

NETWORKS LAB EXERCISE 2

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Aim:

To learn and understand the use of system calls used in computer networks.

1. Socket()

- i. Description: used to create an endpoint for communication
- ii. Header files: sys/socket.h
- iii. Syntax: socket(args)
 - 1. Parameters: int domain, int protocol
- iv. Explanation of parameters:
 - 1. Domain: used to specify the communication domain
 - 2. Protocol: this is automatically selected by the domain parameter
- v. Return value: returns a descriptor
- vi. Structures used if any: None

2. Bind()

- i. Description: used to bind a name/address as specified to the socket
- ii. Header files: sys/socket.h
- iii. Syntax: bind(args)
 - 1. Parameters: int sockfd, struct sockaddr *addr, socklen_t addrlen

iv. Explanation of parameters:

1. Sockfd: this is the file descriptor of the socket
2. Addr: this is the address to be binded for the socket
3. Addrlen: the size of the struct addr

v. Return value: 0 on success, -1 on error.

vi. Structures used if any: struct sockaddr

3. Listen()

i. Description: used to listen for connections on a socket

ii. Header files: sys/socket.h

iii. Syntax:

1. Parameters: int sockfd, int backlog

iv. Explanation of parameters:

1. Sockfd: this is the file descriptor of the socket
2. Backlog: The backlog argument defines the maximum length to which the queue of pending connections for sockfd may grow.

v. Return value: 0 on success, -1 on failure

vi. Structures used if any: None

4. Connect()

i. Description: used to initiate a connection on a socket referred by the file descriptor of the socket

ii. Header files: sys/socket.h

iii. Syntax:

1. Parameters: int sockfd, struct sockaddr *addr, socklen_t addrlen

iv. Explanation of parameters:

1. Sockfd: file descriptor of the socket

2. Addr: this is the address which is binded to the socket

3. Addrlen: the size of the struct addr

v. Return value: 0 if success, -1 if failure

vi. Structures used if any: struct sockaddr

5. Accept()

i. Description: accepts a connection on a socket, and extracts the first connection request on the queue of pending connections for the listening socket, sockfd, creates a new connected socket, and returns a new file descriptor referring to that socket.

ii. Header files: sys/socket.h

iii. Syntax: accept(args)

1. Parameters: int sockfd, struct sockaddr *restrict addr, socklen_t *restrict addrlen

iv. Explanation of parameters:

1. Sockfd: file descriptor of the socket

2. Addr: this is the address which is binded to the socket

3. Addrlen: the size of the struct addr

v. Return value: returns the file descriptor of the accepted socket, -1 on failure.

vi. Structures used if any: struct sockaddr

6. Close()

- i. Description: used to shut down the socket
- ii. Header files: unistd.h
- iii. Syntax: close(args)
 - 1. Parameters: int socket
- iv. Explanation of parameters:
 - 1. Socket: file descriptor of the sockets
- v. Return value: 0 if success, -1 if failure.
- vi. Structures used if any: None

7. Bzero()

- i. Description: The bzero() function erases the data in the n bytes of the memory starting at the location pointed to by s, by writing zeros (bytes containing '\0') to that area.
- ii. Header files: strings.h
- iii. Syntax: bzero(args)
 - 1. Parameters: void *s, size_t n
- iv. Explanation of parameters:
 - 1. s: location of the string
 - 2. n: size of the string in bytes
- v. Return value: void
- vi. Structures used if any: None

8. htons, htonl, ntohs, ntohl()

i. Description: These functions shall convert 16-bit and 32-bit quantities between network byte order and host byte order.

ii. Header files: `arpa/inet.h`

iii. Syntax: `uint32_t htonl(uint32_t hostlong); uint16_t htons(uint16_t hostshort); uint32_t ntohl(uint32_t netlong); uint16_t ntohs(uint16_t netshort);`

1. Parameters: `uint32_t`, `uint16_t`

iv. Explanation of parameters:

1. Any integer that needs to be converted.

v. Return value: the converted integer

vi. Structures used if any: None

9. Read()

i. Description: used to read `n` bytes from the socket to the buffer specified.

ii. Header files: `unistd.h`

iii. Syntax: `read(args)`

1. Parameters: `int fd`, `void *buf`, `size_t count`

iv. Explanation of parameters:

1. `fd`: file descriptor of the socket

2. `buf`: the buffer into which the read items are to be stored

3. `count`: the size to be read

v. Return value: size read from the socket

vi. Structures used if any: None

10. Write()

- i. Description: used to write n bytes to the socket to the buffer specified.
- ii. Header files: `unistd.h`
- iii. Syntax: `write(args)`
 - 1. Parameters: `int fd, void *buf, size_t count`
- iv. Explanation of parameters:
 - 1. `fd`: file descriptor of the socket
 - 2. `buf`: the buffer into which the read items are to be stored
 - 3. `count`: the size to be read
- v. Return value: size written to the socket
- vi. Structures used if any: None

11. Send()

- i. Description: `send`
- ii. Header files: `sys/socket.h`
- iii. Syntax: `send(args)`
 - 1. Parameters: `sockfd, buf, len, flags`
- iv. Explanation of parameters:
 - 1. `Sockfd`: file descriptor of the socket
 - 2. `Buf`: the message to be sent is stored here
 - 3. `Len`: length of the buffer
 - . `Flags`: flags to be used
- v. Return value: returns the number of bytes sent, -1 on failure
- vi. Structures used if any: None

12. Receive()

- i. Description: Used to receive a message from the socket
- ii. Header files: `sys/socket.h`
- iii. Syntax:
 - 1. Parameters: `sockfd, buf, len, flags`
- iv. Explanation of parameters:
 - 1. Sockfd: file descriptor of the socket
 - 2. Buf: the message to be sent is stored here
 - 3. Len: length of the buffer
 - 4. Flags: flags to be used
- v. Return value: Returns the number of bytes received, or -1 if an error occurred
- vi. Structures used if any: None

13. Sendto()

- i. Description: The `send()` call is used only when the socket is in connected state.
- ii. Header files: `sys/socket.h`
- iii. Syntax:
 - 1. Parameters: `sockfd, buf, len, flags`
- iv. Explanation of parameters:
 - 1. Sockfd: file descriptor of the socket
 - 2. Buf: the message to be sent is stored here
 - 3. Len: length of the buffer
 - 4. Flags: flags to be used

v. Return value: On success returns the number of bytes sent, else will return -1

vi. Structures used if any: None

14. Receivefrom()

i. Description: used to receive messages from a socket, and may be used to receive data on a socket whether or not it is connection-oriented.

ii. Header files: sys/socket.h and sys/types.h

iii. Syntax:

1. Parameters: sockfd, buf, len, flags

iv. Explanation of parameters:

1. Sockfd: file descriptor of the socket

2. Buf: the message to be sent is stored here

3. Len: length of the buffer

4. Flags: flags to be used

v. Return value: Returns number of bytes received or will simply return -1 if an error occurs

vi. Structures used if any: None

15. Select()

i. Description: Select command allows to monitor multiple file descriptors, waiting until one of the file descriptors become active.

ii. Header files: sys/select.h

iii. Syntax:

1. Parameters: nfds, readfds, writefds, exceptfds

iv. Explanation of parameters:

1. Nfds: Used to set the highest numbered file descriptor

In any of the three sets, plus 1

2. Readfds: Used to check if the ready for reading

3. Writeds: The file descriptors in this set are watched to see if they are ready for writing

4. Exceptfds: The file descriptors in this set are watched for exceptional conditions

v. Return value: Returns the number of file descriptors contained in the three returned descriptors sets. On error returns -1

vi. Structures used if any: None

16. Setsockopt()

i. Description: This is used to manipulate the options associated with a socket

ii. Header files: sys/types.h and sys/socket.h

iii. Syntax:

1. Parameters: socket, level, optname, optval, optlen

iv. Explanation of parameters:

1. Socket: stores the filedescriptor
2. Level: specifies the protocol level at which the option resides
3. Optname: specifies the a single option to set
4. Optval: stores the value argument for the socket

5. Optlen: defines length

v. Return value: Upon successful completion it will return 0, else -1 will be returned and errno set to indicate the error

vi. Structures used if any: None

17. Fcntl()

i. Description: Used to perform file descriptor manipulations

ii. Header files: fcntl.h

iii. Syntax:

1. Parameters: fd, cmd

iv. Explanation of parameters:

1. Fd: holds the value for file descriptor

2. Cmd: Decides the functionality of the entire function

v. Return value: Will depend on the cmd passed during the beginning, Other wise -1 will be returned in case of any error

vi. Structures used if any: None

18. getpeername()

i. Description: Is used to return the address of the peer connected to the socket sockfd, in the buffer pointed to by addr

ii. Header files: sys/socket.h

iii. Syntax:

1. Parameters: sockfd, addr, addrlen

iv. Explanation of parameters:

1. Sockfd: Holds the socket number whose address is to be returned

2. Addr: refers to the amount of space

3. Addrlen: Initialized to indicate the amount of space pointed to by
addr

v. Return value: On success, zero is returned. On error, -1 is returned and
errno is set to indicate the error

vi. Structures used if any: None

19. gethostname()

i. Description: These are used to access the system hostname

ii. Header files: unistd.h

iii. Syntax:

1. Parameters: name, len

iv. Explanation of parameters:

1. Name: Used to pass the hostname

2. Len: specifies the length of the byte

v. Return value: On success zero is returned. On error -1 is returned

vi. Structures used if any: None

20. gethostbyname()

i. Description: It is used to return a structure of type hostent for the given
host name

ii. Header files: netdb.h

iii. Syntax:

1. Parameters: name

iv. Explanation of parameters:

1. Name: It is used to specify the name of host or Itv4 address

v. Return value: Returns the hostent structure or a numm pointer if an error occurs

vi. Structures used if any: hostent

21. gethostbyaddr()

i. Description: Returns a structure of type hostent for the given host address addr of length len and address type type

ii. Header files: netdb.h

iii. Syntax:

1. Parameters: addr, len, type

iv. Explanation of parameters:

1. Addr: specifies the address we are looking for

2. Len: length of the address

3. Type: type of the address

v. Return value: Returns the required structure with the given address, else return NULL if not found

vi. Structures used if any: hostent

Result:

Learned about the use of system calls used in computer networks

Learning outcome:

Learnt the various network related commands

Learnt the various options associated with the network related commands

Learnt and implemented the network commands on the terminal.
