Socket模型

选择模型

简介

在一般的网络编程中,例如: int bytes = recv(s, buffer, 1024); 中此函数会阻塞,直到 套接字连接上有数据可读,把数据读到**buffer**里后函数才会返回, 在单线程的程序里出现这种情况会导致主线程。

而在利用 ioct1socket 函数设置为非阻塞模式后

```
ioctlsocket(s, FIOBIO, (unsigned long *)&ul);
int bytes = recv(s, buffer, 1024);
```

不管套接字连接上有没有数据可以接收都会马上返回。多个客户端连接需要**轮询**检查 recv 函数的返回值,以确定是否有数据到来。

select 函数可以代替我们完成这件工作。

例子

```
#include <ws2tcpip.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#pragma comment(lib, "ws2_32.lib")

#define PORT 5566
```

```
#define MSGSIZE 1024
      g_{i}TotalConn = 0;
SOCKET g_CliSocketArr[FD_SETSIZE];
DWORD WINAPI WorkerThread(LPVOID lpParameter);
int main()
{
   WSADATA
               wsaData;
   SOCKET
              sListen, sClient;
   SOCKADDR_IN local, client;
    int
               iaddrSize = sizeof(SOCKADDR_IN);
   DWORD
               dwThreadId;
   // Initialize Windows socket library
   WSAStartup(0x0202, &wsaData);
   // Create listening socket
    sListen = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, IPPROTO_TCP);
   // Bind
   local.sin_addr.S_un.S_addr = htonl(INADDR_ANY);
    local.sin_family = AF_INET;
    local.sin_port = htons(PORT);
    bind(sListen, (struct sockaddr*) & local, sizeof(SOCKADDR_IN));
   // Listen
   listen(sListen, 3);
   // Create worker thread
   CreateThread(NULL, 0, WorkerThread, NULL, 0, &dwThreadId);
   while (TRUE)
        //Accept a connection
        sClient = accept(sListen, (struct sockaddr*) &client, &iaddrSize);
        printf("Accepted client:%s:%d\n", inet_ntoa(client.sin_addr),
ntohs(client.sin_port));
       // Add socket to q_CliSocketArr
        g_CliSocketArr[g_iTotalConn++] = sClient;
   }
   closesocket(sListen);
   return 0;
}
DWORD WINAPI WorkerThread(LPVOID lpParam)
   int
                  i;
   fd_set
                 fdread;
   int
                  ret;
   struct timeval tv = { 1, 0 };
                 szMessage[MSGSIZE];
```

```
while (TRUE)
    {
        FD_ZERO(&fdread);//将fdread初始化空集
       for (i = 0; i < g_iTotalConn; i++)
            FD_SET(g_CliSocketArr[i], &fdread);//将要检查的套接口加入到集合中
       }
       // We only care read event
        ret = select(0, &fdread, NULL, NULL, &tv);//每隔一段时间,检查可读性的套接口
       if (ret <= 0)
           continue; //超时
       }
       for (i = 0; i < g_iTotalConn; i++)
           if (FD_ISSET(g_CliSocketArr[i], &fdread))//如果可读
            {
               // A read event happened on q_CliSocketArr
               ret = recv(g_CliSocketArr[i], szMessage, MSGSIZE, 0);
               if (ret == 0 || (ret == SOCKET_ERROR && WSAGetLastError() ==
WSAECONNRESET))
               {
                   // Client socket closed
                   printf("Client socket %d closed.\n", g_CliSocketArr[i]);
                   closesocket(g_CliSocketArr[i]);
                   if (i < g_iTotalConn - 1)
                       g_CliSocketArr[i--] = g_CliSocketArr[--g_iTotalConn];
               }
               else
                   //we received a message from client
                    printf("bytes:%d msg:%s\n", ret, szMessage);
               }
           }
       }
   return 0;
}
```

异步选择模型

简介

异步选择(**WSAAsyncSelect**)模型是一个有用的异步 I/O模型。利用这个模型,应用程序可在一个套接字上,接收以 Windows消息为基础的网络事件通知。具体的做法是在建好一个套接字后,调用 WSAAsyncSelect 函数。该模型的核心即是 WSAAsyncSelect 函数。

```
int WSAAsyncSelect(
   SOCKET s,
```

```
hwnd, // 窗口句柄,它对应于网络事件发生之后,想要收到通知消息的那个窗口
 HWND
 u_int wMsg, // 在发生网络事件时,打算接收的消息。该消息会投递到由hwnd窗口句柄指定的那个
窗口
 long
      levent // 位掩码 FD_READ、FD_WRITE、FD_ACCEPT、FD_CONNECT、FD_CLOSE等
);
LRESULT CALLBACK WindowProc(
  HWND hwnd, //指定一个窗口的句柄,对窗口例程的调用正是由那个窗口发出的。
   UINT uMsg, //指定需要对哪些消息进行处理。这里我们感兴趣的是WSAAsyncSelect调用中定义的
消息。
  WPARAM wParam,
              //指定在其上面发生了一个网络事件的套接字。(假若同时为这个窗口例程分配
了多个套接字,这个参数的重要性便显示出来了。)
   LPARAM 1Param //包含了两方面重要的信息。其中, 1Param的低字(低位字)指定了已经发
生的网络事件,而 TParam的高字(高位字)包含了可能出现的任何错误代码。
);
```

例子

```
#define WM_SOCKET WM_USER+0
LRESULT CALLBACK WndProc(HWND hwnd, UINT message, WPARAM wParam, LPARAM 1Param)
   WSADATA wsd;
    static SOCKET sListen;
   SOCKET sclient;
    SOCKADDR_IN local, client;
                ret, iAddrSize = sizeof(client);
    int
    char
             szMessage[MSGSIZE];
    switch (message)
    case WM_CREATE:
       // Initialize Windows Socket library
       WSAStartup(0x0202, &wsd);
       // Create listening socket
       sListen = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, IPPROTO_TCP);
       // Bind
       local.sin_addr.S_un.S_addr = htonl(INADDR_ANY);
       local.sin_family = AF_INET;
       local.sin_port = htons(PORT);
       bind(sListen, (struct sockaddr*) & local, sizeof(local));
       // Listen
       listen(sListen, 3);
       //为服务器socket注册FD_ACCEPT消息
       WSAAsyncSelect(sListen, hwnd, WM_SOCKET, FD_ACCEPT);
       return 0;
    case WM_DESTROY:
       closesocket(sListen);
       WSACleanup();
       PostQuitMessage(0);
```

```
return 0;
    case WM_SOCKET:
        if (WSAGETSELECTERROR(1Param))
        {
            closesocket(wParam); //socket出错
           break;
        }
        switch (WSAGETSELECTEVENT(1Param))//取低位字节,网络事件
        case FD_ACCEPT:
           //接受客户端连接
            sClient = accept(wParam, (struct sockaddr*) & client, &iAddrSize);
           //为客户端注册FD_READ、FD_CLOSE消息
           WSAAsyncSelect(sClient, hwnd, WM_SOCKET, FD_READ | FD_CLOSE);
           break;
        case FD_READ:
            ret = recv(wParam, szMessage, MSGSIZE, 0);
            if (ret == 0 || ret == SOCKET_ERROR && WSAGetLastError() ==
WSAECONNRESET)
               closesocket(wParam);
            }
            else
               szMessage[ret] = '\0';
               MessageBox(NULL, szMessage, NULL, MB_OK);
            }
           break:
        case FD_CLOSE:
           closesocket(wParam);
           break;
        return 0;
    return DefWindowProc(hwnd, message, wParam, lParam);
}
```

事件选择模型

简介

事件选择(**WSAEventSelect**)模型是另一个有用的异步 I/O 模型。和 WSAAsyncSelect 模型类似的是,它也允许应用程序在一个或多个套接字上,接收以事件为基础的网络事件通知,最主要的差别在于网络事件会投递至一个事件对象句柄,而非投递到一个窗口例程。

事件通知模型要求我们的应用程序针对使用的每一个套接字,首先创建一个事件对象。创建方法是调用 WSACreateEvent 函数

```
WSAEVENT WSACreateEvent(void);
```

接下来必须将其与某个套接字关联在一起,同时注册自己感兴趣的网络事件类型

WSACreateEvent 创建的事件有两种工作状态,以及两种工作模式。工作状态分别是"已传信"(signaled)和"未传信"(nonsignaled)。工作模式则包括"人工重设"(manual reset)和"自动重设"(auto reset)。WSACreateEvent 开始是在一种未传信的工作状态,并用一种人工重设模式,来创建事件句柄。随着网络事件触发了与一个套接字关联在一起的事件对象,工作状态便会从"未传信"转变成"已传信"。由于事件对象是在一种人工重设模式中创建的,所以在完成了一个 I/O 请求的处理之后,我们的应用程序需要负责将工作状态从已传信更改为未传信。要做到这一点,可调用WSAResetEvent 函数,对它的定义如下:

```
BOOL WSAAPI WSAResetEvent(WSAEVENT hEvent);
```

应用程序完成了对一个事件对象的处理后,便应调用 WSACloseEvent 函数,释放由事件句柄使用的系统资源。对 WSACloseEvent 函数的定义如下:

```
BOOL WSAAPI WSACloseEvent(WSAEVENT hEvent);
```

一个套接字同一个事件对象句柄关联在一起后,应用程序便可开始I/O处理;方法是等待网络事件触发事件对象句柄的工作状态。WSAWaitForMultipleEvents函数的设计宗旨便是用来等待一个或多个事件对象句柄,并在事先指定的一个或所有句柄进入"已传信"状态后,或在超过了一个规定的时间周期后,立即返回

知道了造成网络事件的套接字后,接下来可调用 WSAEnumNetworkEvents 函数,调查发生了什么类型的网络事件

```
#define PORT
               5566
#define MSGSIZE 1024
int
        g_{i} = 0;
SOCKET
       g_CliSocketArr[MAXIMUM_WAIT_OBJECTS];
WSAEVENT g_CliEventArr[MAXIMUM_WAIT_OBJECTS];
DWORD WINAPI WorkerThread(LPVOID);
void Cleanup(int index);
int main()
   WSADATA wsaData;
   SOCKET
              sListen, sClient;
   SOCKADDR_IN local, client;
   DWORD
              dwThreadId;
              iaddrSize = sizeof(SOCKADDR_IN);
   int
   // Initialize Windows Socket library
   WSAStartup(0x0202, &wsaData);
   // Create listening socket
   sListen = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, IPPROTO_TCP);
   // Bind
   local.sin_addr.S_un.S_addr = htonl(INADDR_ANY);
   local.sin_family = AF_INET;
   local.sin_port = htons(PORT);
   bind(sListen, (struct sockaddr*) & local, sizeof(SOCKADDR_IN));
   // Listen
   listen(sListen, 3);
   // Create worker thread
   CreateThread(NULL, 0, WorkerThread, NULL, 0, &dwThreadId);
   while (TRUE)
       // Accept a connection
       sClient = accept(sListen, (struct sockaddr*) & client, &iaddrSize);
       printf("Accepted client:%s:%d\n", inet_ntoa(client.sin_addr),
ntohs(client.sin_port));
       // Associate socket with network event
       g_CliSocketArr[g_iTotalConn] = sClient;//接受连接的套接口
       g_CliEventArr[g_iTotalConn] = WSACreateEvent();//返回事件对象句柄
       //在套接口上将一个或多个网络事件与 事件对象关联在一起
       WSAEventSelect(g_CliSocketArr[g_iTotalConn],//套接口
           g_CliEventArr[g_iTotalConn],//事件对象
           FD_READ | FD_CLOSE);//网络事件
       g_iTotalConn++;
```

```
}
DWORD WINAPI WorkerThread(LPVOID lpParam)
   int
                    ret, index;
   WSANETWORKEVENTS NetworkEvents;
   char
                    szMessage[MSGSIZE];
   while (TRUE)
       //返回导致返回的事件对象
       ret = WSAWaitForMultipleEvents(g_iTotalConn,//数组中的句柄数目
           g_CliEventArr,//指向一个事件对象句柄数组的指针
           FALSE, //T, 都进才回; F, 一进就回
           1000, //超时间隔
           FALSE);//是否执行完成例程
       if (ret == WSA_WAIT_FAILED || ret == WSA_WAIT_TIMEOUT)
           continue;
       }
       index = ret - WSA_WAIT_EVENT_0;
       //在套接口上查询与事件对象关联的网络事件
       WSAEnumNetworkEvents(g_CliSocketArr[index], g_CliEventArr[index],
&NetworkEvents);
       //处理FD-READ网络事件
       if (NetworkEvents.lNetworkEvents & FD_READ)
           // Receive message from client
           ret = recv(g_CliSocketArr[index], szMessage, MSGSIZE, 0);
           if (ret == 0 || (ret == SOCKET_ERROR && WSAGetLastError() ==
WSAECONNRESET))
               Cleanup(index);
           }
           else
               szMessage[ret] = '\0';
               printf("bytes:%d msg:%s\n", ret, szMessage);
           }
       }
       //处理FD-CLOSE网络事件
       if (NetworkEvents.lNetworkEvents & FD_CLOSE)
           Cleanup(index);
       }
   return 0;
}
void Cleanup(int index)
{
   closesocket(g_CliSocketArr[index]);
```

```
WSACloseEvent(g_CliEventArr[index]);

if (index < g_iTotalConn - 1)
{
        g_CliSocketArr[index] = g_CliSocketArr[g_iTotalConn - 1];
        g_CliEventArr[index] = g_CliEventArr[g_iTotalConn - 1];
}

g_iTotalConn--;
}</pre>
```

重叠模型

简介

重叠模型是让应用程序使用重叠数据结构(WSAOVERLAPPED),一次投递一个或多个Winsock I/O请求。针对这些提交的请求,在它们完成之后,应用程序会收到通知

有两个方法可以用来管理重叠IO请求的完成情况(就是说接到重叠操作完成的通知):

- 1. 事件对象通知(event object notification)
- 2. 完成例程(completion routines)

要使用重叠结构,我们常用的 send, sendto, recv, recvfrom 也都要被 WSASend, WSASendto, WSARecv, WSARecvFrom 替换掉

WSAOVERLAPPED 结构如下:

```
typedef struct _WSAOVERLAPPED {
    DWORD Internal;
    DWORD Offset;
    DWORD OffsetHigh;
    WSAEVENT hEvent; // 唯一需要关注的参数,用来关联WSAEvent对象
} WSAOVERLAPPED, *LPWSAOVERLAPPED;

// 使用
WSAEVENT event; // 定义事件
WSAOVERLAPPED AcceptOverlapped; // 定义重叠结构
event = WSACreateEvent(); // 建立一个事件对象句柄
ZeroMemory(&AcceptOverlapped, sizeof(WSAOVERLAPPED)); // 初始化重叠结构
AcceptOverlapped.hEvent = event; // Done !!
```

WSARecv 系列函数

完成例程回调函数原型及传递方式

例子

事件对象通知

```
#define PORT 5566
#define MSGSIZE 1024
typedef struct
   WSAOVERLAPPED overlap;
   WSABUF Buffer;
                szMessage[MSGSIZE];
   char
   DWORD
               NumberOfBytesRecvd;
   DWORD
                 Flags;
}PER_IO_OPERATION_DATA, * LPPER_IO_OPERATION_DATA;
int
                       g_{i}TotalConn = 0;
                       g_CliSocketArr[MAXIMUM_WAIT_OBJECTS];
SOCKET
WSAEVENT
                       g_CliEventArr[MAXIMUM_WAIT_OBJECTS];
LPPER_IO_OPERATION_DATA g_pPerIODataArr[MAXIMUM_WAIT_OBJECTS];
DWORD WINAPI WorkerThread(LPVOID);
void Cleanup(int);
int main()
    WSADATA
               wsaData;
              sListen, sClient;
    SOCKET
```

```
SOCKADDR_IN local, client;
    DWORD
               dwThreadId;
    int
                iaddrSize = sizeof(SOCKADDR_IN);
    // Initialize Windows Socket library
    WSAStartup(0x0202, &wsaData);
    // Create listening socket
    sListen = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, IPPROTO_TCP);
    // Bind
    local.sin_addr.S_un.S_addr = htonl(INADDR_ANY);
    local.sin_family = AF_INET;
    local.sin_port = htons(PORT);
    bind(sListen, (struct sockaddr*) & local, sizeof(SOCKADDR_IN));
    // Listen
    listen(sListen, 3);
    // Create worker thread
    CreateThread(NULL, 0, WorkerThread, NULL, 0, &dwThreadId);
    while (TRUE)
    {
        // Accept a connection
        sclient = accept(sListen, (struct sockaddr*) & client, &iaddrSize);
        printf("Accepted client:%s:%d\n", inet_ntoa(client.sin_addr),
ntohs(client.sin_port));
        g_CliSocketArr[g_iTotalConn] = sClient;
        // Allocate a PER_IO_OPERATION_DATA structure
        g_pPerIODataArr[g_iTotalConn] = (LPPER_IO_OPERATION_DATA)HeapAlloc(
            GetProcessHeap(),
            HEAP_ZERO_MEMORY,
            sizeof(PER_IO_OPERATION_DATA));
        g_pPerIODataArr[g_iTotalConn]->Buffer.len = MSGSIZE;
        g_pPerIODataArr[g_iTotalConn]->Buffer.buf =
g_pPerIODataArr[g_iTotalConn]->szMessage;
        g_CliEventArr[g_iTotalConn] = g_pPerIODataArr[g_iTotalConn]-
>overlap.hEvent = WSACreateEvent();
        // Launch an asynchronous operation
        WSARecv(
            g_CliSocketArr[g_iTotalConn],
            &g_pPerIODataArr[g_iTotalConn]->Buffer,
            1,
            &g_pPerIODataArr[g_iTotalConn]->NumberOfBytesRecvd,
            &g_pPerIODataArr[g_iTotalConn]->Flags,
            &g_pPerIODataArr[g_iTotalConn]->overlap,
            NULL);
        g_iTotalConn++;
    }
    closesocket(sListen);
    WSACleanup();
    return 0;
```

```
DWORD WINAPI WorkerThread(LPVOID lpParam)
    int ret, index;
    DWORD cbTransferred;
    while (TRUE)
        ret = WSAWaitForMultipleEvents(g_iTotalConn, g_CliEventArr, FALSE, 1000,
FALSE);
        if (ret == WSA_WAIT_FAILED || ret == WSA_WAIT_TIMEOUT)
            continue;
        }
        index = ret - WSA_WAIT_EVENT_0;
        WSAResetEvent(g_CliEventArr[index]);
        WSAGetOverlappedResult(
            g_CliSocketArr[index],
            &g_pPerIODataArr[index]->overlap,
            &cbTransferred,
            TRUE,
            &g_pPerIODataArr[g_iTotalConn]->Flags);
        if (cbTransferred == 0)
            // The connection was closed by client
            cleanup(index);
        }
        else
            printf("bytes:%d msg:%s\n", cbTransferred, g_pPerIODataArr[index]-
>szMessage);
            WSARecv(
                g_CliSocketArr[index],
                &g_pPerIODataArr[index]->Buffer,
                &g_pPerIODataArr[index]->NumberOfBytesRecvd,
                &g_pPerIODataArr[index]->Flags,
                &g_pPerIODataArr[index]->overlap,
                NULL);
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
void Cleanup(int index)
    closesocket(g_CliSocketArr[index]);
    WSACloseEvent(g_CliEventArr[index]);
```

```
HeapFree(GetProcessHeap(), 0, g_pPerIODataArr[index]);

if (index < g_iTotalConn - 1)
{
        g_CliSocketArr[index] = g_CliSocketArr[g_iTotalConn - 1];
        g_CliEventArr[index] = g_CliEventArr[g_iTotalConn - 1];
        g_pPerIODataArr[index] = g_pPerIODataArr[g_iTotalConn - 1];
}

g_pPerIODataArr[--g_iTotalConn] = NULL;
}</pre>
```

完成例程

```
#define PORT
               5566
#define MSGSIZE 1024
typedef struct
   WSAOVERLAPPED overlap;
   WSABUF Buffer;
   char
                szMessage[MSGSIZE];
                NumberOfBytesRecvd;
   DWORD
   DWORD
                Flags;
   SOCKET
                sClient;
}PER_IO_OPERATION_DATA, *LPPER_IO_OPERATION_DATA;
DWORD WINAPI WorkerThread(LPVOID);
void CALLBACK CompletionROUTINE(DWORD, DWORD, LPWSAOVERLAPPED, DWORD);
SOCKET g_sNewClientConnection;
BOOL g_bNewConnectionArrived = FALSE;
int main()
   WSADATA
              wsaData;
             sListen;
    SOCKET
    SOCKADDR_IN local, client;
   DWORD
             dwThreadId;
    int
               iaddrSize = sizeof(SOCKADDR_IN);
   // Initialize Windows Socket library
    WSAStartup(0x0202, &wsaData);
   // Create listening socket
    sListen = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, IPPROTO_TCP);
    // Bind
    local.sin_addr.S_un.S_addr = htonl(INADDR_ANY);
    local.sin_family = AF_INET;
    local.sin_port = htons(PORT);
    bind(sListen, (struct sockaddr *)&local, sizeof(SOCKADDR_IN));
    // Listen
    listen(sListen, 3);
```

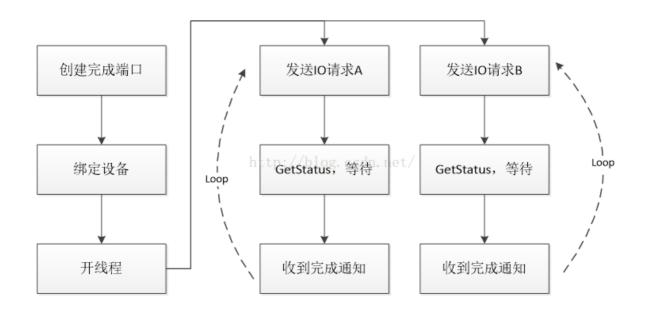
```
// Create worker thread
    CreateThread(NULL, 0, WorkerThread, NULL, 0, &dwThreadId);
    while (TRUE)
        // Accept a connection
        g_sNewClientConnection = accept(sListen, (struct sockaddr *)&client,
&iaddrSize);
        g_bNewConnectionArrived = TRUE;
        printf("Accepted client:%s:%d\n", inet_ntoa(client.sin_addr),
ntohs(client.sin_port));
    }
}
DWORD WINAPI WorkerThread(LPVOID lpParam)
    LPPER_IO_OPERATION_DATA lpPerioData = NULL;
    while (TRUE)
        if (g_bNewConnectionArrived)
        {
            // Launch an asynchronous operation for new arrived connection
            lpPerIOData = (LPPER_IO_OPERATION_DATA)HeapAlloc(
                GetProcessHeap(),
                HEAP_ZERO_MEMORY,
                sizeof(PER_IO_OPERATION_DATA));
            lpPerIOData->Buffer.len = MSGSIZE;
            lpPerIOData->Buffer.buf = lpPerIOData->szMessage;
            lpPerIOData->sClient = g_sNewClientConnection;
            WSARecv(lpPerIOData->sClient,
                    &lpPerIOData->Buffer,
                    &lpPerIOData->NumberOfBytesRecvd,
                    &lpPerIOData->Flags,
                    &lpPerIOData->overlap,
                    CompletionROUTINE);
            g_bNewConnectionArrived = FALSE;
        }
        SleepEx(1000, TRUE);
   return 0;
}
void CALLBACK CompletionROUTINE(DWORD dwError, DWORD cbTransferred,
LPWSAOVERLAPPED lpoverlapped, DWORD dwFlags)
    LPPER_IO_OPERATION_DATA lpPerIOData = (LPPER_IO_OPERATION_DATA)lpOverlapped;
    if (dwError != 0 || cbTransferred == 0)
```

```
// Connection was closed by client
        closesocket(lpPerIOData->sClient);
        HeapFree(GetProcessHeap(), 0, lpPerIOData);
   }
    else
    {
        lpPerIOData->szMessage[cbTransferred] = '\0';
        send(lpPerIOData->sClient, lpPerIOData->szMessage, cbTransferred, 0);
        // Launch another asynchronous operation
        memset(&lpPerIOData->overlap, 0, sizeof(WSAOVERLAPPED));
        lpPerIOData->Buffer.len = MSGSIZE;
        lpPerIOData->Buffer.buf = lpPerIOData->szMessage;
        WSARecv(lpPerIOData->sClient,
                &lpPerIOData->Buffer,
                1,
                &lpPerIOData->NumberOfBytesRecvd,
                &lpPerIOData->Flags,
                &lpPerIOData->overlap,
                CompletionROUTINE);
}
```

完成端口

简介

可以把完成端口看成系统维护的一个队列,操作系统把重叠IO操作完成的事件通知放到该队列里,由于是暴露"操作完成"的事件通知,所以命名为"完成端口"(Completion Ports)。一个socket被创建后,可以在任何时刻和一个完成端口联系起来。



GetQueuedCompletionStatus 函数,将调用线程切换到睡眠状态(进入等待线程队列),直到指定的完成端口的**IO完成队列**中出现一项,或者等待超时,就会被唤醒

```
BOOL GetQueuedCompletionStatus(
   LPOVERLAPPED *1pOver1apped, // 为调用IOCP机制所引用的OVERLAPPED结构
   DWORD dwMilliseconds
                          // 指定调用者等待的时间
);
// 使用
DWORD dwNumBytes;
ULONG_PTR CompletionKey;
OVERLAPPED* poverlapped;
BOOL bOK = GetQueuedCompletionStatus(hIOCP, &dwNumBytes, &CompletionKey,
   &poverlapped, 1000);
DWORD dwError = GetLastError();
if (bok)
{
   // 处理一个成功的10完成请求
}
else
{
   if (dwError == WAIT_TIMEOUT)
   {
      // 等待IO完成请求的时候超时了
   else
   {
      // 调用GetQueuedCompletionStatus失败了,dwError包含了失败的原因
   }
}
```

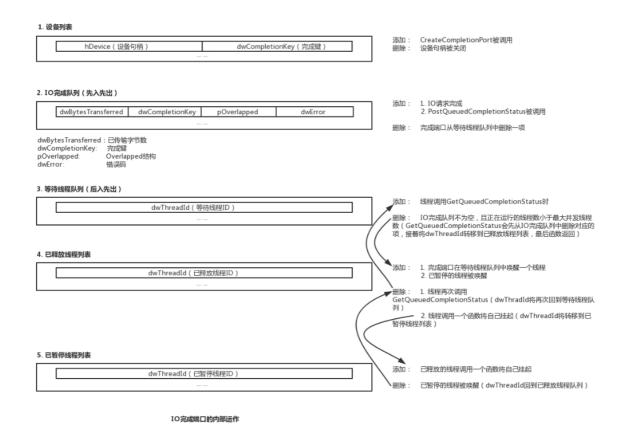
GetQueuedCompletionStatusEx 函数,与 GetQueuedCompletionStatus 类似,但是它可以同时取得多个IO请求的结果,不必让许多线程等待完成端口,可以避免由此产生的上下文切换所带来的开销

```
BOOL GetQueueCompletionStatusEx(
   HANDLE hCompletionPort, // 表明线程希望对哪个完成端口进行监视,当本函数被调用的时候,
                        // 它会取出指定的完成端口的IO完成队列中存在的各项(IO请求完
成的时候, IO完成队列中有内容),
                        // 将它们的信息复制到pCompletionPortEntries数组参数中
   LPOVERLAPPED_ENTRY pCompletionPortEntries, // OVERLAPED_ENRY的定义见下文,本数
组的内容
   ULONG ulCount, // 表明最多可以复制多少项到数组中
   PULONG pulNumEnriesRemoved, // 接收IO完成队列中被移除的IO请求的确切数量
   DWORD dwMilliseconds, // 超时时间
   BOOL bAlertable // FALSE: 该函数一直等待一个已经完成的IO请求被添加到端口,知道超出指
定的等待时间为止;
                 // TRUE: 队列中没有已完成的10请求的时候,线程将进入可提醒状态
);
typedef struct _OVERLAPPED_ENTRY{
   ULONG_PTR lpCompletionKey; // 完成键
   LPOVERLAPPED lpoverlapped; // OVERLAPPED结构地址
   ULONG_PTR Internal; // 没有明确含义
   DWORD dwNumberOfBytesTransferd; // 已传输的字节数
}OVERLAPPED_ENTRY, *LPOVERLAPPED_ENTRY;
```

PostQueuedCompletionStatus 函数,用来将一个已经完成的IO通知追加到IO完成队列中

内部运作

创建一个IO完成端口的时候,系统内核会创建5个不同的数据结构: 第一个是设备列表,调用 CreateCompletionPort 的时候如果指定了设备,则会将设备和完成键添加到设备列表中; 第二个是 IO完成队列,当设备的一个异步IO请求完成的时候,系统会检查设备是否与一个IO完成端口相关联,如果设备与一个IO完成端口相关联,那么系统会将该项已完成的IO请求追加到IO完成端口的IO完成队列的末尾; 第三个是等待线程队列,线程调用 GetQueuedCompletionStatus 的时候,调用线程的线程标识符会被添加到这个等待线程队列中。当端口的IO完成队列中出现一项的时候,该完成端口会唤醒等待线程队列中的一个线程; 第四个是已释放线程队列,当完成端口唤醒一个线程的时候,会将该线程的标识符保存在已释放线程列表中; 第五个是已暂停线程列表,当一个已经释放的线程调用任何函数将该线程切换到等待状态,那么完成端口会检测到这一情况,将线程的标识符移入已暂停线程列表中。



例子

下面给出了一个使用IO完成端口技术实现的文件复制程序

```
// 使用IO完成端口对文件进行复制
#define BUFFERSIZE (64 * 1024)
#define CK_READ 1
#define CK_WRITE 2
#define MAX_PENDING_IO_REQS 4
                                         // The maximum # of I/Os
// Each I/O Request needs an OVERLAPPED structure and a data buffer
class CIOReq : public OVERLAPPED {
public:
   CIOReq() {
        Internal = InternalHigh = 0;
        Offset = OffsetHigh = 0;
        hEvent = NULL;
       m_nBuffSize = 0;
        m_pvData = NULL;
   }
    ~CIOReq() {
        if (m_pvData != NULL)
           VirtualFree(m_pvData, 0, MEM_RELEASE);
   }
    BOOL AllocBuffer(SIZE_T nBuffSize) {
        m_nBuffSize = nBuffSize;
        m_pvData = VirtualAlloc(NULL, m_nBuffSize, MEM_COMMIT, PAGE_READWRITE);
        return(m_pvData != NULL);
    }
    BOOL Read(HANDLE hDevice, PLARGE_INTEGER plioffset = NULL) {
```

```
if (plioffset != NULL) {
           Offset = pliOffset->LowPart;
           OffsetHigh = pliOffset->HighPart;
       return(::ReadFile(hDevice, m_pvData, m_nBuffSize, NULL, this));
   }
    BOOL Write(HANDLE hDevice, PLARGE_INTEGER plioffset = NULL) {
       if (pliOffset != NULL) {
           Offset
                     = pliOffset->LowPart;
           OffsetHigh = pliOffset->HighPart;
       return(::WriteFile(hDevice, m_pvData, m_nBuffSize, NULL, this));
    }
private:
    SIZE_T m_nBuffSize;
    PVOID m_pvData;
};
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    BOOL bok = FALSE; // 刚开始假设文件拷贝失败
    PCTSTR pszFileSrc = _T("E:\\test.dat");
    PCTSTR pszFileDst = _T("E:\\test2.dat");
    LARGE_INTEGER lifileSizeSrc = { 0 }, lifileSizeDst;
    try{
       {
           // 获取源文件的大小
           HANDLE hFileSrc = CreateFile(pszFileSrc, GENERIC_READ,
               FILE_SHARE_READ, NULL, OPEN_EXISTING,
               FILE_FLAG_NO_BUFFERING | FILE_FLAG_OVERLAPPED, NULL);
           if (hFileSrc == INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE) goto leave;
           GetFileSizeEx(hFileSrc, &liFileSizeSrc);
           // 目的文件的大小取整到64KB的整数倍
           liFileSizeDst.QuadPart = ( liFileSizeSrc.QuadPart / BUFFERSIZE )
              * BUFFERSIZE + (lifileSizeSrc.QuadPart % BUFFERSIZE > 0 ?
                     BUFFERSIZE : 0);
           // 设置目标文件的大小
           HANDLE hfileDst = CreateFile(pszFileDst, GENERIC_WRITE,
               NULL, CREATE_ALWAYS,
               FILE_FLAG_NO_BUFFERING | FILE_FLAG_OVERLAPPED, hFileSrc);
           if (hFileDst == INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE) goto leave;
           SetFilePointerEx(hFileDst, liFileSizeDst, NULL, FILE_BEGIN);
           SetEndOfFile(hFileDst);
           // 创建10完成端口(第一步)
           HANDLE hComport = CreateIoCompletionPort(INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE, NULL,
                        0, 0);
           if (hComPort == NULL)
                                      goto leave;
```

```
// 将设备与端口关联(第二步)
CreateIoCompletionPort(hFileSrc, hComPort, CK_READ, 0);
CreateIoCompletionPort(hFileDst, hComPort, CK_WRITE, 0);
CIOReq ior[MAX_PENDING_IO_REQS];
LARGE_INTEGER linextReadOffset = { 0 };
int nReadsInProgress = 0;
int nWritesInProgress = 0;
// 为了向源文件发出读取请求,这里往IO完成端口里添加了4个CK_WRITE来模拟完成通知
for (int nIOReq = 0; nIOReq < _countof(ior); nIOReq++)</pre>
   // 每个IO请求都需要一个缓冲区
   ior[nIOReq].AllocBuffer(BUFFERSIZE);
   nWritesInProgress++;
   // 模拟IO完成通知,但是把已传输字节数都设置为0
   PostQueuedCompletionStatus(hComPort, 0, CK_WRITE, &ior[nIOReq]);
}
 BOOL bresult = FALSE;
while ((nReadsInProgress > 0) || (nWritesInProgress > 0))
   // Suspend the thread until an I/O completes
   ULONG_PTR CompletionKey;
   DWORD dwNumBytes;
   CIOReq* pior;
   // 使本线程进入休眠状态,直到有IO请求到来为止
   GetQueuedCompletionStatus(hComPort, &dwNumBytes, &CompletionKey,
           (OVERLAPPED**) &pior, INFINITE);
   switch (CompletionKey)
   case CK_READ: // 完成了读,往目的文件写内容
       nReadsInProgress--;
       bResult = pior->Write(hFileDst);
       nWritesInProgress++;
       break;
   case CK_WRITE: // 完成了写, 从源文件读内容
       nWritesInProgress--;
       if (liNextReadOffset.QuadPart < liFileSizeDst.QuadPart)</pre>
       {
           // 从源文件从读内容
           bResult = pior->Read(hFileSrc, &liNextReadOffset);
           nReadsInProgress++;
           liNextReadOffset.QuadPart += BUFFERSIZE;
       }
       break;
   }
}
bOk = TRUE;
CloseHandle(hFileDst);
```

```
CloseHandle(hFileSrc);
          CloseHandle(hComPort);
       }
leave:;
   }// try
   catch(...)
   {
      ;
   if (bok)
       // 修复目标文件的大小,使之与源文件的大小相同
       // 方法:不指定 FILE_FLAG_NO_BUFFERING 标志,使得文件操作不在扇区边界上进行
               可以将目标文件的大小缩减为源文件的大小
       HANDLE hFileDst = CreateFile(pszFileDst, GENERIC_WRITE,
          0, NULL, OPEN_EXISTING, 0, NULL);
       if (hFileDst != INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE)
       {
          SetFilePointerEx(hFileDst, liFileSizeSrc, NULL, FILE_BEGIN);
          SetEndOfFile(hFileDst);
       }
   }
   return bOk;
}
```