netsck - network utility tool

DESCRIPTION

netsck is a network utility tool which enables to prototype or test network things. It provides a shell inside which runs a javascript engine. This manual will present the *netsck_Javascript_API* inside the shell.

Note that, shell supports multiline input with trailing escape '\' character.

ENGINE

Uses *QJSEngine* class to evaluate javascript codes so anything which QJSEngine supports available to the

METHODS

help(topic : string = base-api)

Opens the man page according to the topic. If topic isn't given then opens this man page.

run(file_path : string)

Executes the lines inside the file.

dump(object : any)

Prints the content of any object to the stdout.

sleep(duration : int)

Sleeps current thread for specified duration. Unit is milliseconds.

wait_key(timeout : int)

Waits for user to input a key and returns the value. Key value is the value returned from **std::getchar().** If timeout expires function returns -1. Unit of timeout is milliseconds. Note that if timeout is -1 it works like there is no timeout.

CLASSES

Detailed class documentations can be found through **help()** with their class names.

For example, help("udp_socket").

- PascalCase naming means the class is **singleton.**
- snake_case naming means the class is **instantiable.**

socket

Base class which provides an abstract base for socket classes.

udp_socket

Socket class which enables to send or receive udp datagrams.

Hex

Singleton hexadecimal utility class which prints QByteArray as hexadecimal or creates a QByteArray from hexadecimal string.

EXAMPLE

```
// Create a 'send.js' and write some js code in it to make it worked
run( "send.js" );

var an_object = { \
    user : "Ozan" , \
    repo : "netsck" \
    };
dump( an_object )
```

SEE ALSO

```
help("socket") \ , \ help("udp\_socket") \ , \ help("Hex")
```

Hex: singleton class

DESCRIPTION

Hex is a **singleton** class. Prints **QByteArray** as hexadecimal in table format. Also constructs a **QByteArray** from hexadecimal string.

EXAMPLE

```
Hex.print( Hex.from( "ab 01 23 11 14 78 64 77 34 24 12 09 08" ) ) Hex.print( Hex.from( "ab012311147864773424120908" ) ) Hex.print( "This is a test string." )
```

METHODS

```
print( data : QByteArray )
```

Prints the data as hexadecimals in table format.

from(hex_data : QByteArray) -> QByteArray

Constructs a QByteArray from hex string. It is equivalent to QByteArray::fromHex.

socket: abstract class

DESCRIPTION

socket is an **abstract class which udp_socket** inherits. Common socket methods are contained in this class. It is binding of **QAbstractSocket** class. It is not instantiable.

METHODS

stdout_enabled() -> bool

Returns a value which indicates whether info messages are enabled.

enable_stdout(value : bool = true)

Enables/Disables info messages according to the 'value' parameter.

Default value is true.

addr() -> string

Returns host address of local socket. It is equivalent to QAbstractSocket::localAddress.

port() -> int

Returns the host port numberr of the local socket. It is equivalent to QAbstractSocket::localPort.

close() Closes the socket. It is equivalent to QAbstractSocket::close

bind(addr : string , port : int = 0 , mode : enum) -> bool

Binds sockets according to the parameters. It is equivalent to AbstractSocket::bind.

If port is '0' so the socket selects an arbitrary empty port.

Returns true if an operation is successful, otherwise false.

flush(timeout : int = -1) -> bool

Flushes write buffer. It is equivalent to **QAbstractSocket::waitForBytesWritten.** Returns true if bytes have been written, otherwise false

bind(port : int = 0 , mode : enum) -> bool

Dispatchs to bind('0.0.0.0',port,mode) and returns its result.

wait(duration : int = -1) -> bool

Waits for the datagrams by duration. Unit of duration is milliseconds. It is equivalent to **QAbstractSocket::waitForReadyRead.**

If duration is '-1' so it waits until some datagram is received.

Returns true if new data has arrived, otherwise false.

wait_a_bit(duration : int = 0) -> bool

If some datagrams waits on the OS buffer, it just fetches so waits_a_bit. It is equivalent toq **QAb-stractSocket::waitForReadyRead.**

Returns true if new data has arrived, otherwise false.

error() -> enum

Returns the last error. It is equivalent to **QAbstractSocket::error.**

udp_socket : class

DESCRIPTION

udp_socket is a concrete class which inherits **socket.** It is binding of QUdpSocket class. All methods of **socket** class is usable.

EXAMPLE

```
var echo_srv = new udp_socket()
var client = new udp_socket()
echo_srv.bind( "127.0.0.1" , 12000 )
// Send 'echo' to echo_srv
client.send( "echo" , "127.0.0.1" , 12000 )
echo_srv.wait()
var dgram = echo_srv.read_datagram()
dump( dgram )
echo_srv.send( dgram.data , dgram.sender_addr , dgram.sender_port )
client.wait()
dump( client.read_datagram() )
```

OBJECTS

```
datagram : object
{
    sender_addr : string ,
    sender_port : int ,
    dest_addr : string ,
    dest_port : int ,
    data : QByteArray ,
    data_utf8 : string ,
    hop_limit : int ,
    iface_idx : int
}
```

It is returned from **read_datagram**() method.

METHODS

has datagram() -> bool

Returns true if has pending datagram, otherwise false. It is equivalent to **QUdpSocket::hasPendingDatagrams().**

read_datagram() -> datagram

Returns the pending datagram. If there is not datagram returns an 'undefined'. It is equivalent to **QUdpSocket::receiveDatagram.**

clear() Discards all pending datagrams.

send(data : QByteArray , addr : string , port : int) -> qint64

Sends 'data' to 'addr:port' as udp packet. Returns how many bytes have been written. It is equivalent to **QUdpSocket::writeDatagram**

SIGNALS

datagram()

Emitted when a new datagram has come. It is equivalent to **QUdpSocket::readyRead.**