嵌入式系统工程师

UDP网络编程

大纲

- > 概述
- ▶基本UDP编程
- ➤UDP广播

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概述

➤UDP协议

UDP是面向无连接的用户数据报协议,在传输数前不需要先建立连接。目地主机的运输层收到UDP报文后,不需要给出任何确认

▶ UDP协议与TCP协议的差异

	ТСР	UDP	
是否面向连接	✓	×	
是否可靠	✓	×	
是否广播,多播	×	✓	
效率	低	高	

概述

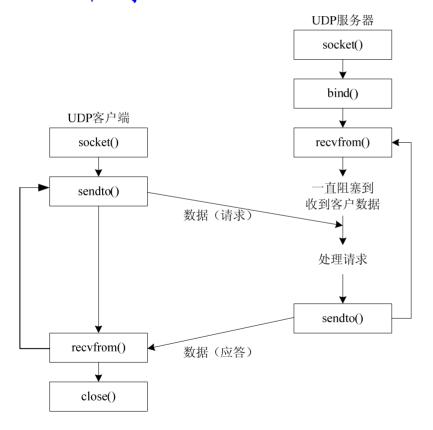
- ▶如何在TCP和UDP之间取舍
 - ●广播和多播应用必须使用UDP
 - ●简单的请求-应答应用程序可以使用UDP
 - ●对于海量数据传输不应该使用UDP

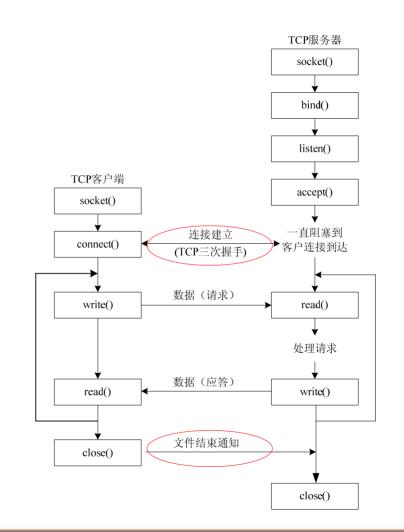
- ➤UDP的使用场合
 - DNS、NFS、流媒体传输等等

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▶典型的UDP客户/服务器 程序





- ▶功能:
 - 用于接收数据
- > 参数:
 - sockfd: 套接字
 - buf: 接收数据缓冲区
 - nbytes: 接收数据缓冲区的大小
 - flags: 套接字标志(常为0)
 - from: 用于存放发送方信息的地址结构体指针
 - addrlen: from所指内容的长度

▶注意:

- struct sockaddr *from, socklen_t *addrlen
 - >类似于accept函数的最后两个参数
 - ▶通过from和addrlen参数存放数据来源
 - ▶可以为NULL,表示不关心数据来源

>返回值:

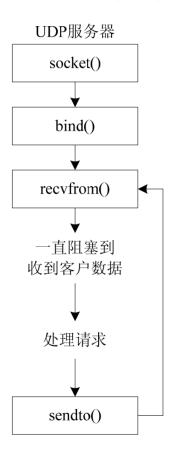
- ●成功:接收到的字符数
- 失败: -1

- > ssize_t sendto(int sockfd, const void
 *buf, size_t nbytes, int flags, const
 struct sockaddr *to, socklen_t addrlen);
- ▶功能:
 - ●用于发送数据
- > 参数:
 - sockfd: 套接字
 - buf: 发送数据缓冲区
 - nbytes: 发送数据缓冲区的大小
 - flags: 一般为0
 - to: 指向目的主机地址结构体的指针
 - addrlen: to所指向内容的长度

▶注意:

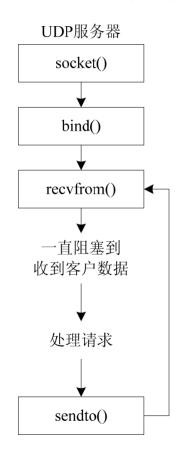
- const struct sockaddr *to, socklen_t addrlen
 - ▶类似于connect函数的最后两个参数
 - ▶ 通过to和addrlen确定目的地址
- ●发送一个0长度的UDP数据包是可行的
- >返回值:
 - ●成功:发送的字符数
 - 失败: -1

> UDP Echo Server



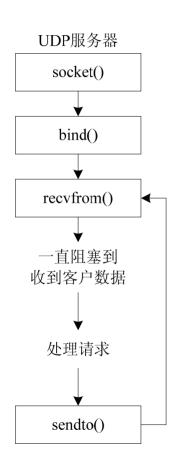
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    int sockfd = 0;
    int error log = 0;
    struct sockaddr in bind addr;
    unsigned short port = 8000;
    if(argc > 1)
        port = atoi(argv[1]);
    printf("UDP Server Started!\n");
    sockfd = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM, 0);
    if (sockfd < 0)
        perror("socket error");
        exit(-1);
```

> UDP Echo Server



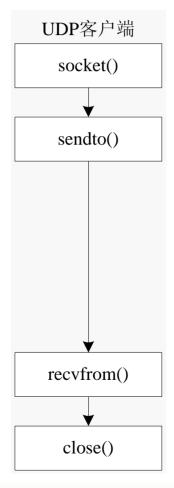
```
bzero(&bind addr, sizeof(bind addr));
bind addr.sin family = AF INET;
bind addr.sin port = htons(port);
bind addr.sin addr.s addr = htonl(INADDR ANY);
printf("Binding server to port %d\n", port);
error log = bind(sockfd, (struct sockaddr*)&bind addr, sizeof(bind addr));
if(error log != 0)
   perror("bind error");
   close(sockfd);
   exit(-1);
```

> UDP Echo Server



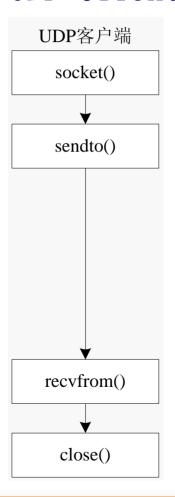
```
printf("waiting data from other client...\n");
while (1)
    char recv buf[1024] = "";
    char cli_ip[INET_ADDRSTRLEN] = "";
    int recv len = 0;
    struct sockaddr in client addr;
    socklen_t client_addr_len = sizeof(client_addr);
    recv len = recvfrom(sockfd, recv buf, sizeof(recv buf), 0,\
    (struct sockaddr*)&client addr, &client addr len);
    inet ntop(AF INET, &client addr.sin addr, cli ip, INET ADDRSTRLEN)
    printf("client ip = %s\n", cli ip);
    sendto(sockfd, recv buf, recv len, 0,\
    (struct sockaddr*)&client addr, client addr len);
close(sockfd);
return 0;
```

> UDP Client



```
#include <stdio.h>
 #include <stdlib.h>
 #include <string.h>
 #include <unistd.h>
 #include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
□ {
    int sockfd = 0;
     struct sockaddr in server addr;
    unsigned short port = 8000;
     char *ser ip = "172.20.223.151";
                                            //服务器ip地址
     if(argc > 1)
        ser ip = argv[1];
                                            //服务器端口
     if(argc > 2)
        port = atoi(argv[2]);
     sockfd = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM, 0);//创建UDP套接字
     if(sockfd < 0)</pre>
        perror("socket error!");
        exit(-1);
```

> UDP Client



```
bzero(&server addr, sizeof(server addr));
server addr.sin family = AF INET;
server addr.sin port = htons(port);
inet pton(AF INET, ser ip, &server addr.sin addr);
printf("ready send data to UDP server %s:%d!\n", ser ip, port);
while (1)
    char send buf[2048] = "";
    int len = 0:
    fgets(send buf, sizeof(send buf), stdin);
    send buf[strlen(send buf) -1] = \sqrt{0};
    sendto(sockfd, send buf, strlen(send buf), 0,\
    (struct sockaddr*)&server addr, sizeof(server addr));
    len = recvfrom(sockfd, send buf, sizeof(send buf), 0, NULL, NULL);
    printf("%s\n", send buf);
close(sockfd);
                                <u>★ 练习客户端和服务器</u>
return 0;
```

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- ➤ UDP广播概述
 - ●广播: 由一台主机向该主机所在子网内的所有主机 发送数据的方式
 - ●广播只能用UDP或原始IP实现,不能用TCP
 - ●广播的用途
 - ▶单个服务器与多个客户主机通信时减少分组流通
 - ▶地址解析协议(ARP)
 - ▶动态主机配置协议(DHCP)
 - ▶网络时间协议(NTP)

▶广播地址

- {子网ID, 主机ID}
 - ▶子网ID表示由子网掩码中1覆盖的连续位
 - ▶主机ID表示由子网掩码中0覆盖的连续位
- ●子网定向广播地址: 主机ID全1
 - ▶例如: 对于192.168.220.0/24子网,192.168.220.255 即为其定向广播地址
 - ▶通常路由器不转发该广播
- ●受限广播地址: 255.255.255.255
 - ▶路由器从不转发该广播
 - ▶通常在DHCP等应用中把该地址当做宿主地址,因为此时 客户主机还不知道所处子网的信息

- ▶UDP广播的特点
 - ●处于同一子网的所有主机都必须处理数据
 - ●UDP数据包会沿协议栈向上一直到UDP层
 - ●运行音视频等较高速率工作的应用,会带来大负
 - ●局限于局域网内使用

▶套接口选项

- int setsockopt(int sockfd, int level, int optname, const void *optval, socklen_t optlen);
- 成功执行返回0, 否则返回-1

1eve1	optname	说明	optva1类型
SOL_SOCKET	SO_BROADCAST	允许发送广播数据包	int
	SO_RCVBUF	接收缓冲区大小	int
	SO_SNDBUF	发送缓冲区大小	int

▶广播示例:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
    int sockfd = 0:
    char buf[1024] = "";
   unsigned short port = 8000;
    struct sockaddr in send addr;
   bzero(&send addr, sizeof(send addr));
    send addr.sin family = AF INET;
    send addr.sin port = htons(port);
    sockfd = socket(AF INET, SOCK DGRAM, 0);
    if (sockfd < 0)
       perror("socket error");
        exit(1);
```

▶广播示例

```
if(argc > 1)
   send addr.sin addr.s addr = inet addr(argv[1]);
else
   printf("not have a server IP\n");
   exit(1);
int yes = 1;
setsockopt(sockfd, SOL_SOCKET, SO_BROADCAST, &yes, sizeof(yes));
strcpy(buf, "boardcast sucess");
int len = sendto(sockfd, buf, strlen(buf), 0,\
    (struct sockaddr *)&send addr, sizeof(send addr));
if(len < 0)
   printf("send error\n");
   close(sockfd);
   exit(1);
return 0;
```