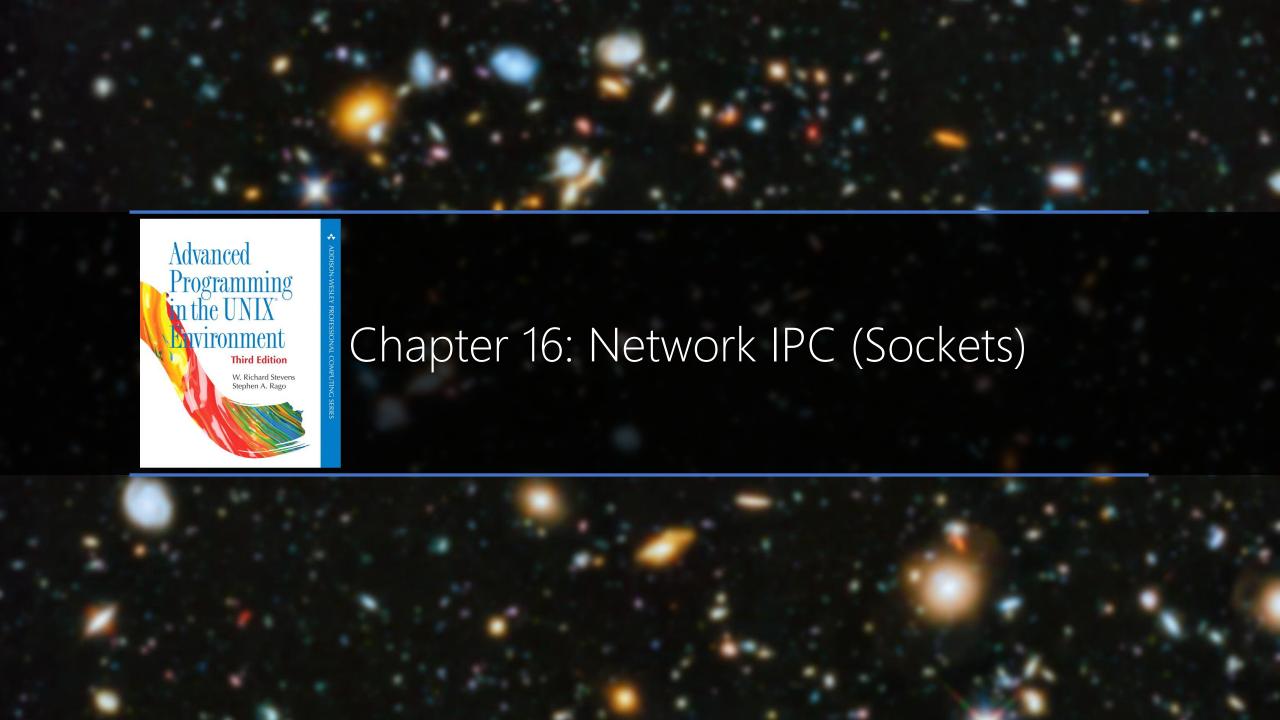
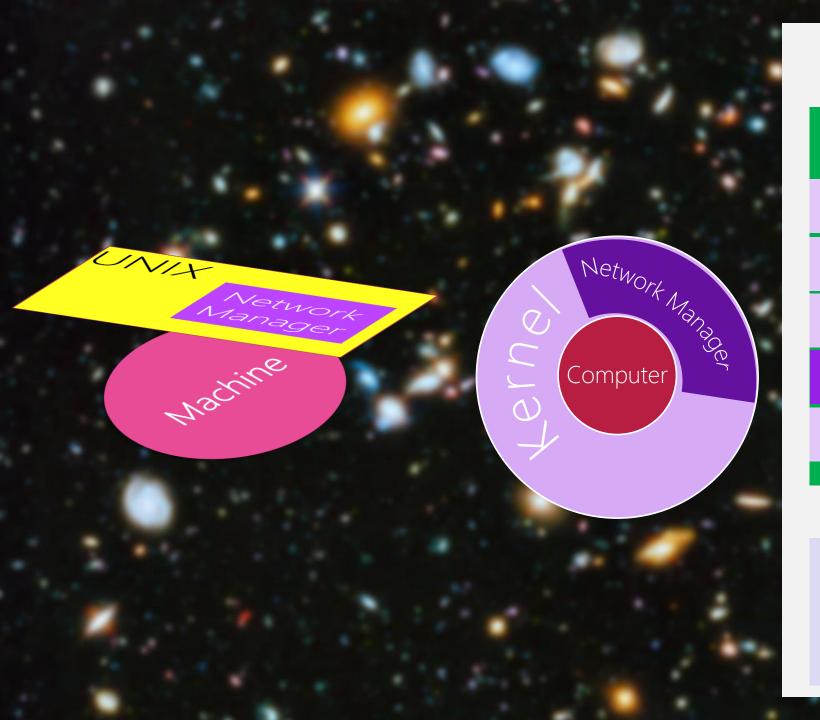


Lab11 & Lec 11 Extended by One Week Lab08 has been remarked.







Computer

Memory

Kernel: Device Manager

Kernel: Memory Manager

Kernel: File Manager

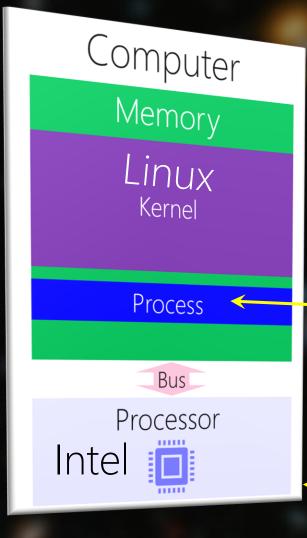
Kernel: Network Manager

Kernel: Process Manager

Bus

Processor





Network IPC

Physical Connection Wired/Wireless

Computer

Memory

macOS Kernel

Kernel: Network Manager

Process

Bus

Processor

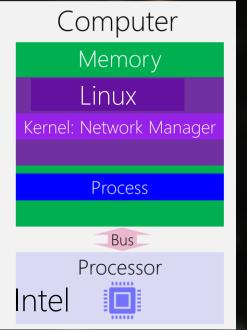




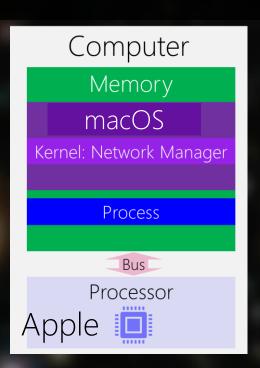
Transport Layer

Agreement on communication protocol

- 2) Connection-Oriented == Phone Call
- Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)
- Foremost setup a connection to make sure there is a receiver ready
- Ordered (when you talk on the phone, the words are transferred in order)
- Reliability (there is an active listener)
- Each *packet* depends on previous or next packets
- Connection overhead for sender







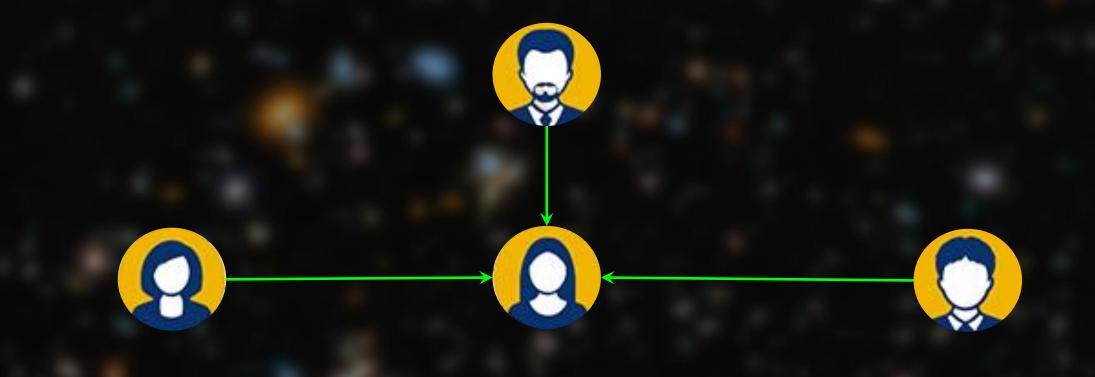
Philosophical Debate TCP/IP: TCP vs. UDP

Sender/Receiver vs. Client/Server



Any process can *initiate* a communication with other process A contacts B

Some time later, B contacts A



A passive process! Never *initiate* a call.

Only replies if receives a call!

Never calls anybody!

The Server

Socket Programming

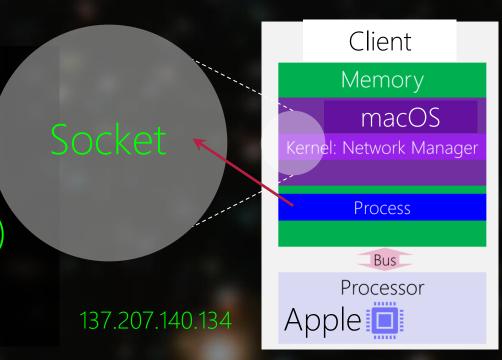
TCP/IP: TCP

Connection-Oriented, Reliable, Ordered

Clients call a Service Provider

TCP/IP: TCP at Clients

- 1) Creating Socket
- 2) Binding to an Address (Optional)
- 3) Find The Server's Address
- 4) Make a Connection (Dial the Number)
- 5) If Connected, Communicate



```
hfani@alpha:~$ cc client.c -o client
hfani@alpha:~$ ./client
socket has created for the client with sd:3
error in connecting to The Server at address:port = 877842313:58375
```

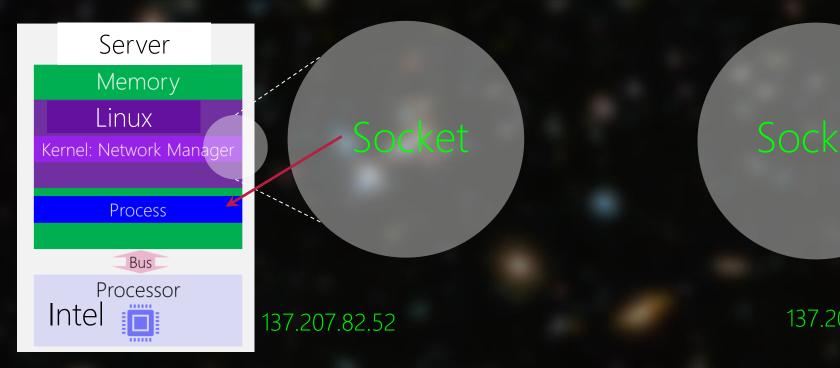
But there is no server!

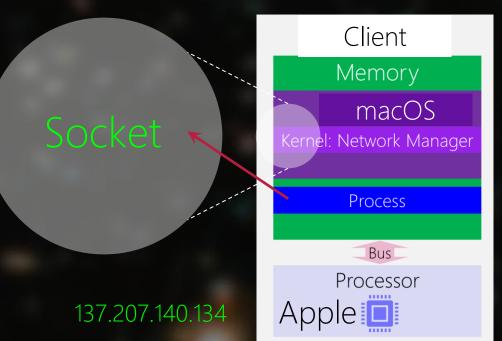
If there is no connection, no communication!

We cannot move to step (5)

TCP/IP: TCP

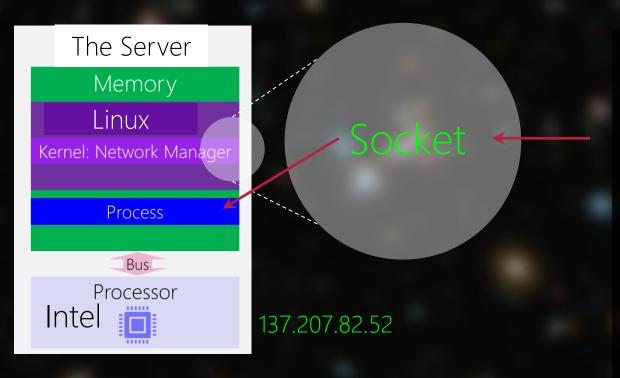
Just a name for [Link | Internet | Transport | Application] network protocol







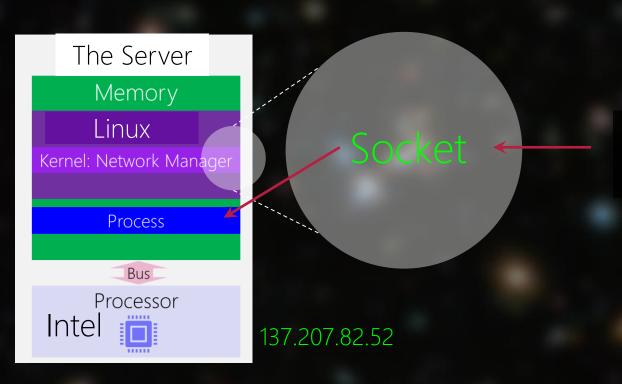
Connection-oriented Communication Phone Call



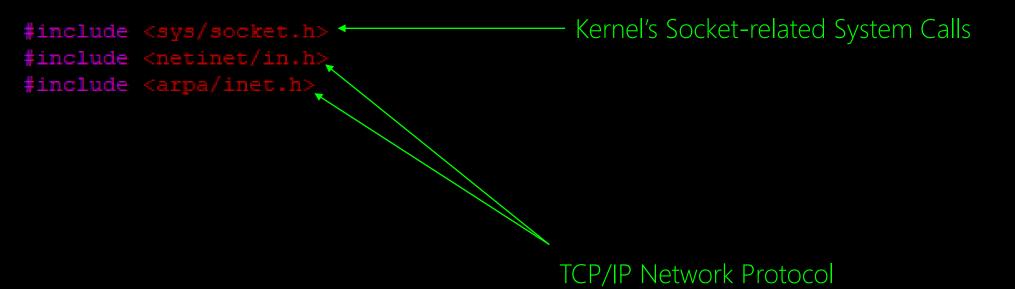
- 1) Creating Socket
- 2) Binding to an Address (MUST)
- 3) Wait for Clients Phone Call
- 4) Accept Clients' Call
- 5) Communicate

Like a call center:)

Connection-oriented Communication
Phone Call

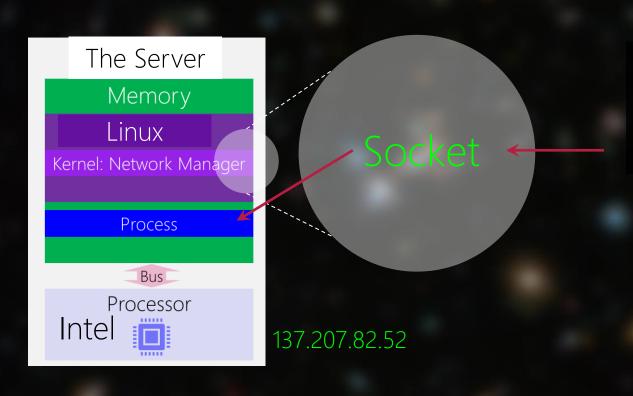


1) Creating Socket



```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include
#include <netinet/in.h;</pre>
#include <arpa/inet.h:
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int main (void) {
        int domain = AF INET;//Network Protocol: TCP/IP
        int type = SOCK STREAM; // Connection-Oriented +
        int protocol = 0;//Default transport: TCP for Internet connection-oriented
        int server sd;//socket descriptor ~= file descriptor
        server sd = socket(domain, type, protocol);
        if (server sd == -1) {
                printf("error in creating socket for The Server!\n");
                exit(1);
        else
                printf("socket has created for The Server with sd:%d\n", server sd);
```

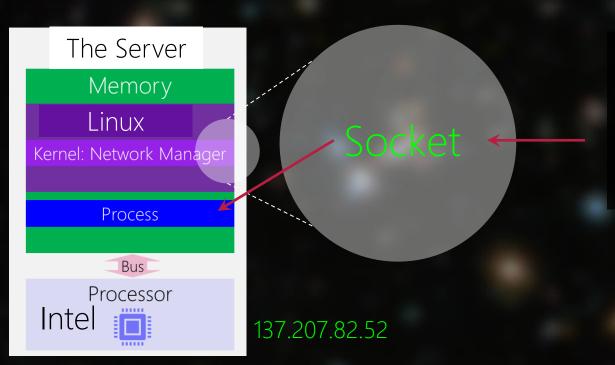
Set up the type of network communication



- Creating Socket
- 2) Binding to an Address (MUST)

```
struct in addr server sin address;
server_sin_address.s_addr = inet_addr("137.207.82.52");//nslookup `hostname
int server sin port = htons(2021);//larger than 1024
struct sockaddr in server sin;
                                                               IP:PORT for The Server
server sin.sin family = domain;
server sin.sin addr = server sin address;
server sin.sin port = server sin port;
int result = bind(server sd, (struct sockaddr *) &server sin, sizeof(server sin));
if (result == -1))
       printf("error in binding The Server to the address:port = %d:%d\n", server_sin.sin_addr, server
       exit(1);
else
       printf("The Server bound to the address:port = %d:%d\n", server_sin.sin_addr, server_sin.sin_port
```

Binding the socket to IP:PORT



- 1) Creating Socket
- 2) Binding to an Address (MUST)
- 3) Wait for Clients Calls

```
#include <sys/socket.h>
int listen(int sockfd, , int backlog);
Returns 0 if OK, -1 on error
```

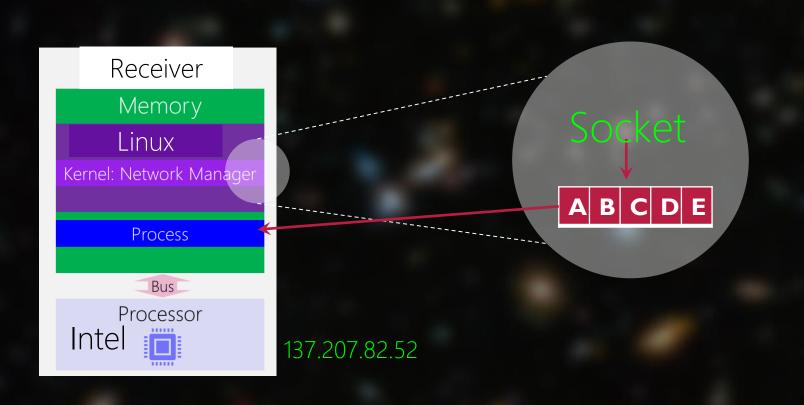
```
//The Server ready to receive calls (up to 5 calls. More are rejected!)
if (listen(server_sd, 5) < 0) {
    perror("The Server's listening failed!\n");
    exit(l);
}</pre>
```

What is the queue size?

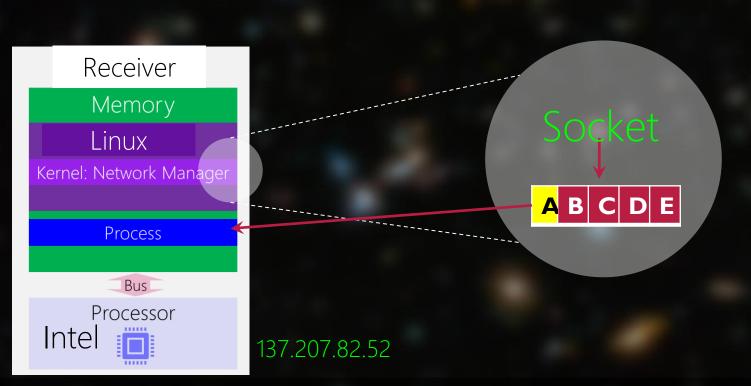
Old: only 1 call at a time, others receive busy signals Now: Waiting Queue!

But even the queue is full, reject more connections!

backlog: an accumulation of uncompleted work or matters that need to be dealt with



- Creating Socket
- 2) Binding to an Address (M
- 3) Wait for Clients Calls



- 1) Creating Socket
- 2) Binding to an Address (M
- 3) Wait for Clients Calls
- 4) Accept Clients' Call

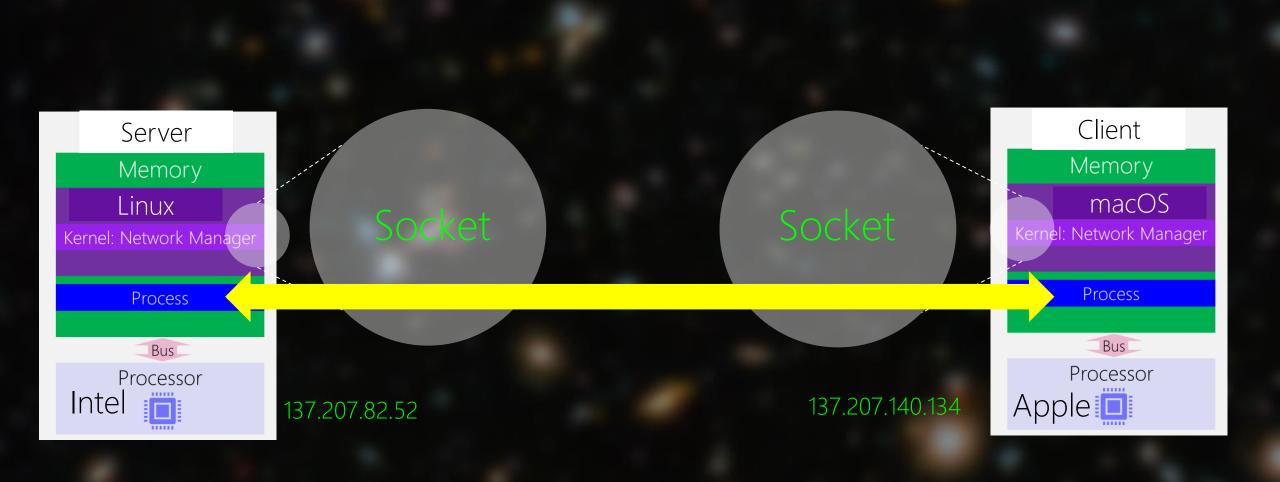
```
#include <sys/socket.h>
int accept(int sockfd, struct sockaddr *restrict addr, socklen_t *restrict len);
Returns file (socket) descriptor if OK, -1 on error
```

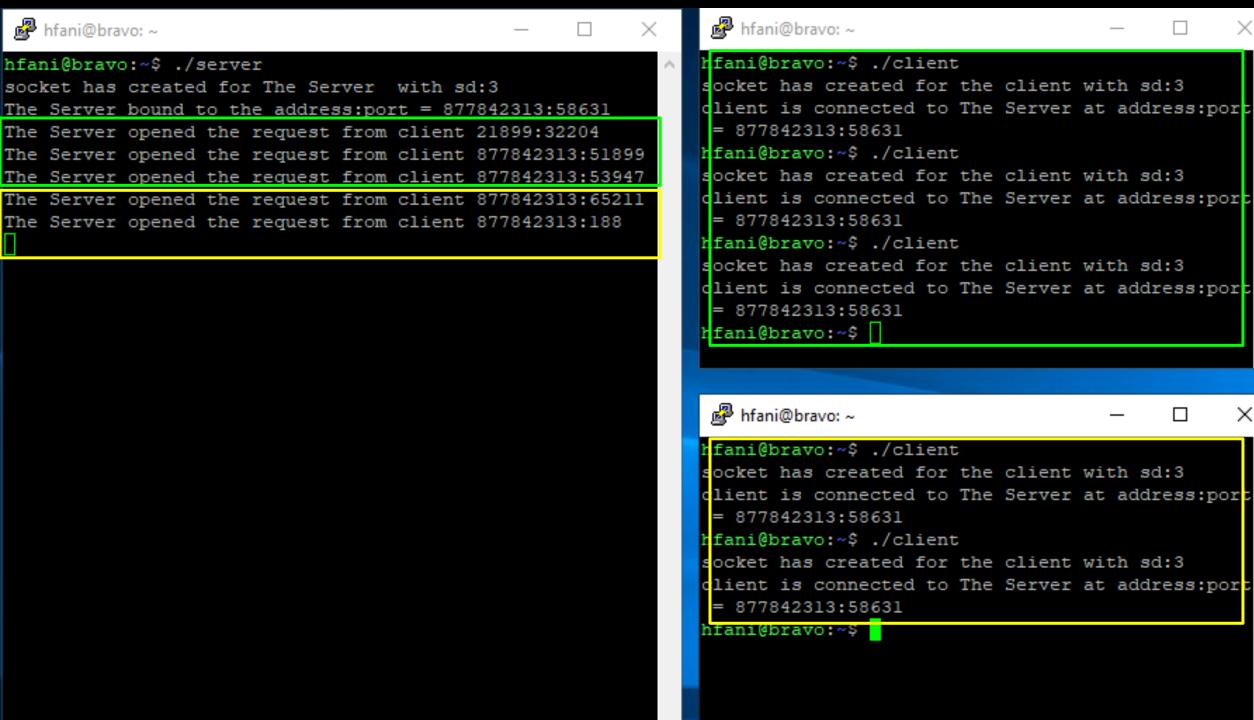
```
struct sockaddr in client sin; //I want to know who send the message
int client sin len;
while (1)
        result = accept(server sd, (struct sockaddr *) &client sin, &client sin len);
        if (result == -1) {
                                                           client %d:%d !\n", client sin.si
                printf("error in opening the request from
        else
                                                       from client %d:%d\n", client sin.sin
                printf("The Server opened the
```

You can ignore but you can know who is the sender and decide Client's IP:PORT

TCP/IP: TCP

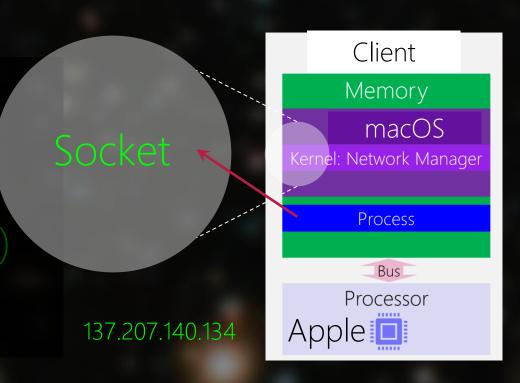
Just a name for [Link | Internet | Transport | Application] network protocol



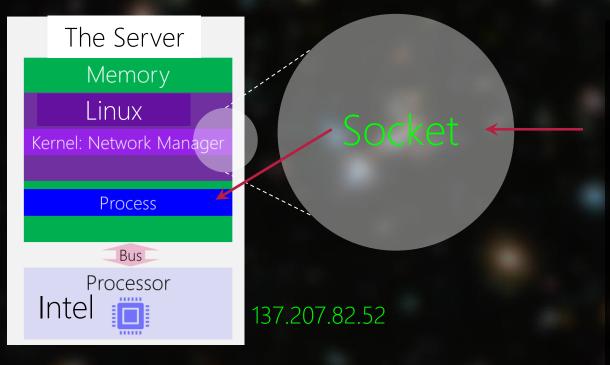


TCP/IP: TCP at Clients

- Creating Socket
- 2) Binding to an Address (Optional)
- 3) Find The Server's Address
- 4) Make a Connection (Dial the Number
- 5) If Connected, Communicate



Connection-oriented Communication Phone Call



- Creating Socket
- 2) Binding to an Address (MUST)
- 3) Wait for Clients Phone Call
- 4) Accept Clients' Call
- 5) Communicate

Like a call center:)

```
send(sd) == write(sd)
recv(sd) == read(sd)
```

The Server

The Client

```
int result = connect(client_sd, (struct sockaddr *) & server_sin, sizeof(server_sin));
if (result == -1) {
    printf("error in connecting to The Server at address:port = %d:%d\n", server_sin.sin_addr exit(1);
}
else
    printf("client is connected to The Server at address:port = %d:%d\n", server_sin.sin_addr send(client_sd, "hello", 6, 0);
    recy(client_sd, "hello", 6, 0);
    printf("%s\n", response);
```

hello back

hello back

hfani@charlie:~\$

hfani@charlie:~\$./client

socket has created for the client with sd:3

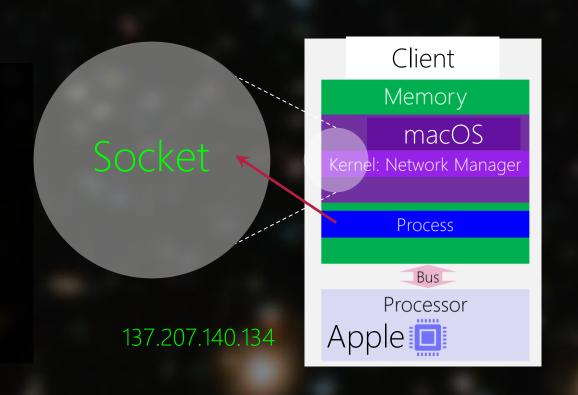
client is connected to The Server at address:port = 894619529:51742

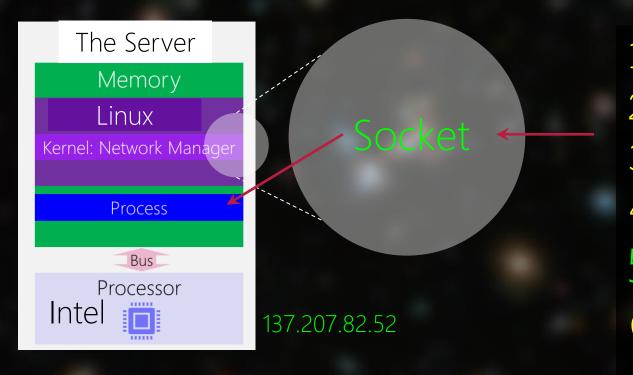
TCP/IP: TCP at Clients

Connection-oriented Communication Phone Call

1) socket()

```
2) bind()
3) Receiver's Address
4) connect()
5) recv() or send()
```





```
1) socket()
2) bind()
3) listen()
4) accept()
5) Find Client's Address
6) recv() Or send()
```

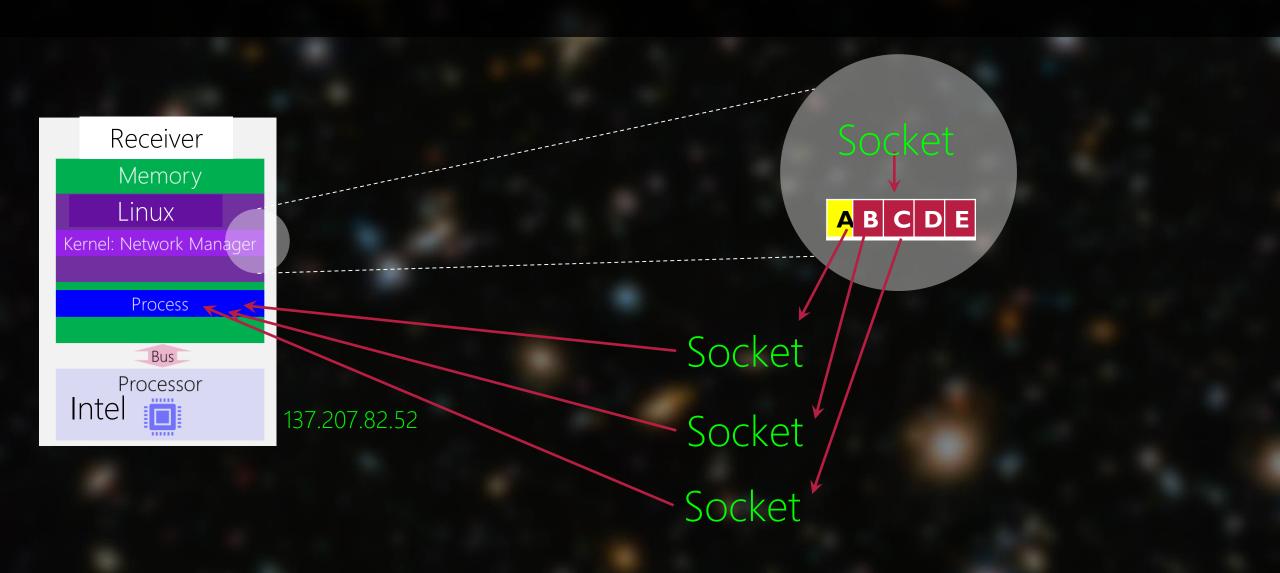
accept () returns a new socket descriptor. What?!

The Server

The Client

Each connection has its own sd!

The same sd is used



accept () returns a new socket descriptor. Why? We can use The Server main socket, can't we?

Hint: fork(), children, parallel, ...

The Server w/ fork()

```
while(1)
                                                                                   The Server
       result = accept(server sd, (struct sockaddr *) &client sin, &client sin len);
       if \gamma(result == -1) {
              printf("error in opening the request from client %d:%d !\n", client sin.sin addr, client sin.sin port);
       else
                                opened the request from client %d:%d\n", client sin.sin addr, client sin.sin port);
              int child pid = fork();
              if (child pid == 0) {//child
                                                                     communication with the client %d:%d\n", client
                      printf("Child: I The Server's child to handle the
                      char msg[10];
                      recv(result, msg, 10, 0);
                      prinvf("%s\n", msg);
                      for (int i=0; i<100; ++i) {
                              send(result, "hello back", 11, 0);
                              sleep(1);
                              The Server:
                              Hey child, take care of this client. I go ahead and
                              taking another call
```

The Server

```
hfani@alpha:~$ ./server_fork
socket has created for The Server with sd:3
The Server bound to the address:port = 861065097:51742
```

Client 0

```
hfani@alpha:~ — hfani@alpha:~$ ./client_fork
```

Client 1

```
# hfani@alpha: ~ — hfani@alpha:~$ ./client fork
```

The Server

```
hfani@alpha:~$ ./server_fork
socket has created for The Server with sd:3
The Server bound to the address:port = 861065097:51742
The Server opened the request from client 0:0
Child: I The Server's child to handle the communication with the client 0:0
hello.
The Server opened the request from client 861065097:15084
Child: I The Server's child to handle the communication with the client 861065097:15084
hello
```

Client 0

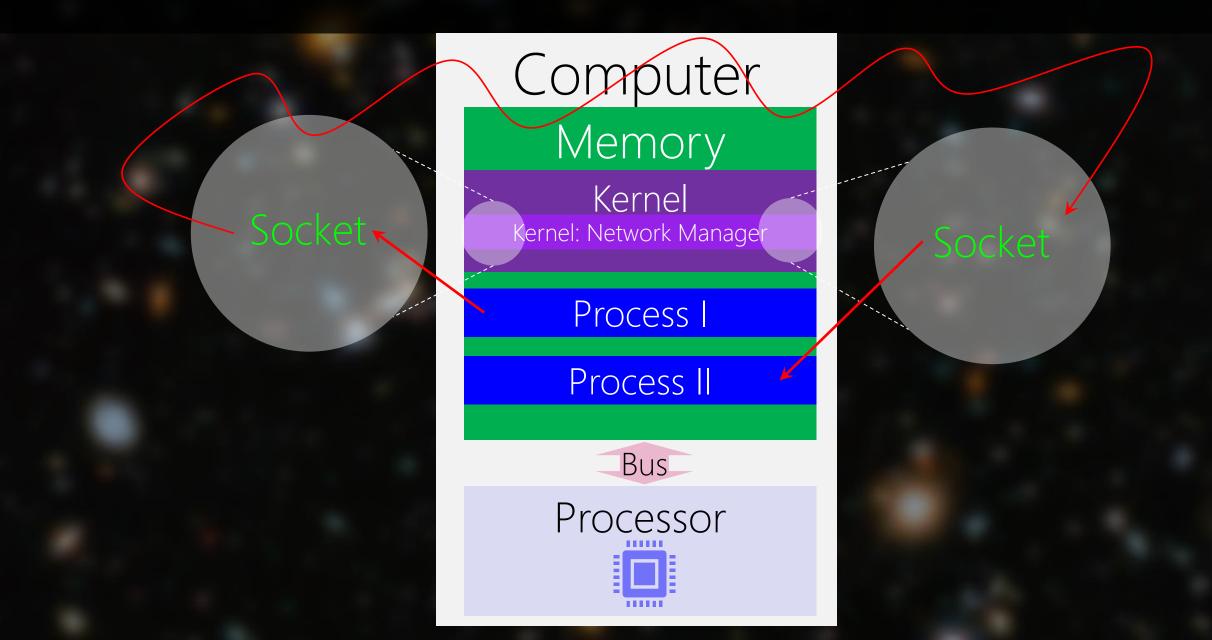
```
hfani@alpha:~ - - hfani@alpha:~ - /client_fork
socket has created for the client with sd:3
client is connected to The Server at address:port = 861065097:51742
hello back
hello back
hello back
hello back
```

Client 1

```
hfani@alpha:~$ ./client_fork
socket has created for the client with sd:3
client is connected to The Server at address:port = 861065097:51742
hello back
hello back
hello back
hello back
```

Network IPC in the Same Computer An Alternative for IPC

Network IPC on the Same Computer → IPC



Do we need example?! All we showed so far was in the same School's computer!