

南京大学本科生实验报告

课程名称：计算机网络

任课教师：田臣/李文中

助教：lzh、lsp、wcx

| | | | |
|-------|----------------------|---------|------------|
| 学院 | 计算机科学与技术系 | 专业（方向） | 计算机科学与技术系 |
| 学号 | 211220027 | 姓名 | 王秋博 |
| Email | 211220027@nju.edu.cn | 开始/完成日期 | 11.23/12.7 |

1. 实验名称

Lab6: Reliable Communication

2. 实验目的

构建一个可靠通信库，实现以下功能：

1. 针对每个成功接收的数据包，在 blasteer 上执行 ACK 机制
2. 冲击波上的固定尺寸滑动窗口。
3. 冲击波上的粗略超时，用于重新发送非 ACK 数据包

3. 实验内容

Task 2: MiddleBox

Step 1: Coding

middlebox 的逻辑如图：

```
def handle_packet(self, recv: switchyard.LNetbase.ReceivedPacket):
    _, fromIface, packet = recv
    if fromIface == "middlebox-eth0":
        log_debug("Received from blaster")
        ...
        Received data packet
        Should I drop it?
        If not, modify headers & send to blasteer
        ...
        if float(randint(1,100))/100>self.dropRate:
            eth_idx=packet.get_header_index(Ethernet)
            packet[eth_idx].src=intf1_mac
            packet[eth_idx].dst=blasteer_mac
            self.net.send_packet("middlebox-eth1", packet)
    elif fromIface == "middlebox-eth1":
        log_debug("Received from blasteer")
        ...
        Received ACK
        Modify headers & send to blaster. Not dropping ACK packets!
        net.send_packet("middlebox-eth0", pkt)
        ...
        eth_idx=packet.get_header_index(Ethernet)
        packet[eth_idx].src=intf0_mac
        packet[eth_idx].dst=blaster_mac
        self.net.send_packet("middlebox-eth0", packet)
    else:
        log_debug("Oops :))")
```

重新构建表头并从另一端强制转发，对于来自 blasteer 的非 ACK 加入丢弃机制，其实也就是加入随机数，随机不转发

Task 3: Blastee

Step 1: Coding

Blastee 的逻辑如下图:

```
self.net = net
# TODO: store the parameters
...
self.recv_pac=[]
self.count=0
self.blasterIp=blasterIp
self.num=int(num)
```

其中 recv_pac 和 count 分别用于存储和计数收到的独特序列号数据包, 当 count==num 时表示 blastee 的逻辑结束

```
ack=Packet()
ether=Ethernet()
ether.ethertype=EtherType.IP
ether.src=blastee_mac
ether.dst=intf1_mac

ip=IPv4()
ip.src=self.net.interfaces()[0].ipaddr
ip.dst=self.blasterIp
ip.protocol=IPProtocol.UDP
ip.ttl=32

udp=UDP()
udp.src=4444
udp.dst=514
ack=ether+ip+udp

seq=packet[3].to_bytes()[4]
ack+=RawPacketContents(seq)
seq_num=int.from_bytes(packet[3].to_bytes()[4], 'big')
if seq_num not in self.recv_pac:
    self.recv_pac.append(seq_num)
    self.count+=1
pl_len=int.from_bytes(packet[3].to_bytes()[4:6], 'big')
if pl_len>=8:
    pl=packet[3].to_bytes()[6:14]
else:
    pl=packet[3].to_bytes()[6:]+(0).to_bytes(8-pl_len, 'big')
assert(len(seq+pl)==12)
```

上图为构建 ack 过程, 重点在复制 pkt 的序列号和负载长度

其中我给 udp 的 dst 赋值为 514 是由于这样抓包时 protocol 为 syslog 可以更清晰的显示序列号

Task 4: Blaster

Step 1: Coding

Blaster 的逻辑如下图:

```
/.
self.net = net
# TODO: store the parameters
...
self.blasteeIp=blasteeIp
self.num=int(num)
self.senderWindow=int(senderWindow)
self.LHS=1
#self.RHS=self.LHS+self.senderWindow-1
self.RHS=0
self.recv_ack=[]
self.wait_pktseq=[]
self.ackcount=0
self.sended_pkt=[]
self.length=int(length)
self.timeout=float(timeout)/1000
self.recvTimeout=float(recvTimeout)/1000
self.sended_bytes=0
self.start_time=0
self.end_time=0
self.timeout_count=0
self.resend_count=0
self.timer=time.time()
```

其中 recv_ack 列表判断是否收到 ack;

Wait_pktseq 存储准备发的数据包序列号

Sended_pkt 用来判断是否为重传

剩余大概均为手册中所提或计数量

```
def handle_packet(self, recv: switchyard.llnetbase.ReceivedPacket):
    _, fromIface, packet = recv
    log_debug("I got a packet")
    if packet.has_header(Ethernet) == False or packet.has_header(IPv4) == False or pack
    return
    ack_seq_num=int.from_bytes(packet[3].to_bytes()[:4], 'big')
    if ack_seq_num not in self.recv_ack:
        self.recv_ack.append(ack_seq_num)
        self.ackcount+=1
    if self.ackcount==self.num:
        self.print_info()
        self.shutdown()

    for i in self.wait_pktseq[:]:
        if i==ack_seq_num:
            self.wait_pktseq.remove(i)
```

Handle_pkt 即为收到 ack, 此时将队列中准备重发的序列号相同数据包删除
同时计数, 若 count==num 则说明全部接收 ack, 程序结束

```

def handle_no_packet(self):
    log_debug("Didn't receive anything")

    while(self.LHS in self.recv_ack and self.LHS<=self.RHS):
        self.LHS+=1
        self.timer=time.time()

    tmp=self.RHS
    self.RHS=min(self.LHS+self.senderWindow-1,self.num)
    for i in range(tmp+1,self.RHS+1):
        assert i not in self.recv_ack
        self.wait_pktseq.append(i)

    if(time.time()-self.timer>self.timeout):
        self.timeout_count+=1
        self.timer=time.time()
        for i in range(self.LHS,self.RHS+1):
            if i in self.recv_ack:
                continue
            else:
                self.wait_pktseq.append(i)

    if len(self.wait_pktseq)==0:
        return

```

Handle_no_packet 部分首先更新窗口，若窗口出现改变则更新计时器，优先发新窗口的包而不是重传，可以使抓包重传的概率降低，接近丢包率

```

pkt = Ethernet() + IPv4() + UDP()
pkt[1].protocol = IPPROTO_UDP
pkt[0].src=blaster_mac
pkt[0].dst=intf0_mac
pkt[0].ethertype=EtherType.IPv4
pkt[1].src=self.net.interfaces()[0].ipaddr
pkt[1].dst=self.blasteeIp
pkt[1].ttl=32
pkt[2].src=514
pkt[2].dst=4444
# Do other things here and send packet
...
new_seqnum=self.wait_pktseq.pop(0)
if new_seqnum in self.sended_pkt:
    self.resend_count+=1
else:
    self.sended_pkt.append(new_seqnum)
seq=RawPacketContents(new_seqnum.to_bytes(4,'big'))
pl=RawPacketContents(self.length.to_bytes(2,'big')+(0).to_bytes(self.length,'big'))
self.sended_bytes+=self.length
pkt=pkt+seq+pl
self.net.send_packet(self.net.interfaces()[0],pkt)

```

以上为构建数据包过程，与 blastee 中大致相同

Task 5: Running your code

对 Blaster 抓包:

```
01:47:38 2023/12/08 INFO Saving iptables state and installing switchyard rules
01:47:38 2023/12/08 INFO Using network devices: blaster-eth0
01:47:59 2023/12/08 INFO Total TX time: 20,301246881484985
01:47:59 2023/12/08 INFO Number of reTX: 27
01:47:59 2023/12/08 INFO Number of coarse TQs: 19
01:47:59 2023/12/08 INFO Throughput (Bps): 625,5773388767847
01:47:59 2023/12/08 INFO Goodput (Bps): 492,5805817927438
01:47:59 2023/12/08 INFO Restoring saved iptables state
```

(抓了好多次抓了个 19)

| No. | Time | Source | Destination | Protocol | Length | Info |
|-----|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------|--------|---|
| 0 | 1.0.000000000 | 192.168.100.1 | 192.168.200.1 | Syslog | 148 | 0000'000'000'001'000d'000'000'000'000'000'000'000' |
| 2 | 0.104769992 | 192.168.100.1 | 192.168.200.1 | Syslog | 148 | 000'000'000'000'002'000d'000'000'000'000'000'000'000' |
| 3 | 0.206546302 | 192.168.100.1 | 192.168.200.1 | Syslog | 148 | 000'000'000'000'003'000d'000'000'000'000'000'000'000' |
| 4 | 0.308331462 | 192.168.100.1 | 192.168.200.1 | Syslog | 148 | 000'000'000'000'004'000d'000'000'000'000'000'000'000' |
| 5 | 0.354688998 | 192.168.200.1 | 192.168.100.1 | Syslog | 54 | 000'000'000'000'002'000d'000'000'000'000'000'000'000' |
| 6 | 0.354882945 | 192.168.200.1 | 192.168.100.1 | Syslog | 54 | 000'000'000'000'003'000d'000'000'000'000'000'000'000' |
| 7 | 0.461078740 | 192.168.200.1 | 192.168.100.1 | Syslog | 54 | 000'000'000'000'004'000d'000'000'000'000'000'000'000' |
| 8 | 0.501438874 | 192.168.100.1 | 192.168.200.1 | Syslog | 148 | 000'000'000'000'005'000d'000'000'000'000'000'000'000' |
| 9 | 0.666318811 | 192.168.200.1 | 192.168.100.1 | Syslog | 54 | 000'000'000'000'005'000d'000'000'000'000'000'000'000' |
| 10 | 0.813352022 | 192.168.100.1 | 192.168.200.1 | Syslog | 148 | 000'000'000'000'001'000d'000'000'000'000'000'000'000' |
| 11 | 0.978339951 | 192.168.200.1 | 192.168.100.1 | Syslog | 54 | 000'000'000'000'001'000d'000'000'000'000'000'000'000' |
| 12 | 1.126981781 | 192.168.100.1 | 192.168.200.1 | Syslog | 148 | 000'000'000'000'006'000d'000'000'000'000'000'000'000' |
| 13 | 1.230808943 | 192.168.100.1 | 192.168.200.1 | Syslog | 148 | 000'000'000'a'000d'000'000'000'000'000'000'000'000' |
| 14 | 1.339449552 | 192.168.100.1 | 192.168.200.1 | Syslog | 148 | 000'000'000'b'000d'000'000'000'000'000'000'000'000' |
| 15 | 1.403035583 | 192.168.200.1 | 192.168.100.1 | Syslog | 54 | 000'000'000'000'006'000d'000'000'000'000'000'000'000' |
| 16 | 1.441408321 | 192.168.100.1 | 192.168.200.1 | Syslog | 148 | 000'000'000't'000d'000'000'000'000'000'000'000'000' |
| 17 | 1.506441195 | 192.168.200.1 | 192.168.100.1 | Syslog | 54 | 000'000'000'a'000d'000'000'000'000'000'000'000'000' |

Info 中第四列为序列号，可以看到，LSH 没被 ack 时不会移动，且会在粗略超时时间后重传。如第 10 行序列号为 1，在 5 号已发过窗口卡住后重发

4. 实验结果

本节实验结果基本于实验过程中阐述，不再赘述

5. 核心代码

同实验结果

6. 总结与感想

实验将通过一种简单的方式模拟了现实世界的传输仍令我头痛不已，学习的时候也不免感慨现实的复杂