



Node.js UDP Server and Client Example

Posted on September 24th, 2012 under Node.js

Tags: UDP

Here is a quick tutorial on setting up a UDP server and client in Node.js. For all things UDP in Node.js, you will need to use the [dgram](#) library, so read it up well and good.

UDP Server

Here is a simple example of a UDP server.

```
var PORT = 33333;
var HOST = '127.0.0.1';

var dgram = require('dgram');
var server = dgram.createSocket('udp4');

server.on('listening', function () {
  var address = server.address();
  console.log('UDP Server listening on ' + address);
});

server.on('message', function (message, remote) {
  console.log(remote.address + ':' + remote.port + ' ' + message);
});

server.bind(PORT, HOST);
```

Things to Note

1. HOST is optional in `server.bind()`. If omitted, it will be listening on `0.0.0.0`, which might be what you want in some cases.
2. The `message` event is fired, when a UDP packet arrives destined for this server.
3. The `listening` event is fired, when the server has initialized and all ready to receive UDP packets.
4. `dgram.createSocket()` can either accept 'udp4' or 'udp6'. The former uses [IPv4](#), the later uses [IPv6](#).

UDP Client

And here is a simple UDP client.

```
var PORT = 33333;
var HOST = '127.0.0.1';

var dgram = require('dgram');
var message = new Buffer('My KungFu is Good!');

var client = dgram.createSocket('udp4');
client.send(message, 0, message.length, PORT, HOST, function (err) {
  if (err) throw err;
  console.log('UDP message sent to ' + HOST + ':' + PORT);
  client.close();
});
```

Things to Note

1. `client.send()` requires a proper [Node.js Buffer](#) object, not a plain string or number.
2. The second parameter 0, of `client.send()` is the offset in the buffer where the UDP packet starts.
3. The third parameter `message.length`, is the number of bytes we want to send from the offset in the buffer. In our case, the offset is 0, and the length is `message.length` (16 bytes), which is quite tiny and the whole buffer can be sent in a single UDP packet. This might always not be the case. For large buffers, you will need to iterate over the buffer and send it in smaller chunks of UDP packets.
4. Exceeding the allowed packet size will not result in any error. The packet will be silently dropped. That's just the nature of UDP.
5. The `err` object in the callback function of `client.send()` is going to be only of the DNS lookup kind.

6. Make sure the HOST / IP address is in conformance with the IP version you use, else your packets will not reach the destination.

There you go! A quick primer on getting started with UDP in Node.js.

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WoNDeR: You can enhance the code to send a UDP message out, and the responder(s) would respond directly to the sending IP (TCP) which could confirm receipt. I would randomize the reaction (time to response) or send back the reply via HTTP GET or POST.

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