

Date: 24-04-2021

Lab Assignment No: 09

Aim: To implement the socket programming for client server architecture.

Lab Outcome Attained: LO 4:- To implement client-server socket programming

Theory: -

Socket Programming:-

- A socket is a mechanism for allowing communication between processes, be it programs running on the same machine or different computers connected on a network.
- More specifically, Internet sockets provide a programming interface to the network protocol stack that is managed by the operating system.
- Using this API, a programmer can quickly initialize a socket and send messages without having to worry about issues such as packet framing or transmission control.
- There are a number of different types of sockets available, but we are only really interested in two specific Internet sockets.
- These are:
 - Stream Sockets (Uses TCP)
 - Datagram Sockets (Uses UDP)
- A stream socket uses the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) for sending messages. TCP provides an ordered and reliable connection between two hosts.
- This means that for every message sent, TCP guarantees that the message will arrive at the host in the correct order.
- This is achieved at the transport layer so the programmer does not have to worry about this, it is all done for you.
- A datagram socket uses the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) for sending messages.

- UDP is a much simpler protocol as it does not provide any of the delivery guarantees that TCP does.
- Messages, called datagrams, can be sent to another host without requiring any prior communication or a connection having been established.
- As such, using UDP can lead to lost messages or messages being received out of order.
- It is assumed that the application can tolerate an occasional lost message or that the application will handle the issue of retransmission.

Datagram Sockets:

- A datagram is an independent, self-contained message sent over the network whose arrival, arrival time, and content are not guaranteed.
- The server continuously receives datagram packets over a datagram socket.
- Each datagram packet received by the server indicates a client request for a quotation.
- When the server receives a datagram, it replies by sending a datagram packet.
- The Client sends a single datagram packet to the server indicating that the client would like to receive the service.
- The client then waits for the server to send a datagram packet in response.
- Supports bidirectional flow of data that isn't guaranteed to be sequenced, reliable, or unduplicated.
- That is, a process receiving messages on a datagram socket may find messages duplicated, and possibly in an order other than the one in which they were sent.
- An important characteristic of a datagram socket is that record boundaries in data are preserved.
- Datagram sockets closely model the facilities found in many contemporary packet-switched networks (e.g. Ethernet).

Datagram Socket Programming:

Server.py:

```
import socket
# * The Service provided to the Client is the Month of the Year instead
  of an integer
UDP_IP = "127.0.0.1"
UDP_PORT = 8091

# * Creating a Socket for UDP
serverSocket = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, # Internet
                             socket.SOCK_DGRAM) # UDP

months = ["January", "February", "March", "April", "May", "June",
          "July", "August", "September", "October", "November", "December"]

serverSocket.bind((UDP_IP, UDP_PORT))    # * Binding the Server to a Socket address of (localhost, 8091)

while True:
    print("Waiting for client")
    # * Waiting for Client to request for our Service
    # * Storing the Data that is send & address of the Client
    data, address = serverSocket.recvfrom(1024) # buffer size is 1024 bytes
    intro = """\nHey there I am going to provide you the month, if you provide me an integer from 1-12\n"""
    # Sending a Intro message to the Client about the Service the Server is providing
    serverSocket.sendto(intro.encode('utf_8', 'strict'), address)

    print("Connected to ", address)

    print("Client Also sent --> ", data.decode())

    # * IF the client presses "0" then the connection with the Client will be terminated
    while data != "0":
        # Getting the Data from the Client i.e. integer
```

```
data, address = serverSocket.recvfrom(1024) # buffer size is 1024 bytes

if data != "0":
    # Sending Back the Month wrt to the Integer received
    serverSocket.sendto(months[int(data) - 1].encode('utf_8', 'strict'), address)

    print("Client --> ", data.decode())

serverSocket.close() # Closing the Socket Object
```

Client.py:

```
import socket

UDP_IP = "127.0.0.1"
UDP_PORT = 8091
data = ""

conn = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, # Internet
                     socket.SOCK_DGRAM) # UDP

# * Creating the Connection with the Server with the socket address (localhost, 8091)
conn.connect((UDP_IP, UDP_PORT))

conn.sendto( "Hello I just want to use your Service".encode('utf_8', 'strict'), (UDP_IP, UDP_PORT))

recieve, address = conn.recvfrom(1024)
print(recieve.decode()) # Printing the Intro given by the Server

# * IF the client presses "0" then the connection with the Server will be terminated
while data != "0":
    data = input("Enter an integer ==> ")

    # * Sending the Data to the Server with encoding
    conn.sendto(data.encode('utf_8', 'strict'), (UDP_IP, UDP_PORT))
```

```
recieve, address = conn.recvfrom(1024)
# * Decoding the data received from the Server and printing
print(recieve.decode())

conn.close()
```

Execution:

```
"C:\Users\VRUDDHI PARAG TOLIA\PycharmProjects\CN_UDP\venv\Scripts\python.exe" "C:/Users/VRUDDHI PARAG TOLIA/PycharmProjects/CN_UDP/server.py"
Waiting for client
Connected to ('127.0.0.1', 63378)
Client Also sent --> Hello I just want to use your Service
Client --> 12
Client --> 1
Client --> 2
Client --> 3
Client --> 4
Client --> 5
Client --> 6
|
```

Figure 1 Server Side

```
"C:\Users\VRUDDHI PARAG TOLIA\PycharmProjects\CN_UDP\venv\Scripts\python.exe" "C:/Users/VRUDDHI PARAG TOLIA/PycharmProjects/CN_UDP/client.py"
Hey there I am going to provide you the month, if you Provide me an integer from 1-12

Enter an integer ==> 12
December
Enter an integer ==> 1
January
Enter an integer ==> 2
Feburary
Enter an integer ==> 3
March
Enter an integer ==> 4
April
Enter an integer ==> 5
May
```

Figure 2 Client Side

Conclusion: - Thus, understood to implement client-server datagram socket programming.