

Faculty of Engineering & Technology Electrical & Computer Engineering Department

ENCS3320 - Computer Networks

Project #1 Report

Socket Programming

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Section: 2

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Part 1:

1.1: Definitions

Ping

Is a tool used to determine a host's reachability on an Internet Protocol (IP) network and estimate the round-trip time for messages delivered from the originating host to a destination computer.

Tracert

A tool for determining the path packets traverse via an IP network from the host machine to the destination device.

Name Server Lookup (Nslookup)

Is a command-line utility that queries the Domain Name System (DNS) to acquire domain name or IP address mapping information, as well as any other specified DNS record.

Telnet

A network protocol that allows a computer to be accessed remotely and provides a two-way, collaborative, text-based communication channel between two machines.

1.2: Running commands

Pinging a device in the same network

```
C:\Users\Dell>ping 172.19.12.88

Pinging 172.19.12.88 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 172.19.12.88: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Ping statistics for 172.19.12.88:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\Users\Dell>
```

Figure 1 - Ping a device in the same network

In the above figure, we pinged a device on the same network, which resulted in 0% loss in the packets we sent, and all four packets were successfully received by the other device. Because the other device is on the same network, we obtained a min, max, and average time of 0ms.

Pinging www.harvard.edu

```
C:\Users\Dell>ping www.harvard.edu

Pinging pantheon-systems.map.fastly.net [199.232.82.133] with 32 bytes of Reply from 199.232.82.133: bytes=32 time=60ms TTL=54
Reply from 199.232.82.133: bytes=32 time=62ms TTL=54
Reply from 199.232.82.133: bytes=32 time=66ms TTL=54
Reply from 199.232.82.133: bytes=32 time=61ms TTL=54

Ping statistics for 199.232.82.133:

Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 60ms, Maximum = 66ms, Average = 62ms

C:\Users\Dell>
```

Figure 2 - ping www.harvard.edu

From figure 2 we can see that we have 0% loss in the packets (4 packets) we sent which means that each packet we sent reached www.harvard.edu successfully and returned and that means that the connection of this network is a good use.

Tracert www.harvard.edu

```
::\Users\Dell>tracert www.harvard.edu
Tracing route to pantheon-systems.map.fastly.net [146.75.122.133]
over a maximum of 30 hops:
               2 ms
                        4 ms 172.19.0.1
       2 ms
             2 ms 2 ms 10.10.10.1
975 ms 1985 ms 46.43.64.201
      5 ms
     562 ms
                       61 ms et-6-0-10-2.edge4.Marseille1.Level3.net [213.1
                              Request timed out.
      62 ms
               60 ms
                       60 ms 62.67.26.14
      63 ms
               60 ms
                        60 ms 146.75.122.133
Frace complete.
                                                               10:43
                                          ^ € ENG 18/05/2023
                                                                       19°C Sunny
```

Figure 3 - tracert www.harvard.edu

The output shows the path packets took to reach the selected destination, including the IP addresses of the intermediary hops. Each line of output represents a hop along the path and includes the hop number, response time for each of the six packets delivered, and the device's IP address. The traceroute was successful in reaching the target device on the first to sixth hop. The fifth hop, on the other hand, did not answer within the set time limit and is reported as a "Request timed out"

Nslookup www.harvard.edu



Figure 4 - Nslookup www.harvard.edu

The DNS server returned the name "pantheon-systems.map.fastly.net" along with a list of IP addresses and aliases for the domain "www.harvard.edu." These IP addresses and aliases can be used to connect to the domain's website or other resources. The "Non-authoritative answer" message indicates that the DNS server being used is not the authoritative source of information for the domain "www.harvard.edu."

Part 2:

The objective of this part of the project was to develop a UDP client and server application using socket programming in Python, with the aim of facilitating communication between clients and a central server. Additionally, the Python codes for the server and clients used in the experiment can be found in Appendix 1.

The server is designed to listen on port 8855 and receive broadcast messages from two clients every 2 seconds. Each message sent by a client includes the student's name. The server maintains a record of the last received message from each client, using the client's IP address to distinguish between different senders. Once three clients have sent messages, the server displays the last received messages from each client, including the sender's first and last name, as well as the timestamp of the message.

UDP Server & Client:

Firstly, the server application was executed to be ready for receiving messages from the other two clients, as shown in Figure 5.

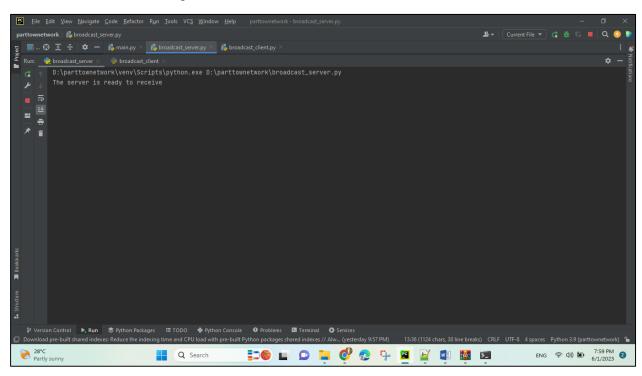


Figure 5:the server application was executed to be ready for receiving messages.

Then, the first client, named 'Maya Omar,' was launched on a different device within the same subnet as the server, as illustrated in Figure 6.

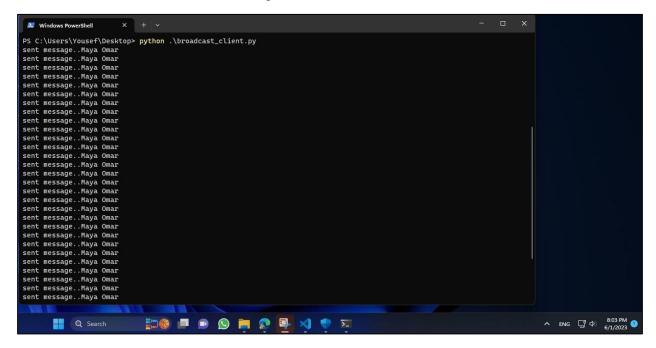


Figure 6: Run the first client.

The client sent a message containing its name to the server. Subsequently, the second client, named 'Layan Aburashid' was initiated, and it also sent a message with its name, as depicted in Figure 7.

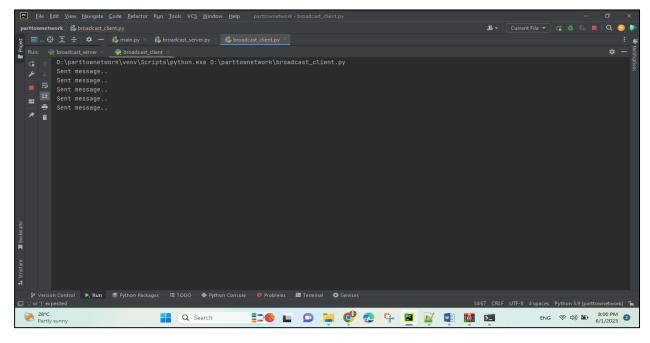


Figure 7: Run the second client.

```
End Edit Wew NewSpate Code Befactor Rum look VCS Window Help partnormetwork broadcast_clentaryy

| Descriptions | Description |
```

Figure 8: the server receiving messages from Layan client.

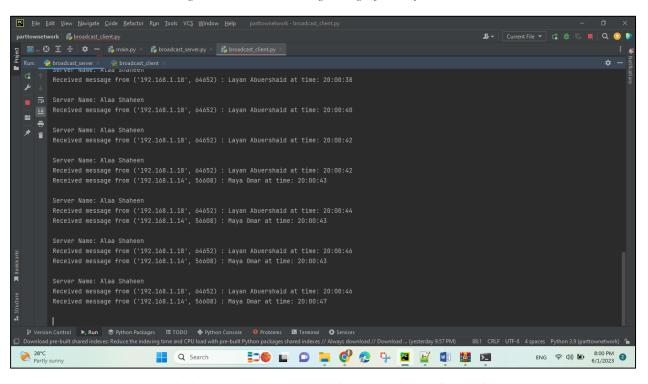


Figure 9: the server receiving messages from Layan client and Maya client.

To verify the functionality of the server, it was observed whether it listed the last received message from each client. As an experiment, the first client was paused, and the server successfully displayed the last message received from 'Maya Omar,' along with the corresponding timestamp as shown in Figure 10 below.

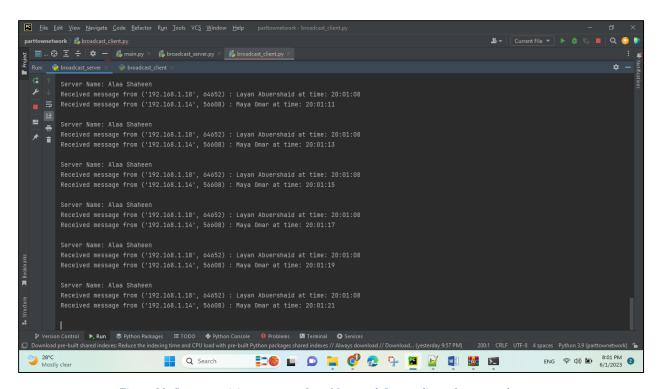


Figure 10: Server receiving messages from Maya and Layan client after pause the run.

Part3

Begin by opening a Server Socket on a given Port number and waiting for a TCP connection from a single client. If a client requests a connection to the server, a connection socket is created, and after receiving the client's address, we will receive a Client Request. We obtained the object that the client requested by dividing the client request; however, the server response varies.

Figure 11 - creating socket code

The code starts by creating a Server Socket object on port 9977. On port 9977, this Server Socket is waiting for incoming client connections. By calling the accept method on the Server Socket, the server enters an infinite loop and waits for a client to connect. A Socket object representing the connection to the client is returned by the accept method after a client connects. A Buffered Reader object is used by the server to read the client's request from the input stream of the Socket. By checking for the "GET" request line and extracting the path from it, it parses the URL path from the request. The server verifies the client's URL path and delivers the relevant content.

English HTML request

The server sends the main_en.html page if the URL path starts with "/," "/index.html," "/main_en.html," or "/en." It does this by reading the contents of the file into a byte array and writing those contents to the output stream of the Socket.

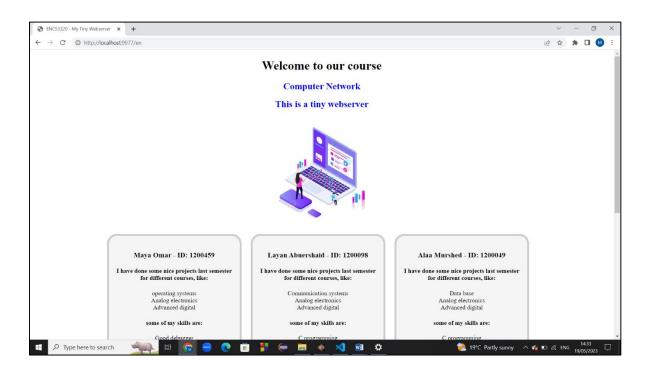




Figure 12: English page

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The web server is ready to receive
(1)27.0.0.1.1, 13766)

Get / (no HTP/1.1)

Inst: localbost:9977

Correction: keep-alive
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Sec-ch-us-google (Drose*).**

Sec-ch-us-google (Drose*).**

Sec-ch-us-google (Drose*).**

Sec-ch-us-politie: 70

Sec-ch-us-politie: 70
```

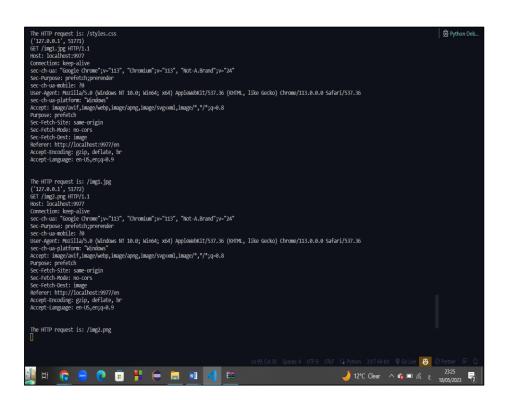


Figure 13: output part 3 for English page request

Arabic HTML request

If the URL path is "/ar" or "/main_ar.html", the server sends the main_ar.html page in the same way.

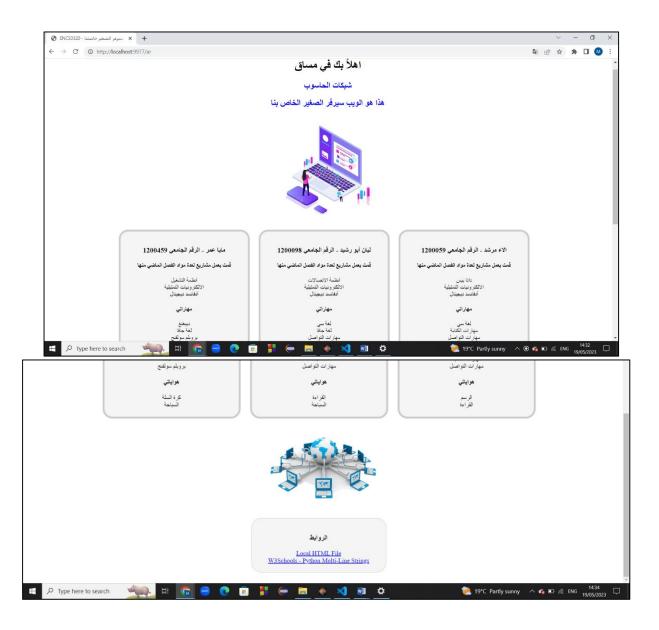


Figure 14:Arabic page

```
The HTTP request is: /styles.css (122.8.8.1', 5551)
Gif /tean.jeg HTM/1.1
HOST: localhost:9977
Correction: keep-alive
sec-d-us: 'Google throne: y='113', 'Chromium'; y='113', 'Not-A.Brand'; y='24'
bsc-d-q-latform: 'hindose'
Naccyt: image/apri, image/aprg, image/syg-val, image/","/"; p=0.8
Sec-fetch-d-site: same-origin
Sec-fetch-d-site: same-origin
Sec-fetch-d-site: same-origin
Sec-fetch-d-site: same-origin
Referen: http://localhost:9977/html
Accyt: facely (localhost:9977/html
HTTP request is: /tean.jeg
PS C: Users (localhost:9977
C: Users (localhost:9977
Correction: keep-alive
sec-d-us=arisin ready to receive
(122.8.8.1', 5156)
Gif /ari HTM/1.1
Host: localhost:9977
Correction: keep-alive
sec-d-us=arisin: /8
Sec-d-us=arisin: /8
Sec-d-us=arisin: /8
Sec-d-us=arisin: /8
Sec-d-us=arisin: /8
Sec-d-us-platform: \hindose'
Ugarde: Insecure-Requests: 1
User-Agent: Morilla/Sa (kindose NT 18.8); kinds; x64) Applasebicit/537.36 (GHML, like Gecko) Chrome/113.8.8.0 Safari/537.36
Accyt: text/hulla/spilication/shtul-wall, application/shtul-wall, application
```

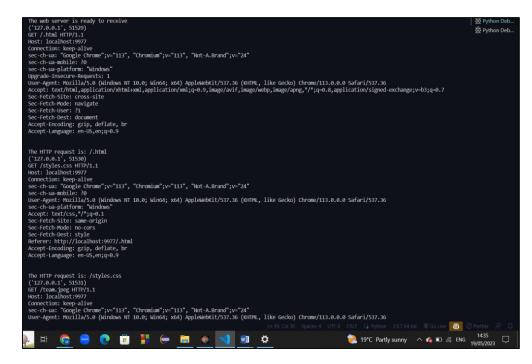


Figure 15:output part 3 for Arabic page request

HTML file Request

The server serves up the test.html page in the same manner if the URL path ends in ".html".

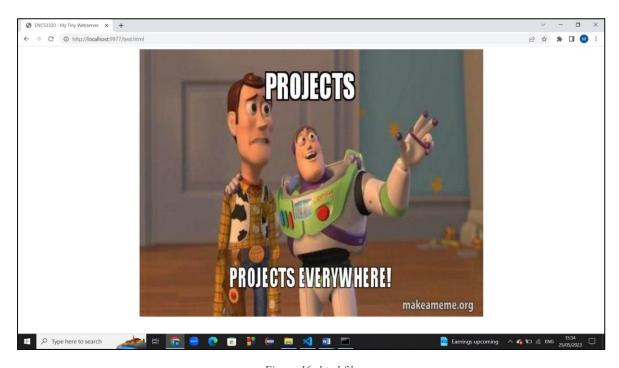


Figure 16: html file

```
python.python.python-2023.8.0\pythonFiles\lib\python\debuggy\adapter/../.\debuggy\launcher' '50494' '--' 'c:\Users\Dell\OmeOrive\Desktop\network\main.py'
The web server is ready to receive
('127.0.0.1', 50606)
GET /test.html HTIP/1.1
Host: localhost:9977
Connection: keep-alive
sec-ch-ua-mobile: 70
sec-ch-ua-platform: 'Nindows'
Upgrade-Inscure-Requests: 1
User-Agent: Mozilla/S.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; X64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/113.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
Accept: ext/html, application/xhtml+xml, application/xml;q=0.9, image/avif, image/webp, image/apng, "/";q=0.8, application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.7
Sec-Fetch-Stite: none
Sec-Fetch-Mozilla/S.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; X64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/113.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
Accept: ext/html, application/xhtml+xml, application/xml;q=0.9, image/avif, image/webp, image/apng, "/";q=0.8, application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.7
Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9

The HTTP request is: /test.html
('127.0.0.1', 50507)
GET /tstyles.css HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost:9977
Connection: keep-alive
sec-ch-ua-platform: 'Nindows'
Accept: Lext.Nozilla/S.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; X64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (WITML, like Gecko) Chrome/113.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: 'Nindows'
Accept: Lext.Nozilla/S.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; X64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (WITML, like Gecko) Chrome/113.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: 'Nindows'
Accept: Lext.Nozilla/S.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; X64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (WITML, like Gecko) Chrome/113.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
sec-etch-ua-platform: 'Nindows'
Accept: Lext.Nozilla/S.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; X64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (WITML, like Gecko) Chrome/113.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
sec-etch-ua-platform: 'Nindows'
Accept: Lext.Nozilla/S.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; X64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (WITML, like Gecko) Chrome/113.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
sec-etch-ua-platform: 'Nindows'
Accept: Lext.Nozilla/S.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; X64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (WITML, like Gecko)
```

Figure 17: output part 3 for html file request

```
The HTTP request is: /styles.css
('127.0.0.1', 59508)
GT /impl.jng HTTP/1.1
HOSt: localhost:9977
Connection: keep-alive
sec-ch-ua-mobile: 70
User-Agent: Mozilla/S.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/113.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Windows"
Accept: image/avif, image/webp, image/apng, image/svg+xml, image/*,*/*;q=0.8
Sec-Fetch-Dist: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Dost: image
Referer: http://localhost:9977/test.html
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9

The HTTP request is: /img1.jpg
('127.0.0.1', 50911)
GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1
HOSt: localhost:9977
Connection: keep-alive
sec-ch-ua: "Google Chrome";v="113", "Chromium";v="113", "Not-A.Brand";v="24"
sec-ch-ua: mobile: 70
User-Agent: Mozilla/S.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/113.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua: mobile: 70
User-Agent: Mozilla/S.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/113.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua: mape/avif, image/webp, image/apng, image/svg+xml, image/*,*/*;q=0.8
Sec-Fetch-Dest: image
Accept: image/avif, image/webp, image/apng, image/svg+xml, image/*,*/*;q=0.8
Sec-Fetch-Dest: image
Referer: http://localhost:9977/test.html
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9

The HTTP request is: /favicon.ico
```

Figure 18 - output part 3 for html file request

CSS file request

Figure 19: requesting CSS file

```
('127.0.0.1<sup>'</sup>, 51783)
GET /styles.css HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost:9977
Connection: keep-alive
sec-ch-ua: "Google Chrome";v="113", "Chromium";v="113", "Not-A.Brand";v="24"
Sec-Purpose: prefetch;prerender
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/113.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Windows"
Accept: text/css,*/*;q=0.1
Purpose: prefetch
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: no-cors
Sec-Fetch-Dest: style
Referer: http://localhost:9977/en
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
The HTTP request is: /styles.css
                                                                               Ln 99, Col 30 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF {} Python 3.9.7 64-bit @ Go Live 🔠 ⊘ Prettier 🛱 🗘
                       w≣
                                                                             *
                                                                                                           📜 19°C Partly sunny 🛮 🗥 🕼 🗖 🦟 ENG
```

Figure 20:output part 3 for CSS file request

Png request

If the URL path ends with ".jpg" or ".png", the server sends the corresponding image file in the same way.



Figure 21: output of part 3 for request png

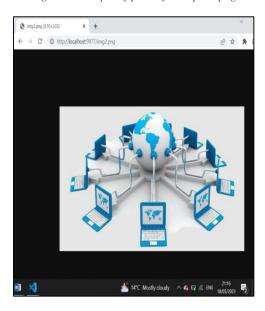


Figure 22: Png photo request

Jpg request

```
The web server is ready to receive ('127.0.0.1', 49184)
GET /ingl.jpg HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost:997
Connection: keep-alive
sec-ch-ua: "Google Chrome";v="113", "Chromium";v="113", "Not-A.Brand";v="24"
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
sec-ch-ua-platform: "windows"
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/113.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.7
Sec-Fetch-Node: navigate
Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
Accept-Lenguage: en-U5,en;q=0.9

The HTTP request is: /img1.jpg

Ln 12.Col 16 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRUF (1 Python 3.9.7.64-bit @ Go Live & 21818 18/05/2023)
[21:18]
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[24:18]
[25:28]
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```

Figure 23: output of part 3 for request Jpg

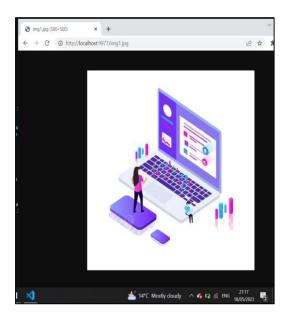


Figure 24:Jpg photo

If the path is "/vt" or "/so" or "/rt", the server will redirect the client to another location (vt: YouTube, so: Stack overflow, rt: ritaj)

yt request

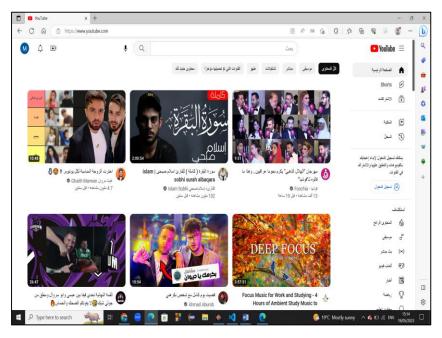


Figure 25: request yt redirect to YouTube

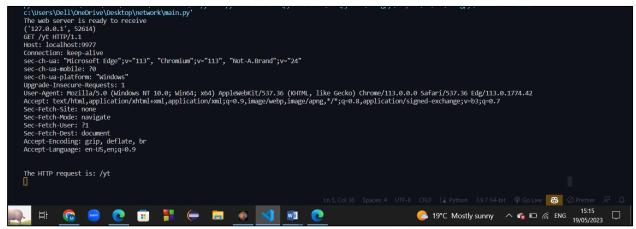


Figure 26: output of part 3 for request vt

so request

Figure 27: output of part 3 for request so

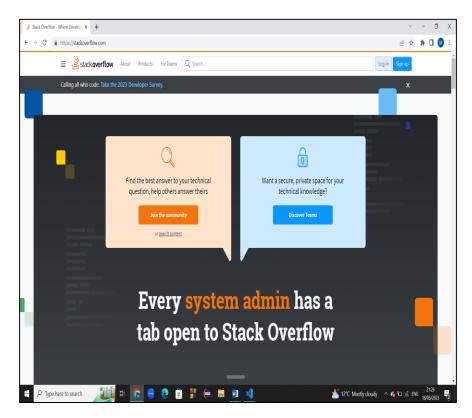


Figure 28: request so redirect to stackoverflow.com

rt request

Figure 29: output of part 3 for request rt

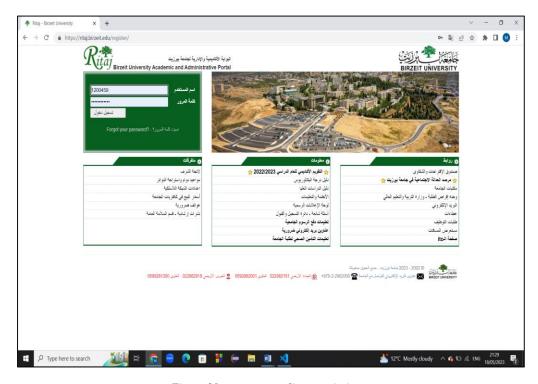


Figure 30: request rt redirect to ritaj.com

Wrong request

If the URL path is not recognized, the server returns a 404 error by writing the appropriate HTTP response header and a message to the output stream.

Figure 31: output of part 3 for wrong request

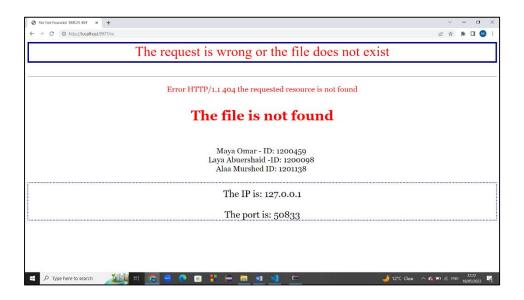


Figure 32: error page

Each response message has a header that contains the following information: 200 OK if the request is valid; 307 for a temporary redirect; and 404 for files that cannot be located. Additionally, it includes the content type, which depends on the file format HTML, CSS, PNG, JPEG, etc. When a new client connection is requested, the server returns to the beginning of the loop and closes the Socket and the Server Socket.

Testing part 3 using phone



Figure 33: testing using phone

The phone connected from the IP address (192.168.1.23) to the server of address (192.168.1.24).



Figure 35 - English html phone request



Figure 34 - Arabic html phone request



Figure 36 - jpg phone request

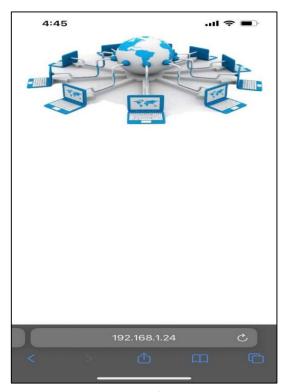


Figure 37 - Png phone request



Figure 38 - HTML file phone request

```
.box {
    border: 5px solid #ccc;
    padding: 20px;
    margin-bottom: 20px;
    background-color: whitesmoke;
    border-radius: 25px;
    box-ehadow: 20px, 20px;
    width: 300px; /* Adjust the width as needed

*/ display: inline-block; /* Display the boxes
inline */
    margin-right: 20px; /* Add margin-right for
spacing */
}

.container {
    text-align: center; /* Center the boxes
within the container */
}

img {
    width: 300px;
    height: auto;
}

.centered-heading {
    text-align: right;
}
.right {
    text-align: right;
}
.img1{
    width: 900px;
    height: 700px;
}
.box2 {
    border: 1px solid #ccc;
    padding: 20px;
    margin-bottom: 20px;
    margin-bottom: 20px;
    margin-top: 20px;
    background-color: whitesmoke;
    border-radius: 25px;

Reader Available
```

Figure 39 - CSS phone request



Figure 41 - so phone request

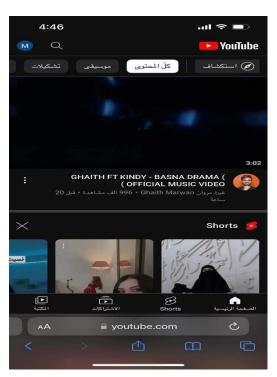


Figure 40 - yt phone request



Figure 42 - rt phone request

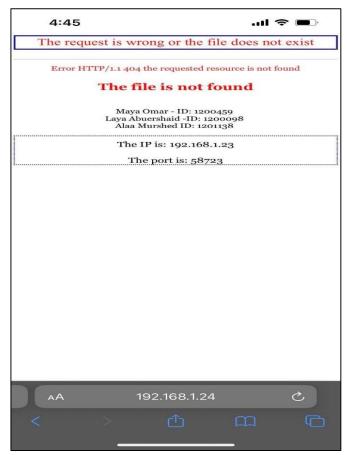


Figure 43 - wrong phone request

Appendix 1:

UDP server code

```
serverPort = 8855
serverSocket = socket(AF INET, SOCK DGRAM)
serverSocket.bind(("", serverPort))
       del clients[clientAddress]
```

UDP client code

```
# Client UDP
from socket import *
import time

serverPort = 8855
serverName = "192.168.1.255"
clientSocket = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM)

while True:
    # Message to send
    message = "Layan Abuershaid"

# Send message to server
    clientSocket.sendto(message.encode(), (serverName, serverPort))
    print("Sent message..")

# Wait for 2 seconds
    time. Sleep(2)
```