南京大学本科生实验报告

课程名称: 计算机网络

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助教:

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1. 实验名称: Respond to ICMP

2. 实验目的

完成 IPv4 路由器的剩余功能:

(1)响应 ICMP 消息; (2)在必要时生成 ICMP 错误信息。

3. 实验内容

Task 1: Responding to ICMP echo requests

Coding:

```
def handle_ICMP_Echo_Request(self,packet):
                 i = ICMP()
244
                 i.icmptype = ICMPType.EchoReply
245
                 i.icmpdata.data = packet[ICMP].icmpdata.data
246
                 i.icmpdata.identifier = packet[ICMP].icmpdata.identifier
                 i.icmpdata.sequence = packet[ICMP].icmpdata.sequence
                 ip = IPv4()
                 ip.src = packet[IPv4].dst ####
                 ip.dst = packet[IPv4].src
                 ip.protocol = IPProtocol.ICMP
                 ip.ttl = 64
                 echoReplyPkt = Ethernet() + ip + i
                 self.forwarding_packet(echoReplyPkt)
```

- 构建一个 ICMP 报头+回波回复,正确填充报头中的字段。
- 构建一个 IP 头。
- 发送(转发)构建的数据包。

Task 2: Generating ICMP error messages

Question:

Q: 值得注意的是,路由器不应该回复任何 ICMP 错误信息,请解释这背后的原因。

A: 因为如果回复的话,可能导致一个差错报文引起另一个差错报文,最终导致无尽的循环。

Coding:

● 情况 1: 没有匹配的条目

```
def handle_No_Matching_Entries(self,packet):
    # remove Ethernet Header
    index = packet.get_header_index(Ethernet)
    del packet[index]

# construct ICMP header
i = ICMP()
i.icmptype = ICMPType.DestinationUnreachable
i.icmpcode = ICMPTypeCodeMap[i.icmptype].NetworkUnreachable
i.icmpdata.data = packet.to_bytes()[:28]

# construct IP header
ip = IPv4()
ip.src = packet[IPv4].dst ###
ip.dst = packet[IPv4].src
ip.protocol = IPProtocol.ICMP
ip.ttl = 64

# send Error Message
pkt = Ethernet() + ip + i
self.forwarding_packet(pkt,True)
```

● 情况 2: TTL 过期

```
def handle_TTL_Expired(self,packet):
    # remove Ethernet Header
    index = packet.get_header_index(Ethernet)
    del packet[index]

# construct ICMP header
i = ICMP()
i.icmptype = ICMPType.TimeExceeded
i.icmpcode = ICMPTypeCodeMap[i.icmptype].TTLExpired
i.icmpdata.data = packet.to_bytes()[:28]

# construct IP header
ip = IPv4()
ip.src = packet[IPv4].dst ###
ip.dst = packet[IPv4].src
ip.protocol = IPProtocol.ICMP
ip.ttl = 64

# send Error Message
pkt = Ethernet() + ip + i
self.forwarding_packet(pkt,True)
```

● 情况 3: ARP 请求失败

```
def handle_ARP_Failure(self,packet):
    # remove Ethernet Header
    index = packet.get_header_index(Ethernet)
    del packet[index]

# construct ICMP header
i = ICMP()
i.icmptype = ICMPType.DestinationUnreachable
i.icmpcode = ICMPTypeCodeMap[i.icmptype].HostUnreachable
i.icmpdata.data = packet.to_bytes()[:28]

# construct IP header
ip = IPv4()
ip.src = packet[IPv4].dst ###
ip.dst = packet[IPv4].src
ip.protocol = IPProtocol.ICMP
ip.ttl = 64

# send Error Message
pkt = Ethernet() + ip + i
self.forwarding_packet(pkt,True)
```

● 情况 4: 不支持的功能

```
def handle_Unsupported_Function(self,packet):
    # remove Ethernet Header
    index = packet.get_header_index(Ethernet)
    del packet[index]

# construct ICMP header
i = ICMP()
i.icmptype = ICMPType.DestinationUnreachable
i.icmpcode = ICMPTypeCodeMap[i.icmptype].PortUnreachable
i.icmpdata.data = packet.to_bytes()[:28]

# construct IP header
ip = IPv4()
ip.src = packet[IPv4].dst ###
ip.dst = packet[IPv4].src
ip.protocol = IPProtocol.ICMP
ip.ttl = 64

# send Error Message
pkt = Ethernet() + ip + i
self.forwarding_packet(pkt,True)
```

● 主逻辑

handle packet

如果目的 ip 地址不是 router 的端口之一,直接转发报文;如果目的 ip 地址是属于 router,则判断是否为 ICMP 报文,是的话调用调用处理 ICMP 报文的函数,否则属于不支持的功能,发送对应的 ICMP 差错报文。

forwarding packet

如果待转发报文的目的 ip 地址在转发表中匹配成功,则判断 ttl 是否过期,如果未过期,则进行转发,如果已经过期,发送 TTL 过期的 ICMP 差错报文;如果待转发报文匹配失败,也要发送匹配失败的 ICMP 差错报文。此外,如果待转发报文本身是 ICMP 差错报文,则不进行回复。

```
def forwarding_packet(self,packet,sendErrorMessage = False):
    item = self.forwardingtable.search(packet[IPv4].dst)
    # Process the packet match entry
    if item:
        packet[IPv4].ttl = max(packet[IPv4].ttl-1,0)
        # Process the packet not expired.
    if packet[IPv4].ttl > 0: ---
    else:
        if not isICMPErrorMessage(packet):
        self.handle_TTL_Expired(packet)
    else:
    if not isICMPErrorMessage(packet):
    self.handle_No_Matching_Entries(packet)
```

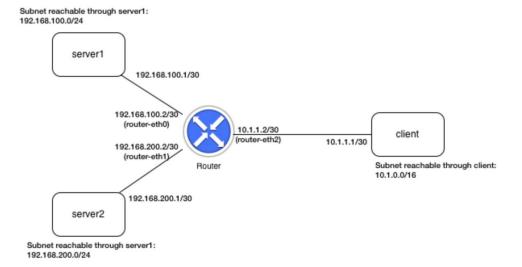
> handle waitinglist

对于 ARP 请求失败的待转发报文,向发送方发送 ARP 请求失败的 ICMP 差错报文,然后丢弃这些报文。同样地,如果待转发报文本身是 ICMP 差错报文,则不进行回复。

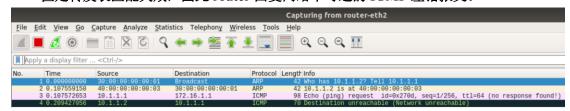
Testing:

```
TERMINAL
                    DEBUG CONSOLE PROBLEMS 1
    An ICMP message should arrive on eth0
An icmp error message should out on eth0
    An icmp error message should out on eth0
An UDP message should arrive on eth0
17:10:38 2023/05/16 WARNING Tried to find non-existent
    An TCP message should arrive on eth0
    An icmp error message should out on eth0
    An ICMP message should arrive on eth1
    The router should not do anything
    An ICMP message should arrive on eth1
    The router should not do anything
An ICMP message should arrive on eth1
67
68
    An arp request message should out on eth0
70
    An arp request message should out on eth0
71
72
    An arp request message should out on eth0
    An arp request message should out on eth0
    An arp request message should out on eth0
    The router should not do anything
An ICMP message should arrive on eth0
76 An icmp message should out on eth0
17:10:38 2023/05/16 WARNING Tried to find non-existent
CP'> (test scenario probably needs fixing)
    An TCP message should arrive on eth2
    An icmp error message should out on eth0
An UDP message should arrive on eth2
78
    An icmp error message should out on eth0
```

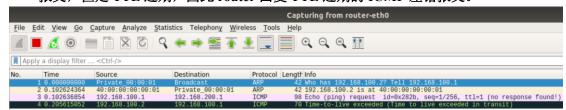
☑ Deploying: 执行 server1# ping -c2 10.1.1.1



1) 执行 client ping -c 172.16.1.1, 在 router-eth2 上抓包, 收到 ICMP request 报文, 但是转发表匹配失败, 因此 router 回复网络不可达的 ICMP 差错报文。



2) 执行 server1 ping -c 1 -t 1 192.168.200.1, 在 router-eth0 上抓包, 收到 ICMP request 报文, 但是 TTL 过期, 因此 router 回复 TTL 过期的 ICMP 差错报文。



3) 执行 server2 traceroute client,显示了从 server2 到 client 须先后经过 192.168.200.2 和 10.1.1.1 两跳,并且分别给出了每一跳耗费的时间。

mininet> server2 traceroute client traceroute to 10.1.1.1 (10.1.1.1), 64 hops max 1 192.168.200.2 24.406ms 114.091ms 93.315ms 2 10.1.1.1 209.692ms 211.128ms 208.113ms