## **Question 3**

## **Steps of Execution**

- 1. Compile the program using: gcc get\_PID.cpp -o <name of object> -lstdc++
- 2. Execute the program using: sudo ./<name of object>
- 3. The packet sniffer will now run for 30 seconds.
- 4. The program will output the set of ports available for query.
- 5. Enter quit to exit the program.
- 6. Do note that the number of PIDs and ports obtained can vary between different runs of the program. Try running it multiple times to get a suitable idea of the output.

## Extracting the PIDs while running the code initially for 30 seconds

The working of the code in this question relies on the code and functions written in the first question, ie. sniffing packets and extracting data out of them. Building upon what was done before, for each packet we already have the source and destination ports for each packet. We can use the source port for each packet to determine the PID of the process that was using it. Our function of choice to determine the same is the "lsof" function. We can pass the additional parameter "-i" to get an extensive information about the running processes. In this extensive information about each process, we also have the port that each of the running processes is currently using. We then pipe this output to the grep output to extract the lines which contain the passed port. From each of these lines, we extract the 2nd column using the 'awk' command, which is the PID of the process of that row.

Fig. 1 A sample output from the lsof-i command. As is visible, the 2nd columns contains the PID of the running process.

We use the 'popen' function that initiates a child process that does what we described before and saves the output to a buffer. The fgets function extracts the PID from the buffer.

Do note that the process of recognizing the PID of each process from the port needs to be done in 'real' time, ie. The recognition process needs to be done as soon as we get to port. This is because the ports the processes use might not necessarily be invariant with time.

We construct a map with ports as keys and PIDs as outputs to run the future loop.

## Starting the query process

The sniffing is designed to be run for 30 seconds. After that, the program outputs a list of ports for which it was able to capture the corresponding process. An infinite query loop then follows, where the user can prompt the program with a port, the PID's of the processes that used that port in the 30 seconds run previously.