# 实验3-1:基于UDP服务设计可靠传输协议并 编程实现

利用数据报套接字在用户空间实现面向连接的可靠数据传输,功能包括:建立连接、差错检测、接收确认、超时重传等。流量控制采用停等机制,完成给定测试文件的传输。

## 实验要求:

1. 数据报套接字: UDP

2. 建立连接:实现类似 TCP 的握手、挥手功能

3. 差错检测: 计算校验和

4. 确认重传: rdt2.0、rdt2.1、rdt2.2、rdt3.0等,亦可自行设计协议

5. 单向传输: 发送端、接收端

6. 有必要日志输出

# 程序设计

#### 协议设计

```
struct Packet
{
    unsigned char flg;// 连接建立、断开标识,表示数据包类型
    int seq;// 序列号
    int ack;// 确认号
    unsigned short len;// 数据部分长度
    unsigned short checksum;// 校验和
    char data[DATASIZE];// 数据长度
}
```

因为要实现单向传输,服务器在发送数据后要接收客户端的返回信息,因此设定了序列号 seq 和确认号 ack。此外,用 flg 变量来标识当前数据报所携带的信息类型,便于双方进行对应的处理。数据报类型主要分为以下几种:

# 建立连接

本实验实现的建立连接过程需要三次握手:

1. 第一次握手: 客户端向服务器发送请求

2. 第二次握手:服务器向客户端发送应答信息,表示已准备连接3. 第三次握手:客户端向服务端发送信息,表示客户端已准备链接

```
// 服务器握手建立连接
bool shakeHands() {
    Packet* packet = new Packet();// 创建数据报准备接收请求
   int state = -1;// 初始状态为等待客户端请求状态
   while (true) {// 持续监听等待客户端请求
        recvSize = recvfrom(sockServer, (char*)packet, BUFFER, 0,
((SOCKADDR*)&addrClient), &length);
       if (recvSize > 0) {
            if (packet->flg == ConnectRequest) {
               state = ConnectRequest;// 如果收到请求,开始握手
               clock_t start = clock();
               clock_t end = clock();
               while (true) {
                   switch (state) {
                   case ConnectRequest: {// 收到客户端请求后,发送服务器已准备数据报
                       cout << "Get Connection Request...PleaseWait" << endl;</pre>
                       Packet* serverPacket = new Packet(ServerPrepared);
                       sendto(sockServer, (char*)serverPacket, BUFFER, 0,
(SOCKADDR*)&addrClient, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
                       cout << "send successfully" << endl;</pre>
                       state = ServerPrepared;
                       start = clock();
                       break;
                   }
                   case ServerPrepared: {// 服务器已准备,持续监听客户端已准备的信息,
收到后返回,成功握手建连接
                       recvSize = recvfrom(sockServer, (char*)packet, BUFFER, 0,
((SOCKADDR*)&addrClient), &length);
                       if (recvSize > 0 && packet->flg == ClientPrepared) {
                           cout << "Client Connected Successfully." << endl;</pre>
                           sleep(3000);
                           return true;
                       }
                       else {
                           end = clock():
                           if (double(end - start) / CLOCKS_PER_SEC > 1) {
                               cout << "Reply Time Out" << endl;</pre>
                               Packet* serverPacket = new
Packet(ServerPrepared);
                               sendto(sockServer, (char*)serverPacket, BUFFER,
0, (SOCKADDR*)&addrClient, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
                               start = clock();
                           }
                       }
                   }
                   }
               }
            }
       }
       else {//每2s检查一次是否有客户端请求
            cout << "No Client Request." << endl;</pre>
           Sleep(500);
            continue;
```

```
}
return false;
}
```

```
// 客户端握手建立连接
bool shakeHands() {
   // 创建并发送一个连接请求的数据报
   Packet* packet = new Packet(ConnectRequest);
   sendto(socketClient, (char*)packet, BUFFER, 0, (SOCKADDR*)&addrServer,
sizeof(SOCKADDR));
   // 发送成功的提示信息
   cout << "Send Request Successfully!" << endl;</pre>
   cout << "Wait for Server..." << endl;</pre>
   int state = ConnectRequest;// 记录当前的客户端状态为连接请求状态
   bool serverflg = 0;// 服务器是否已准备的标识
   clock_t start = clock();
   clock_t end = clock();
   // 持续监听服务器信息并与之进行握手
   while (true) {
       switch (state) {// 根据当前状态进行对应操作
       case ConnectRequest: {// 连接请求状态:此时客户端持续监听服务器发来的
SeverPrepared消息。
           int recvSize = recvfrom(socketClient, (char*)packet, sizeof(*packet),
0, (SOCKADDR*)&addrServer,
               &length);
           if (recvSize > 0 && packet->flg == ServerPrepared) {// 如果是服务器已准
备的信息类型
               state = ServerPrepared;// 将状态置为服务器已准备
               start = clock();
           else {
               Sleep(200);
               end = clock();
               //
                                   cout<<double(end-
start)/CLOCKS_PER_SEC<<endl;</pre>
               if (double(end - start) / CLOCKS_PER_SEC > 2) {
                   cout << "Reply Time Out" << endl;</pre>
                   sendto(socketClient, (char*)packet, BUFFER, 0,
(SOCKADDR*)&addrServer, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
                   start = clock();
               }
           }
           break;
       }
       case ServerPrepared: {// 服务器已准备状态:向服务器发送客户端已准备的数据报,并成
功返回,表示握手成功
           Packet* clientPreparedPacket = new Packet(ClientPrepared);
           if (!serverflg) {// 输出提示信息
               serverflg = true;
               cout << "Server has Prepared." << endl;</pre>
           sendto(socketClient, (char*)clientPreparedPacket, BUFFER, 0,
(SOCKADDR*)&addrServer, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
           start = clock();
```

```
while (true) {
                int recvSize = recvfrom(socketClient, (char*)packet,
sizeof(*packet), 0, (SOCKADDR*)&addrServer,
                    &length);
                if (recvSize > 0 && packet->flg == ServerPrepared) {// 如果是服务器
已准备的信息类型
                    cout << "Third Shake Lost... resending..." << endl;</pre>
                    sendto(socketClient, (char*)clientPreparedPacket, BUFFER, 0,
(SOCKADDR*)&addrServer,
                        sizeof(SOCKADDR));
                    start = clock();
                }
                else {
                    Sleep(200);
                    end = clock();
                    if (double(end - start) / CLOCKS_PER_SEC > 2) {
                        cout << "Shake Hands successfully" << endl;</pre>
                        return true;
                    }
                }
            }
        }
   }
}
```

三次握手后,客户端与服务器正式建立连接。

### 差错检验

差错检测采用了传统 UDP 的校验和检测方法。通过在发送端将数据报包装好并计算校验和,同时在接收端接收到数据报后重新计算校验和并比对,进而判断出数据包发送是否正确。

# 文件发送协议设计

文件发送的协议如下:

- 1. 服务端先行发送文件头, 告知所要发送的文件名和文件路径
- 2. 客户端收到后发送成功接收文件头的应答数据报,并指定下载路径
- 3. 服务端根据文件大小进行分块,依次发送。客户端依次应答。
- 4. 服务端在发送最后一个分块时,将信息类型设置为文件尾部 (SendTail),告知客户端当前为最后 一个分区。

## 确认重传机制

客户端和服务端是通过维护 seq 和 ack 来确认接收到的数据报是否是我们所需要的数据报的。在服务端维护 nowSeq 变量来得知即将发送的数据报序列号应为多少,同时维护 nowAck 变量来得知下一次接收到的客户端的应答确认号应为多少。同样地,客户端维护 expectSeq 变量来表示期望接受的 数据报序列号为多少。通过上述信息我们可以知道,我们的协议在维护这几件事:

情况一:服务端维护客户端应答消息,如果客户端发送的 Ack 应答与 nowAck 不相等,说明客户端并没有接收到对应序列号的数据报,需要重传;

情况二:客户端维护服务端数据序列号,如果服务端发送的 Seq 序列号与 expectSeq 不相同,说明客户端发送的 Ack 应答可能没有成功发送到服务端,导致服务端"误以为"客户端没有成功接收,此时要补发 Ack 应答。

### 超时重传机制

服务端每次发送数据报后都会等待一定的时间接收应答数据报,如果超过这个使时间,服务端会认为 应答超时,将会重传当前数据报。这个等待时间为 2s。在建立连接和发送数据的过程中实现超时重传机制。

### 停等机制

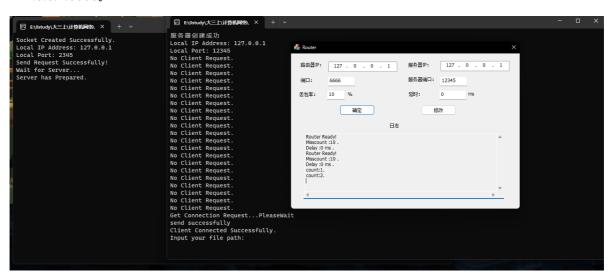
在没有成功收到应答之前,服务端是永远不会发送下一个数 据报的,会持续不断的重传数据报并监听 应答。直到我们收到了正确的 Ack 应答。

# 断开连接过程

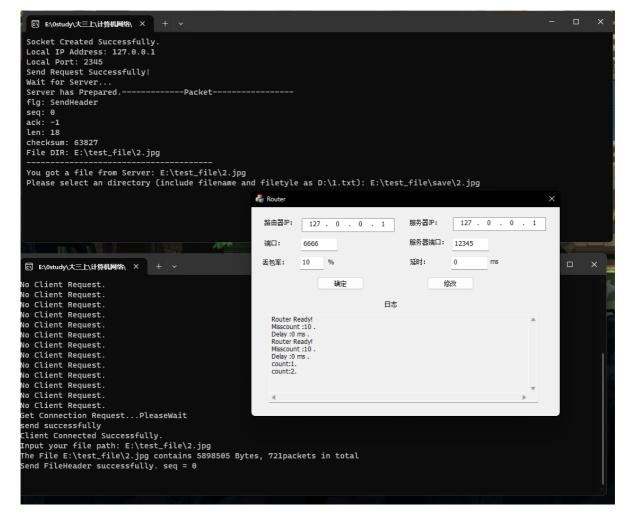
因为本次实验中只有一端发送,所以断开连接的协议采用两次挥手。当服务端传输完毕后,客户端可以请求断开连接,服务器收到断开连接请求后,向客户端发送同意断开连接数据报后,二者断开连接。 此后服务器继续监听客户端,等待客户端的连接请求。

### 结果展示

首先是建立连接,服务器绑定127.0.0.1:12345,客户端绑定127.0.0.1:1234,路由器绑定127.0.0.1:6666。



设置传输文件地址和文件存储地址



#### 触发丢包, 超时重传。

```
■ E:\0study\大三上\计算机网络\ × + ~
 seq: 25
 ack: -1
 len: 8192
 checksum: 672
 This Packet has been sent before. Maybe your Reply Packet lost.
This Packet has been sent before. Maybe your Reply Packet lost.
This Packet has been sent before. Maybe your Reply Packet lost.
                --Packet-
 flg: Message
 seq: 26
 .
ack: -1
 len: 8192
 checksum: 5722
 receive correct Packet,seq = 26
                 --Packet-
 flg: Message
E:\0study\大三上\计算机网络\ X + ∨
Send File section, seq = 40
get receive Message from Client. ack = 40
Send File section, seq = 41
get receive Message from Client. ack = 41
Send File section, seq = 42
get receive Message from Client. ack = 42
Send File section, seq = 43
Reply Time Out
get receive Message from Client. ack = 43
 end File section, seq = 44
get receive Message from Client. ack = 44
Send File section, seq = 45
get receive Message from Client. ack = 45
Send File section, seq = 46
```

传输完毕,输出传输时间和吞吐率

```
E:\0study\大三上\计算机网络\ X + ∨
 receive correct Packet,seq = 719
             ---Packet-
 flg: Message
 seq: 720
 ack: -1
 len: 8192
 checksum: 65139
 receive correct Packet,seq = 720
              -Packet-
 flg: SendTail
seq: 721
ack: -1
 len: 265
 checksum: 64531
 receive correct Packet, seq = 721
 Finish DownLoading.
Do you wanna leave?(y/n)
E:\0study\大三上\计算机网络\ X + ∨
get receive Message from Client. ack = 714
Send File section, seq = 715
get receive Message from Client. ack = 715
Send File section, seq = 716
get receive Message from Client. ack = 716
Send File section, seq = 717
get receive Message from Client. ack = 717
Send File section, seq = 718
Reply Time Out
get receive Message from Client. ack = 718
Send File section, seq = 719
get receive Message from Client. ack = 719
Send File section, seq = 720
get receive Message from Client. ack = 720
Send File section, seq = 721
get receive Message from Client. ack = 721
Finish uploading.
传输时间: 328512ms
吞吐率: 24.13bytes/s
Do you want to upload again?(y/n)
```

#### 退出,两次挥手断开连接

```
get receive Message from Client. ack = 716
Send File section, seq = 717
get receive Message from Client. ack = 717
Send File section, seq = 718
Reply Time Out
get receive Message from Client. ack = 718
Send File section, seq = 719
get receive Message from Client. ack = 719
Send File section, seq = 719
get receive Message from Client. ack = 719
Send File section, seq = 720
get receive Message from Client. ack = 720
Send File section, seq = 721
get receive Message from Client. ack = 721
Finish uploading.
传输时间: 328512ms
吞吐苯: 24.13bytes/s
Do you want to upload again?(y/n)
n
The Client is about to leave.
No Client Request.
```