Data Communication & Networks G22.2262-001

Session 10 - Main Theme
Java Sockets

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Agenda

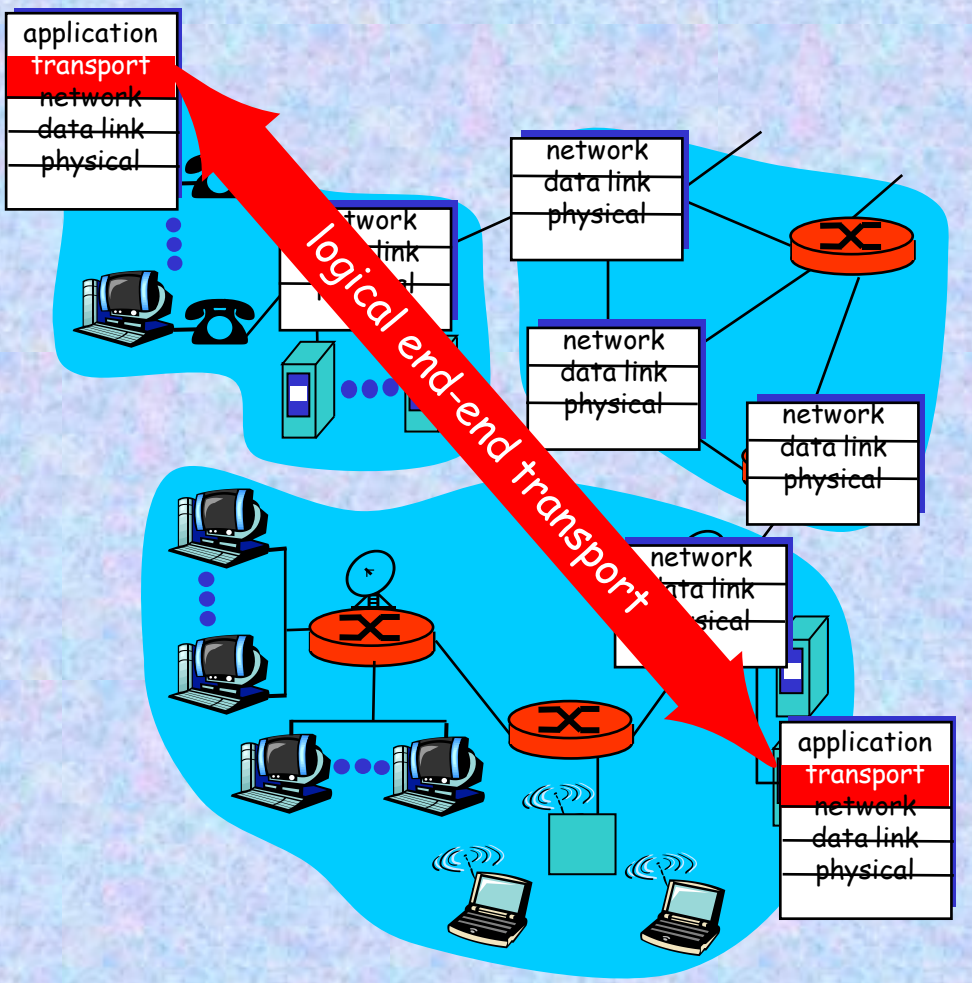
- **Internet Transport-Layer Protocols**
- **Multiplexing / Demultiplexing**
- **Socket Programming**

Part I

Internet Transport-Layer Protocols

Internet Transport-Layer Protocols

- Reliable, in-order delivery TCP
  - congestion control
  - flow control
  - connection setup
- Unreliable, unordered delivery: UDP
  - no-frills extension of "best-effort" IP
- Services not available:
  - delay guarantees
  - bandwidth guarantees



Part II

Multiplexing / Demultiplexing

Multiplexing/Demultiplexing

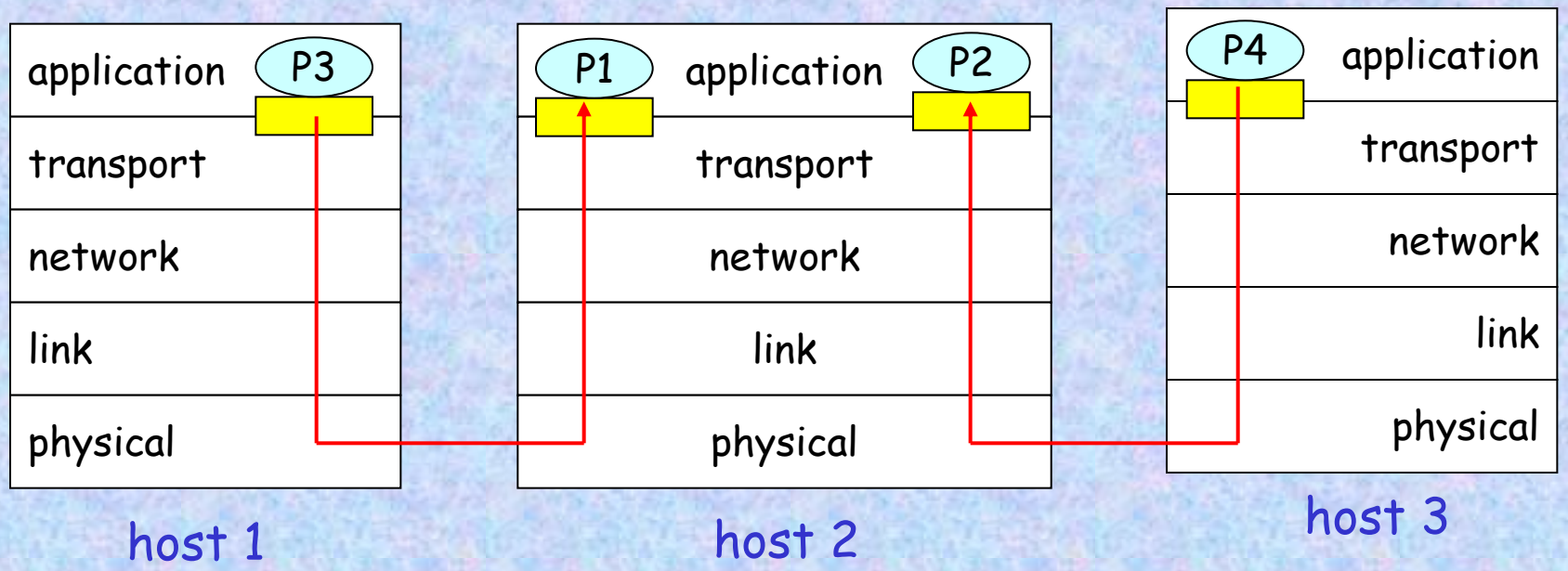
Demultiplexing at rcv host:

delivering received segments to correct socket

Multiplexing at send host:

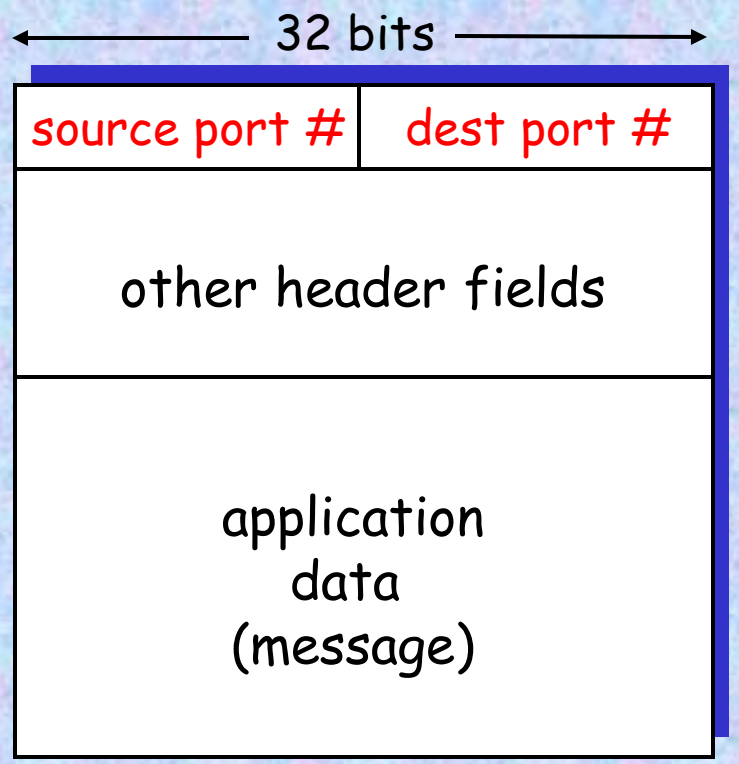
gathering data from multiple sockets, enveloping data with header (later used for demultiplexing)

= socket = process



How Demultiplexing Works

- Host receives IP datagrams
  - each datagram has source IP address, destination IP address
  - each datagram carries 1 transport-layer segment
  - each segment has source, destination port number (recall: well-known port numbers for specific applications)
- Host uses IP addresses & port numbers to direct segment to appropriate socket



TCP/UDP segment format

Connectionless Demultiplexing

- Create sockets with port numbers:

```
DatagramSocket
   mySocket1 = new
   DatagramSocket(99111)
   ;
DatagramSocket
   mySocket2 = new
   DatagramSocket(99222)
   ;
```

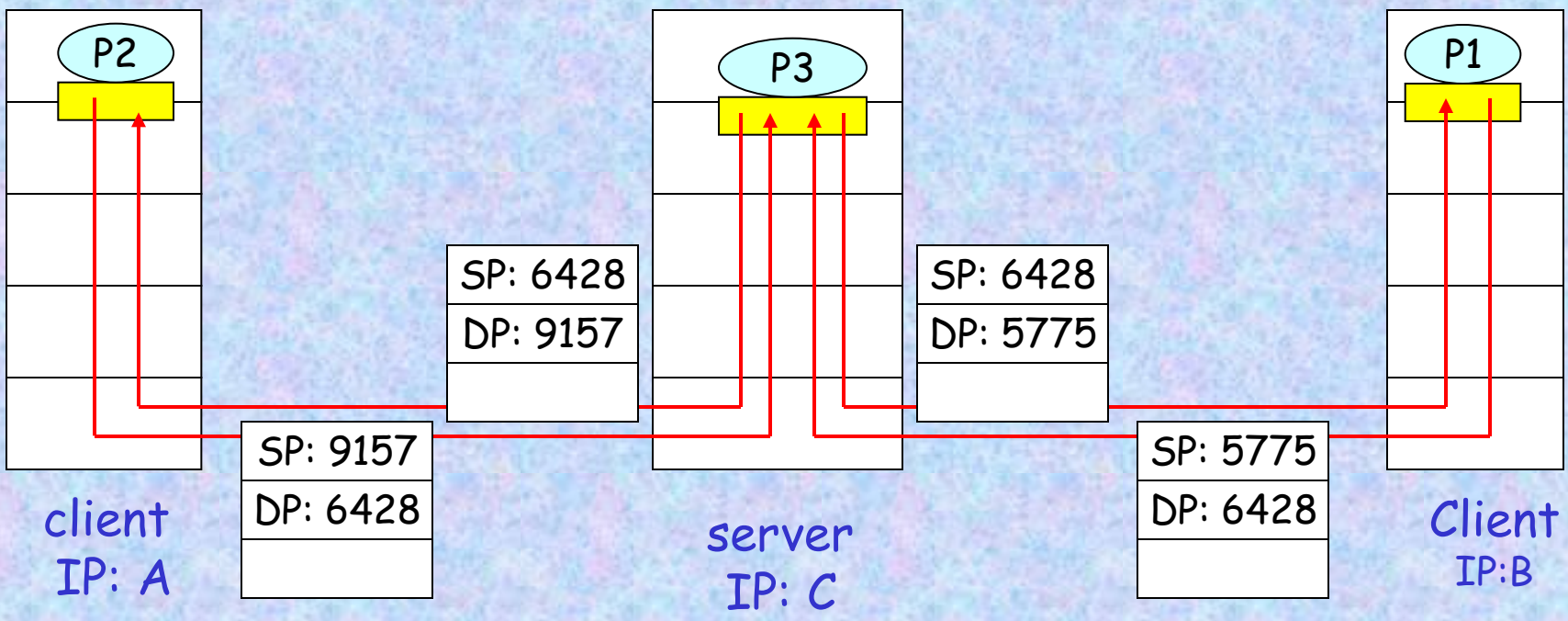
- UDP socket identified by two-tuple:

(dest IP address, dest port number)

- When host receives UDP segment:
  - checks destination port number in segment
  - directs UDP segment to socket with that port number
- IP datagrams with different source IP addresses and/or source port numbers directed to same socket

Connectionless Demux (cont.)

DatagramSocket serverSocket = new DatagramSocket(6428);

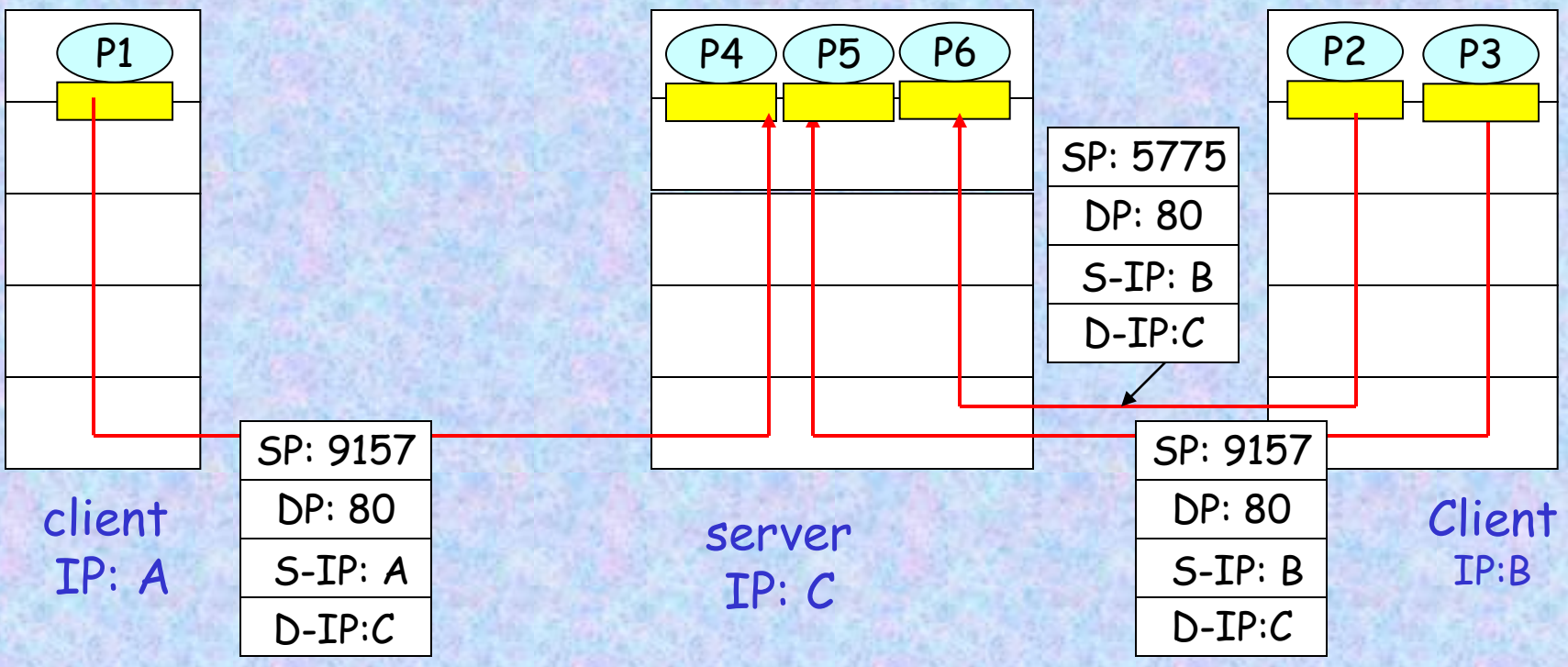


SP provides "return address"

Connection-Oriented Demux

- TCP socket identified by 4-tuple:
  - source IP address
  - source port number
  - dest IP address
  - dest port number
- recv host uses all four values to direct segment to appropriate socket
- Server host may support many simultaneous TCP sockets:
  - each socket identified by its own 4-tuple
- Web servers have different sockets for each connecting client
  - non-persistent HTTP will have different socket for each request

Connection-Oriented Demux (cont.)



Part III

Socket Programming

Socket Programming

Goal: learn how to build client/server application that communicate using sockets

Socket API

- introduced in BSD4.1 UNIX, 1981
- explicitly created, used, released by apps
- client/server paradigm
- two types of transport service via socket API:
  - unreliable datagram
  - reliable, byte stream-oriented

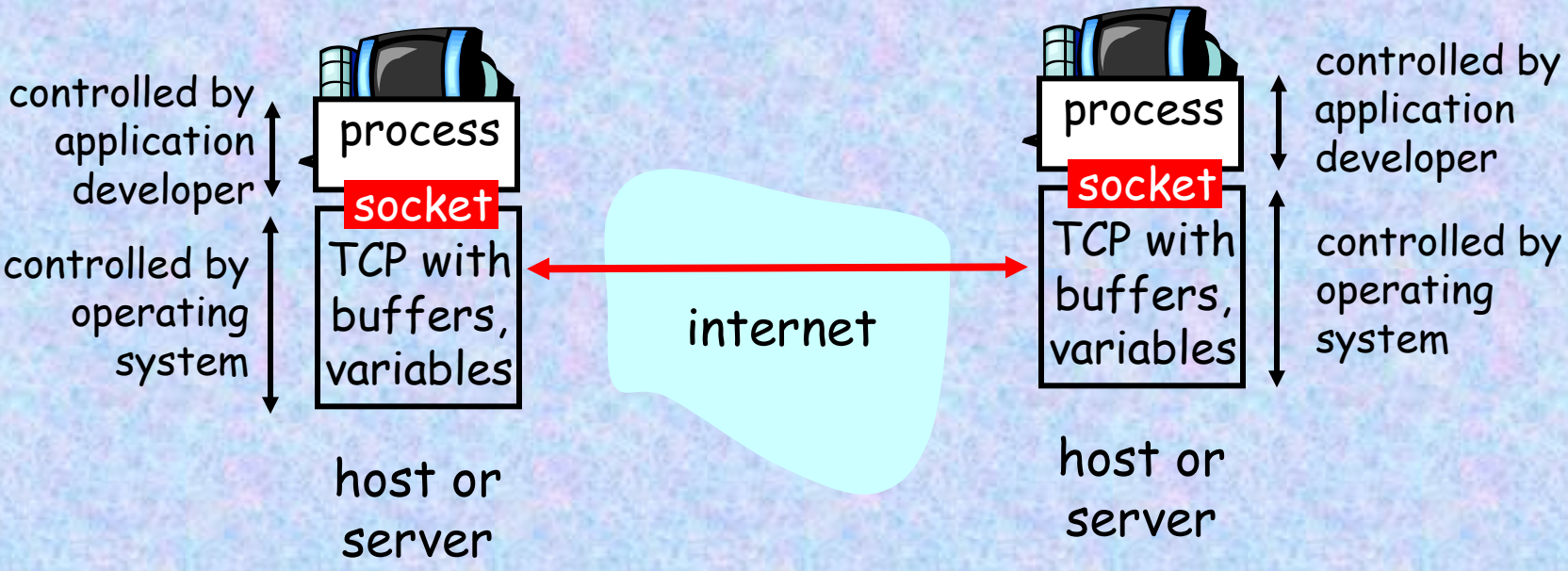
socket

a *host-local*, *application-created*, *OS-controlled* interface (a "door") into which application process can both send and receive messages to/from another application process

Socket Programming Using TCP

Socket: a door between application process and end-end-transport protocol (UCP or TCP)

TCP service: reliable transfer of **bytes** from one process to another



Socket Programming With TCP

Client must contact server

- server process must first be running
- server must have created socket (door) that welcomes client's contact

Client contacts server by:

- creating client-local TCP socket
- specifying IP address, port number of server process
- When client creates socket: client TCP establishes connection to server TCP

- When contacted by client, server TCP creates new socket for server process to communicate with client
  - allows server to talk with multiple clients
  - source port numbers used to distinguish clients (more in Chap 3)

application viewpoint

TCP provides reliable, in-order transfer of bytes ("pipe") between client and server

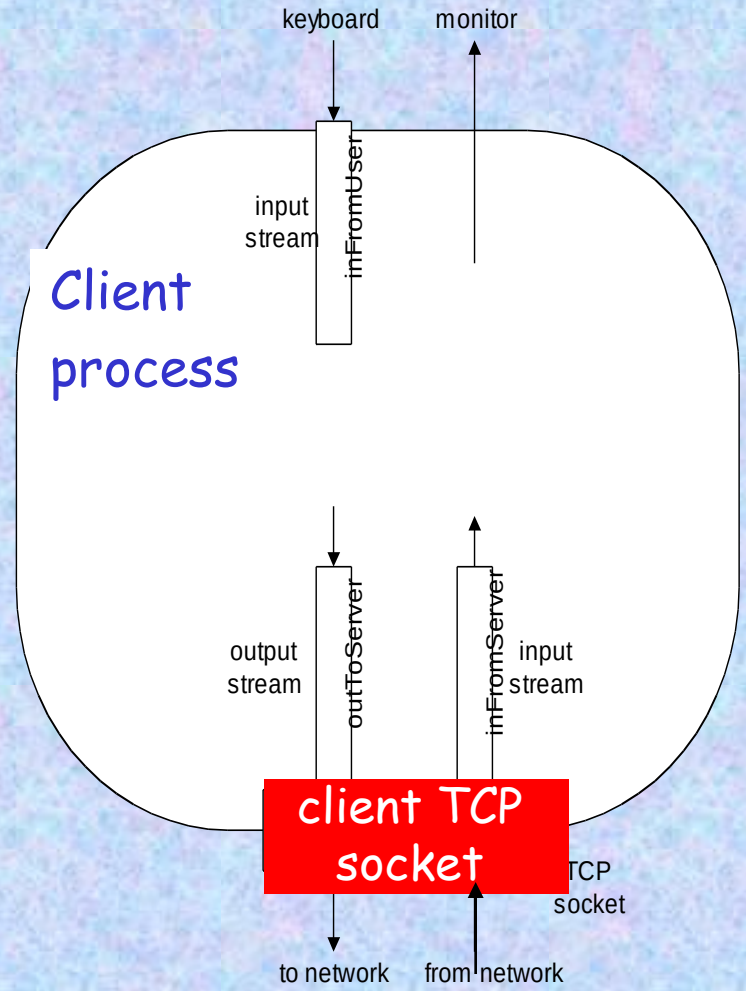
Stream Jargon

- A stream is a sequence of characters that flow into or out of a process
- An input stream is attached to some input source for the process (e.g., keyboard or socket)
- An output stream is attached to an output source (e.g., monitor or socket)

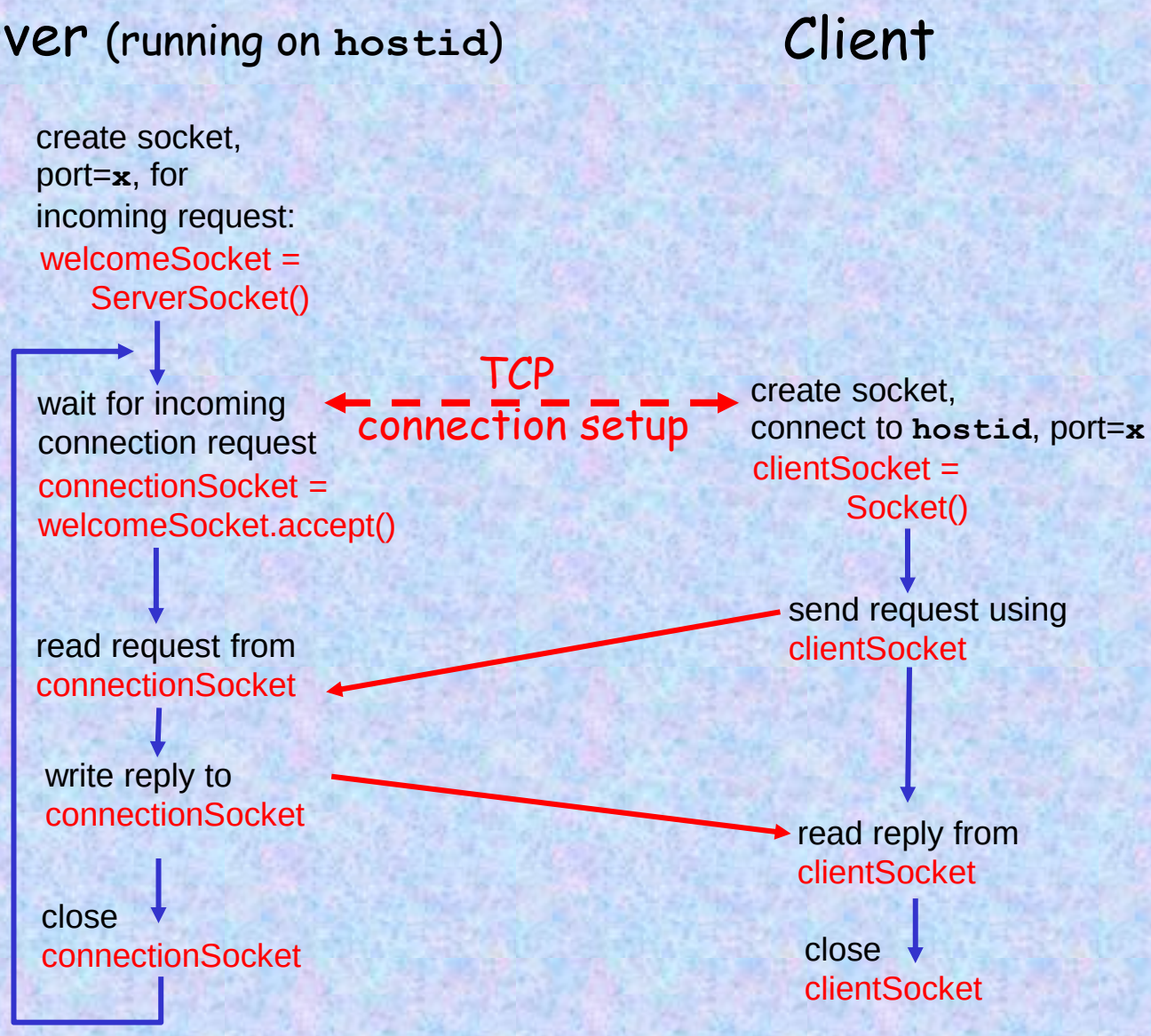
Socket Programming With TCP

Example client-server app:

1) client reads line from standard input (**`inFromUser`** stream) , sends to server via socket (**`outToServer`** stream)
2) server reads line from socket
3) server converts line to uppercase, sends back to client
4) client reads, prints modified line from socket (**`inFromServer`** stream)



Client/Server Socket Interaction: TCP



Example: Java Client (TCP)

```
import java.io.*;
import java.net.*;
class TCPClient {

    public static void main(String argv[]) throws Exception
    {
        String sentence;
        String modifiedSentence;

        BufferedReader inFromUser =
          new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));

        Socket clientSocket = new Socket("hostname", 6789);

        DataOutputStream outToServer =
          new DataOutputStream(clientSocket.getOutputStream());
```

Create input stream

Create client socket, connect to server

Create output stream attached to socket

Example: Java Client (TCP), cont.

Create input stream attached to socket

```
BufferedReader inFromServer =
  new BufferedReader(new
  InputStreamReader(clientSocket.getInputStream()));

sentence = inFromUser.readLine();

outToServer.writeBytes(sentence + '\n');

modifiedSentence = inFromServer.readLine();

System.out.println("FROM SERVER: " + modifiedSentence);

clientSocket.close();

    }
}
```

Send line to server

Read line from server

Example: Java Server (TCP)

```
import java.io.*;
import java.net.*;

class TCPServer {

  public static void main(String argv[]) throws Exception
    {
      String clientSentence;
      String capitalizedSentence;

      ServerSocket welcomeSocket = new ServerSocket(6789);

      while(true) {

        Socket connectionSocket = welcomeSocket.accept();

        BufferedReader inFromClient =
          new BufferedReader(new
          InputStreamReader(connectionSocket.getInputStream()));
```

Create welcoming socket at port 6789

Wait, on welcoming socket for contact by client

Create input stream, attached to socket

Example: Java Server (TCP), cont.

Create output stream, attached to socket

```
DataOutputStream  outToClient =
  new DataOutputStream(connectionSocket.getOutputStream());
```

Read in line from socket

```
clientSentence = inFromClient.readLine();

capitalizedSentence = clientSentence.toUpperCase() + '\n';
```

Write out line to socket

```
outToClient.writeBytes(capitalizedSentence);
            }
        }
    }
```

End of while loop, loop back and wait for another client connection

Socket Programming With UDP

UDP: no "connection" between client and server

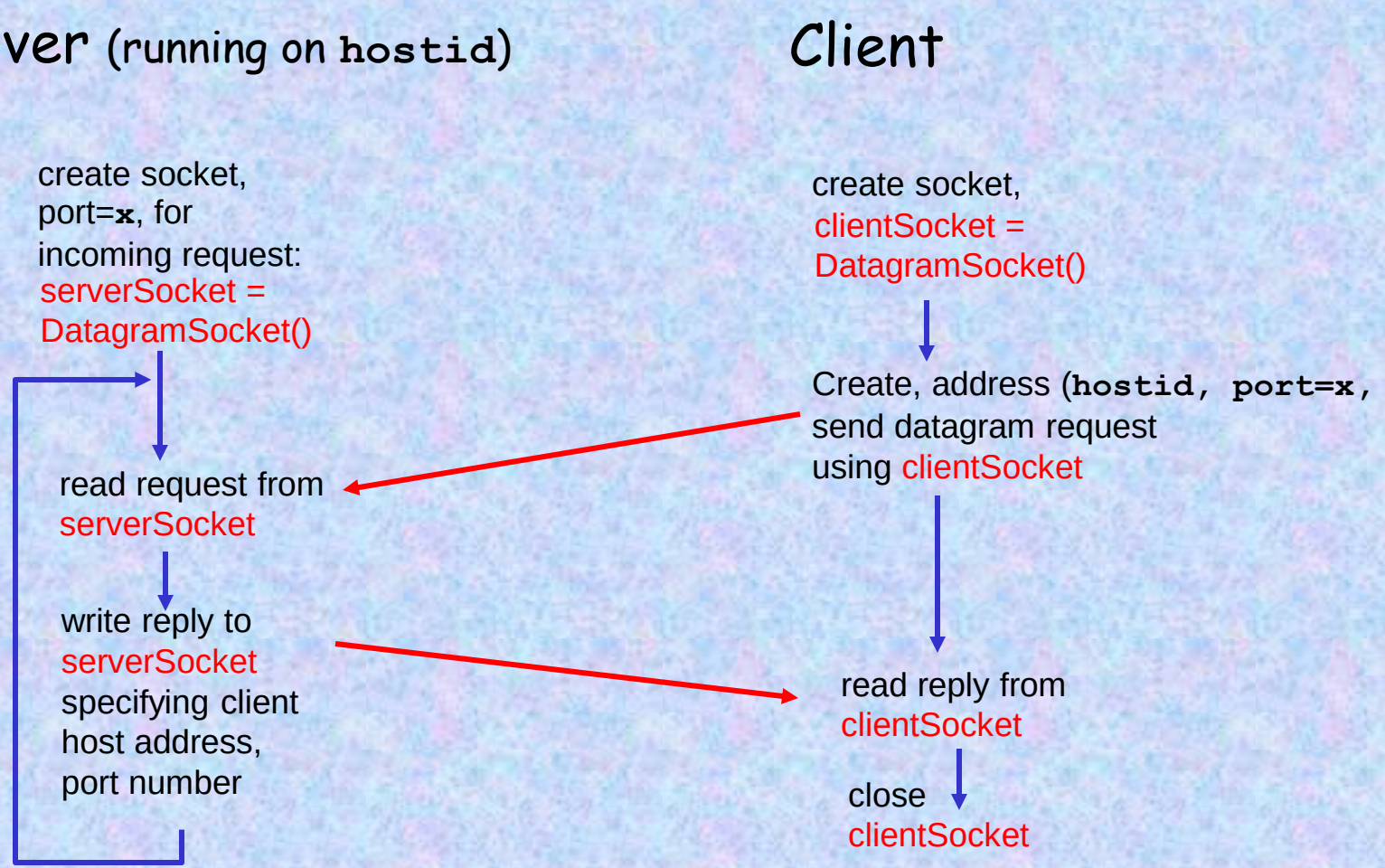
- no handshaking
- sender explicitly attaches IP address and port of destination to each packet
- server must extract IP address, port of sender from received packet

UDP: transmitted data may be received out of order, or lost

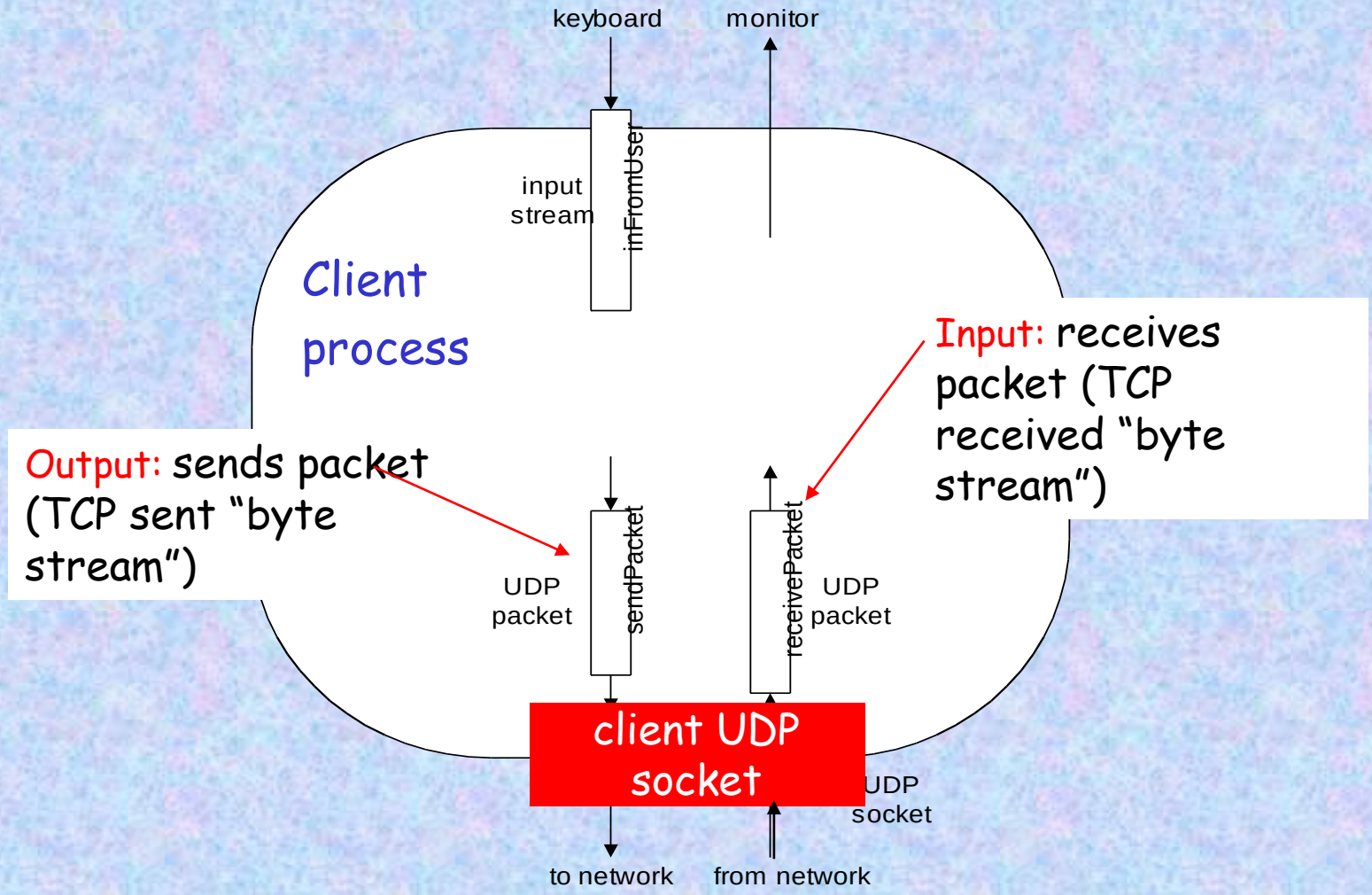
application viewpoint

UDP provides unreliable transfer of groups of bytes ("datagrams") between client and server

Client/Server Socket Interaction: UDP



Example: Java Client (UDP)



Example: Java Client (UDP)

```
import java.io.*;
import java.net.*;

class UDPClient {
   public static void main(String args[]) throws Exception
   {

      BufferedReader inFromUser =
        new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));

      DatagramSocket clientSocket = new DatagramSocket();

      InetAddress IPAddress = InetAddress.getByName("hostname");

      byte[] sendData = new byte[1024];
      byte[] receiveData = new byte[1024];

      String sentence = inFromUser.readLine();

      sendData = sentence.getBytes();
```

Create input stream

Create client socket

Translate hostname to IP address using DNS

Example: Java Client (UDP), cont.

Create datagram with data-to-send, length, IP addr, port

Send datagram to server

Read datagram from server

```
DatagramPacket sendPacket =
  new DatagramPacket(sendData, sendData.length, IPAddress, 9876);

clientSocket.send(sendPacket);

DatagramPacket receivePacket =
    new DatagramPacket(receiveData, receiveData.length);

clientSocket.receive(receivePacket);

String modifiedSentence =
     new String(receivePacket.getData());

System.out.println("FROM SERVER:" + modifiedSentence);
clientSocket.close();
}

}
```

Example: Java Server (UDP)

```
import java.io.*;
import java.net.*;

class UDPServer {
  public static void main(String args[]) throws Exception
   {

      DatagramSocket serverSocket = new DatagramSocket(9876);

      byte[] receiveData = new byte[1024];
      byte[] sendData  = new byte[1024];

      while(true)
       {

        DatagramPacket receivePacket =
           new DatagramPacket(receiveData, receiveData.length);

        serverSocket.receive(receivePacket);
```

Create datagram socket at port 9876

Create space for received datagram

Receive datagram

Example: Java Server (UDP), cont.

```
String sentence = new String(receivePacket.getData());

InetAddress IPAddress = receivePacket.getAddress();

int port = receivePacket.getPort();

                String capitalizedSentence = sentence.toUpperCase();

sendData = capitalizedSentence.getBytes();

DatagramPacket sendPacket =
   new DatagramPacket(sendData, sendData.length, IPAddress,
                      port);

serverSocket.send(sendPacket);
    }
  }
}
```

Get IP addr port #, of sender

Create datagram to send to client

Write out datagram to socket

End of while loop, loop back and wait for another datagram

Part IV

Conclusion

Assignment & Readings

- Final Project (due 05/19/15)
  - Assigned after the last class
- Readings
  - Java.Net Package Documentation on Sun's Java Web site
  - http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/networking/sockets/

Next Session:
IP Multicast