CSE 461 24sp Section 1 – Socket API, Ping & Traceroute

First section? I think you mean first socket

Socket API

Berkeley sockets, also called BSD sockets, is an API that provides an abstraction on the application layer for network communication. A socket is represented as a file descriptor by the API under the POSIX standards (CSE333) to support a common interface for I/O.

	Description
Primitive	
SOCKET	Create a new communication endpoint
BIND	Associate a local address (port) with a socket
LISTEN	Announce willingness to accept connections; (give queue size)
ACCEPT	Passively establish an incoming connection
CONNECT	Actively attempt to establish a connection
SEND	Send some data over the connection
RECEIVE	Receive some data from the connection
CLOSE	Release the connection

Like all major languages, the *socket* module in Python provides access to the Socket API. For example, the function to create a socket that looks like this:

socket.socket(family=AF_INET, type=SOCK_STREAM, ...)

- → family is the address family. Common ones are listed below:
 - ◆ socket.INET Specifies an IPv4 address.
 - socket.INET6 Specifies an IPv6 address.
- → type is the socket type. Only the two below are generally useful:
 - ◆ socket.SOCK_STREAM Creates a socket for TCP connection.
 - ◆ socket.DGRAM Creates a socket for UDP connection.

Exercise 1

Consider the sample server/client code below. Assume we are concerned with serving just a single client.

```
# Server
                                         # Client
listener =
                                         socket =
                                         socket.socket(socket.AF INET,
socket.socket(socket.AF_INET,
              socket.SOCK_STREAM)
                                         socket.SOCK STREAM)
listener.bind(server address)
                                         socket.connect(server address)
                                         socket.sendto(message,
while True:
                                                       server address)
 connection, client addr =
                                         socket.close()
listener.accept()
 connection.recv(n bytes)
listener.close()
```

a) Circle the type of socket being set up

TCP / UDP

- b) Briefly explain what this program does. Do you spot any errors?
- c) What happens if no client talks to the server?
- d) Suppose we launched a server from this code and have a single client sends some bytes to it. How many sockets will be created between the server and client?
- e) Would this program work (well) in multi-client scenarios? In other words, if the server is waiting on data from client A, can it accept a connection request from client B?

Ping & Traceroute (HW1)

You can look up man page for a complete list of arguments.

ping [-t ttl] host

traceroute [-m max_ttl] [-q nqueries] host

- → max_ttl Specifies the maximum number of hops (max time-to-live) traceroute will probe. Default is 30.
- → nqueries Sets the number of probe packets per hop. Default is 3.