H_{igh}

Performance

Distributed

System

KUAS – High Performance Distributed System Linux Programming – Socket #1

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Socket Function (1/7)

- int socket(int domain, int type, int protocol)
 //Create a socket.
- int bind(int socket, const struct sockaddr *address, size
 _t address_len);

//Name a socket.

- int listen(int socket, int backlog);
 //Create a queue of socket.
- int accept(int socket, struct sockaddr *address, size_t *a ddress_len);

//Accept connetion.

int connect(int socket, const struct sockaddr *address, si
ze_t address_len);

//Request connection Wang



Socket Function (2/7)

- #include <sys/types.h>
- #include <sys/socket.h>
- int socket(int domain, int type, int protocol)

domain:

AF_UNIX	UNIX internal (file system sockets)
AF_INET	ARPA internet protocols (UNIX network sockets)
AF_ISO	ISO standard protocols
AF_NS	Xerox network systems protocols
AF_IPX	Novell IPX protocol
AF_APPLETALK	Apple talk DDS

- type: SOCK_STREAM (TCP) \ SOCK_DGRAM (UDP)
- protocol: 0 代表使用預設的協定。 Po-Sen Wang



Socket Function (3/7)

- #include <sys/socket.h>
- int bind(int socket, const struct sockaddr *addre ss, size t address len);
 - socket: File descriptor.
 - address: Socket address.
 - address len: Address length.



Socket Function (4/7)

```
AF UNIX:
 struct sockaddr un {
    sa_family_t sun_family;
    char sun_path[];
 };
AF INET:
                                      struct in addr {
 struct sockaddr in {
                                          unsigned long int s addr;
    short int sin family;
    unsigned short int sin port;
    struct in addr sin addr;
```



Socket Function (5/7)

- #include <sys/socket.h>
- int listen(int socket, int backlog);
 - socket: File descriptor.
 - backlog: Maximum of queue for listen.



Socket Function (6/7)

- #include <sys/socket.h>
- int accept(int socket, struct sockaddr *address, s
 ize_t *address_len);
 - socket: File descriptor.
 - address: Socket address.
 - address len: Address length.

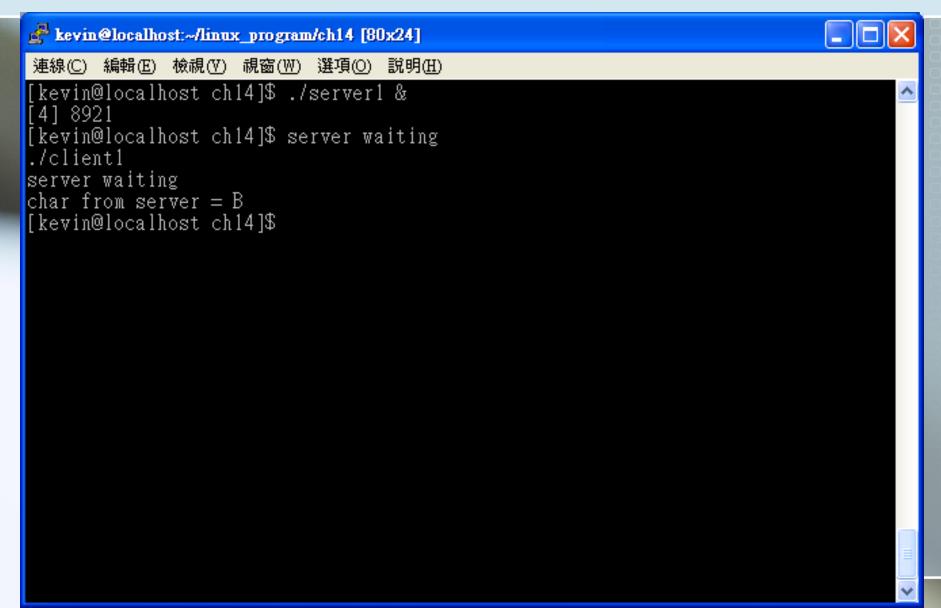


Socket Function (7/7)

- #include <sys/socket.h>
- int connect(int socket, const struct sockaddr *ad dress, size_t address_len);
 - socket: File descriptor.
 - address: Socket address.
 - address len: Address length.



Socket Example 1 – Use AF_UNIX (1/6)





Socket Example 1 – Use AF_UNIX (2/6)

client1.c

```
/* Make the necessary includes and set up the variables.
   #include <sys/types.h>
   #include <sys/socket.h>
   #include <stdio.h>
   #include <sys/un.h>
   #include <unistd.h>
   int main()
   {
       int sockfd;
       int len;
       struct sockaddr un address;
       int result:
       char ch = 'A':
   /* Create a socket for the client. */
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       sockfd = socket(AF UNIX, SOCK STREAM, 0);
```



Socket Example 1 – Use AF UNIX (3/6)

client1.c

```
Name the socket, as agreed with the server. */
address.sun family = AF UNIX;
strcpy(address.sun path, "server socket");
len = sizeof(address);
Now connect our socket to the server's socket. */
result = connect(sockfd, (struct sockaddr *) &address, len);
if(result == -1) {
    perror ("oops: client1");
    exit(1);
We can now read/write via sockfd. */
write(sockfd, &ch, 1);
read(sockfd, &ch, 1);
printf("char from server = %c\n", ch);
close(sockfd);
exit(0);
```

Socket Example 1 – Use AF_UNIX (4/6)

server1.c Make the necessary includes and set up the variables. */ #include <svs/tvpes.h> #include <sys/socket.h> #include <stdio.h> #include <sys/un.h> #include <unistd.h> int main() int server sockfd, client sockfd; int server len, client len; struct sockaddr un server address; struct sockaddr un client address; Remove any old socket and create an unnamed socket for the server. unlink("server socket");

server sockfd = socket(AF UNIX, SOCK STREAM, 0);



Socket Example 1 – Use AF_UNIX (5/6)

server1.c

```
Name the socket. */
server address.sun family = AF UNIX;
strcpy(server address.sun path, "server socket");
server len = sizeof(server address);
bind(server sockfd, (struct sockaddr *) & server address, server len);
Create a connection queue and wait for clients. */
listen(server sockfd, 5);
while (1) {
    char ch:
    printf("server waiting\n");
```

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Socket Example 1 – Use AF_UNIX (6/6)

server1.c

```
/* Accept a connection. */
        client len = sizeof(client address);
        client sockfd = accept(server sockfd,
            (struct sockaddr *) &client address, &client len);
   We can now read/write to client on client sockfd.
                                                         \star f
        read(client sockfd, &ch, 1);
        ch++:
        write(client sockfd, &ch, 1);
        close(client sockfd);
    }
```



Socket Example 2 – Use AF INET (1/5)

client2.c

```
Make the necessary includes and set up the variables.
   #include <sys/types.h>
   #include <sys/socket.h>
   #include <stdio.h>
   #include <netinet/in.h>
   #include <arpa/inet.h>
   #include <unistd.h>
   int main()
       int sockfd;
       int len:
       struct sockaddr in address;
       int result;
       char ch = ^{1}A^{1};
   /* Create a socket for the client. */
2007
       sockfd = socket(AF INET, SOCK STREAM, 0);
```



Socket Example 2 – Use AF_INET (2/5)

client2.c

```
Name the socket, as agreed with the server.
address.sin family = AF INET;
address.sin addr.s addr = inet addr("127.0.0.1");
address.sin port = 9734;
len = sizeof(address);
Now connect our socket to the server's socket. */
result = connect(sockfd, (struct sockaddr *) &address, len);
if(result == -1) {
    perror("oops: client2");
    exit(1);
We can now read/write via sockfd. */
write(sockfd, &ch, 1);
read(sockfd, &ch, 1);
printf("char from server = %c\n", ch);
close(sockfd);
exit(0);
```

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Socket Example 2 – Use AF_INET (3/5)

```
server2.c
/* Make the necessary includes and set up the variables.
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>
#include <unistd.h>
int main()
    int server sockfd, client sockfd;
    int server len, client len;
    struct sockaddr in server address;
    struct sockaddr in client address;
    Create an unnamed socket for the server. */
    server sockfd = socket(AF INET, SOCK STREAM, 0);
```



Socket Example 2 – Use AF_INET (4/5)

server2.c

```
Name the socket. */
   server address.sin family = AF INET;
   server address.sin addr.s addr = inet addr("127.0.0.1");
   server address.sin port = 9734;
   server len = sizeof(server address);
   bind(server sockfd, (struct sockaddr *) &server address, server len);
/* Create a connection queue and wait for clients. */
    listen(server sockfd, 5);
   while (1) {
        char ch:
       printf("server waiting\n");
```

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Socket Example 2 – Use AF_INET (5/5)

server2.c

```
/* Accept a connection. */
       client len = sizeof(client address);
        client sockfd = accept(server sockfd,
            (struct sockaddr *) &client address, &client len);
   We can now read/write to client on client sockfd.
        read(client sockfd, &ch, 1);
       ch++;
        write(client sockfd, &ch, 1);
       close(client sockfd);
```



網路位元組排序 (1/4)

		_
ı	of kevin@localhost:~/linux_program/ch14 [80x24]	×
	連線(C) 編輯(E) 檢視(Y) 視窗(W) 選項(O) 說明(H)	
	[kevin@localhost ch14]\$./server2 &	^
	[1] 8958	
١	[kevin@localhost ch14]\$ server waiting	
	./client2	
	server waiting	≡
	char from server = B	
1	[kevin@localhost ch14]\$ netstat Active Internet connections (w/o servers)	
	Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address Foreign Address State	
	tcp 0 0 localhost.localdom:9010 localhost.localdo:32803 ESTABLISHED	
	tcp 0 0 localhost.localdom:1574 localhost.localdo:40214 TIME_WAIT	
	tcp 0 0 localhost.localdom:8649 localhost.localdo:40211 TIME_WAIT	
	tcp 0 0 localhost.localdom:8649 localhost.localdo:40210 TIME_WAIT	
	tcp 0 0 localhost.localdom:8649 localhost.localdo:40213 TIME_WAIT	
	tcp 0 0 localhost.localdom:8649 localhost.localdo:40212 TIME_WAIT	
	tcp 0 0 localhost.localdom:8649 localhost.localdo:40215 TIME_WAIT_	
	tcp 0 0 localhost.localdo:32803 localhost.localdom:9010 ESTABLISHED	
	tcp 1 0 localhost.localdo:32805 localhost.localdoma:ipp CLOSE_WAIT	
	tcp 0 0 203.64.102:microsoft-ds 140.127.114.41:2909 ESTABLISHED	
	tcp 0 0 ::ffff:203.64.102.1:ssh 218-164-105-195.d:65243 ESTABLISHED	
	tcp 0 1380 ::ffff:203.64.102.1:ssh ::ffff:140.127.114:1094 ESTABLISHED	
	udp 0 0 203.64.102.188:32769 239.2.11.71:8649 ESTABLISHED	
	Active UNIX domain sockets (w/o servers) Proto RefCnt Flags Type State I-Node Path	2.0
	Proto RefCnt Flags Type State I-Node Path	



網路位元組排序 (2/4)

- #include <netinet/in.h>
- unsigned long int htonl(unsigned long int hostlong);
- unsigned short int htons(unsigned short int hostshort);
- unsigned long int ntohl(unsigned long int hostlong);
- unsigned short int ntohs(unsigned short int hostshort);



網路位元組排序 (3/4)

server3.c:
 server_address.sin_addr.s_addr = htonl(INADDR_ANY);
 server_address.sin_port = htons(9734);

client3.c: address.sin port = htons(9734);



網路位元組排序 (4/4)

