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## Sockets with Python buffering and streaming data

There are a few logical ways that you could handle for this, but one common way is by starting all messages with a header that contains the length of the message that is going to come. The next challenge is normalizing this header in some way. You might consider using some series of characters, or some format, but then you run the risk of people accidentally, or purposefully, mimicking this formatting. Instead, you can go with a fixed-length header, where the first n bytes of data will be the header data, which will include the length of the message to come. Once we've received that length of data, we know any following information will be a new message, where we need to grab the header and continue repeating this process.

this case, you can see various examples where there are 30 characters used every time, but you can do various alignments. While this is mainly used to make text-based GUIs pretty, we can also use this for our purposes, like:

```
f'{len("your message here!"):<10}'
```

In the above case, this will produce the length of our message using 10 characters.

```
>>> f'{len("your message here!"):<10}''18
```

## server.py:

```
import socket

HEADERSIZE = 10

s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
s.bind((socket.gethostname(), 1241))
s.listen(5)

while True:
    # now our endpoint knows about the OTHER endpoint.
    clientsocket, address = s.accept()
    print(f"Connection from {address} has been established.")

msg = "Welcome to the server!"
    msg = f"{len(msg):<{HEADERSIZE}}"+msg
    clientsocket.send(bytes(msg, "utf-8"))</pre>
```

So now our messages will have a header of 10 characters/bytes that will contain the length of the message, which our client use to inform it when the end of the message is received. Let's work on the client.py next:

## client.py

```
import socket
HEADERSIZE = 10
s = socket.socket(socket.AF INET, socket.SOCK STREAM)
s.connect((socket.gethostname(), 1241))
while True:
   full msg = ""
   new msg = True
   while True:
        msg = s.recv(16)
        if new msg:
            print("new msg len:", msg[:HEADERSIZE])
            msglen = int(msg[:HEADERSIZE])
            new msg = False
        print(f"full message length: {msglen}")
        full msg += msg.decode("utf-8")
        print(len(full msg))
        if len(full msg)-HEADERSIZE == msglen:
            print("full msg recvd")
            print(full msg[HEADERSIZE:])
            new msg = True
```

This one is a bit more involved, but nothing too crazy here. I increased out buffer to 16 bytes. 8 wouldnt even be enough to read the header, so that would have been a problem, and you would probably never have a buffer as small as these anyway. We're just doing it for example. So, we start off in a state where the next bit of data we get is a new\_msg.

we just add the following to the end:

```
while True:
    time.sleep(3)
    msg = f"The time is {time.time()}"
    msg = f"{len(msg):<{HEADERSIZE}}"+msg</pre>
print(msg)
```

```
clientsocket.send(bytes(msg, "utf-8"))
```

## program screenshot:





