

Network Programming (Part 1)

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Robert M. Dondero, Ph.D.
Princeton University

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

Key Concepts

- Network Address
 - Any computer on the Internet has two addresses:
 - **Medium Access Control (MAC) address**
 - Example: 90:1b:0e:6a:32:26
 - **Internet Protocol (IP) address**
 - Example: 128.112.155.150
 - Example: 127.0.0.1

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Key Concepts

Network Address

Any computer on the Internet has two addresses:

Medium Access Control (MAC) address

Used by network adapters, bridges, routers

Example: 90:1b:0e:6a:32:26

Internet Protocol (IP) address

Used by routers (and people)

32 bit integer, usually expressed in dotted-decimal form

Example: **128.112.155.150** (the IP address of courselab03)

Example: **127.0.0.1** (an alias for the IP address of the current computer)

Key Concepts

- Network address (cont.)
 - Many computers on the Internet have a third address:
 - **Domain name**
 - **Domain Name System (DNS)** converts to IP address
 - Example: `courselab03.cs.princeton.edu`
 - » Same as `128.112.155.159`
 - Example: `localhost`
 - » Same as `127.0.0.1`

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Key Concepts

Network address (cont.)

Many computers on the Internet have a third address:

Domain name

Used by people

Domain Name System (DNS) converts to IP address

Example: **`courselab03.cs.princeton.edu`**

Same as **`128.112.155.159`**

Example: **`localhost`**

Same as **`127.0.0.1`**

Key Concepts

- **Port**
 - A software abstraction
 - 16-bit integer (0 - 65535)
 - Any process that communicates over a network is associated with a specific port

Key Concepts

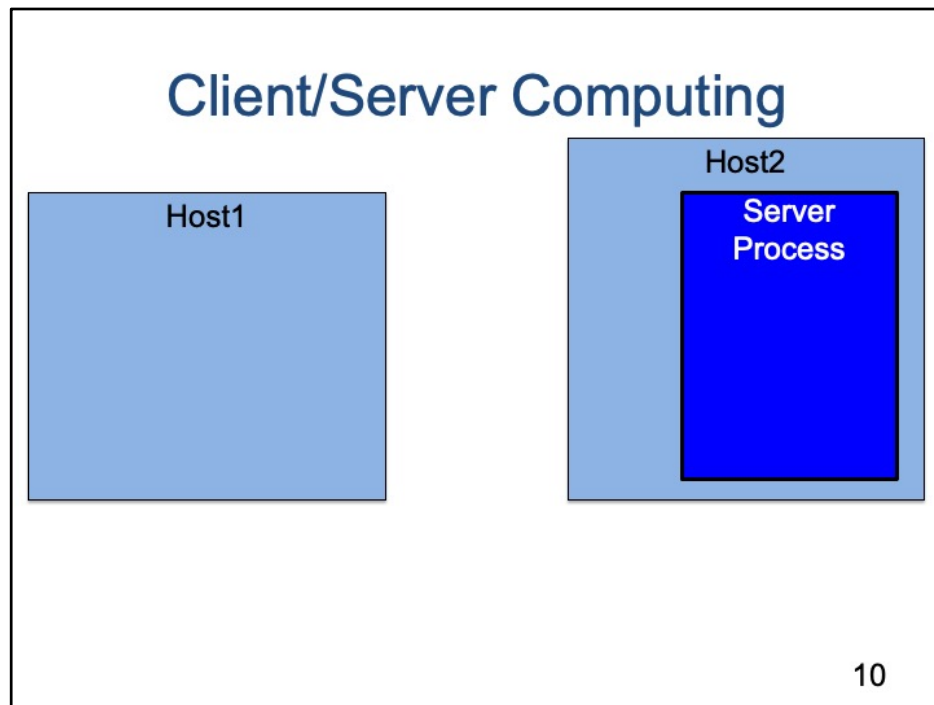
- **Socket**
 - IP address + port
 - Dominant abstraction in network programming
 - First developed by Unix/C community
 - Adopted by Python, Java, many others
 - Used to implement...

Agenda

- Key concepts
- **Client/server computing**
- Client/server computing in COS 333
- Network programming

Client/Server Computing

- **Client/server computing**
 - **Client** process
 - Running on a host computer with IP address H1, at port P1
 - Communicates using a socket with...
 - **Server** process
 - Running on a host computer with IP address H2, at port P2

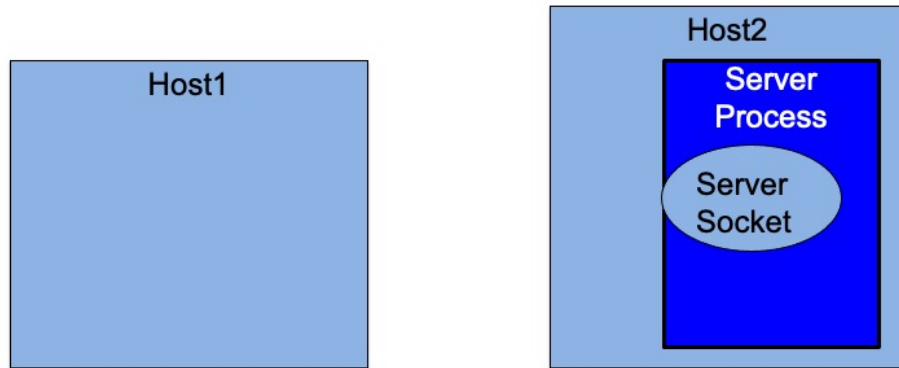


Client/Server Computing

[see slide]

Run server process on host2

Client/Server Computing

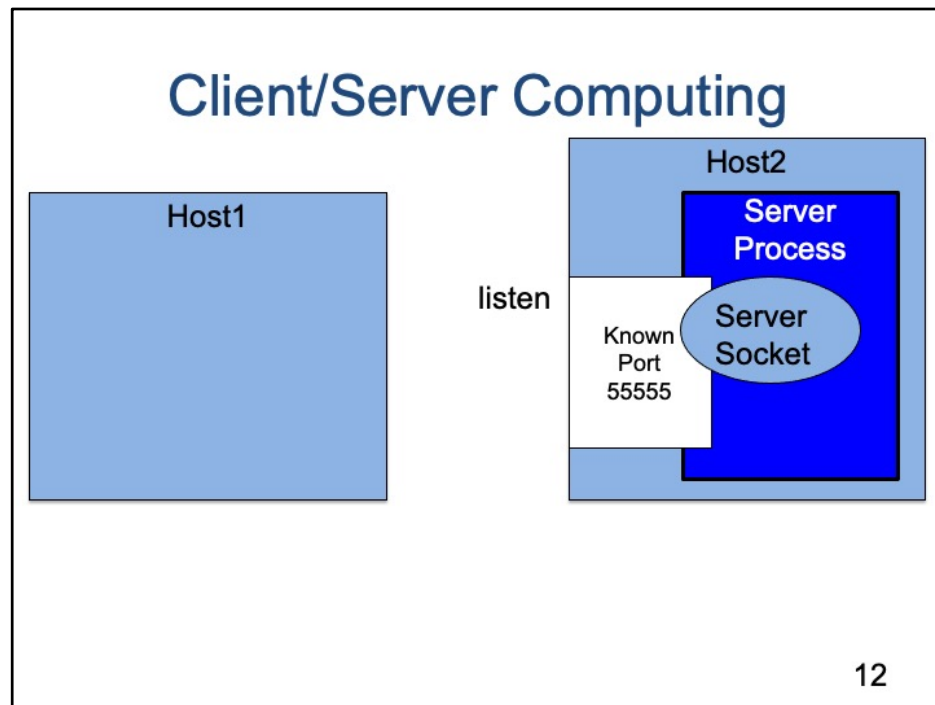


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Client/Server Computing

[see slide]

Server process creates a ServerSocket

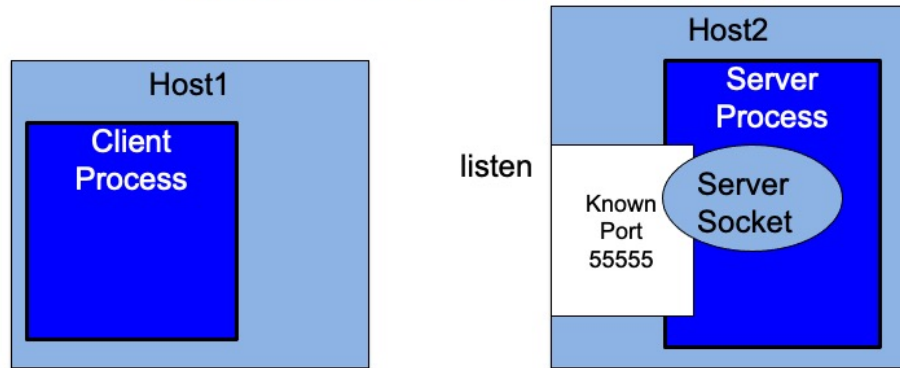


Client/Server Computing

[see slide]

Server process commands ServerSocket to listen for connections on some *known* port (e.g., 55555)

Client/Server Computing



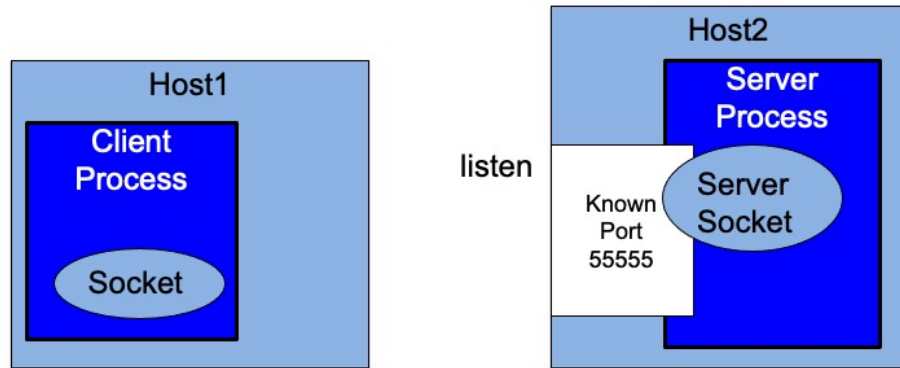
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Client/Server Computing

[see slide]

Run client process on host1

Client/Server Computing

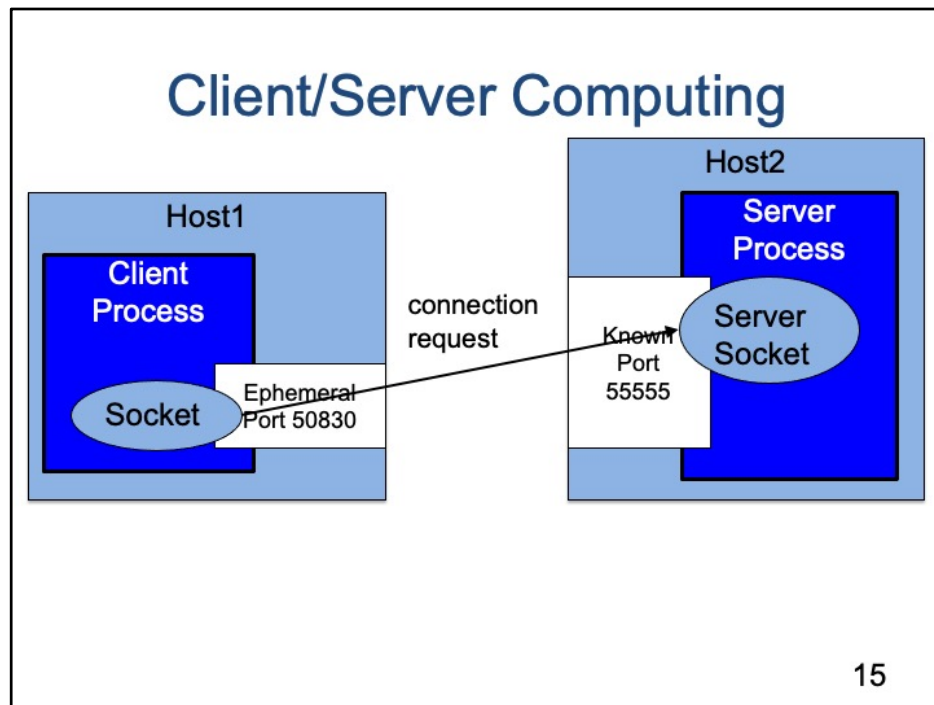


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Client/Server Computing

[see slide]

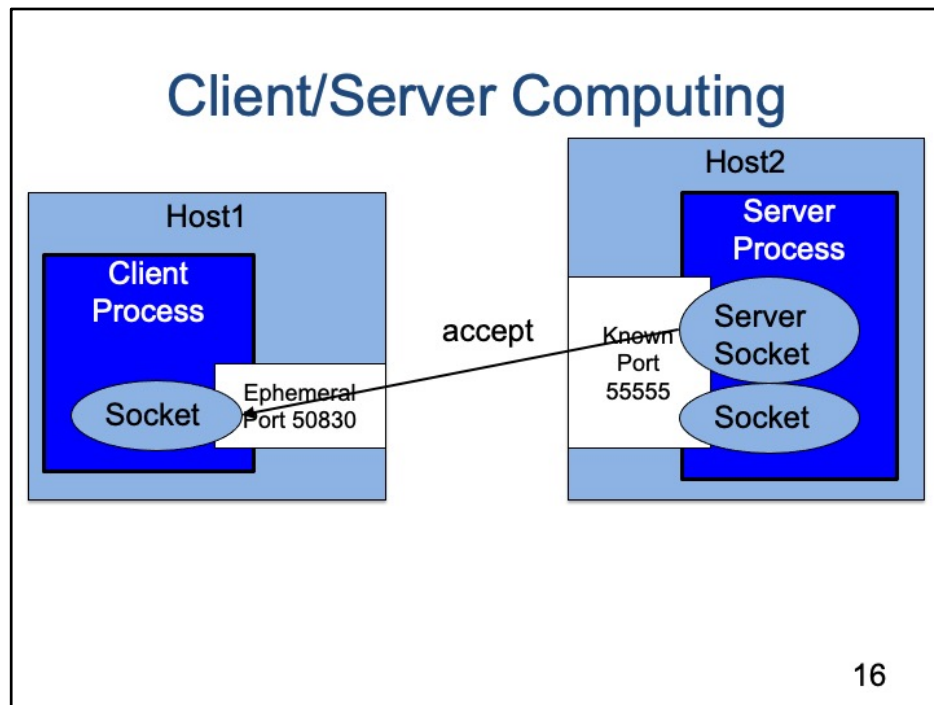
Client process creates Socket



Client/Server Computing

[see slide]

Client process commands Socket to connect with host2 at known port (e.g., 55555)
Client process's Socket chooses some *ephemeral* port (e.g., 50830)
Client process's socket communicates "connection request" to server process's ServerSocket at host2 port 55555



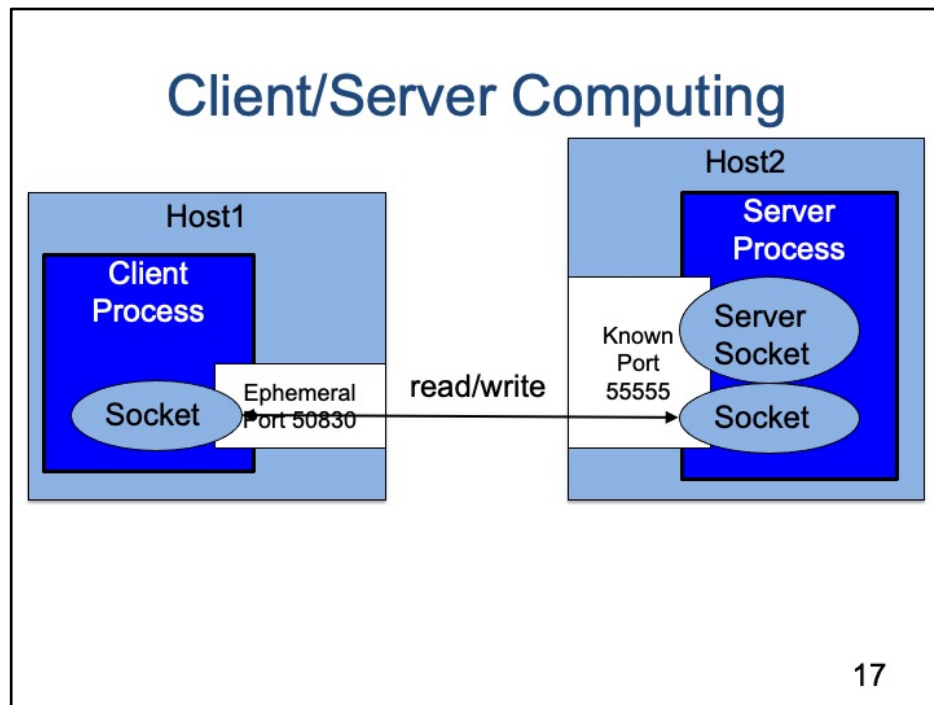
Client/Server Computing

[see slide]

Server process's ServerSocket accepts request

Server process's ServerSocket creates ordinary socket at *known* port

Server process's ServerSocket communicates "accept" to client process's Socket



Client/Server Computing

[see slide]

Client writes to its socket, and thereby to server
Server reads from its socket, and thereby from client
Server writes to its socket, and thereby to client
Client reads from its socket, and thereby from server

Agenda

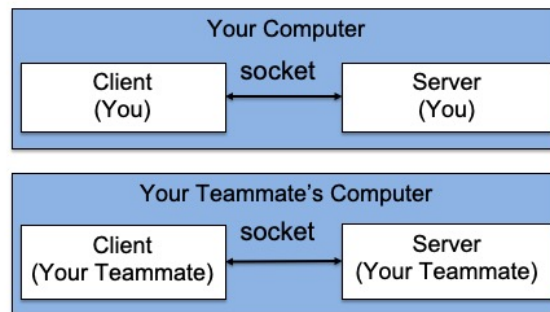
- Key concepts
- Client/server computing
- **Client/server computing in COS 333**
- Network programming

Client/Server in COS 333

- In the context of Assignment 2...

Client/Server in COS 333

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



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Client/Server Computing in COS 333

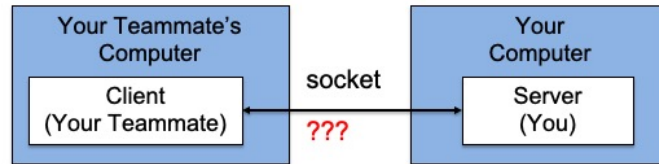
[see slide]

You run server & client on your computer

Your teammate runs server & client on his/her 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`

Problem: Won't work if either computer is not on Eduroam

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Client/Server Computing in COS 333

[see slide]

You run server on your computer

You tell your teammate:

IP addr of your computer

Use `ifconfig` (Mac/Linux) or `ipconfig` (MS Windows) to find out

Port at which server is listening

Your teammate runs client on his/her computer

Could switch roles

Problem:

Won't work if either computer is not on Eduroam

Eduroam uses **private IP addresses**

Trouble during recent remote lectures

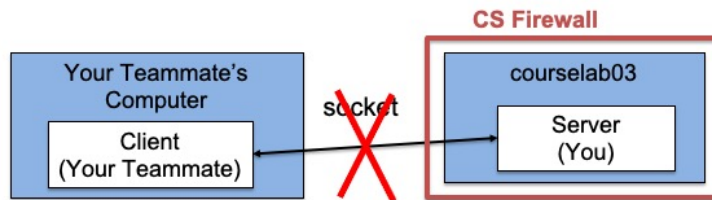
Solution:

Reconfigure router(s) to use public IP addresses

(Not recommended)

Client/Server in COS 333

Option 3: Run server on courselab
Run client on local computer



Problem: Your app cannot penetrate CS firewall

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Client/Server Computing in COS 333

[see slide]

You run server on courselab03

You tell your teammate:

Which computer (courselab03) is running server

Port at which server is listening

Your teammate runs client on his/her computer

Could use courselab04; could switch roles

Problem: firewall

Wikipedia: “In computing, a **firewall** is a network security system that monitors and controls incoming and outgoing network traffic based on predetermined security rules.”

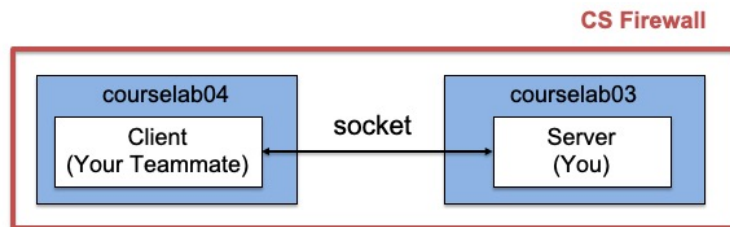
Wikipedia: “A firewall typically establishes a barrier between a **trusted internal network** and **untrusted external network**, such as the Internet.”

Your app cannot penetrate CS firewall

Could use **port forwarding**; beyond our scope; see me if you want

Client/Server in COS 333

Option 4: Run server on courselab04/03
Run client on courselab03/04



On courselab, must use ports
in range 10000-60000

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Client/Server Computing in COS 333

[see slide]

You run server on courselab03

You tell your teammate:

Which computer (courselab03) is running server

Port at which server is listening

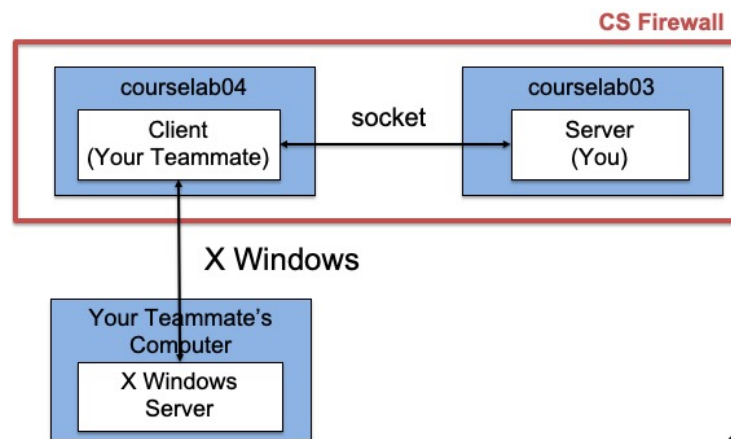
Important: use ports in range 10000-60000

Your teammate runs client on courselab04

Could switch computers; could switch roles

Client/Server in COS 333

Option 4 note: X Windows can penetrate firewall



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Client/Server Computing in COS 333

[see slide]

Will matter for Assignment 2

Client/Server in COS 333

- Suggestions:
 - Use **option 1** (client & server on your local computer) during development
 - If possible, use **option 2** (client & server on different local computers) to test network comm
- Requirement:
 - Use **option 4** (client & server on different courselab computers) to test network comm, and to make sure that both client & server run on courselab

Aside: Telnet

- **Telnet** program
 - Primitive way of using sockets to comm with another computer
 - Similar to ssh
 - Often useful as a client when testing server programs

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Aside: Telnet

Telnet program

Run from a command line

Primitive way of using sockets to comm with another computer

Similar to **ssh**

But without data encryption

Often useful as a client when testing server programs

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
 - `/usr/bin/ruby -e "$(curl -fsSL https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Homebrew/install/master/install)"`
 - 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
- Client/server computing
- Client/server computing in COS 333
- **Network programming**

Network Programming

- See **daytime** app
 - The server's job:
 - Write current day and time to client
 - The client's job:
 - Read current day and time from server
 - Write current day and time to stdout

Network Programming

- See **daytime** app (cont.)

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

Client

```
$ telnet time-a.nist.gov 13
Trying 129.6.15.28...
Connected to time-a-g.nist.gov.
Escape character is '^]'.

59622 22-02-12 19:32:29 00 0 0 188.8 UTC(NIST) *
Connection closed by foreign host.
$
```

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Network Programming

[see slide]

Client can be telnet

Server can be a third-party program

On host time-a.nist.gov at known port 13

Network Programming

- See **daytime** app (cont.)

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

Client

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

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Network Programming

[see slide]

Client can be a Python program that I compose
Server can be a third-party program

Network Programming

- See daytime app (cont.)

Client

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

Server: On host 192.168.1.8

```
$ python daytimeserver.py 55555
Opened server socket
Bound server socket to port
Listening
```

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

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Network Programming

[see slide]

Client can be telnet

Server can be a Python program that I compose

Note server IP addr and port

Note client IP addr and port (client was running on same computer as server)

Note equivalent commands:

telnet 192.168.1.8 55555

telnet 127.0.0.1 55555

telnet localhost 55555

Network Programming

- See **daytime** app (cont.)

Server: On host 192.168.1.8

```
$ python daytimeserver.py 55555
Opened server socket
Bound server socket to port
Listening
```

Client

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

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

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Network Programming

[see slide]

Client can be a Python program that I compose

Server can be a Python program that I compose

Network Programming

- Code structure

Baseline:

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

Better:

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

Better still:

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

Network Programming

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

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Network Programming

[see slide]

Code notes: daytimeclient.py

```
sock = socket()  
    Create a socket  
sock.connect((host, port))  
    Connect the socket to the server process running on the specified host  
    and listening at the specified port  
flo = sock.makefile()  
    Wrap the socket with a flo that we can use to read from the socket  
Implicit read via for statement  
sock.close()  
    Performed implicitly by with statement
```

Code notes: daytimeserver.py

```
server_sock = socket()  
    Create a server socket  
server_sock.setsockopt(...)  
    Unix-like systems: Allow immediate reuse of the specified port after this
```

- process exits
- MS Windows: Undesirable effect
- Conditional execution
- `server_sock.bind(('', port))`
 - Bind the port to the socket
- `server_sock.listen()`
 - Start listening for connection requests
- `sock, client_addr = server_sock.accept()`
 - Block until some client requests a connection
- `flo = sock.makefile(...)`
 - Wrap the socket with a flo that we can use to write to the socket
- `flo.write()`
 - Write characters to the socket
- `flo.flush()`
 - Important; flush the cached characters into the socket
- `sock.close()`
 - Performed implicitly by with statement
- Loop infinitely (as servers often do)

Good idea to design server to write "log" messages

Network Programming

- See **echo** app
 - The client's job:
 - Read line from stdin, write line to server
 - The server's job:
 - Read line from client, write line to client
 - Loop
 - The client's job:
 - Read echoed line from server, write echoed line to stdout, exit

Network Programming

- See **echo** app (cont.)

Client

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

Server: On host 192.168.1.8

```
$ python echoserver.py 55555
Opened server socket
Bound server socket to port
Listening
```

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

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Network Programming

[see slide]

Client can be telnet

Server can be a Python program that I compose

Network Programming

- See **echo** app (cont.)

Server: On host 192.168.1.8

```
$ python echoserver.py 55555
Opened server socket
Bound server socket to port
Listening
```

Client

```
$ python echoclient.py 192.168.1.8 55555
Hello, COS 333.
Hello, COS 333.
$
```

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

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Network Programming

[see slide]

Client can be a Python program that I compose

Server can be a Python program that I compose

Server also could be a third-party program

But I can't find a publicly available echo server!

Network Programming

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

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Network Programming

[see slide]

Code notes:

- Sockets are bi-directional
 - Client writes to socket
 - Server reads from socket
 - Server writes to socket
 - Client reads from socket

Network Programming

- See **echo** app (cont.)
 - Note:
 - echoserver.py works with:
 - telnet
 - echoclient.py
 - 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