

# Open-Source Report for TCP\_connections

## General Information & Licensing

Code Repository	<a href="#">Flask / Python</a>
License Type	BSD-3-Clause Source
License Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.</li></ul>
License Restrictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.</li><li>Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.</li><li>Neither the name of the copyright holder nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.</li></ul>

Dispel the magic of this technology. Replace this text with some that answers the following questions for the above tech:

(pattern: links – explanation -links – explanation)

<https://github.com/MaRonggg/5bytes/blob/325c16e9d3659d55ecb4abeef3986cdb32cee78a/app.py#L25>

[https://github.com/miguelgrinberg/Flask-SocketIO/blob/91b5ddc31bebeb6241d281252c711b160550ce01/src/flask\\_socketio/\\_init\\_.py#L242](https://github.com/miguelgrinberg/Flask-SocketIO/blob/91b5ddc31bebeb6241d281252c711b160550ce01/src/flask_socketio/_init_.py#L242)

Analysis: Since the project is using websocket, SocketIO is created and set its `async_mode` to `threading` by default. Then, inside the SocketIO, a server is created and `tcp_connection` is made before websocket connection.

<https://github.com/MaRonggg/5bytes/blob/325c16e9d3659d55ecb4abeef3986cdb32cee78a/app.py#L102>

Analysis: First, with `socketio.run` function with flask app as parameter, `socketio.run` is used for creating bi-directional communications between the clients and the server

[https://github.com/miguelgrinberg/Flask-SocketIO/blob/91b5ddc31bebeb6241d281252c711b160550ce01/src/flask\\_socketio/\\_init\\_.py#L553](https://github.com/miguelgrinberg/Flask-SocketIO/blob/91b5ddc31bebeb6241d281252c711b160550ce01/src/flask_socketio/_init_.py#L553)

[https://github.com/miguelgrinberg/Flask-SocketIO/blob/91b5ddc31bebeb6241d281252c711b160550ce01/src/flask\\_socketio/\\_init\\_.py#L651](https://github.com/miguelgrinberg/Flask-SocketIO/blob/91b5ddc31bebeb6241d281252c711b160550ce01/src/flask_socketio/_init_.py#L651)

Analysis: Inside the `run()` function called by `socketio.run`, the host and port will be set to be default if there are no specific host and are provided. After setting some debug variable, it goes into if statements that check server is on threading mode, since our SocketIO is set to threading by default, so go inside the if statement. Inside if statement, after continuing setting up debug techniques such as checking if the server runs in production deployment. If not, `app.run` is used to call `run()` function with paramant host, port and threading status.

<https://github.com/pallets/flask/blob/066a35dd322f689ec07d7c0e82b19eacadac3c6b/src/flask/app.py#L1067>

<https://github.com/pallets/flask/blob/066a35dd322f689ec07d7c0e82b19eacadac3c6b/src/flask/app.py#L1191>

Analysis: The `run()` function is for running the application on a local development server, it contains host and port from parameters of `app.run`. And after fetch the value of port and host, the werkzeug imports a `run_simple` library and call `run_simple` with host and port as parameter so that we could create a WSGI application that helps server push requests received to framework and web applications, which is the whole meaning of making tcp connection.

<https://github.com/pallets/werkzeug/blob/3115aa6a6276939f5fd6efa46282e0256ff21f1a/src/werkzeug/serving.py#L907>

<https://github.com/pallets/werkzeug/blob/3115aa6a6276939f5fd6efa46282e0256ff21f1a/src/werkzeug/serving.py#L1055>

<https://github.com/pallets/werkzeug/blob/3115aa6a6276939f5fd6efa46282e0256ff21f1a/src/werkzeug/serving.py#L1037>

Analysis: inside the `run_simple` function, the validity of port will be checked, next, if the function is not in the production (not using reloader), the server will be set to handle request in an infinite loop. However, before running WSGI application, a server is required. Therefore, the first thing is to create an appropriate WSGI server instance, so `make_server()` function is called with several input; especially, hostname, port, application that indicate which is the desired WSGI application to run, threaded which's value decides whether to handle concurrent requests using threads, and processes which's value decides handle concurrent requests using up to this number of processes; threaded is set to false and process is set to 1 because it is just for `tcp_connection`.

<https://github.com/pallets/werkzeug/blob/3115aa6a6276939f5fd6efa46282e0256ff21f1a/src/werkzeug/serving.py#L853>

<https://github.com/pallets/werkzeug/blob/3115aa6a6276939f5fd6efa46282e0256ff21f1a/src/werkzeug/serving.py#L893>

Analysis: inside the `make_server` function, creating an appropriate WSGI server instance based on the value of threaded and processes. Since, the threaded is set to false and the process is 1, the `BaseWSGIServer` is chosen and `BaseWSGIServer` class is called to initiate the server that handles one request at a time by inheriting functionalities from `HTTPServer`.

<https://github.com/pallets/werkzeug/blob/3115aa6a6276939f5fd6efa46282e0256ff21f1a/src/werkzeug/serving.py#L651>

Analysis: in this case, the `BaseWSGIServer` server is set with no multithread and no multiprocessing and has the functionalities of `httpserver`, which supports its parent function.

<https://github.com/python/cpython/blob/51ee0a29e9b20c3e4a94a675e73a894ee2fe447b/Lib/http/server.py#L129>

Analysis: Inside the `HTTPServer`, `socketserver.TCPServer` is called, in this step a server instance is created. `server_bind()` function is called with the functionalities from `TCPServer` to bind the socket to the desired address.

<https://github.com/pallets/werkzeug/blob/3115aa6a6276939f5fd6efa46282e0256ff21f1a/src/werkzeug/serving.py#L1069>

<https://github.com/pallets/werkzeug/blob/3115aa6a6276939f5fd6efa46282e0256ff21f1a/src/werkzeug/serving.py#L766>

Analysis: After we created a server, and since no reloader is being used, `serve_forver()` function is executed to calls `handle_request()` in an infinite loop using the line `super().serve_forever(poll_interval=poll_interval)` as shown in the Homeworks. For now, a WSGI application is ready for deployment.

