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:

学院	计算机科学与技术	专业 (方向)	计算机科学与技术
学号	201220062	姓名	黄子睿
Email	201220062@smail.nju.edu.	开始/完成日期	3/26-3/28
Lillall	cn	/ 1 XH / JU/X 1 1791	3/20-3/20

1. 实验名称:

Lab4 Respond to ARP

2. 实验目的:

利用 lab3 完成的 ARP REQUEST 处理与 IP-ETHERNT 地址映射表,进一步完善路由器的行为。包括处理并正确转发 IP 包以及利用 ARP REQUEST 查询未知 IP 对应的 ETHERNET ADDRESS。

3. 实验内容:

Task2 IP Forwarding Table LookUp

在 lab4 中,将利用 python 自带的 IPv4 库处理最长前缀匹配问题,以处理 IP 包应该向哪个接口转发的问题。

首先考察转发表中包含的元素。一个转发表表项应当包含四个信息,分别是前缀,子网掩码,下一跳地址以及对应的接口。前缀用来匹配接受到的 IP 包,子 网掩码则用来处理最长前缀匹配,下一跳地址用于复杂拓扑结构的网络,接口信息就是发包的出口。

将这些内容与对应的功能抽象成一个类: Forwarding Table。其中的数据成员

就是一个字典, 用来存储前缀匹配信息。

转发表的构建利用成员函数 put_entry 实现。

```
    def put_entry(self, ipaddr, netmask, nexthop, intf):
    ipaddr_num = int(IPv4Address(ipaddr))
    netmask_num = int(IPv4Address(netmask))
    prefix = ipaddr_num & netmask_num
    self.dict[IPv4Address(ipaddr)] = {'prefix':prefix, 'netmask_num': netmask_num, 'nexthop':nexthop, 'intf':intf}
```

传入的参数 ipaddr, netmask, nexthop 都是字符串。在 ForwordingTable 类中,首先字符串 ip 地址转化为 IPv4Address 型(避免后续因为在类型不一致上面出的错),再以其为键值。再将前缀与子网掩码分别以数字 int 型,下一跳地址为字符串存入字典中,方便后续操作,intf 就是 switchyard 中的接口类。

在匹配对应的转发接口时,需要用到 prefix_match 函数。其原型实现为:

```
def prefix match(self, destaddr):
2.
           destaddr = IPv4Address(destaddr)
3.
           destaddr_num = int(destaddr)
           # Considering the longest prefix matching rule
4.
5.
          matched key = None
6.
           for key in self.dict:
7.
               matched = destaddr_num & self.dict[key]['netmask_num'] ==
   self.dict[key]['prefix']
8.
               if matched: # prefix matched
                   if destaddr == key: # destiantion is this router, drop
9.
    the packet at this stage
10.
                       return None, None
                           # longest prefix matching rule
11
12.
                       if matched_key == None or self.dict[key]['netmask_
   num'] > self.dict[matched key]['netmask num']:
13.
                           matched_key = key
14.
           if matched_key != None:
               return self.dict[matched_key]['intf'], self.dict[matched_k
15.
   ey]['nexthop']
16.
          else:
17.
               return None, None # None means the packet is destinied at t
   his router or somewhere disconnected from this router
```

对于传入的参数 destaddr, 首先将其转化为 IPV4Address 类型, 再记录 int 型的 destaddr_num 用来前缀匹配。每一次匹配到前缀之后, 需要判断该 地址是否为路由器的一个端口, 如果是则不需要后续的转发; 同时根据最长前缀匹配原则, 每次比较子网掩码的大小(也就是长度), 选取其中最长的前缀返回。如果没有匹配到, 则返回 None。(根据实验的规则, 返回 None 的情况 IP包需要被丢弃。) 该函数的返回值有两个, 分别是接口与下一条地址。

Task3 Forwarding the Packet and ARP

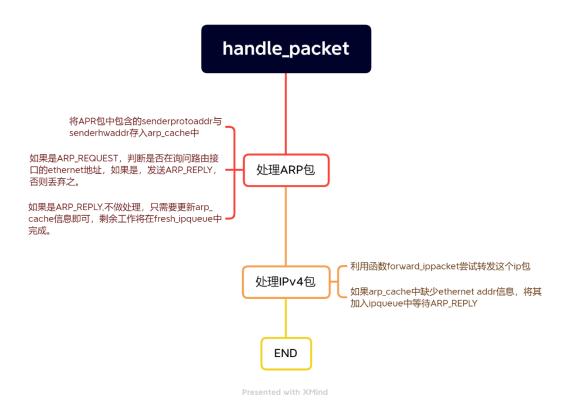
下面阐述转发 IPv4 包与 ARP 包的逻辑。

```
def handle_packet(self, recv: switchyard.llnetbase.ReceivedPacket):
2.
            timestamp, ifaceName, packet = recv
3.
            log_info(f'pkt is {str(packet)}')
4.
            arp = packet.get_header(Arp, None)
5.
            if arp is not None:
                                  # Handle ARP packets
                log_info(f"This is an ARP packet, its arp header is {arp}
6.
   ")
7.
                # self-learning
8.
                # Use arpCache as a static table, so no need to refresh.
9.
                # put the sender ipaddr--ethaddr into cache
10.
                self.arpCache.put(arp.senderprotoaddr, arp.senderhwaddr)
11.
                # Forward ARP packet
12.
                if arp.operation == ArpOperation.Request:
                    targetIntf = self.ipaddr_in_router(arp.targetprotoadd
13.
   r)
14.
                    if targetIntf is not None:
15.
                        pkt = create_ip_arp_reply(targetIntf.ethaddr, arp
    .senderhwaddr, targetIntf.ipaddr, arp.senderprotoaddr)
                        self.net.send packet(self.name in router(ifaceNam
16.
   e), pkt)
17.
                elif arp.operation == ArpOperation.Reply:
18.
19.
                    # Forward packets by forwarding table
20.
                cnt = self.forward ippacket(packet, 0, 0)
21.
                if cnt != -1:
```

```
22. self.ipqueue.append({'packet':packet, 'time':time.tim
    e(), 'cnt':cnt})
```

上面是这个阶段之后的 *handle_packet* 函数原型。具体来讲首先添加了一个列表 *self.ipqueue*,用来存储等待 APR_REPLY 的所有 IP 包。具体内容有 *'packet'*, *'time'与'cnt'*,分别记录 packet 本身的数据信息,最近一次发送包的时间戳,以及总共发送过多少次 ARP REQUEST。

Handle_packet 函数处理新包的转发与应答工作。函数的具体执行思路如下图:

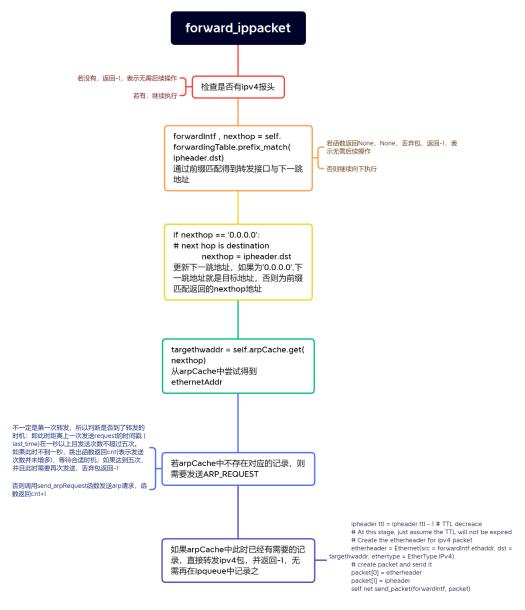


下面解释 fresh_ipqueue 与 forward_ippacket 这两个函数的实现。

```
1.
2.    def forward_ippacket(self, packet, cnt, last_time = 0):
3.        ipheader = packet.get_header(IPv4, None)
4.        if ipheader is None:
5.            return -1 # Packet has no ip header, drop it.
6.            # prefix match to get the forwarding interface
7.            forwardIntf , nexthop = self.forwardingTable.prefix_match(iph eader.dst)
```

```
8.
            if forwardIntf is None:
9.
                log info(f"The ipaddr {ipheader.dst} is not connected to
   the router or just in the router.")
                return -1
10.
11.
            # First check whether the targetprotoaddr is in the ARPCache
            if nexthop == '0.0.0.0': # next hop is destination
12.
                nexthop = ipheader.dst
13.
            targethwaddr = self.arpCache.get(nexthop)
14.
15.
            if targethwaddr == None:
16.
                if time.time()-last_time < 1:</pre>
17.
                    return cnt
18.
                elif cnt >= 5:
19.
                    return -1 # drop packet
                else: # The hwaddr not recorded in arpCache need an arp r
20.
   equest
21.
                    # send arp request
22.
                    flag = False
23.
                    if nexthop == '0.0.0.0':
                                                 # Assume the next hop is
   the destination
24.
                        flag = self.send_arpRequest(ipheader.dst)
25.
                    else:
                        flag = self.send_arpRequest(nexthop)
26.
27.
                    if flag: # If the arp request is sended successfully
                        # put entry into ipqueue and wait for arp reply
28.
29.
                        # At this stage the packet has no data
                        return cnt+1
30.
                    else:
31.
32.
                        return -1
33.
            else: # The targethwaddr has already been in the arp cache
34.
                ipheader.ttl = ipheader.ttl - 1 # TTL decreace
35.
                # At this stage, just assume the TTL will not be expired
                # Create the etherheader for ipv4 packet
36.
37.
                etherheader = Ethernet(src = forwardIntf.ethaddr, dst = t
   argethwaddr, ethertype = EtherType.IPv4)
38.
                # create packet and send it
39.
                packet[0] = etherheader
                packet[1] = ipheader
40.
41.
                self.net.send_packet(forwardIntf, packet)
42.
                return -1
```

forward_ippacket 的具体思路是:



Presented with XMind

```
def send_arpRequest(self, targetprotoaddr):
2.
            forwardIntf , nexthop = self.forwardingTable.prefix_match(tar
   getprotoaddr)
3.
            if forwardIntf is not None:
4.
                senderhwaddr = forwardIntf.ethaddr
5.
                senderprotoaddr = forwardIntf.ipaddr
                pkt = create_ip_arp_request(senderhwaddr, senderprotoaddr
6.
     targetprotoaddr)
7.
                self.net.send_packet(forwardIntf, pkt)
8.
                log_info(f"Sending arp request succeeded from {senderprot
   oaddr} to {targetprotoaddr}")
9.
                return True
            else:
10.
```

```
11. log_info(f"Sending arp request failed with targetprotoadd
    r is {targetprotoaddr}")
12. return False
```

send_packet 函数的逻辑比较简单,从前缀匹配得到转发接口与下一跳地址(若为全零,则就是目标地址)之后构造 ARP REQUEST 并发送之即可。

为了不断更新 ipqueue 的情况,需要改写 start 函数中的循环体:

```
1. while True:
2.
               try:
3.
                    recv = self.net.recv_packet(timeout=1.0)
               except NoPackets:
4.
5.
                    continue
6.
               except Shutdown:
7.
                    break
8.
               else:
9.
                    self.handle_packet(recv)
10.
               finally:
                    self.fresh_ipqueue()
11.
```

try-except-else-finally 保证了每次循环,不论是否有包传入路由器,路由器都会去访问并尝试更新 ipqueue 的内容。

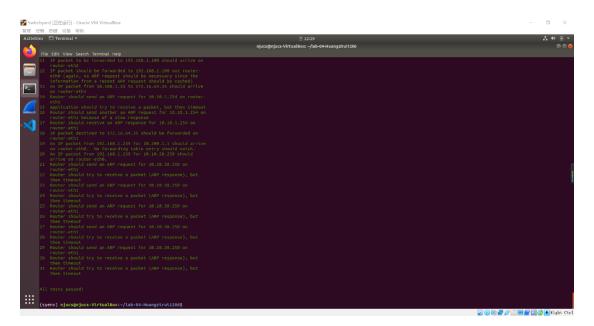
fresh_ipqueue 的原型实现为:

具体思路为:对 ipqueue 中等待 ARP 信息的 ip_packet,尝试对其进行 forward_ippacket 操作。如果返回 cnt+1,则意味着又发送了一次 ARP 请求,更新时间戳与次数;每次操作结束删去 cnt 为-1 的 ip_packet,它们不再需要后续处理。

需要注意的是,在类的__init__函数中需要初始化转发表与 arpCache:

```
for intf in self.net.interfaces():
2.
               # Record own ip/ethernet addrs in arp table
3.
                self.arpCache.put(intf.ipaddr, intf.ethaddr)
4.
                # Add the interface information into forwarding table
5.
                self.forwardingTable.put_entry(intf.ipaddr, intf.netmask,
    '0.0.0.0', intf)
           # read information from forwarding_table.txt
6.
           for line in open("forwarding_table.txt","r"):
7.
8.
                str_list = line.split()
9.
                self.forwardingTable.put_entry(str_list[0],str_list[1],st
   r_list[2], self.name_in_router(str_list[3]))
```

下面是通过所有 testcase 的截图。



Deploying

我在这里展示的试验过程是用 server1 ping client,观察 server1 与 client 的 wireshark。

Client 的接口 ip 地址是 10.1.1.1,在 server1 上尝试 ping client,下面是操作

Client 的 wireshark 数据显示为:

