**A Client-Server Transaction**

Most network applications are 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.

**A Programmer’s View of the Internet**

1. Hosts are mapped to a set of 32-bit IP addresses.
   - 128.2.203.179
   - In IP V6, Host addresses are 64 bit: at some point in the future a transition from IP V4 to IP V6 will happen.

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.

```c
/* 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:

```c
/* 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.

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.

Using Ports to Identify Services

Client host 128.2.194.242

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

Client

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

Client

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 known ports

- Port 7: Echo server
- Port 22: Secure Shell (ssh) server (daemon)
- Port 25: Mail server
- Port 80: Web server
**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 22: ssh 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, depreciated)
- Resource: files
- Service: stores and retrieve files

SSH server (22)
- Resource: terminal
- Service: proxies a terminal on the server machine over an encrypted and authenticated connection. Also supports file transfers, forwarding of ports, and X11 sessions.

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

**Security Issues**

Don’t run services that you do not really need!

Open port detection utility: nmap
(see [http://www.insecure.org/nmap](http://www.insecure.org/nmap))

Port-knocking: ports appear to be closed, but open for a brief period if the kernel detects a specific sequence of connection attempts.

**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 most Internet applications.

Based on client/server programming model.
### Overview of the Sockets Interface

Client
- `socket`
- `open_clientfd`
  - `connect`
  - `rio_readlineb`
  - `close`

Server
- `socket`
- `open_listened`
  - `listen`
  - `accept`
  - `rio_readlineb`
  - `rio_writen`
  - `close`

Connection request
- `Await connection request from next client`

### 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 other 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.

```c
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`.

```c
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

```c
#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);
}
```
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;
}

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.

The client then builds the server's Internet address.

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 clientfd.
Echo Server: Main Routine

```c
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

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

The socket can be given some attributes.

```c
/* 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().
- But can cause reception of fragments from previous connection (not likely, but possible!)

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

```c
// Echo Server: open_listenfd (bind)

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

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

```c
/* listenfd will be an endpoint for all requests to port on any IP address for this host */
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() converts shorts from host byte order to network byte order.

```c
Echo Server: open_listenfd (initialize socket address)
```

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

```c
struct sockaddr_in serveraddr; /* server's socket addr */
```

```c
/* 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);
```

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.

```c
main() {
    /* create and configure the listening socket */
    while(1) {
        /* Accept(): wait for a connection request */
        /* echo(): read and echo input lines from client till EOF */
        /* Close(): close the connection */
    }
}
```

Echo Server: accept

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

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

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.

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: 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`.
Echo Server: Identifying the Client

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

```c
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)
", 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.

```c
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 useful 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 KITTTHAWK.CMCL (128.2.194.242)
server received 5 bytes: 123
server established connection with KITTTHAWK.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

```shell
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


- 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.