

NETWORK PROGRAMMING

IT432 - NETWORK PROGRAMMING

DR. ALI HUSSEIN AHMED

ALI.HUSSEIN@AUN.EDU.EG

IT DEPT - OFFICE NO. 312

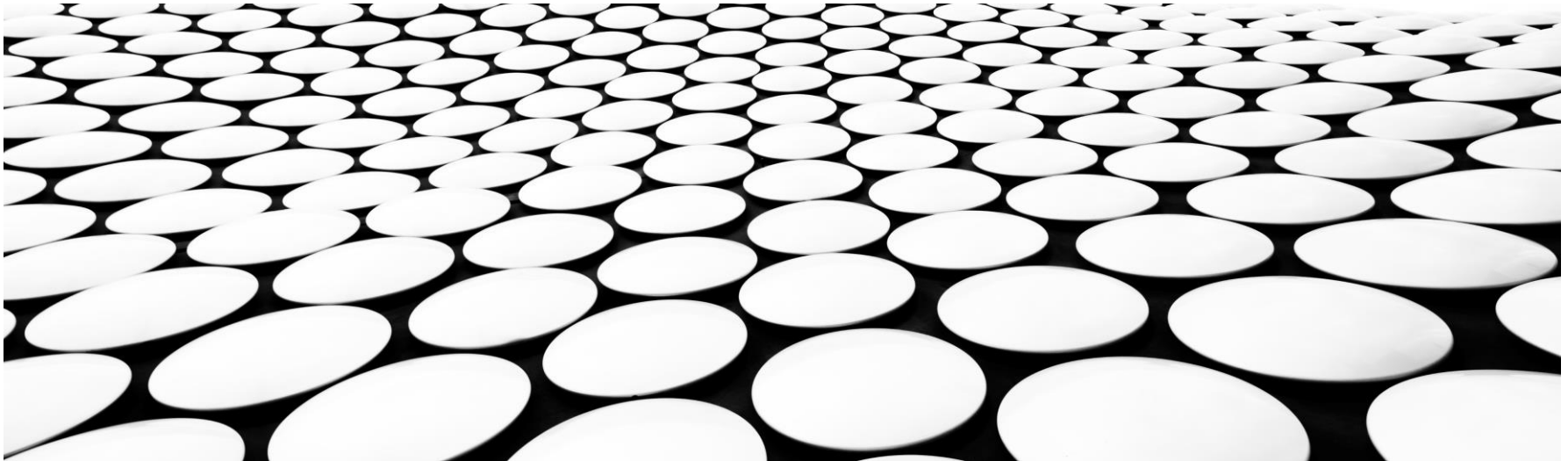
2022



كلية معتمدة من الهيئة القومية
لضمان الجودة والاعتماد

LECTURE 5

ASYNCHRONOUS SOCKETS



THE BLOCKING SOCKET MODE

- Sockets in blocking mode will wait forever to complete their functions, **holding** up other functions within the application program until they complete.
- Many programs can work quite efficiently in this mode, but for applications that work in the **Windows programming environment, this can be a problem.**
- **Asynchronous** Socket methods allow a network program to continue rather than waiting for a network operation to be performed.
- Guess which is best?

- Just as events can trigger delegates, .NET also provides a way for methods to trigger delegates.
- A **delegate** defines the method to be called once an event occurred.


```
checkit.Click += new EventHandler(ButtonOnClick);
```

- When the customer clicks the button, the program control moves to the ButtonOnClick() method:

```
void ButtonOnClick(object obj, EventArgs ea)
{
    results.Items.Add(data.Text);
    data.Clear();
}
```

ASYNC CALLBACK CLASS

- The .NET AsyncCallback class allows methods to start an **asynchronous function** and supply a delegate method to call when the asynchronous function completes.
- The Socket class utilizes the method defined in the AsyncCallback to allow network functions to operate asynchronously in background processing.
- It signals the OS when the network functions have completed and passes program control to the AsyncCallback method to finish the network function.

- 
- The Socket asynchronous methods split common network programming functions into two pieces:
 - A **Begin** method that starts the network function and registers the AsyncCallback method
 - An **End** method that completes the function when the AsyncCallback method is called

.NET ASYNCHRONOUS SOCKET METHODS

Requests Started By...	Description of Request	Requests Ended BY...
BeginAccept()	To accept an incoming connection	EndAccept()
BeginConnect()	To connect to a remote host	EndConnect()
BeginReceive()	To retrieve data from a socket	EndReceive()
BeginReceiveFrom()	To retrieve data from a specific remote host	EndReceiveFrom()
BeginSend()	To send data from a socket	EndSend()
BeginSendTo()	To send data to a specific remote host	EndSendTo()

THE BEGINACCEPT() AND ENDACCEPT() METHODS

```
Socket sock = new Socket(AddressFamily.InterNetwork, SocketType.Stream,
ProtocolType.Tcp);
IPEndPoint iep = new IPEndPoint(IPAddress.Any, 9050);
sock.Bind(iep);
sock.Listen(5);
sock.BeginAccept(new AsyncCallback(CallAccept), sock);

private static void CallAccept(IAsyncResult iar)
{
    Socket server = (Socket)iar.AsyncState;
    Socket client = server.EndAccept(iar);
}
```


THE BEGINCONNECT() AND ENDCONNECT() METHODS

```
Socket newsock = new Socket(AddressFamily.InterNetwork, SocketType.Stream,
ProtocolType.Tcp);
IPEndPoint iep = new IPEndPoint(IPAddress.Parse("127.0.0.1"), 9050);
newsock.BeginConnect(iep, new AsyncCallback(Connected), newsock);
```

```
public static void Connected(IAsyncResult iar)
{
    Socket sock = (Socket)iar.AsyncState;
    try
    {
        sock.EndConnect(iar);
    }
    catch (SocketException)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Unable to connect to host");
    }
}
```

SENDING AND RECEIVING DATA

```
sock.BeginSend(data, 0, data.Length, SocketFlags.None,  
    new AsyncCallback(SendData), sock);
```

```
private static void SendData(IAsyncResult iar)  
{  
    Socket server = (Socket)iar.AsyncState;  
    int sent = server.EndSend(iar);  
}
```



OTHER ASYNCH CALLS

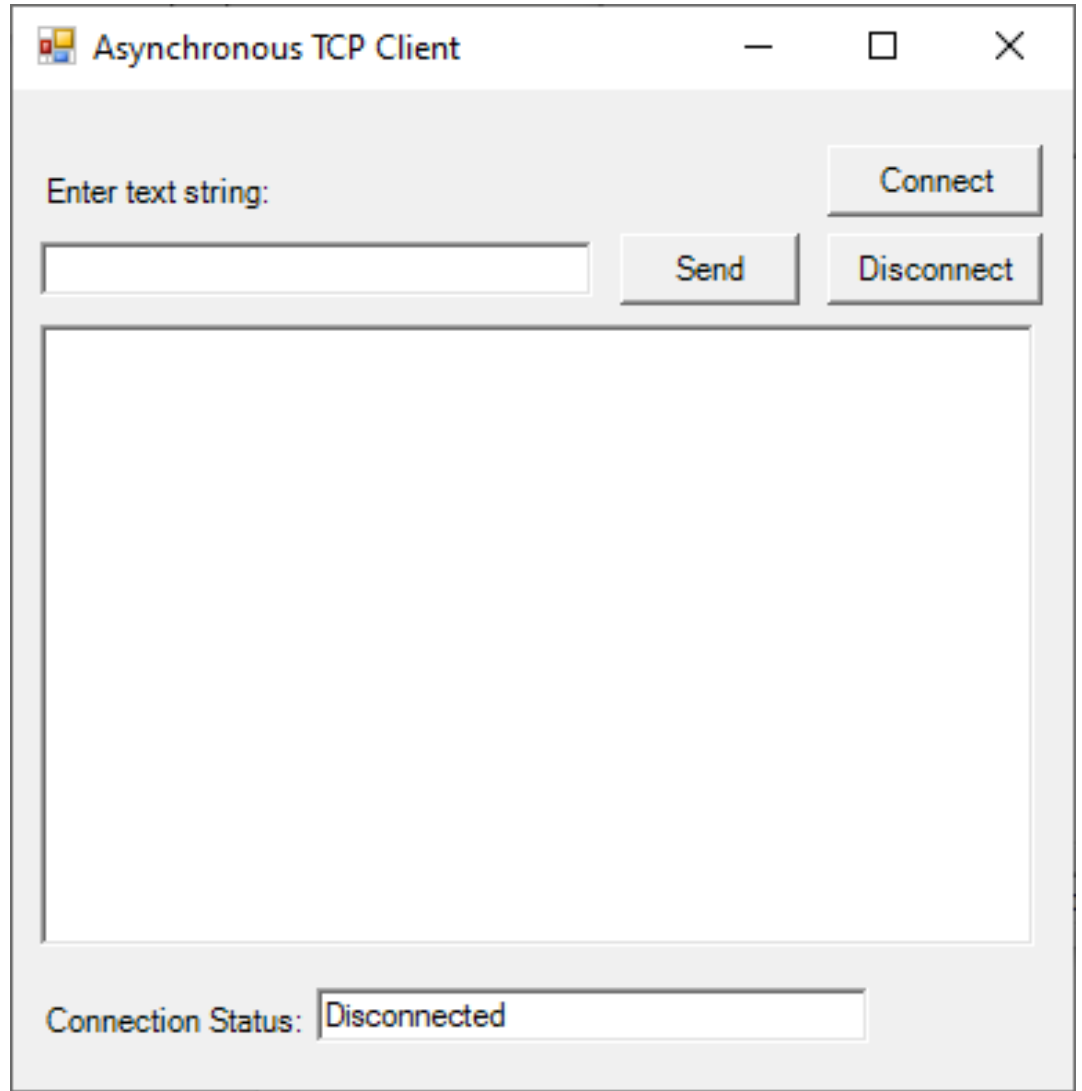
- **The BeginSendTo() and EndSendTo() Methods**
- **The BeginReceive() and EndReceive() Methods**
- **The BeginReceiveFrom() and EndReceiveFrom() Methods**



EXAMPLE

- In the next few slides, we will create a windows application for both client and server.
- We will notice that our GUI did not freeze during the blocking socket calls.

THE CLIENT PROGRAM



The screenshot shows a Windows-style application window titled "Asynchronous TCP Client". The window has a standard title bar with minimize, maximize, and close buttons. The main interface includes a label "Enter text string:" followed by a text input field. To the right of the input field are three buttons: "Connect", "Send", and "Disconnect". Below these controls is a large, empty rectangular area, likely for displaying received data or logs. At the bottom of the window, there is a label "Connection Status:" followed by a text field that currently displays the word "Disconnected".

Asynchronous TCP Client

Enter text string:

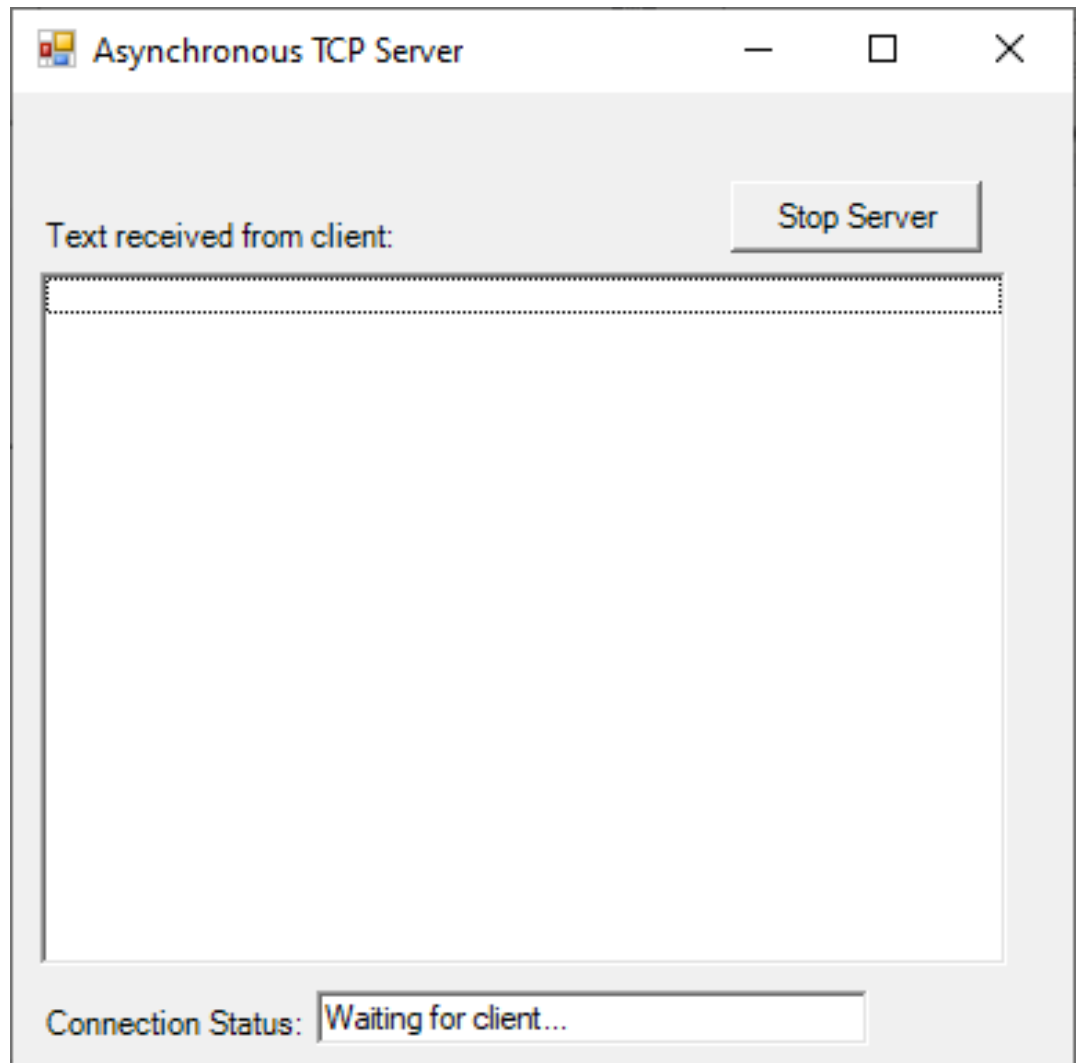
Connect

Send

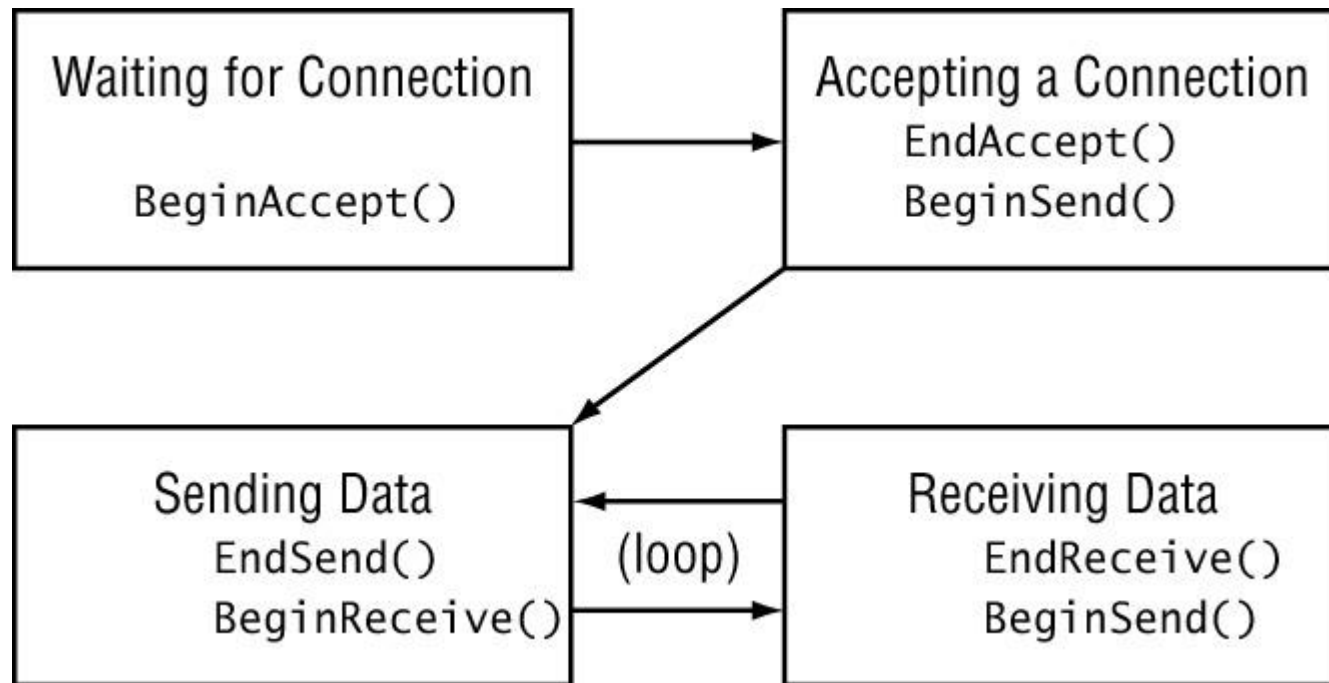
Disconnect

Connection Status: Disconnected

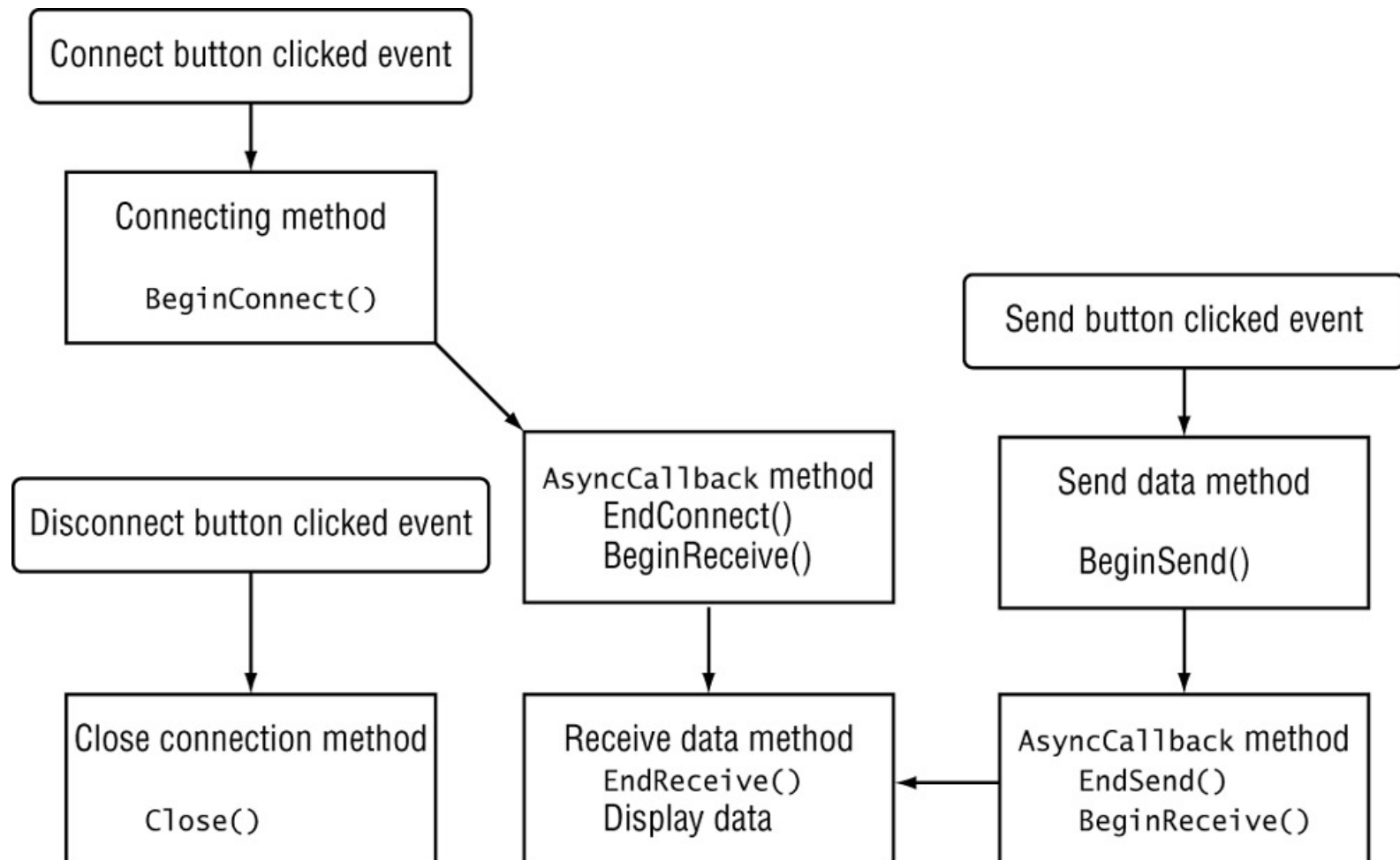
THE SERVER PROGRAM



THE SERVER LOOP



THE CLIENT





THE SOURCE CODE

- [Client.cs](#)
- [Server.cs](#)



NEXT TOPIC

- Multithreaded server