

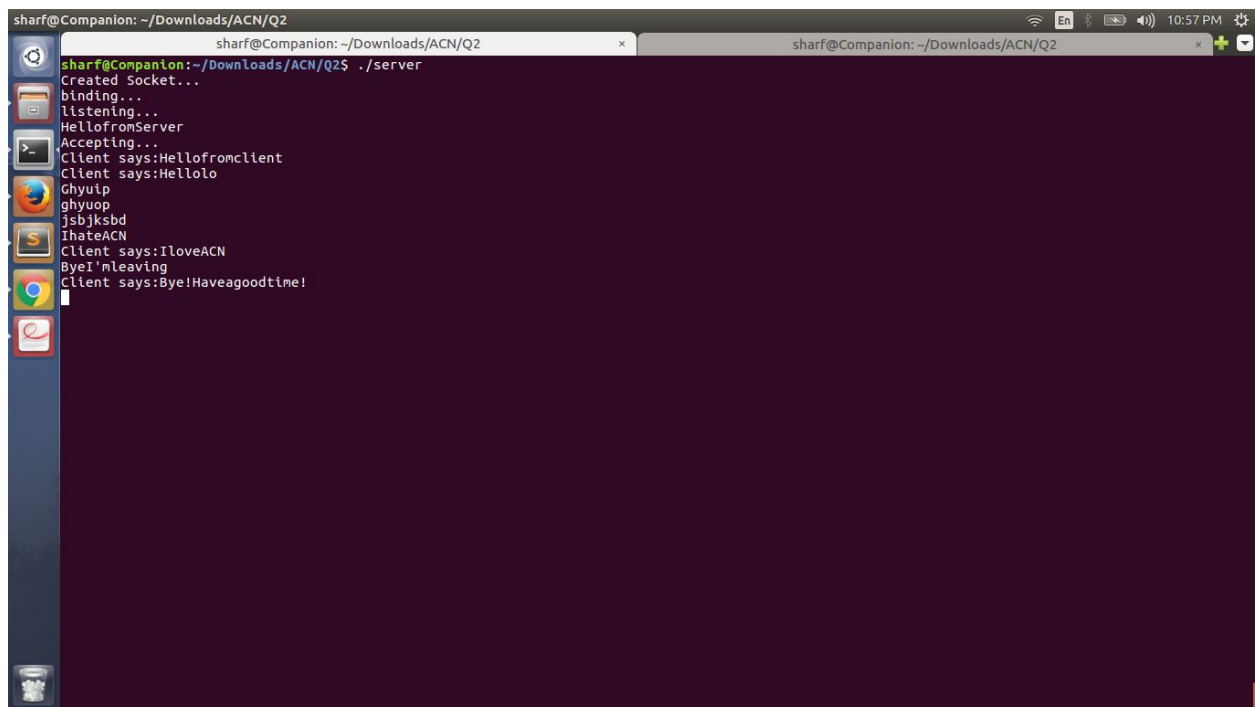
# Assignment-1

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## Q1

- We used the broadcast IP to broadcast the messages across all systems with the same broadcast IP address and in our case we tested it on IP broadcast address 10.4.1.25.
- **setsockopt()** attaches a port number to the socket forcefully.
- **inet\_pton()** attaches the socket with IP address.

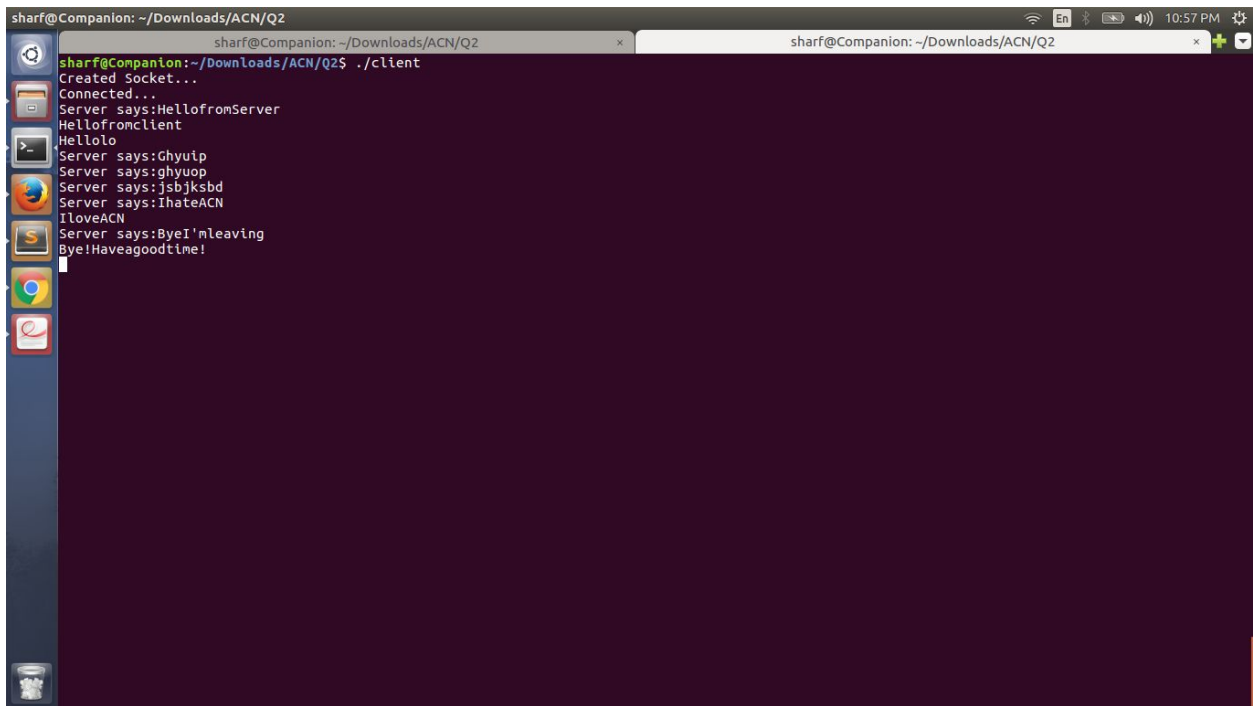
## Q2



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'sharf@Companion: ~/Downloads/ACN/Q2'. The terminal output displays the following sequence of events:

```
sharf@Companion:~/Downloads/ACN/Q2$ ./server
Created Socket...
binding...
listening...
Hello from Server
Accepting...
Client says: Hello from client
Client says: Hello!
Ghyuip
ghyuop
jsbjksbd
I hate ACN
Client says: I love ACN
Bye! I'm leaving
Client says: Bye! Have a good time!
```

The terminal window includes a sidebar with application icons and a top status bar showing the time as 10:57 PM.



```
sharf@Companion: ~/Downloads/ACN/Q2
sharf@Companion:~/Downloads/ACN/Q2$ ./client
Created Socket...
Connected...
Server says:HellofromServer
Hellofromclient
Hello
Server says:Ghyulp
Server says:ghyuop
Server says:jsbjksbd
Server says:IhateACN
IloveACN
Server says:ByeI'mleaving
Bye!Haveagoodtime!
```

- We established a TCP connection between server and client using system calls.
- We use two threads that run parallelly .One for writing and another for reading from the socket.
- We created a new socket file descriptor using **socket()** and it returns 0 when it creates a new socket file descriptor successfully.
- **Bind()** system call associates a socket file descriptor and with the IP address and the Port number of the socket.
- **listen()** waits for the request from a client in which multiple clients can connect to the server simultaneously.
- **accept()** establishes a connection between client and server and assigns a new file descriptor to the client thread.
- We implemented a loop for the reader and writer threads which are running concurrently.

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### Q3

- **listen()** waits for the request from a client in which multiple clients can connect to the server simultaneously.
- The number of clients which can connect to the server is limited by the backlog parameter given in the listen() function.
- The client processes were run parallelly and we used a thread that loops continuously to accommodate multiple clients.
- we used a new thread to accept a new client every time.