

Assignment 1A

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Problem statement - To develop any distributed application through implementing client-server communication programs based on java sockets.

Code:
SERVER

```
package distributed;

import java.net.*;
import java.io.*;

public class server
{
    public static void main(String args[]) throws Exception
    {
        // establishing the connection with the
server
        ServerSocket sersock = new ServerSocket(4000);
        System.out.println("Server ready for connection");
        Socket sock = sersock.accept();          // binding with port:
4000
        System.out.println("Connection is successful and wating for
chatting");

        // reading the file name from client
        InputStream istream = sock.getInputStream( );
        BufferedReader fileRead =new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(istream));
        String fname = fileRead.readLine( );
        // reading file contents
```

```

        BufferedReader contentRead = new BufferedReader(new
FileReader(fname) );

        // keeping output stream ready to send the
contents
        OutputStream ostream = sock.getOutputStream( );
        PrintWriter pwrite = new PrintWriter(ostream, true);

        String str;
        while((str = contentRead.readLine()) != null) // reading
line-by-line from file
        {
            pwrite.println(str);          // sending each line to client
        }

        sock.close();  sersock.close();      // closing network sockets
        pwrite.close();  fileRead.close(); contentRead.close();
    }
}

```

CLIENT

```

package distributed;

import java.net.*;
import java.io.*;
public class client
{
    public static void main( String args[ ] ) throws Exception
    {
        Socket sock = new Socket( "127.0.0.1", 4000);

        // reading the file name from keyboard. Uses input
stream
        System.out.print("Enter the file name");
        BufferedReader keyRead = new BufferedReader(new

```

```

InputStreamReader(System.in));
    String fname = keyRead.readLine();

    // sending the file name to server. Uses PrintWriter
    OutputStream ostream = sock.getOutputStream( );
    PrintWriter pwrite = new PrintWriter(ostream, true);
    pwrite.println(fname);
    // receiving the contents from server. Uses input
stream
    InputStream istream = sock.getInputStream();
    BufferedReader socketRead = new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(istream));

    String str;
    while((str = socketRead.readLine()) != null) // reading
line-by-line
    {
        System.out.println(str);
    }
    pwrite.close(); socketRead.close(); keyRead.close();
    sock.close();
}
}

```

OUTPUT:

```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19042.804]
(c) 2020 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

D:\BE_SEM_8\CL_9\Assignment_1\43212_CL_9_Assignment_1_server\src>java server
Server ready for connection
Connection is successful and waiting for filename :
File Successfully Transferred !
D:\BE_SEM_8\CL_9\Assignment_1\43212_CL_9_Assignment_1_server\src>
```

```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19042.804]
(c) 2020 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

D:\BE_SEM_8\CL_9\Assignment_1\43212_CL_9_Assignment_1_client\src>java client
Enter the file name : data.txt
Standard English
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
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In an English-speaking country, Standard English (SE) is the variety of English that has undergone substantial regularisation and is associated with formal schooling, language assessment, and official print publications, such as public service announcements and newspapers of record, etc.[1] It is local to nowhere: its grammatical and lexical components are no longer regionally marked, although many of them originated in different, non-adjacent dialects, and it has very little of the variation found in spoken or earlier written varieties of English. According to Trudgill,[2] Standard English is a dialect pre-eminently used in writing that is largely distinguishable from other English dialects by means of its grammar.
The term "Standard" refers to the regularisation of the grammar, spelling, usages of the language, and not to minimal desirability or interchangeability (e.g. a standard measure).[3] All linguistic features are relevant to standardisation, including morphology, phonology, syntax, lexicon, register, discourse markers, pragmatics, as well as written features such as spelling conventions, punctuation, capitalisation and abbreviation practices.
There are substantial differences among the language varieties that countries of the Anglosphere identify as "standard English"; in England and Wales, the term Standard English identifies British English, the Received Pronunciation accent, and the grammar and vocabulary of United Kingdom Standard English (UKSE). In Scotland, the variety is Scottish Standard English; in the United States, the General American variety is the spoken standard; and in Australia, the standard English is General Australian.[4] Sociologically, as the standard language of the nation, Standard English is generally associated with education and sociolinguistic prestige, but is not inherently superior to other dialects of English used by an Anglophone society.[5]
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```