# Lab13 : Postlab

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## 1. What’s with the second parameter in bind()?

The second parameter of bind() is a pointer to a struct that describes the local interface to which the socket is to be bound.

It's actually "struct sockaddr \*my\_addr". bind() takes a sockaddr\* pointer as input, but it actually accepts any sockaddr\_... struct that matches the address family of the socket (sockaddr\_in for AF\_INET, sockaddr\_in6 for AF\_INET6, sockaddr\_un for AF\_UNIX, etc).

## 2. If bind() fails, what should I do with the socket descriptor?

If you are exiting, all unixes will close open file descriptors on exit. If you are not exiting though, you can just close it with a regular close() call.

## 3. What is the difference between read() and recv()?

**recv()** work only on socket descriptors and let you specify certain options for the actual operation. Those functions are slightly more specialized (for instance, you can set a flag to ignore SIGPIPE, or to send out-of-band messages...).

**read()** is equivalent to recv() with a flags parameter of 0. Other values for the flags parameter change the behaviour of recv().

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## 4. Differentiate between connection oriented and connection-less services.

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| CONNECTION-ORIENTED SERVICE | CONNECTION-LESS SERVICE |
| Connection-oriented service is related to the telephone system. | Connection-less service is related to the postal system. |
| Connection-oriented service is preferred by long and steady communication. | Connection-less Service is preferred by bursty communication. |
| Connection-oriented Service is necessary. | Connection-less Service is not compulsory. |
| Connection-oriented Service is feasible. | Connection-less Service is not feasible. |
| In connection-oriented Service, Congestion is not possible. | In connection-less Service, Congestion is possible. |
| Connection-oriented Service gives the guarantee of reliability. | Connection-less Service does not give the guarantee of reliability. |
| In connection-oriented Service, Packets follow the same route. | In connection-less Service, Packets do not follow the same route. |
| Connection-oriented Services requires a bandwidth of high range. | Connection-less Service requires a bandwidth of low range. |