Java avancé et GL Cours 3- Programmation réseau

Extrait du cours de « S.Vialle »



- 1 Principes des sockets en Java
 - Principes de base
 - Principales classes Java
- 2 Programmation avec des sockets en Java
 - Sockets UDP en Java
 - Sockets TCP en Java
- 3 Flux de données de haut niveau en TCP



1 - Principes des sockets en Java

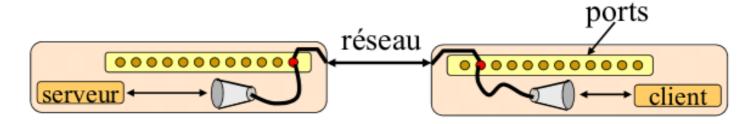
- Principes de base
- Principales classes Java



Principes de base

Permettent l'échange de messages entre 2 processus, entre 2 machines

- 1- Chaque machine crée une socket,
- 2- Chaque socket sera associée à un port de sa machine hôte,
- 3- Les deux sockets seront explicitement connectées si on utilise un protocole en mode connecté ...,
- 4- Chaque machine lit et/ou écrit dans sa socket,
- 5- Les données vont d'une socket à une autre à travers le réseau,
- 6- Une fois terminé chaque machine ferme sa socket.

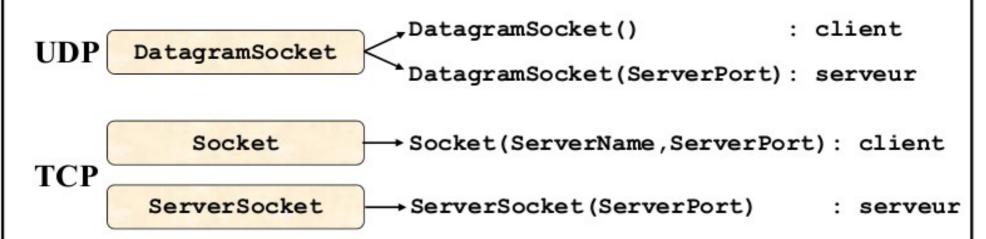




Principes de base

- Les sockets sont des objets (bien sur!)
- Les sockets TCP doivent être associées à des « flux » (in et out)
 - → facilités de lecture et d'écriture par la suite

· Classes de sockets :





1 - Principes des sockets en Java

- Principes de base
- Principales classes Java



Syntaxe Java

Sockets UDP en Java (une démarche possible) :

class DatagramPacket :

Syntaxe Java

Sockets TCP en Java:

```
class Socket : (coté client, et coté serveur en partie)
    Constructeur :
    Socket(String host, int port) : creation d'une socket TCP
    connectée sur le port et la machine hôte spécifiés.

    Méthodes :
    close() : ferme la socket.
    OutputStream getOutputStream() :
        revoie un flux de sortie pour cette socket.
    IntputStream getIntputStream() :
        revoie un flux d'entrée pour cette socket.
```

class OutputStream :

```
    Méthodes :
```

```
write(...) : écrit dans le flux.
```

close() : ferme flux.

class InputStream :

Méthodes :

read(...) : lit le flux.
close() : ferme le flux



Syntaxe Java

Sockets TCP en Java:

class ServerSocket : (coté serveur)

• Constructeur :
 ServerSocket(int port) : creation d'une socket TCP
 connectée sur le port spécifié de la machine hôte

• Méthodes :
 close() : ferme la socket.

Socket accept() :

écoute la socket et attend une requête de connection, retourne une nouvelle socket sur laquelle écouter le nouveau client (et lui seul)

listen

Syntaxe Java

Sockets en Java : résolution de nom et d'adresse

```
class InetAddress :

    Méthodes statiques : (appelable à tout moment)

   static InetAddress getLocalHost() :
          Retourne l'adresse IP de l'hote (local)
   static InetAddress getByName(String host)
   static InetAddress getAllByName(String host) :
          Retourne l'adresse ou un tableau d'adresse IP de la
          machine de nom spécifié

    Autres méthodes (applicables aux objets InetAddress)

   String getHostAddress() :
          Retourne l'adresse IP en format « String »
   String getHostName()
          Retourne le nom de la machine correspondant à
          l'adresse IP
```



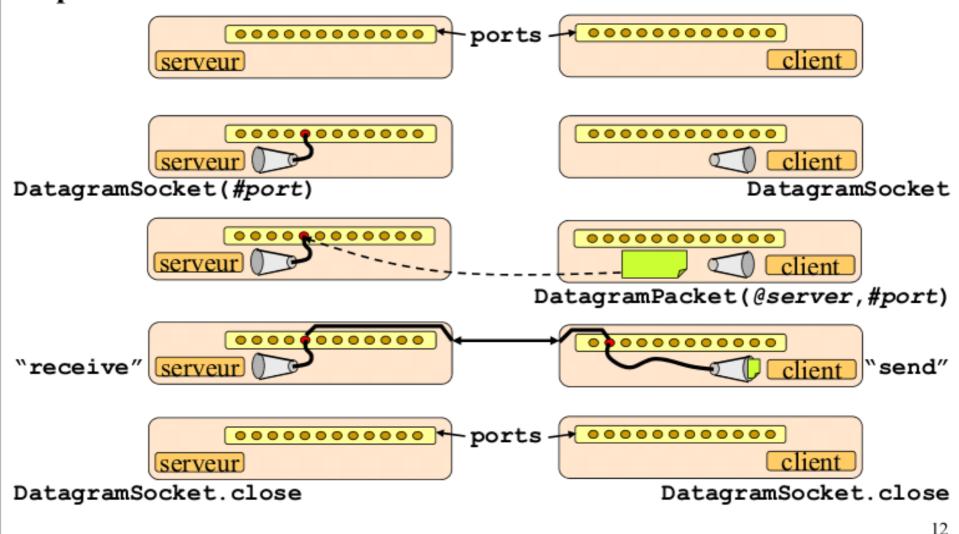
2 - Les sockets en Java

- Sockets UDP en Java
- Sockets TCP en Java



Les sockets UDP en Java

Etapes d'une communication client-serveur en UDP avec Java:





Sockets UDP en Java

Code client UDP:

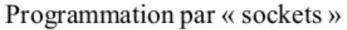
```
static int ServerPort = 0;
                                        // Server identification
static String ServerName = null;
static int NbStep = 10;
                                        // Features of msg to send
static int MsqSize = 5;
public static void main(String [] argv)
       throws IOException, SocketException, UnknownHostException
DatagramSocket socket = null;
                                      // Socket of the client
 InetAddress ServerIpAdr = null;
                                    // Ip Adr of the server
DatagramPacket packet = null;
                                      // Datagram to send
byte msq[];
                                        // Msg to send
 int s, i;
                                        // Msg and byte counters
 // Command line parsing and init
ServerName = new String();
ServerName = argv[0];
ServerPort = (Integer.valueOf(argv[1])).intValue();
// Socket creation (UDP), unbounded
 try {
   socket = new DatagramSocket();
  System.out.println("Socket created on client");
 } catch (SocketException e) {
   System.err.println("Failed to create the socket!");
  System.exit(1);
```



Sockets UDP en Java

Code client UDP (fin):

```
try { // Get IP address of the server from its name
  ServerIpAdr = InetAddress.getByName(ServerName);
} catch (UnknownHostException e) {
  System.err.println("Address of server can not be found!");
  System.exit(1);
// Socket usage: send data in the socket
msg = new byte[MsgSize];
packet = new DatagramPacket(msg,MsgSize,ServerIpAdr,ServerPort);
                                         // Dialog
for (s = 0; s < NbStep; s++) {
                                           / - fill msq
  msg = ...;
                                            - signal end of dialog
  if (s == NbStep-1)
    msq[0] = (byte)255;
                                              to the server
  try
    socket.send(packet);
                                         // - send msq
    System.out.print("Datagram " + s + " : [");
    for (i = 0; i < MsqSize-1; i++)
      System.out.print(msg[i]+",");
    System.out.print(msg[MsgSize-1]);
System.out.println("] sent");
  } catch (IOException e) {
                                         // - react on pb...
    System.err.println("Send datagram has failed!");
    System.exit(1);
// Close the socket (no exception , no return value!)
socket.close();
System.out.println("Socket closed on client");
```

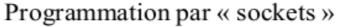




Sockets UDP en Java

Code serveur UDP:

```
static int ServerPort = 0; // Server identification
static int NbStep = 10; // Features of msg to receive
static int MsgSize = 5;
public static void main(String [] argv)
      throws IOException, SocketException {
 DatagramSocket socket = null; // Socket of the server
 DatagramPacket packet = null;
                                     // Datagram to send
 byte msq[];
                                         // Msg to send
 int s, i;
                                         // Msg and byte counter
 // Command line parsing and init
 ServerPort = (Integer.valueOf(argv[0])).intValue();
 // Socket creation (UDP), bounded to the target port
 try {
    socket = new DatagramSocket(ServerPort);
   System.out.println("Socket created and bound on server");
 } catch (SocketException e) {
   System.err.println("Failed to create the socket!");
   System.exit(1);
```





Sockets UDP en Java

Code serveur UDP (fin):

```
// Server receives a set of msgs
                                        // Buffer for msq
msg = new byte[MsgSize];
packet = new DatagramPacket(msg,MsgSize);  // Create datagram
s = 0;
do {
                                         // Dialog
 try {
   for (i = 0; i < MsgSize-1; i++)
     System.out.print(msg[i]+",");
   System.out.print(msg[MsgSize-1]);
   System.out.println("] received");
  } catch (IOException e) {
                                         // - react on pb
   System.err.println("Receive datagram has failed!");
   System.exit(1);
 s = s + 1;
} while (msq[0] != ((byte)255));
                                      // Stop dialog
// Socket close on server
socket.close();
System.out.println("Socket closed on server");
```



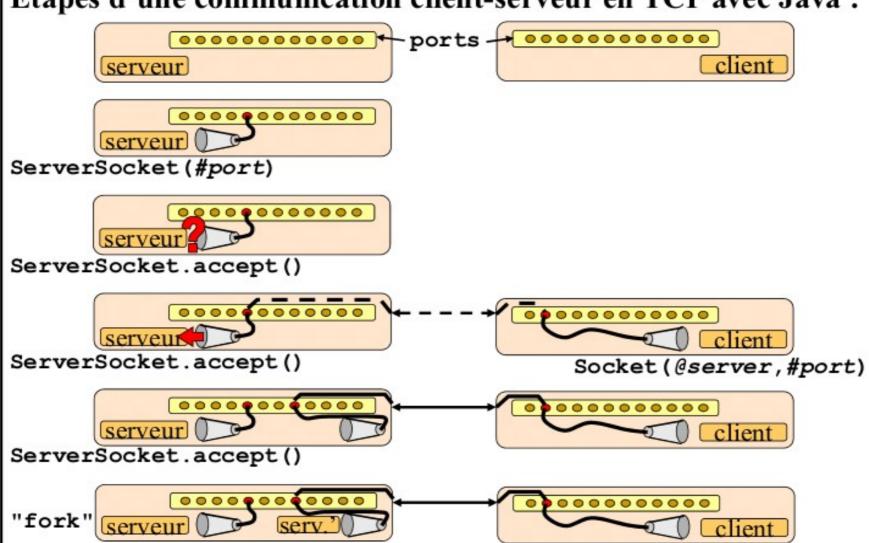
2 - Les sockets en Java

- Sockets UDP en Java
- Sockets TCP en Java



Sockets TCP en Java

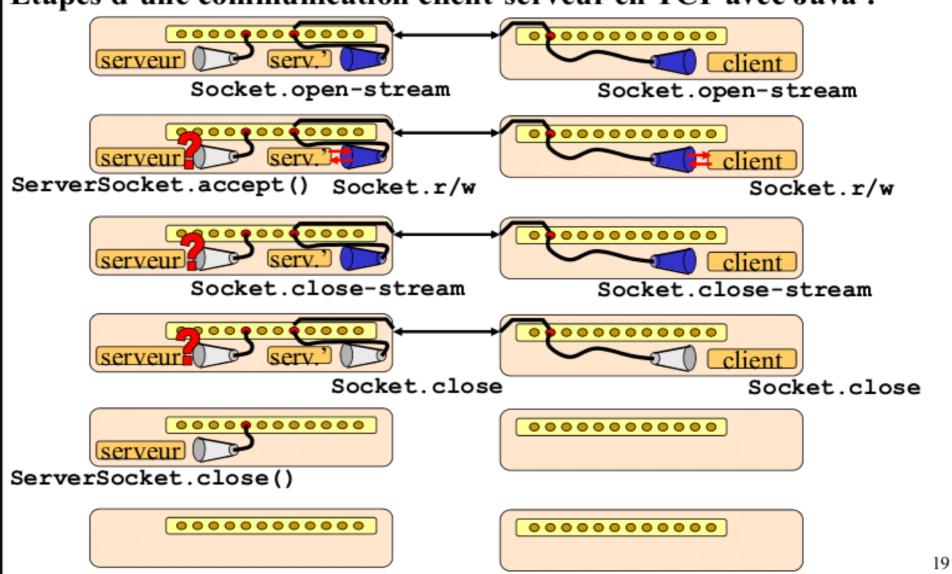
Etapes d'une communication client-serveur en TCP avec Java :





Sockets TCP en Java

Etapes d'une communication client-serveur en TCP avec Java :





Sockets TCP en Java

Code client TCP:

```
public static void main(String [] argv)
       throws IOException, UnknownHostException {
 Socket socket = null;
                                   // Socket of the client
                                   // Msg to send
 byte msq[];
 int s;
OutputStream sout = null;
                                   // Msg and byte counters
                                // Output stream of the socket
 InputStream sin = null;
                                  // Input stream of the socket
 // Command line parsing and init
 ServerName = new String();
 ServerName = argv[0];
 ServerPort = (Integer.valueOf(argv[1])).intValue();
  // Socket creation (TCP), bound to the server and its port
 try {
    socket = new Socket(ServerName, ServerPort);
   System.out.println("Socket created and bound to server");
  } catch (UnknownHostException e) {
   System.err.println("Address of server can not be found!");
   System.exit(1);
  } catch (IOException e) {
   System.err.println("connection to server: " + ServerName +
                       "-" + ServerPort + " has failed!");
   System.exit(1);
```



Sockets TCP en Java

Code client TCP (suite):

```
// Get native input and output streams of the socket
try {
  sin = socket.getInputStream();
  sout = socket.getOutputStream();
  System.out.println("Input and Output streams get on client");
} catch (IOException e) {
  System.err.println("Socket streams impossible to get");
 System.exit(1);
// Send a set of msgs to the server
msg = new byte[MsgSize];
for (s = 0; s < NbStep; s++) { // Dialog
                                // - fill msg
 msq = ...;
                               // - signal the end of the
  if (s == NbStep - 1)
                                  // dialog to the server
   msg[0] = (byte) 255;
  try {
   sout.write(msq);
                                   // - send msq
   System.out.print("Msg " + s + " : [");
   for (i=0; i < MsgSize-1; i++) System.out.print(msg[i]+",");
   System.out.print(msg[MsgSize-1] + "] sent");
  } catch (IOException e) { // - react on pb...
   System.err.println("Write in output stream has failed!");
   System.exit(1);
```



Sockets TCP en Java

Code client TCP (fin):

```
// Close the native input and output streams
try {
  sin.close();
  sout.close();
  System.out.println("Streams closed on client");
} catch (IOException e) {
    System.err.println("Stream close has failed on client!");
    System.exit(1);
// Close the socket of the client
try {
  socket.close();
  System.out.println("Socket closed on server");
} catch (IOException e) {
  System.err.println("Socket close has failed on client!");
  System.exit(1);
```



Sockets TCP en Java

Code serveur TCP monothread:

```
public static void main(String [] argv)
       throws IOException, SecurityException {
  ServerSocket serverSocket = null; // Main socket of the server
 Socket socket = null:
                                   // Communication socket
 byte msq[];
                                   // Msq to send
 int s, i;
                                  // Msg and byte counters
 OutputStream nsout = null; // Output stream of socket
 InputStream nsin = null;
                                  // Input stream of socket
  // Command line parsing and init
  if (argv.length == 1) {
   ServerPort = (Integer.valueOf(argv[0])).intValue();
  } else {
   System.out.println("Usage: java Server <server port nb>");
   System.exit(1);
  // Socket creation (TCP), bounded to server and service port
 try {
   serverSocket = new ServerSocket(ServerPort);
   System.out.println("Socket created and bound to port");
  } catch (IOException e) {
   System.err.println("Socket creation and binding failed!");
   System.exit(1);
```



Sockets TCP en Java

Code serveur TCP monothread (suite):

```
// Sequential server waits for connections
try {
  System.out.println("Server waiting for conn. request...");
  socket = serverSocket.accept();
  System.out.println("Server has accepted a connection");
} catch (IOException e) {
  System.err.println("Socket connection has failed on server: "+
                     " IO error during connection");
  System.exit(1);
} catch (SecurityException e) {
 System.err.println("Socket connection has failed on server:"+
                     " Security manager refused the conn.");
 System.exit(1);
// Get input and output streams on the communication socket
try {
 nsin = socket.getInputStream();
 nsout = socket.getOutputStream();
  System.out.println("Input and Output streams get on server");
} catch (IOException e) {
  System.err.println("Socket streams impossible to get");
 System.exit(1);
```



Sockets TCP en Java

Code serveur TCP monothread (suite):

```
// Server receives a set of msgs
msg = new byte[MsgSize];
                                   // Buffer to store message
s = 0;
                                   // Dialog
do {
 try {
                                  // - receive a msq
    nsin.read(msq);
    System.out.print("Msg " + s + " : ["); // - use the msg
    for (i = 0; i < MsqSize-1; i++)
      System.out.print(msq[i]+",");
    System.out.print(msg[MsgSize-1]);
   System.out.println("] received");
  } catch (IOException e) { // - react on pb ...
    System.err.println("Read in server input stream failed!");
   System.exit(1);
 s++;
} while (msg[0] != (byte) 255);  // End of the dialog
// Close the input and output streams
try {
  nsin.close();
  nsout.close();
  System.out.println("Streams closed on client");
} catch (IOException e) {
  System.err.println("Stream close has failed on client!");
  System.exit(1);
```

Sockets TCP en Java

Code serveur TCP monothread (fin):

```
// Close the socket used to communicate with the client
try {
  socket.close();
  System.out.println("Comm. socket is closed on the server");
} catch (IOException e) {
  System.err.println("Comm. socket close failed on server!");
 System.exit(1);
// Close the main socket of the server
try {
  serverSocket.close();
  System.out.println(« Main socket is closed on the server");
} catch (IOException e) {
  System.err.println(« Main socket close failed on server!");
 System.exit(1);
```



3 – Flux de données de haut niveau en TCP

Programmation par « sockets-Java » Flux de haut niveau

Les flux natifs des sockets sont des flux de « bytes » :

- Les données doivent être transformées en tableaux de « bytes »
- Théoriquement simple, mais désagréable à implanter!



On crée des routines et objets qui réalisent la transformation : données → tableau de « bytes »

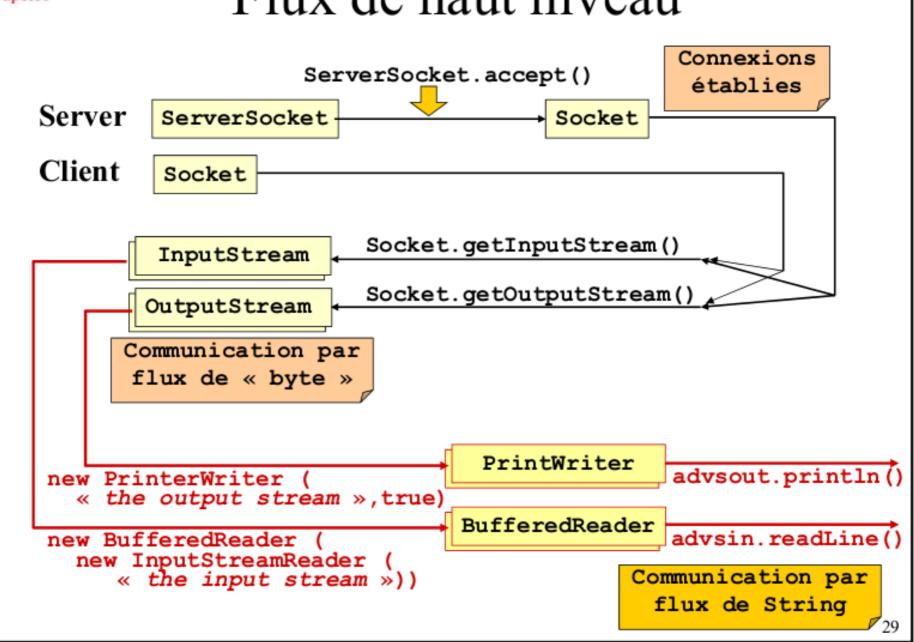
Et la transformation inverse: tableau de « bytes » → données



Et on peut envoyer et recevoir directement des objets comme des Strings (ou des float, ou des double ...)!



Flux de haut niveau

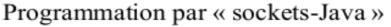




Flux de haut niveau

Code client

```
// Connecion et ouverture des « flux avancées »
   socket = new Socket(host,serv);
   advsout = new PrintWriter(socket.getOutputStream(), true);
  advsin = new BufferedReader(
                  new InputStreamReader(socket.getInputStream()));
} catch (IOException e) {
  System.err.println("Pb a la connection/ouverture des flux");
  System.exit(1);
try { // Ecriture d'un msg au serveur
  advsout.println("est-ce que tu recois ce message ?");
} catch (Exception e) {
  System.err.println("erreur sur le write ");
  System.exit(1);
try { // Lecture de la reponse du serveur
  msg = advsin.readLine();
} catch (IOException e) {
  System.err.println("erreur reception ");
  System.exit(1);
```





Flux de haut niveau

Code serveur

```
// Creation de la socket du serveur
 serverSocket = new ServerSocket(port);
} catch (IOException e) {
 System.err.println("Probleme de creation de la socket...");
 System.exit(1);
try { // Acceptation de la connexion du client et ouverture des
      // « flux avancés »
 socket = serverSocket.accept();
 advsout = new PrintWriter(socket.getOutputStream(), true);
 advsin = new BufferedReader(
                 new InputStreamReader(socket.getInputStream()));
} catch (IOException e) {
 System.err.println("Erreur sur l'accept..");
 System.exit(1);
try { // Lecture d'un message du client
 buf = advsin.readLine();
} catch (IOException e)
 System.err.println("erreur reception ");
 System.exit(1);
try { // Ecriture d'une reponse au client
 advsout.println("message bien recu sur le port" + port);
} catch (Exception e) {
 System.err.println("erreur sur le write ");
 System.exit(1);
```

Questions?