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PD LAB 3

AIM:- Develop messaging application using socket programming and tkinter.

THEORY:-

TKINTER:- Tkinter is a Python library for creating graphical user interfaces (GUIs). It wraps the Tcl/Tk toolkit and offers a range of features:

- **Widgets:** Components like labels, buttons, and text boxes.
- **Layout Management:** Tools like pack, grid, and place for arranging widgets.
- **Event Handling:** Bind functions to user actions like clicks and key presses.
- **Geometry Management:** Control the size and placement of windows and widgets.
- **Customization:** Modify the appearance and behavior of widgets, such as colors and fonts.

It's included with Python and is ideal for building desktop applications.

Q] WHAT IS GUI?

A GUI, or Graphical User Interface, is a type of user interface that allows users to interact with software through graphical elements rather than text-based commands. Instead of typing commands or navigating through text menus, users interact with visual elements such as:

- **Windows:** Contain and organize content and controls.
- **Icons:** Represent programs, files, or functions with visual symbols.
- **Buttons:** Trigger actions or commands when clicked.
- **Menus:** Offer a list of options or commands.
- **Text Boxes:** Allow users to input or edit text.
- **Sliders and Checkboxes:** Provide controls for adjusting settings or making selections.

GUIs make software more accessible and user-friendly by leveraging visual and interactive elements to simplify interactions and enhance usability. They are commonly used in operating systems, applications, and web interfaces.

Q] WHAT IS A MESSAGING APPLICATION?

A messaging application is software designed for exchanging messages and multimedia over the internet. It allows users to send text, images, videos, and voice messages, and often includes features like voice and video calls, group chats, and file sharing. Messaging apps enhance communication through real-time interactions and may offer additional features such as notifications, encryption for security, and integration with other services. Examples include WhatsApp, Telegram, and Slack.

Q] WHAT IS SOCKET PROGRAMMING?

Socket programming is a method used in network communication to enable data exchange between computers over a network. It involves creating and managing network connections through "sockets," which are endpoints for sending and receiving data. In socket programming, a server application listens for incoming connections on a specific port and IP address, while client applications initiate connections to the server.

Q] HOW TO DEVELOP MESSAGING APPLICATION USING SOCKET PROGRAMMING AND TKINTER?

To develop a basic messaging application using socket programming and Tkinter, you need to create both a server and client application. The server, implemented in Python, listens for incoming connections on a specific port and handles multiple clients using threads. It receives messages from clients and broadcasts them to all connected clients. The client application connects to the server and uses Tkinter to provide a graphical user interface for sending and receiving messages. The GUI includes a text display area for incoming messages, an entry field for typing messages, and a button to send messages. The client handles incoming messages in a separate thread to ensure the GUI remains responsive. By running the server and client scripts, you can simulate a simple messaging environment where multiple clients can communicate through a central server.

CODE, OUTPUTS AND SCREENSHOTS :-

CODE FOR SERVER:-

```
import socket
import threading
import tkinter as tk
from tkinter import scrolledtext

class ServerApp:
    def __init__(self, root):
        self.root = root
        self.root.title("TCP Server")

        # Set up GUI components
        self.text_area = scrolledtext.ScrolledText(self.root, wrap=tk.WORD,
height=20, width=80)
        self.text_area.pack(padx=10, pady=10)

        self.message_label = tk.Label(self.root, text="Message to Client:")
        self.message_label.pack(padx=10, pady=5)

        self.message_entry = tk.Entry(self.root, width=80)
        self.message_entry.pack(padx=10, pady=5)

        self.send_button = tk.Button(self.root, text="Send",
command=self.send_to_client)
        self.send_button.pack(padx=10, pady=5)

        self.clients = {}
        self.start_server()

    def start_server(self):
        threading.Thread(target=self.run_server, daemon=True).start()

    def run_server(self):
        with socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM) as
server_socket:
            server_socket.bind(('localhost', 12345))
            server_socket.listen(5)
            self.log("Server started on port 12345")

            while True:
                client_socket, addr = server_socket.accept()
                self.log(f"Connection from {addr}")
                self.clients[client_socket] = addr
```

```

        threading.Thread(target=self.handle_client,
args=(client_socket,), daemon=True).start()

def handle_client(self, client_socket):
    while True:
        try:
            message = client_socket.recv(1024).decode()
            if not message:
                break
            addr = self.clients.get(client_socket, "Unknown")
            self.log(f"Received from {addr}: {message}")
        except ConnectionResetError:
            break
        except Exception as e:
            self.log(f"An error occurred: {e}")
            break

    client_socket.close()
    self.log(f"Client {self.clients.get(client_socket, 'Unknown')}
disconnected")
    del self.clients[client_socket]

def send_to_client(self):
    message = self.message_entry.get()
    for client_socket in self.clients.keys():
        try:
            client_socket.sendall(message.encode())
        except Exception as e:
            self.log(f"Error sending to client: {e}")

def log(self, message):
    self.text_area.insert(tk.END, message + "\n")
    self.text_area.yview(tk.END)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    root = tk.Tk()
    app = ServerApp(root)
    root.mainloop()

```

EXPLANATION:-

The script creates a TCP server with a Tkinter GUI. The `ServerApp` class sets up the GUI with a text area for logging, an entry field for composing messages, and a button to send messages. The `start_server` method

initializes the server to listen for incoming connections in a separate thread. The `handle_client` method processes messages from clients, while `send_to_client` broadcasts messages to all connected clients.

CODE FOR CLIENT:-

```
import socket
import threading
import tkinter as tk
from tkinter import scrolledtext

class ClientApp:
    def __init__(self, root):
        self.root = root
        self.root.title("TCP Client")

        # Set up GUI components
        self.text_area = scrolledtext.ScrolledText(self.root, wrap=tk.WORD,
height=20, width=80)
        self.text_area.pack(padx=10, pady=10)

        self.message_label = tk.Label(self.root, text="Message to Server:")
        self.message_label.pack(padx=10, pady=5)

        self.message_entry = tk.Entry(self.root, width=80)
        self.message_entry.pack(padx=10, pady=5)

        self.send_button = tk.Button(self.root, text="Send",
command=self.send_message)
        self.send_button.pack(padx=10, pady=5)

        self.server_ip = 'localhost'
        self.server_port = 12345

        # Connect to the server and start receiving messages
        self.connect_to_server()

    def connect_to_server(self):
        self.client_socket = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
        self.client_socket.connect((self.server_ip, self.server_port))
```



```

        self.log("Connected to server.")

        # Start a thread to listen for incoming messages from the server
        threading.Thread(target=self.receive_from_server, daemon=True).start()

    def receive_from_server(self):
        while True:
            try:
                response = self.client_socket.recv(1024).decode()
                if not response:
                    self.log("Server disconnected.")
                    break
                self.log(f"Received from server: {response}")
            except ConnectionResetError:
                self.log("Server disconnected abruptly.")
                break
            except Exception as e:
                self.log(f"An error occurred: {e}")
                break

        self.client_socket.close()

    def send_message(self):
        message = self.message_entry.get()
        try:
            self.client_socket.sendall(message.encode())
        except Exception as e:
            self.log(f"An error occurred: {e}")

    def log(self, message):
        self.text_area.insert(tk.END, message + "\n")
        self.text_area.yview(tk.END)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    root = tk.Tk()
    app = ClientApp(root)
    root.mainloop()

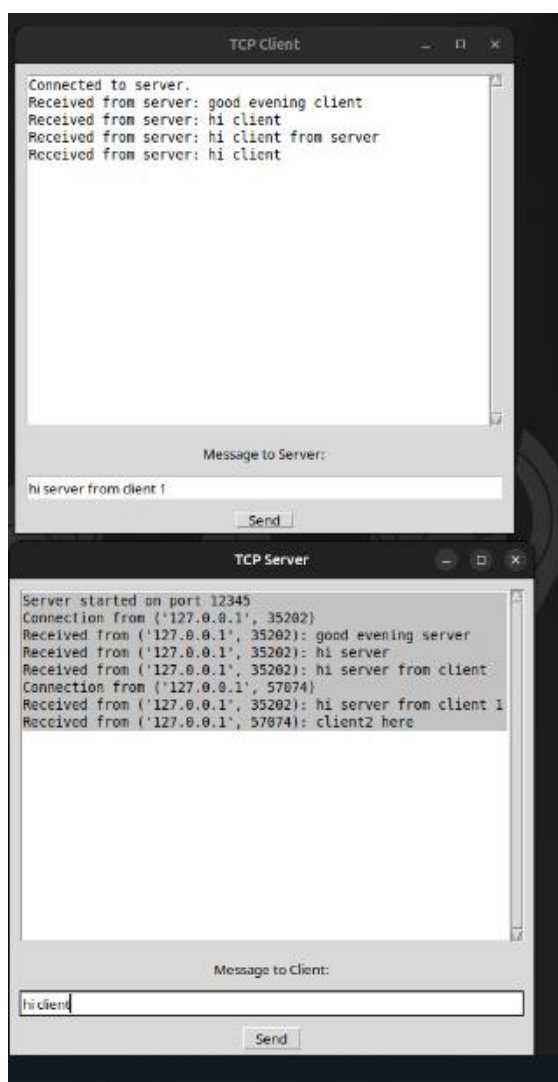
```

EXPLANATION:-

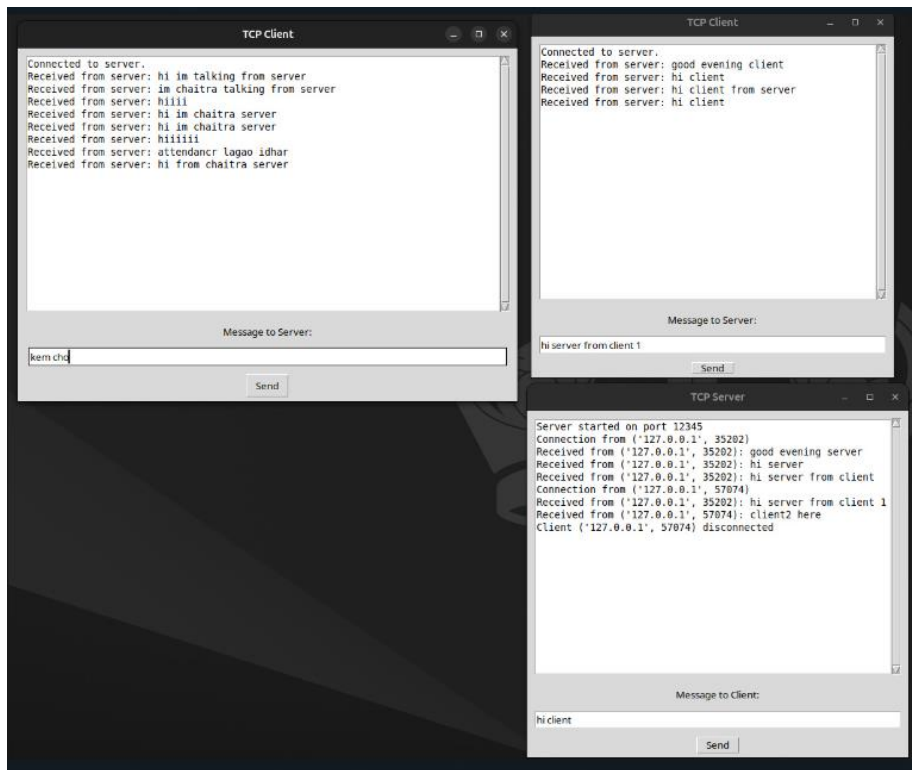
This script creates a TCP client with a Tkinter GUI. The `ClientApp` class sets up the GUI with a text area for displaying messages, an entry field for composing messages, and a button to send messages. It connects

to a server, listens for incoming messages in a separate thread, and updates the GUI with received messages. The `send_message` method sends typed messages to the server, and the `log` method displays messages in the text area.

OUTPUT:-



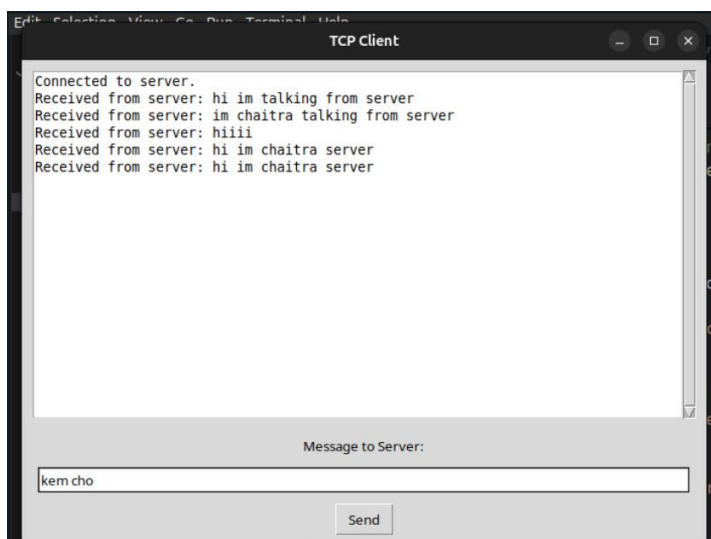
CLIENT AND SERVER BOTH ON SAME PC

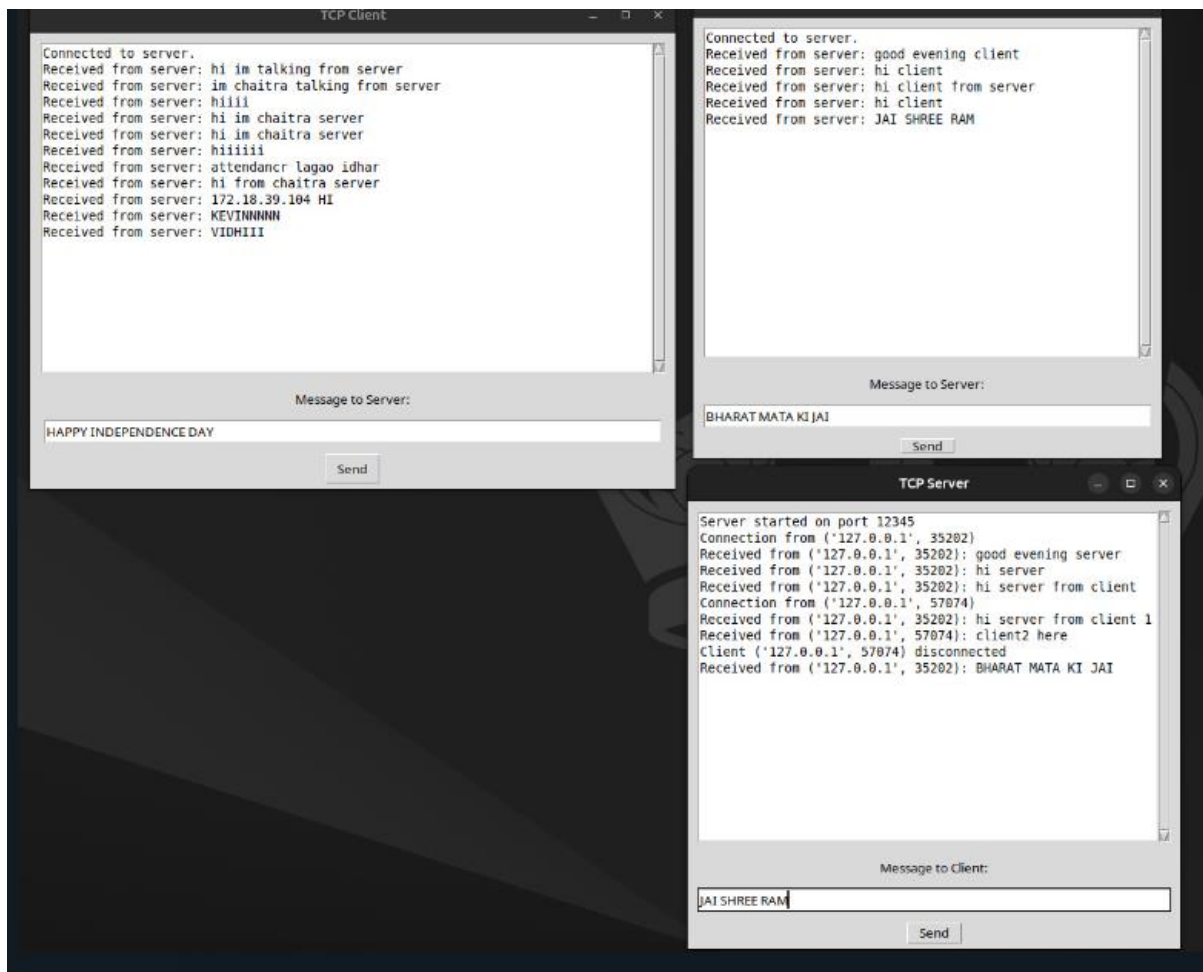


CLIENT AND SERVER ON DIFFERENT PC

#NOTE:- FOR CLIENT AND SERVER TO BE CONNECTED THEY SHOULD HAVE SAME ID

OTHER SCREENSHOTS:-





CONCLUSION:-

Hence in this experiment we have learnt about tkinter, GUI, socket programming, messaging application and how we can implement messaging application using socket programming. We have also seen the codes and outputs for the same.