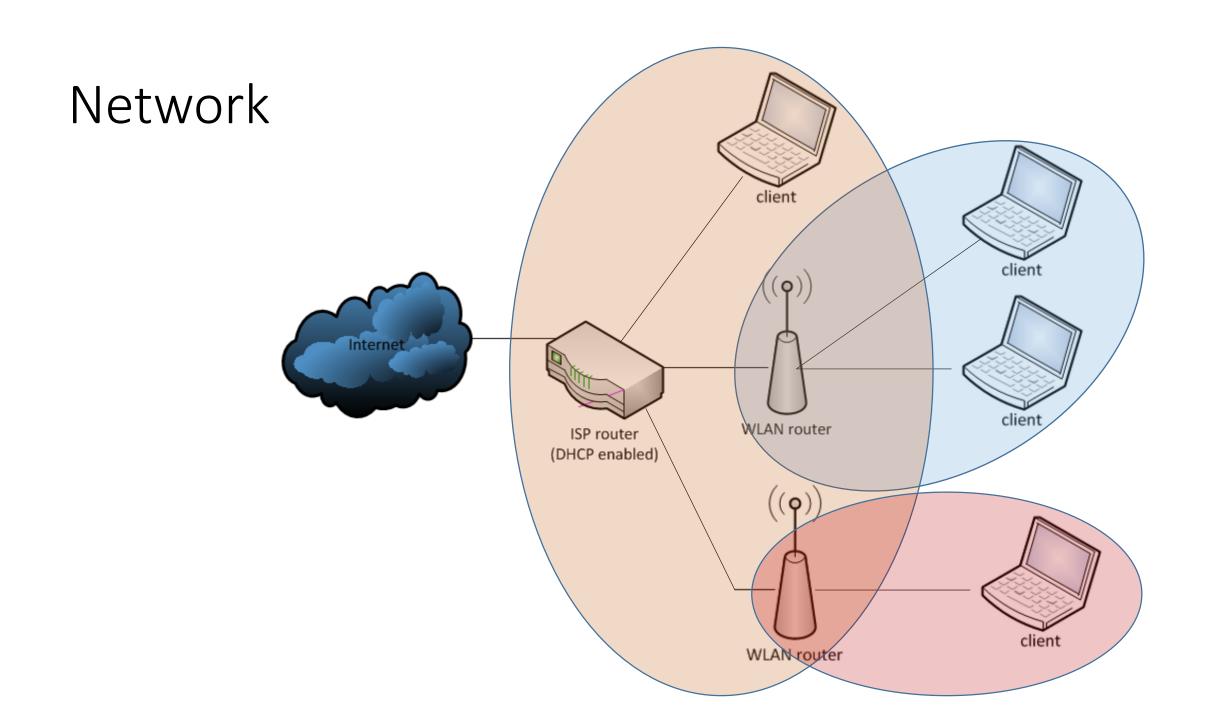
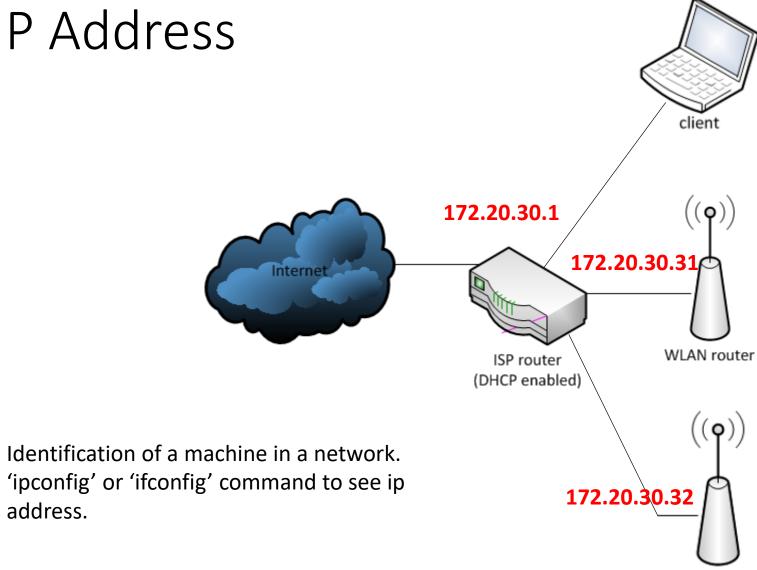
Introduction to Socket Programming

Md. Tareq Mahmood



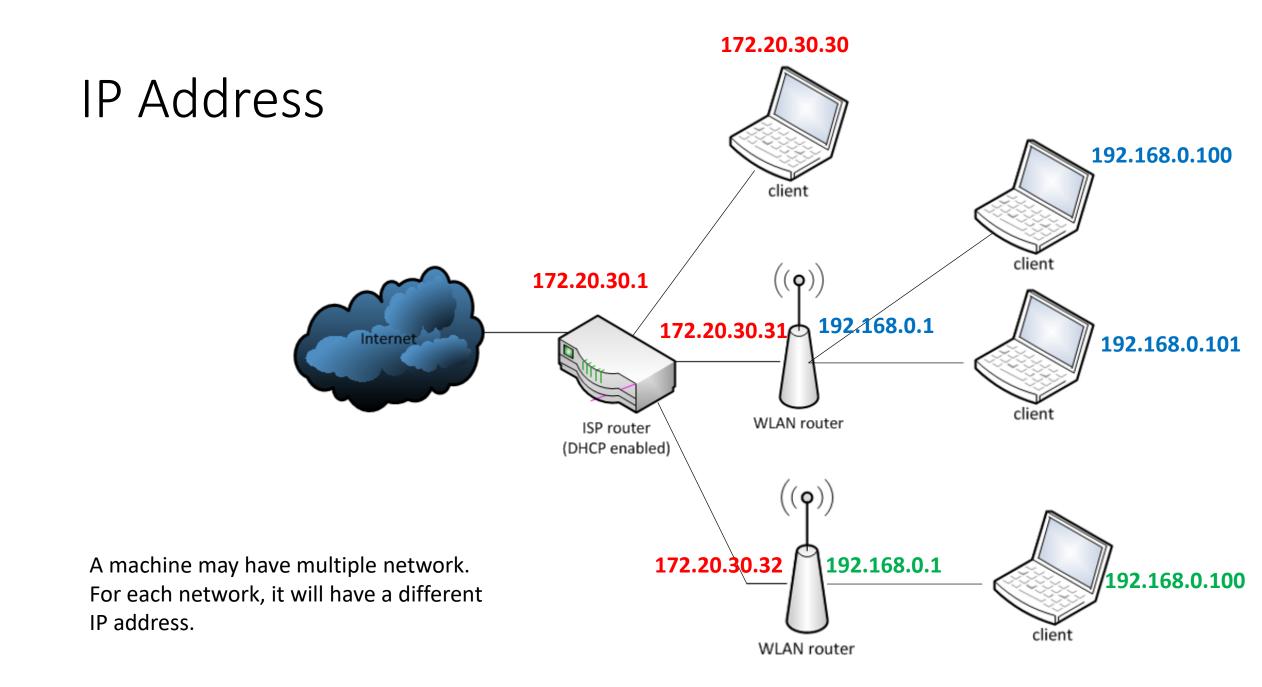
IP Address

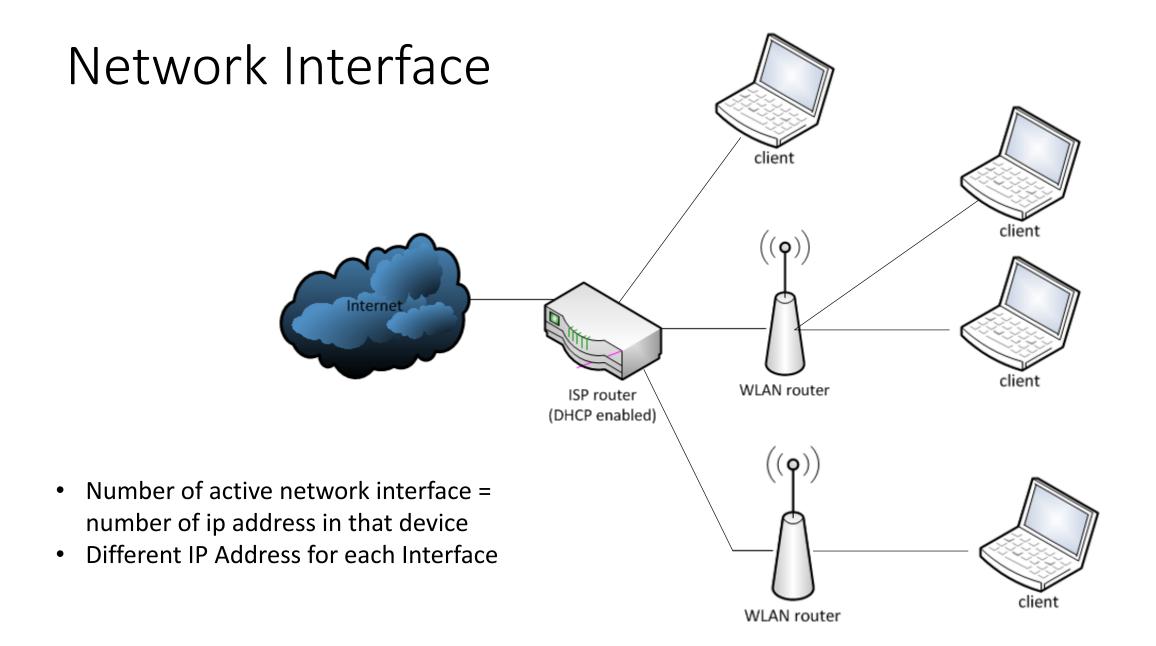
address.



172.20.30.30

WLAN router





Port

- Endpoint/channel for communication for different programs
- 2^16 ports, some are reserved
- A computer process must acquire a port for network communication
- A logical construct

• 'netstat' command to see ports in use

Connection Establishment

- You need (IP address, Port) to establish a connection to remote PC
- A program must be running to that PC to accept your connection
- Some program must be running on that port

- Example: buet.ac.bd:443
- Error for, buet.ac.bd:120

Socket

- Represents a single connection between two network applications
- Number of connection = number of sockets
- A socket must have these informations to communicate
 - Remote IP
 - Remote Port
 - Local Port
- A socket need these bufferes to operate
 - Input buffer
 - Output buffer

Socket vs Port

- Multiple sockets can be using same ports
- But a port must be acquired by only one program

1. A listens for connection in a port (6666) using a Server Socket

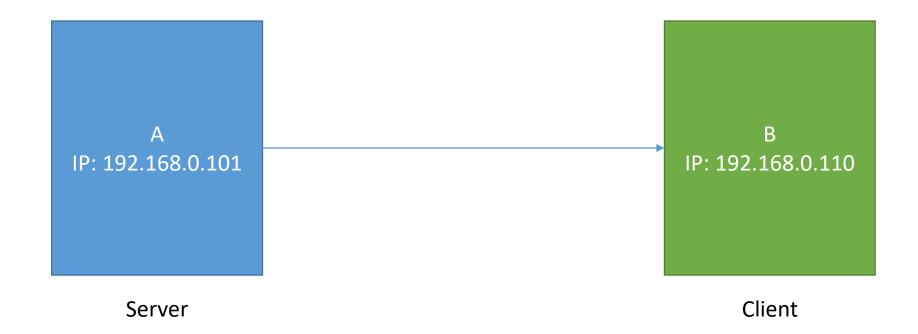
A IP: 192.168.0.101 B IP: 192.168.0.110

Server Client

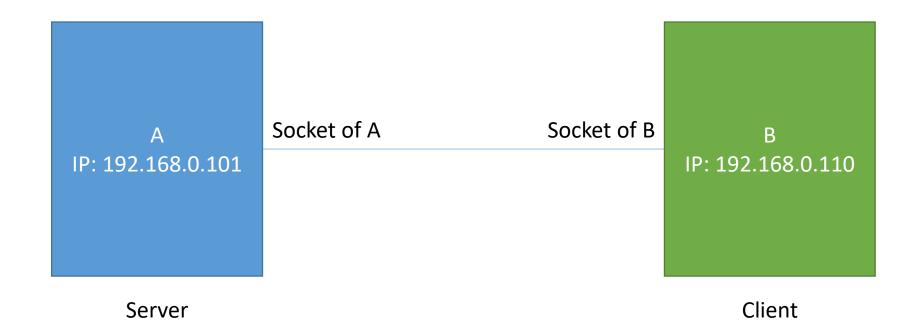
2. B tries connect to A using (192.168.0.101, 6666)



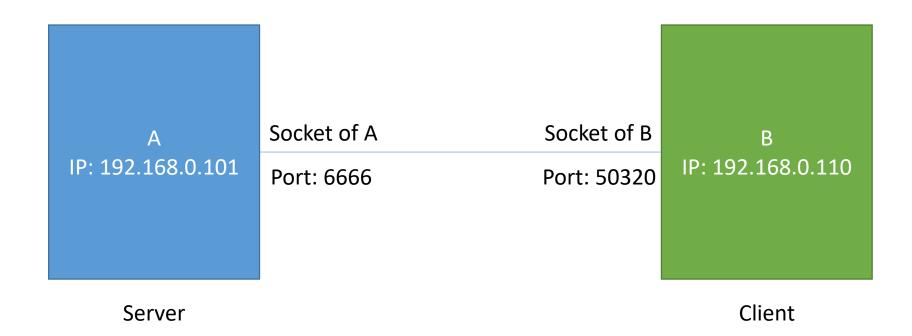
3. A accepts B's connection



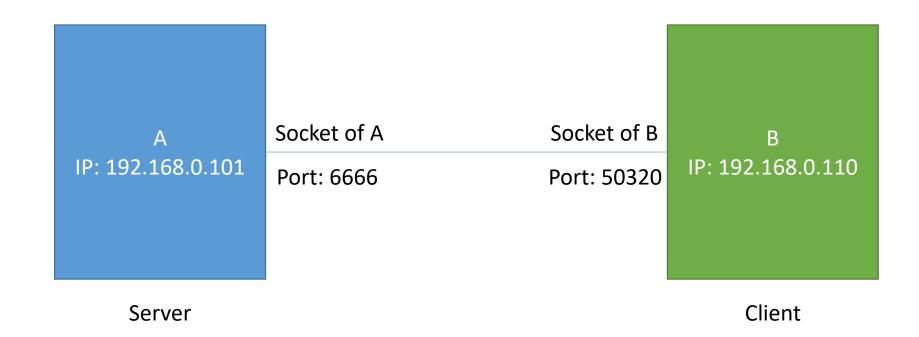
4. Both of them has a socket of their own



5. Both of them knows each other's IP address and Port



6. Server keeps listening on same port for new connection



7. Multiple client can connect

Socket of B

Port: 50320 IP: 192.168.0.110

Client

IP: 192.168.0.101

Socket of A for B Port: 6666

Socket of A for C

Port: 6666

Server

Socket of C

Port: 40520

IP: 192.168.0.115

Client

Different socket, but on same port

TCP

• This whole thing is done using Transmission Control Protocol