

**Computer Networks**  
**RA1911030010014**  
**Experiment - 1**

**Aim:** Study of Header Files with Respect to Socket Programming

**1. <stdio.h> and <stdlib.h>**

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

int main()
{
    char str1[20] = "53875";
    char str2[20] = "367587938";
    char str3[20] = "53875.8843";

    long int a = atol(str1);
    printf("String to long int : %d\n", a);

    long long int b = atoll(str2);
    printf("String to long long int : %d\n", b);

    double c = atof(str3);
    printf("String to long int : %f\n", c);
    printf("The first random value : %d\n", rand());
    printf("The second random value : %d", rand());

    return 0;
}
```

```
(gap@gapware-pc)-[/DOCUMENTS/SSD/CN LAB/EXP1]
$ gcc 1.c -o 1
```

```
(gap@gapware-pc)-[/DOCUMENTS/SSD/CN LAB/EXP1]
$ ./1
```

```
String to long int : 53875
String to long long int : 367587938
String to long int : 53875.884300
The first random value : 1804289383
The second random value : 846930886
```

```
(gap@gapware-pc)-[/DOCUMENTS/SSD/CN LAB/EXP1]
$
```

## 2. <time.h>

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <time.h>
int main(void)
{
    struct tm *ptr;
    time_t t;
    t = time(NULL);
    ptr = localtime(&t);
    printf("%s", asctime(ptr));
    return 0;
}
```

```
(gap@gapware-pc)-[/DOCUMENTS/SSD/CN LAB/EXP1]
$ gcc 2.c -o 2

(gap@gapware-pc)-[/DOCUMENTS/SSD/CN LAB/EXP1]
$ ./2
Tue Jul 20 22:02:31 2021

(gap@gapware-pc)-[/DOCUMENTS/SSD/CN LAB/EXP1]
$
```

## 3. <string.h>

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

int main()
{
    char st[] = "GitaAlekhyaPaul";
    char ch = 'e';
    char *val;

    val = strrchr(st, ch);

    printf("String after last %c is : %s \n",
           ch, val);

    char ch2 = 'u';
    val = strrchr(st, ch2);

    printf("String after last %c is : %s ",
           ch2, val);

    return (0);
}
```

```
}
```

```
(gap@gapware-pc)-[/DOCUMENTS/SSD/CN LAB/EXP1]
$ gcc 3.c -o 3

(gap@gapware-pc)-[/DOCUMENTS/SSD/CN LAB/EXP1]
$ ./3
String after last e is : ekhyaPaul
String after last u is : ul

(gap@gapware-pc)-[/DOCUMENTS/SSD/CN LAB/EXP1]
$
```

#### 4. <unistd.h>

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>

int main()
{
    int pid, pid1, pid2;

    pid = fork();

    if (pid == 0)
    {

        sleep(3);

        printf("child[1] --> pid = %d and ppid = %d\n",
               getpid(), getppid());
    }

    else
    {
        pid1 = fork();
        if (pid1 == 0)
        {
            sleep(2);
            printf("child[2] --> pid = %d and ppid = %d\n",
                   getpid(), getppid());
        }
        else
        {
            pid2 = fork();
            if (pid2 == 0)
            {
                printf("child[3] --> pid = %d and ppid = %d\n",
                       getpid(), getppid());
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

    }

    else
    {
        sleep(3);
        printf("parent --> pid = %d\n", getpid());
    }
}

return 0;
}

```

```

(gap@gapware-pc)-[/DOCUMENTS/SSD/CN LAB/EXP1]
$ gcc 4.c -o 4

(gap@gapware-pc)-[/DOCUMENTS/SSD/CN LAB/EXP1]
$ ./4
child[3] --> pid = 124536 and ppid = 124533
child[2] --> pid = 124535 and ppid = 124533
parent --> pid = 124533
child[1] --> pid = 124534 and ppid = 124533

(gap@gapware-pc)-[/DOCUMENTS/SSD/CN LAB/EXP1]
$

```

### 5. <sys/types.h>

Defines the data type of socket address structure in unsigned long.

The <sys/types.h> header shall include definitions for at least the following types:

- a. Blkcnt\_t  
Used for file block counts.
- b. Blksize\_t  
Used for block sizes.
- c. Clock\_t  
Used for system times in clock ticks or CLOCKS\_PER\_SEC;
- d. Clockid\_t  
Used for clock ID type in the clock and timer functions.
- e. Dev\_t  
Used for device IDs.

### 6. <sys/socket.h>

The socket functions can be defined as taking pointers to the generic socket address structure called **sockaddr**.

The <sys/socket.h> header shall define the type **socklen\_t**, which is an integer type of width of at least 32 bits; see APPLICATION USAGE.

The <sys/socket.h> header shall define the unsigned integer type **sa\_family\_t**.

The <sys/socket.h> header shall define the sockaddr structure that includes at least the following members:

- a. sa\_family\_t sa\_family Address family.
- b. char sa\_data[] Socket address (variable-length data)

### 7. <netinet/in.h>

Defines the IPv4 socket address structure commonly called Internet socket address structure called sockaddr\_in.

The <netinet/in.h> header shall define the following types:

**in\_port\_t**

Equivalent to the type **uint16\_t** as defined in <inttypes.h> .

**in\_addr\_t**

Equivalent to the type **uint32\_t** as defined in <inttypes.h> .

The **sa\_family\_t** type shall be defined as described in <sys/socket.h>.

The **uint8\_t** and **uint32\_t** type shall be defined as described in `<inttypes.h>`. Inclusion of the `<netinet/in.h>` header may also make visible all symbols from `<inttypes.h>` and `<sys/socket.h>`.

**8. `<netdb.h>`**

Defines the structure `hostent` for using the system call `gethostbyname` to get the network host entry.

The `<netdb.h>` header may make available the type `in_port_t` and the type `in_addr_t` as defined in the description of `<netinet/in.h>`.

**9. `<sys/stat.h>`**

Contains the structure `stat` to test a descriptor to see if it is of a specified type. Also it is used to display file or file system status. `stat()` updates any time related fields when copying from 1 file to another.

**10. `<sys/ioctl.h>`**

Macros and defines used in specifying an `ioctl` request are located in this header file. We use the function `ioctl()` that is defined in this header file. `ioctl()` function is used to perform ARP cache operations.

**11. `<pcap.h>`**

Has function definitions that are required for packet capturing. Some of the functions are `pcap_lookupdev()`, `pcap_open_live()` and `pcap_loop()`. `pcap_lookupdev()` is used to initialize the network device. The device to be sniffed is opened using the `pcap_open_live()`. `Pcap_loop()` determines the number of packets to be sniffed.

**12. `<net/if_arp.h>`**

Contains the definitions for Address Resolution Protocol. We use this to manipulate the ARP request structure and its data members `arp_pa`, `arp_dev` and `arp_ha`. The `arp_ha` structure's data member `sa_data[ ]` has the hardware address.

**13. `<errno.h>`**

It sets an error number when an error and that error can be displayed using `perror` function. It has symbolic error names. The error number is never set to zero by any library function.

**14. `<arpa/inet.h>`**

This is used to convert internet addresses between ASCII strings and network byte ordered binary values (values that are stored in socket address structures). It is used for `inet_aton`, `inet_addr`, `inet_ntoa` functions.