

# Sheet 1

## Simple client program in C

```
1  /*
2   * This is a very simple client program designed to interact with an
3   * equivalent server. It creates a message, sends it to a server, and
4   * awaits a reply.
5   */
6
7  #include <sys/types.h>
8  #include <sys/socket.h>
9  #include <netinet/in.h>
10 #include <stdio.h>
11 #include <stdlib.h>
12
13 #define BUFFSIZE 150
14
15 int main()
16 { struct sockaddr_in serv;
17   char buf[BUFFSIZE];
18   int  sockfd, n;
19
20   // Fill in the buffer with something sensible
21   //
22   strcpy(buf, "Hello there");
23
24   // Now create a datagram (i.e. UDP) socket. This returns
25   // a descriptor used in subsequent calls
26   //
27   if ((sockfd = socket(PF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM, 0)) < 0)
28   { perror("socket error"); return -1; }
29
30   // We're going to use the socket to send first. Create a structure
```

```
31 // to hold the server's address.
32 //
33 bzero ( (char *)&serv, sizeof(serv) );
34 serv.sin_family      = AF_INET;
35 serv.sin_addr.s_addr = inet_addr("128.16.6.210");
36 serv.sin_port       = htons(13);
37
38 // Now send the datagram using the structure defined above
39 //
40 if (sendto(sockfd, buf, BUFSIZE, 0,
41         (struct sockaddr *)&serv, sizeof(serv)) != BUFSIZE)
42 { perror("sendto error"); return -1; }
43
44 // And wait for a reply from the server
45 //
46 if ((n = recvfrom(sockfd, buf, BUFSIZE, 0,
47         (struct sockaddr *)NULL, (int *)NULL)) < 2)
48 { perror("recvfrom error"); return -1; }
49
50 // If we're going to print this as a string, need to put in the
51 // terminating 0
52 //
53 buf[n-2] = 0;
54 printf("%s\n", buf);
55
56 exit(0);
57 }
58
```