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Lab 5- Sockets

Trang Van
CIS 41B

Description: Uses high level and low level concepts of multiprocessing and
socket programming
to measure data transfer speeds between processes

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import multiprocessing as mp
import socket
import time
import platform
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```
HOST = 'localhost'      # Own machine
PORT = 4540             # An unassigned port
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Function for child process - Sets the event, retrieves a number from the
queue. It then increments and puts this new
number into the queue and gets the next

number.

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```
def highChild(q,e):
    e.set()
    data = q.get()
    while e.is_set():
        while data != 0:
            data += 1
            q.put(data)
            q.get()
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Uses Queue and Event to transfer data- Checks if value is 2 and then
proceeds

into to loop and increment data, putting it

the queue and retrieving the

incremented number from the child

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def highLevel():
    x = 0
    x += 1
    q = mp.Queue()
    e = mp.Event()
    p = mp.Process(target = highChild , args = (q,e)) # child process
    p.start()

    q.put(x)
    e.wait(2)
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while e.is_set():
    expected = q.get() # 2

    if expected == 2:
        x = 1
        start = time.process_time()

        for i in range(10000):
            x += 1
            q.put(x)
            transfer = q.get()
        else:
            raise ValueError
        e.clear()

    elapsed = time.process_time() - start

    #print('\nElapsed time:', elapsed)
    return transfer/2/elapsed #number of one-way data transfer
is half of what was being passed back & forth

'''
Function for child process - Acts as client for server. recieves the data
from server and increments it to send back to
server
'''
#Client
def lowChild():
    with socket.socket() as client:
        client.connect((HOST, PORT))
        #print("Client connect to:", HOST, "port:", PORT)

        x = client.recv(1024).decode('utf-8')
        data = int(x)
        while data != 0:
            try:
                data += 1
                client.send(str(data).encode('utf-8'))
                next_data = client.recv(1024).decode('utf-8')
            except ConnectionResetError:
                pass

'''
Creates a socket to transfer data - Acts as server. Recieves incremented
data from
client and sends data to client
'''
def lowLevel():
    p = mp.Process(target = lowChild, name = 'Socket Process')
    p.start()

    with socket.socket() as server:
        server.bind((HOST, PORT)) #Address for server
        #print("Server hostname:", HOST, "port:", PORT)

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server.listen()

while True:
    (conn, addr) = server.accept()
    #print("From client:", addr)
    x = 0
    x += 1
    conn.send(str(x).encode('utf-8'))
    fromClient = conn.recv(1024).decode('utf-8')

    if int(fromClient) == 2:
        x = 1
        start = time.process_time()
        for i in range(10000):
            x += 1
            conn.send(str(x).encode('utf-8'))

            fromClient = conn.recv(1024).decode('utf-8')
            transfers = float(fromClient)

            elapsed = time.process_time()-start
        else:
            raise ValueError
        #print('Elapsed time:', elapsed)

        conn.send(str(0).encode('utf-8'))
        break
    return transfers/2/elapsed

'''
Main- prints platform and cpu count; runs highLevel and lowLevel 3 times
'''
if __name__ == '__main__':
    print('OS:',platform.system())
    print('Num of cores:', mp.cpu_count())

    hi_run1 = int(round(highLevel()))
    print('High Level 1:',hi_run1)
    lo_run1 = int(round(lowLevel()))
    print('Low Level 1:',lo_run1)

    hi_run2= int(round(highLevel()))
    print('High Level 2:',hi_run2)
    lo_run2 = int(round(lowLevel()))
    print('Low Level 2:',lo_run2)

    hi_run3= int((highLevel()))
    print('High Level 3:',hi_run3)
    lo_run3 = int((lowLevel()))
    print('Low Level 3:',lo_run3)

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Conclusion:

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Using sockets allow the data to transfer easily. Whereas multiprocessing required the use of Queues to send data back and forth, socket programming allows communication between two hosts and there's less of a concern about race conditions. In multiprocessing, we had to factor in the race condition and has mechanisms like Event to control it.

My results seems like multiprocessing has a quicker transfer speed than the sockets. I think this is because it takes more time to communicate between hosts. Multiprocessing and using queues make the transfer faster since it runs independently.

Sample Run:

OS: Windows
Num of cores: 4
High Level 1: 3479
Low Level 1: 11431
High Level 2: 3442
Low Level 2: 8650
High Level 3: 2857
Low Level 3: 8650



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