

# Computer Science 118

## Computer Network Fundamentals

Learning Assistant Slides  
Week 1

**Many firsts**

# Learning Assistants

---



**Omar Elamri**

Discussion 1E, 1F

2nd year, Computer Science

omar@eado.me

Discord: @eado or [eado.me/cs118discord](https://eado.me/cs118discord)



**Paul Serafimescu**

Discussion 1A, 1B

4th year, Computer Science & Engineering

pserafimescu9@g.ucla.edu

Discord: @nullptr\_.

# About Me

---

- Incoming MS CS @ UCLA (ESAP)
- CSE + Economics Double Major
- Been an LA for 2 years now
  - Until now, only for CS 35L
- Interned at Cisco IoT
- Feel free to reach out for advice about whatever



**[bit.ly/s24cs118](https://bit.ly/s24cs118)**

# Activity

---

Let's get to know each other!

Everyone, stand up and **order yourselves by first name.**

# What works best for you?

---

Since we get to create new content, you get to decide!

- Weekly notes
- Slides (like this)
- Interactive activities (like the stand-up)
- Code exploration (for projects; in a GitHub Codespace)

**Form:** [eado.me/cs118form](https://eado.me/cs118form)

# Socket Programming Basics



# What is a socket?

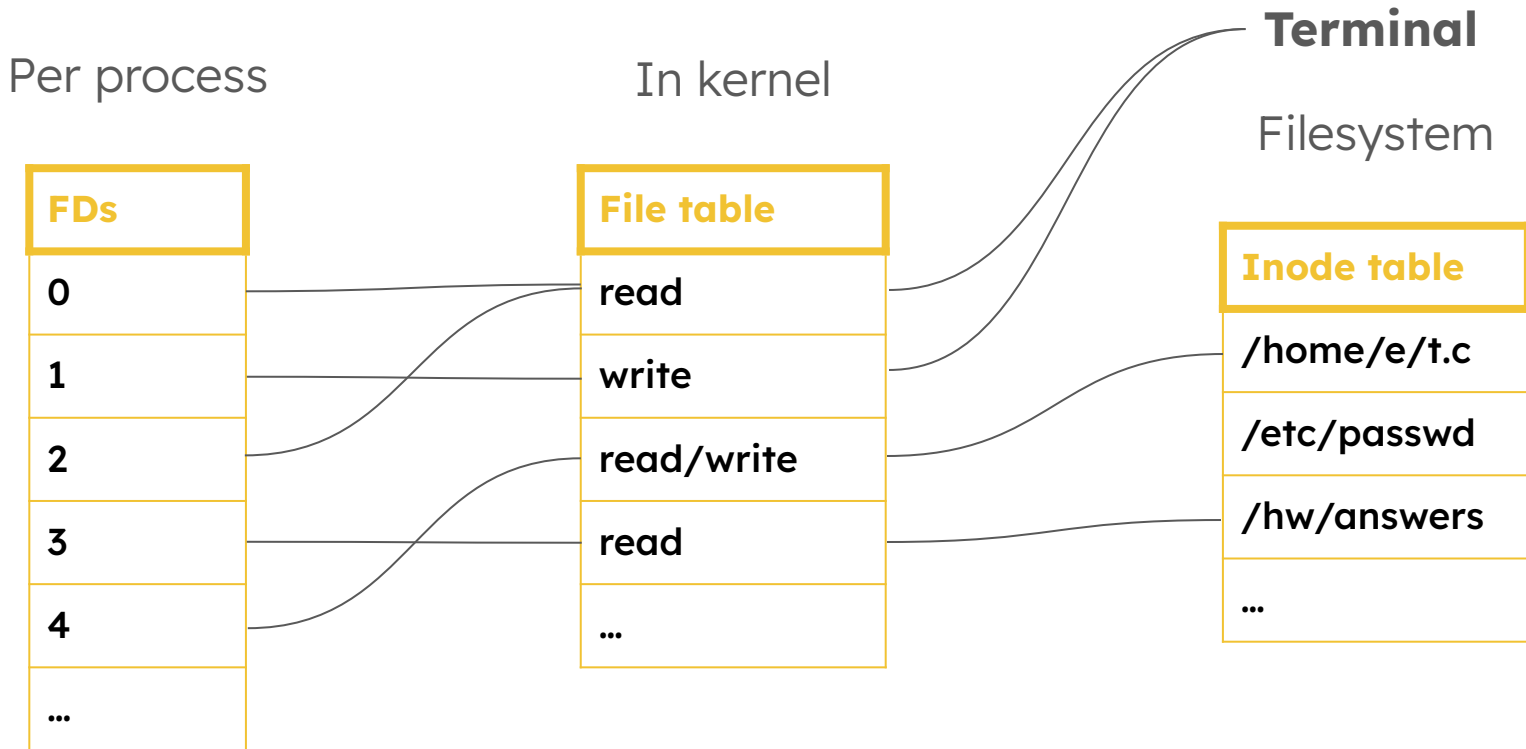
---

Wikipedia:

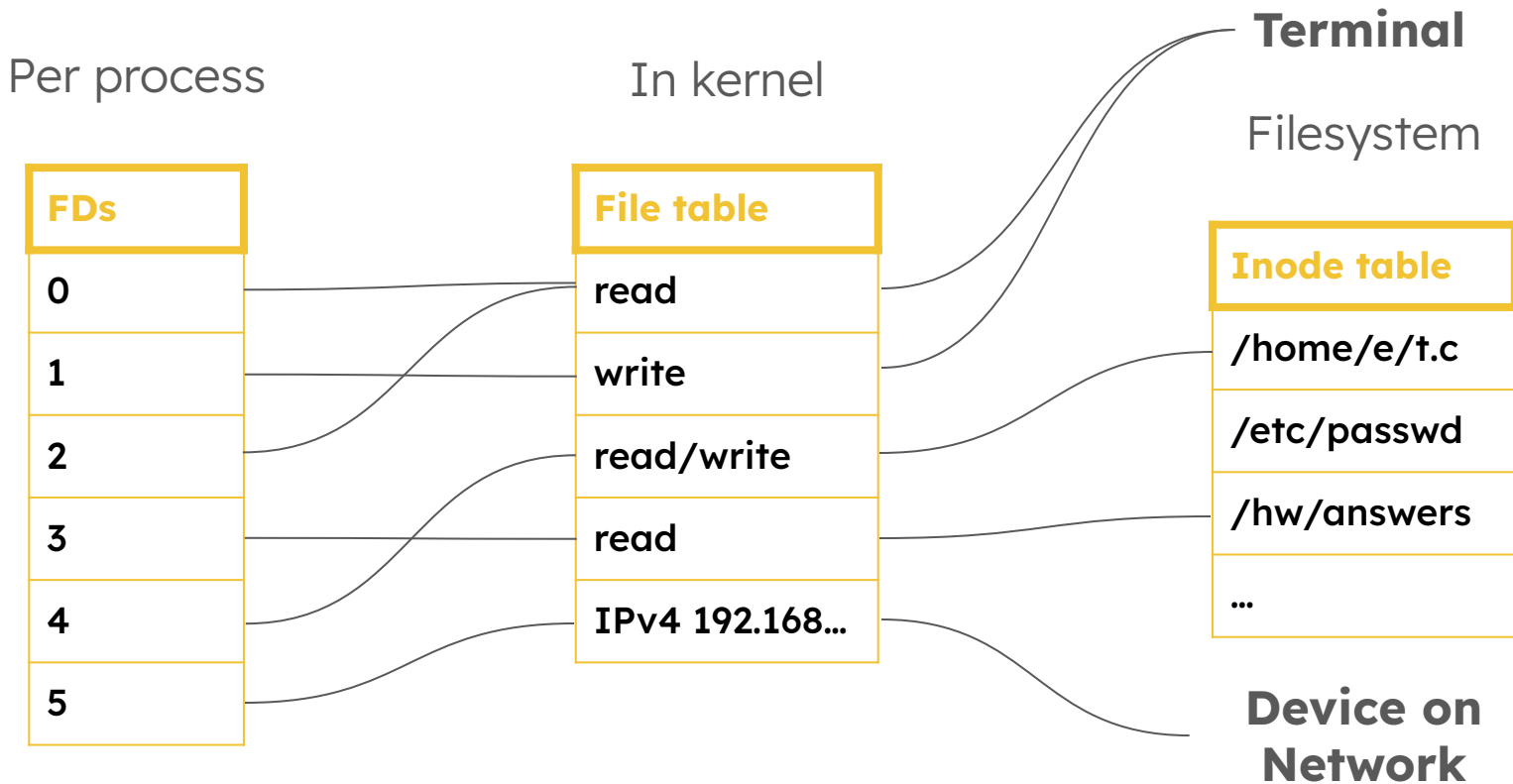
A **network socket** is a software structure within a [network node](#) of a [computer network](#) that serves as an endpoint for sending and receiving data across the network. The structure and properties of a socket are defined by an [application programming interface](#) (API) for the networking architecture. Sockets are created only during the lifetime of a [process](#) of an application running in the node.

**An abstraction that lets us interface with networked devices**

# File Descriptors (POSIX)



# Now, with sockets

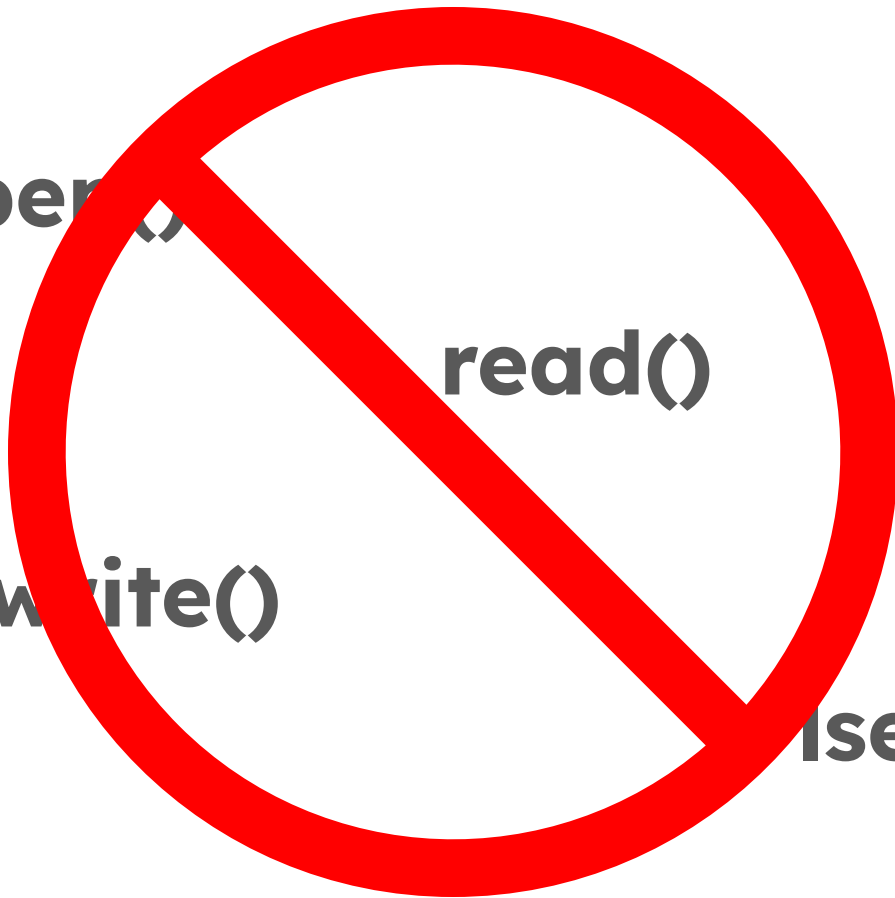


**open()**

**read()**

**write()**

**lseek()**



# Sockets are special

---

**open()** → **socket()**

**read()** → **recvfrom()**

**write()** → **sendto()**

**lseek()** → 

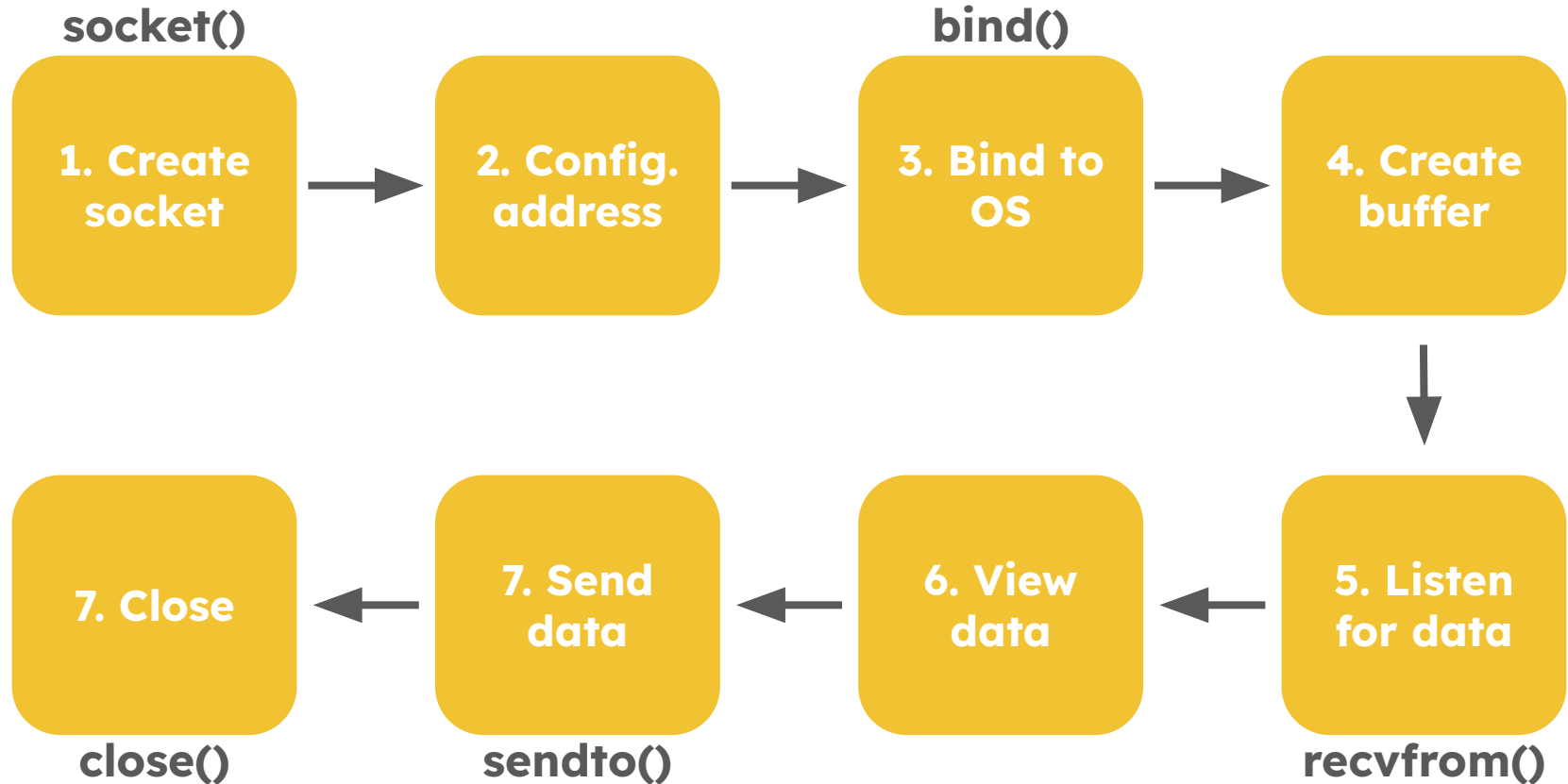
# Sockets are special

---

- Must specify
  - network layer **protocol, type**
- For Internet Protocol
  - source/destination **address** and **port**
- Network communication is always **BIG ENDIAN**

# Datagram Server Steps

---



```
// main.c
```

```
#include <sys/socket.h>
```

```
#include <arpa/inet.h>
```

```
#include <string.h>
```

```
#include <unistd.h>
```

```
int main() {
```

```
/* 1. Create socket */
```

```
int sockfd = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM, 0);
```

```
        // use IPv4    use UDP
```



```
/* 2. Construct our address */
```

```
struct sockaddr_in servaddr;
```

```
servaddr.sin_family = AF_INET; // use IPv4
```

```
servaddr.sin_addr.s_addr = INADDR_ANY; // accept all
```

```
                                // same as inet_addr("0.0.0.0")
```

```
                                // "Address string to network bytes"
```

```
// Set receiving port
```

```
int PORT = 8080;
```

```
servaddr.sin_port = htons(PORT); // Big endian
```

```
/* 3. Let operating system know about our config */
```

```
int did_bind = bind(sockfd, (struct sockaddr*) &servaddr,  
                    sizeof(servaddr));
```

```
// Error if did_bind < 0 :(
```

```
/* 4. Create buffer to store incoming data */
```

```
int BUF_SIZE = 1024;
```

```
int client_buf[BUF_SIZE];
```

```
struct sockaddr_in clientaddr; // Same information, but client
```

```
socklen_t clientsize= sizeof(clientaddr);
```

```
/* 5. Listen for data from clients */
```

```
int bytes_recvd = recvfrom(sockfd, client_buf, BUF_SIZE,  
                           // socket store data how much  
                           0, (struct sockaddr*) &clientaddr,  
                           // flags buffer for client address  
                           &clientsize);  
  
// Execution will stop here until `BUF_SIZE` is read  
// or termination/error  
// Error if bytes_recvd < 0 :(
```

```
/* 6. Inspect data from client */
```

```
// Remember, client data is in CLIENT_BUF
```

```
char* client_ip = inet_ntoa(clientaddr.sin_addr);
```

```
// "Network bytes to address string"
```

```
int client_port = ntohs(clientaddr.sin_port); // Little endian
```

```
/* 7. Send data back to client */
```

```
char server_buf[] = "Hello world!";
```

```
int did_send = sendto(sockfd, server_buf, strlen(server_buf),
```

```
                        // socket send data    how much to send
```

```
                        0, (struct sockaddr*) &clientaddr,
```

```
                        // flags        where to send
```

```
                        sizeof(clientaddr));
```

```
/* 8. You're done! Terminate the connection */
```

```
close(sockfd);
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

# ...and you're done!

---

- More material for client and TCP coming soon
- Next week: exploration with sockets
- You can view this code in more detail on the LA webpage

[eado.me/cs118](http://eado.me/cs118) > Miscellaneous > Socket Programming Tips