

TCP Project

Data Communication and Network Programming

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

1) GitHub Repository Link	Page	2
2) Application Protocol	Page	3
3) Test Cases	Page	5
4) Usage of Client and Server	Page	7
5) Compilation Instructions – Server.c and Client.c	Page	11
6) Significant References	Page	12
7) Any Known Problems	Page	13

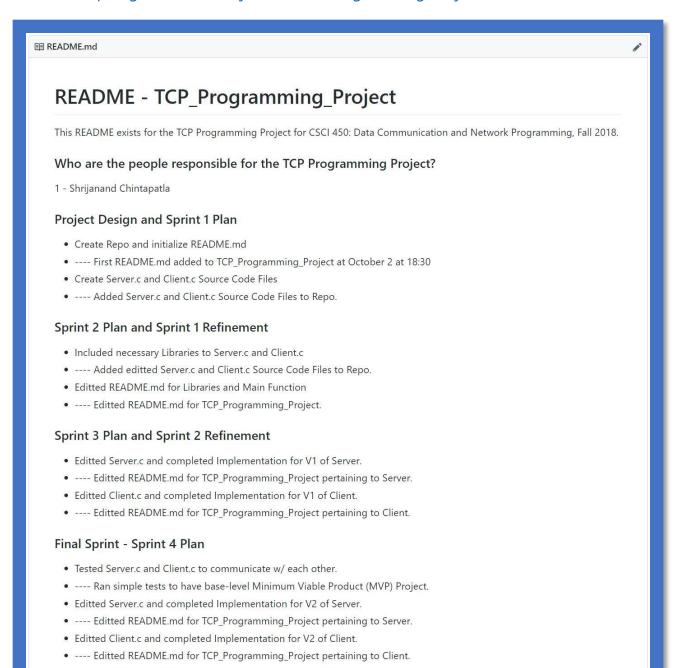
TCP Project – Shrijanand Chintapatla

1) GitHub Repository Link:

Answer:

The link is given below:

https://github.com/shrijanand/TCP_Programming_Project



2) Application Protocol:

Answer:

Type of messages:

- * Request: Client sends a request to the Server.
- Response: Server sends a response after the request to the Client.
 Specifically, Server translates to the format type specified in the request of the Client.
- Success Message: Simple text "Success!" that indicated successful operation in expected behavior.
- Error Message: Numerous error messages starting in structure with stderr to indicate unsuccessful operation in, however, expected behavior.

Syntax and Semantics:

Format:

```
typedef struct Message_Struct
{
    uint8_t Transmission_Type;
    uint16_t Length_of_Name;
    uint64_t Size_of_File;
    unsigned char* File;
    unsigned char* Name_of_File;
}Message_Struct;
```

Meaning:

■ Transmission_Type stores the 'to format' value – 0,1,2,3.

- Length_of_Name stores the size of the File Name.
- Size_of_File stores the File specified.
- File stores the Output File.
- Name_of_File stores the size of the Output File Name.

Range:

Transmission_Type: 0, 1, 2, 3

Length_of_Name: 0 to 2¹⁶

Size_of_File: 0 to 2⁶⁴

Rules:

- ❖ The Server needs to be initialized first before the Client can send requests.
- Client sends the request to the Server.
- Server responds to the request to the Client.
- Server translates among 4 various formats.
- Server and Client must depict errors with stderr to indicate unsuccessful operation in, however, expected behavior.

3) Test Cases:

Answer:

The following table depicts all the Test Cases that Server.c and Client.c were tested against:

Test Cases:	Expected Output:	Actual Output:	Errors:
File does not exist.	Error: Kindly check	Error: Kindly check	File does not exist.
	that the file exists.	that the file exists.	
File is empty.	Error: Kindly check	Error: Kindly check	File is empty.
	that the file is not	that the file is not	
	empty.	empty.	
Format is out of	Error: Kindly check	Error: Kindly check	Format is not 0, 1,
range.	that Format is not	that Format is not	2, or 3.
	out of range.	out of range.	
[Abbreviated due	Normal working	Normal working	No errors.
to redundancy]	and expected	and expected	
File with specific	behavior and	behavior and	
type, to be	output.	output.	
translated to a			
specified type.			

[Abbreviated due	Normal working	Normal working	No errors.
to redundancy]	and expected	and expected	
File with two	behavior and	behavior and	
specific types, to	output.	output.	
be translated to a			
specified type.			
[Abbreviated due	Format Error.	Format Error.	Format Error.
to redundancy]			
One specific type,			
w/ errors.			
[Abbreviated due	Format Error.	Format Error.	Format Error.
to redundancy]			
Two specific			
types, w/ errors in			
one specific type.			
[Abbreviated due	Success!	Success!	Success!
to redundancy] N			
clients send files			
one-by-one.			

4) Usage of Client and Server:

Answer:

Usage of Server.c

We can instantiate this server by running the following command in your preferred *nix environment/terminal:

```
<Server> < Port_Number>
```

Ex: ./Server.exe 5681

Figure:

Description:

Server.c essentially creates a server socket from a given Port Number and then starts the pertaining server.

After creating this listening socket, relevant data members are now inputted into the socket address structure. Then, socket address is bind to the socket that continues to listen. The listening socket continues to listen to requests from a hypothetical client.

When the client sends data from a file specified by its file path, the server checks the received data. The server then translates different formats of data to others' by specified format type. Then, the server saves this translation to a specified file name in the directory.

Basic Error Handling:

If enough arguments are not passed, or if a port number has not been provided, Server.c would print a stderror and terminate.

```
if (argc < 2)
{
    fprintf(stderr, "Error: Kindly check that a port is provided. \n");
    exit(1);
}</pre>
```

Usage of Client.c

We can instantiate this Client by running the following command in your preferred *nix environment/terminal:

<Client><Server_IP_Address><Server_Port><File_Path><Format_Type><File_Name>

Ex: ./Client.exe 127.0.0.1 5681 ./practice_project_test_file_1 0 target3

Figure:

<u>Description:</u>

After creating the socket for the Client, the Client calculates the Message size that requires transmission. The message is then created and written to the socked. Finally, if the response is transmitted in an expected behavior, "Success!" is printed to the screen.

Basic Error Handling:

If there aren't enough arguments passed to the Client via the command-line,

Client.c would print a stderror and terminate.

```
if (argc < 6)
{
   fprintf(stderr, "Error: Kindly check the number of arguments.\n");
   exit(1);
}</pre>
```

If Format is not defined as one of the four translation formats (0, 1, 2, 3), Client.c would print a stderror and terminate.

```
if (Format < 0 || Format > 3)
{
   fprintf(stderr, "Error: Kindly check that Format is not out of range.\n");
   exit(1);
}
```

If the declared File Path is invalid, Client.c would print a stderror and terminate.

```
if (!Valid_File_Path(File_Path))
{
    fprintf(stderr, "Error: Kindly check that the file exists.\n");
    exit(1);
}
```

If File specified is empty, Client.c would print a stderror and terminate.

```
if (File_Empty(File_Path))
{
    fprintf(stderr, "Error: Kindly check that the file is not empty.\n");
    exit(1);
}
```

5) Compilation Instructions – Server.c and Client.c:

<u>Answer:</u>

Compilation Instructions - Server.c

We can compile Server.c by running the following command in your preferred

*nix environment/terminal:

gcc <File_Name.c> -o <File_Name>

Ex: gcc Server.c -o Server

Figure:

shrij@Alienware-13 /cygdrive/c/Users/shrij/Desktop/Test \$ gcc Server.c -o Server

Compilation Instructions - Client.c

We can compile Client.c by running the following command in your preferred

*nix environment/terminal:

gcc <File_Name.c> -o <File_Name>

Ex: gcc Client.c -o Client

Figure:

shrij@Alienware-13 /cygdrive/c/Users/shrij/Desktop/Test \$ gcc Client.c -o Client

6) Significant References:

Answer:

The following Internet resources were instrumentally useful and informational (in no particular order):

- https://www.binarytides.com/socket-programming-c-linux-tutorial/
- http://www.paulgriffiths.net/program/c/sockets.php
- https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/socket-programming-cc/

The following persons helped, in some limited form, with the formulation of the project (in alphabetic order):

- ❖ Aarya BC
- Brandon Cole
- ❖ David Hill
- Elijah Carter
- Keenah Mays

7) Any Known Problems:

Answer:

No issues with the Server.c and Client.c noticed.

However, one plausible 'issue' is the lack of closing ports even with interrupting Server.c. For more description, if the process is terminated without closing the instance of Cygwin used to run the Server, the port number might not be able to be used again!

