

头文件:

```
1 #include <sys/socket.h>
2 #include <arpa/inet.h>
3 #include <strings.h>
4 #include <errno.h>
```

知识点1 【错误退出perr_exit】（了解）

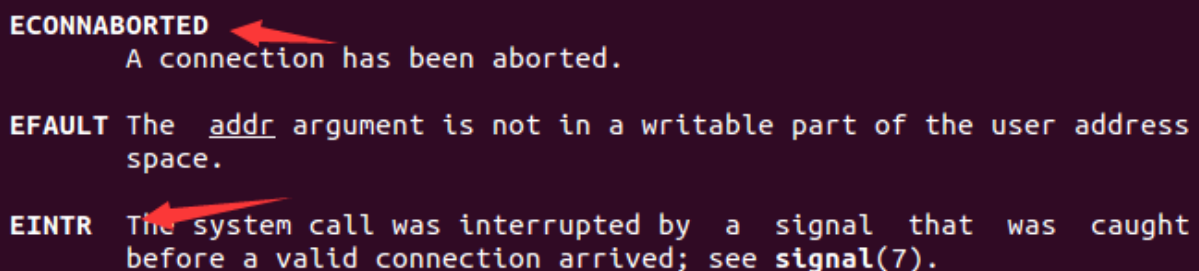
```
1 void perr_exit(const char *s)
2 {
3     perror(s);
4     exit(-1);
5 }
```

知识点2 【对accept的包裹】（重要）

```
1 int Accept(int fd, struct sockaddr *sa, socklen_t *salenptr)
2 {
3     int n;
4
5     again:
6     if ((n = accept(fd, sa, salenptr)) < 0) {
7         if ((errno == ECONNABORTED) || (errno == EINTR))
8             goto again;
9         else
10            perr_exit("accept error");
11     }
12     return n;
13 }
```

通过手册查看：man 2 accept

accept链接失败，返回-1，同时将错误值 设置到全局变量errno中



ECONNABORTED A connection has been aborted.

EFAULT The `addr` argument is not in a writable part of the user address space.

EINTR The system call was interrupted by a signal that was caught before a valid connection arrived; see `signal(7)`.

ECONNABORTED:链接终止

原因：建立三次握手后 客户端给服务器发送的RST（复位）导致的异常

EINTR:链接被中断

原因：accept是慢系统调用，如果进程在一个慢系统调用(slow system call)中阻塞时，当捕获到某个信号且相应信号处理函数返回时，这个系统调用被中断，调用返回错误，设置errno为EINTR

知识点3【对bind的包裹】（了解）

```
1 int Bind(int fd, const struct sockaddr *sa, socklen_t salen)
2 {
3     int n;
4
5     if ((n = bind(fd, sa, salen)) < 0)
6         perr_exit("bind error");
7
8     return n;
9 }
```

知识点4【对connect的包裹】（了解）

```
1 int Connect(int fd, const struct sockaddr *sa, socklen_t salen)
2 {
3     int n;
4
5     if ((n = connect(fd, sa, salen)) < 0)
6         perr_exit("connect error");
7
8     return n;
9 }
```

知识点5【对listen的包裹】（了解）

```
1 int Listen(int fd, int backlog)
2 {
3     int n;
4
5     if ((n = listen(fd, backlog)) < 0)
6         perr_exit("listen error");
7
8     return n;
9 }
```

知识点6【对socket的包裹】（了解）

```
1 int Socket(int family, int type, int protocol)
```

```

2 {
3     int n;
4
5     if ((n = socket(family, type, protocol)) < 0)
6         perr_exit("socket error");
7
8     return n;
9 }

```

知识点7【对read的包裹】（了解）

```

1 ssize_t Read(int fd, void *ptr, size_t nbytes)
2 {
3     ssize_t n;
4
5     again:
6     if ( (n = read(fd, ptr, nbytes)) == -1) {
7         if (errno == EINTR)//如果是被信号中断,不应该退出
8             goto again;
9         else
10            return -1;
11    }
12    return n;
13 }

```

知识点8【对write的包裹】（了解）

```

1 ssize_t Write(int fd, const void *ptr, size_t nbytes)
2 {
3     ssize_t n;
4
5     again:
6     if ( (n = write(fd, ptr, nbytes)) == -1) {
7         if (errno == EINTR)
8             goto again;
9         else
10            return -1;
11    }
12    return n;
13 }

```

知识点9【对close的包裹】（了解）

```

1 int Close(int fd)
2 {
3     int n;
4     if ((n = close(fd)) == -1)
5         perr_exit("close error");
6
7     return n;
8 }

```

知识点10 【对bind的包裹】（了解）

```

1 int tcp4bind(short port, const char *IP)
2 {
3     struct sockaddr_in serv_addr;
4     int lfd = Socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0);
5     bzero(&serv_addr, sizeof(serv_addr));
6     if(IP == NULL){
7         //如果这样使用 0.0.0.0,任意ip将可以连接
8         serv_addr.sin_addr.s_addr = INADDR_ANY;
9     }else{
10         if(inet_pton(AF_INET, IP, &serv_addr.sin_addr.s_addr) <= 0){
11             perror(IP); //转换失败
12             exit(1);
13         }
14     }
15     serv_addr.sin_family = AF_INET;
16     serv_addr.sin_port = htons(port);
17     int opt = 1;
18     setsockopt(lfd, SOL_SOCKET, SO_REUSEADDR, &opt, sizeof(opt));
19
20     Bind(lfd, (struct sockaddr *)&serv_addr, sizeof(serv_addr));
21     return lfd;
22 }

```

附件



wrap.c
3.81KB



wrap.h

860B