计算机网络安全 PJ

杨乙 21307130076 信息安全 智息技术班

注:本项目实现了 GBN 协议、双向传输、SR 协议以及拥塞控制

GBN 实现

在给出的参考代码中删除部分冗余、进行适当改动即可(完整代码见文件 "GBN")。程序中类或函数的作用如下:

GBNSender 类:包含发送方的部分操作,以供发送方调用。包含如下函数:

- 初始化函数: 用给定的参数初始化发送方
- udp_send(self, pkt):以 0.2 秒的间隔发送数据包 ,并根据 loss_rate 值模拟一定概率的丢包
- wait_ack(self): 描述发送方对以下事件的响应(未要求对 ACK 包进行差错检测):
 - 。 收到 ACK: 若所有已发送的分组都已经确认 (窗口空) 则停止计时, 否则开始计时
 - 。 超时事件:回退 N 步, 重发所有已发送未确认的分组
- make_pkt(self, seqNum, data, checksum, stop=False): 将以下字段和数据段打包
 - o seqNum: 发送的分组序号
 - o flag: 传输完成标志
 - o checkSum:数据段的检验和
- analyse_pkt(self, pkt):得到 ACK 包序号、期待数据包的序号

Send 函数:读取文件,调用函数构造数据包序列并发送数据包。根据提供的参考资料,发送端先一次性发完一整个窗口内的分组,再调用 wait_ack() 函数等待对应序列号的 ACK 包被返回

GBNReceiver 类:包含接收方的部分操作。此类中包含如下函数:

- 初始化函数: 用给定的参数初始化接收方
- udp_send(self, pkt): 以 0.2 秒的间隔发送 ACK 包 , 并根据 Toss_rate 值模拟一定概率的丢包
- wait_data(self): 描述接收方对收到数据包的响应: 若数据包无差错且按序到达,则将数据包交付给上层,并发送对应的新的 ACK 包,并将期待数据包的序号加一。否则重传原来的 ACK 包
- analyse_pkt(self, pkt):得到数据包的序号、传输完成标志、检验和以及数据段
- make_pkt(self, ackSeq, expectSeq):将 ACK 包序号和期待数据包序号打包

Receive 函数:接收数据包,将收到的数据包写入指定文件中

getChecksum 函数: 计算数据包的检验和

双向传输实现

使用多线程实现双向的同时传输。首先创建两对套接字,两个传输方向上各自的客户端和服务端使用相同的端口号进行绑定:

```
client_send_fp = open(os.path.dirname(__file__) +
    '/client/client_to_server.jpg', 'rb')
    server_send_fp = open(os.path.dirname(__file__) +
    '/server/server_to_client.jpg', 'rb')
    client_receive_fp = open(os.path.dirname(__file__) + '/client/' +
    str(int(time.time())) + '.jpg', 'ab')
    server_receive_fp = open(os.path.dirname(__file__) + '/server/' +
    str(int(time.time())) + '.jpg', 'ab')
 5
 6
    client_send_socket = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_DGRAM)
 7
    server_send_socket = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_DGRAM)
 8
    client_receive_socket = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_DGRAM)
 9
    server_receive_socket = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_DGRAM)
10
11
    clientSender = GBNSender(client_send_socket, ('127.0.0.1', 8888))
12
    serverSender = GBNSender(server_send_socket, ('127.0.0.1', 6666))
13
    client_receive_socket.bind(('', 6666))
    server_receive_socket.bind(('', 8888))
14
    clientReceiver = GBNReceiver(client_receive_socket)
15
    serverReceiver = GBNReceiver(server_receive_socket)
16
```

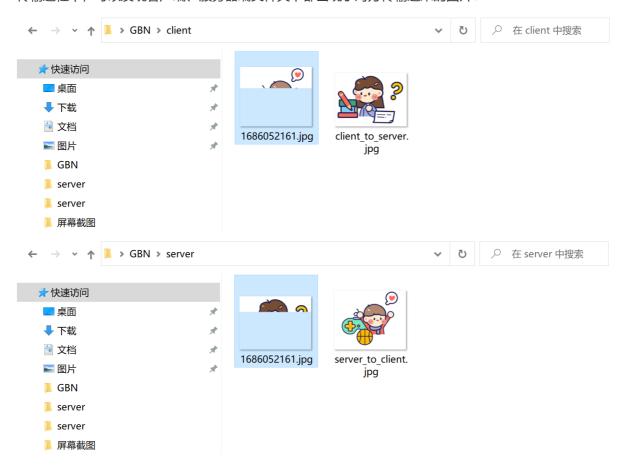
再为两个传输方向上各自的客户端和服务端创建两对线程。注意先开启两个接收端的线程,再开启两个 发送端的线程:

```
1 | ClientSend = threading.Thread(target=Send, args=(clientSender,
   client_send_fp))
  ServerSend = threading.Thread(target=Send, args=(serverSender,
   server_send_fp))
  ClientReceive = threading.Thread(target=Receive, args=(clientReceiver,
   client_receive_fp))
  ServerReceive = threading.Thread(target=Receive, args=(serverReceiver,
   server_receive_fp))
5
6
  ClientReceive.start()
7
  ServerReceive.start()
  ClientSend.start()
8
  ServerSend.start()
```

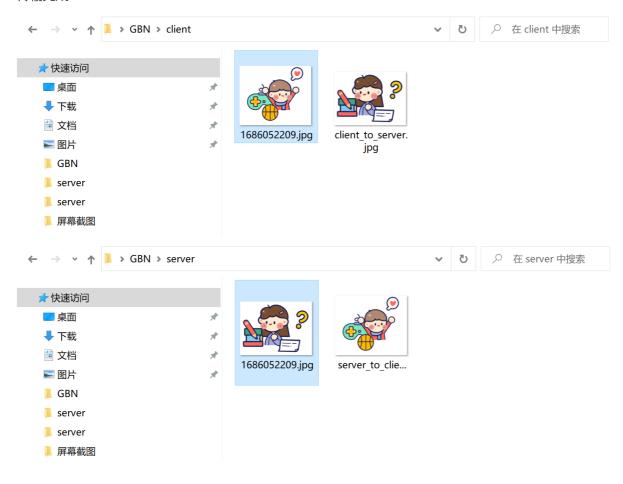
观察输出结果,可以发现实现了双向传输:

```
D:\Desktop\GBN\venv\Scripts\python.exe D:\Desktop\GBN\main.py
The total number of data packets: 74
The total number of data packets: 70
Sender send packet: 0
seq_num: 0 not end
Receiver receive packet: 0
Sender send packet: 0
seq_num: 0 not end
Receiver receive packet: 0
Receiver receive packet: 0
Receiver send ACK: 0
Data length: 2048
Receiver send ACK: 0
Data length: 2048
Sender receive ACK: ack_seq 0 expect_seq 1
SEND WINDOW: 0
Sender send packet: 1
seq_num: 1 not end
Receiver receive packet: 1
```

传输过程中,可以发现客户端、服务器端文件夹下都出现了对方传输过来的图片:



传输完成:



GBN 模拟丢包

为方便观察丢包现象,仅从客户端向服务器发送数据(代码见文件中注释部分),下图记录了某次运行的输出结果:

```
D:\Desktop\GBN\venv\Scripts\python.exe D:\Desktop\GBN\main.py
The total number of data packets: 70
Sender send packet: 0
Sen_num: 0 not end
Receiver receive packet: 0
Receiver send ACK: 0
Data length: 2048
Sender send packet: 1
seq_num: 1 not end
Receiver neceive packet: 1
Receiver send ACK: 1
Data length: 2048
Sender send packet: 2
seq_num: 2 not end
Receiver receive packet: 2
seq_num: 2 not end
Receiver neceive packet: 2
Seq_num: 2 not end
Receiver send ACK: 2
Data length: 2048
Sender send packet: 2
Receiver send ACK: 2
Data length: 2048
Sender receive ACK: ack_seq 0 expect_seq 1
SEND WINDOW: 0
Sender send packet: 3
Packet lost.
```

此处数据包3 丢失

```
Sender receive ACK: ack_seq 1 expect_seq 2

SEND WINDOW: 1

Sender send packet: 4

Receiver receive packet: 4

Receiver send ACK: 2

Data length: 8

Sender receive ACK: ack_seq 2 expect_seq 3

SEND WINDOW: 2

Sender send packet: 5

Receiver send ACK: 2

Data length: 8

Sender send packet: 5

Receiver receive packet: 5

Receiver send ACK: 2

Data length: 8

SEND WINDOW: 2

Sender neceive ACK: ack_seq 2 expect_seq 3

SEND WINDOW: 2

Sender receive ACK: ack_seq 2 expect_seq 3

SEND WINDOW: 2

Sender receive ACK: ack_seq 2 expect_seq 3

SEND WINDOW: 2

Sender receive ACK: ack_seq 2 expect_seq 3

SEND WINDOW: 2

Sender receive ACK: ack_seq 2 expect_seq 3

SEND WINDOW: 2

Sender receive ACK: ack_seq 2 expect_seq 3

SEND WINDOW: 2

Sender receive ACK: ack_seq 2 expect_seq 3

SEND WINDOW: 2

Sender receive ACK: ack_seq 2 expect_seq 3

SEND WINDOW: 2

Sender receive ACK: ack_seq 2 expect_seq 3

SEND WINDOW: 2

Sender receive ACK: ack_seq 2 expect_seq 3

SEND WINDOW: 2

Sender receive ACK: ack_seq 2 expect_seq 3

SEND WINDOW: 2

Sender receive ACK: ack_seq 2 expect_seq 3

SEND WINDOW: 2

Sender receive ACK: ack_seq 2 expect_seq 3

SEND WINDOW: 2

Sender receive ACK: ack_seq 2 expect_seq 3

SEND WINDOW: 2

Sender receive ACK: ack_seq 2 expect_seq 3

SEND WINDOW: 2

Sender receive ACK: ack_seq 2 expect_seq 3

SEND WINDOW: 2

Sender receive ACK: ack_seq 2 expect_seq 3

SEND WINDOW: 2

Sender receive ACK: ack_seq 2 expect_seq 3

SEND WINDOW: 2

Sender receive ACK: ack_seq 2 expect_seq 3

SEND WINDOW: 2

Sender receive ACK: ack_seq 2 expect_seq 3

SEND WINDOW: 2

Sender receive ACK: ack_seq 2 expect_seq 3

SEND WINDOW: 2

Sender receive ACK: ack_seq 2 expect_seq 3

SEND WINDOW: 2

Sender receive ACK: ack_seq 2 expect_seq 3

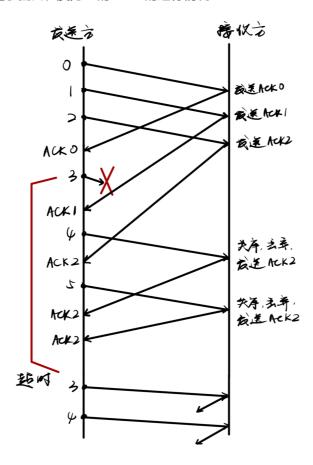
SEND WINDOW: 2

Sender receive ACK: ack_seq 2 expect_seq 3

SEND WINDOW: 2

Sender receive ACK: ack_seq 2 expect_seq 3
```

根据运行结果,下图描述了窗口长度为 3 的 GBN 的运行情况:



可以发现,分组 3 丢失后,分组 4、5 被当作失序分组丢弃,直到分组 3 超时后进行重传,符合 GBN 协议(当窗口大小设置为 1 时,GBN 协议就是停等协议)

SR 的实现可以在 GBN 的代码基础上对以下几处进行更改(完整代码见文件 "SR"):

SRSender 类:在 GBNSender 类的基础上进行改动:

- 增加已发送包列表 already_sent,通过将索引对应元素设为1记录已发送包的序号,用于指示收到ACK且窗口移动后窗口内的未发送分组
- 增加已确认包列表 received_ack , 通过将索引对应元素设为 1 记录已确认包的序号 , 因为窗口 移动时需要将基序号移到具有最小序号的未确认分组处
- 修改 wait_ack 函数: 修改后的 wait_ack 函数描述发送方对收到 ACK 和超时事件的响应。核心 代码注释如下:

```
1
        def wait ack(self):
2
            self.sender_socket.settimeout(self.timeout)
3
           count = 0
           while True:
 4
 5
               if count >= 10:
                   # 连续超时10次,接收方已断开,终止
 6
 7
                   break
 8
               try:
                   data, address = self.sender_socket.recvfrom(BUFFER_SIZE)
9
10
                   ack_seq = self.analyse_pkt(data)
11
                   print('Sender receive ACK', ack_seq)
                   if self.send_base <= ack_seq <= self.send_base +</pre>
12
    self.window_size:
                       # 收到ACK, 若该分组序号在窗口内, 则将被确认的分组标记为已接收
13
14
                       self.received_ack[ack_seq] = 1
15
                   if self.send_base == ack_seq:
16
                       # 若分组序号等于窗口基序号,窗口序号向前移动到具有最小序号的未
    确认分组处
                       # 发送分组操作在Send函数中实现
17
18
                       while self.received_ack[self.send_base] == 1:
19
                           self.send_base = (self.send_base + 1) % 256
                           print('SEND WINDOW move to:', self.send_base)
20
21
                   if self.send_base == self.next_seq:
22
                       # 所有分组都已经确认,停止计时
23
                       self.sender_socket.settimeout(None)
24
                       return
25
               except socket.timeout:
26
                   # 超时, 重发所有已发送但未收到确认的分组
27
                   print('Sender wait for ACK timeout.')
28
29
                   for i in range(self.send_base, self.send_base +
    self.window_size):
30
                       if self.already_sent[i] == 1 and
    self.received_ack[i] == 0:
                           print('Sender resend packet:', i)
31
                           self.udp_send(self.packets[i])
32
33
                   self.sender_socket.settimeout(self.timeout) # reset
    timer
34
                   count += 1
```

Send 函数:在GBN中Send 函数的基础上进行如下更改:

• 分组序号位于发送方窗口内,且在 al ready_sent 列表中发送标记为 0,则打包发送。因此 while 循环条件修改如下:

```
while True:
while sender.next_seq < (sender.send_base + sender.window_size) \
and sender.already_sent[sender.next_seq] == 0:
# .....</pre>
```

• 发送后需要在 already_sent 列表中标记为已发送。添加如下代码:

```
1 | sender.already_sent[sender.next_seq] = 1
```

SRReceiver 类: 在 GBNReceiver 类的基础上进行改动:

- 增加接收窗口,基序号为 self.rcv_base, 大小和发送窗口相同, 都是 windowSize
- 增加缓存列表,用于缓存接收分组
- 修改 wait_data 函数: 修改后的 wait_data 函数描述接收方对以下事件的响应:
 - 序号在 [rcv_base, rcv_base + N 1] 内的分组被正确接收:

```
1 | if self.rcv_base <= seq_num <= (self.rcv_base + self.window_size -
   1) \
2
       and getChecksum(data) == checksum:
3
       # 一个选择ACK回送给发送方
4
       ack_pkt = self.make_pkt(seq_num)
5
       self.udp_send(ack_pkt)
6
       if self.received_data[seq_num] == 0:
7
           # 此分组之前未收到过,缓存此分组
           self.buffer[seq_num] = data
8
9
       # 标记已收到
       self.received_data[seq_num] = 1
10
11
       if seq_num == self.rcv_base:
           # 此分组序号等于接收窗口的基序号,则此分组以及之前缓存的序号连续的分组
12
    交付上层
           self.rcv_base = (self.rcv_base + 1) % 256
13
           # 已经记录了data,需要将接收窗口滑动一步
14
           for i in range(self.rcv_base, self.rcv_base +
15
    self.window_size):
               if self.received_data[i] == 1:
16
17
                   data = data + self.buffer[i]
                   self.rcv_base = (self.rcv_base + 1) % 256 # 滑动接收
18
    窗口
19
                   print('RECEIVE WINDW move to:', self.rcv_base)
20
               else:
                   break
21
           if flag:
22
```

```
return data, True
else:
return data, False
return bytes('', encoding='utf-8'), False
```

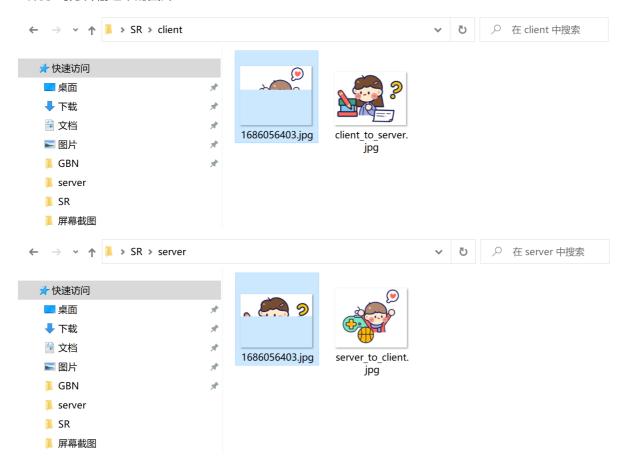
○ 序号在 [rcv_base - N, rcv_base - 1] 内的分组被正确接收:

```
1 elif self.rcv_base-self.window_size <= seq_num <= self.rcv_base-1
2 and getChecksum(data) == checksum:
3 # 产生一个ack, 即使该分组是接收方以前确认过的分组
4 ack_pkt = self.make_pkt(seq_num)
5 self.udp_send(ack_pkt)
6 return bytes('', encoding='utf-8'), False</pre>
```

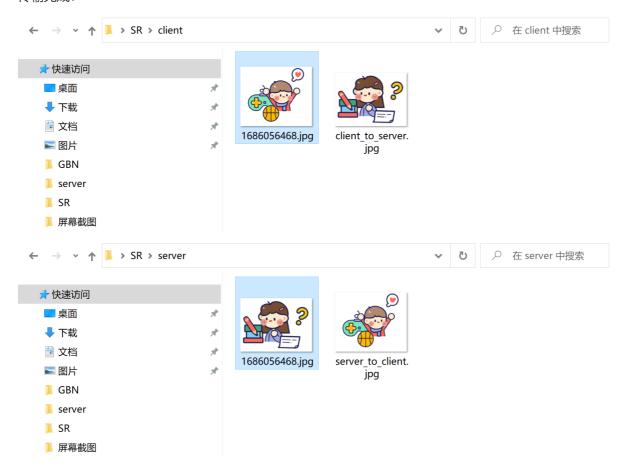
。 其余情况:

```
1 else:
2 # 其他情况,忽略分组
3 return bytes('', encoding='utf-8'), False
```

为验证代码准确性,运行程序,执行双向传输。在传输过程中,可以发现客户端、服务器端文件夹下都出现了对方传输过来的图片:



传输完成:

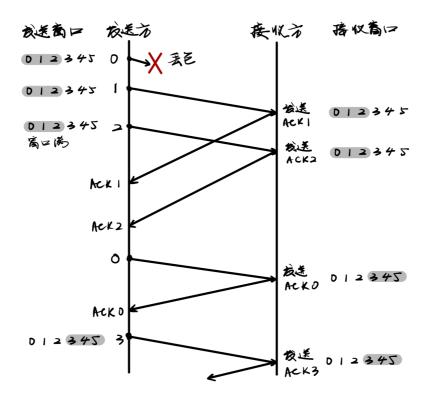


SR 模拟丢包

为方便观察丢包现象,仅从客户端向服务器发送数据,下图记录了某次运行的输出结果(为了体现 SR协议的特点,输出结果打印了发送窗口和接收窗口的移动情况):

```
The total number of data packets: 70
Packet lost.
Sender send packet: 1
Receiver send ACK: 1
Data length: 0
Sender send packet: 2
seq_num: 2 not end
Sender receive ACK 2
seq_num: 0 not end
Receiver receive packet: 0
Receiver send ACK: 0
RECEIVE WINDW move to: 2
RECEIVE WINDW move to: 3
Data length: 6144
Sender receive ACK 0
SEND WINDOW move to: 1
SEND WINDOW move to: 2
SEND WINDOW move to: 3
```

根据运行结果,下图描述了窗口长度为 3 的 SR 的运行情况:



可见 SR 将失序分组缓存直到所有丢失分组都被收到为止,再将一批分组按序交付上层

拥塞控制实现

本项目在 SR 协议的基础上实现了拥塞控制中的慢启动、拥塞避免和快速重传(完整代码见文件"拥塞控制")。

- 慢启动的原理是,新建连接时拥塞窗口 cwnd 初始化为 1 个最大报文段 (MSS) 大小,发送端开始按照拥塞窗口大小发送数据,每当有一个报文段被确认,cwnd 就增加 1 个 MSS 大小。使用 ssthresh 变量,当 cwnd 超过该值后,慢启动过程结束,进入拥塞避免阶段。
- 拥塞避免的原理是加增性,即窗口中所有的报文段都被确认时,cwnd 大小加 1,若发生超时,则把 ssthresh 降低为 cwnd 值的一半,把 cwnd 重新设置为 1,重新进入慢启动阶段
- 快速重传的原理是,接收端收到失序报文则重发期待序号的 ACK,接收到连续的 3 个重复冗余ACK (即 4 个同样的ACK)便知晓哪个报文段在传输过程中丢失了,于是重发该报文段,不需要等待超 时重传定时器溢出

综上,为实现拥塞控制,需要在现有的 SR 协议代码中进行如下改动:

- 对 SRSender 类中的 wait_ack 函数进行如下改动:
 - 将 windowSize 变量改为 cwnd 变量,引入 ssthresh 变量,设置为 8
 - o 收到 ACK 后在 received_ack 列表中进行累加,达到 4 则重传并恢复:

```
1 if self.send_base <= ack_seq <= self.send_base+self.cwnd:
2    self.received_ack[ack_seq] += 1
3    # 快速重传
4    if self.received_ack[ack_seq] == 4:
5         self.udp_send(self.packets[ack_seq])
6    self.received_ack[ack_seq] = 1</pre>
```

o 每当有一个报文段被确认, 若 cwnd 值小于 ssthresh 值, cwnd 增加 1 个 MSS 大小:

```
1 ack_seq = self.analyse_pkt(data)
2 print('Sender receive ACK', ack_seq)
3 # 慢启动
4 if self.cwnd <= self.ssthresh:
5 self.cwnd *= 2
```

。 窗口中所有的报文段都被确认时, cwnd 大小加 1:

```
1 if self.send_base == self.next_seq:
2 # 所有分组都已经确认,停止计时,cwnd值+1
3 self.sender_socket.settimeout(None)
4 self.cwnd += 1
```

o 若发生超时,则把 ssthresh 降低为 cwnd 值的一半,把 cwnd 重新设置为 1,重新进入慢 启动阶段:

```
1 except socket.timeout:
2 print('Sender wait for ACK timeout.')
3 # 拥塞避免
4 self.ssthresh = self.cwnd // 2
5 self.cwnd = 1
```

• 为实现快速重传,对 SRReceiver 类中的 wait_data 函数进行如下改动,若数据包失序到达,则 发送冗余 ACK:

```
1 | if self.rcv_base <= seq_num <= self.rcv_base+self.window_size-1
       and getChecksum(data) == checksum:
2
3
      # 一个选择ACK回送给发送方
      ack_pkt = self.make_pkt(seq_num)
4
5
      self.udp_send(ack_pkt)
      # 快速重传
6
      if seq_num > self.rcv_base:
7
          ack_pkt = self.make_pkt(self.rcv_base)
8
9
          self.udp_send(ack_pkt)
```