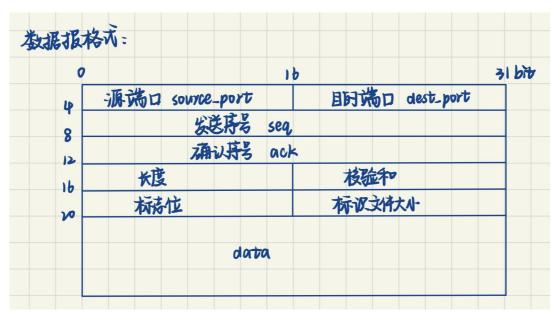
# Lab3-2 基于滑动窗口的流量控制机制

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# 一、数据报格式

基于UDP数据报格式来设计本实验中传输的数据报格式,添加了发送序列号、确认序列号、标志位和标识文件大小,如下图所示。



使用结构体来存储数据报的格式,整个数据报占8192字节,data段占8172字节。

其中flag是一些标志位,从低位到高位分别为FIN, SYN, ACK, REP, SF, EF, 分别表示"断开连接信息","建立连接信息","ACK确认号有效","重复发送的信息","文件头信息","文件的最后一条数据报"。接收数据报后根据标志位判断消息类型,分情况进行处理。

# 二、协议设计

# (一) 序列号

本次实验在实验3-1的基础上将停等机制改为基于滑动窗口的流量控制机制。在停等机制下,序列号只需要一位,0/1交替使用即可;但是在流水线发送下,一位序列号不够用,需要增加序列号的位数,使用32位int类型存储序列号seq,具体见上述数据报格式图,序列号依旧循环使用。

在发送端每发送一条数据报,序列号+1;在接收端收到正确的序列号消息,期待的序列号+1。

# (二)缓冲区

使用滑动窗口机制时,由于连续发送了多条消息,在未收到相应确认时,需要重传,因此需要有发送缓冲区来保存它们以便重传时能获取到。

在本次实验中,设立一个发送缓冲区数组,将文件信息整合成一个个数据报之后,按顺序放入缓冲 区数组。滑动窗口在缓冲区上移动。

### (三)滑动窗口GBN

本次实验采用GBN作为流水线协议,进行流量控制、以及超时重传机制。设置窗口大小为10,允许发送10个未得到确认的分组。接收端在确认时,只确认连续正确接收分组的最大序列号。超时重传时,重传所有未确认分组。其中,窗口中是当前可用的序列号,包括已发送但未确认的序列号和还未发送但可用的序列号,确认后窗口向前滑动。

涉及到的量有:窗口的基序号base,下一个序列号nextseqnum,窗口大小N=10,缓冲区最大号datanum,接收端期待收到的序列号expectedseqnum。

- 1. **发送端**:发送端有三个线程,分别用于发送、接收ACK和超时重传。
  - (1) 发送线程:发送线程一直等待发送。可以发送的条件是发送包的序列号在当前的窗口内,且序列号不能超过发送缓冲区的最大号(nextseqnum<base+N && nextseqnum<br/>>datanum);如果当前要发送的是窗口最左侧的包(base==nextseqnum),则开启定时器。
  - (2)接收线程:接收线程一直工作,若收到的有错,则不做处理,等待超时重传;若收到的正确,则窗口向前滑动,到收到的ack+1的位置(即当前已确认的最大序列号的下一位置)。
  - (3) 超时重传线程:该线程做计时工作,在未超时时不做处理;若超时,则重新发送从base至 nextseqnum-1的所有数据包。

#### 2. 接收端:

- (1) 接收端保存一个希望收到的分组序列号expectedseqnum。若收到的校验和正确且序列号为expectedseqnum,则返回expectedseqnum(即按序正确接收的最高序号)作为ack。同时expectedseqnum++,保留数据包内容。
- (2) 若收到失序分组,不保留数据,并发送expectednum-1作为ack。

# 三、代码细节

### 发送端:

### (一) 发送线程

首先设置退出发送的标志位exitFlag,由接收线程确认,标志位为1时发送结束。确认nextseqnum在窗口内且不超过datanum时,从发送缓冲区中获取当前要发送的包,进行发送。若当前base==nextseqnum,启动定时器。每发送一条,nextseqnum++。

```
void sendPackage2() {
    exitFlag = 0;
    while (true) {
        if (exitFlag == 1) {
             break;
        }
        if (nextseqnum < base + N && nextseqnum < datanum) {</pre>
             int result = -1;
            Message* message = sendBuf[nextseqnum].message;
             cout << "[SEND] : ";</pre>
             printMessage(sendBuf[nextseqnum]);
             if (!isLoss()) {
                 result = sendto(clientSocket, (char*)message, sizeof(struct
Message), 0, (struct sockaddr*)&serverAddrIn, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
            if (base == nextseqnum) {
                 timer.start();
             nextseqnum++;
             cout << "[WINDOW] : base = " << base << " nextseqnum = " <<</pre>
nextseqnum << endl;</pre>
        }
    }
}
```

# (二)接收线程

接收线程一直循环接收消息,若未收到或校验和有误,都不做处理,等待超时重传。若校验和正确,则更新base=recv.ack+1;若base=nextseqnum且nextseqnum>=datanum,说明发送缓冲区中的数据包都发送完了,exitFlag置为1,指示发送线程可以结束发送。

```
void beginRecv() {
    std::thread recvThread([&]() {
        while (true) {
            Message recvMesg;
            int serverLength = sizeof(SOCKADDR);
            int recvLength = recvfrom(clientSocket, (char*)&recvMesg,
sizeof(struct Message), 0, (struct sockaddr*)&serverAddrIn, &serverLength);
            if (recvLength > 0) {
                Message_C recv_C(&recvMesg);
                cout << "[RECV] : ";</pre>
                printMessage(recv_C);
                //检查校验和
                if (recv_C.isCk(&recvPheader)) {
                     if (recv_C.isSYN() && recv_C.isACK()) {
                         cout << "[SUCC] : Connection Success! " << endl;</pre>
                     else if (recv_C.isFIN() && recv_C.isACK()) {
                         closesocket(clientSocket);
                         cout << "[SUCC] : Connection Destroyed! " << endl;</pre>
                    }
                         cout << "[ACK] : Package (SEQ:" << recvMesg.ack << ")</pre>
send success! " << endl;</pre>
                     if (recv_C.isFIN()) {
                         timer.stop();
```

```
exitFlag = 1;
                          return;
                      }
                      //更新base
                      base = recvMesg.ack + 1 ;
                      cout << "[WINDOW] : base = " << base << " nextseqnum = " <<</pre>
nextseqnum << endl;</pre>
                      if (base == nextseqnum) {
                          timer.stop();
                          if (nextseqnum >= datanum) {
                              exitFlag = 1;
                          }
                      }
                      else {
                          timer.start();
                      }
                 }
                 else {
                      cout << "[FAILED] : Checksum failed. Wait for timeout to</pre>
resend" << endl;</pre>
                 }
             }
             else {
                 cout << "[FAILED] : Client received failed. Wait for timeout to</pre>
resend" << endl;</pre>
             }
        }
        });
    recvThread.detach();
}
```

# (三) 超时重传线程

该线程承担计时工作,在还未超时时,阻塞在while循环里,什么都不做;超时时便将basenextseqnum-1的数据包全部重新发送。

```
void beginTimeout() {
    std::thread resendThread([&]() {
        while (true) {
            while(!timer.isTimeout()){}
            int i = base;
            do {
                Message* message = sendBuf[i].message;
                cout << "[RESEND] : ";</pre>
                printMessage(sendBuf[i]);
                int result = -1;
                if (!isLoss()) {
                    result = sendto(clientSocket, (char*)message, sizeof(struct
Message), 0, (struct sockaddr*)&serverAddrIn, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
                }
            } while (++i < nextseqnum);</pre>
        }
        });
    resendThread.detach();
}
```

# (四) 丢包设置

通过设置丢包代码完成丢包。采用随机数,有1/500的概率会丢包。在每个sendto函数前调用isLoss()函数,判断是否需要丢弃。

```
/定义随机丢包
bool isLoss() {
    if (rand() % 500 < 1) {
        return true;
    }
    return false;
}
```

### 接收端:

接收端的代码和3-1相比无较大改动。主要改动点在于设置expectedseqnum,每次收到正确的seq就对其++。若收到错误的,则传回的ack=expectedseqnum-1。

```
//校验和错误或序列号错误
else {
    if (recv_C.isSYN()) {
        sendSYNACK(expectedseqnum-1);
    }
    else if(recv_C.isFIN()) {
        sendFINACK(expectedseqnum - 1);
    }
    else {
        sendACK(expectedseqnum - 1);
    }
}
```

# 四、演示

以发送图片2为例

# (一) 建立连接

发送端:

可以看到,发送端发送一条SYN=1的消息,序列号为seq=0;此时base=0,nextseqnum由于发送了一条,变为1。

收到了接收端返回的SYN=1, ACK=1的消息, ack=0表示是对该条的确认。连接建立成功。base=ack+1=1。此时base=nextseqnum,结束发送。

```
Wait for connection.

[SEND]: [Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 1), (ACK: 0), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 0), (ack: 0), (len: 0), (cks: 33336)

[WINDOW]: base = 0 nextseqnum = 1

[RECV]: [Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 1), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 1), (ack: 0), (len: 0), (cks: 33331)

[SUCC]: Connection

[WINDOW]: base = 1 nextseqnum = 1
```

### 接收端:

可以看到,接收端正确收到了发送端的消息,并返回SYN=1,ACK=1的消息,返回的ack=0。

```
Receive Message:
[Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 1), (ACK: 0), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 0), (ack: 0), (len: 0), (cks: 33336)
Send SYN_ACK:
[Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 1), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 1), (ack: 0), (len: 0), (cks: 33331)
Send SYN_ACK Success!
```

### (二) 传输文件 (正确时)

#### 发送端:

可以看到,当发送了seq=80的数据包后,nextseqnum变为81;窗口长度为10,此时nextseqnum已经超出窗口,不能继续发送了,要等待接收使得base前移。

接着,收到了接收端传来的对ack=71的确认消息,表示数据包71已经发送成功,base向前移动,变为72。此时nextseqnum=81在窗口内,继续发送seq=81的数据包,发完后nextseqnum变为82。

```
[SEND] : [Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 80), (ack: 0), (len: 8172), (cks: 25082) [WINDOW] : base = 71 nextseqnum = 81 [RECV] : [Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 72), (ack: 71), (len: 0), (cks: 33191) [ACK] : Package (SEQ:71) send success! [WINDOW] : base = 72 nextseqnum = 81 [SEND] : [Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 81), (ack: 0), (len: 8172), (cks: 25081) [WINDOW] : base = 72 nextseqnum = 82
```

### 接收端:

接收端接收到seq=71的数据包,回复ack=71、seq=72的数据包。

```
Receive Message:
[Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 71), (ack: 0), (len: 8172), (cks: 25091)
recv.seq=71
ack=71
Send ACK:
[Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 72), (ack: 71), (len: 0), (cks: 33191)
Send ACK Success!
```

### (三) 丢包处理和超时重传

#### 丢包:

#### 接收端:

可以看到,接收端连续正确收到的最大分组序号为77,并返给发送端ack=77的数据包,自身的 expectedseqnum变为78。但接下来收到的却是seq=79、80的数据包,不是期待得到的序列号。因此接收端仍然返回ack=77的数据包。

```
Receive Message:
[Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 77), (ack: 0), (len: 8172), (cks: 25085)
recv.seq=77
ack=77
Send ACK:
[Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 78), (ack: 77), (len: 0), (cks: 33179)
Send ACK Success!
Receive Message:
[Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 79), (ack: 0), (len: 8172), (cks: 25083)
ack=77
Send ACK:
[Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 78), (ack: 77), (len: 0), (cks: 33179)
Send ACK Success!
Receive Message:
[Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 78), (ack: 77), (len: 8172), (cks: 25082)
ack=77
Send ACK:
[Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 80), (ack: 0), (len: 8172), (cks: 25082)
ack=77
Send ACK:
[Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 78), (ack: 77), (len: 0), (cks: 33179)
Send ACK Success!
```

### 发送端:

发送端一直收到的都是ack=77的确认包,base一直为78,nextsegnum=88,等待超时重传。

```
: [Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 0
Package (SEQ:77) send success
                                                                                                                                                     (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 78), (ack: 77), (len: 0), (cks: 33179)
                                                                                                              (SYN: 0),
 WINDOW]: base = 78 nextseqnum = 88
RECV]: [Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 78), (ack: 77), (len: 0), (cks: 33179)
ACK]: Package (SEQ:77) send success!
 WINDOW]: base = 78 nextseqnum = 88
RECV]: [Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 0),
ACK]: Package (SEQ:77) send success!
[MINDOW]: base = 78 nextseqnum = 88
[RECV]: [Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 78), (ack: 77), (len: 0), (cks: 33179)
[ACK]: Package (SEQ:77) send success!
[WINDOW]: base = 78 nextseqnum = 88
[RECV]: [Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 78), (ack: 77), (len: 0), (cks: 33179)
[ACK]: Package (SEQ:77) send success!
[WINDOW]: base = 78 nextseqnum = 88
[RECV]: [Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 78), (ack: 77), (len: 0), (cks: 33179)
[ACK]: Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 78), (ack: 77), (len: 0), (cks: 33179)
[ACK]: Package (SEQ:77) send success!
[WINDOW]: base = 78 nextseqnum = 88
[RECV]: [Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 78), (ack: 77), (len: 0), (cks: 33179)
[ACK]: Package (SEQ:77) send success!
[WINDOW]: base = 78 nextseqnum = 88
[RECV]: [Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 78), (ack: 77), (len: 0), (cks: 33179)
[ACK]: Package (SEQ:77) send success!
[WINDOW]: base = 78 nextseqnum = 88
  WINDOW] : base = 78 nextsegnum = 88
```

### 重传:

#### 发送端:

在等待指定时间后,发送端开始超时重传, seq=78至87的数据包。

```
ND]: [Package]: [FAILED]: Client received failed. Wait for timeout to resend
(0), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 78), (ack: 0), (len: 8172), (cks: 25084)
ND]: [Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 79), (ack: 0), (len: 8172), (cks: 25083)
ND]: [Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 80), (ack: 0), (len: 8172), (cks: 25082)
ND]: [Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: [FAILED]: Client received failed. Wait for timeout to resend
RECV]: [Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 79), (ack: 78), (len: 0), (cks: 33177)
: Package (SEQ: 78) send success!
```

#### 接收端:

接收端收到seq=78的数据包后,开始回复ack=78。

```
Receive Message:
[Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 78), (ack: 0), (len: 8172), (cks: 25084)
recv.seq=78
ack=78
 Send ACK:
 Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 79), (ack: 78), (len: 0), (cks: 33177)
 end ACK Success!
[Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 79), (ack: 0), (len: 8172), (cks: 25083) ack=79
 Send ACK:
[Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 80), (ack: 79), (len: 0), (cks: 33175)
Send ACK Success!
 Receive Message:
[Package]: (FĬN: 0), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 80), (ack: 0), (len: 8172), (cks: 25082)
recv. seq=80
ack=80
Send ACK:
[Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 81), (ack: 80), (len: 0), (cks: 33173)
Send ACK Success!
```

# (四)断开连接

#### 发送端:

base=nextseqnum=723时,图片2的文件传输完毕。开始发送断开连接请求。可以看出,发送端发 送了FIN=1的断连消息,并收到相应的ack,关闭连接。

```
[WINDOW]: base = 723 nextseqnum = 723
Send file: ./test/2.jpg size: 5898505 in 35679ms with throughoutput in 165.321KB/s!
[FAILED]: Client received failed. Wait for timeout to resend
[SEND]: [Package]: (FIN: 1), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 0), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 0), (ack: 0), (len: 0), (cks: 33337)
[WINDOW]: base = 0 nextseqnum = 1
[FAILED]: Client received failed. Weit for timeout to means.
               D]: Client received failed. Wait for timeout to resend: [Package]: (FIN: 1), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 1), (ack: 0), (len: 0), (cks: 33332); Connection Destroyed!
FAILED]
```

### 接收端:

接收端收到FIN=1的消息,并返回FIN=1,ACK=1的确认消息。

```
[SUCC]: File ./test/2. jpgReceive Success!
ack=722
Send ACK:
[Package]: (FIN: 0), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 723), (ack: 722), (len: 0), (cks: 31889)
Send ACK Success!
Receive Message:
[Package]: (FIN: 1), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 0), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 0), (ack: 0), (len: 0), (cks: 33337)
Send FIN_ACK:
[Package]: (FIN: 1), (SYN: 0), (ACK: 1), (SF: 0), (EF: 0), (seq: 1), (ack: 0), (len: 0), (cks: 33332)
Send FIN_ACK Success!
```