AMRITA VISHWA VIDYAPEETHAM
DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY

# 21CSE211
# COMPUTER NETWORKS

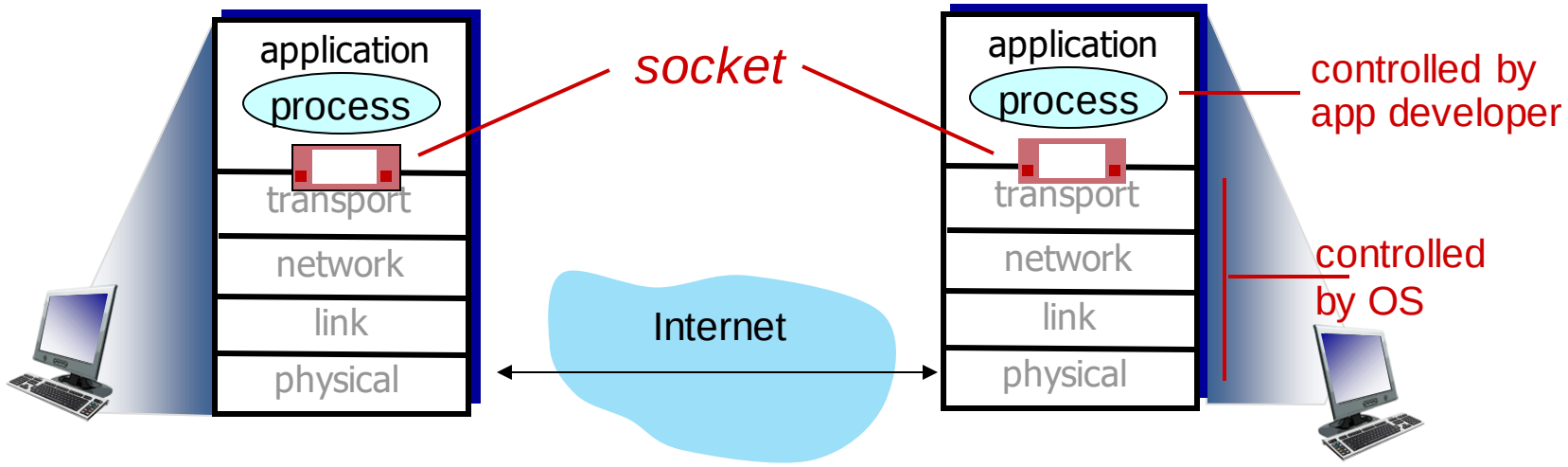
# APPLICATION LAYER

- socket programming with UDP and TCP

# Socket programming

*goal:* learn how to build client/server applications that communicate using sockets

*socket:* door between application process and end-end-transport protocol



# Socket programming

Two socket types for two transport services:

- *UDP:* unreliable datagram
- *TCP:* reliable, byte stream-oriented

Application Example:

1. client reads a line of characters (data) from its keyboard and sends data to server
2. server receives the data and converts characters to uppercase
3. server sends modified data to client
4. client receives modified data and displays line on its screen

# Socket programming with UDP

UDP: no "connection" between client and server:

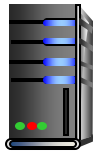
- no handshaking before sending data
- sender explicitly attaches IP destination address and port # to each packet
- receiver extracts sender IP address and port# from received packet

UDP: transmitted data may be lost or received out-of-order

Application viewpoint:

- UDP provides *unreliable* transfer of groups of bytes ("datagrams") between client and server processes

# Client/server socket interaction: UDP



server (running on serverIP)

create socket, port= x:
serverSocket =
socket(AF_INET,SOCK_DGRAM)

read datagram from
serverSocket

write reply to
serverSocket
specifying
client address,
port number

client 

create socket:
clientSocket =
socket(AF_INET,SOCK_DGRAM)

Create datagram with serverIP address
And port=x; send datagram via
clientSocket

read datagram from
clientSocket

close
clientSocket

# Example app: UDP client

*Python UDPClient*

include Python's socket library →
```
from socket import *
```
```
serverName = 'hostname'
serverPort = 12000
```
create UDP socket →
```
clientSocket = socket(AF_INET,
                      SOCK_DGRAM)
```
get user keyboard input →
```
message = input('Input lowercase sentence:')
```
attach server name, port to message; send into socket →
```
clientSocket.sendto(message.encode(),
                    (serverName, serverPort))
```
read reply data (bytes) from socket →
```
modifiedMessage, serverAddress =
                    clientSocket.recvfrom(2048)
```
print out received string and close socket →
```
print(modifiedMessage.decode())
clientSocket.close()
```

Note: this code update (2023) to Python 3

# Example app: UDP server

*Python UDPServer*

```
from socket import *
serverPort = 12000
serverSocket = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM)
serverSocket.bind(('', serverPort))
print('The server is ready to receive')
while True:
    message, clientAddress = serverSocket.recvfrom(2048)
    modifiedMessage = message.decode().upper()
    serverSocket.sendto(modifiedMessage.encode(),
                        clientAddress)
```

create UDP socket →

bind socket to local port number 12000 →

loop forever →

Read from UDP socket into message, getting client's address (client IP and port) →

send upper case string back to this client →

Note: this code update (2023) to Python 3

# Socket programming with TCP

## Client must contact server

- server process must first be running
- server must have created socket (door) that welcomes client's contact

## Client contacts server by:

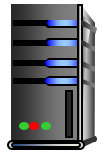
- Creating TCP socket, specifying IP address, port number of server process
- *when client creates socket:* client TCP establishes connection to server TCP

- when contacted by client, *server TCP creates new socket* for server process to communicate with that particular client
  - allows server to talk with multiple clients
  - client source port # and IP address used to distinguish clients (more in Chap 3)

**Application viewpoint**

TCP provides reliable, in-order byte-stream transfer ("pipe") between client and server processes

# Client/server socket interaction: TCP



server (running on hostid)

client 

create socket,
port=**x**, for incoming
request:
serverSocket = socket()

wait for incoming
connection request
connectionSocket =
serverSocket.accept()

TCP
connection setup

create socket,
connect to **hostid**, port=**x**
clientSocket = socket()

send request using
clientSocket

read request from
connectionSocket

write reply to
connectionSocket

read reply from
clientSocket

close
connectionSocket

Close clientSocket

# Example app: TCP client

*Python TCPClient*

```
from socket import *
serverName = 'servername'
serverPort = 12000
clientSocket = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM)
clientSocket.connect((serverName,serverPort))
sentence = input('Input lowercase sentence:')
clientSocket.send(sentence.encode())
modifiedSentence = clientSocket.recv(1024)
print ('From Server:', modifiedSentence.decode())
clientSocket.close()
```

create TCP socket for server, remote port 12000

No need to attach server name, port

Note: this code update (2023) to Python 3

# Example app: TCP server

*Python TCPServer*

```
from socket import *
serverPort = 12000
serverSocket = socket(AF_INET,SOCK_STREAM)
serverSocket.bind((serverName,serverPort))
serverSocket.listen(1)
print('The server is ready to receive')
while True:
    connectionSocket, addr = serverSocket.accept()

    sentence = connectionSocket.recv(1024).decode()
    capitalizedSentence = sentence.upper()
    connectionSocket.send(capitalizedSentence.
                          encode())
    connectionSocket.close()
```

create TCP welcoming socket

server begins listening for incoming TCP requests

loop forever

server waits on accept() for incoming requests, new socket created on return

read bytes from socket (but not address as in UDP)

close connection to this client (but *not* welcoming socket)

Note: this code update (2023) to Python 3

# Namah Shivaya