 51: bost 127.0.0.1 replical: see 48 Med 50: 14 23:50:85:55 2021, RTT = 16:05 ms

Ping 52: bost 127.0.0.1 replical: see 47 Med 60: 14 23:50:85:55:50 2021, RTT = 17:54 ms

Ping 53: bost 127.0.0.1 replical: see 47 Med 60: 14 23:50:85:55:50 2021, RTT = 13:79 ms

Ping 54: bost 127.0.0.1 replical: see 48 Med 60: 14 23:50:85:55:50 2021, RTT = 13:79 ms

Ping 54: bost 127.0.0.1 replical: see 48 Med 60: 14 23:50:85:55:50 2021, RTT = 33.70 ms

Ping 55: bost 127.0.0.1 replical: see 58 Med 60: 14 23:50:10:80:80 2021, RTT = 30.22 ms

Ping 55: bost 127.0.0.1 replical: see 53 Med 60: 14 23:50:10:80:80 2021, RTT = 30.22 ms

Ping 55: bost 127.0.0.1 replical: see 53 Med 60: 14 23:50:10:80:80 2021, RTT = 30.22 ms

Ping 55: bost 127.0.0.1 replical: see 53 Med 60: 14 23:50:10:80:80 2021, RTT = 30.24 ms

Ping 57: bost 127.0.0.1 replical: see 53 Med 60: 14 23:50:10:80:80 2021, RTT = 30.42 ms

Ping 56: bost 127.0.0.1 replical: see 54 Med 60: 14 23:50:10:80:80 2021, RTT = 23.44 ms

Ping 66: bost 127.0.0.1 replical: see 54 Med 60: 14 23:50:10:80:80 2021, RTT = 3.53 ms

Ping 66: bost 127.0.0.0.1 replical: see 57 Med 60: 14 23:50:10:80:80 2021, RTT = 3.53 ms

Ping 66: bost 127.0.0.0.1 replical: see 57 Med 60: 14 23:50:10:80:80 2021, RTT = 3.53 ms

Ping 66: bost 127.0.0.0.1 replical: see 59 Med 60: 14 23:50:10:80:80 2021, RTT = 3.53 ms

Ping 66: bost 127.0.0.0.1 replical: see 50 Med 60: 14 23:50:10:80:80 2021, RTT = 3.53 ms

Ping 67: bost 127.0.0.0.1 replical: see 60 Med 60: 14 23:50:10:80:80 2021, RTT = 3.50 ms

Ping 67: bost 127.0.0.0.1 replical: see 60 Med 60: 14 23:50:10:80:20 2021, RTT = 3.50 ms

Ping 70: bost 127.0.0.0.1 replical: see 60 Med 60: 14 23:50:10:80:20 2021, RTT = 3.50 ms

Ping 70: bost 127.0.0.0.1 replical: see 60 Med 60: 14 23:50:10:20:20 2021, RTT = 3.50 ms

Ping 70: bost 127.0.0.0.1 replical: see 60 Med 60: 14 23:50:10:20:20 2021, RTT = 3.50 ms

Ping 70: bost 127.0.0.0.1 replical: see 60 Med 60: 14 23:50:10:20:20 2021, RTT = 3.50 ms

Ping 70: bost 127.0.0.0.1 replical: see 60 Med 60: 14 23:50:10:20:20 2021, RTT =
```

- (3) Include your Python code listing of your UDP Ping Server with delays between 10ms and 40ms, and 20% packet losses:
- a. Include as text the listing of your Python code.

```
# udppingserver_no_loss.py

from socket import *

import random

import time

# Create a UDP socket

serverSocket = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM)

# Assign IP address and port number to socket

serverSocket.bind(('', 12002))

while True:
```

```
# Receive the client packet along with the address it is coming from
message, address = serverSocket.recvfrom(1024)
if message != "":
    ###### simulate random rtt delay
    delay = random.randint(10, 40)
    ###### 20% of (40-10) = 6
    if delay >= 34:
       ms = 1
    else:
       ms = delay / 1000
    time.sleep(ms)
# The server responds
serverSocket.sendto(message, address)
```

Part 4: HeartBeat Monitor Using Python

Another similar application to the UDP Ping would be the UDP Heartbeat. The Heartbeat can be used to check if an application is up and running on the client side and to report one-way packet loss. The client continuously sends a message acting as a heartbeat in the UDP packet to the server, which is monitoring

Brian Lucero

the heartbeat (i.e., the UDP packets) of the client. Upon receiving the packets, the server calculates the time difference. If the heartbeat packets are missing for some specified time interval, the server can assume that the client application has stopped working.

Implement the UDP Heartbeat (both client and server). You are asked to create both the server and client programs.

Use the following file naming convention:

- xx4c.py for client
- xx4s.py for server

where xx = initials (the two characters representing the first character of your first and last name).

The client program sends a ping message to the server using UDP every 5 seconds.

The server program monitors if a ping is received from the client. If the ping from the client was absent for more than 10 seconds, it prints the message "No pulse after 10 seconds. Server quits".