libsnap Scaleable Node Address Protocol

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S.N.A.P

Protokollspezifikation der schwedischen Firma HTC. Entwickelt für die Produktpalette der Hausautomatisierungssysteme rund um das Power Line Modem PLM-24.



- Easy to learn, use and implement
- Free and open network protocol
- Scaleable binary protocol with small overhead
- Up to 16.7 million node addresses
- Up to 24 protocol specific flags
- Optional ACK/NAK request
- Optional command mode
- 8 different error detecting methods
- Media independent (power line, RF, TP, IR etc.)
- Works with simplex, half-, full- duplex links
- Header is scaleable from 3-12 bytes
- User specified number of preamble bytes (0-n)
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- einheitliche, saubere API



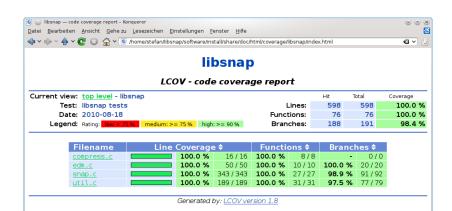
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- testgetriebenen Entwicklung
 - basiert auf dem CUnit Testing Framework
 - CTest integriert im Build-Prozess
 - 60% Code sind Tests (≈ 2200 LOC)
 - gcov/Icov basierter Coverage Report
 - ullet dadurch pprox 100% Testabdeckung



Fazit





```
bool snap_encode(
   snap_t *ptr,
   const uint8_t *in_data,
   size_t in_data_size,
   uint8_t *out_data,
   size_t *out_data_pos,
   size_t out_data_size
);
```



```
size_t snap_encode_bound(
    snap_t *ptr,
    size_t in_data_size
);
```



```
bool snap_decode(
   snap_t *ptr,
   const uint8_t *in_data,
   size_t *in_data_pos,
   size_t in_data_size,
   uint8_t *result,
   size_t *result_pos,
   size_t result_size,
   uint8_t *response,
   size_t *response_pos,
   size_t response_size
);
```



```
size_t snap_decode_result_bound(
    snap_t *ptr,
    size_t in_data_size
);
size_t snap_decode_response_bound(
    snap_t *ptr,
    size_t in_data_size
);
```



```
#include <libsnap/snap.h>
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
   snap_t snap;
   snap_init( &snap );
   char in[] = "If a packet hits a pocket on a socket on a port, "
       "and the bus is interrupted and the interrupt's not caught, "
       "then the socket packet pocket has an error to report.";
   size_t in_size = strlen( in );
   size_t out_size = snap_encode_bound( &snap, in_size );
   uint8_t *out = malloc( out_size );
   size_t out_pos = 0;
   snap_encode( &snap, (uint8_t*) in, in_size,
               out, &out_pos, out_size );
}
```

```
void snap_init(snap_t *ptr);
void snap_reset(snap_t *ptr);
size_t snap_get_error_detection_mode_size(snap_t *ptr);
SnapErrorDetectionMode snap_get_error_detection_mode(snap_t *ptr);
void snap_set_error_detection_mode(snap_t *ptr, SnapErrorDetectionMode edm);
size_t snap_get_local_address_size(snap_t *ptr);
int32_t snap_get_local_address(snap_t *ptr);
void snap_set_local_address(snap_t *ptr, int32_t address);
size_t snap_get_peer_address_size(snap_t *ptr);
int32_t snap_get_peer_address(snap_t *ptr);
void snap_set_peer_address(snap_t *ptr, int32_t address);
//...
```



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- Vorwärtsfehlerkorrektur FEC wird erwähnt, aber nicht spezifiziert



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- ein C-String wird ohne NULL-Terminierung dekodiert!



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- Vorwärtsfehlerkorrektur FEC wird erwähnt, aber nicht spezifiziert
- ein C-String wird ohne NULL-Terminierung dekodiert!
- encode kann über 100% Overhead erzeugen



Fazit

libsnap++



• libsnap für C++ Programmierer



sehr kleiner Wrapper (≈ 260 LOC)



- libsnap für C++ Programmierer
- sehr kleiner Wrapper (≈ 260 LOC)
- objektorientierte Schnittstelle



Einleitung

0

```
Snap *snap = new Snap();
snap->setErrorDetectionMode( EDM_CRC32 );
snap->setAcknowledgementEnabled( true );
std::vector<uint8_t> data = readDataSomewhere();
std::vector<uint8_t> result = snap->encode( data );
//...
```



CSNAP CLI, Programmiersprache C, 650 LOC







```
install/b : bash
                                                                                               \odot \triangle \times
Usage: ./csnap <options> <file>
Encode/decode a file in the S.N.A.P. format to the standard output.
Options:
  -e. --encode
  -d. --decode
  -a. --ack
                          enable acknowledgement flag
  -A. --noack
                          disable acknowledgement flag (default)
                          none|3times|checksum|crc8|crc16|crc32|fec
  -E, --edm=<action>
  -s. --size=<value>
                          packet size (default 64)
Generic options:
      --nocolor
                         disable colorized output
  -h. --help
                         display this help and exit
      --author
                         show author information and exit
      --license
                         show license information and exit
  -V, --version
                         show version information and exit
Arguments:
 <file>
                         File to read from. Without FILE, or when FILE is -, read standard input.
stefan@kyle ~/libsnap/software/install/bin $
```



```
install/b : bash
                                                                                                              \odot \triangle \otimes
stefan@kyle ~/libsnap/software/install/bin $ ./csnap -s 32 -E crc32 -e testdata
T.ZHello SNAP World!....testdata: 17 byte read, 39 byte written in 1 packets (+129.41%)
stefan@kyle ~/libsnap/software/install/bin $
```



```
install/b : bash
                                                                                                   \odot \triangle \otimes
stefan@kyle ~/libsnap/software/install/bin $ ./csnap -s 32 -E crc32 -e testdata > /dev/null
testdata: 802.3K (821576) read, 977.8K (25675) written in 1001301 packets (+21.88%)
stefan@kyle ~/libsnap/software/install/bin $
```



snapgaugeGUI, Programmiersprache C++, 1500 LOC

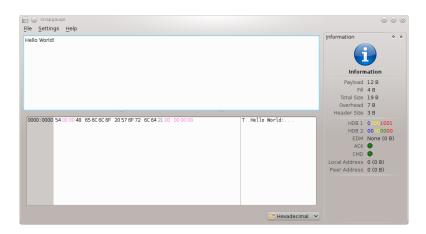




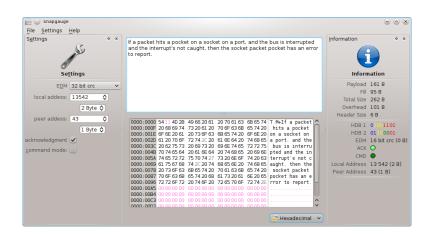


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								Binary v











Fragen?



Thank you!

