# Programovanie v operačných systémoch 05 - Network

Jozef Šiška



Department of Applied Informatics Comenius University in Bratislava

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### **Networking Recap**

- ► HW
- Ethernet
- ► IP
  - ► TCP
  - ► UDP
  - DNS
- Local sockets (Unix sockets)

### Socket

### Create a socket (not yet connected to anything)

```
int socket(int doamin, int type, int protocol);
```

#### **Domain**

AF\_UNIX, AF\_LOCAL local sockets (man 7 unix)

AF\_INET IPv4 (man 7 ip)
AF\_INET6 IPv6 (man 7 ipv6)

AF\_NETLINK kernel userspace interface (man 7 netlink)

AF\_IPX, AF\_X25,...

#### Type

SOCK\_STREAM reliable byte stream (i.e. TCP)

SOCK\_DGRAM connectionless, unreliable messages (UDP)

SOCK\_SEQPACKET, SOCK\_RAW, ...

man 2 socket

man 7 {unix,ip,ipv6}

### Connect and communicate

#### Server

Bind a socket to an address

- Listen on the socket for incomming connections int listen(int sockfd, int backlog);
- Accept a connection

#### Client

```
man 2 {bind,listen,accept,connect}
```

### Reading, writing, closing

Read Write

read write plain read/write

recv send specify additional flags

recvfrom sendto get / specify peer address (i.e. UDP packets)

recvmsg sendmsg readv/writev style, additional data

shutdown close (one direction of) a connection

close (dispose of) the socket

### Addresses

### A general "some address" type (man 2 bind):

```
struct sockaddr {
   sa_family_t sa_family;
   char sa_data[14];
}
```

### IPv4 address (man 7 ip, IPv6 is similar):

### Need to cast between types:

```
struct sockaddr_in addr;
/* set the fields, open socket */
ret = bind(sockfd, (struct sockaddr *) &addr, sizeof(addr));
```

# Obtaining, printing addresses

### Any address (for server)

```
struct sockaddr_in addr;
addr.sin_family = AF_INET;
addr.sin_addr.s_addr = INADDR_ANY;
```

#### Network vs host order (ports)

```
uint16_t portno = 1234;
addr.sin_port = htons(portno);
portno = ntohs(addr.sin_port);
```

#### Convert IPv4 address to sockaddr\_in

```
ret = inet_aton("127.0.0.1", &addr.sin_addr);
ret = inet_pton(AF_INET, "127.0.0.1", &addr.sin_addr);
ret = inet_pton(AF_INET6, "127.0.0.1", &addr.sin6_addr);
```

### Convert sockaddr\_in to IPv4 address

```
printf("%s\n", inet_ntoa(addr.sin_addr));
char str[INET_ADDRSTRLEN];
ret = inet_ntop(AF_INET, &addr.sin_addr, str, len);
```

# Resolving DNS addresses

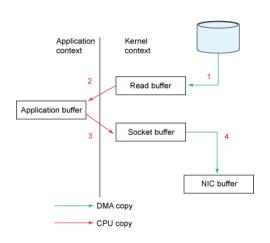
### gethostbyname

```
struct sockaddr_in addr; struct hostent *server;
server = gethostbyname(str);
if (!server) { /* ... */ };
memcpy(server->h_addr, &addr.sin_addr.s_addr, server->h_length);
```

### getaddrinfo

```
struct addrinfo hints, *result, *rp;
int sockFd = -1:
int ret = getaddrinfo("www.fmph.uniba.sk", "http", &hints, &result);
if (ret != 0) { /*...*/ }
for (rp = result; rp != null; rp = rp->ai_next) {
    sockFd = socket(rp->ai_family, rp->ai_socktype, rp->ai_protocol));
    if (sockFd == -1)
        continue:
    if (connect(sockFd. rp->ai addr. rp->ai addrlen) == 0)
       break:
    close(sockFd);
if (rp == NULL) { /* could not connect to any of the addresses*/ }
freeaddrinfo(result);
// connected...
```

# Copying - problems



### https:

//www.ibm.com/developerworks/library/j-zerocopy/index.html
https://www.linuxjournal.com/article/6345

### Copying - sendfile

```
ssize_t sendfile(int out_fd, int in_fd, off_t *offset, size_t count);
```

in\_fd must be "mmap-able"

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- ► At least one of fd\_in and fd\_out must be a pipe.
- See also man 2 tee, man 2 vmsplice