

# Socket Programming

## CS-370: Operating System

University of Nevada, Las Vegas

# Sockets

- Used for bi-directional communication between programs.

# Sockets

- Used for bi-directional communication between programs.
- They don't have to be on the same machine.

# Sockets

- Used for bi-directional communication between programs.
- They don't have to be on the same machine.
- Most communication on the Internet is done by sockets.

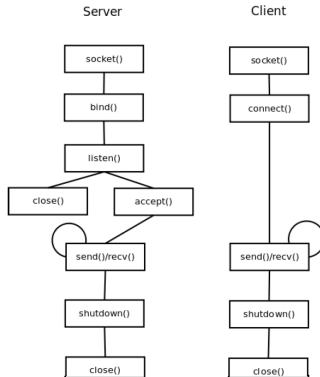
# Sockets

- Used for bi-directional communication between programs.
- They don't have to be on the same machine.
- Most communication on the Internet is done by sockets.
- Two types of sockets
  - UDP - Packets
  - TCP Connection Oriented

# Unix Sockets

- They allow communication between processes running on the same UNIX system.
- Addressing for the sockets are done with a UNIX path.

# Client-Server Connection



# socket()

- Purpose: To create endpoint for communication.



# socket()

- Purpose: To create endpoint for communication.
- Header Files:
  - sys/socket.h
  - sys/types.h

# socket()

- Purpose: To create endpoint for communication.
- Header Files:
  - sys/socket.h
  - sys/types.h
- Prototype: `int socket(int domain, int type, int protocol);`
- Parameters:
  - Domain: the domain of the socket, we will use AF\_UNIX
  - Type: the type of the socket (UDP or TCP), we will be using TCP so use SOCK\_STREAM
  - Protocol: use system default 0

# socket()

- Purpose: To create endpoint for communication.
- Header Files:
  - sys/socket.h
  - sys/types.h
- Prototype: `int socket(int domain, int type, int protocol);`
- Parameters:
  - Domain: the domain of the socket, we will use `AF_UNIX`
  - Type: the type of the socket (UDP or TCP), we will be using TCP so use `SOCK_STREAM`
  - Protocol: use system default `0`
- Return Value: socket descriptor on success and `-1` on error

# bind()

- Purpose: To assign a local socket address.

# bind()

- Purpose: To assign a local socket address.
- Header Files:
  - `sys/socket.h`

# bind()

- Purpose: To assign a local socket address.
- Header Files:
  - `sys/socket.h`
- Prototype: `int bind(int sockfd, const struct sockaddr *my_addr, socklen_t addrlen);`
- Parameters:
  - Sockfd: socket descriptor returned by `socket()`
  - My\_addr: address to bind the socket to.
  - Addrlen: the length of the address

# bind()

- Purpose: To assign a local socket address.
- Header Files:
  - `sys/socket.h`
- Prototype: `int bind(int sockfd, const struct sockaddr *my_addr, socklen_t addrlen);`
- Parameters:
  - Sockfd: socket descriptor returned by `socket()`
  - My\_addr: address to bind the socket to.
  - Addrlen: the length of the address
- Return Value: -1 on error

# unlink()

- Purpose: To remove a socket if it exists. Its called before bind()



# unlink()

- Purpose: To remove a socket if it exists. Its called before bind()
- Header Files:
  - unistd.h

# unlink()

- Purpose: To remove a socket if it exists. Its called before bind()
- Header Files:
  - unistd.h
- Prototype: `int unlink(const char *pathname);`
- Parameters:
  - Pathname: name/path of the socket to clear.

# unlink()

- Purpose: To remove a socket if it exists. Its called before bind()
- Header Files:
  - unistd.h
- Prototype: `int unlink(const char *pathname);`
- Parameters:
  - Pathname: name/path of the socket to clear.
- Return Value: -1 on error

# listen()

- Purpose: To instruct a socket to listen for incoming connections. It specifies the number of pending connections that can be queued for a server socket.

# listen()

- Purpose: To instruct a socket to listen for incoming connections. It specifies the number of pending connections that can be queued for a server socket.
- Header Files:
  - `sys/socket.h`

# listen()

- Purpose: To instruct a socket to listen for incoming connections. It specifies the number of pending connections that can be queued for a server socket.
- Header Files:
  - `sys/socket.h`
- Prototype: `int listen(int sockfd, int backlog);`
- Parameters:
  - Sockfd: socket descriptor returned by `socket()`
  - Backlog: the maximum number of connections at one time.

# listen()

- Purpose: To instruct a socket to listen for incoming connections. It specifies the number of pending connections that can be queued for a server socket.
- Header Files:
  - `sys/socket.h`
- Prototype: `int listen(int sockfd, int backlog);`
- Parameters:
  - Sockfd: socket descriptor returned by `socket()`
  - Backlog: the maximum number of connections at one time.
- Return Value: -1 on error

# accept()

- Purpose: To accept the connection request from a client.



# accept()

- Purpose: To accept the connection request from a client.
- Header Files:
  - sys/types.h
  - sys/socket.h

# accept()

- Purpose: To accept the connection request from a client.
- Header Files:
  - sys/types.h
  - sys/socket.h
- Prototype: `int accept(int sockfd, struct sockaddr *addr, socklen_t *addrlen);`
- Parameters:
  - Sockfd: socket descriptor returned by `socket()`
  - Addr: address of the socket
  - Addrlen: size of the address

# accept()

- Purpose: To accept the connection request from a client.
- Header Files:
  - sys/types.h
  - sys/socket.h
- Prototype: `int accept(int sockfd, struct sockaddr *addr, socklen_t *addrlen);`
- Parameters:
  - Sockfd: socket descriptor returned by `socket()`
  - Addr: address of the socket
  - Addrlen: size of the address
- Return Value: connected socket descriptor on success and -1 on failure

# send()

- Purpose: To send a message via socket

# send()

- Purpose: To send a message via socket
- Header Files:
  - `sys/socket.h`

# send()

- Purpose: To send a message via socket
- Header Files:
  - `sys/socket.h`
- Prototype: `ssize_t send(int s, const void *buf, size_t len, int flags);`
- Parameters:
  - S: socket descriptor
  - Buf: pointer to data to send
  - Len: size of data to send
  - flags: options for the communication, we will use 0.

# send()

- Purpose: To send a message via socket
- Header Files:
  - `sys/socket.h`
- Prototype: `ssize_t send(int s, const void *buf, size_t len, int flags);`
- Parameters:
  - S: socket descriptor
  - Buf: pointer to data to send
  - Len: size of data to send
  - flags: options for the communication, we will use 0.
- Return Value: Number of bytes sent on success and -1 on failure

# recv()

- Purpose: To receive message via socket.



# recv()

- Purpose: To receive message via socket.
- Header Files:
  - `sys/socket.h`

# recv()

- Purpose: To receive message via socket.
- Header Files:
  - sys/socket.h
- Prototype: `ssize_t recv(int s, void *buf, size_t len, int flags);`
- Parameters:
  - S: socket descriptor
  - Buf: pointer where to store the data
  - Len: size of data to receive
  - flags: options for the communication, we will use 0.

# recv()

- Purpose: To receive message via socket.
- Header Files:
  - `sys/socket.h`
- Prototype: `ssize_t recv(int s, void *buf, size_t len, int flags);`
- Parameters:
  - S: socket descriptor
  - Buf: pointer where to store the data
  - Len: size of data to receive
  - flags: options for the communication, we will use 0.
- Return Value: Number of bytes read on success and -1 on failure

## Creating an Address

```
#include <sys/un.h>
struct sockaddr_un address;
address.sun_family = AF_UNIX;
strcpy(address.sun_path, "mySocket");
unsigned int addressLength = sizeof(address);
```