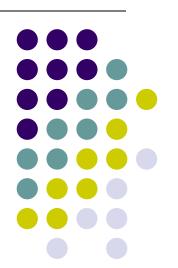
网络编程技术

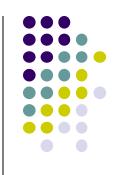
UDP网络编程 清华大学网研院 张千里



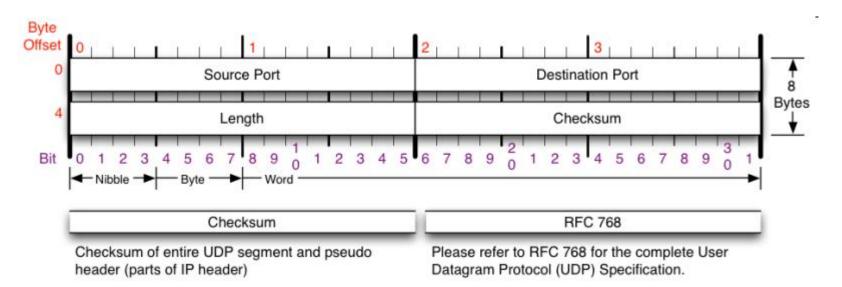
本节课内容

- 主要内容
 - UDP套接字编程
- 参考资料
 - UNIX Network programming: 第8、22章
 - Elementary UDP Sockets
 - Advanced UDP Sockets

UDP 用途简介(一) UDP特点

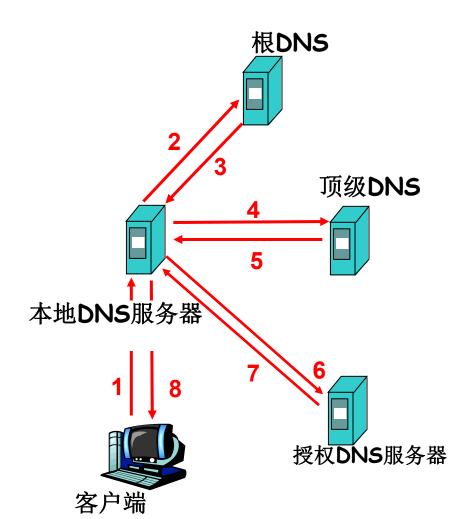


- UDP协议中包头很小,只有8字节
- UDP是无连接的,仅提供了多路复用、可选的差错 控制功能
- UDP没有拥塞控制、流量控制等机制
- UDP支持组播和广播



UDP 用途简介(二)简单的应答协议





identification	flags
number of questions	number of answer RRs
number of authority RRs	number of additional RRs

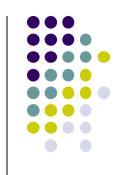
questions (variable number of questions)

answers (variable number of resource records)

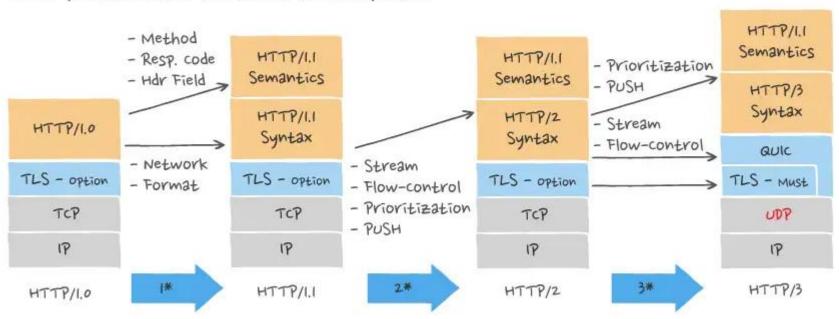
authority (variable number of resource records)

additional information (variable number of resource records)

UDP 用途简介(三) 最新的发展QUIC

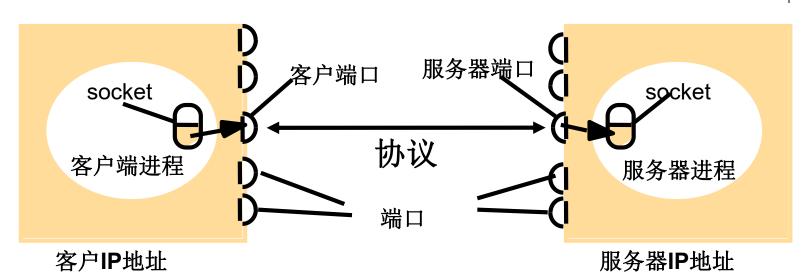


HTTP protocol stack transition and comparison

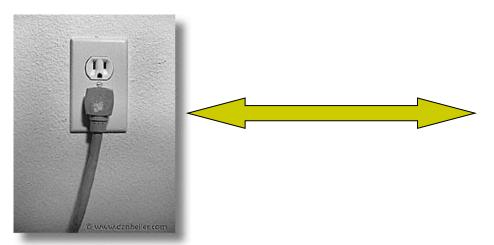


UDP套接字编程(一) 套接字Socket





客户**IP**地址 协议 客户端口





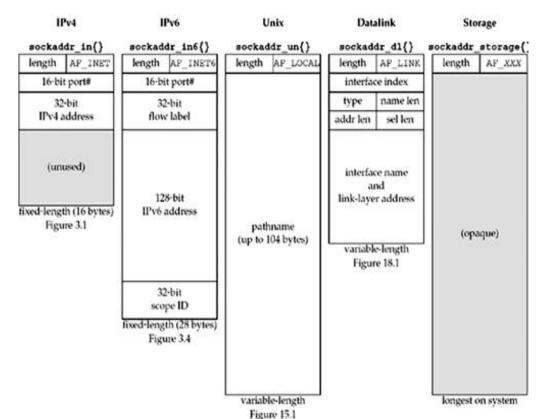
服务器IP地址 协议 服务器端口

UDP套接字编程(二)

套接字的地址: sockaddr_in



```
struct sockaddr_in {
  unsigned short sin_family; /* address family (always AF_INET) */
  unsigned short sin_port; /* port num in network byte order */
  struct in_addr sin_addr; /* IP addr in network byte order */
  unsigned char sin_zero[8]; /* pad to sizeof(struct sockaddr) */
};
```



续: 字节序(4A3B2C1D)



Little-endian ("little end first")

	100	101	102	103	
13.3.3	1D	2C	3B	4 A	

- 最低有效位(least significant byte byte (lsb, 1D))在先
- Intel x86, DEC VAX
- Big-endian ("big end first")

 100	101	102	103	
 4 A	3 B	2 C	1D	

- 最高有效位(most significant byte (msb, 4A))在先
- Motorola/SPARC、 网络字节序
- 字节序转换函数
 - htonl、htons、ntohl、ntohs: h代表主机、n代表网络、l代表4字节整型、s代表2字节短整型

UDP套接字编程(三) 创建套接字: socket()



• 基本语法

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

sd = socket(协议族, 服务类型, 协议);

例: int sock = socket(AF_INET,SOCK_DGRAM, 0);

SOCK	STREAM
SOCK	DGRAM
SOCK	SEQPACKET
SOCK	RAW

	AF_INET	AF_INET6	AF_LOCAL	AF_ROUTE	AF_KEY
	TCP SCTP	TCP SCTP	Yes		
Ī	UDP	UDP	Yes		
Ī	SCTP	SCTP	Yes		
Ì	IPv4	IPv6		Yes	Yes

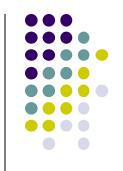
UDP套接字编程(四) 套接字和地址绑定: bind()



- 功能:将套接字绑定到协议、地址、端口所构成的套接字地址
 - 通常用于服务器,但也可以用在客户端
 - IPv4使用sockaddr_in结构,包含IP地址和端口号
- 参数说明:
 - mysock:套接字描述符,指明创建连接的套接字
 - myaddr:本地地址,IP地址和端口号

```
int mysock;
struct sockaddr_in myaddr;
mysock = socket(AF_INET,SOCK_DGRAM,0);
memset(&myaddr, 0, sizeof(myaddr));
myaddr.sin_family = AF_INET;
myaddr.sin_port = htons( 53 );
myaddr.sin_addr = htonl( INADDR_ANY );
bind(mysock, (sockaddr *) myaddr,sizeof(myaddr));
```

UDP套接字编程(五) 报文发送sendto



- sd: 套结字描述符
- msg: 要发送的内容
- len: 要发送的长度
- flags: 功能选项,一般设置为0
- to: 对方地址
- tolen: 地址的长度(可以用sizeof(struct sockaddr_in))

UDP套接字编程(六) 报文接收recv等



int recv(int sd, void *buf, size_t len, int flags);
int recvfrom(int sd, void *buf, size_t len, int flags, struct
sockaddr *from, socklen t *fromlen);

- sd: 套结字描述符
- buf: 接收缓冲区
- len: 最大接收长度
- flags: 功能选项,一般设置为0
- from: 如果不是NULL的话,将在指针所指的结构中 填写对方地址
- fromlen: 如果不是NULL的话,将在指针所指的结构中填写对方地址的长度
- 返回接收到的字节数, -1表示错误

UDP套接字编程(七)UDP Server 流程总结 socket(bind(**UDP Client** socket(recvfrom(block until datagram sendto(received from a client data(request) **Process request** recvfrom()



Socket functions for UDP client-server

data(reply)

close(

sendto(

udpcliserv/udpserv01.c



```
#include "unp.h"
int main(int argc, char **argv)
        sockfd;
  int
  struct sockaddr in servaddr, cliaddr;
  sockfd = Socket(AF INET, SOCK DGRAM, 0);
  bzero(&servaddr, sizeof(servaddr));
  servaddr.sin family = AF INET;
  servaddr.sin addr.s addr = htonl(INADDR ANY);
  servaddr.sin port = htons(SERV PORT);
  Bind(sockfd, (SA *) & servaddr, sizeof(servaddr));
  dg echo(sockfd, (SA *) &cliaddr, sizeof(cliaddr));
```





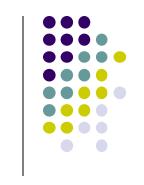
```
int
Socket(int family, int type, int protocol)
{
    int         n;
    if ( (n = socket(family, type, protocol)) < 0)
        err_sys("socket error");
    return(n);
}</pre>
```

lib/dg_echo.c

```
#include
          "unp.h"
void dg_echo(int sockfd, SA *pcliaddr, socklen t clilen)
  int
        n:
  socklen t len;
  char mesg[MAXLINE];
  for (;;) {
     len = clilen;
     n = Recvfrom(sockfd, mesg, MAXLINE, 0, pcliaddr, &len);
     Sendto(sockfd, mesg, n, 0, pcliaddr, len);
```

udpcliserv/udpcli01.c

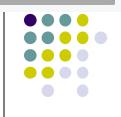
```
#include "unp.h"
int main(int argc, char **argv)
  int sockfd;
  struct sockaddr in servaddr;
  if(argc != 2)
   err quit("usage: udpcli <IPaddress>");
  bzero(&servaddr, sizeof(servaddr));
  servaddr.sin family = AF INET;
  servaddr.sin port = htons(SERV PORT);
  Inet pton(AF INET, argv[1], & servaddr.sin addr);
  sockfd = Socket(AF INET, SOCK DGRAM, 0);
  dg cli(stdin, sockfd, (SA *) & servaddr, sizeof(servaddr));
  exit(0);
```



lib/dg_cli.c

```
#include "unp.h"
void dg cli(FILE *fp, int sockfd, const SA *pservaddr, socklen t
servlen)
  int
        n:
        sendline MAXLINE, recvline MAXLINE + 1;
  while (Fgets(sendline, MAXLINE, fp) != NULL) {
    Sendto(sockfd, sendline, strlen(sendline), 0, pservaddr, servlen);
    n = Recvfrom(sockfd, recvline, MAXLINE, 0, NULL, NULL);
    recvline[n] = 0; /* null terminate */
    Fputs(recvline, stdout);
```





上面的程序有什么问题?

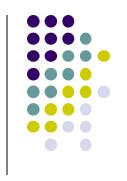
网络编程需要考虑的问题

- 网络不可靠: 丢包、乱序、 抖动、数据错误
- 网络引入了新风险:流量 放大、中间人、数据监听
- 网络带来的性能开销:需要考虑性能瓶颈
- 异步引入的复杂性:程序 设计复杂性大大提高

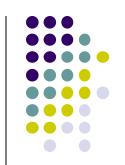
- 可靠:
 - be conservative in what you send, liberal in what you accept
- 安全:
 - 评估安全风险
 - 建立解决方案
- 性能:吞吐率、响应速度、 并发性能
- 一致: 同样的输入,同样的结果

可靠性

- 网络传输不可靠
 - 数据包丢失
 - 数据包乱序
 - 传输中的抖动
 - 内容错误(同时校验正确)
- 通信端点的不可靠
 - 客户端、服务器的异常崩溃



可靠性举例(一) 数据丢失 socket(bind(socket() recvfrom(block until datagram data(request) sendto(received from a client sendto(**∖data(reply)** 数据丢失! recvfrom() 永远等待 设置接收接收时限,客户端重传 close()

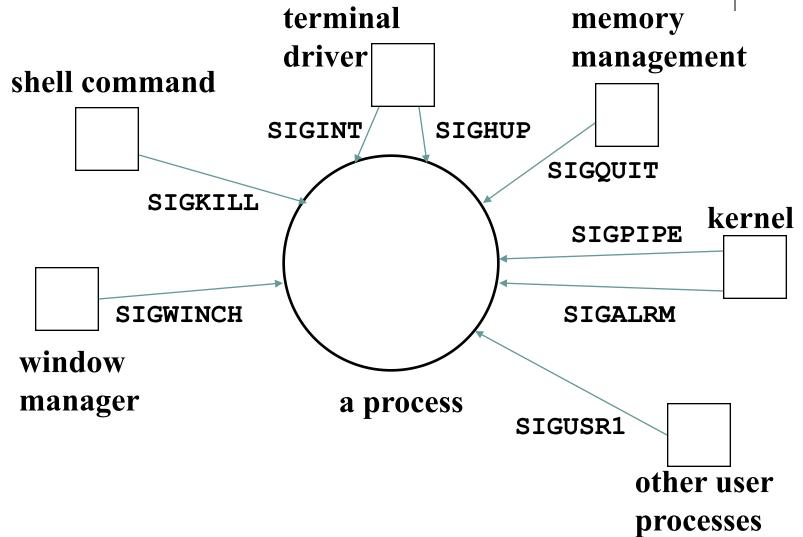


UNIX/LINUX Signal

- 发生原因:产生了异步事件
 - 程序设置产生的事件如定时器
 - 用户操作产生(如ctrl-c)
 - 程序运行时出现了问题(内存越界)等
- Signal的处理
 - 执行系统默认动作
 - 捕捉信号
 - 设置自己的处理程序
 - 忽略信号(有些信号不能忽略如SIGKILL, SIGSTOP和 一些硬件异常信号)

信号源





sigaction

• 设置自己的信号处理方式

struct sigaction

```
void (*sa_handler)( int );
   /* action to be taken or SIG_IGN, SIG_DFL */
sigset_t sa_mask; /* additional signal to be blocked */
int sa_flags; /* modifies action of the signal */
void (*sa_sigaction)( int, siginfo_t *, void * );
```



```
struct sigaction{
                                        void (*) (int) sa handler
                                         sigset t sa mask
                                         int sa flags
       int main()
         struct sigaction act;
                                   void ouch (int signo) {
         act.sa handler = ouch
         sigemptyset( &act.sa mask );
         act.sa flags = 0;
                                       设置信号处理函数为ouch
                     IGINT)
                           .&act, 0 <u>);</u>
  在信号处理函数运行时
  阻塞的信号
                                    可以设置sa_flags为0,也
                                    可以设置为如下标志:
                                    SA NOCLDSTOP
              printf("Hello World!\2
              sleep(1);
                           修改了 SIGINT的处理函数
                           (ctrl-C) signal
用户输入ctrl-c
```

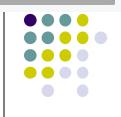
利用信号来检测丢包

```
return;
newaction.sa handler = sigfunc; -----
sigemptyset (&newaction.sa mask);
newaction.sa flags = 0;
if (sigaction (SIGALRM, &newaction, &oldaction) < 0) {
       perror ("sigaction");
      exit (1);
                                                   t秒后
              过t秒后产生SIGALRM信号
alarm (t);
fromlen = sizeof (from);
                              等待数据包到达,阻塞
recvfrom();
alarm (0);
                         取消所有SIGALRM事件
```

void sigfunc (int sig)

```
if (alarm(INIT RECV WAIT TIME)) {
    printf("alarm was already set\n");
timeExpired = false;
int recvLen;
memset(recvBuffer, 0, sizeof(recvBuffer));
while ((recvLen = recvfrom(sockfd, recvBuffer,
     RECV BUFFER SIZE, 0,
    (struct sockaddr*) &destAddr,
    &socketLen)) \leq 0
    if (timeExpired) {
         printf("find time expired\n");
         goto tryAgain2;
                                void alarmHandler(int sig) {
                                     timeExpired = true;
alarm(0);
                                      return;
```

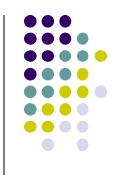




上面的程序有什么问题?

```
if (alarm(INIT RECV WAIT TIME)) {
                                       不可靠!
    printf("alarm was already set\n");
timeExpired = false;
                                                  被调度出运行
int recvLen;
                                                   状态并超时
memset(recvBuffer, 0, sizeof(recvBuffer));
while ((recvLen = recvfrom(sockfd, recvBuffer,
     RECV BUFFER SIZE, 0,
    (struct sockaddr*) &destAddr,
    &socketLen)) \leq 0 {
    if (timeExpired) {
        printf("find time expired\n");
        goto tryAgain2;
                               void alarmHandler(int sig) {
                                    timeExpired = true;
alarm(0);
                                    return;
```

利用setsockopt建立读写超时

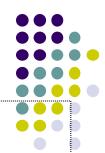


setsockopt

- int setsockopt(int sockfd, int level, int optname,const void *opval, socklen_t optlen);
- level 指明了该选项是一个通用选项还是一个协议相关选项

SO_RCVTIMEO, SO_SNDTIMEO

- 指定时间内没有数据可读,堵塞调用结束并返回错误
- 指定时间内数据未发送成功,堵塞调用结束并返回错误
- 缺省为0



```
void
dg_cli(FILE *fp, int sockfd, const SA *pservaddr, socklen t servlen)
  int
       n:
          sendline MAXLINE, recvline MAXLINE + 1];
  char
  struct timeval tv;
  tv.tv sec = 5;
  tv.tv usec = 0;
  Setsockopt(sockfd, SOL SOCKET, SO RCVTIMEO, &tv, sizeof(tv));
  while (Fgets(sendline, MAXLINE, fp) != NULL) {
    Sendto(sockfd, sendline, strlen(sendline), 0, pservaddr, servlen);
    n = recvfrom(sockfd, recvline, MAXLINE, 0, NULL, NULL);
    if (n < 0) {
      if (errno == EWOULDBLOCK) {
        fprintf(stderr, "socket timeout\n");
        continue;
      } else
        err sys("recvfrom error");
    recvline[n] = 0; /* null terminate */
    Fputs(recvline, stdout);
```

限时读(使用select)

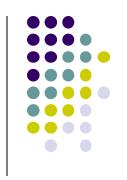
- maxfdp1,最大的待测试fd值加1
- timeval
 - NULL, 直到有fd可读写
 - 等待不超过固定长度时间
 - timeval = 0, 立即返回

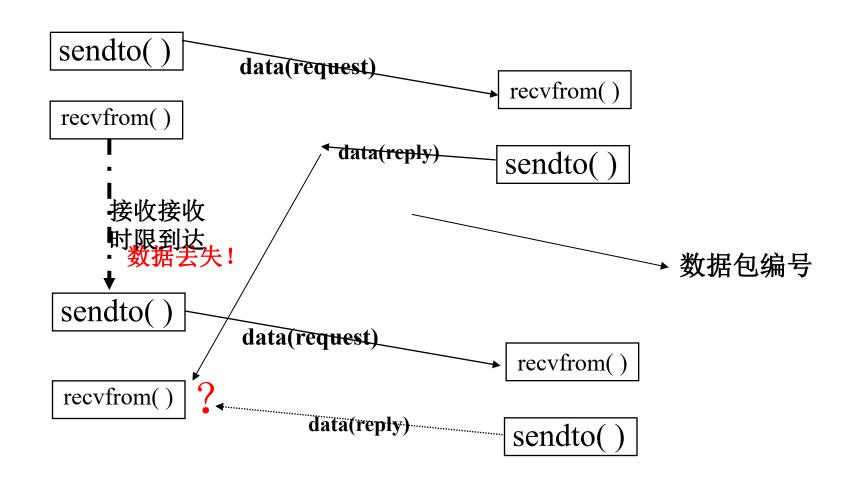
```
#include <sys/select.h>
#include <sys/time.h>
int select (int maxfdp1, fd_set *readset, fd_set *writeset, fd_set *exceptset, const struct timeval *);
struct timeval{
    long tv_sec; /* seconds */
    long tv_usec; /* microseconds */
}
```



```
int recv within time (int fd, char *buf, size t buf n,
                  struct sockaddr* addr, socklen t *len,
                  unsigned int sec, unsigned usec)
struct timeval tv; fd set readfds;
FD ZERO(&readfds); FD SET(fd,&readfds);
tv.tv sec=sec; tv.tv usec=usec;
if (select(fd+1,&readfds,NULL,NULL,&tv) > 0) {
   if(FD ISSET(fd,&readfds))
    return recvfrom(fd,buf,buf n,0,addr,len);
return -1;
```

可靠性举例(二)数据对应





解决方法: 使用标识号

- 使用标识号来进行请求/ 应答的对应,如DNS协 议
 - identification: 16 bit #
 用于查询, 应答报文使用
 同样的 #
 - 而且, DNS响应中有问题项
- 当然也可以限定必须经 过充分长时间后才能发 下一个请求,但是这样 会对应用产生较大限制

identification	flags	
number of questions	number of answer RRs	
number of authority RRs	number of additional RRs	
questions		

12 bytes

questions (variable number of questions)

answers (variable number of resource records)

authority (variable number of resource records)

additional information (variable number of resource records)

