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# Computer Network lab4 实验报告

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Computer Network lab4 实验报告

1. 实验名称

Lab 4: Forwarding Packets

2. 实验目的

3. 实验进行

3.1 构建转发表

3.2 最长前缀匹配算法

3.3 ARP 请求与缓存管理

3.4 数据包转发

4. 实验结果

5. 实验总结

## 1 实验名称

Lab 4: Forwarding Packets

## 2 实验目的

1. 实现 IPv4 路由器的静态路由功能，支持数据包的接收与转发。
2. 构建转发表，通过最长前缀匹配算法确定下一跳地址和出口接口。
3. 实现 ARP 请求的发送与缓存管理，支持多次重试机制（最多 5 次）。
4. 处理 IPv4 数据包的 TTL 字段修改及以太网头部重构

## 3 实验进行

### 3.1 构建转发表

接口信息加载：从路由器接口（`net.interfaces()`）获取直接连接的子网信息，生成转发表条目。

格式：(网络地址, 子网掩码, 下一跳地址 (0.0.0.0), 接口名称)。

文件加载：读取 forwarding\_table.txt，添加静态路由条目。

示例条目：172.16.0.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.2 router-eth0。

```
def __init__(self, net: switchyard.llnetbase.LLNetBase):
    self.net = net
    # other initialization stuff here
    self.queue = []
    self.requesting = set()
    self.arptable = ARPCachedTable()
    self.table = set()

    for intf in self.net.interfaces():
        self.table.add( (intf.ipaddr, intf.netmask,
IPv4Address('0.0.0.0'), intf.name) )
    table_file = open('forwarding_table.txt')
    try:
        for line in table_file:
            table_entry = line.split()
            self.table.add( (IPv4Address(table_entry[0]),
IPv4Address(table_entry[1]), IPv4Address(table_entry[2]), table_entry[3]) )
    finally:
        table_file.close()
```

### 3.2 最长前缀匹配算法

匹配逻辑：对目标 IP 地址进行按位与操作，匹配子网掩码最长的条目。

实现函数：longest\_prefix\_match(ipaddr)返回下一跳 IP 和出口接口。

```
def longest_prefix_match(self, ipaddr: switchyard.llnetbase.IPV4Address):
    log_info(f"begin match")
    match_lenth = 0
    next_hopip = IPv4Address('0.0.0.0')
    match_itface = 'None'
    for ip, netmask, hopip, itface in self.table:
        if (int(ipaddr) & int(netmask)) == (int(ip) & int(netmask)) and
int(netmask) > match_lenth:
            match_lenth = int(netmask)
            match_itface = itface
            next_hopip = hopip
    log_info(next_hopip)
    log_info(match_itface)
    log_info(f"end match")
    return next_hopip, match_itface
```

### 3.3 ARP请求与缓存管理

缓存表设计：使用 ARPCachedTable 类管理 ARP 缓存，超时时间为 10 秒。

请求机制：若未命中缓存，发送 ARP 请求（最多 5 次，间隔 1 秒），失败后丢弃数据包。

多线程处理：通过线程实现异步发送请求，避免阻塞主线程。

```
def send_arp_request(self, targetipaddr: switchyard.llnetbase.IIPv4Address,
itface, myhwaddr, myipaddr, recv):
    log_info(f"mul-sending {targetipaddr}")
    if targetipaddr in self.requesting:
        self.net.send_packet(itface, create_ip_arp_request(myhwaddr,
myipaddr, targetipaddr))
        for i in range(4):
            time.sleep(1)
            if targetipaddr not in self.requesting:
                return
        self.net.send_packet(itface, create_ip_arp_request(myhwaddr,
myipaddr, targetipaddr))
        log_info(f"mul-sending no.{i+1}")

    log_info(f"{recv} has no arp reply, del it")
    self.queue.remove(recv)
    self.requesting.remove(targetipaddr)
```

### 3.4 数据包转发

TTL 处理：IPv4 头部 TTL 字段减 1，并重新封装以太网头部。

转发逻辑：

丢弃无效包（目标 MAC 不匹配、无匹配路由条目）。

根据 ARP 缓存获取下一跳 MAC 地址，重构以太网头部后转发。

```
def handle_packet(self, recv: switchyard.llnetbase.ReceivedPacket):
    timestamp, ifaceName, packet = recv

    log_info(packet)

    #handle arp
    if 'Arp' in packet.headers():
        arp = packet.get_header(Arp)
        self.arptable.add(arp.senderprotoaddr, arp.senderhwaddr)
        if arp.senderprotoaddr in self.requesting:
            self.requesting.remove(arp.senderprotoaddr)
        if arp.operation == ArpOperation.Request:
            #log_info(f"ARP request received!{arp}")
            try:
                targethwaddr =
self.net.interface_by_ipaddr(arp.targetprotoaddr).ethaddr
            except KeyError:
```

```
        #log_info(f"No interface assigned to
{arp.targetprotoaddr}! Ignore it")
        return
    self.net.send_packet(ifaceName,
create_ip_arp_reply(targethwaddr, arp.senderhwaddr, arp.targetprotoaddr,
arp.senderprotoaddr))
        log_info(f"Send ARP reply asking {arp.targetprotoaddr}")
        return

#forward packet
ipv4 = packet.get_header(IPv4)
eth = packet.get_header(Ethernet)
nexthop, match_itface = self.longest_prefix_match(ipv4.dst)
if match_itface == 'None':
    log_info(f"remove packet {recv}")
    self.queue.remove(recv)
    return
if str(nexthop) == '0.0.0.0':
    nexthop = ipv4.dst
if nexthop in self.requesting:
    return
if self.arptable.isintable(nexthop) == False:
    log_info(f"need to arp request")
    self.requesting.add(nexthop)
    t=threading.Thread(target=self.send_arp_request, args=(nexthop,
match_itface, self.net.interface_by_name(match_itface).ethaddr,
self.net.interface_by_name(match_itface).ipaddr, recv, ))
    t.start()
    return
log_info(f"begin to edit header")
eth.src = self.net.interface_by_name(match_itface).ethaddr
eth.dst = self.arptable.get(nexthop)
ipv4.ttl = ipv4.ttl - 1
del packet[IPv4]
del packet[Ethernet]
packet.insert_header(0, ipv4)
packet.insert_header(0, eth)
log_info(f"remove packet {recv}")
self.queue.remove(recv)
self.net.send_packet(match_itface, packet)
```

## 4 实验结果

```
"Node: router"
root@lungsion-VMware:/home/lungsion# wireshark -i router-eth2
** (wireshark:5320) 00:23:24.596290 [GUT WARNING] -- Session DBus not running.
** (wireshark:5320) 00:23:24.596321 [GUI WARNING] -- Application will not react
to setting changes.
Check your DBus installation.
** (wireshark:5320) 00:23:26.777608 [Capture MESSAGE] -- Capture Start ...
** (wireshark:5320) 00:23:26.805435 [Capture MESSAGE] -- Capture started
** (wireshark:5320) 00:23:26.805472 [Capture MESSAGE] -- File: "/tmp/wireshark_
&router-eth2JP7W52.pcapng"
```

```
"Node: router"
root@lungsion-VMware:/home/lungsion# ./syenv/bin/swyard ./lab4/myrouter.py
00:22:43 2025/05/06      INFO Saving iptables state and installing switchyard rul
es
00:22:43 2025/05/06      INFO Using network devices: router-eth2 router-eth1 rout
er-eth0
```

```

"Node: client"
root@lungision-VMware:/home/lungision# ping -c2 192.168.100.1
PING 192.168.100.1 (192.168.100.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=367 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=197 ms

--- 192.168.100.1 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 1001ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 196.648/281.807/366.967/85.159 ms
root@lungision-VMware:/home/lungision#

```

如

lab4.pcapng

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.0000000000	30:00:00:00:00:01	Broadcast	ARP	42	who has 10.1.1.2? T=11 10.1.1.1
2	0.0559644118	49:00:00:00:00:03	30:00:00:00:00:01	ARP	42	10.1.1.2 is at 40:00:00:00:00:03
3	0.0558888714	10.1.1.1	192.168.100.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x1391, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 4)
4	0.365923718	192.168.100.1	10.1.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x1391, seq=1/256, ttl=63 (request in 3)
5	1.0011060662	10.1.1.1	192.168.100.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x1391, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (reply in 6)
6	1.197715546	192.168.100.1	10.1.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=2/512, seq=2/512, ttl=63 (request in 5)

## 5 实验总结

ARP 缓存竞争：通过 `threading.Lock()` 保证缓存操作的原子性，避免多线程冲突。

路由表更新：文件 `forwarding_table.txt` 动态加载后，需重新计算网络地址，使用按位与操作解决。

ICMP 支持：当前丢弃无效包，后续需添加 TTL 超时、目的不可达等 ICMP 消息。

动态路由协议：结合 RIP 或 OSPF 实现动态路由表更新。

深入理解路由器转发逻辑、ARP 协议交互及多线程编程。

掌握最长前缀匹配算法的实现与优化方法。

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