

# Introduction to Communication Networks

## The University of Kansas EECS 563

### Introduction to Socket Programming

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# Socket Programming

## Outline

- SP.1 Motivation and overview
- SP.2 Socket programming stages
- SP.3 Socket programming examples
- SP.4 Socket programming assignment

# Motivation and Overview

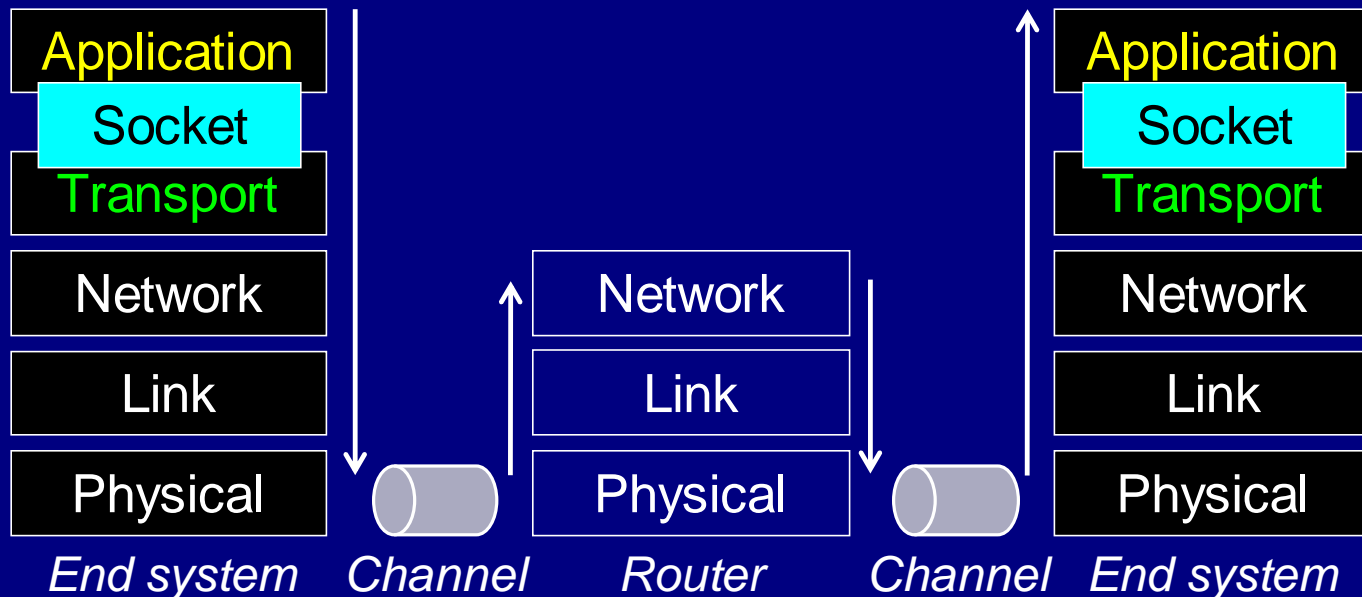
## Socket Programming and Applications

- Introduced in 4.1 BSD UNIX 1982
- Network application implementations
  - standard network application
    - based on RFCs (e.g. TCP and UDP)
    - port numbers 0–1023 should conform to IANA registry  
<https://www.iana.org/assignments/service-names-port-numbers/service-names-port-numbers.xhtml>
  - proprietary network application
    - don't conform to RFCs
    - use registered port numbers 1024–49151  
or
    - use dynamic port numbers 49152–65535

# Motivation and Overview

## E2E Application Data Flow and Sockets

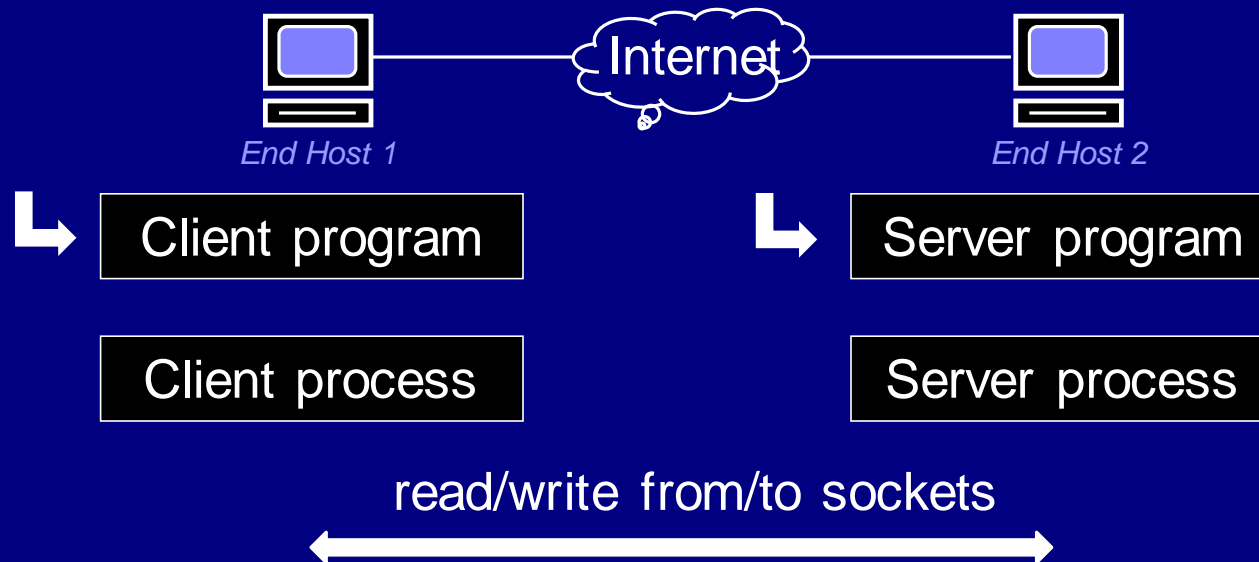
- **Application process** send messages via sockets
  - controlled by the developer
- **Transport layer** (TCP,UDP) is controlled by the OS



# Motivation and Overview

## Sockets and Processes

- Socket is a method for interprocess communication
- Processes are created via client/server programs
- IPC can be done on a single host as well



# Socket Programming

## Socket Programming Stages

- SP.1 Motivation and overview
- SP.2 Socket programming stages
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# Socket Programming Stages

## Planning Phase

1. Developer decides programming language and OS
  - Python, C, Java etc. and UNIX, Linux, MS etc.
2. Developer should decide whether:
  - to run the application on TCP
    - TCP is connection oriented, reliable byte stream channel
  - to run the application on UDP
    - UDP is connectionless service, best effort, no guarantee
  - skip transport layer to run the application over IP
    - e.g. ICMP or on routers
    - also called raw sockets
3. Developer implements the code

# Socket Programming Stages

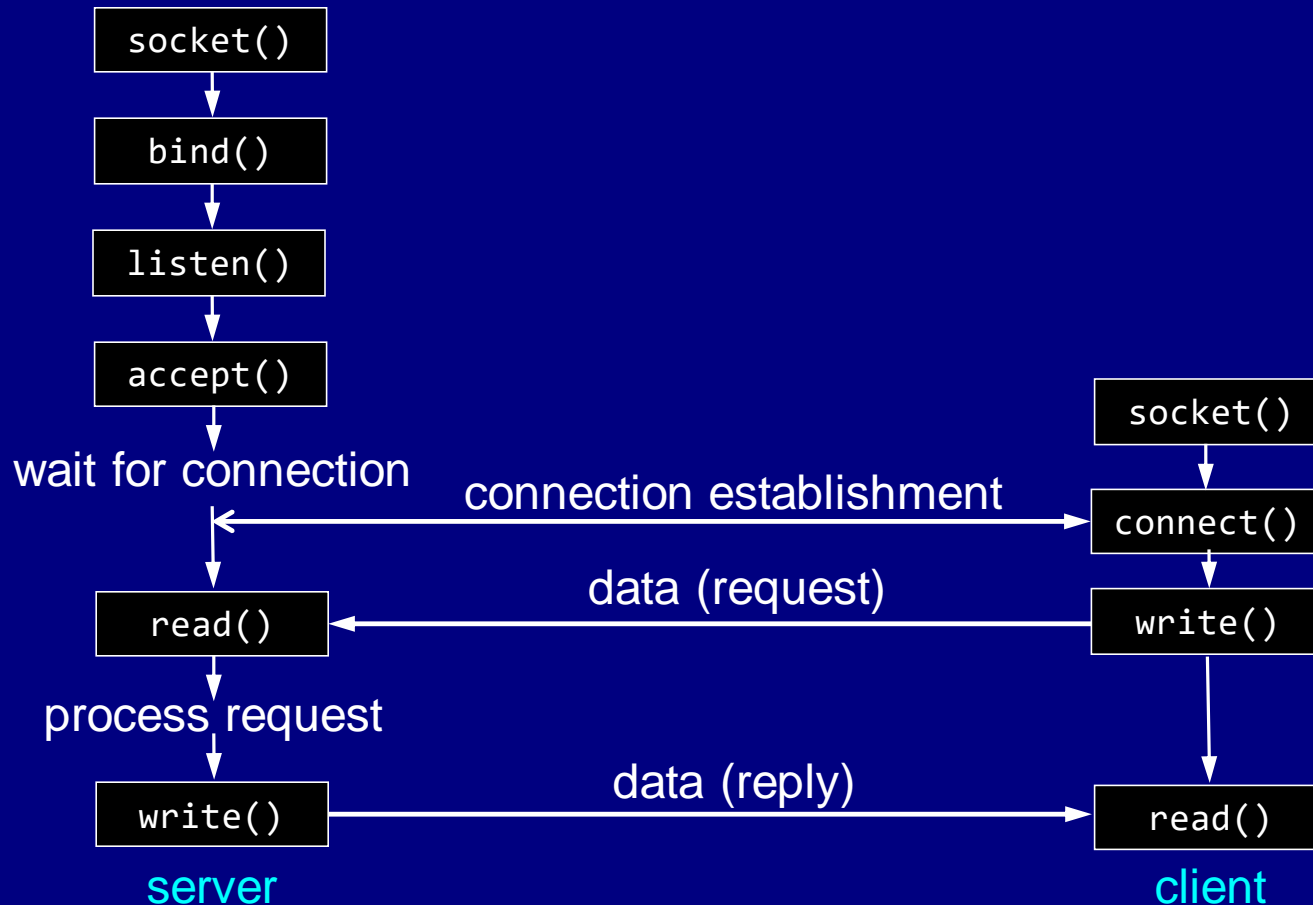
## Socket Programming with TCP

- In order to establish connect. between client & server
- Server process
  - has to be ready to respond client's requests
  - server has to have a welcoming socket
- Client process
  - creates socket
  - specifies the destination
  - 3-way handshake occurs
    - client invokes server's `welcomeSocket accept()` method
    - server responds this by creating dedicated `connectionSocket`
    - TCP establishes pipe betw. `connectionSocket-clientSocket`



# Socket Programming Stages

## Connection-Oriented Flow Diagram



[Stevens-1990]

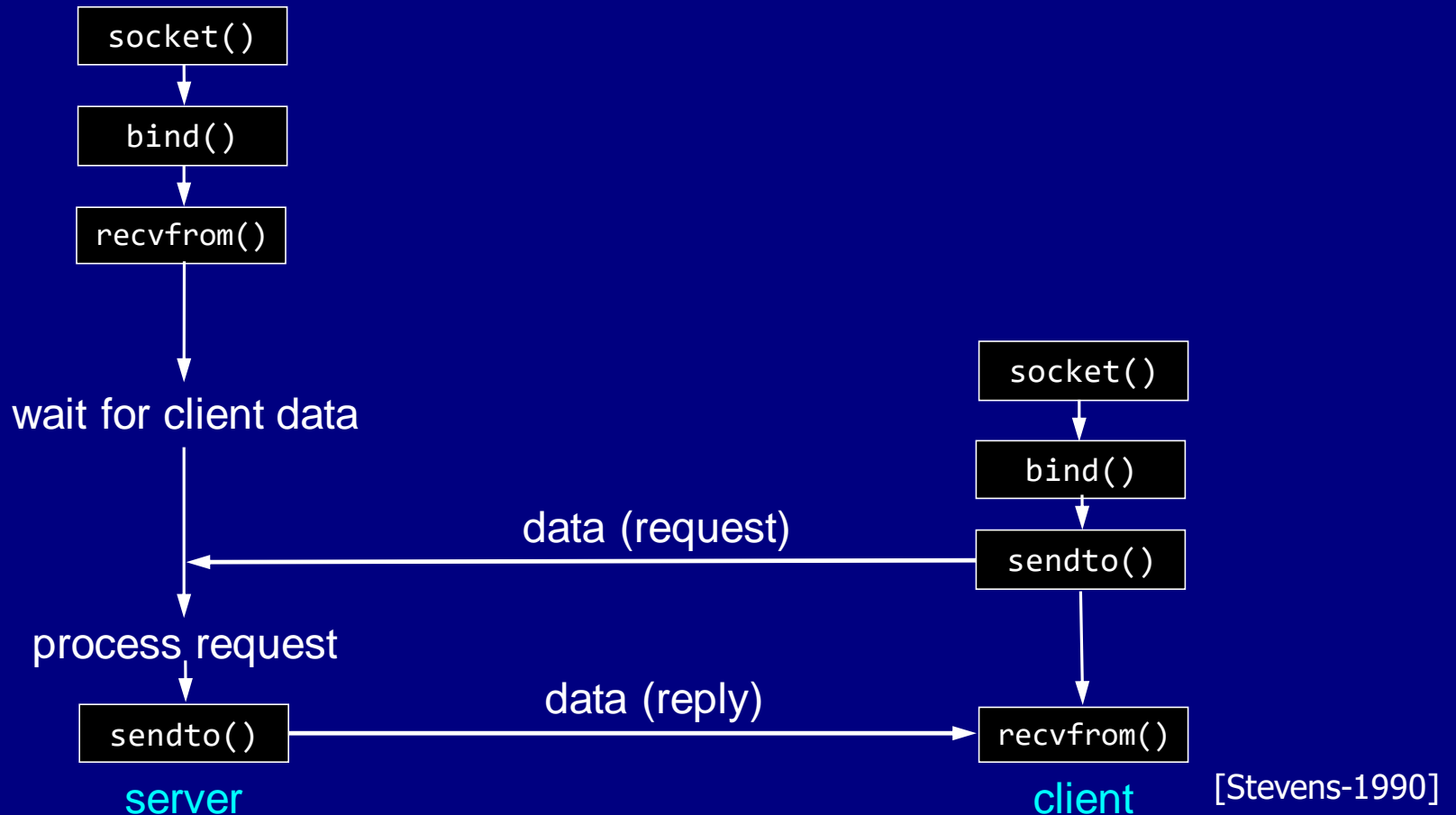
# Socket Programming Stages

## Socket Programming with UDP

- Connectionless transport between client & server
  - no initial handshaking
  - unlike TCP client can be started first
- Client attaches destination address to each packet
- Client process
  - creates `clientSocket` of type `DatagramSocket`
  - in TCP `clientSocket` is of type `Socket`
- Server process
  - creates `serverSocket` of type `DatagramSocket`
  - no `welcomeSocket` as in TCP

# Socket Programming Stages

## Connectionless Flow Diagram



# Socket Programming

## Socket Programming Examples

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# Socket Programming

## Socket Programming Examples

- Simple client-server application using TCP and UDP
  - client sends a message to the server
  - server echoes the message back to the client
  - program is written in Python 2.7.13

# Socket Programming Examples

## Python TCP Client

```
from socket import *

serverIP = '127.0.0.1'
serverPort = 5005
bufferSize = 1024
message = "Hello, World!"

print "TCP server IP address:", serverIP
print "TCP server port number:", serverPort
print "Message to be sent to server:", message

clientSocket = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM)
clientSocket.connect((serverIP, serverPort))
clientSocket.send(message)
recvMessage = clientSocket.recv(bufferSize)
print "Message received from server:", recvMessage

clientSocket.close()
```

# Socket Programming Examples

## Python TCP Server

```
from socket import *

serverPort = 5005
bufferSize = 1024

serverSocket = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM)
serverSocket.bind(('', serverPort))
serverSocket.listen(1)
print('The server is ready to receive')

while True:
    connectionSocket, addr = serverSocket.accept()
    message = connectionSocket.recv(bufferSize)
    print "Message received from client:", message
    connectionSocket.send(message) # echo
    connectionSocket.close()
```

# Socket Programming Examples

## Python UDP Client

```
from socket import *

serverIP = "127.0.0.1"
serverPort = 5005
bufferSize = 1024
message = "Hello, World!"

print "UDP server IP address:", serverIP
print "UDP server port number:", serverPort
print "Message to be sent to server:", message

clientSocket = socket(AF_INET, # Internet
                     SOCK_DGRAM) # UDP
clientSocket.sendto(message, (serverIP, serverPort))
recvMessage, serverAddress = clientSocket.recvfrom(bufferSize)
print "Message received from server:", recvMessage
clientSocket.close()
```



# Socket Programming Examples

## Python UDP Server

```
from socket import *

serverPort = 5005
bufferSize = 1024

serverSocket = socket(AF_INET, # Internet
                     SOCK_DGRAM) # UDP
serverSocket.bind(('', serverPort))
print('The server is ready to receive')

while True:
    message, clientAddress = serverSocket.recvfrom(1024)
    print "Message received from client:", message
    serverSocket.sendto(message, clientAddress)
```

# Socket Programming

## Lab Report Submission Requirement

- SP.1 Motivation and overview
- SP.2 Socket programming stages
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# Socket Programming Assignment

## Program Output Requirement

- Create an application that will
  - convert lowercase letters to uppercase
    - e.g. [a...z] to [A...Z]
    - code will not change any special characters, e.g. &\*!
  - if the character is in uppercase , the program must not alter
- Create socket API both for
  - reliable byte stream
  - datagram services
- Must take the server address and port from the CLI

# Socket Programming Assignment

## Example for UDP

- Server side:  

```
$ python LastName_UDP_server.py 5050
```
- Client side:  

```
$ python LastName_UDP_server.py 127.0.0.1 5050  
$ Please enter the statement: eeecs563  
$ Return text from the server: EECS563  
$ Please enter the statement:
```
- Program should keep asking user for input
  - until forced to exit, e.g ctrl-c

# Socket Programming Assignment

## Questions to Answer

- What are example applications using TCP and UDP?
  - give two examples for each protocol
  - what are the port numbers those applications use?
  - use examples from well-known port number range
- In the example:
  - why the UDP server needs only one socket, whereas the TCP server needs two sockets?
  - if the TCP server needs to support  $n$  simultaneous connections, each from a different client host, how many sockets would the TCP server need?

# Socket Programming Assignment

## Extra Credit

- For client/server programs
  - print local and foreign address using functions
- Run client and server programs on different machines
- In the UDP client program on Foil 16:
  - suppose we add the following line after we create the socket  
`clientSocket.bind('', 5432)`
  - will it become necessary to change the UDP server program on Foil 16?
  - what are the port numbers for the sockets in the UDP client and UDP server programs?
  - what were the port numbers before making this change?

# Socket Programming Assignment

## Submission Requirements

- Use Python
- Your submission should include:
  - printout of client program for datagram service
  - printout of server program for datagram service
  - printout of client program for reliable byte-stream service
  - printout of server program for reliable byte-stream service
  - screenshots of your test cases
  - your answers to additional questions
    - and optional extra credit
- Retain your source files
  - in case you are asked to demonstrate your code

# Socket Programming

## Acknowledgements

Some material in these foils comes from:

- Kurose & Ross,  
*Computer Networking:  
A Top-Down Approach*, 7th ed.  
<http://www-net.cs.umass.edu/kurose-ross-ppt-7e/>
- Stevens,  
*UNIX Network Programming*  
*Prentice Hall, 1990*  
<http://www.kohala.com/start/unp.html>



# Socket Programming

## Acknowledgements

- Donahoo & Calvert,  
*TCP/IP Sockets in C: Practical Guide for Programmers*, 2nd ed.  
<http://cs.ecs.baylor.edu/~donahoo/practical/Csockets/>
- Donahoo & Calvert,  
*TCP/IP Sockets in Java: Practical Guide for Programmers*, 2nd ed.  
*Morgan Kaufmann, 2008*  
<http://cs.ecs.baylor.edu/~donahoo/practical/JavaSockets/>
- Python  
<http://wiki.python.org/moin/TcpCommunication>  
<http://wiki.python.org/moin/UdpCommunication>

# Socket Programming

## Additional Reading

- <http://www.cs.utsa.edu/~korkmaz/teaching/cn-resources/programs/capitalize-tcp/>
- <http://www.cs.utsa.edu/~korkmaz/teaching/cn-resources/programs/capitalize-udp/>
- [http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/ntu\\_socket/](http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/ntu_socket/)
- <http://beej.us/guide/bgnet/>
- <http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/networking/sockets/>
- <http://www.faqs.org/faqs/unix-faq/socket/>
- <http://www.iana.org/assignments/port-numbers>
- <http://docs.freebsd.org/44doc/psd/20.ipctut/paper.pdf>
- <http://docs.freebsd.org/44doc/psd/21.ipc/paper.pdf>