



Step in packet sending process

1. The Application has previously created a socket (here, a UDPSocket) It calls `Socket::Send()`. Either real data or dummy data is passed at the API.

2. `Socket::Send` forwards to `UdpSocketImpl::DoSend()` and later to `UdpSocketImpl::DoSendTo()`.

These functions set the proper source and destination addresses, handle socket calls,

such as `bind()` and `connect()` and then the `UdpL4Protocol::Send()` function is called. As in a

real implementation, the socket must query the `Ipv4` routing system to find the right source address to match the destination address.

3. **UdpL4Protocol** is where the socket-independent

protocol logic for UDP is implemented. The `Send()` method adds the UDP header, initializes the checksum, and sends the packet to the `Ipv4` layer.

The packet is not sent directly to the `Ipv4` layer but via a callback called `m_downTarget`.

In this example, the `downTarget` is `Ipv4L3Protocol`, but it could be some other shim layer in general.

4. **Ipv4L3Protocol** adds the IP header and sends the packet to an

appropriate `Ipv4Interface` instance, based on the route that was passed

down from the UDP layer. In this example, the device is one that supports Arp.

5. **Ipv4Interface** looks up the MAC address if Arp is supported on this

NetDevice technology, and if there is a cache hit, it sends the packet to the NetDevice, or else it first initiates an Arp request and waits for a reply.