

## 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 = ip_mac[str(pkt[IPv4].dst)]
                net.send_packet("middlebox-eth1", pkt)
            elif dev == "middlebox-eth1": #Received from blastee
```

```

        pkt[Ethernet].src = port_mac[dev]
        pkt[Ethernet].dst = ip_mac[str(pkt[IPv4].dst)]
        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;
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
                return
            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:])
            add_payload = RawPacketContents(
                pkt[RawPacketContents].to_bytes()[6:14])
            ack_packet = eth_header + ip_header +
                udp_header + seq_num + add_payload
            net.send_packet("blastee-eth0", 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. 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] 已经在 *send\_list* 即尚未发过，则将 *RHS* 移至 *pkt\_fifo*[0]；
  - 将 *pkt\_fifo*[0] 从发送队列 *pkt\_fifo* 移除并加入待ACK队列 *send\_list*。
4. 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。
5. 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。

##### 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
    blastee_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
        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
            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 T0s
        #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()
```

H5 Task5 实现测试

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
```

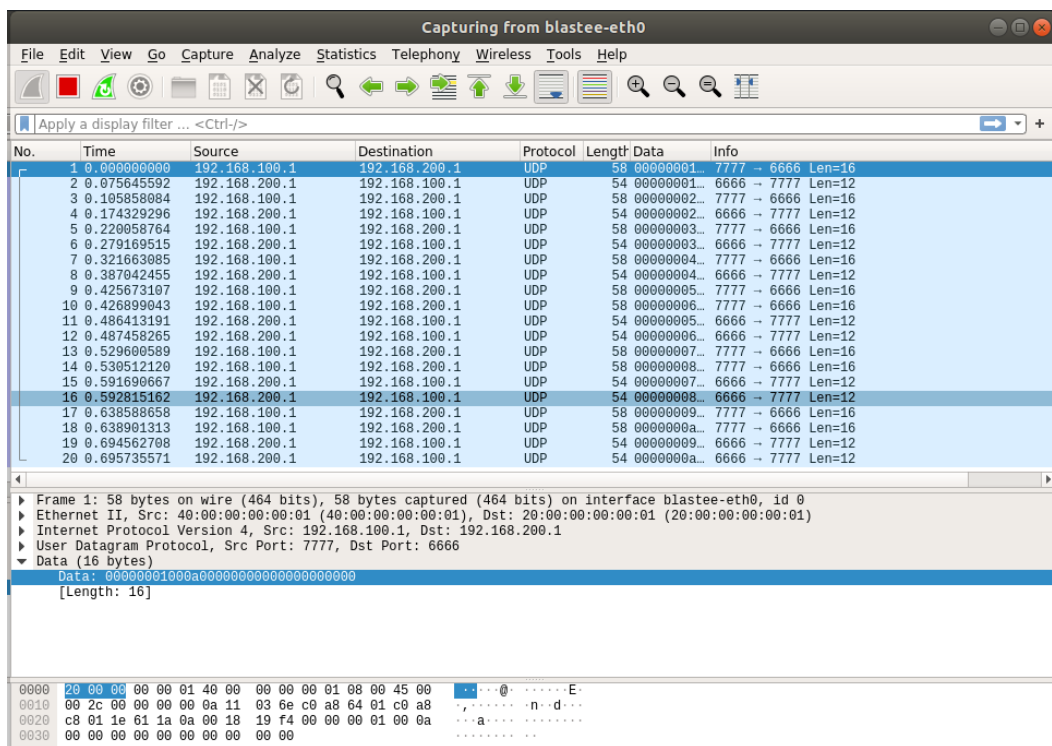
下图 blaster 和 blastee 的抓包情况，为了便于观察将data中的序列号展示。

The screenshot shows a Wireshark capture on interface blaster-eth0. The packet list contains 20 UDP packets, all from source 192.168.100.1 to destination 192.168.200.1, with sequence number 1. The packet details for the first packet show the data field containing the sequence number 1. The packet bytes view shows the raw data of the first packet, which is the sequence number 1.

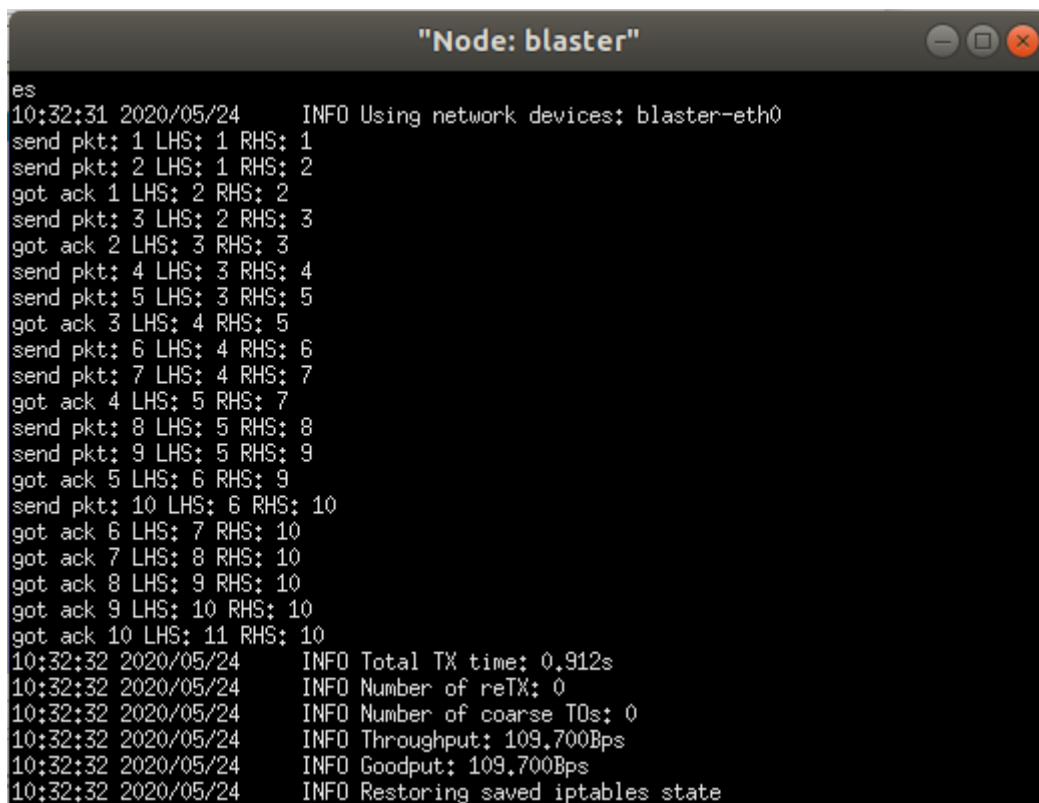
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Data	Info
1	0.000000000	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000001...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
2	0.101384492	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000002...	7777 → 6666 Len=16
3	0.133086798	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000001...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
4	0.186725268	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	0.349588999	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	0.596996478	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 6e c0 a8 64 01 c0 a8 , .....n.d..  
0020 c8 01 1e 61 1a 0a 00 18 19 f4 00 00 00 01 00 0a ..a.....  
0030 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....

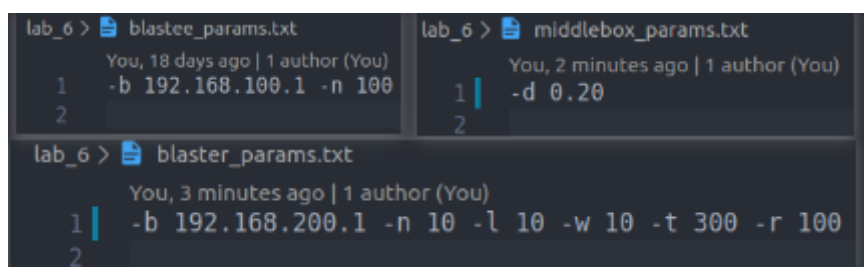


因为没有丢包，blatser 发送10个包，blastee 发送10个对应的ACK，通过在命令行中输出的调试信息，同样可以验证其正确性，没有重传的情况发生，LHS与RHS正确移动。



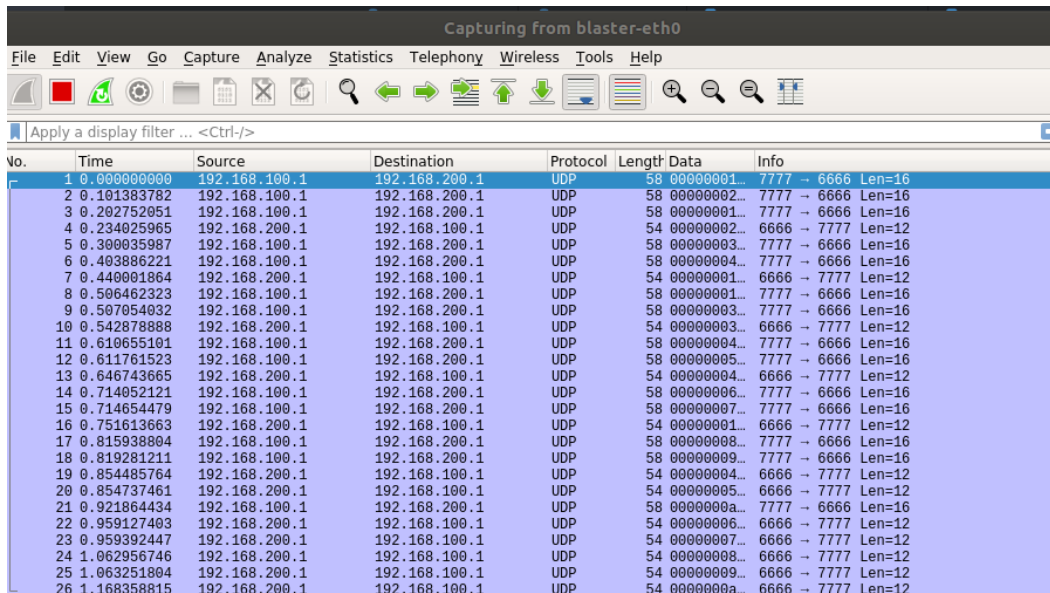
## H6 有丢包测试

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。

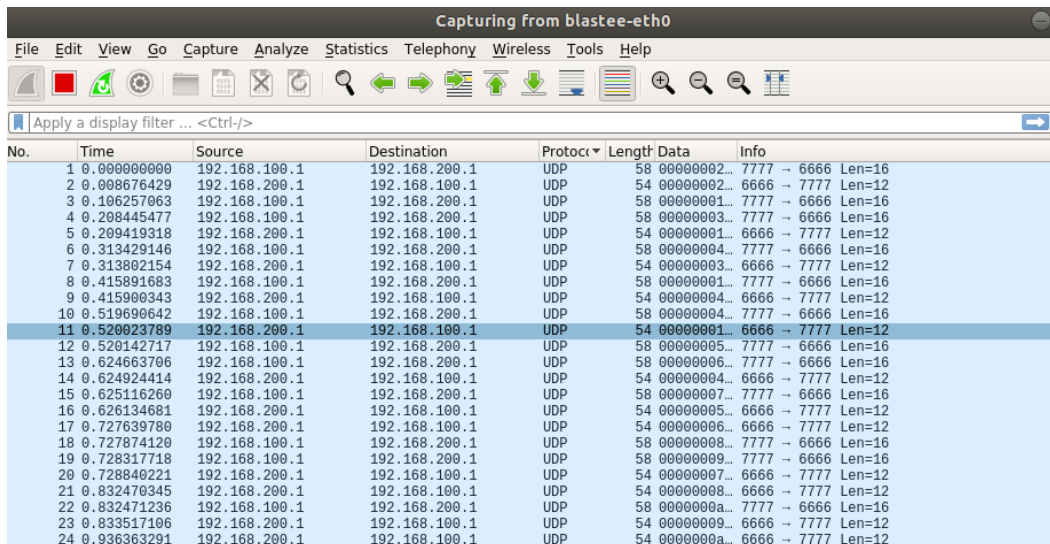




下图 *blaster* 和 *blastee* 的抓包情况



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	0.101383782	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	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	54	00000002...	6666 → 7777 Len=12
5	0.300035987	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	0.440001864	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



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	0.000676429	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	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	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

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
1	0.000000000	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000001... 7777 → 6666 Len=16
2	0.101481100	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000002... 7777 → 6666 Len=16
3	0.203246307	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000001... 6666 → 7777 Len=12
4	0.204464059	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000001... 7777 → 6666 Len=16
5	0.297153291	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000002... 7777 → 6666 Len=16
6	0.397993938	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000003... 7777 → 6666 Len=16
7	0.417545866	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000001... 6666 → 7777 Len=12
8	0.418236025	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000002... 6666 → 7777 Len=12
9	0.502340839	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000004... 7777 → 6666 Len=16
10	0.504018063	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000005... 7777 → 6666 Len=16
11	0.504777004	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000006... 7777 → 6666 Len=16
12	0.520504536	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000003... 6666 → 7777 Len=12
13	0.607162060	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000007... 7777 → 6666 Len=16
14	0.624429822	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000004... 6666 → 7777 Len=12
15	0.624707406	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000005... 6666 → 7777 Len=12
16	0.624940568	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000006... 6666 → 7777 Len=12
17	0.708870818	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000008... 7777 → 6666 Len=16
18	0.709605982	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000009... 7777 → 6666 Len=16
19	0.710352563	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	0000000a... 7777 → 6666 Len=16
20	0.732286364	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000007... 6666 → 7777 Len=12
21	0.836584848	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000009... 6666 → 7777 Len=12
22	0.836824933	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	0000000a... 6666 → 7777 Len=12
23	1.121247666	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000008... 7777 → 6666 Len=16
24	1.264381227	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000008... 6666 → 7777 Len=12



Capturing from blasteeth0						
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	0.091375265	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000001... 6666 → 7777 Len=12
3	0.207463151	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000001... 7777 → 6666 Len=16
4	0.208114475	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000002... 7777 → 6666 Len=16
5	0.299602488	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000001... 6666 → 7777 Len=12
6	0.300648894	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000002... 6666 → 7777 Len=12
7	0.320635598	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000003... 7777 → 6666 Len=16
8	0.405501831	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000003... 6666 → 7777 Len=12
9	0.422888500	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000004... 7777 → 6666 Len=16
10	0.423573875	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000005... 7777 → 6666 Len=16
11	0.423857236	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000006... 7777 → 6666 Len=16
12	0.511645390	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000004... 6666 → 7777 Len=12
13	0.512915993	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000005... 6666 → 7777 Len=12
14	0.513989893	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000006... 6666 → 7777 Len=12
15	0.528007452	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000007... 7777 → 6666 Len=16
16	0.615575169	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000007... 6666 → 7777 Len=12
17	0.635612697	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000009... 7777 → 6666 Len=16
18	0.635891526	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	0000000a... 7777 → 6666 Len=16
19	0.719861157	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000009... 6666 → 7777 Len=12
20	0.720920902	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	0000000a... 6666 → 7777 Len=12
21	1.059298545	192.168.100.1	192.168.200.1	UDP	58	00000008... 7777 → 6666 Len=16
22	1.135595812	192.168.200.1	192.168.100.1	UDP	54	00000008... 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，超时机制也运行正常。

```
(syenv) root@njucs-VirtualBox:~/switchyard/lab_6# swyard blaster.py
12:59:58 2020/05/24 INFO Saving iptables state and installing switchyard rules
12:59:58 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 1590296398.7563472 1590296398.450614
resend pkt: 1
got ack 1 LHS: 2 RHS: 2
resend pkt: 2
send pkt: 3 LHS: 2 RHS: 3
send pkt: 4 LHS: 2 RHS: 4
got ack 1 LHS: 2 RHS: 4
send pkt: 5 LHS: 2 RHS: 5
got ack 2 LHS: 3 RHS: 5
send pkt: 6 LHS: 3 RHS: 6
got ack 3 LHS: 4 RHS: 6
send pkt: 7 LHS: 4 RHS: 7
window is full
got ack 4 LHS: 5 RHS: 7
send pkt: 8 LHS: 5 RHS: 8
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 7 LHS: 8 RHS: 10
got ack 9 LHS: 8 RHS: 10
got ack 10 LHS: 8 RHS: 10
timeout meet 1590296399.67296 1590296399.3655214
resend pkt: 8
got ack 8 LHS: 11 RHS: 10
12:59:59 2020/05/24 INFO Total TX time: 1.435s
12:59:59 2020/05/24 INFO Number of reTX: 3
12:59:59 2020/05/24 INFO Number of coarse T0s: 2
12:59:59 2020/05/24 INFO Throughput: 90.591Bps
12:59:59 2020/05/24 INFO Goodput: 69.685Bps
13:00:00 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。

### H3 5. 文档结构

