

CSE 333 – SECTION 7

Client-Side Network Programming

Overview

- Domain Name Service (DNS) Review
- Client side programming steps and calls
- dig and ncat tools

Network programming for the client side

- Recall the five steps, here's the corresponding calls:
 1. `getaddrinfo()` to figure out IP address and port to talk to
 2. `socket()` for creating a socket
 3. `connect()` to connect to the server
 4. `read()` and `write()` to transfer data through the socket
 5. `close()` to close the socket

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Network Addresses

- For IPv4, an IP address is a 4-byte tuple
- - e.g., 128.95.4.1 (80:5f:04:01 in hex)
- For IPv6, an IP address is a 16-byte tuple
- - e.g., 2d01:0db8:f188:0000:0000:0000:0000:1f33
- ▶ 2d01:0db8:f188::1f33 in shorthand

DNS – Domain Name System/Service

- A hierarchical distributed naming system any resource connected to the Internet or a private network.
- Resolves queries for names into IP addresses.
- The sockets API lets you convert between the two.
 - Aside: `getnameinfo()` is the inverse of `getaddrinfo()`
- Is on the application layer on the Internet protocol suite.

Dig demo

```
dig +trace cs.Washington.edu
```

Resolving DNS names

- The POSIX way is to use **getaddrinfo()**.
- Set up a “hints” structure with constraints, e.g. IPv6, IPv4, or either.
- Tell `getaddrinfo()` which host and port you want resolved.
- Host - a string representation: DNS name or IP address
- `getaddrinfo()` gives you a list of results in an “addrinfo” struct.

IPv4 address structures

```
// Port numbers and addresses are in *network order*.

// A mostly-protocol-independent address structure.
struct sockaddr {
    short int    sa_family;    // Address family; AF_INET, AF_INET6
    char        sa_data[14];  // 14 bytes of protocol address
};

// An IPv4 specific address structure.
struct sockaddr_in {
    short int    sin_family;    // Address family, AF_INET == IPv4
    unsigned short int sin_port; // Port number
    struct in_addr sin_addr;    // Internet address
    unsigned char sin_zero[8];  // Same size as struct sockaddr
};

struct in_addr {
    uint32_t s_addr; // IPv4 address
};
```

IPv6 address structures

```
// A structure big enough to hold either IPv4 or IPv6 structures.
struct sockaddr_storage {
    sa_family_t ss_family;    // address family
    // a bunch of padding; safe to ignore it.
    char        __ss_pad1[_SS_PAD1SIZE];
    int64_t     __ss_align;
    char        __ss_pad2[_SS_PAD2SIZE];
};

// An IPv6 specific address structure.
struct sockaddr_in6 {
    u_int16_t   sin6_family;    // address family, AF_INET6
    u_int16_t   sin6_port;     // Port number
    u_int32_t   sin6_flowinfo; // IPv6 flow information
    struct in6_addr sin6_addr;  // IPv6 address
    u_int32_t   sin6_scope_id;  // Scope ID
};

struct in6_addr {
    unsigned char s6_addr[16]; // IPv6 address
};
```

Generating these structures

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    struct sockaddr_in sa;    // IPv4
    struct sockaddr_in6 sa6; // IPv6

    // IPv4 string to sockaddr_in.
    inet_pton(AF_INET, "192.0.2.1", &(sa.sin_addr));

    // IPv6 string to sockaddr_in6.
    inet_pton(AF_INET6, "2001:db8:63b3:1::3490", &(sa6.sin6_addr));
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

Generating these structures

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    struct sockaddr_in6 sa6;          // IPv6
    char astring[INET6_ADDRSTRLEN]; // IPv6

    // IPv6 string to sockaddr_in6.
    inet_pton(AF_INET6, "2001:db8:63b3:1::3490", &(sa6.sin6_addr));

    // sockaddr_in6 to IPv6 string.
    inet_ntop(AF_INET6, &(sa6.sin6_addr), astring, INET6_ADDRSTRLEN);
    printf("%s\n", astring);
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

getaddrinfo() and structures

```
int getaddrinfo(const char *hostname,           // hostname to look up
               const char *servname,         // service name
               const struct addrinfo *hints, // desired output type
               struct addrinfo **res);      // result structure

// Hints and results take the same form. Hints are optional.
struct addrinfo {
    int          ai_flags;           // Indicate options to the function
    int          ai_family;         // AF_INET, AF_INET6, or AF_UNSPEC
    int          ai_socktype;       // Socket type, (use SOCK_STREAM)
    int          ai_protocol;       // Protocol type
    size_t       ai_addrlen;        // INET_ADDRSTRLEN, INET6_ADDRSTRLEN
    char         *ai_canonname;     // canonical name for the host
    struct sockaddr *ai_addr;       // Address (input to inet_ntop)
    struct addrinfo *ai_next;       // Next element (It's a linked list)
};

// Converts an address from network format to presentation format
const char *inet_ntop(int af,           // family (see above)
                     const void * restrict src, // sockaddr
                     char * restrict dest, // return buffer
                     socklen_t size);     // length of buffer
```

Demo

dnsresolve.cc

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socket() – Create the socket

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

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

```
int socket(int domain, // e.g. PF_INET, PF_INET6  
           int type,   // e.g. SOCK_STREAM, SOCK_DGRAM  
           int protocol); // Usually 0
```

Note that `socket()` just creates a socket, it isn't bound yet to a local address.

Demo

socket.cc

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connect() – Establish the connection

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

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

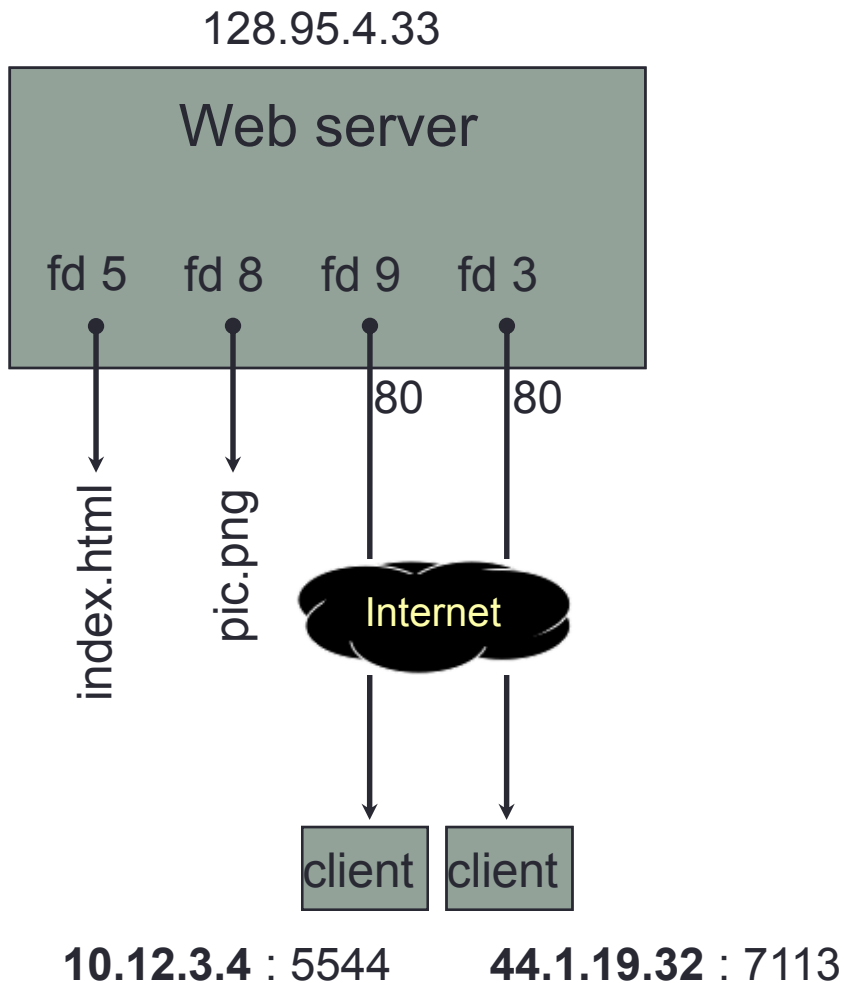
```
int connect(int sockfd,      // socket fd from step 2
            struct sockaddr *serv_addr, // server info
            // from step 1
            int addrlen);    // size of serv_addr struct
```

Demo (Along with ncat demo)

`connect.cc`

`(nc -lv 5454 to create listener)`

Pictorially



OS' s descriptor table

file descriptor	type	connected to?
0	pipe	stdin (console)
1	pipe	stdout (console)
2	pipe	stderr (console)
3	TCP socket	local: 128.95.4.33:80 remote: 44.1.19.32:7113
5	file	index.html
8	file	pic.png
9	TCP socket	local: 128.95.4.33:80 remote: 102.12.3.4:5544

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read() and write()

- By default, both are blocking calls
- read() will wait for some data to arrive, then immediately read whatever data has been received by the network stack
 - Might return less data read than asked for
 - Blocks while data isn't received
- conversely, write() enqueues your data to OS' send buffer, then returns while OS does the rest in the background
 - When write returns the receiver probably hasn't received the data yet
 - When the send buffer fills up, write() will also block

Demo (Along with more ncat)

`sendreceive.cc`

`(nc -l 5454 to create listener)`

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close() – Close the connection

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

```
int close(int sockfd);
```

Remember to close the socket when you're done!