echoserver

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Data Structure Documentation

3.1 ServerTag Struct Reference

Struct for passing to server threads.

`#include <server.h>`

Data Fields

- int c_socket

3.1.1 Detailed Description

Struct for passing to server threads.

Contains a file descriptor for the connected socket, as the server obviously needs to know this.

3.1.2 Field Documentation

3.1.2.1 int ServerTag::c_socket

File descriptor for the connected socket

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- server.h

3.2 ThreadCount Struct Reference

Struct to synchronize access to the active thread count.

Data Fields

- pthread_mutex_t mutex
- int count

3.2.1 Detailed Description

Struct to synchronize access to the active thread count.

3.2.2 Field Documentation

3.2.2.1 int ThreadCount::count

Active thread count variable

3.2.2.2 pthread_mutex_t ThreadCount::mutex

Mutex for synchronized access

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- server.c

Chapter 4

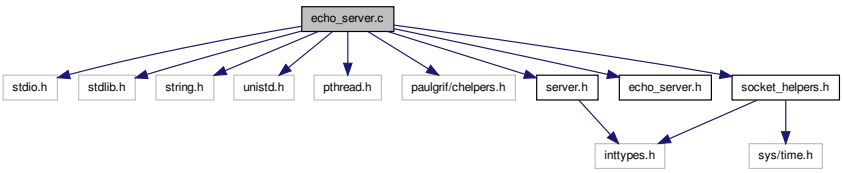
File Documentation

4.1 echo_server.c File Reference

Implementation of echo server functions.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <paulgrif/chelpers.h>
#include "server.h"
#include "echo_server.h"
#include "socket_helpers.h"
```

Include dependency graph for echo_server.c:



Macros

- #define MAX_BUFFER_LEN 1024

  Maximum character buffer size.

Functions

- void * echo_server (void *arg)

  Main echo server handler thread function.

Variables

- static const long time_out_secs = 60

  File scope variable for default time out seconds.

- static const long time_out_usecs = 0

  File scope variable for default time out microseconds.
- static const char time_out_msg [] = "Timeout - closing connection.\n"

  File scope variable for timeout message.

4.1.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of echo server functions.

Author

Paul Griffiths

Copyright

4.1.2 Macro Definition Documentation

4.1.2.1 #define MAX_BUFFER_LEN 1024

Maximum character buffer size.

4.1.3 Function Documentation

4.1.3.1 void* echo_server (void * *arg*)

Main echo server handler thread function.

Provides echo server service to a provided connected socket. The server loops and echoes any whole lines provided. The server will time-out after a pre-defined period, if no input, or if no more input, is received.

Parameters

arg	Pointer to a ServerTag struct

Returns

NULL

4.1.4 Variable Documentation

4.1.4.1 const char time_out_msg[] = "Timeout - closing connection.\n" [static]

File scope variable for timeout message.

4.1.4.2 const long time_out_secs = 60 [static]

File scope variable for default time out seconds.

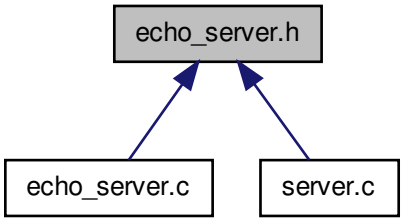
4.1.4.3 const long time_out_usecs = 0 [static]

File scope variable for default time out microseconds.

4.2 echo_server.h File Reference

Interface to echo server functions.

This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Functions

- void * echo_server (void *arg)

  Main echo server handler thread function.

4.2.1 Detailed Description

Interface to echo server functions.

Author

Paul Griffiths

Copyright

4.2.2 Function Documentation

4.2.2.1 void* echo_server (void * *arg*)

Main echo server handler thread function.

Provides echo server service to a provided connected socket. The server loops and echoes any whole lines provided. The server will time-out after a pre-defined period, if no input, or if no more input, is received.

Parameters

arg	Pointer to a ServerTag struct

Returns

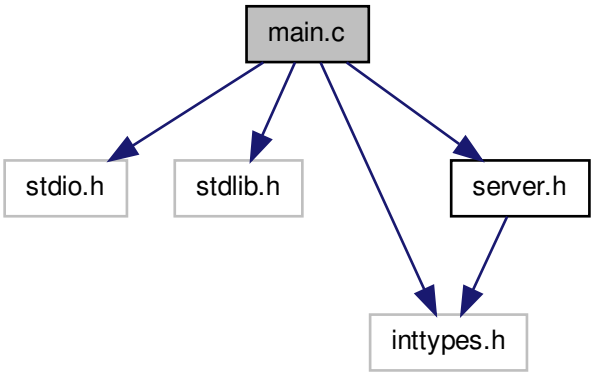
NULL

4.3 main.c File Reference

Main function for echoserver.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <inttypes.h>
#include "server.h"
```

Include dependency graph for main.c:



Functions

- uint16_t get_port_from_commandline (const int argc, char **argv)

  Parses the command line for a specified TCP port.
- int main (int argc, char **argv)

  Main function.

4.3.1 Detailed Description

Main function for echoserver.

Author

Paul Griffiths

Copyright

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4.3.2 Function Documentation

4.3.2.1 uint16_t get_port_from_commandline (const int *argc*, char ** *argv*)

Parses the command line for a specified TCP port.

Checks for the existence of a single command line argument, and if one and only one is present, attempts to interpret it as a TCP listening port, between 1 and 49151 (ports above 49151 are ephemeral ports).

Parameters

argc	The number of command line arguments, passed from main()
argv	The command line arguments, passed from main()

Returns

The specified TCP port if successful, or 0 on error.

4.3.2.2 int main (int *argc*, char ** *argv*)

Main function.

Main function.

Returns

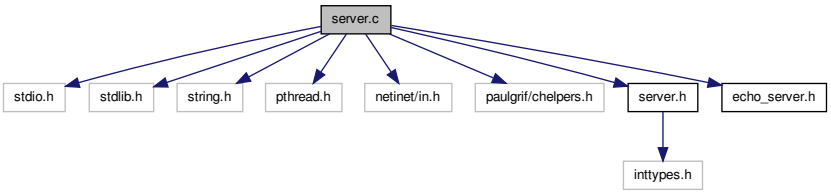
Exit status.

4.4 server.c File Reference

Implementation of listening server functions.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
#include <paulgrif/chelpers.h>
#include "server.h"
#include "echo_server.h"
```

Include dependency graph for server.c:



Data Structures

- struct ThreadCount

  Struct to synchronize access to the active thread count.

Macros

- #define IPV6

  Create an IPv6 rather than IPv4 listening socket.

Typedefs

- typedef struct ThreadCount ThreadCount

  Struct to synchronize access to the active thread count.

Functions

- int create_server_socket (const uint16_t listening_port)

  Creates a listening socket.
- int start_server (const int listening_socket)

  Starts an active server.
- int get_thread_count (void)

  Gets the active thread count.
- void increment_thread_count (void)

  Increments the active thread count.
- void decrement_thread_count (void)

  Decrements the active thread count.

Variables

- static const int backlog = 1024

  File scope variable for default backlog.
- static ThreadCount thread_count = {PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER, 0}

  File scope variable holding the active thread count.

4.4.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of listening server functions.

Author

Paul Griffiths

Copyright

4.4.2 Macro Definition Documentation

4.4.2.1 #define IPV6

Create an IPv6 rather than IPv4 listening socket.

4.4.3 Typedef Documentation

4.4.3.1 typedef struct ThreadCount ThreadCount

Struct to synchronize access to the active thread count.

4.4.4 Function Documentation

4.4.4.1 int create_server_socket (const uint16_t *listening_port*)

Creates a listening socket.

The function creates an IPv4 socket by default, but creates an IPv6 socket if the IPV6 preprocessor macro is defined.

Parameters

listening_port	The port the socket should listen on

Returns

The file descriptor of the created listening socket on success, or -1 on encountering an error.

4.4.4.2 void decrement_thread_count (void)

Decrements the active thread count.

Used for debugging purposes to check that threads are exiting and being destroyed when expected.

4.4.4.3 int get_thread_count (void)

Gets the active thread count.

Used for debugging purposes to check that threads are exiting and being destroyed when expected.

Returns

The number of active threads (excluding the main thread).

4.4.4.4 void increment_thread_count (void)

Increments the active thread count.

Used for debugging purposes to check that threads are exiting and being destroyed when expected.

4.4.4.5 int start_server (const int *listening_socket*)

Starts an active server.

Connections are passed to a new server thread.

Parameters

listening_socket	A file descriptor for a listening socket.

Returns

Returns non-zero on encountering an error. The server runs in an infinite loop, and this function will not return unless an error is countered.

4.4.5 Variable Documentation

4.4.5.1 const int backlog = 1024 [static]

File scope variable for default backlog.

Determines the maximum length to which the queue of pending connections may grow. Used when calling listen().

4.4.5.2 ThreadCount thread_count = {PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER, 0} [static]

File scope variable holding the active thread count.

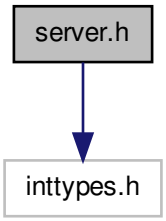
This variable is accessed and manipulated solely through the get_thread_count(), increment_thread_count(), and decrement_thread_count() functions.

4.5 server.h File Reference

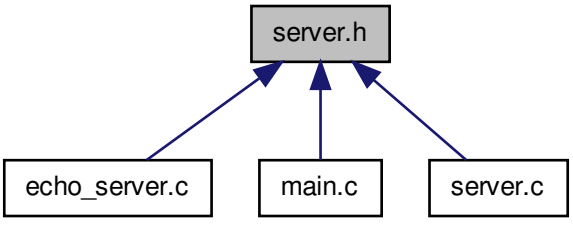
Interface to listening server functions.

```
#include <inttypes.h>
```

Include dependency graph for server.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Data Structures

- struct ServerTag

  Struct for passing to server threads.

Macros

- #define DINCREMENT_THREAD_COUNT(arg) increment_thread_count()

  Calls increment_thread_count() only if DEBUG is defined.
- #define DDECREMENT_THREAD_COUNT(arg) decrement_thread_count()

  Calls decrement_thread_count() only if DEBUG is defined.

Typedefs

- typedef struct ServerTag ServerTag

  Struct for passing to server threads.

Functions

- int create_server_socket (const uint16_t listening_port)

  Creates a listening socket.
- int start_server (const int listening_socket)

  Starts an active server.
- void increment_thread_count (void)

  Increments the active thread count.
- void decrement_thread_count (void)

  Decrements the active thread count.
- int get_thread_count (void)

  Gets the active thread count.

4.5.1 Detailed Description

Interface to listening server functions.

Author

Paul Griffiths

Copyright

4.5.2 Macro Definition Documentation

4.5.2.1 #define DDECREMENT_THREAD_COUNT(*arg*) decrement_thread_count()

Calls decrement_thread_count() only if DEBUG is defined.

4.5.2.2 #define DINCREMENT_THREAD_COUNT(*arg*) increment_thread_count()

Calls increment_thread_count() only if DEBUG is defined.

4.5.3 Typedef Documentation

4.5.3.1 typedef struct ServerTag ServerTag

Struct for passing to server threads.

Contains a file descriptor for the connected socket, as the server obviously needs to know this.

4.5.4 Function Documentation

4.5.4.1 int create_server_socket (const uint16_t *listening_port*)

Creates a listening socket.

The function creates an IPv4 socket by default, but creates an IPv6 socket if the IPV6 preprocessor macro is defined.

Parameters

listening_port	The port the socket should listen on

Returns

The file descriptor of the created listening socket on success, or -1 on encountering an error.

4.5.4.2 void decrement_thread_count (void)

Decrements the active thread count.

Used for debugging purposes to check that threads are exiting and being destroyed when expected.

4.5.4.3 int get_thread_count (void)

Gets the active thread count.

Used for debugging purposes to check that threads are exiting and being destroyed when expected.

Returns

The number of active threads (excluding the main thread).

4.5.4.4 void increment_thread_count (void)

Increments the active thread count.

Used for debugging purposes to check that threads are exiting and being destroyed when expected.

4.5.4.5 int start_server (const int *listening_socket*)

Starts an active server.

Connections are passed to a new server thread.

Parameters

listening_socket	A file descriptor for a listening socket.

Returns

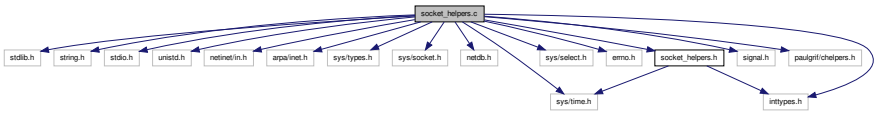
Returns non-zero on encountering an error. The server runs in an infinite loop, and this function will not return unless an error is countered.

4.6 socket_helpers.c File Reference

Implementation of socket helper functions.

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netdb.h>
#include <sys/time.h>
#include <sys/select.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <inttypes.h>
#include <signal.h>
#include <paulgrif/chelpers.h>
#include "socket_helpers.h"
```

Include dependency graph for socket_helpers.c:



Macros

- #define MAX_BUFFER_SIZE 1024

  Maximum character buffer size.

Functions

- ssize_t socket_readline (const int socket, char ∗buffer, const size_t max_len, char ∗∗error_msg)

  Reads a \n terminated line from a socket.
- ssize_t socket_readline_timeout (const int socket, char ∗buffer, const size_t max_len, struct timeval ∗time_-out, char ∗∗error_msg)

  Reads a \n terminated line from a socket with timeout.
- ssize_t socket_writeline (const int socket, const char ∗buffer, const size_t max_len, char ∗∗error_msg)

  Writes a line to a socket.
- uint16_t port_from_string (const char ∗port_str)

  Extracts a valid TCP/UDP port from a string.
- int conn_socket_from_string (const char ∗host, const char ∗port, char ∗∗error_msg)

  Creates a connected sock from a hostname and port.
- void ignore_sigpipe (void)

  Ignores the SIGPIPE signal.

4.6.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of socket helper functions.

Author

Paul Griffiths

Copyright

4.6.2 Macro Definition Documentation

4.6.2.1 #define MAX_BUFFER_SIZE 1024

Maximum character buffer size.

4.6.3 Function Documentation

4.6.3.1 int conn_socket_from_string (const char * *host*, const char * *port*, char ** *error_msg*)

Creates a connected sock from a hostname and port.

Parameters

host	A string containing the hostname to which to connect.
port	A string containing the port to which to connect.
error_msg	A pointer to a char pointer which may point to an error message on failure. Set this to NULL to avoid setting an error message.

Returns

The file descriptor of the connected socket on success, or -1 on failure.

4.6.3.2 void ignore_sigpipe (void)

Ignores the SIGPIPE signal.

The write() system call will, when writing to a closed socket, elicit an RST (reset) flag. A second write() system call will trigger a SIGPIPE signal to be raised. The default action of SIGPIPE is to terminate the program, with no error message, which is not desirable. If we want to do anything special when SIGPIPE is triggered, we could set up a handler, but if we don't, then ignoring SIGPIPE is fine, provided our socket functions respond appropriately to the condition (write() will return EPIPE after an ignored SIGPIPE signal).

4.6.3.3 uint16_t port_from_string (const char * *port_str*)

Extracts a valid TCP/UDP port from a string.

Parameters

port_str	The string from which to extract

Returns

The port number on success, or zero if `port_str` does not contain a valid TCP/UDP port (port 0 is reserved and cannot be used).

4.6.3.4 ssize_t socket_readline (const int *socket*, char * *buffer*, const size_t *max_len*, char ** *error_msg*)

Reads a \n terminated line from a socket.

The function will not overwrite the buffer, so `max_len` should be the size of the whole buffer, and function will at most write `max_len - 1` characters plus the terminating \0. Any terminating CR or LF characters will be stripped.

Parameters

socket	File description of the socket
buffer	The buffer into which to read
max_len	The maximum number of characters to read, including the terminating \0.
error_msg	A pointer to a char pointer which may point to an error message on failure. Set this to NULL to avoid setting an error message.

Returns

The number of characters read, or -1 on encountering an error.

4.6.3.5 ssize_t socket_readline_timeout (const int *socket*, char * *buffer*, const size_t *max_len*, struct timeval * *time_out*, char ** *error_msg*)

Reads a \n terminated line from a socket with timeout.

Behaves the same as socket_readline(), except it will time out if no input is available on the socket after the specified time. Any terminating CR or LF characters will be stripped.

Parameters

socket	File description of the socket
buffer	The buffer into which to read
max_len	The maximum number of characters to read, including the terminating \0.
time_out	A pointer to a `timeval` struct containing the timeout period. Note that some implementations of `select()` may alter this variable, so the calling function should consider it unusable after return. In addition, on such an implementation, the value will specify the cumulative timeout period over the entire read line operation, rather than resetting after reading each character.
error_msg	A pointer to a char pointer which may point to an error message on failure. Set this to NULL to avoid setting an error message.

Returns

The number of characters read, or -1 on encountering an error.

4.6.3.6 ssize_t socket_writeline (const int *socket*, const char * *buffer*, const size_t *max_len*, char ** *error_msg*)

Writes a line to a socket.

The function adds a network-standard terminating CRLF, so the provided string should not normally end in any newline characters.

Parameters

socket	File description of the socket
buffer	The buffer from which to write.
max_len	The maximum number of characters to write to the buffer. Due to the addition of CRLF, `max_len + 2` characters may actually be written.
error_msg	A pointer to a char pointer which may point to an error message on failure. Set this to NULL to avoid setting an error message.

Returns

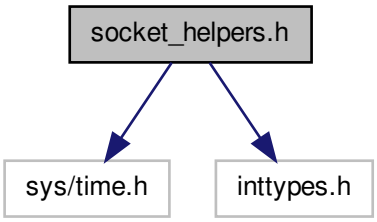
The number of characters written, or -1 on encountering an error.

4.7 socket_helpers.h File Reference

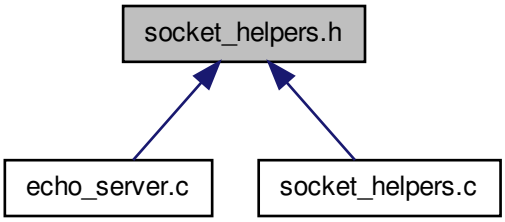
Interface to socket helper functions.

```
#include <sys/time.h>
#include <inttypes.h>
```

Include dependency graph for socket_helpers.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Functions

- ssize_t socket_readline (const int l_socket, char *buffer, const size_t max_len, char **error_msg)

Reads a \n terminated line from a socket.

- ssize_t socket_readline_timeout (const int l_socket, char *buffer, const size_t max_len, struct timeval *time_out, char **error_msg)

  Reads a \n terminated line from a socket with timeout.

- ssize_t socket_writeline (const int l_socket, const char *buffer, const size_t max_len, char **error_msg)

  Writes a line to a socket.

- uint16_t port_from_string (const char *port_str)

  Extracts a valid TCP/UDP port from a string.

- int conn_socket_from_string (const char *host, const char *port, char **error_msg)

  Creates a connected sock from a hostname and port.

- void ignore_sigpipe (void)

  Ignores the SIGPIPE signal.

4.7.1 Detailed Description

Interface to socket helper functions.

Author

Paul Griffiths

Copyright

4.7.2 Function Documentation

4.7.2.1 int conn_socket_from_string (const char * *host*, const char * *port*, char ** *error_msg*)

Creates a connected sock from a hostname and port.

Parameters

host	A string containing the hostname to which to connect.
port	A string containing the port to which to connect.
error_msg	A pointer to a char pointer which may point to an error message on failure. Set this to NULL to avoid setting an error message.

Returns

The file descriptor of the connected socket on success, or -1 on failure.

4.7.2.2 void ignore_sigpipe (void)

Ignores the SIGPIPE signal.

The write() system call will, when writing to a closed socket, elicit an RST (reset) flag. A second write() system call will trigger a SIGPIPE signal to be raised. The default action of SIGPIPE is to terminate the program, with no error message, which is not desirable. If we want to do anything special when SIGPIPE is triggered, we could set up a handler, but if we don't, then ignoring SIGPIPE is fine, provided our socket functions respond appropriately to the condition (write() will return EPIPE after an ignored SIGPIPE signal).

4.7.2.3 uint16_t port_from_string (const char * *port_str*)

Extracts a valid TCP/UDP port from a string.

Parameters

port_str	The string from which to extract

Returns

The port number on success, or zero if `port_str` does not contain a valid TCP/UDP port (port 0 is reserved and cannot be used).

4.7.2.4 ssize_t socket_readline (const int *socket,* char * *buffer,* const size_t *max_len,* char ** *error_msg*)

Reads a \n terminated line from a socket.

The function will not overwrite the buffer, so `max_len` should be the size of the whole buffer, and function will at most write `max_len - 1` characters plus the terminating \0. Any terminating CR or LF characters will be stripped.

Parameters

socket	File description of the socket
buffer	The buffer into which to read
max_len	The maximum number of characters to read, including the terminating \0.
error_msg	A pointer to a char pointer which may point to an error message on failure. Set this to NULL to avoid setting an error message.

Returns

The number of characters read, or -1 on encountering an error.

4.7.2.5 ssize_t socket_readline_timeout (const int *socket,* char * *buffer,* const size_t *max_len,* struct timeval * *time_out,* char ** *error_msg*)

Reads a \n terminated line from a socket with timeout.

Behaves the same as socket_readline(), except it will time out if no input is available on the socket after the specified time. Any terminating CR or LF characters will be stripped.

Parameters

socket	File description of the socket
buffer	The buffer into which to read
max_len	The maximum number of characters to read, including the terminating \0.
time_out	A pointer to a `timeval` struct containing the timeout period. Note that some implementations of `select()` may alter this variable, so the calling function should consider it unusable after return. In addition, on such an implementation, the value will specify the cumulative timeout period over the entire read line operation, rather than resetting after reading each character.
error_msg	A pointer to a char pointer which may point to an error message on failure. Set this to NULL to avoid setting an error message.

Returns

The number of characters read, or -1 on encountering an error.

4.7.2.6 ssize_t socket_writeline (const int *socket,* const char * *buffer,* const size_t *max_len,* char ** *error_msg*)

Writes a line to a socket.

The function adds a network-standard terminating CRLF, so the provided string should not normally end in any newline characters.

Parameters

socket	File description of the socket
buffer	The buffer from which to write.
max_len	The maximum number of characters to write to the buffer. Due to the addition of CRLF, `max_len + 2` characters may actually be written.
error_msg	A pointer to a char pointer which may point to an error message on failure. Set this to NULL to avoid setting an error message.

Returns

The number of characters written, or -1 on encountering an error.

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