

**Fr. Conceicao Rodrigues College of Engineering**

**Department of Computer Engineering**

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Class: T.E. (Computer B)

Subject Name: Computer Network Lab

Subject Code: CSL 502

Experiment No:	5
Date of Performance:	17/08/2023
Roll No:	9614
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**AIM:** Java program for Socket Programming

**THEORY:**

**Java Socket Programming**

- Java Socket programming is used for communication between the applications running on different JRE.
- Java Socket programming can be connection-oriented or connection-less.
- Socket and ServerSocket classes are used for connection-oriented socket programming and DatagramSocket and DatagramPacket classes are used for connection-less socket programming.

The client in socket programming must know two pieces of information:

- a. IP Address of Server, and
- b. Port number.

Here, we are going to make one-way client and server communication. In this application, the client sends a message to the server, and the server reads the message and prints it. Here, two classes are being used: Socket and ServerSocket.

The Socket class is used to communicate client and server. Through this class, we can read and write messages. The ServerSocket class is used on the server side. The accept() method of ServerSocket class blocks the console until the client is connected. After the successful connection of the client, it returns the instance of Socket on the server side.

**#Socket class**

A socket is simply an endpoint for communications between the machines. The Socket class can be used to create a socket.

**#ServerSocket class**

The ServerSocket class can be used to create a server socket. This object is used to establish communication with the clients.

**Creating Server:**

To create the server application, we need to create the instance of ServerSocket class. Here, we are using 6666 port number for the communication between the client and server. You may also choose any other port number. The accept() method waits for the client. If clients connects with the given port number, it returns an instance of Socket.

```
ServerSocket ss=new ServerSocket(6666);  
Socket s=ss.accept();//establishes a connection and waits for the client
```

**Creating Client:**

To create the client application, we need to create the instance of Socket class. Here, we need to pass the IP address or hostname of the Server and a port number. Here, we are using "localhost" because our server is running on the same system.

```
Socket s=new Socket("localhost",6666);
```

## Code:

### MyServer.java file

```
import java.io.*;
import java.net.*;
public class MyServer{

    public static void main(String[] args){
        try
        {
            ServerSocket ss=new ServerSocket(6666);
            Socket s=ss.accept();//establishes connection
            DataInputStream dis=new DataInputStream(s.getInputStream());
            String str=(String)dis.readUTF();
            System.out.println("message= "+str);
            ss.close();
        }
        catch(Exception e){System.out.println(e);}
    }
}
```

### MyClient.java file

```
import java.io.*;
import java.net.*;
public class MyClient
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        try
        {
            Socket s=new Socket("localhost",6666);
            DataOutputStream dout=new DataOutputStream(s.getOutputStream());
            dout.writeUTF("Hello Server");
            dout.flush();
            dout.close();
            s.close();
        }catch(Exception e){System.out.println(e);}
    }
}
```

## Output:

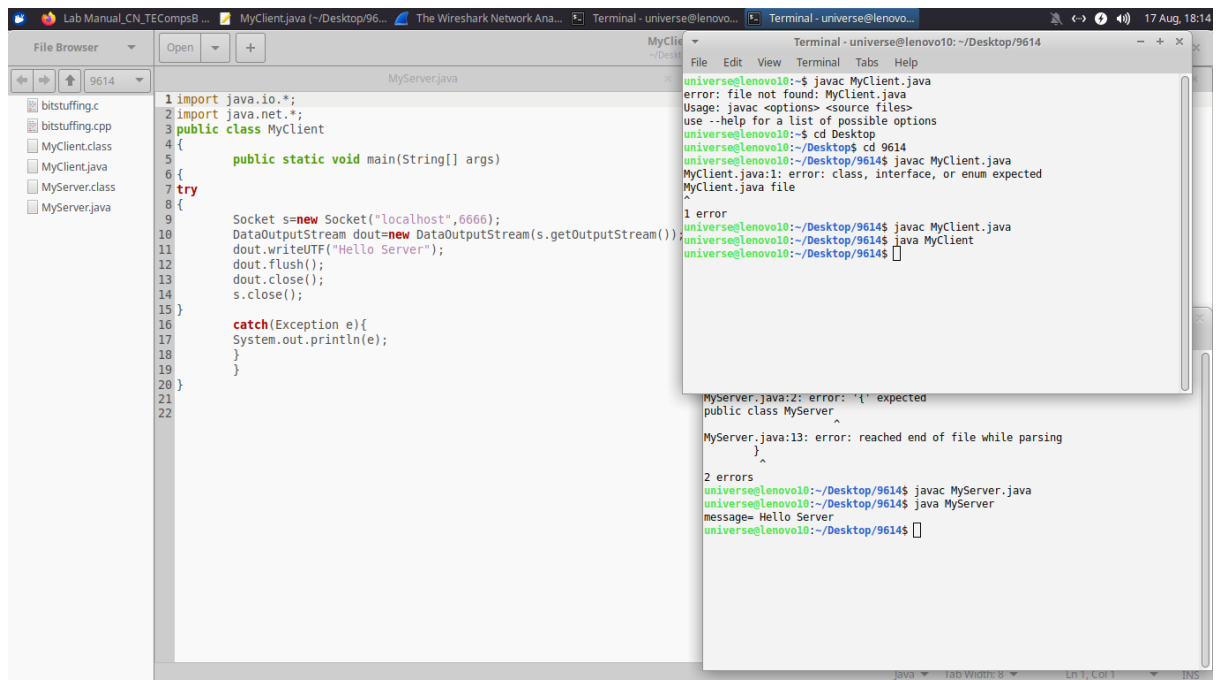
To execute this program open two command prompts and execute each program at each command prompt as displayed in the below figures.  
First, run the Myserver.java file in terminal/cmd,

## Running MyServer.java

Then in new terminal/cmd run the MyClient.java file,

## Running MyClient.java

As soon as you run the MyClient program a message is sent to the server and displayed in MyServer Terminal/CMD as shown below,



The screenshot shows an IDE with a file browser on the left containing files like bitstuffing.c, bitstuffing.cpp, MyClient.class, MyClient.java, MyServer.class, and MyServer.java. The main editor displays the code for MyServer.java:

```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.net.*;
3 public class MyClient
4 {
5     public static void main(String[] args)
6     {
7         try
8         {
9             Socket s=new Socket("localhost",6666);
10            DataOutputStream dout=new DataOutputStream(s.getOutputStream());
11            dout.writeUTF("Hello Server");
12            dout.flush();
13            dout.close();
14            s.close();
15        }
16        catch(Exception e){
17            System.out.println(e);
18        }
19    }
20 }
21
22
```

Overlaid on the IDE is a terminal window titled "Terminal - universe@lenovo10: ~/Desktop/9614". It shows the following commands and output:

```
universe@lenovo10:~$ javac MyClient.java
error: file not found: MyClient.java
Usage: javac <options> <source files>
use --help for a list of possible options
universe@lenovo10:~$ cd Desktop
universe@lenovo10:~/Desktop$ cd 9614
universe@lenovo10:~/Desktop/9614$ javac MyClient.java
MyClient.java:1: error: class, interface, or enum expected
MyClient.java file
^
1 error
universe@lenovo10:~/Desktop/9614$ javac MyServer.java
universe@lenovo10:~/Desktop/9614$ java MyClient
universe@lenovo10:~/Desktop/9614$
```

Below this, another terminal window shows the output of running MyServer.java:

```
MyServer.java:2: error: '{' expected
public class MyServer
^
MyServer.java:13: error: reached end of file while parsing
    }
    ^
2 errors
universe@lenovo10:~/Desktop/9614$ javac MyServer.java
universe@lenovo10:~/Desktop/9614$ java MyServer
message= Hello Server
universe@lenovo10:~/Desktop/9614$
```

Message displayed in MyServer after running MyClient

**CONCLUSION:** So, in this experiment, we have successfully understood the concept of Socket Programming and implemented it using Java Programming.