

## JAC444 - BTP400 Course Object-Oriented Software Development II - Java

# Principles of Network Programming in Java Segment 1



# **Network Programming**



#### In this lesson you will be learning about:

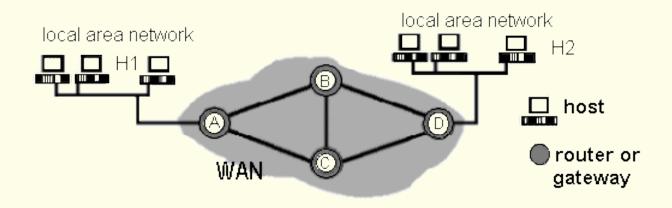
- Layering and protocols
- Java Network Programming
- URL Processing



### **Elements of a Network**



- Communication links:
  - point-to-point (e.g., A-to-B)
  - broadcast (e.g.,: Ethernet LAN)
- <u>Host</u>: computer running applications which use network (e.g.: H1)
- Router: computer routing packet from input line to output line. (e.g., C)
- Gateway: a router directly connects networks (e.g. A)









Application (HTTP, ftp, telnet,...)

Transport (TCP, UDP, ...)

Network (IP, ...)

Link (device driver, ...)







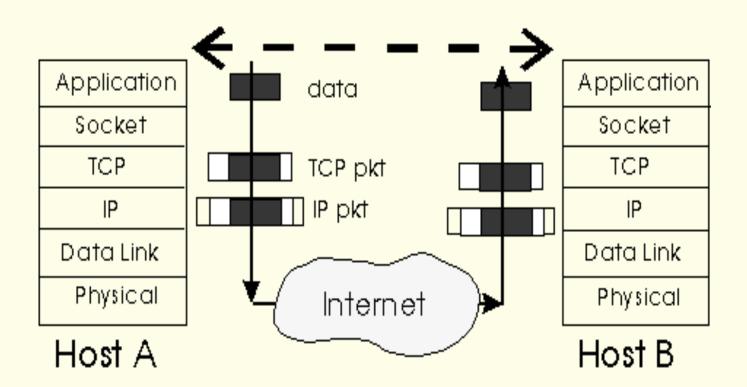
```
public static InetAddress getByName(String host)
                throws UnknownHostException
public static InetAddress[] getAllByName(String host)
                throws UnknownHostException
public static InetAddress getLocalHost()
                throws UnknownHostException
public boolean isMulticastAddress()
public String getHostName()
public byte[] getAddress()
public String getHostAddress()
public int hashCode()
public boolean equals(Object obj)
public String toString()
```



## **Protocol packets**



Unit of data exchanged between protocol entities in a given layer.









 URL is an acronym for Uniform Resource Locator and is a reference (an address) to a resource on the Internet.

```
cs.senecac.on.ca:80/~janastas/index.html#1
                                                                file
                              host
        protocol
                                                                               reference
                                             port
import java.net.*; import java.io.*;
public class ParseURL {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
           URL aURL = new URL("http://cs.senecac.on.ca:80/~janastas/index.html#1");
           System.out.println("protocol = " + aURL.getProtocol());
           System.out.println("host = " + aURL.getHost());
           System.out.println("filename = " + aURL.getFile());
           System.out.println("port = " + aURL.getPort());
           System.out.println("ref = " + aURL.getRef());
```







```
import java.net.*;
import java.io.*;
public class ReadSites {
       public static void main(String[] args) {
            for (int i = 0; i < args.length; i++) {</pre>
               try {
                 URL u = new URL(args[i]);
                 InputStream is = u.openStream();
                 InputStreamReader isr = new InputStreamReader(is);
                 BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(isr);
                 String theLine;
                 while ((theLine = br.readLine()) != null) {
                       System.out.println(theLine);
                } catch (MalformedURLException e) {
                     System.err.println(e);
                } catch (IOException e) {
                     System.err.println(e);
```



#### Conclusion



#### After completion of this lesson you should know:

- How to write Java Programs using java.net.\*
- Netwoking solution using Java packages.
- Client Server Paradigm.
- Socket, ServerSocket and URL Classes.



