

1~3.

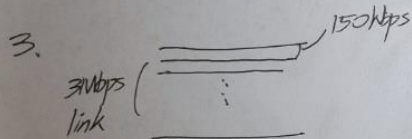
assignment 2.

1. The IP address of the destination host and the port number of the destination socket.

2. a)  $d_{prop} = m/s$

b)  $d_{trans} = L/R$

c)  $d_{prop} + d_{trans} = L/R + m/s$  (Ignoring  $d_{proc} + d_{queue}$ )



a) 20 users ( $3000kbps / 150kbps$ )

b)  $n$  users are transmitting simultaneously, each user transmits only 10 percent of the time.

4  $P(N) = {}_{120}C_N \times \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^N \times \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^{120-N}$

4. I used Java but it is different like code in ppt. I almost do on my own (searching google,naver..)

(client code)

```
import java.io.*;
import java.net.Socket;

public class ProtocolClient {
    public static void main(String args[]) throws IOException {
        Socket socket=null;
        try {
            // Socket 생성 및 접속 (IP 는 장소에 따라 달라지므로 바꿔줘야 한다.)
            socket = new Socket("172.30.1.28", 12000);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        // 생성된 소켓을 통해 BufferedReader, PrintWriter 생성 (입출력 스트림)
        //클라이언트 -> 소켓
        BufferedReader input = new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(System.in));
        String msg=input.readLine();
        PrintWriter writer = new PrintWriter(new
OutputStreamWriter(socket.getOutputStream()));
        writer.println(msg); //서버로 데이터를
전송한다. (writer.println!=System.out.println)
        writer.flush(); //버퍼 안에 있는 값들을 전부 비워준다.

        //소켓 -> 클라이언트
        BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(socket.getInputStream()));
        String line = reader.readLine();
        System.out.println("client : receive data success. data = " + line);
        //서버와 통신이 완료되어 서버 출력값을 가지고 온다.

        writer.close();
        reader.close();
    }
}
```

(server code)

```
import java.net.ServerSocket;
import java.net.Socket;

public class ProtocolServer {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException{
```

```

try{
    // ServerSocket 생성
    ServerSocket serverSocket=new ServerSocket(12000);
    while(true){
        System.out.println("waiting connect...");
        // 접속 accept() 대기
        Socket socket=serverSocket.accept();
        // 연결된 클라이언트의 IP 정보를 얻는다. (SocketAddress)
        InetSocketAddress isa=(InetSocketAddress)
socket.getRemoteSocketAddress();
        System.out.println("server : connect success
"+isa.getHostName());
        // 생성된 소켓을 통해 BufferedReader, PrintWriter 생성(입출력
스트림)

        // 소켓->서버
        BufferedReader reader=new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(socket.getInputStream()));
        String line=reader.readLine();
        System.out.println("Saved data : "+ line);
        line=line.toUpperCase();
        // 서버 클래스 안의 line 변수 안에 클라이언트의 입력이 들어옴
        PrintWriter writer = new PrintWriter(new
OutputStreamWriter(socket.getOutputStream()));
        // 소켓으로 데이터를 클라이언트로 보냄
        writer.println(line);
        writer.flush();
        System.out.println("server : data transmit success");
    } // 스트림을 닫지 않기 때문에 close() 대신 flush()를 해준다.
} catch(IOException e){

}

}
}

```

The screenshot shows the IntelliJ IDEA interface with the `ProtocolClient.java` file open. The code defines a `ProtocolClient` class with a `main` method that creates a `Socket` connection to `172.30.1.28` on port `12000`. It then uses `BufferedReader` to read input from the user and `PrintWriter` to send the message `NICE TO MEET YOU` to the server.

```

1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.net.Socket;
3
4 public class ProtocolClient {
5     public static void main(String args[]) throws IOException {
6         Socket socket=null;
7         try {
8             // Socket 생성 및 접속 (IP는 장소에 따라 달라지므로 바꿔줘야 한다.)
9             socket = new Socket("172.30.1.28", port: 12000);
10        } catch (Exception e) {
11            e.printStackTrace();
12        }
13        // 생성된 소켓을 통해 BufferedReader, PrintWriter 생성 (입출력 스트림)
14        // 클라이언트 -> 소켓
15        BufferedReader input = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
16        String msg=input.readLine();
17        PrintWriter writer = new PrintWriter(new OutputStreamWriter(socket.getOutputStream()));
18        writer.println(msg); //서버로 데이터를 전송한다.(writer.println=System.out.println)
19        writer.flush(); //버퍼 안에 있는 것들을 전부 버퍼낸다.
20    }
21 }

```

The Run window shows the output of the `ProtocolClient` program:

```

nice to meet you
client : receive data success. data = NICE TO MEET YOU
Process finished with exit code 0

```

The screenshot shows the IntelliJ IDEA interface with the `ProtocolServer.java` file open. The code defines a `ProtocolServer` class with a `main` method that creates a `ServerSocket` on port `12000`. It uses `accept()` to wait for a client connection, then uses `BufferedReader` to read the message `NICE TO MEET YOU` from the client and prints it to the console.

```

4 import java.net.ServerSocket;
5 import java.net.Socket;
6
7 public class ProtocolServer {
8     public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException{
9         try{
10            // ServerSocket 생성
11            ServerSocket serverSocket=new ServerSocket( port: 12000);
12            while(true){
13                System.out.println("waiting connect...");
14                // 접속 accept() 대기
15                Socket socket=serverSocket.accept();
16                // 연결된 클라이언트의 IP 정보를 얻는다. (SocketAddress)
17                InetSocketAddress isa=(InetSocketAddress) socket.getRemoteSocketAddress();
18                System.out.println("server : connect success "+isa.getHostName());
19                // 생성된 소켓을 통해 BufferedReader, PrintWriter 생성(입출력 스트림)
20                // 소켓->서버
21                BufferedReader reader=new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(socket.getInputStream()));
22                String line=reader.readLine();
23                System.out.println("Saved data : "+ line);
24            }
25        }
26    }
27 }

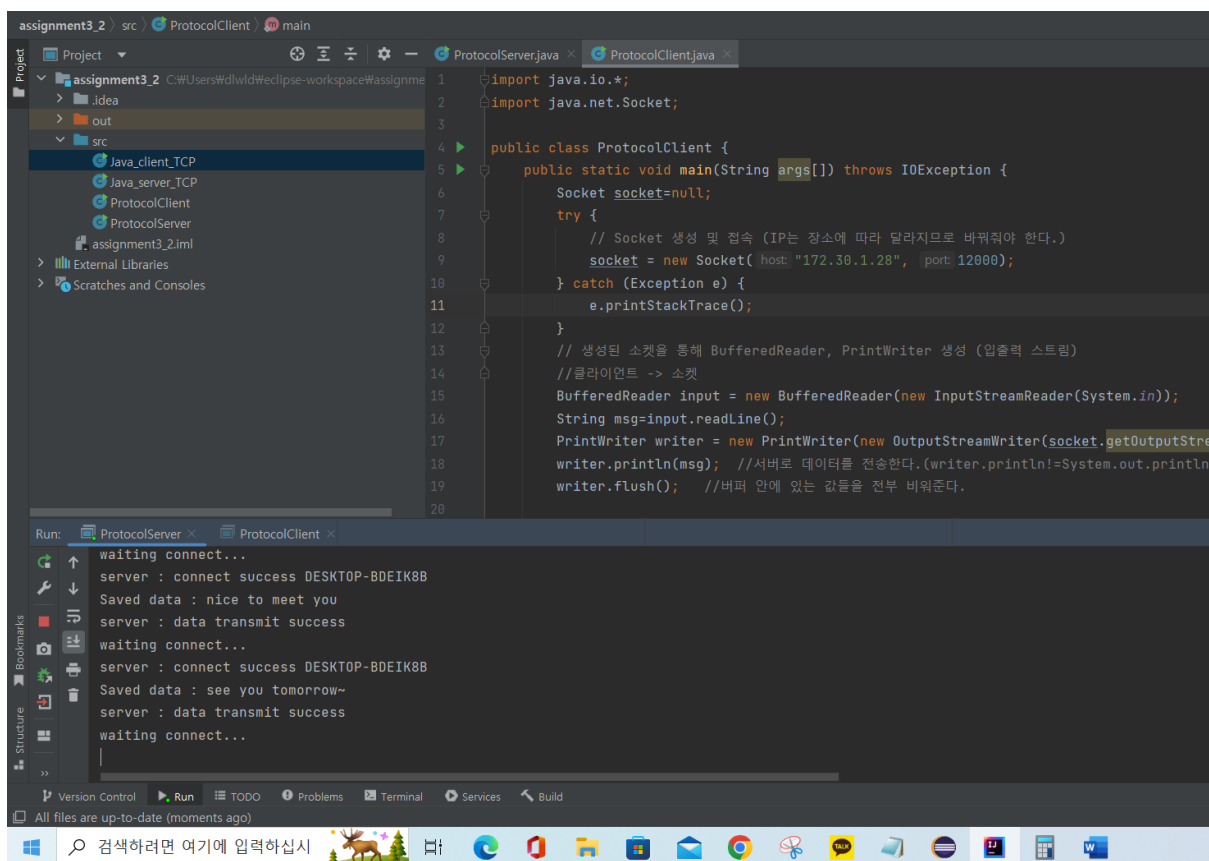
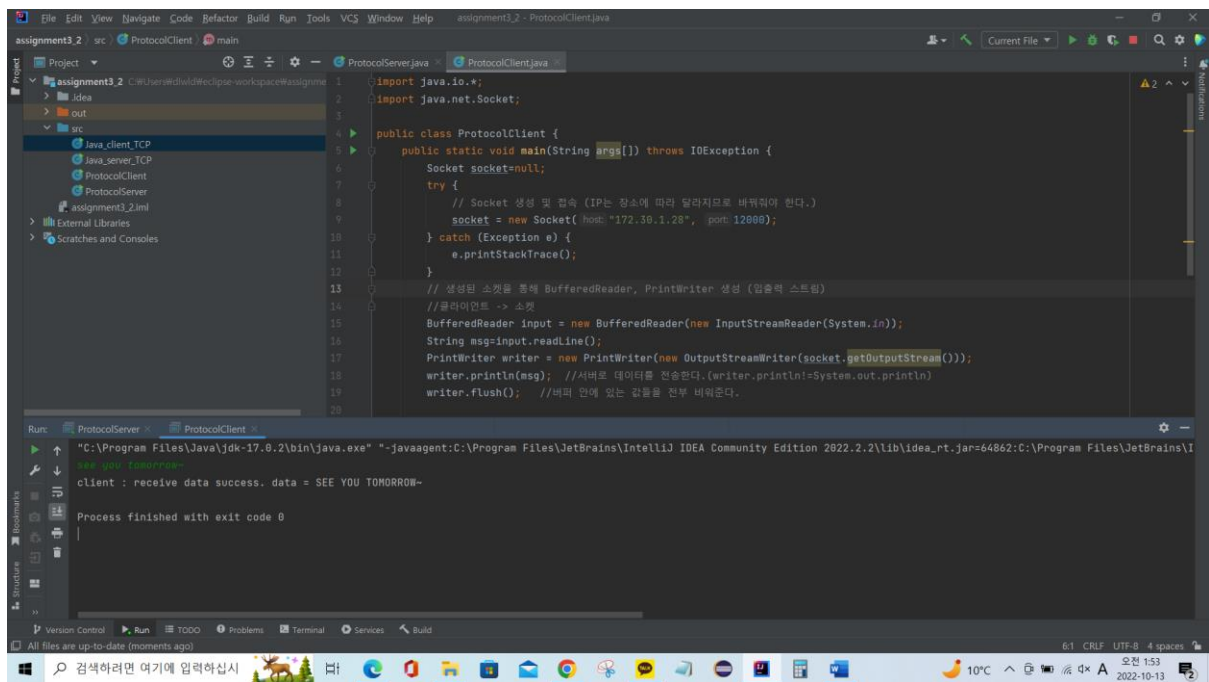
```

The Run window shows the output of the `ProtocolServer` program:

```

waiting connect...
server : connect success DESKTOP-BDEIK8B
Saved data : nice to meet you
server : data transmit success
waiting connect...

```



5. capture traceroute nmap – naver.com, kt dns server..

