

# Client-side and Server-side Network Programming

CSE 333 Spring 2023

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# Relevant Course Information

- ❖ Homework 3 was due yesterday
- ❖ Homework 4 released today
  - Due last Thursday of quarter (6/1)
  - **Can still use 2 late days for hw4 (hard deadline of 6/4)**
  - Demo next lecture
- ❖ Exercise 11 released today, due next Friday (5/26)
  - Server-side programming

# Socket API: Client TCP Connection

❖ There are five steps:

- 1) Figure out the IP address and port to connect to
- 2) Create a socket
- 3) Connect the socket to the remote server
- 4) `read()` and `write()` data using the socket
- 5) Close the socket

## Step 2: Creating a Socket

- ❖ `int socket(int domain, int type, int protocol);`
  - Creating a socket doesn't bind it to a local address or port yet
  - Returns file descriptor or `-1` on error

socket.cc

```
#include <arpa/inet.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <iostream>

int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    int socket_fd = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0);
    if (socket_fd == -1) {
        std::cerr << strerror(errno) << std::endl;
        return EXIT_FAILURE;
    }
    close(socket_fd);
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

## Step 3: Connect to the Server

- ❖ The **connect** () system call establishes a connection to a remote host

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

- sockfd: Socket file description from Step 2
  - addr and addrlen: Usually from one of the address structures returned by **getaddrinfo** in Step 1 (DNS lookup)
  - Returns 0 on success and -1 on error
- ❖ **connect** () may take some time to return
    - It is a *blocking* call by default
    - The network stack within the OS will communicate with the remote host to establish a TCP connection to it
      - This involves ~2 *round trips* across the network

# Connect Example

## ❖ See `connect.cc`

```
// Get an appropriate sockaddr structure.
struct sockaddr_storage addr;
size_t addrlen;
LookupName(argv[1], port, &addr, &addrlen);

// Create the socket.
int socket_fd = socket(addr.ss_family, SOCK_STREAM, 0);
if (socket_fd == -1) {
    cerr << "socket() failed: " << strerror(errno) << endl;
    return EXIT_FAILURE;
}

// Connect the socket to the remote host.
int res = connect(socket_fd,
                  reinterpret_cast<sockaddr*>(&addr),
                  addrlen);

if (res == -1) {
    cerr << "connect() failed: " << strerror(errno) << endl;
}
```

## Step 4: `read()`

- ❖ If there is data that has already been received by the network stack, then `read()` will return immediately with it
  - `read()` might return with *less* data than you asked for
- ❖ If there is no data waiting for you, by default `read()` will *block* until something arrives
  - How might this cause *deadlock*?
  - Can `read()` return `0`?

## Step 4: `write ()`

- ❖ `write ()` queues your data in a send buffer in the OS and then returns
  - The OS transmits the data over the network in the background
  - When `write ()` returns, the receiver probably has not yet received the data!
- ❖ If there is no more space left in the send buffer, by default `write ()` will *block*



# Read/Write Example

❖ See `sendreceive.cc`

```
while (1) {
    int wres = write(socket_fd, readbuf, res);
    if (wres == 0) {
        cerr << "socket closed prematurely" << endl;
        close(socket_fd);
        return EXIT_FAILURE;
    }
    if (wres == -1) {
        if (errno == EINTR)
            continue;
        cerr << "socket write failure: " << strerror(errno) << endl;
        close(socket_fd);
        return EXIT_FAILURE;
    }
    break;
}
```

## Step 5: `close()`



```
int close(int fd);
```

- Nothing special here – it's the same function as with file I/O
- Shuts down the socket and frees resources and file descriptors associated with it on both ends of the connection

# Socket API: Server TCP Connection

- ❖ Pretty similar to clients, but with additional steps:
  - 1) Figure out the IP address and port on which to listen
  - 2) Create a socket
  - 3) `bind()` the socket to the address(es) and port
  - 4) Tell the socket to `listen()` for incoming clients
  - 5) `accept()` a client connection
  - 6) `read()` and `write()` to that connection
  - 7) `close()` the client socket

# Servers

- ❖ Servers can have multiple IP addresses (“*multihoming*”)
  - Usually have at least one externally-visible IP address, as well as a local-only address (127.0.0.1)
- ❖ The goals of a server socket are different than a client socket
  - Want to bind the socket to a particular *port* of one or more IP addresses of the server
  - Want to allow multiple clients to connect to the same port
    - OS uses client IP address and port numbers to direct I/O to the correct server file descriptor

# Step 1: Figure out IP address(es) & Port

- ❖ Step 1: `getaddrinfo` () invocation may or may not be needed (but we'll use it)
  - Do you know your IP address(es) already?
    - Static vs. dynamic IP address allocation
    - Even if the machine has a static IP address, don't wire it into the code – either look it up dynamically or use a configuration file
  - Can request listen on all local IP addresses by passing `NULL` as `hostname` and setting `AI_PASSIVE` in `hints.ai_flags`
    - Effect is to use address `0.0.0.0` (IPv4) or `::` (IPv6)

*Common and hard-to-find bug is forgetting to set this ☹*

## Step 2: Create a Socket

- ❖ Step 2: **socket** () call is same as before
  - Can directly use constants or fields from result of **getaddrinfo** ()
  - Recall that this just returns a file descriptor – IP address and port are not associated with socket yet

## Step 3: Bind the socket

- ❖ 

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

  - Looks nearly identical to **connect** () !
  - Returns **0** on success, **-1** on error
  
- ❖ Some specifics for `addr`:
  - **Address family:** `AF_INET` or `AF_INET6`
    - What type of IP connections can we accept?
    - POSIX systems can handle IPv4 clients via IPv6 😊
  - **Port:** port in network byte order (**htons** () is handy)
  - **Address:** specify *particular* IP address or *any* IP address
    - “Wildcard address” – `INADDR_ANY` (IPv4), `in6addr_any` (IPv6)

# Step 4: Listen for Incoming Clients

- ❖ 

```
int listen(int sockfd, int backlog);
```
- Tells the OS that the socket is a listening socket that clients can connect to
- `backlog`: maximum length of connection queue
  - Gets truncated, if necessary, to defined constant `SOMAXCONN`
  - The OS will refuse new connections once queue is full until server `accept()` s them (removing them from the queue)
- Returns `0` on success, `-1` on error
- Clients can start connecting to the socket as soon as `listen()` returns
  - Can't use a connection until you `accept()` it



# Example #1

- ❖ See `server_bind_listen.cc`
  - Takes in a port number from the command line
  - Opens a server socket, prints info, then listens for connections for 20 seconds
    - Can connect to it using netcat (`nc`)

# Step 5: Accept a Client Connection

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

- Returns an active, ready-to-use socket file descriptor connected to a client (or `-1` on error)
  - `sockfd` must have been created, bound, *and* listening
  - Pulls a queued connection or waits for an incoming one
- `addr` and `addrlen` are output parameters
  - `*addrlen` should initially be set to `sizeof(*addr)`, gets overwritten with the size of the client address
  - Address information of client is written into `*addr`
    - Use `inet_ntop()` to get the client's printable IP address
    - Use `getnameinfo()` to do a *reverse DNS lookup* on the client

# Example #2

- ❖ See `server_accept_rw_close.cc`
  - *Takes in a port number from the command line*
  - *Opens a server socket, prints info, then listens for connections*
    - *Can connect to it using netcat (`nc`)*
  - Accepts connections as they come
  - Echoes any data the client sends to it on `stdout` and also sends it back to the client

# Something to Note

- ❖ Our server code is not concurrent
  - Single thread of execution
  - The thread blocks while waiting for the next connection
  - The thread blocks waiting for the next message from the connection
  
- ❖ A crowd of clients is, by nature, concurrent
  - While our server is handling the next client, all other clients are stuck waiting for it 😞

# Extra Exercise #1

- ❖ Write a program that:
  - Reads DNS names, one per line, from `stdin`
  - Translates each name to one or more IP addresses
  - Prints out each IP address to `stdout`, one per line