



# Advanced Topics on Network Socket Programming

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# Custom Packet headers

- Each layer has its own headers
- Application layer may have its own
- Indeed most applications introduce custom packet headers
- Possible application header fields:
  - Application version
  - Sequence number
  - CRC



# Custom Packet headers

```
▼ Hypertext Transfer Protocol
  ▶ HTTP/1.1 200 OK\r\n
    Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *\r\n
    Date: Wed, 21 Oct 2015 13:58:33 GMT\r\n
    Pragma: no-cache\r\n
    Expires: Fri, 01 Jan 1990 00:00:00 GMT\r\n
    Cache-Control: no-cache, no-store, must-revalidate\r\n
    Last-Modified: Sun, 17 May 1998 03:00:00 GMT\r\n
    X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff\r\n
    Content-Type: image/gif\r\n
    Server: Golfe2\r\n
  ▶ Content-Length: 35\r\n
    \r\n
    [HTTP response 1/1]
    [Time since request: 0.055094000 seconds]
    [Request in frame: 8569]
▼ CompuServe GIF, Version: GIF89a
  Version: GIF89a
  Screen width: 1
  Screen height: 1
  ▶ Global settings: (Global color table present) (1 bit per color) (1 bit per pixel)
    Background color index: 255
    Global color map: fffffff00000
  ▶ Image
    Trailer (End of the GIF stream)
```

Example of HTTP header structure



# Create custom Packet headers

- The problem is that the **send()**, **sendto()**, **recv()**, **recvfrom()** take as argument a single buffer
- A packet header may consist from integers, shorts, e.t.c
- How we can efficiently create the header?



# Create custom Packet headers

- Assume that the header of each of our packets is:

Seq Number: 32 bits	Type: 16 bits	Version: 8 bits	Data: X bits
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- Create a struct that describes properly the header attributes

```
struct custom_header{
    uint32_t seq_number;
    uint16_t type;
    uint8_t version;
};
```



# Create custom Packet headers

- Fill in the appropriate values

```
/* Packet that carries application data */  
#define TYPE_DATA_PACKET 28  
.  
.  
.  
struct custom_header header;  
header.seq_number = 12849;  
header.type = TYPE_DATA_PACKET;  
header.version = 1;
```



# Create custom Packet headers

- Fill in the appropriate values

```
/* Packet that carries application data */  
#define TYPE_DATA_PACKET 28  
.  
.  
.  
struct custom_header header;  
header.seq_number = 12849;  
header.type = TYPE_DATA_PACKET;  
header.version = 1;
```

- Is the assignment right?



# Create custom Packet headers

- Fill in the appropriate values

```
/* Packet that carries application data */  
#define TYPE_DATA_PACKET 28  
.  
.  
.  
struct custom_header header;  
header.seq_number = 12849;  
header.type = TYPE_DATA_PACKET;  
header.version = 1;
```

- Is the assignment right? **NO!!**





# Create custom Packet headers

- Fill in the appropriate values **always taking care the endianness**

```
/* Packet that carries application data */  
#define TYPE_DATA_PACKET 28  
.  
.  
.  
struct custom_header header;  
header.seq_number = htonl(12849);  
header.type = htons(TYPE_DATA_PACKET);  
header.version = 1;
```



# Create custom Packet headers

- Fill in the appropriate values **always taking care the endianness**

```
/* Packet that carries application data */  
#define TYPE_DATA_PACKET 28  
.  
.  
.  
struct custom_header header;  
header.seq_number = htonl(12849);  
header.type = htons(TYPE_DATA_PACKET);  
header.version = 1;
```

- Why the **version** field is not needed to be converted in Network Byte Order?



# Create custom Packet headers

- Copy the header in the buffer

```
/* Packet that carries application data */
#define TYPE_DATA_PACKET 28
.
.
uint8_t buffer[1024];
struct custom_header header;
header.seq_number = htonl(12849);
header.type = htons(TYPE_DATA_PACKET);
header.version = 1;
memcpy(buffer, &header, sizeof(header));
```



# Create custom Packet headers

- After the header fill also the data

```
/* Packet that carries application data */
#define TYPE_DATA_PACKET 28
.
.
uint8_t buffer[1024];
struct custom_header header;
header.seq_number = htonl(12849);
header.type = htons(TYPE_DATA_PACKET);
header.version = 1;
memcpy(buffer, &header, sizeof(header));
memcpy(buffer + sizeof(header), data, data_len);
```



# Create custom Packet headers

- And send them through the network!

```
/* Packet that carries application data */
#define TYPE_DATA_PACKET 28
.
.
uint8_t buffer[1024];
struct custom_header header;
header.seq_number = htonl(12849);
header.type = htons(TYPE_DATA_PACKET);
header.version = 1;
memcpy(buffer, &header, sizeof(header));
memcpy(buffer + sizeof(header), data, data_len);
send(sd, buffer, data_len + sizeof(header), 0);
```



# Retrieve custom headers

- At the receiver side, **recv()**, **recvfrom()** place the data in plain buffers
- We want to retrieve easily the packet header fields
- This can be easily accomplished with pointers



# Retrieve custom headers

```
uint8_t buffer[1024];
struct custom_header *header;
uint8_t *data;
recv(sd, buffer, 1024, 0);
header = (struct custom_header *)buffer;
data = buffer + sizeof(struct custom_header);
```



# Retrieve custom headers

```
uint8_t buffer[1024];
struct custom_header *header;
uint8_t *data;
recv(sd, buffer, 1024, 0);
header = (struct custom_header *)buffer;
data = buffer + sizeof(struct custom_header);
```

- Are we done? **NO!!**





## Retrieve custom headers

- Header is in network byte order. We must convert it back

```
uint8_t buffer[1024];
struct custom_header *header;
struct custom_header header_host;
uint8_t *data;
recv(sd, buffer, 1024, 0);
header = (struct custom_header *)buffer;
data = buffer + sizeof(struct custom_header);
header_host.seq_number = ntohl(header->seq_number);
header_host.type = ntohs(header->type);
header_host.version = header->version;
```

