

Programming Assignment 2

Data Communication Networks – Spring 2022

Building in Reliability

Assigned on Feb. 21, 2022

Due Date: March 24, 2022 by 11:59pm CST (local time in Starkville)

Assignments by undergraduate students are to be done in pairs or individually. No larger groups are allowed, and you can only work on code with that particular partner. Graduate students must do the assignment individually.

Carefully read and follow the instructions for submitting your solution. You may lose points if you deviate from these instruction.

Again: Your code must execute correctly on Pluto. Give yourself time to test on Pluto.

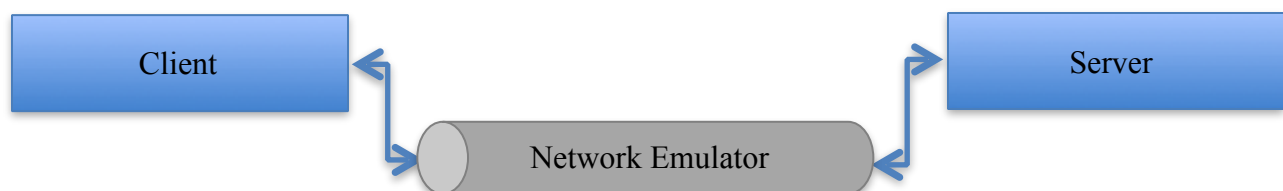
1. Assignment Objective

In the last assignment, you created a file-transfer protocol from client to server that was unreliable. The goal of this assignment is to incorporate some amount of reliability into your application.

To this end, you will implement the stop-and-wait protocol we discussed in class, which we will call **ARQ**, which facilitates the transfer of a text file from one host to another across an unreliable network.

Your protocol will remain unidirectional, i.e., data will flow in one direction (from the client to the server) and the acknowledgements (ACKs) in the opposite direction. To implement this protocol, you will write two programs: a client and a server, with the specifications given below. **All communication will be done over datagram (UDP) UNIX sockets.**

You will test your implementation using an emulated network link (which will be provided to you as executable code) as shown in the diagram below.



When the client sends packets to the server, it sends them to the network emulator instead of directly to the server. The network emulator then forwards the received packets to the server. However, it may randomly discard packets. The same scenario happens when the server sends ACKs to the client. Packets are only lost, they are not corrupted; thus, you need only recover from lost packets.

1.1 Using C++ versus Java

The assignment description sometimes differentiates between implementations in C++ and those in Java. Be sure to use the correct supplied files depending on your choice of programming language. Below, I have summarized some the challenges facing you that are specific to C++ and those that are specific to Java.

C++: The packet class already has the serialization and deserialization functions written and they are fairly straightforward if you put in some effort to understand them.

Java: While Java is “cleaner”, the serialization/deserialization commands require a little bit more effort to use. To smooth the way, I’ve provided you with links and actual commands that you must use.

1.2 Makefiles for C++ and Java

I am not providing makefiles this time. You can easily modify the one you used for PA1 to work for PA2, and you should submit your makefile with your source files (see Section 6).

2. Packet Format in Java and C++

A packet class is provided. All packets exchanged between the client and the server have the general structure as given by the code underneath. This class is similar for both C++ and Java, but I illustrate the Java class below (for both languages, be sure to understand the packet code before using it):

```
public class packet {
    .....
    private int type;
    private int seqnum;
    private int length;
    private String data;
    .....
}
```

The `type` field indicates the type of the packet: it is set to 0 if it is an ACK, 1 if it is a data packet, 2 if it is an end-of-transmission (EOT) packet from server to client, and 3 if it is an EOT packet from client to server.

The `seqnum` is either 0 or 1. The sequence number of the first packet should be 0.

For ACK packets, `seqnum` is the sequence number of the packet being acknowledged.

The length field specifies the number of characters carried in the data field. It should be in the range of 0 to 30, taking the largest chunk of data per packet sent (i.e. take 30 characters if you can, less if you have reached the end of the file). As with our previous assignment, you can assume you are working with an ASCII text file and that spaces, exclamation points, newline symbols, etc. each count as a character.

For ACK packets, length should be set to zero and these packets should carry no data (i.e. data field should be set to NULL).

You may **not** modify this class (we will use our own packet class when testing).

3. Client Program (`client`)

You should implement a client program, named `client`. Its command line input includes the following:

`<emulatorName: host address of the emulator>,`

`<sendToEmulator: UDP port number used by the emulator to receive data from the client>,`

`<receiveFromEmulator: UDP port number used by the client to receive ACKs from the emulator>,`

`<fileName: name of the file to be transferred>` in the given order.

Upon execution, the client program should be able to read data from the specified file and send it using ARQ to the server.

After all contents of the file have been transmitted successfully to the server and corresponding ACKs have been received, the client should send an EOT packet to the server. The EOT packet is in the same format (and it has a sequence number) as a regular data packet, except that its type field is set to 3, its length is set to zero, and the data is set to NULL.

The client can close its connection and exit only after it has received ACKs for all data packets it has sent and received an EOT from the server. To keep the project simple, you can assume that EOT packets are never lost in the network.

To ensure reliable transmission, your program should implement ARQ as follows:

- The sequence numbers used will be 0 and 1. The first sequence number used is 0, then 1, then 0, then 1, etc.
- Once the client sends a packet, it waits for an ACK with the corresponding sequence number.
- A timer of 2 seconds is used to recover from packet loss. When the time expires, the client resends the outstanding packet. If there is no outstanding packet, the timer is stopped.

3.2 Interrupting the Timer

The `recvfrom()` call will cause the client to block until a packet is received. This may cause problems for the correctness of your program unless you interrupt the `recvfrom()` call.

For example, imagine the case where the last packet from the client is sent and the client then calls `recvfrom()` to obtain the acknowledgement that should be returned from the server. However, assume that this last packet from the client is lost in transit. No acknowledgement will be transmitted back from the server. The client, who is now waiting to receive an ack, will block forever.

You must interrupt the blocking call to check whether the timer has expired. It is up to you to decide how to do this; I recommend looking online, perhaps at the function:

`setsockopt(...)`

and using the option:

`SO_RCVTIMEO`

You can find more info here: <https://linux.die.net/man/3/setsockopt>

And you can also look online to find examples of how to use this; remember to reference your sources.

3.1 Output from Client

For grading purposes, your client program will generate two log files, named as *clientseqnum.log* and *clientack.log*.

Whenever a packet is sent, its sequence number should be recorded in *clientseqnum.log*. This includes the EOT packet sent by the client.

The file *clientack.log* should record the sequence numbers of all the ACK packets and the EOT packet (from the server) that the client receives during the entire period of transmission.

Each instance the program is executed, these files should be overwritten (not appended to).

The format for these two log files is one number per line. You must follow this format to avoid losing marks as the TA will be using these log files to grade the correctness of your assignment.

4. Server Program (server)

You should implement the server program, named `server`. Its command line input includes the following:

`<emulatorName: hostname for the emulator>`

`<receiveFromEmulator: UDP port number used by the server to receive data from the emulator>,`

`<sendToEmulator-Port: UDP port number used by the emulator to receive ACKs from the server>,`

`<fileName: name of the file into which the received data is written>`

in the given order.

When receiving packets sent by the client, it should execute the following:

- check the sequence number of the packet.
- if the sequence number is the one that it is expecting, it should send an ACK packet back to the client with the sequence number of the received packet.
- In all other cases, it should discard the received packet and resends an ACK packet for the most recently received in-order packet.
- After the server has received all data packets and an EOT from the client, it should send an EOT packet with the type field set to 2, and then exit.

Of course, the server must also write the received data from the client to the file `fileName`.

4.1 Output from Server

In addition to the file containing the text transferred from the client, the server program is also required to generate a log file, named as *arrival.log*. The file *arrival.log* should record the sequence numbers of all the data packets and the EOT packet (from the client) that the server receives during the entire period of transmission.

Each instance the program is executed, this file should be overwritten (not appended to). Similarly, in each instance the program is executed, `fileName` should be overwritten.

The format for the log file is one number per line. You must follow the format to avoid losing marks as the TA will be using these log files to grade the correctness of your assignment.

5. Network Emulator (emulator)

You will be given the **executable code** (*not* the source code) for the network emulator. To run it, you need to supply the following command line parameters in the given order:

`<receivePort: emulator's receiving UDP port number, used by both client and server>,`

`<sendToClient-Port: client's receiving UDP port number>,`

`<sendToServer-Port: server's receiving UDP port number>,`

`<clientName: client's network address>,`

`<serverName: server's network address>,`

`<seed: used to seed the random number generator>,`

`<dropProb: packet discard probability>,`

`<verbose-mode: int set to 1, the network emulator will output its internal processing>`

When the network emulator receives a packet from the client, it will discard it with the specified probability. If not discarded, the packet is forwarded to the server.

Note that the emulator will not terminate. You do not need to do anything about this, it is acceptable behavior.

6 Serialization/Deserialization of Packets

6.1 Students using Java

Serialization and deserialization should be used to transmit and receive packets, respectively. Learn about the following commands:

```
ByteArrayOutputStream oSt = new ByteArrayOutputStream();
ObjectOutputStream ooSt = new ObjectOutputStream(oSt);
ooSt.writeObject(pkt);
ooSt.flush();
byte[] sendBuf = new byte[30];
sendBuf = oSt.toByteArray();
```

and the similar commands for deserialization. **You MUST do serialization this way.**

The following link seems like a good start (or read about it anywhere else you would like):

<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/io/ByteArrayOutputStream.html>

and you can see examples here:

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/17940423/send-object-over-udp-in-java>

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/3997459/send-and-receive-serialize-object-on-udp-in-java>

6.1 Students using C++

Serialization and deserialization functions have been provided to you in the packet class. Other methods of serializing/deserializing exist for C++, but they are complicated and they will not be used for this assignment. I have provided example serialization and deserialization code that will help you understand how this works in the assignment; this will be posted in Canvas

6.2 How to Call Executables

For C++, you should call your executables in two separate terminals with the commands:

```
./emulator 6000 6001 6002 localhost localhost 0 0.0 1
./server localhost 6002 6000 output.txt
./client localhost 6000 6001 file.txt
```

Note that you should call emulator and server first, then the client. Of course, you may change the parameter value used for the port etc.

For Java, you should call your executables similarly. For example:

```
java emulator 6000 6001 6002 localhost localhost 0 0.0 1
java server localhost 6002 6000 output.txt
java client localhost 6000 6001 file.txt
```

An example execution will be provided soon.

7. Your Submitted Solution

7.1 Due Date

This assignment is due on March 24, 2022 by 11:59pm CST (local time in Starkville).

7.2 Hand in Instructions

Deviating from these submission rules will lead to a **penalty of 5%** on the grade for PA2.

(i) Submit your files in a single compressed file (either .zip or .tar) using Canvas. This compressed file must be titled (do not include the square brackets):

[your NetID]-PA2.tar or [your NetID]-PA2.zip

for example, I would title mine: **my325-PA2.tar** or **my325-PA2.zip**

If you are working with a partner, put a hyphen between the NetIDs like so:

[NetID1-NetID2]-PA2.tar

(ii) Your source code **MUST have the names of the author(s)** on it! If you are working as a pair, **only one student** should submit the code through Canvas.

(iii) You must hand in the following TWO things:

- **(1) Source code for all files; that is your .cpp, .h, or .java files (including the packet files if you're using C++). Use proper names, NOT "Client.cpp" instead of client.cpp, for example.**
- **(2) Your makefile. Remember that your code must compile and link cleanly by typing ``make".**

Your implementation will be tested on the Pluto system and so it must run smoothly in this environment! See the syllabus for penalties for late assignments.

A sample file will be provided online for you to use for testing your client/server programs. However, it is your responsibility to test your code thoroughly and ensure it conforms to the requirements.

7.3 Documentation

There is no external documentation required for this assignment, you are expected to have a reasonable amount of internal code documentation.

8. Suggestions for Getting Started and Helpful Hints

I recommend the following general 2-step approach for implementation:

1. Forget about the emulator for now. Get the client and server programs running using serialization and deserializing such that they can exchange data. You may develop this locally, but remember to test ahead of time that this works on Pluto.
2. Next, implement ARQ, but still don't use the emulator. Make sure this is running properly, and check this on Pluto.
3. Finally, connect your client and server to the emulator and make sure things run smoothly. If you've done steps 1 and 2 correctly, then this step should take little time. However, it's possible that you will have errors, so give yourself time to get this working (again, on Pluto).

Remember to use port numbers at 1024 or above to avoid reserved port numbers.

For C++ users, I highly recommend using the `time()` call for setting your timer. Personally, I prefer using `chrono`, but Pluto does not like it. For `time()`, take a look at:

https://www.tutorialspoint.com/c_standard_library/c_function_difftime.htm

Also, instead of using `to_string` to convert sequence numbers to strings, I recommend using the `snprintf()` function.

Finally, get started early. You have a lot of time to complete this assignment, but ***do not*** leave this to the last minute (or even the last few days). I will tend to ignore last-minute requests for help, especially in regard to debugging code, since there is more than an adequate amount of time to complete this assignment.

To make your life easier, here is a complete list of the include statements for C++ users (although, it's up to you if you wish to have header files for the client and/or server). If you use these and only these include statements, then I *think* Pluto will not fuss over your function calls. **However, you should still give yourself lots of time to test on Pluto.**

On the client side:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <cstring>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <iostream>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
#include <netdb.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <arpa/inet.h>
#include "packet.h"
#include "client.h"
#include <math.h>
#include <time.h>
```

On the server side:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <cstring>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <iostream>

#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <fstream>
#include <arpa/inet.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
#include <netdb.h>
#include "packet.h"
#include <unistd.h>
```

Acknowledgements: I am grateful to Dr. Raouf Boutaba who brought this assignment topic to my attention.