## TCP/IP & THREADS

Network communication protocol

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Abstraction of one endpoint of a comm. channel

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- recv(size) receive at most size bytes
- close() end the communication

sock = socket.socket(socket.AF\_INET, socket.SOCK\_STREAM)

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sock.setsockopt(socket.SOL_SOCKET, socket.SO_REUSEADDR, 1)
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sock = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
sock.setsockopt(socket.SOL_SOCKET, socket.SO_REUSEADDR, 1)
sock.bind(('127.0.0.1', 5555)) # assign to address
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data = client.recv(512)
client.close() # close connection
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# Client
client.sendall("msg1\n")
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# but also b"ms", b"msg1", ...
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client.sendall("msg3\n")

# Server
data = sock.recv(512)
# data may be b"msg1\nmsg2\nmsg3\n"
# but also b"ms", b"msg1", ...
# => you have to delimit messages by yourself
```

## How to recognize disconnect

```
data = sock.recv(512)
if data == 0:
    # error during transmission, disconnect
```

## Operations are blocking by default

```
sock.accept()  # blocks until a client connects
sock.sendall(b"...")  # blocks until all data is sent
sock.recv(512)  # blocks until (some) data is received
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string = byte_data.decode()
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- You have to use processes to get parallelism

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def fun(num):
    for _ in range(5):
       print("Thread {}".format(num))
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threads = []
for i in range(3):
    t = threading.Thread(target=fun, args=(i, ))
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import threading
threads = []
for i in range(3):
    t = threading.Thread(target=fun, args=(i, ))
    t.start()
    threads.append(t)
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    for _ in range(5):
        print("Thread {}".format(num))

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threads = []
for i in range(3):
    t = threading.Thread(target=fun, args=(i, ))
    t.start()
    threads.append(t)

for t in threads:
    t.join() # block until thread ends
```