计算机网络 课程实验报告

TCP/IP 实验

学院   火星土木学院

专业   土木工程

姓名   丁真

学号   **114514**

2077 年 1 月 1 日

目录

图表

1 一级标题

整理了在实验报告可能用到的任何元素，**包括图表(及其编号)，树状图，代码块，数学公式，高亮，样式内容块**等。

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magnam aliquam quaerat.

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。

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.*

- test[1]

terms:

Fact If a term list has a lot of text, and maybe other inline content.

Tip To make it wide, simply insert a blank line between the items.

测试文本 测试文本 测试文本 测试文本

测试文本 测试文本 测试文本

测试文本

测试文本

[点击跳转链接](#)

这是一个被强调的内容

1.1 二级标题

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magnam aliquam quaerat.

---

[1]测试脚注

图 1.1.1: 南开大学校徽

树状图：

```
├─ 1
│    ├─ 1.1
│    │    └─ 1.1.1
│    └─ 1.2
│         ├─ 1.2.1
│         └─ 1.2.2
│              └─ 1.2.2.1
├─ 2
└─ 3
     ├─ 3.1
     │    └─ 3.1.1
     └─ 3.2
```

```
├─ 1
├─ 1.1
│    └─ 1.1.1
└─ 1.2
     ├─ 1.2.1
     └─ 1.2.2
          └─ 1.2.2.1
├─ 2
└─ 3
     ├─ 3.1
     │    └─ 3.1.1
     └─ 3.2
```

1.2　测试 cheq

☐ Mercury

☑ Mars

☐ Jupiter

☑ Sun

1.3 测试 pintora

```
                        UML Diagrams
                   ┌─────────┴─────────┐
          Behavior Diagrams      Structural Diagrams
        ┌───────┼───────┐           ┌──────┴──────┐
Sequence Diagram  State Diagram  Activity Diagram  Class Diagram  Component Diagram
```

1.4 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 1.4.2: 一个表格

1.5 测试 codly

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

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

1.6 测试 cetz

图 1.6.3: 饼图

1.7 测试 pinit

A simple highlighted text.

It is simple.

1.8　测试 colorbox

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magnam aliquam quaerat voluptatem. Ut enim aeque doleamus animo, cum corpore dolemus, fieri.
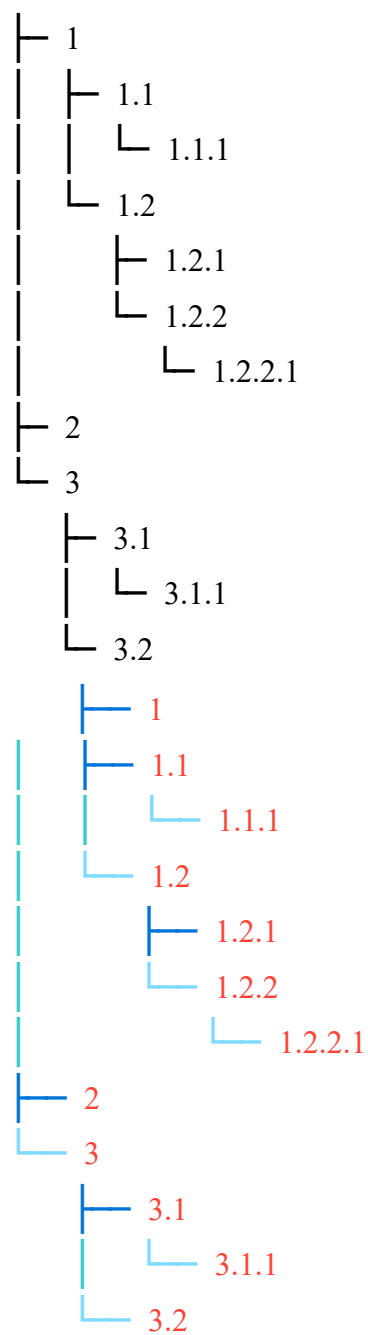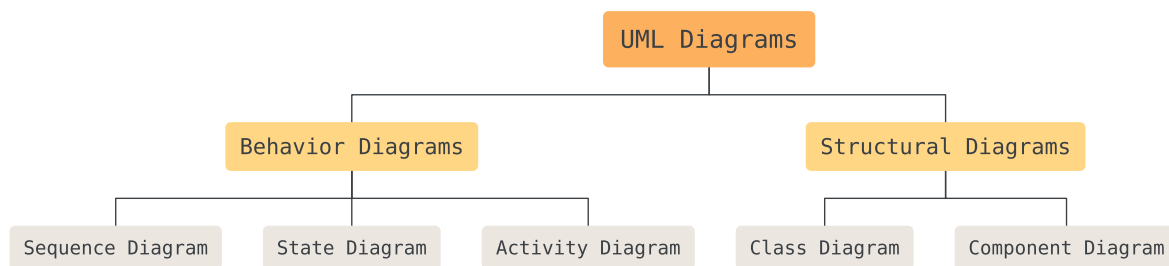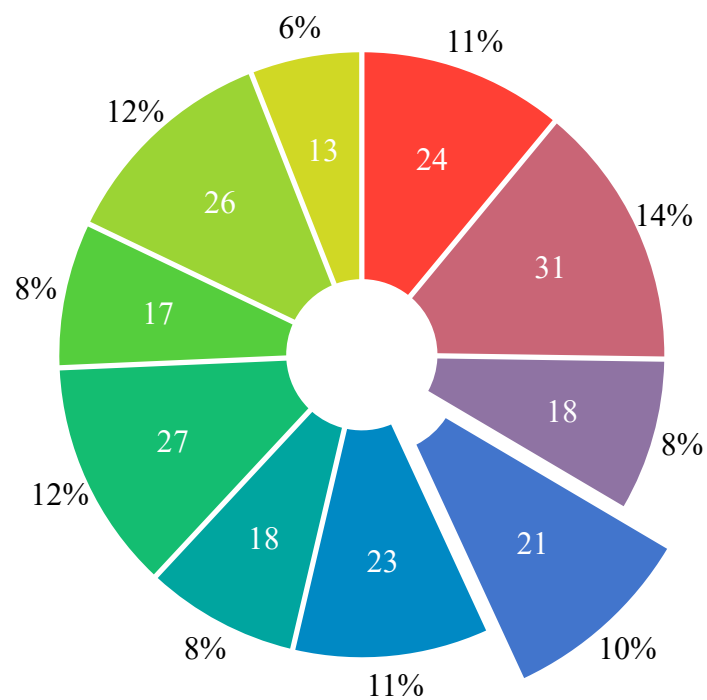
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magnam aliquam quaerat voluptatem. Ut enim aeque doleamus animo, cum corpore dolemus, fieri.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magnam aliquam quaerat voluptatem. Ut enim aeque doleamus animo, cum corpore dolemus, fieri.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magnam aliquam quaerat voluptatem. Ut enim aeque doleamus animo, cum corpore dolemus, fieri tamen permagna accessio potest, si aliquod aeternum et infinitum impendere malum nobis opinemur. Quod idem licet transferre in voluptatem, ut.

1.9　测试 showybox

①

Red-ish showybox with separated sections!
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magnam aliquam quaerat.
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor.

②

> ## Clairaut's theorem
>
> Let $f : A \to \mathbb{R}$ 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 $(a_1, a_2, ..., a_n) \in A$ it is true that
>
> $$\frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x_i ... \partial x_j}(a_1, a_2, ..., a_n) = \frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x_j ... \partial x_i}(a_1, a_2, ..., a_n) \tag{1.1}$$
>
> *This will be useful every*
>
> *time you want to interchange partial derivatives in the future.*

③

> ## Lorem ipsum dolor.
>
> Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do.
>
> Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magnam aliquam quaerat voluptatem. Ut enim aeque doleamus animo, cum corpore dolemus, fieri.
>
> Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magnam aliquam quaerat voluptatem. Ut enim aeque doleamus animo, cum corpore dolemus, fieri.
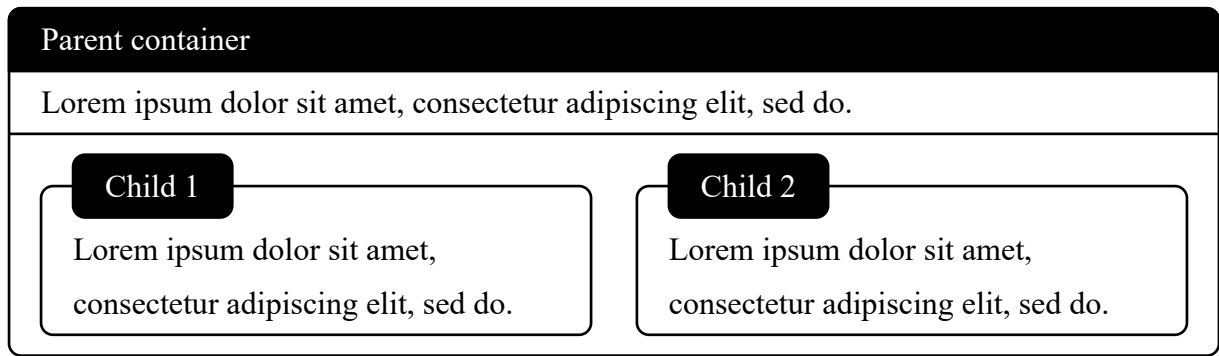
④

> ## 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 $\boldsymbol{F}$ is a continuously differentiable vector field defined on a neighborhood of V, then:
>
> $$\iiint_V (\boldsymbol{\nabla} \cdot \boldsymbol{F}) \, \mathrm{d}V = \oiint_S (\boldsymbol{F} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{n}}) \, \mathrm{d}S \tag{1.2}$$
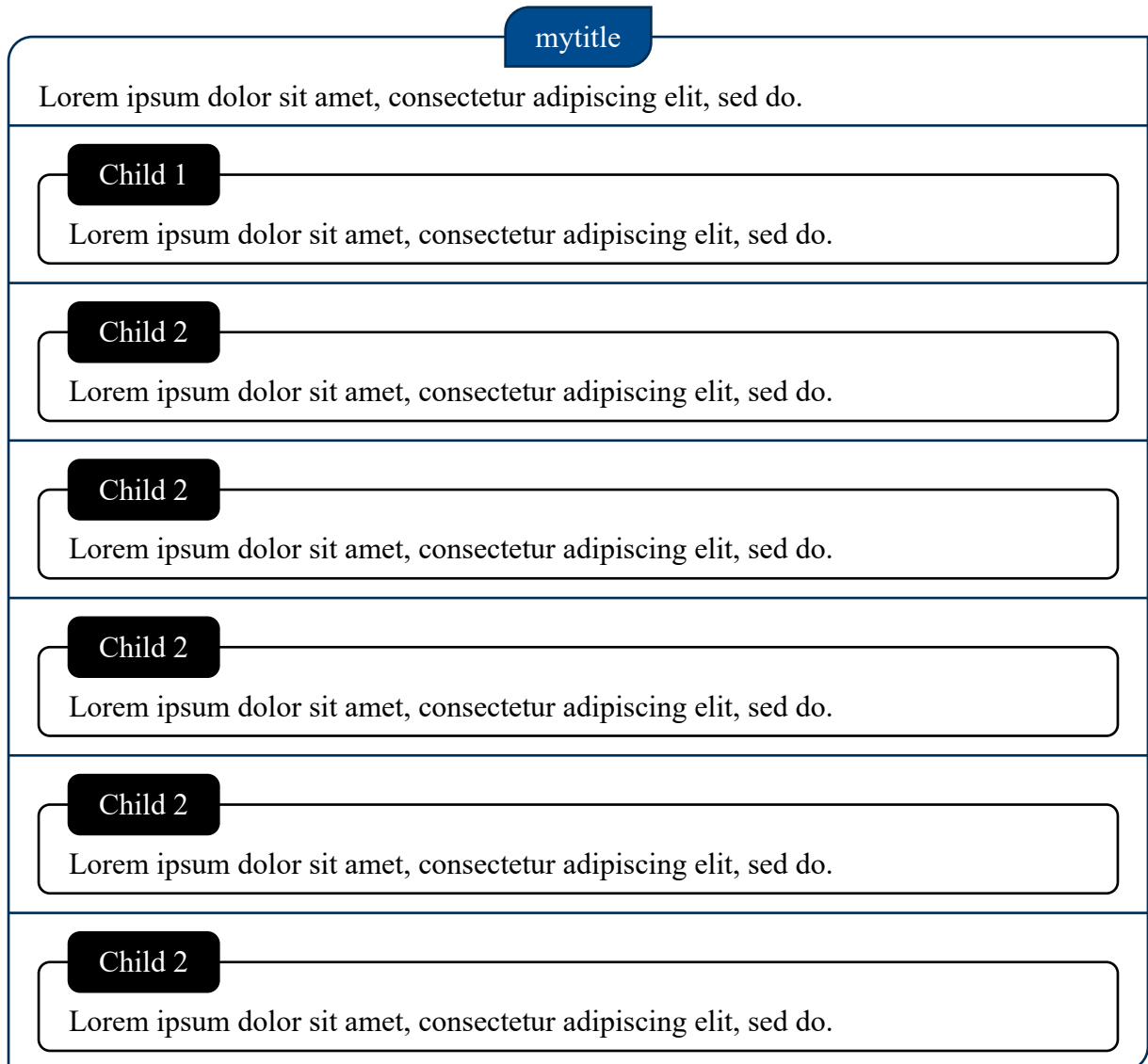>
> In the case of $n = 3$, V represents a volumne in three-dimensional space, and $\partial V = S$
>
> its surface

⑤

Parent container

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do.

Child 1

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do.

Child 2

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do.

⑥

mytitle

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do.

Child 1

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do.

Child 2

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do.

Child 2

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do.

Child 2

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do.

Child 2

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do.

Child 2

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do.

⑦

mytitle

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do.

Lorem ipsum dolor.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do.

**Lorem ipsum dolor.**

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do.

Lorem ipsum dolor.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do.

Lorem ipsum dolor.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do.

Lorem ipsum dolor.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do.

1.10　测试 fletcher

Start

Hey, wait, this flowchart is a trap!

Yes
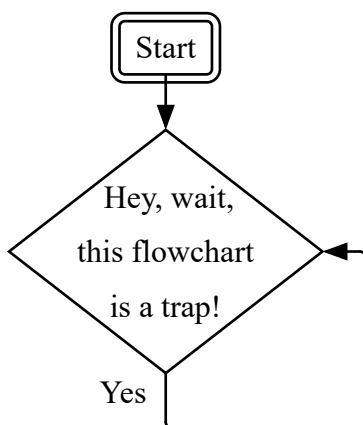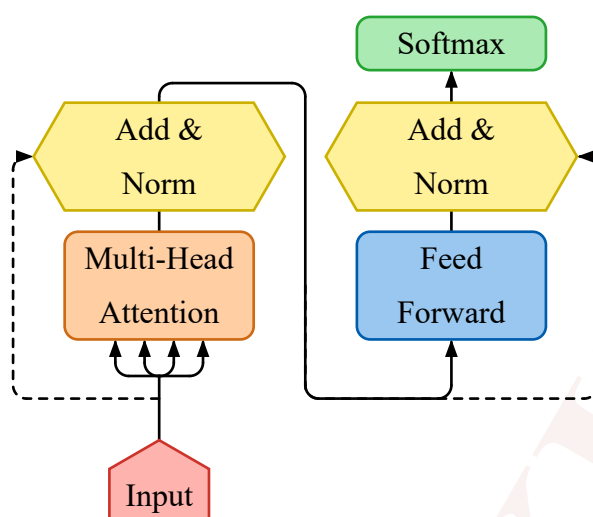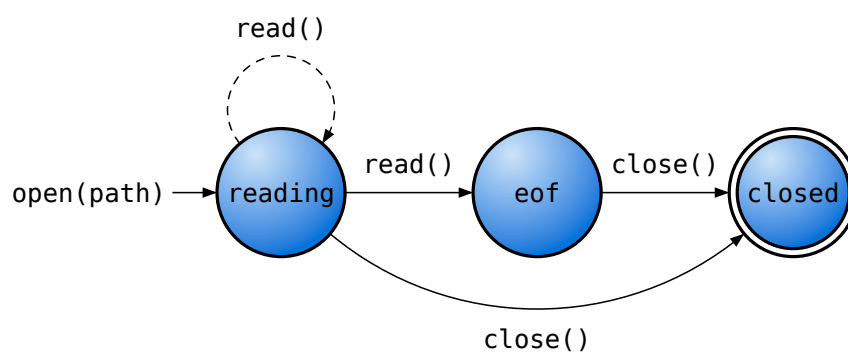
1.11 测试 gentle

> **ℹ Info**
>
> This is the info clue …

> **🔥 这是一个测试标题**
>
> Check out this cool package

> **❓ Question**
>
> This is the info clue …

> **❞ Quote**
>
> > This is the info clue …

> **🧪 Example**
>
> This is the info clue …

> 📑 **Abstract**
>
> This is the info clue …

> 📝 **Task**
>
> This is the info clue …

> ✕ **Error**
>
> This is the info clue …

> ⚠ **Warning**
>
> This is the info clue …

> ✅ **Success**
>
> This is the info clue …

> 💡 **Conclusion**
>
> This is the info clue …

> ❗ **Memorize**
>
> This is the info clue …

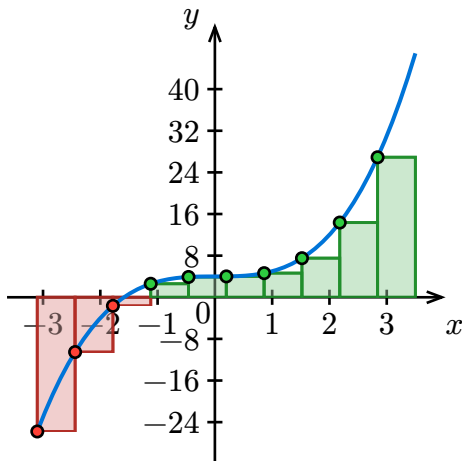> We should run more tests!

1.12　测试 badgery

Gray badge　Red badge　Yellow badge

Green badge　Blue badge　Purple badge　Click me

File ⟩ New File...

Menu ⟩ Sub-menu ⟩ Sub-sub menu ⟩ Action
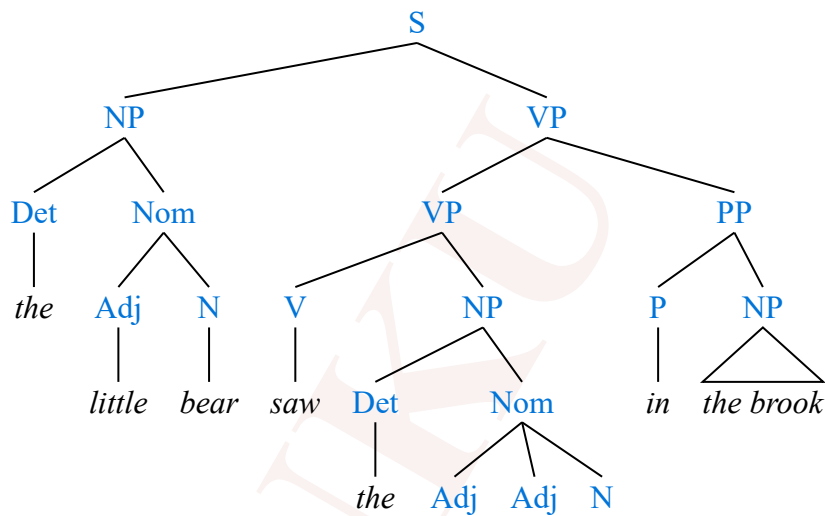
1.13　测试 riesketcher
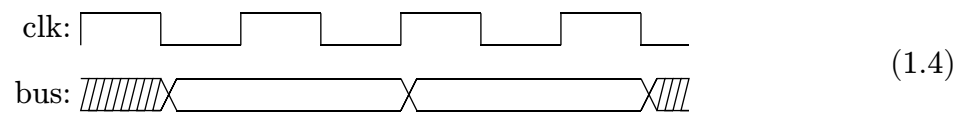
1.14　测试 syntree

图 1.14.4: Example of a syntax tree.

1.15　测试 physica

$$A^T, \boldsymbol{\nabla} \times \boldsymbol{E} = -\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{B}}{\partial t}, \quad \Lambda^\mu{}_\nu = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ & \mathbb{R} \end{pmatrix}, \quad f(x,y)\,\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y, \quad \mathrm{d}^3\boldsymbol{x}\,\mathrm{d}y, \quad \Delta^2 x \wedge \Delta^2 y, \quad \frac{\mathrm{D}\varphi}{\mathrm{D}t} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + \boldsymbol{u}\boldsymbol{\nabla}\varphi$$

$$H(f) = \begin{bmatrix} \dfrac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} & \dfrac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \\[2ex] \dfrac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} & \dfrac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{v^a} = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \hat{\boldsymbol{u}}^i, \quad \left\{ (x,y) \,\middle|\, \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} + \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y^2} < \varepsilon \right\} \tag{1.3}$$

$$-\frac{1}{c^2}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}\psi + \nabla^2 \psi = \frac{m^2 c^2}{\hbar^2}\psi, \quad |n^{(1)}\rangle = \sum_{k \notin D} \frac{\langle k^{(0)}|V|n^{(0)}\rangle}{E_n^{(0)} - E_k^{(0)}}|k^{(0)}\rangle, \quad \int_V \mathrm{d}V \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \varphi} - \partial_\mu \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_\mu \varphi)} \right) \right) = 0$$

$$\mathrm{d}^2 s = -\left(1 - \frac{2GM}{r}\right)\mathrm{d}^2 t + \left(1 - \frac{2GM}{r}\right)^{-1}\mathrm{d}^2 r + r^2\,\mathrm{d}^2\Omega$$

$$\text{clk: } \underline{\quad}\overline{\quad}\underline{\quad}\overline{\quad}\underline{\quad}\overline{\quad}\underline{\quad} \tag{1.4}$$

clk: ⎍⎍⎍⎍
bus: ⫽⫽⫽

1.16　测试 mitex

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}(\xi)\, e^{2\pi i \xi x}\, d\xi \tag{1.5}$$

1.17　测试 unify

$$(-1.328\,65 \pm 0.502\,73) \cdot 10^{-6} \tag{1.6}$$

$$\left(1.3^{+1.2}_{-0.3}\right) \cdot 10^3 \ \text{erg} \ \text{cm}^{-2} \ \text{s}^{-1} \tag{1.7}$$

$$1{,}123'8 \cdot 10^{-2} - 3{,}086'8 \cdot 10^5 \tag{1.8}$$

$$(1 \text{ to } 2) \cdot 10^3 \, \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \tag{1.9}$$

1.18　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 1.18.5: 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.

图 1.18.6: 表格示例

1.19 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 ← 0
 7  let y ← 1
 8  for i ← 2 to n − 1:  ▷ so dynamic!
 9  │   let z ← x + y
10  │   x ← y
11  │   y ← z
12
13  return x + y
```

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

1.20 测试 diagraph
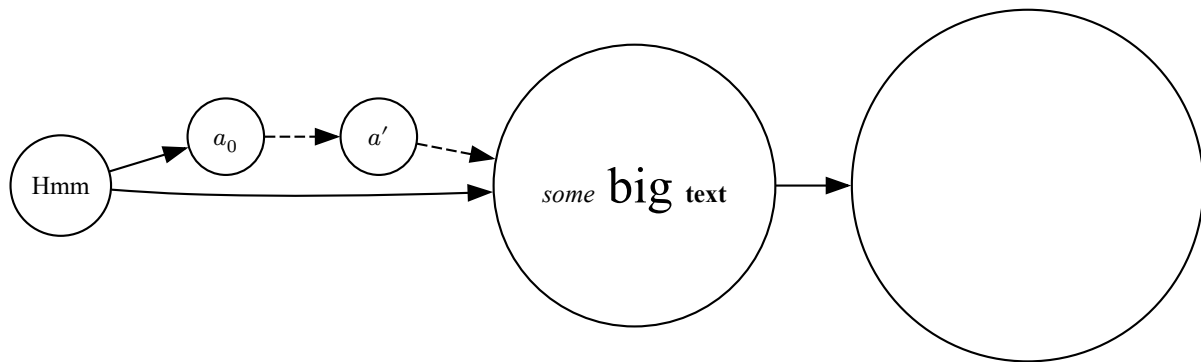
1.21 测试 xarrow

$$a \xleftarrow{\mathbb{Q},1+1^4} b$$

$$c \xrightsquigarrow{\text{very long boi}} d$$

$$\frac{c}{a \xrightarrow{\text{NP}\,\overset{*}{\sum}} b \times 4} \tag{1.11}$$

测试参考文献：

文献 1 的内容[1]

文献 2 的内容[2]

参考文献

[1] R. Impagliazzo, R. Paturi, and F. Zane, "Which problems have strongly exponential complexity?," *Journal of Computer and System Sciences*, vol. 63, no. 4, pp. 512–530, 2001.

[2] S. Burckhardt *et al.*, "It's Alive! Continuous Feedback in UI Programming," *SIGPLAN Not.*, vol. 48, no. 6, pp. 95–104, Jun. 2013, doi: 10.1145/2499370.2462170.