

Here's an example of an `/echo/{str}` request:

```
.1\r\nHost: localhost:4221\r\nUser-Agent: curl/7.64.1\r\nAccept: */*\r\n\r\n
```

And here's the expected response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK\r\nContent-Type: text/plain\r\nContent-Length: 3\r\n\r\nabc
```

Here's a breakdown of the response:

```
// CRLF that marks the end of the status line

// Header that specifies the format of the response body
// Header that specifies the size of the response body, in bytes
// CRLF that marks the end of the headers

// The string from the request
```

The two headers are required for the client to be able to parse the response body. Note that each header ends in a CRLF, and the entire header section also ends in a CRLF.

Tests

The tester will execute your program like this:

```
$ ./your_server.sh
```