## XMMEP 消息实现指导

## 一、名字空间规定

XMMEP协议的所有消息定义在: namespace xmessenger 的名字空间。

## 二、消息基类

基类的定义如下,所有 XMMEP 消息类都派生自该类。

```
* Base class of all XMMEP Messages.
*/
class XMMessage {
public:
    virtual ~XMMessage(); // virtual destructor.
    /**
     * @brief Serializes XMMessage to a byte array.
     * @param outputBuffer Byte array where XMMessage put to.
     * @return Message length
     */
    size t encode(char* outputBuffer) const;
    * @brief Get XMMessage from a byte array.
     * @param inputBuffer Byte array where XMMessage get from.
     * @return true if decode operation success, false otherwise.
    bool decode(const char* inputBuffer);
    /**
    * @brief Get XMMessage type.
    virtual int code() const = 0;
    * @brief Put XMMessage content to output stream.
    virtual std::ostream& output(std::ostream& os) const = 0;
    std::string toString() const;
protected:
    virtual size t encodeBody(char* outputBuffer) const = 0;
    virtual const char* decodeBody(const char* inputBuffer) = 0;
};
std::ostream& operator<<(std::ostream& os, const XMMessage& msg);</pre>
```

```
} // end of namespace xmessenger
基类的部分函数实现:
size t xmessenger::XMMessage::encode(char* outputBuffer) const {
    // Step1: encode body first
    size t bodyLength = encodeBody(outputBuffer + HEAD LENGTH);
    char c = outputBuffer[HEAD LENGTH];
    // Step2: encode header
    std::sprintf(outputBuffer, "%4d%4d", bodyLength, code());
    outputBuffer[HEAD LENGTH] = c;
    outputBuffer[bodyLength + HEAD LENGTH] = '\0';
    return bodyLength + HEAD LENGTH;
}
bool xmessenger::XMMessage::decode(const char* inputBuffer) {
    decodeBody(inputBuffer + HEAD LENGTH);
    return true;
}
std::string xmessenger::XMMessage::toString() const {
    std::ostringstream os;
    output(os);
    return os.str();
}
std::ostream& xmessenger::operator<<(std::ostream& os,</pre>
        const xmessenger::XMMessage& msq) {
    return msg.output(os);
}
```

## 四、具体消息实现

具体消息类型都派生自基类 xmessenger::XMMessage,子类需要实现基类中的纯虚函数。下面以登录请求 MSG\_LOGIN\_REQ 为例:

消息定义,注意消息类型的枚举量放在每种消息的定义头文件中,比如 MSG\_LOGIN\_REQ:

```
namespace xmessenger {
    enum {
        MSG_LOGIN_REQ = 112
    };

    class LoginRequest: public XMMessage {
    public:
        LoginRequest();
        LoginRequest(const std::string& _userName, const std::string&
        password, const Presence& _loginStatus = ONLINE);

        virtual int code() const;
        virtual std::ostream& output(std::ostream& os) const;

        Presence getLoginStatus() const;
```

```
std::string getPassword() const;
       std::string getUserName() const;
       void setLoginStatus(const Presence& loginStatus);
       void setPassword(const std::string& password);
       void setUserName(const std::string& userName);
   protected:
       virtual size t encodeBody(char* outputBuffer) const;
       virtual const char* decodeBody(const char* inputBuffer);
   private:
       std::string userName;
       std::string password;
       Presence loginStatus;
   };
   } // end of namespace xmessenger
   部分成员函数的实现:
   int xmessenger::LoginRequest::code() const {
       return MSG LOGIN REQ;
   }
   std::ostream& xmessenger::LoginRequest::output(std::ostream& os) const {
       os << "LoginRequest: userName[" << userName;</pre>
       os << "], password[***], loginStatus[";</pre>
       os << loginStatus << "]";
       return os;
   }
   size t xmessenger::LoginRequest::encodeBody(char* outputBuffer) const {
       char* cur = encodeStringField(outputBuffer, userName);
       *cur = FIELDS DELIM;
       cur = encodeStringField(++cur, password);
       *cur = FIELDS DELIM;
       std::sprintf(++cur, "%1d", loginStatus);
       return std::strlen(outputBuffer);
   const char* xmessenger::LoginRequest::decodeBody(const char*
inputBuffer) {
       const char* cur = decodeStringField(inputBuffer, userName);
       cur = decodeStringField(cur, password);
       int p;
       cur = decodeIntField(cur, p);
       loginStatus = Presence(p);
       return cur;
   }
```

成员函数 encodeBody()和 decodeBody()调用了一些辅助函数,比如 encodeIntField()和 decodeIntField(),以下是参考实现:

```
char* xmessenger::encodeIntField(char* outBuf, const int& field) {
    std::sprintf(outBuf, "%d", field);
    return outBuf + std::strlen(outBuf);
}

const char* xmessenger::decodeIntField(const char* inBuf, int& field) {
    const char* pos = std::strpbrk(inBuf, fieldDelim);
    if (0 != pos) {
        size_t len = pos - inBuf + 1;
        char tmp[12] = "";
        std::memcpy(tmp, inBuf, len - 1);
        field = std::atoi(tmp);
        return inBuf + len;
    }
    field = std::atoi(inBuf);
    return inBuf + (std::strlen(inBuf) + 1);
}
```

注:上述参考实现中,消息的 encode 操作并不安全,有造成字节数组溢出的隐患存在。

## 五、XMMEP 使用示例

```
消息的 encode:
```

```
// encode and send XMMEP message
xmessenger::LoginRequest req("kwarph", "123456", xmessenger::ONLINE);
char buf[xmessenger::MAX_MSG_SIZE + 1] = { };
size_t len = req.encode(buf);

sock.send(buf, len); // send message

'/ receive and decode XMMEP message
char recvbuf[xmessenger::MAX_MSG_SIZE + 1] = { };
sock.recv(recvbuf, sizeof recvbuf); // recv message

xmessenger::LoginRequest msg; // an empty message object
msg.decode(recvbuf);
cout << msg.code() << '\n'; // print message's code
cout << msg.getUserName() << '\n';
cout << msg << '\n'; // print message
```

# 六、命名的简要约定

- 1, 名字尽量具有自描述性。
- 2, 自定义类型名(包括但不限于:类、枚举):首字大写,中间不带下划线等分隔字符,中间单词首字大写,举例说明:

```
class TheClassName;
```

```
enum MessageType { /* ... */ };
```

3,函数名:首字小写,中间不带下划线等分隔字符,中间单词首字大写,举例说明:

```
int testFunc1();
```

4,对象名(变量名):首字小写,中间不带下划线等分隔字符,中间单词首字大写,小范围使用的名字尽量简约,大范围使用的名字尽量具有自描述性,举例说明:

```
Message sendFileRequest;
for(int i = 0; i < N; ++i) { /* ... */ }</pre>
```

5, 常量:全部字母大写,单词之间用下划线分隔,如:

```
enum {
    MSG_USER_ONLINE_NOTYFY = 100
};
const int MSG_COUNT = 12;
static const int FULL_CYCLES = 6;
```