



Lab 12 TCP client and server in Go

Assessments	@October 27, 2025 → October 28, 2025
Dates	@October 27, 2025 → October 28, 2025
Topics	The Sockets API - Foundation for Network Communication
Instructor	Kanthanet (Nam)

Lab Instructions

Objective: To implement a basic TCP client and server in Go

Total Time: 60 minutes

Exercise 1: Building the TCP Echo Server

Goal: Create a server that listens for a connection, receives a message, and sends the same message back to the client

1. Project Setup:

- Create a new folder for this lab (e.g., `go_tcp_echo`)
- Inside the folder, create a new file named `server.go`

2. Code the Server:

- In `server.go`, write a program that uses the `net.Listen` function to listen for incoming TCP connections on port `8080`
- Create an infinite `for` loop to continuously accept new connections using `listener.Accept()`
- For each new connection, launch a goroutine to handle it
- The goroutine should read data from the connection and then write the exact same data back to the connection. Remember to use `defer conn.Close()` in the goroutine

3. Run the Server:

- Open your terminal, navigate to the project folder, and run the server with: `go run server.go`
- The program should be running and waiting for a connection

Exercise 2: Building the TCP Echo Client

Goal: Create a client that connects to the server, sends a message, and prints the server's response

1. Project Setup:

- In the same folder, create a new file named `client.go`

2. Code the Client:

- In `client.go`, write a program that uses `net.Dial` to connect to `localhost:8080`

- Once connected, write a message (e.g., "Hello from the client!") to the connection.
- Read the response from the server into a buffer.
- Print the server's response to the console. Remember to use `defer conn.Close()`

3. Run the Client:

- Open a **second terminal window** and run the client with: `go run client.go`

Exercise 3: Verification and Discussion

Goal: Verify that your client and server are working correctly and discuss the results

1. Check Output:

- What message did the client print in its terminal?
- Did the server print anything?
 - (Hint: You can add `fmt.Println` to the server's goroutine to see what it receives).

2. Troubleshooting:

- If the client fails to connect, what might be the problem?
 - (Hint: Is the server running? Is it on the correct port?)

Review:



defer

Programs often create temporary resources, like files or network connections, that need to be cleaned up. This cleanup has to happen, no matter how many exit points a function has, or whether a function completed successfully or not. In Go, the cleanup code is attached to the function with the `defer` keyword.

```
func deferExample() int {
    a := 10
    defer func(val int) {
        fmt.Println("first:", val)
    }(a)
    a = 20
    defer func(val int) {
        fmt.Println("second:", val)
    }(a)
    a = 30
    fmt.Println("exiting:", a)
```

```
    return a  
}
```

Running this code gives the following output:

```
exiting: 30  
second: 20  
first: 10
```