

Multimedia Networking

Sockets



Outline

- Socket basics
- Socket details (TCP and UDP)
- Socket options
- Final notes



Socket Basics

- An end-point for a IP network connection
 - what the application layer “plugs into”
 - programmer cares about Application Programming Interface (API)
- End point determined by two things:
 - Host address: IP address is Network Layer
 - Port number: is Transport Layer
- Two end-points determine a connection: socket pair
 - ex: 206.62.226.35,p21 + 198.69.10.2,p1500
 - ex: 206.62.226.35,p21 + 198.69.10.2,p1499



Ports

- Numbers (vary by OS):
 - 0-1023 “reserved”, must be root
 - 1024 - 5000 “ephemeral”
 - however, many systems allow > 3977 ports + (50,000 is correct number)
- Well-known, reserved services (see /etc/services in Unix):
 - ftp 21/tcp
 - telnet 23/tcp
 - finger 79/tcp
 - snmp 161/udp



Sockets and the OS

User Application
Socket
Operating System
Transport Layer

- User sees “descriptor”, integer index
 - like: FILE *, or file index from `open()`
 - returned by `socket()` call (more later)



Transport Layer

- UDP: User Datagram Protocol
 - no acknowledgements
 - no retransmissions
 - out of order, duplicates possible
 - connectionless
- TCP: Transmission Control Protocol
 - reliable (in order, all arrive, no duplicates)
 - flow control
 - connection



Outline

- Socket basics
- Socket details (TCP and UDP)
- Socket options
- Final notes



Socket Details Outline

Unix Network Programming, W. Richard Stevens, 2nd edition, ©1998, Prentice Hall

- Code is very similar for Windows
- Addresses and Sockets
- TCP client-server (talk-tcp, listen-tcp)
- UDP client-server (talk-udp, listen-udp)
- Misc stuff
 - setsockopt(), getsockopt()
 - fcntl()



Addresses and Sockets

- Structure to hold address information
- Functions pass address from user to OS
 - bind()
 - connect()
 - sendto()
- Functions pass address from OS to user
 - accept()
 - recvfrom()



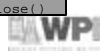
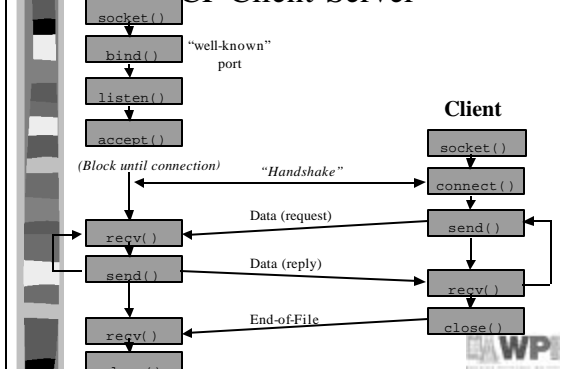
Socket Address Structure

```
struct in_addr {
    in_addr_t s_addr; /* 32-bit IPv4 addresses */
};
struct sockaddr_in {
    unit8_t sin_len; /* length of structure */
    sa_family_t sin_family; /* AF_INET */
    in_port_t sin_port; /* TCP/UDP Port num */
    struct in_addr sin_addr; /* IPv4 address (above) */
    char sin_zero[8]; /* unused */
}
```

- Are also "generic" and "IPv6" socket structures



TCP Client-Server



socket ()

```
int socket(int family, int type, int protocol);
```

Create a socket, giving access to transport layer service.

- **family** is one of
 - AF_INET (IPv4), AF_INET6 (IPv6), AF_LOCAL (local Unix),
 - AF_ROUTE (access to routing tables), AF_KEY (new, for encryption)
- **type** is one of
 - SOCK_STREAM (TCP), SOCK_DGRAM (UDP)
 - SOCK_RAW (for special IP packets, PING, etc. Must be root)
 - + setuid bit (-rws--x--x root 1997 /sbin/ping*)
- **protocol** is 0 (used for some raw socket options)
- upon success returns socket descriptor
 - Integer, like file descriptor
 - Return -1 if failure



bind()

```
int bind(int sockfd, const struct sockaddr *myaddr,
        socklen_t addrlen);
```

Assign a local protocol address ("name") to a socket.

- *sockfd* is socket descriptor from `socket()`
- *myaddr* is a pointer to address struct with:
 - port number and IP address
 - if port is 0, then host will pick ephemeral port
 - + not usually for server (exception RPC port-map)
 - IP address != INADDR_ANY (unless multiple nics)
- *addrlen* is length of structure
- returns 0 if ok, -1 on error
 - EADDRINUSE ("Address already in use")



listen()

```
int listen(int sockfd, int backlog);
```

Change socket state for TCP server.

- *sockfd* is socket descriptor from `socket()`
- *backlog* is maximum number of *incomplete* connections
 - historically 5
 - rarely above 15 on a even moderate Web server!
- Sockets default to active (for a client)
 - change to passive so OS will accept connection



accept()

```
int accept(int sockfd, struct sockaddr
          cliaddr, socklen_t *addrlen);
```

Return next completed connection.

- *sockfd* is socket descriptor from `socket()`
- *cliaddr* and *addrlen* return protocol address from client
- returns brand new descriptor, created by OS
- note, if create new process or thread, can create concurrent server

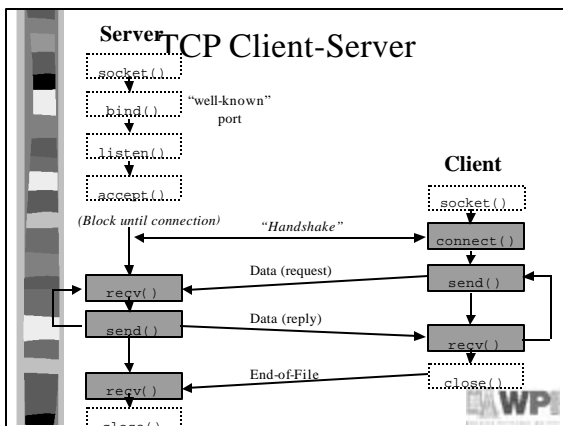


close()

```
int close(int sockfd);
```

Close socket for use.

- *sockfd* is socket descriptor from `socket()`
- closes socket for reading/writing
 - returns (doesn't block)
 - attempts to send any unsent data
 - socket option SO_LINGER
 - + block until data sent
 - + or discard any remaining data
 - returns -1 if error



connect()

```
int connect(int sockfd, const struct
            sockaddr *servaddr, socklen_t addrlen);
```

Connect to server.

- *sockfd* is socket descriptor from `socket()`
- *servaddr* is a pointer to a structure with:
 - port number and IP address
 - must be specified (unlike `bind()`)
- *addrlen* is length of structure
- client doesn't need `bind()`
 - OS will pick ephemeral port
- returns socket descriptor if ok, -1 on error



Sending and Receiving

```
int recv(int sockfd, void *buff, size_t
mbytes, int flags);
int send(int sockfd, void *buff, size_t
mbytes, int flags);
```

- Same as `read()` and `write()` but for *flags*
 - `MSG_DONTWAIT` (this send non-blocking)
 - `MSG_OOB` (out of band data, 1 byte sent ahead)
 - `MSG_PEEK` (look, but don't remove)
 - `MSG_WAITALL` (don't give me less than max)
 - `MSG_DONTROUTE` (bypass routing table)



UDP Client-Server

Server

```
socket()
bind()
recvfrom()
```

(Block until receive datagram)

```
sendto()
```

Client

```
socket()
sendto()
recvfrom()
close()
```

Data (reply)

- No "handshake"
- No simultaneous close
- No `fork()` for concurrent servers!



Sending and Receiving

```
int recvfrom(int sockfd, void *buff, size_t mbytes, int
flags, struct sockaddr *from, socklen_t *addrlen);
int sendto(int sockfd, void *buff, size_t mbytes, int
flags, const struct sockaddr *to, socklen_t
addrlen);
```

- Same as `recv()` and `send()` but for *addr*
 - `recvfrom` fills in address of where packet came from
 - `sendto` requires address of where sending packet to



connect() with UDP

- Record address and port of peer
 - datagrams to/from others are not allowed
 - does not do three way handshake, or connection
 - "connect" a misnomer, here. Should be `setpeername()`
- Use `send()` instead of `sendto()`
- Use `recv()` instead of `recvfrom()`
- Can change connect or unconnect by repeating `connect()` call
- (Can do similar with `bind()` on receiver)



Why use connected UDP?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Send two datagrams unconnected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – connect the socket – output first dgram – unconnect the socket – connect the socket – output second dgram – unconnect the socket | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Send two datagrams connected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – connect the socket – output first dgram – output second dgram |
|--|--|



Socket Options

- `setsockopt()`, `getsockopt()`
- `SO_LINGER`
 - upon close, discard data or block until sent
- `SO_RCVBUF`, `SO_SNDBUF`
 - change buffer sizes
 - for TCP is "pipeline", for UDP is "discard"
- `SO_RCVLOWAT`, `SO_SNDLOWAT`
 - how much data before "readable" via `select()`
- `SO_RCVTIMEO`, `SO_SNDTIMEO`
 - timeouts



Socket Options (TCP)

- TCP_KEEPALIVE
 - idle time before close (2 hours, default)
- TCP_MAXRT
 - set timeout value
- TCP_NODELAY
 - disable Nagle Algorithm



fcntl()

- 'File control' but used for sockets, too
- Signal driven sockets
- Set socket owner
- Get socket owner
- Set socket non-blocking

```
flags = fcntl(sockfd, F_GETFL, 0);
flags |= O_NONBLOCK;
fcntl(sockfd, F_SETFL, flags);
```
- Beware not getting flags before setting!

