为了方便在 UNIX 或 Linux 系统中传输文件,这个简易 ftp 服务器便产生了,您可以使用系统自带的 ftp 客户端程序进行登录。目前支持的命令有:

ascii、binary、bye、cd、delete、dir、get、mget、ls、mget、mkdir、mput、put、passive pwd、quit、rmdir、size 等

为了从更直观的角度来了解这个服务器, 先列出其主要的源文件:



至于文件文件之间的相互联系,看下 Makefile 就一目了然了:

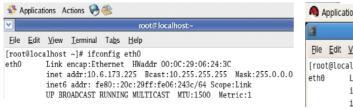
```
root@localhost:~/code/unix_socket
 <u>File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help</u>
SUBOPTS:=-Wall -c -o
OBJECTS:=dxyh_lib.o ftpd.o ftpd_main.o error.o record.o dxyh_thread_lib.o
SOURCES:=dxyh_lib.c ftpd.c ftpd_main.c error.c record.c dxyh_thread_lib.c
HEADERS:=dxyh.h dxyh_thread.h ftpd.h error.h record.h
ftpd_main: $(OBJECTS)
$(CC) $(OPTIONS) $^ -o $@
ftpd_main.o: ftpd_main.c record.h ftpd.h dxyh_thread.h
    $(CC) ftpd_main.c $(SUBOPT
error.o: error.c error.h dxyh_thread.h
    $(CC) error.c $(SUBOF
record.o: record.c record.h error.h dxyh.h dxyh_thread.h
    $(CC) record.c $(SUBOPT
dxyh_lib.o: dxyh_lib.c dxyh.h error.h
    $(CC) dxyh_lib.c $(SUBOPT
dxyh_thread_lib.o: dxyh_thread_lib.c dxyh_thread.h error.h dxyh_thread.h
$(CC) dxyh_thread_lib.c $(SUBOPTS) $@
ftpd.o: ftpd.c error.h record.h ftpd.h dxyh.h
    $(CC) ftpd.c $(SUBOPTS) $(
.PHONY: clean
clean:
    m -f *.o *.txt ftpd_main
"Makefile" 26L, 882C
                                                                     26,2-5
```

下面根据程序的运行过程来进行说明:

运行环境为: Redhat 和 CentOS4.7, 其中由 CentOS(以下简称【C】)运行这个服务器程序,而 Redhat(以下简称【R】)则运行系统自带的 ftp 客户端程序。

首先进行网址的配置,结果如下:

CentOS 10.6.173.225 Redhat 10.6.173.226





具体情况如下运行所示:

```
·
                         root@localhost:~/code/unix_socket
 <u>File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help</u>
[root@localhost unix_socket]# ftpd_main -h
You can use any ftp client software to login.
Cmds as follows are supported:
user ls cd pwd get mget delete put mput
size port passive ascii binary dir mkdir
Well, you can add more cmds!
[root@localhost unix_socket]# ftpd_main --verbose
A simple ftp server.
It can support some of the mostly used cmds.
Author: jiangweifeng
Mail: jwf0713@gmail.com
Ftpd version: 1.1
[root@localhost unix_socket]# ftpd_main -u
ftpd_main: u: unknow option
usage: ftpd_main [-p <port#>] [-r["filenam"]][-v] [-d] [-h]
[root@localhost unix_socket]#
```

上面运行的-h/--help、-v/--verbose 选项分别表示显示帮助和版本信息,若选项错误(如最下面所所示)则会显示用法并退出。其他选项为:

- -p 可以指定监听端口,默认是 9877 (跟系统中的 ftp 服务器端口 21 相区别)
- -r 可以指定日志文件名,默认为当前目录下的 logfile.txt
- -d 是否打开调试模式, 若不打开则在服务器端不会出现任何信息, 除非当系统出现致命错误, 日志系统
- 中 EMERG 级别的信息才会显示出来。

下面就运行这个服务器:

```
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help

[root@localhost try_R]# ftp 10.6.173.225 9877

Connected to 10.6.173.225.

220 Ftpd1.0.1 ready for new user.

530 Please login with USER and PASS.

530 Please login with USER and PASS.

KERBEROS_V4 rejected as an authentication type

Name (10.6.173.225:root): dengxiayehu

331 Please sepcify the password.

Password:

230 Login successful.

Remote system type is Linux.

ftp>
```

发现用规定的用户名及密码确实可以登录,再来看看服务器端,它会输出一大堆的调试信息,部分如下:

```
root@localhost:~/code/unix_socket
 File
     Edit
          View
                Terminal
                        Tabs
                              Help
(ftpd.c:274:19440) serv port 9877
(ftpd.c:332:19440) create serv-listenfd ok 0.0.0.0:9877
(ftpd.c:346:19440) server is ready for a new connection ...
(ftpd.c:359:19440) accept a connection from 10.6.173.226:2369
(ftpd.c:512:19441) send resp: 220 Ftpd1.0.1 ready for new user.
(ftpd.c:346:19440) server is ready for a new connection ...
(ftpd.c:575:19441) Got cmd = AUTH GSSAPI
(ftpd.c:537:19441) received a valid cmd AUTH GSSAPI
(ftpd.c:512:19441) send resp: 530 Please login with USER and PASS.
(ftpd.c:575:19441) Got cmd = AUTH KERBEROS_V4
(ftpd.c:537:19441) received a valid cmd AUTH KERBEROS_V4
(ftpd.c:512:19441) send resp: 530 Please login with USER and PASS.
(ftpd.c:575:19441) Got cmd = USER dengxiayehu
(ftpd.c:537:19441) received a valid cmd USER dengxiayehu
(ftpd.c:606:19441) certain user(dengxiayehu) is found
(ftpd.c:512:19441) send resp: 331 Please sepcify the password.
(ftpd.c:575:19441) Got cmd = PASS 123456
(ftpd.c:537:19441) received a valid cmd PASS 123456
(ftpd.c:632:19441) password for dengxiayehu ok
(ftpd.c:512:19441) send resp: 230 Login successful.
(ftpd.c:575:19441) Got cmd = SYST
(ftpd.c:537:19441) received a valid cmd SYST
(ftnd c.512.10441) cond room. 215 Linux Tuno
```

至此, ftp 客户端就可以进行一系列命令操作了, 所支持的命令见如下程序片段:

```
root@localhost:/try_R
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
ftp> ls
227 Entering Passive Mode (10,6,173,225,128,191).
150 Here comes the directory listing.
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 12288 Oct 09 10:30 sbin
                            0 Oct 09 17:49 sys
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root
                         4096 Jul 26 07:21 misc
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root
                          6660 Oct 09 09:58 dev
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root
                          4096 Oct 09 16:48 try C
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root
                          4096 Oct 09 09:02 var
                         4096 Feb 22 08:49 srv
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root
                         4096 Feb 22 08:49 opt
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root
                         4096 Oct 09 09:06 usr
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root
                        4096 Feb 22 08:49 initrd
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root
                        4096 Oct 09 09:59 media
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root
                        4096 Feb 22 08:49 home
                         4096 Oct 09 16:44 root
drwxr-x--- 1 root root
drwx----- 1 root root
                        16384 Oct 09 16:49 lost+found
dr-xr-xr-x 1 root root
                            0 Oct 09 17:49 proc
                             0 Oct 09 17:49 selinux
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root
                        4096 Oct 09 16:05 tmp
drwxrwxrwx 1 root root
                        4096 Oct 09 10:20 lib
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root
                        4096 Oct 09 08:22 boot
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root
                        4096 Oct 09 09:26 tftpboot
                        4096 Oct 09 10:24 bin
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root
                         4096 Feb 22 08:49 mnt
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 12288 Oct 09 16:25 etc
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root
                          4096 Oct 09 09:44 windows linux
226 Directory send OK.
ftp>
```

说明: 当客户端连上之后,默认的当前目录是根目录,这里从【R】中也可以看到为了测试我们在【C】中建立的测试文件夹/try_C。这个显示模式和 shell 的 ls -l 显示模式类似(实际上我的初衷就是尽可能和其一致),具体实现也就是打开一个文件夹,然后读取各个文件的属性,然后就是整理输出的事情。

```
下面就进入到【C】中的/try_C 目录:
```

```
ftp> cd /try_C
250 Directory successfully changed.
ftp> pwd
257 /try_C
ftp> ls
227 Entering Passive Mode (10,6,173,225,128,192).
150 Here comes the directory listing.
226 Directory send OK.
ftp> ■
```

看到进入该目录成功,并显示当前的目录确实是/try_C,此时用 ls 命令查看到该目录下没有任何文件。ftp 主要也就是用来传输文件嘛,故下面就测试它,可以支持 BIN 模式和 ASCII 模式,其实也就是对\n 字符的处理 不同。若采用 ASCII 模式来传输非文本文件时会发现文件莫名变大了(\n 被解释为\r\n),当然那个文件也就毁了,慎重!

下面我们现在【C】中建立一个名为 hello.txt 的文件,内容为如下所示:



下面转到【R】中来下载此文件,并比较文件内容是否和上面一致:

```
root@localhost:/try |
<u>File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help</u>
ftp> ls
227 Entering Passive Mode (10,6,173,225,128,195).
150 Here comes the directory listing.
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
                             171 Oct 09 16:47 hello.txt
226 Directory send OK.
ftp> ascii
200 Switching to ASCII mode.
ftp> get
(remote-file) hello.txt
(local-file) hello.txt
local: hello.txt remote: hello.txt
227 Entering Passive Mode (10,6,173,225,128,196).
150 File status OK, about to transfer.
226 Require file transferd OK.
179 bytes received in 0.00072 seconds (2.4e+02 Kbytes/s)
ftp> !cat hello.txt
Hello client, this is ftpd 1.1.
Welcome to download or up-put, hope you enjoy it.
some meaningless words are as follows...
asdf ljl;jk
              asdljf asdf
Well, that's all.
ftp>
发现内容完全一致,表明传输正确,现在可以看看服务器的调试信息(片段):
(ftpd.c:575:19441) Got cmd = LIST
(ftpd.c:537:19441) received a valid cmd LIST
(ftpd.c:512:19441) send resp: 150 Here comes the directory listing.
(ftpd.c:512:19441) send resp: 226 Directory send OK.
(ftpd.c:575:19441) Got cmd = TYPE A
(ftpd.c:537:19441) received a valid cmd TYPE A
(ftpd.c:512:19441) send resp: 200 Switching to ASCII mode.
(ftpd.c:575:19441) Got cmd = PASV
(ftpd.c:537:19441) received a valid cmd PASV
(ftpd.c:1000:19441) local bind: 10.6.173.225: 32964
(ftpd.c:512:19441) send resp: 227 Entering Passive Mode (10,6,173,225,128,196).
(ftpd.c:575:19441) Got cmd = RETR hello.txt
(ftpd.c:537:19441) received a valid cmd RETR hello.txt
(ftpd.c:512:19441) send resp: 150 File status OK, about to transfer.
Bytes transferred: 179
179 bytes send in 0.00688 secs(25 Kbytes/s)
(ftpd.c:1322:19441) RETR "hello.txt" successfully
(ftpd.c:512:19441) send resp: 226 Require file transferd OK.
说明: 服务器端可以显示传输的字节大小及速率,并报告传输结果。
```

为了更能说明问题,下面就来用 BIN 模式上传一个大点的文件,这里为 arm-elf.tar.gz,大小为 30 几兆。在【R】中首先要先使用 binary 命令将模式切换为 binary 模式,否则就会出现上面所述的问题,压缩包文件大小会变大,当然文件也就毁了。上传的命令是 put,当然这个程序也是支持多文件上传的,命令为 mput,传输时在服务器端会每接收 1K 个字节显示一个'#'来表示进度。

下面就将上传的具体过程贴出来:

(先是【R】中的客户端部分)

```
root@localhost:/try_R
    File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
   ftp> bin
   200 Switching to Binary mode.
   ftp> put
   (local-file) arm-elf.tar.gz
   (remote-file) arm-elf.tar.gz
   local: arm-elf.tar.gz remote: arm-elf.tar.gz
   227 Entering Passive Mode (10,6,173,225,128,197).
   150 Ready to receive file.
   226 File received OK.
   36813092 bytes sent in 58 seconds (6.2e+02 Kbytes/s)
   ftp> ls
   227 Entering Passive Mode (10,6,173,225,128,198).
   150 Here comes the directory listing.
   -rw-r--r-- 1 root root
                               171 Oct 09 16:47 hello.txt
   -rw-r---- 1 root root 36813092 Oct 09 17:35 arm-elf.tar.gz
   226 Directory send OK.
   ftp> !ls -l
   total 36004
   -rwxr--r-- 1 root root 36813092 Jan 31 2010 arm-elf.tar.gz
   -rw-r--r-- 1 root root
                               171 Sep 23 15:41 hello.txt
   说明:现在本地看到文件大小为 36813092,可以使用 size 命令来查看上传到服务器的那个文件的大小,
看是否一致:
   ftp> size
   (filename) arm-elf.tar.gz
   213 Size of "arm-elf.tar.gz" is 36813092.
   ftp>
```

为了更能说明问题,下面就转到【C】中对那个压缩包进行解压,看有没有问题,具体如下:

```
root@localhost:/try_C
<u>File Edit View Terminal Tabs</u>
                             Help
root@localhost:~/code/unix_socket
                                                   root@localhost:/try_C
[root@localhost unix_socket]# cd /try_C
[root@localhost try_C]# ls
arm-elf.tar.gz hello.txt
[root@localhost try_C]# tar -zxvf arm-elf.tar.gz
./usr/local/arm-elf/
./usr/local/arm-elf/bin/
./usr/local/arm-elf/bin/nm
./usr/local/arm-elf/bin/strip
./usr/local/arm-elf/bin/ar
./usr/local/arm-elf/bin/ranlib
./usr/local/arm-elf/bin/as
./usr/local/arm-elf/bin/ld
./usr/local/arm-elf/bin/elf2flt
./usr/local/arm-elf/bin/gcc
./usr/local/arm-elf/bin/ld.real
./usr/local/arm-elf/lib/
./usr/local/arm-elf/lib/ldscripts/
./usr/local/arm-elf/lib/ldscripts/armelf.x
./usr/local/arm-elf/lib/ldscripts/armelf.xbn
./usr/local/arm-elf/lib/ldscripts/armelf.xn
./usr/local/arm-elf/lib/ldscripts/armelf.xr
./usr/local/arm-elf/lib/ldscripts/armelf.xs
./usr/local/arm-elf/lib/ldscripts/armelf.xu
./usr/local/arm-elf/lib/elf2flt.ld
./usr/local/arm-elf/lib/libg.a
./usr/local/arm-elf/lib/mbig-endian/
说明:看到确实可以正确解压,就表明压缩包在传输过程中没有问题。
```

```
root@localhost:~/code/unix_socket
  File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
  root@localhost:~/code/unix_socket
                                root@localhost:/trv_C
  Bytes transferred: 36813092
  36813092 bytes received in 18.1 secs(2e+03 Kbytes/s)
  (ftpd.c:1470:19441) STOR (arm-elf.tar.gz) successfully
  (ftpd.c:512:19441) send resp: 226 File received OK.
  (ftpd.c:575:19441) Got cmd = TYPE A
  (ftpd.c:537:19441) received a valid cmd TYPE A
  (ftpd.c:512:19441) send resp: 200 Switching to ASCII mode.
  (ftpd.c:575:19441) Got cmd = PASV
  (ftpd.c:537:19441) received a valid cmd PASV
  (ftpd.c:1000:19441) local bind: 10.6.173.225: 32966
  (ftpd.c:512:19441) send resp: 227 Entering Passive Mode (10,6,173,225,128,198).
  (ftpd.c:575:19441) Got cmd = LIST
  (ftpd.c:537:19441) received a valid cmd LIST
  (ftpd.c:512:19441) send resp: 150 Here comes the directory listing.
  (ftpd.c:512:19441) send resp: 226 Directory send OK.
  至此,一些主要的命令已介绍得差不多了,若需要关闭服务器,只需按下 CTRL+C 即可,我捕捉了这个
信号,它会进行一系列处理之后安全退出程序。
  (ftpd.c:575:19441) Got cmd = QUIT
  (ftpd.c:537:19441) received a valid cmd QUIT
  (ftpd.c:512:19441) send resp: 221 Goodbye.
  (ftpd.c:582:19441) client exits normally
  (ftpd.c:392:19440) child 19441 terminated normally
  (ftpd.c:430:19440) user time = 0.094985, sys time = 2.97955
  (ftpd.c:439:19440) ftpd interrupted by signal SIGINT!
  (ftpd.c:1495:19440) Server is shutdown!
```

顺带看一下日志文件中的内容,具体如下:

```
V
                         root@localhost:~/code/unix_socket
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
Sat Oct
        9 17:55:58 [info](PID:19721) Prepare to log in "logfile.txt" ok.
Sat Oct
        9 17:55:58 [info](PID:19721) create serv-listenfd ok 0.0.0.0:9877
Sat Oct 9 18:02:07 [info](PID:19722) local bind: 10.6.173.225: 32967
Sat Oct 9 18:02:54 [info](PID:19722) local bind: 10.6.173.225: 32968
Sat Oct 9 18:03:20 [info](PID:19722) local bind: 10.6.173.225: 32969
Sat Oct 9 18:06:02 [info](PID:19722) local bind: 10.6.173.225: 32970
Sat Oct 9 18:06:12 [info](PID:19722) local bind: 10.6.173.225: 32971
Sat Oct
        9 18:07:11 [info](PID:19722) local bind: 10.6.173.225: 32972
Sat Oct
        9 18:12:17 [info](PID:19722) local bind: 10.6.173.225: 32973
Sat Oct 9 18:12:26 [info](PID:19722) local bind: 10.6.173.225: 32974
Sat Oct 9 18:19:28 [info](PID:19722) client exits normally
Sat Oct 9 18:19:28 [info](PID:19721) user time = 0.109982, sys time = 5.99709
Sat Oct 9 18:19:37 [error](PID:19721) ftpd interrupted by signal SIGINT!
Sat Oct 9 18:19:37 [info](PID:19721) Server is shutdown!
```

会自动在屏幕上显示出来,表明服务器出现了较为致命的错误。

对于 ftp 而言,采用传统的服务器为每个客户分配一个处理进程就足够了,但对于一个处理繁忙的服务器 而言,采用这种服务器模型就欠妥,一般是采用分配线程处理的方式,这里又要涉及到是主线程 accept 还是每 个子线程都 accept (要对各 个子线程的 accept 上锁)、主线程采用普通阻塞型 I/O 还是非阻塞型 I/O (很复杂, "性价比"不高)还是 select (可进行轮询)等等,这些都要根据实际情况来选择,但不管怎么样,由于现在很 多电脑都是多核处理器,似乎采用线程是一个不错的选择。

这个程序采用分配进程的方式,同时主进程记录下所分配的各个子进程,在主进程接受到 SIGINT 信号时, 依次先对各个子进程发送 SIGQUIT 消息, 然后再退出。

限于篇幅,这里不准备进入到代码的分析之中,但有一点值得说明的是:对于传输部分的处理,若按如下 方式,那么就会奇慢无比:

```
// so slow the below is
// while ((c = fqetc(fp)) != EOF) {
    if ('\n' == c) {
11
         c = '\r';
//
         Writen(connfd, &c, 1);
11
11
         c = '\n';
11
11
    Writen(connfd, &c, 1);
// }
```

改进后的代码如下所示,比上面的要快得多得多(输出'#'等功能是附带的):

```
tmpbuff[BUFSIZ];
register int i, k;
volatile int sz;
FILE
        *fp:
while ((sz = fread(tmpbuff, 1, sizeof(tmpbuff)/2, fp)) > 0) {
    for (i = k = 0; i < sz; ++i) {
        if ('\n' == tmpbuff[i]) {
            if (ftpd hash print) {
                while (bytes >= hashbytes) {
                    putchar('#');
                    hashbytes += HASHBYTES;
                fflush(stdout);
            if (ftpd_tick_print && (bytes >= hashbytes)) {
                printf("\rBytes transferred: %ld", bytes);
                fflush(stdout);
                while (butes >= hashbutes)
                    hashbytes += TICKBYTES;
            bytes++;
            buff[k++] = '\r';
        buff[k++] = tmpbuff[i];
        butes++;
   Writen(connfd, buff, k);
```

说明: 策略就是先在本地将传输格式处理好之后一次性发送, 而不是一个一个字节发送。当然还有其他的 很多地方没有说明,各方考虑,暂且到此。

希望您在看后能够将之完善, 使其更有用……

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