

Computer Network

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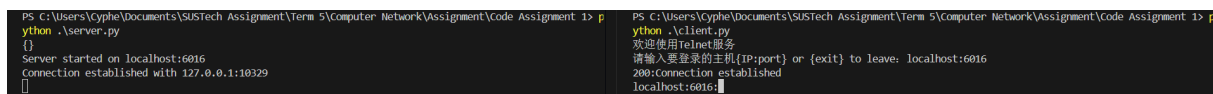
Assignment 1

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1 Demonstration of the program

In the following sections, figures of CLI are shown to demonstrate the program. If two CLI are opened, the left one is the server and the right one is the client. If only one CLI is opened, it is the client.

1.1 Task 1

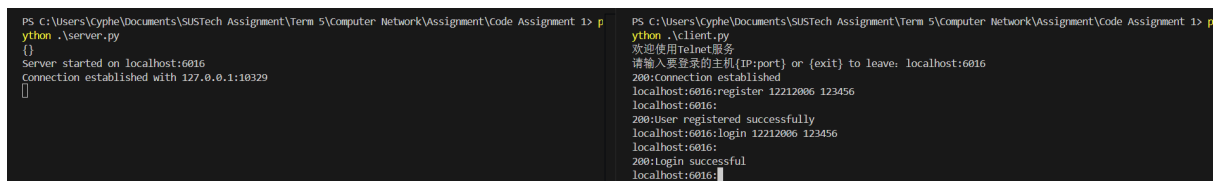


```
PS C:\Users\Cyphe\Documents\SUSTech Assignment\Term 5\Computer Network\Assignment\Code Assignment 1> python .\server.py
{}
Server started on localhost:6016
Connection established with 127.0.0.1:10329
[]

PS C:\Users\Cyphe\Documents\SUSTech Assignment\Term 5\Computer Network\Assignment\Code Assignment 1> python .\client.py
欢迎使用Telnet服务
请输入要登录的主机(IP:port) or {exit} to leave: localhost:6016
200:connection established
localhost:6016:
```

Figure 1: Initialization of the server and client

1.2 Task 2



```
PS C:\Users\Cyphe\Documents\SUSTech Assignment\Term 5\Computer Network\Assignment\Code Assignment 1> python .\server.py
{}
Server started on localhost:6016
Connection established with 127.0.0.1:10329
[]

PS C:\Users\Cyphe\Documents\SUSTech Assignment\Term 5\Computer Network\Assignment\Code Assignment 1> python .\client.py
欢迎使用Telnet服务
请输入要登录的主机(IP:port) or {exit} to leave: localhost:6016
200:connection established
localhost:6016:register 12212006 123456
localhost:6016:
200:user registered successfully
localhost:6016:login 12212006 123456
localhost:6016:
200:login successful
localhost:6016:
```

Figure 2: Register and login

1.3 Task 3

No image since all implementation is in the code.

1.4 Task 4

```
localhost:6016:?
localhost:6016:
200:Available commands:
?
help
exit
logout
changepwd {newpassword}
sum [a] [b] ...
sub [a] [b]
multiply [a] [b] ...
divide [a] [b]
localhost:6016:help
localhost:6016:
200:Available commands:
?
help
exit
logout
changepwd {newpassword}
sum [a] [b] ...
sub [a] [b]
multiply [a] [b] ...
divide [a] [b]
localhost:6016:
```

Figure 3: Help command

```
localhost:6016:sum 1 2 3
localhost:6016:
200:6.0
localhost:6016:sub 2 1
localhost:6016:
200:1.0
localhost:6016:multiply 2 3 4
localhost:6016:
200:24.0
localhost:6016:divide 5 2
localhost:6016:
200:2.5
localhost:6016:
```

Figure 4: Arithmetic command

```
localhost:6016:changepwd 234567
localhost:6016:
200:Password changed successfully
localhost:6016:
```

Figure 5: Change password command

```
localhost:6016:logout
localhost:6016:
200:Logged out
localhost:6016:
```

Figure 6: Logout command

```

Server started on localhost:6016
Connection established with 127.0.0.1:10329
Connection closed with 127.0.0.1:10329
[]

localhost:6016:exit
localhost:6016:
200:disconnected
请输入要登录的主机(IP:port) or (exit) to leave: []

```

Figure 7: Exit command

1.5 Task 5

```

请输入要登录的主机{IP:port} or {exit} to leave: 127.0.0.256:6016
400:Invalid IP address: 127.0.0.256
请输入要登录的主机{IP:port} or {exit} to leave: 127.0.0.1:70000
400:Invalid port number: 70000 not in range 1-65535

```

Figure 8: Invalid IP or port

```

localhost:6016:register 12212006 123
localhost:6016:
400:User already exists

```

Figure 9: Attempt to register with an existing username

```

localhost:6016:login 12212006 234567
localhost:6016:
200:Login successful
localhost:6016:login 12212006 234567
localhost:6016:
400:Invalid command

```

Figure 10: Attempt to login again after logging in

```

localhost:6016:sub 1
localhost:6016:
400:Please enter two numbers
localhost:6016:add 2
localhost:6016:
400:Invalid command
localhost:6016:changepwd
localhost:6016:
400:Please enter the new password
localhost:6016:changepwd a a
localhost:6016:
400>Password cannot contain spaces

```

Figure 11: Too many or too few arguments

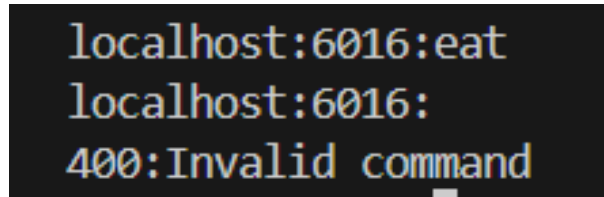


Figure 12: Command does not exist

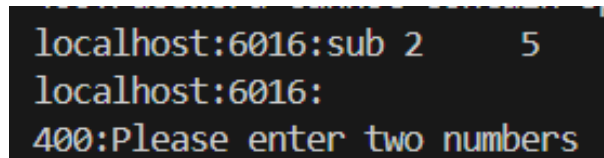


Figure 13: Extra space in the command

2 Wireshark capture

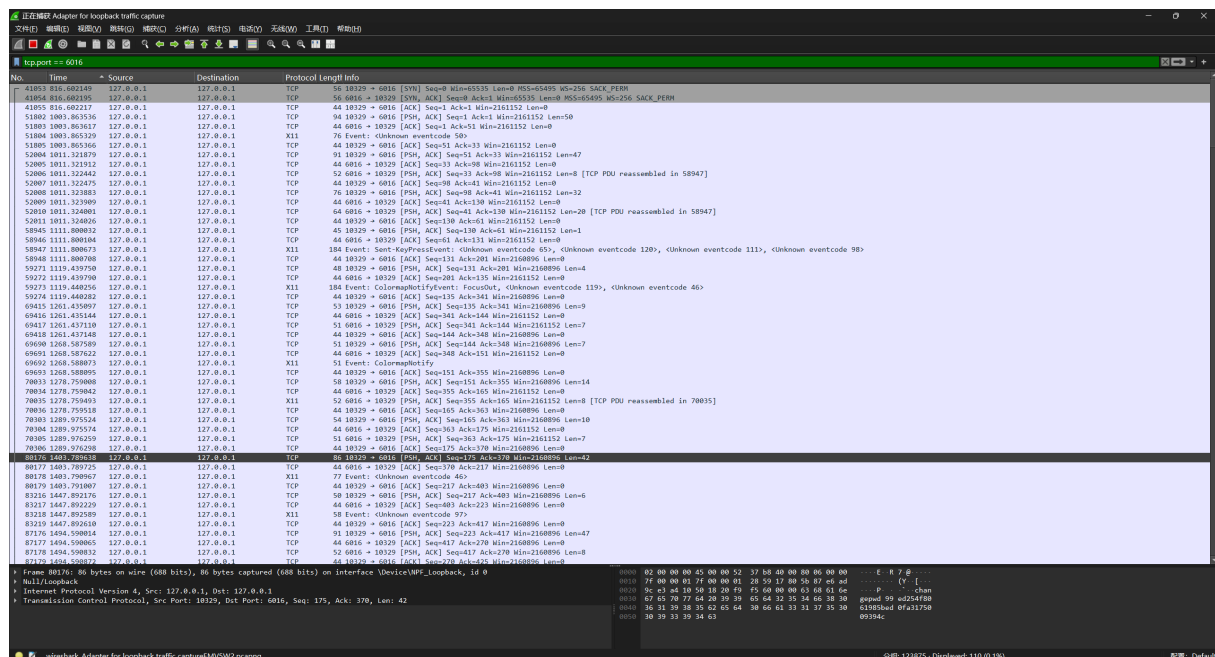


Figure 14: Part of the packet captured during the communication between the server and the client

3 Code explanation

Most code follows the instruction provided in the comments. Only two parts requires further explanation.

3.1 User Command Logging

```
def log_message(client_address, message, log_file="client_messages.txt"):
    with open(log_file, "a") as f:
```

```

        timestamp = time.strftime("%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S", time.localtime())
        f.write(f"[{timestamp}] {client_address}: {message}\n")

def main_loop(socket_conn, client_address, login_user):
    try:
        receive_data = socket_conn.recv(1024).decode('utf-8').strip()
        if not receive_data:
            return False, None
        else:
            log_message(client_address, receive_data)

    # process the command

```

After receiving a message from the client, the server logs the message with the function `log_message`. All messages whether valid or invalid are logged, with the timestamp and the client address to distinguish them. We append each log to the file `client_messages.txt`. This file manually does not need to be created manually, as the append mode will create it if it does not exist.

3.2 Receiving challenge message

```

def generate_challenge():
    return os.urandom(8)

def server_response(server, password_hash):
    response = server.recv(1024)
    try:
        decoded_response = response.decode('utf-8')
        if decoded_response.startswith(('200:', '400:')):
            return response
        else:
            challenge_response = calculate_response(password_hash, response)
            server.send(challenge_response)
            return server.recv(1024)
    except UnicodeDecodeError:
        challenge_response = calculate_response(password_hash, response)
        server.send(challenge_response)
        return server.recv(1024)

```

The `urandom` function generates 8 random bytes, which is the challenge message. On the client side, we need to distinguish between the challenge message and a normal message. We do this by checking the response in two steps, corresponding to the two major differences between the challenge message and a normal message. Firstly, normal messages are encoded in UTF-8, while the challenge message is not. Secondly, normal messages start with either 200: or 400:, while the challenge message does not. Thus, we first try to decode the message with UTF-8, and then check if it starts with 200: or 400:. Even in the rare case that the randomly generated challenge message is a valid UTF-8 string, it will very likely not start with 200: or 400:.