

Expt. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page No. \_\_\_\_\_

SAKSHI KAMAL

1RV18CS143

NPS Lab Record

Teacher's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

PART A

1. Implement a client and server communication using Socket programming.

client.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <string.h>
#define PORT 8080

int main( int argc , char const *argv[ ] )
{
    int socket = 0 , valread ;
    struct sockaddr_in serv_addr ;
    char *hello = "Hello from Client";
    char buffer [1024] = { 0 } ;
    if ((socket = socket (AF_INET , SOCK_STREAM , 0 )) < 0 )
    {
        printf ("In Socket creation error \n");
        return -1 ;
    }
    serv_addr . sin_family = AF_INET ;
    serv_addr . sin_port = htons (PORT) ;
    if (inet_pton (AF_INET , argv [1] , &serv_addr . sin_addr ) < 0 )
```

{

```
    printf ("In Invalid Address");
    return -1;
}
```

{

```
if (connect (sock, (struct sockaddr *) &serv-addr,
             sizeof (serv-addr)) < 0)
```

{

```
    printf ("In Connection failed"); return -1;
}
```

```
}
```

```
send (sock , hello, strlen(hello) , 0);
```

```
printf ("Message sent to server \n");
```

```
valread = read (sock, buffer, 1024);
```

```
printf ("%s \n", buffer);
```

```
return 0;
```

}

### Server.c

```
#include <unistd.h>
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <sys/socket.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
#include <netinet.h>
```

```
#include <string.h>
```

```
#define PORT 8080
```

```
#
```

```
int main ( int argc , char const *argv [] )
```

```
{
```

```
    int server_fd , new_socket , valread ;
```

```
    struct sockaddr_in address ;
```

```

int opt=1; int addrlen = sizeof(address);
char buffer [1024] = {0};
char *hello = "Hello from the server";
if ((server_fd = socket (AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0)) == 0)
{
    perror ("socket failed");
    exit (EXIT_FAILURE);
}
if (setsockopt (server_fd, SOL_SOCKET, SO_REUSEADDR |
                SO_REUSEPORT, &opt, sizeof (opt))) {
    perror ("setssockopt");
    exit (EXIT_FAILURE);
}
address.sin_family = AF_INET;
address.sin_addr.s_addr = INADDR_ANY;
address.sin_port = htons (PORT);
if (bind (server_fd, (struct sockaddr *) &address, sizeof (address))
    < 0)
{
    perror ("bind failed");
    return -1;
}
if (listen (server_fd, 3) < 0)
{
    perror ("listen failed");
    exit (EXIT_FAILURE);
}
if (new_socket = accept (server_fd, (struct sockaddr *) &address,
                        &socklen) < 0)
{
    perror ("accept");
    exit (EXIT_FAILURE);
}
valread = read (new_socket, buffer, sizeof (buffer));
printf ("%s\n", buffer);
send (new_socket, hello, strlen (hello), 0);
printf ("Hello message sent.");
return 0;
}

```

Output :

Terminal 1

```
$ cc server.c -o server  
$ ./server ②
```

```
Hello from Client  
Hello message sent
```

Terminal 2

```
$ cc client.c -o client  
$ ./client 127.0.0.1 ②
```

```
Message sent to Server  
Hello from the Service.
```

2. Write a program to implement distance vector routing protocol for a simple topology of routers.

dist.c

#include <stdio.h>

int A[10][10], n, d[10], p[10];

void BellmanFord (int s)

{

int i, u, v;

for (i = 1; i < n; i++) {

for (u = 0; u < n; u++) {

for (v = 0; v < n; v++) {

if ( $d[v] > d[u] + A[u][v]$ ) {

$d[v] = d[u] + A[u][v]$ ;

$p[v] = u$ ;

}

}

}

for (u = 0; u < n; u++) {

for (v = 0; v < n; v++) {

if ( $d[v] > d[u] + A[u][v]$ ) {

printf ("Negative edge");

}

}

}

int main()

{

printf ("Enter the no. of vertices : ");

scanf ("%d", &n);

printf ("Enter the adjacency matrix: \n");

```

int i, j;
for (i=0; i<n; i++) {
    for (j=0; j<n; j++) {
        scanf ("%d", &A[i][j]);
    }
}
int source;
for (source=0; source<n; source++) {
    for (i=0; i<n; i++) {
        d[i] = 999;
        p[i] = -1;
    }
}
d[source] = 0;
BellmanFord (source);
printf ("Route %d\n", source);
for (i=0; i<n; i++) {
    if (i == source) {
        j = i;
        while (p[j] != -1) {
            printf ("%d ← ", j);
            j = p[j];
        }
    }
    printf ("%d H Cost %d\n", source, d[i]);
}
return 0;
}

```

Output:

\$ cc dist.c -o dist

\$ ./dist

Enter the no. of vertices : 4

Enter the Adjacency Matrix :

0 2 999 1

2 0 3 7

999 3 0 11

1 7 11 0

Route 0

0 Cost 0

1 ← 0 Cost 2

2 ← 1 ← 0 Cost 5

3 ← 0 Cost 1

Route 1

0 ← 1 Cost 2

1 Cost 0

2 ← 1 Cost 3

3 ← 0 ← 1 Cost 3

Route 2

0 ← 1 ← 2 Cost 5

1 ← 2 Cost 3

2 Cost 0

3 ← 0 ← 1 ← 2 Cost 6

Route 3

0 ← 3 Cost 1

1 ← 0 ← 3 Cost 3

2 ← 1 ← 0 ← 3 Cost 7

3 Cost 0

3) Implement a simple multicast routing mechanism  
holmes.c

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <stroq.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#define HELLO_PORT 12345
#define HELLO_GROUP
#define MSG_BUFSIZE 25
```

```
main (int argc, char *argv[])
{
```

```
    struct sockaddr_in addrl;
    int fd, nbytes, addrlen;
    struct ip_mreq mreq;
    char msgbuf [MSG_BUFSIZE];
    u_int yes = 1;
    if ((fd = socket (AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM, 0)) < 0) {
        perror ("socket");
        exit(1);
    }
```

```
    memset (&addrl, 0, sizeof (addr));
    addrl.sin_family = AF_INET;
    addrl.sin_addr.s_addr = htonl (INADDR_ANY);
    addrl.sin_port = htons (HELLO_PORT);
```

```
if (bind (fd, (struct sockaddr *) &addr, sizeof(addr)) < 0)
```

{

```
    perror ("Bind");
```

```
    exit (1);
```

}

```
mreq . imr_multiaddr . s_addr = htonl (INADDR_ANY);
```

```
mreq . imr_interface . s_addr = htonl (INADDR_ANY);
```

```
if (setsockopt (fd, IPPROTO_IP, IP_ADD_MEMBERSHIP,
&mreq, sizeof(mreq)) < 0)
```

{

```
perror ("setsockopt");
```

```
exit (1);
```

}

```
while (1) {
```

```
    addrlen = sizeof(addr);
```

```
    if (bytes = recvfrom (fd, msgbuf, MSG_BUFSIZE, 0,
(struct sockaddr *) &addr, &addrlen) < 0)
```

{

```
perror ("recvfrom");
```

```
puts (msgbuf);
```

}

J

J

### Sender.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
#include <sys/types.h>
```

```
#include <sys/socket.h>
```

```

#include <arpa/inet.h>
#include <clixx.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#define HELLO_PORT 12345
#define HELLO_GROUP "225.0.0.37"
main( int argc, char *argv[] )
{
    struct sockaddr_in addr;
    int fd, cnt;
    struct ip_mreq mreq;
    char *message = "RVCE-CSE";
    if ( (fd = socket( AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM, 0 ) ) < 0 )
        perror( "socket" );
    exit( 1 );
}

memset( &addr, 0, sizeof( addr ) );
addr.sin_family = AF_INET;
addr.sin_port = htons( HELLO_PORT );
addr.sin_addr.s_addr = inet_addr( HELLO_GROUP );
while( 1 )
{
    if ( sendto( fd, message, sizeof( message ), 0, ( struct sockaddr * )
        &addr, sizeof( addr ) ) < 0 )
        perror( "sendto" );
    exit( 1 );
}

sleep( 1 );
}

```

## Output

Terminal 1 - Sender

```
$ cc sender.c -o sender  
$ ./sender // starts sending messages
```

Terminal 2 - Listener 1

```
$ cc listener.c -o listener  
$ ./listener
```

RVCE-CSE

RVCE-CSE

RVCE-CSE

RVCE-CSE

Terminal 3 - Listener 2

```
$ ./listener
```

RVCE-CSE

RVCE-CSE

RVCE-CSE

RVCE-CSE

5. Write a program to implement concurrent chat server that allows logged in users to communicate with others.

Server - C

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>
#include <string.h>
```

```
void str_echo(int connfd)
```

{

int n;

int bufsize = 1024;

char \*buffer = malloc (bufsize);

while ((n = recv(connfd, buffer, bufsize, 0)) > 0)

{

ffputs (\*client : ", stdout);

fputs (\*buffer, stdout);

fputs ("Me : ", stdout);

if (ffgets (buffer, bufsize, stdin) != NULL) {

send (connfd, buffer, sizeof (buffer), 0);

}

bzero (buffer, 1024);

}

int main () {

int cont, listenfd, connfd, address, address2, fd, pid;

address3,

```

struct sockaddr_in address, cliaddress;
if ((listenfd = socket (AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0)) > 0)
    printf ("Socket was created");
address.sin_family = AF_INET;
address.sin_addr.s_addr = INADDR_ANY;
address.sin_port = htons (16001);
printf ("Address for binding %s .. \n", inet_ntoa
        (address.sin_addr));
printf (
    if (bind (listenfd, (struct sockaddr *) &address, sizeof
        (address)) == 0)
        printf ("Binding socket");
    printf ("address after binding is %s .. \n", inet_ntoa
        (address.sin_addr));
    listen (listenfd, 3);
    printf ("Server is listening \n");
    getsockname (listenfd, (struct sockaddr *) &address,
        &addrlen3);
    printf ("The server's local address %s ... and port %d \n",
        inet_ntoa (address.sin_addr), htons (address-
            sin_port));
for (; ; )
    addrlen = sizeof (struct sockaddr_in);
    connfd = accept (listenfd, (struct sockaddr *) &cliaddress,
        &addrlen);
    addrlen2 = sizeof (struct sockaddr_in);
    int i = getpeername (connfd, (struct sockaddr *) &
        cliaddress, &addrlen);
    printf ("The Client is connected ... on port \n");

```

```

if ((pid = fork()) == 0)
{
    perror ("inside child \n");
    close (listenfd);
    str_echo (connfd);
    exit (0);
    close (connfd);
    exit (0);
    return 0;
}

```

client.c

```

#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>
#include <string.h>

void str_cli(FILE *fp, int sockfd)
{
    int bufsize = 1024, count;
    char *buffer = malloc(bufsize);
    fputs("Me:", stdout);
    while (fgets(buffer, bufsize, fp) != NULL)
    {
        send(sockfd, buffer, sizeof(buffer), 0); del
        if ((count = recv(sockfd, buffer, bufsize, 0)) > 0)
            fputs("Server:", stdout);
        fputs(buffer, stdout);
    }
}

```

```

    }
    fputs ("Me: " std::endl);
}

printf ("In EOF \n");

int main( int argc, char * argv[] )
{
    int sock;
    struct sockaddr_in address;
    if ( (sock = socket (AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0)) > 0 )
        printf ("The socket was created");
    address.sin_family = AF_INET;
    address.sin_port = htons (16001);
    bind (sock, (struct sockaddr *) &address, sizeof (address));
    if ( connect (sock, (struct sockaddr *) &address, sizeof (address)) == 0 )
        printf ("The connection was accepted by server %s
                ... \n", argv[1]);
    else
        printf ("error in connect");
    str_cli (stdin, sock);
    return close (sock);
}

```

## Output

### T1 - Server

```
$ cc server.c -o server
```

The socket was created

The address before bind 0.0.0.0 ...

The address after bind 0.0.0.0 ...

Server is listening

The server's local address 0.0.0.0 ... and port 16001

The client 127.0.0.1 is connected ... on port 40564

inside child

client: hi c1 Me: hi s

The client 127.0.0.1 is connected ... on port 40568

inside ~~child~~ child

client: hi c2

Me: Client: hello c1 Me: bye c2

bye c1

### T2 - client 1

```
$ cc client.c -o client
```

```
$ ./client 127.0.0.1
```

The socket was created

Me: ~~hello~~ hi c1

Server: hi s

Me: hello c1

Server: bye c1

T3 - client 2

\$ . /client 127.0.0.1

The socket was created

the connection was accepted with the server 127.0.0.1...

Me : hi c2

Server : bye c2

b. Implementation of concurrent and iterative echo server using both connection and connectionless socket system calls.

connection-oriented - iterative concurrent

echo-server-concurrent.c client.c (TCP client)

```
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
```

void str\_cli(FILE \*fp, int sockfd)

{

int bufsize = 1024, cont;

char \*buffer = malloc(bufsize);

while (fgets(buffer, bufsize, fp) != NULL)

{

send(sockfd, buffer, sizeof(buffer), 0);

if (cont = recv(sockfd, buffer, bufsize, 0)) > 0

{

fputs(buffer, stdout);

}

}

printf("\nEDF\n")

{

int main(int argc, char \*argv[])

{

int sock;

```

        bind (sockaddr_in address);
        if ((sock = socket (AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0)) > 0)
            printf ("The Socket was created \n");
        address.sin_family = AF_INET;
        address.sin_port = htons(15001);
        inet_nton (AF_INET, argv[1], &address.sin_addr);
        if (connect (sock, (struct sockaddr *) &address, sizeof
                    (address)) == 0)
            printf ("The connection was accepted with server
                    %s.... \n", argv[1]);
        else
            perror ("error in connects \n");

        str_cli ((socket sock));
        return close (sock);
    }

```

### echo-server-concurrent.c (TCP concurrent)

```

#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <stroked.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <fcntl.h>

void str_echo (int connfd)
{
    int n;
    int bufsize = 1024;
    char *buffer = malloc (bufsize);

```

```

again: while (n = recv(connfd, buffer, bufsize, 0)) > 0)
    send(connfd, buffer, n, 0);
    if (n < 0)
        goto again;
}

```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```

int conn, listenfd, connfd, addrlen, addrlen2, fd, pid,
addrlen3;
struct sockaddr_in address, cli_address;
if ((listenfd = socket (AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0)) > 0)
    printf ("The socket was created");
address.sin_family = AF_INET;
address.sin_addr.s_addr = INADDR_ANY;
printf ("Address before bind %s \n", inet_ntoa
(address.sin_addr));
if (bind (listenfd, (struct sockaddr *) &address, sizeof
(address)) == 0)
    printf ("Binding Socket");
printf ("The address after binding %s \n", inet_ntoa
(address.sin_addr));
listen (listenfd, 3);
printf ("Server is listening \n");
getsockname (listenfd, (struct sockaddr *) &address, &addrlen3);
printf ("The server's local address %s and port %d \n",
inet_ntoa(address.sin_addr), htons (address.sin_port));
for (;;)
{
    addrlen = sizeof (*struct sockaddr_in);

```

connfd = accept (listenfd, (struct sockaddr \*) &claddress,  
 &addrlen);

addrlen2 = sizeof (struct sockaddr -in);

int i = getpeername (connfd, (struct sockaddr \*) &cliaddress,  
 &addrlen);

printf ("The Client %s is connected ... on port %d\n",  
 inet\_ntoa (cli-address.sin\_addr), htons (cliaddress.  
 sin\_port));

if ((pid = fork ()) == 0)

{

printf ("inside child");

close (listenfd);

str-echo (connfd);

exit (0);

}

close (connfd);

return 0;

4

echo\_server\_iterative.c (TCP iterative)

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet.h>
#include <errno.h>
#define SERV_PORT 9002
```

## Output 2 (TCP concurrent)

T1 - TCP server

\$ ./echo-server

The socket was created

The address before bind 0.0.0.0 ...  
binding socket

The address after bind 0.0.0.0 ...

Server is listening

The server's local address 0.0.0.0 ... and port 15001

The client \* 127.0.0.1 is connected ... on port 35226  
inside child

The client 127.0.0.2 is connected ... on port 50536  
inside child

T2 - TCP Client 1

\$ ./echo-client 127.0.0.1

The socket was created

The connection was accepted with server 127.0.0.1 ...

hello

hello

fine

fine

### T3 - TCP Client 2

./echo-client 127.0.0.1

The socket was created

The connection was accepted with server 127.0.0.1

byee

byee

okay

okay

```

void str-clc(FILE *fp, int sockfd)
{
    char sendline[MAXLINE], recvline[MAXLINE];
    while (fgets(sendline, MAXLINE, fp))
    {
        write (fd, sendline, MAXLINE);
        if (read(sockfd, recvline, MAXLINE) == 0)
        {
            perror ("str-clc: server terminated prematurely");
            exit (EXIT_FAILURE);
        }
        fputs (recvline, stdout);
    }
}

int main (int argc, char **argv)
{
    int sockfd;
    struct sockaddr_in servaddr;
    if (argc != 2)
    {
        perror ("usage : tcp<IP address>");
        exit (EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
    sockfd = socket (AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0);
    bzero (&servaddr, sizeof (servaddr));
    servaddr.sin_family = AF_INET;
    servaddr.sin_port = htons (5000);
    bind (sockfd, (struct sockaddr *) &servaddr, sizeof (servaddr));
}

```

Output (TCP iterative)

T1 - server

\$ ./server -it -tcp

T2 - client - tcp

\$ ./client -tcp 127.0.0.1

hello

hello

bye

bye.

```

connect ( sockfd , ( struct sockaddr * ) , & servaddr ,
           sizeof ( servaddr ) );
strcli ( saddr , sockfd );
exit(0);
}

```

{

server - udp . c (UDP server - iterative)

```

#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>

```

```

void str_echo( int sockfd , struct sockaddr * cli_address ,
               int clilen )
}

```

{

```

int n , bufsize = 1024 ;
char *buffer = malloc ( bufsize );
int addrlen;
for( ; ; )
{
}

```

addrlen = clilen ;

n = recvfrom( sockfd , buffer , bufsize , 0 , cli\_address ,
& addrlen );

sendto ( sockfd , buffer , n , 0 , cli\_address . addrlen );

{

{

```

int main()
{
    int sockfd;
    struct sockaddr_in serv_address, cli_address;
    if ((sockfd = socket (AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM, 0)) > 0)
        perror ("The socket was created \n");
    serv_address.sin_family = AF_INET;
    serv_address.sin_addr.s_addr = INADDR_ANY;
    serv_address.sin_port = htons(16001);
    printf ("The address before bind %s ... \n",
            inet_ntoa (serv_address.sin_addr));
    if (bind (sockfd, (struct sockaddr *) & serv_address,
              sizeof (serv_address)) == 0)
        perror ("Binding socket");
    else-echo (sockfd, (struct sockaddr *) & serv_address,
               sizeof (cli_address)) == 0)
    select 0;
}

```

3

client\_udp.c

( UDP - client)

```

#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>

```

```

void str_cli(FILE *fp, int sockfd, struct sockaddr *
             serv_address, int servlen)
{
}

```

```

int bufsize = 1024, cont;
char *buffer = malloc (bufsize);
int addrlen = sizeof (struct sockaddr_in);
int len = sizeof (struct sockaddr_in);
struct sockaddr_in *preply_addr;
while (fgets (buffer, bufsize, fp) != NULL) {
    sendto (sockfd, buffer, sizeof (buffer), 0,
            serv_address, servlen);
    if ((cont = recvfrom (sockfd, buffer, bufsize,
                          0, (struct sockaddr *) preply_addr,
                          &len)) > 0)
}

```

2

```

printf ("The address is %s\n", inet-
        ntoa ((struct sockaddr_in *) preply_addr));
fputs (buffer, stdout);

```

3

4

```
int main (int argc, char *argv[])
{

```

```
    int sockfd;
```

```
    struct sockaddr_in serv_address;
```

```
    if ((sockfd = socket (AF_N_AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM, 0)) > 0)
```

```
        printf ("Socket created");
```

```
    serv_address.sin_family = AF_INET;
```

```
    serv_address.sin_port = htons (16001);
```

```
    inet_pton (AF_INET, argv[1], &serv_address.sin_addr);
```

```
    str_cli (stduin, sockfd, (struct sockaddr *) &serv_address,
            sizeof (serv_address));
```

```
    exit(0);
```

5

## Output (UDP)

T1 - UDP server  
The socket was created → \$ ./server-udp  
The address before bind 0.0.0.0 ...  
Binding socket ...

T2 - UDP client

\$ client-udp 127.0.0.1  
The socket was created  
hello  
the address is 127.0.0.1 ...  
hello  
nice  
The address is 127.0.0.1 ...  
nice

## 7. Implementation of Remote Command Execution using socket system calls.

### server.c

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>
#include <string.h>
```

### int main()

{

```
int conn, create_socket, new_socket, addrlen, fd;
int bufsize = 1024;
char *buffer = malloc (bufsize);
char reciver[256];
struct sockaddr_in address;
if ((create_socket = socket (AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0))
```

&gt;0)

printf ("socket was created\n");

address.sin\_family = AF\_INET;

address.sin\_addr.s\_addr = INADDR\_ANY;

address.sin\_port = htons (15000);

if (bind (create\_socket, (struct sockaddr \*)&address,

sizeof (address)) == 0)

```
    printf ("Binding Socket In");
    listen ( create - socket , 3 );
    addlen = sizeof ( struct sockaddr_in );
    new - socket = accept ( create - socket , ( struct
        sockaddr * ) & address , & addrlen );
    if ( new - socket > 0 )
        printf ("The Client is connected ... \n",
            inet_ntoa ( address . sin - addr .));
    int bytes ;
    while ( bytes = recv ( new - socket , reciev , 255 , 0 ) > 0 )
    {
        reciev [ bytes ] = '\0' ;
        if ( strcmp ( reciev , "end" ) == 0 )
        {
            close ( new - socket );
            close ( create - socket );
            exit ( 0 );
        }
        else
        {
            printf ("Request received for command : %s \n",
                reciev );
            system ( reciev );
        }
    }
    close ( new - socket );
    return close ( create - socket );
}
```

client.c

```
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <netinet.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>
```

```
int main ( int argc , char *argv [ ] ) {
```

```
    int create_socket , bufsize = 1024 ;
    char *bufsize = 1024 ;
    char com [ 256 ] ;
    struct sockaddr_in address ;
    if ( ( create_socket = socket ( AF_INET , SOCK_STREAM ,
        0 ) ) > 0 )
        printf ( " The socket was created " );
    address . sin_family = AF_INET ;
    address . sin_port = htons ( 15000 ) ;
    inet_pton ( AF_INET , argv [ 1 ] , &address . sin_address ) ;
    if ( connect ( create_socket , ( struct sockaddr * ) &address ,
        sizeof ( address ) ) == 0 )
        printf ( " Connection accepted with server \n " );
    while ( 1 ) {
        printf ( " Enter command \n " );
        scanf ( "%s" , com );
        send ( create_socket , com , sizeof ( com ) , 0 );
    }
    printf ( " In EOF \n " );
    return close ( create_socket );
}
```

Output:

T1 - Server

\$ ./server

Socket was created

Binding socket

The client 127.0.0.1 is connected ...

Request received for command: ls

client client.c server server.c 'Snaps of Output'

Request received for command: cal

January 2021

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

T2 - Client

\$ ./client 127.0.0.1

The socket was created

The connection was accepted with the server 127.0.0.1 ...

Enter command:

ls

Enter command:

cal

8. Write a program to encrypt and decrypt the data using RSA and Exchange the key securely using Diffie-Hellman key Exchange protocol.

diffie.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <math.h>
```

```
long long int power (long long int a, long long int  
b, long long int P)
```

}

```
if (b == 1)
```

```
    return a;
```

```
else
```

```
    return ((long long int) pow(a, b)) % P;
```

}

```
int main()
```

}

```
long long int P, G, x, a, y, b, ka, kb;
```

```
P = 23;
```

```
printf ("The value of P: %lld\n", P);
```

```
G = 9;
```

```
printf ("The value of G: %lld\n\n", G);
```

```
a = 4;
```

```
printf ("The private key a for Alice : %lld\n", a);
```

```
x = power (G, a, P);
```

```
b = 3
```

```
printf ("The private key b for Bob : %lld\n", b);
```

```
y = power (G, b, P);
```

//Generating secret key after exchange

$K_A = \text{power}(y, a, p);$

$K_B = \text{power}(x, b, p);$

printf ("Secret key for Alice is: %lld\n", KA);

printf ("Secret key for Bob is: %lld\n", KB);

return 0;

}

RSA.c

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <math.h>

#include <string.h>

long int gcd (long int a, long int b)

{

if (a == 0)

return b;

if (b == 0)

return a;

return gcd (b, a % b);

}

long int isprime (long int a)

{

int i;

for (int i=2 ; i<a ; i++)

{

if (a % i == 0)

return 0;

}

return 1;

}

```

int main()
{
    long int i;
    int len;
    long int p, q, n, phi, e, d, cipher[50];
    char text[50];
    printf ("Enter the text to be encrypted :");
    scanf ("%s", text);
    len = strlen (text);
    do {
        p = rand () % 30;
        } while (!isprime (p));
    do {
        q = rand () % 30;
        } while (!isprime (q));
    n = p * q;
    printf ("Two prime numbers (p and q) are :
            %ld and %ld\n", p, q);
    printf ("n (p * q) = %ld * %ld = %ld", p, q, p * q);
    printf ("(p-1)*(q-1) = %ld\n", phi);
    printf ("Public key (n, e) : (%ld, %ld)\n", n, e);
    printf ("Private key (n, d) : (%ld, %ld)\n", n, d);
    for (i=0; i < len; i++)
        cipher[i] = encrypt (text[i], n, e);
    printf ("Encrypted message : ");
    for (i=0; i < len; i++)
        printf ("%c", cipher[i]);
    text[.] = decrypt ([i], n, d);
    printf ("Decrypted message : ");
}

```

```

for(i=0; i<len; i++)
    printf("%c ", test[i]);
return 0;
}

```

```

long int encrypt( long int ch, long int n, long int e)
{

```

```

long int i, temp = ch;
for(i=0; i<e; i++)
    temp = (temp * ch) % n;
return temp;
}

```

```

long int decrypt( long int ch, long int n, long int d)
{

```

```

long int i, temp = ch;
for(i=0; i<d; i++)
    temp = (temp + ch) % n;
return temp;
}

```

### Output

\$ ./diffie

The value of  $P_0 : 2^3$

The value of  $G : 9$

The private key a for Alice : 4

The private key b for Bob : 3

Secret key for Alice is : 9

Secret key for Bob is : 9

## Output

\$ ./rsa

Enter the text to be encrypted: hi this is Satoshi

Two prime numbers ( $p$  and  $q$ ) are: 13 and 23

$$n(p \times q) = 13 \times 23 = 299$$

~~Public key ( $n, e$ ) = 299~~

$$(p-1)(q-1) = 264$$

$$\text{Public key } (n, e) : (299, 103)$$

$$\text{Private Key } (n, d) = (299, 223)$$

Encrypted message: 1324898116132481849824818498861111

5918413248

Decrypted message: hi this is Satoshi

3. Write a program to implement error detection and correction concept using checksum and Hamming code.

checksum.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
unsigned fields[10];
unsigned short checksum()
{
    int i, sum=0;
    printf ("Enter IP header information in 16 bit words\n");
    for (i = 0; i < 9; i++)
    {
        printf ("Field %d\n", i+1);
        scanf ("%x", &fields[i]);
        while (sum >= 16)
            sum = (sum & 0xFFFF) + (sum >> 16);
    }
    sum = ~sum;
    return (unsigned short)sum;
}

int main()
{
    unsigned short result1, result2;
    result1 = checksum(); // sender
    printf ("\n Computed checksum at sender %x\n", result1);
    result2 = checksum(); // receiver
    printf ("\n Computed checksum at receiver %x\n", result2);
    if (result1 == result2)
        printf ("No error");
    else
        printf ("Error");
}
```

}      `printf ("Error in data received");`

Hamming - c

`#include < stdlib.h >`

`#include < stdio.h >`

`int main()`

{

`int a[4], b[4], r[3], s[3], i, j[3], c[7];`

`printf ("\\nEnter 4 bit data word:\\n");`

`for (i=3; i>=0; i--)`

`{ scanf ("%d", &a[i]); }`

`r[0] = (a[3] + a[1] + a[0]) % 2;`

`r[1] = (a[0] + a[2] + a[3]) % 2;`

`r[2] = (a[1] + a[2] + a[3]) % 2;`

`printf ("\\n\\n The 7 bit hamming code word:\\n");`

`for (i=3; i>=0; i--)`

`printf ("%d \\t", a[i]);`

`for (i=2; i>=0; i--)`

`printf ("%d \\t", r[i]);`

`printf ("\\n");`

`printf ("\\nEnter the 7bit received codeword:\\n");`

`for (i=7; i>=0; i--)`

`scanf ("%d", &c[i]);`

`b[3] = c[7]; b[2] = c[6]; b[1] = c[5]; b[0] = c[4];`

`r[2] = c[3]; r[1] = c[2]; r[0] = c[1];`

`s[0] = (b[0] + b[1] + b[3] + r[0]) % 2;`

`s[1] = (b[0] + b[2] + b[3] + r[1]) % 2;`

`s[2] = (b[1] + b[2] + b[3] + r[2]) % 2;`

```

printf ("In Syndrome w : \n");
for (i=2; i>=0; i--)
    printf ("%d", s[i]);
if ((s[2] == 0) && (s[1] == 0) && (s[0] == 0))
    printf ("In Received word is error free \n");
if ((s[2] == 1) && (s[1] == 1) && (s[0] == 1))
}

printf ("In Error in received codeword, position
        - 7th bit from right \n");
if (c[7] == 0)
    c[7] = 1;
else
    c[7] = 1;
for (i=7; i>0; i--)
    printf ("%d \t", c[i]);
}

if ((s[2] == 1) && (s[1] == 1) && (s[0] == 0))
}

printf ("In Error in received Codeword, Position-
        6th bit from right \n");
if (c[6] == 0)
    c[6] = 1;
else
    c[6] = 0;
for (i=7; i>0; i--)
    printf ("%d \t", c[i]);
}

if ((s[2] == 1) && (s[1] == 0) && (s[0] == 1))
}

```

printf ("In Error in received codeword, position -  
5th bit from right \n");

c[5] = c[5] == 0 ? 1 : 0;

printf ("Corrected codeword is \n");

for ( i= 7; i>=0 ; i-- ) {

printf ("%d \t", c[i]);

}

{ if ((s[2] == 1) & (s[1] == 0) & (s[0] == 0))  
printf ("Error in received codeword, Position -  
4th bit from right \n");

c[4] = c[4] == 0 ? 1 : 0;

printf ("Corrected codeword is \n");

for ( i= 7; i>=0 ; i-- ) {

printf ("%d \t", c[i]);

}

{ if ((s[2] == 0) & (s[1] == 1) & (s[0] == 0))

printf ("Error in received codeword, Position -  
3rd bit from right \n");

c[3] = c[3] == 0 ? 1 : 0;

printf ("Corrected codeword is \n");

for ( i= 7; i>=0 ; i-- )

printf ("%d \t", c[i]);

}

{ if ((s[2] == 0) & (s[1] == 0) & (s[0] == 0))

printf ("Error in received codeword, Position -  
2nd bit from right \n");

c[2] = c[2] == 0 ? 1 : 0;

printf ("corrected codeword is %s");

for ( i=7 ; i>0 ; i-- )

printf ("%d ", c[i]);

{

return (1);

{

## Output

\$ ./checksum

Enter IP header information in 16 bit words

Field 1

1

Field 2

2

Field 3

3

Field 4

4

Field 5

5

Field 6

6

Field 7

7

Field 8

8

Field 9

9

Computed checksum at sender ff d2

Enter IP header information in 16 bit words.

Field 1

1

Field 2

2

Field 3

3

Field 4

4

Field 5

5

Field 6

6

Field 7

7

Field 8

8

Field 9

9

Computed checksum at received ffd2

No error

### Output

1/hamming

Enter a 4 bit data word :

1 2 3 4

the 7bit hamming code word : 1 2 3 4 0  
1 0

Enter the 7 bit received codeword : 1 2 3 4 0 1 0

Syndrome is :

000

RECEIVED WORD IS ERROR FREE

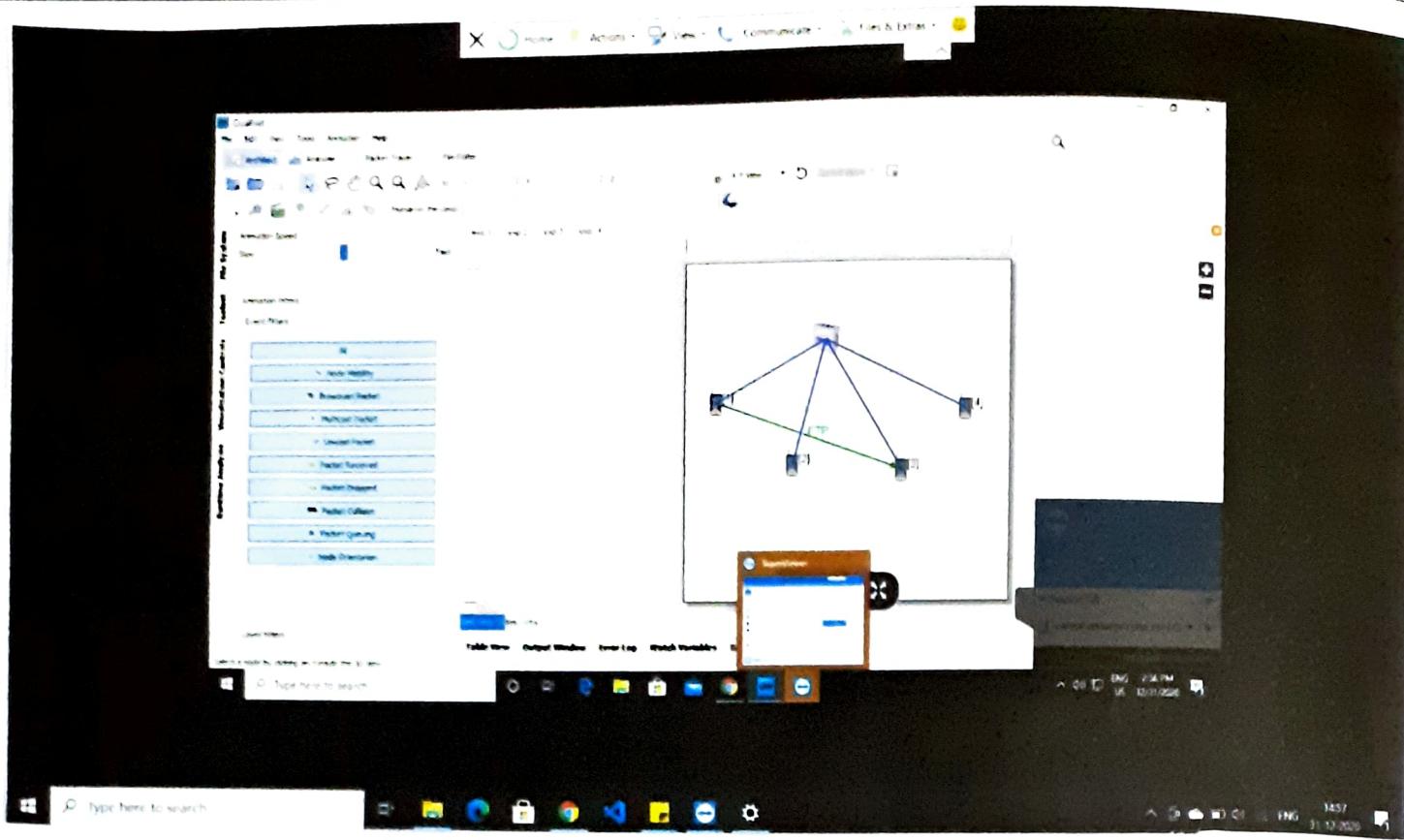
PART - B

1. Setup an IEEE 802.3 network with a) hub b) switch  
c) switching Hierarchy of switch

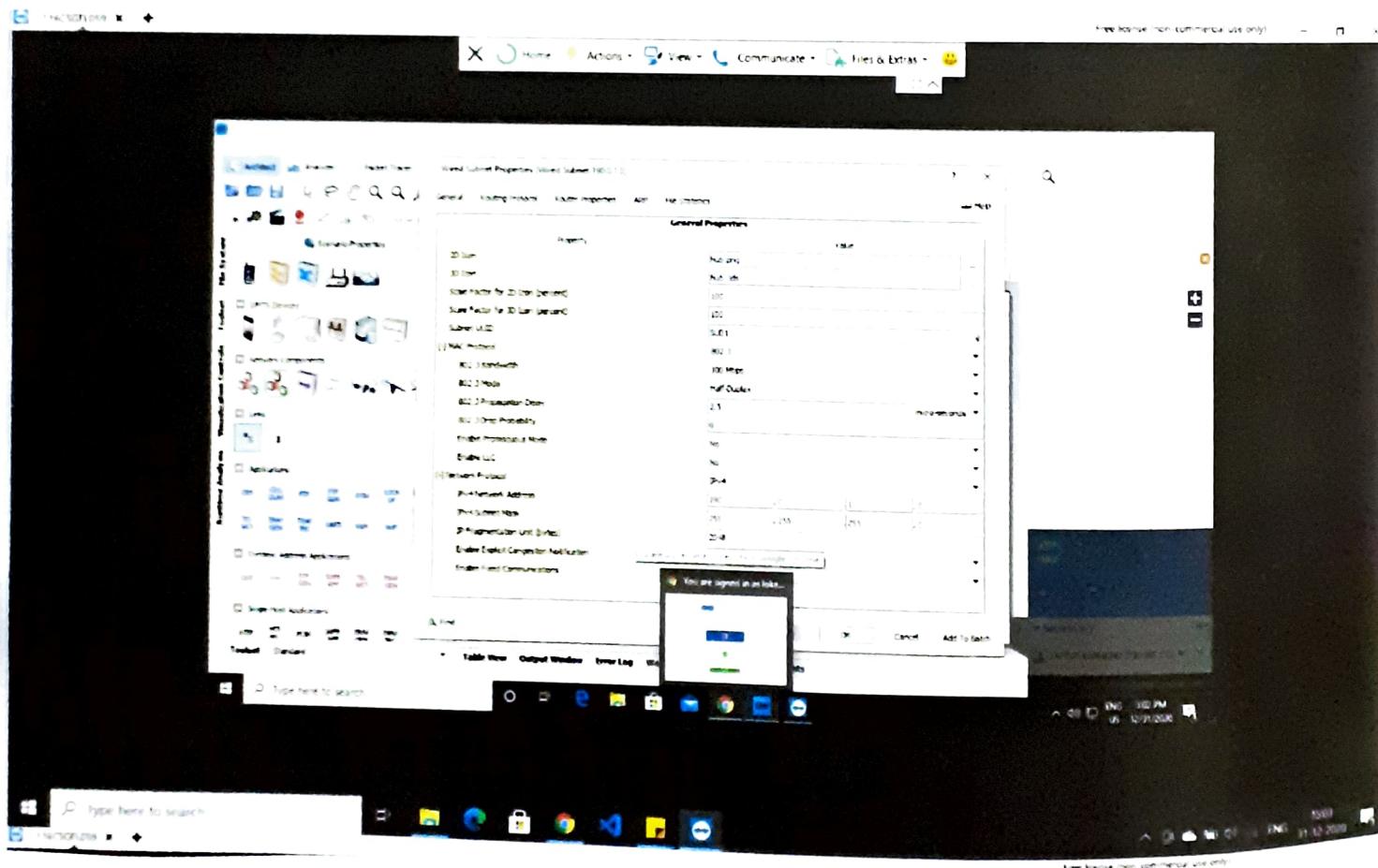
Apply the TCP, Telnet applications between nodes.

Vary the number of nodes, vary the bandwidth, queue size and observe the packet drop probability.

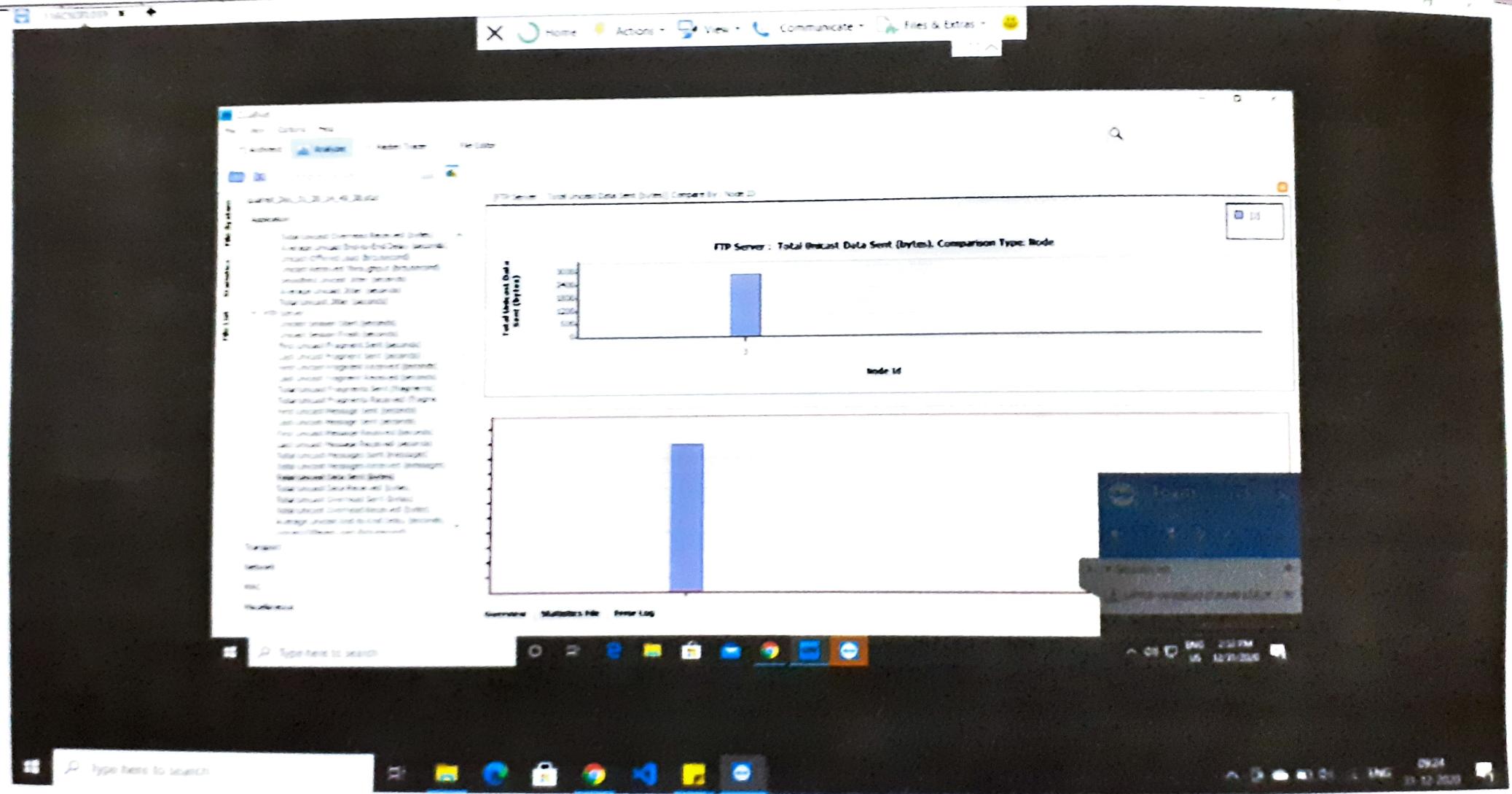
a) hub



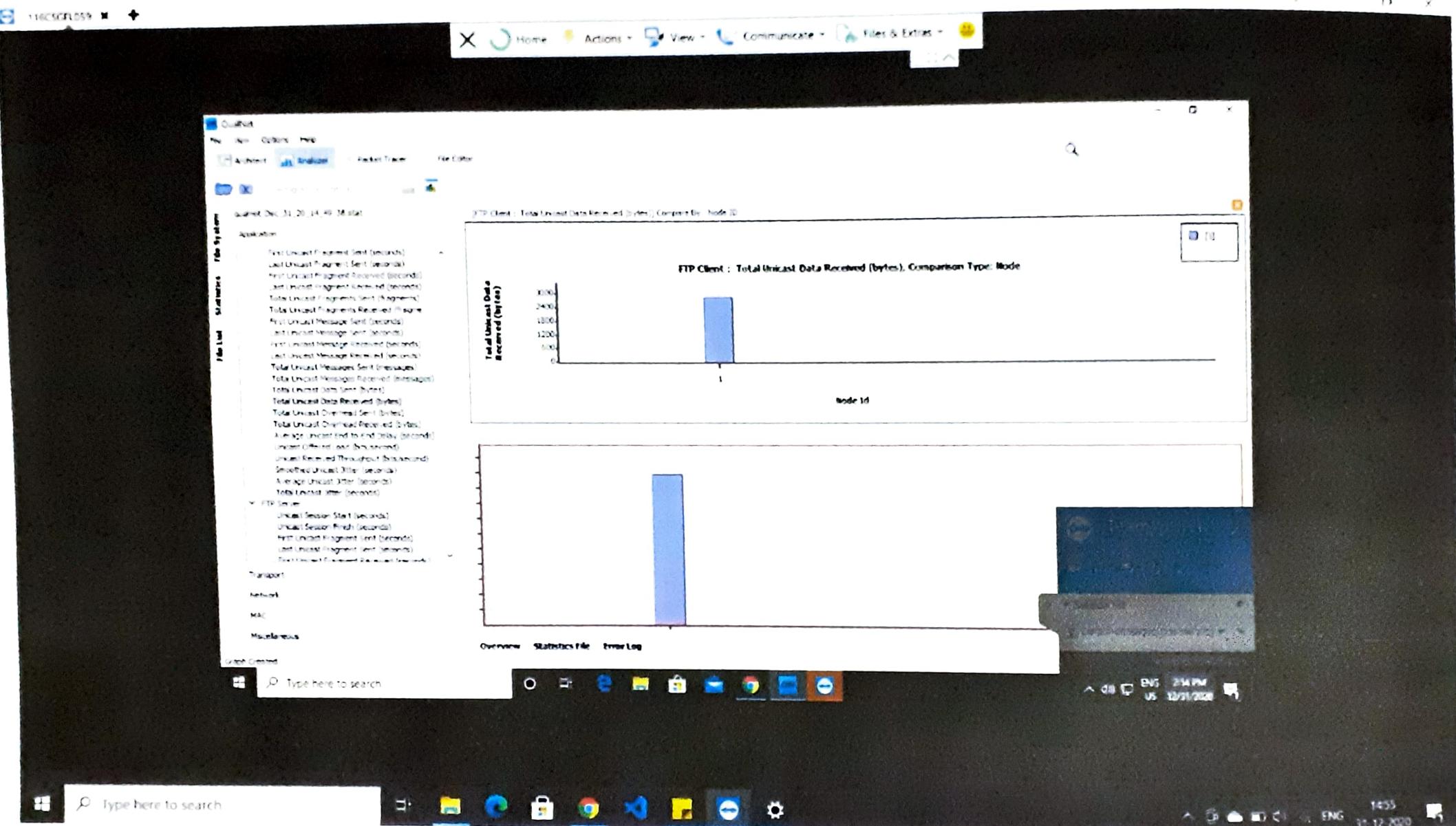
Network Topology: 1 hub connected to 4 mobile devices . FTP between device device 1 and device 2 .



Wired Subnet Properties

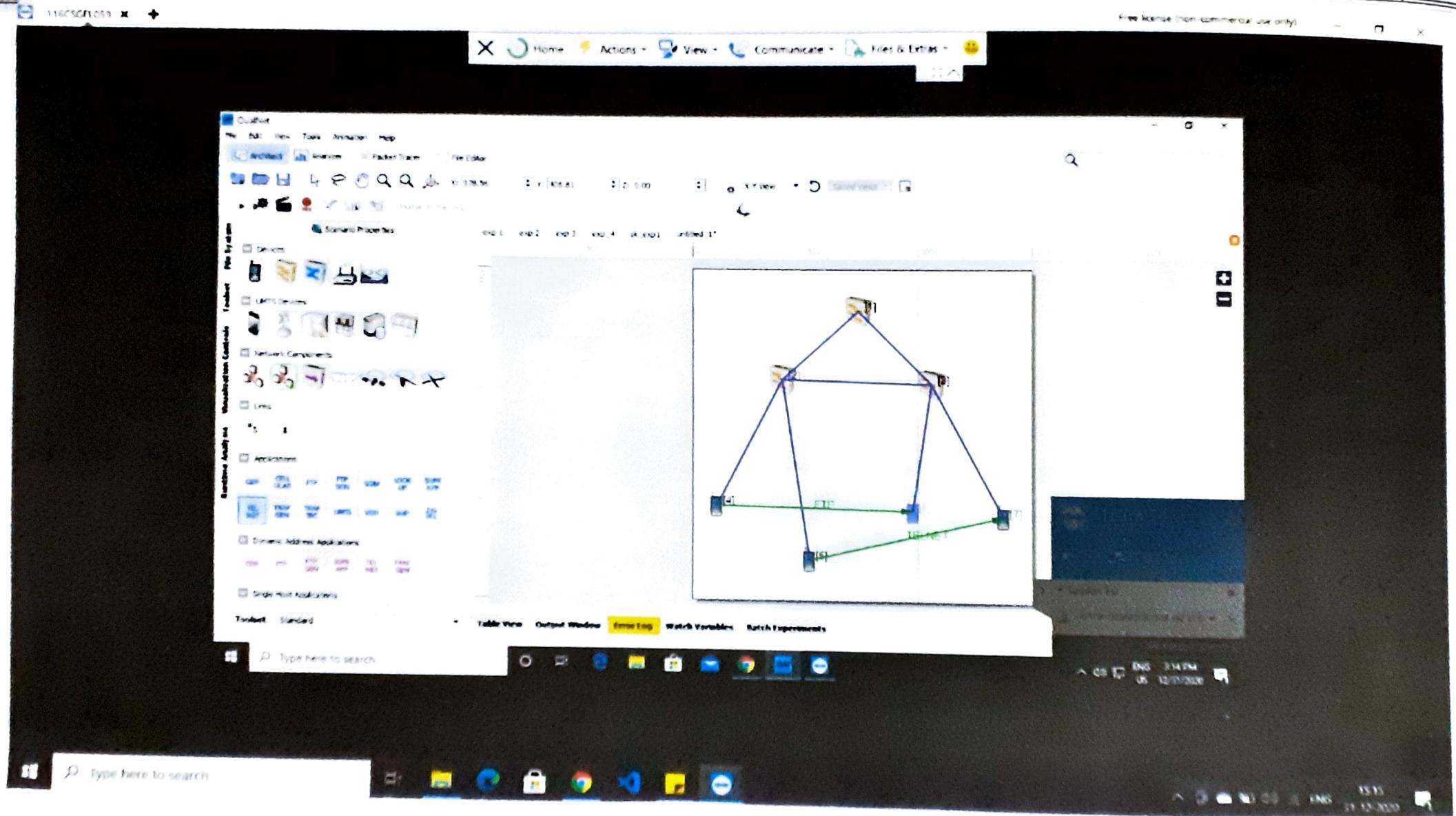


Statistics : FTP Server : Total Unicast Data sent (bytes)

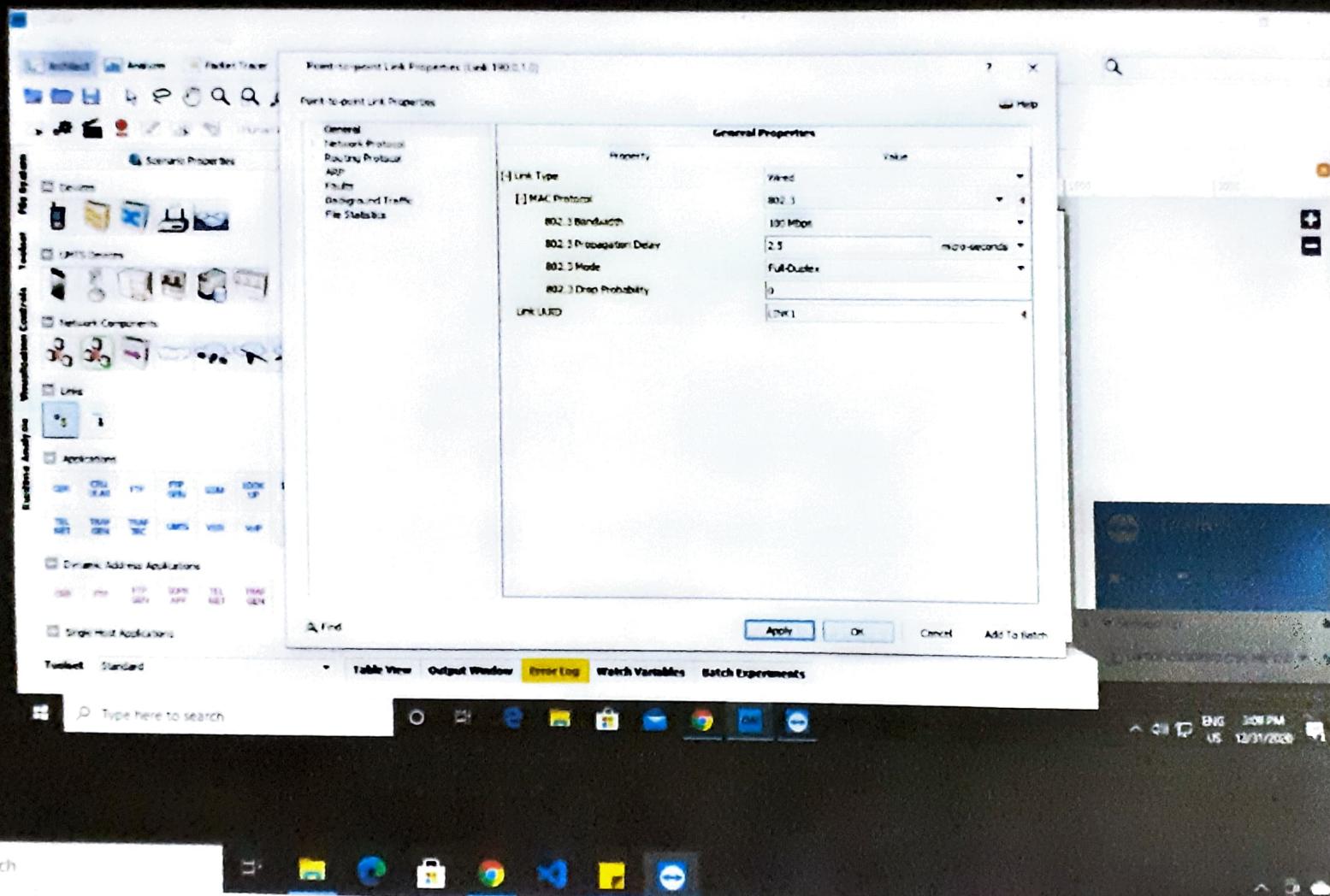


Statistics - FTP Client : Total ~~#~~ Unicast Data received (Bytes)

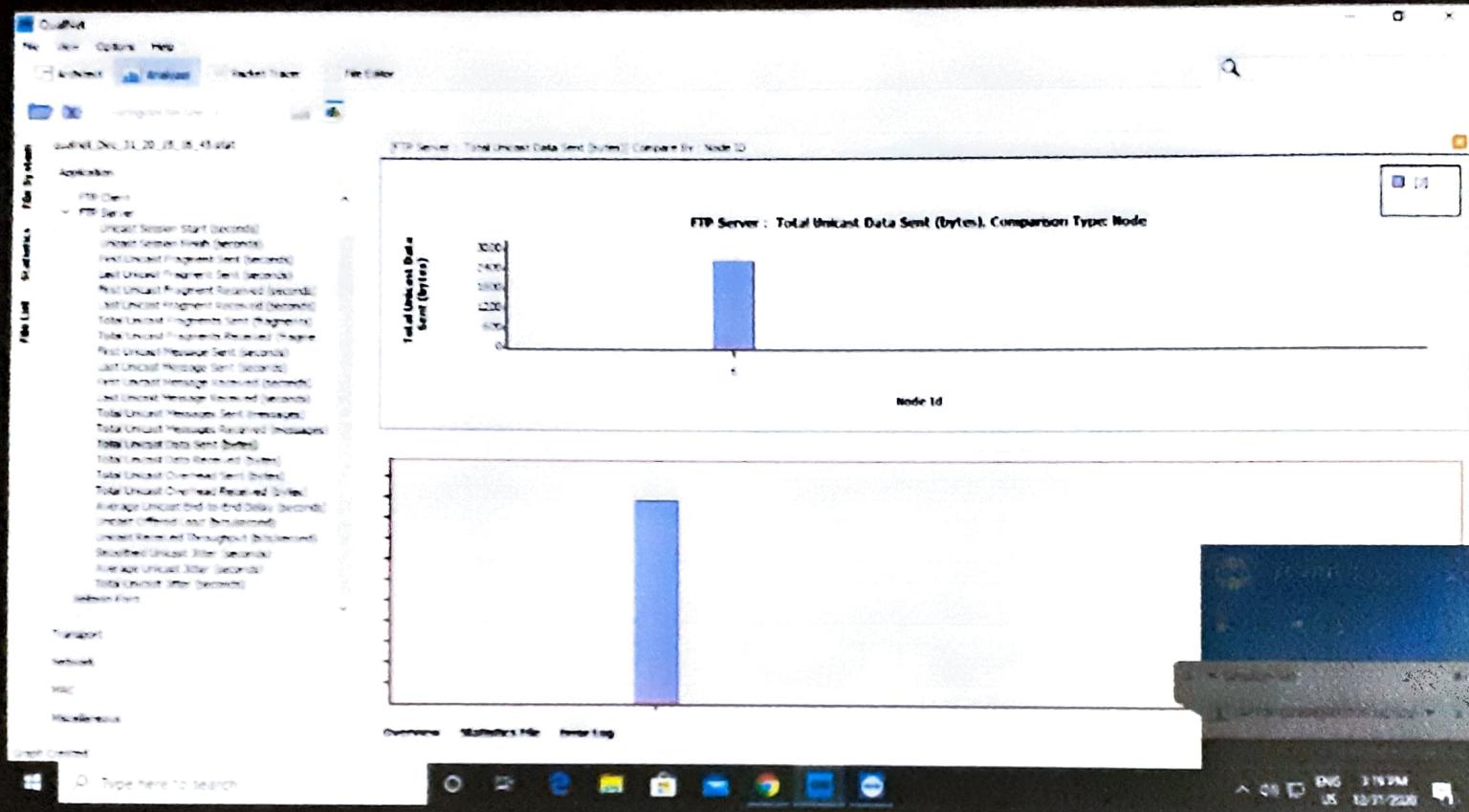
b) switch and Hierarchy of switch  
c)



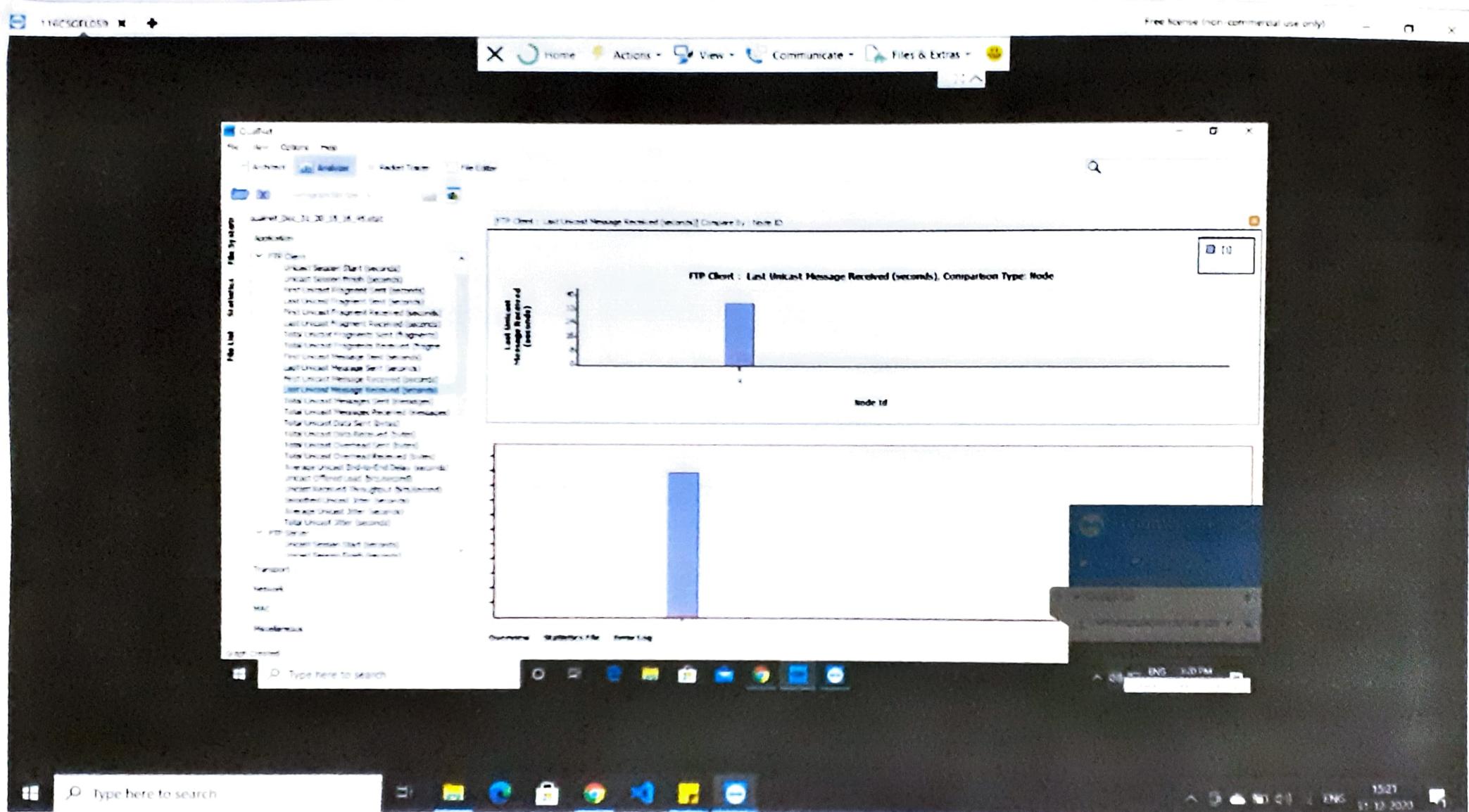
Network Topology - 1 switch at first level, 2 switches at second level  
FTP between device 4 and 6, Telnet between device 5 and 7



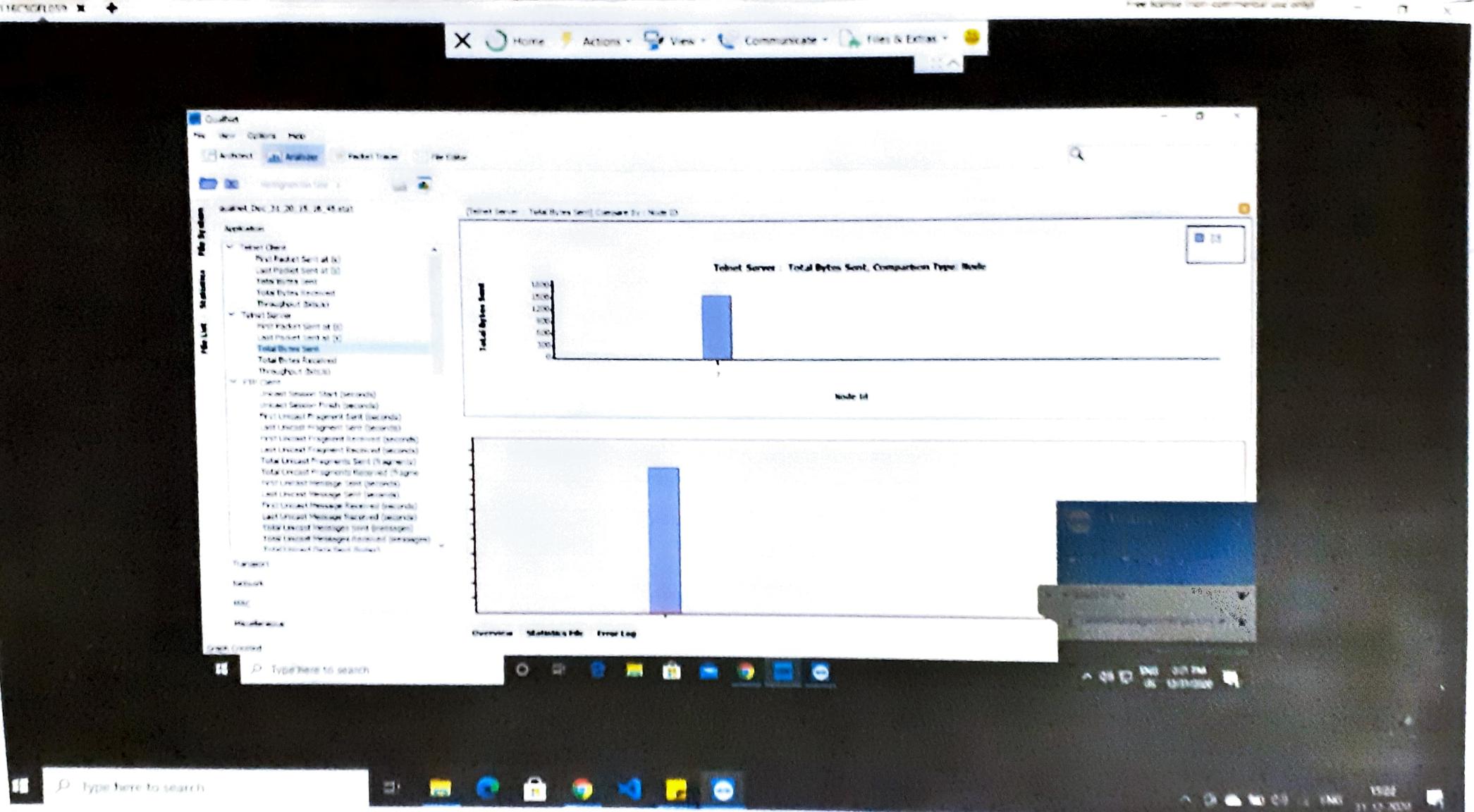
Point-to-Point Link Properties - MAC protocol set to 802.3



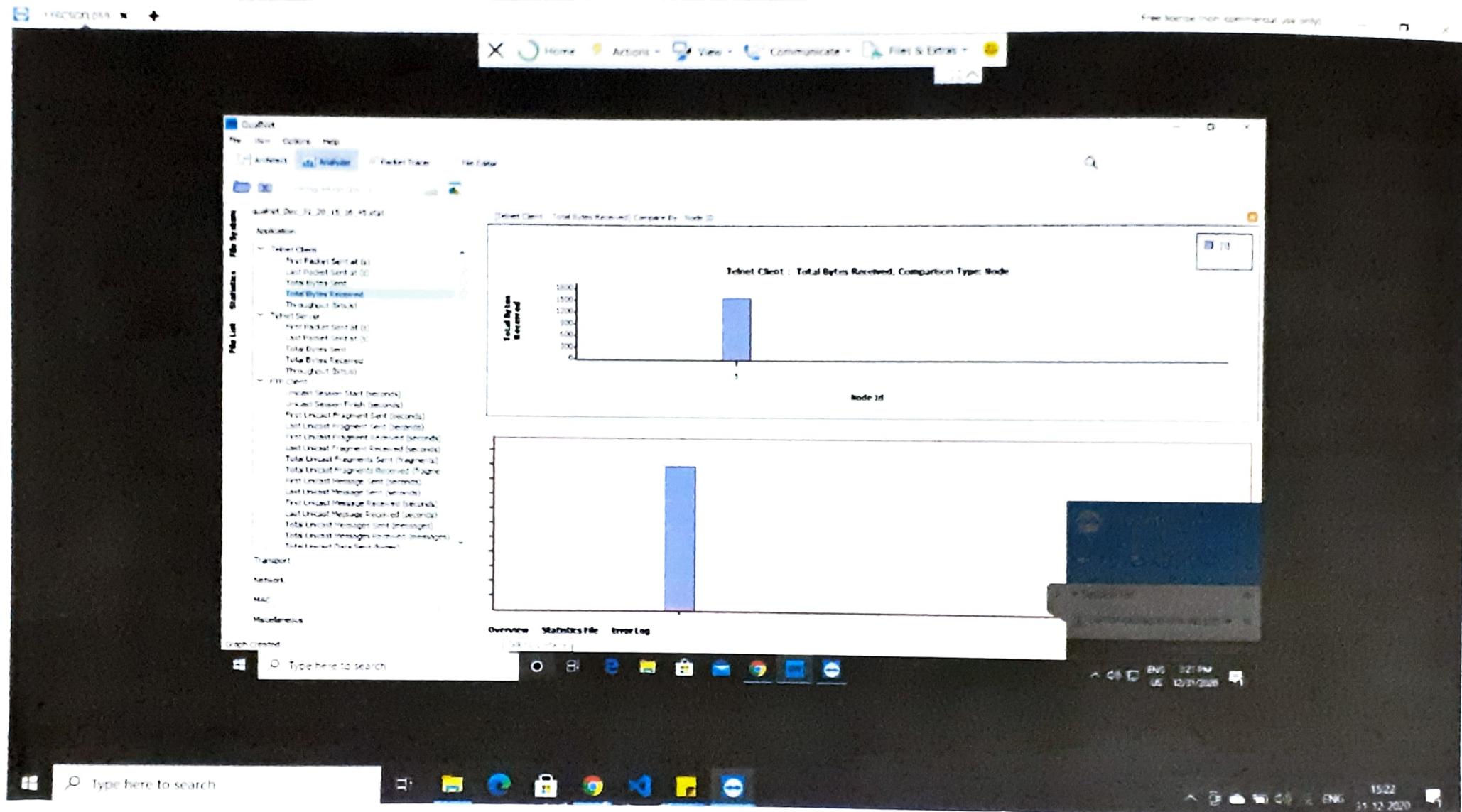
Statistics - FTP server: Total Unicast Data Sent (bytes)



Statistics - FTP client : Last Unicast message received (bytes)

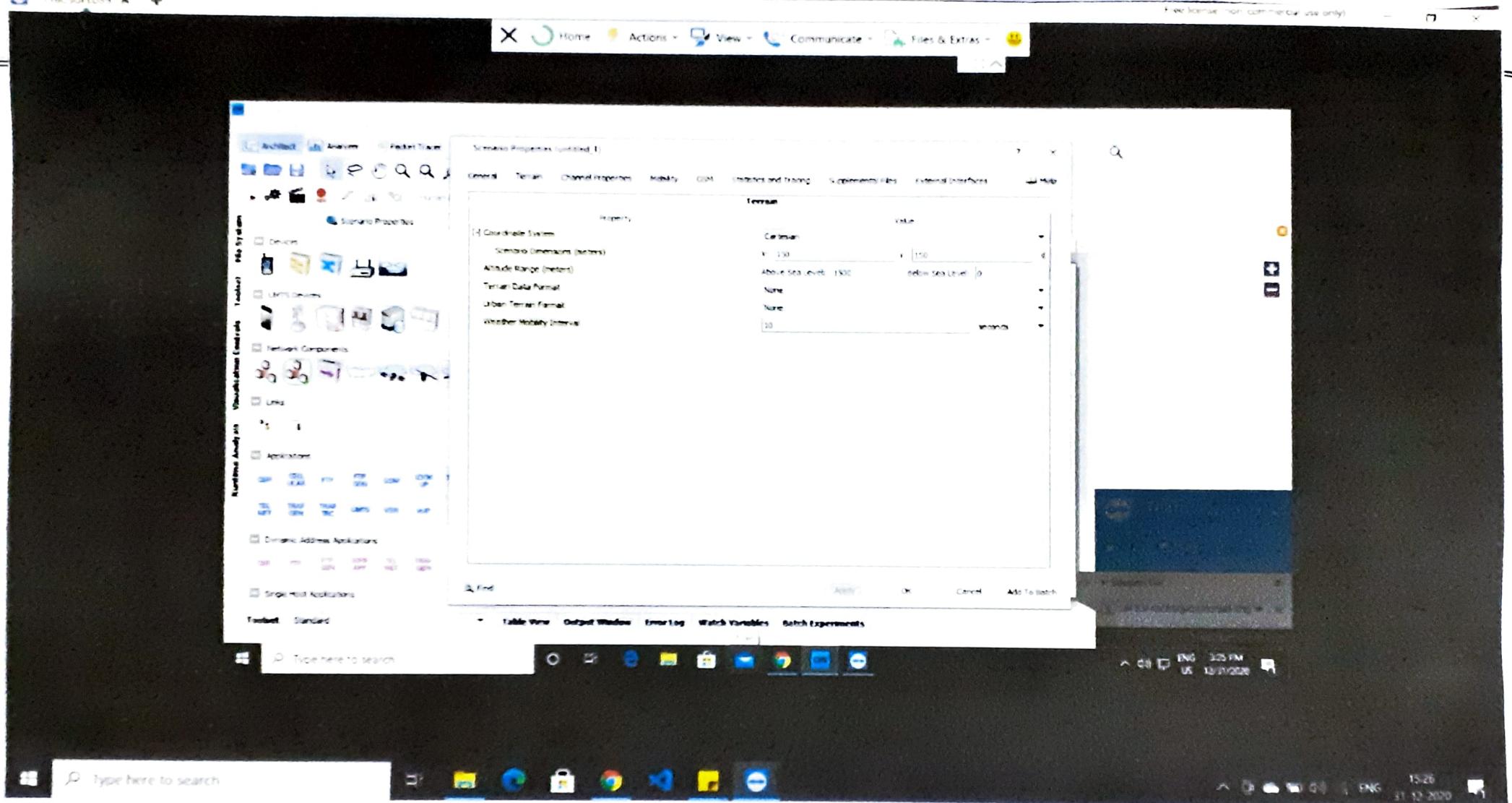


Statistics: Telnet Server: Total Bytes sent

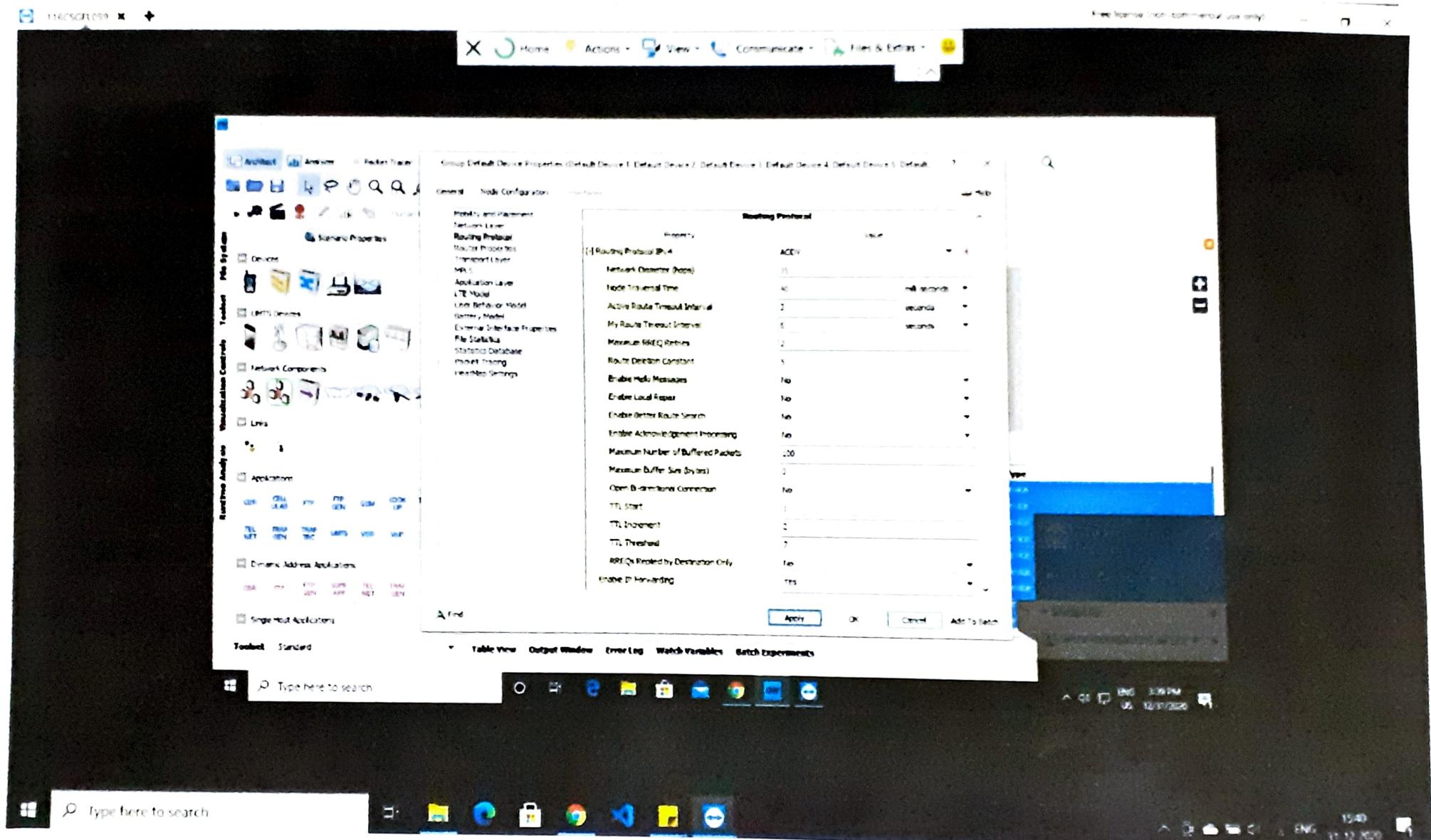


Statistics - Telnet Client : Total Bytes received , Comparison type : Node

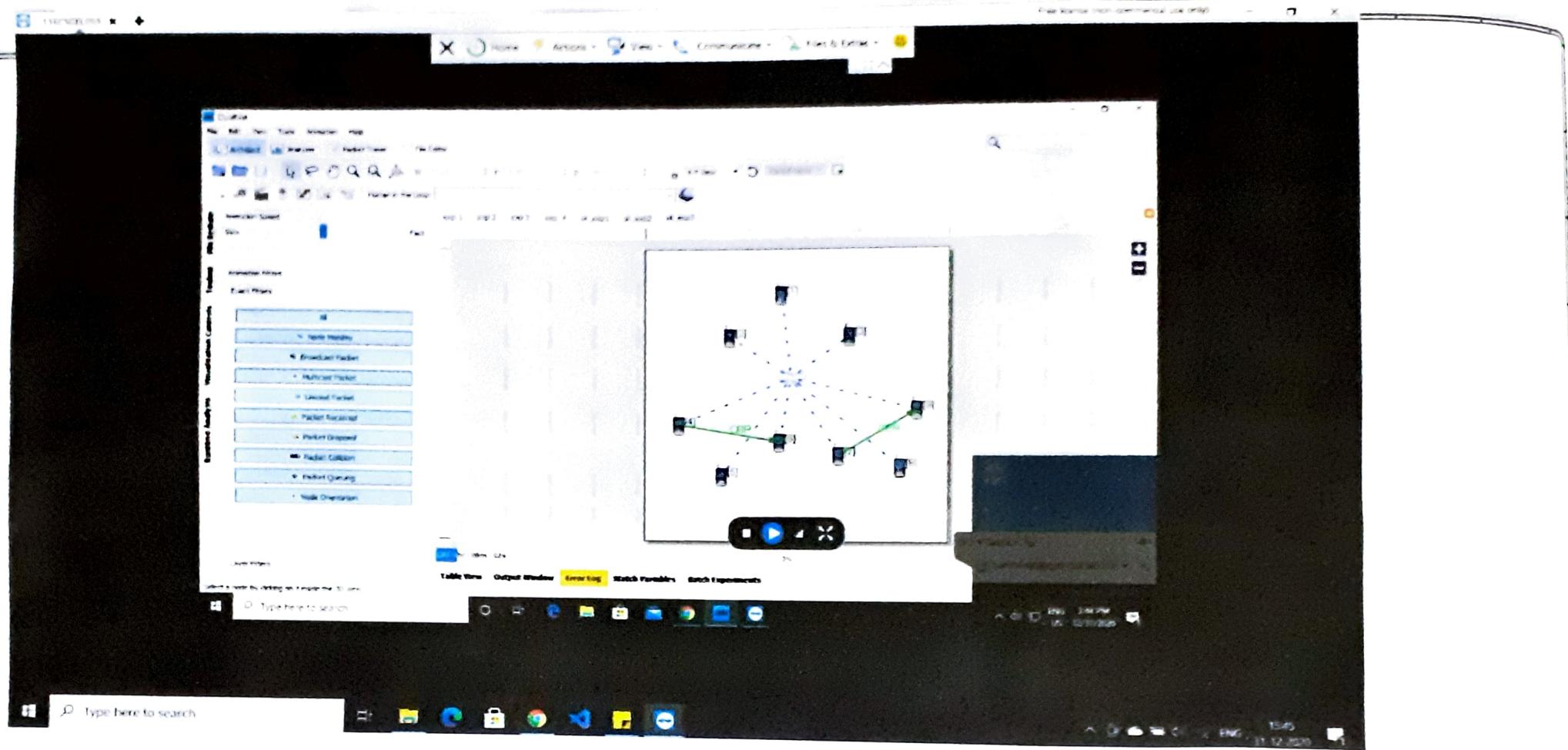
2. Setup a wireless sensor network with atleast 2 device co-ordinators and nodes . Provide Constant Bit rate (CBR) and variable Bit rate (VBR) application between nodes .



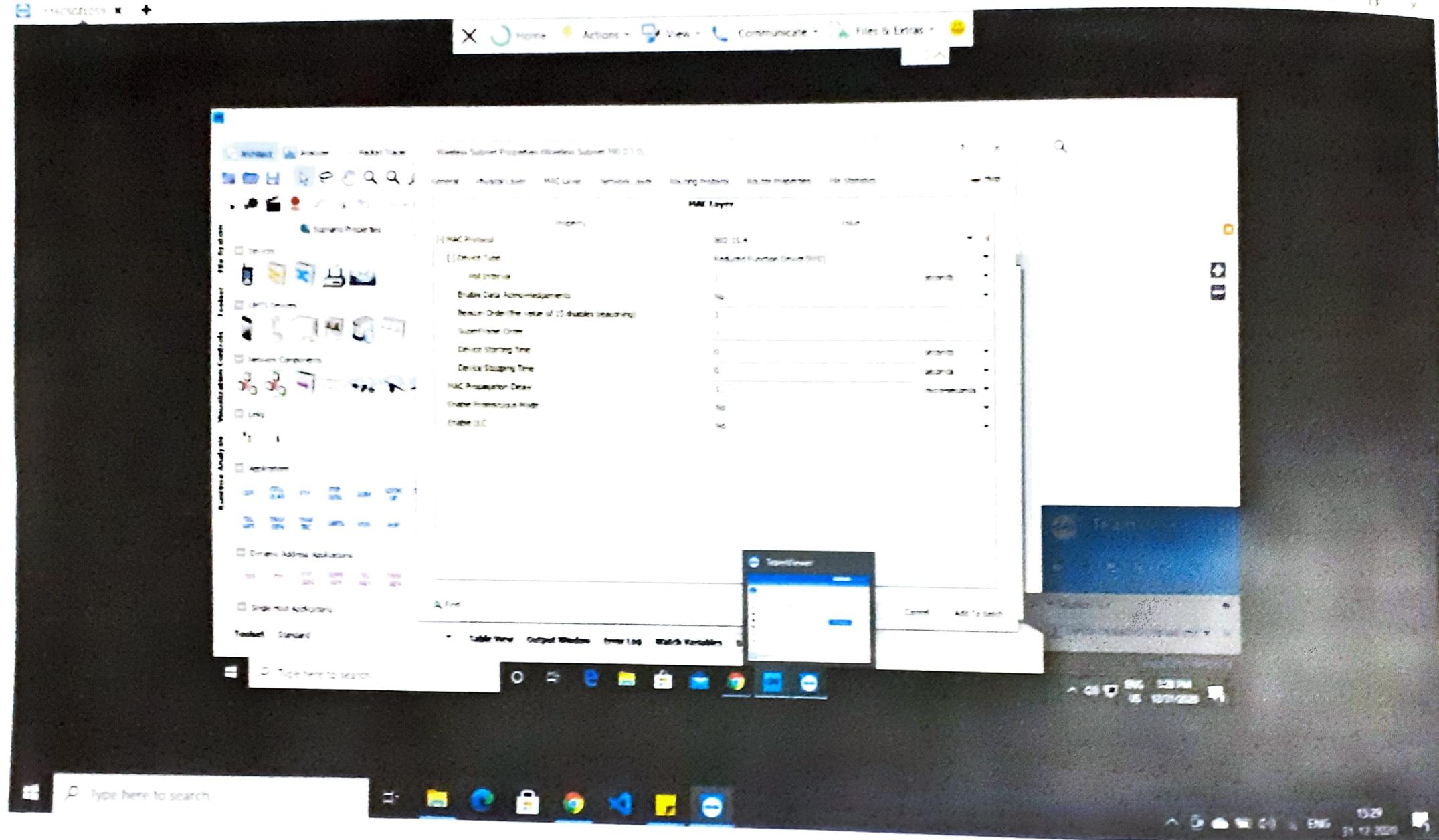
Scenario properties - Change the dimensions to 150x150 since it is a wireless network with lesser range.



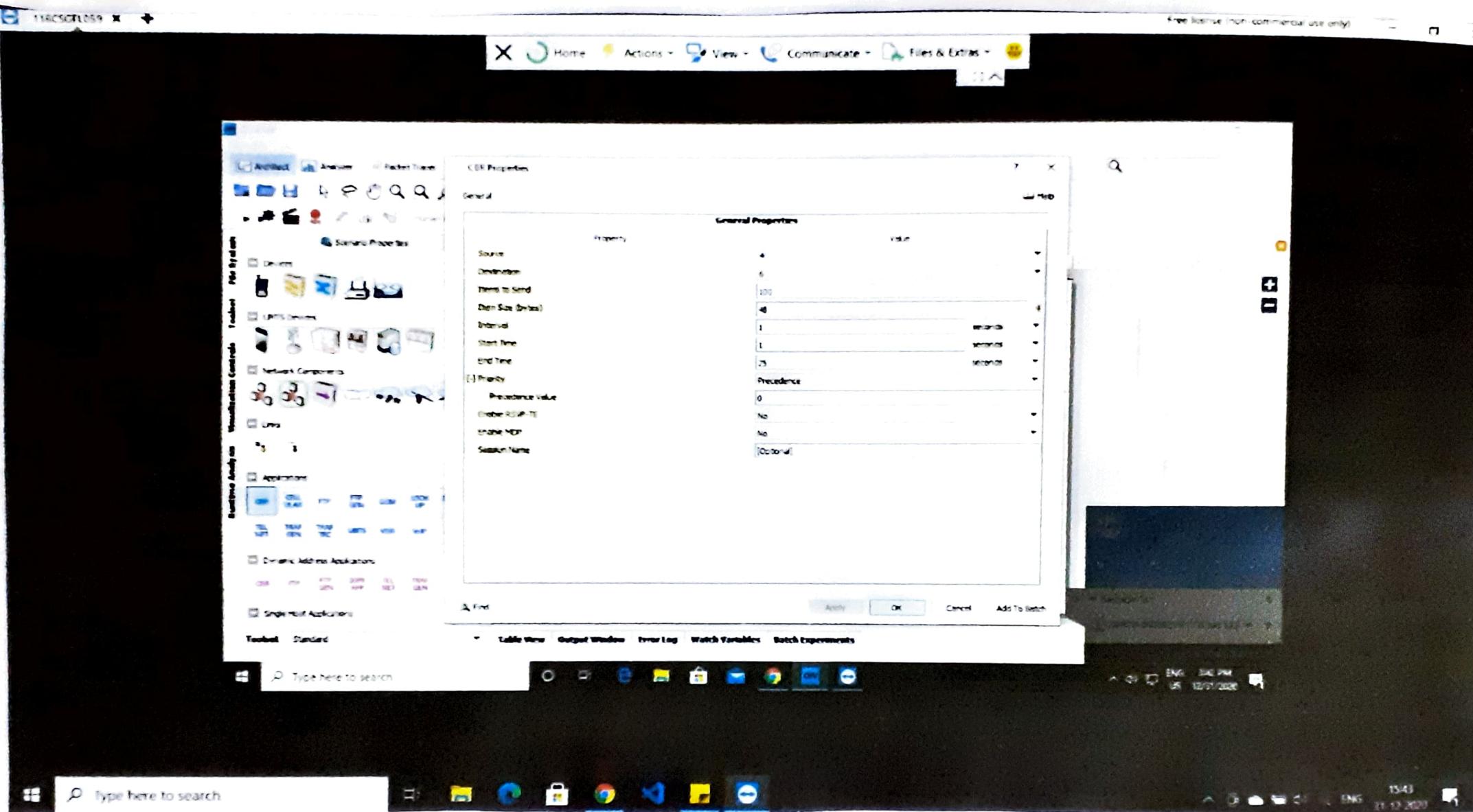
Group Default device properties - Routing protocol for all devices to be set to AODv : Ad Hoc distance Vector routing protocol



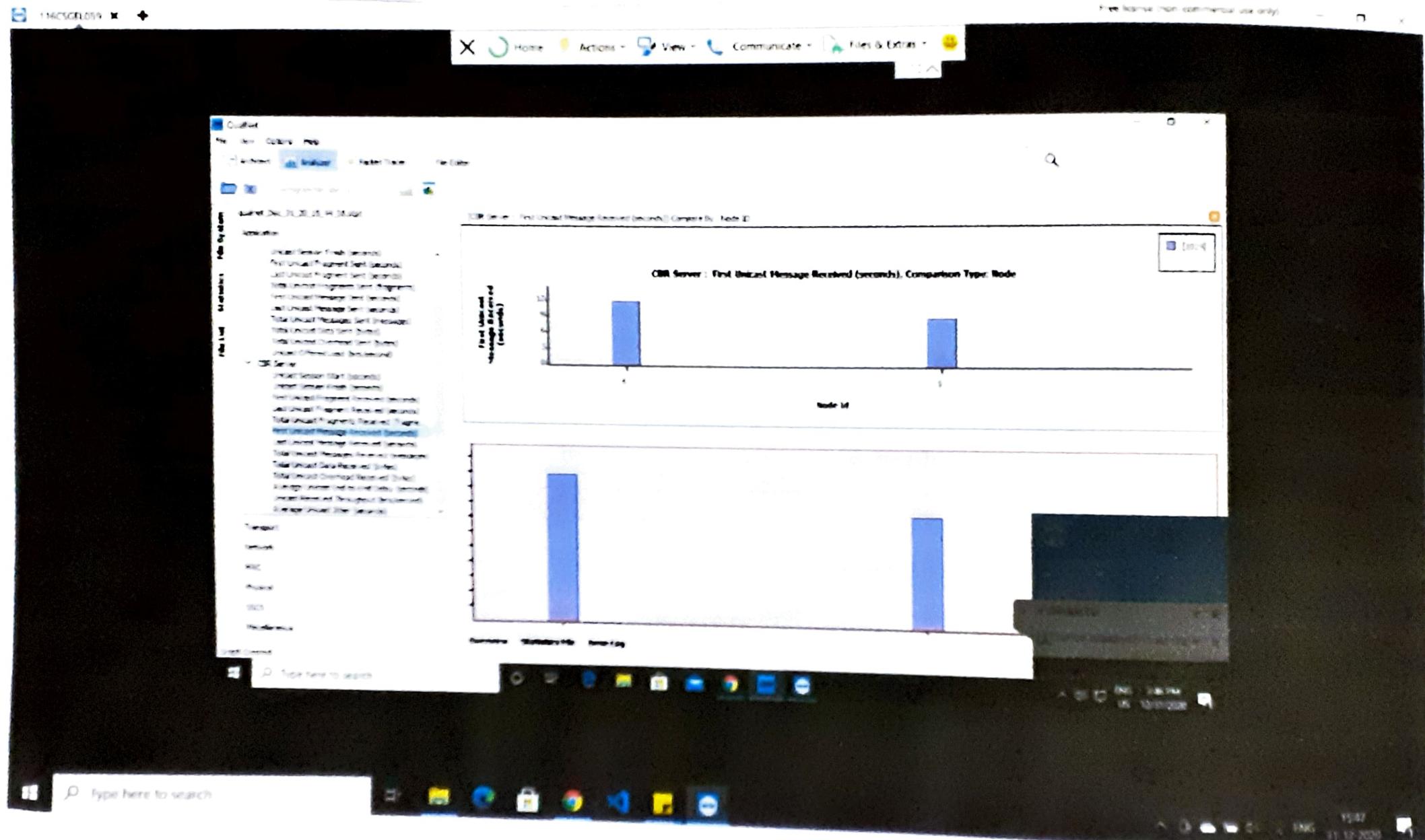
Network topology : 9 devices connected - Device 1 : Main coordinator (full function device), Device 2 and 3 - Pan coordinator (FFD), Rest of the devices are RFDs (Reduced function device). CBR between Device 4 and 6 and Device 7 and 9 respectively.



Wireless Subnet properties - MAC protocol set to 802.15.4  
Device type - Reduced Function Device (RFD)

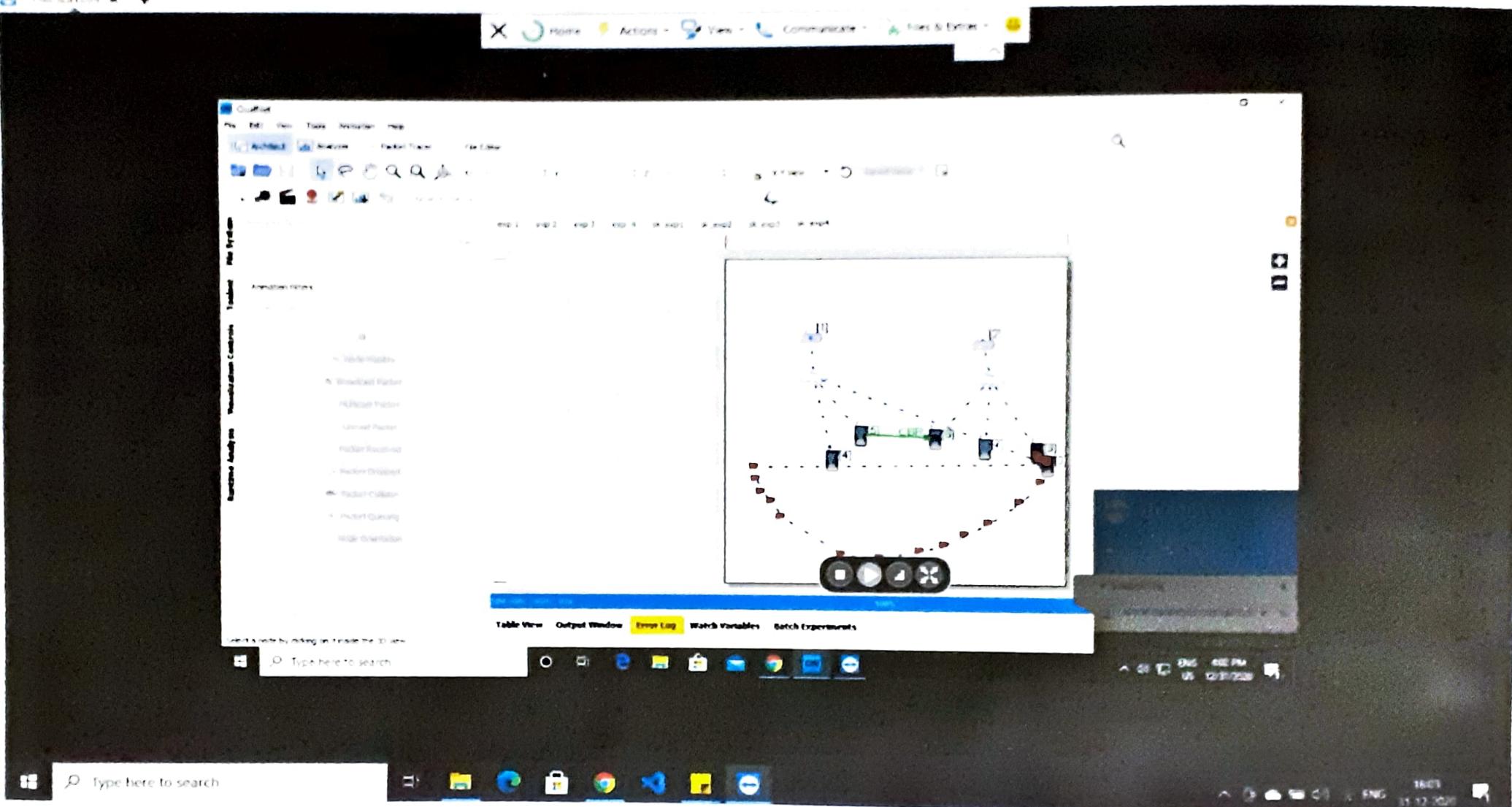


CBR properties : Item size (bytes) changed to 48 as the default 512 is too large for a wireless network.

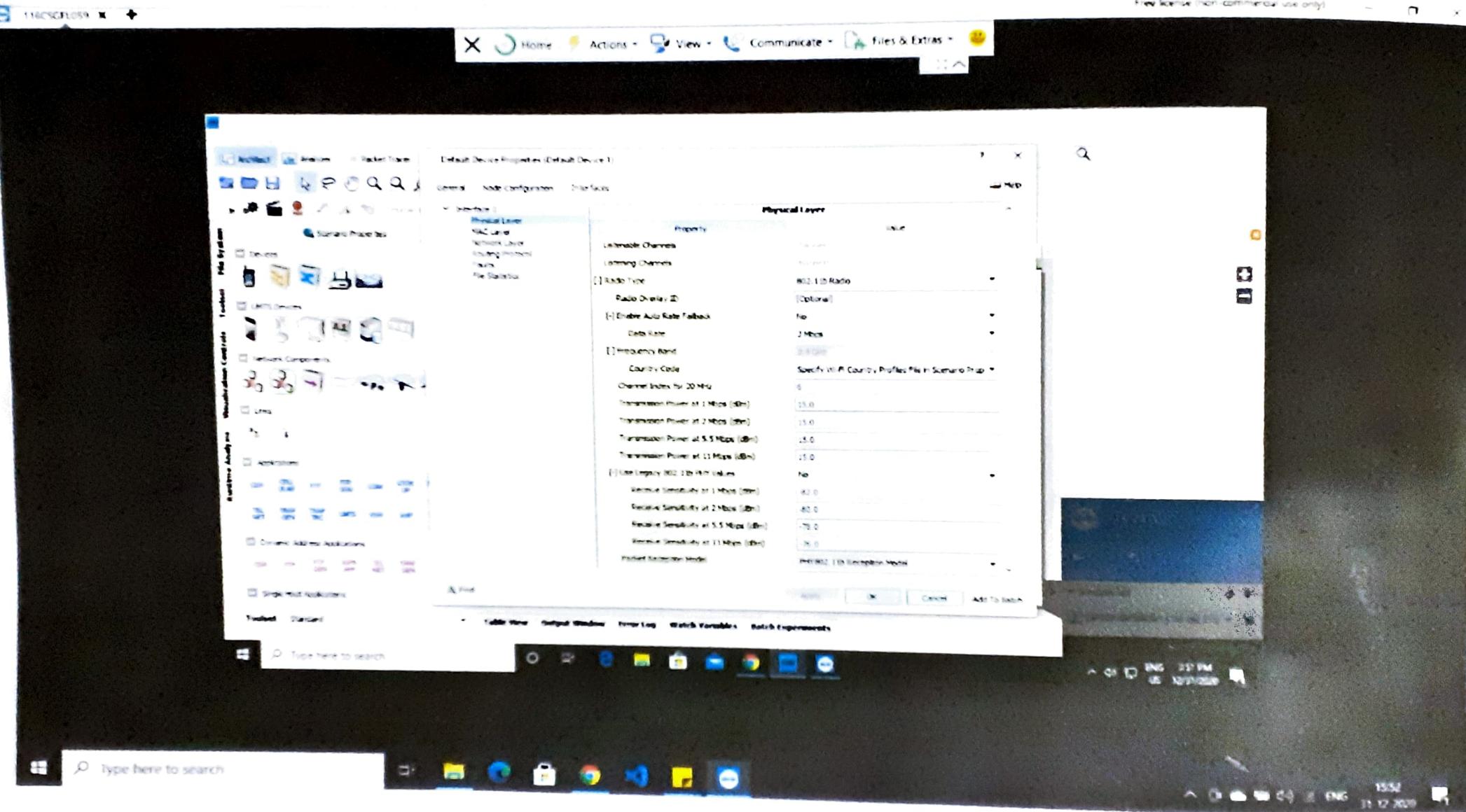


Statistics : CBR server : First unicast Message Received (seconds)  
Few data packets lost as it is wireless network.

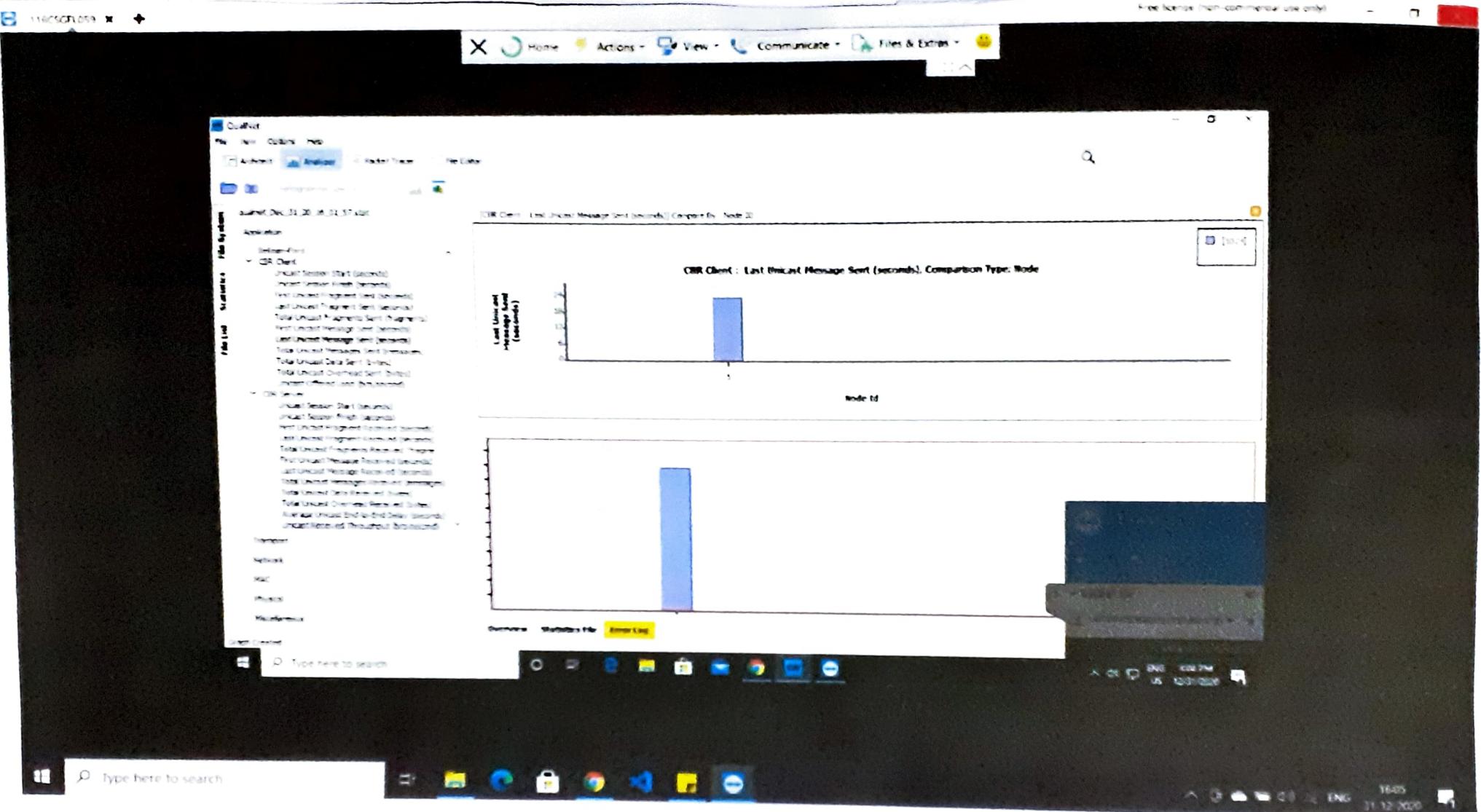
3 Set up an IEEE 802.11 network with at least 2 access points. Apply CBR, VBR applications between device belonging to same access point and different access points. Provide roaming of any device. Vary the number of access points and devices. Find out the delay in MAC layer, packet drop probability.



Network topology - Device 3, 4, 5 connected to Access point (AP) 1 and device 6, 7, 8 connected to AP2. CBR application between nodes 5 and 6.



Default Device Properties - For AP 1 and 2 change the radio type to 802.11b radio



Statistics : CBR Client - Last unic平 cast Message sent (seconds)  
(3 seconds) - Comparison type : Node .