

二 Socket 应用编程实验

1 实验目的

使用 C 语言实现最简单的 HTTP 服务器,使用两个线程分别同时监听支持 HTTP(80 端口)和 HTTPS(443 端口)。只需支持 GET 方法,解析请求报文,返回相应应答及内容。需要支持以下状态码:

需支持的状态码	场景
200 OK	对于443端口接收的请求, 如果程序所在文件夹存在所请求的文件, 返回该状态码, 以及所请求的文件
301 Moved Permanently	对于80端口接收的请求, 返回该状态码, 在应答中使用 Location字段表达相应的https URL
206 Partial Content	对于443端口接收的请求, 如果所请求的为部分内容(请求中有Range字段), 返回该状态码, 以及相应的部分内容
404 Not Found	对于443端口接收的请求, 如果程序所在文件夹没有所请求的文件, 返回该状态码

图 1. 需要支持的状态码

2 实验流程

1. 根据上述要求,实现 HTTP 服务器程序;
2. 执行 `sudo python topo.py` 命令,生成包括两个端节点的网络拓扑;
3. 在主机 h1 上运行 HTTP 服务器程序,同时监听 80 和 443 端口:

```
./http-server
```

4. 在主机 h2 上运行测试程序,验证程序正确性:

```
python3 test/test.py # 如果没有出现AssertionError或其他错误, 则说明程序实现正确
```

5. 代码提交到 OJ 网站,报告提交到课程网站。

3 实验分析

在 main 函数中创建两个线程,分别监听 80 和 443 端口:

```
int main(){  
    pthread_t http, https;
```

```
if (pthread_create(&http, NULL, http_server, NULL) != 0){
    perror("HTTP thread creation failed");
    return -1;
}
if (pthread_create(&https, NULL, http_server, NULL) != 0){
    perror("HTTPS thread creation failed");
    return -1;
}
pthread_join(http, NULL);
pthread_join(https, NULL);
return 0;
}
```

在 `http_server` 函数中, 创建 socket 并绑定到对应端口, 然后监听请求。我是用一个循环来不断接收请求, 再使用多线程同时处理请求, 根据请求内容返回对应的应答:

```
void* http_server(void* arg){
    int port = 80;
    int sock;
    if ((sock = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0)) < 0){
        perror("HTTP socket creation failed");
        exit(1);
    }

    struct sockaddr_in addr;
    addr.sin_family = AF_INET;
    addr.sin_addr.s_addr = INADDR_ANY;
    addr.sin_port = htons(port);

    if (bind(sock, (struct sockaddr*)&addr, sizeof(addr)) < 0){
        perror("HTTP bind failed");
        exit(1);
    }
    listen(sock, 128);

    while (1)
    {
        struct sockaddr_in caddr;
        socklen_t addrlen;
        int request = accept(sock, (struct sockaddr*)&caddr, &addrlen);
        if (request < 0){
            perror("HTTP accept failed");
            exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

```
pthread_t http_new_thread;
if (pthread_create(&http_new_thread, NULL, (void*)handle_http_request,
    (void*)&request) != 0){
    perror("HTTP handle thread creation failed");
    exit(1);
}

close(sock);
return NULL;
}
```

上面这段代码中, socket 函数用于创建 socket, sockaddr_in 结构体用于存储地址信息, bind 函数用于将 socket 绑定到端口, listen 函数用于监听请求, accept 函数用于接收请求, pthread_create 函数用于创建每一个请求的处理线程, close 函数用于关闭 socket。

在每一个请求的处理线程中, 首先接收到请求报文, 然后解析请求报文, 根据请求内容返回对应的应答:

```
void* handle_http_request(void* arg){
    pthread_detach(pthread_self());
    int request = *(int*)arg;

    char* recv_buff = (char*)malloc(2000 * sizeof(char));
    char* send_buff = (char*)malloc(6000 * sizeof(char));
    memset(recv_buff, 0, 2000);
    memset(send_buff, 0, 6000);

    int request_len = recv(request, recv_buff, 2000, 0);
    if (request_len < 0){
        fprintf(stderr, "HTTP receive failed");
        exit(1);
    }

    char *get = strstr(recv_buff, "GET");
    if (get){
        char *pos = get + 4; // skip "GET "
        char *url = (char*)malloc(50 * sizeof(char));
        char *http_version = (char*)malloc(9 * sizeof(char));
        char *host = (char*)malloc(100 * sizeof(char));
        int relative_url = *pos == '/'; // relative url has a leading '/'

        int i = 0;
        for (i = 0; *pos != ' '; pos++, i++)
```

```
    url[i] = *pos;
    url[i] = '\\0';
    pos++;

    for (i = 0; *pos != '\\r'; pos++, i++)
        http_version[i] = *pos;
    http_version[i] = '\\0';

    if (relative_url){
        pos = strstr(recv_buff, "Host:"); // find Host field
        if (!pos){
            fprintf(stderr, "HTTP Host not found");
            exit(1);
        }
        pos += 6; // skip "Host: "

        for (int i = 0; *pos != '\\r'; pos++, i++)
            host[i] = *pos;
        host[i] = '\\0';
    }

    strcat(send_buff, host);
    strcat(send_buff, http_version);
    strcat(send_buff, " 301 Moved Permanently\\r\\nLocation");
    strcat(send_buff, "https://");

    if (relative_url){
        strcat(send_buff, host);
        strcat(send_buff, url);
    }
    else
        strcat(send_buff, &url[7]); // skip "http://"
    strcat(send_buff, "\\r\\n\\r\\n\\r\\n\\r\\n"); // end of response

    if (send(request, send_buff, strlen(send_buff), 0) < 0){
        fprintf(stderr, "HTTP send failed");
        exit(1);
    }

    free(url);
    free(http_version);
    free(host);
```

```
    }  
    free(send_buff);  
    free(recv_buff);  
  
    close(request);  
    return NULL;  
}
```

上面这段代码中,我先使用 `pthread_detach` 函数将线程设置为分离状态,然后使用 `recv` 函数接收请求报文,存入缓冲区中,再使用 `strstr` 函数找到请求报文中的 GET 方法。这里我区分了绝对 URL 和相对 URL,对于绝对 URL,直接返回 301 状态码和路径,对于相对 URL,需要找到 Host 字段,再返回 301 状态码,拼接之后得到绝对路径。最后使用 `send` 函数发送应答报文,关闭 socket。

`https_server` 函数与 `http_server` 较为类似,区别在于它使用 Open SSL 库进行加密通信,需要先加载证书和私钥:

```
SSL_library_init();  
OpenSSL_add_all_algorithms();  
SSL_load_error_strings();  
  
const SSL_METHOD *method = TLS_server_method();  
SSL_CTX *ctx = SSL_CTX_new(method);  
  
// load certificate and private key  
if (SSL_CTX_use_certificate_file(ctx, "./keys/cnlab.cert", SSL_FILETYPE_PEM) <= 0){  
    perror("load cert failed");  
    exit(1);  
}  
if (SSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_file(ctx, "./keys/cnlab.prikey", SSL_FILETYPE_PEM) <= 0){  
    perror("load prikey failed");  
    exit(1);  
}
```

之后的步骤就大体一致了,建立 socket,绑定端口,监听请求,使用循环不断接收请求,为每一个请求创建一个处理线程,处理请求,返回应答。下面给出部分代码,省略了一些重复的部分:

```
while (1)  
{  
    struct sockaddr_in caddr;  
    socklen_t addrlen;  
    int request = accept(sock, (struct sockaddr*)&caddr, &addrlen);  
    if (request < 0){  
        perror("HTTPS accept failed");  
        exit(1);  
    }
```

```
}

SSL *ssl = SSL_new(ctx);
SSL_set_fd(ssl, request);

pthread_t https_new_thread;
if (pthread_create(&https_new_thread, NULL, (void*)handle_https_request, (void*)&ssl)
    != 0){
    perror("HTTPS handle thread creation failed");
    exit(1);
}
}
```

不同之处在于,这里需要创建 SSL 结构体,将 socket 绑定到 SSL 结构体,然后传入处理线程中。处理线程中,需要使用 SSL 结构体的函数来接收和发送数据:

```
void* handle_https_request(void* arg){
    pthread_detach(pthread_self());
    SSL *ssl = (SSL*)arg;
    if (SSL_accept(ssl) == -1){
        fprintf(stderr, "HTTPS SSL_accept failed");
        exit(1);
    }

    char* recv_buff = (char*)malloc(2000 * sizeof(char));
    char* send_buff = (char*)malloc(6000 * sizeof(char));
    int keep_alive = 1;
```

上面代码中,我使用 SSL_accept 函数接收请求,建立缓冲区,设置 keep_alive 变量,用于判断是否保持连接。

我仍然区分了绝对 URL 和相对 URL,在 https 的处理函数中,我先判断是否有 Range 字段和保持连接信息,在确定要发送的文件路径。如果文件不存在,返回 404 状态码,若存在且有 Range 字段,返回 206 状态码,若存在但无 Range 字段,返回 200 状态码,最后发送应答报文:

```
while (keep_alive){
    memset(recv_buff, 0, 2000);
    int request_len = SSL_read(ssl, recv_buff, 2000);
    if (request_len < 0){
        fprintf(stderr, "HTTPS receive failed");
        exit(1);
    }
    if (recv_buff[0] == '\0')
```

```
break;

char *url = (char*)malloc(50 * sizeof(char));
char *http_version = (char*)malloc(9 * sizeof(char));
char *path = (char*)malloc(100 * sizeof(char));
char *get = strstr(recv_buff, "GET");

if (get){
    char *pos = get + 4;
    int relative_url = *pos == '/';
    int range = 0;
    int range_begin, range_end;

    int i = 0;
    for (i = 0; *pos != ' '; pos++, i++)
        url[i] = *pos;
    url[i] = '\0';
    pos++;

    for (i = 0; *pos != '\r'; pos++, i++)
        http_version[i] = *pos;
    http_version[i] = '\0';

    if (pos = strstr(recv_buff, "Range:")){
        pos += 13; // skip "Range: bytes="
        range = 1;
        range_begin = 0;

        while(*pos >= '0' && *pos <= '9'){
            range_begin = range_begin * 10 + *pos - '0';
            pos++;
        }
        pos++;

        if (*pos < '0' || *pos > '9')
            range_end = -1; // -1 means to the end of file
        else{
            range_end = 0;
            while(*pos >= '0' && *pos <= '9'){
                range_end = range_end * 10 + *pos - '0';
                pos++;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
}

if (pos = strstr(recv_buff, "Connection:")){
    pos += 12;
    if (*pos == 'k') // keep-alive, otherwise close
        keep_alive = 1;
    else
        keep_alive = 0;
}

path[0] = '.';
path[1] = '\\0';
if (relative_url)
    strcat(path, url);
else{
    int count = 3;
    for (int i = 0; count > 0; i++){
        if (url[i] == '/')
            count--;
    }
    strcat(path, &url[i]);
}

FILE *fp = fopen(path, "r");
if (!fp){
    memset(send_buff, 0, 6000);
    strcat(send_buff, http_version);
    strcat(send_buff, " 404 Not Found\r\n\r\n\r\n\r\n");
    SSL_write(ssl, send_buff, strlen(send_buff));
    break;
}
else{
    char header[200] = {0};
    strcat(header, http_version);
    if (range)
        strcat(header, " 206 Partial Content\r\n");
    else
        strcat(header, " 200 OK\r\n");

    int file_size, file_begin;
    if (range){
        if(range_end == -1){
```



```
        fseek(fp, 0L, SEEK_END); // move to the end of file
        file_size = ftell(fp) - range_begin + 1; // calculate the size of file
        file_begin = range_begin;
    }
    else{
        file_size = range_end - range_begin + 1;
        file_begin = range_begin;
    }
}
else{
    fseek(fp, 0L, SEEK_END);
    file_size = ftell(fp);
    file_begin = 0;
}

strcat(header, "Content-Length: ");
fseek(fp, file_begin, 0);
char file_size_str[64] = {0};
sprintf(file_size_str, "%d", file_size); // convert file size to string

char *response = (char*)malloc((file_size + 200) * sizeof(char));
memset(response, 0, file_size + 200);
strcat(response, header);
strcat(response, file_size_str);

strcat(response, "\r\nConnection: ");
if (keep_alive)
    strcat(response, "keep-alive");
else
    strcat(response, "close");

strcat(response, "\r\n\r\n");
fread(response + strlen(response), 1, file_size, fp);
SSL_write(ssl, response, strlen(response));

fclose(fp);
if(range == 1 && range_end == -1)
    break;
}
}
free(url);
free(http_version);
free(path);
```

```
    }  
    free(recv_buff);  
    free(send_buff);  
  
    SSL_free(ssl);  
    close(SSL_get_fd(ssl));  
    return NULL;  
}
```