C語言Socket網絡文件傳輸 (可循環發送多個文件)

C語言加 每日

次文件傳輸的實現主要是通過客戶端向服務器發送下載,然後在服務器中找到對應的文件並打開文件,再繼續向客戶端發送文件,而客戶端就在不停的請求接收。文件可能比較大,一個緩衝陣列只能保存重要文件內容,因此可以不斷從文件中讀取內容並保存客戶端,而客戶端得不停的循環接收。

記得一定要先運行服務器,在運行客戶端。這裡是本地回環測試,如果有公網服務器或局域網測試,請吧127.0.0.1改成對應的服務器所在計算機的ip地址。

測試過7G的文件傳輸,總用時02m03s

- 文件大小 讀取35s
- 文件傳輸0m27s

文件結構:

- tcpSocket.h 簡單封裝的Tcp socket接口頭文件
- tcpSocket.c 簡單封裝的Tcp socket接口源文件
- server.c 文件傳輸服務器
- client.c 文件傳輸客戶端

tcpSocket.h

#ifndef _TCPSOCKET_H_

```
#define _TCPSOCKET_H_
#include<stdbool.h>
#include<stdio.h>
#include<WinSock2.h>//头文件
#pragma comment(lib, "ws2_32.lib")//库文件
#define err(errMsg) printf("[error] %s failed,code %d \
line:%d\n",errMsg, WSAGetLastError(), LINE );
#define PORT 8888//0~1024 是系统保留,我们一般不用
#define SendSize((size t)(100 * 1024 * 1024))//一次性发送的数据大小
//初始化网络库
bool init Socket();
//关闭网络库
bool close_Socket();
//服务器:创建服务器socket
SOCKET create serverSocket();
//客户端:创建客户端socket
SOCKET create_clientSocket(const char* ip);
#endif // !_TCPSOCKET_H_
```

tcpSocket.c

```
1 #include"tcpSocket.h"
2
```

```
3 bool init_Socket()
4 {
     WSADATA wsadata;
     if (0 != WSAStartup(MAKEWORD(2, 2), &wsadata)) //wsa windows socket ansyc windows异步套接字
     {
       err("WSAStartup");
     return false;
     return true;
12 }
14 bool close_Socket()
15 {
     if (0 != WSACleanup())
      err("WSACleanup");
     return false;
     }
     return true;
22 }
24 SOCKET create_serverSocket()
25 {
     //1、创建一个空的socket
     SOCKET fd = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, IPPROTO_TCP);
     if (INVALID_SOCKET == fd)
     {
```

```
err("socket");
       return INVALID_SOCKET;
     }
     //~0 对于有符号来说是-1 对于无符号来说是最大值
     //2,给socket绑定本地ip地址和端口号
     struct sockaddr in addr;
     addr.sin family = AF INET;
     addr.sin port = htons(PORT); //把本地字节序转为网络字节序· 大端存储和小端存储
     addr.sin addr.S un.S addr = ADDR ANY; //绑定本地任意ip
     if (SOCKET ERROR == bind(fd, (struct sockaddr*)&addr, sizeof(addr)))
       err("bind");
      return INVALID SOCKET;
     //2,开始监听
     listen(fd, 10);
     return fd;
50 }
   SOCKET create clientSocket(const char* ip)
53 {
    //1·创建一个空的socket
     SOCKET fd = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, IPPROTO_TCP);
     if (INVALID_SOCKET == fd)
```

```
{
      err("socket");
      return INVALID_SOCKET;
    //~0 对于有符号来说是-1 对于无符号来说是最大值
    //2、给socket绑定服务端的ip地址和端口号
    //struct sockaddr;
     struct sockaddr in addr;
     addr.sin family = AF INET;
     addr.sin port = htons(PORT); //把本地字节序转为网络字节序, 大端存储和小端存储
     addr.sin_addr.S_un.S_addr = inet_addr(ip); //绑定服务器ip
     if (INVALID SOCKET == connect(fd, &addr, sizeof(addr)))
    {
      err("connet");
      return INVALID SOCKET;
    return fd;
75 }
```

服務器.c

```
1 //获取文件大小(Byte)
2 size_t fileSize(const char* fileName);
```

```
3 bool readAndSendFile(SOCKET s, const char* fileName);
4 #include"tcpSocket.h"
5 int main()
6 {
    init_Socket();
    SOCKET serfd = create serverSocket();
    printf("server create successed ,wait client connet...\n");
    //等待客户端连接
    SOCKET clifd = accept(serfd, NULL, NULL);
    if (clifd == INVALID_SOCKET)
      err("accept");
    while (1)
    {
     //可以和客户端进行通信了
      printf("等待客户端,请求数据...\n");
     //接受客户端请求的文件名
     char clientFileNames[100] = "";
     int ret = recv(clifd, clientFileNames, 100, 0);
     if (ret <= 0)
        closesocket(clifd);
        break;
```

```
readAndSendFile(clifd, clientFileNames);
     }
     closesocket(serfd);
     close_Socket();
     system("pause");
     return 0;
40 }
41 //获取文件大小(Byte)
42 size t fileSize(const char* fileName)
43 {
     FILE* fp = fopen(fileName, "rb");
     if (fp == NULL)
     perror("file open failed:");
     return -1;
     char* buf = calloc(SendSize, sizeof(char));
     if (!buf)
       printf("内存申请失败\n");
     return -1;
```

```
size_t size = 0;
     while (!feof(fp))
       int ret = fread(buf, sizeof(char), SendSize, fp);
       size += ret;
     }
     fclose(fp);
     return size;
66 }
   bool readAndSendFile(SOCKET s, const char* fileName)
69 {
    //获取文件大小
     size_t fileSzie = fileSize(fileName);
     if (fileSzie == (size t)-1)
     printf("get file size failed\n");
     return false;
     }
     //发送文件大小
     send(s, &fileSzie, sizeof(size_t), 0);
     FILE* read = fopen(fileName, "rb");
```

```
if (!read)
  perror("file open failed");
 return false;
}
size t nblock = fileSzie / SendSize; //计算分成100M的包,可以分多少块
size t remain = fileSzie - nblock * SendSize; //看有没有剩下的字节
printf("nblock:%llu remain:%llu\n", nblock, remain);
//分配内存
char* fileBuf = calloc(SendSize, sizeof(char));
if (!fileBuf)
  printf("[error line:%d] memeory alloc failed\n", __LINE__);
return false;
}
for (int i = 0; i < nblock; i++)</pre>
//把文件读到内存中来
 int len = fread(fileBuf, sizeof(char), SendSize, read);
 //发送
 int ret = send(s, fileBuf, len, 0);
 if (ret == SOCKET_ERROR)
    err("Send");
```

```
return false;
  printf("第%02d块发送成功,共(%d)Byte\n",i,ret);
}
//发送多余的数据
if (remain != 0)
{
//把文件读到内存中来
 fread(fileBuf, sizeof(char), remain, read);
 //发送
 int ret = send(s, fileBuf, remain, 0);
 if (ret == SOCKET ERROR)
   err("Send");
    return false;
  printf("最后一块发送成功,共(%d)Byte\n", ret);
}
printf("\nAll file send successfully totoa %llu Byte\n", nblock * SendSize + remain);
free(fileBuf);
fclose(read);
return true;
```

```
138 }
```

客戶端

```
1 #include"tcpSocket.h"
  const char* getFileName(const char* fullPath);
  bool recvAndSaveFile(SOCKET s, const char* fileName);
4 int main()
5 {
    init_Socket();
    SOCKET fd = create clientSocket("127.0.0.1");
    printf("connet server successed..\n");
    while (true)
      //向服务器发送需要获取的文件名
      char filePath[100] = "";
      printf("请输入要downLoad的文件名:");
      gets_s(filePath, 100);
      send(fd, filePath, strlen(filePath), ∅);
      const char * saveFileName = getFileName(filePath);
      recvAndSaveFile(fd, saveFileName);
```

```
}
     closesocket(fd);
     close Socket();
     system("pause");
     return 0;
29 }
30 //从完整路径中获取文件名
31 const char* getFileName(const char* fullPath)
32 {
     char* resStr = NULL;
     if ((resStr = strrchr(fullPath, '/')) == NULL)
     {
       resStr = strrchr(fullPath, '\\');
     return resStr + 1;
39 }
40 //从服务器接受并保存文件
   bool recvAndSaveFile(SOCKET s, const char* fileName)
42 {
     //总文件大小
     size_t fileSize = -1;
     //接收文件大小
     recv(s, &fileSize, sizeof(size_t), 0);
     printf("recv filesize:%llu\n", fileSize);
```

```
FILE* fp = fopen(fileName, "wb+");
if (fp == NULL)
  perror("file open failed:");
 return false;
}
char* fileBuf = calloc(SendSize, sizeof(char));
if (!fileBuf)
{
  printf("[error line:%d] memeory alloc failed\n", LINE );
 return false;
size t recvSize = 0; //当前接受到的文件总大小
while (recvSize < fileSize) //如果没有接收完整,则继续接收
{
 int ret = recv(s, fileBuf, SendSize, 0);
 if (ret > 0)
 //实际接收到多少数据,就写入多少数据
   fwrite(fileBuf, sizeof(char), ret, fp);
  else if (ret <= 0)
   printf("服务器下线...\n");
   break;
```

```
76 }
77 recvSize += ret;
78 printf("%lfM/%lfM\n", (double)recvSize/1024/1024, (double)fileSize /1024/1024);
79 //printf("当前接受到(%.2Lf)MB的数据、剩余(%.2Lf)MB未接收\n", (double)ret / 1024 / 1024, (double)(g_fileSzie - re
80 //printf("当前接受到(%d)Byte的数据、剩余(%llu)Byte未接收\n", ret,g_fileSzie-recvSize);
81 }
82 fclose(fp);
83 printf("总共接受到 %llu Byte的数据\n", recvSize);
84 free(fileBuf);
85
86 return false;
87 }
```

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