

实验报告

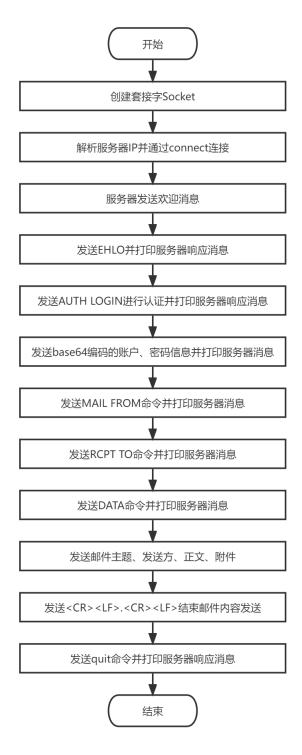
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实验名称:	邮件客户端的设计与实现
学生班级:	1901105
学生学号:	190110509
学生姓名:	 王铭
评阅教师:	<u> </u>
报告成绩:	

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一、 实验详细设计

1. 邮件发送客户端详细设计

整体流程图如图所示:



定义打印从服务器端的返回消息函数 printResponse,通过 socket 文件描述符调用 recv 函数接收服务器端传回的消息。

```
void printResponse(int fd){
   int r_size;
   if ((r_size = recv(fd, buf, MAX_SIZE, 0)) == -1)
   {
      perror("recv");
      exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
   }
   buf[r_size] = '\0'; // Do not forget the null terminator
   printf("%s", buf);
}
```

图 1.1 打印服务器端返回的消息 printResponse 函数

首先,通过域名解析获取 QQ 邮箱服务器的 IP 地址, 存于 dest_ip 中

```
// Get IP from domain name
if ((host = gethostbyname(host_name)) == NULL)
{
    herror("gethostbyname");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

addr_list = (struct in_addr **) host->h_addr_list;
while (addr_list[i] != NULL)
    ++i;
strcpy(dest_ip, inet_ntoa(*addr_list[i-1]));
```

图 1.2 解析域名获得 IP 字符串 dest ip

创建流式 Socket,使用 IPV4 协议,获得创建的 socket 描述符。与服务器建立连接时,调用 inet_addr 函数,将目的 IP 转换为二进制网络字节,端口号要进行大小端的转换,调用 connect 函数与服务器建立连接。调用 printResponse 函数打印服务器端的返回消息。

```
s_fd = socket(AF_INET,SOCK_STREAM,0);
struct sockaddr_in servaddr;
servaddr.sin_family = AF_INET;
servaddr.sin_port = swap16(port);
struct in_addr sin_addr;
sin_addr.s_addr = inet_addr(dest_ip);
servaddr.sin_addr = sin_addr;
bzero(&(servaddr.sin_zero),8);
if (connect(s_fd,&servaddr,sizeof(servaddr)) == -1){
    perror("connect error");
    exit(1);
}
// Print welcome message
printResponse(s_fd);
```

图 1.3 创建 Socket 并与 QQ 的 SMTP 服务器连接

用 EHLO 命令进行交互并调用 printResponse 打印服务器响应消息

```
// Send EHLO command and print server response
const char* EHLO = "EHLO qq.com\r\n"; // TODO: Enter EHLO command here
send(s_fd, EHLO, strlen(EHLO), 0);
printResponse(s_fd);
```

图 1.4 发送 EHLO 命令

用 AUTH 命令进行交互,其中输入的用户名 user 和密码 pass 都需要调用 encode_str 函数,用 base64 进行编码再进行发送,发送结束后,调用 printResponse 打印服务器响应消息,用 free 函数释放使用堆内存编码的字符串。

```
// TODO: Authentication. Server response should be prin
const char* AUT = "AUTH login\r\n";
send(s_fd,AUT,strlen(AUT),0);
printResponse(s_fd);

char* user64 = encode_str(user);
char* pass64 = encode_str(pass);
send(s_fd,user64,strlen(user64),0);
send(s_fd,ctrf,strlen(ctrf),0);
printResponse(s_fd);
send(s_fd,pass64,strlen(pass64),0);
send(s_fd,ctrf,strlen(ctrf),0);
printResponse(s_fd);
free(user64);
free(pass64);
```

图 1.5 进行身份验证并发送 base64 编码的用户名和密码 使用 MAIL FROM 指令表明发送方,调用 printResponse 打印服务器响应消息。

```
// TODO: Send MAIL FROM command and print server response
const char *FROM = "MAIL FROM:<1604350283@qq.com>\r\n";
send(s_fd,FROM,strlen(FROM),0);
printResponse(s_fd);
```

图 1.6 发送 MAIL from 命令

使用 RCPT TO 指令表明接收方,调用 printResponse 打印服务器响应消息

```
char TO[50] = "RCPT TO:<";
char temp[] = ">\r\n";
strcpy(TO+9,receiver);
strcpy(TO+9+strlen(receiver),temp);
send(s_fd,TO,strlen(TO),0);
printResponse(s_fd);
```

图 1.7 发送 RCPT TO 命令

发送 DATA 命令开始发送邮件内容

```
// TODO: Send DATA command and pri
const char *DATA = "DATA\r\n";
send(s_fd,DATA,strlen(DATA),0);
printResponse(s_fd);
```

图 1.8 发送 DATA 命令

首先用 subject 命令发送邮件主题,用 from 命令发送邮件发送方邮箱地址,由于要实现 发送附件功能,故采用 MIME 的 multipart/mixed 类型,用#BOUNDARY#区分邮件不同部分的内容。

```
const char *SUBJECT = "subject:";
send(s_fd,SUBJECT,strlen(SUBJECT),0);
send(s_fd,subject,strlen(subject),0);
send(s_fd,ctrf,strlen(ctrf),0);
const char* f = "from:";
send(s_fd,f,strlen(from),0);
send(s_fd,from,strlen(from),0);
send(s_fd,ctrf,strlen(ctrf),0);
const char* header = "MIME-Version:1.0\r\nContent-Type:multipart/mixed;boundary=#BOUNDARY#\r\n\r\n";
send(s_fd,header,strlen(header),0);
```

图 1.9 发送邮件主题、发件人并构建 MIME 头

构造 MIME 头,用--#BOUNDAY#表示开始,正文部分采用 text/plain 类型,

Content-Description 描述为邮件主体 body, 若输入的 msg 不是文件,则直接发送从命令 行输入的 msg 作为正文内容,若输入的 msg 是文件,则读取文件内容作为正文内容并发送。

```
if(msg){
    const char* cheader1 = "--#BOUNDARY#\r\nContent-Type:text/plain\r\nContent-Description:body\r\n\r\n";
    send(s_fd,cheader1,strlen(cheader1),0);
    FILE *t = fopen(msg,"r+");
    if(!t){
        send(s_fd,msg,strlen(msg),0);
    }
    else{
        int nCount;
        while( (nCount = fread(buf, 1, MAX_SIZE, t)) > 0){
            send(s_fd, buf, nCount, 0);
        }
        fclose(t);
    }
}
```

图 1.10 发送邮件正文

若需要发送附件,则构造 MIME 头,用--#BOUDARY#表示开始,类型选择 application/octet/stream,name 采用传入的路径/文件名,编码说明用 base64 编码,内容描述为附件 attachment。

调用 encode file 对附件进行 base64 编码,编码结束后用 send 进行发送

```
if(att_path){
    FILE *rawfile = fopen(att_path,"r+");
    if(!rawfile){
        perror("file error!\n");
        exit(1);
    }
    FILE *file = fopen("temp","w+");
    encode_file(rawfile,file);
    const char* cheader2 = "\r\n-#BOUNDARY#\r\nContent-Type:application/octet-stream;name=";
    send(s_fd,cheader2,strlen(cheader2),0);
    send(s_fd,stt_path,strlen(att_path),0);
    const char* cheader3 = "\r\nContent-Transfer-Encoding: base64\r\nContent-Description:attachment\r\n\r\n";
    send(s_fd,cheader3,strlen(cheader3),0);
    fclose(file);
    fclose(rawfile);
    int nCount;
    file = fopen("temp","r+");
    while( (nCount = fread(buf, 1, MAX_SIZE, file)) > 0 ){
        send(s_fd, buf, nCount, 0);
    }
    fclose(file);
}
```

图 1.11 发送附件

邮件内容以<CR><LF>.<CR><LF>结尾,调用 printResponse 打印服务器响应消息。

```
// TODO: Message ends with a single period
send(s_fd,end_msg,strlen(end_msg),0);
printResponse(s_fd);
```

图 1.12 发送邮件内容结束标记

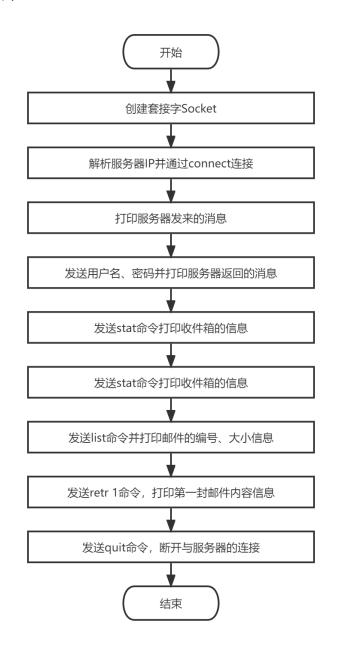
发送 quit 命令,邮件发送结束。

```
// TODO: Send QUIT command and print server response
const char *QUIT = "quit\r\n";
send(s_fd,QUIT,strlen(QUIT),0);
printResponse(s_fd);
close(s_fd);
```

图 1.13 发送 quit 命令, 断开连接

2. 邮件接收客户端详细设计

整体流程图如图所示:



与发送端类似,通过 gethostbyname 函数获取 pop 服务器的 IP 地址,存于 dest_ip 字符串中。

```
// Get IP from domain name
if ((host = gethostbyname(host_name)) == NULL)
{
    herror("gethostbyname");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}

addr_list = (struct in_addr **) host->h_addr_list;
while (addr_list[i] != NULL)
    ++i;
strcpy(dest_ip, inet_ntoa(*addr_list[i-1]));
```

图 2.1 解析域名获得 IP 字符串 dest ip

与发送端类似,创建流式 Socket,使用 IPV4 协议,获得创建的 socket 描述符。与服务器建立连接时,调用 inet_addr 函数,将目的 IP 转换为二进制网络字节,端口号要进行大小端的转换,调用 connect 函数与服务器建立连接。调用 printResponse 函数打印服务器端的返回消息。

```
s fd = socket(AF INET,SOCK STREAM,0);
struct sockaddr in servaddr;
servaddr.sin family = AF INET;
servaddr.sin port = swap16(port);
struct in addr sin addr;
sin addr.s addr = inet addr(dest ip);
servaddr.sin addr = sin addr;
bzero(&(servaddr.sin zero),8);
if (connect(s fd,&servaddr,sizeof(servaddr)) == -1){
   perror("connect error");
   exit(1);
// Print welcome message
if ((r_size = recv(s_fd, buf, MAX SIZE, 0)) == -1)
   perror("recv");
   exit(EXIT FAILURE);
buf[r size] = '\0'; // Do not forget the null terminator
printf("%s", buf);
```

图 2.2 创建 Socket 并与 QQ 的 POP 服务器连接

发送用户名、密码,不用进行 base64 编码。

```
// TODO: Send user and password and print server response
send(s_fd,user,strlen(user),0);
printResponse(s_fd);
send(s_fd,pass,strlen(pass),0);
printResponse(s_fd);
```

图 2.3 发送账户、密码进行登录

发送 list 命令查看邮件列表和大小信息,调用 printResponse 打印服务器端响应消息。

```
// TODO: Send LIST command and print server response
const char *LIST = "list\r\n";
send(s_fd,LIST,strlen(LIST),0);
printResponse(s_fd);
```

图 2.4 发送 list 命令获取邮件个数、大小

发送 retr 1 命令,调用 printResponse 获取第一封邮件的内容

```
// TODO: Retrieve the first mail and print its content
const char *RETR = "retr 1\r\n";
send(s_fd,RETR,strlen(RETR),0);
printResponse(s_fd);
```

图 2.5 发送 retr 1 命令获取第一封邮件内容

发送 quit 命令,断开连接。

```
// TODO: Send QUIT command and print server response
const char *QUIT = "quit\r\n";
send(s_fd,QUIT,strlen(QUIT),0);
printResponse(s_fd);
close(s_fd);
```

图 2.6 发送 quit 命令断开连接

二、 实验结果截图及分析

1. 邮件发送客户端实验结果及分析

如图所示,调用 send 函数发送邮件,主题为 subject,消息为 test.txt 里的内容(test attachment function),附件为 test.txt。程序打印出与服务器交互时的响应消息,可以看到,Authentication successful 表示认证成功,Bye 表示发送邮件后成功断开。

```
ming3@ming3-virtual-machine:~/maillab$ ./send 1978984675@qq.com -s "subject" -m "test.txt" -a "test.txt" 220 newxmesmtplogicsvrsza8.qq.com XMail Esmtp QQ Mail Server.
250-newxmesmtplogicsvrsza8.qq.com
250-PIPELINING
250-SIZE 73400320
250-STARTTLS
250-AUTH LOGIN PLAIN XOAUTH XOAUTH2
250-AUTH=LOGIN
250-MAILCOMPRESS
250 8BITMIME
334 VXN1cm5hbWU6
334 UGFzc3dvcmQ6
235 Authentication successful
250 OK
250 OK
354 End data with <CR><LF>.<CR><LF>.
250 OK: queued as.
221 Bye.
```

图 3.1 打印发送邮件时服务器的响应信息

如图 3.2 所示,利用 wireshark 抓包可以看到邮件发送客户端与 SMTP 服务器的交互情况。发送 EHLO 命令时,可以看到 SMTP 服务器的 IP 地址为 183.47.101.192,端口号为 25。 其中发送内容如图 3.3 所示,发送的主题为 subject,<u>由 1604350283@qq.com</u>发送,采用的 MIME 版本号为 1.0,类型为 multipart/mixed,以#BOUNDARY#为界限标志,正文部分采用 text/plain,内容为 test attachment function。附件采用 application/octet-stream,编码

为 base64, 内容为 base64 编码后的 test attachment function。

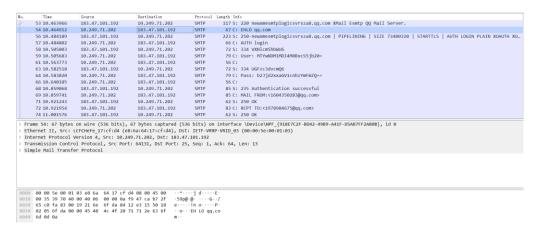


图 3.2 邮件发送客户端抓包信息

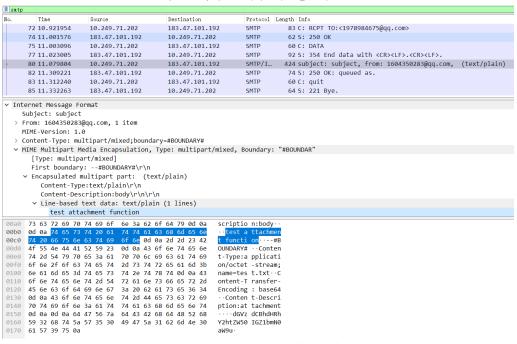


图 3.3 邮件发送客户端发送内容信息

打开 QQ 邮箱可以查看邮件内容以及预览附件,如图 3.4 和图 3.5 所示



图 3.4 QQ 邮箱查看发送的邮件

test.txt

test attachment function

图 3.5 附件预览

2. 邮件接收客户端实验结果及分析

交互截图如图 3.6 所示

```
ming3@ming3-virtual-machine:~/maillab$ ./recv
+OK XMail POP3 Server v1.0 Service Ready(XMail v1.0)
+OK
+0K
+OK 4 25694
+OK
1 1629
2 11217
3 1609
4 11239
+0K 1629
Received: from qq.com ([223.73.111.169])
        by newxmesmtplogicsvrsza8.qq.com (NewEsmtp) with SMTP
        id BB4B602A; Tue, 10 May 2022 09:46:52 +0800
X-QQ-mid: xmsmtpt1652147212ty18g1s14
Message-ID: <tencent 0AE7D5A2F24E772002624C5C852F32075005@qq.com>
X-QQ-XMAILINFO: OUrMHMu9XZHvDoytmJmA/cpHarR3W09shNYsrwxJ+OgE3WFc2B5MNoY8fOZEoQ
         8KIn9vp5spoRiAZTMiBnAR@W7yig@ZvXT2JNOU/+rdnRgOum6w@bdGIsiZrHilSO5IuIAEvQG2is
         Pk4UPWi/RrYPnZo4KrFhyZ2Eyi4r5sDst8mAkxTtfPvLC/x9Z/JqDq176ZYBxq62+xTf3bq3Q2+A
         UeVINeyc2rRYksu8/PHS9JGPlovFUaDqoDhdnpclTb6la9yzVE7l1qMHGQU7GnH8QFzF4H3048Wf
         SqzHdvtnf70XWxfWEbsZJfapIyTdHF2baDxmdb/E8uuManB6ipcwGPhCnXfFGuilIFACDx+u6mpA
         8QG1pz+9wc4D3vsZpNRoHV1UJ4bVbDFoambMS/nbAhhgEJbdBNa2ajHy9m1yHa9YTJ/coHmdHsAU
         yUVvEMMwnB0Gb7e/LEpOFRea5vX6Qyi5zlBD0002ep7Hlq/ggLrIoqpJE6zjLQgfJ9Ul7qmQ70uK
         KL9bYVJ6PeZ8ld9QbRDDzXf2zcmNkecSfq1xNmou9ihxD5nsXlRaP/j9/X0bm1SfF+wtu35gs8Yx
```

图 3.6-1 邮件接受客户端收到服务器的响应消息

```
KL9byVJ6PeZ8ld9QbRDDzXf2zcmNkecSfq1xNmou9ihxD5nsXlRaP/j9/X0bm1SfF+wtu35gs8Yx
          fOu9sip8KJW/Yy2W0RC255yxDQ+A+upqMn6FsCE8LDMAfaTG3o4zb0BYshjKZYw2bLEfC387xXje
          naWfbbxAU994f/mj7PLubq9ZpZwY+QF2JXgqICYjCxYVe7m/9eW@rloSgWi9FLpqWOKL6eMcvNZeqKK+iRwtNuwCorqYRQtz3UMq+k+IEQ3a/TpXqqjhiEuK8acV/lJynnleEGW+xfVSCzbBglUiUXCl
          15SxCaSOtjE7uiS4B04YNGm9qQoR0ahdLDgz7bkNwWGA+RRiVPSnbZGO+HJJ0ynbBdaNabhKWn2T
          OMaQT/GGP6TNvm3/5F/0wKDpb+aacQuNOUu8oPbtlb
subject:subject
from:1604350283@qq.com
MIME-Version:1.0
Content-Type:multipart/mixed;boundary=#BOUNDARY#
--#BOUNDARY#
Content-Type:text/plain
Content-Description: body
test attachment function
--#BOUNDARY#
Content-Type:application/octet-stream;name=test.txt
Content-Transfer-Encoding: base64
Content-Description:attachment
dGVzdCBhdHRhY2htZW50IGZ1bmN0aW9u
```

图 3.6-2 邮件接受客户端收到服务器的响应消息

如图 3.7 所示,使用 wireshark 抓包可以看到邮件接收客户端与 POP 服务器的交互流程。可以看到 POP 服务器的 IP 地址为 183.47.101.192,端口号为 110。如图 3.8 所示,可以看到邮件接收客户端收到的第一封邮件的内容。

٠.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info
	62 8.638362	183.47.101.192	10.249.71.202	POP	108 S: +OK XMail POP3 Server v1.0 Service Ready(XMail v1.0)
	63 8.639137	10.249.71.202	183.47.101.192	POP	78 C: user 1978984675@qq.com
	65 8.678399	183.47.101.192	10.249.71.202	POP	60 S: +OK
	66 8.679072	10.249.71.202	183.47.101.192	POP	77 C: pass zbihashjciagchib
	68 9.083618	183.47.101.192	10.249.71.202	POP	60 S: +OK
	69 9.085017	10.249.71.202	183.47.101.192	POP	60 C: stat
	71 9.111054	183.47.101.192	10.249.71.202	POP	67 S: +OK 4 25694
	72 9.111924	10.249.71.202	183.47.101.192	POP	60 C: list
	74 9.207186	183.47.101.192	10.249.71.202	POP	96 S: +OK
	75 9.207771	10.249.71.202	183.47.101.192	POP	62 C: retr 1
	77 9.388855	183.47.101.192	10.249.71.202	POP	1478 S: +OK 1629
	78 9.388855	183.47.101.192	10.249.71.202	POP	274 S: DATA fragment, 220 bytes
	80 9.389491	10.249.71.202	183.47.101.192	POP	60 C: quit
	82 9.494780	183.47.101.192	10.249.71.202	POP	63 S: +OK Bye
					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
In Tra Pos	mernet II, Src: ternet Protocol ansmission Contr st Office Protoc	LCFCHeFe_17:cf:d4 (e8 Version 4, Src: 10.24 ol Protocol, Src Port ol	::6a:64:17:cf:d4), Ds 9.71.202, Dst: 183.4 :: 64493, Dst Port: 1	t: IETF-VRR 17.101.192 10, Seq: 1,	·
In Tra	mernet II, Src: ternet Protocol ansmission Contr st Office Protoc	LCFCHeFe_17:cf:d4 (ex Version 4, Src: 10.22 tol Protocol, Src Port tol	::6a:64:17:cf:d4), Ds :9.71.202, Dst: 183.4 :: 64493, Dst Port: 1	st: IETF-VRR 17.101.192 110, Seq: 1,	P-VRID_03 (00:00:5e:00:01:03) Ack: 55, Len: 24
Etl In Tra Pos 000	mernet II, Src: ternet Protocol ansmission Contr st Office Protoc 00 00 5e 00 01 00 40 39 80 40	LCFCHeFe_17:cf:d4 (e8 Version 4, Src: 10.24 ol Protocol, Src Portol	::6a:64:17:cf:d4), Ds :9.71.202, Dst: 183.4 :: 64493, Dst Port: 1 44 08 00 45 00	st: IETF-VRR 17.101.192 110, Seq: 1,	P-VRID_03 (00:00:5e:00:01:03) Ack: 55, Len: 24 E/
Etl In Tra Po:	nernet II, Src: ternet Protocol ansmission Contr st Office Protoc 00 00 5e 00 01 00 40 39 80 40 65 c0 fb ed 00	LCFCHeFe_17:cf:d4 (ex Version 4, Src: 10.24 old Protocol, Src Portol 10.3 e8 6a 64 17 cf 10 00 40 06 00 00 0a 00 6e 5d e8 21 6b dc 6	16a:64:17:cf:d4), Ds 19.71.202, Dst: 183.4 16: 64493, Dst Port: 1 14: 08: 00: 45: 00: 16: 04: 00: 00: 00: 00: 00: 00: 00: 00: 00	st: IETF-VRR 17.101.192 110, Seq: 1, j d @.@G.	P-VRID_03 (00:00:5e:00:01:03) Ack: 55, Len: 24 E/ p.
> Etl > In > Tra	nernet II, Src: ternet Protocol ansmission Contr st Office Protoc 00 00 5e 00 01 00 40 39 80 40 65 c0 fb ed 00 02 05 6f e5 00	LCFCHeFe_17:cf:d4 (e8 Version 4, Src: 10.24 ol Protocol, Src Portol	1:6a:64:17:cf:d4), Ds 19.71.202, Dst: 183.4 1: 64493, Dst Port: 1 14 08 00 45 00	st: IETF-VRR 17.101.192 110, Seq: 1,	P-VRID_03 (00:00:5e:00:01:03) Ack: 55, Len: 24 E/ p- 89

图 3.7 邮件接受客户端抓包信息

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info
	62 8.638362	183.47.101.192	10.249.71.202	POP	108 S: +OK XMail POP3 Server v1.0 Service Ready(XMail v1.0)
	63 8.639137	10.249.71.202	183.47.101.192	POP	78 C: user 1978984675@qq.com
	65 8.678399	183.47.101.192	10.249.71.202	POP	60 S: +OK
	66 8.679072	10.249.71.202	183.47.101.192	POP	77 C: pass zbihashjciagchib
	68 9.083618	183.47.101.192	10.249.71.202	POP	60 S: +OK
	69 9.085017	10.249.71.202	183.47.101.192	POP	60 C: stat
	71 9.111054	183.47.101.192	10.249.71.202	POP	67 S: +OK 4 25694
	72 9.111924	10.249.71.202	183.47.101.192	POP	60 C: list
	74 9.207186	183.47.101.192	10.249.71.202	POP	96 S: +OK
	75 9.207771	10.249.71.202	183.47.101.192	POP	62 C: retr 1
	77 9.388855	183.47.101.192	10.249.71.202	POP	1478 S: +OK 1629
	78 9.388855	183.47.101.192	10.249.71.202	POP	274 S: DATA fragment, 220 bytes
	80 9.389491	10.249.71.202	183.47.101.192	POP	60 C: quit
	82 9.494780	183.47.101.192	10.249.71.202	POP	63 S: +OK Bye
Et In	hernet II, Src: : ternet Protocol !	IETF-VRRP-VRID_03 (00 Version 4, Src: 183.4	0:00:5e:00:01:03), Ds 7.101.192, Dst: 10.2	st: LCFCHeFe 249.71.202	s) on interface \Device\NPF_{918E7C2F-BD42-49B9-A41F-D5AB7FF2AB0B}, id 0 17:cf:d4 (e8:6a:64:17:cf:d4)
Et In Tr	hernet II, Src: ternet Protocol ansmission Contr	IETF-VRRP-VRID_03 (00 Version 4, Src: 183.4 ol Protocol, Src Port	0:00:5e:00:01:03), Ds 7.101.192, Dst: 10.2	st: LCFCHeFe 249.71.202	
Et In Tr	hernet II, Src: : ternet Protocol !	IETF-VRRP-VRID_03 (00 Version 4, Src: 183.4 ol Protocol, Src Port	0:00:5e:00:01:03), Ds 7.101.192, Dst: 10.2	st: LCFCHeFe 249.71.202	2_17:cf:d4 (e8:6a:64:17:cf:d4)
In Tr Po	hernet II, Src: iternet Protocol ansmission Contro st Office Protoco	IETF-VRRP-VRID_03 (00 Version 4, Src: 183.4 ol Protocol, Src Port ol	0:00:5e:00:01:03), Ds 0:7.101.192, Dst: 10.2 0: 110, Dst Port: 644	st: LCFCHeFe 249.71.202 193, Seq: 15	2_17:cf:d4 (e8:6a:64:17:cf:d4) 644, Ack: 68, Len: 220
In Tr Po	thernet II, Src: ternet Protocol vansmission Controlst Office Protocol 00 e5 95 5f 00 6e 3a 62 6f 64	IETF-VRRP-VRID_03 (00 Version 4, Src: 183.4 ol Protocol, Src Port ol 1000 44 65 73 63 72 (179 0d 0a 0d 0a 74 (179 0d 0a 0d 0a 74 (179 0d 0a 0d 0a 74 (179 0a 74 (179 0d 0a 74 (179 0a 7	0:00:5e:00:01:03), Ds 0:7.101.192, Dst: 10.2 0: 110, Dst Port: 644 0: 70 74 69 6f 0: 73 74 20 61	st: LCFCHeFe 249.71.202 193, Seq: 15 De script odytest	2_17:cf:d4 (e8:6a:64:17:cf:d4) 644, Ack: 68, Len: 220
In Tr Po 030	thernet II, Src: ternet Protocol vansmission Controlst Office Protocol 0 00 e5 95 5f 00 6e 3a 62 6f 64 74 74 61 63 68	IETF-VRRP-VRID_03 (00 Version 4, Src: 183.4 ol Protocol, Src Port ol 0 00 44 65 73 63 72 0 1 79 0d 0a 0d 0a 74 0 6 6d 65 6e 74 20 66	09:5e:00:01:03), Ds: 17.101.192, Dst: 10.2 110, Dst Port: 644 10: 110, Dst Port: 644 10: 10: 10: 10: 10: 10: 10: 10: 10: 10:	st: LCFCHeFe 249.71.202 193, Seq: 15 De script odytest chmen t fund	2_17:cf:d4 (e8:6a:64:17:cf:d4) 644, Ack: 68, Len: 220 tio 6
In Tr Po 330 340 350	thernet II, Src: iternet Protocol vansmission Contrict Office Protocol 0 00 e5 95 5f 00 6e 3a 62 6f 64 74 74 61 63 68 6f 6e 0d 0a 2d	IETF-VRRP-VRID_03 (000 Version 4, Src: 183.4 old Protocol, Src Port old 100 Version 100 Ve	39 70 74 69 6f m:b6 73 74 20 61 14 15 25 92 23 on on on on one	st: LCFCHeFe 249.71.202 193, Seq: 15 De script odytest chmen t fund #B OUNDAM	2_17:cf:d4 (e8:6a:64:17:cf:d4) 644, Ack: 68, Len: 220 tio t a cti tVM
In Tr Po 030 040 050 060	hernet II, Src: ternet Protocol vansmission Control of the Protocol of the Pro	IETF-VRRP-VRID_03 (96 Version 4, Src: 183.4 ol Protocol, Src Port	1:00:5e:00:01:03), Ds 17.101.192, Dst: 10.2 11.101. Dst Port: 644 19.70 74 69 6f 10.75 6e 63 74 69 17.76 65 73 74 20 61 17.76 66 37 74 69 17.76 69 67 74 69 17.76 69 67 74 69 17.76 69 69 77 69 69 79 79 79 69 38 61	st: LCFCHeFe 249.71.202 193, Seq: 15 De script odytest chmen t fun #B OUNDAR	2_17:cf:d4 (e8:6a:64:17:cf:d4) 644, Ack: 68, Len: 220 tio t 6 ti tio tti tVi
In Tr Po 036 046 056 066 076 086	hernet II, Src: : ternet Protocol ' ansmission Contr' ist Office Protoco 0 60 85 95 55 00 0 66 3a 62 67 64 0 74 74 61 63 68 0 66 66 00 40 a 24 0 00 00 43 66 66 0 70 70 66 69 63	IETF-VRRP-VRID_03 (96 Version 4, Src: 183.4 01 Protocol, Src Port ol	1:00:5e:00:01:03), Ds 17.101.192, Dst: 10.2: 110, Dst Port: 644 59 70 74 69 6f 55 73 74 20 61 75 6e 63 74 69 tta 14 41 52 59 23 19 70 65 3a 61 15 63 74 65 74 ppl:	st: LCFCHeFe 249.71.202 193, Seq: 15 De script odytest chmen t fund onten t-Type icati on/oct	2_17:cf:d4 (e8:6a:64:17:cf:d4) 644, Ack: 68, Len: 220 tio t a tio t a teti tVM#
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In Tr Po 336 346 356 376 386 396 386 386 386	hernet II, Src: tternet Protocol vansmission Control (ST) Office Protocol of Ge 3a 62 6f 64 (ST) Office Protocol of Ge 3a 62 6f 64 (ST) Office Protocol of Ge 3a 66 6f 66 0f 0a 2d 0d 0a 3a 6f 6e (ST) Office Protocol of Ge 3a 2d 73 74 72 65 (ST) Office Protocol of Ge 3a 2d 73 74 72 65	IETF-VRRP-VRID_03 (96 Version 4, Src: 183.4 01 Protocol, Src Port ol	1:00:5e:00:01:03), Ds 17.101.192, Dst: 10.2: 110, Dst Port: 642 197 70 74 69 6f 155 73 74 20 61 n:b 156 66 37 4 69 ttar 157 66 63 74 65 74 ppl: 157 157 157 157 157 157 157 157 157 157	t: LCFCHeFe 249.71.202 193, Seq: 15 100 script ody: ··test chmen t fund #B OUNDAI onten t-Type incent on/oct ream; name= kt·· c ontent	2_17:cf:d4 (e8:6a:64:17:cf:d4) 644, Ack: 68, Len: 220 tio t a tti t a tti titi t a tti tet tet
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图 3.8 邮件发送客户端发送内容信息

三、 实验中遇到的问题及解决方法

使用 multipart/mixed 格式发送正文时,若 MIME 头最后只有一个<CR><LF>后直接发送正文的话,在接受邮件时,会吞掉正文消息。发送时多添加一个<CR><LF>即可解决。

四、 实验收获和建议

在配置验证实验中,用思科的仿真功能,我较好的理解了通过交互机、路由器进行网络传送、接受数据包的流程,直观地理解了路由转发功能和 NAT 技术的作用。通过实现了一套简单的协议栈,我更好的掌握了理论课上抽象的不同层次的协议内容,而 Socket 编程实验则让我更好地理解了网络应用的典型例子,邮件接受、发送客户端的实现,体验了 SMTP 和 POP3 协议的使用。

在协议栈的实验过程中,感觉测试程序不太完善,有一些盲区测试不到,虽然实验结果正确,但很多细节并未考虑到。Socket 编程实验较流水化,主要是发送命令即可,涉及知识点较少,希望后面能完善。