Distributed Systems

01r. Sockets Programming Introduction

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Machine vs. transport endpoints

- IP is a network layer protocol: packets address only the machine
  - IP header identifies source IP address, destination IP address

- IP packet delivery is not guaranteed to be reliable or in-order

- Transport-level protocols on top of IP: TCP & UDP
  - Allow application-to-application communication
  - *Port numbers*: identify communication “channel” at each host

![Diagram showing machine 192.168.1.5 with port 1512 communicating with machine 192.168.1.7 with port 25]
What is a **socket**?

Abstract object from which messages are sent and received

– Looks like a file descriptor to programs

– Application can select particular style of communication
  • Stream (connection-oriented) or datagram (connectionless)

– Unrelated processes need to locate communication endpoints
  • Sockets have a name
  • Name is meaningful in the communications domain
    – For IP networking, name = { address & port number }
How are sockets used?

Client: web browser

1. Connect to server
2. Send HTTP request message to get a page
3. Receive HTTP request message
4. Process HTTP request
5. Send HTTP response message
6. Receive HTTP response message
7. Disconnect from server
8. Display a page
Connection-Oriented (TCP) socket operations

Client

- Create a socket
- Name the socket (assign local address, port)
- Connect to the other side
- read / write byte streams
- close the socket

Server

- Create a socket
- Name the socket (assign local address, port)
- Set the socket for listening
- Wait for and accept a connection; get a socket for the connection
- read / write byte streams
- close the socket
- close the listening socket
Connectionless (UDP) socket operations

Client

Create a socket

Name the socket (assign local address, port)

Send a message

Receive a message

close the socket

Server

Create a socket

Name the socket (assign local address, port)

Receive a message

Send a message

close the socket
## POSIX system call interface

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<th>Function</th>
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<td>Create a socket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bind</td>
<td>Associate an address with a socket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listen</td>
<td>Set the socket to listen for connections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accept</td>
<td>Wait for incoming connections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>connect</td>
<td>Connect to a socket on the server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>read/write,</td>
<td>Exchange data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sendto/recvfrom,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sendmsg/recvmsg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>close/shutdown</td>
<td>Close the connection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Using sockets in Java

• **java.net** package
  – **Socket** class
    • Deals with sockets used for TCP/IP communication
  – **ServerSocket** class
    • Deals with sockets used for accepting connections
  – **DatagramSocket** class
    • Deals with datagram packets (UDP/IP)

• Both **Socket** and **ServerSocket** rely on the **SocketImpl** class to actually implement sockets
  – But you don’t have to think about that as a programmer
Create a socket for listening: server

Server:
- *create*, *name*, and *listen* are combined into one method
- **ServerSocket** constructor

```
ServerSocket svc = new ServerSocket(80, 5);
```

Several other flavors (see API reference)
1. Server: create a socket for listening

Client: web browser
Server: web server

Server Socket svc = new ServerSocket(80, 5);

Send HTTP request message to get a page
Receive HTTP request message
Process HTTP request
Send HTTP response message
Receive HTTP response message
Display a page
Server: wait for (accept) a connection

• **accept** method of **ServerSocket**
  – block until connection arrives
  – return a **Socket**

```java
ServerSocket svc = new ServerSocket(80, 5);
Socket req = svc.accept();
```
2. Server: wait for a connection (blocking)

Client: web browser

Server: web server

Server Socket svc = new ServerSocket(80);

Socket req = svc.accept();

Block until an incoming connection comes in

Send HTTP request message to get a page

Receive HTTP request message

Process HTTP request

Send HTTP response message

Receive HTTP response message

Display a page
Client: create a socket

Client:

- *create, name, and connect* operations are combined into one method
- **Socket** constructor

```java
Socket s = new Socket("www.rutgers.edu", 2211);
```

Several other flavors (see api reference)
3. Client: connect to server socket (blocking)

Client: web browser

Server: web server

Server Socket svc = new ServerSocket(80, 5);

Socket req = svc.accept();

Socket s = new Socket("pk.org", 80);

Blocks until connection is set up

Send HTTP request message to get a page

Receive HTTP request message
Process HTTP request
Send HTTP response message

Receive HTTP response message
Display a page
3a. Connection accepted

Client: web browser

Server: web server

Server Socket svc = new ServerSocket(80, 5);
Socket s = new Socket("pk.org", 80);
Connection is established

Send HTTP request message to get a page

Receive HTTP request message
Process HTTP request
Send HTTP response message
Receive HTTP response message
Display a page
Exchange data

• Obtain InputStream and OutputStream from Socket
  – layer whatever you need on top of them
  • e.g. DataInputStream, PrintStream, BufferedReader, …

**Example:**

**client**
DataInputStream in = new DataInputStream(s.getInputStream());
PrintStream out = new PrintStream(s.getOutputStream());

**server**
DataInputStream in = new BufferedReader(
    new InputStreamReader(req.getInputStream()));
String line = in.readLine();
DataOutputStream out = new DataOutputStream(
    req.getOutputStream());
out.writeBytes(mystring + '
');
4. Perform I/O (read, write)

Client: web browser

Server: web server

Server Socket svc = new ServerSocket(80, 5);

Socket s = new Socket("pk.org", 80);

InputStream s_in = s.getInputStream();
OutputStream s_out = s.getOutputStream();

Send HTTP request message to get a page

Receive HTTP request message

Process HTTP request

Receive HTTP response message

Send HTTP response message

Display a page
Close the sockets

Close input and output streams first, then the socket

**client:**

```java
try {
    out.close();
    in.close();
    s.close();
} catch (IOException e) {} 
```

**server:**

```java
try {
    out.close();
    in.close();
    req.close();    // close connection socket
    svc.close();    // close ServerSocket
} catch (IOException e) {} 
```
Programming with sockets: Sample program
Sample Client-Server Program

- To illustrate programming with TCP/IP sockets, we’ll write a small client-server program:
  - **Client:**
    1. Read a line of text from the user
    2. Send it to the server; wait for a response (single line)
    3. Print the response
  - **Server**
    1. Wait for a connection from a client
    2. Read a line of text
    3. Return a response that contains the length of the string and the string converted to uppercase
    4. Exit
Sample Client-Server Program

We will then embellish this program to:

– Have a continuously-running server
– Allow a client to send multiple lines of text
– Make the server multi-threaded so it can handle concurrent requests
– Specify a host on the command line
Classes for input/output

With Java, you’ll often layer different input/output stream classes depending on what you want to do.

Here are some common ones:

**Input**
- InputStream
- BufferedReader
- InputStreamReader

**Output**
- OutputStream
- DataOutputStream
- PrintStream
- DataOutputStream
## Handling output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OutputStream</td>
<td>The basics – write a byte or a bunch of bytes</td>
</tr>
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</table>
| DataOutputStream    | Allows you to write Unicode (multibyte) characters, booleans, doubles, floats, ints, etc.  
*Watch out if using this because the other side might not be Java and might represent the data differently.*  
The two most useful things here are `writeBytes(String s)`, which writes a string out as a bunch of 1-byte values and `write(byte[] b, int off, int len)`, which writes a sequence of bytes from a byte array. |
| PrintStream         | Allows you to use `print` and `println` to send characters.  
Useful for line-oriented output.                                                                                                                                                                   |
| FilterOutputStream  | Needed for `PrintStream`. On it’s own, just gives you the same write capabilities you get with `OutputStream`                                                                                      |
## Handling input

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<tr>
<td><code>InputStream</code></td>
<td>The basics – <strong>read</strong> a byte or a bunch of bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>BufferedReader</code></td>
<td>Buffers input and parses lines. Allows you to read data a line at a time via <code>readLine()</code>. You can also use <code>read(char[] cbuf, int off, int len)</code> to read characters into a portion of an array.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>InputStreamReader</code></td>
<td>You need this to use <code>BufferedReader</code>. It converts bytes (that you’ll be sending over the network) to Java characters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Client: step 1

Read a line of text from the standard input (usually keyboard)
– We use `readLine` to read the text. For that, we need to use the BufferedReader class on top of the `InputStreamReader` on top of the system input stream (`System.in`)

```java
String line;
BufferedReader userdata = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
line = userdata.readLine();
```
Don’t hesitate to write tiny programs if you’re not 100% sure how something works!

```java
import java.io.*;

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

        BufferedReader userdata = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
        line = userdata.readLine();
        System.out.println("got: "." + line + ".");
    }
}
```

Notice that `readLine()` removes the terminating newline character from a line
– If we want to send line-oriented text, we’ll need to suffix a newline (‘\n’) to the string
Client: step 2

- Establish a socket to the server, send the line, and get the result
  - Create a socket.
  - For now, we will connect to ourselves – the name “localhost” resolves to our local address.
  - For now, we will hard-code a port number: 12345

```java
Socket sock = new Socket("localhost", 12345); // create a socket and connect
```

- Get input and output streams from the socket
  - The methods `getInputStream()` and `getOutputStream()` return the basic streams for the socket
  - Create a `DataOutputStream` for the socket so we can write a string as bytes
  - Create a `BufferedReader` so we can read a line of results from the server

```java
DataOutputStream toServer = new DataOutputStream(sock.getOutputStream());
BufferedReader fromServer = new BufferedReader(
    new InputStreamReader(sock.getInputStream()));
```
Client: step 3

- Send the line we read from the user and read the results

```java
    toServer.writeBytes(line + '\n');    // send the line we read from the user

    String result = fromServer.readLine();    // read the response from the server
```

- We’re done; print the result and close the socket

```java
    System.out.println(result);

    sock.close();
```
Our client – version 1

But we can’t test it yet because we don’t have the server!

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

public class TCPClient {
    public static void main(String args []) throws Exception {
        String line; // user input
        BufferedReader userdata = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));

        Socket sock = new Socket("localhost", 12345); // connect to localhost port 12345
        DataOutputStream toServer = new DataOutputStream(sock.getOutputStream());
        BufferedReader fromServer = new BufferedReader(
            new InputStreamReader(sock.getInputStream()));

        line = userdata.readLine(); // read a line from the user
        toServer.writeBytes(line + '\n'); // send the line to the server
        String result = fromServer.readLine(); // read a one-line result
        System.out.println(result); // print it
        sock.close(); // and we’re done
    }
}
```
Server: step 1

• Create a socket for listening
  – This socket’s purpose is *only* to accept connections
  – Java calls this a `ServerSocket`
  – For now, we’ll use a hard-coded port: 12345
    • If the port number is 0, the operating system will assign a port.
  – The backlog is the maximum queue length for unserviced arriving connections
    • The backlog is missing or 0, a default backlog will be used

```java
ServerSocket svc = new ServerSocket(12345, 5); // listen on port 12345
```
Server: step 2

• **Wait for a connection**
  – This method will block until a connection comes in
  – When a client connects to port 12345 on this machine, the accept() method will return a new socket that is dedicated to communicating to that specific client

```java
Socket conn = svc.accept(); // get a connection
```
Test #2

• We can now test that a client can connect to the server
• Let’s write a tiny server that just waits for a connection and then exits

```java
import java.net.*;

public class wait {
    public static void main(String args[]) throws Exception {
        ServerSocket svc = new ServerSocket(12345, 5);  // listen on port 12345

        Socket conn = svc.accept();  // get a connection
    }
}
```

• Now run the client in another window
  – As soon as the client starts, it will establish a connection and the server will exit
• Get input/output streams for the socket
  – We will create a BufferedReader for the input stream so we can use readLine to read data a line at a time
  – We will create a DataOutputStream for the output stream so we can write bytes.

```java
// get the input/output streams for the socket
BufferedReader fromClient = new BufferedReader(
    new InputStreamReader(conn.getInputStream()));
DataOutputStream toClient = new DataOutputStream(conn.getOutputStream());
```
Server: step 4

• Read a line of data from the client (via `fromClient`)

```java
String line = fromClient.readLine(); // read the data
System.out.println("got line \\
" + line + \\
"\n"); // debugging! Let’s see what we got
```

• Create the result

```java
// do the work
String result = line.length() + ": " + line.toUpperCase() + \\
\n;
```

• Write the result to the client (via `writeBytes`)

```java
toClient.writeBytes(result); // send the result
```
Server: step 5

• Done! Close the socket
  – Close the socket to the client to stop all communication with that client
  – Close the listening socket to disallow any more incoming connections. Servers often run forever and therefore we often will not do this.

```java
System.out.println("server exiting\n");   // debugging message
conn.close();   // close connection
svc.close();   // stop listening
```
import java.io.*;
import java.net.*;

public class TCPServer {
    public static void main(String args[]) throws Exception {
        ServerSocket svc = new ServerSocket(12345, 5); // listen on port 12345

        Socket conn = svc.accept(); // wait for a connection

        // get the input/output streams for the socket
        BufferedReader fromClient = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(conn.getInputStream()));
        DataOutputStream toClient = new DataOutputStream(conn.getOutputStream());

        String line = fromClient.readLine(); // read the data from the client
        System.out.println("got line " + line + "\n"); // show what we got

        String result = line.length() + ": " + line.toUpperCase() + '\n'; // do the work

        toClient.writeBytes(result); // send the result

        System.out.println("server exiting\n");
        conn.close(); // close connection
        svc.close(); // stop listening
    }
}
Test #3

- Compile TCPServer.java and TCPClient.java
  
javac *.java

- In one window, run
  
java TCPServer

- In another window, run
  
java TCPClient

- The client will wait for input. Type something
  
Hello

- It will respond with the server’s output:
  
5: HELLO
• We don’t want the server to exit
  – Instead, have it wait for another connection

• Simple:
  – Create the ServerSocket
  – Then put everything else in a forever loop ( for(;;) )
  – Never close the ServerSocket

• Now we can keep the server running and try running the client multiple times
import java.io.*;
import java.net.*;

public class TCPServer {
    public static void main(String args[]) throws Exception {
        ServerSocket svc = new ServerSocket(12345, 5); // listen on port 12345
        
        for (;;) {
            Socket conn = svc.accept(); // get a connection from a client
            
            BufferedReader fromClient = new BufferedReader(
                    new InputStreamReader(conn.getInputStream()));
            DataOutputStream toClient = new DataOutputStream(
                    conn.getOutputStream());
            
            String line = fromClient.readLine(); // read the data from the client
            System.out.println("got line \
" + line + \\
"\n");
            
            String result = line.length() + ": " + line.toUpperCase() + '\n'; // do the work
            
            toClient.writeBytes(result); // send the result
            System.out.println("closing the connection\n");
            toClient.close(); // close connection
        }
    }
}
Version 3: let’s support multiple lines

• Instead of having the server close the connection when a single line of text is received, allow the client to read multiple lines of text

  – Each line is sent to the server; the response is read & printed

  – An end of file from the user signals the end of user input
    • This is typically control-D on Mac/Linux/Unix systems (see the stty command)
• We create a while loop to read lines of text

• When `readLine()` returns null, that means there’s no more.

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

public class TCPCClient {
    public static void main(String argv[]) throws Exception {
        String line; // user input
        BufferedReader userdata = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));

        Socket sock = new Socket("localhost", 12345); // connect to localhost port 12345
        DataOutputStream toServer = new DataOutputStream(sock.getOutputStream());
        BufferedReader fromServer = new BufferedReader(
            new InputStreamReader(sock.getInputStream()));

        while ((line = userdata.readLine()) != null) { // read a line at a time
            toServer.writeBytes(line + '\n'); // send the line to the server
            String result = fromServer.readLine(); // read a one-line result
            System.out.println(result); // print it
        }
        sock.close(); // we're done with the connection
    }
}
```
Version 3 – server changes

- We need to change the server too
  - Read lines from a socket until there are no more
  - When the client closes a socket and the server tries to read, it will get an end-of-file: `readline()` will return a null
  - A simple loop lets us iterate over the lines coming in from one client

```java
while ((line = fromClient.readLine()) != null) { // while there's data from the client
    // do work on the data
}
System.out.println("closing the connection\n");
conn.close(); // close connection
```
The server handles only one connection

1. Run the server in one window
2. Run the client in another window
   – Type a bunch of text
   – Each line produces a response from the server
3. Run the client again in yet another window
   – Type a bunch of text
   – Nothing happens. There’s no connection to the server!
   – You have to exit the first client before this one can connect.
4. We need to make the server multi-threaded
Version 4 – add multi-threading to the server

- We define the server to implement Runnable
  - Define a constructor: called for each new thread

```java
public class TCPServer implements Runnable {
    Socket conn;  // this is a per-thread copy of the client socket
    // if we defined this static, then it would be shared among threads

    TCPServer(Socket sock) {
        this.conn = sock;  // store the socket for the connection
    }
}
```
Version 4 – add multi-threading to the server

• The main function just gets connections and creates threads

```java
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
    ServerSocket svc = new ServerSocket(12345, 5); // listen on port 12345

    for (;;) {
        Socket conn = svc.accept(); // get a connection from a client
        System.out.println("got a new connection");

        new Thread(new TCPServer(conn)).start();
    }
}
```

This creates the thread’s state and calls the constructor

This creates the thread of execution and calls `run()` in the thread. When `run` returns, the thread exits.
Version 4 – add multi-threading to the server

• The per-connection work is done in the thread

```java
public void run() {
    try {
        BufferedReader fromClient = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(conn.getInputStream()));
        DataOutputStream toClient = new DataOutputStream(conn.getOutputStream());
        String line;

        while ((line = fromClient.readLine()) != null) {  // while there's data from the client
            System.out.println("got line " + line + ": ");
            String result = line.length() + ": " + line.toUpperCase() + ";
            toClient.writeBytes(result);  // send the result
        }

        System.out.println("closing the connection\n");
        conn.close();  // close connection and exit the thread
    } catch (IOException e) {
        System.out.println(e);
    }
}
```
• Allow the client to specify the server name on the command line
  – If it’s missing, use “localhost”

```java
public class TCPClient {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        String line; // user input
        String server = "localhost"; // default server
        BufferedReader userdata = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));

        if (args.length > 1) {
            System.err.println("usage: java TCPClient server_name");
            System.exit(1);
        } else if (args.length == 1) {
            server = args[0];
            System.out.println("server = " + server);
        }

        Socket sock = new Socket(server, 12345); // connect to localhost port 12345
    }
}
```
The end
The end