# Ping (gcc实现)

#### 1、实验思路

本实验使用gcc环境模拟实现Ping的功能,由于Ping是基于ICMP报文的,所以我们需要自己构造ICMP报文,由于牵扯到路由选择的问题,要将ICMP报文通过IP协议来发送。向对方发送使用sendto,接收使用recvfrom。ICMP报文的类型分为ICMP\_ECHO和ICMP\_ECHOREPLY,分别对应0和8,在构造ICMP报文发送时,需要指定icmp->type=ICMP\_ECHO和序号,同时使用校验和函数计算校验和并填充校验和字段。在接收对方的回应报文时,如果ICMP的type字段为ICMP\_ECHOREPLY以及序号等于我们定义的序号,则表明接收到的是自己发的ICMP的回应。然后将接收到的报文分别转换为IP格式和ICMP格式(跳过IP头部),通过IP结构体可以得到ttl,通过ICMP结构体可以得到seq序号。rtt的获取可以使用timeval结构体来计算得出。

## 2、实验环境及步骤

- Linux下gcc环境
- gcc -o myping myping.c
- ./myping 10.103.89.201 (这是我的主机IP)
- ./myping 192.168.76.33 (不存在的IP)

## 3、实验结果及分析

## 1. ./myping 10.103.89.201

ping主机IP可以ping通,seq为自己设置的3个序号,信息显示均正确。

#### 2. ./myping 192.168.76.33

ping不存在的IP不能ping通。

从实验结果可以看出,该实验模拟实现了ping的功能。

## 4、实验程序

• ICMP结构体

```
typedef struct _icmphdr{
unsigned char i_type; //8位类型, 本实验用 8: ECHO 0:ECHO REPLY
unsigned char i_code; //8位代码, 本实验置零
unsigned short i_cksum; //16位校验和,从TYPE开始,直到最后一位用户数据,如果为字节数为奇数则补充一位
unsigned short i_id; //识别号 (一般用进程号作为识别号) ,用于匹配ECHO和ECHO REPLY包
unsigned short i_seq; //报文序列号,用于标记ECHO报文顺序
unsigned int timestamp; //时间戳
}ICMP_HEADER;
```

• 总体代码

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <signal.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
#include <netinet/ip.h>
#include <netinet/ip_icmp.h>
#include <netdb.h>
#include <setjmp.h>
#include <errno.h>
#define PACKET SIZE
#define MAX_WAIT_TIME 5
#define MAX NO PACKETS 3
char sendpacket[PACKET SIZE];
char recvpacket[PACKET_SIZE];
int sockfd,datalen=56;
struct sockaddr_in dest_addr;
struct sockaddr in from;
```

```
void statistics(int signo);
unsigned short cal_chksum(unsigned short *addr,int len);
int pack(int pack_no);
void send_packet(void);
void recv_packet(void);
int unpack(char *buf,int len);
void tv_sub(struct timeval *out,struct timeval *in);
void statistics(int signo) {
   printf("\n-----\n");
   printf("%d packets transmitted, %d received , %%%d lost\n",nsend,nreceived,
          (nsend-nreceived)/nsend*100);
   close(sockfd);
   exit(1);
unsigned short cal_chksum(unsigned short *addr,int len) {
   int nleft=len;
   int sum=0;
   unsigned short *w=addr;
   unsigned short answer=0;
   while(nleft>1) {
       sum+=*w++;
       nleft-=2;
   if( nleft==1) {
       *(unsigned char *)(&answer)=*(unsigned char *)w;
   sum=(sum>>16)+(sum&0xffff);
   sum+=(sum>>16);
   return answer;
/*设置ICMP报头*/
int pack(int pack_no) {
   int i,packsize;
   struct icmp *icmp;
   struct timeval *tval;
   icmp=(struct icmp*)sendpacket;
   icmp->icmp_type=ICMP_ECHO;
   icmp->icmp_seq=pack_no;
   icmp->icmp_id=pid;
   tval= (struct timeval *)icmp->icmp_data;
   gettimeofday(tval, NULL); /*记录发送时间*/
   icmp->icmp_cksum=cal_chksum( (unsigned short *)icmp,packsize); /*校验算法*/
```

```
return packsize;
/*发送三个ICMP报文*/
void send_packet() {
   while( nsend<MAX_NO_PACKETS) {</pre>
       nsend++;
       packetsize=pack(nsend); /*设置ICMP报头*/
       if( sendto(sockfd,sendpacket,packetsize,0,
                  (struct sockaddr *)&dest_addr,sizeof(dest_addr) )<0 ) {</pre>
           perror("sendto error");
       sleep(1); /*每隔一秒发送一个ICMP报文*/
/*接收所有ICMP报文*/
void recv_packet() {
   extern int errno;
   signal(SIGALRM, statistics);
   fromlen=sizeof(from);
   while( nreceived<nsend) {</pre>
       alarm(MAX_WAIT_TIME);
                       (struct sockaddr *)&from,&fromlen)) <0) {</pre>
           if(errno==EINTR)continue;
           perror("recvfrom error");
           continue;
        gettimeofday(&tvrecv,NULL); /*记录接收时间*/
       if(unpack(recvpacket,n)==-1)continue;
       nreceived++;
int unpack(char *buf,int len) {
   int i,iphdrlen;
   struct ip *ip;
   struct icmp *icmp;
   struct timeval *tvsend;
   double rtt;
   ip=(struct ip *)buf;
   iphdrlen=ip->ip_hl<<2;</pre>
                            /*求ip报头长度,即ip报头的长度标志乘4*/
   icmp=(struct icmp *)(buf+iphdrlen); /*越过ip报头,指向ICMP报头*/
                             /*ICMP报头及ICMP数据报的总长度*/
   len-=iphdrlen;
       printf("ICMP packets\'s length is less than 8\n");
       return -1;
    if( (icmp->icmp_type==ICMP_ECHOREPLY) && (icmp->icmp_id==pid) ) {
```

```
tvsend=(struct timeval *)icmp->icmp_data;
       tv sub(&tvrecv,tvsend); /*接收和发送的时间差*/
       printf("%d byte from %s: icmp_seq=%u ttl=%d rtt=%.3f ms\n",
              inet_ntoa(from.sin_addr),
             rtt);
             return -1;
int main(int argc,char *argv[]) {
   struct hostent *host;
   struct protoent *protocol;
   unsigned long inaddr=01;
   int waittime=MAX_WAIT_TIME;
   int size=50*1024;
   if(argc<2) {</pre>
       printf("usage:%s hostname/IP address\n",argv[0]);
       exit(1);
   if( (protocol=getprotobyname("icmp") )==NULL) {
       perror("getprotobyname");
       exit(1);
   /*生成使用ICMP的原始套接字,这种套接字只有root才能生成*/
   if( (sockfd=socket(AF_INET,SOCK_RAW,protocol->p_proto) )<0) {</pre>
       perror("socket error");
       exit(1);
   setuid(getuid());
   /*扩大套接字接收缓冲区到50K这样做主要为了减小接收缓冲区溢出的
     的可能性,若无意中ping一个广播地址或多播地址,将会引来大量应答*/
   setsockopt(sockfd,SOL_SOCKET,SO_RCVBUF,&size,sizeof(size) );
   bzero(&dest addr,sizeof(dest addr));
   dest_addr.sin_family=AF_INET;
   if((host=gethostbyname(argv[1]) )==NULL) { /*是主机名*/
       perror("gethostbyname error");
       exit(1);
   dest_addr.sin_addr=*((struct in_addr *)host->h_addr);
   pid=getpid();
   printf("PING %s(%s): %d bytes data in ICMP packets.\n",argv[1],
          inet_ntoa(dest_addr.sin_addr),datalen);
   send_packet(); /*发送所有ICMP报文*/
   recv packet(); /*接收所有ICMP报文*/
   return 0;
```

```
}
/*两个timeval结构相减*/
void tv_sub(struct timeval *out,struct timeval *in) {
    if( (out->tv_usec-=in->tv_usec)<0) {
        --out->tv_sec;
        out->tv_usec+=1000000;
    }
    out->tv_sec-=in->tv_sec;
}
/*------ The End ------*/
```