Laboratory Session #04

Distributed Systems Programming

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Socket API



- The **Socket API** represents the de-facto standard API for **accessing network** services provided by Internet layers 4-3-2.
- The main features of the Socket API are:
 - 1) **procedural** API
 - 2) **general** procedures rather than specific for a single protocol stack
 - > TCP/IP is a particular case
 - 3) designed with TCP/IP in mind
 - asymmetric connection model
 - stream-oriented connections without message delimiters

Sockets used for TCP/IP are called **stream** sockets.

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Topics of the Laboratory Session



Laboratory Session #04 covers the following activities:



Implementation of a TCP/IP socket **server** application (in Java), which can perform **image conversion**



Implementation of a TCP/IP socket **client** application (in Java), which requests an image conversion

Converter Service



Main characteristics of the *Converter* service:

- concurrent TCP server, listening to the TCP port number 2001;
- the server can establish TCP connections with multiple clients, and each request is managed by a different thread;
- it performs the media type conversion of image files;
- the media types supported are three: PNG, JPEG, and GIF.

Implementation tips:

- reuse the code for image conversion from Lab02;
- the ExecutorService framework provided by the JDK may simplify the execution of tasks in asynchronous mode.

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ConversionRequest client

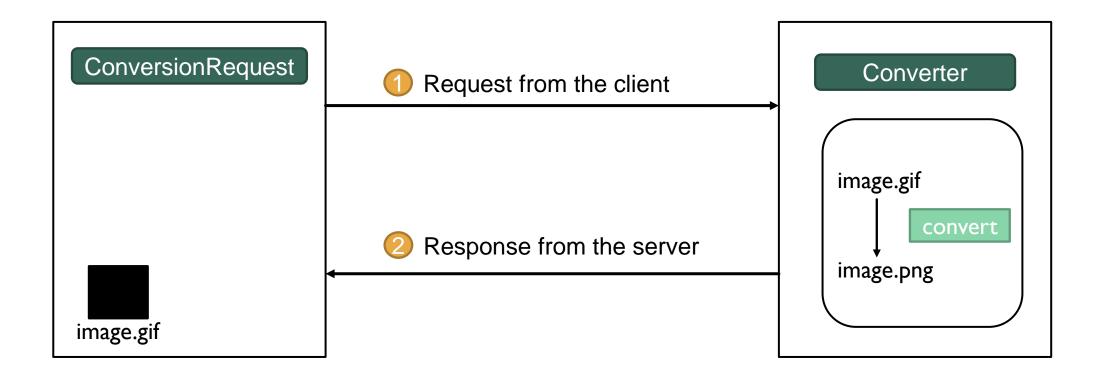


Main characteristics of the ConversionRequest client:

- it interacts with the Converter service to perform the conversion of an image file;
- it receives three parameters from the command line:
 - 1) the **original** media type of the image file;
 - 2) the target media type to which the image file must be converted;
 - 3) the **path** of the image file in the local file system of the *ConversionRequest* client.
 - the path is relative to the ./image folder (where . is the current client directory)

The Protocol: Messages exchanged on the TCP Connection



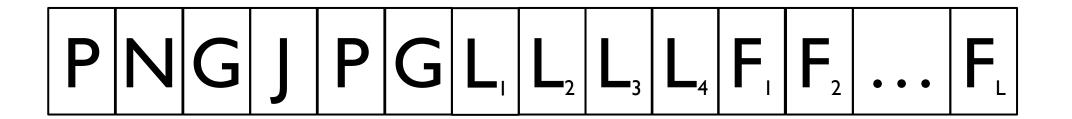


The Protocol: Request from the client



The client sends to the server:

- three ASCII characters representing the original media type of the image file that must be converted ("PNG", "JPG" or "GIF");
- three ASCII characters representing the target media type for the conversion;
- a 4-byte 2's complement integer number in network byte order, representing the length in bytes of the image file;
- the bytes of the image file.

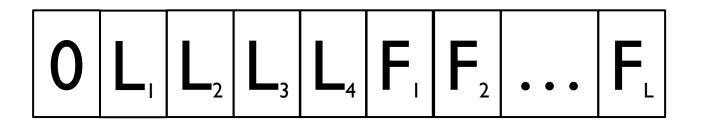


The Protocol: Response from the server (I)



If there are no issues in receiving the client's message or in converting the image file, the server sends to the client:

- the ASCII character '0' representing the **successful outcome** of the operations;
- a 4-byte 2's complement integer number in network byte order, representing the length in bytes of the converted image file;
- the bytes of the converted image file.

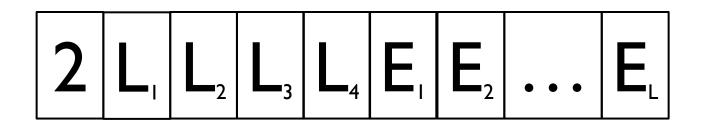


The Protocol: Response from the server (II)



If there are <u>issues</u> in receiving the client's message or in converting the image file, the server sends to the client:

- an ASCII character representing a number greater than 0 in case of unsuccessful outcome ('1' for a wrong request, '2' for internal error of the server);
- a 4-byte integer number in network byte order, representing the length in bytes of a string describing the error that occurred;
- the **bytes** of an ASCII string describing the error that occurred.



Final tips



- Both the client and the server should use timeouts when waiting for input from the peer, in order to avoid deadlocks.
- Tips for testing the implementation:
 - try the conversion of files of different types;
 - try a conversion with a file of large size (e.g., 10MB) and check the efficiency;
 - run more clients concurrently and check how execution time varies;
 - test interoperability against the reference client and server;
 - try your client and server under erroneous conditions and fix any robustness problems.

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Thanks for your attention!

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