

Balcueva, J. Escalona, J.M.

Fadrigo, J.A.M. Fortiz, P.R.

NSCOM01

TFTP Client - Program Design

Program Specifications

1. Program Language: Java
2. Interface: GUI
3. Target Features:
 - a. Key Features
 - i. GUI or a command line-based user interface are acceptable.
 - ii. The user is allowed to specify the server IP address.
 - iii. Support for both upload and download of binary files
 - iv. When uploading, the program can send any file on the computer to the TFTP server as long as the file is accessible to the user using his / her OS privileges
 - v. When downloading, the program must allow the user to provide the filename to use when saving the downloaded file to the client's computer
 - vi. Proper error handling at the minimum should include the following:
 1. Timeout for unresponsive server
 2. Handling of duplicate ACK
 3. User prompt for file not found, access violation, and disk full errors
 - b. Optional Features
 - i. Support for option negotiation will merit additional points if correctly implemented
 1. Option to specify the transfer block size
 2. Communicate transfer size to a server when uploading
 - ii. To allow the user to manually ping the target host prior to transmission.

Key Classes List

1. Client - Conducts the file reading/writing and transmission of TFTP packets.
2. TFTP - Builds the TFTP packets that will be used in TFTP transmission. The class also includes methods for checking and validating packet parameters that can affect the packet's overall validity and usability in the TFTP protocol.

TFTP Packet Diagram

The design of the packets was heavily referenced from the samples from the RFC documents and actual TFTP packets using TFTPd64 and Wireshark. The resulting packet tables are as follows. The table shows both ways of appending a padding byte for strings where if the string (as per ASCII specification) does have a 0\, then it does not need a padding byte. The opposite goes if it does have \0.

1. REQUEST (READ/WRITE, W/O OPTVALS)

REQUEST (READ/WRITE, W/O OPTVALS)					
Length	2 Bytes		Length of String	1 Byte	Length of String
Segment	PADDING 0	Type 01/02	Filename (assuming without \0)	PADDING 0	Mode

2. REQUEST (READ/WRITE, W OPTVALS)

REQUEST (READ/WRITE, W OPTVALS)									
Length	2 Bytes		Length of String	1 Byte	Length of String	1 Byte	Length of String	Length of String	...
Segment	PADDING 0	Type 01/02	Filename (assuming without \0)	PADDING 0	Mode	PADDING 0	Opt1 (assuming w/\0)	Val1 (assuming w/\0)	...

3. DATA

DATA		
Length	2 Bytes	
Segment	PADDING 0	Type 01/02

4. ACK

ACK				
Length	2 Bytes			2 Bytes
Segment	PADDING 0	Type 01/02	PADDING 0	Block #

5. OACK

OACK					
Length	2 Bytes		Length of String	Length of String	...
Segment	PADDING 0	Type 01/02	Opt1 (assuming w/\0)	Val1 (assuming w/\0)	...

6. ERROR PACKET

ERROR PACKET					
Length	2 Bytes		2 Bytes		1 Byte
Segment	PADDING 0	Type 01/02	PADDING 0	Error Message (assuming w/\0	PADDING 0

TFTP Packet Assembly Code

This segment contains the functions used in assembling TFTP packets that will be used in the TFTP transmission. Some of the functions are abstracted from the code shown. The contents of the abstracted methods/functions are found in the appendix below. The method parameters are also pre-validated before methods are called.

1. Request Packet (w/ or w/o OptVals, and whether Read=1 or Write=2)

```
1 private byte[] buildRQPacket(byte type, String filename, String mode, String[] opts, String[] vals) {
2     if(type > 2 || type < 1) //VALIDATE TYPE IF 1 OR 2
3         return null;
4     if(filename == null || mode == null) //FILENAME
5         return null;
6
7     boolean match = false;
8     for(String m: this.MODES) //DETERMINE IF MODE ARE octet,mail, or netascii
9         if(m.equals(mode))
10             match = true;
11     if(!match)
12         return null;
13
14     byte[] opcode = buildOpcode(type); //OPCODE DEPENDING ON VALIDATED TYPE OF REQUEST
15
16     if(opts != null && vals != null) {
17         if(opts.length != vals.length) { //DISCARD IF OPTS AND VALS ARE NOT EQUAL
18             return null;
19         } else {
20             byte[] optsVals = buildOptsVals(opts, vals);
21             byte[][] combined = { opcode, filename.getBytes(), getPaddingByteArr(),
22                                   getPaddingByteArr(), mode.getBytes(), getPaddingByteArr(),
23                                   getPaddingByteArr(), optsVals
24             }; //RQ packet with opts and vals.
25             return combineBytes(combined); //Return RQ packet with opts and vals.
26         }
27     } else {
28         byte[][] combined = {opcode, filename.getBytes(), getPaddingByteArr(),
29                               getPaddingByteArr(), mode.getBytes(), getPaddingByteArr(),
30                               getPaddingByteArr()
31         }; //RQ packet without opts and vals.
32         return combineBytes(combined); //Return RQ packet without opts and vals.
33     }
34 }
```

2. OACK Packet

```
1 private byte[] buildOACKPacket(String[] opts, String[] vals) {
2     if(opts == null || vals == null) //CHECK IF OPTS AND VALS ARE NULL
3         return null;
4     if(opts.length != vals.length) //CHECK IF OPTS AND VALS ARE NOT EQUAL
5         return null;
6     byte opcodeVal = 6; //OPCODE AS 6
7     byte[] optCode = buildOpcode(opcodeVal); //OPCODE AS BYTE
8     byte[] combinedOptsVals = buildOptsVals(opts, vals); //COMBINE OPTS & VALS AS ONE BYTE[]
9     byte[][] combined = {optCode, combinedOptsVals}; //COMBINE AS COMPLETE OACK PACKET
10    return combineBytes(combined);
11 }
```

3. ACK Packet

```
1 private byte[] buildACKPacket(Short block) {
2     if(block < 0) //DISCARD IF BLOCK IS NEGATIVE
3         return null;
4     byte opcode = 4; //OPCODE AS 4
5     byte[][] combined = { buildOpcode(opcode),
6                           getPaddingByteArr(),
7                           u.shortToByteArray(block)
8                           }; //COMBINE AS ACK PACKET
9     byte[] ack = combineBytes(combined);
10    return ack;
11 }
```

4. Data Packet

```
1 private byte[] buildDataPacket(Integer block, byte[] data) {
2     if(block < 0) //DISCARD IF BLOCK IS NEGATIVE
3         return null;
4     if(data == null) //DISCARD IF THERE IS NO DATA
5         return null;
6
7     byte opcodeVal = 3; //OPCODE AS 3
8     Short blockShort = block.shortValue(); //BLOCK#
9
10    byte[] opcode = buildOpcode(opcodeVal) //OPCODE AS BYTE[]
11    byte[] blockNum = {getPaddingByte(), blockShort.byteValue()}; //BLOCK# AS BYTE[]
12    byte[][] preDataPacket = { opcode, getPaddingByteArr(),
13                               getPaddingByteArr(), blockNum,
14                               data
15                               }; //COMBINE AS DATA PACKET
16    return combineBytes(preDataPacket);
17 }
```

5. ERROR Packet

```
1 private byte[] buildErrPacket(Integer err, String emsg) {
2     if(emsg.charAt(emsg.length()-1) != '\0') //CHECK IF EMSG DOES NOT HAVE \0
3         emsg += '\0';
4
5     if(!validErrCode(err)) //CHECK IF err IS A VALID ERROR CODE
6         return null;
7
8     byte opcodeVal = 5; //OPCODE AS 5
9
10    byte[] opcode = buildOpcode(opcodeVal)
11    byte[] errcode = { getPaddingByte(), getPaddingByte(), getPaddingByte(),
12                     err.byteValue()
13                     }; //ERROR CODE ASSEMBLY
14    byte[] errMsg = emsg.getBytes(); //ERROR MSG AS BYTES
15    byte[][] combined = { opcode, errcode, errMsg,
16                          getPaddingByteArr(), getPaddingByteArr(),
17                          getPaddingByteArr()
18                          }; //COMBINE AS ERROR PACKET
19    return combineBytes(combined);
20 }
```

TFTP Packet Assembly Results and Reference

From the packet assembly code shown above, the resulting outputs (parsed to hex and bits) alongside the Wireshark packet reference are as follows.

1. Error Packet

```
Error Packet
System:
System Hex from Processed Byte: 0005000146696c65206e6f7420666f756e640000
System Bits: 00000000 00000101 00000000 00000001 01000110 01101001 01101100 01100
101 00100000 01101110 01101111 01101000 00100000 01100110 01101111 01101010 01101
110 01100100 00000000 00000000
Wireshark:
Wireshark Hex Raw: 0005000146696c65206e6f7420666f756e640000
Wireshark Bits: 00000000 00000101 00000000 00000001 01000110 01101001 01101100 01
100101 00100000 01101110 01101111 01101000 00100000 01100110 01101111 01101010 01
101110 01100100 00000000 00000000
isError: true
Extract Error: 1 = File not found
```

Trivial File Transfer Protocol

Opcode: Error Code (5)
[Destination File: nenechi.png]
[\[Read Request in frame 425\]](#)
Error code: File not found (1)
Error message: File not found
> [Expert Info (Warning/Response): TFTP ERROR packet]

0000	10 63 c8 5f 57 11 30 9c	23 63 6f c3 08 00 45 00	.c._W-0- #co---E-
0010	00 30 62 93 00 00 80 11	24 e0 c0 a8 18 fd c0 a8	-0b-.... \$-.....
0020	18 fc f1 3a c4 26 00 1c	56 13 00 05 00 01 46 69	...:.&- V-....Fi
0030	6c 65 20 6e 6f 74 20 66	6f 75 6e 64 00 00	le not f ound..

2. Data Packet

```
Data Packet
System:
System Hex from Processed Byte: 0003000168656c6c6f20776f726c64
System Bits: 00000000 00000011 00000000 00000001 01101000 01100101 01101100 01101
100 01101111 00100000 01101011 01101111 01100100 01101100 01100100
Wireshark:
Wireshark Hex Raw: 0003000168656c6c6f20776f726c64
Wireshark Bits: 00000000 00000011 00000000 00000001 01101000 01100101 01101100 01
101100 01101111 00100000 01101011 01101111 01100100 01101100 01100100
getOpCode: 3
Extract Data: 01101000 01100101 01101100 01101100 01101111 00100000 01101011 0110
1111 01100100 01101100 01100100
```

Trivial File Transfer Protocol

Opcode: Data Packet (3)
[Destination File: abc.txt]
[\[Read Request in frame 97\]](#)
Block: 1
[Full Block Number: 1]

Data (11 bytes)

Data: 68 65 6c 6c 6f 20 77 6f 72 6c 64
[Length: 11]

0000	10 63 c8 5f 57 11 30 9c	23 63 6f c3 08 00 45 00	.c._W-0- #co---E-
0010	00 2b 63 39 00 00 80 11	24 3f c0 a8 18 fd c0 a8	..+c9-.... \$?-.....
0020	18 fc f4 d3 c3 bc 00 17	02 13 00 03 00 01 68 65he
0030	6c 6c 6f 20 77 6f 72 6c	64 00 00 00	llo worl d...

5. Read Request (With and Without OptsVals)

```
RRQ Packet
System:
System Hex from Processed Byte: 00016e656e656368692e706e67006f63746574007473697a65003000
System Bits: 00000000 00000001 01101110 01100101 01101110 01100101 01100011 01101
000 01101001 00101110 01110000 01101110 01100111 00000000 01101111 01100011 01110
100 01100101 01110100 00000000 01110100 01110011 01101001 01111010 01100101 00000
000 00110000 00000000
Wireshark:
Wireshark Hex Raw: 00016e656e656368692e706e67006f63746574007473697a65003000
Wireshark Bits: 00000000 00000001 01101110 01100101 01101110 01100101 01100011 01
101000 01101001 00101110 01110000 01101110 01100111 00000000 01101111 01100011 01
110100 01100101 01110100 00000000 01110100 01110011 01101001 01111010 01100101 00
000000 00110000 00000000
RQHasOACK: true
extractOACKFromRQ: {tsize}, {0}
```

```
RRQ Packet Without Opts & Vals
System:
System Hex from Processed Byte: 00016e656e656368692e706e67006f6374657400
System Bits: 00000000 00000001 01101110 01100101 01101110 01100101 01100011 01101
000 01101001 00101110 01110000 01101110 01100111 00000000 01101111 01100011 01110
100 01100101 01110100 00000000
Wireshark:
Wireshark Hex Raw: 00016e656e656368692e706e67006f6374657400
RQHasOACK: false
Wireshark Bits: 00000000 00000001 01101110 01100101 01101110 01100101 01100011 01
101000 01101001 00101110 01110000 01101110 01100111 00000000 01101111 01100011 01
110100 01100101 01110100 00000000
```

Trivial File Transfer Protocol			
Opcode: Read Request (1)			
Source File: nenechi.png			
Type: octet			
> Option: tsize = 0			
0000	30 9c 23 63 6f c3 10 63	c8 5f 57 11 08 00 45 00	0.#co..c _W...E.
0010	00 38 12 e1 00 00 80 11	74 8a c0 a8 18 fc c0 a8	.8..... t.....
0020	18 fd c4 26 00 45 00 24	3c 67 00 01 6e 65 6e 65	...&.E.\$ <g..nene
0030	63 68 69 2e 70 6e 67 00	6f 63 74 65 74 00 74 73	chi.png. octet.ts
0040	69 7a 65 00 30 00		ize-0.

6. Write Request (With and Without OptsVals)

```

WRQ Packet
System:
System Hex from Processed Byte: 0002746f74655f74696c742e6a7067006f637465740074736
97a6500383139363700
System Bits: 00000000 00000010 0110100 01101111 0110100 01100101 01011111 01110
100 01101001 01101100 0110100 00101110 01101010 01110000 01100111 00000000 01101
111 01100011 0110100 01100101 0110100 00000000 0110100 01110011 01101001 01111
010 01100101 00000000 00111000 00110001 00111001 00110110 00110111 00000000
Wireshark:
Wireshark Hex Raw: 0002746f74655f74696c742e6a7067006f63746574007473697a6500383139
363700
RQHasOACK: true
extractOACKFromRQ: {tsize}, {81967}
Wireshark Bits: 00000000 00000010 0110100 01101111 0110100 01100101 01011111 01
110100 01101001 01101100 0110100 00101110 01101010 01110000 01100111 00000000 01
101111 01100011 0110100 01100101 0110100 00000000 0110100 01110011 01101001 01
111010 01100101 00000000 00111000 00110001 00111001 00110110 00110111 00000000

```

```

WRQ Packet Without Opts & Vals
System:
System Hex from Processed Byte: 0002746f74655f74696c742e6a7067006f6374657400
System Bits: 00000000 00000010 0110100 01101111 0110100 01100101 01011111 01110
100 01101001 01101100 0110100 00101110 01101010 01110000 01100111 00000000 01101
111 01100011 0110100 01100101 0110100 00000000
Wireshark:
Wireshark Hex Raw: 0002746f74655f74696c742e6a7067006f6374657400
RQHasOACK: false
Wireshark Bits: 00000000 00000010 0110100 01101111 0110100 01100101 01011111 01
110100 01101001 01101100 0110100 00101110 01101010 01110000 01100111 00000000 01
101111 01100011 0110100 01100101 0110100 00000000

```

Trivial File Transfer Protocol

```

Opcode: Write Request (2)
Destination File: tote_tilt.jpg
Type: octet
> Option: tsize = 81967

```

0000	30 9c 23 63 6f c3 10 63 c8 5f 57 11 08 00 45 00	0.#co..c ._W...E.
0010	00 3e 12 e5 00 00 80 11 74 80 c0 a8 18 fc c0 a8	..>..... t.....
0020	18 fd df 53 00 45 00 2a 32 41 00 02 74 6f 74 65	...S.E.* 2A..tote
0030	5f 74 69 6c 74 2e 6a 70 67 00 6f 63 74 65 74 00	_tilt.jp g.octet.
0040	74 73 69 7a 65 00 38 31 39 36 37 00	tsize.81 967.

7. Data Packet (wrong output)

The output is possibly wrong due to issues in decoding in and out of byte[] and Hex in Java. The function for decoding byte to Hex was done through `Integer.parseInt(<Str>,16)` & `Integer.toHexString(<byte>)` which has issues with overflow from Hex values of 80 and above as shown in the code below.

```
Data Packet
System:
System Hex from Processed Byte: 0003000fffffa1ffffff9452fffffd1409452d140fffff
9452fffffd1409452d140fffff9452fffffd1409452d140fffff9452fffffd1409452d140fff
fff9452fffffd1409452d141fffffffd9
System Bits: 00000000 00000011 00000000 00001111 11111111 11111111 11111010 00011
111 11111111 11111111 11111001 01000101 00101111 11111111 11111111 11111101 00010
100 00001001 01000101 00101101 00010100 00001111 11111111 11111101 11111001 01000
101 00101111 11111111 11111111 11111101 00010100 00001001 01000101 00101101 00010
100 00001111 11111111 11111111 11111001 01000101 00101111 11111111 11111111 11111
101 00010100 00001001 01000101 00101101 00010100 00001111 11111111 11111111 11111
001 01000101 00101111 11111111 11111101 00010100 00001001 01000101 00101101 00101
101 00010100 00001111 11111111 11111111 11111001 01000101 00101111 11111111 11111
111 11111101 00010100 00001001 01000101 00101101 00010100 00011111 11111111 11111
111 11111111 11111111 11111111 11111111 11111101
Wireshark:
Wireshark Hex Raw: 000300a19452d14009452d14009452d14009452d14009452d14009452d1400
9452d14009452d14009452d14009452d1401ffd9
Wireshark Bits: 00000000 00000011 00000000 10100001 10010100 01010010 11010001 01
000000 00001001 01000101 00101101 00010100 00000000 10010100 01010010 11010001 01
000000 00001001 01000101 00101101 00010100 00000000 10010100 01010010 11010001 01
000000 00001001 01000101 00101101 00010100 00000000 10010100 01010010 11010001 01
000000 00001001 01000101 00101101 00010100 00000000 10010100 01010010 11010001 01
000000 00001001 01000101 00101101 00010100 00000001 11111111 11011001
```

```
1 public static void main(String[] args) {
2     String src = "0123456789abcdef";
3     System.out.println("Raw: byte, hexString");
4     for(int i = 0; i < src.length(); i++){
5         for(int j = 0; j < src.length(); j++){
6             String raw = src.charAt(i) + " " + src.charAt(j);
7             Integer hex = Integer.parseInt(raw,16); //String to Hex's Integer Equivalent
8             byte b = hex.byteValue(); //Byte value of Hex
9             String hexString = Integer.toHexString(b); //Hex string of Hex's byte value
10            System.out.println(raw + ": " + b + ", " + hexString);
11
12            //SAME THING GOES IF hex IS IN SHORT DATA TYPE.
13        }
14    }
15 }
```

```
78: 120, 78
79: 121, 79
7a: 122, 7a
7b: 123, 7b
7c: 124, 7c
7d: 125, 7d
7e: 126, 7e
7f: 127, 7f
80: -128, ffffffff80
81: -127, ffffffff81
82: -126, ffffffff82
83: -125, ffffffff83
84: -124, ffffffff84
85: -123, ffffffff85
86: -122, ffffffff86
87: -121, ffffffff87
88: -120, ffffffff88
```

Network Sequence Code

The function call for sending and receiving is abstracted publicly into two functions which delegate the entire network related processes of the TFTP connection prior to the actual transmission.

The sequences contain the opening and closing of the socket connection as it is based on the understanding that TFTP only requires a connection if the user has an intent of conducting a TFTP transmission. It also handles the permission calls and assessment as well as the call for reading or writing to a server if permission is granted. The connection configuration is specified from the function's object instantiator.

```
1 public boolean send(File f, String[] opts, String[] vals) {
2     boolean state = false;
3     if(f == null)
4         return state;
5     openConnection();
6     if(f.exists() && socket.isConnected())
7         if(askWritePermission(f, opts, vals))
8             state = writeToServer(f, opts, vals);
9     closeConnection();
10    reset();
11    return state;
12 }
```

```
1 public File receive(String filename, String saveAs, String[] opts, String[] vals) {
2     if(filename == null)
3         return null;
4     File tempFile = new File(saveAs); //To save on a temp folder of the program.
5     int tsize = askReadPermission(filename, opts, vals);
6     if(tsize > -1) {
7         openConnection();
8         tempFile = readFromServer(filename, tempFile, opts, vals);
9         closeConnection();
10    }
11    reset();
12    return tempFile;
13 }
```

TFTP Sequence Diagrams and Code

For the sequence diagram and code, the following already follows the code mentioned in the Network Sequence which calls for askWritePermission() and askReadPermission() as well as the writeToServer() and readFromServer(). The sequence that follows shows the process diagram and equivalent pseudocode.

[SEQUENCE]

```
1 readFromServer(){
2     OutputStream outstream = new FileOutputStream(file);
3     boolean isTerminating = false;
4     BUFFER_SIZE = 512; //Depending on the blocksize agreed upon.
5     do {
6         //Receive TFTP packet from server
7         byte[] recv = new byte[this.BUFFER_SIZE];
8         packet = new DatagramPacket(recv, recv.length);
9         socket.receive(packet);
10
11         //Determine if is an Error Packet
12         if(tftp.isError(packet)){
13             //Determine if error is Error Codes 1 to 3
14             String[] err = tftp.extractError(packet);
15             if(err[0].equalsIgnoreCase("1")) {
16                 //Pop-up Message: File not found
17             }else if(err[0].equalsIgnoreCase("2")){
18                 //Pop-up Message: File not found
19             }else if(err[0].equalsIgnoreCase("3")){
20                 //Pop-up Message: File not found
21             }else{
22                 //Pop-up Message: Fatal error occurred.
23             }
24             return false;
25         }else{ //Assume as Data Packet
26             //Extract contents to buffer
27             buffer = tftp.extractData(packet);
28
29             //Extract and send Block# as ACK
30             int ctr = tftp.extractBlockNumber(packet);
31             if(ctr > -1)
32                 socket.send(tftp.getACK(ctr));
33
34             //Write buffer to file
35             int bytesRead = packet.getLength(); //BYTE LENGTH OF PACKET'S DATA SEGMENT; DETERMINES THE
SMALLEST BYTE DATAGRAM RECEIVED, (I.E. ELIMINATING 0s REMAINING IF PACKET IS < RECV)
36             if(bytesRead < BUFFER_SIZE)
37                 isTerminating = true;
38             outputStream.write(buffer, 0, bytesRead); //WRITES THE DATA BUFFER TO FILE
39         }
40     }while(!isTerminating);
41     return true;
42 }
```

```

1 writeToServer(){
2     //Prepare files
3
4     //Preparatory for reading opts and vals
5
6     //Block Counter
7     int ctr = 1; //0th block already at request.
8     BUFFER_SIZE = 512; //Depending on the blocksize agreed upon.
9     while((bytesRead = inputStream.read(buffer)) != -1) { //While file not done streaming.
10         //Build TFTP Data Packet
11         byte[] p = tftp.getDataPacket(ctr, buffer);
12
13         //Send TFTP Packet
14         socket.send(p);
15
16         //Await and Receive ACK or Error Packet
17         do{
18             boolean valid = false;
19
20             byte[] recv = new byte[this.BUFFER_SIZE];
21             packet = new DatagramPacket(recv, recv.length);
22             socket.receive(packet);
23
24             if(tftp.isError(packet)){
25                 //Determine if error is Error Codes 1 to 3
26                 String[] err = tftp.extractError(packet);
27                 if(err[0].equalsIgnoreCase("1")) {
28                     //Pop-up Message: File not found
29                 }else if(err[0].equalsIgnoreCase("2")){
30                     //Pop-up Message: File not found
31                 }else if(err[0].equalsIgnoreCase("3")){
32                     //Pop-up Message: File not found
33                 }else{
34                     //Pop-up Message: Fatal error occurred.
35                 }
36                 return null;
37             }else{
38                 //Read ACK and retrieve Block#
39                 int blockNum = tftp.extractBlockNumber(packet);
40
41                 //Check if blockNum is equal to what was sent
42                 if(blockNum > 0){
43                     if(blockNum == ctr)
44                         valid = true;
45                 }else{
46                     //Keep asking for packets until a valid (equal Block#) is received.
47                 }
48             }
49         }while(!valid);
50
51
52         //DO NOT MOVE THIS. LET IT BE PLACED LAST.
53         if(inputStream.available() < BUFFER_SIZE) {
54             BUFFER_SIZE = inputStream.available();
55             buffer = new byte[BUFFER_SIZE];
56         }
57     }
58 }

```

```

1 //Ask Read Permission
2 askReadPermission(String filename, String[] opts, String[] vals){
3     //Reset packet
4     packet = null;
5
6     //Build RRQ byte[] and packet.
7     byte[] rrq = (filename, opts, vals);
8     packet = new DatagramPacket(rrq, rrq.length);
9
10
11     //Send Request
12     socket.send(rrq);
13
14     //Await for OACK or ERROR to arrive.
15     byte[] recv = new byte[65535]; //TENTATIVE LENGTH
16     packet = new packet(recv, recv.length);
17     socket.receive(packet);
18
19     //Read contents
20     if(tftp.isError(packet.getBytes())){
21         //Received packet is an ERROR
22         gui.popError(tftp.extractError(packet.getBytes())); //Display pop message for GUI error
23         return -1;
24     }else{
25         //Received packet is an OACK (already assumes as OACK)
26         if(confirmEqual(wrq, packet.getBytes()))
27             return getTvals(packet.getBytes()); //Returns the Tval value which indicates the filesize of
the file. Return 0 if not found.
28         return -1;
29     }
30 }

```

```

1 //Ask Write Permission
2 askWritePermission(File f, String[] opts, String[] vals){
3     //Reset packet
4     packet = null;
5
6     //Build WRQ byte[] and packet.
7     byte[] wrq = (f, 'octet', opts, vals);
8     packet = new DatagramPacket(wrq, wrq.length); //Declared globally for Client.java
9
10    //Send Request
11    socket.send(wrq);
12
13    //Await for OACK or ERROR to arrive.
14    byte[] recv = new byte[65535]; //TENTATIVE LENGTH
15    packet = new packet(recv, recv.length);
16    socket.receive(packet);
17
18    //Read contents
19    if(tftp.isError(packet.getBytes())){
20        //Received packet is an ERROR
21        gui.popError(tftp.extractError(packet.getBytes)); //Display pop message for GUI error
22        return false;
23    }else{
24        //Received packet is an OACK (already assumes as OACK)
25        if(confirmEqual(wrq, packet.getBytes())) //Compare OACK if equal
26            return true;
27        return false;
28    }
29 }
30

```

Appendix

1. buildOpcode()

```

1 private byte[] buildOpcode(byte opcode) {
2     byte[] opcodeByte = {getPaddingByte(), getPaddingByte(), getPaddingByte(), opcode};
3     return opcodeByte;
4 }

```

2. buildOptVals()

```
1 private byte[] buildOptVals(String[] opts, String[] vals) {  
2     if(opts == null || vals == null) {  
3         return null;  
4     }else {  
5         if(opts.length != vals.length) {  
6             return null;  
7         }else {  
8             byte[][] optsBytes = stringArrToByteArr(opts);  
9             byte[][] valsBytes = stringArrToByteArr(vals);  
10            return buildOptVals(optsBytes, valsBytes);  
11        }  
12    }  
13 }
```

```
1 private byte[] buildOptVals(byte[][] opts, byte[][] vals) {  
2     if(opts == null || vals == null) {  
3         return null;  
4     }else {  
5         if(opts.length != vals.length) {  
6             return null;  
7         }else {  
8             ArrayList<Byte> optsvals = new ArrayList<Byte>();  
9             for(int i = 0; i < opts.length; i++) {  
10                //Append opts[i] then add padding  
11                for(int j = 0; j < opts[i].length; j++)  
12                    optsvals.add(opts[i][j]);  
13                optsvals.add(getPaddingByte());  
14                optsvals.add(getPaddingByte());  
15                //Append vals[i] then add padding  
16                for(int j = 0; j < vals[i].length; j++)  
17                    optsvals.add(vals[i][j]);  
18                optsvals.add(getPaddingByte());  
19                optsvals.add(getPaddingByte());  
20            }  
21            //Convert ArrayList<Byte> to byte[]  
22            return u.ByteListToByteArr(optsvals);  
23        }  
24    }  
25 }
```


3. getPaddingByte()

```
1 private byte getPaddingByte() {  
2     Short padding = 0;  
3     return padding.byteValue();  
4 }
```

4. getPaddingByteArr()

```
1 private byte[] getPaddingByteArr() {  
2     byte[] arr = {getPaddingByte()};  
3     return arr;  
4 }
```

5. combineBytes()

```
1 private byte[] combineBytes(byte[][] bytes){  
2     int size = 0, ctr = 0;  
3     for(int i = 0; i < bytes.length; i++)  
4         size += bytes[i].length;  
5     byte[] combinedBytes = new byte[size];  
6     for(byte[] byteArr: bytes) {  
7         for(byte b: byteArr) {  
8             combinedBytes[ctr] = b;  
9             ctr++;  
10        }  
11    }  
12    return combinedBytes;  
13 }
```

6. GUI Layout

Some of the GUI's components were referenced from the TFTPd TFTP Client.

The screenshot shows a window titled "NSCOM01 - TFTP" with a standard Windows-style title bar (minimize, maximize, close buttons). The main content area is titled "NSCOM01 - TFTP" in bold. On the left side, there are three input fields: "Server IP:" (empty), "Server Port:" (empty), and "Block Size:" (set to "Default" with a dropdown arrow). Below these are three buttons: "Ping Server", "Open File", and "About". On the right side, there are two more input fields: "Locally Selected File:" (containing "No File Selected") and "Remote Selected File:" (empty). Below these are two buttons: "Send File" and "Receive File". At the bottom right, there is a "Console:" label above a large empty text area, with a "Window Snip" button to its right. At the bottom center, there are two buttons: "Reset" and "Exit".