

CST234

Chapter 1 - Introduction

Network Application

- Client application
 - seek out server to perform task
- Server application
 - long running programs (daemons) that service requests from one/more clients
- Protocol
 - an agreement on how programs communicate across a network
 - e.g. TCP/IP
- Client-server paradigm
 - multiple clients
 - single server

Figure 1.1. Network application: client and server.

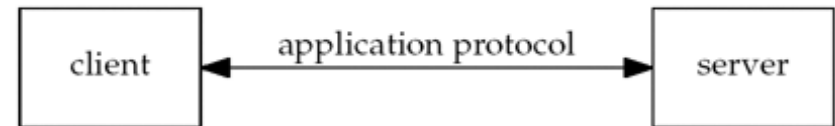
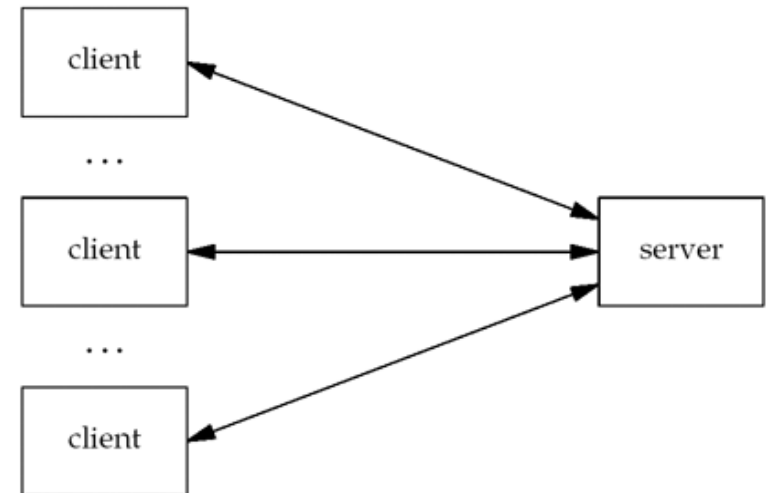
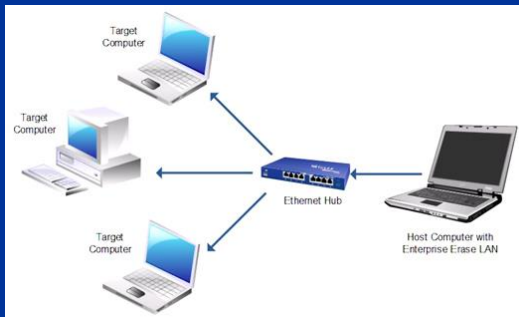
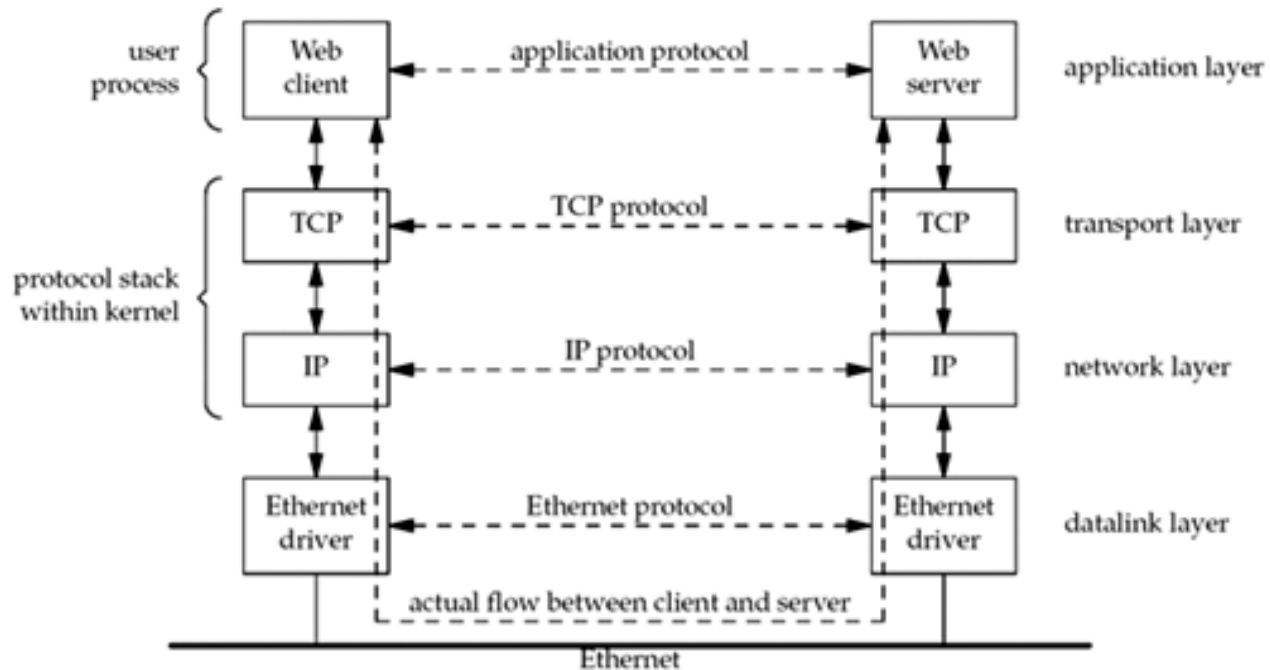


Figure 1.2. Server handling multiple clients at the same time.



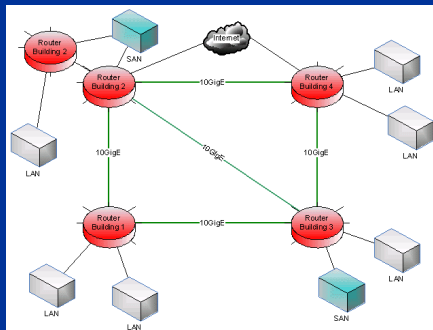
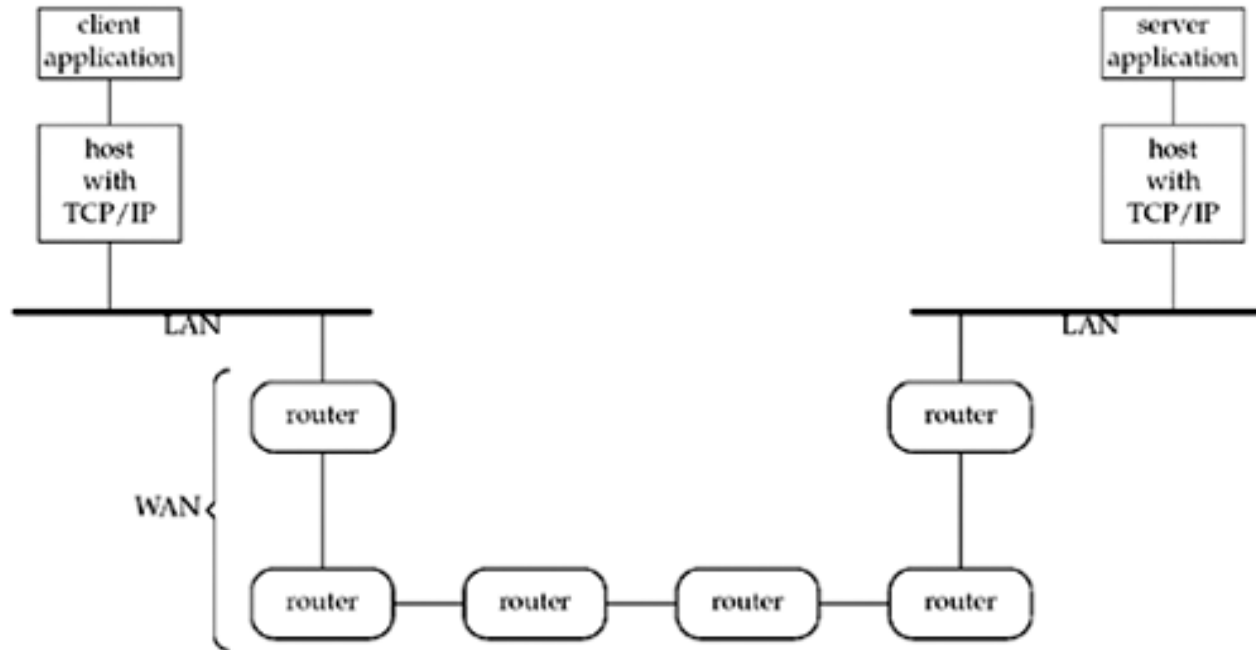
Client-Server on LAN

Figure 1.3. Client and server on the same Ethernet communicating using TCP.



Client-Server on WAN

Figure 1.4. Client and server on different LANs connected through a WAN.



A Simple Daytime Client

- Create TCP socket (internet stream)
- Specify server's IP address and port
- Convert server address to proper format
- Establish connection with server
- Read and display server's reply

```
solaris% daytimetcpcli 206.168.112.96  
Mon May 26 20:58:40 2003
```

```
1 #include    "unp.h"                                     intro/daytimetcpcli.c  
2 int  
3 main(int argc, char **argv)  
4 {  
5     int     sockfd, n;  
6     char    recvline[MAXLINE + 1];  
7     struct sockaddr_in servaddr;  
  
8     if (argc != 2)  
9         err_quit("usage: a.out <IPaddress>");  
  
10    if ( (sockfd = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0)) < 0)  
11        err_sys("socket error");  
  
12    bzero(&servaddr, sizeof(servaddr));  
13    servaddr.sin_family = AF_INET;  
14    servaddr.sin_port = htons(13); /* daytime server */  
15    if (inet_pton(AF_INET, argv[1], &servaddr.sin_addr) <= 0)  
16        err_quit("inet_pton error for %s", argv[1]);  
  
17    if (connect(sockfd, (SA *) &servaddr, sizeof(servaddr)) < 0)  
18        err_sys("connect error");  
  
19    while ( (n = read(sockfd, recvline, MAXLINE)) > 0) {  
20        recvline[n] = 0; /* null terminate */  
21        if (fputs(recvline, stdout) == EOF)  
22            err_sys("fputs error");  
23    }  
24    if (n < 0)  
25        err_sys("read error");  
  
26    exit(0);  
27 }
```

Figure 1.5 TCP daytime client.

Daytime client – IPv6 version

```
1 #include      "unp.h"
2 int
3 main(int argc, char **argv)
4 {
5     int      sockfd, n;
6     char     recvline[MAXLINE + 1];
7     struct  sockaddr_in6 servaddr;
8
9     if (argc != 2)
10        err_quit("usage: a.out <IPaddress>");
11
12    if ( (sockfd = socket(AF_INET6, SOCK_STREAM, 0)) < 0)
13        err_sys("socket error");
14
15    bzero(&servaddr, sizeof(servaddr));
16    servaddr.sin6_family = AF_INET6;
17    servaddr.sin6_port = htons(13);    /* daytime server */
18    if (inet_pton(AF_INET6, argv[1], &servaddr.sin6_addr) <= 0)
19        err_quit("inet_pton error for %s", argv[1]);
20
21    if (connect(sockfd, (SA *) &servaddr, sizeof(servaddr)) < 0)
22        err_sys("connect error");
23
24    while ( (n = read(sockfd, recvline, MAXLINE)) > 0) {
25        recvline[n] = 0;    /* null terminate */
26        if (fputs(recvline, stdout) == EOF)
27            err_sys("fputs error");
28    }
29
30    if (n < 0)
31        err_sys("read error");
32
33    exit(0);
34 }
```

intro/daytimetcpcli6.c

Figure 1.6 Version of Figure 1.5 for IP version 6.

Wrapper Functions

```
sockfd = Socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0);
```

```
-----lib/wrapsock.c  
172 int  
173 Socket(int family, int type, int protocol)  
174 {  
175     int    n;  
  
176     if ( (n = socket(family, type, protocol)) < 0)  
177         err_sys("socket error");  
178     return (n);  
179 }  
-----lib/wrapsock.c
```

Figure 1.7 Our wrapper function for the socket function.



A Simple Daytime Server

- Create TCP socket
- Bind server's well-known port to socket
- Convert socket to listening socket
- Accept client connection, send reply



```
1 #include "unp.h"
2 #include <time.h>
3 int
4 main(int argc, char **argv)
5 {
6     int listenfd, connfd;
7     struct sockaddr_in servaddr;
8     char buff[MAXLINE];
9     time_t ticks;
10
11     listenfd = Socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0);
12
13     bzero(&servaddr, sizeof(servaddr));
14     servaddr.sin_family = AF_INET;
15     servaddr.sin_addr.s_addr = htonl(INADDR_ANY);
16     servaddr.sin_port = htons(13); /* daytime server */
17
18     Bind(listenfd, (SA *) &servaddr, sizeof(servaddr));
19
20     Listen(listenfd, LISTENQ);
21
22     for ( ; ; ) {
23         connfd = Accept(listenfd, (SA *) NULL, NULL);
24
25         ticks = time(NULL);
26         sprintf(buff, sizeof(buff), "%.24s\r\n", ctime(&ticks));
27         Write(connfd, buff, strlen(buff));
28
29         Close(connfd);
30     }
31 }
```

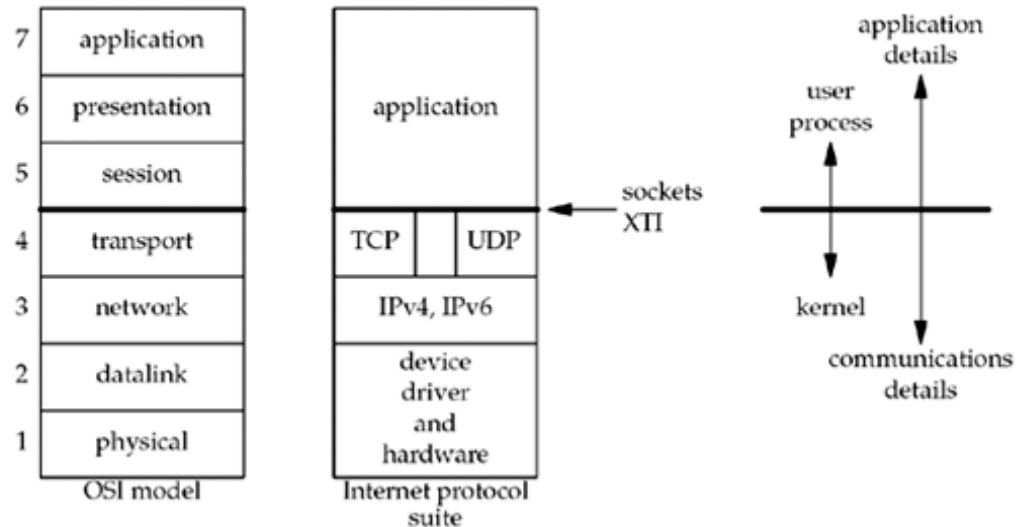
intro/daytimetcpsrv.c

intro/daytimetcpsrv.c

Figure 1.9 TCP daytime server.

OSI and TCP/IP

Figure 1.14. Layers in OSI model and Internet protocol suite.



Refer terms in TCP/IP models

Transport layer



Segments

Network layer



Packets

Data Link Layer



Frames

Physical Layer



Bits

Draw by Rajan Malik

TCP/IP

- Model around which Internet is developed
- Has four architectural layers
- Protocol-dependent standard

OSI

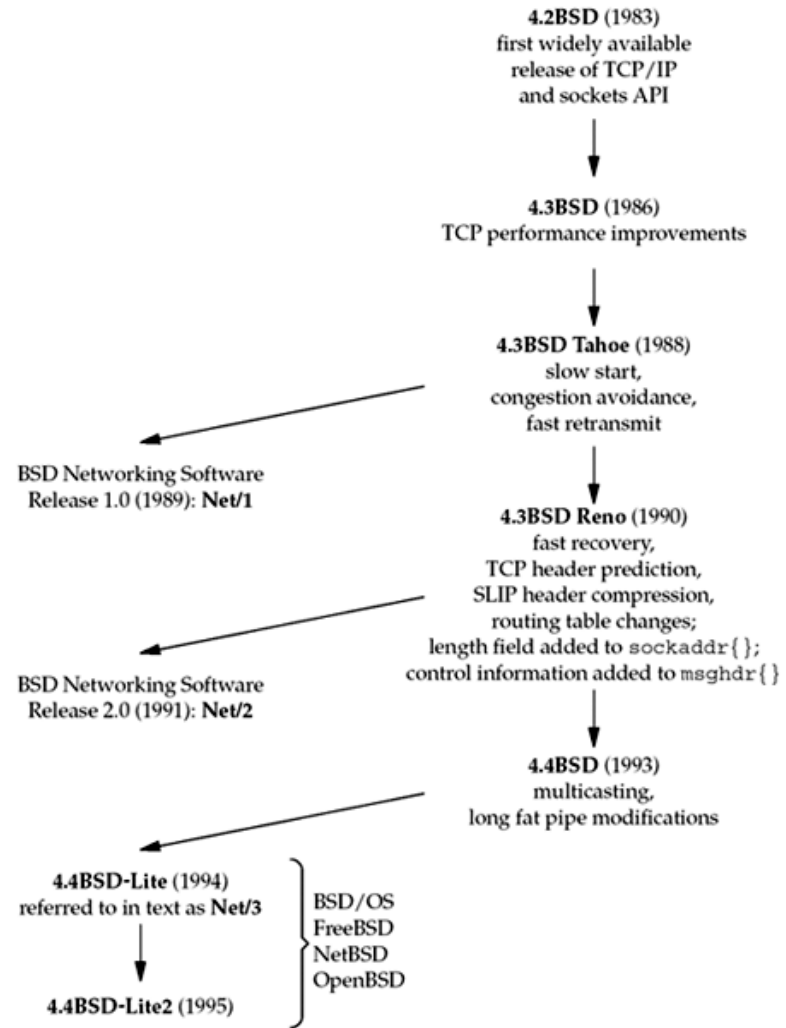
- Theoretical model
- Has seven architectural layers
- Protocol-independent standard

BSD Networking History

- Berkeley Software
Distribution (BSD)
- Unix OS
 - Developed by
Computer Systems
Research Group
(CSRG) at University
of California, Berkeley
 - 1970-1995

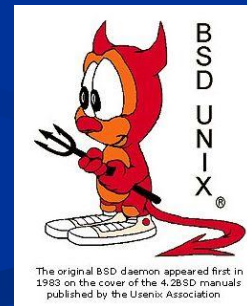


Figure 1.15. History of various BSD releases.



Unix Standards

- POSIX (Portable Operating System Interface)
 - family of standards, developed by IEEE, 1988–1996
 - POSIX.1, POSIX.2
- The Open Group
 - international consortium of vendors and end-users from industry, government, academia
 - formed by X/Open Company & Open Software Foundation (OSF), 1996
 - Single Unix Specification Version 3
 - most Unix systems today conform to this
- BSD Unix
 - first publicly available TCP/IP stack implementation
 - many commercial versions of Unix based on System V Release 4 (SVR4)
 - e.g. UnixWare, Solaris
- Linux
 - popular, free version of Unix
 - strictly not based on any standard, but has compatibility with POSIX and BSD Unix



The original BSD daemon appeared first in 1983 on the cover of the 4.2BSD manuals published by the Usenix Association



32-bit vs 64-bit

- A network connection can be
 - from a 32-bit / 64-bit client
 - to a 32-bit / 64-bit host
- Socket API uses specifically defined data types to avoid problems with intrinsic C language data size issues
- ILP = integer, long integer, pointer



Figure 1.17. Comparison of number of bits to hold various datatypes for the ILP32 and LP64 models.

Datatype	ILP32 model	LP64 model
char	8	8
short	16	16
int	32	32
long	32	64
pointer	32	64

Exercises

- Daytime Client
 - `intro/daytimetcpcli.c`
- Daytime Server
 - `intro/daytimetcpsrv.c`