#### **EXPERIMENT NO. 7**

SEMESTER: V DATE OF PERFORMANCE: 25th September 2024

SUBJECT: CN Lab DATE OF SUBMISSION: 05th October 2024

NAME OF THE STUDENT: David James Elvuathingal ROLL NO.: 22

ServerSocket.

AIM	Socket Programming using TCP
LEARNING OBJECTIVE	Students will be able to develop a chat application using TCP protocol
LEARNING OUTCOME	The students will be able to write client server chat application programs using TCP.
COURSE OUTCOME	CSL502.4: Illustrate socket programming for TCP connections for demonstrating networking concepts
PROGRAM OUTCOME	PO1,PO2,PO3,PO4,PO5,PO9,PO10,PSO1,PSO2,PSO3
BLOOM'S TAXONOMY LEVEL	Analyze
THEORY	Java Socket Programming  o Java Socket programming is used for communication between the applications running on different JRE.  o Java Socket programming can be connection-oriented or connection-less.  o Socket and ServerSocket classes are used for connection-oriented socket programming and DatagramSocket and DatagramPacket classes are used for connection-less socket programming.  The client in socket programming must know two information:  a. IP Address of Server, and  b. Port number.

message to the server, server reads the message and prints it. Here, two classes are being used: Socket and

The Socket class is used to communicate client and server. Through this class, we can read and write message. The ServerSocket class is used at server-side. The accept() method of ServerSocket class blocks the console until the client is connected. After the successful connection of client, it returns the instance of Socket at server-side.

#### #Socket class

A socket is simply an endpoint for communications between the machines.

The Socket class can be used to create a socket.

#### #ServerSocket class

The ServerSocket class can be used to create a server socket. This object is used to establish communication with the clients.

#### **Creating Server:**

To create the server application, we need to create the instance of ServerSocket class. Here, we are using 6666 port number for the communication between the client and server. You may also choose any other port number. The accept() method waits for the client. If clients connects with the given port number, it returns an instance of Socket.

ServerSocket ss=**new** ServerSocket(6666);

Socket s=ss.accept();//establishes connection and waits for the client

## **Creating Client:**

To create the client application, we need to create the instance of Socket class. Here, we need to pass the IP address or hostname of the Server and a port number. Here, we are using "localhost" because our server is running on same system.

Socket s=**new** Socket("localhost",6666);

#### **Output:**

To execute this program open two command prompts and execute each program at each command prompt as displayed in the below figures.

First run Myserver.java file in terminal/cmd,

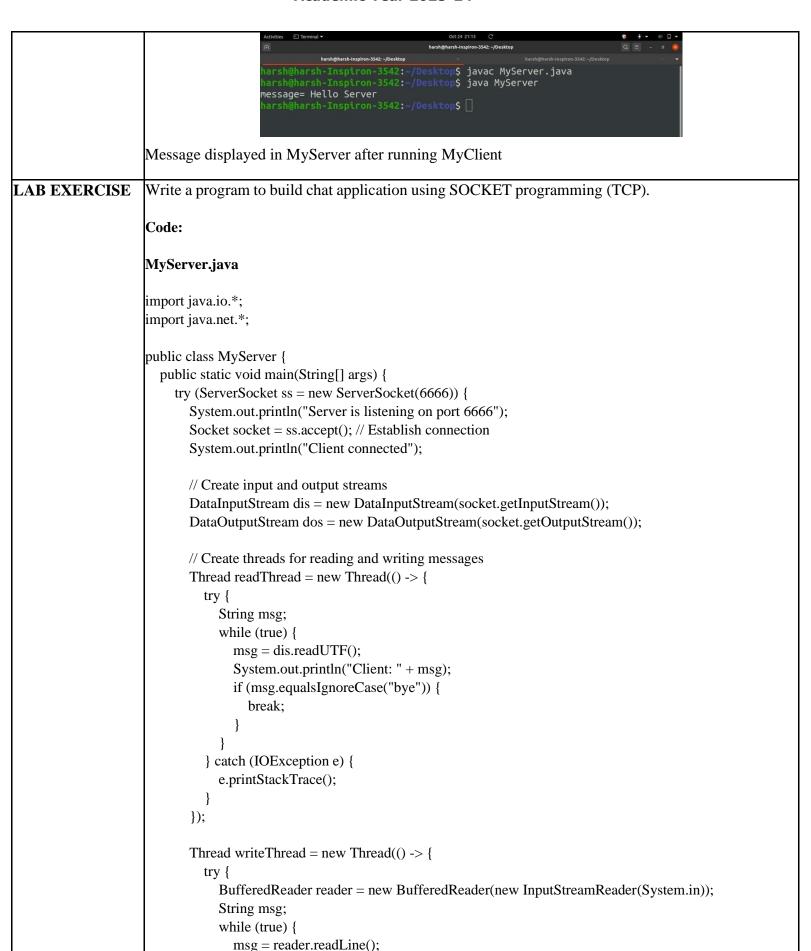


Running MyServer.java

Then in new terminal/cmd run MyClient.java file,

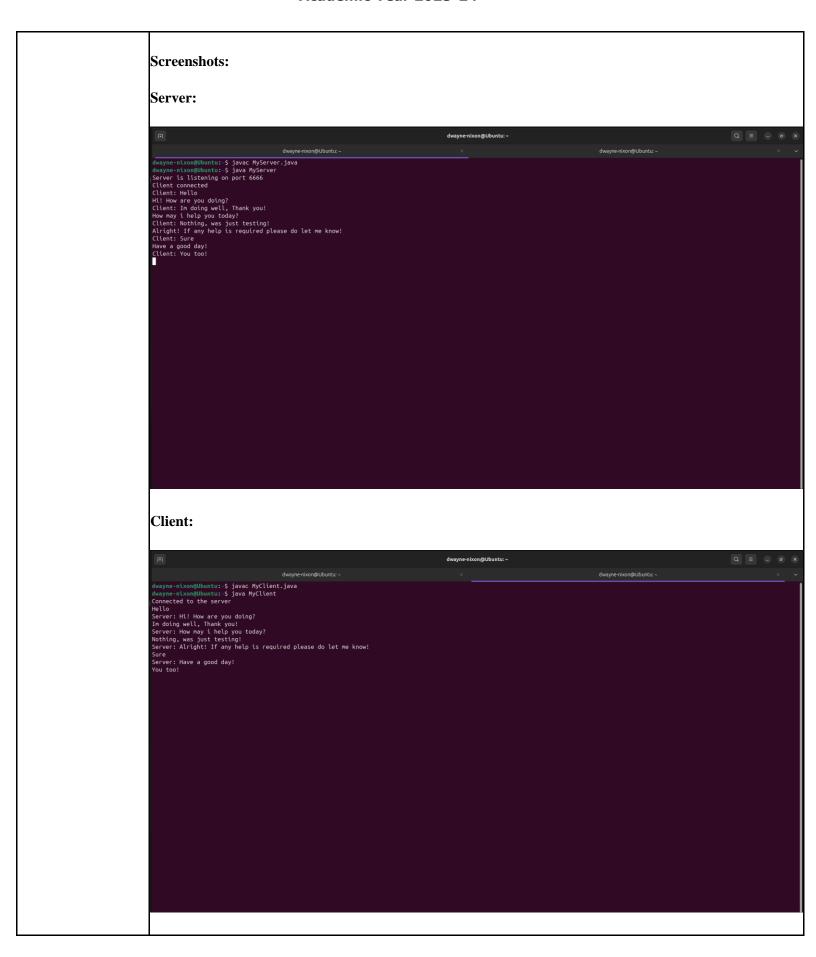
Running MyClient.java

As soon as you run MyClient program a message is sent to server and displayed in MyServer Terminal/CMD as shown below,



```
dos.writeUTF(msg);
              dos.flush();
              if (msg.equalsIgnoreCase("bye")) {
                 break;
               }
          } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
       });
       // Start both threads
       readThread.start();
       writeThread.start();
       // Wait for both threads to finish
       readThread.join();
       writeThread.join();
       // Close resources
       dis.close();
       dos.close();
       socket.close();
       System.out.println("Chat ended.");
     } catch (IOException | InterruptedException e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
  }
MyClient.java
import java.io.*;
import java.net.*;
public class MyClient {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    try (Socket socket = new Socket("localhost", 6666)) {
       System.out.println("Connected to the server");
       // Create input and output streams
       DataInputStream dis = new DataInputStream(socket.getInputStream());
       DataOutputStream dos = new DataOutputStream(socket.getOutputStream());
       // Create threads for reading and writing messages
       Thread readThread = new Thread(() -> {
         try {
            String msg;
            while (true) {
              msg = dis.readUTF();
```

```
System.out.println("Server: " + msg);
            if (msg.equalsIgnoreCase("bye")) {
               break;
            }
          }
       } catch (IOException e) {
          e.printStackTrace();
       }
     });
     Thread writeThread = new Thread(() -> {
          BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
          String msg;
          while (true) {
            msg = reader.readLine();
            dos.writeUTF(msg);
            dos.flush();
            if (msg.equalsIgnoreCase("bye")) {
               break;
            }
       } catch (IOException e) {
          e.printStackTrace();
       }
     });
    // Start both threads
     readThread.start();
     writeThread.start();
    // Wait for both threads to finish
     readThread.join();
     writeThread.join();
    // Close resources
     dis.close();
     dos.close();
     socket.close();
     System.out.println("Chat ended.");
  } catch (IOException | InterruptedException e) {
     e.printStackTrace();
}
```



<ul> <li>B.A. Forouzan, "Data Communications and Networking", TMH, Fourth Edition.</li> <li>https://www.tutorialspoint.com/unix_sockets/what_is_socket.htm</li> <li>https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/socket-programming-in-java/</li> <li>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UaM1JmQliTs</li> </ul>	
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