

CSE 333

Lecture 18 -- server sockets

Hal Perkins

Department of Computer Science & Engineering

University of Washington



Administrivia

HW4 posted now, due last Thursday of the quarter

Exercise covering client-side programming posted now, due Wednesday before class

CSE Linux VM: if `dig` is missing from your CSE Fedora VM, install `bind-utils`. (It is installed on `attu` and the lab workstations)

Today

Network programming

- server-side programming

Servers

Pretty similar to clients, but with additional steps

- there are seven steps:
 1. figure out the address and port on which to listen
 2. create a socket
 3. **bind** the socket to the address and port on which to listen
 4. indicate that the socket is a **listening** socket
 5. **accept** a connection from a client
 6. **read** and **write** to that connection
 7. **close** the connection

Accepting a connection from a client

Step 1. Figure out the address and port on which to listen.

Step 2. Create a socket.

Step 3. **Bind** the socket to the address and port on which to listen.

Step 4. Indicate that the socket is a **listening** socket.

Servers

Servers can have multiple IP addresses

- “multihomed”
- usually have at least one externally visible IP address, as well as a local-only address (127.0.0.1)

When you bind a socket for listening, you can:

- specify that it should listen on all addresses
 - by specifying the address “INADDR_ANY” -- 0.0.0.0
- specify that it should listen on a particular address

bind()

The “bind()” system call associates with a socket:

- an address family
 - ▶ AF_INET: IPv4
 - ▶ AF_INET6: IPv6
- a local IP address
 - ▶ the special IP address **INADDR_ANY** (“0.0.0.0”) means “all local IPv4 addresses of this host”
 - ▶ use **in6addr_any** (instead of INADDR_ANY) for IPv6
- a local port number

listen()

The “listen()” system call tells the OS that the socket is a listening socket to which clients can connect

- you also tell the OS how many pending connections it should queue before it starts to refuse new connections
 - ▶ you pick up a pending connection with “accept()”
- when listen returns, remote clients can start connecting to your listening socket
 - ▶ you need to “accept()” those connections to start using them

Server socket, bind, listen

see `server_bind_listen.cc`

Accepting a connection from a client

Step 5. **accept()** a connection from a client.

Step 6. **read()** and **write()** to the client.

Step 7. **close()** the connection.

accept()

The “accept()” system call waits for an incoming connection, or pulls one off the pending queue

- it returns an active, ready-to-use socket file descriptor connected to a client
- it returns address information about the peer
 - ▶ use `inet_ntop()` to get the client’s printable IP address
 - ▶ use `getnameinfo()` to do a **reverse DNS lookup** on the client

Server accept, read/write, close

see server_accept_rw_close.cc

Something to note...

Our server code is not concurrent

- single thread of execution
- the thread blocks waiting for the next connection
- the thread blocks waiting for the next message from the connection

A crowd of clients is, by nature, concurrent

- while our server is handling the next client, all other clients are stuck waiting for it

Exercise 1

Write a program that:

- creates a listening socket, accepts connections from clients
 - ▶ reads a line of text from the client
 - ▶ parses the line of text as a DNS name
 - ▶ does a DNS lookup on the name
 - ▶ writes back to the client the list of IP addresses associated with the DNS name
 - ▶ closes the connection to the client

Exercise 2

Write a program that:

- creates a listening socket, accepts connections from clients
 - ▶ reads a line of text from the client
 - ▶ parses the line of text as a DNS name
 - ▶ connects to that DNS name on port 80
 - ▶ writes a valid HTTP request for “/”
 - see next slide for what to write
 - ▶ reads the reply, returns the reply to the client

Exercise 2 continued

Here's a valid HTTP request to server `www.foo.com`

- note that lines end with `\r\n`, not just `\n`

```
GET / HTTP/1.0\r\n
Host: www.foo.com\r\n
Connection: close\r\n
\r\n
```


See you on Wednesday!