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NETWORK PROGRAMMING REPORT

Comparison of Iterative and Concurrent Servers

1. Introduction

In this report, we compare iterative and concurrent servers, analyzing their advantages,

disadvantages, real-world applications, and system resource usage.

2. Iterative Server

- Handles one client at a time.
- Processes the client request, then closes the connection before accepting another.
 - Simple to implement but slow for handling multiple clients.

Advantages:

- Low resource usage.
- Easy to develop and debug.

Disadvantages:

- Poor scalability (blocks new clients until the current one finishes).
- Not suitable for real-time applications.

Real-World Applications:

- FTP servers (single-user mode).
- Debugging or testing environments.

3. Concurrent Server

- Can handle multiple clients at the same time using threads or processes.
- More efficient for large-scale applications.

Advantages:

- Fast response time.
- Can serve many clients simultaneously.
- Ideal for high-traffic applications.

Disadvantages:

- Higher resource consumption.
- More complex to implement due to thread synchronization issues.

Real-World Applications:

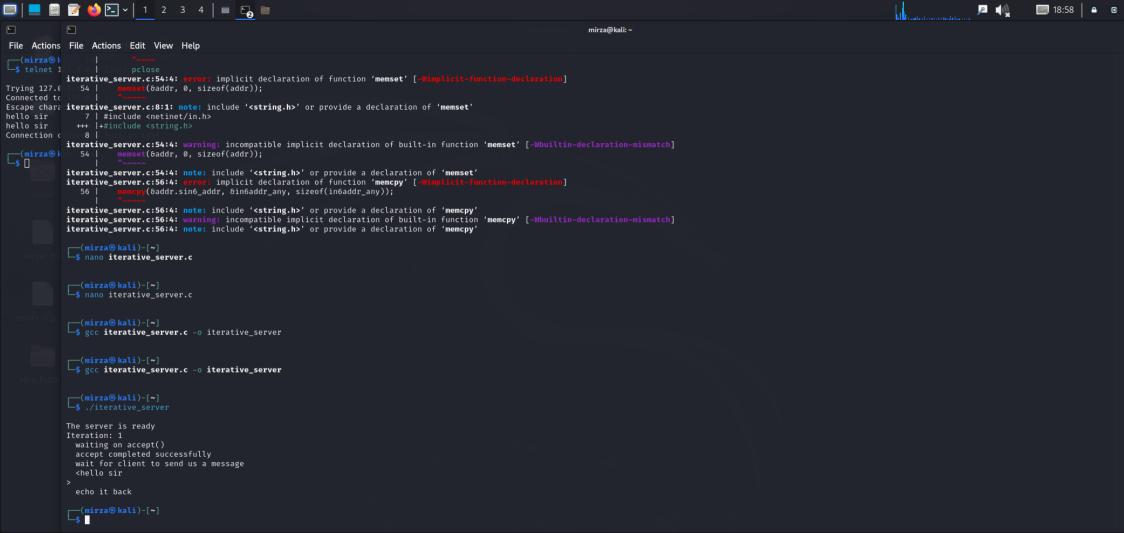
- Web servers (Apache, Nginx).
- Online multiplayer games.
- Real-time stock market systems.

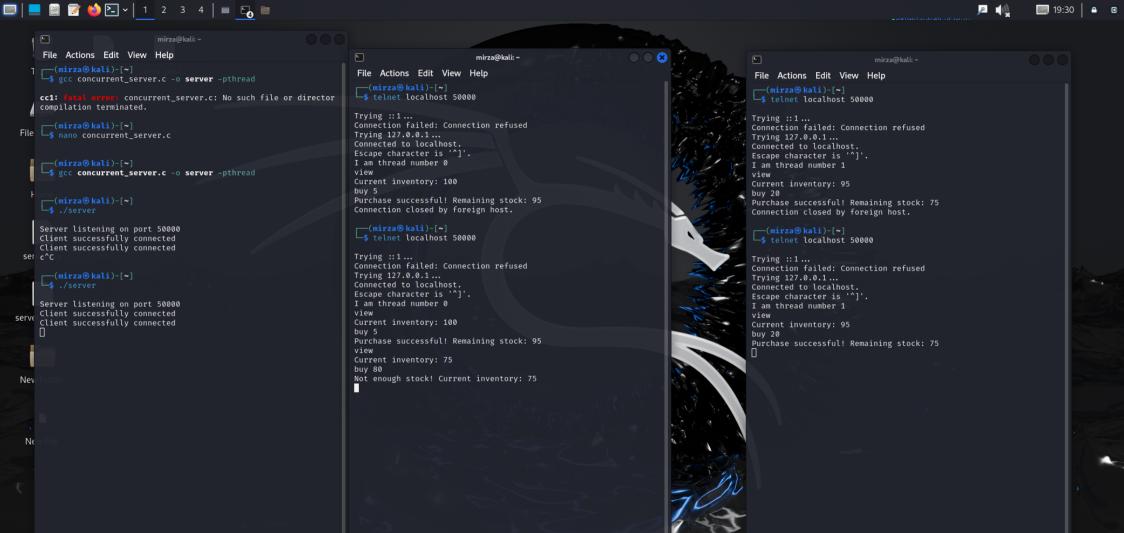
4. System Resource Usage Analysis

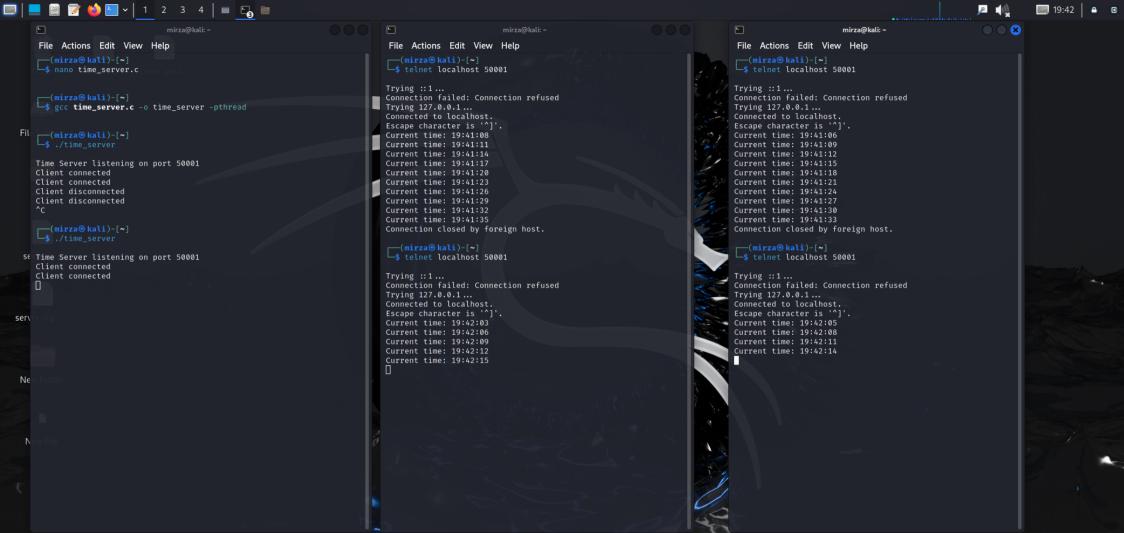
- Iterative servers use minimal resources but are slow under heavy load.
- Concurrent servers handle high loads but consume more CPU and memory.
- System resource usage can be monitored using the command: ps aux | grep server

5. Conclusion

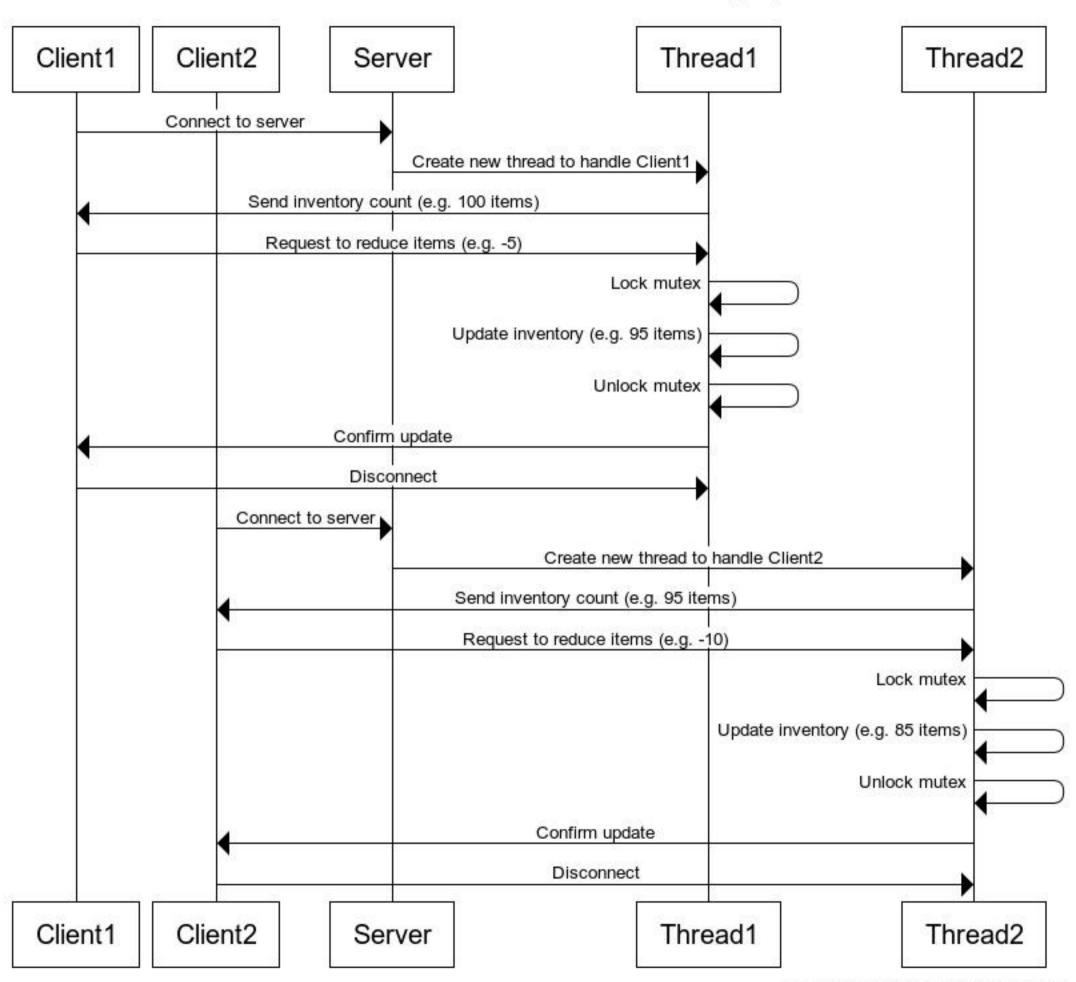
- Iterative servers are useful for small applications but lack scalability.
- Concurrent servers are preferred for modern applications requiring multiple connections.



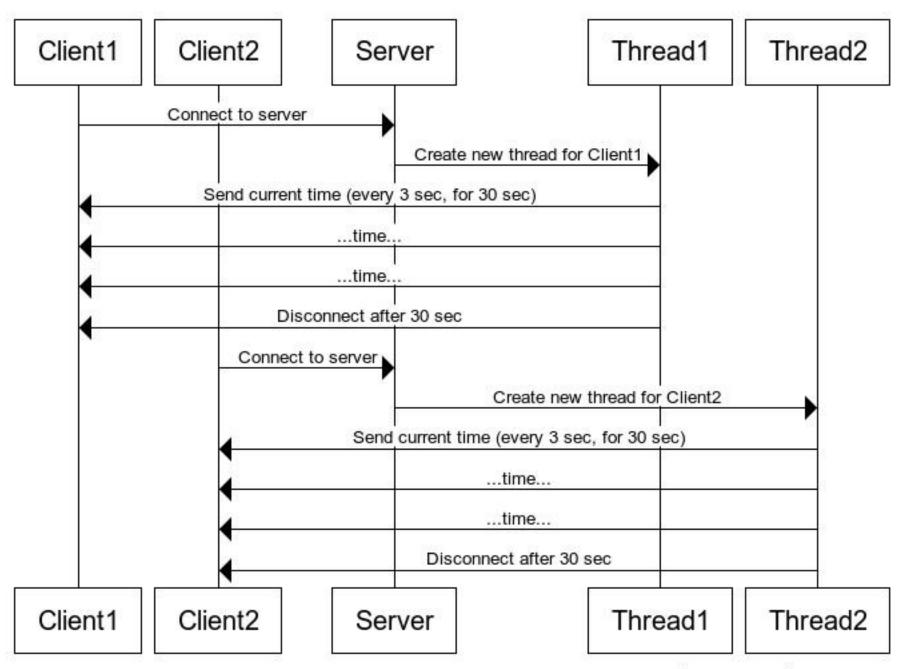




Concurrent Server - Stockroom Inventory System



Concurrent Time Server - 7 Observers



www.websequencediagrams.com

concurrent_server.c

```
1: #include <stdio.h>
 2: #include <stdlib.h>
 3: #include <string.h>
 4: #include <unistd.h>
 5: #include <sys/socket.h>
 6: #include <netinet/in.h>
 7: #include <pthread.h>
 8:
 9: #define SERVER_PORT 50000
10: #define MAX CLIENTS 8
11:
12: int inventory = 100; // Shared inventory count
13: pthread_mutex_t lock; // Mutex for thread safety
14:
15: struct thread_arguments {
16:
        int number;
17:
        int accept_sd;
18: };
19:
20: void *thread_function(void *arguments);
22: int main(void) {
23:
        int listen_sd, accept_sd, on = 1, thread_number = 0;
24:
        struct sockaddr in addr;
25:
        pthread t thread id;
26:
27:
        // Initialize the mutex
       pthread_mutex_init(&lock, NULL);
28:
29:
30:
        // Create the server socket
31:
        listen_sd = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0);
32:
        setsockopt(listen_sd, SOL_SOCKET, SO_REUSEADDR, (char *)&on, sizeof(on));
33:
34:
        // Configure the server address
        memset(&addr, 0, sizeof(addr));
35:
        addr.sin_family = AF_INET;
36:
37:
        addr.sin_addr.s_addr = htonl(INADDR_ANY);
38:
        addr.sin_port = htons(SERVER_PORT);
39:
        bind(listen_sd, (struct sockaddr *)&addr, sizeof(addr));
40:
41:
        // Start listening for incoming connections
        listen(listen_sd, MAX_CLIENTS);
42:
43:
        printf("Server listening on port %d\n", SERVER_PORT);
44:
45:
        while (1) {
            accept_sd = accept(listen_sd, NULL, NULL);
46:
47:
            printf("Client successfully connected\n");
48:
49:
            // Allocate memory for thread arguments
50:
            struct thread_arguments *thread_arg = malloc(sizeof(struct thread_arguments));
            thread_arg->number = thread_number;
51:
52:
            thread_arg->accept_sd = accept_sd;
```

```
53:
 54:
             // Create a new thread for the client
             pthread_create(&thread_id, NULL, thread_function, (void *)thread_arg);
 55:
 56:
             pthread_detach(thread_id); // Automatically free thread resources
 57:
 58:
             thread number++;
 59:
         }
 60:
 61:
         // Clean up resources
 62:
         pthread_mutex_destroy(&lock);
 63:
         close(listen_sd);
 64:
         return 0;
 65: }
 66:
 67: void *thread_function(void *arguments) {
         struct thread_arguments *p = (struct thread_arguments *)arguments;
 68:
 69:
         int accept_sd = p->accept_sd;
 70:
         int thread_number = p->number;
 71:
         free(p); // Free allocated memory
 72:
 73:
         char buffer[80], response[80];
74:
         int read_size, quantity;
 75:
 76:
         // Send thread information to client
 77:
         sprintf(response, "I am thread number %d\n", thread_number);
78:
         send(accept_sd, response, strlen(response), 0);
 79:
 :08
         while ((read_size = recv(accept_sd, buffer, sizeof(buffer) - 1, 0)) > 0) {
             buffer[read_size] = '\0';
 81:
 82:
 83:
             if (strncmp(buffer, "view", 4) == 0) {
 84:
                 pthread_mutex_lock(&lock);
 85:
                 sprintf(response, "Current inventory: %d\n", inventory);
                 pthread_mutex_unlock(&lock);
 86:
 87:
             } else if (strncmp(buffer, "buy", 3) == 0) {
                 // Extract quantity from "buy X" command
 88:
 89:
                 if (sscanf(buffer, "buy %d", &quantity) == 1) {
                     pthread_mutex_lock(&lock);
 90:
 91:
                     if (quantity > 0 && inventory >= quantity) {
 92:
                         inventory -= quantity;
 93:
                         sprintf(response, "Purchase successful! Remaining stock: %d\n", inve
 94:
                     } else {
 95:
                         sprintf(response, "Not enough stock! Current inventory: %d\n", inven
 96:
 97:
                     pthread_mutex_unlock(&lock);
 98:
                 } else {
 99:
                     sprintf(response, "Invalid format! Use: buy <amount>\n");
100:
101:
             } else {
                 sprintf(response, "Unknown command. Use 'view' or 'buy <amount>'.\n");
102:
103:
104:
             send(accept_sd, response, strlen(response), 0);
         }
105:
106:
```

```
107:    // Close client socket
108:    close(accept_sd);
109:    pthread_exit(NULL);
110: }
```

time_server.c

```
1: #include <stdio.h>
 2: #include <stdlib.h>
 3: #include <string.h>
 4: #include <unistd.h>
 5: #include <sys/socket.h>
 6: #include <netinet/in.h>
 7: #include <pthread.h>
 8: #include <time.h>
10: #define SERVER_PORT 50001 // Port number for the Time Server
                               // Maximum 7 clients
11: #define MAX CLIENTS 7
12: #define RUN TIME 30
                               // Clients stay connected for 30 seconds
13: #define INTERVAL 3
                               // Time update every 3 seconds
14:
15: struct thread_arguments {
       int accept_sd;
17: };
18:
19: // Function to send time updates
20: void *thread_function(void *arguments);
21:
22: int main(void) {
23:
        int listen_sd, accept_sd, on = 1;
24:
       struct sockaddr in addr;
25:
       pthread_t thread_id;
26:
27:
        // Create a TCP socket
28:
       listen_sd = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0);
29:
        setsockopt(listen_sd, SOL_SOCKET, SO_REUSEADDR, &on, sizeof(on));
30:
31:
        // Configure the server address
32:
        memset(&addr, 0, sizeof(addr));
33:
        addr.sin_family = AF_INET;
        addr.sin_addr.s_addr = htonl(INADDR_ANY);
34:
        addr.sin_port = htons(SERVER_PORT);
35:
        bind(listen_sd, (struct sockaddr *)&addr, sizeof(addr));
36:
37:
38:
        // Start listening for client connections
39:
        listen(listen_sd, MAX_CLIENTS);
        printf("Time Server listening on port %d\n", SERVER_PORT);
40:
41:
42:
        while (1) {
43:
            accept_sd = accept(listen_sd, NULL, NULL);
44:
            printf("Client connected\n");
45:
            // Allocate memory for thread arguments
46:
47:
            struct thread_arguments *thread_arg = malloc(sizeof(struct thread_arguments));
48:
            thread_arg->accept_sd = accept_sd;
49:
50:
            // Create a thread for each client
            pthread_create(&thread_id, NULL, thread_function, (void *)thread_arg);
51:
52:
            pthread_detach(thread_id); // Automatically free thread resources
```

```
53:
        }
54:
55:
        // Close the listening socket (not reached in normal operation)
56:
        close(listen_sd);
57:
        return 0;
58: }
59:
60: void *thread_function(void *arguments) {
        struct thread_arguments *p = (struct thread_arguments *)arguments;
62:
        int accept_sd = p->accept_sd;
        free(p); // Free allocated memory
63:
64:
65:
       char buffer[80];
66:
       time_t current_time;
67:
        struct tm *time_info;
68:
69:
        for (int i = 0; i < RUN_TIME / INTERVAL; i++) { // Loop for 30 seconds
            current_time = time(NULL);
70:
71:
            time_info = localtime(&current_time);
72:
            strftime(buffer, sizeof(buffer), "Current time: %H:%M:%S\n", time_info);
73:
74:
            send(accept_sd, buffer, strlen(buffer), 0);
            sleep(INTERVAL); // Wait 3 seconds before next update
75:
        }
76:
77:
78:
        // Close client socket after 30 seconds
79:
        printf("Client disconnected\n");
:08
        close(accept_sd);
81:
        pthread_exit(NULL);
82: }
```