Systemprogrammering 2006
Föreläsning 8
Network Programming

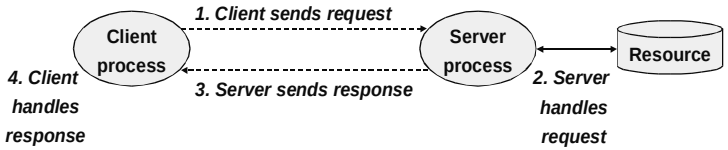
Topics

- Client-server programming model
- Networks
- Internetworks
- Global IP Internet
  - IP addresses
  - Domain names
  - Connections
- Socket interface
- Writing clients and servers

A Client-Server Transaction

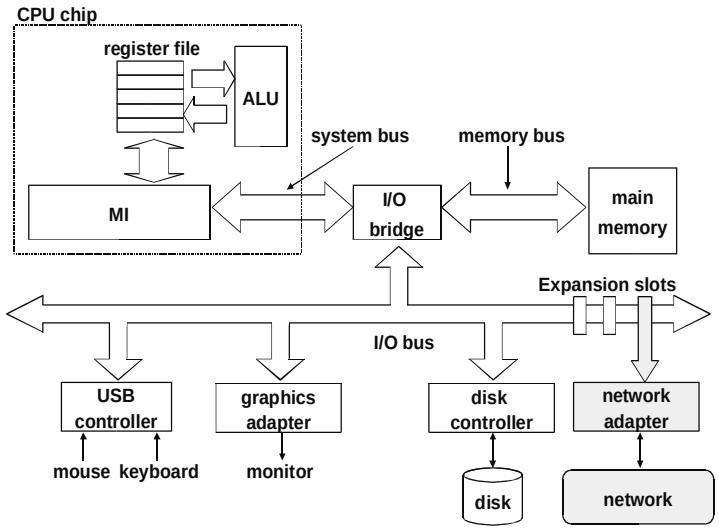
Every network application is based on the client-server model:

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



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

Hardware Org of a Network Host



Computer Networks

A network is a hierarchical system of boxes and wires organized by geographical proximity

- LAN (local area network) spans a building or campus.
  - Ethernet is most prominent example.
- WAN (wide-area network) spans country or world.
  - Typically high-speed point-to-point phone lines.

An *internetwork (internet)* is an interconnected set of networks.

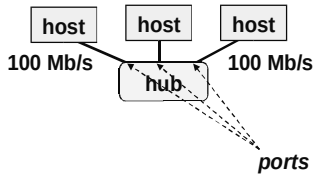
- The Gobal IP Internet (uppercase "I") is the most famous example of an internet (lowercase "i")

Let's see how we would build an internet from the ground up.

Lowest Level: Ethernet Segment

Ethernet segment consists of a collection of *hosts* connected by wires (twisted pairs) to a *hub*.

Spans room or floor in a building.



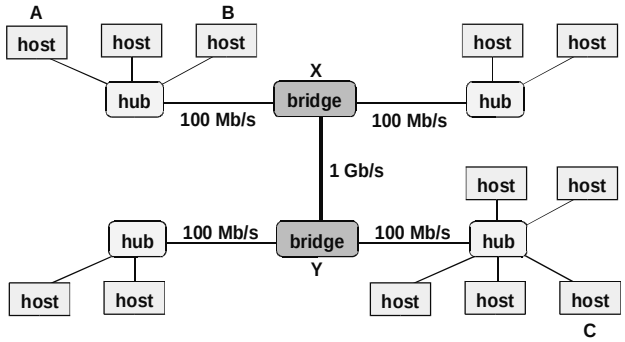
Operation

- **Each Ethernet adapter has a unique 48-bit Mac address.**
- **Hosts send bits to any other host in chunks called *frames*.**
- **Hub slavishly copies each bit from each port to every other port.**
  - **Every host sees every bit.**
- **Now hubs are usually replaced by switches which send data only to the right port**

Next Level: Bridged Ethernet Segment

Spans building or campus.

Bridges cleverly learn which hosts are reachable from which ports and then selectively copy frames from port to port.



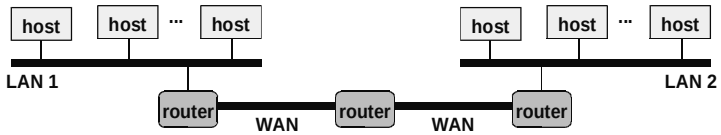
Conceptual View of LANs

For simplicity, hubs, bridges, and wires are often shown as a collection of hosts attached to a single wire:

Next Level: internets

Multiple incompatible LANs can be physically connected by specialized computers called *routers*.

The connected networks are called an *internet*.



LAN 1 and LAN 2 might be completely different, totally incompatible LANs (e.g., Ethernet and ATM)

The Notion of an internet Protocol

How is it possible to send bits across incompatible LANs and WANs?

Solution: *protocol software* running on each host and router smoothes out the differences between the different networks.

Implements an *internet protocol* (i.e., set of rules) that governs how hosts and routers should cooperate when they transfer data from network to network.

- **TCP/IP is the protocol for the global IP Internet.**

What Does an internet Protocol Do?

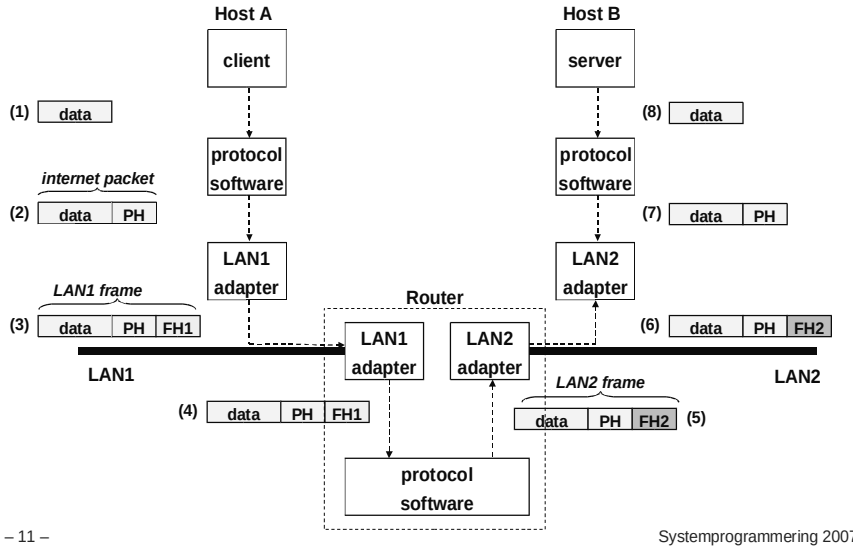
1. Provides a naming scheme

- **An internet protocol defines a uniform format for host addresses.**
- **Each host (and router) is assigned at least one of these internet addresses that uniquely identifies it.**

2. Provides a delivery mechanism

- **An internet protocol defines a standard transfer unit (*packet*)**
- **Packet consists of *header* and *payload***
  - **Header: contains info such as packet size, source and destination addresses.**
  - **Payload: contains data bits sent from source host.**

Transferring Data Over an internet



Other Issues

We are glossing over a number of important questions:

- **What if different networks have different maximum frame sizes? (segmentation)**
- **How do routers know where to forward frames?**
- **How are routers informed when the network topology changes?**
- **What if packets get lost?**

These (and other) questions are addressed by the area of systems known as *computer networking*.

Global IP Internet

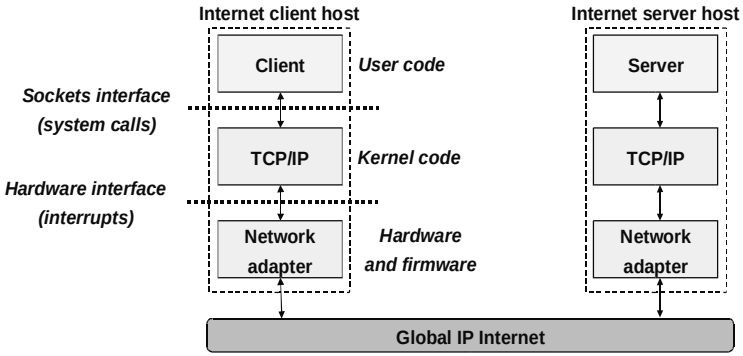
Most famous example of an internet.

Based on the TCP/IP protocol family

- IP (Internet protocol) (v. 4, v. 6):
  - Provides basic naming scheme and unreliable delivery capability of packets (datagrams) from host-to-host.
- UDP (Unreliable Datagram Protocol)
  - Uses IP to provide unreliable datagram delivery from process-to-process.
- TCP (Transmission Control Protocol)
  - Uses IP to provide reliable byte streams from process-to-process over connections.

Accessed via a mix of Unix file I/O and functions from the *sockets interface*.

Hardware and Software Org of an Internet Application



A Programmer's View of the Internet

1. **Hosts are mapped to a set of 32-bit *IP addresses (v. 4)*.**
   - 128.2.203.179
   - IP v. 6 has 128-bit addresses, but is, so far, rarely used
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.

Dotted Decimal Notation

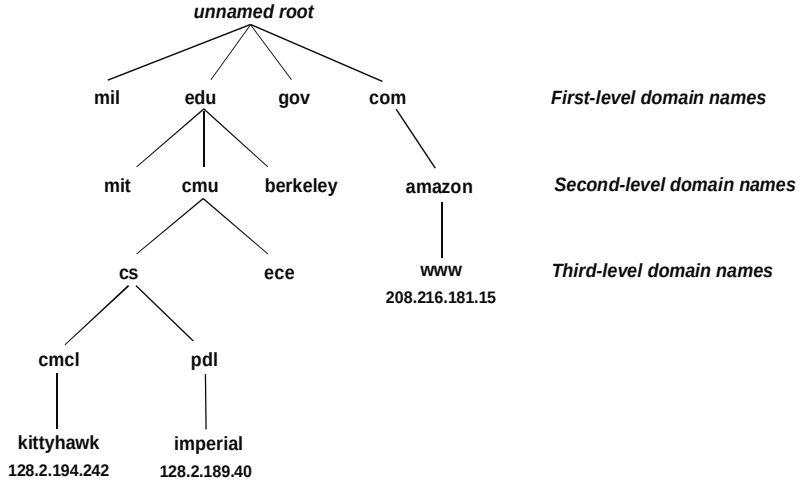
By convention, each byte in a 32-bit IP address is represented by its decimal value and separated by a period

- IP address `0x8002C2F2 = 128.2.194.242`

Functions for converting between binary IP addresses and dotted decimal strings:

- `inet_aton`: converts a dotted decimal string to an IP address in network byte order.
- `inet_ntoa`: converts an IP address in network by order to its corresponding dotted decimal string.
- "n" denotes network representation. "a" denotes application representation.

2. Internet Domain Names



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.

Properties of DNS Host Entries

Each host entry is an equivalence class of domain names and IP addresses.

Each host has a locally defined domain name `localhost` which always maps to the *loopback address* `127.0.0.1`

Different kinds of mappings are possible:

- Simple case: 1-1 mapping between domain name and IP addr:
  - `kittyhawk.cmcl.cs.cmu.edu` maps to `128.2.194.242`
- Multiple domain names mapped to the same IP address:
  - `eecs.mit.edu` and `cs.mit.edu` both map to `18.62.1.6`
- Multiple domain names mapped to multiple IP addresses:
  - `aol.com` and `www.aol.com` map to multiple IP addrs.
- Some valid domain names don't map to any IP address:
  - for example: `cmcl.cs.cmu.edu`

A Program That Queries DNS

```
int main(int argc, char **argv) { /* argv[1] is a domain name
    char **pp;                     * or dotted decimal IP addr */
    struct in_addr addr;
    struct hostent *hostp;

    if (inet_aton(argv[1], &addr) != 0)
        hostp = Gethostbyaddr((const char *)&addr, sizeof(addr),
                AF_INET);
    else
        hostp = Gethostbyname(argv[1]);
    printf("official hostname: %s\n", hostp->h_name);

    for (pp = hostp->h_aliases; *pp != NULL; pp++)
        printf("alias: %s\n", *pp);

    for (pp = hostp->h_addr_list; *pp != NULL; pp++) {
        addr.s_addr = *((unsigned int *)*pp);
        printf("address: %s\n", inet_ntoa(addr));
    }
}
```


3. Internet Connections

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

- **Point-to-point, full-duplex (2-way communication), and reliable.**

***A socket* is an endpoint of a connection**

- **Socket address is an `IPaddress:port` pair**

A *port* is a 16-bit integer that identifies a process:

- ***Ephemeral port*: Assigned automatically on client when client makes a connection request**
- **Well-known port: Associated with some service provided by a server (e.g., port 80 is associated with Web servers)**

A connection is uniquely identified by the socket addresses of its endpoints (*socket pair*)

- **`(cliaddr:cliport, servaddr:servport)`**

Internet Connections

Clients

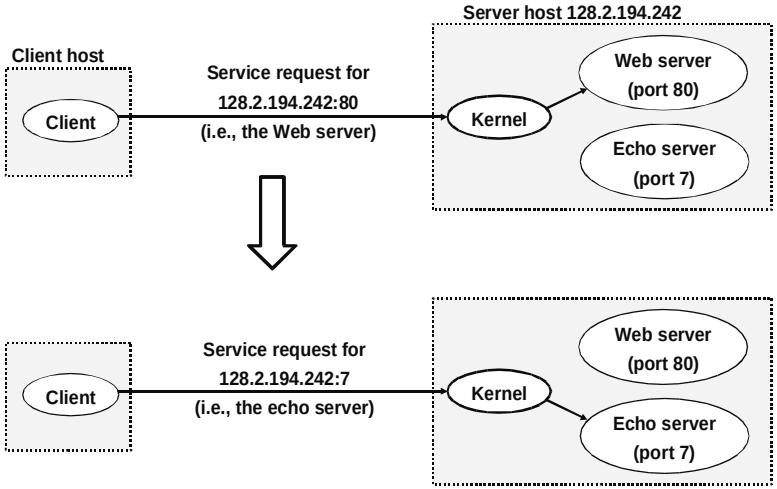
Examples of client programs

- **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**

Using Ports to Identify Services



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

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

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

Sockets Interface

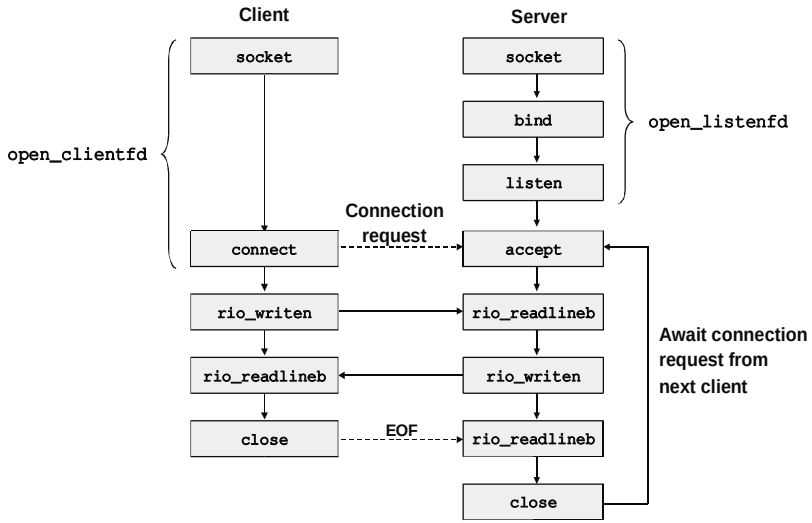
Created in the early 80's as part of the original Berkeley distribution of Unix that contained an early version of the Internet protocols.

Provides a user-level interface to the network.

Underlying basis for all Internet applications.

Based on client/server programming model.

Overview of the Sockets Interface



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.

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) */
};
```


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);
}
```

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`

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.

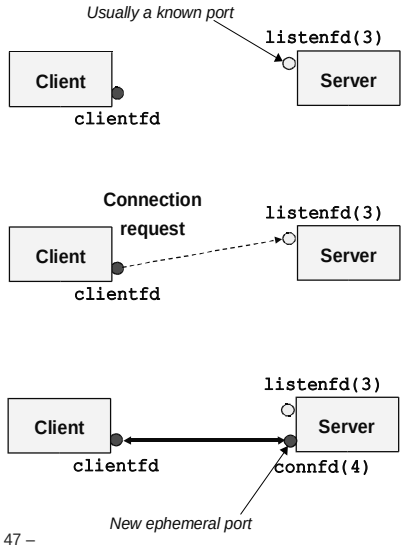
```
int listenfd; /* listening descriptor */
int connfd;   /* connected descriptor */
struct sockaddr_in clientaddr;
int clientlen;

clientlen = sizeof(clientaddr);
connfd = Accept(listenfd, (SA *)&clientaddr, &clientlen);
```

`accept` returns a *connected descriptor* (`connfd`) with the same properties as the *listening descriptor* (`listenfd`) but with a new (ephemeral) port.

- **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



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

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

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 (more about this in later lectures).**

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>
```

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>
```


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 `/info/sysprog06/examples`
- You should compile and run them for yourselves to see how they work.
- Feel free to borrow any of this code.