Socket Programming Part3

一、如何compile

- 1. 確認資料夾有以下四個檔案與一個資料夾(內含四個檔案)
 - a. server.cpp
 - b. client.cpp
 - c. threadpool.h
 - d. makefile
 - e. ssl
 - i. serverCert.pem
 - ii. serverKey.pem
 - iii. clientCert.pem
 - iv. clientKey.pem
- 2. 打開makefile,將LDFLAGS、CPPFLAGS之路徑換成本機端openssl位置,例如:

```
LDFLAGS = -L/usr/local/opt/openssl/lib
```

CPPFLAGS = -I/usr/local/opt/openssl/include

ps. 根據安裝方式不同,openssl位置可由以下指令獲得

```
apt show openssl
```

或是

brew info openssl

3. 進行編譯,請輸入

make

二、如何執行程式

1

執行server端

./server

2.

執行client端

使用自己的server,所以ip是127.0.0.1,port是8700

./client 127.0.0.1 8700

三、程式需求、執行需求

以下是我的ubuntu版本、q++版本、openssl版本

```
raywted@raywted-ubuntu:~$ whoami
raywted
raywteddgraywted-ubuntu:~$ uname -a
Linux raywted-ubuntu 4.15.0-43-generic #46~16.04.1-Ubuntu SMP Fri Dec 7 13:31:08
UTC 2018 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
raywted@raywted-ubuntu:~$ g++ --version
g++ (Ubuntu 5.4.0-6ubuntu1~16.04.11) 5.4.0 20160609
Copyright (C) 2015 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
This is free software; see the source for copying conditions. There is NO
warranty; not even for MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

raywted@raywted-ubuntu:~$ openssl version
OpenSSL 1.0.2g 1 Mar 2016
raywted@raywted-ubuntu:~$
```

四、程式邏輯說明

Server端

- 1. 初始化SSL [圖1]
- 2. 初始化Thread Pool
- 3. 初始化Socket
- 4. 進入While迴圈等待Client連線
 - a. SSL加密連線設定[圖2]
 - b. 使用Worker Thread進行連線
 - c. 根據Client請求(註冊、登入、上線清單、付款請求、付款確認、離開)進行對應回覆

Client端

- 1. 初始化SSL
- 2. 註冊\登入
 - a. 初始化Socket
 - b. SSL加密連線設定
 - c. 進行連線
 - d. 傳送註冊\登入訊息給Server
- 3. 產生一個Thread作為**Server of Client** [圖3]
- 4. 進入While迴圈等待Client指令
 - a. 上線清單
 - b. 付款請求

- i. 傳送付款對象給Server
- ii. 接收付款對象IP與Port
- iii. 產生一個Thread作為Client of Client [圖4]
- c. 離開

Server of Client

- 1. 初始化SSL
- 2. 初始化Socket
- 3. 進入While迴圈等待其他Client連線
 - a. 收到付款請求
 - b. 進行回覆

Client of Client

- 1. 初始化SSL
- 2. 初始化Socket
- 3. SSL加密連線至付款對象
- 4. 付款對象確認完付款資訊後,收到付款對象的回覆
 - a. 同意
 - i. 產生一個Thread與Server連線[圖5]
 - ii. 請求Server進行交易資訊處理
 - iii. 接收交易資訊處理結果
 - b. 不同意

PKI 傳輸流程加解密機制

- 1. 初始化憑證與金鑰
- 2. 建立SSL連線,連線雙方得到對方的公鑰並與自己的私鑰形成一組鑰匙
- 3. 使用鑰匙對資料進行加密後再傳送
- 4. 收到資料後使用鑰匙對資料進行解密

圖1

```
SSL *ssl;
ssl = SSL_new(ctx);
SSL_set_fd(ssl, forClientSockfd);
if (SSL_accept(ssl) == -1)
{
    perror("accept");
    close(forClientSockfd);
    break;
}
clients[i].ssl = ssl;
```

圖2

圖3

```
| Value | Valu
```

```
| Void *C25 (void *Tags void *C25 (void *C25
```

圖5

五、所實作的各功能截圖

- 1. 註冊功能
 - a. 可以輸入account name、port number與存款金額
 - b. 取得清單、付款(第4點)、離開

```
raywted@raywted-ubuntu:-/Desktop/b05705018

raywted@raywted-ubuntu:-/Desktop/b057050185 ./server
Accept socket successfully
Enter conversation
ip: 127.0.0.1 port: 53150

Recteve: Complete !

Recteve: REGISTER#ray#5566

Sent:

180 OK
Recteve: DEPOSIT_OK
Recteve: DEPOSIT_OK
Recteve: List
Sent:

Sent:

Sent:

Sent:

Sent:

Sent:

Recteve: List
Sent:

Rective: List
S
```

2. 多人連線

- 。 第一個client(右上)先註冊,取得清單發現只有自己一個人
- 。 再讓第二個client(右下)註冊,此時兩者都能正確取得上線清單為兩人
- 。 最後,第一個client離開,第二個client再次取得清單發現只剩自己一人。

```
reportedgraysted-abuntu-/Desktop/b03703018

reportedgraysted-abuntu-/Desktop/b03703018 /Jerver
Account Palance: June 1997

Account Palance: Ju
```

3. 登入功能

- 。 首先讓client正常註冊,成功後離開
- 。 再次連線,可以使用已註冊過的account name與port number直接登入

```
Toynted@raynted-abuntur-/Desktop/B03705018

Traynted@raynted-abuntur-/Desktop/B03705018

Traynted@raynted-abuntur-/Desktop/B03705018

Accept sceket successfully

Enter conversation

Enter to conversation

E
```

4. P2P付款功能

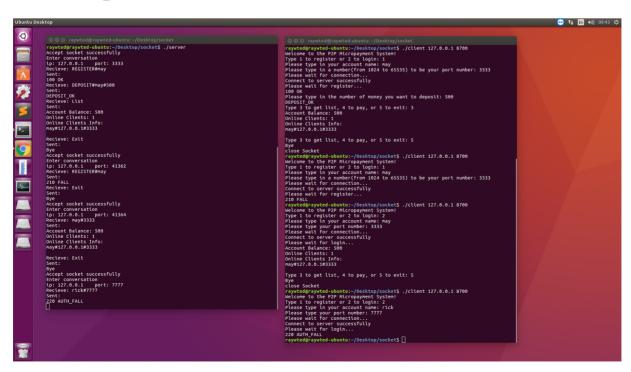
- 。 client1(左)為收款者
- 。 client2(右)為付款者

```
Please type in your account name: bill
Connected with AES296-CG-CG-SMASSeneryption
Digital certificate; (C-IN/ST-IP_Labe/L-Doblanh,O-MTUIR/OD-IR/CH-raysted/enallAddress-test@examp
Dispose yes in number of noney you want to deposit: 50
Dispose in the number of noney you want to deposit: 50
Dispose in the number of noney you want to deposit: 50
Dispose in the number of noney you want to deposit: 50
Dispose in the number of noney you want to deposit: 50
Dispose in the number of noney you want to deposit: 50
Dispose in the number of noney you want to deposit: 50
Dispose in the number of noney you want to deposit: 50
Dispose in the number of noney you want to deposit: 50
Dispose in the number of noney you want to deposit: 50
Dispose in the number of noney you want to deposit: 50
Dispose in the number of noney you want to deposit: 50
Dispose in the number of noney you want to deposit: 50
Dispose in the number of noney you want to deposit: 1000
Dispose in the number of noney you want to deposit: 1000
Dispose in the number of noney you want to deposit: 1000
Dispose in the number of noney you want to deposit: 1000
Dispose in the number of noney you want to deposit: 1000
Dispose in the number of noney you want to deposit: 1000
Dispose in the number of noney you want to deposit: 1000
Dispose in the number of noney you want to deposit: 1000
Dispose in the number of noney you want to deposit: 1000
Dispose in the number of noney you want to deposit: 1000
Dispose in the number of noney you want to deposit: 1000
Dispose in the number of noney you want to deposit: 1000
Dispose in the number of noney you want to deposit: 1000
Dispose in the number of noney you want to deposit: 1000
Dispose in the number of noney you want to deposit: 1000
Dispose in the number of noney you want to deposit: 1000
Dispose in the number of noney you want to deposit: 1000
Dispose in the number of noney you want to deposit: 1000
Dispose in the number of noney you want to deposit: 1000
Dispose in the number of noney you want to deposit in the number of
```

六、Bonus截圖與展示

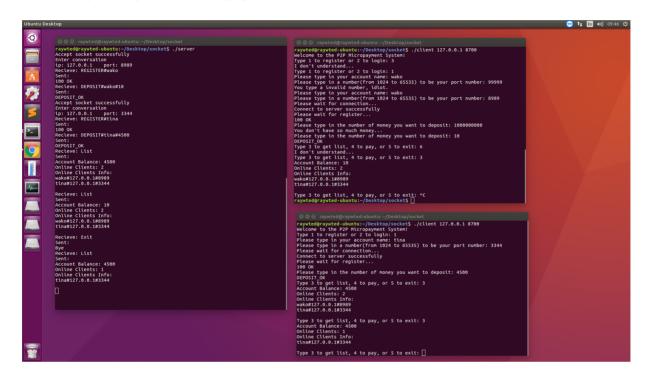
例外處理

- 1. 註冊、登入例外處理
 - 。 首先正常註冊一個帳號
 - 。 使用同樣account name與port number再次註冊,會失敗(收到"210 FALL")
 - 。 使用同樣account name與port number可以成功登入
 - 。 使用未註冊過的account name與port number登入,會失敗(收到"220 AUTH_FALL")



2. 輸入例外處理

- 。 在註冊登入階段輸入不正確指令
- 。 輸入不正確port number
- 。 輸入過大存款金額
- 。 在指令操作階段輸入不正確指令
- 。 意外斷線(ctrl+c),server與其他client不受影響,server會當作client傳了Exit 過來,正常讓該client離線



七、參考資料

Thread Pool



mbrossard/threadpool

A simple C Thread pool implementation. Contribute to mbrossard/threadpool development by creating an account on...

github.com

mbrossard/threadpool · github.com

Openssl

1.



How do you sign a Certificate Signing Request wi...

During my search, I found several ways of signing a SSL Certificate Signing Request: Using the x509 module: openssl x509 -req -days...

stackoverflow.com

2.

https://blog.csdn.net/sjin_1314/article/details/21043613? fbclid=lwAR2kxMAXsH1YPWZNNEaulXR9I-GaeBKE-Q6YdB8TI-4zbN0LHzfUdLWW7C0