# EE315 - 数据通信与网络期末项目

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## 1. 项目简介

使用 Python 实现了简单的局域网通信,使用总线结构和星型结构。在基础功能中,实现了广播、舍弃含错误地址的包、MAC 地址学习、选择性转发等功能。在附加功能中,实现了 VLAN、加密解密、调制解调功能。保持了全系统的相互兼容,且测试方式清晰规范。

## 2. 内容

## 2.1. 总线结构



bus: coaxial cable

在总线结构中,所有设备通过一条共享的总线连接。某个设备发送数据时,所有总线上的设备都会接收到这个信号,但是只有目标设备会对这个数据做出相应。这一结构逻辑简单。

发送主机直接将信号广播:

```
1 def send_packet(self, dst_mac, payload, bus):
2    packet = Packet(src=self.mac, dst=dst_mac, payload=payload)
3    bus.broadcast(packet)
4    pass
```

广播函数如下。注意到广播排除了本机 MAC。

```
1 def broadcast(self, packet):
2    self.log_event(f"Broadcasting packet: {packet}")
3    for host in self.hosts:
4       if host.mac != packet.src:
5       host.receive_packet(packet)
```

总线上所有主机尝试读取数据。只有目标 MAC 的主机会将数据载入内存。

```
1 def receive_packet(self, packet):
2   if packet.dst == self.mac:
```

```
3 self.buffer.append(packet)
4 pass
```

#### 经测试,达成目标。

```
Testing Broadcast Packet (20 points)...

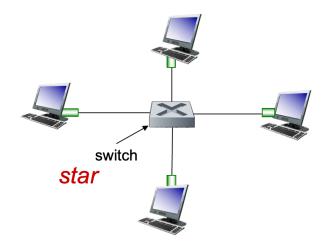
Broadcast Packet test passed

Testing Discard Unaddressed Packet (20 points)...

Discard Unaddressed Packet test passed

Total Score: 40/40
```

### 2.2. 星型结构



在星型结构中,所有设备直接连接到中心节点(在本实验中为交换机)。发送主机将数据发送 到交换机,然后交换机将数据转发给目标设备。

### 发送主机让交换机处理数据包:

```
1 def send_packet(self, dst_mac, payload, switch):
2    packet = Packet(src=self.mac, dst=dst_mac, payload=payload)
3    switch.handle_packet(packet)
```

#### 交换机如下处理数据包:

```
1 def handle_packet(self, packet):
     # 1. MAC Learning
2
3
     # interface -> host mapping
4
5
     for interface, host in self.interfaces.items():
          if host and host.mac == packet.src:
6
7
              self.mac_table[packet.src] = interface
8
              break
9
10
       dst_interface = self.mac_table.get(packet.dst)
       if dst_interface is not None:
11
```

```
self.fabric.forward_to_interface(packet, dst_interface)
la else:
    # Broadcast
    for interface, host in self.interfaces.items():
        if host and host.mac != packet.src: # Don't send to self
        self.fabric.forward_to_interface(packet, interface)
```

- 其中,Switch.inferfaces 维护了一个接口-MAC 地址的映射表。
  self.mac\_table[packet.src] = interface 用来更新这个映射关系,称为"MAC 学习"。
- 若 MAC 表中没有发现目标主机,则进行泛洪。

目标主机接受过程同总线结构中的过程。

经测试,达成目标。

```
Testing Initial Flooding (20 points)...

✓ Initial Flooding test passed

Testing MAC Learning (20 points)...

✓ MAC Learning test passed

Testing Selective Forwarding (20 points)...

✓ Selective Forwarding test passed

Total Score: 60/60
```

## 2.3. 附加内容 1: VLAN

VLAN(虚拟局域网)在逻辑上分割网络,将不同设备划分到不同的虚拟网络中。可以提高网络的安全性和效率。

在 Switch 中维护一个 interface vlan table 字段来储存端口和 VLAN 的映射关系。

在将主机接入网络的时候,配置其 VLAN:

```
1 def configure_interface_vlan(self, interface, vlan_id):
2    self.interface_vlan_table[interface] = vlan_id
```

发送主机同前进行发送。在交换机处,判断发送主机和目标主机是否处于同一 VLAN,是则进 行转发。

```
1 if src_vlan == dst_vlan:
2    self.fabric.forward_to_interface(packet, dst_interface)
```

以下为测试代码:

```
1 print("\n\nExtension 1: Testing VLAN")
2
3 host1 = Host("00:00:00:00:00:01", 0)
```

```
4 \text{ host2} = \text{Host}("00:00:00:00:00:02", 1)
5 \text{ host3} = \text{Host}("00:00:00:00:00:03", 2)
7 switch.configure interface vlan(0, 10) # host1 on VLAN 10
8 switch.configure_interface_vlan(1, 20) # host2 on VLAN 20
9 switch.configure_interface_vlan(2, 10) # host3 on VLAN 10
11 host1.buffer = []
12 host2.buffer = []
13 host3.buffer = []
14
15 try:
open(fabric.log_file, 'w').close() # Clear log
17
       host1.send_packet("00:00:00:00:00:02", "Test VLAN", switch)
       print(f"host2 buffer: {host2.buffer}")
18
host1.send_packet("00:00:00:00:00:03", "Test VLAN", switch)
print(f"host3 received: {host3.buffer[0].payload}")
21 with open(fabric.log file, 'r') as f:
22
           log_content = f.read()
23
           assert "Packet forwarded - Interface: 1" not in log_content, "Packet
incorrectly forwarded to different VLAN"
          assert "Packet forwarded - Interface: 2" in log_content, "Packet
failed to forwarded to same VLAN"
25 print(" < VLAN test passed")</pre>
26 except AssertionError as e:
     print(f"x VLAN test failed: {str(e)}")
```

在此测试中,host1、host3 处于同一个 VLAN 中(VLAN 10),host2 不在此 VLAN 中(VLAN 20)。那么,应当预期 host1 可以向 host3 发送信息,而不能向 host2 发送信息。 测试结果成功。

```
Extension 1: Testing VLAN
host2 buffer: []
host3 received: Test VLAN

    VLAN test passed
```

## 2.4. 附加内容 2: 加密、解密

加密、解密用语保护数据安全。加密将原始数据转换为不可读的密文,解密反之。

采用 Fernet 加密协议,使用 128 为 AES 对称加密算法进行加密解密。使用时,可自行指定密钥种子生成密钥。

```
1 def generate_key(string_key):
2    padded_key = string_key.ljust(32)[:32]
3    return base64.urlsafe_b64encode(padded_key.encode())
```

padded\_key 将输入的字符串种子调整为 32 字符大小以符合 Fernet 协议要求。随后,对其进行 Base64 编码令其可在 URL 中安全传输。

```
1 Class Host:
2    ...
3    def update_key(self, key):
4        self.key = key
5        self.cipher = Fernet(self.key)
```

将生成的 Base64 编码传入 update\_key()中设置主机持有的密钥和解密对象。

发送方如下进行加密:

```
1 payload = self.cipher.encrypt(payload.encode()).decode()
```

为保证前向兼容,在 Packet 类中添加 is\_encrypted 字段表征其是否被加密,方便接收方决定是否进行解密。该字段默认为 False。

```
1 def __init__(self, src, dst, payload, is_encrypted=False):
2    ...
3    self.is_encrypted = is_encrypted
```

#### 接收方如下进行解密:

```
1 packet.payload = self.cipher.decrypt(packet.payload.encode()).decode()
```

#### 以下为测试代码:

```
1 print("\n\nExtension 2: Testing Encryption")
2 host1.buffer = []
3 host2.buffer = []
4 host3.buffer = []
5 key1 = generate key("114514")
6 key2 = generate key("1919810")
7 host1.update_key(key1)
8 host2.update key(key1)
9 host3.update_key(key2)
11 host1.send packet("00:00:00:00:00:02", "Correct Encryption Key", switch,
encrypt=True)
13 print(f"host2 buffer: {host2.buffer[0].payload}")
       host1.send_packet("00:00:00:00:00:00:03", "Wrong Encryption Key", switch,
encrypt=True)
16 except Exception as e:
       print(f"Encryption failed as expected: {e}")
18 print(f'host3 buffer: {host3.buffer}')
19 print("Failure as expected")
```

host1、host2 持有相同密钥(种子为 114514)。host3 持有的密钥不同(种子为 1919810)。应 当期待 host2 可以正常解码恢复 host1 发送的信息,而 host3 无法成功。

```
Extension 2: Testing Encryption
host2 buffer: Correct Encryption Key
Failed to decrypt packet.
host3 buffer: []
Failure as expected
✓ Encryption test passed
```

测试结果成功。host3 按预期在解码过程中抛出异常。

### 2.5. 附加功能 3: 调制解调

调制将原始数据转换为特定格式令其适合传输;解调用于将这种信号还原为原始信号。

采用幅度调制,将信号转换为二进制 ASCII 编码调制为高幅度(1)和低幅度(0)。

modulate()将字符串中的每个字符转换为 8 位二进制,随后拼接为二进制串。demodulate()反之。

发送方如此调制:

```
1 payload = Modem.modulate(payload)
```

类似加密解密,在 Packet 中添加 is\_modulated 字段。接收方如此解调:

```
1 packet.payload = Modem.demodulate(packet.payload)
```

#### 测试代码如下:

```
1 print("\n\nExtension 3: Testing Modulation")
2 host1.buffer = []
3 host2.buffer = []
4
5 host1.send_packet("00:00:00:00:00:02", "Encrypted and modulated signal",
switch, encrypt=True, modulate=True)
6 print(f"host2 buffer: {host2.buffer[0].payload}")
7 assert host2.buffer[0].payload == "Encrypted and modulated signal",
"Demodulation failed"
8
9 print(" Modulation test passed")
```

```
Extension 3: Testing Modulation

Modulated payload: 011001110100000101000001010000010100

host2 buffer: Encrypted and modulated signal

✓ Modulation test passed
```

测试结果成功。

## 2.6. 其他: 代码兼容性、评估

本项目附加代码之间相互兼容,也与基础内容代码兼容。主要原因是增加字段时设置了默认值,比如。

```
1 class Packet:
2   def __init__(self, src, dst, payload, is_encrypted=False,
   is_modulated=False):
3     ...
4   # Extension: Encryption
5   self.is_encrypted = is_encrypted
6   # Extension: Modulation
7   self.is_modulated = is_modulated
```

```
Testing Initial Flooding (20 points)...
✓ Initial Flooding test passed
Testing MAC Learning (20 points)...

✓ MAC Learning test passed
Testing Selective Forwarding (20 points)...
host2.buffer[0].payload: Test flooding
✓ Selective Forwarding test passed
Total Score: 60/60
Testing Extensions
Extension 1: Testing VLAN
host2 buffer: []
host3 received: Test VLAN

√ VLAN test passed

Extension 2: Testing Encryption
host2 buffer: Correct Encryption Key
Failed to decrypt packet.
host3 buffer: []
Failure as expected

✓ Encryption test passed
Extension 3: Testing Modulation
Modulated payload: 011001110100000101000001010000
host2 buffer: Encrypted and modulated signal
√ Modulation test passed
```

在附加内容测试代码中,使用 assert 评估 buffer、 log\_file 来准确评估代码是否正确运行。