20220417-socket

1.过程描述

1.1 Socket

阳塞模式

粘包问题

三次握手(建立连接时

四次握手(断开连接时

优雅的断开

文件传输

网络编程知识补充

域名转IP

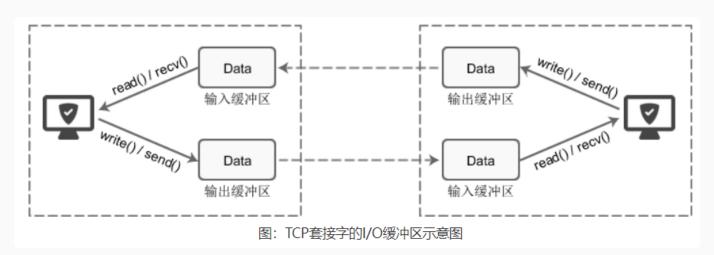
UDP编程

2.结果输出

1.过程描述

1.1 Socket

send()和recv()函数并不立即向网络中传输数据,而是先将数据写入缓冲区中,再由TCP协议将数据从缓冲区发送到目标机器。一旦将数据写入到缓冲区,函数就可以成功返回(返回发送或接收的字节数)。



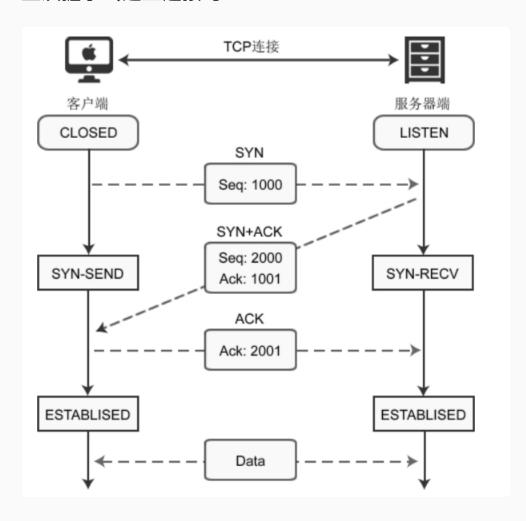
阻塞模式

- 所谓阻塞就是上一步动作没有完成下一步动作将暂停
- 当缓冲区的可用空间长度小于要发送的数据,那么send会被阻塞
- 当TCP协议正在向网络发送数据,则输出缓冲区会被锁定,send也会被阻塞
- recv会先检查缓冲区会有数据,如果有就读取,否则函数会被阻塞,直到网络上有数据到来

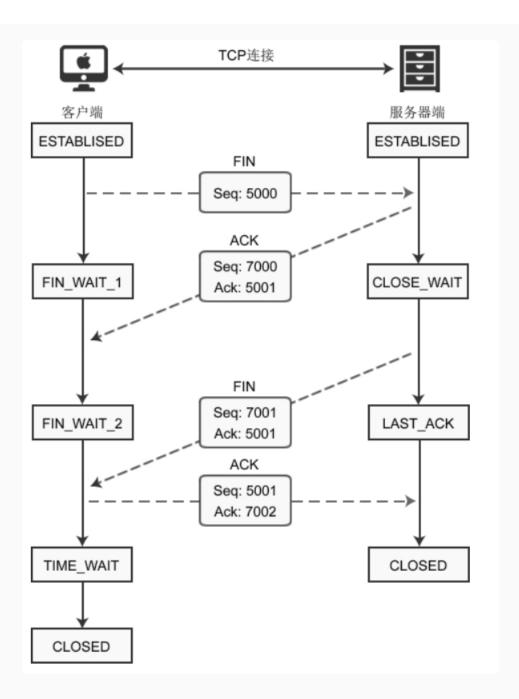
粘包问题

- 粘包问题及客户端发送的多个数据包被当作一个数据包接收
- 数据的接收和发送是无关的,即recv()和send()的执行次数可能不同
- send执行三次,每次发送相同的字符串,目标机器可能分三次、两次、一次接收

三次握手(建立连接时



四次握手(断开连接时



优雅的断开

▼ shutdown函数 C++ D 复制代码

- int shutdown(SOCKET s, int howto);
- 2 howto有以下取值:
- 3 1) SD_RECEIVE:关闭接收操作,也就是断开输入流;
- 4 2) SD_SEND: 关闭发送操作,也就断开输出流;
- 5 3) SD_BOTH:同时关闭接收和发送操作。

6

- 7 closesocket用来关闭套接字,而shutdown不管调用多少次,套接字依然存在;
- 8 关闭输出流时,closesocket会立即向网络发送FIN包,不管输出缓冲区中是否还有数据,而 shutdown会等输出缓冲区中的数据传输完毕再发送FIN包,这意味着调用closesocket会丢失输 出缓冲区中的数据,而shutdown不会

文件传输

▼ ServerFile.cpp C++ 🖸 复制代码

```
1 ▼ #include <stdio.h>
     #include <stdlib.h>
 2
     #include <WinSock2.h>
     #pragma comment (lib,"ws2_32.lib")
 4
 5
     #define BUF SIZE 1024
     int main()
 6
 7 ▼ {
8
         //先检查文件是否存在
9
         const char* filename = "D:\\send.avi";
10
         FILE* fp = fopen(filename, "rb");
         if (fp == NULL)
11
12 ▼
         {
13
             printf("Cannot open file, press any key to exit!\n");
14
             system("pause");
             exit(0);
15
         }
16
17
18
         WSADATA wsaData;
         WSAStartup(MAKEWORD(2, 2), &wsaData);
19
20
21
         SOCKET serSock = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, IPPROTO_TCP);
22
23
         SOCKADDR IN serverAddr;
24
         int len = sizeof(SOCKADDR);
25
         memset(&serverAddr, 0, len);
         serverAddr.sin_family = AF_INET;
26
27
         serverAddr.sin port = htons(1234);
28
         serverAddr.sin_addr.S_un.S_addr = inet_addr("127.0.0.1");
29
         bind(serSock, (LPSOCKADDR)&serverAddr, len);
         listen(serSock, 20);
30
31
32
         SOCKADDR_IN clientAddr;
33
         SOCKET clientSock = accept(serSock, (LPSOCKADDR)&clientAddr, &len);
34
         char sendBuf[BUF SIZE] = { 0 };
35
         int nCount;
         while( (nCount = fread(sendBuf, 1, BUF_SIZE, fp)) > 0)
36
37 ▼
         {
38
             send(clientSock, sendBuf, nCount, 0);
39
         shutdown(clientSock, SD SEND);
40
         recv(clientSock, sendBuf, BUF_SIZE, 0);//recv() 并没有接收到 client 端的
41
     数据, 当 client 端调用 closesocket() 后, server 端会收到FIN包, recv() 就会返回,
     后面的代码继续执行。
         fclose(fp);
42
         closesocket(clientSock);
43
```

```
closesocket(serSock);

WSACleanup();

system("pause");

return 0;

48 }

49
```

▼ ClientFile.cpp C++ C 复制代码

```
1 ▼ #include <stdio.h>
     #include <stdlib.h>
 2
 3
     #include <WinSock2.h>
     #pragma comment (lib,"ws2_32.lib")
 4
     #define BUF SIZE 100
 5
     int main()
 6
 7 ▼ {
8
         //先输入文件名,看文件是否能创建成功
9
         char filename[100] = \{ 0 \};
10
         printf("Input filename to save:");
         gets s(filename);
11
         FILE* fp = fopen(filename, "wb");
12
         if (fp == NULL)
13
14 ▼
         {
15
             printf("Cannot open file, press any key to exit!\n");
             system("pause");
16
             exit(0):
17
         }
18
19
20
21
         WSADATA wsaData;
22
         WSAStartup(MAKEWORD(2, 2), &wsaData);
23
24
         SOCKET ClientSock = socket(AF INET, SOCK STREAM, IPPROTO TCP);
25
26
         SOCKADDR IN serverAddr;
27
         int len = sizeof(SOCKADDR);
28
         memset(&serverAddr, 0, len);
29
         serverAddr.sin_family = AF_INET;
         serverAddr.sin port = htons(1234);//将short类型数据从主机字节序转化为网络字
30
     节序
31
         serverAddr.sin_addr.S_un.S_addr = inet_addr("127.0.0.1");//将点分十进制
     字符串转化为4字节整数, 还可以检测无效IP地址
32
33
         connect(ClientSock, (LPSOCKADDR)&serverAddr, len);
34
35
         //循环接收数据,直到文件传输完毕
36
         char recvBuf[BUF SIZE] = { 0 };
37
         int nCount:
         while ((nCount = recv(ClientSock, recvBuf, BUF_SIZE, 0)) > 0)
38
39 ▼
         {
40
             fwrite(recvBuf, nCount, 1, fp);
41
         puts("File transfer success");
42
43
```

```
fclose(fp);
closesocket(ClientSock);
WSACleanup();
system("pause");
return 0;
}
```

网络编程知识补充

- TCP中,server创建了一个socket用于监听,然后每次接收了客户端的请求,则创建一个新的 socket用于通信
- UDP的服务器和客户端无需经过连接过程,不必调用listen和accept函数。不管服务器还是客户端都只需要一个套接字
- 创建好TCP套接字后,传输数据时无需再添加地址信息;UDP套接字不会保持连接状态,每次传输数据都要添加目标地址信息

域名转IP

▼ DomainIP.cpp C++ 🖸 复制代码

```
1 ▼ #include <stdio.h>
 2
     #include <stdlib.h>
     #include <WinSock2.h>
     #pragma comment(lib, "ws2_32.lib")
4
 5
     int main()
 6
 7 ▼ {
8
         WSADATA wsaData;
         WSAStartup(MAKEWORD(2, 2), &wsaData);
9
10
11
         struct hostent* host = gethostbyname("www.baidu.com");
         if (!host)
12
13 ▼
         {
14
             puts("get IP address error!");
15
             system("pause");
             exit(0);
16
         }
17
18
19
         for (int i = 0; host->h_aliases[i];i++)
20 -
         {
21
             printf("Aliases %d:%s\n", i + 1, host->h_aliases[i]);
22
         }
23
24
         printf("Address type:%s\n", (host->h_addrtype == AF_INET) ? "AF_INET"
     : "AF_INET6");
25
26
         for (int i = 0; host->h_addr_list[i]; i++)
27 ▼
         {
             printf("IP addr %d:%s\n", i + 1, inet_ntoa(*(struct
28
     in_addr*)host->h_addr_list[i]));
29
         }
30
         system("pause");
31
         return 0;
32
33
     }
```

UDP编程

```
1 ▼ #include <stdio.h>
 2
     #include <winsock2.h>
 3
     #pragma comment (lib, "ws2_32.lib") //加载 ws2_32.dll
     #define BUF_SIZE 100
4
 5 ▼
     int main() {
6
         WSADATA wsaData;
 7
         WSAStartup(MAKEWORD(2, 2), &wsaData);
8
         //创建套接字
         SOCKET sock = socket(AF INET, SOCK DGRAM, 0);
9
10
         //绑定套接字
         sockaddr in servAddr;
11
12
         memset(&servAddr, 0, sizeof(servAddr)); //每个字节都用0填充
         servAddr.sin family = PF INET; //使用IPv4地址
13
14
         servAddr.sin_addr.s_addr = htonl(INADDR_ANY); //自动获取IP地址
15
         servAddr.sin port = htons(1234); //端口
16
         bind(sock, (SOCKADDR*)&servAddr, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
17
         //接收客户端请求
18
         SOCKADDR clntAddr; //客户端地址信息
19
         int nSize = sizeof(SOCKADDR);
20
         char buffer[BUF SIZE]; //缓冲区
         while (1) {
21 -
22
             int strlen = recvfrom(sock, buffer, BUF_SIZE, 0, &clntAddr,
     &nSize);
             sendto(sock, buffer, strlen, 0, &clntAddr,nSize);
23
24
         }
25
         closesocket(sock);
26
         WSACleanup();
27
         return 0;
     }
28
```

▼ ClientUDP.cpp C++ □ 复制代码

```
1 ▼ #include <stdio.h>
     #include <WinSock2.h>
 2
     #pragma comment(lib, "ws2_32.lib") //加载 ws2_32.dll
     #define BUF_SIZE 100
 4
 5 ▼ int main() {
         //初始化DLL
 6
 7
         WSADATA wsaData;
         WSAStartup(MAKEWORD(2, 2), &wsaData);
8
9
         //创建套接字
10
         SOCKET sock = socket(PF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM, 0);
         //服务器地址信息
11
12
         sockaddr in servAddr;
         memset(&servAddr, 0, sizeof(servAddr)); //每个字节都用0填充
13
14
         servAddr.sin_family = PF_INET;
15
         servAddr.sin_addr.s_addr = inet_addr("127.0.0.1");
         servAddr.sin port = htons(1234);
16
         //不断获取用户输入并发送给服务器, 然后接受服务器数据
17
         sockaddr fromAddr;
18
19
         int addrLen = sizeof(fromAddr);
         while (1) {
20 -
             char buffer[BUF_SIZE] = { 0 };
21
             printf("Input a string: ");
22
23
             gets s(buffer);
             sendto(sock, buffer, strlen(buffer), 0, (struct
24
     sockaddr*)&servAddr, sizeof(servAddr));
             int strLen = recvfrom(sock, buffer, BUF_SIZE, 0, &fromAddr,
25
     &addrLen):
             buffer[strLen] = 0;
26
             printf("Message form server: %s\n", buffer);
27
28
         }
         closesocket(sock):
29
30
         WSACleanup();
31
         return 0;
     }
32
```

2.结果输出

今天5点多自然醒,搞得一上午都没状态。下午把socket剩下的内容快速过了一下,其中文件传输以及UDP两块感觉收获比较大。明天打算开始C++项目,晚上再花点时间确定下思路。