



Haute école d'ingénierie et d'architecture Fribourg  
Hochschule für Technik und Architektur Freiburg

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# ***Interprocess Communication (IPC)***

## ***Unix pipes (|)***

## ***Sockets***

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# What are sockets (1/2)




- Is an application programming interface (API) for Internet and Unix domain socket
- Proposed by the uni. of California in Berkeley
- Known as Berkeley sockets
- Used for IPC
- Libraries exists for using sockets in different programming languages

# What are sockets (2/2)




- It's an **abstract representation** (handle) for the **local endpoint** of a (network) communication path
  - Often represented as a file descriptor (file handler) in the Unix philosophy
- Provides a common interface for input and output **streams** of data
  - De facto standard: **POSIX sockets**

# Types of sockets

## 1. TCP sockets (most common)

- Reliable 
- Ordered 
- Error-checked 
- Used for:
  - websites (HTTP/HTTPS)
  - APIs
  - databases

## 2. UDP sockets

- Faster 
- No guarantee of delivery 
- No ordering 
- Used for:
  - video streaming
  - online games
  - VoIP

# (TCP) Socket flow diagram

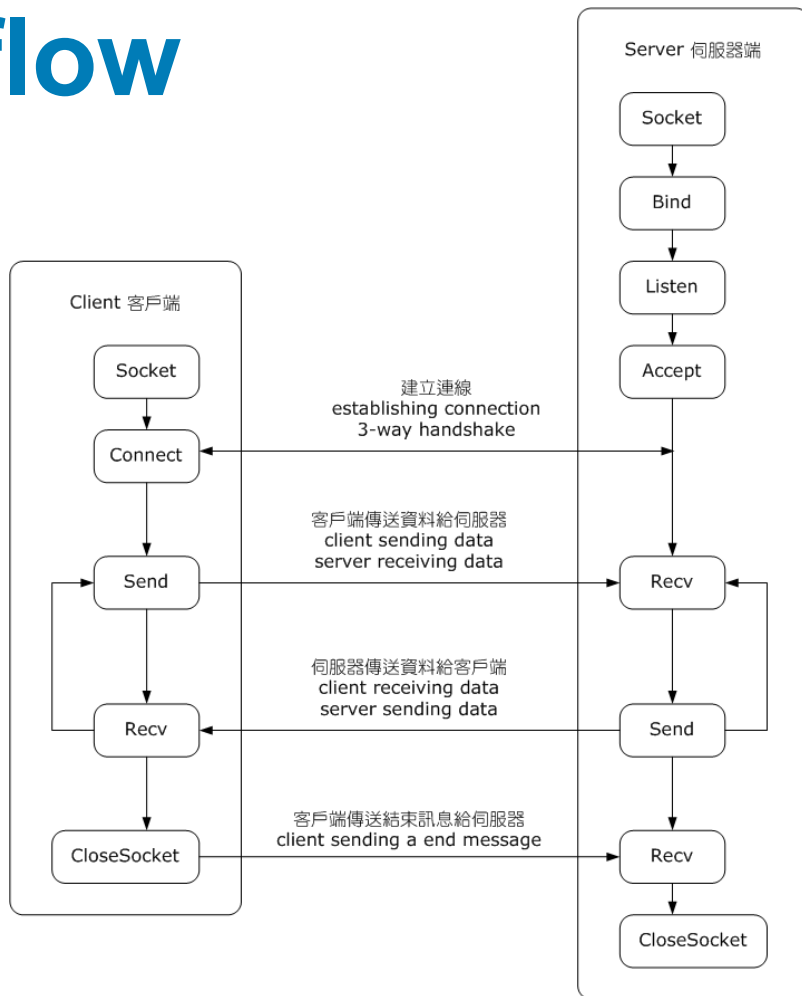
## Server

- waits for incoming connections
- listens on a specific port
- responds to requests

## Client

- initiates the connection
- sends requests
- receives responses

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berkeley\\_sockets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berkeley_sockets)



# Example – Server socket

```
// socket creation
int PORT = 8080;
ServerSocket serverSocket = new ServerSocket(PORT);
//Server launched, listening on port: <PORT>

// repeatedly wait for connections, and process
while (true) {
    // blocks until a client tries to connect
    Socket clientSocket = serverSocket.accept();
    System.err.println("New client connected");

    // open conversation flow
    BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new
        InputStreamReader(clientSocket.getInputStream()));
    BufferedWriter out = new BufferedWriter(new
        OutputStreamWriter(clientSocket.getOutputStream()));

    while ((s = in.readLine()) != null) {
        System.out.println(s);
        if (s.isEmpty()) // end detected
            break;
    }

    // now send on the output socket (out) the response
    out.write("HTTP/1.1 200 OK\r\n");
    ....
    out.write("<P>This is my test server page</P>");

    // closing of the sockets
    // Connection finished, closing sockets
    out.close();
    in.close();
    clientSocket.close();
}
}
```

# Example – Client socket

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String server = args[0];
    String path = args[1];
    int PORT = 80;

    try {
        // Connect to the server
        Socket socket = new Socket(server, PORT);

        // Create input and output streams to read from and
        // write to the server
        PrintStream out = new
            PrintStream(socket.getOutputStream());
        BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new
            InputStreamReader(socket.getInputStream()));

        // Follow the HTTP protocol of GET <path> HTTP/1.0
        // followed by an empty line
        out.println("GET " + path + " HTTP/1.0");
        out.println();

        // Read data until we finish reading the document
        String line = in.readLine();
        while (line != null) {
            System.out.println(line);
            line = in.readLine();
        }

        // Close our streams
        in.close();
        out.close();
        socket.close();
    } catch (Exception e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
}
```

# Key take-away messages



- POSIX sockets are used to exchange messages between processes
  - IPC
- Interface for input and output **streams** of data
- API / Library for sockets for easy programming
  - Assist for creating the socket flow
- Types of sockets: TCP and UDP



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# ***Annex***

## ***Exercises***

### ***Python mini-HTTP server***

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# Exercise – Concurrent server

## Exercise 24

- The shown HTTP server can only serve one client at time (one endless while-true loop doing one `accept()`)
- Change the code in such a manner that the server accepts multiple clients at the same time, using Threads serving the different clients



# Python `http.server`

- In Python a minimalistic, out-of-the-box http server exists in the form of the `http.server` library
  - <https://docs.python.org/3/library/http.server.html>
- E.g., for testing purpose, `http.server` can be used to serve an existing directory as an http resource:
  - `python -m http.server --directory /tmp/ 8000`