# 计算机网络作业 3-3 拥塞控制算法

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报文段设计、握手挥手、接收端与上一次实验相同,这里不再赘述。

## 一、算法原理说明

采用标准 new reno 算法, 说明如下:

- 1. 初始的窗口大小 cwnd = 1, ssthresh=50
- 2. 当窗口大小小于阈值时, 每经过一个 RTT, 窗口大小乘 2 (慢启动)
- 3. 当窗口大小大于阈值时, 每接收到一个正确 ACK, 窗口大小加 1 (拥塞避免)
- 4. 当发送端发生超时时,阈值 ssthresh 变为窗口大小的一半,窗口大小变为 1, 进入慢启动阶段
- 5. 当发送端连续 3 次接收到重复 ACK 时,阈值变为窗口大小的一半,窗口大小变为阈值加 3,进入快速恢复阶段
- 6. 在快速恢复阶段 ,每次接收到重复 ACK 时,窗口大小加 1,并重复发送该 ack 指出的未收到的包。

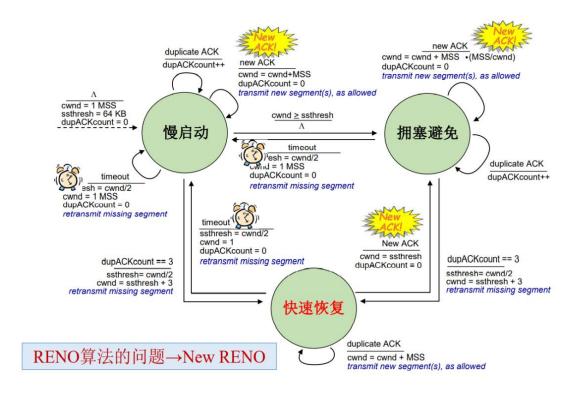


图 1 RENO 算法状态转换图

## 二、日志实现

- 1. 日志格式为:发送类型(例:第一次挥手), flags,序列号,ack,校验和,报文长度字节数
- 2. 每次发送和接收数据报都会输出日志
- 3. 在数据报发送和接收全部完成时利用总字节数和传输时间计算平均吞吐率
- 4. 在发送端或接收端的窗口位置变化时,会输出当前窗口位置与实际发送窗口大小。
- 5. 在拥塞窗口大小发生变化时, 会输出 cwnd 大小与 ssthresh 大小

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图 2 日志实现效果图