Assignment 1 Of

Network & Distributed System Lab (CS2051)

Masters of Technology in Computer Science And Engineering

submitted to
Dr Sujoy Saha
Assistant Professor
Dept. of CSE



National Institute of Technology, Durgapur

submitted by Arghya Bandyopadhyay RollNo. 20CS4103

27th March 2021

1. Write simple TCP and UDP program using socket API which will transfer simple text messages, and check TCP and UDP packets using Wireshark.

Answer.

The following code is the implementation for TCP client side programming.

```
/* tcpclient.c */
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
#include <netdb.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <errno.h>
int main()
        int sock, bytes_recieved;
        char send_data[1024], recv_data[1024];
        struct hostent *host;
        struct sockaddr_in server_addr;
        host = gethostbyname("127.0.0.1");
        if ((sock = socket(AFINET, SOCK.STREAM, 0)) = -1) {
            perror("Socket");
            exit (1);
        server_addr.sin_family = AF_INET;
        server_addr.sin_port = htons(5000);
        server_addr.sin_addr = *((struct in_addr *)host->h_addr);
        bzero(&(server_addr.sin_zero),8);
        if (connect(sock, (struct sockaddr *)&server_addr,
                    sizeof(struct sockaddr)) = -1)
```

```
exit (1);
        while (1)
          bytes_recieved=recv(sock, recv_data, 1024,0);
          recv_data[bytes_recieved] = '\0';
          if (strcmp(recv_data, "q") == 0 \mid | strcmp(recv_data, "Q") == 0)
            close (sock);
            break;
           else
            printf("\nRecieved data = %s ", recv_data);
            printf("\nSEND (q or Q to quit) : ");
            gets (send_data);
           if (strcmp(send_data , "q") != 0 && strcmp(send_data , "Q") != 0)
            send(sock, send_data, strlen(send_data), 0);
           else
            send(sock, send_data, strlen(send_data), 0);
            close (sock);
            break;
return 0;
The following code is the implementation for TCP Server side programming.
/* tcpserver.c */
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
```

perror("Connect");

```
#include <netinet/in.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <string.h>
int main()
        int sock, connected, bytes_recieved, true = 1;
        char send_data [1024], recv_data[1024];
        struct sockaddr_in server_addr, client_addr;
        int sin_size;
        if ((sock = socket(AFINET, SOCKSTREAM, 0)) = -1) {
            perror ("Socket");
            exit (1);
        if (setsockopt(sock, SOLSOCKET, SO.REUSEADDR, \&true, size of(int)) == -1) {
            perror("Setsockopt");
             exit (1);
        server_addr.sin_family = AF_INET;
        server_addr.sin_port = htons(5000);
        server_addr.sin_addr.s_addr = INADDR_ANY;
        bzero(&(server_addr.sin_zero),8);
        if (bind(sock, (struct sockaddr *)&server_addr, sizeof(struct sockaddr))
                                                                        == -1) {
            perror ("Unable to bind");
             exit (1);
        if (listen(sock, 5) = -1) {
            perror("Listen");
             exit (1);
```

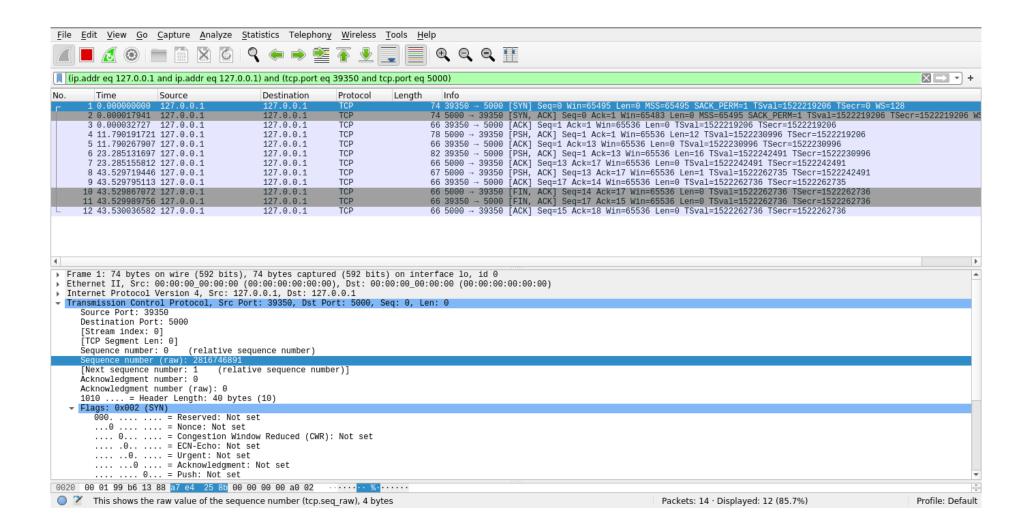
```
printf("\nTCPServer Waiting for client on port 5000");
fflush (stdout);
while (1)
    sin_size = sizeof(struct sockaddr_in);
    connected = accept(sock, (struct sockaddr *)&client_addr,&sin_size);
    printf("\n I got a connection from (%s, %d)",
           inet_ntoa(client_addr.sin_addr),ntohs(client_addr.sin_port));
    while (1)
      printf("\n SEND (q or Q to quit) : ");
      gets (send_data);
      if \ (strcmp(send\_data \ , \ "q") == 0 \ || \ strcmp(send\_data \ , \ "Q") == 0) \\
        send(connected, send_data, strlen(send_data), 0);
        close(connected);
        break;
      else
         send(connected, send_data, strlen(send_data), 0);
      bytes_recieved = recv(connected, recv_data, 1024,0);
      recv_data[bytes_recieved] = ' \setminus 0';
      if (strcmp(recv_data, "q") = 0 \mid | strcmp(recv_data, "Q") = 0)
        close (connected);
        break;
      else
      printf("\n RECIEVED DATA = %s ", recv_data);
```

```
fflush (stdout);
                               close (sock);
                              return 0;

    □ arghya@Delton: ~/My Work/Networks/Simple Socket Progra...  
    □  
    □ arghya@Delton: ~/My Work/Networks/Simple Socket Progra...  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □  
    □

    □ arghya@Delton: ~/My Work/Networks/Simple Socket Pro... Q ≡

                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         arghya@Delton:~/My Work/Networks/Simple Socket Programming$ ./tcpclient
 arghya@Delton:~/My Work/Networks/Simple Socket Programming$ ./tcpserver
TCPServer Waiting for client on port 5000
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       Recieved data = Hello world.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       SEND (q or Q to quit) : Hello world too.
   I got a connection from (127.0.0.1 , 39350)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         arghya@Delton:~/My Work/Networks/Simple Socket Programming$
 SEND (q or Q to quit) : Hello world.
    RECIEVED DATA = Hello world too.
 _SEND (q or Q to quit) : q
```

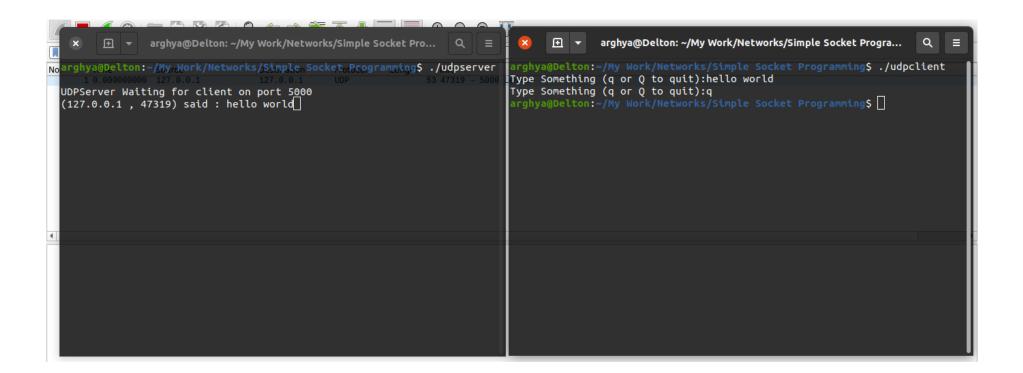


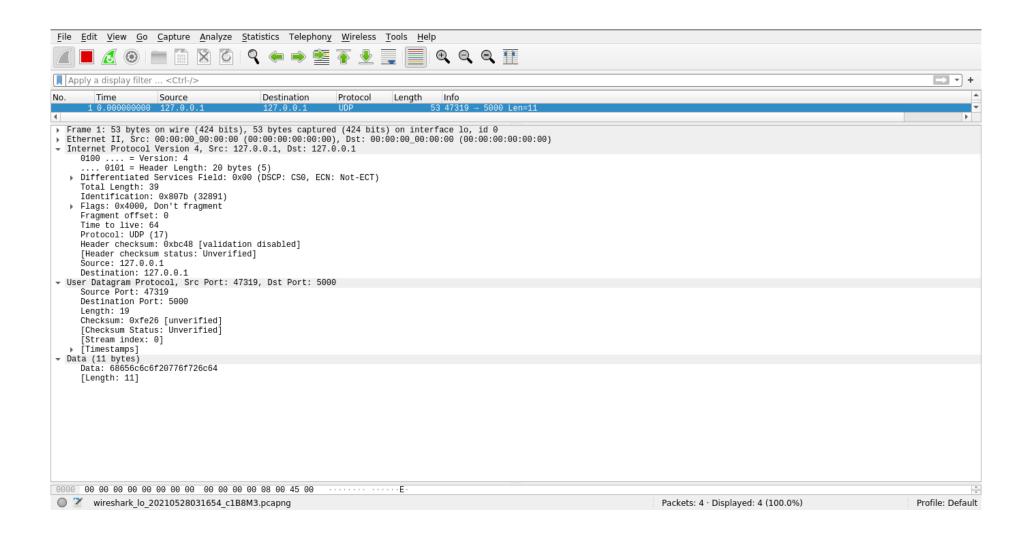
The following code is the implementation for UDP Client side programming.

```
/* udpclient.c */
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>
#include <netdb.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int main()
        int sock;
        struct sockaddr_in server_addr;
        struct hostent *host;
        char send_data[1024];
        host= (struct hostent *) gethostbyname((char *)"127.0.0.1");
if ((sock = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM, 0)) == -1)
        perror("socket");
        exit (1);
        server_addr.sin_family = AF_INET;
        server_addr.sin_port = htons(5000);
        server_addr.sin_addr = *((struct in_addr *)host->h_addr);
        bzero(&(server_addr.sin_zero),8);
   while (1)
            printf("Type Something (q or Q to quit):");
            gets (send_data);
```

```
if ((strcmp(send_data, "q") == 0) \mid | strcmp(send_data, "Q") == 0)
          break;
        else
                sendto(sock, send_data, strlen(send_data), 0,
                (struct sockaddr *)&server_addr, sizeof(struct sockaddr));
The following code is the implementation for UDP Server side programming.
/* udpserver.c */
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int main()
        int sock;
        int addr_len, bytes_read;
        char recv_data[1024];
        struct sockaddr_in server_addr , client_addr;
        if ((sock = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM, 0)) == -1) {
            perror("Socket");
            exit (1);
        server_addr.sin_family = AF_INET;
        server_addr.sin_port = htons(5000);
        server_addr.sin_addr.s_addr = INADDR_ANY;
        bzero(&(server_addr.sin_zero),8);
```

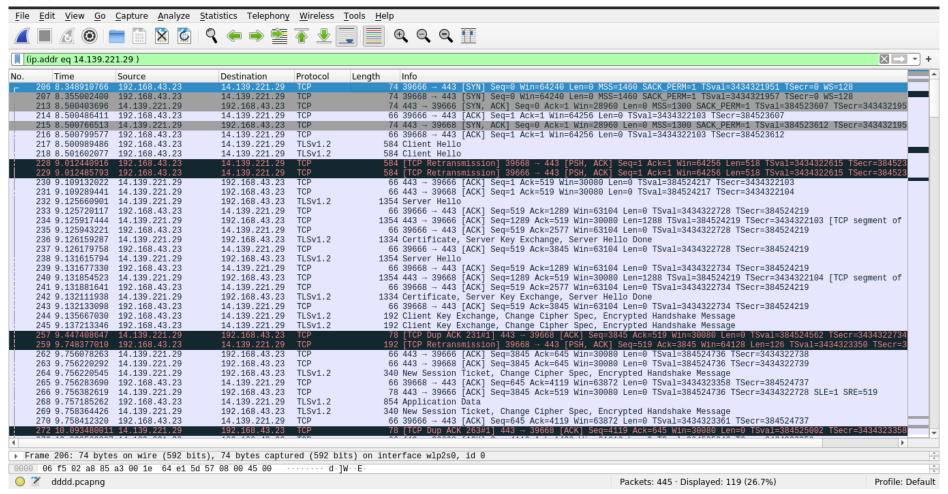
```
if (bind(sock,(struct sockaddr *)&server_addr,
    sizeof(struct sockaddr)) = -1
    perror("Bind");
    exit(1);
addr_len = sizeof(struct sockaddr);
printf("\nUDPServer Waiting for client on port 5000");
fflush (stdout);
while (1)
  bytes_read = recvfrom (sock, recv_data, 1024, 0,
                     (struct sockaddr *)&client_addr, &addr_len);
 recv_data[bytes_read] = ' \setminus 0';
  printf("\n(%s, %d) said: ",inet_ntoa(client_addr.sin_addr),
                                ntohs(client_addr.sin_port));
  printf("%s", recv_data);
  fflush (stdout);
return 0;
```

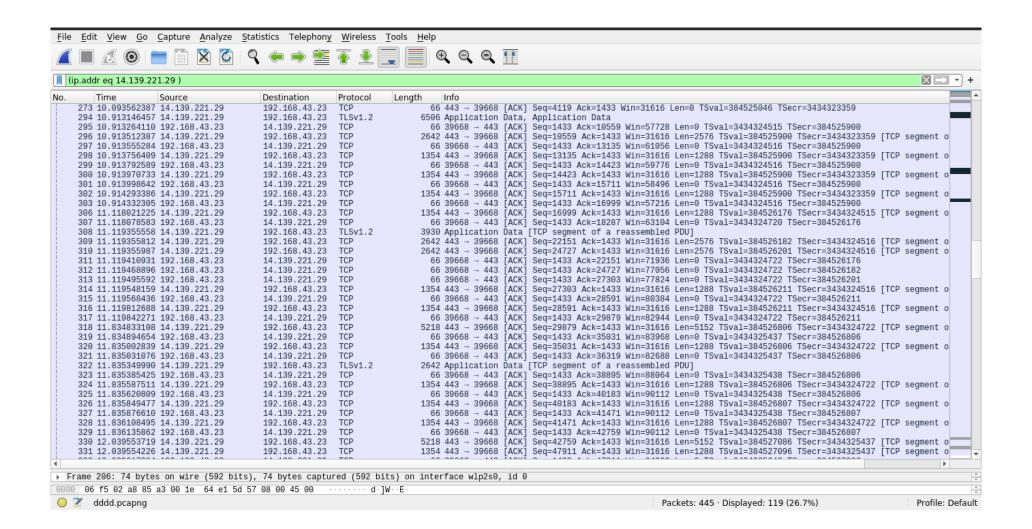


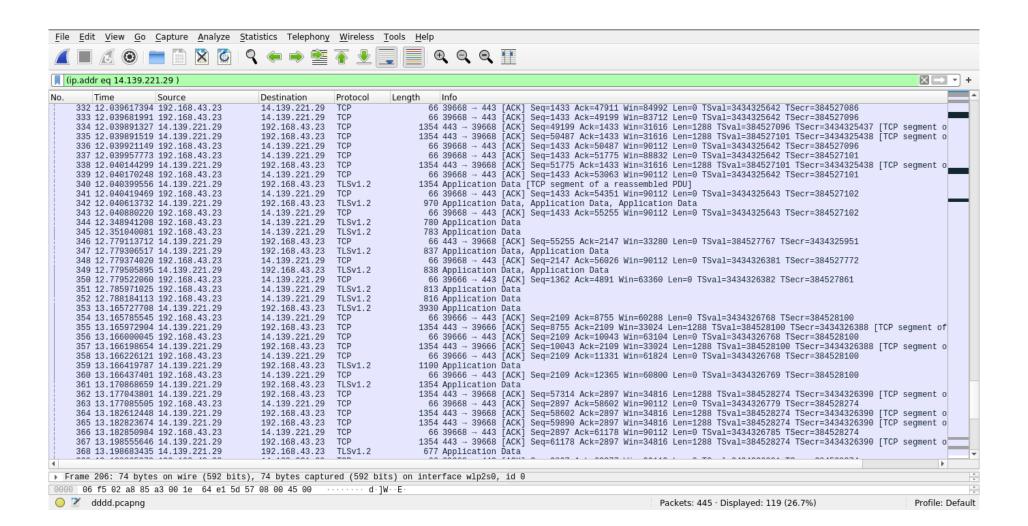


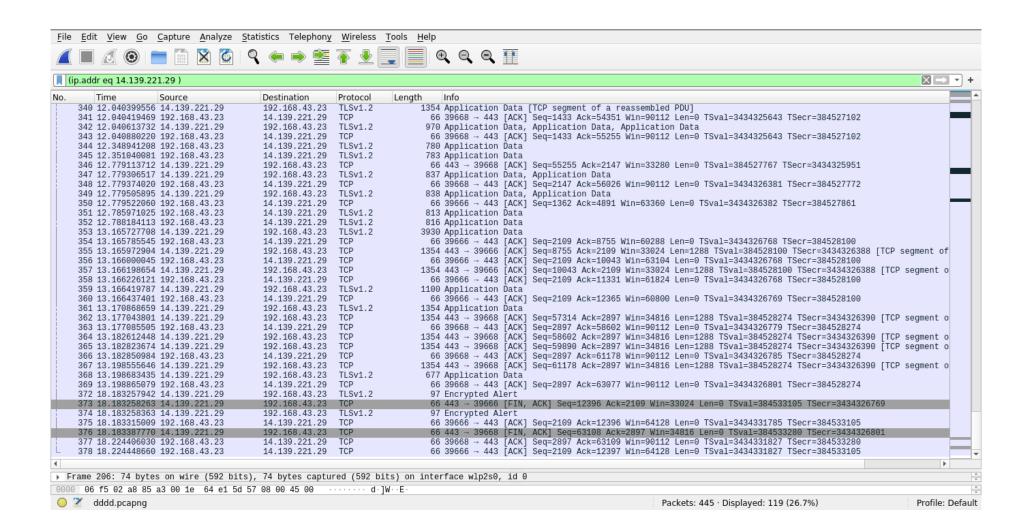
2. Using wireshark, capture the TCP headers while connecting your computer to the server of nit.dgp.ac.in.

Answer.









- 3. (a) Show how the six flags (SYN, ACK, PUSH, URGENT, RST, FIN) are working in TCP protocol **Answer.**
 - (b) What is the IP address of nitdgp.ac.in? On what port number is it sending and receiving TCP segments for this connection?

 Answer. The IP address of nitdgp.ac.in is 14.139.221.29 and the tcp port number for sending and receiving TCP segments for the connections are 443 respectively.
 - (c) Write a small socket program for the URGENT pointer and urgent flag?

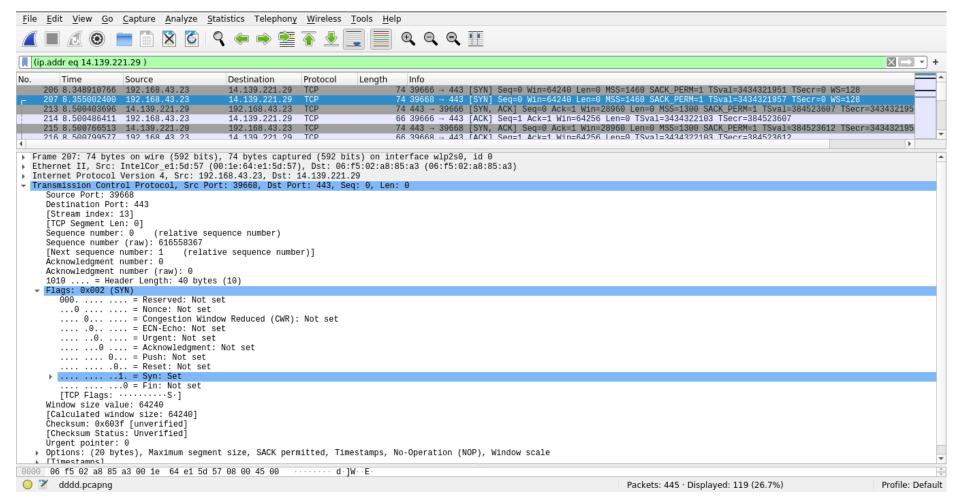
 Answer.

```
/* tcpclient01.c */
sockfd = Tcp_connect(argv[1], argv[2]);
write (sockfd, "123",3);
printf("write 3 bytes from nornal data\n");
sleep(1);
send(sockfd, "4", 1, MSG_OOB);
printf("write 1 bytes from OOB data\n");
sleep (1);
write (sockfd, "56",2);
printf("write 2 bytes from nornal data\n");
sleep (1);
send (sockfd, "7", 1, MSG_OOB);
printf("write 1 bytes from OOB data\n");
sleep (1);
write (sockfd, "89",2);
printf("write 2 bytes from nornal data\n");
sleep (1);
/* tcpserver01.c */
#include "unp.h"
int listenfd, confd;
void sig_urg(int
                         signo)
        char buf [100];
        int
                n:
        printf("SIGURG received \n");
        n = recv(confd, buf, size of(buf) - 1, MSGOOB);
        buf[n] = 0;
        fprintf(stdout, "read %d OOB bytes: %s\n", n, buf);
int
        main(int argc, char
                                 **argv)
```

```
int
       n;
char buf[100];
if (argc == 2) listenfd = Tcp_listen(NULL, argv[1], NULL);
else if (argc == 3) listenfd = Tcp_listen(argv[1], argv[2], NULL);
else fprintf(stderr, "usage: tcpserver [ <host> ] <port#>\n");
confd = Accept(listenfd, NULL, NULL);
Signal (SIGURG, sig_urg);
Fcntl(confd, FLSETOWN, getpid());
for (;;)
        if ((n = read(confd, buf, 100 - 1)) == 0)
                printf("recv finished\n");
                exit(0);
        buf[n] = 0;
        fprintf(stdout, "read %d bytes: %s\n", n, buf);
exit(0);
```

(d) What is the sequence number of the TCP SYN segment that is used to initiate the TCP connection between the client computer and nitdgp.ac.in?

Answer. Relative sequence number is 0. And actual sequence number is 3520860541. The sequence number of the TCP SYN segment is 0 since it is used to initiate the TCP connection between the client computer and nitdgp.ac.in.

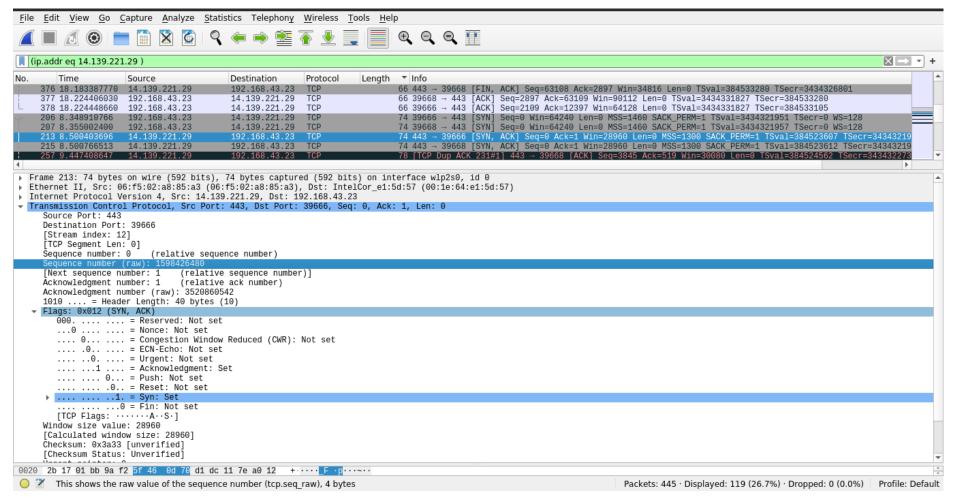


(e) What is it in the segment that identifies the segment as a SYN segment?

Answer. In the above figure, It is indicated by the Syn flag in the Flags section, which is set to 1.

(f) What is the sequence number of the SYN-ACK segment sent by nitdgp.ac.in to the client computer in reply to the SYN?

Answer. Relative sequence number is 0. And actual sequence number is 1598426480. The sequence number of the TCP SYN segment is 0 since it is used to initate the TCP connection between the client computer and nitdgp.ac.in.



(g) What is the value of the Acknowledgement field in the SYN-ACK segment?

Answer. According to the above figure, the value of the acknowledgement field in the SYNACK segment is 1.

(h) How did nitdgp.ac.in determine that value?

Answer. According to the above figure, the value of the ACK acknowledgement field in the SYNACK segment is determined by the server nitdgp.ac.in. The server adds 1 to the initial sequence number of SYN segment from the client computer. For this case, the initial sequence number of SYN segment from the client computer is 0, thus the value of the ACK acknowledgement field in the SYNACK segment is 1.

(i) What is it in the segment that identifies the segment as a SYN-ACK segment?

Answer. A segment will be identified as a SYNACK segment if both SYN flag and Acknowledgement in the segment are set to 1.