

# 南开大学

## 计算机网络 课程实验报告

### *TCP/IP* 实验



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# 1 一级标题

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测试中文:

通过这次实验，我深刻体会到了同态加密技术的强大和实用性，特别是在保护数据隐私的同时执行复杂计算的能力。使用 *Microsoft SEAL* 库进行加密计算不仅加深了我对同态加密原理的理解，也提升了我的编程技能和解决实际问题的能力。

## 1.1 二级标题

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图 1.1.1: 南开大学校徽

分点:

1. *Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do.*
  2. *Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do.*
- *Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do.*
  - *Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do.*

## 1.2 测试 tablex

Username	Data		Score
	Location	Height	
John	Second St.	180 cm	5
Wally	Third Av.	160 cm	10
Jason	Some St.	150 cm	15
Robert	123 Av.	190 cm	20
Other	Unknown St.	170 cm	25

表 1.2.2: 一个表格

## 1.3 测试 codly

```
1 pub fn main() {
2     println!("Hello, world!");
3 }
```

rust

```
1 void MergeSort(int arr[], int left, int right) {
2     if(left >= right) return;
```

cpp

```

3  int mid = (left + right) >> 1;
4  MergeSort(arr, left, mid);
5  MergeSort(arr, mid + 1, right);
6  int i = left, j = mid + 1, k = 0, temp[right - left + 1];
7  while(i <= mid && j <= right) {
8      if(arr[i] <= arr[j]) temp[k++] = arr[i++];
9      else temp[k++] = arr[j++];
10 }
11 while(i <= mid) temp[k++] = arr[i++];
12 while(j <= right) temp[k++] = arr[j++];
13 for(int i = 0; i < k; i++) arr[left + i] = temp[i];
14 }

```

## 1.4 测试 cetz

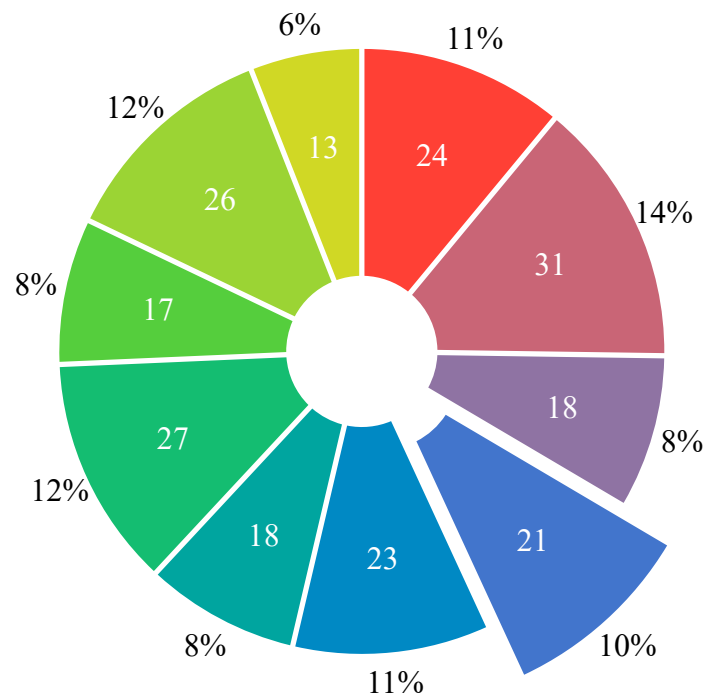


图 1.4.3: 饼图

## 1.5 测试 pinit

A simple highlighted text.

It is simple.

## 1.6 测试 colorbox

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## 1.7 测试 showybox

①

Red-ish showybox with separated sections!

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②

### Clairaut's theorem

Let  $f : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  with  $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  an open set such that its cross derivatives of any order exist and are continuous in  $A$ . Then for any point  $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \in A$  it is true that

$$\frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x_i \dots \partial x_j}(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = \frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x_j \dots \partial x_i}(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$$

*This will be useful every*

*time you want to interchange partial derivatives in the future.*

③

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④

### Divergence theorem

Suppose  $V$  is a subset of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  which is compact and has a piecewise smooth boundary  $S$  (also indicated with  $\partial V = S$ ). If  $\mathbf{F}$  is a continuously differentiable vector field defined on a neighborhood of  $V$ , then:

$$\iiint_V (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}) dV = \iint_S (\mathbf{F} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}) dS$$

In the case of  $n = 3$ ,  $V$  represents a volume in three-dimensional space, and  $\partial V = S$  its surface

⑤

### Parent container

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#### Child 1

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#### Child 2

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⑥

mytitle

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Child 1
 

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Child 2
 

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Child 2
 

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⑦

mytitle

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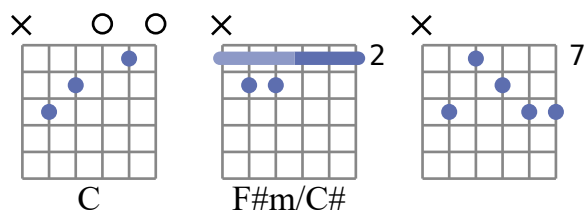
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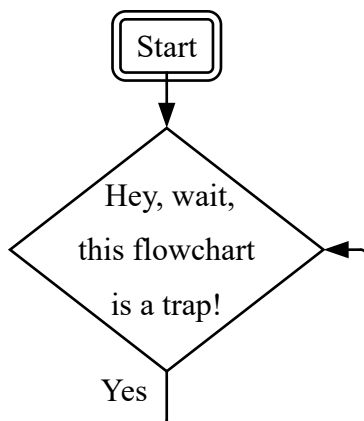
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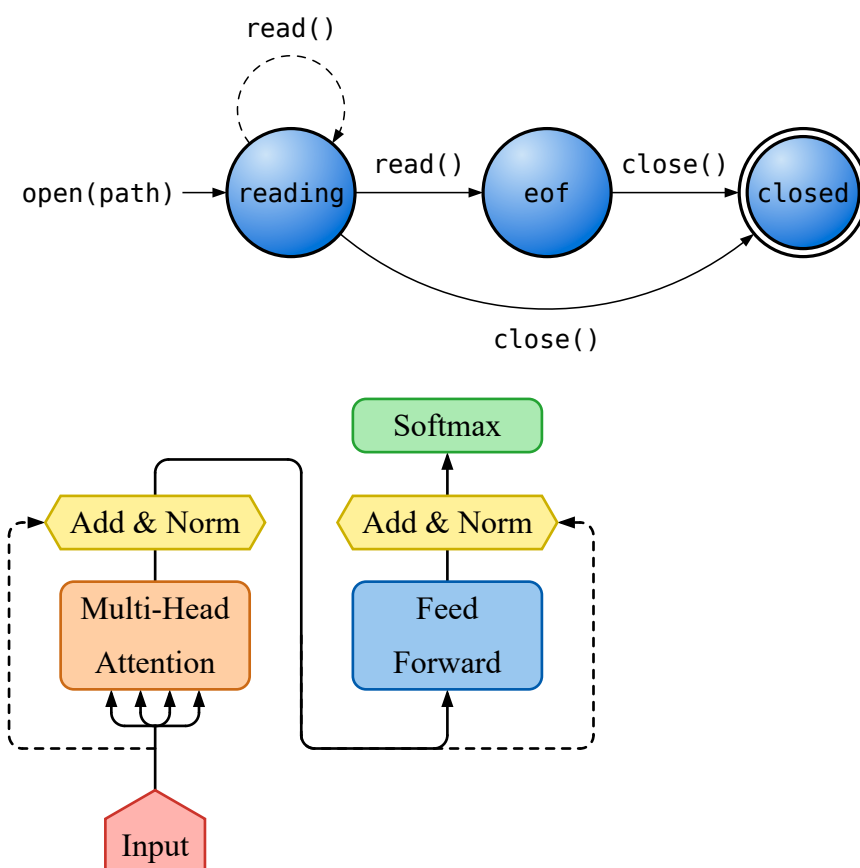
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## 1.8 测试 fletcher







## 1.9 测试 gentle

### **i** Info

This is the info clue ...

### **🔥** Best tip ever

Check out this cool package

### **?** Question

This is the info clue ...

### **”** Quote

This is the info clue ...

### **🔧** Example

This is the info clue ...

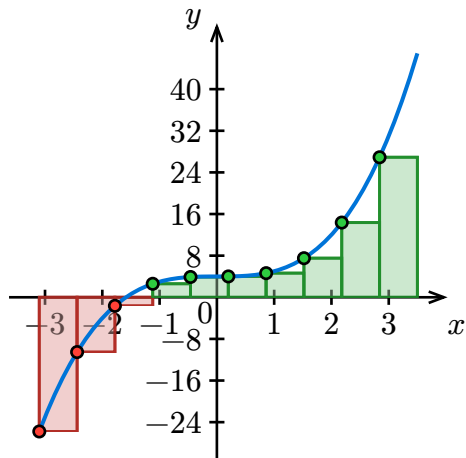
## 1.10 测试 badgery



## 1.11 测试 chromo



## 1.12 测试 riesketcher



## 1.13 测试 syntree

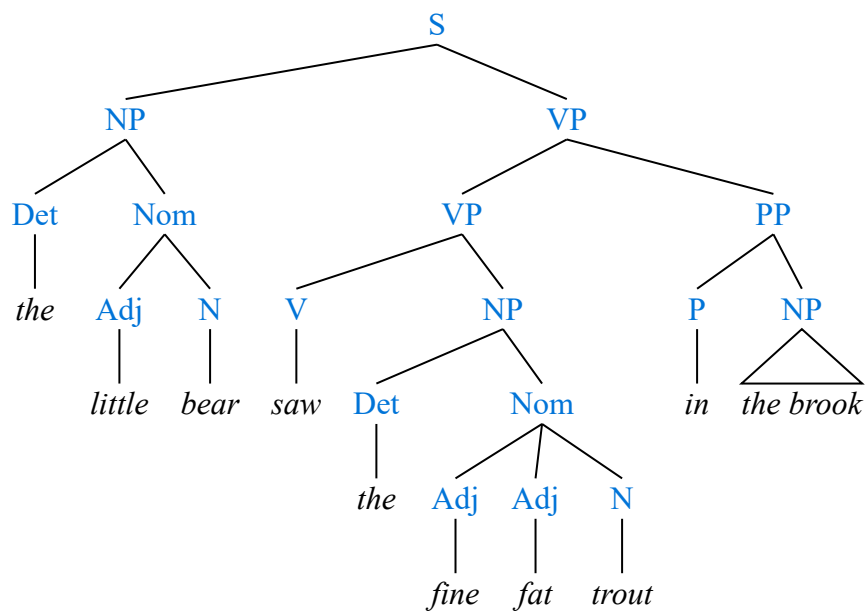


图 1.13.4: Example of a syntax tree.

## 1.14 测试 mitex

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}(\xi) e^{2\pi i \xi x} d\xi$$

## 1.15 测试 easytable

Header 1	Header 2	Header 3
How	I	want
a	drink,	alcoholic
of	course,	after
the	heavy	lectures
involving	quantum	mechanics.

表 1.15.5: 表格示例

Header 1	Header 2	Header 3
How	I	want
a	drink,	alcoholic
of	course,	after
the	heavy	lectures
involving	quantum	mechanics.

Header 1	Header 2	Header 3
How	I	want
a	drink,	alcoholic
of	course,	after
the	heavy	lectures
involving	quantum	mechanics.

## 1.16 测试 algo

```

FIB (n):
1  if  $n < 0$ :
2  |   return null
3  if  $n = 0$  or  $n = 1$ :
4  |   return  $n$ 
5
6  let  $x \leftarrow 0$ 
7  let  $y \leftarrow 1$ 
8  for  $i \leftarrow 2$  to  $n - 1$ : ▷ so dynamic!
9  |   let  $z \leftarrow x + y$ 
10 |    $x \leftarrow y$ 
11 |    $y \leftarrow z$ 
12
13 return  $x + y$ 

```

indent-guides: 1pt + black

main-text-styles: (size: 15pt)

```

FLOYD-WARSHALL( $V, E, w$ ):
1  Let  $\text{dist}[u, v] \leftarrow \infty$  for  $u, v$  in  $V$ 
2  For  $(u, v)$  in  $E$ :
3     $\text{dist}[u, v] \leftarrow w(u, v)$                                 // edge weights
4  For  $v$  in  $V$ :
5     $\text{dist}[v, v] \leftarrow 0$                                     // base case
6
7  For  $k \leftarrow 1$  to  $|V|$ :
8    For  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $|V|$ :
9      For  $j \leftarrow 1$  to  $|V|$ :
10       // if new path is shorter, reduce distance
11       If  $\text{dist}[i, j] > \text{dist}[i, k] + \text{dist}[k, j]$ :
12          $\text{dist}[i, j] \leftarrow \text{dist}[i, k] + \text{dist}[k, j]$ 
13
14  Return  $\text{dist}$ 

```

## 1.17 测试 theorems

**Definition 1.17.1:** A natural number is called a *prime number* if it is greater than 1 and cannot be written as the product of two smaller natural numbers.

*Example:* The numbers 2, 3, and 17 are prime. Corollary 1.17.1.1 shows that this list is not exhaustive!

**Theorem 1.17.1 (Euclid):** There are infinitely many primes.

*Proof:* Suppose to the contrary that  $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n$  is a finite enumeration of all primes. Set  $P = p_1 p_2 \dots p_n$ . Since  $P + 1$  is not in our list, it cannot be prime. Thus, some prime factor  $p_j$  divides  $P + 1$ . Since  $p_j$  also divides  $P$ , it must divide the difference  $(P + 1) - P = 1$ , a contradiction. ■

**Corollary 1.17.1.1:** There is no largest prime number.

**Corollary 1.17.1.2:** There are infinitely many composite numbers.

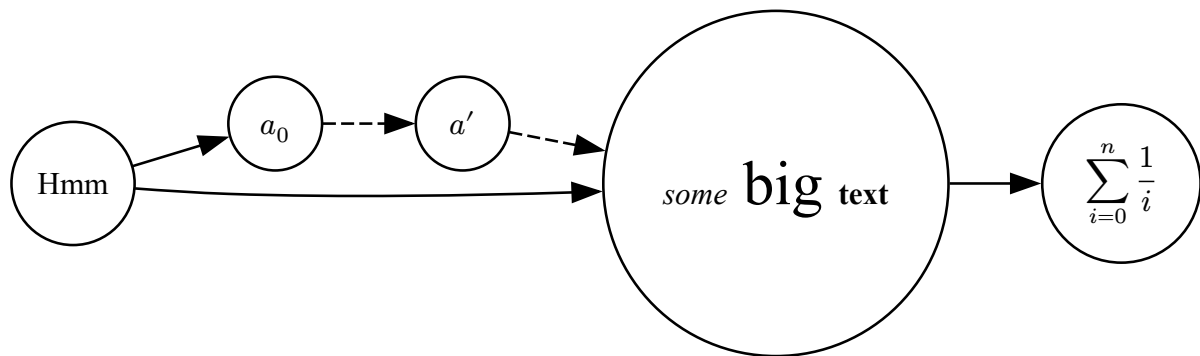
**Theorem 1.17.2:** There are arbitrarily long stretches of composite numbers.

*Proof:* For any  $n > 2$ , consider

$$n! + 2, \quad n! + 3, \quad \dots, \quad n! + n$$

■

## 1.18 测试 diagram



## 1.19 测试 xarrow

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \mathbb{Q}, 1+1^4 \\
 a \xleftarrow{\quad} b \\
 \text{very long boi} \\
 c \rightsquigarrow d \\
 \hline
 \begin{array}{c} c \\ \text{NP } \sum^* \\ a \longrightarrow b \times 4 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

## 1.20 测试 drafting

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You can provide two positional arguments if you want to highlight a phrase associated with your note.

Be aware that typst will complain when 4 notes overlap, and stop automatically avoiding collisions when 5 or more notes overlap. This is because the compiler stops attempting to reposition notes after a few attempts (initial layout + adjustment for each note).  
 You can manually adjust the position of notes with dy to silence the warning.

Hello, world!

The first is text which should be in-line-noted, and the second is the standard margin note.

When notes are about to overlap, they're automatically shifted

To avoid collision