

My Project

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Chapter 1

Hierarchical Index

1.1 Class Hierarchy

This inheritance list is sorted roughly, but not completely, alphabetically:

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Chapter 2

Class Index

2.1 Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:

Address		
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adv	9
cShared	9
LossyReceivingPort		
	A receiving port simulating link loss and delay	9
mySendingPort	10
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Packet		
	A Packet class	12
PacketHdr		
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Port		
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ReceivingPort		
	A Receiving Port Class	18
res	19
SendingPort		
	SendingPort is an subclass of Port for sending purpose	19
TxTimer		
	A timer to schedule a later event/transmission occurred in a port	21

Chapter 3

File Index

3.1 File List

Here is a list of all documented files with brief descriptions:

common.h	Header file for common.cpp	25
host.cpp	Implementation of host	26
newport.h	Inherited class from SendingPort to incorporate acknowledgement and timer functionality . . .	27
newport2.h	Edited newport.h to avoid acknowledgements	27
router.cpp	Implementation of router	27

Chapter 4

Class Documentation

4.1 Address Class Reference

An address class.

```
#include <common.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [Address](#) ()
Constructor.
- [Address](#) (const char *hostname, short port)
Alternative construcor with parameters.
- bool [isSet](#) ()
- void [setPort](#) (const short port)
- short [getPort](#) ()
get the port #
- void [setHostname](#) (const char *hostname)
set the hostname
- char * [getHostname](#) ()
get the hostname string pointer
- unsigned char * [getHWAddr](#) ()
get the MAC address
- void [setHWAddr](#) (unsigned char *hwaddr)
- void [setHWAddrFromColonFormat](#) (const char *colon_seperated_macaddr)
- char * [convertHWAddrToColonFormat](#) ()
- [Address](#) * [clone](#) ()
function to clone this address
- bool [isSame](#) ([Address](#) *addr)
- bool [isSameMACAddr](#) ([Address](#) *addr)

Protected Attributes

- char [hostname_](#) [MAX_HOSTNAME_LENGTH]
both hostname and ipaddress format (10.0.0.1) could be given as a string
- short [port_](#)
port number for UDP or TCP (Transport layer)
- char * [ipaddr_](#)

optional use... ignore....

- unsigned char `macaddr_` [MAC_ADDR_LENGTH]

optional use for Ethernet Socket

4.1.1 Detailed Description

An address class.

`Address` Class is to handle addresses of unix/linux sockets. For normal sockets, the address used will be a combination of IP address and port. In Socket Programming, IP address itself is usually not enough to distinguish an connection, port # is also needed. For PF_PACKET sockets, the address used is MAC address (HW address). So, we also put `macaddr_` as a member variable.

4.1.2 Member Function Documentation

4.1.2.1 `char * Address::convertHWAddrToColonFormat ()`

Convert HW `Address` to Colon Separated format

4.1.2.2 `bool Address::isSame (Address * addr) [inline]`

Compare whether the two normal "name+port" address is same or not

4.1.2.3 `bool Address::isSameMACAddr (Address * addr)`

Compare if two mac address is same or not. use `memcmp` to compare each byte.

4.1.2.4 `bool Address::isSet () [inline]`

Check if an address has already been set or remain uninitialized

4.1.2.5 `void Address::setHostname (const char * hostname) [inline]`

set the hostname

use `strcpy` function to duplicate a string

4.1.2.6 `void Address::setHWAddr (unsigned char * hwaddr)`

copy mac address

4.1.2.7 `void Address::setHWAddrFromColonFormat (const char * colonmac)`

Function to convert the input MAC address string to bytes. First, check the MAC address is valid

- there are at least 12 Hex characters
- there are no other charcter except colon

4.1.2.8 `void Address::setPort (const short port)` `[inline]`

set the port # of the [Address](#)

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- [common.h](#)
- [common.cpp](#)

4.2 adv Struct Reference

Public Attributes

- [SendingPort](#) * **my_adv_port**

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [host.cpp](#)

4.3 cShared Struct Reference

Public Attributes

- short **receivingPortNum**
- [LossyReceivingPort](#) * **fwdRecvPort**
- [mySendingPort](#) * **fwdSendPort**

4.3.1 Detailed Description

Argument to be send to <NodeRecProc>(void *arg)

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

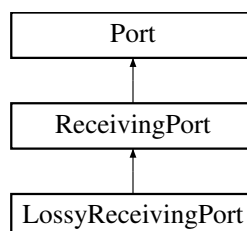
- [router.cpp](#)

4.4 LossyReceivingPort Class Reference

A receiving port simulating link loss and delay.

```
#include <common.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for LossyReceivingPort:



Public Member Functions

- [LossyReceivingPort](#) (float lossyratio)
- [Packet * receivePacket](#) ()

Protected Attributes

- float [loss_ratio_](#)
how probable a packet will get dropped in receiving
- int [secdelay_](#)
how large is the link propagation delay.

Additional Inherited Members

4.4.1 Detailed Description

A receiving port simulating link loss and delay.

A receiving port which would random drop packets and delay packet reception in 1 second.

4.4.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.4.2.1 [LossyReceivingPort::LossyReceivingPort](#) (float *lossyratio*)

Constructor with parameter (drop probability p) Using a fixed link delay: 1 second

4.4.3 Member Function Documentation

4.4.3.1 [Packet * LossyReceivingPort::receivePacket](#) ()

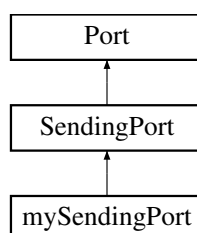
Simulate link delay of 1 seconds. Drop packets with a propabilty equal to loss_ratio

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- [common.h](#)
- [common.cpp](#)

4.5 mySendingPort Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for mySendingPort:



Public Member Functions

- void **setACKflag** (bool flag)
- bool **isACKed** ()
- void **timerHandler** ()

Public Attributes

- [Packet](#) * **lastPkt_**

Additional Inherited Members

4.5.1 Member Function Documentation

4.5.1.1 void `mySendingPort::timerHandler` () `[inline]`, `[virtual]`

TimerHandler is called when the [TxTimer](#) expires. This function is virtual. So another child class has to be derived from this base class to use the timer.

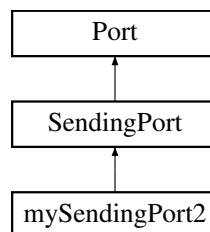
Implements [SendingPort](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [newport.h](#)

4.6 mySendingPort2 Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for mySendingPort2:



Public Member Functions

- void **timerHandler** ()

Additional Inherited Members

4.6.1 Member Function Documentation

4.6.1.1 void `mySendingPort2::timerHandler` () `[inline]`, `[virtual]`

TimerHandler is called when the [TxTimer](#) expires. This function is virtual. So another child class has to be derived from this base class to use the timer.

Implements [SendingPort](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [newport2.h](#)

4.7 Packet Class Reference

A [Packet](#) class.

```
#include <common.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [Packet](#) (int buffer_length)
- int [fillPayload](#) (int size, char *inputstream)
- char * [getPayload](#) ()
- void [setPayloadSize](#) (int size)
- int [getBufferSize](#) ()
- int [getPayloadSize](#) ()
- int [getHeaderSize](#) ()
- [PacketHdr](#) * [accessHeader](#) ()
- void [extractHeader](#) (char *streambuf)
- int [makePacket](#) (char *streambuf)

Static Public Attributes

- static const int [DEFAULT_PAYLOAD_SIZE](#) = 512

Protected Attributes

- int [size_](#)
[Packet](#) length in Bytes.
- int [length_](#)
Maximum allocated Size of Payload buffer. it is no less than the [size_](#).
- char * [payload_](#)
Payload Pointer.
- [PacketHdr](#) * [header_](#)
Header Pointer;.

4.7.1 Detailed Description

A [Packet](#) class.

[Packet](#) is an entity which contains a set of ordered information bits. This packet object only carries a pointer to payload information, not any socket address information.

4.7.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.7.2.1 [Packet::Packet](#) (int *buffer_length*)

Alternate [Packet](#) Constructor: Specify a large buffer.... This is useful to define a packet receiving buffer.

4.7.3 Member Function Documentation

4.7.3.1 PacketHdr* Packet::accessHeader () [inline]

Get the packet header

4.7.3.2 void Packet::extractHeader (char * *streambuf*)

Extract packet header from the incoming stream

4.7.3.3 int Packet::fillPayload (int *size*, char * *inputstream*)

A function to fill payload. user can specify the content of payload for applications like audio/video playback...

4.7.3.4 int Packet::getBufferSize () [inline]

get the size of packet buffer where payload is stored.

4.7.3.5 int Packet::getHeaderSize () [inline]

get the size of the packet header

4.7.3.6 char* Packet::getPayload () [inline]

get a pointer to the payload

Returns

a char pointer

4.7.3.7 int Packet::getPayloadSize () [inline]

get the size of the packet

4.7.3.8 int Packet::makePacket (char * *streambuf*)

Assemble header and payload and headersize in a single stream

4.7.3.9 void Packet::setPayloadSize (int *size*)

set packet size. As packet already has a default buffer, there are two ways to determine the payload

- set size only, let the payload be as it is → SetPayloadSize
 1. if necessary, adjust the payload buffer size.
- set size and also fill the payload with specific data (e.g. for Audio and Video Applications...)

See Also

[fillPayload](#)

4.7.4 Member Data Documentation

4.7.4.1 `const int Packet::DEFAULT_PAYLOAD_SIZE = 512` [static]

Default payload size is 512 Bytes

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- [common.h](#)
- [common.cpp](#)

4.8 PacketHdr Class Reference

A [Packet](#) Header class.

```
#include <common.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- void [init](#) ()
- short [getShortIntegerInfo](#) (int position)
- int [getIntegerInfo](#) (int position)
- unsigned char * [accessInfo](#) ()
- int [getSize](#) ()
- void [setIntegerInfo](#) (int a, int position)
- void [setShortIntegerInfo](#) (short b, int position)
- void [setOctet](#) (unsigned char c, int position)
- void [setHeaderSize](#) (int len)
- unsigned char [getOctet](#) (int position)

Protected Attributes

- unsigned char * [info_](#)
pointer to the header's content
- int [length_](#)
length of the header

4.8.1 Detailed Description

A [Packet](#) Header class.

Packethdr is an entity which represents the packet header portion of a packet. Important protocol information fields are stored in the header.

Based on the functions provided in [PacketHdr](#). You can put three datatype in a header by calling those functions:

- 16-bit integer.
- 32-bit integer.
- a 8-bit character (ASCII code).

`info_` is defined "unsigned char" because reading a number byte by byte dose not allow any mistakes in type conversion involving the HSB. And both 16-bit and 32-bit data are large enough for any sequence number or other signaling appearing in a short test, so we do not need functions for 64-bit number.

4.8.2 Member Function Documentation

4.8.2.1 unsigned char* PacketHdr::accessInfo () [inline]

Get a pointer to the actual information header .

4.8.2.2 int PacketHdr::getIntegerInfo (int *position*)

read the information filed at "postion" as a 32-bit integer

4.8.2.3 unsigned char PacketHdr::getOctet (int *position*) [inline]

get an octet

4.8.2.4 short PacketHdr::getShortIntegerInfo (int *position*)

read the information filed at "postion" as a short integer

4.8.2.5 int PacketHdr::getSize () [inline]

get the length(size) of the header

4.8.2.6 void PacketHdr::init () [inline]

Clear all information fileds as empty

4.8.2.7 void PacketHdr::setHeaderSize (int *len*) [inline]

Set the header size

4.8.2.8 void PacketHdr::setIntegerInfo (int *a*, int *position*)

set a 4-byte(32-bit) information field with an integer

4.8.2.9 void PacketHdr::setOctet (unsigned char *c*, int *position*) [inline]

set one octet as a desired character An octet in computer networking is an eight bit quantity

4.8.2.10 void PacketHdr::setShortIntegerInfo (short *b*, int *position*)

set a 2-byte(16-bit) information field with an short integer

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

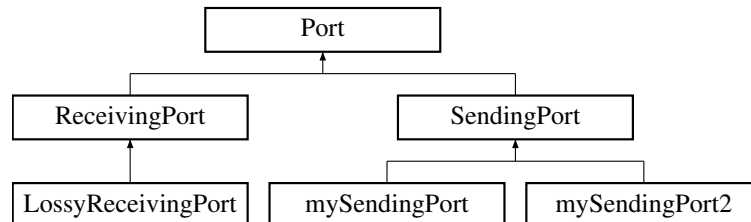
- [common.h](#)
- common.cpp

4.9 Port Class Reference

[Port](#) class abstracts functions of communication interfaces.

```
#include <common.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for [Port](#):



Public Member Functions

- [Port](#) ()
Constructor.
- virtual [~Port](#) ()
Destructor.
- virtual void [init](#) ()=0
- void [setAddress](#) ([Address](#) *addr)
set the port's own address
- void [setRemoteAddress](#) ([Address](#) *daddr)
set the address of the port at the other end of communication link
- [Address](#) * [getRemoteAddr](#) ()
get the address of the port at the other end of communication link
- void [closePort](#) ()
close the port

Protected Member Functions

- struct sockaddr * [setSockAddress](#) ([Address](#) *addr, struct sockaddr_in *address)
cast an [Address](#) to socket address format
- void [decodeSockAddress](#) ([Address](#) *addr, struct sockaddr_in *address)
cast a socket address to normal address format
- void [setHostname](#) (const char *hostname)
set hostname of local address
- void [setPort](#) (const short port)
set port of local address
- void [setRemoteHostname](#) (const char *hostname)
set hostname of remote address
- void [setRemotePort](#) (const short port)
set port no of a remote address
- int [getSock](#) ()
get the socket file descriptor

Protected Attributes

- [Address myaddr_](#)
The default address of mine.
- [Address itsaddr_](#)
The default address of the other end of communication link.
- struct sockaddr_in [mySocketAddress_](#)
IN UDP, this will be INADDR_ANY, not really my IP addr.
- struct sockaddr_in [dstSocketAddress_](#)
for every outgoing packet of a connection, the destination address.
- int [sockfd_](#)
socket file descriptor

4.9.1 Detailed Description

[Port](#) class abstracts functions of communication interfaces.

[Port](#) is an abstract class for the interface to send/receive a packet, whether UDP, TCP Socket, or IP raw socket. The common functions for a port are defined here:

- `init`
- `setSocketAddress`

[Port](#) is also associated with a pair of address. One [Port](#) send to one [Address](#) only, no matter the address is unicast or broadcast.

4.9.2 Member Function Documentation

4.9.2.1 `void Port::decodeSocketAddress (Address * addr, struct sockaddr_in * address)` `[protected]`

cast a socket address to normal address format

Function to interpretate hostname and port from the [SocketAddress](#)

4.9.2.2 `virtual void Port::init ()` `[pure virtual]`

Function to initialize the port

Implemented in [ReceivingPort](#), and [SendingPort](#).

4.9.2.3 `struct sockaddr * Port::setSocketAddress (Address * addr, struct sockaddr_in * address)` `[protected]`

cast an [Address](#) to socket address format

Fill sockaddr_in 'address' structure with information taken from 'addr' and return it cast to a 'struct sockaddr'. It handles following situations:

- if hostname is given as empty "", then INADDR_ANY is used in return
- if an IP address is given, then address could be set directly
- if a hostname is given, call `gethostbyname()` to find the ip address of the hostname from DNS

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

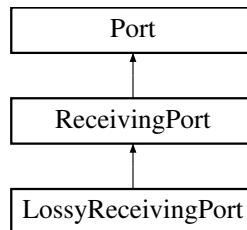
- [common.h](#)
- [common.cpp](#)

4.10 ReceivingPort Class Reference

A Receiving [Port](#) Class.

```
#include <common.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for ReceivingPort:



Public Member Functions

- [ReceivingPort](#) ()
- void [init](#) ()
- [Packet](#) * [receivePacket](#) ()

The main receive function of receiving port to receive a single packet.

Protected Attributes

- [Packet](#) * [pkt_](#)
- char * [tmpBuffer_](#)
temporary buffer for packets

Additional Inherited Members

4.10.1 Detailed Description

A Receiving [Port](#) Class.

[ReceivingPort](#) is an abstract class for the interface to receive a packet. The main function for the receiving port:

- initialize
- Receive [Packet](#)

4.10.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.10.2.1 [ReceivingPort::ReceivingPort](#) ()

Constructor

4.10.3 Member Function Documentation

4.10.3.1 void [ReceivingPort::init](#) () [virtual]

Init Funciton to initialize a socket port.

The port binds to its own address, generate a UDP socket.

Bind to local address is one important task in [init\(\)](#) Here source address of node itself (myaddr_) does not really be used by bind function of port. The program use INADDR_ANY as the address filled in address parameters of bind(). So, we need an empty hostname with the port number.

When the UDP port is receiving, we need to create a default buffer to store received packet. The data in buffer will be copy to the corresponding flow once the packet's sender address is checked.

Implements [Port](#).

4.10.3.2 Packet * ReceivingPort::receivePacket ()

The main receive function of receiving port to receive a single packet.

The main receive function of a receiving port. First, check addresses. Then call recvfrom() to get a packet. after this, pkt_ variable stores information of the packet and tmpSockAddr stores the sender information. then, recast tmpSockAddr to itsaddr_. As the socket is not set as non-blocking, the recvfrom() call blocks usually, but if the main program use select() to do synchronized I/O Multiplexing, this call will not block.

The design structure allows a future implementation improvement.

packet size is the maximum allowed packet above UDP or buffer size

4.10.4 Member Data Documentation

4.10.4.1 Packet* ReceivingPort::pkt_ [protected]

This pointer points to the packet. This packet is just received.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- [common.h](#)
- common.cpp

4.11 res Struct Reference

Public Attributes

- [LossyReceivingPort](#) * my_res_port
- [mySendingPort](#) * my_req_port

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

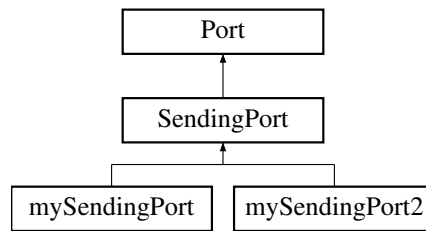
- [host.cpp](#)

4.12 SendingPort Class Reference

[SendingPort](#) is an subclass of [Port](#) for sending purpose.

```
#include <common.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for SendingPort:



Public Member Functions

- [SendingPort](#) (char *hostname, short port)
Another constructor with local address given.
- virtual [~SendingPort](#) ()
Deconstructor.
- void [init](#) ()
- void [sendPacket](#) ([Packet](#) *pkt)
- void [setBroadcast](#) ()
- void [setBroadcastOff](#) ()
- virtual void [timerHandler](#) ()=0

Public Attributes

- [TxTimer](#) timer_

Protected Attributes

- int [bcastflag](#)_
- char * [sendingbuf](#)_

Additional Inherited Members

4.12.1 Detailed Description

[SendingPort](#) is an subclass of [Port](#) for sending purpose.

[SendingPort](#) is an subclass of [Port](#) for sending purpose

4.12.2 Member Function Documentation

4.12.2.1 void [SendingPort::init](#) () [virtual]

Function to initialize the port

Init Funciton to initialize a socket port. Init will do

- create socket
- bind socket

Notes: Bind to local address is one important task in [init\(\)](#) Here source address of node itself (myaddr_) does not really be used by bind function of port. The program use INADDR_ANY as the address filled in address parameters of bind(). So, we need an empty hostname with the port number.

Implements [Port](#).

4.12.2.2 void SendingPort::sendPacket (Packet * pkt)

Function to send a packet. The default socket file descriptor will always be used for send() only a sockfd used by the port.

The main send function of UDP Socket Sending [Port](#).

call sendto()

4.12.2.3 void SendingPort::setBroadcast () [inline]

toggle broadcast option on

4.12.2.4 void SendingPort::setBroadcastOff () [inline]

toggle broadcast option off

4.12.2.5 virtual void SendingPort::timerHandler () [pure virtual]

TimerHandler is called when the [TxTimer](#) expires. This function is virtual. So another child class has to be derived from this base class to use the timer.

Implemented in [mySendingPort](#), and [mySendingPort2](#).

4.12.3 Member Data Documentation

4.12.3.1 int SendingPort::bcastflag_ [protected]

this flag indicates the port ought to broadcast or unicast a packet.

If broadcast, an broadcast IP address (192.168.255.255, etc) need to be supplied

4.12.3.2 char* SendingPort::sendingbuf_ [protected]

Sending buffer

4.12.3.3 TxTimer SendingPort::timer_

The timer used to schedule future events in a sending port. When this timer expires, the timerHandler will be called.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- [common.h](#)
- [common.cpp](#)

4.13 TxTimer Class Reference

A timer to schedule a later event/transmission occurred in a port.

```
#include <common.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [TxTimer](#) ([SendingPort](#) *txport)
[TxTimer](#) class.
- void [startTimer](#) (float delay)
- void [stopTimer](#) ()

Static Public Member Functions

- static void * [timerProc](#) (void *arg)

Protected Attributes

- [SendingPort](#) * [port_](#)
- struct timespec [tdelay_](#)
- pthread_t [tid_](#)

Friends

- class [SendingPort](#)

4.13.1 Detailed Description

A timer to schedule a later event/transmission occurred in a port.

The timer is associated with a `SendingPort` object.
 when the timer expires, the `SendingPort::timerHandler()` will be called.

The internal design of this class is a little tricky. Usually, `LinuxThreads` does not support a thread function as a member function of C++ class. I designed `timerProc` as a static function, and give the class pointer as the 4th argument of the `pthread_create`

4.13.2 Member Function Documentation

4.13.2.1 void TxTimer::startTimer (float *delay*)

Function to start a timer which will expire after a certain delay

Parameters

<i>delay</i> ,:	the timing delay in seconds.
-----------------	------------------------------

4.13.2.2 void TxTimer::stopTimer ()

Function to stop a timer

4.13.2.3 void * TxTimer::timerProc (void * *arg*) [static]

Function to create a separate thread for this timer it will call `timerHandler()` function of the `port_`

4.13.3 Member Data Documentation

4.13.3.1 `SendingPort* TxTimer::port_` [protected]

port the timer belongs to

4.13.3.2 `struct timespec TxTimer::tdelay_` [protected]

delay variable used by nanosleep()

4.13.3.3 `pthread_t TxTimer::tid_` [protected]

thread id variable

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- [common.h](#)
- [common.cpp](#)

Chapter 5

File Documentation

5.1 common.h File Reference

Header file for common.cpp.

```
#include <string.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
#include <netdb.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <ctime>
```

Classes

- class [PacketHdr](#)
A [Packet](#) Header class.
- class [Packet](#)
A [Packet](#) class.
- class [Address](#)
An address class.
- class [Port](#)
[Port](#) class abstracts functions of communication interfaces.
- class [TxTimer](#)
A timer to schedule a later event/transmission occurred in a port.
- class [SendingPort](#)
[SendingPort](#) is an subclass of [Port](#) for sending purpose.
- class [ReceivingPort](#)
A Receiving [Port](#) Class.
- class [LossyReceivingPort](#)
A receiving port simulating link loss and delay.

Macros

- #define **MAX_HOSTNAME_LENGTH** 256
- #define **MAC_ADDR_LENGTH** 6

- `#define MAX_HEADER_SIZE 256`
- `#define DEFAULT_SEND_PORT 3000`
- `#define DEFAULT_RECV_PORT 4000`
- `#define MAXBUFLNGTH 10000`
- `#define MTU_SIZE 1500`
- `#define INADDR_NONE (-1)`

5.1.1 Detailed Description

Header file for common.cpp.

5.2 host.cpp File Reference

Implementation of host.

```
#include "common.h"
#include "newport.h"
#include <iostream>
#include "math.h"
#include <fstream>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string>
#include <vector>
#include "newport2.h"
#include <sstream>
#include <algorithm>
#include <cstdlib>
```

Classes

- struct [adv](#)
- struct [res](#)

Macros

- `#define advertisementInterval 10`
- `#define lossPercent 0.05`

Functions

- void * **advertisement** (void *args)
- void * **receivedata** (void *args)
- int **main** (int argc, const char *argv[])

Variables

- `std::vector< int > content`
- `int host_id = 1`

5.2.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of host.

5.3 newport.h File Reference

Inherited class from [SendingPort](#) to incorporate acknowledgement and timer functionality.

```
#include "common.h"
#include <iostream>
```

Classes

- class [mySendingPort](#)

5.3.1 Detailed Description

Inherited class from [SendingPort](#) to incorporate acknowledgement and timer functionality.

5.4 newport2.h File Reference

Edited [newport.h](#) to avoid acknowledgements.

```
#include "common.h"
#include <iostream>
```

Classes

- class [mySendingPort2](#)

5.4.1 Detailed Description

Edited [newport.h](#) to avoid acknowledgements.

5.5 router.cpp File Reference

Implementation of router.

```
#include <iostream>
#include "common.h"
#include "newport.h"
#include <vector>
#include <list>
```

Classes

- struct [cShared](#)

Macros

- `#define rtTimeToExpire 30`
- `#define prtTimeToExpire 30`
- `#define timerWrap 6000`
- `#define sleepDelay 1`
- `#define lossPercent 0.2`

Functions

- void `Display2DVector` (vector< vector< int > > nameOfVector)
Displays 2dimensional vector/ table.
- void `CreateConnectionsList` (int argc, char *argv[])
Creates a list of mapping between receiving, destination and sending ports.
- int `SearchConnectionsTable` (int receivingPortNum)
Finds mapping between received port number and destination port number.
- void `AddRoutingTableEntry` (int contentId, int recPortNum, int numHops)
Adds a new routing table entry or edits the timer on an already existing entry.
- void `UpdateRoutingTableEntryTTL` ()
If the timer wraps around the maximum value this functions resets it.
- void `DeleteRoutingTableEntry` (int row)
Delete a certain routing table entry.
- void `CheckRoutingTableEntryExpired` (int currentTime)
Check if any entries in the Routing table have expired.
- int `getReceivingPort` (int requestedContentId)
Returns Receiving port of the connection for a given Content ID.
- int `getNumberHops` (int requestedContentId)
Returns Number of Hops to a given Content ID as per the routing table.
- bool `contentIdExists` (int requestedContentId)
Checks if a specific Content ID already exists in the routing table.
- void `UpdatePendingRequestTable` (int requestedContentId, int requestingHostId, int receivingPort)
Make a new entry in the Pending request Table or update an already existing entry.
- void `UpdatePendingRequestTableTTL` ()
Update the timer in Pending Request table if timer wraps around.
- void `DeletePendingRequestTableEntry` (int requestedContentId, int requestingHostId)
Delete a certain pending request table entry using unique combination of content ID and Host ID.
- void `CheckPendingRequestTableExpired` (int currentTime)
Check if any entries in the Pending Request table have expired.
- int `SearchPendingRequestTable` (int contentId, int hostId)
Return Destination port number associated with a given unique combination of content ID and host ID.
- void `ExpiryTimer` ()
Keeps track of which entries in the Routing and Pending request tables need to be deleted.
- void * `NodeRecProc` (void *arg)
Receiver thread function which is constantly listening on the receiving port for a given connection.
- void `StartNodeThread` (pthread_t *thread, vector< int > &ports)
Sets up the receiving and sending port numbers for a given connection and calls the thread function.
- int `main` (int argc, char *argv[])
Main function calls the separate threads for each receiving port.

Variables

- static int `globalTimer` =0
Global timer - Clock for the Routing and Pending Request Tables.
- static vector< vector< int > > `connectionsList`
Connections table- 2D vector mapping destination address to sending port+"receiving port"(interface)
- static vector< vector< int > > `routingTable`
Routing table- content id + receiving port + #hops + time to expire.
- static vector< vector< int > > `pendingRequestTable`
Pending request table- Requested id + host id + destination port + time to expire.

5.5.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of router.

5.5.2 Macro Definition Documentation

5.5.2.1 `#define lossPercent 0.2`

Loss percentage for Lossy receiving port

5.5.2.2 `#define prtTimeToExpire 30`

Time to expire for Pending Request Table in seconds

5.5.2.3 `#define rtTimeToExpire 30`

Time to expire for Routing Table in seconds

5.5.2.4 `#define sleepDelay 1`

Delay to check and update timers in Routing and Pending Request tables

5.5.2.5 `#define timerWrap 6000`

Time before Timer wraps around

5.5.3 Function Documentation

5.5.3.1 `void AddRoutingTableEntry (int contentId, int recPortNum, int numHops)`

Adds a new routing table entry or edits the timer on an already existing entry.

If a new advertisement packet is received a new entry is made in the Routing table. If it is an update for an already existing entry the timer is updated.

5.5.3.2 `void CheckPendingRequestTableExpired (int currentTime)`

Check if any entries in the Pending Request table have expired.

If any entries in the Pending Request Table have expired they are deleted

5.5.3.3 void CheckRoutingTableEntryExpired (int *currentTime*)

Check if any entries in the Routing table have expired.

If any entries in the Routing Table have expired they are deleted

5.5.3.4 void CreateConnectionsList (int *argc*, char * *argv*[])

Creates a list of mapping between receiving, destination and sending ports.

A connection between 2 devices comprises 4 ports. This table maintains the corresponding port numbers for receiving, destination and sending ports that are used by these 2 devices. The port numbers are calculated by a formula.

Parameters

<i>argc</i>	Number of devices connected to + 1
<i>argv</i> []	Source and the list of connected devices

5.5.3.5 void DeletePendingRequestTableEntry (int *requestedContentId*, int *requestingHostId*)

Delete a certain pending request table entry using unique combination of content ID and Host ID.

This function is essential in case a certain pending request times out.

5.5.3.6 void DeleteRoutingTableEntry (int *row*)

Delete a certain routing table entry.

Parameters

<i>row</i>	Row to be deleted
------------	-------------------

5.5.3.7 void Display2DVector (vector< vector< int > > *nameOfVector*)

Displays 2dimensional vector/ table.

Parameters

<i>nameOfVector</i>	Vector to be printed
---------------------	----------------------

5.5.3.8 void* NodeRecProc (void * *arg*)

Receiver thread function which is constantly listening on the receiving port for a given connection.

Checks whether the packet is of type request, response or advertisement and accordingly services it

5.5.3.9 int SearchConnectionsTable (int *receivingPortNum*)

Finds mapping between received port number and destination port number.

For a given connection between 2 devices, this function returns the corresponding destination number given a specific receiving port it listens on.

Parameters

<i>receivingPort- Num</i>	Receiving Port Number
-------------------------------	---------------------------------------

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