

H2 南京大学本科生实验报告

课程名称：计算机网络 任课教师：李文中

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H3 1. 实验名称：Reliable Communication

H3 2. 实验目的

1. 在Switchyard中实现有3个节点的可靠通信机制；
2. 学会在switchyard获取数据包的内容；
3. 理解并掌握滑动窗口机制的实际应用。

H3 3. 实验过程

H4 Task 2 Middlebox

H5 a. 实现原理

1. 作为中间方，转发blaster和blastee之间的数据包；
2. 如果为blastee发往blaster的ACK包，则按一定概率丢弃。否则直接转发即可；
3. 同时本次实验中不处理ARP包，直接忽略即可。

H5 b. 代码编写

```
def switchy_main(net):
    my_intf = net.interfaces()
    mymacs = [intf.ethaddr for intf in my_intf]
    myips = [intf.ipaddr for intf in my_intf]
    ip_mac = ... #ip地址与mac地址的映射
    port_mac = ... #端口与mac地址的映射
    while True:
        try:
            timestamp, dev, pkt = net.recv_packet()
        except NoPackets: # 没有收到数据包
        except Shutdown:
        if gotpkt:
            if pkt[Ethernet].ethertype!=EtherType.IPv4: #非IPv4类型的包
                #不处理
                continue
            if dev == "middlebox-eth0": #Received from blaster
                drop_rate = ... #读取middlebox_params.txt 中的丢包率
                if randint(0, 100) < drop_rate * 100: #随机数落在该范围则丢弃
                    continue
                seq, = unpack('>i',
pkt[RawPacketContents].to_bytes()[4:])
            else: #否则将ACK发送
                pkt[Ethernet].src = port_mac[dev]
                pkt[Ethernet].dst = "20:00:00:00:00:01"
                net.send_packet("middlebox-eth1", pkt)
            elif dev == "middlebox-eth1": #Received from blastee
```

```

        pkt[Ethernet].src = port_mac[dev]
        pkt[Ethernet].dst = "10:00:00:00:00:01"
        net.send_packet("middlebox-eth0", pkt)
    else: #非法的端口
        log_debug("Oops :))")
net.shutdown()

```

H4 Task3 Blastee

H5 a. 实现原理

1. 判断该包目的地址的合法性，即是否发给blastee；
2. 提取数据包中的序列号以及额外的payload，额外注意到构造ACK数据包的payload长度为固定的8字节，如果原数据包的payload不足8字节，则需要补齐；
3. 构造该序列号的ACK包，并发送给blaster即可。

H5 b. 代码编写

```

def switchy_main(net):
    my_intf mymacs myips ip_mac port_mac #对其同样进行相同的初始化和硬
    编码
    while True:
        try:
            timestamp, dev, pkt = net.recv_packet()
        except NoPackets: # 没有收到数据包
        except Shutdown:
        if gotpkt:
            if pkt[Ethernet].ethertype!=EtherType.IPv4: #非IPv4类型的包
            不处理

                continue
            if str(pkt[IPv4].dst) != "192.168.200.1": #error dst isn't
            blastee

                continue
            blaster_ip, num = ... #读取blaster的地址和num参数
            #构建以太网包头
            eth_header = Ethernet(src=port_mac["blastee-eth0"],
                                   dst=port_mac["middlebox-eth0"],
                                   ethertype=EtherType.IPv4)
            #构建IP包头，ttl不能为0，否则wireshark显示为红色
            ip_header = IPv4(src="192.168.200.1",
                              dst=blaster_ip,
                              protocol=IPProtocol.UDP,
                              ttl=10)
            #构建udp包头，设置源和目的端口号
            udp_header = UDP(src=7777, dst=6666)
            #获取接收包中的序列号和额外的payload信息
            seq_num =
            RawPacketContents(pkt[RawPacketContents].to_bytes()[4:])
            #根据原数据包额外payload长度来构造额外的payload
            payload_len = unpack(">H",
                                   pkt[RawPacketContents].to_bytes()
            [4:6])[0]
            add_payload = RawPacketContents(
                pkt[RawPacketContents].to_bytes()[6:14] +

```

```

        (bytes(8 - payload_len) if payload_len < 8 else
bytes(0)))
    ack_packet = eth_header + ip_header +
        udp_header + seq_num + add_payload
    net.send_packet("blasteeth0", ack_packet)
    net.shutdown()

```

H4 Task4 Blaster

H5 a. 实现原理

1. 根据文件中的参数，做出相应的初始化；
2. *pkt_fifo* 记录当前所有需要发送的数据包，*send_list* 记录等待ACK的数据包，*LHS*, *RHS* 记录当前窗口的具体位置，当 $RHS - LHS + 1 \leq sender_window$ 时才可以进行发包；
3. 处理ACK机制：提取ACK包中的序列号，将对应序号从 *send_list* 和 *pkt_fifo* 中移除，
目的是在重传队列加入*pkt_fifo* 之后又收到了其中的ACK号后，不需要再次发送该数据包。

移动 *LHS*：重启计时器，并分三种情况移动 *LHS*：

- 如果等待ACK队列 *send_list* 不为空，则 *LHS* 移动到待ACK队列的下一序列号；
 - 如果 *send_list* 为空，说明发出数据包均已得到ACK，*LHS* 移动到 *pkt_fifo*[0]；
 - 否则 *pkt_fifo* 也为空，说明均已发送完毕， $LHS = num + 1$ 标志完成。
4. 处理超时机制：每次进入循环体都进行超时的判断。如果发送超时，将所有等待ACK的数据包加入等待发送队列中，重启计时器。
 5. 发送数据包机制：在窗口可以发送数据包的情况下，每次均发送 *pkt_fifo*[0]。
 - 根据 *pkt_fifo*[0] 构造对应序列号的数据包并发送；
 - 如果 *pkt_fifo*[0] 不在 *send_list* 即尚未发过，则将 *RHS* 移至 *pkt_fifo*[0]；
 - 如果 *pkt_fifo*[0] 已经在 *send_list* 即其为重传数据包，不需移动 *RHS*；
 - 将 *pkt_fifo*[0] 从发送队列 *pkt_fifo* 移除并加入待ACK队列 *send_list*。

H5 b. 代码编写

```

def switchy_main(net):
    my_intf mymacs myips ip_mac port_mac #对其同样进行相同的初始化和硬编码
    begin_time = timer = time.time() #记录整个的运行开始时间以及LHS的计时器
    LHS = RHS = 1 #窗口的左端点和右端点
    blasteeth_ip, num, length, sender_window, timeout, recv_timeout #读取相应参数
    send_list = set() #已发送的等待接收ack的集合
    pkt_fifo = list(range(1, num + 1)) #所有需要发送的数据包
    pkt_send_count = [0] * (num + 1) #记录每个数据包发送的次数
    re_sent = once_sent = timeout_count = 0 #记录重传和超时的次数

```

```

while True:
    try:
        timestamp, dev, pkt = net.recv_packet(timeout=
(recv_timeout) /
                                                    1000) #时间由毫秒转化
为秒

    except NoPackets: # 没有收到数据包
    except Shutdown:

    if gotpkt:
        if pkt[Ethernet].ethertype!=EtherType.IPv4: #非IPv4类型的包
不处理
            continue
        #提取ack包中的序列号
        ack_seq, = unpack('>i', pkt[RawPacketContents].to_bytes()
[:4])

        if ack_seq in send_list: #将该序列号从待ACK队列删除
            send_list.remove(ack_seq)
        if ack_seq in pkt_fifo: #从需要发送队列删除
            pkt_fifo.remove(ack_seq)
        if ack_seq == LHS: #移动LHS到合理的位置
            timer = time.time() #restart the timer
            if len(send_list) != 0: #待ACK队列不为空
                LHS = sorted(list(send_list))[0] #移动到待ACK队列的
下一序列号

            elif len(pkt_fifo) != 0: #ACK队列已空。准备发送
pkt_fifo[0]
                LHS = pkt_fifo[0]
            else: #全部发送完成，LHS移动到最右端加1位置
                LHS = num + 1
        else: #没有收到包

        if time.time() - timer >= (timeout) / 1000: #判断是否发生超时
            timeout_count += 1
            pkt_fifo.extend(send_list) #将等待ack队列加入pkt_fifo
准备重传

            pkt_fifo = sorted(list(set(pkt_fifo)))
            timer = time.time() #restart the timer

        if LHS == num + 1: #发送的所有包均收到ACK，打印结果信息

            #Total TX time Number of reTX
            #Number of coarse TOs
            #Throughput, Goodput
            break

        if len(pkt_fifo) == 0: continue
        #每次均发送pkt_fifo[0]
        if pkt_fifo[0] not in send_list: #判断是否为重传数据包
            if RHS - LHS + 1 <= sender_window:
                RHS = pkt_fifo[0]
            else: #window is full

```

```

        continue
        #sent pkt_fifo[0]
    else: #resent pkt_fifo[0]
        pkt = create_seq_packet(pkt_fifo[0], port_mac, length) #构造对应的数据包
        send_list.add(pkt_fifo[0]) #将pkt_fifo[0]加入待接收队列
        pkt_send_count[pkt_fifo[0]] += 1 #pkt_fifo[0]的发送次数加1
        pkt_fifo.pop(0) #从等待发送队列删除pkt_fifo[0]
        net.send_packet("blaster-eth0", pkt)
net.shutdown()

```

H4 Task5 实现测试

H5 简单的性能测试

测试丢包率，窗口大小，超时延迟设置对于重传率和吞吐量的影响。

初始的各项参数设置如下

```

lab_6 > middlebox_params.txt
You, a few seconds ago | 1 author (You)
1 | -d 0.10
2

lab_6 > blaster_params.txt
You, 2 minutes ago | 1 author (You)
1 | -b 192.168.200.1 -n 100 -l 10 -w 10 -t 300 -r 100
2

```

得到的测试结果如下

```

22:55:44 2020/05/26 INFO Total TX time: 7.497s
22:55:44 2020/05/26 INFO Number of reTX: 36
22:55:44 2020/05/26 INFO Number of coarse T0s: 11
22:55:44 2020/05/26 INFO Throughput: 181.403Bps
22:55:44 2020/05/26 INFO Goodput: 133.384Bps
22:55:44 2020/05/26 INFO Restoring saved iptables state

```

H6 不同丢包率的性能测试

提高丢包率为0.2，进行测试得到结果

```

22:57:44 2020/05/26 INFO Total TX time: 9.829s
22:57:44 2020/05/26 INFO Number of reTX: 84
22:57:44 2020/05/26 INFO Number of coarse T0s: 20
22:57:44 2020/05/26 INFO Throughput: 187.197Bps
22:57:44 2020/05/26 INFO Goodput: 101.737Bps
22:57:44 2020/05/26 INFO Restoring saved iptables state

```

丢包率提升至0.4，进行测试得到结果

```

22:58:49 2020/05/26 INFO Total TX time: 14.410s
22:58:49 2020/05/26 INFO Number of reTX: 131
22:58:49 2020/05/26 INFO Number of coarse T0s: 35
22:58:49 2020/05/26 INFO Throughput: 160.311Bps
22:58:49 2020/05/26 INFO Goodput: 69.399Bps
22:58:50 2020/05/26 INFO Restoring saved iptables state

```

可以看到，随着丢包率的增加，超时频率增大，重传的数据包的次数增加，在总吞吐量几乎不变的情况下，Goodput 的吞吐量显著下降。

H6 不同窗口的性能测试

将窗口改为5，进行测试得到结果

```

23:16:47 2020/05/26 INFO Total TX time: 8.995s
23:16:47 2020/05/26 INFO Number of reTX: 36
23:16:47 2020/05/26 INFO Number of coarse T0s: 10
23:16:47 2020/05/26 INFO Throughput: 151.192Bps
23:16:47 2020/05/26 INFO Goodput: 111.171Bps
23:16:48 2020/05/26 INFO Restoring saved iptables state

```

将窗口改为20, 进行测试得到结果

```
23:18:13 2020/05/26 INFO Total TX time: 5.146s
23:18:13 2020/05/26 INFO Number of reTX: 70
23:18:13 2020/05/26 INFO Number of coarse T0s: 9
23:18:13 2020/05/26 INFO Throughput: 330.358Bps
23:18:13 2020/05/26 INFO Goodput: 194.328Bps
23:18:13 2020/05/26 INFO Restoring saved iptables state
```

将窗口改为30, 进行测试得到结果

```
23:19:34 2020/05/26 INFO Total TX time: 6.138s
23:19:34 2020/05/26 INFO Number of reTX: 78
23:19:34 2020/05/26 INFO Number of coarse T0s: 12
23:19:34 2020/05/26 INFO Throughput: 290.012Bps
23:19:34 2020/05/26 INFO Goodput: 162.928Bps
23:19:34 2020/05/26 INFO Restoring saved iptables state
```

窗口大小的提高, 一方面使得 *blaster* 的总吞吐量有一定的提高, 因为窗口的限制减弱, 但是过高后, 窗口已经对于数据包的传输数量不起决定性的限制, 在三者间的传输延迟影响更大。同时, 三者之间的流量增大, 超时频率不变的情况下, 重传的数据包增多。

H6 不同超时延的性能测试

将超时延改为200, 进行测试得到结果

```
23:24:39 2020/05/26 INFO Total TX time: 8.150s
23:24:39 2020/05/26 INFO Number of reTX: 158
23:24:39 2020/05/26 INFO Number of coarse T0s: 31
23:24:39 2020/05/26 INFO Throughput: 316.554Bps
23:24:39 2020/05/26 INFO Goodput: 122.695Bps
23:24:39 2020/05/26 INFO Restoring saved iptables state
```

将超时延改为500, 进行测试得到结果

```
23:26:20 2020/05/26 INFO Total TX time: 8.388s
23:26:20 2020/05/26 INFO Number of reTX: 17
23:26:20 2020/05/26 INFO Number of coarse T0s: 5
23:26:20 2020/05/26 INFO Throughput: 139.485Bps
23:26:20 2020/05/26 INFO Goodput: 119.218Bps
23:26:21 2020/05/26 INFO Restoring saved iptables state
```

超时延的提高, 会明显降低超时发生的频率, 但由于窗口大小的限制, 重传的频录降低, 窗口中等待 *ACK* 的数据包增多, 也会一定程度上使得总吞吐量下降。

经过上述简单的测试分析, 丢包率、窗口大小、超时延三者对于吞吐量的影响是相互制约的, 而非简单的线性关系。

H5 抓包测试

H6 无丢包测试

验证在丢包率为0并且超时重传延迟较大(测试中设为500ms), 保证*blaster*不会发生重传的情况。设待发送的队列为10, 窗口大小为5, 观察 *blaster* 和 *blastee* 能否正确通信。

```
lab_6 > blastee_params.txt
You, 18 days ago | 1 author (You)
1 -b 192.168.100.1 -n 100
2

lab_6 > middlebox_params.txt
You, 33 minutes ago | 1 author (You)
1 -d 0.0
2

lab_6 > blaster_params.txt
You, 33 minutes ago | 1 author (You)
1 -b 192.168.200.1 -n 10 -l 10 -w 5 -t 500 -r 100
2
```

下图 *blaster* 和 *blastee* 的抓包情况, 为了便于观察将data中的序列号展示。

*blaster-eth0

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/>

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Data	Info
1	0.000000000	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000001...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
2	0.101384492	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000002...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
3	0.133086798	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000001...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
4	0.186725268	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000003...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
5	0.247992886	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000002...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
6	0.285990728	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000004...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
7	0.349588909	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000003...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
8	0.387256330	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000005...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
9	0.392296720	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000006...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
10	0.454863037	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000004...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
11	0.494514110	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000007...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
12	0.495286913	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000008...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
13	0.557596231	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000005...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
14	0.557860964	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000006...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
15	0.59696478	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000009...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
16	0.597923155	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	0000000a...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
17	0.665392636	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000007...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
18	0.665656470	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000008...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
19	0.770382460	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000009...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
20	0.770675418	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	0000000a...	6666 → 7777 Len=12

Frame 1: 58 bytes on wire (464 bits), 58 bytes captured (464 bits) on interface blaster-eth0, id 0
 Ethernet II, Src: Private_00:00:01 (10:00:00:00:00:01), Dst: 40:00:00:00:00:02 (40:00:00:00:00:02)
 Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.100.1, Dst: 192.168.200.1
 User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 7777, Dst Port: 6666
 Data (16 bytes)
 Data: 00000001000a00000000000000000000
 [Length: 16]

```

0000 40 00 00 00 00 02 10 00 00 00 00 01 08 00 45 00  @.....E.
0010 00 2c 00 00 00 00 0a 11 03 0e c0 a8 64 01 c0 a8  .,.....n..d..
0020 c8 01 1e 61 1a 0a 08 18 19 f4 00 00 00 01 00 0a  ..a.....
0030 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  .....

```

Capturing from blastee-eth0

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/>

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Data	Info
1	0.000000000	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000001...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
2	0.075645592	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000001...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
3	0.105858084	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000002...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
4	0.174329296	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000002...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
5	0.220058764	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000003...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
6	0.279169515	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000003...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
7	0.321663085	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000004...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
8	0.387042455	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000004...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
9	0.425673107	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000005...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
10	0.426899043	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000006...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
11	0.486413191	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000005...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
12	0.487458265	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000006...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
13	0.529000589	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000007...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
14	0.530512120	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000008...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
15	0.591690867	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000007...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
16	0.592815162	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000008...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
17	0.638588658	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000009...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
18	0.638991313	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	0000000a...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
19	0.694562708	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000009...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
20	0.695735571	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	0000000a...	6666 → 7777 Len=12

Frame 1: 58 bytes on wire (464 bits), 58 bytes captured (464 bits) on interface blastee-eth0, id 0
 Ethernet II, Src: 40:00:00:00:00:01 (40:00:00:00:00:01), Dst: 20:00:00:00:00:01 (20:00:00:00:00:01)
 Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.100.1, Dst: 192.168.200.1
 User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 7777, Dst Port: 6666
 Data (16 bytes)
 Data: 00000001000a00000000000000000000
 [Length: 16]

```

0000 20 00 00 00 00 01 40 00 00 00 00 01 08 00 45 00  .-.-.-@.....E.
0010 00 2c 00 00 00 00 0a 11 03 0e c0 a8 64 01 c0 a8  .,.....n..d..
0020 c8 01 1e 61 1a 0a 08 18 19 f4 00 00 00 01 00 0a  ..a.....
0030 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  .....

```

因为没有丢包，blatser 发送10个包，blastee 发送10个对应的ACK，通过在命令行中输出的调试信息，同样可以验证其正确性，没有重传的情况发生，LHS与RHS正确移动。


```
"Node: blaster"
es
10:32:31 2020/05/24 INFO Using network devices: blaster-eth0
send pkt: 1 LHS: 1 RHS: 1
send pkt: 2 LHS: 1 RHS: 2
got ack 1 LHS: 2 RHS: 2
send pkt: 3 LHS: 2 RHS: 3
got ack 2 LHS: 3 RHS: 3
send pkt: 4 LHS: 3 RHS: 4
send pkt: 5 LHS: 3 RHS: 5
got ack 3 LHS: 4 RHS: 5
send pkt: 6 LHS: 4 RHS: 6
send pkt: 7 LHS: 4 RHS: 7
got ack 4 LHS: 5 RHS: 7
send pkt: 8 LHS: 5 RHS: 8
send pkt: 9 LHS: 5 RHS: 9
got ack 5 LHS: 6 RHS: 9
send pkt: 10 LHS: 6 RHS: 10
got ack 6 LHS: 7 RHS: 10
got ack 7 LHS: 8 RHS: 10
got ack 8 LHS: 9 RHS: 10
got ack 9 LHS: 10 RHS: 10
got ack 10 LHS: 11 RHS: 10
10:32:32 2020/05/24 INFO Total TX time: 0.912s
10:32:32 2020/05/24 INFO Number of reTX: 0
10:32:32 2020/05/24 INFO Number of coarse T0s: 0
10:32:32 2020/05/24 INFO Throughput: 109,700Bps
10:32:32 2020/05/24 INFO Goodput: 109,700Bps
10:32:32 2020/05/24 INFO Restoring saved iptables state
```

H6 有丢包测试

提高丢包率至 0.2，并将超时时间改为300ms，修改窗口为10，即保证不会发生窗口满的情况，仅观察超时重传机制的正确性。

```
lab_6 > blasteer_params.txt
You, 18 days ago | 1 author (You)
1 -b 192.168.100.1 -n 100
2

lab_6 > middlebox_params.txt
You, 2 minutes ago | 1 author (You)
1 -d 0.20
2

lab_6 > blaster_params.txt
You, 3 minutes ago | 1 author (You)
1 -b 192.168.200.1 -n 10 -l 10 -w 10 -t 300 -r 100
2
```

下图 blaster 和 blasteer 的抓包情况

Capturing from blaster-eth0							
File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help							
Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/>							
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Data	Info
1	0.000000000	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000001.. 7777 → 6666	Len=16
2	0.101383782	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000002.. 7777 → 6666	Len=16
3	0.202752051	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000001.. 7777 → 6666	Len=16
4	0.234025965	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000002.. 6666 → 7777	Len=12
5	0.300935987	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000003.. 7777 → 6666	Len=16
6	0.403886221	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000004.. 7777 → 6666	Len=16
7	0.440901864	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000001.. 6666 → 7777	Len=12
8	0.506462323	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000001.. 7777 → 6666	Len=16
9	0.507054032	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000003.. 7777 → 6666	Len=16
10	0.542878888	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000003.. 6666 → 7777	Len=12
11	0.610655101	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000004.. 7777 → 6666	Len=16
12	0.611761523	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000005.. 7777 → 6666	Len=16
13	0.646743665	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000004.. 6666 → 7777	Len=12
14	0.714052121	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000006.. 7777 → 6666	Len=16
15	0.714654479	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000007.. 7777 → 6666	Len=16
16	0.751613663	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000001.. 6666 → 7777	Len=12
17	0.815938804	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000008.. 7777 → 6666	Len=16
18	0.819281211	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000009.. 7777 → 6666	Len=16
19	0.854485764	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000004.. 6666 → 7777	Len=12
20	0.854737461	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000005.. 6666 → 7777	Len=12
21	0.921864434	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	0000000a.. 7777 → 6666	Len=16
22	0.959127403	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000006.. 6666 → 7777	Len=12
23	0.959392447	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000007.. 6666 → 7777	Len=12
24	1.062956746	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000008.. 6666 → 7777	Len=12
25	1.063251804	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000009.. 6666 → 7777	Len=12
26	1.168358815	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	0000000a.. 6666 → 7777	Len=12

Capturing from blastee-eth0							
File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help							
Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/>							
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Data	Info
1	0.000000000	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000002...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
2	0.008676429	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000002...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
3	0.106257063	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000001...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
4	0.208445477	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000003...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
5	0.209419318	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000001...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
6	0.313429146	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000004...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
7	0.313802154	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000003...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
8	0.415891683	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000001...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
9	0.415900343	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000004...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
10	0.519690642	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000004...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
11	0.520023789	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000001...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
12	0.520142717	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000005...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
13	0.624663706	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000006...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
14	0.624924414	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000004...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
15	0.625116260	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000007...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
16	0.626134681	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000005...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
17	0.727639780	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	54	00000006...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
18	0.727874120	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	58	00000008...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
19	0.728317718	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000009...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
20	0.728840221	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000007...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
21	0.832470345	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	54	00000008...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
22	0.832471236	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	0000000a...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
23	0.833517106	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000009...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
24	0.936363291	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	0000000a...	6666 → 7777 Len=12

由于middlebox丢包的原因, *blaster* 和 *blastee* 的抓包数量不再相同, 同样可以验证 *blatser* 调试信息, 与上述抓包情况的逻辑一致性。当发送了1,2包后, 只得到了2的ACK, LHS仍为1, 产生了超时, 重传1, 因为2已经获得ack, 故不需再次发送。之后发送了3,4, 因为仍未收到1的ACK, 再次产生超时, 重传1, 3, 4, 重传机制实现正确。

```
(syenv) root@njucs-VirtualBox:~/switchyard/lab_6# swyard blaster.py
12:53:05 2020/05/24 INFO Saving iptables state and installing switchyard rules
12:53:05 2020/05/24 INFO Using network devices: blaster-eth0
send pkt: 1 LHS: 1 RHS: 1
send pkt: 2 LHS: 1 RHS: 2
timeout meet 1590295985.548255 1590295985.2422779
resend pkt: 1
got ack 2 LHS: 1 RHS: 2
send pkt: 3 LHS: 1 RHS: 3
send pkt: 4 LHS: 1 RHS: 4
timeout meet 1590295985.851418 1590295985.5483003
resend pkt: 1
got ack 1 LHS: 3 RHS: 4
resend pkt: 3
resend pkt: 4
got ack 3 LHS: 4 RHS: 4
send pkt: 5 LHS: 4 RHS: 5
send pkt: 6 LHS: 4 RHS: 6
got ack 4 LHS: 5 RHS: 6
send pkt: 7 LHS: 5 RHS: 7
send pkt: 8 LHS: 5 RHS: 8
got ack 1 LHS: 5 RHS: 8
send pkt: 9 LHS: 5 RHS: 9
send pkt: 10 LHS: 5 RHS: 10
got ack 4 LHS: 5 RHS: 10
got ack 5 LHS: 6 RHS: 10
got ack 6 LHS: 7 RHS: 10
got ack 7 LHS: 8 RHS: 10
got ack 8 LHS: 9 RHS: 10
got ack 9 LHS: 10 RHS: 10
got ack 10 LHS: 11 RHS: 10
12:53:06 2020/05/24 INFO Total TX time: 1.340s
12:53:06 2020/05/24 INFO Number of reTX: 4
12:53:06 2020/05/24 INFO Number of coarse T0s: 2
12:53:06 2020/05/24 INFO Throughput: 104.448Bps
12:53:06 2020/05/24 INFO Goodput: 74.605Bps
12:53:06 2020/05/24 INFO Restoring saved iptables state
```

H6 丢包和缓存测试

测试当丢包和窗口大小有限时的处理机制, 观察是否符合逻辑。

窗口参数改为3, 其余与上一个测试参数相同。

```

lab_6 > middlebox_params.txt
You, 22 minutes ago | 1 author (You)
1 | -d 0.20
2 |

lab_6 > blastee_params.txt
You, 18 days ago | 1 author (You)
1 | -b 192.168.100.1 -n 100
2 |

lab_6 > blaster_params.txt
You, a few seconds ago | 1 author (You)
1 | -b 192.168.200.1 -n 10 -l 10 -w 3 -t 300 -r 100
2 |

```

下图 *blaster* 和 *blastee* 的抓包情况

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Data	Info
1	0.000000000	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000001...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
2	0.101001694	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000002...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
3	0.195099772	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000001...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
4	0.202064125	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000001...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
5	0.285043263	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000002...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
6	0.299251464	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000002...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
7	0.387545395	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000003...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
8	0.388508845	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000004...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
9	0.403661875	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000001...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
10	0.404845173	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000002...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
11	0.495344831	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000005...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
12	0.496290427	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000006...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
13	0.507637999	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000003...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
14	0.507918079	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000004...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
15	0.596129333	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000007...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
16	0.596874758	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000008...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
17	0.611420190	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000005...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
18	0.611709494	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000006...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
19	0.702029239	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000009...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
20	0.702792484	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	0000000a...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
21	0.715106057	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000008...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
22	0.820214274	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000009...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
23	0.820561824	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	0000000a...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
24	1.015444386	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000007...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
25	1.322172707	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000007...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
26	1.631939626	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000007...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
27	1.757527728	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000007...	6666 → 7777 Len=12

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Data	Info
1	0.000000000	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000001...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
2	0.016819491	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000001...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
3	0.104155321	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000002...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
4	0.125367956	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000002...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
5	0.208315886	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000001...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
6	0.208684664	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000002...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
7	0.228882821	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000001...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
8	0.230023211	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000002...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
9	0.312713868	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000003...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
10	0.313035216	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000004...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
11	0.333346580	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000003...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
12	0.334492985	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000004...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
13	0.417044227	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000005...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
14	0.417337778	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000006...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
15	0.436791218	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000005...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
16	0.437954005	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000006...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
17	0.520872737	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000008...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
18	0.542324702	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000008...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
19	0.624227531	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000009...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
20	0.624517876	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	0000000a...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
21	0.650306772	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000009...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
22	0.651566462	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	0000000a...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
23	1.560749098	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000007...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
24	1.613720860	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000007...	6666 → 7777 Len=12

可以观察到，RHS与LHS限制的大小始终没有超过窗口大小，如在blaster抓到的第10号包，即对于2的ACK，但是窗口已满，*blaster* 不再发送新的数据包。同时超时机制也运行正常。除此之外，经过若干次抓包测试发现，由于窗口大小的限制，等待ack的数据包数量减少，超时发生的频率也有些许下降。

```
"Node: blaster"

(syenv) root@njucs-VirtualBox:~/switchyard/lab_6# swyard blaster.py
21:44:19 2020/05/24      INFO Saving iptables state and installing switchyard rules
21:44:19 2020/05/24      INFO Using network devices: blaster-eth0
send pkt: 1 LHS: 1 RHS: 1
send pkt: 2 LHS: 1 RHS: 2
timeout meet 1590327859.7031152 1590327859.4002402
resend pkt: 1
got ack 1 LHS: 2 RHS: 2
resend pkt: 2
send pkt: 3 LHS: 2 RHS: 3
got ack 2 LHS: 3 RHS: 3
send pkt: 4 LHS: 3 RHS: 4
send pkt: 5 LHS: 3 RHS: 5
got ack 1 LHS: 3 RHS: 5
send pkt: 6 LHS: 3 RHS: 6
got ack 2 LHS: 3 RHS: 6
window is full
got ack 3 LHS: 4 RHS: 6
send pkt: 7 LHS: 4 RHS: 7
got ack 4 LHS: 5 RHS: 7
send pkt: 8 LHS: 5 RHS: 8
window is full
got ack 5 LHS: 6 RHS: 8
send pkt: 9 LHS: 6 RHS: 9
got ack 6 LHS: 7 RHS: 9
send pkt: 10 LHS: 7 RHS: 10
got ack 8 LHS: 7 RHS: 10
got ack 9 LHS: 7 RHS: 10
got ack 10 LHS: 7 RHS: 10
timeout meet 1590327860.5158393 1590327860.20415
resend pkt: 7
timeout meet 1590327860.8231733 1590327860.5158873
resend pkt: 7
timeout meet 1590327861.1331208 1590327860.8232112
resend pkt: 7
got ack 7 LHS: 11 RHS: 10
21:44:21 2020/05/24      INFO Total TX time: 1.957s
21:44:21 2020/05/24      INFO Number of reTX: 5
21:44:21 2020/05/24      INFO Number of coarse T0s: 4
21:44:21 2020/05/24      INFO Throughput: 76.647Bps
21:44:21 2020/05/24      INFO Goodput: 51.098Bps
21:44:21 2020/05/24      INFO Restoring saved iptables state
```

H3 4. 总结与感想

这次实验总体难度不大，主要是一次对于滑动窗口机制的具体实现。在实现过程中，提取数据包的序号成为很大的阻力，通过查阅相关资料，通过 `to_bytes/from_bytes, pack/unpack` 四个python处理字节函数较为轻松的实现相关要求。除此之外，通过纯抓包来验证实现逻辑的正确性很有难度，可以通过输出调试信息，来帮助自己理清发包之间的具体关系。

除此之外，本次实验还暴露出我的阅读理解水平的严重不足。例如，最开始忽略了对于 `payload` 不足8字节进行补充的要求；超时检测机制理解不清，最初实现为，没有收到包才进行超时检测。诸如此类的问题，在临近ddl前爆发（庆幸发现），重构代码，重新抓包，修改报告，给自己带来不小的困扰。本次实验让我深刻体会到认真读手册的重要性。

H3 5. 文档结构

