

# Toyshark's migration to Kotlin

이창환

[lipisoft@gmail.com](mailto:lipisoft@gmail.com)

# 차례

- Toyshark 프로젝트 소개
- Kotlin 소개
- 개발언어를 Java에서 Kotlin으로 변경
- 배운 점

# 발표자 소개

- Toyshark 프로젝트 설립자
- LG전자, SK텔레콤에서 안드로이드 단말의 네트워크 관련 개발 및 분석

# 프로젝트 개요

- Android application
- 네트워크 데이터 실시간 모니터링 시스템
- IP, TCP, UDP
- <https://github.com/LipiLee/toyshark.git>

# 패킷 캡처 필요성

- 네트워크 전문가
- 보안 전문가
- Android 관련 개발자
- 기존 tcpdump명령어로 사용
- 루트 권한 필요
- 루팅이 잘 못 될 경우에는 벽돌로 전략

# 사용 기술


- Android VPN Framework 사용
- IceCream Sandwich 4.0
- API 14 이상
- 관련 샘플 코드

<https://android.googlesource.com/platform/development/+/-/master/samples/ToyVpn/>

# 특징

- 처음 VPN기능 앱 사용시 사용자의 승인 필요
- VPN연결은 동시에 하나만 생성
- 시스템 노티가 항상 보임
- 시스템에서 관리되는 대화 상자가 보이고 연결 종료 가능

# App UI

 4G 2:15

ToyShark

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	Jun 26, 2017 2:13:36 PM	10.0.2.15	108.177.97.102	UDP	111	24179->443 Length: 91
2	Jun 26, 2017 2:13:36 PM	10.120.0.1	172.217.25.238	TCP	60	46743->443 [SYN] Seq=868310226 Win=65535 Len=0
3	Jun 26, 2017 2:13:36 PM	172.217.25.238	10.120.0.1	TCP	60	443->46743 [SYNACK] Seq=168573738 Ack=868310227
4	Jun 26, 2017 2:13:36 PM	10.120.0.1	172.217.25.238	TCP	52	46743->443 [ACK] Ack=168573739 Win=1369 Len=0
5	Jun 26, 2017 2:13:36 PM	108.177.97.102	10.0.2.15	UDP	274	443->24179 Length: 254
6	Jun 26, 2017 2:13:36 PM	108.177.97.102	10.0.2.15	UDP	261	443->24179 Length: 241
7	Jun 26, 2017 2:13:37 PM	10.120.0.1	172.217.25.238	TCP	269	46743->443 [ACK] Ack=168573739 Win=1369 Len=217
8	Jun 26, 2017 2:13:37 PM	172.217.25.238	10.120.0.1	TCP	52	443->46743 [ACK] Ack=868310444 Win=1369 Len=0
9	Jun 26, 2017 2:13:37 PM	108.177.97.102	10.0.2.15	UDP	261	443->24179 Length: 241

Source: 10.120.0.1


Destination: 172.217.25.238

Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 46743, Dst Port: 443, Seq: 868310226, Ack: 0, Len: 0

Source Port: 46743

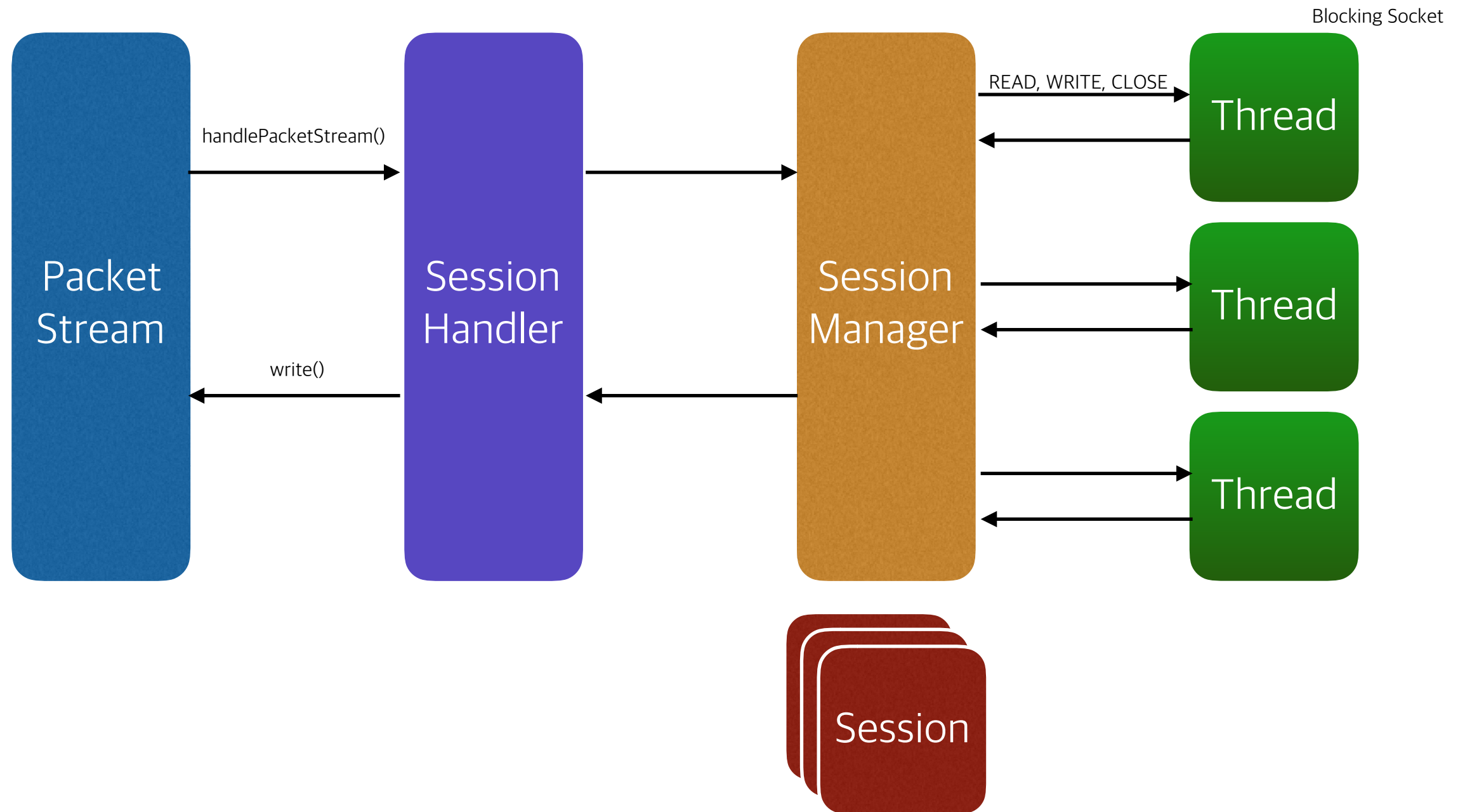
Destination Port: 443

Sequence number: 868310226





# SW 구조



# Kotlin

# 맛보기

```
“data” class    data class Person(val name: String,  
                                     val age: Int? = null)  
  
Top-level      fun main(args: Array<String>) {  
function        val persons = listOf(Person("Alice"),  
                                     Person("Bob", age = 29))  
  
String         val oldest = persons.maxBy { it.age ?: 0 }  
template      println("The oldest is: $oldest")  
              }  
  
              // The oldest is: Person(name=Bob, age=29)
```

Nullable type (Int?); the default value for the argument

Named argument

Lambda expression; Elvis operator

Autogenerated toString

- Listing 1.1 An early taste of Kotlin in ‘Kotlin in Action’

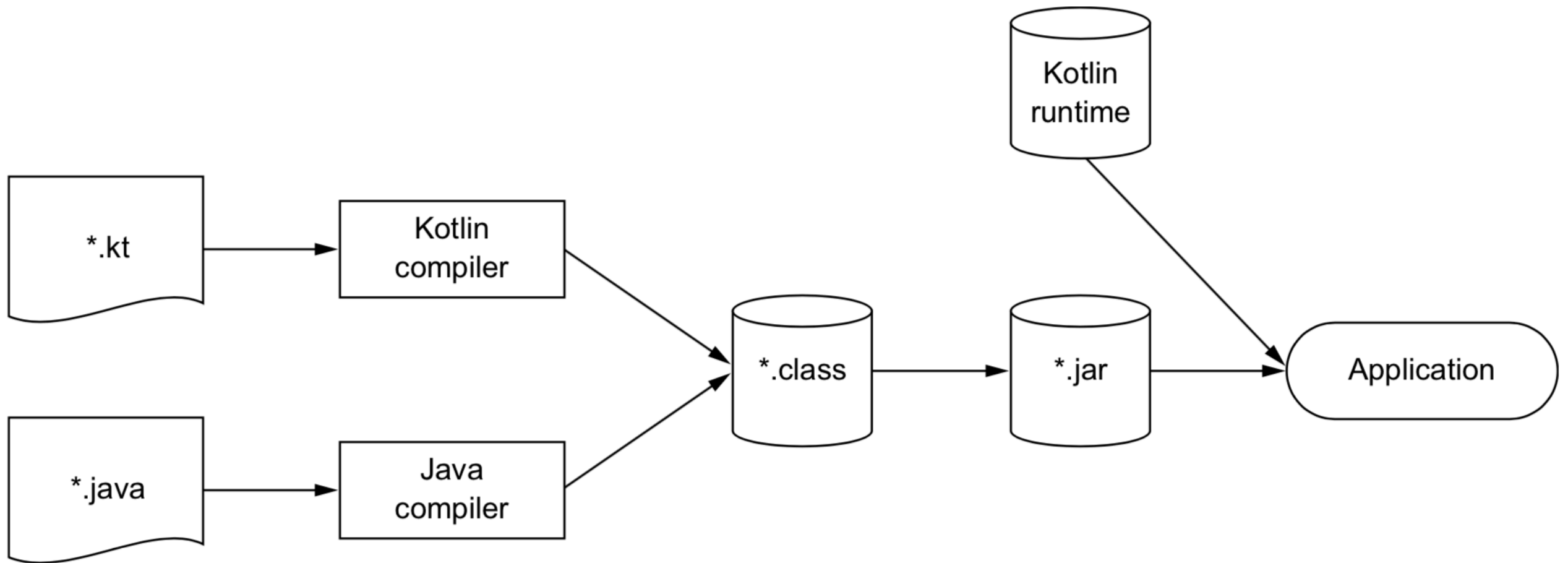
# 특징

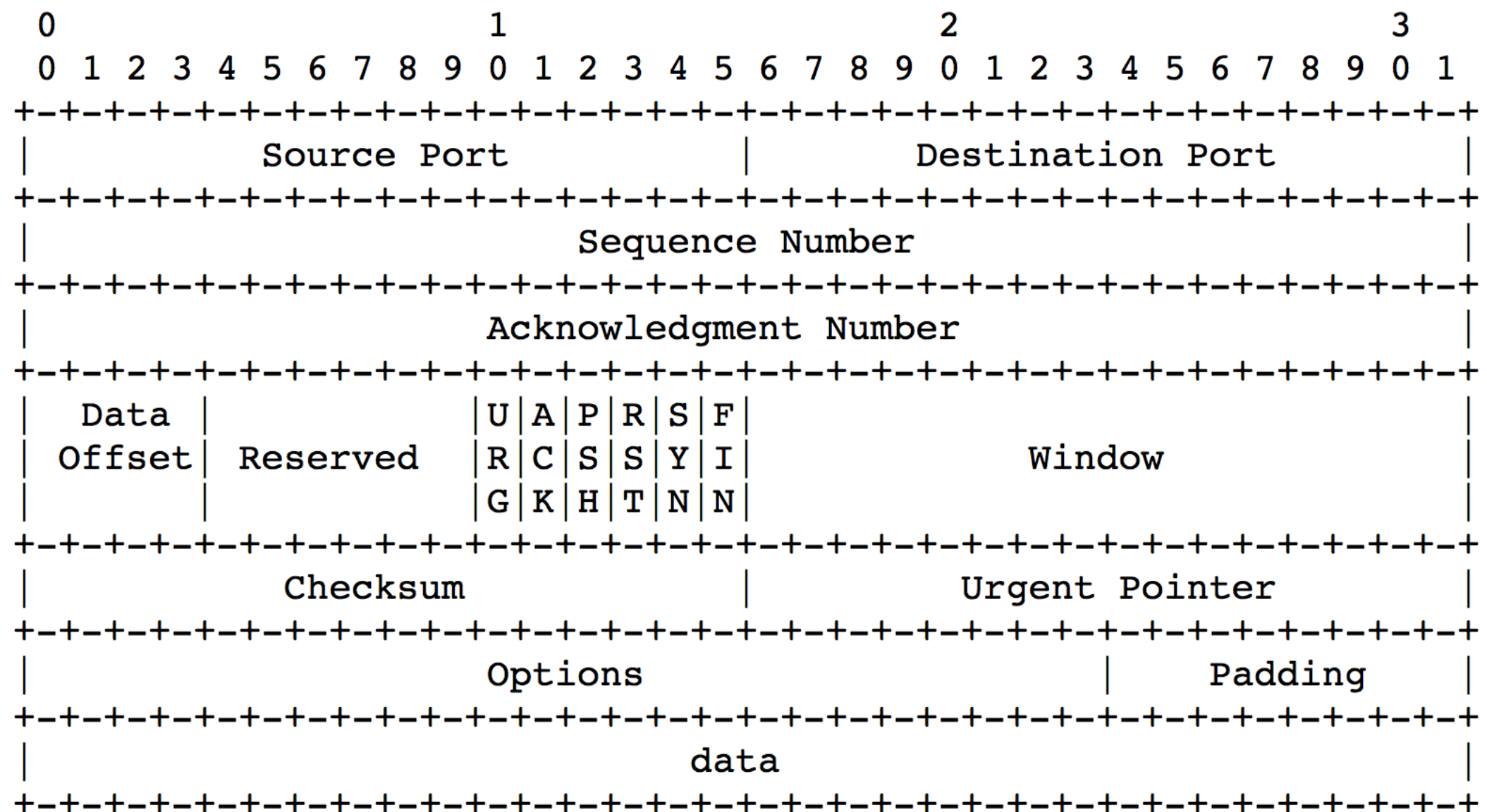
- server-side, Android, iOS, anywhere Java runs
- Statically typed
- Functional and object-oriented
- Free and open source

# 철학

- Pragmatic
- Concise
- Safe
- Interoperable

# Build Process





TCP Header Format

# Java Primitive

type	bit size	range	hex value
byte	8	$-128(-2^7) \sim 127(2^7-1)$	$-128(0x80)$ $-1(0xFF)$ $0(0x00)$ $127(0x7F)$
short	16	$-32,768(-2^{15}) \sim 32,767(2^{15}-1)$	$-32,768(0x8000)$ $-1(0xFFFF)$ $0(0x00)$ $-32,767(0x7FFF)$
int	32	$-2^{31} \sim 2^{31}-1$	$-2^{31}(0x80000000)$ $-1(0xFFFFFFFF)$ $0(0x00000000)$ $2^{31}-1(0x7FFFFFFF)$
long	64	$-2^{63} \sim 2^{63}-1$	$-2^{63}(0x8000000000000000)$ $-1(0xFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF)$ $0(0x0000000000000000)$ $2^{63}-1(0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF)$



# Shift operation

```
jshell> byte aByte = -128           0x80  
aByte ==> -128
```

```
jshell> byte anotherByte = aByte >> 4  
                                0x08 or 0xF8
```

# Shift operation

```
jshell> byte aByte = -128  
aByte ==> -128
```

```
jshell> byte anotherByte = aByte >> 4  
| Error:  
| incompatible types: possible lossy conversion from int to byte  
| byte anotherByte = aByte >> 4;  
|                   ^-----^
```

# Shift operation

```
jshell> int aInteger = aByte >> 4  
aInteger ==> -8
```

# Shift operation

```
jshell> byte anotherByte = (byte) aByte >> 4
|   Error:
|   incompatible types: possible lossy conversion from int to byte
|   byte anotherByte = (byte) aByte >> 4;
|                          ^-----^
```

# Shift operation

```
jshell> byte anotherByte = (byte) (aByte >> 4)  
anotherByte ==> -8
```

# Implicit widening and explicit shortening

- `byte aByte = -128;        // 0x80`
- `int aInteger = aByte;     // 0xFFFFFFF80`
- `int anotherInteger = aByte >> 4;   // 0xFFFFFFF8`
- `byte anotherByte = (byte) (aByte >> 4);        // 0xF8`
- `byte anotherByte = (byte) ((aByte >> 4) & 0xF)        // 0x08`

## toUnsignedInt

```
public static int toUnsignedInt(byte x)
```

Converts the argument to an int by an unsigned conversion. In an unsigned conversion to an int, the high-order 24 bits of the int are zero and the low-order 8 bits are equal to the bits of the byte argument. Consequently, zero and positive byte values are mapped to a numerically equal int value and negative byte values are mapped to an int value equal to the input plus  $2^8$ .

### Parameters:

x - the value to convert to an unsigned int

### Returns:

the argument converted to int by an unsigned conversion

### Since:

1.8

# Numbers

Type	Bit width
Double	64
Float	32
Long	64
Int	32
Short	16
Byte	8

- Kotlin에서는 Java의 primitive와 그 각각의 wrapper class와의 구별 없이 사용
- byte, java.lang.Byte
- int, java.lang.Integer

<https://kotlinlang.org/docs/reference/basic-types.html>



# bitwise operation

Kotlin	Java
shl(shift left)	<<
shr(shift right)	>>
ushr(unsigned)	>>>
and	&
or	
xor	^
inv	~

available for Int and Long only

<https://kotlinlang.org/docs/reference/basic-types.html>

# bitwise operation(Kotlin)

```
>>> val aByte : Byte = -128
>>> val anotherByte = aByte shr 4
error: unresolved reference: shr
val anotherByte = aByte shr 4
                        ^
```

# bitwise operation(Kotlin)

```
>>> val anotherByte: Byte = ((aByte.toInt() shr 4) and 0xF).toByte()  
>>> println(anotherByte)  
8
```

# Non Blocking Mode

```
/**
 * Time between polling the VPN interface for new traffic, since it's non-blocking.
 *
 * TODO: really don't do this; a blocking read on another thread is much cleaner.
 */
private static final long IDLE_INTERVAL_MS = TimeUnit.MILLISECONDS.toMillis(100);

// If we are idle or waiting for the network, sleep for a
// fraction of time to avoid busy looping.
if (idle) {
    Thread.sleep(IDLE_INTERVAL_MS);
    final long timeNow = System.currentTimeMillis();
```

<https://android.googlesource.com/platform/development/+master/samples/ToyVpn/src/com/example/android/toyvpn/ToyVpnConnection.java>

# Change to Blocking Mode

```
private fun bringUpInterface() {  
    val builder = Builder()  
        .addAddress( address: "192.168.0.1", prefixLength: 32)  
        .addRoute( address: "0.0.0.0", prefixLength: 0)  
  
    if (Build.VERSION.SDK_INT >= Build.VERSION_CODES.LOLLIPOP)  
        builder.setBlocking(true)  
  
    vpnInterface = builder.establish()  
}
```

# Blocking Mode

```
generic_x86:/ $ netstat -nt | grep CLOSE_WAIT
```

tcp	1	0	::ffff:10.0.2.15:56336	::ffff:172.217.24.202:4	CLOSE_WAIT
tcp	1	0	::ffff:10.0.2.15:44260	::ffff:216.58.197.106:4	CLOSE_WAIT
tcp	1	0	::ffff:10.0.2.15:46006	::ffff:216.58.200.14:44	CLOSE_WAIT
tcp	1	0	::ffff:10.0.2.15:44270	::ffff:216.58.197.106:4	CLOSE_WAIT

```
generic_x86:/ $ netstat -nt | grep CLOSE_WAIT
```

tcp	1	0	::ffff:10.0.2.15:56336	::ffff:172.217.24.202:4	CLOSE_WAIT
tcp	1	0	::ffff:10.0.2.15:44265	::ffff:216.58.197.106:4	CLOSE_WAIT
tcp	1	0	::ffff:10.0.2.15:56337	::ffff:172.217.24.202:4	CLOSE_WAIT
tcp	1	0	::ffff:10.0.2.15:33213	::ffff:172.217.25.10:44	CLOSE_WAIT
tcp	1	0	::ffff:10.0.2.15:49887	::ffff:172.217.18.3:443	CLOSE_WAIT
tcp	1	0	::ffff:10.0.2.15:45993	::ffff:216.58.200.14:44	CLOSE_WAIT
tcp	1	0	::ffff:10.0.2.15:46542	::ffff:172.217.24.46:44	CLOSE_WAIT
tcp	1	0	::ffff:10.0.2.15:44260	::ffff:216.58.197.106:4	CLOSE_WAIT
tcp	1	0	::ffff:10.0.2.15:46006	::ffff:216.58.200.14:44	CLOSE_WAIT
tcp	1	0	::ffff:10.0.2.15:44270	::ffff:216.58.197.106:4	CLOSE_WAIT
tcp	1	0	::ffff:10.0.2.15:44266	::ffff:216.58.197.106:4	CLOSE_WAIT
tcp	1	0	::ffff:10.0.2.15:46000	::ffff:216.58.200.14:44	CLOSE_WAIT

# Reference

- Kotlin in Action, Dmitry Jemerov and Svetlana Isakova
- Efficient Java 2nd, Joshua Bloch
- How “Effective Java” may have influenced the design of Kotlin, Lukas Lechner(<https://hackernoon.com/how-effective-java-may-have-influenced-the-design-of-kotlin-part-1-45fd64c2f974>)

**QnA**