# Laboratory Session #04

Distributed Systems Programming

Daniele Bringhenti, Riccardo Sisto



#### Socket API



- The Sockets API represents the de-facto standard API for accessing network services provided by Internet layers 4-3-2.
- The main features of the Socket API are:
  - 1) procedural API
  - 2) **general** procedures rather than specific for a single protocol stack
    - > TCP/IP is a particular case
  - 3) designed with TCP/IP in mind
    - asymmetric connection model
    - stream-oriented connections without message delimiters

Sockets used for TCP/IP are called **stream** sockets.

### Topics of the Laboratory Session



Laboratory Session #04 covers the following activities:



Implementation of a TCP/IP socket **server** application (in Java), which can perform **image conversion** 



Implementation of a TCP/IP socket **client** application (in Java), which requests an image conversion

#### Converter Service



#### Main characteristics of the *Converter* service:

- concurrent TCP server, listening to the TCP port number 2001;
- it performs the media type **conversion** of image files;
- the media types supported are three: PNG, JPEG, and GIF;
- the server can establish TCP connections with multiple clients, and each request is managed by a different thread.

#### Implementation tips:

- reuse the code for image conversion from Lab02;
- the *ExecutorService* framework provided by the JDK may simplify the execution of tasks in asynchronous mode.

### ConversionRequest client

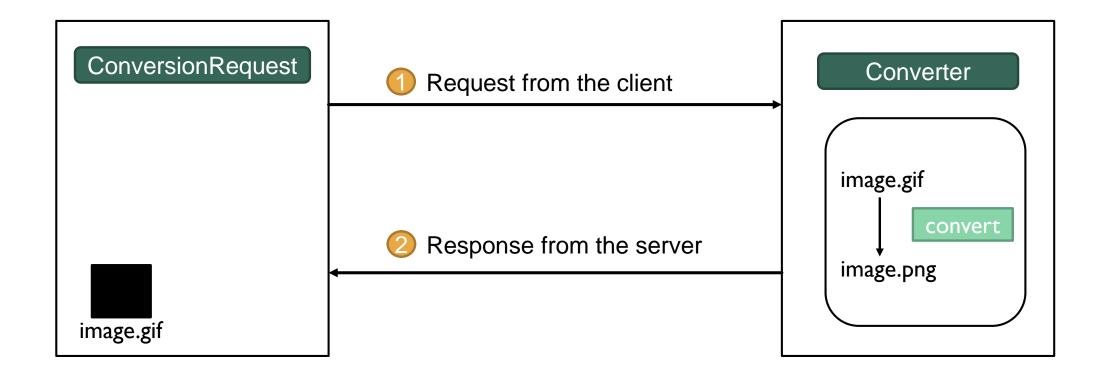


#### Main characteristics of the ConversionRequest client:

- it interacts with the Converter service to perform the conversion of an image file;
- it receives three parameters from the command line:
  - 1) the **original** media type of the image file;
  - 2) the target media type to which the image file must be converted;
  - 3) the **path** of the image file in the local file system of the *ConversionRequest* client.
    - the path is relative to the ./image folder (where . is the current client directory)

#### The Protocol: Messages exchanged on the TCP Connection





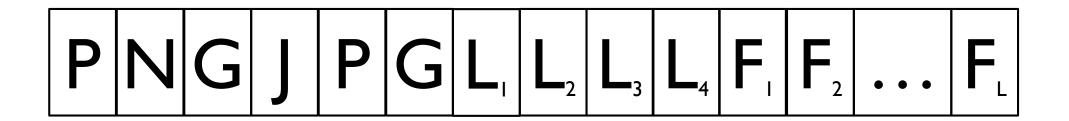
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### The Protocol: Request from the client



#### The client sends to the server:

- three ASCII characters representing the original media type of the image file that must be converted ("PNG", "JPG" or "GIF");
- three ASCII characters representing the target media type for the conversion;
- a 4-byte 2's complement integer number in network byte order, representing the length in bytes of the image file;
- the bytes of the image file.



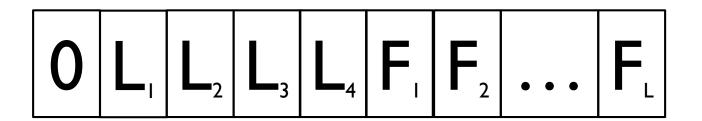
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### The Protocol: Response from the server (I)



If there are no issues in receiving the client's message or in converting the image file, the server sends to the client:

- the ASCII character '0' representing the successful outcome of the operations;
- a 4-byte 2's complement integer number in network byte order, representing the length in bytes of the converted image file;
- the bytes of the converted image file.

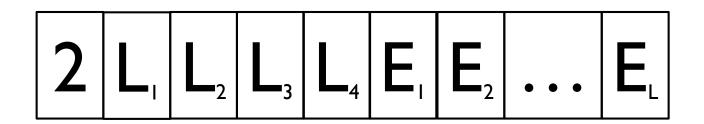


### The Protocol: Response from the server (II)



If there are <u>issues</u> in receiving the client's message or in converting the image file, the server sends to the client:

- an ASCII character representing a number greater than 0 in case of unsuccessful outcome ('1' for a wrong request, '2' for internal error of the server);
- a 4-byte integer number in network byte order, representing the length in bytes of a string describing the error that occurred;
- the bytes of an ASCII string describing the error that occurred.



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## Final tips



- Both the client and the server should use timeouts when waiting for input from the peer, in order to avoid deadlocks.
- Tips for testing the implementation:
  - try the conversion of files of different types;
  - try a conversion with a file of large size (e.g. 10MB) and check the efficiency;
  - run more clients concurrently and check how execution time varies;
  - test interoperability against the reference client and server;
  - try your client and server under erroneous conditions and fix any robustness problems.

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# Thanks for your attention!

## D. Bringhenti, R.Sisto

daniele.bringhenti@polito.it riccardo.sisto@polito.it



