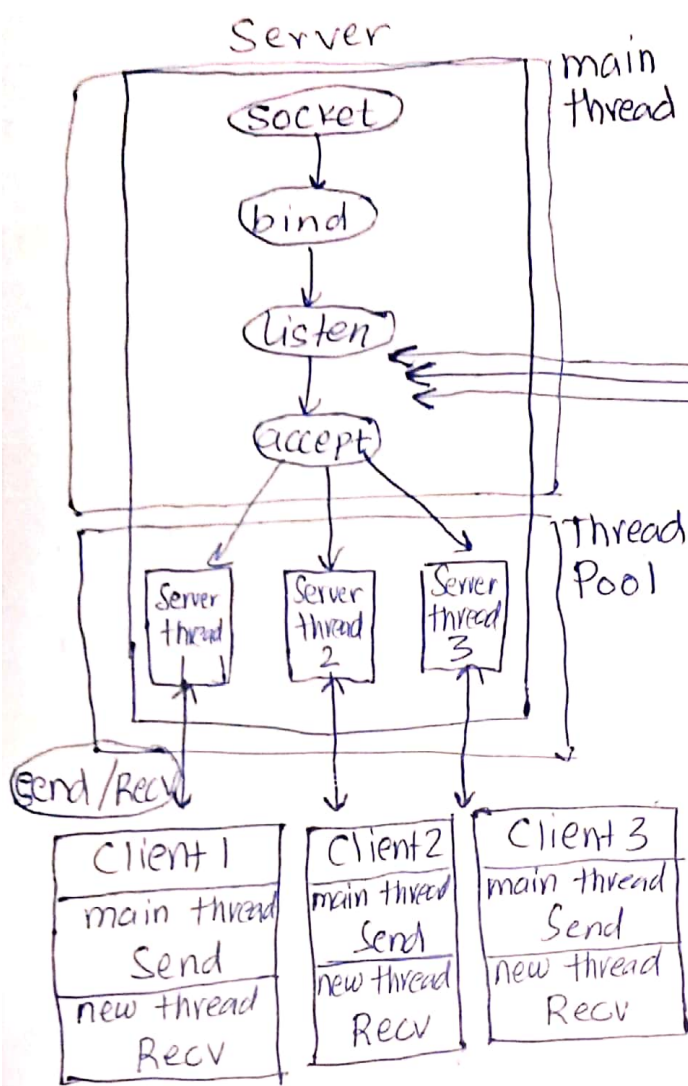


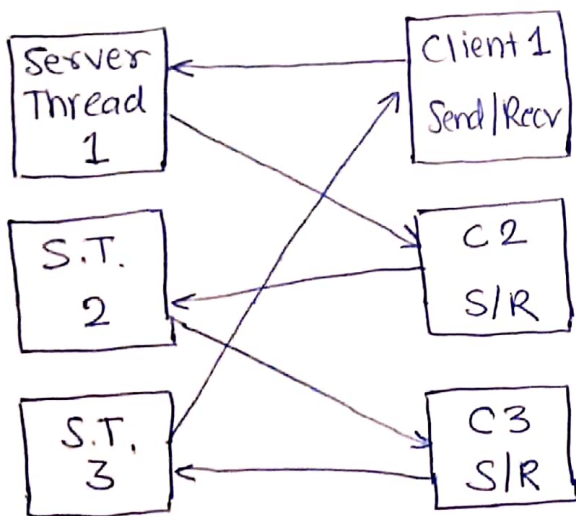
① Flowchart for TCP multi-threaded Server-Client



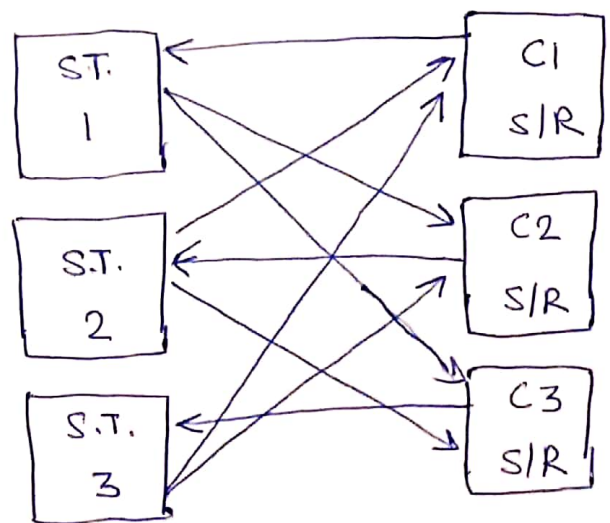
Each client on different socket handled by a different server thread.

For ONE to ONE:

For Broadcast .



shows message forwarding from server in cyclic manner



shows sending of message to remaining clients.

TCP Pseudo code :

Client : Server.

- Create Socket
- ~~Connect~~ Bind Socket ~~Bind~~
- Start listening
- Accept Client in a client structure and keep indexing them
- Create new server thread as clients keep connecting
- Threads call the function to send / Recv.

Client Structure

index
sockID
sockaddr-in clientAddr

- For one-one

send to Client(index+1)%
total clients

Recv from all clients

For Broadcast

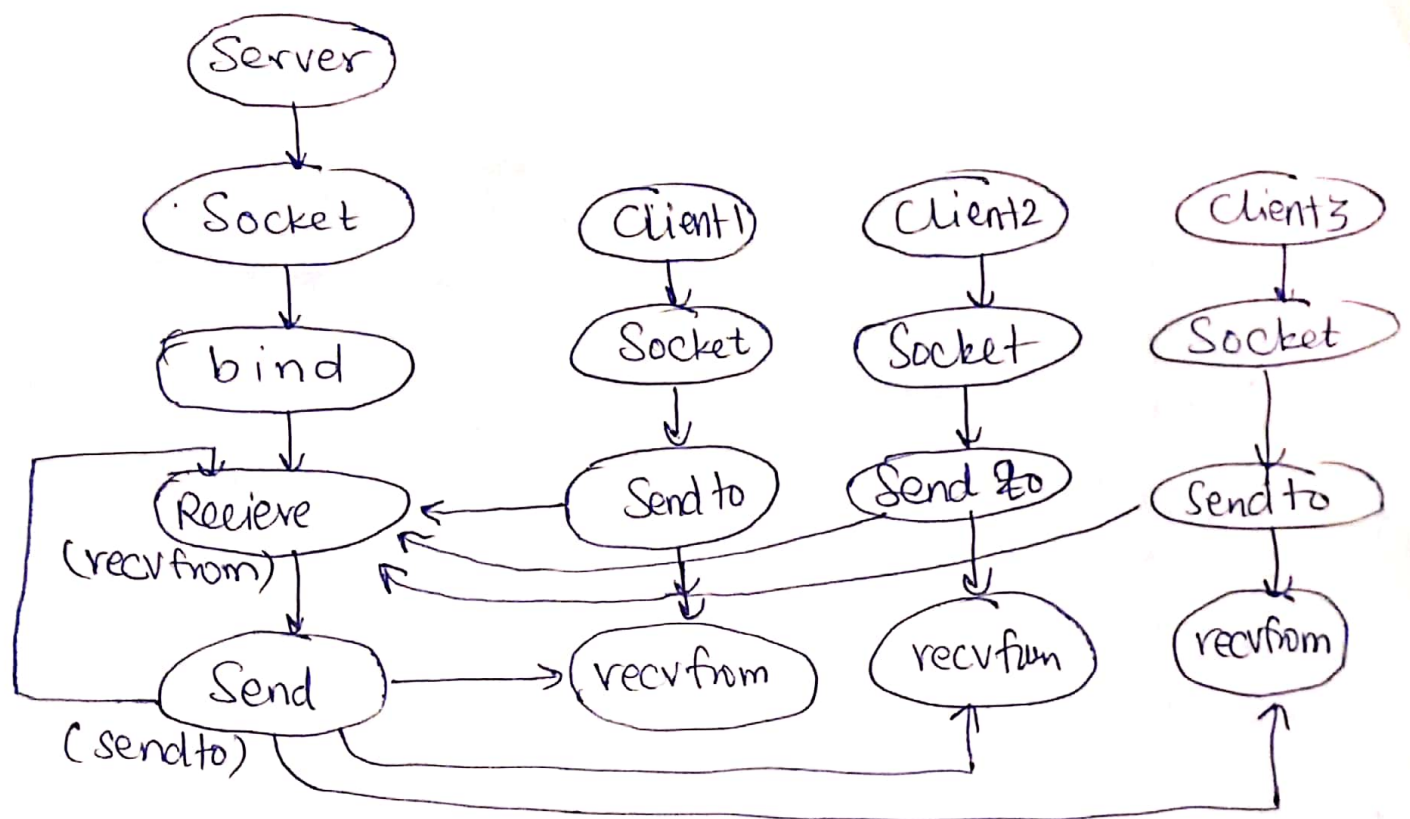
Send to all clients
with index != current
Client

Recv from all clients

Client :

- Create Socket
- Connect to Server
- Wait till server forwards the message in the main thread.
- Make a new thread for receiving messages.
- Do the reading in main thread.
- This logic works for both broadcast and one-one mode

② Flowchart for Multi-client UDP Server:



For ONE-to-ONE:

incomming message

sin-portX

find index

Client ~~Array~~ Array

0	sin-port 1
1	sin-port 2
2	sin-port 3
:	:

sin-portX = ~~index~~ Array[index+1] % Size

Send reply to this sin-portX
By changing
cliaddr.sin-port = sinportX

For BROADCAST:

incomming message

sin-portX

find index

↓
Loop

Send message
to remaining
(total clients) - 1
by changing
sin-port with index

UDP Pseudocode:

Server

- Create socket
- Bind socket
- Read temporary messages and index the sin-port in cliaddr in an array to identify clients.
- Now when any client sends the message you can identify its index by comparing its sin-port value with the array storing all sin-port values.
- Broadcast: reply to all clients other than the current index by changing sin-port value of cliaddr using indexing array and for loop.
- One to One: ~~Find the~~ Use the index you found out, increase it by 1 in cyclic way. Change sin-port value to this index's value and send the message.

Client

- create Socket
- send temporary message to server for identification
- Loop:
Send text messages in main thread
- Use new thread to receive messages
- Loop:
Receive messages in the function called by new thread