# Socket Programming

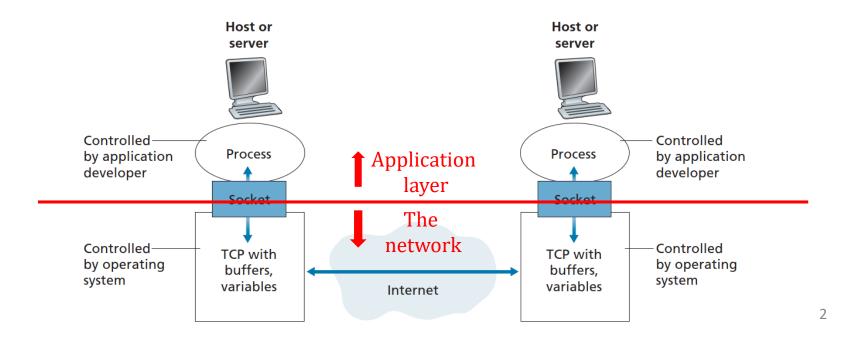
Chih-Yu Lin 2025/03/13





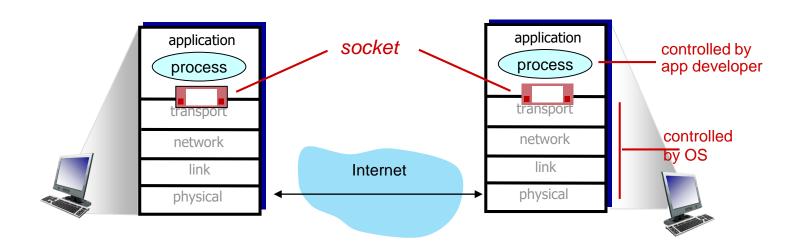
### Sockets

- A network application consists of a pair of processes in communication
  - A client process and a server process for each pair
- Socket: A software interface (API) between the process and the network



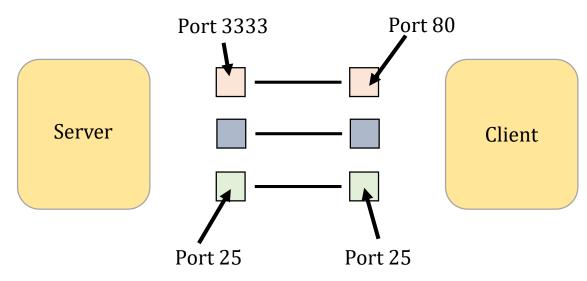
### Sockets

- Socket is the API between the application layer and the transport layer
  - Application layer
  - Transport layer: Choose transport protocols or adjust some transport layer parameters



# How to address processes?

- Identify the receiving process by specifying
  - The address of the host
  - An identifier that specifies the receiving process
- The host address: IP address
- The identifier: Destination port number
  - HTTP: port 80
  - HTTPS: port 443
  - FTP: port 21
  - DNS: port 53



# Socket programming

### Two socket types for two transport services:

- Transmission Control Protocol (TCP): reliable, byte stream-oriented
- User Datagram Protocol (UDP): unreliable datagram

### **Examples:**

- *TCP:* Web, buffered-streaming
- UDP: Live streaming (could lose some frames), multiplayer games

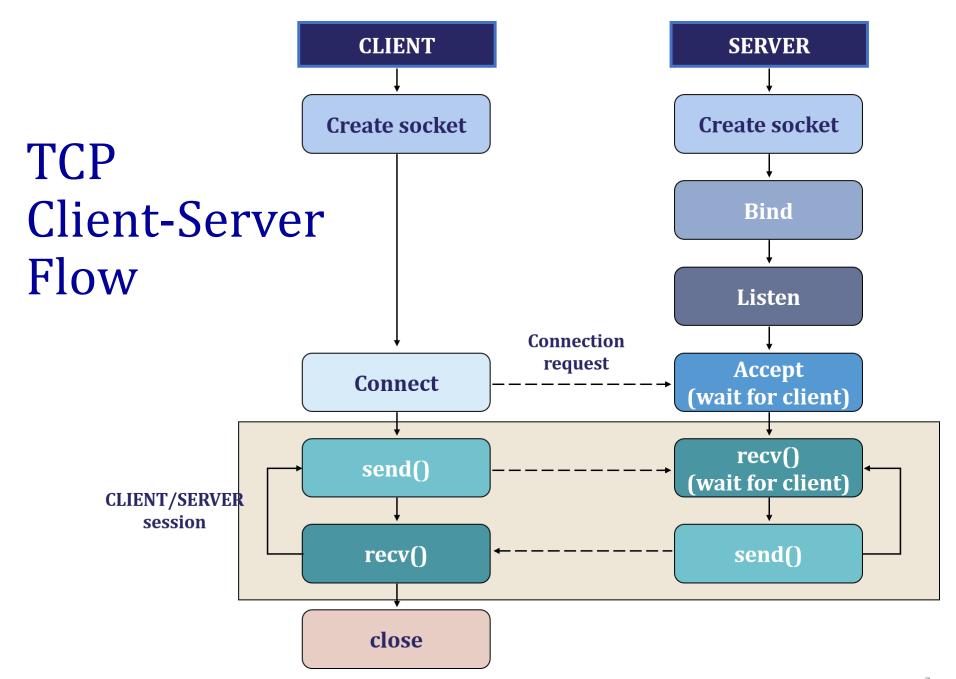
### Socket programming with TCP

#### Server

- Server process must run first
- Server must create a socket that welcomes client's contact

#### Client

- Create TCP socket
- Specify IP address and port number of server process
- When client creates the socket, client TCP establishes connection to server TCP by three-way handshaking



### TCP Socket Example (Server)

- 1) Create a new socket
  - socket.AF\_INET: The Address Family format is host and port number
  - socket.SOCK\_STREAM: The socket type for TCP

```
s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
```

2) Bind the socket to the a specified (ID, Port Number)

```
s.bind((HOST, PORT))
```

3) Listen to a new request with the socket

```
s.listen(0)
```

# TCP Socket Example (Server)

Accept a new connection (request) and create a new socket for the connection

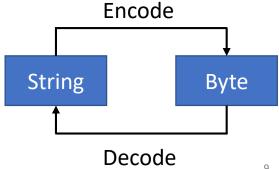
```
client, address = s.accept()
```

- Send and receive data by socket
  - The data transmitted by socket is a byte object
  - Convert the message to string first before printing it on the screen

```
Message = client.recv(1000).decode('utf-8')
```

Close the socket

```
client.close()
```



# TCP Socket Example (Client)

1) Create a new socket

```
s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
```

2) Connect to a remote socket

```
s.connect((HOST, PORT))
```

3) Receive and send data

```
respond = input(s.recv(1000).decode('utf-8')).encode('utf-8')
```

### Example: TCP Server

```
from socket import *
                         serverPort = 12000
                         serverSocket = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM)
   Create TCP socket
                         serverSocket.bind(('', serverPort))
Server begins to listen for
                       serverSocket.listen(1)
incoming TCP requests
                         print('The server is ready to receive')
                         while True:
Server waits on accept()
                             connectionSocket, addr = serverSocket.accept()
for incoming requests, then
new socket is created on return
                             sentence = connectionSocket.recv(1024).decode()
Read bytes from socket
                             capitalizedSentence = sentence.upper()
                             connectionSocket.send(capitalizedSentence.encode())
                             connectionSocket.close()
```

### Example: TCP Client

Create a TCP socket Set remote port to 12000

```
from socket import *
serverName = 'servername'
serverPort = 12000
clientSocket = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM)
clientSocket.connect((serverName, serverPort))
sentence = input('Input lowercase sentence:')
clientSocket.send(sentence.encode())
modifiedSentence = clientSocket.recv(1024)
print('From Server:', modifiedSentence.decode())
clientSocket.close()
```

# HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language)

- The standard markup language
  - Create and describe the structure of Web pages
- Basics of a HTML File

An HTML element is defined by a start tag, some content, and an end

tag

- Build up a HTML file
  - 1) Create a .txt file
  - 2) Change the .txt to .html
  - 2) Open .html by your browser

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>My First Heading</h1>
My first paragraph.
</body>
</html>
```

### Reference

Python Document for Socket

https://docs.python.org/3/library/socket.html

TCP Socket Guide

https://realpython.com/python-sockets/

HTML Tutorial

https://www.w3schools.com/html/