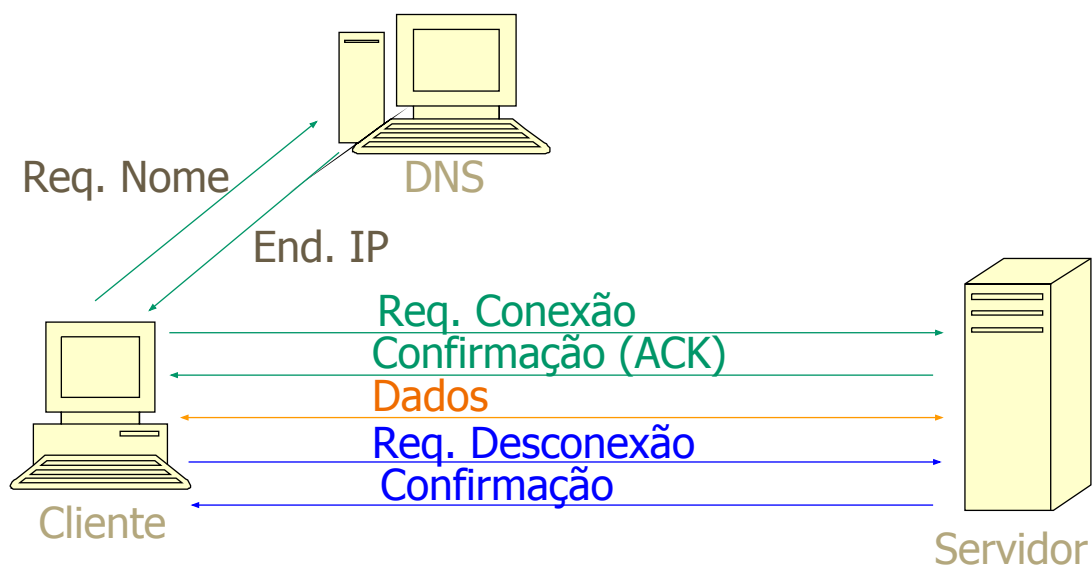


# Protocolos TCP

- **Transmission Control Protocol (TCP):**
- Protocolo orientado à conexão:
  - Exige o estabelecimento de um canal lógico para iniciar a transmissão de dados, em 3 fases:
    - Fase de conexão
    - Fase de dados
    - Fase de desconexão
- Exemplos de aplicação:
  - TELNET, Web Browser, ...

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## Etapas em uma Conexão TCP



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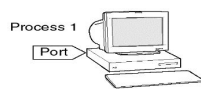
# Socket: Uma analogia

## Step 1: Creating the socket

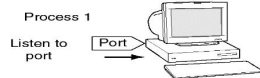
I need a socket



## Step 2: Binding



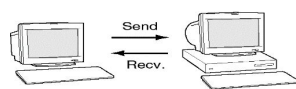
## Step 3: Listen



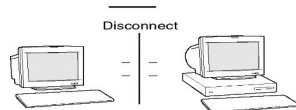
## Step 4: Accept



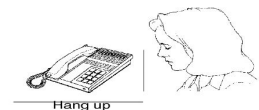
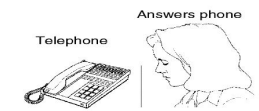
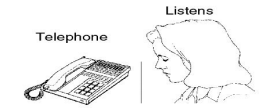
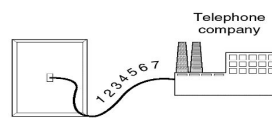
## Step 5: Communicate



## Step 6: Disconnect

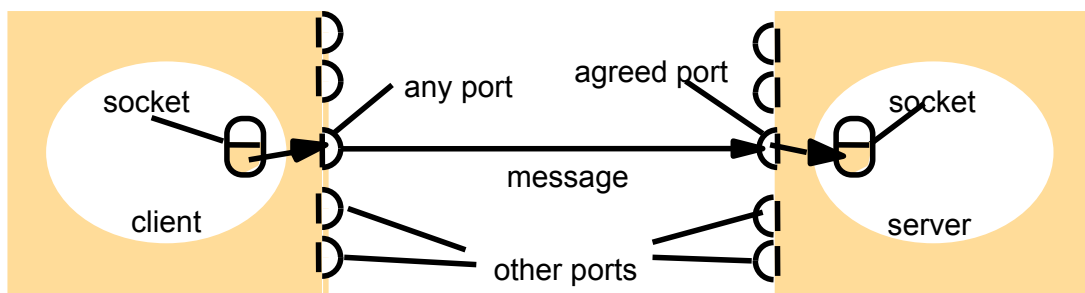


## Analogy



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# Sockets e Portas

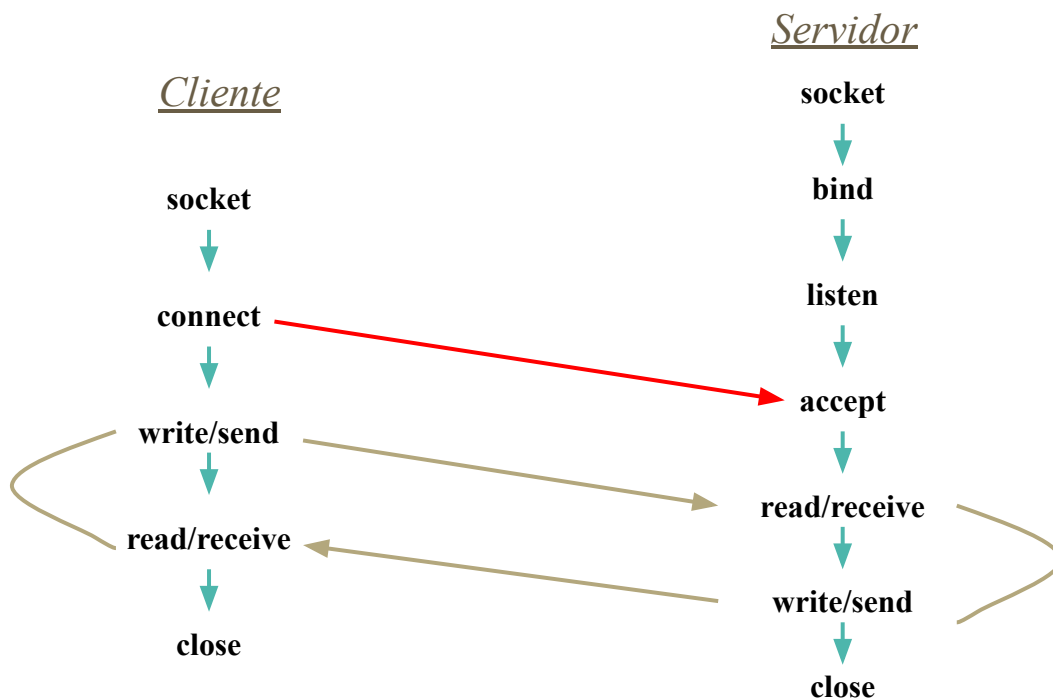


Internet address = 138.37.94.248

Internet address = 138.37.88.249

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# Socket: Comunicação C/S



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# Socket: Comunicação C/S

- **Servidor:**

- Efetua a criação de um *Socket*;
- Associa o *Socket* a um endereço local;
- Aguarda por conexões da parte cliente;
- Aceita conexões;
- Lê requisições;
- Opcionalmente envia resposta;
- Fecha o *Socket*.

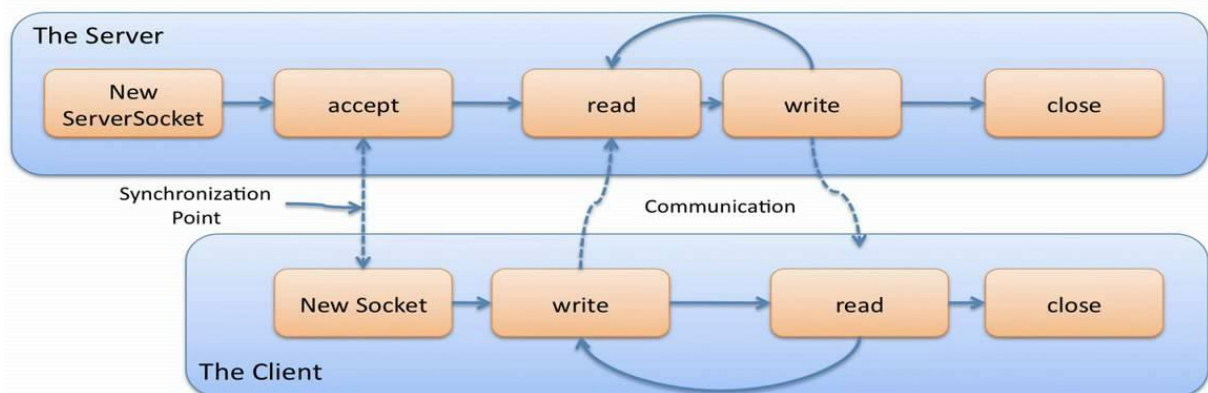
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# Sockets en JAVA



## Modelo

### Java Socket Overview



## Tipos de Sockets em Java

- Pacote *java.net*
  - *java.net.Socket*
  - *java.net.ServerSocket*
- *Socket* - usado em cada lado do canal de comunicação bidirecional.
- *ServerSocket* - responsável por ficar aguardando pedidos de conexão dos clientes

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## Tipos de Sockets em Java

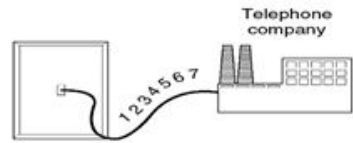
- *Socket* e *ServerSocket* são sockets do tipo *StreamSocket*
  - Utilizam protocolo TCP
  - Orientado à conexão (o servidor precisa aceitar o pedido de conexão do cliente)
- Outro tipo é o *DatagramSocket*
  - Utiliza protocolo UDP
  - Não é orientado à conexão

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## Sockets em Java (Server)

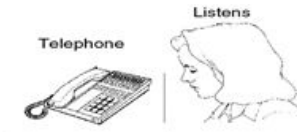
- `ServerSocket srv = new ServerSocket(9876);`

1

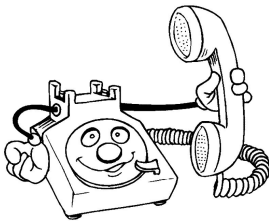


- `Socket cliente = srv.accept();`

2



3



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## Sockets em Java (Cliente)

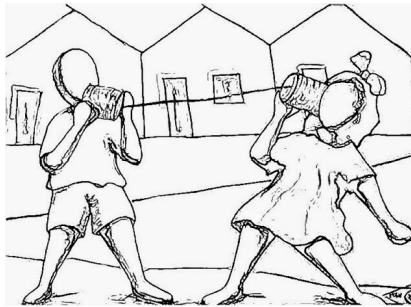
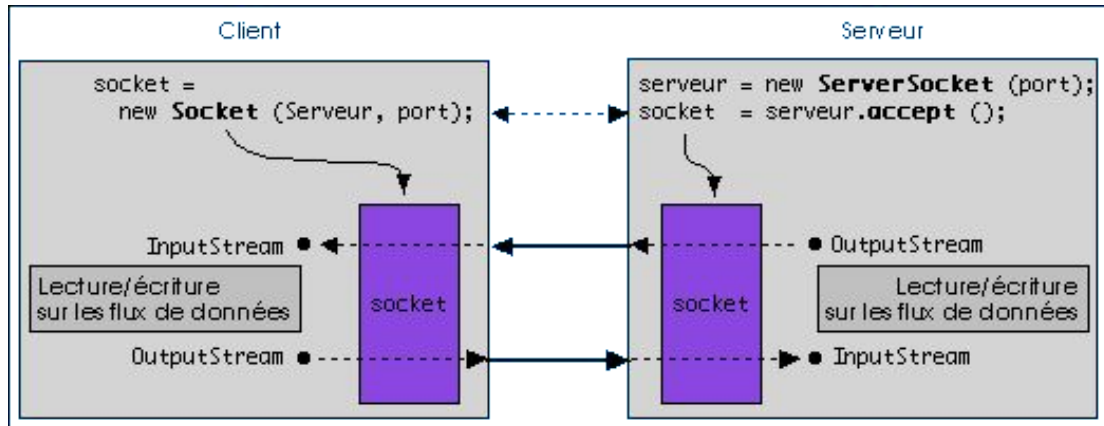
- `Socket sc = new Socket("127.0.0.1", 9876);`



1

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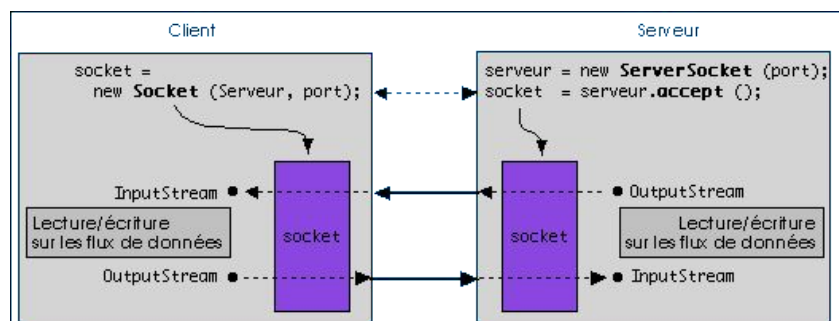
## Leitura/Escreita em Sockets



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## Leitura/Escreita em Sockets

- Sockets enviam e recebem dados na forma de bytes
- Cada conjunto de bytes é chamado *stream*
- Utilizam os seguintes métodos
  - `getInputStream`
    - `read`
  - `getOutputStream`
    - `write`



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