



# Tecnológico Nacional de México campus Colima

## Maestría en Sistemas Computacionales

Servidor Socket Multihilo TCP y Cliente TCP en Python

Ejercicio Práctico: Servidor Socket Multihilo TCP

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# Objetivo

Desarrollar un ejercicio sobre los usos e implementacion de un servidor multihilo a traves del uso de tecnologia TCP

## Metodologia

Para la resolucion del problema se realizo un analisis previo sobre el funcionamiento de un "Servidor Socket Multihilo TCP" donde se recurrio al portal de recursos python , el contenido de este material facilito el entendimiento , ademas de permitir analizar unos ejemplos de su funcionamiento

## Servidor TCP Multi-hilo

Servidor TCP multihilo o multithreaded para lograr la conexión simultánea de varios clientes. El código hace uso de los módulos estándar threading y socket, escucha peticiones en el puerto 6030 y, ante la llegada de datos, responde con la misma información (Echo server).

## Ejemplo

```
In [ ]: import socket
import sys

# Create a TCP/IP socket
sock = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)

# Bind the socket to the port
server_address = ('localhost', 10000)
print('starting up on {} port {}'.format(*server_address))
sock.bind(server_address)

# Listen for incoming connections
sock.listen(1)

while True:
    # Wait for a connection
    print('waiting for a connection')
    connection, client_address = sock.accept()
    try:
        print('connection from', client_address)

        # Receive the data in small chunks and retransmit it
        while True:
            data = connection.recv(16)
            print('received {!r}'.format(data))
            if data:
                print('sending data back to the client')
```

```

        connection.sendall(data)
    else:
        print('no data from', client_address)
        break

finally:
    # Clean up the connection
    connection.close()

```

## cliente TCP

Puede utilizarse el siguiente cliente que conecta al servidor y permite demostrar la eficacia del código.

```

In [ ]: import socket
import sys

def get_constants(prefix):
    """Create a dictionary mapping socket module
    constants to their names.
    """
    return {
        getattr(socket, n): n
        for n in dir(socket)
        if n.startswith(prefix)
    }

families = get_constants('AF_')
types = get_constants('SOCK_')
protocols = get_constants('IPPROTO_')

# Create a TCP/IP socket
sock = socket.create_connection(('localhost', 10000))

print('Family   :', families[sock.family])
print('Type     :', types[sock.type])
print('Protocol:', protocols[sock.proto])
print()

try:
    # Send data
    message = b'This is the message. It will be repeated.'
    print('sending {!r}'.format(message))
    sock.sendall(message)

    amount_received = 0
    amount_expected = len(message)

    while amount_received < amount_expected:
        data = sock.recv(16)
        amount_received += len(data)
        print('received {!r}'.format(data))

```

```
finally:
    print('closing socket')
    sock.close()
```

## Servidor y cliente

Los conectores se pueden configurar para que actúen como un servidor y escuchen mensajes entrantes, o se conecten a otras aplicaciones como un cliente. Después de que ambos extremos de un conector TCP/IP estén conectados, la comunicación es bidireccional.

```
In [ ]: import threading
import socket
import sys

def server():

    # Create a TCP/IP socket
    sock = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)

    # Bind the socket to the port
    server_address = ('localhost', 10000)
    print('starting up on {} port {}'.format(*server_address))
    sock.bind(server_address)

    # Listen for incoming connections
    sock.listen(1)

    while True:
        # Wait for a connection
        print('waiting for a connection')
        connection, client_address = sock.accept()
        try:
            print('connection from', client_address)

            # Receive the data in small chunks and retransmit it
            while True:
                data = connection.recv(16)
                print('received {!r}'.format(data))
                if data:
                    print('sending data back to the client')
                    connection.sendall(data)
                else:
                    print('no data from', client_address)
                    break

            finally:
                # Clean up the connection
                connection.close()

def get_constants(prefix):
    """Create a dictionary mapping socket module
    constants to their names.
    """
    return {
```

```

        getattr(socket, n): n
        for n in dir(socket)
            if n.startswith(prefix)
    }

def cliente():

    families = get_constants('AF_')
    types = get_constants('SOCK_')
    protocols = get_constants('IPPROTO_')

    # Create a TCP/IP socket
    sock = socket.create_connection(('localhost', 10000))

    print('Family   :', families[sock.family])
    print('Type     :', types[sock.type])
    print('Protocol:', protocols[sock.proto])
    print()

    try:

        # Send data
        message = b'-----Inicia Conexion-----'
        print(message)
        sock.sendall(message)

        amount_received = 0
        amount_expected = len(message)

        while amount_received < amount_expected:
            data = sock.recv(16)
            amount_received += len(data)
            print('received {!r}'.format(data))

    finally:
        print('closing socket')
        sock.close()

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # creating thread
    t1 = threading.Thread(target=server)
    t2 = threading.Thread(target=cliente)
    t3 = threading.Thread(target=cliente)

    # starting thread 1
    t1.start()
    # starting thread 2
    t2.start()
    t3.start()

    # wait until thread 1 is completely executed
    t1.join()
    # wait until thread 2 is completely executed
    t2.join()
    t3.join()

    # both threads completely executed
    print("Done!")

```

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Link del repositorio github

<https://github.com/Gilberto-profesional/ProgramingPOO/tree/main/POOprograming/Servidor%20Socket%20Multihilo%20TCP%205>

