

# Mini-project: HTTP GET Request Using C++ Sockets

## 1. Project Goal:

In this mini-project, you will build a simple HTTP GET request using C++ sockets. This will help you understand how HTTP requests and responses work at a low level by directly handling sockets.

## 2. Steps to Build the HTTP GET Request:

### Step 1: Set up the socket

- Use the `socket()` function to create a new socket.
- Set up the socket to use IPv4 (`AF_INET`) and TCP (`SOCK_STREAM`).
- Connect the socket to the web server you want to send a request to using the `connect()` function.

You will need to convert the server's address to a `sockaddr_in` structure.

### Step 2: Create the HTTP GET request

- Construct a valid HTTP GET request string. A typical request looks like this:

```
GET / HTTP/1.1
```

```
Host: www.example.com
```

```
Connection: close
```

- Make sure the HTTP request string is correctly formatted with line breaks (`\r\n`). The "Connection: close" header ensures the connection is closed after the response is received.

### Step 3: Send the request through the socket

- Use the `send()` function to send the HTTP GET request through the socket.

- Ensure that the entire request is sent by checking the return value of `send()`, which indicates the number of bytes successfully transmitted.

#### **Step 4: Receive the HTTP response**

- Use the `recv()` function to read the HTTP response from the server.
- Loop through the response, reading in chunks of data until the entire message has been received.
- The response will include the HTTP headers followed by the actual content.

#### **Step 5: Parse and display the response**

- Parse the response to separate the headers from the content (if necessary).
- Display the full response, or print specific parts such as the status code, headers, and content.

#### **Step 6: Close the socket**

- After receiving the response, close the socket using the `close()` function to properly release the resources.

### **3. Functions Required and Their Parameters:**

#### **1. `socket()`**

- Creates a new socket.
- Syntax: `int socket(int domain, int type, int protocol);`
- Parameters:
  - domain: `AF_INET` for IPv4
  - type: `SOCK_STREAM` for TCP
  - protocol: Usually 0 to select the default protocol (TCP in this case).

#### **2. `connect()`**

- Connects the socket to a server.
- Syntax: `int connect(int sockfd, const struct sockaddr *addr, socklen_t addrlen);`
- Parameters:
  - `sockfd`: The socket file descriptor.
  - `addr`: A pointer to a `sockaddr_in` structure that contains the server's address and port.
  - `addrlen`: The size of the address structure.

### **3. send()**

- Sends data through a socket.
- Syntax: `ssize_t send(int sockfd, const void *buf, size_t len, int flags);`
- Parameters:
  - `sockfd`: The socket file descriptor.
  - `buf`: A pointer to the buffer containing the data to send (e.g., the HTTP request).
  - `len`: The size of the data to send.
  - `flags`: Additional flags (usually set to 0).

### **4. recv()**

- Receives data from a socket.
- Syntax: `ssize_t recv(int sockfd, void *buf, size_t len, int flags);`
- Parameters:
  - `sockfd`: The socket file descriptor.
  - `buf`: A pointer to the buffer where the received data will be stored.
  - `len`: The maximum number of bytes to receive.
  - `flags`: Additional flags (usually set to 0).

### **5. close()**

- Closes the socket and releases the resources.

- Syntax: `int close(int sockfd);`
- Parameters:
  - `sockfd`: The socket file descriptor to close.