

哈尔滨工业大学

<<计算机网络>> 实验报告

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一、实验目的

理解滑动窗口协议的基本原理；掌握 GBN 的工作原理；掌握基于 UDP 设计并实现一个 GBN 协议的过程与技术。

二、实验内容

1. 基于 UDP 设计一个简单的 GBN 协议，实现单向可靠数据传输（服务器到客户的数据传输）。
2. 模拟引入数据包的丢失，验证所设计协议的有效性。
3. 改进所设计的 GBN 协议，支持双向数据传输；
4. 将所设计的 GBN 协议改进为 SR 协议。

三、实验过程及结果

1. 实验要点

- 1) 基于 UDP 实现的 GBN 协议，可以不进行差错检测，可以利用 UDP 协议差错检测；
- 2) 自行设计数据帧的格式，应至少包含序列号 Seq 和数据两部分；
- 3) 自行定义发送端序列号 Seq 比特数 L 以及发送窗口大小 W，应满足条件 $W+1 \leq 2L$ 。
- 4) 一种简单的服务器端计时器的实现办法：设置套接字为非阻塞方式，则服务器端在 recvfrom 方法上不会阻塞，若正确接收到 ACK 消息，则计时器清零，若从客户端接收数据长度为 -1（表示没有接收到任何数据），则计时器+1，对计时器进行判断，若其超过阈值，则判断为超时，进行超时重传。（当然，如果服务器选择阻塞模式，可以用到 select 或 epoll 的阻塞选择函数，详情见 MSDN）
- 5) 为了模拟 ACK 丢失，一种简单的实现办法：客户端对接收的数据帧进行计数，然后对总数进行模 N 运算，若规定求模运算结果为零则返回 ACK，则每接收 N 个数据帧才返回 1 个 ACK。当 N 取值大于服务器端的超时阈值时，则会出现服务器端超时现象。
- 6) 当设置服务器端发送窗口的大小为 1 时，GBN 协议就是停-等协议。

2. 实验结果

1. GBN 协议数据分组格式、确认分组格式、各个域作用

Seq	Data	0
-----	------	---

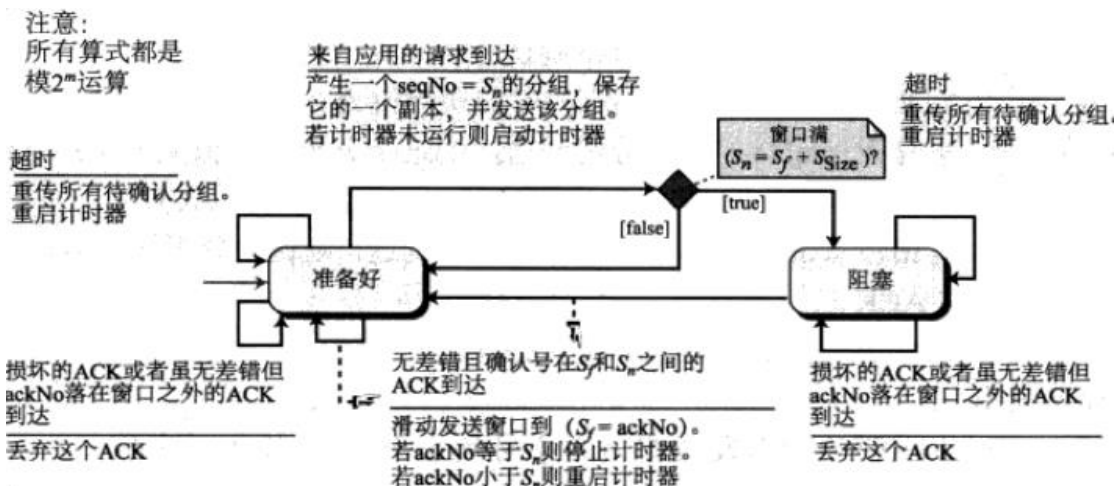
Seq 为 1 个字节，取值为 0~255，（故序列号最多为 256 个）；

Data ≤ 1024 个字节，为传输的数据；

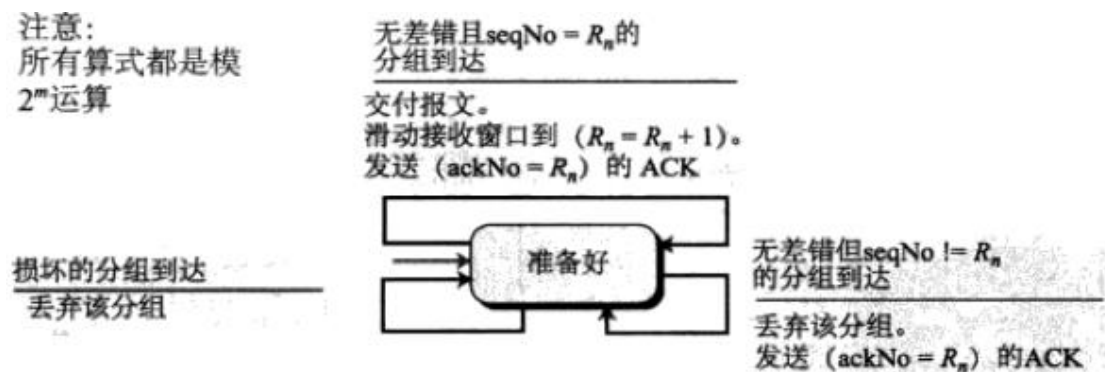
最后一个字节放入 EOF0，表示结尾。

2. 协议两段程序流程图

Clinet



Server



3. 协议典型交互过程

Client

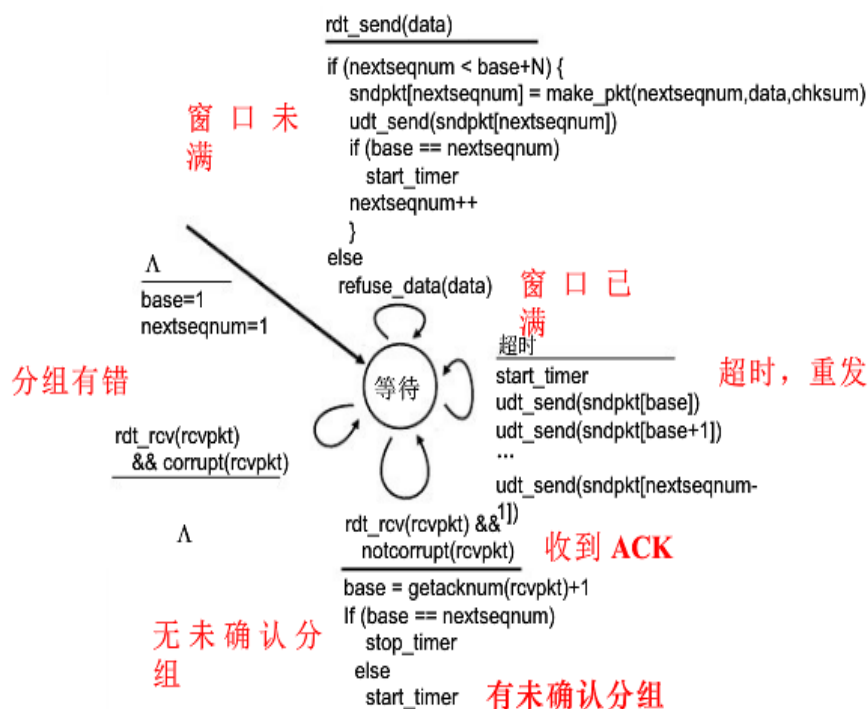


Diagram illustrating the state transition for a receiver in a Stop-and-Wait protocol:

- Initial State:** 等待 (Waiting)
- Event:** Λ (Arrival of a packet)
- Condition:** `expectedseqnum=1`
- Action:** `sndpkt = make_pkt(expectedseqnum, ACK, chksum)`
- Event:** `udt_send(sndpkt)`
- Condition:** `rdt_rcv(rcvpkt)` and `&& notcorrupt(rcvpkt)` and `&& hasseqnum(rcvpkt, expectedseqnum)`
- Action:** `extract(rcvpkt, data)` and `deliver_data(data)` and `sndpkt = make_pkt(expectedseqnum, ACK, chksum)` and `udt_send(sndpkt)` and `expectedseqnum++`
- Final State:** 无错，对序 (Correct, in order)

客户端对所接收到的数据帧进行计算，然后对总数除 N 去模，如果结果为 0 则表示需要返回数据，也就是说 N 个数据帧才会返回一个数据，当 N 的取值大于服务器端的阈值的时候就会出现服务器端超时的现象

The image shows a Windows desktop with two Visual Studio 2015 IDE windows open. The left window displays the source code for 'client.cpp', which implements a client for a GBN protocol. The right window shows the output of the 'client.exe' program, which simulates a file transfer over a network with packet loss and acknowledgment delays.

client.cpp Source Code:

```

buffer[0] = curSeq + 1;
ack[curSeq] = FALSE;
//数据发送的过程中应该判断是否传输完
//为简化过程此处并未实现
memcpy
printi
sendto
*****
+curS -time to get current time |
curSeq -quit to exit client |
+total -testgbn [X] [Y] to test the gbn |
Sleep(*****
)
//等待 Ack
recvSize =
if (recvSi
waitCon
//20

```

client.exe Output:

```

The Winsock 2.2 dll was found okay
recv from client: -testgbn
Begin to test GBN protocol, please don't abort the process
Shake hands stage
Begin a file transfer
File size is 115712B, each packet is 1024B and packet total num is 113
send a packet with a seq of 0
send a packet with a seq of 1
send a packet with a seq of 2
Recv a ack of 0
send a packet with a seq of 3
send a packet with a seq of 4
Recv a ack of 0
send a packet with a seq of 5
Recv a ack of 0
send a packet with a seq of 6
send a ack of 0
send a packet with a seq of 7
send a packet with a seq of 8
Recv a ack of 0
send a packet with a seq of 9
Recv a ack of 0
send a packet with a seq of 10
Recv a ack of 0

```

client.exe Output (Continued):

```

-time to get current time |
-quit to exit client |
-testgbn [X] [Y] to test the gbn |
*****
-testgbn 0.2 0.3
Begin to test GBN protocol, please don't abort the process
The loss ratio of packet is 0.20, the loss ratio of ack is 0.30
Ready for file transmission
recv a packet with a seq of 1
The ack of 1 loss
The packet with a seq of 2 loss
recv a packet with a seq of 3
send a ack of 1
recv a packet with a seq of 4
The ack of 1 loss
recv a packet with a seq of 5
send a ack of 1
recv a packet with a seq of 6
send a ack of 1
recv a packet with a seq of 7
send a ack of 1
The packet with a seq of 8 loss
recv a packet with a seq of 9
send a ack of 1
recv a packet with a seq of 10
send a ack of 1
recv a packet with a seq of 11
send a ack of 1

```

能够在图中看见累计确认和超时重传都已经正确实现

6. 代码实现分析

Server

(1)

```
void getCurTime(char *ptime) {
    char buffer[128];
    memset(buffer, 0, sizeof(buffer)); //将buffer所有设置为0
    time_t c_time;
    struct tm p;
    time(&c_time); //获取当前时间
    localtime_s(&p, &c_time); //转换为本地时间
    sprintf_s(buffer, "%d/%d/%d %d:%d:%d", //把时间信息写到buffer里
        p.tm_year + 1900,
        p.tm_mon,
        p.tm_mday,
        p.tm_hour,
        p.tm_min,
        p.tm_sec);
    strcpy_s(ptime, sizeof(buffer), buffer);
}
```

获取当前系统时间，从 buffer 中将数据读出

(2) 判断序列号是否可用函数

```
bool seqIsAvailable() {
    int step;
    step = curSeq - curAck;
    step = step >= 0 ? step : step + SEQ_SIZE;
    //序列号是否在当前发送窗口之内
    if (step >= SEND_WIND_SIZE) {
        return false;
    }
    if (ack[curSeq]) {
        return true;
    }
    return false;
}
```

通过判断序列号是否在窗口中判断当前序列号是否可用

(3) gbn 测试过程

```
while (runFlag) {
    switch (stage) {
        case 0: //发送 205 阶段
            buffer[0] = 205;
            sendto(sockServer, buffer, strlen(buffer) + 1, 0,
                (SOCKADDR*)&addrClient, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
            Sleep(100);
            stage = 1;
            break;
    }
```

case 1://等待接收 200 阶段，没有收到则计数器+1，超时则放弃此次“连接”，等待从第一步开始

```
recvSize = recvfrom(sockServer, buffer, BUFFER_LENGTH, 0,
((SOCKADDR*)&addrClient), &length);
if (recvSize < 0) {
    ++waitCount;
    if (waitCount > 20) {
        runFlag = false;
        printf("Timeout error\n");
        break;
    }
    Sleep(500);
    continue;
}
else {
    if ((unsigned char)buffer[0] == 200) {
        printf("Begin a file transfer\n");
        printf("File size is %dB, each packet is 1024B and
packet total num is %d\n", sizeof(data), totalPacket);
        curSeq = 0;
        curAck = 0;
        totalSeq = 0;
        waitCount = 0;
        stage = 2;
    }
}
break;
case 2://数据传输阶段
if (seqIsAvailable()) {
    //发送给客户端的序列号从 1 开始
    buffer[0] = curSeq + 1;
    ack[curSeq] = FALSE;
    //数据发送的过程中应该判断是否传输完成
    //为简化过程此处并未实现
    memcpy(&buffer[1], data + 1024 * totalSeq, 1024);
    printf("send a packet with a seq of %d\n", curSeq);
    sendto(sockServer, buffer, BUFFER_LENGTH, 0,
        (SOCKADDR*)&addrClient, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
    ++curSeq;
    curSeq %= SEQ_SIZE;
    ++totalSeq;
    Sleep(500);
}
//等待 Ack，若没有收到，则返回值为-1，计数器+1
```

```

        recvSize = recvfrom(sockServer, buffer, BUFFER_LENGTH, 0,
((SOCKADDR*)&addrClient), &length);
        if (recvSize < 0) {
            waitCount++;
            //20 次等待 ack 则超时重传
            if (waitCount > 20)
            {
                timeoutHandler();
                waitCount = 0;
            }
        }
        else {
            //收到 ack
            ackHandler(buffer[0]);
            waitCount = 0;
        }
        Sleep(500);
        break;
    }
}

sendto(sockServer, buffer, strlen(buffer) + 1, 0, (SOCKADDR*)&addrClient,
        sizeof(SOCKADDR));
Sleep(500);
}

```

加入了一个握手阶段

首先服务器向客户端发送一个 205 大小的状态码（我自己定义的）表示服务器准备好了，可以发送数据

客户端收到 205 之后回复一个 200 大小的状态码，表示客户端准备好了，可以接收数据了

服务器收到 200 状态码之后，就开始使用 GBN 发送数据了

设置一个 stage 状态，模拟三次握手，在状态 3 时表明 UDP 连接已经建立，可以开始数据传输。

设置一个 waitcount 模拟超时，如果收到客户端传来的数据 size<0，则计时器加一，计时器达到 20 时超时重传。

(4) 超时处理函数

```

void timeoutHandler() {
    printf("Timer out error.\n");
    int index;
    for (int i = 0; i < SEND_WIND_SIZE; ++i) {
        index = (i + curAck) % SEQ_SIZE;
        ack[index] = TRUE;
    }
    totalSeq -= SEND_WIND_SIZE;
    curSeq = curAck;
}

```

超时以后，从已经确认的 ACK 起，重传所有当前在窗口内的数据帧

(5) ACK 确认函数

```
void ackHandler(char c) {
    unsigned char index = (unsigned char)c - 1; //序列号减一
    printf("Recv a ack of %d\n", index);
    if (curAck <= index) {
        for (int i = curAck; i <= index; ++i) {
            ack[i] = TRUE;
        }
        curAck = (index + 1) % SEQ_SIZE;
    }
    else {
        //ack 超过了最大值，回到了 curAck 的左边
        for (int i = curAck; i < SEQ_SIZE; ++i) {
            ack[i] = TRUE;
        }
        for (int i = 0; i <= index; ++i) {
            ack[i] = TRUE;
        }
        curAck = index + 1;
    }
}
```

用收到的 ACK 和当前 ACK 比较，如果收到的 ACK 序列号大，则更新 ack[i] 数组，表明这些序列号已经确认。否则还是保持当前期望的 curAck 不变

Client

(1)数据是否丢失函数

```
BOOL lossInLossRatio(float lossRatio) {
    int lossBound = (int)(lossRatio * 100);
    int r = rand() % 101;
    if (r <= lossBound) {
        return TRUE;
    }
    return FALSE;
}
```

根据设置的丢失率，产生一个随机值，判断是否在丢失率区间，然后决定是否丢弃该数据报

(2) 数据接收过程

```
while (true)
{
    //等待 server 回复设置 UDP 为阻塞模式
    recvfrom(socketClient, buffer, BUFFER_LENGTH, 0,
    (SOCKADDR*)&addrServer, &len);
    switch (stage) {
        case 0://等待握手阶段
```



```

u_code = (unsigned char)buffer[0];
if ((unsigned char)buffer[0] == 205)
{
    printf("Ready for file transmission\n");
    buffer[0] = 200;
    buffer[1] = '\0';
    sendto(socketClient, buffer, 2, 0, (SOCKADDR*)&addrServer,
sizeof(SOCKADDR));

    stage = 1;
    recvSeq = 0;
    waitSeq = 1;
}
break;
case 1://等待接收数据阶段
    seq = (unsigned short)buffer[0];
    //随机法模拟包是否丢失
    b = lossInLossRatio(packetLossRatio);
    if (b) {
        printf("The packet with a seq of %d loss\n", seq);
        continue;
    }
    printf("recv a packet with a seq of %d\n", seq);
    //如果是期待的包，正确接收，正常确认即可
    if (!(waitSeq - seq)) {
        ++waitSeq;
        if (waitSeq == 21) {
            waitSeq = 1;
        }
        //输出数据
        //printf("%s\n",&buffer[1]);
        buffer[0] = seq;
        recvSeq = seq;
        buffer[1] = '\0';
    }
    else {
        //如果当前一个包都没有收到，则等待 Seq 为 1 的数据包，不是则
        不返回 ACK（因为并没有上一个正确的 ACK）
        if (!recvSeq) {
            continue;
        }
        buffer[0] = recvSeq;
        buffer[1] = '\0';
    }
    b = lossInLossRatio(ackLossRatio);

```

```

        if (b) {
            printf("The ack of %d loss\n", (unsigned char)buffer[0]);
            continue;
        }
        sendto(socketClient, buffer, 2, 0,
            (SOCKADDR*)&addrServer, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
        printf("send a ack of %d\n", (unsigned char)buffer[0]);
        break;
    }
    Sleep(500);
}

sendto(socketClient, buffer, strlen(buffer) + 1, 0,
    (SOCKADDR*)&addrServer, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
ret = recvfrom(socketClient, buffer, BUFFER_LENGTH, 0, (SOCKADDR*)&addrServer,
    &len);
printf("%s\n", buffer);
if (!strcmp(buffer, "Good bye!")) {
    break;
}
printTips();
}

```

首先模拟三次握手建立连接，成功后开始接受数据报，客户端根据丢包率来决定是否接受到数据帧，接受数据帧后判断是否是待接受的数据帧，如果是则接受并返回 ACK。不是则不接受

SR 代码实现

SR 协议则在 GBN 协议之上进行了改动，其中改动部分为：

1. 接收方接收到数据时，判断包序号是否在窗口内，若在但是并不在首位则做缓存处理，并不丢弃该包。
2. 发送方在接收到 ACK 时如果不为窗口的首位，也将已发送标识为接收成功，并不舍弃该包。

因此在实现上 SR 协议要求编程中更好地维护两端的滑动窗口

四、源代码

client.cpp

```

// GBN_client.cpp : 定义控制台应用程序的入口点。
//
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

```

```

#include <WinSock2.h>
#include <time.h>
#pragma comment(lib, "ws2_32.lib")
#define SERVER_PORT 12340 //接收数据的端口号
#define SERVER_IP "127.0.0.1" // 服务器的 IP 地址
const int BUFFER_LENGTH = 1026;
const int SEQ_SIZE = 20; //接收端序列号个数, 为 1~20
/*****
/
/* -time 从服务器端获取当前时间
-quit 退出客户端
-testgbn [X] 测试 GBN 协议实现可靠数据传输
[X] [0,1] 模拟数据包丢失的概率
[Y] [0,1] 模拟 ACK 丢失的概率
*/
/*****
/
void printTips(){
    printf("*****\n");
    printf("| -time to get current time |\n");
    printf("| -quit to exit client |\n");
    printf("| -testgbn [X] [Y] to test the gbn |\n");
    printf("*****\n");
}
/*****
// Method: lossInLossRatio
// FullName: lossInLossRatio
// Access: public
// Returns: BOOL
// Qualifier: 根据丢失率随机生成一个数字, 判断是否丢失, 丢失则返回
TRUE, 否则返回 FALSE
// Parameter: float lossRatio [0,1]
/*****
BOOL lossInLossRatio(float lossRatio){
    int lossBound = (int)(lossRatio * 100);
    int r = rand() % 101;
    if (r <= lossBound){
        return TRUE;
    }
    return FALSE;
}

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    //加载套接字库 (必须)

```

```

WORD wVersionRequested;
WSADATA wsaData;
//套接字加载时错误提示
int err;
//版本 2.2
wVersionRequested = MAKEWORD(2, 2);
//加载 dll 文件 Scket 库
err = WSStartup(wVersionRequested, &wsaData);
if (err != 0){
    //找不到 winsock.dll
    printf("WSStartup failed with error: %d\n", err);
    return 1;
}
if (LOBYTE(wsaData.wVersion) != 2 ||
HIBYTE(wsaData.wVersion) != 2)
{
    printf("Could not find a usable version of Winsock.dll\n");
    WSACleanup();
}
else{
    printf("The Winsock 2.2 dll was found okay\n");
}
SOCKET socketClient = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM, 0);
SOCKADDR_IN addrServer;
addrServer.sin_addr.S_un.S_addr = inet_addr(SERVER_IP);
addrServer.sin_family = AF_INET;
addrServer.sin_port = htons(SERVER_PORT);
//接收缓冲区
char buffer[BUFFER_LENGTH];
ZeroMemory(buffer, sizeof(buffer));
int len = sizeof(SOCKADDR);
//为了测试与服务器的连接, 可以使用 -time 命令从服务器端获得当前时间
//使用 -testgbn [X] [Y] 测试 GBN
//其中[X]表示数据包丢失概率
// [Y]表示 ACK 丢包概率
printTips();
int ret;
int interval = 1;//收到数据包之后返回 ack 的间隔, 默认为 1 表示每个
都返回 ack, 0 或者负数均表示所有的都不返回 ack
char cmd[128];
float packetLossRatio = 0.2; //默认包丢失率 0.2
float ackLossRatio = 0.2; //默认 ACK 丢失率 0.2
//用时间作为随机种子, 放在循环的最外面
srand((unsigned)time(NULL));

```

```

while (true){
    gets_s(buffer);
    ret = sscanf(buffer, "%s%f%f", &cmd, &packetLossRatio,
&ackLossRatio);
    //开始 GBN 测试, 使用 GBN 协议实现 UDP 可靠文件传输
    if (!strcmp(cmd, "-testgbn")){
        printf("%s\n", "Begin to test GBN protocol, please
don't abort the process");
        printf("The loss ratio of packet is %.2f,the loss ratio
of ack is %.2f\n",packetLossRatio,ackLossRatio);
        int waitCount = 0;
        int stage = 0;
        BOOL b;
        unsigned char u_code;//状态码
        unsigned short seq;//包的序列号
        unsigned short recvSeq;//接收窗口大小为 1, 已确认的序列号
        unsigned short waitSeq;//等待的序列号
        sendto(socketClient, "-testgbn", strlen("-testgbn") +
1, 0, (SOCKADDR*)&addrServer, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
        while (true)
        {
            //等待 server 回复设置 UDP 为阻塞模式
            recvfrom(socketClient, buffer, BUFFER_LENGTH, 0,
(SOCKADDR*)&addrServer, &len);
            switch (stage){
            case 0://等待握手阶段
                u_code = (unsigned char)buffer[0];
                if ((unsigned char)buffer[0] == 205)
                {
                    printf("Ready for file transmission\n");
                    buffer[0] = 200;
                    buffer[1] = '\0';
                    sendto(socketClient, buffer, 2, 0,
                        (SOCKADDR*)&addrServer,
sizeof(SOCKADDR));
                    stage = 1;
                    recvSeq = 0;
                    waitSeq = 1;
                }
                break;
            case 1://等待接收数据阶段
                seq = (unsigned short)buffer[0];
                //随机法模拟包是否丢失
                b = lossInLossRatio(packetLossRatio);

```

```

        if (b){
            printf("The packet with a seq of %d
loss\n", seq);

            continue;
        }
        printf("recv a packet with a seq of %d\n",
seq);

        //如果是期待的包, 正确接收, 正常确认即可
        if (!(waitSeq - seq)){
            ++waitSeq;
            if (waitSeq == 21){
                waitSeq = 1;
            }
            //输出数据
            //printf("%s\n",&buffer[1]);
            buffer[0] = seq;
            recvSeq = seq;
            buffer[1] = '\0';
        }
        else{
            //如果当前一个包都没有收到, 则等待 Seq 为 1 的
数据包, 不是则不返回 ACK (因为并没有上一个正确的 ACK)
            if (!recvSeq){
                continue;
            }
            buffer[0] = recvSeq;
            buffer[1] = '\0';
        }
        b = lossInLossRatio(ackLossRatio);
        if (b){
            printf("The ack of %d loss\n", (unsigned
char)buffer[0]);
            continue;
        }
        sendto(socketClient, buffer, 2, 0,
(SOCKADDR*)&addrServer, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
        printf("send a ack of %d\n", (unsigned
char)buffer[0]);
        break;
    }
    Sleep(500);
}
}
sendto(socketClient, buffer, strlen(buffer) + 1, 0,

```

```

        (SOCKADDR*)&addrServer, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
    ret =
        recvfrom(socketClient, buffer, BUFFER_LENGTH, 0,
        (SOCKADDR*)&addrServer,
        &len);
    printf("%s\n", buffer);
    if (!strcmp(buffer, "Good bye!")){
        break;
    }
    printTips();
}
//关闭套接字
closesocket(socketClient);
WSACleanup();
return 0;
}

```

Server.cpp

```

#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <WinSock2.h>
#include <fstream>
#pragma comment(lib, "ws2_32.lib")
#define SERVER_PORT 12340 //端口号
#define SERVER_IP "0.0.0.0" //IP 地址
const int BUFFER_LENGTH = 1026; //缓冲区大小, (以太网中 UDP 的数据
帧中包长度应小于 1480 字节)
const int SEND_WIND_SIZE = 10; //发送窗口大小为 10, GBN 中应满足  $W + 1 \leq N$  (W 为发送窗口大小, N 为序列号个数)
//本例取序列号 0...19 共 20 个
//如果将窗口大小设为 1, 则为停-等协议
const int SEQ_SIZE = 20; //序列号的个数, 从 0~19 共计 20 个
//由于发送数据第一个字节如果值为 0, 则数据会发送失败
//因此接收端序列号为 1~20, 与发送端一一对应
BOOL ack[SEQ_SIZE]; //收到 ack 情况, 对应 0~19 的 ack
int curSeq; //当前数据包的 seq
int curAck; //当前等待确认的 ack
int totalSeq; //收到的包的总数
int totalPacket; //需要发送的包总数
//*****
// Method: getCurTime
// FullName: getCurTime
// Access: public
// Returns: void

```

```

// Qualifier: 获取当前系统时间, 结果存入 ptime 中
// Parameter: char * ptime
//*****
void getCurTime(char *ptime){
    char buffer[128];
    memset(buffer, 0, sizeof(buffer));
    time_t c_time;
    struct tm *p;
    time(&c_time);
    p = localtime(&c_time);
    sprintf_s(buffer, "%d/%d/%d %d:%d:%d",
        p->tm_year + 1900,
        p->tm_mon,
        p->tm_mday,
        p->tm_hour,
        p->tm_min,
        p->tm_sec);
    strcpy_s(ptime, sizeof(buffer), buffer);
}
//*****
// Method: seqIsAvailable
// FullName: seqIsAvailable
// Access: public
// Returns: bool
// Qualifier: 当前序列号 curSeq 是否可用
//*****
bool seqIsAvailable(){
    int step;
    step = curSeq - curAck;
    step = step >= 0 ? step : step + SEQ_SIZE;
    //序列号是否在当前发送窗口之内
    if (step >= SEND_WIND_SIZE){
        return false;
    }
    if (ack[curSeq]){
        return true;
    }
    return false;
}
//*****
// Method: timeoutHandler
// FullName: timeoutHandler
// Access: public
// Returns: void

```



```

// Qualifier: 超时重传处理函数, 滑动窗口内的数据帧都要重传
//*****
void timeoutHandler(){
    printf("Timer out error.\n");
    int index;
    for (int i = 0; i < SEND_WIND_SIZE; ++i){
        index = (i + curAck) % SEQ_SIZE;
        ack[index] = TRUE;
    }
    totalSeq -= SEND_WIND_SIZE;
    curSeq = curAck;
}
//*****
// Method: ackHandler
// FullName: ackHandler
// Access: public
// Returns: void
// Qualifier: 收到 ack, 累积确认, 取数据帧的第一个字节
//由于发送数据时, 第一个字节(序列号)为 0 (ASCII) 时发送失败, 因此加一
了, 此处需要减一还原
// Parameter: char c
//*****
void ackHandler(char c){
    unsigned char index = (unsigned char)c - 1; //序列号减一
    printf("Recv a ack of %d\n", index);
    if (curAck <= index){
        for (int i = curAck; i <= index; ++i){
            ack[i] = TRUE;
        }
        curAck = (index + 1) % SEQ_SIZE;
    }
    else{
        //ack 超过了最大值, 回到了 curAck 的左边
        for (int i = curAck; i < SEQ_SIZE; ++i){
            ack[i] = TRUE;
        }
        for (int i = 0; i <= index; ++i){
            ack[i] = TRUE;
        }
        curAck = index + 1;
    }
}
//主函数
int main(int argc, char* argv[])

```

```

{
    //加载套接字库 (必须)
    WORD wVersionRequested;
    WSADATA wsaData;
    //套接字加载时错误提示
    int err;
    //版本 2.2
    wVersionRequested = MAKEWORD(2, 2);
    //加载 dll 文件 Scknet 库
    err = WSAStartup(wVersionRequested, &wsaData);
    if (err != 0){
        //找不到 winsock.dll
        printf("WSAStartup failed with error: %d\n", err);
        return -1;
    }
    if (LOBYTE(wsaData.wVersion) != 2 ||
        HIBYTE(wsaData.wVersion) != 2)
    {
        printf("Could not find a usable version of Winsock.dll\n");
        WSACleanup();
    }
    else{
        printf("The Winsock 2.2 dll was found okay\n");
    }
    SOCKET sockServer = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM, IPPROTO_UDP);
    //设置套接字为非阻塞模式
    int iMode = 1; //1: 非阻塞, 0: 阻塞
    ioctlsocket(sockServer, FIONBIO, (u_long FAR*) &iMode); //非阻塞
    设置
    SOCKADDR_IN addrServer; //服务器地址
    //addrServer.sin_addr.S_un.S_addr = inet_addr(SERVER_IP);
    addrServer.sin_addr.S_un.S_addr = htonl(INADDR_ANY); //两者均可
    addrServer.sin_family = AF_INET;
    addrServer.sin_port = htons(SERVER_PORT);
    err = bind(sockServer, (SOCKADDR*)&addrServer,
        sizeof(SOCKADDR));
    if (err){
        err = GetLastError();
        printf("Could not bind the port %d for socket. Error code
        is %d\n", SERVER_PORT, err);
        WSACleanup();
        return -1;
    }
    SOCKADDR_IN addrClient; //客户端地址

```

```

int length = sizeof(SOCKADDR);
char buffer[BUFFER_LENGTH]; //数据发送接收缓冲区
ZeroMemory(buffer, sizeof(buffer));
//将测试数据读入内存
std::ifstream icin;
icin.open("../test.txt");
char data[1024 * 113];
ZeroMemory(data, sizeof(data));
icin.read(data, 1024 * 113);
icin.close();
totalPacket = sizeof(data) / 1024;
int recvSize;
for (int i = 0; i < SEQ_SIZE; ++i){
    ack[i] = TRUE;
}
while (true){
    //非阻塞接收, 若没有收到数据, 返回值为-1
    recvSize =
        recvfrom(sockServer, buffer, BUFFER_LENGTH, 0,
        ((SOCKADDR*)&addrClient), &length);
    if (recvSize < 0){
        Sleep(200);
        continue;
    }
    printf("recv from client: %s\n", buffer);
    if (strcmp(buffer, "-time") == 0){
        getCurTime(buffer);
    }
    else if (strcmp(buffer, "-quit") == 0){
        strcpy_s(buffer, strlen("Good bye!") + 1, "Good bye!");
    }
    else if (strcmp(buffer, "-testgbn") == 0){
        //进入 gbn 测试阶段
        //首先 server (server 处于 0 状态) 向 client 发送 205 状态
        码 (server进入 1 状态)
        //server 等待 client 回复 200 状态码, 如果收到 (server 进
        入 2 状态), 则开始传输文件, 否则延时等待直至超时\
        //在文件传输阶段, server 发送窗口大小设为
        ZeroMemory(buffer, sizeof(buffer));
        int recvSize;
        int waitCount = 0;
        printf("Begin to test GBN protocol, please don't abort
        the process\n");
        //加入了一个握手阶段

```

//首先服务器向客户端发送一个 205 大小的状态码（我自己定义的）表示服务器准备好了，可以发送数据

//客户端收到 205 之后回复一个 200 大小的状态码，表示客户端准备好了，可以接收数据了

//服务器收到 200 状态码之后，就开始使用 GBN 发送数据了

```
printf("Shake hands stage\n");
int stage = 0;
bool runFlag = true;
while (runFlag){
    switch (stage){
        case 0://发送 205 阶段
            buffer[0] = 205;
            sendto(sockServer, buffer, strlen(buffer) + 1,
0,
                (SOCKADDR*)&addrClient, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
            Sleep(100);
            stage = 1;
            break;
        case 1://等待接收 200 阶段，没有收到则计数器+1，超时则
            放弃此次“连接”，等待从第一步开始
            recvSize =
                recvfrom(sockServer, buffer, BUFFER_LENGTH,
2, ((SOCKADDR*)&addrClient), &length);
            if (recvSize < 0){
                ++waitCount;
                if (waitCount > 20){
                    runFlag = false;
                    printf("Timeout error\n");
                    break;
                }
                Sleep(500);
                continue;
            }
            else{
                if ((unsigned char)buffer[0] == 200){
                    printf("Begin a file transfer\n");
                    printf("File size is %dB, each packet
is 1024B and packet total num is %d\n",sizeof(data),totalPacket);
                    curSeq = 0;
                    curAck = 0;
                    totalSeq = 0;
                    waitCount = 0;
                    stage = 2;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

    }
    break;
case 2://数据传输阶段
    if (seqIsAvailable()){
        //发送给客户端的序列号从 1 开始
        buffer[0] = curSeq + 1;
        ack[curSeq] = FALSE;
        //数据发送的过程中应该判断是否传输完成
        //为简化过程此处并未实现
        memcpy(&buffer[1], data + 1024 * totalSeq,
1024);

        printf("send a packet with a seq of %d\n",
curSeq);

        sendto(sockServer, buffer, BUFFER_LENGTH,
0,

                (SOCKADDR*)&addrClient,
sizeof(SOCKADDR));

        ++curSeq;
        curSeq %= SEQ_SIZE;
        ++totalSeq;
        Sleep(500);
    }
    //等待 Ack, 若没有收到, 则返回值为-1, 计数器+1
    recvSize =
        recvfrom(sockServer, buffer, BUFFER_LENGTH,
0, ((SOCKADDR*)&addrClient), &length);
    if (recvSize < 0){
        waitCount++;
        //20 次等待 ack 则超时重传
        if (waitCount > 20)
        {
            timeoutHandler();
            waitCount = 0;
        }
    }
    else{
        //收到 ack
        ackHandler(buffer[0]);
        waitCount = 0;
    }
    Sleep(500);
    break;
}
}

```

```

    }
    sendto(sockServer, buffer, strlen(buffer) + 1, 0,
(SOCKADDR*)&addrClient,
        sizeof(SOCKADDR));
    Sleep(500);
}
//关闭套接字, 卸载库
closesocket(sockServer);
WSACleanup();
return 0;
}

```

SR-client

```

#!/usr/bin/env python
# encoding: utf-8

```

```

import socket
import re
import os

```

```

UDP_IP = '0.0.0.0'
UDP_PORT = 8888
PKTFIXEDLEN = 512

```

获得 ACK 或 SEQ 序号

```

def header(data):
    retval = -1
    if data[0] == 'A':
        retval = int(re.match(r'ACK:([\-0-9]+)\r\n\r\n', data).group(1))
    elif data[0] == 'S':
        retval = int(re.match(r'SEQ:([\-0-9]+)\r\n\r\n', data).group(1))
    return retval

```

```

class linknode():
    def __init__(self, seq):
        self.seq = seq
        self.chk = False
        self.next = None
        self.data = None

```

初始化窗口

```
def init_windows():
    global base
    global tail
    curptr = base
    for i in range(0, 15):
        if i == 0:
            continue
        else:
            curptr.next = linknode(tail.seq + PKTFIXEDLEN)
            curptr = curptr.next
            tail = curptr
```

扫描窗口, 处理

```
def scanwindows(seq, data):
    global tail
    global revsock
    global base
    global revbuf

    if seq <= tail.seq and seq != -2:
        print
        "recv data:" + repr(data)
        revsock.sendto("ACK:" + str(seq) + '\r\n\r\n', addr)
    if seq < base.seq:
        return False
    elif seq == base.seq:
        base.chk = True
        base.data = data
        while base.chk:
            prefix = re.match(r'SEQ:[0-9]+\r\n\r\n', base.data).group(0)
            base.data = base.data[len(prefix):]
            revbuf += base.data
            base = base.next
            tail.next = linknode(tail.seq + PKTFIXEDLEN)
            tail = tail.next
            print
            'slide a window!'
            print
            'base:' + str(base.seq)
            print
            'tail:' + str(tail.seq)
    elif seq <= tail.seq and seq > base.seq:
```

```

        curptr = base
    while curptr.seq < seq:
        curptr = curptr.next
    if curptr.seq == seq:
        curptr.chk = True
        curptr.data = data

if __name__ == '__main__':
    base = linknode(0)
    tail = base
    revsock = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_DGRAM)
    revsock.bind((UDP_IP, UDP_PORT))
    init_windows()
    lastack = 0
    expseq = 0
    revbuf = ''
    while True:
        data, addr = revsock.recvfrom(1024)
        seq = header(data)
        if seq == -2:
            revsock.sendto("ACK:" + str(-2) + '\r\n\r\n', addr)
            break
        scanwindows(seq, data)

    print
    "savename:",
    savename = raw_input()
    with open(savename, 'wb') as f:
        f.write(revbuf)

```

SR-server

```

#!/usr/bin/env python
#encoding: utf-8

import socket
import os
import random
import re

```



```

N = 15
PKTFIXEDLEN = 512

# 获得 ACK 或 SEQ 序号
def header(data):
    retval = -1
    if data[0]=='A':
        retval = int(re.match(r'ACK:([\-0-9]+)\r\n\r\n',data).group(1))
    elif data[0]=='S':
        retval = int(re.match(r'SEQ:([\-0-9]+)\r\n\r\n',data).group(1))
    return retval

def sendterminalsg(sdsocket, val=-2):
    expseq = val
    if random.randint(0, 5) != 0:
        sdsocket.sendto("SEQ:" + str(expseq) + "\r\n\r\n", dest)
    acknowledged = False
    cntnto = 0
    while not acknowledged:
        try:
            ACK, address = sdsocket.recvfrom(1024)
            cntnto = 0
            # print ACK
            ackseq = header(ACK)
            # print ackseq
            # print expseq
            if ackseq == expseq:
                acknowledged = True
        except socket.timeout:
            cntnto += 1
            if random.randint(0, 5) != 0:
                sdsocket.sendto("SEQ:" + str(expseq) + "\r\n\r\n", dest)
            if cntnto == 10:
                break

class linknode():

    def __init__(self,seq):
        self.seq = seq
        self.chk = False
        self.next = None

def init_windows():

```

```

global base
global user_input
global expseq
global sdsocket
global tail
global expseq_t1
global raw_str
global dest
curptr = base
for i in range(0, 15):
    if not user_input:
        break
    user_input = 'SEQ:' + str(expseq) + '\r\n\r\n' + user_input
    if random.randint(0, 5) != 0:
        sdsocket.sendto(user_input, dest)
    if i == 0:
        continue
    else:
        curptr.next=linknode(expseq)
        curptr=curptr.next
        tail = curptr
    expseq = expseq_t1
    expseq_t1 = min(expseq + PKTFIXEDLEN, len(raw_str))
    user_input = raw_str[expseq:expseq_t1]

def slide():
    global user_input
    global expseq
    global sdsocket
    global expseq_t1
    global raw_str
    global dest
    if not user_input:
        return linknode(-1)
    user_input = 'SEQ:' + str(expseq) + '\r\n\r\n' + user_input
    if random.randint(0, 5) != 0:
        sdsocket.sendto(user_input, dest)
    retnode = linknode(expseq)
    expseq = expseq_t1
    expseq_t1 = min(expseq + PKTFIXEDLEN, len(raw_str))
    user_input = raw_str[expseq:expseq_t1]
    return retnode

def resend():

```

```

global base
global raw_str
global sdsocket
global dest
curptr = base
while curptr:
    tmpend=min(curptr.seq+PKTFIXEDLEN,len(raw_str))
    print 'resend seq:' + str(curptr.seq)
    if random.randint(0, 5) != 0 and not curptr.chk:
        sdsocket.sendto('SEQ:' + str(curptr.seq) + '\r\n\r\n'
+raw_str[curptr.seq:tmpend], dest)
        curptr = curptr.next

if __name__ == '__main__':
    base = linknode(0)
    tail = base

    sdsocket = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_DGRAM)
    sdsocket.settimeout(0.5)
    print 'DEST IP:',
    destaddr = raw_input()
    dest = (destaddr, 8888)
    raw_str = ''
    expseq = 0
    print "filename:",
    filename = raw_input()
    with open(os.name == 'nt' and PREFIX + filename or filename, 'rb') as f:
        raw_str = f.read()
    expseq_t1 = min(expseq + PKTFIXEDLEN, len(raw_str))

    user_input = raw_str[expseq:expseq_t1]

    init_windows()

    while True:
        try:
            if base.seq==-1:
                break
            ACK, address = sdsocket.recvfrom(1024)
            print repr(ACK)
            ackseq = header(ACK)

            # print ackseq
            print 'nextseq:'+str(expseq)

```

```

    curptr = base
    while curptr.seq < ackseq and curptr.seq != -1:
        #print 'base:'+str(base.seq)
        curptr=curptr.next
    if base.seq == ackseq:
        base.chk = True
        while base.chk :
            base = base.next
            tail.next= slide()
            if tail.next.seq == -1:
                print 'EOF!'
            else:
                tail = tail.next
                print 'slide a window!'
        elif curptr.seq == ackseq:
            curptr.chk = True
    except socket.timeout:
        print 'timeout!'
        resend()
print repr(ACK)
# if not seqchgfg:
#     expseq = expseq_t1

sendterminals(sdssocket)
sendterminals(sdssocket, -3)
sdssocket.close()

```