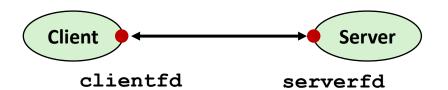
Network Programming: Sockets and anatomy of a connection

Sockets Interface

- Set of system-level functions used in conjunction with Unix I/O to build network applications.
- Created in the early 80's as part of the original Berkeley distribution of Unix that contained an early version of the Internet protocols.
- Available on all modern systems
 - Unix variants, Windows, OS X, IOS, Android, ARM

Sockets

- What is a socket?
 - To the kernel, a socket is an endpoint of communication
 - To an application, a socket is a file descriptor that lets the application read/write from/to the network
 - Remember: All Unix I/O devices, including networks, are modeled as files
- Clients and servers communicate with each other by reading from and writing to socket descriptors



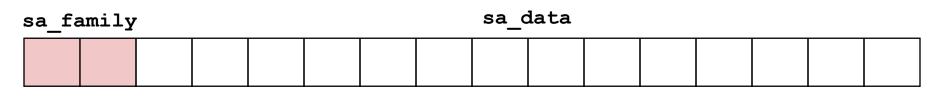
The main distinction between regular file I/O and socket I/O is how the application "opens" the socket descriptors

Socket Address Structures

Generic socket address:

- For address arguments to connect, bind, and accept
- Necessary only because C did not have generic (void *) pointers when the sockets interface was designed
- For casting convenience, Stevens convention (Unix Network Programming):
 typedef struct sockaddr SA;

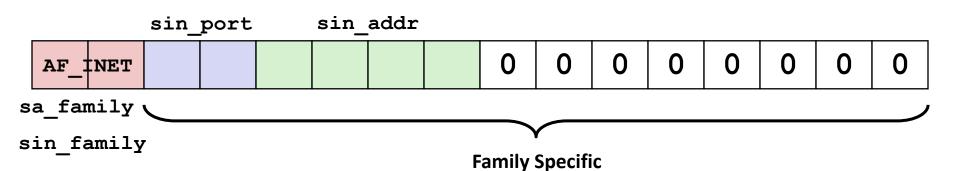
```
struct sockaddr {
  uint16_t sa_family;    /* Protocol family */
  char sa_data[14];    /* Address data. */
};
```



Family Specific

Socket Address Structures

- Internet-specific socket address:
 - Must cast (struct sockaddr_in *) to (SA *) for functions that take socket address arguments.



Usually, never filled by hand, but using getaddrinfo

