CHAT PROGRAM: AN APPLICATION OF SOCKET INTERFACE

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Application requirement

- Chat program:
 - Is not delay sensitive.
 - Require guaranteed and ordered delivery.
 - Require connection oriented service.
 - Socket options: SOCK_STREAM, AF_INET.

Some necessary system calls

• **sendto:** sends a datagram from a buffer on a socket using a socket address and address length. Its prototype is essentially:

int sendto(int sockfd, void *buffer, size_t len, int flags,struct sockaddr *to, socklen_t tolen);

In normal use, the **flags** parameter can be kept **zero**. (For **stream socket** use **write** system call)

• **recvfrom**: waits on a socket for a datagram from a specified address and receives it into a buffer. Its prototype is essentially

int recvfrom(int sockfd, void *buffer, size_t len, int flags, struct sockaddr
*from, socklen_t *fromlen);

Again, in normal use, the **flags** parameter can be kept **zero**.(For **stream socket** use **read** system call)

Some necessary system calls

#include <strings.h>

void bzero(void *s, size_t n);

The bzero() function sets the first n bytes of the area starting at s to zero (bytes containing '\0').

Including necessary headers

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
#include <string.h>
```

The main() function

```
main()
 int sockid;
  int bindid;
  struct sockaddr_in myaddr;
  struct sockaddr_in client;
 int newsockid;
 int clientlen;
 int n;
 char msg[1000];
 int recvid, sendid;
 int port_id = 6000;
```

Creating the socket and initializing the addresses

```
sockid = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM,
0);
// i.e TCP protocol is in use
bzero((char*)&myaddr, sizeof(struct sockaddr));
myaddr.sin family = AF INET;
myaddr.sin addr.s addr = htonl(INADDR_ANY);
myaddr.sin port = htons(port id);
```

Creating the named socket and the queue

```
bindid = bind(sockid, (struct sockaddr*)&myaddr, sizeof(struct sockaddr_in)); if(bindid < 0) printf("error \n"); listen(sockid, 5); // The server can chat with (maximum) 5 clients simultaniously
```

Accepting connections

```
clientlen = sizeof(struct sockaddr_in);
newsockid = accept(sockid, (struct
sockaddr*)&client, &clientlen);
if(newsockid < 0)
    printf("error 2\n");</pre>
```

Read and write:chat

```
while(1) {
recvid = recvfrom(newsockid, msg, sizeof(msg), 0, (struct sockaddr*)&client, &clientlen);
if(recvid < 0)
printf("error 2\n");
printf("%s \n", msg);
bzero(msg,1000);
n=0;
printf("\n write to the client:");
while((msg[n++]=getchar())!='\n');
sendto(newsockid,msg,sizeof(msg),0,(struct sockaddr*)&client, sizeof(struct sockaddr_in));
if(strncmp("bye",msg,3)==0)
          printf("Exit session...\n");
          break;
```

Code for client side

```
servaddr.sin_family = AF_INET;
servaddr.sin_addr.s_addr = inet_addr("127.0.0.1");
// IP address of the server, here loopback address
servaddr.sin_port = htons(port_id);
/* Connect to the server */
connectid = connect(sockid, (struct
sockaddr*)&servaddr, sizeof(struct sockaddr_in));
```

Code for client side

```
While(1) {
    printf("\n write to the server:");
    n=0;
    while((msg[n++]=getchar())!='\n');
       sendto(sockid,msg,sizeof(msg),0,(struct sockaddr*)&servaddr, sizeof(struct
sockaddr_in));
       bzero(msg,sizeof(msg));
       recvid = recvfrom(sockid, msg, sizeof(msg), 0, (struct sockaddr*)&servaddr, &clientlen);
       printf("%s \n", msg);
       If (strncmp("bye",msg,3)==0)
          printf("Exit session...\n");
          break; }
} // end of while loop
```

Recommended reading

- UNIX Network Programming by W. Richard Stevens.
- Beginning Linux Programming, 4th Edition by Neil Matthew, Richard Stones
- http://mcalabprogram.blogspot.in/2012/01/tcp-so ckets-chat-applicationserver.html
- http://man7.org/linux/manpages/man3/bzero.3.html