# File Transfer over TCP/IP in Command Line Interface (CLI)

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### Contents

1	Intr	roduction	2	
<b>2</b>	Protocol Design			
	2.1	Overview of the Protocol	6	
		Protocol Design Steps		
		Figure 1: Protocol Design Flow		
3	System Organization			
	3.1	System Architecture	•	
		Figure 2: System Organization		
4	File	Transfer Implementation	4	
	4.1	Client Code	4	
	4.2	Server Code	(	
	4.3	Implementing File Transfer	8	
		4.3.1 Testing with myself		
5	Cor	nclusion	8	

#### Abstract

This report discusses the design and implementation of a file transfer system over TCP/IP in a Command Line Interface (CLI). The system utilizes a custom-built protocol to transfer files between a client and a server over a network. This document explains the design considerations, the protocol, system organization, and implementation details, along with figures and code snippets.

### 1 Introduction

In modern computing, file transfer is a critical operation, especially in networked environments. The Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) is the foundation of most networking systems. This report outlines the design of a simple yet effective file transfer system using TCP/IP over a Command Line Interface (CLI). This system provides a means for transferring files from one machine to another using a custom-designed protocol.

## 2 Protocol Design

#### 2.1 Overview of the Protocol

The file transfer protocol (FTP) was designed to facilitate efficient and secure transfer of files between a client and a server. The protocol operates over TCP/IP, ensuring reliable communication by utilizing the underlying TCP connection's features, such as error checking, data integrity, and retransmission.

### 2.2 Protocol Design Steps

The following steps outline the protocol designed for file transfer:

- 1. **Connection Establishment:** The client initiates a connection with the server using a predefined port. The server sets up by binding to an IP address and port, then waits for connections from clients.
- 2. **File Request:** The client sends a request to the server for the file to be transferred.
- 3. **File Transfer:** The server breaks the file into smaller chunks and sends them to the client.
- 4. **Acknowledgment:** After receiving each chunk, the client sends an acknowledgment to the server.
- 5. **Completion:** Once all chunks are transferred, the server sends a completion signal to the client.
- 6. Close Connection: After the file is fully transferred, both the client and server close the connection properly.

## 2.3 Figure 1: Protocol Design Flow

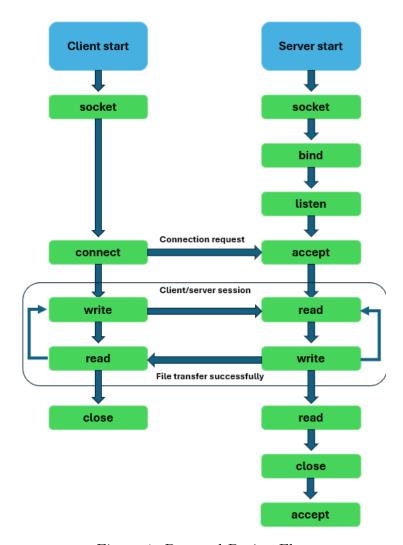


Figure 1: Protocol Design Flow

## 3 System Organization

## 3.1 System Architecture

The system is divided into two main components: the client and the server. Each component performs distinct tasks as part of the file transfer process.

• Client: Initiates the file transfer, sends file requests, receives file chunks, downloads file and sends acknowledgments.

• Server: Waits for connection requests, handles file transfer, and breaks the file into chunks for transmission.

### 3.2 Figure 2: System Organization

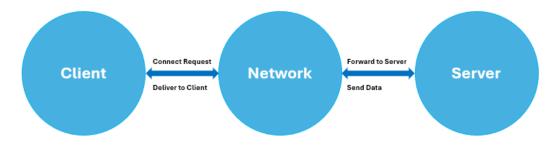


Figure 2: System Organization Diagram

## 4 File Transfer Implementation

### 4.1 Client Code

The following code snippet shows the implementation of the client in Python using TCP/IP for file transfer.

Listing 1: Client Code for File Transfer

```
perror("Error in sendung data");
             exit(1);
        bzero (data, SIZE);
    }
}
int main()
    char *ip = "127.0.0.1";
    int port = 8080;
    int e;
    int sockfd;
    struct sockaddr_in server_addr;
    FILE * fp;
    char *filename = "example.txt";
     sockfd = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0);
    if (sockfd < 0)
    {
        perror("Error in socket");
        exit (1);
     printf("Server-socket-created.-\n");
     server_addr.sin_family = AF_INET;
     server_addr.sin_port = port;
     server_addr.sin_addr.s_addr = inet_addr(ip);
     e = connect(sockfd, (struct sockaddr*)&server_addr, sizeof(server
     if(e = -1)
     {
         perror("Error in Connecting");
         exit (1);
     }
     printf("[+]Connected - to - server.\n");
     fp = fopen(filename, "r");
     if(fp = NULL)
         perror ("[-] Error in reading file.");
         exit(1);
```

```
}
send_file(fp, sockfd);
printf("File-data-send-successfully.-\n");
close(sockfd);
printf("Disconnected-from-the-server.-\n");
return 0;
}
```

#### 4.2 Server Code

The following code snippet shows the server-side implementation to handle the incoming file and save it.

Listing 2: Server Code for File Transfer

```
\#include < stdio.h >
\#include < stdlib.h>
\#include < string.h>
\#include < arpa/inet.h >
#define SIZE 1024
void write_file(int sockfd)
{
     int n;
     FILE * fp;
     char *filename = "received_file.txt";
     char buffer [SIZE];
     fp = fopen(filename, "w");
     if (fp=NULL)
     {
         perror("Error in creating file.");
         exit(1);
     \mathbf{while}(1)
         n = recv(sockfd, buffer, SIZE, 0);
         \mathbf{i} \mathbf{f} (n \le 0)
         {
              break;
```

```
return;
        fprintf(fp, "%s", buffer);
        bzero(buffer, SIZE);
    return;
}
int main ()
    char *ip = "127.0.0.1";
    int port = 8080;
    int e;
    int sockfd , new_sock;
    struct sockaddr_in server_addr, new_addr;
    socklen_t addr_size;
    char buffer [SIZE];
    sockfd = socket (AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0);
    if (sockfd < 0)
    {
        perror("Error in socket");
        exit (1);
     printf("Server-socket-created.-\n");
     server_addr.sin_family = AF_INET;
     server_addr.sin_port = port;
     server_addr.sin_addr.s_addr = inet_addr(ip);
     e = bind(sockfd,(struct sockaddr*)&server_addr, sizeof(server_add
     if(e < 0)
     {
         perror("Error in Binding");
         exit(1);
     printf("Binding - Successfull.\n");
     e = listen(sockfd, 10);
```

```
if(e==0)
{
    printf("Listening...\n");
}
else
{
    perror("Error in Binding");
    exit(1);
}
addr_size = sizeof(new_addr);
    new_sock = accept(sockfd,(struct_sockaddr*)&new_addr, &addr_size)

write_file(new_sock);
    printf("Datar written in the text file");
}
```

### 4.3 Implementing File Transfer

### 4.3.1 Testing with myself

Figure 3: Server Command Line Interface

### 5 Conclusion

In this report, we have outlined the design and implementation of a file transfer system using TCP/IP in a Command Line Interface. The system allows

Figure 4: Client Command Line Interface

for reliable file transfer between a client and a server. The custom protocol ensures efficient and secure transfer, and the implementation is robust enough to handle different file sizes.