

# Network Programming (Part 1)

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# Objectives

- We will cover:
  - Network programming key concepts
  - Client/server computing
  - Client/server computing in COS 333
  - Network programming in Python
    - How to compose a client
    - How to compose a server

# Agenda

- **Key concepts**
- Client/server computing
- Client/server computing in COS 333
- Network programming: daytime example
- Network programming: echo example

# Key Concepts

- Network Address
  - ***Medium Access Control (MAC) address***
    - Example: 90:1b:0e:6a:32:26
  - ***Internet Protocol (IP) address***
    - Example: 128.112.136.61
    - Example: 127.0.0.1

# Key Concepts

- Network address (cont.)
  - **Domain name**
    - **Domain Name System (DNS)** converts to IP address
    - Example: cs.princeton.edu
      - Same as 128.112.136.61
    - Example: localhost
      - Same as 127.0.0.1

# Key Concepts

- *Port*
  - A software abstraction
  - 16-bit integer (0 - 65535)

# Key Concepts

- ***Socket***
  - IP address + port
  - Used to implement...

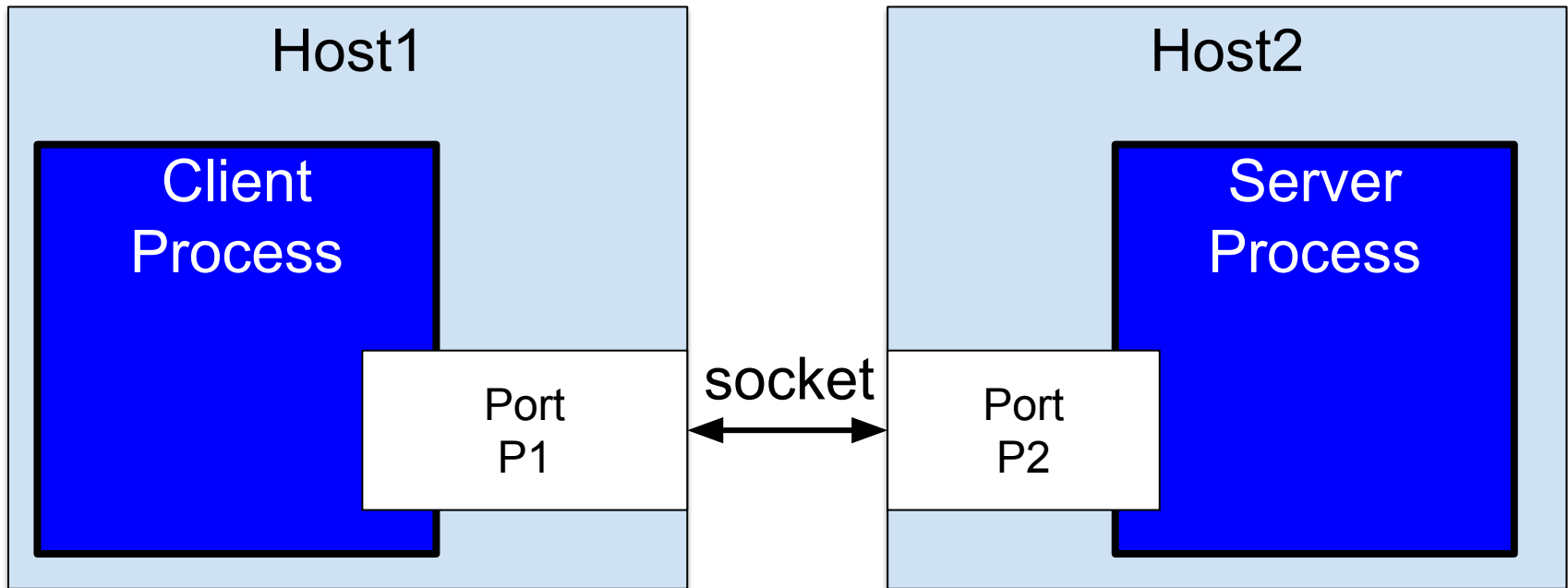
# Agenda

- Key concepts
- **Client/server computing**
- Client/server computing in COS 333
- Network programming: daytime example
- Network programming: echo example



# Client/Server Computing

The big picture



# Client/Server Computing



Host1

A light blue rectangular box representing Host1.



Host2

A light blue rectangular box representing Host2, containing a smaller dark blue box.

Server  
Process

Text inside the dark blue box representing the Server Process.

# Client/Server Computing

Host1



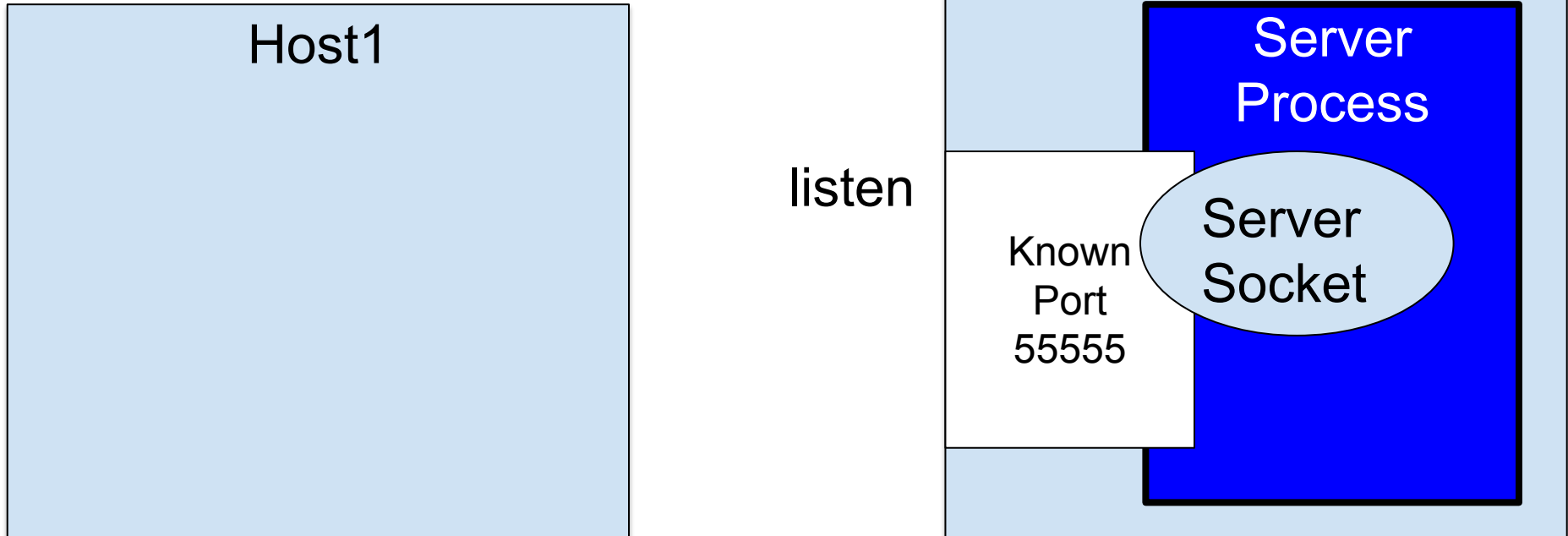
The diagram illustrates the components of a client-server system. On the left, a light blue rectangle represents Host1. On the right, a larger light blue rectangle represents Host2. Inside Host2, there is a dark blue rectangle representing the Server Process. Within the Server Process, there is a light blue oval representing the Server Socket.

Host2

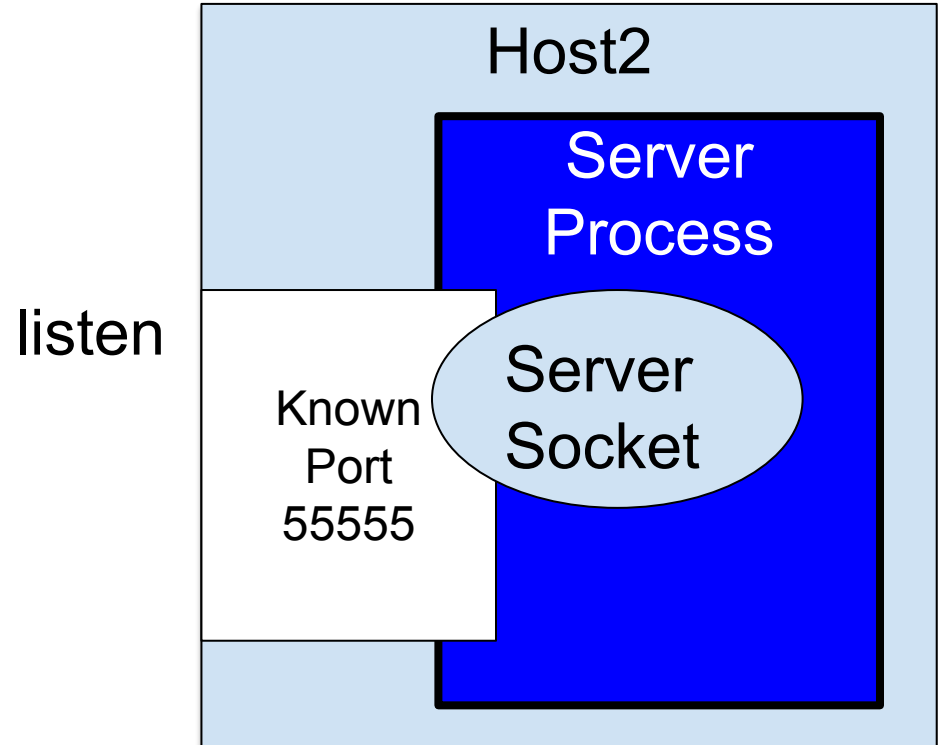
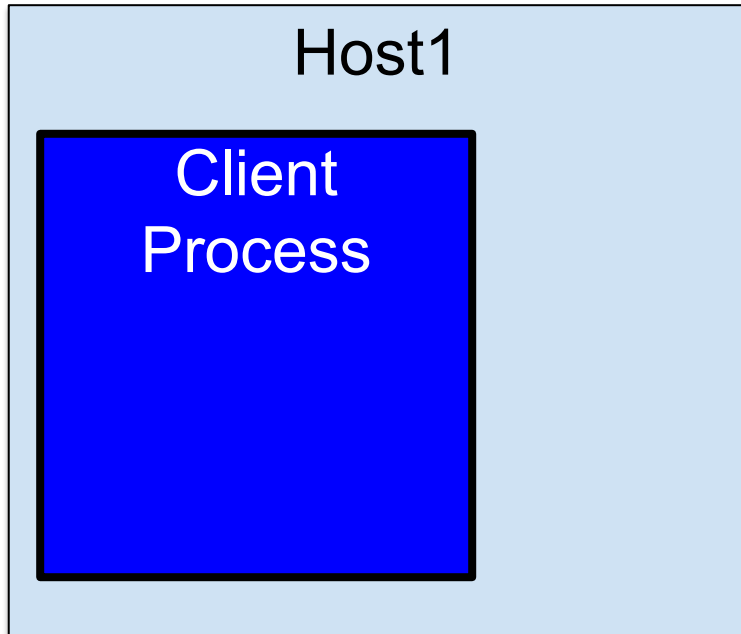
Server  
Process

Server  
Socket

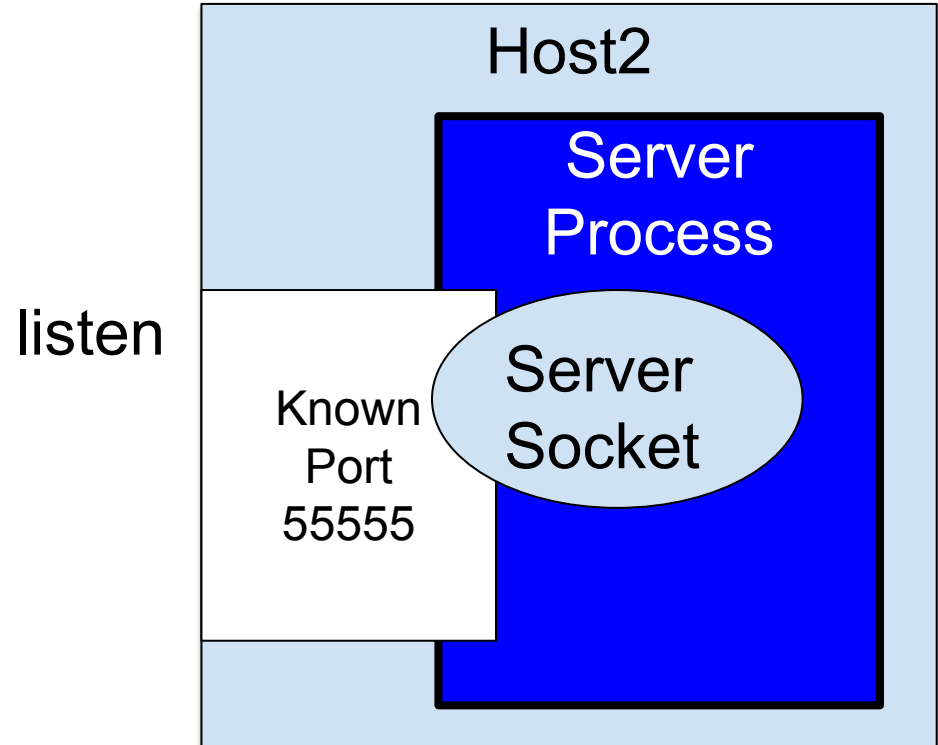
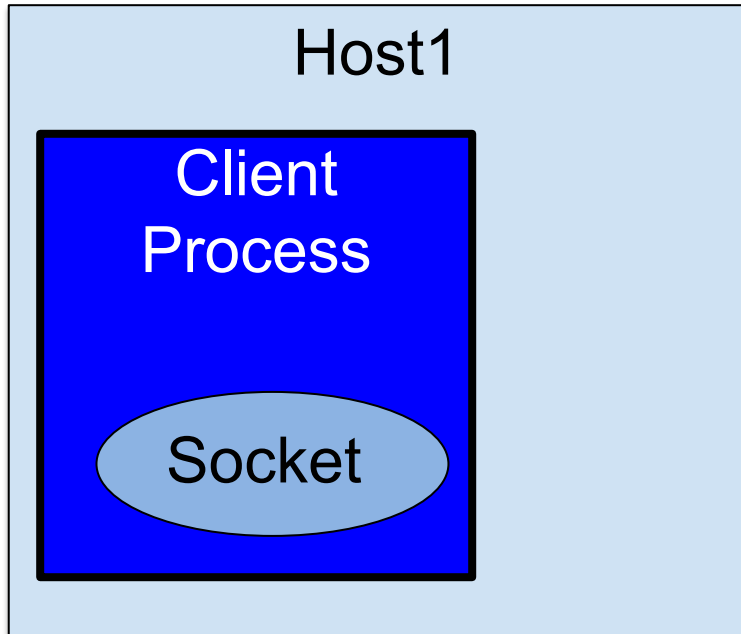
# Client/Server Computing



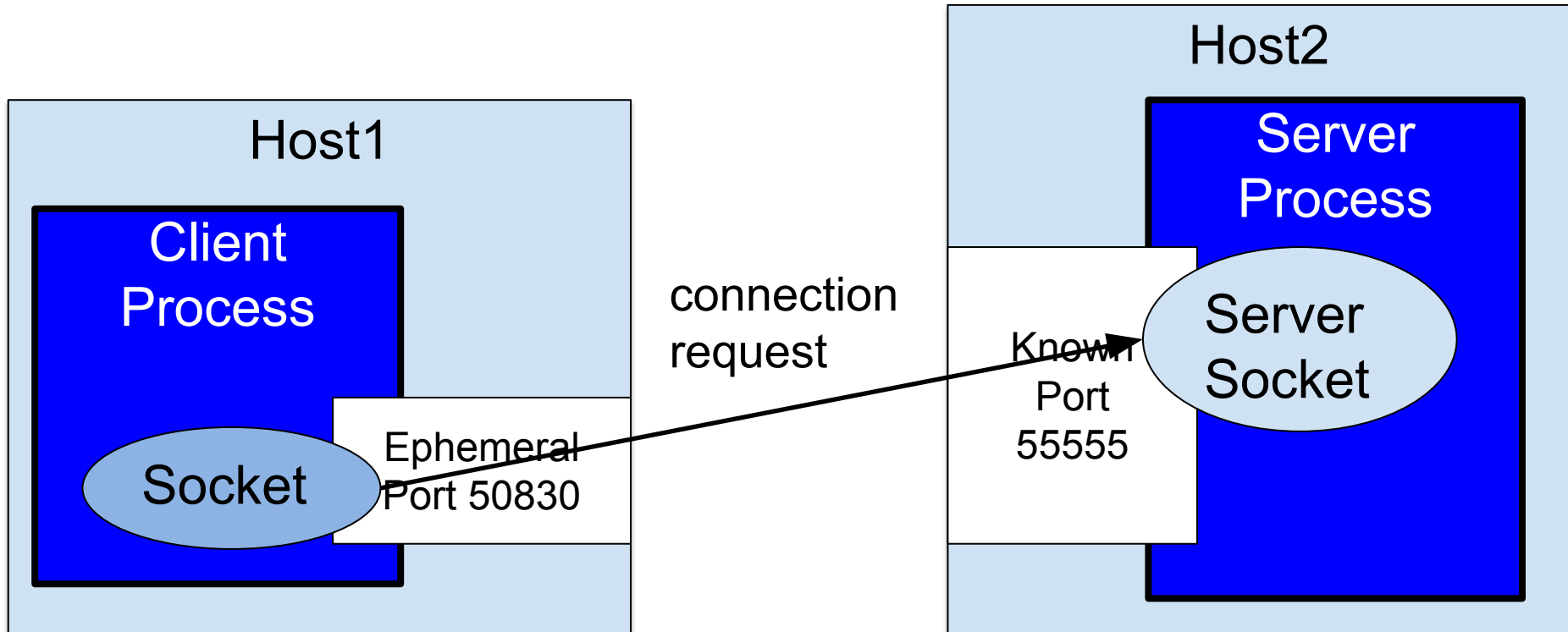
# Client/Server Computing



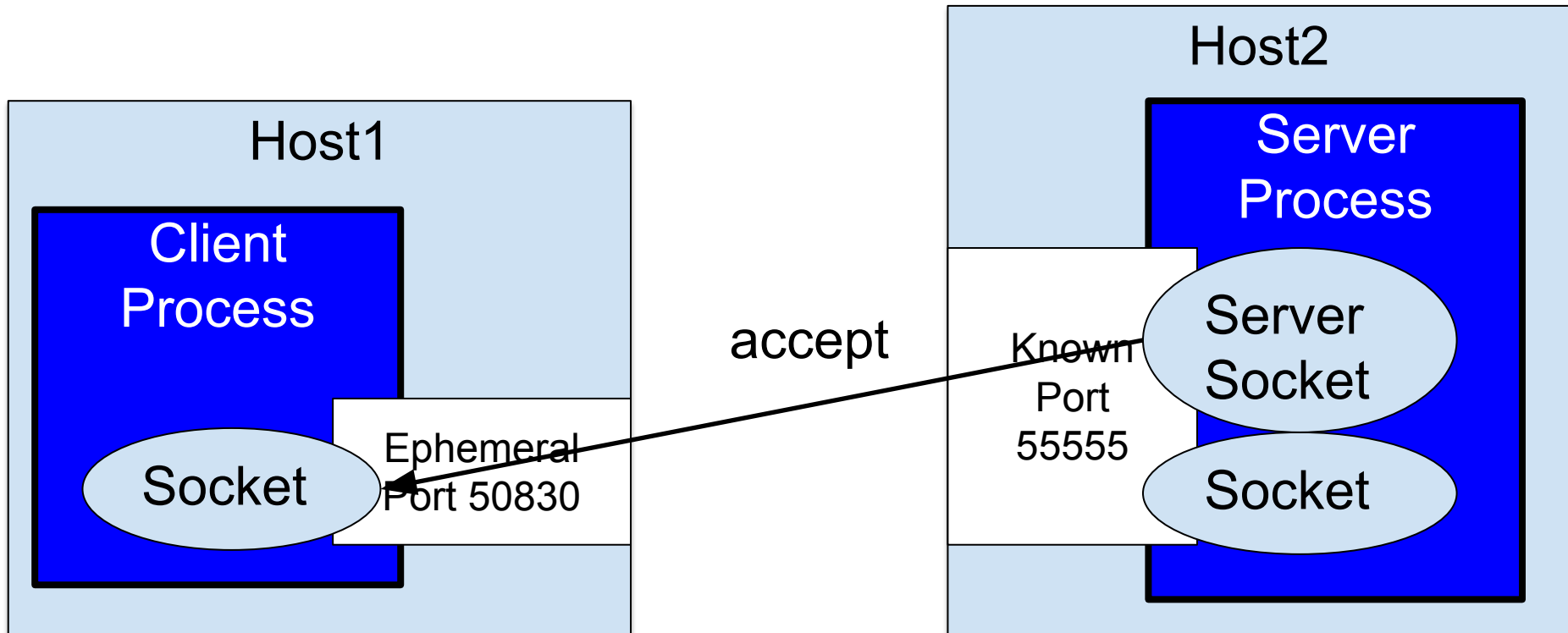
# Client/Server Computing



# Client/Server Computing

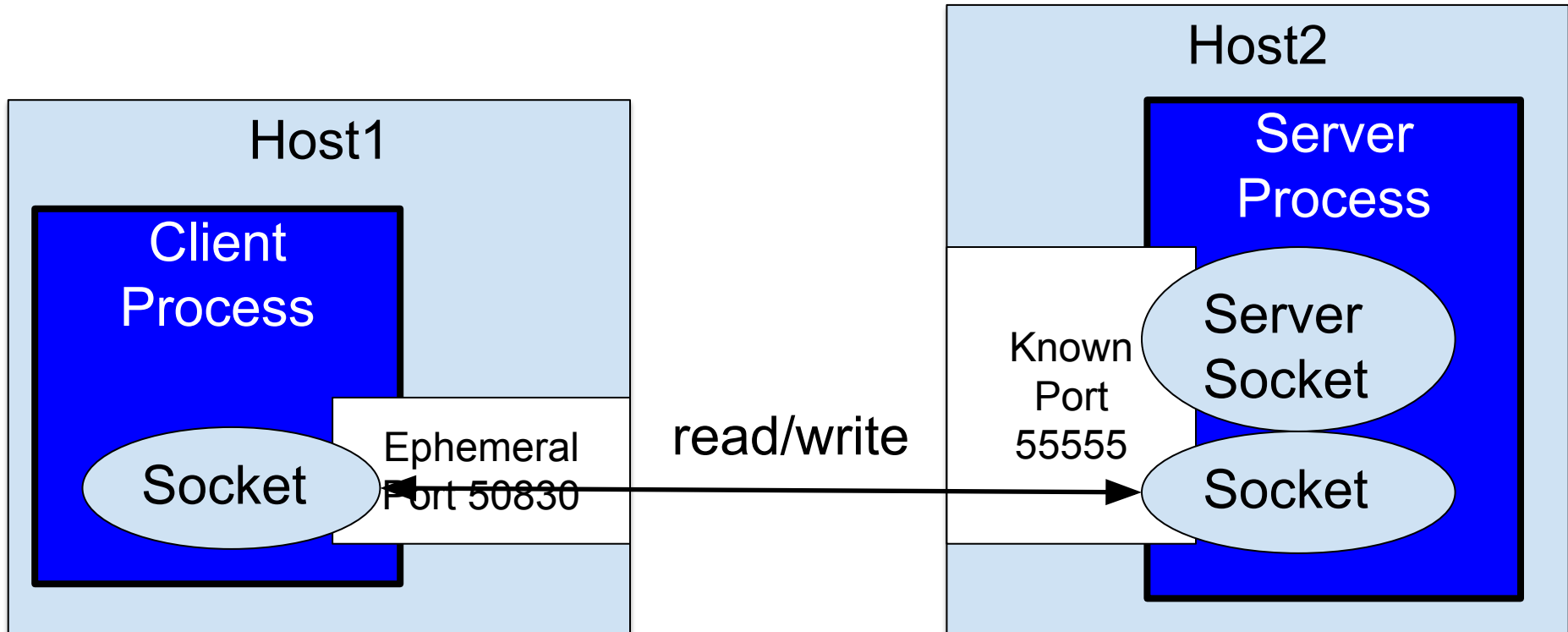


# Client/Server Computing





# Client/Server Computing

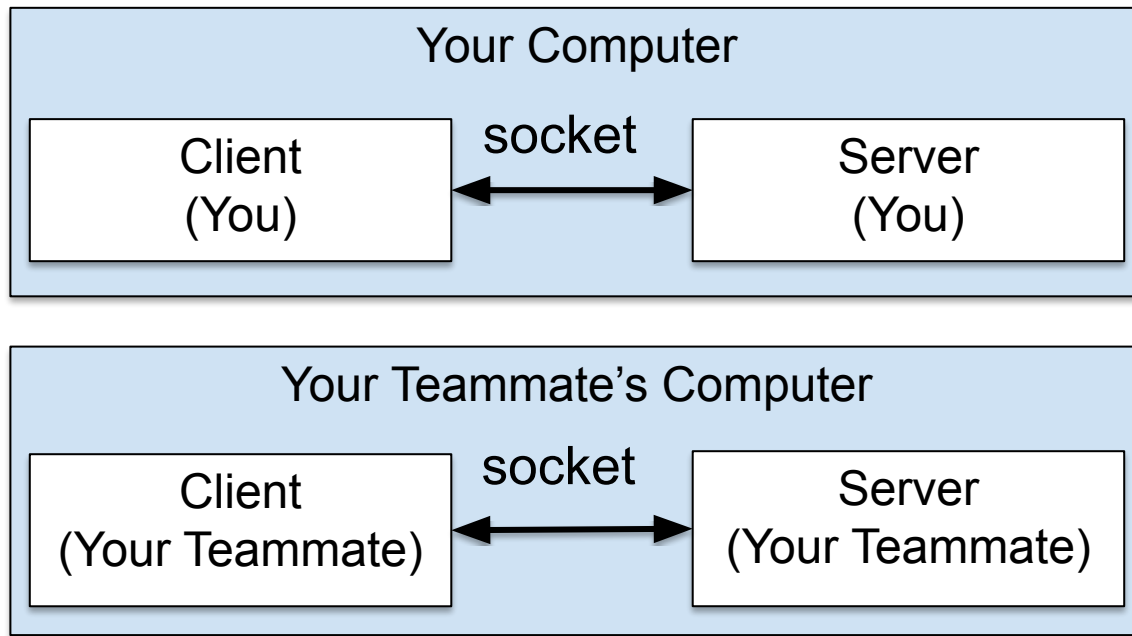


# Agenda

- Key concepts
- Client/server computing
- **Client/server computing in COS 333**
- Network programming: daytime example
- Network programming: echo example

# Client/Server in COS 333

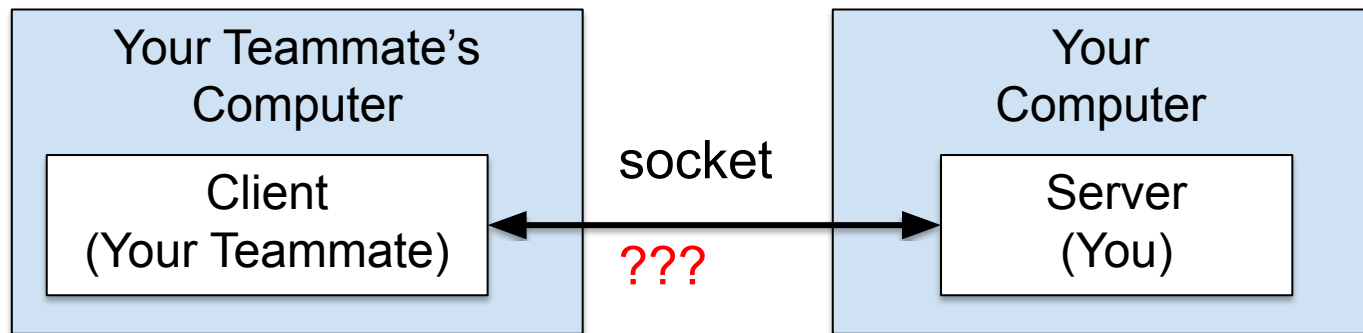
**Option 1:** Run server on local computer  
Run client on same local computer



# Client/Server in COS 333

**Option 2:** Run server on local computer

Run client on different local computer



**To determine IP address of your computer:**

Mac/Linux: `ifconfig`

MS Windows: `ipconfig`

**Won't work if either computer is not on Eduroam**

# Client/Server in COS 333

- Suggestions:
  - Use **option 1** during development
  - Use **option 2** to test network comm
    - Working alone =>
      - Use your computer and a COS 333 instructor's computer during office hours?

# Aside: Telnet

- *Telnet* program
  - Primitive way of using a socket to comm with another computer

# Aside: Telnet

- Installing telnet (Linux)
  - Already installed!

# Aside: Telnet

- Installing telnet (Mac before High Sierra)
  - Already installed!
- Installing telnet (Mac starting with High Sierra)
  - Install Homebrew
    - Follow the instructions on <https://brew.sh/>
  - Use Homebrew to install telnet
    - `brew install telnet`



# Aside: Telnet

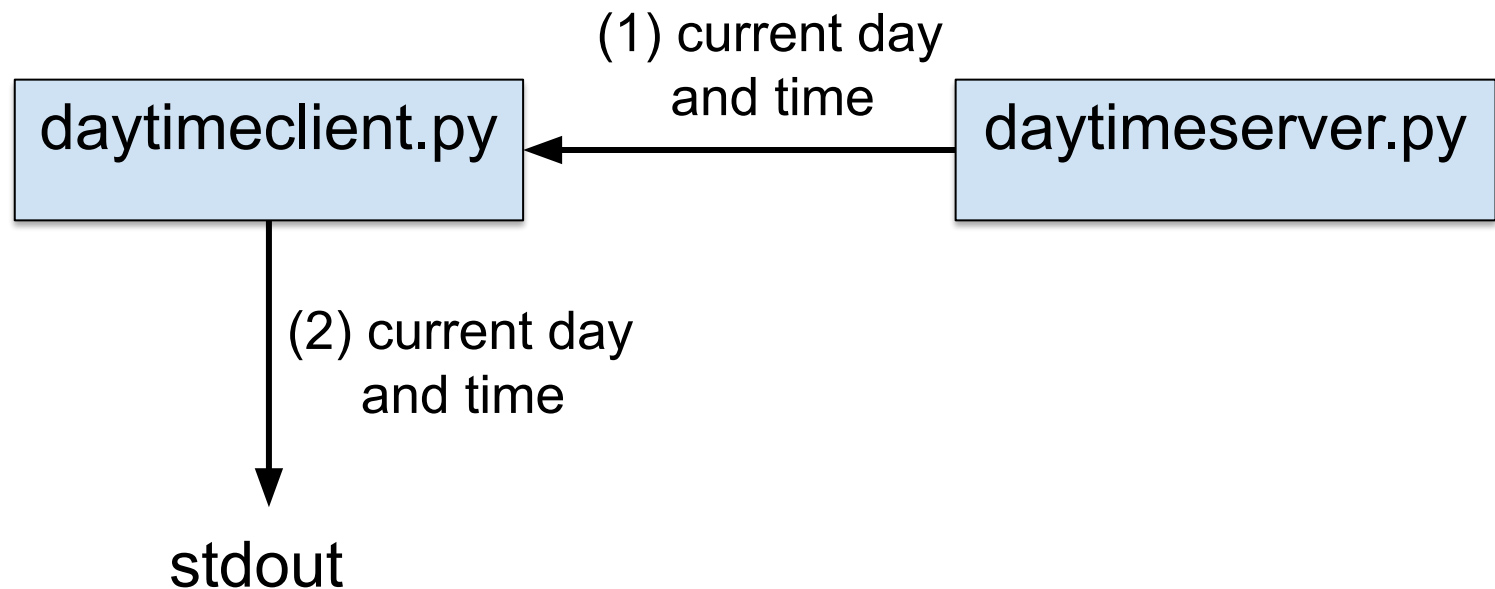
- Installing telnet (MS Windows)
  - Click Start
  - Select Control Panel
  - Click on Programs
  - Click on Programs and Features
  - Click on Turn Windows features on or off
  - Select the Telnet Client option
  - Click OK

# Agenda

- Key concepts
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- **Network programming: daytime example**
- Network programming: echo example

# Network Programming: daytime

See daytime app



# Network Programming: daytime

- See daytime app (cont.)

**Server:** On host 192.168.1.8

```
$ python daytimeserver.py 55555 (1)
Opened server socket (1)
Bound server socket to port (1)
Listening (1)
Accepted connection (3)
Opened socket (3)
Server IP addr and port: ('192.168.1.8', 55555) (3)
Client IP addr and port: ('192.168.1.8', 50252) (3)
```

## Client

```
$ python daytimeclient.py 192.168.1.8 55555 (2)
Sun Feb 13 14:47:15 2022 (4)
$
```

# Network Programming: daytime

- See daytime app (cont.)

**Server:** On host 192.168.1.8

```
$ python daytimeserver.py 55555 (1)
Opened server socket (1)
Bound server socket to port (1)
Listening (1)
Accepted connection (3)
Opened socket (3)
Server IP addr and port: ('192.168.1.8', 55555) (3)
Client IP addr and port: ('192.168.1.8', 50245) (3)
```

## Client

```
$ telnet 192.168.1.8 55555 (2)
Trying 192.168.1.8... (2)
Connected to 192.168.1.8. (2)
Escape character is '^]'. (2)
Sun Feb 13 14:42:51 2022 (4)
Connection closed by foreign host. (4)
$
```

# Network Programming: daytime

- See daytime app (cont.)

**Server:** On host  
time-a.nist.gov  
at port 13

## Client

```
$ python daytimeclient.py time-a.nist.gov 13      (1)
                                                    (2)
59622 22-02-12 19:34:35 00 0 0 635.1 UTC(NIST) * (2)
$
```

# Network Programming: daytime

- See daytime app (cont.)

**Server:** On host  
time-a.nist.gov  
at port 13

## Client

```
$ telnet time-a.nist.gov 13 (1)
Trying 129.6.15.28... (1)
Connected to time-a-g.nist.gov. (1)
Escape character is '^]'. (1)
59622 22-02-12 19:32:29 00 0 0 188.8 UTC(NIST) * (2)
Connection closed by foreign host. (2)
$
```

# Network Programming: daytime

- See daytime app (cont.)
  - Code structure

## Baseline:

```
sock = socket(...)  
...  
...  
sock.close()
```

## Better:

```
sock = socket(...)  
try:  
    ...  
    ...  
finally:  
    sock.close()
```

## Better still:

```
with socket(...) as sock:  
    ...  
    ...
```



# Network Programming: daytime

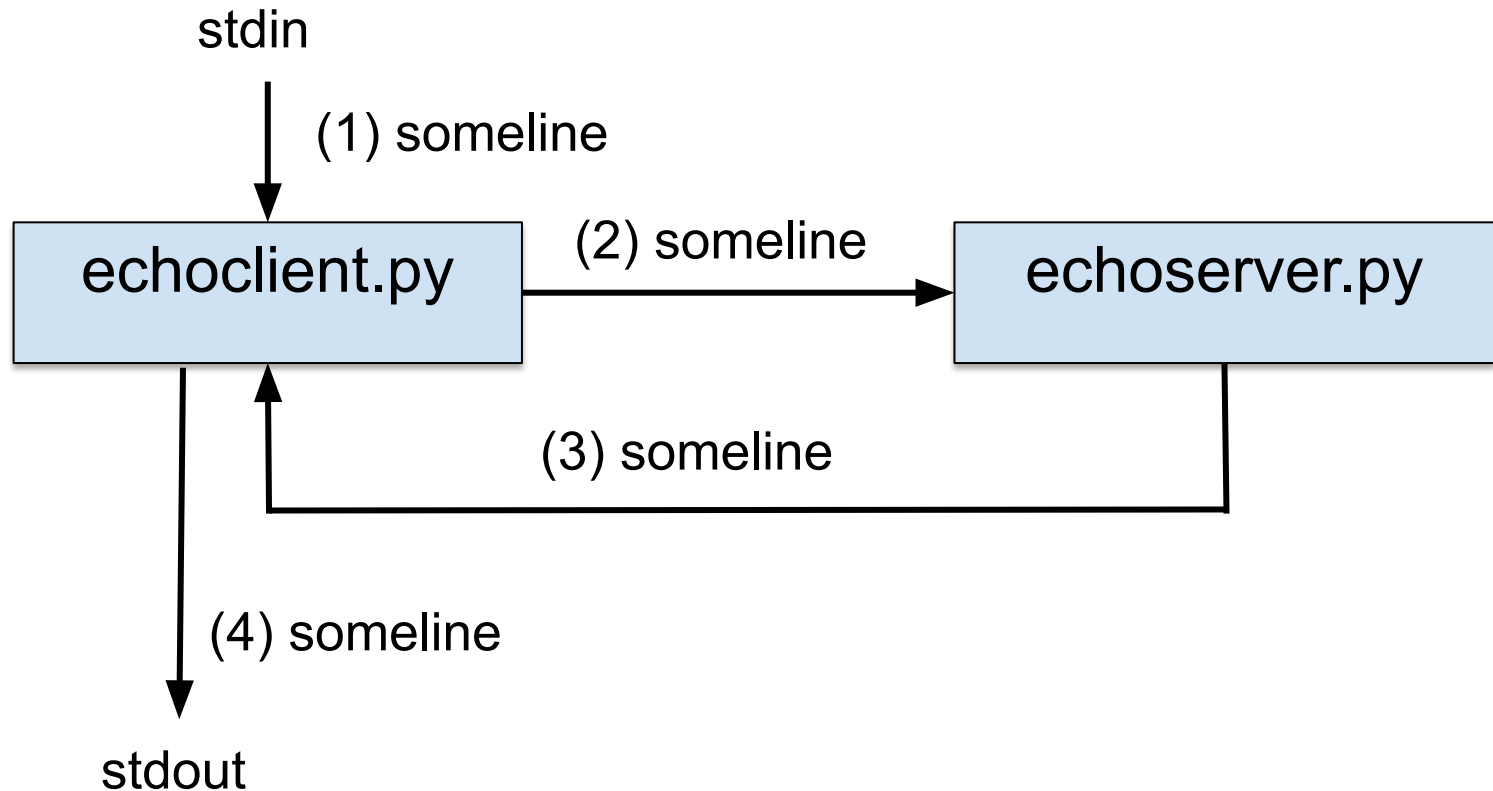
- See daytime app (cont.)
  - `daytimeclient.py`
  - `daytimeserver.py`

# Agenda

- Key concepts
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- Network programming: daytime example
- **Network programming: echo example**

# Network Programming: echo

See echo app



# Network Programming: echo

- See echo app (cont.)

**Server:** On host 192.168.1.8

```
$ python echoserver.py 55555 (1)
Opened server socket (1)
Bound server socket to port (1)
Listening (1)
Accepted connection (3)
Opened socket (3)
Server IP addr and port: ('192.168.1.8', 55555) (3)
Client IP addr and port: ('192.168.1.8', 50851) (3)
Read from client: Hello, COS 333. (3)
Wrote to client: Hello, COS 333. (3)
```

**Client**

```
$ python echoclient.py 192.168.1.8 55555 (2)
Hello, COS 333. (2)
Hello, COS 333. (4)
$
```

# Network Programming: echo

- See echo app (cont.)

**Server:** On host 192.168.1.8

```
$ python echoserver.py 55555 (1)
Opened server socket (1)
Bound server socket to port (1)
Listening (1)
Accepted connection (3)
Opened socket (3)
Server IP addr and port: ('192.168.1.8', 55555) (3)
Client IP addr and port: ('192.168.1.8', 50850) (3)
Read from client: Hello, COS 333. (3)
Wrote to client: Hello, COS 333. (3)
```

**Client**

```
$ telnet 192.168.1.8 55555 (2)
Trying 192.168.1.8... (2)
Connected to 192.168.1.8. (2)
Escape character is '^]'. (2)
Hello, COS 333. (2)
Hello, COS 333. (4)
Connection closed by foreign host. (4)
$
```

# Network Programming: echo

- See **echo** app (cont.)
  - **echoserver.py**
  - **echoclient.py**

# Network Programming: echo

- See **echo** app (cont.)
  - **echoserver.py** works with:
    - echoclient.py
    - telnet
    - An echo client written in Java, C, ...
  - **echoclient.py** works with:
    - echoserver.py
    - An echo server written in Java, C, ...

# Summary

- We have covered:
  - Network programming key concepts
  - Client/server programming
  - Client/server programming in COS 333
  - Network programming in Python
    - How to compose a client
    - How to compose a server