

Lab Assignment on Unit V: (Use JAVA/PYTHON)

Write a program using TCP sockets for wired network to implement

- a. Peer to Peer Chat
- b. Multiuser Chat

Demonstrate the packets captured traces using Wireshark Packet Analyzer Tool for peer to peer mode

PROGRAM

```
/*-----SERVER SIDE-----*/  
  
import java.net.*; import java.io.*;  
  
public class Server { public static void main(String  
    args[])throws Exception{  
    ServerSocket ss=new ServerSocket(3333);  
    Socket s=ss.accept();  
    DataInputStream din=new DataInputStream(s.getInputStream());  
    DataOutputStream dout=new DataOutputStream(s.getOutputStream());  
    BufferedReader br=new BufferedReader(new  
InputStreamReader(System.in));  
  
    String str="",str2="";  
    System.out.println("-----Server Side-----\n Type your  
message"); while(!str.equals("stop")){ str=din.readUTF();  
    System.out.println("Client says :  
    "+str); str2=br.readLine();  
    dout.writeUTF(str2); dout.flush();  
    }  
    din.close();  
  
    s.close();  
    ss.close();
```

```
    }  
}
```

```
/*      OUTPUT
```

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19041.508]  
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```

```
C:\Users\dell>cd C:\Users\dell\Java\CN\TCPchat
```

```
C:\Users\dell\Java\CN\TCPchat>javac Server.java
```

```
C:\Users\dell\Java\CN\TCPchat>java Server
```

```
-----Server Side-----
```

```
    Type your message
```

```
Client says : Hello Akash
```

```
Hi Tanvi
```

```
Client says : How are you ?
```

```
I am fine. What about you >
```

```
Client says : I am fine too
```

```
Great.
```

```
Client says : Can we meet tomorrow ?
```

```
Yes sure
```

```
Client says : Okay Bye
```

```
Bye
```

```
Client says : stop
```

```
stop
```

```
C:\Users\dell\Java\CN\TCPchat>
```

```
*/
```

```

/*-----CLIENT SIDE-----*/
import java.net.*; import java.io.*;

public class Client {

    public static void main(String args[])throws Exception{

        Socket s = new Socket("localhost",3333);

        DataInputStream din=new DataInputStream(s.getInputStream());
        DataOutputStream dout=new DataOutputStream(s.getOutputStream());

        BufferedReader br=new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(System.in));

        String str="",str2="";

        System.out.println("-----Client Side-----\n Type your
message"); while(!str.equals("stop")){ str=br.readLine();
dout.writeUTF(str); dout.flush(); str2=din.readUTF();

        System.out.println("Server says: "+str2);
    }

    dout.close();
    s.close();
}

}

/*      OUTPUT

```

Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19041.508]

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```
C:\Users\dell>cd C:\Users\dell\Java\CN\TCPchat
```

```
C:\Users\dell\Java\CN\TCPchat>javac Client.java
```

```
C:\Users\dell\Java\CN\TCPchat>java Client
```

```
-----Client Side-----
```

```
    Type your message
```

```
Hello jay
```

```
Server says: Hi simran
```

```
How are you ?
```

```
Server says: I am fine. What about you >
```

```
I am fine too
```

```
Server says: Great.
```

```
Can we meet tomorrow ?
```

```
Server says: Yes sure
```

```
Okay Bye Server
```

```
says: Bye stop
```

```
Server says: stop
```

```
C:\Users\dell\Java\CN\TCPchat>
```

```
*/
```

TCP chap chat application

Q1 What is a socket?

→ Sockets allow communication between two different processes on the same or different machine. To be more precise it's a way to talk to other computer using Unix file descriptor. In every I/O action is done by writing or reading a file descriptor. A file descriptor is just an integer associated with an open file and it can be a network connection, a text file, a terminal or something else.

- To a programmer a socket looks and behaves much like a low level file descriptor. This is because commands such as read() & write() work with sockets in the same way they do with files and pipes.

Q2 What is the difference between a connection-less and a connection-oriented communication system.

| Key | Connection oriented Service | Connection less Service |
|-------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| ① Usage. | are used in long steady communication. | used in volatile network. |
| ② Analog | Similar to telephone system. | Similar to postal system. |
| ③ Reliability | are highly reliable. | no guarantee of reliability. |
| ④ Congestion | No Congestion | Congestion is quite possible. |
| ⑤ Packet Routing. | packets follow same route. | packets can follow any route. |

3 Which of them is more reliable?

- In computer networking, a reliable protocol is a communication protocol that notifies the sender whether or not the delivery of data to intended recipients is a synonym for assurance, which is the term used by the ITU & ATM forum.

④ Why is the port number required?

- A port is a number used to uniquely identify a transaction over a network by specifying both the host and the service. They are necessary to differentiate between many different IP services, such as web services (HTTP), mail service, and file transfer (FTP).

⑤ Why TCP is more reliable?

- The reason that transmission Control Protocol (TCP) is considered 'reliable' is that the protocol itself checks to see if everything that was delivered at the receiving end (it may not have been due to packet loss).