```
Este servidor recebe inteiros de clientes UDP até o temporizador acabar ou atingir o valor máximo de
clientes. Todos os valores múltiplos de 3 e pares são contados. No final o servidor constrói uma
mensagem onde inclui o resultado e envia-o a todos os clientes.
 _________________
#include <stdio.h>
#include <winsock.h>
#define SERV_UDP_PORT 60001
#define MAX_MSGS 5
#define TIMEOUT 60000; //msec
#define MAX_RESPOSTA 100
void Abort(char *msg);
int main( int argc , char *argv[] )
DWORD timeout;
WSADATA wsaData;
SOCKET s;
int iResult, nbytes, tam;
int i, continua;
struct sockaddr in serv addr, cli addr;
// Questão 1 - Esta e' a tabela onde são guardadas as origens das mensagens.
// Complete a sua declaracao com o tipo mais adequado.
struct sockaddr_in
origensMsgs[MAX_MSGS];
char resposta[MAX_RESPOSTA];
int valorRecebido, nMensagensRecebidas, contador;
iResult = WSAStartup(MAKEWORD(2,2), &wsaData);
if (iResult != 0) {
```

/\*======= Servidor UDP

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printf("WSAStartup failed: %d\n", iResult);
getchar();
exit(1);
}
// Ouestão 2 - Crie um socket UDP
if((s = socket(PF INET, SOCK DGRAM, 0)) == INVALID SOCKET)
Abort("Impossibilidade de abrir socket");
memset( (char*)&serv_addr, 0, sizeof(serv_addr) );
serv_addr.sin_family = AF_INET;
serv_addr.sin_addr.s_addr = htonl(INADDR_ANY);
// Questão 3 - Preencha o campo relativo ao porto local pretendido.
serv addr.sin port = htons (SERV UDP PORT);
// Qestão 4 - Associe o socket ao porto pretendido recorrendo 'a estrutura serv_addr.
if(bind(s, (struct sockaddr*) & serv addr, sizeof(serv addr)) ==
SOCKET ERROR){
// Questão 5 - Caso tenha ocorrido um erro, associe o socket a um porto automatico
// (i.e., automaticamente atribuido).
serv addr.sin port = <a href="https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://https://
if(bind(s, (struct sockaddr *)&serv_addr , sizeof(serv_addr)) == SOCKET_ERROR){
Abort("Impossibilidade de registar-se para escuta");
}
// Questão 6 - Obtenha o valor do porto que foi automaticamente atribuido.
tam = sizeof(cli addr);
if(getsockname(s, &serv_addr, &tam) != SOCKET_ERROR){
// Questão 7 - Visualize o porto automatico.
printf("Porto local atribuido automaticamente: %d\n", serv addr.sin port);
}
```

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}
while(1){
fprintf(stderr,"\n<Servidor> Esperando nova vaga de valores...\n\n");
nMensagensRecebidas = 0;
total = 0;
continua = 1;
while(nMensagensRecebidas < MAX MSGS && continua){</pre>
// Questão 8 - Aguarde pela recepcao de um datagrama UDP no socket s.
// O conteudo deve ser colocado na variavel valorRecebido.
tam = sizeof(cli addr);
nbytes=recvfrom(s, (char *)valorRecebido, sizeof(valorRecebido), 0, (struct sockaddr *)&cli_addr,
&tam);
if(nbytes == SOCKET_ERROR){
// Questão 9- Verifique se ocorreu algum timeout.
if(WSAGetLastError() == WSAETIMEDOUT)
continua = 0;
else
Abort("Erro na recepcao de datagramas");
}else{
// Questão 10 - Guarde as coordenadas da origem da mensagem na tabela
                 // origensMsgs no indice com valor igual a
nMensagensRecebidas.
origensMsgs[nMensagensRecebidas] = cli_addr;
nMensagensRecebidas++
// Questão 11 - Conte os valores pares e múltiplos de 3
if((valorRecebido % 2) == 0 && (valorRecebido % 3) == 0)
```

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contador += 1;
printf("<Servidor> Valor recebido: %f\n", valorRecebido);
if(nMensagensRecebidas == 1){
//Questão 12 - Active o timeout de recepcão com um valor definido pela constante TIMEOUT
timeout = (dword) TIMEOUT;
setsockopt(s, SOL_SOCKET, SO_RCVTIMEO, (char *)&timeout, sizeof(timeout));
}
}
}
// Questão 13 - Construa a resposta de acordo com o solicitado no enunciado.
// Coloque a mensagem de texto resultante na variavel/string reposta
sprintf(resposta, "N. de mensagens recebidas: %d; Número de valores
múltiplos de 3 e pares : %d", nMensagensRecebidas, total);
for (i=0;\ i< n \\ Mensagens \\ Recebidas;\ i++) \\ \{
// Questão 14 - Envie o conteudo da variavel resposta a cada um dos destinos presentes na
tabela origensMsgs.
nbytes = sendto(s, resposta , strlen(resposta), 0 , (struct sockaddr
*) & origens Msgs, size of (& origens Msgs[i]));
if (nbytes == SOCKET_ERROR){
printf("\n<Servidor> Erro %d ao reenviar a mensagem 'a origem no indice %d da tabela\n",
WSAGetLastError(), i);
}
}
```

```
}

/*______Abort_____

Mostra uma mensagem de erro e o código associado ao ultimo erro com Winsocks.

Termina a aplicacao com "exit status" a 1 (constante EXIT_FAILURE)

_____*/

void Abort(char *msg)
{
fprintf(stderr,"<Servidor> Erro fatal: <%s> (%d)\n",msg, WSAGetLastError());
exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}
```