CSCE 230J
Computer Organization

Network Programming

Dr. Steve Goddard
goddard@cse.unl.edu

http://cse.unl.edu/~goddard/Courses/CSCE230J

Giving credit where credit is due

- Most of slides for this lecture are based on slides created by Drs. Bryant and O'Hallaron, Carnegie Mellon University.
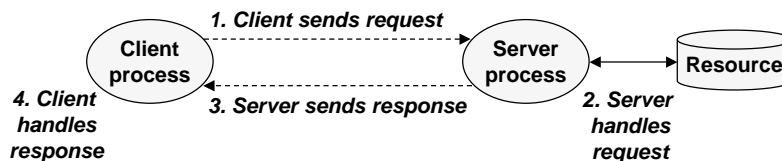- I have modified them and added new slides.

2

Topics

- **Programmer's view of the Internet (review)**
- **Sockets interface**
- **Writing clients and servers**

A Client-Server Transaction

Every network application is based on the client-server model:

- A *server* process and one or more *client* processes
- Server manages some *resource.*
- Server provides *service* by manipulating resource for clients.

1. Client sends request

Client process ------→ **Server process** ←——→ **Resource**

4. Client handles response   *3. Server sends response*   *2. Server handles request*

Note: clients and servers are processes running on hosts (can be the same or different hosts).

A Programmer's View of the Internet

1. Hosts are mapped to a set of 32-bit *IP addresses*.
- **128.2.203.179**

2. The set of IP addresses is mapped to a set of identifiers called Internet *domain names*.
- **128.2.203.179 is mapped to www.cs.cmu.edu**

3. A process on one Internet host can communicate with a process on another Internet host over a *connection*.

---

1. IP Addresses

32-bit IP addresses are stored in an *IP address struct*
- **IP addresses are always stored in memory in network byte order (big-endian byte order)**
- **True in general for any integer transferred in a packet header from one machine to another.**
  - **E.g., the port number used to identify an Internet connection.**

```
/* Internet address structure */
struct in_addr {
    unsigned int s_addr; /* network byte order (big-endian) */
};
```

Handy network byte-order conversion functions:
- `htonl:` **convert** `long int` **from host to network byte order.**
- `htons:` **convert** `short int` **from host to network byte order.**
- `ntohl:` **convert** `long int` **from network to host byte order.**
- `ntohs:` **convert** `short int` **from network to host byte order.**

2. Domain Naming System (DNS)

The Internet maintains a mapping between IP addresses and domain names in a huge worldwide distributed database called *DNS*.

- **Conceptually, programmers can view the DNS database as a collection of millions of *host entry structures*:**

```
/* DNS host entry structure */
struct hostent {
    char    *h_name;        /* official domain name of host */
    char    **h_aliases;    /* null-terminated array of domain names */
    int     h_addrtype;     /* host address type (AF_INET) */
    int     h_length;       /* length of an address, in bytes */
    char    **h_addr_list;  /* null-terminated array of in_addr structs */
};
```

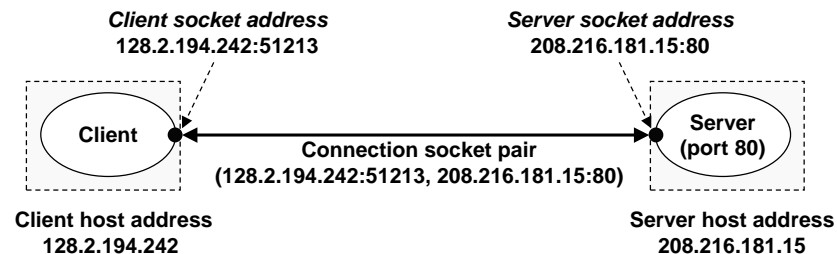**Functions for retrieving host entries from DNS:**

- `gethostbyname`: **query key is a DNS domain name.**
- `gethostbyaddr`: **query key is an IP address.**

7

3. Internet Connections

Clients and servers communicate by sending streams of bytes over *connections*.

Connections are point-to-point, full-duplex (2-way communication), and reliable.

Client socket address
128.2.194.242:51213

Server socket address
208.216.181.15:80

Client ←————————————————→ **Server (port 80)**

Connection socket pair
(128.2.194.242:51213, 208.216.181.15:80)

Client host address
128.2.194.242

Server host address
208.216.181.15

Note: 51213 is an ephemeral port allocated by the kernel

Note: 80 is a well-known port associated with Web servers
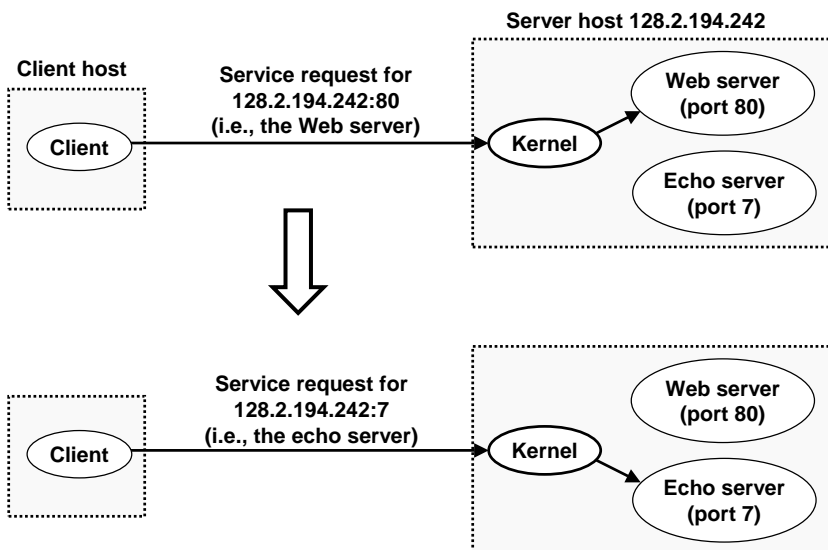
8

Clients

Examples of client programs
- **Web browsers, `ftp`, `telnet`, `ssh`**

How does a client find the server?
- **The IP address in the server socket address identifies the host** *(more precisely, an adapter on the host)*
- **The (well-known) port in the server socket address identifies the service, and thus implicitly identifies the server process that performs that service.**
- **Examples of well know ports**
  - **Port 7: Echo server**
  - **Port 23: Telnet server**
  - **Port 25: Mail server**
  - **Port 80: Web server**

9

Using Ports to Identify Services

Server host 128.2.194.242

Client host

Service request for 128.2.194.242:80 (i.e., the Web server)

Client → **Kernel** → **Web server (port 80)**

Echo server (port 7)

Service request for 128.2.194.242:7 (i.e., the echo server)

Client → **Kernel** → **Echo server (port 7)**

Web server (port 80)

10

Servers

Servers are long-running processes (daemons).
- **Created at boot-time (typically) by the init process (process 1)**
- **Run continuously until the machine is turned off.**

Each server waits for requests to arrive on a well-known port associated with a particular service.
- **Port 7: echo server**
- **Port 23: telnet server**
- **Port 25: mail server**
- **Port 80: HTTP server**

A machine that runs a server process is also often referred to as a "server."

Server Examples

Web server (port 80)
- **Resource: files/compute cycles (CGI programs)**
- **Service: retrieves files and runs CGI programs on behalf of the client**

FTP server (20, 21)
- **Resource: files**
- **Service: stores and retrieve files**

See `/etc/services` for a comprehensive list of the services available on a Linux machine.

Telnet server (23)
- **Resource: terminal**
- **Service: proxies a terminal on the server machine**

Mail server (25)
- **Resource: email "spool" file**
- **Service: stores mail messages in spool file**

Sockets Interface

Created in the early 80's as part of the original Berkeley distribution of Unix that contained an early version of the Internet protocols.
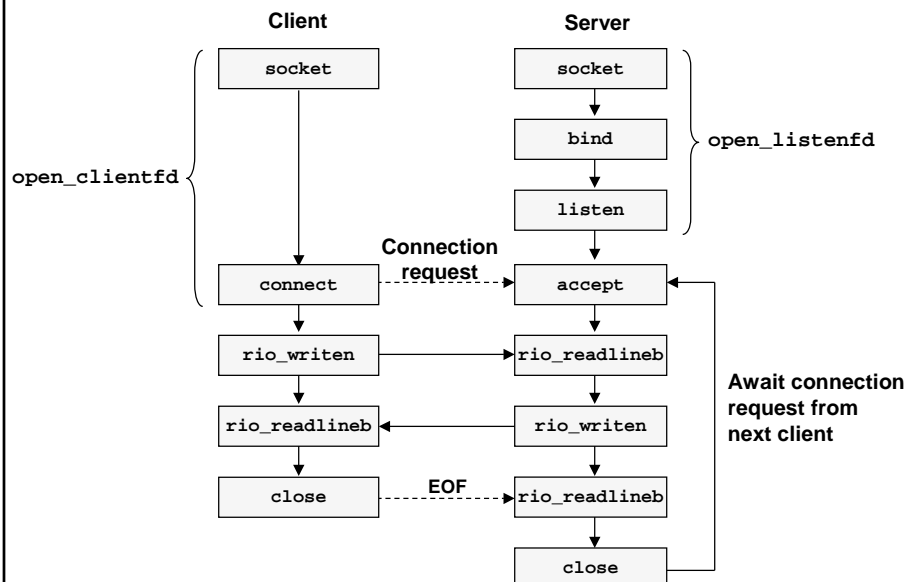
Provides a user-level interface to the network.

Underlying basis for all Internet applications.

Based on client/server programming model.

13

Overview of the Sockets Interface

14

Sockets

What is a socket?

- **To the kernel, a socket is an endpoint of communication.**
- **To an application, a socket is a file descriptor that lets the application read/write from/to the network.**
  - **Remember: All Unix I/O devices, including networks, are modeled as files.**

Clients and servers communicate with each by reading from and writing to socket descriptors.

The main distinction between regular file I/O and socket I/O is how the application "opens" the socket descriptors.

15

Socket Address Structures

Generic socket address:

- **For address arguments to `connect`, `bind`, and `accept`.**
- **Necessary only because C did not have generic (`void *`) pointers when the sockets interface was designed.**

```
struct sockaddr {
  unsigned short  sa_family;    /* protocol family */
  char            sa_data[14];  /* address data.  */
};
```

Internet-specific socket address:

- **Must cast (`sockaddr_in *`) to (`sockaddr *`) for `connect`, `bind`, and `accept`.**

```
struct sockaddr_in  {
  unsigned short  sin_family;  /* address family (always AF_INET) */
  unsigned short  sin_port;    /* port num in network byte order */
  struct in_addr  sin_addr;    /* IP addr in network byte order */
  unsigned char   sin_zero[8]; /* pad to sizeof(struct sockaddr) */
};
```

16

Echo Client Main Routine

```
#include "csapp.h"

/* usage: ./echoclient host port */
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    int clientfd, port;
    char *host, buf[MAXLINE];
    rio_t rio;

    host = argv[1];
    port = atoi(argv[2]);

    clientfd = Open_clientfd(host, port);
    Rio_readinitb(&rio, clientfd);

    while (Fgets(buf, MAXLINE, stdin) != NULL) {
        Rio_writen(clientfd, buf, strlen(buf));
        Rio_readlineb(&rio, buf, MAXLINE);
        Fputs(buf, stdout);
    }
    Close(clientfd);
    exit(0);
}
```

17

Echo Client: `open_clientfd`

```
int open_clientfd(char *hostname, int port)
{
  int clientfd;
  struct hostent *hp;
  struct sockaddr_in serveraddr;

  if ((clientfd = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0)) < 0)
    return -1; /* check errno for cause of error */

  /* Fill in the server's IP address and port */
  if ((hp = gethostbyname(hostname)) == NULL)
    return -2; /* check h_errno for cause of error */
  bzero((char *) &serveraddr, sizeof(serveraddr));
  serveraddr.sin_family = AF_INET;
  bcopy((char *)hp->h_addr,
        (char *)&serveraddr.sin_addr.s_addr, hp->h_length);
  serveraddr.sin_port = htons(port);

  /* Establish a connection with the server */
  if (connect(clientfd, (SA *) &serveraddr, sizeof(serveraddr)) < 0)
    return -1;
  return clientfd;
}
```

This function opens a connection from the client to the server at `hostname:port`

18

Echo Client: `open_clientfd` `(socket)`

`socket` creates a socket descriptor on the client.

- **`AF_INET`: indicates that the socket is associated with Internet protocols.**
- **`SOCK_STREAM`: selects a reliable byte stream connection.**

```
int clientfd;  /* socket descriptor */

if ((clientfd = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0)) < 0)
    return -1; /* check errno for cause of error */

... (more)
```

Echo Client: `open_clientfd` `(gethostbyname)`

The client then builds the server's Internet address.

```
int clientfd;                   /* socket descriptor */
struct hostent *hp;             /* DNS host entry */
struct sockaddr_in serveraddr;  /* server's IP address */

...

/* fill in the server's IP address and port */
if ((hp = gethostbyname(hostname)) == NULL)
     return -2; /* check h_errno for cause of error */
bzero((char *) &serveraddr, sizeof(serveraddr));
serveraddr.sin_family = AF_INET;
bcopy((char *)hp->h_addr,
      (char *)&serveraddr.sin_addr.s_addr, hp->h_length);
serveraddr.sin_port = htons(port);
```

Echo Client: `open_clientfd` `(connect)`

Finally the client creates a connection with the server.

- **Client process suspends (blocks) until the connection is created.**
- **After resuming, the client is ready to begin exchanging messages with the server via Unix I/O calls on descriptor `sockfd`.**

```
  int clientfd;                    /* socket descriptor */
  struct sockaddr_in serveraddr;   /* server address */
  typedef struct sockaddr SA;      /* generic sockaddr */
...
  /* Establish a connection with the server */
  if (connect(clientfd, (SA *)&serveraddr, sizeof(serveraddr)) < 0)
    return -1;
  return clientfd;
}
```

Echo Server: Main Routine

```
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    int listenfd, connfd, port, clientlen;
    struct sockaddr_in clientaddr;
    struct hostent *hp;
    char *haddrp;

    port = atoi(argv[1]); /* the server listens on a port passed
                             on the command line */
    listenfd = open_listenfd(port);

    while (1) {
        clientlen = sizeof(clientaddr);
        connfd = Accept(listenfd, (SA *)&clientaddr, &clientlen);
        hp = Gethostbyaddr((const char *)&clientaddr.sin_addr.s_addr,
                       sizeof(clientaddr.sin_addr.s_addr), AF_INET);
        haddrp = inet_ntoa(clientaddr.sin_addr);
        printf("server connected to %s (%s)\n", hp->h_name, haddrp);
        echo(connfd);
        Close(connfd);
    }
}
```

Echo Server: `open_listenfd`

```
int open_listenfd(int port)
{
    int listenfd, optval=1;
    struct sockaddr_in serveraddr;

    /* Create a socket descriptor */
    if ((listenfd = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0)) < 0)
        return -1;

    /* Eliminates "Address already in use" error from bind. */
    if (setsockopt(listenfd, SOL_SOCKET, SO_REUSEADDR,
                   (const void *)&optval , sizeof(int)) < 0)
        return -1;

... (more)
```

Echo Server: `open_listenfd` (cont)

```
...

  /* Listenfd will be an endpoint for all requests to port
       on any IP address for this host */
   bzero((char *) &serveraddr, sizeof(serveraddr));
   serveraddr.sin_family = AF_INET;
   serveraddr.sin_addr.s_addr = htonl(INADDR_ANY);
   serveraddr.sin_port = htons((unsigned short)port);
   if (bind(listenfd, (SA *)&serveraddr, sizeof(serveraddr)) < 0)
       return -1;

   /* Make it a listening socket ready to accept
      connection requests */
   if (listen(listenfd, LISTENQ) < 0)
       return -1;

  return listenfd;
}
```

Echo Server: `open_listenfd` `(socket)`

`socket` **creates a socket descriptor on the server.**

- **`AF_INET`: indicates that the socket is associated with Internet protocols.**
- **`SOCK_STREAM`: selects a reliable byte stream connection.**

```
int listenfd; /* listening socket descriptor */

/* Create a socket descriptor */
if ((listenfd = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0)) < 0)
    return -1;
```

Echo Server: `open_listenfd` `(setsockopt)`

The socket can be given some attributes.

```
...
/* Eliminates "Address already in use" error from bind(). */
if (setsockopt(listenfd, SOL_SOCKET, SO_REUSEADDR,
               (const void *)&optval , sizeof(int)) < 0)
    return -1;
```

Handy trick that allows us to rerun the server immediately after we kill it.

- **Otherwise we would have to wait about 15 secs.**
- **Eliminates "Address already in use" error from `bind()`.**

Strongly suggest you do this for all your servers to simplify debugging.

Echo Server: `open_listenfd` (initialize socket address)

Next, we initialize the socket with the server's Internet address (IP address and port)

```
   struct sockaddr_in serveraddr; /* server's socket addr */
...
  /* listenfd will be an endpoint for all requests to port
     on any IP address for this host */
  bzero((char *) &serveraddr, sizeof(serveraddr));
  serveraddr.sin_family = AF_INET;
  serveraddr.sin_addr.s_addr = htonl(INADDR_ANY);
  serveraddr.sin_port = htons((unsigned short)port);
```

IP addr and port stored in network (big-endian) byte order
- `htonl()` **converts longs from host byte order to network byte order.**
- `htons()` **convers shorts from host byte order to network byte order.**

Echo Server: `open_listenfd` (`bind`)

`bind` **associates the socket with the socket address we just created.**

```
int listenfd;                    /* listening socket */
struct sockaddr_in serveraddr; /* server's socket addr */

...
  /* listenfd will be an endpoint for all requests to port
     on any IP address for this host */
  if (bind(listenfd, (SA *)&serveraddr, sizeof(serveraddr)) < 0)
     return -1;
```

Echo Server: `open_listenfd` `(listen)`

`listen` indicates that this socket will accept connection (`connect`) requests from clients.

```
int listenfd; /* listening socket */

...
 /* Make it a listening socket ready to accept connection requests */
    if (listen(listenfd, LISTENQ) < 0)
        return -1;
    return listenfd;
}
```

We're finally ready to enter the main server loop that accepts and processes client connection requests.

Echo Server: Main Loop

The server loops endlessly, waiting for connection requests, then reading input from the client, and echoing the input back to the client.

```
main() {

    /* create and configure the listening socket */

    while(1) {
        /* Accept(): wait for a connection request */
        /* echo(): read and echo input lines from client til EOF */
        /* Close(): close the connection */
    }
}
```

Echo Server: `accept`

`accept()` blocks waiting for a connection request.

```
    int listenfd; /* listening descriptor */
    int connfd;   /* connected descriptor */
    struct sockaddr_in clientaddr;
    int clientlen;

    clientlen = sizeof(clientaddr);
    connfd = Accept(listenfd, (SA *)&clientaddr, &clientlen);
```
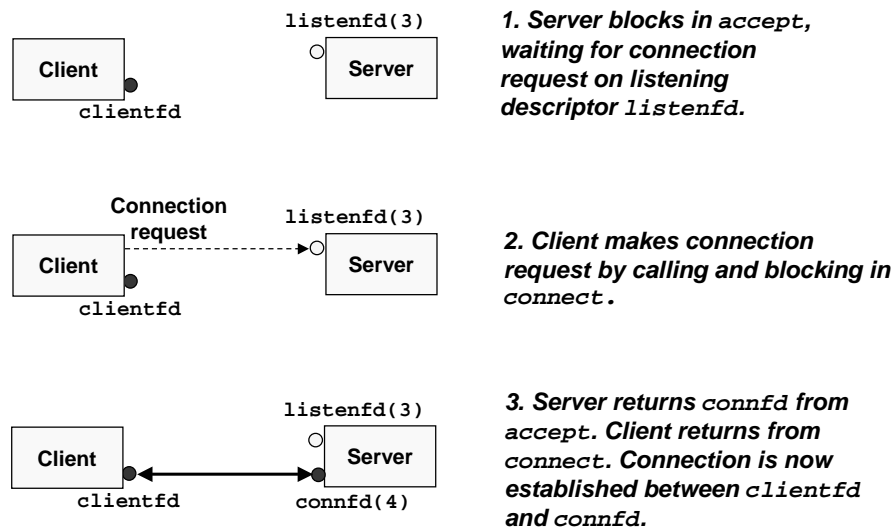
`accept` returns a *connected descriptor* (`connfd`) with the same properties as the *listening descriptor* (`listenfd`)

- **Returns when the connection between client and server is created and ready for I/O transfers.**
- **All I/O with the client will be done via the connected socket.**

`accept` also fills in client's IP address.

Echo Server: `accept` Illustrated

`listenfd(3)`

Client   **Server**

`clientfd`

1. Server blocks in `accept`, waiting for connection request on listening descriptor `listenfd`.

Connection request   `listenfd(3)`

Client   **Server**

`clientfd`

2. Client makes connection request by calling and blocking in `connect`.

`listenfd(3)`

Client   **Server**

`clientfd`   `connfd(4)`

3. Server returns `connfd` from `accept`. Client returns from `connect`. Connection is now established between `clientfd` and `connfd`.

Connected vs. Listening Descriptors

Listening descriptor
- **End point for client connection requests.**
- **Created once and exists for lifetime of the server.**

Connected descriptor
- **End point of the connection between client and server.**
- **A new descriptor is created each time the server accepts a connection request from a client.**
- **Exists only as long as it takes to service client.**

Why the distinction?
- **Allows for concurrent servers that can communicate over many client connections simultaneously.**
  - **E.g., Each time we receive a new request, we fork a child to handle the request.**

Echo Server: Identifying the Client

The server can determine the domain name and IP address of the client.

```
struct hostent *hp;  /* pointer to DNS host entry */
char *haddrp;        /* pointer to dotted decimal string */

hp = Gethostbyaddr((const char *)&clientaddr.sin_addr.s_addr,
                    sizeof(clientaddr.sin_addr.s_addr), AF_INET);
haddrp = inet_ntoa(clientaddr.sin_addr);
printf("server connected to %s (%s)\n", hp->h_name, haddrp);
```

Echo Server: `echo`

The server uses RIO to read and echo text lines until EOF (end-of-file) is encountered.

- **EOF notification caused by client calling `close(clientfd).`**
- **IMPORTANT: EOF is a condition, not a particular data byte.**

```
void echo(int connfd)
{
    size_t n;
    char buf[MAXLINE];
    rio_t rio;

    Rio_readinitb(&rio, connfd);
    while((n = Rio_readlineb(&rio, buf, MAXLINE)) != 0) {
        printf("server received %d bytes\n", n);
        Rio_writen(connfd, buf, n);
    }
}
```

Testing Servers Using `telnet`

The `telnet` program is invaluable for testing servers that transmit ASCII strings over Internet connections

- **Our simple echo server**
- **Web servers**
- **Mail servers**

Usage:

- `unix> telnet <host> <portnumber>`
- **Creates a connection with a server running on `<host>` and listening on port `<portnumber>`.**

Testing the Echo Server With `telnet`

```
bass> echoserver 5000
server established connection with KITTYHAWK.CMCL (128.2.194.242)
server received 5 bytes: 123
server established connection with KITTYHAWK.CMCL (128.2.194.242)
server received 8 bytes: 456789

kittyhawk> telnet bass 5000
Trying 128.2.222.85...
Connected to BASS.CMCL.CS.CMU.EDU.
Escape character is '^]'.
123
123
Connection closed by foreign host.
kittyhawk> telnet bass 5000
Trying 128.2.222.85...
Connected to BASS.CMCL.CS.CMU.EDU.
Escape character is '^]'.
456789
456789
Connection closed by foreign host.
kittyhawk>
```

37

Running the Echo Client and Server

```
bass> echoserver 5000
server established connection with KITTYHAWK.CMCL (128.2.194.242)
server received 4 bytes: 123
server established connection with KITTYHAWK.CMCL (128.2.194.242)
server received 7 bytes: 456789
...

kittyhawk> echoclient bass 5000
Please enter msg: 123
Echo from server: 123

kittyhawk> echoclient bass 5000
Please enter msg: 456789
Echo from server: 456789
kittyhawk>
```

38

For More Information

W. Richard Stevens, "Unix Network Programming: Networking APIs: Sockets and XTI", Volume 1, Second Edition, Prentice Hall, 1998.

- THE network programming bible.

Complete versions of the echo client and server are developed in the text.

- Available from `csapp.cs.cmu.edu`
- You should compile and run them for yourselves to see how they work.
- Feel free to borrow any of this code.