# 实验3-1报告

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# 实验要求

利用数据报套接字在用户空间实现面向连接的可靠数据传输,功能包括:建立连接、差错检测、确认重传等。流量控制采用停等机制,完成给定测试文件的传输。

• 数据报套接字: UDP;

• 建立连接:实现类似TCP的握手、挥手功能;

• 差错检测: 计算校验和;

• 确认重传: rdt2.0、rdt2.1、rdt2.2、rdt3.0等,亦可自行设计协议;

• 单向传输: 发送端、接收端;

• 有必要日志输出。

# 实验设计

# 一、协议设计

我们设计了如下的报头,对于不传送文件的报文仅具有报头,对于传送文件的报文在报头后面具有 1024B大小的数据区。

```
struct Header {
    //checksum
    u_short checksum = 0;//16 bits
    //group index
    u_short index=0;
    //file length
    unsigned int filelen = 0;
    //flags
    unsigned char flag = 0;
};
```

结构体Header的成员变量虽然只占据9B,但是结构体的大小必须是所有成员类型大小的整数倍, 所以在编译之后,Header占据的实际大小为12B,因此我们给报头开辟的大小也为12B。

结构体Header的成员变量:

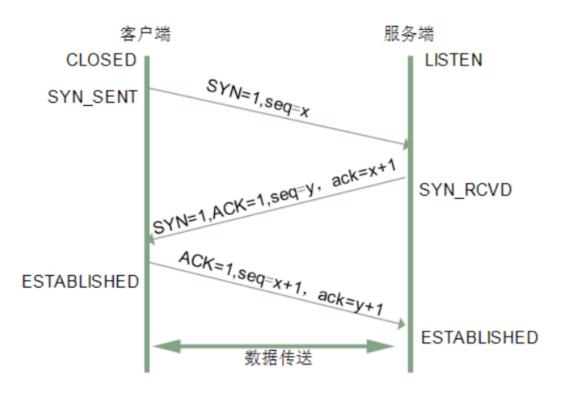
- checksum:占据2B, 16位, 记录校验和
- index:占据2B, 16位, 记录文件分组编号
- filelen:占据4B, 32位,记录文件分组长度
- flag:占据1B, 8位, 记录报文标志信息

报文的标志位,只占据一个字节的3位,从高到低依次为FIN,ACK,SYN,flag具体数值含义如下:

```
#define SYN 0x1 //001
#define ACK 0x2 //010
#define SYN_ACK 0x3 //011
#define FIN 0x4 //100
#define FIN_ACK 0x6 //110
#define OVER 0x7//111
```

## 三次握手建立连接

我们采用和如下图的TCP三次握手连接相似的方式:



第一次握手:客户端向服务端发送SYN报文

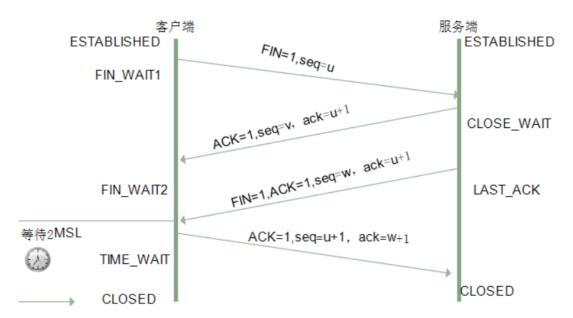
第二次握手:服务端接收到SYN报文后,进行校验和验证,之后向客户端发送SYN\_ACK报文

第三次握手:客户端接收到SYN\_ACK报文后,进行校验和验证,之后向服务端发送ACK报文

服务端接收到数据包后,连接成功建立,可以进行数据传输

## 四次挥手关闭连接

我们也采用和TCP的四次挥手相似的方式,TCP的四次挥手如下:



第一次挥手:客户端向服务端发送FIN报文

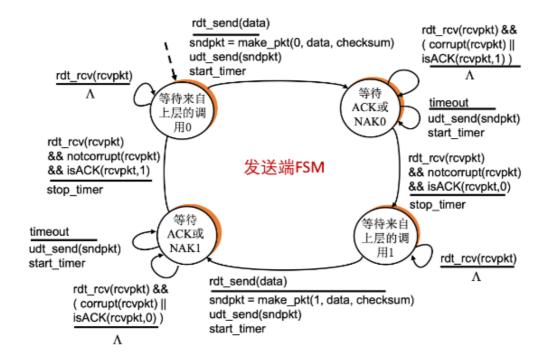
第二次挥手:服务端接收到FIN报文后,进行校验和检验,之后向客户端发送ACK确认报文

第三次挥手:服务端等待2MSL,随后发送FIN\_ACK报文

第四次挥手:客户端接收到FIN\_ACK报文后,进行校验和检验,之后向服务端发送ACK报文,随后等待2MSL后关闭连接,而服务端接收到ACK报文后立刻关闭连接。

### 数据传输

发送端和接收端均采用rdt3.0



数据在进行传输时,由于每个报文最多传输1024B,因此要进行分组传输,并在报头记录文件的分组编号。

在进行传输时,发送端只有接收到接收端对该编号分组文件的确认,才能继续传输下一个分组。当超过设置的时间上限,没有接收到确认报文,将重新发送该编号分组。

当所有分组文件发送完成后,发送端向接收端发送OVER报文,表示文件发送结束。接收端接收到 OVER报文后,也发送OVER报文进行确认。

# 二、代码实现

### 计算校验和

#### 发送端生成校验和

- 将发送的进行检验和运算的数据分成若干个16位的位串,每个位串看成一个二进制数
- 将首部中的检验和字段置为0,该字段也参与检验和运算。
- 对这些16位的二进制数进行1的补码和运算,累加的结果再取反码即生成了检验码。将检验码放入 检验和字段中。其中1的补码和运算,即带循环进位的加法,最高位有进位应循环进到最低位

#### 接收方校验检验和

- 接收方将接收的数据(包括检验和字段)按发送方的同样的方法进行1的补码和运算,累加的结果再取反码。
- 校验,如果上步的结果为0,表示传输正确;否则,说明传输有差错。

#### 具体代码实现如下:

```
//calculate checksum
u_short cksum(u_short* mes, int size) {
   int count = (size + 1) / 2;
   u_short* buf = (u_short*)malloc(size + 1);
   memset(buf, 0, size + 1);
   memcpy(buf, mes, size);
   u_long sum = 0;
   while (count--) {
      sum += *buf++;
      if (sum & 0xffff0000) {
            sum &= 0xffff;
            sum++;
      }
}
```

```
}
return ~(sum & Oxffff);
}
```

在实现中,我们使用u\_long32位进行存储,因为在计算校验和时会有进位。sum &= 0xffff;表示有进位时仅取低16位,同时低位+1。

### 三次握手

发送端

```
//3 way hand shake to create connection
int shakeHand(SOCKET& socketClient, SOCKADDR_IN& servAddr, int& servAddrlen)
    Header header;
    //set flags
    header.flag = SYN;
    header.checksum = 0;
    u_short temp = cksum((u_short*)&header, HEADER_LEN);
    header.checksum = temp;
    char* sendBuf = new char[HEADER_LEN];//12
    memcpy(sendBuf, &header, HEADER_LEN);//将首部放入缓冲区
    if (sendto(socketClient, sendBuf, HEADER_LEN, 0, (sockaddr*)&servAddr,
servAddrlen) == -1)
    {
        return -1;
    cout << "第一次握手: flag=" << flag2str(int(header.flag)) << " 校验和=" <<
header.checksum << endl;</pre>
    clock_t start = clock(); //time of first shake hand
    u\_long mode = 1;
    ioctlsocket(socketClient, FIONBIO, &mode);
    //receive second shake hand
    char* recvBuf = new char[HEADER_LEN];//12
    while (recvfrom(socketClient, recvBuf, HEADER_LEN, 0, (sockaddr*)&servAddr,
&servAddrlen) <= 0)</pre>
    {
        if (clock() - start > MAX_TIME)//overtime, repeat first shake hand
        {
            //sendBuf has not changed
            sendto(socketClient, sendBuf, HEADER_LEN, 0, (sockaddr*)&servAddr,
servAddrlen);
            start = clock();
            cout << "TIME OUT:正在进行重传第一次握手" << end1;
        }
    }
    //according to recvBuf to verify checksum
    memcpy(&header, recvBuf, HEADER_LEN);
    if (header.flag == SYN_ACK & cksum((u_short*)&header, HEADER_LEN) == 0)
```

```
cout << "收到第二次握手: flag=" << flag2str(int(header.flag))<<" 校验和="<<
header.checksum << endl;</pre>
   }
   else
    {
       cout << "连接发生错误,请重启客户端!" << end1;
       return -1;
    }
   //third shake hand
   header.flag = ACK;
    header.checksum = 0;
    header.checksum = cksum((u_short*)&header, HEADER_LEN);
    if (sendto(socketClient, (char*)&header, HEADER_LEN, 0,
(sockaddr*)&servAddr, servAddrlen) == -1)
    {
       return -1;
   }
    cout << "第三次握手: flag=" << flag2str(int(header.flag)) << " 校验和=" <<
header.checksum << endl;</pre>
    cout << "服务器成功连接! 可以发送数据" << end1;
   return 1;
}
```

上述代码实现中需要注意的是超时重传机制,当接收第二次握手的确认超时时,要重传第一次握手重新连接。

接收端

```
int shakeHand(SOCKET& sockServ, SOCKADDR_IN& ClientAddr, int& ClientAddrLen)
   Header header;
    char* recvBuf = new char[HEADER_LEN];
   char* sendBuf = new char[HEADER_LEN];
   //接收第一次握手信息
   while (1)
    {
       if (recvfrom(sockServ, recvBuf, HEADER_LEN, 0, (sockaddr*)&ClientAddr,
&ClientAddrLen) == -1)
       {
            return -1;
       memcpy(&header, recvBuf, HEADER_LEN);
       if (header.flag == SYN && cksum((u_short*)&header, HEADER_LEN) == 0)
           cout << "收到第一次握手: flag=" << flag2str(int(header.flag)) << " 校验
和=" << header.checksum << endl;
           break;
       }
   }
   //发送第二次握手信息
    header.flag = SYN_ACK;
    header.checksum = 0;
```

```
u_short temp = cksum((u_short*)&header, HEADER_LEN);
    header.checksum = temp;
    memcpy(sendBuf, &header, HEADER_LEN);
    if (sendto(sockServ, sendBuf, HEADER_LEN, 0, (sockaddr*)&ClientAddr,
ClientAddrLen) == -1)
   {
        return -1;
    cout << "第二次握手: flag=" << flag2str(int(header.flag)) << " 校验和=" <<
header.checksum << endl;</pre>
    clock_t start = clock();//记录第二次握手发送时间
    //接收第三次握手
    while (recvfrom(sockServ, recvBuf, HEADER_LEN, 0, (sockaddr*)&ClientAddr,
&ClientAddrLen) <= 0)</pre>
    {
       if (clock() - start > MAX_TIME)
           if (sendto(sockServ, sendBuf, HEADER_LEN, 0, (sockaddr*)&ClientAddr,
ClientAddrLen) == -1)
               return -1;
           cout << "TIME OUT:正在进行重传第二次握手" << end1;
       }
   }
   Header temp1;
   memcpy(&temp1, recvBuf, HEADER_LEN);
    if (temp1.flag == ACK && cksum((u_short*)&temp1, sizeof(temp1) == 0))
       cout << "收到第三次握手: flag=" << flag2str(int(temp1.flag)) << " 校验和="
<< temp1.checksum << end1;
       cout << "成功建立通信! 可以接收数据" << end1;
    }
   else
       cout << "serve连接发生错误,请重启客户端!" << end1;
       return -1;
   return 1;
}
```

# 传输数据

发送单个分组

```
/send single data package
//index:group index
void send_package(SOCKET& socketClient, SOCKADDR_IN& servAddr, int& servAddrlen,
char* message, int len, int& index)
{
    char* sendBuf = new char[MESSAGE_LEN];
    Header header;
    header.filelen = len;
    header.index = (u_short)index;
```

```
memcpy(sendBuf, &header, HEADER_LEN);
   memcpy(sendBuf + HEADER_LEN, message, len);
   u_short checksum = cksum((u_short*)sendBuf, HEADER_LEN);//计算校验和
   header.checksum = checksum;
   memcpy(sendBuf, &header, HEADER_LEN);
   sendto(socketClient, sendBuf, len + HEADER_LEN, 0, (sockaddr*)&servAddr,
servAddrlen);//发送
   cout << "发送分组 " << len << " bytes" << " flag=" <<
flag2str(int(header.flag)) << " 分组序号="
       << int(header.index) << " 校验和=" << int(header.checksum) << endl;
   clock_t start = clock();//记录发送时间
    //接收确认信息
   char* recvBuf = new char[HEADER_LEN];
   while (1)
   {
       u_long mode = 1;
       ioctlsocket(socketClient, FIONBIO, &mode);
       while (recvfrom(socketClient, recvBuf, HEADER_LEN, 0,
(sockaddr*)&servAddr, &servAddrlen) <= 0)</pre>
           if (clock() - start > MAX_TIME)
               sendto(socketClient, sendBuf, len + HEADER_LEN, 0,
(sockaddr*)&servAddr, servAddrlen);//发送
               cout << "TIME OUT:重新发送分组 " << len << " bytes" << " flag = "
<< flag2str(int(header.flag)) <<</pre>
                   " 分组序号 ="<< int(header.index) << " 校验和=" <<
int(header.checksum) << endl;</pre>
               start = clock();//记录发送时间
           }
       }
       Header recvHeader;
       memcpy(&recvHeader, recvBuf, sizeof(recvHeader));
       u_short checksum = cksum((u_short*)&recvHeader, sizeof(recvHeader));
       if (recvHeader.index == u_short(index) && recvHeader.flag == ACK)
           cout << "分组已被确认 flag=" << flag2str(int(recvHeader.flag)) << " 分
组序号=" << int(recvHeader.index) << endl;
           break:
       else//直到接收到确认信息,否则继续等待接收,继续重传分组
           continue;
       }
   u\_long mode = 0;
   ioctlsocket(socketClient, FIONBIO, &mode);//改回阻塞模式
}
```

上述代码实现中需要注意的是,如果超出设定时间没有接收到该分组的确认报文,我们会重传该分组;如果接收到的确认报文序号与该分组序号不同,也会重传该分组。直到确认了该分组,才能进行下一个分组的传输。

```
void send(SOCKET& socketClient, SOCKADDR_IN& servAddr, int& servAddrlen, char*
message, int len)
    int packagenum = len / FILE_LEN + (len % FILE_LEN != 0);
    int index = 0;//分组编号
    for (int i = 0; i < packagenum; i++)
        send_package(socketClient, servAddr, servAddrlen, message + i *
FILE_LEN,
            i == packagenum - 1 ? len - (packagenum - 1) * FILE_LEN : FILE_LEN,
index);
        index++;
        index %= 65536;
    //发送结束信息
    Header header;
    char* sendBuf = new char[HEADER_LEN];
    header.flag = OVER;
    header.checksum = 0;
    u_short temp = cksum((u_short*)&header, HEADER_LEN);
    header.checksum= temp;
    memcpy(sendBuf, &header, HEADER_LEN);
    sendto(socketClient, sendBuf, HEADER_LEN, 0, (sockaddr*)&servAddr,
servAddrlen);
    cout << "发送END信息!" << endl;
    clock_t start = clock();
    //接收反馈
    char* recvBuf = new char[HEADER_LEN];
    while (1)
        u_long mode = 1;
        ioctlsocket(socketClient, FIONBIO, &mode);
        while (recvfrom(socketClient, recvBuf, HEADER_LEN, 0,
(sockaddr*)&servAddr, &servAddrlen) <= 0)</pre>
        {
            if (clock() - start > MAX_TIME)
                sendto(socketClient, sendBuf, HEADER_LEN, 0,
(sockaddr*)&servAddr, servAddrlen);
                cout << "TIME OUT:重新发送END信息" << endl;
                start = clock();
            }
        }
        memcpy(&header, recvBuf, HEADER_LEN);
        u_short checksum = cksum((u_short*)&header, HEADER_LEN);
        if (header.flag == OVER)
        {
            cout << "对方已成功接收文件!" << end1;
            break;
        }
        else
        {
            continue;
        }
    u_long mode = 0;
```

```
ioctlsocket(socketClient, FIONBIO, <mark>&</mark>mode);//改回阻塞模式
}
```

我们首先按照每个分组最多1024B,计算文件需要多少分组。随后调用send\_package发送所有文件分组。在所有分组发送完成后,发送OVER报文,告知接收端所有文件均已发送。当接收到接收端的OVER报文,即可退出函数。

接收文件

```
int RecvMessage(SOCKET& sockServ, SOCKADDR_IN& ClientAddr, int& ClientAddrLen,
char* message)
   int fileLen= 0;//文件长度
    Header header;
   char* recvBuf = new char[MESSAGE_LEN];
    char* sendBuf = new char[MESSAGE_LEN];
    int index = 0;//当前确认到的分组序号
   while (1)
    {
       int length = recvfrom(sockServ, recvBuf, MESSAGE_LEN, 0,
(sockaddr*)&ClientAddr, &ClientAddrLen);//接收报文长度
       memcpy(&header, recvBuf, HEADER_LEN);
        //判断是否是结束
       if (header.flag == OVER && cksum((u_short*)&header, HEADER_LEN) == 0)
           cout << "文件接收完毕" << end1;
           break;
       if(header.flag == unsigned char(0)&& cksum((u_short*)&header,
HEADER_LEN) == 0
           if (index != int(header.index) & cksum((u_short*)recvBuf, length -
sizeof(header)))
           {
               //依然返回index的确认,而不是header.index的确认
               header.flag = ACK;
               header.filelen = 0;
               header.index = (u_short)index;
               header.checksum = 0;
               u_short temp = cksum((u_short*)&header, HEADER_LEN);
               header.checksum = temp;
               memcpy(sendBuf, &header, HEADER_LEN);
               //重发该包的ACK
               sendto(sockServ, sendBuf, HEADER_LEN, 0, (sockaddr*)&ClientAddr,
ClientAddrLen);
               cout << "接收数据包的确认 flag=" << flag2str(int(header.flag)) << "
分组序号=" << (int)header.index << endl;
               continue;//丢弃该数据包
           index = int(header.index);
           index %= 65536;
           //取出recvBuf中的内容
           cout << "接收分组 " << length - HEADER_LEN << " bytes flag=" <<
flag2str(int(header.flag)) << "分组序号 = "
               << (int)header.index << " 校验和=" << int(header.checksum) <<
end1;
```

```
char* temp = new char[length - HEADER_LEN];
            memcpy(temp, recvBuf + HEADER_LEN, length - HEADER_LEN);
            memcpy(message + fileLen, temp, length - HEADER_LEN);
            fileLen = fileLen + int(header.filelen);
            //返回ACK
           header.flag = ACK;
           header.filelen = 0;
           header.index = (u_short)index;
           header.checksum = 0;
           u_short temp1 = cksum((u_short*)&header, HEADER_LEN);
           header.checksum = temp1;
           memcpy(sendBuf, &header, HEADER_LEN);
            //重发该包的ACK
            sendto(sockServ, sendBuf, HEADER_LEN, 0, (sockaddr*)&ClientAddr,
ClientAddrLen);
           cout << "接收数据包的确认 flag=" << flag2str(int(header.flag)) << " 分
组序号=" << (int)header.index << endl;
           index++;//确认该包之后,才能下一个包
           index %= 65536;
       }
   //发送OVER信息
   header.flag = OVER;
    header.checksum = 0;
    u_short temp = cksum((u_short*)&header, HEADER_LEN);
    header.checksum = temp;
    memcpy(sendBuf, &header, HEADER_LEN);
    if (sendto(sockServ, sendBuf, HEADER_LEN, 0, (sockaddr*)&ClientAddr,
ClientAddrLen) == -1)
    {
        return -1;
   return fileLen;
}
```

index是函数中设定待确认的分组序号,如果接收到报文序号与index不同,仍然只会确认index序号的报文。当所有分组接收完成后,并接收到来自发送端的OVER报文,接收端发送OVER报文进行确认,随后即可退出函数。

## 四次挥手关闭连接

```
发送端
```

```
int wave_hand(SOCKET& socketClient, SOCKADDR_IN& servAddr, int& servAddrlen)
{
    Header header;
    char* sendBuf = new char[HEADER_LEN];
    char* recvBuf = new char[HEADER_LEN];
```

```
//第一次挥手
header.flag = FIN;
header.checksum = 0;//校验和置0
u_short temp = cksum((u_short*)&header, HEADER_LEN);
header.checksum = temp;//计算校验和
memcpy(sendBuf, &header, HEADER_LEN);//将首部放入缓冲区
```

```
if (sendto(socketClient, sendBuf, HEADER_LEN, 0, (sockaddr*)&servAddr,
servAddrlen) == -1)
{
    return -1;
}
cout << "第一次挥手: flag=" << flag2str(int(header.flag)) << " 校验和=" <<
header.checksum << endl;</pre>
clock_t start = clock(); //记录发送第一次挥手时间
u_long mode = 1;
ioctlsocket(socketClient, FIONBIO, &mode);
//接收第二次挥手
while (recvfrom(socketClient, recvBuf, HEADER_LEN, 0, (sockaddr*)&servAddr,
&servAddrlen) <= 0)</pre>
   if (clock() - start > MAX_TIME)//超时, 重新传输第一次挥手
       sendto(socketClient, sendBuf, HEADER_LEN, 0, (sockaddr*)&servAddr,
servAddrlen);
       start = clock();
       cout << "第一次挥手超时,正在进行重传" << end1;
   }
}
//进行校验和检验
memcpy(&header, recvBuf, HEADER_LEN);
if (header.flag == ACK && cksum((u_short*)&header, HEADER_LEN) == 0)
{
   cout << "收到第二次挥手信息" << end1;
}
else
{
    cout << "连接发生错误,程序直接退出! " << end1;
   return -1;
}
//接收第三次挥手
while (1)
    int length = recvfrom(socketClient, recvBuf, HEADER_LEN, 0,
(sockaddr*)&servAddr, &servAddrlen);//接收报文长度
    memcpy(&header, recvBuf, HEADER_LEN);
    if (header.flag == FIN_ACK & cksum((u_short*)&header, HEADER_LEN) == 0)
    {
       cout << "成功接收第三次挥手信息" << end1;
       break;
   }
}
//发送第四次挥手
header.flag = ACK;
header.checksum = 0;
temp = cksum((u_short*)&header, HEADER_LEN);
header.checksum = temp;
memcpy(sendBuf, &header, HEADER_LEN);
if (sendto(socketClient, sendBuf, HEADER_LEN, 0, (sockaddr*)&servAddr,
servAddrlen) == -1)
{
```

```
return -1;
}
cout << "第四次挥手: flag=" << flag2str(int(header.flag)) << " 校验和=" <<
header.checksum << endl;</pre>
start = clock();
while (1)
    if (clock() - start > MAX_TIME)//等待MAX_TIME
    if (recvfrom(socketClient, recvBuf, HEADER_LEN, 0, (sockaddr*)&servAddr,
&servAddrlen)>0)//接收到报文
        memcpy(&header, recvBuf, HEADER_LEN);
        if (header.flag == FIN_ACK & cksum((u_short*)&header, HEADER_LEN) == 0)
            cout << "ACK报文丢失,收到客户端第三次挥手重传" << end1;
            break;
        }
        //发送第四次挥手信息
        header.flag = ACK;
        header.checksum = 0;
        temp = cksum((u_short*)&header, HEADER_LEN);
        header.checksum = temp;
        memcpy(sendBuf, &header, HEADER_LEN);
        if (sendto(socketClient, sendBuf, HEADER_LEN, 0, (sockaddr*)&servAddr,
servAddrlen) == -1)
        {
            return -1;
        cout << "第四次挥手: flag=" << flag2str(int(header.flag)) << " 校验和=" <<
header.checksum << endl;</pre>
        start = clock();//再次进入等待2MSL
    }
}
cout << "四次挥手结束,连接断开!" << end1;
return 1;
}
```

四次挥手的具体过程可见上面的协议设计。需要注意的是,在进行第四次挥手时,发送端向接收端 发送ACK报文,接收端在接收到该报文后即可关闭连接。如果发送ACK报文后,发送端直接关闭连接, 那么ACK报文丢失后,接收端就无法关闭连接。因此发送端在发送ACK报文后,等待2MSL,当没有收到 接收端的重传第三次挥手报文,说明接收端已经接收到ACK确认报文,这时发送端才可以关闭连接。

#### 接收端

```
int waveHand(SOCKET& sockServ, SOCKADDR_IN& ClientAddr, int& ClientAddrLen)
{
    Header header;
    char* recvBuf = new char[HEADER_LEN];
    char* sendBuf = new char[HEADER_LEN];
    while (1)
    {
        int length = recvfrom(sockServ, recvBuf, HEADER_LEN, 0,
        (sockaddr*)&ClientAddr, &ClientAddrLen);//接收报文长度
```

```
memcpy(&header, recvBuf, HEADER_LEN);
       if (header.flag == FIN && cksum((u_short*)&header, HEADER_LEN) == 0)
           cout << "成功接收第一次挥手信息" << end1;
           break;
       }
   //发送第二次挥手信息
   header.flag = ACK;
   header.checksum = 0;
   u_short temp = cksum((u_short*)&header, HEADER_LEN);
   header.checksum = temp;
   memcpy(sendBuf, &header, HEADER_LEN);
   if (sendto(sockServ, sendBuf, HEADER_LEN, 0, (sockaddr*)&ClientAddr,
ClientAddrLen) == -1)
   {
       return -1;
   cout << "第二次挥手: flag=" << flag2str(int(header.flag)) << " 校验和=" <<
header.checksum << endl;
   //第二次发送的ACK包可能会丢失,我们进行如下处理
   clock_t start = clock();//记录第二次挥手发送时间
   u_long mode = 1;
   ioctlsocket(sockServ, FIONBIO, &mode);
   {
       if (int(clock() - start) > int(MAX_TIME))//等待MAX_TIME
       if (recvfrom(sockServ, recvBuf, HEADER_LEN, 0, (sockaddr*)&ClientAddr,
&ClientAddrLen) > 0)//接收到报文
       {
           cout << "进入判断1" << endl;
           memcpy(&header, recvBuf, HEADER_LEN);
           if (header.flag == FIN && cksum((u_short*)&header, HEADER_LEN) == 0)
               cout << "ACK报文丢失,收到客户端第一次挥手重传" << endl;
               break;
           }
           //发送第二次挥手信息
           header.flag = ACK;
           header.checksum = 0;
           u_short temp = cksum((u_short*)&header, HEADER_LEN);
           header.checksum = temp;
           memcpy(sendBuf, &header, HEADER_LEN);
           if (sendto(sockServ, sendBuf, HEADER_LEN, 0, (sockaddr*)&ClientAddr,
ClientAddrLen) == -1)
           {
               return -1;
           }
           cout << "第二次挥手: flag=" << flag2str(int(header.flag)) << " 校验和="
<< header.checksum << endl;</pre>
           start = clock();//再次进入等待2MSL
       }
   }
   //第三次挥手
   header.flag = FIN_ACK;
```

```
header.checksum = 0;
   header.checksum = cksum((u_short*)&header, HEADER_LEN);//计算校验和
   if (sendto(sockServ, (char*) header, HEADER_LEN, 0, (sockaddr*) ClientAddr,
ClientAddrLen) == -1)
   {
       return -1;
   }
   cout << "第三次挥手: flag=" << flag2str(int(header.flag)) << " 校验和=" <<
header.checksum << endl;
   start = clock();//如果超时要进行重传
   //接收第四次挥手
   while (recvfrom(sockServ, recvBuf, HEADER_LEN, 0, (sockaddr*)&ClientAddr,
&ClientAddrLen) <= 0)</pre>
       if (clock() - start > MAX_TIME)
           if (sendto(sockServ, (char*)&header, HEADER_LEN, 0,
(sockaddr*)&ClientAddr, ClientAddrLen) == -1)
               return -1;
           }
           cout << "第三次挥手超时,正在进行重传" << end1;
       }
   }
   Header temp1;
   memcpy(&temp1, recvBuf, HEADER_LEN);
   if (temp1.flag == ACK && cksum((u_short*)&temp1, sizeof(temp1)) == 0)
       cout << "成功接收第四次挥手" << end1;
   }
   else
   {
       cout << "发生错误,客户端关闭!" << end1;
       return -1;
   cout << "四次挥手结束,连接断开!" << end1;
   return 1;
}
```

与第四次挥手的ACK报文相同,接收端在发送第二次挥手ACK报文时,也需要启动计时器等待2 MSL,避免ACK报文丢失,无法断开连接。

# 三、实验结果展示

## 三次挥手建立连接

```
(C) DAVS项目\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(\text{Debug\}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(\text{Debug\}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(\text{Debug\}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(\text{Debug\}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(\text{Debug\}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\text{in}\)\(3-186)=\(\te
```

# 四次挥手关闭连接



## 文件传输结果

名称	修改日期	类型	大小
Debug	2022/11/19 18:38	文件夹	
1.jpg	2022/11/19 20:49	JPG 图片文件	1,814 KB
🐼 3-1服务端.vcxproj	2022/11/19 9:19	VC++ Project	8 KB
<ul><li>3-1服务端.vcxproj.filters</li></ul>	2022/11/19 9:19	FILTERS 文件	2 KB
◀ 3-1服务端.vcxproj.user	2022/11/16 15:42	USER 文件	1 KB
★ server.cpp	2022/11/19 18:40	CPP 文件	12 KB
🔀 test.cpp	2022/11/19 9:21	CPP 文件	11 KB

在接收端目录下多了1.jpg。打开如下:



经过对比,该图片与发送端的图片大小、信息完全相同,说明协议完成了可靠传输。