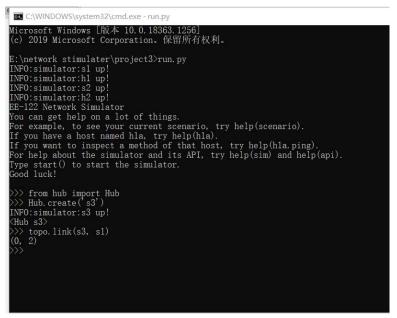
姓名: 滕德琳 班级: 111192

第一步: 根据文档操作

根据《先读我.docx》文档的前四步教程,了解到整体框架是什么样的,并且运行了一下:





进行了创建点、连接线、删除线、删除点的操作; 体验了主机节点的模拟 ping 的过程,观察到包的发送的动画演示;

第二步: 写学习型交换机

根据老师给的伪代码可以理解到学习型交换机工作的原理:

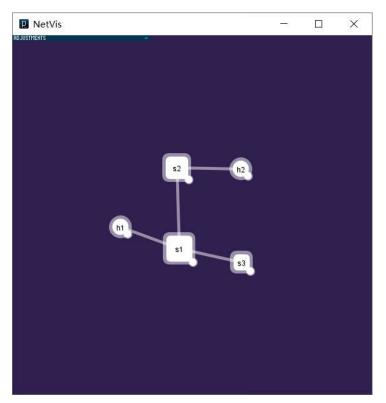
```
class LearningSwitch (Entity):
    def __init__(self):
        # Add your code here!
        self.ports= {}

def handle_rx (self, packet, port):
    # Add your code here!
    packetDest = packet.dst;
    if not self.ports.has_key(packet.src):
        self.ports[packet.src] = port;

if self.ports.has_key(packetDest):
        self.send(packet, self.ports[packetDest])
    else:
        self.send(packet, port, flood=True)
    # raise NotImplementedError
```

编写好交换机之后,可以将 switch 从集线器 hub 换成 learningswitch;

```
Routing update is {\BasicHost h2\times 1, \BasicHost h1\times 100} \times Routing update is {\BasicHost h2\times 1, \BasicHost h1\times 100} \times Routing update is {\BasicHost h2\times 1, \BasicHost h1\times 100} \times Router s2\times 2, 2\times Router s2\times 2\times 1, \Rightarrow RIPRouter s2\times 2\times 1, \Rightarrow RIPRouter s2\times 1, \Rightarrow RIPRouter s2\times 1, \Rightarrow RIPRouter s2\times 1, \Rightarrow RIPRouter s2\times 2\times 2\times
```



进行 ping 操作可以实现,学习型交换机完成;

第三步: 距离向量路由算法编写

通过 flood 进行建表,然后查表进行包的转发。RIPRouter 需要处理三个类型的包: DiscoverPacket, RoutingUpdate, others。

当收到 DiscoverPacket 类型的包,表示此节点和邻居是相连的,需要将包的 src 存放到路由表中。DiscoverPacket 只是相邻节点进行发包。

当收到 RoutingUpdate 类型的包时,如果这个包的 src, 以前没有收到,这时需要把包的 src 存放到路由表中,如果路由表中有该 src 的记录,需要比较路径的长度,如果长度比路由表中存的小,需要更新路由表,然后已有的路由表里面的信息 flood 出去。

当收到 other 类型的包时、数据包直接根据目的地址进行转发。

```
if hasattr(packet, 'is_link_up'): # DISCOVERY PACKET!
    self.ports[packet.src] = port #how to get to my neighbours
    if packet.is_link_up:
        self.routingTable[packet.src] = {packet.src: 1}
    else:
        self.routingTable.pop(packet.src)
```

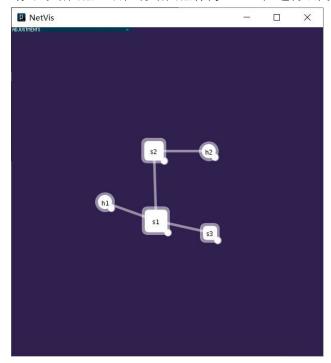
```
elif hasattr(packet, 'paths'): # UPDATE PACKET!

print "Routing update is ", packet.str_routing_table();
if not self.routingTable.has_key(packet.src): #if its not a neighbour, fuck it
    pass
else: #its a neighbour, deal with it
    for dest in packet.all_dests():
        if packet.get_distance(dest) == 100:
            self.routingTable[packet.src][dest] = 100
        else:
            throughSrc = self.minCosts[packet.src][1] + packet.get_distance(dest)
            #if not self.routingTable[packet.src].has_key(dest) or throughSrc < self.routingT
            self.routingTable[packet.src][dest] = throughSrc

self.lastPackets[packet.src] = packet</pre>
```

```
else: #DATA PACKET!
   if self.minCosts.has_key(packet.dst):
        print "Trying to send to ", packet.dst, " through ", self.minCosts[packet.dst]
        if self.minCosts[packet.dst][1] != 100:
            self.send(packet, self.ports[self.minCosts[packet.dst][0]]) # data packet, send it through ", self.minCosts[packet.dst][0]]) # data packet, send it through ", self.minCosts[packet.dst][0]]) # data packet, send it through ", self.minCosts[packet.dst][0]]) # data packet, send it through ", self.minCosts[packet.dst][0]])
```

编写好路由器之后,将路由器作为switch,进行调用:



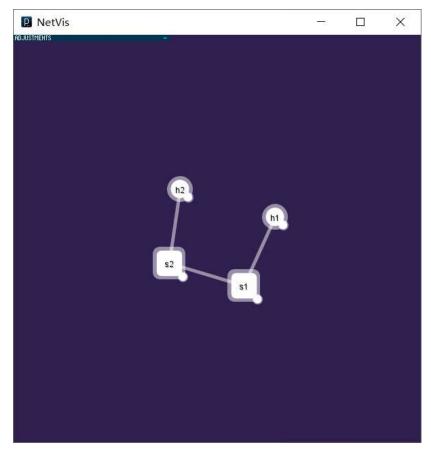
第四步:进行 log 信息查看

```
Microsoft Windows [版本 10.0.18363.1256]
(c) 2019 Microsoft Corporation。保留所有权利。

E:\network stimulater\project3>run.py
INF0:simulator:sl up!
INF0:simulator:hl up!
INF0:simulator:h2 up!
INF0:simulator:h2 up!
EE-122 Network Simulator
You can get help on a lot of things.
For example, to see your current scenario, try help(scenario).
If you have a host named hla, try help(hla).
If you want to inspect a method of that host, try help(hla.ping).
For help about the simulator and its API, try help(sim) and help(api).
Type start() to start the simulator.

Good luck!

>>> start()
>>> <RIPRouter sl> got 〈DiscoveryPacket from hl->NullAddress, 1, True〉 at 0
<RIPRouter sl> got 〈DiscoveryPacket from h2->NullAddress, 1, True〉 at 1
<RIPRouter sl> got 〈DiscoveryPacket from s2->NullAddress, 1, True〉 at 1
<RIPRouter sl> got 〈RoutingUpdate from s2->NullAddress> at 1
<RIPRouter sl> got 〈RoutingUpdate from s1->NullAddress> at 1
<RIPRouter sl> got 〈RoutingUpdate from s2->NullAddress> at 1
```



```
7 Network Simulator Log
    Connected ---
S 22:01:23 INFO
                        sl up!
                        h1 up!
S 22:01:23 INFO
s 22:01:23 INFO
                        s2 up!
S 22:01:23 INFO
                        h2 up!
```

当程序运行起来之后就会自动建立两个主机 h1、h2;两个路由节点 s1、s2; Log 消息中可以看到;

第五步: 测试

在命令行中调用测试用例: tests*.py compatibility_test 测试:

C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

```
Microsoft Windows [版本 10.0.18363.1256]
(c) 2019 Microsoft Corporation。保留所有权利。
E:\network stimulater\project3>tests\compatibility_test.py
INFO:simulator:student up!
INFO:simulator:dest up!
INFO:simulator:announcer up!
INFO:simulator:listener up!
KNO.Simulator.fistener up:

<RIPRouter student> got 〈DiscoveryPacket from announcer->NullAddress, 1, True> at 0

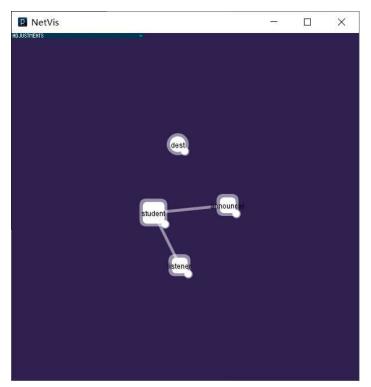
<RIPRouter student> got 〈DiscoveryPacket from listener->NullAddress, 1, True> at 1

Received Packet: 〈RoutingUpdate from student->NullAddress〉

〈FakeEntity announcer> 1

Announcing from 〈FakeEntity announcer〉
〈BasicHost dest〉 7

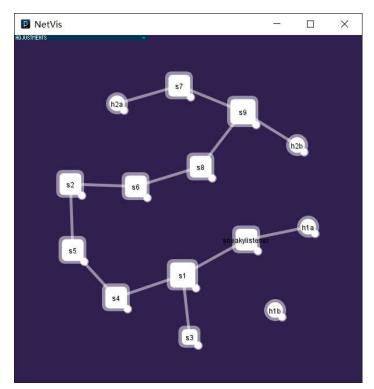
〈RIPRouter student〉 got 〈RoutingUpdate from announcer->NullAddress〉 et O
<RIPRouter student> got <RoutingUpdate from announcer->NullAddress> at 0
Received Packet: <RoutingUpdate from student->NullAddress>
 E:\network stimulater\project3>_
```



测试通过;

really_big_network_multiple_failures 测试:

```
wystem32/cmd.exe
ks stimulater\project32tests\really_big_network_multiple_failures.py
lator:s1 up!
lator:s2 up!
lator:s2 up!
lator:s5 up!
lator:s5 up!
lor:s6 up!
lor:s6 up!
lor:s8 up!
lor
```



完成测试;