



# Lab Assignment- 1

CSN-361: Computer Networks Laboratory

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Gopi Kishan

Enrolment No. : 17114035

B.Tech, 3rd Yr

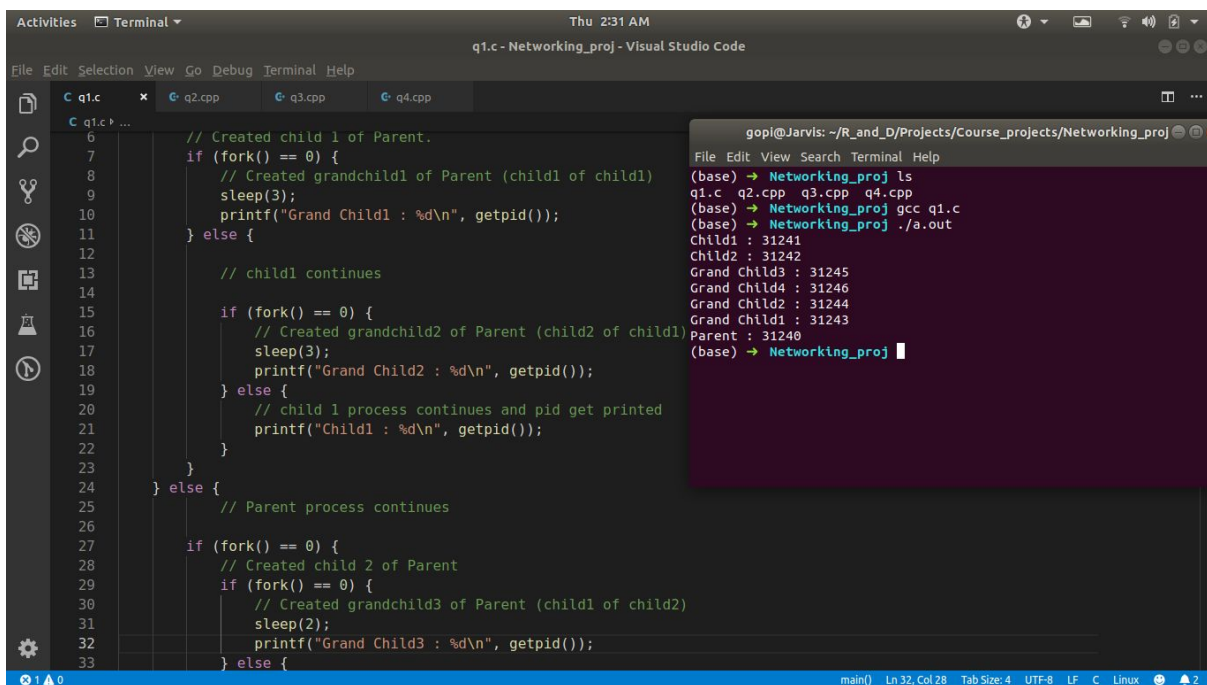
Computer Science and Engineering (CSE)



# Problem Statement 1

Write a C program in the UNIX system that creates two children and four grandchildren (two for each child). The program should then print the process-IDs of the two children, four grandchildren and the parent in this order.

- **Algorithms and data structures used in the implementation**  
No specific data structure used
- **Snapshots of running the codes for each of the problems**



The screenshot displays the Visual Studio Code editor with a C program named `q1.c` and its terminal output. The program uses `fork()` to create two children, each of which then creates two grandchildren. The terminal output shows the process IDs for the parent, children, and grandchildren in the order specified in the problem statement.

```
6 // Created child 1 of Parent.
7 if (fork() == 0) {
8     // Created grandchild1 of Parent (child1 of child1)
9     sleep(3);
10    printf("Grand Child1 : %d\n", getpid());
11 } else {
12
13     // child1 continues
14
15    if (fork() == 0) {
16        // Created grandchild2 of Parent (child2 of child1)
17        sleep(3);
18        printf("Grand Child2 : %d\n", getpid());
19    } else {
20        // child 1 process continues and pid get printed
21        printf("Child1 : %d\n", getpid());
22    }
23 }
24 } else {
25     // Parent process continues
26
27    if (fork() == 0) {
28        // Created child 2 of Parent
29        if (fork() == 0) {
30            // Created grandchild3 of Parent (child1 of child2)
31            sleep(2);
32            printf("Grand Child3 : %d\n", getpid());
33        } else {
```

Terminal Output:

```
gopi@Jarvis: ~/R_and_D/Projects/Course_projects/Networking_proj
(base) → Networking_proj ls
q1.c q2.cpp q3.cpp q4.cpp
(base) → Networking_proj gcc q1.c
(base) → Networking_proj ./a.out
Child1 : 31241
Child2 : 31242
Grand Child3 : 31245
Grand Child4 : 31246
Grand Child2 : 31244
Grand Child1 : 31243
Parent : 31240
(base) → Networking_proj
```

## Problem Statement 2

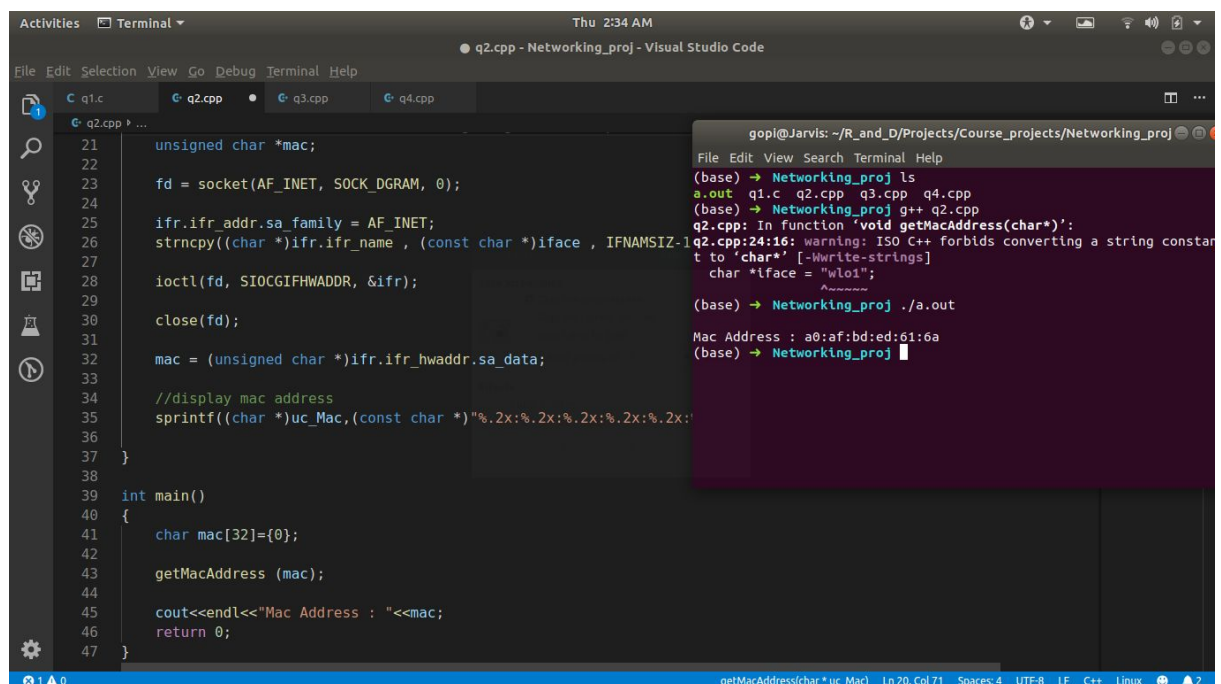
Write a C++ program to print the MAC address of your computer

- Algorithms and data structures used in the implementation

**mac**: It is a character array used to store Mac Address.

**ifreq**: ioctl requests to obtain addresses and requests both to set and retrieve other data and takes the **ifreq** data structure as a parameter this purpose.

- Snapshots of running the codes for each of the problems



```
21 unsigned char *mac;
22
23 fd = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM, 0);
24
25 ifr.ifr_addr.sa_family = AF_INET;
26 strncpy((char *)ifr.ifr_name, (const char *)iface, IFNAMSIZ-1);
27
28 ioctl(fd, SIOCGIFHWADDR, &ifr);
29
30 close(fd);
31
32 mac = (unsigned char *)ifr.ifr_hwaddr.sa_data;
33
34 //display mac address
35 sprintf((char *)uc_Mac, (const char *)"%02x:%02x:%02x:%02x:%02x:%02x",
36         mac[0], mac[1], mac[2], mac[3], mac[4], mac[5]);
37 }
38
39 int main()
40 {
41     char mac[32]={0};
42
43     getMacAddress (mac);
44
45     cout<<endl<<"Mac Address : "<<mac;
46     return 0;
47 }
```

```
gopi@Jarvis: ~/R_and_D/Projects/Course_projects/Networking_proj
(base) → Networking_proj ls
a.out q1.c q2.cpp q3.cpp q4.cpp
(base) → Networking_proj g++ q2.cpp
q2.cpp: In function 'void getMacAddress(char*)':
q2.cpp:24:16: warning: ISO C++ forbids converting a string constant
to 'char*' [-Wwrite-strings]
   char *iface = "wlo1";
                   ^
(base) → Networking_proj ./a.out
Mac Address : a0:af:bd:ed:61:6a
(base) → Networking_proj
```



## Problem Statement 3

Write your own version of ping program in C language.

- **Algorithms and data structures used in the implementation**

The steps followed by a ping program are:

1. Take a **hostname** as input and do a **DNS lookup** using **gethostbyname()**
2. Open a **Raw socket** using SOCK\_RAW with protocol as IPPROTO\_ICMP.  
Raw socket requires superuser rights so you have to run this code using sudo
3. Create **icmp packet** and calculate the checksum to be sent.
4. **Send** the packet.
5. Wait for it to be **received**

Data structures used are:

struct **sockaddr\_in** : It is a structure containing an internet address.

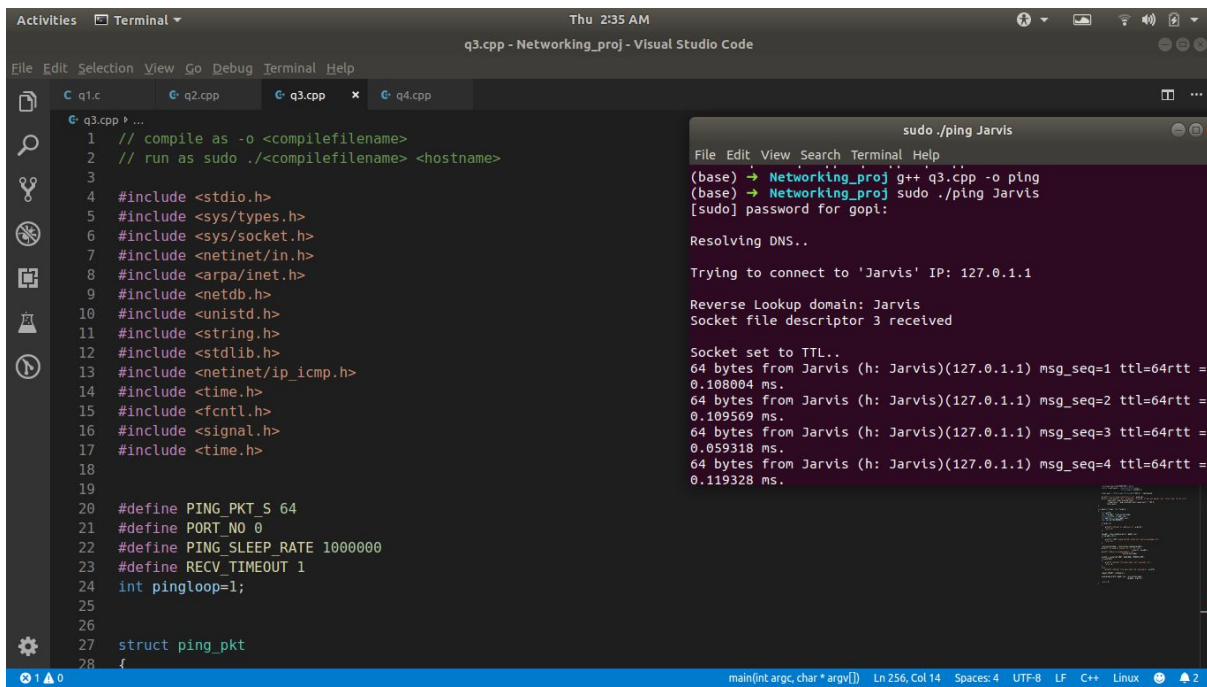
struct **icmphdr** : This is a header (and structure) which is Linux-specific, and will not be present in other operating systems.

struct **pingpacket** : data packet sent during ping containing request and icmp header

struct **timeval** : represents time interval passed.

struct **timespec** : Structure holding an interval broken down into seconds and nanoseconds.

- Snapshots of running the codes for each of the problems



The screenshot shows a Visual Studio Code editor window titled "q3.cpp - Networking\_proj - Visual Studio Code". The editor has four tabs: q1.c, q2.cpp, q3.cpp (active), and q4.cpp. The active tab shows the following C++ code:

```
1 // compile as -o <compilefilename>
2 // run as sudo ./<compilefilename> <hostname>
3
4 #include <stdio.h>
5 #include <sys/types.h>
6 #include <sys/socket.h>
7 #include <netinet/in.h>
8 #include <arpa/inet.h>
9 #include <netdb.h>
10 #include <unistd.h>
11 #include <string.h>
12 #include <stdlib.h>
13 #include <netinet/ip_icmp.h>
14 #include <time.h>
15 #include <fcntl.h>
16 #include <signal.h>
17 #include <time.h>
18
19
20 #define PING_PKT_S 64
21 #define PORT_NO 0
22 #define PING_SLEEP_RATE 1000000
23 #define RECV_TIMEOUT 1
24 int pingloop=1;
25
26
27 struct ping_pkt
28 {
```

Below the editor, a terminal window titled "sudo ./ping Jarvis" is open. It shows the following output:

```
(base) → Networking_proj g++ q3.cpp -o ping
(base) → Networking_proj sudo ./ping Jarvis
[sudo] password for gopi:

Resolving DNS..

Trying to connect to 'Jarvis' IP: 127.0.1.1

Reverse Lookup domain: Jarvis
Socket file descriptor 3 received

Socket set to TTL..
64 bytes from Jarvis (h: Jarvis)(127.0.1.1) msg_seq=1 ttl=64rtt = 0.108004 ms.
64 bytes from Jarvis (h: Jarvis)(127.0.1.1) msg_seq=2 ttl=64rtt = 0.109569 ms.
64 bytes from Jarvis (h: Jarvis)(127.0.1.1) msg_seq=3 ttl=64rtt = 0.059318 ms.
64 bytes from Jarvis (h: Jarvis)(127.0.1.1) msg_seq=4 ttl=64rtt = 0.119328 ms.
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates the current file is "main(int argc, char \*argv[])" at line 256, column 14, with 4 spaces, UTF-8 encoding, LF line endings, C++ language, and Linux platform.

## Problem Statement 4

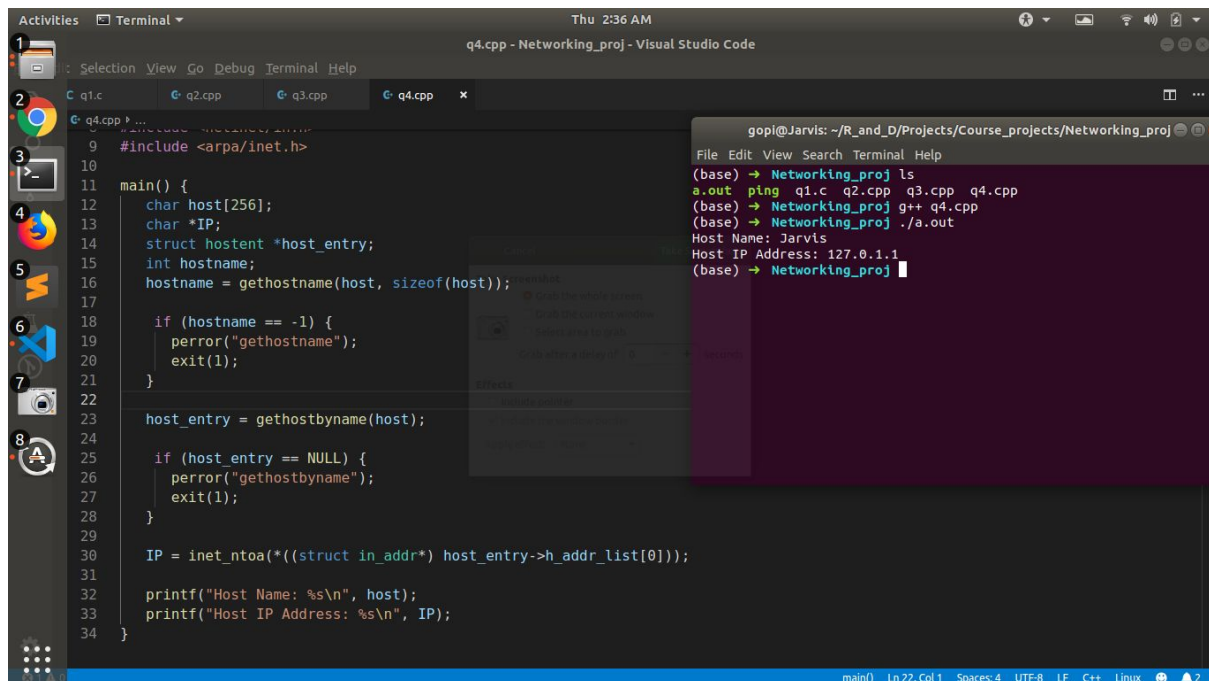
Write a C program to find the host name and the IP address of your computer.

- **Algorithms and data structures used in the implementation**  
**hostent:** This data structure is used by functions to store information about a given host, such as host name, IPv4 address, and so forth.

**In\_addr:** This struct data structure stores s\_addr field which is internet addresses.

**IP:** char array to store IP address.

- **Snapshots of running the codes for each of the problems**



The screenshot displays a Visual Studio Code editor window titled "q4.cpp - Networking\_proj - Visual Studio Code". The editor shows a C program that uses the `gethostname` and `gethostbyname` functions to retrieve the host name and IP address. The code is as follows:

```
1  #include <arpa/inet.h>
2
3  int main() {
4      char host[256];
5      char *IP;
6      struct hostent *host_entry;
7      int hostname;
8      hostname = gethostname(host, sizeof(host));
9
10     if (hostname == -1) {
11         perror("gethostname");
12         exit(1);
13     }
14
15     host_entry = gethostbyname(host);
16
17     if (host_entry == NULL) {
18         perror("gethostbyname");
19         exit(1);
20     }
21
22     IP = inet_ntoa(*(struct in_addr*) host_entry->h_addr_list[0]);
23
24     printf("Host Name: %s\n", host);
25     printf("Host IP Address: %s\n", IP);
26 }
```

To the right of the editor, a terminal window is open, showing the execution of the program. The terminal output is as follows:

```
gopi@Jarvis: ~/R_and_D/Projects/Course_projects/Networking_proj
(base) → Networking_proj ls
a.out ping q1.c q2.cpp q3.cpp q4.cpp
(base) → Networking_proj g++ q4.cpp
(base) → Networking_proj ./a.out
Host Name: Jarvis
Host IP Address: 127.0.1.1
(base) → Networking_proj
```