

erlang学习(2)

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你将会学到

- 一个简单的Hello Server
- Table的并发消息机制
- Table的简化版Server

最简单的TCP Server

需求

- 监听5555端口
- 向每一个到来的消息say Hello

代码

```
-module (hello_server).  
-export ([start_hello_server/0]).  
  
start_hello_server() ->  
    {ok, Listen}=gen_tcp:listen(5555, [binary]),  
    {ok, Socket}=gen_tcp:accept(Listen),  
    loop(Socket).  
  
loop(Socket) ->  
    receive  
        {tcp, Socket, Data} ->  
            gen_tcp:send(Socket, "Hello:"),  
            gen_tcp:send(Socket, Data),  
            loop(Socket);  
        {tcp_closed, Socket} ->  
            io:format("client is lost~n")  
    end.
```

运行并继续

- 编译
- 运行
- 加功能：
 - 输入quit，断开连接
 - 自由发挥

增加server的处理

```
-module (hello_server).  
-export ([start_hello_server/0]).  
  
start_hello_server() ->  
    {ok, Listen}=gen_tcp:listen(5555,[binary]),  
    {ok, Socket}=gen_tcp:accept(Listen),  
    loop(Socket).  
  
loop(Socket) ->  
    receive  
        {tcp, Socket, <<"quit\r\n">>} ->  
            io:format("client quit~n"),  
        {tcp, Socket, Data} ->  
            gen_tcp:send(Socket, "Hello:"),  
            gen_tcp:send(Socket, Data),  
            loop(Socket);  
        {tcp_closed, Socket} ->  
            io:format("client is lost~n")  
    end.  
  
end.
```

运行并测试

- client输入quit后
 - 服务器完成
 - client没有断开
- 为什么?

加上代码看看

```
-module (hello_server).  
-export ([start_hello_server/0]).  
  
start_hello_server() ->  
    io:format("~p~n",[self()]),  
    {ok,Listen}=gen_tcp:listen(5555,[binary]),  
    {ok,Socket}=gen_tcp:accept(Listen),  
    loop(Socket).  
  
loop(Socket) ->  
    receive  
        {tcp,Socket,<<"quit\r\n">>} ->  
            io:format("client quit~n"),  
        {tcp,Socket,Data} ->  
            gen_tcp:send(Socket,"Hello:"),  
            gen_tcp:send(Socket,Data),  
            loop(Socket);  
        {tcp_closed,Socket} ->  
            io:format("client is lost~n")  
    end.
```

原来self()没有消失

```
HD@~/work/xbaytable/erlangtut/ch2$erl
Erlang (BEAM) emulator version 5.6 [source] [smp:2] [async-threads:0] [kernel-poll:false]

Eshell V5.6 (abort with ^G)
1> hello_server:start_hello_server().
<0.31.0>
client quit
ok
2> self()
2> .
<0.31.0>
3> q().
ok
```

好好处理尾巴

```
-module (hello_server).  
-export ([start_hello_server/0]).  
  
start_hello_server() ->  
    io:format("~p~n",[self()]),  
    {ok,Listen}=gen_tcp:listen(5555,[binary]),  
    {ok,Socket}=gen_tcp:accept(Listen),  
    loop(Socket).  
  
loop(Socket) ->  
    receive  
        {tcp,Socket,<<"quit\r\n">>} ->  
            io:format("client quit~n"),  
            gen_tcp:close(Socket);  
        {tcp,Socket,Data} ->  
            gen_tcp:send(Socket,"Hello:"),  
            gen_tcp:send(Socket,Data),  
            loop(Socket);  
        {tcp_closed,Socket} ->  
            io:format("client is lost~n")  
    end.
```

Table Server原型

需求

- 监听5555端口
- 服务器接收消息
 - {set,Name,Value}
 - {get,Name}
 - {delete,Name}

如何组织数据？

- 如果在一个连接里发送多个数据包，如何从一个二进制流中取出各个数据体
- 数据指令的编码和解码方法（序列化和反序列化）

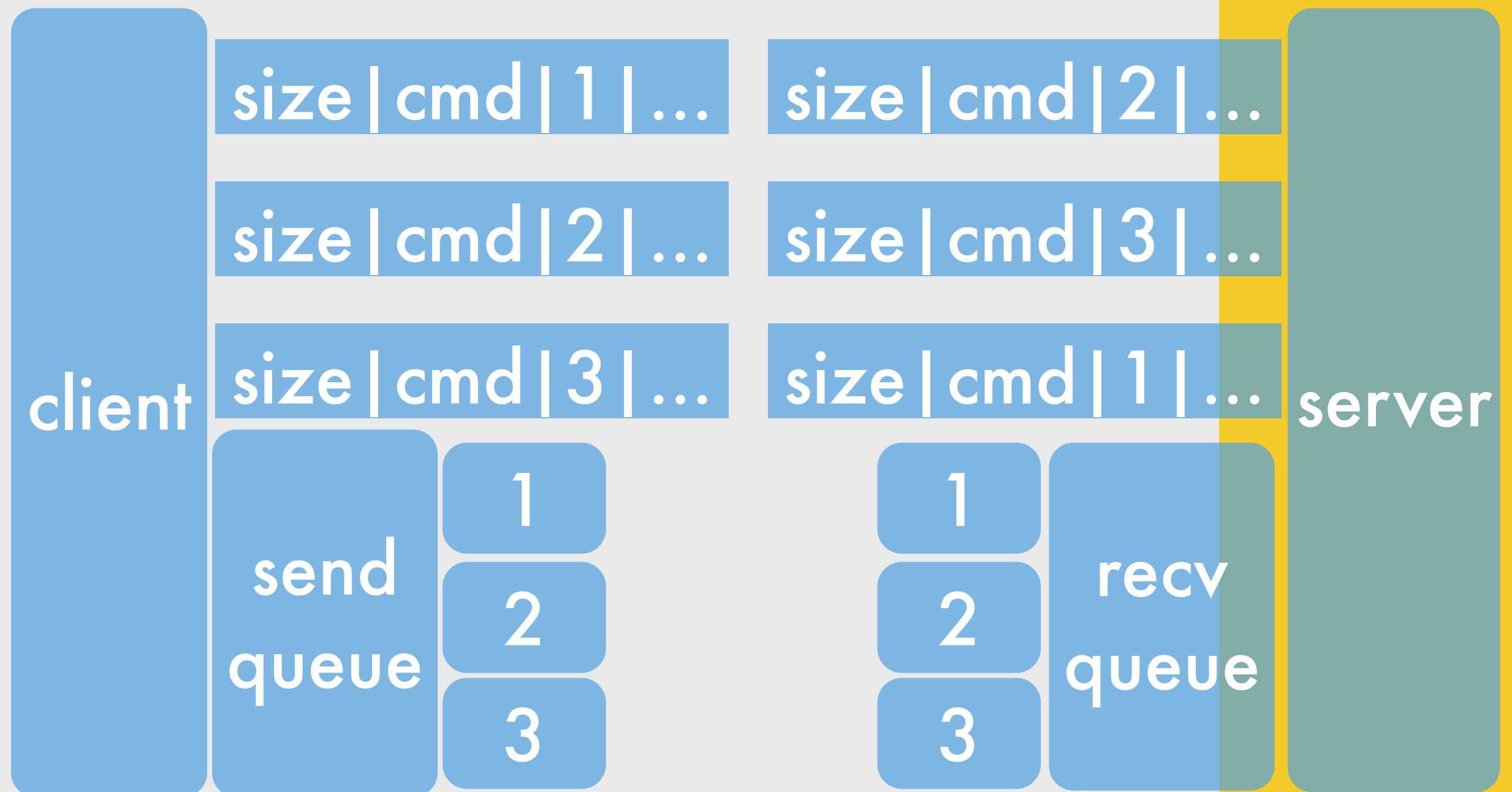
短连接



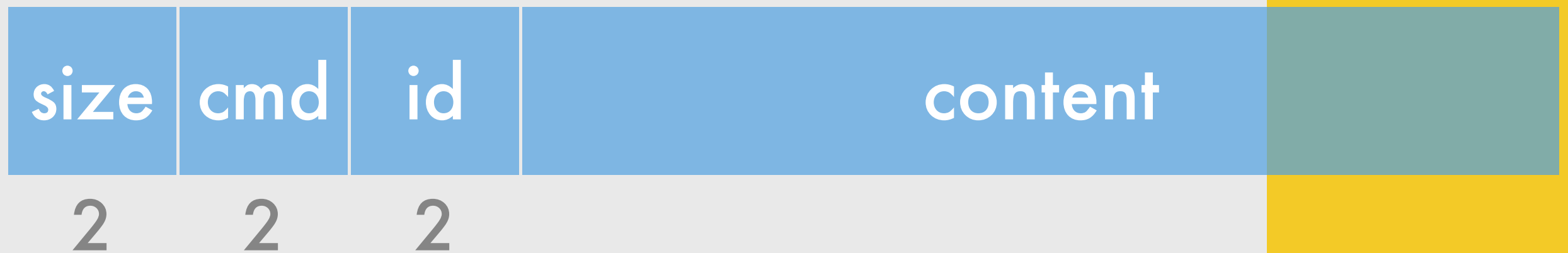
长连接



长连接的处理细节



消息组成



[http://code.google.com/p/xbaytable/wiki/](http://code.google.com/p/xbaytable/wiki/Specification)
Specification

简化的server

```
-module(simple_server).  
-export([start_nano_server/0,nano_client_eval/1]).  
  
start_nano_server() ->  
    {ok, Listen} = gen_tcp:listen(5555, [binary, {packet, 2},  
                                          {reuseaddr, true},  
                                          {active, true}]),  
    {ok, Socket} = gen_tcp:accept(Listen),  
    Table = ets:new(?MODULE,[set]),  
    gen_tcp:close(Listen),  
    loop(Socket,Table),  
    ets:delete(Table).  
  
loop(Socket,Table) ->  
    receive  
    {tcp, Socket, Bin} ->  
        io:format("Server received binary = ~p~n",[Bin]),  
        Str = binary_to_term(Bin),  
        io:format("Server (unpacked) ~p~n",[Str]),  
        Reply = handle_cmd(Str,Table),  
        io:format("Server replying = ~p~n",[Reply]),  
        gen_tcp:send(Socket, term_to_binary(Reply)),  
        loop(Socket,Table);  
    {tcp_closed, Socket} ->  
        io:format("Server socket closed~n")  
    end.
```

简化处理

反序列化

序列化

简化的命令处理

```
handle_cmd({set, Name, Value}, Table) ->
    ets:insert(Table, {Name, Value}),
    ok;

handle_cmd({get, Name}, Table) ->
    case ets:lookup(Table, Name) of
        [] ->
            {error, notfound};
        [Value] ->
            {ok, Value}
    end;

handle_cmd({delete, Name}, Table) ->
    ets:delete(Table, Name),
    ok;

handle_cmd(Cmd, _Table) ->
    {error, Cmd}.
```

尝试一个客户端

- 连接到 5555
- 发出我们需要的发出的指令
- 断开连接

测试客户端

```
nano_client_eval(Str) ->
  {ok, Socket} =
    gen_tcp:connect("localhost" , 5555,
                    [binary, {packet, 2}]),
  ok = gen_tcp:send(Socket, term_to_binary(Str)),
  receive
    {tcp, Socket, Bin} ->
      io:format("Client received binary = ~p~n" , [Bin]),
      Val = binary_to_term(Bin),
      io:format("Client result = ~p~n" , [Val]),
      gen_tcp:close(Socket)
  end.
```

测试

```
[xiaohong@localhost test]$ erl
Erlang (BEAM) emulator version 5.6 [source] [async-threads:0] [hipe] [kernel-poll:false]

Eshell V5.6 (abort with ^G)
1> simple_server:start_nano_server().
```

```
[xiaohong@localhost test]$ erl
Erlang (BEAM) emulator version 5.6 [source] [async-threads:0] [hipe] [kernel-poll:false]

Eshell V5.6 (abort with ^G)
1> simple_server:nano_client_eval({set,"xiaohong","passwd"}).
Client received binary = <<131,100,0,2,111,107>>
Client result = ok
ok
```

```
[xiaohong@localhost test]$ erl
Erlang (BEAM) emulator version 5.6 [source] [async-threads:0] [hipe] [kernel-poll:false]

Eshell V5.6 (abort with ^G)
1> simple_server:start_nano_server().
Server received binary = <<131,104,3,100,0,3,115,101,116,107,0,8,120,105,97,
                        111,104,111,110,103,107,0,6,112,97,115,115,119,100>>
Server (unpacked) {set,"xiaohong","passwd"}
Server replying = ok
Server socket closed
true
```

两步两个脚印