

GIT Department of Computer Engineering

CSE 344 - Spring 2023

Final Report

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SERVER SIDE

In server side my main goal is to set up the server for listening the client connections. I create a new thread for each client and handle the requests concurrently. I finish it when all client threads are finished and executed. I will explain my code detailly now.

I start by checking if the argc commands are correct and provided rightfully. If the user did not run by a port number, I print an error message and terminate by exit.

I declare a variable for holding server database bay pointer on server files. The number of elements are decided by MAX_SERVER_FILES.

I initialize a condition variable named serverSignal to be used in pthread_cond_init function. I do this to use for synchronization between threads. Then I also initialize a semaphore (semEmpty) using sem_init for using in access control to a shared resource and it is initially 0.

I create a socket and hold the servers address information. I call bind function that binds the socket to the servers address. I listen for incoming client connections and wait for a client to connect by calling accept function. The accept function blocks until a client establishes a connection. When a connection is made, a new socket descriptor (newsockfd) is created for communication with that particular client. The client's address information is stored in the cli_addr structure.

I create new threads that executes client function. If the thread is successfully created, I increase the num_of_threads. The main thread waits for the client finish execution by pthread_join. If the thread is joined, num_of_threads decrements. I close the sockets and free necessary serverfiles and destroy the semaphores and finish the program.

Now we have explained the main function, I will explain the other helper functions for server side.

Client function:

The client function handles the communication between the server and a specific client. It sends the list of server files to the client, receives files from the client, and enters an infinite loop to receive commands from the client and perform corresponding actions.

I initialize the necessary variables and arrays for storing commands and messages and the names of server files. I call updateserverfiles function to get the list of server files and update them. I copy the file names to send_files in a loop and send the files to the client using newsockfd socket. The function receives a signal from the client indicating that it has received the server file names. If the received signal is "done," the function calls receiveClientFiles to receive files from the client and then sends the "done" signal back to the client. If the received signal is not "done," the function returns without further processing. Then it enters an infinite loop to handle command coming from the client. The server receives a command from the client using the recv function, which is stored in the command array. The loop repeats, and the process continues until the thread is terminated. The memory allocated for the args parameter is freed using the free function.

The `receiveClientFiles` function receives the number of files from the client, receives the file names, stores them in a 2D array, adds the received files to the server's file storage, and updates the server's file information.

The `addToServer` function receives data from the client, writes it to the destination file in the server's file storage, handles termination and end-of-file signals, and keeps track of the total number of bytes read.

The `sendFileToClient` function sends the number of files and their names to the client. It then iterates through the file names array to send each file name individually. After that, it calls a helper function to send the file contents. Finally, it returns the success status of the file transfer.

The `sendFileToClientHelper` function is a helper function that reads each file from the server-side, sends its contents to the client, and signals the end of each file transfer.

The `updateServerFiles` function scans the current directory, skips unwanted files/directories, and stores the names of valid files in the `ServerFiles` array. It returns a success status indicating whether the update was performed successfully.

CLIENT SIDE

In client side, I start by declaring variables and initializing necessary structures, also allocate memory for the `clientFiles` array and initialize a semaphore.

Next, it checks the command-line arguments to ensure that the hostname and port are provided. It then creates a socket using `socket` and retrieves the server's information using `gethostbyname`.

I set up the server address and connect to the server using `connect`. I also initialize and clear the buffer.

After establishing the connection, the client updates its list of client files and receives the list of server files from the server.

It sends a "done" signal to the server indicating that the file exchange is complete, and then proceeds to send files to the server using `sendFilesToServer`.

The main function receives a response from the server and enters a loop to handle commands from the server. It receives commands, checks if there are any edits on the client side using `isClientEdited`, and sends appropriate responses to the server.

The loop continues with a delay of 3 seconds between iterations so we would know if there is any changes to the folders and files. Finally, the main function closes the socket, destroys the semaphore, and frees the allocated memory.

The function `sendFilesToServer` is responsible for sending files from the client to the server.

The function starts by declaring variables and initializing them. It also initializes a `send_bytes` variable to track the number of bytes sent.

It sends the `number_of_files` variable to the server using `send` to indicate how many files will be delivered. If the `send_bytes` value is less than 0, an error message is printed indicating a failure to send the signal. Otherwise, the function enters a loop to send each file to the server. It uses `send` to transmit the file name stored in the `files` array to the server. A message indicating the file name is printed for reference. After each file is sent, there is a small delay using `usleep` to avoid overwhelming the server.

Once all files are sent, the function calls `sendFileToServerHelper` to handle the actual file transfer. The return value of this helper function is assigned to `isSuccesfull`. Finally, the function returns the value of `isSuccesfull`, which indicates the success status of the file transfer.

`sendFileToServerHelper` handles the actual file transfer from the client to the server.

I start by initializing variables such as `isSent` and `counter` to track the transfer progress, and `fd_client` to store the file descriptor of the client-side file. Inside a loop, the function opens the client-side file using `open`.

Within another loop, the function reads data from the client-side file using `read` into the buffer. The read data is then sent to the server using `send`.

I keep track of the total number of bytes read from the file in the `num_bytes_read` variable. After each file is read and sent, the function increments the counter, closes the client-side file, and resets the buffer.

A small delay is introduced using `usleep` to avoid overwhelming the server. If there are more files to send, the function sends an "ENDFILE_SIGNAL_DETECTED_0x24367131" message to the server using `send`. If all files have been sent, a "TERMINATE_SIGNAL_DETECTED_0x24367131" message is sent instead.

Finally I print the number of bytes written (`num_bytes_read`) and return the value of `isSent`, indicating the success status of the file transfer.

`receiveServerFiles` handles the process of receiving file information from the server.

Using `recv`, the function receives the value of `number_of_server_files` from the server, which represents the total number of files to be received. An array called `files` stores the names of the server files.

Inside a loop, the function uses `recv` to receive the `file_name` from the server. The received file name is then copied into the corresponding row of the `files` array using `strcpy`. After all file names have been received and stored in the `files` array, the function calls `addToClient` to handle the process of adding the received files to the client's file system.

I call `updateClientFiles` to update the client's file information. Finally, a success message is printed for that the server's data has been copied successfully.

The function `addToClient` is responsible for receiving files from the server and saving them on the client-side. It iteratively receives data from the server, handles specific signals, writes file content to the appropriate destination file, keeps track of the number of bytes read.

The function `updateClientFiles` is responsible for updating the list of files on the client-side. It scans the current directory, skips certain files and directories, and stores the names of the remaining files in the `clientFiles` array, updating the `file_size`.

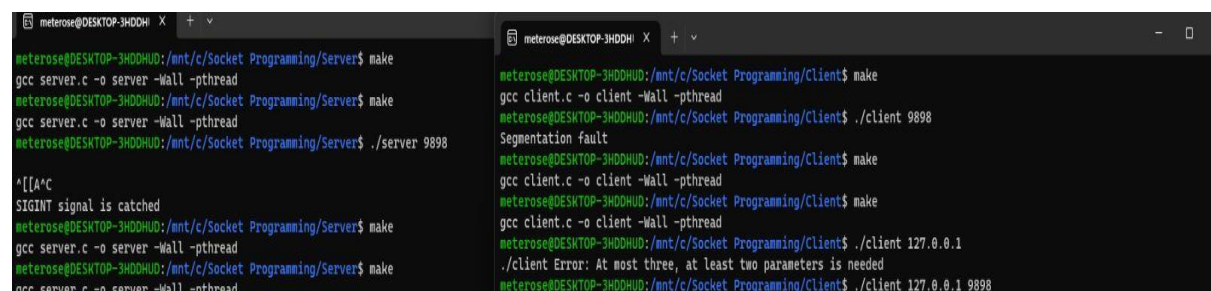
The function `isClientEdited` determines whether the client's files have been edited. After processing all directory entries, the function compares `number_of_files_directory` with `file_size` (which represents the number of files on the client). If they are equal, it means no changes have been made, and `value_return` is set to 0.

If `number_of_files_directory` is greater than `file_size`, it indicates that a new file has been added, and `value_return` is set to 1.

If `number_of_files_directory` is less than `file_size`, it suggests that files have been removed, and `value_return` is set to -1.

Finally, the function returns `value_return`, which represents the state of client file modifications: 0 for no changes, 1 for a new file added, and -1 for files removed.

TESTS AND RESULTS



```
meterose@DESKTOP-3HDDHU: /mnt/c/Socket Programming/Server$ make
gcc server.c -o server -Wall -pthread
meterose@DESKTOP-3HDDHU: /mnt/c/Socket Programming/Server$ make
gcc server.c -o server -Wall -pthread
meterose@DESKTOP-3HDDHU: /mnt/c/Socket Programming/Server$ ./server 9898

^[[A^C
SIGINT signal is caught
meterose@DESKTOP-3HDDHU: /mnt/c/Socket Programming/Server$ make
gcc server.c -o server -Wall -pthread
meterose@DESKTOP-3HDDHU: /mnt/c/Socket Programming/Server$ make
gcc server.c -o server -Wall -pthread

meterose@DESKTOP-3HDDHU: /mnt/c/Socket Programming/Client$ make
gcc client.c -o client -Wall -pthread
meterose@DESKTOP-3HDDHU: /mnt/c/Socket Programming/Client$ ./client 9898
Segmentation fault
meterose@DESKTOP-3HDDHU: /mnt/c/Socket Programming/Client$ make
gcc client.c -o client -Wall -pthread
meterose@DESKTOP-3HDDHU: /mnt/c/Socket Programming/Client$ make
gcc client.c -o client -Wall -pthread
meterose@DESKTOP-3HDDHU: /mnt/c/Socket Programming/Client$ ./client 127.0.0.1
./client Error: At most three, at least two parameters is needed
meterose@DESKTOP-3HDDHU: /mnt/c/Socket Programming/Client$ ./client 127.0.0.1 9898
```

This is how to run my program.


```
Server!  
Nothing happened!  
^C  
SIGINT signal is caught  
Server!  
Failed to send command  
: Bad file descriptor  
meterose@DESKTOP-3HDDHUD:/mnt/c/Socket Programming/Server$ |
```

The SIGINT works when called.