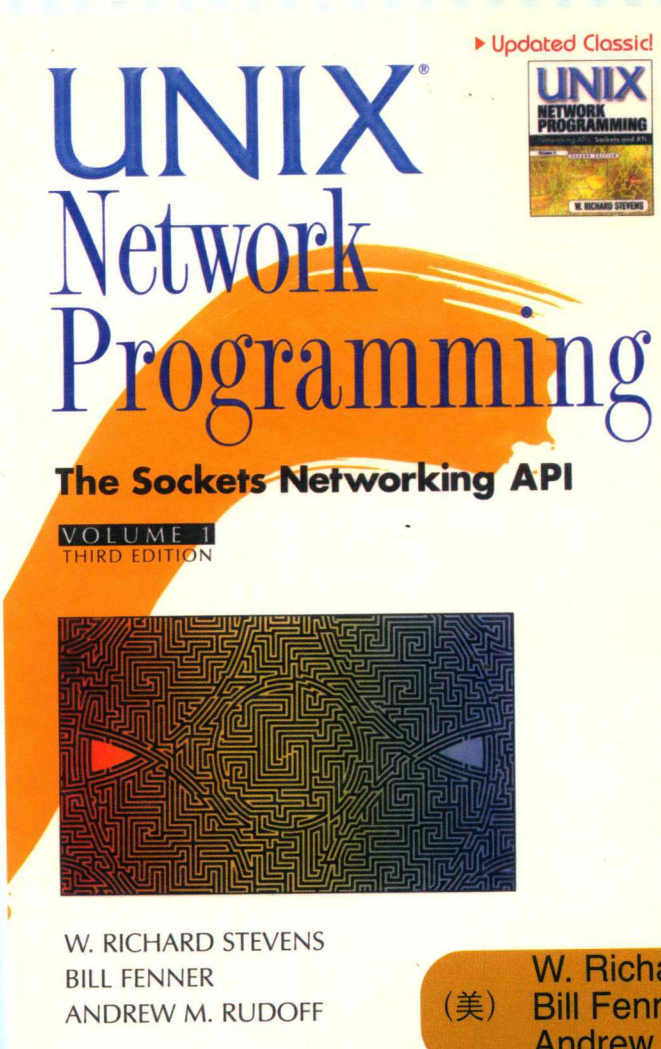
经 典 原 版 书 库

UNIX网络编程

卷I 套接字联网API

(英文版 · 第3版)



(美) W. Richard Stevens
Bill Fenner
Andrew M. Rudoff 著

机械工业出版社
China Machine Press

经 典 原 版 书 库

UNIX网络编程

卷I 套接字联网API

（英文版 · 第3版）

UNIX Network Programming, Volume 1

The Sockets Networking API

(Third Edition)

（美） W. Richard Stevens
Bill Fenner
Andrew M. Rudoff 著

机械工业出版社
China Machine Press

English reprint edition copyright © 2004 by Pearson Education Asia Limited and China Machine Press.

Original English language title: *UNIX Network Programming, Volume 1: The Sockets Networking API, Third Edition* (ISBN: 0-13-141155-1) by W. Richard Stevens, Bill Fenner and Andrew M. Rudoff, Copyright © 2004.

All rights reserved.

Published by arrangement with the original publisher, Pearson Education, Inc., publishing as Addison-Wesley.

For sale and distribution in the People's Republic of China exclusively (except Taiwan, Hong Kong SAR and Macau SAR).

本书英文影印版由Pearson Education Asia Ltd.授权机械工业出版社独家出版。未经出版者书面许可，不得以任何方式复制或抄袭本书内容。

仅限于中华人民共和国境内（不包括中国香港、澳门特别行政区和中国台湾地区）销售发行。

本书封面贴有Pearson Education（培生教育出版集团）激光防伪标签，无标签者不得销售。

版权所有，侵权必究。

本书版权登记号：图字：01-2004-2307

图书在版编目（CIP）数据

UNIX网络编程　卷I：套接字联网API（英文版·第3版）/（美）史蒂文斯（Stevens, W. R.）等著. -北京：机械工业出版社，2004. 7

（经典原版书库）

书名原文：UNIX Network Programming, Volume 1: The Sockets Networking API, Third Edition

ISBN 7-111-14685-9

Ⅰ. U …　Ⅱ. 史 …　Ⅲ. UNIX操作系统-程序设计-英文　Ⅳ. TP316.81

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字（2004）第057883号

机械工业出版社（北京市西城区百万庄大街22号　邮政编码　100037）

责任编辑：迟振春

北京昌平奔腾印刷厂印刷·新华书店北京发行所发行

2004年7月第1版第1次印刷

787mm × 1092mm 1/16 · 63.75 印张

印数：0 001 - 4 000 册

定价：99.00 元

凡购本书，如有倒页、脱页、缺页，由本社发行部调换

本社购书热线：（010）68326294

Function and Macro Definitions

(**Bold** page numbers indicate source code implementation)

accept 109

bcmp 81
bcopy 81
bind 101
bzero 81

close 117
closelog 367
CMSG_*xxx* 397
connect 99
connect_nonb **450**
connect_timeo **382**

daemon_inetd **377**
daemon_init **368**
dg_send_recv **602**

err_doit **910**
err_dump **910**
err_msg **910**
err_quit **910**
err_ret **910**
err_sys **910**
exec*xxx* 113

fcntl 235
fork 111
freeaddrinfo 321
free_ifi_info **480**

gai_strerror 321
getaddrinfo 315
gethostbyaddr 310
gethostbyaddr_r 345
gethostbyname 307
gethostbyname2 347
gethostbyname_r 345
get_ifi_info **474, 501**
getipnodebyname 347
getmsg 856
getnameinfo 340
getpeername 118
getpmsg 857
getservbyname 311
getservbyport 312
getsockname 118
getsockopt 192
gf_time **442**

host_serv 325, **326**
htonl 79
htons 79

ICMP6_FILTER_*xxx* 740
if_freenameindex 504, **508**
if_indextoname 504, **506**
if_nameindex 504, **507**
if_nametoindex 504, **505**
IN6_IS_ADDR_*xxx* 360
in_cksum **753**
inet6_opt_*xxx* 723
inet6_rth_*xxx* 727
inet_addr 82
inet_aton 82
inet_ntoa 82
inet_ntop 83
inet_pton 83
ioctl 466, 857

kevent 405
kqueue 405

listen 104

mcast_block_source 565
mcast_get_if 565
mcast_get_loop 565
mcast_get_ttl 565
mcast_join 565, **567**
mcast_join_source_group 565
mcast_leave 565
mcast_leave_source_group 565
mcast_set_if 565
mcast_set_loop 565, **570**
mcast_set_ttl 565
mcast_unblock_source 565
memcmp 81

Function and Macro Definitions

(**Bold** page numbers indicate source code implementation)

memcpy 81
memset 81

ntohl 79
ntohs 79

openlog 367

poll 182
pselect 181, **543**
pthread_cond_broadcast 704
pthread_cond_signal 702
pthread_cond_timedwait 704
pthread_cond_wait 702
pthread_create 677
pthread_detach 678
pthread_exit 678
pthread_getspecific 691
pthread_join 677
pthread_key_create 690
pthread_mutex_lock 700
pthread_mutex_unlock 700
pthread_once 690
pthread_self 678
pthread_setspecific 691
putmsg 856
putpmsg 857

readable_timeo **385**
read_fd **426**
readline 88, **90**, **91**, **693**
readn 88, **89**
readv 389
recv 387
recvfrom 240
recvmsg 390
rtt_init **605**
rtt_minmax **605**
rtt_newpack **606**
rtt_start **606**
rtt_stop **607**
rtt_timeout **607**
rtt_ts **606**

sctp_bindx 272
sctp_connectx 274
sctp_freeladdrs 276
sctp_freepaddrs 275
sctp_getladdrs 275
sctp_getpaddrs 275
sctp_sendmsg 276
select 161
send 387
sendmsg 390
sendto 240
setsockopt 192
shutdown 173
signal **130**
sockatmark 654, **654**
sock_bind_wild 87
sock_cmp_addr 87
sock_cmp_port 87
socket 96
socketpair 414
sockfd_to_family **119**
sock_get_port 87
sock_ntop 86, **87**
sock_ntop_host 87
sock_set_addr 87
sock_set_port 87
sock_set_wild 87
sysctl 496
syslog 365

tcp_connect 326, **327**
tcp_listen 330, **331**
tv_sub **747**

udp_client 334, **335**
udp_connect 337, **337**
udp_server 338, **338**

wait 135
waitpid 135
write_fd **428**
writen 88, **89**
writev 389

试读结束：需要全本请在线购买： www.ertongbook.com

出版者的话

文艺复兴以降，源远流长的科学精神和逐步形成的学术规范，使西方国家在自然科学的各个领域取得了垄断性的优势；也正是这样的传统，使美国在信息技术发展的六十多年间名家辈出、独领风骚。在商业化的进程中，美国的产业界与教育界越来越紧密地结合，计算机学科中的许多泰山北斗同时身处科研和教学的最前线，由此而产生的经典科学著作，不仅擘划了研究的范畴，还揭橥了学术的源变，既遵循学术规范，又自有学者个性，其价值并不会因年月的流逝而减退。

近年，在全球信息化大潮的推动下，我国的计算机产业发展迅猛，对专业人才的需求日益迫切。这对计算机教育界和出版界都既是机遇，也是挑战；而专业教材的建设在教育战略上显得举足轻重。在我国信息技术发展时间较短、从业人员较少的现状下，美国等发达国家在其计算机科学发展的几十年间积淀的经典教材仍有许多值得借鉴之处。因此，引进一批国外优秀计算机教材将对我国计算机教育事业的发展起积极的推动作用，也是与世界接轨、建设真正的世界一流大学的必由之路。

机械工业出版社华章图文信息有限公司较早意识到“出版要为教育服务”。自1998年开始，华章公司就将工作重点放在了遴选、移译国外优秀教材上。经过几年的不懈努力，我们与Prentice Hall，Addison-Wesley，McGraw-Hill，Morgan Kaufmann等世界著名出版公司建立了良好的合作关系，从它们现有的数百种教材中甄选出Tanenbaum，Stroustrup，Kernighan，Jim Gray等大师名家的一批经典作品，以“计算机科学丛书”为总称出版，供读者学习、研究及庋藏。大理石纹理的封面，也正体现了这套丛书的品位和格调。

“计算机科学丛书”的出版工作得到了国内外学者的鼎力襄助，国内的专家不仅提供了中肯的选题指导，还不辞劳苦地担任了翻译和审校的工作；而原书的作者也相当关注其作品在中国的传播，有的还专诚为其书的中译本作序。迄今，“计算机科学丛书”已经出版了近百个品种，这些书籍在读者中树立了良好的口碑，并被许多高校采用为正式教材和参考书籍，为进一步推广与发展打下了坚实的基础。

随着学科建设的初步完善和教材改革的逐渐深化，教育界对国外计算机教材的需求和应用都步入一个新的阶段。为此，华章公司将加大引进教材的力度，在“华章教育”的总规划之下出版三个系列的计算机教材：除“计算机科学丛书”之外，对影印版的教材，则单独开辟出“经典原版书库”；同时，引进全美通行的教学辅导书“Schaum's Outlines”系列组成“全美经典学习指导系列”。为了保证这三套丛书的权威性，同时也为了更好地为学校和老师们服务，华章公司聘请了中国科学院、北京大学、清华大学、国防科技大学、复旦大学、上海交通大学、南京大学、浙江大学、中国科技大学、哈尔滨工业大学、西安交通大学、中国人民大学、北京航空航天大学、北京邮电大学、中山大学、解放军理工大学、郑州大学、湖北工学院、中国国

家信息安全测评认证中心等国内重点大学和科研机构在计算机的各个领域的著名学者组成“专家指导委员会”，为我们提供选题意见和出版监督。

这三套丛书是响应教育部提出的使用外版教材的号召，为国内高校的计算机及相关专业的教学度身订造的。其中许多教材均已为M. I. T.，Stanford，U.C. Berkeley，C. M. U. 等世界名牌大学所采用。不仅涵盖了程序设计、数据结构、操作系统、计算机体系结构、数据库、编译原理、软件工程、图形学、通信与网络、离散数学等国内大学计算机专业普遍开设的核心课程，而且各具特色——有的出自语言设计者之手、有的历经三十年而不衰、有的已被全世界的几百所高校采用。在这些圆熟通博的名师大作的指引之下，读者必将在计算机科学的宫殿中由登堂而入室。

权威的作者、经典的教材、一流的译者、严格的审校、精细的编辑，这些因素使我们的图书有了质量的保证，但我们的目标是尽善尽美，而反馈的意见正是我们达到这一终极目标的重要帮助。教材的出版只是我们的后续服务的起点。华章公司欢迎老师和读者对我们的工作提出建议或给予指正，我们的联系方法如下：

电子邮件：hzedu@hzbook.com
联系电话：（010）68995264
联系地址：北京市西城区百万庄南街1号
邮政编码：100037

专家指导委员会

（按姓氏笔画顺序）

尤晋元	王　珊	冯博琴	史忠植	史美林
石教英	吕　建	孙玉芳	吴世忠	吴时霖
张立昂	李伟琴	李师贤	李建中	杨冬青
邵维忠	陆丽娜	陆鑫达	陈向群	周伯生
周立柱	周克定	周傲英	孟小峰	岳丽华
范　明	郑国梁	施伯乐	钟玉琢	唐世渭
袁崇义	高传善	梅　宏	程　旭	程时端
谢希仁	裘宗燕	戴　葵		

秘　书　组

武卫东　　温莉芳　　刘　江　　杨海玲

To Rich.
Aloha nui loa.

Foreword

When the original text of this book arrived in 1990, it was quickly recognized as the definitive reference for programmers to learn network programming techniques. Since then, the art of computer networking has changed dramatically. All it takes is a look at the return address for comments from the original text ("uunet!hsi!netbook") to make this clear. (How many readers will even recognize this as an address in the UUCP dialup network that was commonplace in the 1980s?)

Today, UUCP networks are a rarity and new technologies such as wireless networks are becoming ubiquitous! With these changes, new network protocols and programming paradigms have been developed. But, programmers have lacked a good reference from which to learn the intricacies of these new techniques.

This book fills that void. Readers who have a dog-eared copy of the original book will want a new copy for the updated programming techniques and the substantial new material describing next-generation protocols such as IPv6. Everyone will want this book because it provides a great mix of practical experience, historical perspective, and a depth of understanding that only comes from being intimately involved in the field.

I've already enjoyed and learned from reading this book, and surely you will, too.

Sam Leffler

Preface

Introduction

This book is for people who want to write programs that communicate with each other using an application program interface (API) known as sockets. Some readers may be very familiar with sockets already, as that model has become synonymous with network programming. Others may need an introduction to sockets from the ground up. The goal of this book is to offer guidance on network programming for beginners as well as professionals, for those developing new network-aware applications as well as those maintaining existing code, and for people who simply want to understand how the networking components of their system function.

All the examples in this text are actual, runnable code tested on Unix systems. However, many non-Unix systems support the sockets API and the examples are largely operating system-independent, as are the general concepts we present. Virtually every operating system (OS) provides numerous network-aware applications such as Web browsers, email clients, and file-sharing servers. We discuss the usual partitioning of these applications into *client* and *server* and write our own small examples of these many times throughout the text.

试读结束：需要全本请在线购买： www.ertongbook.com

Presenting this material in a Unix-oriented fashion has the natural side effect of providing background on Unix itself, and on TCP/IP as well. Where more extensive background may be interesting, we refer the reader to other texts. Four texts are so commonly mentioned in this book that we've assigned them the following abbreviations:

- APUE: *Advanced Programming in the UNIX Environment* [Stevens 1992]
- TCPv1: *TCP/IP Illustrated, Volume 1* [Stevens 1994]
- TCPv2: *TCP/IP Illustrated, Volume 2* [Wright and Stevens 1995]
- TCPv3: *TCP/IP Illustrated, Volume 3* [Stevens 1996]

TCPv2 contains a high level of detail very closely related to the material in this book, as it describes and presents the actual 4.4BSD implementation of the network programming functions for the sockets API (`socket`, `bind`, `connect`, and so on). If one understands the implementation of a feature, the use of that feature in an application makes more sense.

Changes from the Second Edition

Sockets have been around, more or less in their current form, since the 1980s, and it is a tribute to their initial design that they have continued to be the network API of choice. Therefore, it may come as a surprise to learn that quite a bit has changed since the second edition of this book was published in 1998. The changes we've made to the text are summarized as follows:

- This new edition contains updated information on IPv6, which was only in draft form at the time of publication of the second edition and has evolved somewhat.
- The descriptions of functions and the examples have all been updated to reflect the most recent POSIX specification (POSIX 1003.1-2001), also known as the *Single Unix Specification Version 3*.
- The coverage of the X/Open Transport Interface (XTI) has been dropped. That API has fallen out of common use and even the most recent POSIX specification does not bother to cover it.
- The coverage of TCP for transactions (T/TCP) has been dropped.
- Three chapters have been added to describe a relatively new transport protocol, SCTP. This reliable, message-oriented protocol provides multiple streams between endpoints and transport-level support for multihoming. It was originally designed for transport of telephony signaling across the Internet, but provides some features that many applications could take advantage of.

- A chapter has been added on *key management sockets*, which may be used with Internet Protocol Security (IPsec) and other network security services.
- The machines used, as well as the versions of their variants of Unix, have all been updated, and the examples have been updated to reflect how these machines behave. In many cases, examples were updated because OS vendors fixed bugs or added features, but as one might expect, we've discovered the occasional new bug here and there. The machines used for testing the examples in this book were:
  - Apple Power PC running MacOS/X 10.2.6
  - HP PA-RISC running HP-UX 11i
  - IBM Power PC running AIX 5.1
  - Intel x86 running FreeBSD 4.8
  - Intel x86 running Linux 2.4.7
  - Sun SPARC running FreeBSD 5.1
  - Sun SPARC running Solaris 9

  See Figure 1.16 for details on how these machines were used.

Volume 2 of this *UNIX Network Programming* series, subtitled *Interprocess Communications*, builds on the material presented here to cover message passing, synchronization, shared memory, and remote procedure calls.

Using This Book

This text can be used as either a tutorial on network programming or as a reference for experienced programmers. When used as a tutorial or for an introductory class on network programming, the emphasis should be on Part 2, "Elementary Sockets" (Chapters 3 through 11), followed by whatever additional topics are of interest. Part 2 covers the basic socket functions for both TCP and UDP, along with SCTP, I/O multiplexing, socket options, and basic name and address conversions. Chapter 1 should be read by all readers, especially Section 1.4, which describes some wrapper functions used throughout the text. Chapter 2 and perhaps Appendix A should be referred to as necessary, depending on the reader's background. Most of the chapters in Part 3, "Advanced Sockets," can be read independently of the others in that part of the book.

To aid in the use of this book as a reference, a thorough index is provided, along with summaries on the end papers of where to find detailed descriptions of all the functions and structures. To help those reading topics in a random order, numerous references to related topics are provided throughout the text.

Source Code and Errata Availability

The source code for all the examples that appear in the book is available on the Web at `www.unpbook.com`. The best way to learn network programming is to take these programs, modify them, and enhance them. Actually writing code of this form is the *only* way to reinforce the concepts and techniques. Numerous exercises are also provided at the end of each chapter, and most answers are provided in Appendix E.

A current errata for the book is also available from the same Web site.

Acknowledgments

The first and second editions of this book were written solely by W. Richard Stevens, who passed away on September 1, 1999. His books have set a high standard and are largely regarded as concise, laboriously detailed, and extremely readable works of art. In providing this revision, the authors struggled to maintain the quality and thorough coverage of Rich's earlier editions and any shortcomings in this area are entirely the fault of the new authors.

The work of an author is only as good as the support from family members and friends. Bill Fenner would like to thank his dear wife, Peggy (beach ¼ mile champion), and their housemate, Christopher Boyd for letting him off all his household chores while working in the treehouse on this project. Thanks are also due to his friend, Jerry Winner, whose prodding and encouragement were invaluable. Likewise, Andy Rudoff wants to specifically thank his wife, Ellen, and girls, Jo and Katie, for their understanding and encouragement throughout this project. We simply could not have done this without all of you.

Randall Stewart with Cisco Systems, Inc. provided much of the SCTP material and deserves a special acknowledgment for this much-valued contribution. The coverage of this new and interesting topic simply would not exist without Randall's work.

The feedback from our reviewers was invaluable for catching errors, pointing out areas that required more explanation, and suggesting improvements to our text and code examples. The authors would like to thank: James Carlson, Wu-Chang Feng, Rick Jones, Brian Kernighan, Sam Leffler, John McCann, Craig Metz, Ian Lance Taylor, David Schwartz, and Gary Wright.

Numerous individuals and their organizations went beyond the normal call of duty

to provide either a loaner system, software, or access to a system, all of which were used to test some of the examples in the text.

- Jessie Haug of IBM Austin provided an AIX system and compilers.
- Rick Jones and William Gilliam of Hewlett-Packard provided access to multiple systems running HP-UX.

The staff at Addison Wesley has been a true pleasure to work with: Noreen Regina, Kathleen Caren, Dan DePasquale, Anthony Gemellaro, and a very special thanks to our editor, Mary Franz.

In a trend that Rich Stevens instituted (but contrary to popular fads), we produced camera-ready copy of the book using the wonderful Groff package written by James Clark, created the illustrations using the `gpic` program (using many of Gary Wright's macros), produced the tables using the `gtbl` program, performed all the indexing, and did the final page layout. Dave Hanson's `loom` program and some scripts by Gary Wright were used to include the source code in the book. A set of `awk` scripts written by Jon Bentley and Brian Kernighan helped in producing the final index.

The authors welcome electronic mail from any readers with comments, suggestions, or bug fixes.

Bill Fenner
Woodside, California

Andrew M. Rudoff
Boulder, Colorado

October 2003
`authors@unpbook.com`
`http://www.unpbook.com`

Contents

Foreword ix

Preface x

Part 1. Introduction and TCP/IP 1

Chapter 1. Introduction 3

1.1 Introduction 3
1.2 A Simple Daytime Client 6
1.3 Protocol Independence 10
1.4 Error Handling: Wrapper Functions 11
1.5 A Simple Daytime Server 13
1.6 Roadmap to Client/Server Examples in the Text 16
1.7 OSI Model 18
1.8 BSD Networking History 20
1.9 Test Networks and Hosts 22
1.10 Unix Standards 25
1.11 64-Bit Architectures 28
1.12 Summary 29

Chapter 2. The Transport Layer: TCP, UDP, and SCTP 31

2.1 Introduction 31
2.2 The Big Picture 32
2.3 User Datagram Protocol (UDP) 34

2.4 Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) 35
2.5 Stream Control Transmission Protocol (SCTP) 36
2.6 TCP Connection Establishment and Termination 37
2.7 TIME_WAIT State 43
2.8 SCTP Association Establishment and Termination 44
2.9 Port Numbers 50
2.10 TCP Port Numbers and Concurrent Servers 52
2.11 Buffer Sizes and Limitations 55
2.12 Standard Internet Services 61
2.13 Protocol Usage by Common Internet Applications 62
2.14 Summary 63

Part 2. Elementary Sockets 65

Chapter 3. Sockets Introduction 67

3.1 Introduction 67
3.2 Socket Address Structures 67
3.3 Value-Result Arguments 74
3.4 Byte Ordering Functions 77
3.5 Byte Manipulation Functions 80
3.6 `inet_aton`, `inet_addr`, and `inet_ntoa` Functions 82
3.7 `inet_pton` and `inet_ntop` Functions 83
3.8 `sock_ntop` and Related Functions 86
3.9 `readn`, `writen`, and `readline` Functions 88
3.10 Summary 92

Chapter 4. Elementary TCP Sockets 95

4.1 Introduction 95
4.2 `socket` Function 95
4.3 `connect` Function 99
4.4 `bind` Function 101
4.5 `listen` Function 104
4.6 `accept` Function 109
4.7 `fork` and `exec` Functions 111
4.8 Concurrent Servers 114
4.9 `close` Function 117
4.10 `getsockname` and `getpeername` Functions 117
4.11 Summary 120

Chapter 5. TCP Client/Server Example 121

5.1 Introduction 121
5.2 TCP Echo Server: `main` Function 122
5.3 TCP Echo Server: `str_echo` Function 123
5.4 TCP Echo Client: `main` Function 124
5.5 TCP Echo Client: `str_cli` Function 125
5.6 Normal Startup 126
5.7 Normal Termination 128

试读结束：需要全本请在线购买： www.ertongbook.com