实验目的 掌握 Socket 编程思想,并实现简单的 Socket 应用的连接通信过程。

实验内容:

1, Simple SMTP

在不使用身份验证的情况下,发件者的邮箱不起实质作用,目的地址应该是真实的地址,本实验中我将邮件通过gmail 邮箱"代发"到自己的清华邮箱中(liuyin14@mails.tsinghua.edu.cn)。

```
| 与邮件服务器建立TCP连接. */
|// TODO: 1.在""中填入我们的smtp服务器和正确端口,助教老师的服务器地址166.111.74.90,端口是25
|// e.g. Socket socket = new Socket("mails.163.com",25);
| Socket socket = new Socket("mails.tsinghua.edu.cn",25);
| // TODO: 2.把code改为合适的代码
| int code = 220; //把-1改为合适的代码
| if (!response.startsWith(Integer.toString(code))) {
| throw new Exception(code + " reply not received from server.");
| }
```

```
// TODO: 3.填入命令
command = "HELO smtp\r\n";
System.out.print(command);
os.write(command.getBytes("US-ASCII"));
response = br.readLine();
System.out.println(response);
// TODO: 4. 把code 改为合适的代码 code = 250; //把-1改为合适的代码
if (!response.startsWith(Integer.toString(code))) {
    throw new Exception(code + " reply not received from server.");
// TODO: 5. 填入命令
command = "MAIL FROM: <yinliuchr@gmail.com>\r\n";
System.out.print(command);
os.write(command.getBytes("US-ASCII"));
response = br.readLine();
System.out.println(response);
// TODO: 6. 把code 改为合适的代码
code = 250; //把-1改为合适的代码
if (!response.startsWith(Integer.toString(code))) {
    throw new Exception(code + " reply not received from server.");
```

```
System.out.print(command);
 os.write(command.getBytes("US-ASCII"));
 response = br.readLine();
 System.out.println(response);
 // TODO: 8. 把code 改为合适的代码 code = 250; //把-1改为合适的代码
 if (!response.startsWith(Integer.toString(code))) {
     throw new Exception(code + " reply not received from server.");
 // TODO: 9. 填入命令
 command = "DATA\r\n";
 System.out.print(command);
 os.write(command.getBytes("US-ASCII"));
 response = br.readLine();
 System.out.println(response);
 if (!response.startsWith(Integer.toString(code))) {
     throw new Exception(code + " reply not received from server.");
String date = "DATE " + dFormat.format(dDate) + "\r\n";
os.write(date.getBytes("US-ASCII"));
String str =
// TODO: 11.把"x@x.x"改为邮件中显示的发件人地址
str = "From:" + "academic@DA.tsinghua.edu.cn" + "\r\n";
System.out.print(str);
os.write(str.getBytes("US-ASCII"));
// TODO: 12.把"x@x.x"改为邮件中显示的收件人地址
str = "To:" + "liuyin14@mails.tsinghua.edu.cn" + "\r\n";
System.out.print(str);
os.write(str.getBytes("US-ASCII"));
// TODO: 13.在"x"中填入Subject内容。
str = "SUBJECT:" + "Scholarship" + "\r\n\r\n";
System.out.print(str);
os.write(str.getBytes("UTF-8<u>"));</u>
System.out.print(str);
os.write(str.getBytes("UTF-8<u>")</u>);
  /** 以.作为邮件内容的结束符 */
  str = ".\r\n";
  System.out.print(str);
  os.write(str.getBytes("US-ASCII"));
  response = br.readLine();
  System.out.println(response);
  // TODO: 15. 把code 改为合适的代码
  code = 250; //把-1改为合适的代码
  if (!response.startsWith(Integer.toString(code))) {
       throw new Exception(code + " reply not received from server.");
  //TODO: 16.填入命令
  command = "QUIT\r\n";
  System.out.print(command);
  os.write(command.getBytes("US-ASCII"));
  response = br.readLine();
  System.out.println(response);
```

实验结果:

发件人: academic@DA.tsinghua.edu.cn 💵

(由 yinliuchr@gmail.com 代发) ②

时 间: 2016年10月19日 23:43:11 (星期三) 收件人: liuyin14@mails.tsinghua.edu.cn

柳荫同学:

恭喜你获得了清华大学自动化系国家奖学金! 请本周四下午2.00去主楼409签字!

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2 SMTP with authentification

仅需在原有代码上添加身份验证的3段密码即可:

```
发送 AUTH LOGIN 命令. */
command = "AUTH LOGIN\r\n";
System.out.print(command);
os.write(command.getBytes("US-ASCII"));
response = br.readLine();
System.out.println(response);
code = 334;
if (!response.startsWith(Integer.toString(code))) {
    throw new Exception(code + " reply not received from server.");
command = "liuyin14@mails.tsinghua.edu.cn";
System.out.print(command + "\r\n");
command = encoder.encode(command.getBytes()) + "\r\n";
                                                        //编码再发送
System.out.println(command);
os.write(command.getBytes("US-ASCII"));
response = br.readLine();
System.out.println(response);
code = 334;
if (!response.startsWith(Integer.toString(code))) {
    throw new Exception(code + " reply not received from server.");
/** 登陆密码 */
command =
System.out.print(command + "\r\n");
command = encoder.encode(command.getBytes()) + "\r\n";
                                                          //编码再发送
System.out.println(command);
os.write(command.getBytes("US-ASCII"));
```

```
response = br.readLine();
System.out.println(response);
code = 235;
if (!response.startsWith(Integer.toString(code))) {
    throw new Exception(code + " reply not received from server.");
}
```

此外就是思考题里的将发送信件的内容改成如下:

```
// TODO: 13.在"x"中填入Subject内容.
str = "SUBJECT:" + "Simple SMTP" + "\r\n\r\n";
System.out.print(str);
os.write(str.getBytes("US-ASCII"));
// TODO: 14.在"x"中填入邮件正文内容.
str = "Hi TA" + "\r\n";
System.out.print(str);
os.write(str.getBytes("US-ASCII"));
str = "I'm very glad to inform you that I successfully complete the simple SMTP with authentification." + "\r\n";
System.out.print(str);
os.write(str.getBytes("US-ASCII"));
str = "I am LiuYin. My studentID is 2014011858." + "\r\n";
System.out.print(str);
os.write(str.getBytes("US-ASCII"));
str = "Graph of the print of the print
```

实验结果:

```
Files\Java\jdkl. 8. 0_102\bin\java" -Didea. launcher. port=7547 "-Didea. launcher. bin. path=C:\0_soft\Intelij\Intel
HELD YHRIUCH
250 OK
AUTH LOGIN
334 dXNlcmbhbWl6
liuyin14@mails. tsinghua. edu. cn
b611eWlwMTRAbWFpbHMudHbpbmdodWEuZWR1LmNu
334 UGFzc3dvcmQ6
Gofrom=ato8
R29mcm0fFWF0bzs=
235 Authentication successful
MAIL FROM:<1suyin14@mails. tsinghua. edu. cn>
250 Mail OK
RCPT TO:\fyinliuchr@163. com>
250 Mail OK
DATA
334 End data with \CR>\dLF>.\CR>\dLF>
DATE Wednesday, October 19, 2016 11:50:43 PM CST
From:academic@stafford.edu.cn
O:\fyinliuchr@163. com
SUBJECT:Simple SMTP

Hi TA
I'm very glad to inform you that I successfully complete the simple SMTP with authentification.
I am LiuYin. My studentID is 2014011858.
.
.
250 Mail OK queued as DMxvpgCXne1QlgdYOGs1AA--.9094S2
QUIT
221 Bye
Process finished with exit code 0
```

3 UDP Ping 实验

实验结果:

```
UDPServer UDPClient
  Sent message to /183.172.144.173:9876
  Sent message to /183.172.144.173:9876
  Received message from /183.172.144.173:9876
  Received message from /183.172.144.173:9876
  Sent message to /183.172.144.173:9876
  Sent message to /183.172.144.173:9876
  Received message from /183.172.144.173:9876
  Received message from /183.172.144.173:9876
  Sent message to /183.172.144.173:9876
  Received message from /183.172.144.173:9876
  PING 0: true RTT: < 1 ms
  PING 1: true RTT: < 1 ms
  PING 2: true RTT: 4 ms
  PING 3: true RTT: < 1 ms
  PING 4: true RTT: < 1 ms
  PING 5: true RTT: < 1 ms
  PING 6: true RTT: < 1 ms
  PING 7: true RTT: 4 ms
  PING 8: true RTT: < 1 ms
  Process finished with exit code 0
```

实验思考与分析:

1, simple SMTP 程序和常用的客户端在功能和结构上的比较:

前者功能简单,不能发送附件,也不能一次发给多个人,更不能密送、抄送等,而且不能正确显示其发件人,但是可以在"由···代发"中可以看出。

结构上, simple SMTP 结构简单,容错性能差,各种发送过程中遇到的问题与错误都要靠发件人自己修改配置和程序来解决;而常用客户端则能处理许多复杂情况。相同的是其使用的协议相同----SMTP。

2, UDP Pinger 和 windows 自带的 ping.exe 程序在功能、协议和输出结果上的比较:
下图是 ping.exe 的运行结果:

```
C:\Users\liuyin14>ping 183.172.144.173

正在 Ping 183.172.144.173 具有 32 字节的数据:
来自 183.172.144.173 的回复:字节=32 时间<lms TTL=128

183.172.144.173 的 Ping 统计信息:数据包:已发送=4,已接收=4,丢失=0(0% 丢失),往返行程的估计时间(以毫秒为单位):最短=0ms,最长=0ms,平均=0ms

C:\Users\liuyin14>
```

功能上:

ping.exe 能进行域名解析,获取并统计 ttl,还能显示有关数据包的发送接收的统计信息,还能对往返行程时间进行估计,这些都不是 UDP Pinger 具备的功能。

协议上:

Ping.exe 是基于网络层间的 ICMP 协议,而 UDP Pinger 是基于传输层的 UDP 协议。ICMP 报文是 IP 报文的有效负

载,故不需要指定其端口号。而 UDP 要指定端口号。

输出结果上:

UDP Pinger 只输出 rtt, ping.exe 输出 rtt, ttl, 字节数, 以及其他统计信息。

3 程序中的问题及解决办法:

我的日期不能显示,虽然在控制台上显示正确,但收件方不显示;

解决办法:多次尝试后,把程序中"DATE:"中的":"删去了,就可以正确显示,原因可能是和下面的date.getBytes("US-ASCII")有关,冒号可能不符合这种编码,导致冒号后的指令显示不了。

```
String date = "DATE " + dFormat.format(dDate) + "\r\n";
System.out.print(date);
os.write(date.getBytes("US-ASCII"));
String str = "";
```