**National Textile University, Faisalabad**



**Department of Computer Science**

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**Steps Involved in Socket Programming**

**1. Creating a Socket**

python

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socket.socket(socket.AF\_INET, socket.SOCK\_STREAM)

* This creates a socket for network communication.
* AF\_INET specifies that we are using IPv4 (Internet Protocol version 4).
* SOCK\_STREAM indicates that we are using TCP (Transmission Control Protocol), which ensures reliable communication.

**2. Binding the Socket to an IP Address and Port**

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s.bind((sta.ifconfig()[0], 80))

* The socket is bound to an IP address and port.
* sta.ifconfig()[0] retrieves the ESP32’s IP address when it connects to a Wi-Fi network.
* Port **80** is the default port for HTTP communication.

**3. Listening for Incoming Connections**

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s.listen(5)

* The server is set to listen for incoming connections.
* The number **5** indicates that up to 5 connection requests can be queued before the server starts rejecting new ones.

**4. Accepting a Connection from a Client**

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conn, addr = s.accept()

* The server waits for a client (such as a web browser) to connect.
* When a connection request arrives, the server accepts it and creates a new socket (conn) to communicate with the client.
* addr contains the IP address of the client making the request.

**5. Receiving Data from the Client**

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conn.recv(1024).decode()

* This reads up to **1024 bytes** of data sent by the client.
* This data is usually an **HTTP request**, which includes details like the URL and headers.
* The .decode() function converts the received bytes into a readable string format.

**6. Sending an HTTP Response**

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conn.send("HTTP/1.1 200 OK\nContent-Type: text/html\n\n")

* The server sends an **HTTP response header** to indicate a successful connection (200 OK).
* The Content-Type: text/html tells the browser that the response will be in HTML format.

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conn.send(response)

* This sends the actual **HTML page** that will be displayed in the web browser.
* The response variable typically contains an HTML file with buttons to control an RGB LED.

**7. Closing the Connection**

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conn.close()

* The connection with the client is closed after sending the response.
* This prevents excessive memory usage on the ESP32.

**Summary**

This socket program turns an ESP32 into a **web server**. When a user accesses the ESP32’s IP address in a web browser, the ESP32 receives the request, processes it, and responds with an HTML page. This page can include buttons to send further requests (like turning an LED on or off).