

Experiment No: 6

Aim: Study and Implement Socket Programming using TCP

LO 4: Implement the socket programming for client server architecture.

Theory:

A socket programming interface provides the routines required for interprocess communication between applications, either on the local system or spread in a distributed, TCP/IP based network environment. Once a peer-to-peer connection is established, a socket descriptor is used to uniquely identify the connection. The socket descriptor itself is a task specific numerical value.

One end of a peer-to-peer connection of a TCP/IP based distributed network application described by a socket is uniquely defined by

- Internet address
for example 127.0.0.1 (in an IPv4 network) or FF01::101 (in an IPv6 network).
- Communication protocol
 - User Datagram Protocol (UDP)
 - Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)
- Port
A numerical value, identifying an application. We distinguish between
 - "well known" ports, for example port 23 for Telnet
 - user defined ports

Socket applications were usually C or C++ applications using a variation of the socket API originally defined by the Berkeley Software Distribution (BSD). The JAVA language also provides a socket API. JAVA based Client/Server applications exploit those socket services.

Socket programming interfaces have been standardized for ease of portability by The Open Group for example.

Besides TCP/IP based sockets, UNIX systems provide socket interfaces for interprocess communication (IPC) within the local UNIX host itself. Those UNIX sockets use the local file system for interprocess communication.

z/VSE provides TCP/IP based socket services. They can be used for IPC too, although they are primarily aimed for network communication only.

Code :

1. Client :

```
import java.net.*;
import java.io.*;
public class Client {
    private Socket socket = null;
    private DataInputStream input = null;
    private DataOutputStream out = null;
    public Client(String address, int port) {
        try {
            socket = new Socket(address, port);
            System.out.println("Connected");
            input = new DataInputStream(System.in);
            out = new DataOutputStream(socket.getOutputStream());
        } catch (IOException u) {
            System.out.println(u);
        }
        String line = "";
        while (!line.equals("Over")) {
            try {
                line = input.readLine();
                out.writeUTF(line);
            } catch (IOException i) {
                System.out.println(i);
            }
        }
        try {
            input.close();
            out.close();
            socket.close();
        } catch (IOException i) {
            System.out.println(i);
        }
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Client client = new Client("127.0.0.1", 5000);
    }
}
```

2. Server:

```
import java.net.*;
import java.io.*;
public class Server {
    private Socket socket = null;
    private ServerSocket server = null;
    private DataInputStream in = null;
    public Server(int port) {
        try {
            server = new ServerSocket(port);
            System.out.println("Server started");
            System.out.println("Waiting for a client ...");
            socket = server.accept();
            System.out.println("Client accepted");
            in = new DataInputStream(
                new BufferedInputStream(socket.getInputStream()));
            String line = "";
            while (!line.equals("Over")) {
                try {
                    line = in.readUTF();
                    System.out.println(line);
                } catch (IOException i) {
                    System.out.println(i);
                }
            }
            System.out.println("Closing connection");
            socket.close();
            in.close();
        } catch (IOException i) {
            System.out.println(i);
        }
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Server server = new Server(5000);
    }
}
```

Output:

1. Client :

```
Connected  
hello world  
This is socket programming  
thank you for using!!  
Over
```

2. Server:

```
Server started  
Waiting for a client ...  
Client accepted  
hello world  
This is socket programming  
thank you for using!!  
Over  
Closing connection
```

Conclusion: From this experiment we have learned to do socket programming using TCP in Java and also how it actually works.