

Aug 03, 08 21:06

UDP_revEcho_client.c

Page 1/2

```

/*
This client will send a string to a server process on the same machine or
a different host.

The server will echo the string back in reverse order.

Compile with: cc UDP_revEcho_client.c -o sendit

Usage: ./sendit server port string
*/

#include<stdlib.h>
#include<sys/types.h>
#include<sys/socket.h>
#include<netinet/in.h>
#include<netdb.h>
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
#include<errno.h>

#define BUF_LEN 48

main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    int csd;                /* client socket descriptor */
    struct sockaddr_in server; /* server address structure */
    struct hostent *server_host; /* pointer to server host details
                                structure returned by resolver */

    int server_len;         /* size of above structure */
    int string_size;        /* size of send string including
                                trailing nul */

    short server_port;      /* servers port number */
    int out_cnt, in_cnt;     /* byte counts for send and receive */
    char client_send_string[BUF_LEN]; /* buffer to hold send string */
    char server_reversed_string[BUF_LEN]; /* buffer to hold recieve string */

    /* Check for correct command line usage */
    if(argc!=4)
    {
        fprintf(stderr, "Usage: %s Server Port send_string\n", argv[0]);
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }

    /* Grab the command line arguments and decode them */

    /* Use the resolver to get the addresss of the server */
    server_host=gethostbyname(argv[1]);
    /* if there's a problem, report it and exit */
    if (server_host == NULL)
    {
        perror("While calling gethostbyname()");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }

    server_port=atoi(argv[2]);
    strcpy(client_send_string,argv[3]);

```

Aug 03, 08 21:06

UDP_revEcho_client.c

Page 2/2

```

/* create the socket */
csd=socket(PF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM, 0);
/* if there's a problem, report it and exit */
if(csd<0)
{
    perror("While calling socket()");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

/* we haven't bound the socket to an address or port
let the system decide what's best */

/* set up the server address details in preparation for sending
the message */
server.sin_family=AF_INET;
memcpy(&server.sin_addr.s_addr,server_host->h_addr_list[0],
server_host->h_length);
server.sin_port=htons(server_port);

/* set the length so that the trailing nul gets sent as well */
string_size=strlen(client_send_string)+1;

/* send the message off to the server */
out_cnt=sendto(csd, client_send_string, string_size, 0,
(struct sockaddr *)&server,sizeof(server));
/* the 0 if for flags that we don't use here */

/* if there's a problem, report it and exit */
if(out_cnt<0)
{
    perror("While calling sendto()");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

fprintf(stderr, "You have sent \"%s\"\n", client_send_string);

fprintf(stderr, "Have reached recvfrom(), should now block until message receipt\n");

/* get the response from the server and print it */
server_len=sizeof(server);
in_cnt=recvfrom(csd, server_reversed_string, BUF_LEN, 0,
(struct sockaddr *)&server,(socklen_t *)&server_len);

/* if there's a problem, report it and exit */
if(in_cnt<0)
{
    perror("While calling recvfrom()");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

fprintf(stderr, "The server has responded with: \"%s\"\n", server_reversed_string);

/* close the socket now */
close(csd);
}

```