

TCP 实验报告

实验详细设计

实验中，依照给出的 TCP 框架实现了 TCP 的收发。详细设计如下：

1. 初始化

```
/**
 * @brief 初始化tcp在静态区的map
 *        供应用层使用
 */
void tcp_init() {
    map_init(&tcp_table, sizeof(uint16_t), sizeof(tcp_handler_t), 0, 0, NULL);
    map_init(&connect_table, sizeof(tcp_key_t), sizeof(tcp_connect_t), 0, 0,
    NULL);
    net_add_protocol(NET_PROTOCOL_TCP, tcp_in);
}
```

初始化两个 map，分别存储 port <-> handler 和 key <-> connect。

2. TCP 包处理

1. 大小检查

```
if (buf->len < sizeof(tcp_hdr_t)) {
    Log("tcp: too short (%zu)", buf->len);
    return;
}
```

2. checksum 检查

```
uint16_t checksum_expected = p->chunksum16;
p->chunksum16 = 0;
uint16_t checksum_actual = tcp_checksum(buf, src_ip, net_if_ip);
if (checksum_actual != checksum_expected) {
    Err("tcp: checksum error, expected %x, actual %x",
    checksum_expected, checksum_actual);
    return;
}
p->chunksum16 = checksum_expected;
```

3. 获取信息并根据 port 查找 handler

```

uint16_t src_port = swap16(p->src_port16);
uint16_t dst_port = swap16(p->dst_port16);
uint32_t got_seq = swap32(p->seq_number32);
uint32_t got_ack = swap32(p->ack_number32);
tcp_flags_t flag = p->flags;
tcp_handler_t *handler = (tcp_handler_t *) map_get(&tcp_table,
&dst_port);
if (!handler) {
    Err("tcp: no handler for port %d", dst_port);
    return;
}

```

4. 创建 Key，用于存储当前连接 Connection 的索引

```

tcp_key_t key = new_tcp_key(src_ip, src_port, dst_port);
Dbg("tcp: KEY = (src=%s, src_port=%d, dst_port=%d)", iptos(key.ip),
key.src_port, key.dst_port);

```

5. 查找 `connect_map`，获得当前连接。如果没找到，就创建一个连接，如果找到了就使用已经创建的连接。

```

tcp_connect_t *connect = (tcp_connect_t *) map_get(&connect_table,
&key);
if (!connect) {
    // connect not found, create a new connect.
    // NOTE that this `connect` is not the same location as the
    `connect` in the map.
    connect = malloc(sizeof(tcp_connect_t));
    memset(connect, 0, sizeof(tcp_connect_t));
    connect->state = TCP_LISTEN;
    // connect->local_port = dst_port;
    // connect->remote_port = src_port;
    memcpy(connect->ip, src_ip, NET_IP_LEN);
    connect->handler = handler;
    // connect->tx_buf = malloc(sizeof(buf_t));
    // connect->rx_buf = malloc(sizeof(buf_t));
    // buf_init(connect->tx_buf, TCP_BUF_SIZE_TX);
    // buf_init(connect->rx_buf, TCP_BUF_SIZE_RX);
    Assert(map_set(&connect_table, &key, connect) == 0, "Cannot insert
connection table!");
    free(connect);
    // update pointer
    connect = (tcp_connect_t *) map_get(&connect_table, &key);
    ok("tcp: create new connection %p", connect);
} else {
    Dbg("tcp: using created connection %p", connect);
}

```

6. 依据连接状态处理连接。如果是 `TCP_LISTEN` 状态

- (1) 如果收到的flag带有rst，则close_tcp关闭tcp链接
- (2) 如果收到的flag不是syn，则reset_tcp复位通知。因为收到的第一个包必须是syn
- (3) 调用init_tcp_connect_rcvd函数，初始化connect，将状态设为TCP_SYN_RCVD
- (4) 填充connect字段，包括 local_port、remote_port、ip、unack_seq（设为随机值）、由于是对syn的ack应答包，next_seq与unack_seq一致；ack设为对方的sequence

number+1; 设置remote_win为对方的窗口大小, 注意大小端转换

(5) 调用buf_init初始化txbuf

(6) 调用tcp_send将txbuf发送出去, 也就是回复一个tcp_flags_ack_syn (SYN+ACK) 报文

(7) 处理结束, 返回。

```
if (connect->state == TCP_LISTEN) {
    if (flag.rst) {
        Err("tcp: close when TCP_LISTEN, flag RST recv");
        display_flags(flag);
        tcp_connect_close(connect);
        return;
    }
    if (!flag.syn) {
        Err("tcp: reset when TCP_LISTEN, not a SYN package at first");
        display_flags(flag);
        goto reset_tcp;
    }
    init_tcp_connect_rcvd(connect);
    connect->local_port = dst_port;
    connect->remote_port = src_port;
    memcpy(connect->ip, src_ip, NET_IP_LEN);
    connect->unack_seq = rand() & UINT32_MAX;
    connect->next_seq = connect->unack_seq;
    connect->ack = got_seq + 1;
    connect->remote_win = window_size;
    buf_init(&txbuf, 0);
    tcp_send(&txbuf, connect, tcp_flags_ack_syn);
    return;
}
```

7. 检查 seq 和 ack, 不一致则发送 RST 复位连接

```
if (got_seq != connect->ack) {
    Err("tcp: reset caused by got_seq(%u) != connect->ack(%u)", got_seq,
        connect->ack);
    goto reset_tcp;
}
```

8. 检查flags是否有rst标志, 如果有, 则close_tcp连接重置

```
if (flag.rst) {
    Err("tcp: reset caused by RST flag received");
    tcp_connect_close(connect);
    goto reset_tcp;
}
```

9. 序号相同时的处理, 调用buf_remove_header去除头部后剩下的都是数据

```
buf_remove_header(buf, sizeof(tcp_hdr_t));
```

10. 状态转换

```
switch (connect->state) {
    case TCP_LISTEN:
```

```

panic("switch TCP_LISTEN");
break;
case TCP_SYN_RCVD:
    if (!flag.ack) {
        // 12、在RCVD状态，如果收到的包没有ack flag，则不做任何处理
        Err("tcp: no ACK flag, ignore");
    } else {
        /*
        13、如果是ack包，需要完成如下功能：
            (1) 将unack_seq +1
            (2) 将状态转成ESTABLISHED
            (3) 调用回调函数，完成三次握手，进入连接状态TCP_CONN_CONNECTED。
        */
        connect->unack_seq++;
        connect->state = TCP_ESTABLISHED;
        Ok("tcp: state -> TCP_ESTABLISHED, call handler %p", *connect->handler);
        (*connect->handler)(connect, TCP_CONN_CONNECTED);
    }
    break;
case TCP_ESTABLISHED:
    if (!flag.ack && !flag.fin) {
        /*
        14、如果收到的包没有ack且没有fin这两个标志，则不做任何处理
        */
        Err("tcp: when ESTABLISHED, no ACK or FIN flag, ignore");
    } else {
        /*
        15、这里先处理ACK的值，
            如果是ack包，
                且unack_seq小于sequence number（说明有部分数据被对端接收确认了，否则可能是之前重发的ack，可以不处理），
                且next_seq大于sequence number
                则调用buf_remove_header函数，去掉被对端接收确认的部分数据，并更新unack_seq值

        */
        if (flag.ack && connect->unack_seq < got_ack && connect->next_seq > got_ack) {
            buf_remove_header(connect->tx_buf, got_ack - connect->unack_seq);
            connect->unack_seq = got_ack;
        } else {
            Dbg("tcp: when ESTABLISHED, no ACK or ..., ignore :: unack_seq=%u, got_seq=%u, ack=%u, next_seq=%u",
                connect->unack_seq, got_seq, got_ack, connect->next_seq);
        }
        /*
        16、然后接收数据
            调用tcp_read_from_buf函数，把buf放入rx_buf中
        */
        uint16_t read_sz = tcp_read_from_buf(connect, buf);
        /*
        17、再然后，根据当前的标志位进一步处理
            (1) 首先调用buf_init初始化txbuf
            (2) 判断是否收到关闭请求（FIN），如果是，将状态改为TCP_LAST_ACK，ack +1，再发送一个ACK + FIN包，并退出，
                这样就无需进入CLOSE_WAIT，直接等待对方的ACK
        */
    }
}

```

(3) 如果不是FIN，则看看是否有数据，如果有，则发ACK相应，并调用handler回调函数进行处理

(4) 调用tcp_write_to_buf函数，看看是否有数据需要发送，如果有，同时发数据和ACK

(5) 没有收到数据，可能对方只发一个ACK，可以不响应

```
*/
buf_init(&txbuf, 0);
if (flag.fin) {
    connect->state = TCP_LAST_ACK;
    connect->ack++;
    tcp_send(&txbuf, connect, tcp_flags_ack_fin);
    return;
} else {
    // if (read_sz > 0) {
    if (buf->len) {
        // connect->ack += read_sz;
        (*connect->handler)(connect, TCP_CONN_DATA_RECV);
        tcp_write_to_buf(connect, &txbuf);
        tcp_send(&txbuf, connect, tcp_flags_ack);
    }
}
}
break;
case TCP_CLOSE_WAIT:
    panic("switch TCP_CLOSE_WAIT");
    break;
case TCP_FIN_WAIT_1:
    /*
    18、如果收到FIN && ACK，则close_tcp直接关闭TCP
        如果只收到ACK，则将状态转为TCP_FIN_WAIT_2
    */
    if (flag.fin && flag.ack) {
        tcp_connect_close(connect);
    } else if (flag.ack) {
        connect->state = TCP_FIN_WAIT_2;
    }
    break;
case TCP_FIN_WAIT_2:
    /*
    19、如果不是FIN，则不做处理
        如果是，则将ACK +1，调用buf_init初始化txbuf，调用tcp_send发送一个ACK
        数据包，再close_tcp关闭TCP
    */
    if (flag.fin) {
        connect->ack++;
        buf_init(&txbuf, 0);
        tcp_send(&txbuf, connect, tcp_flags_ack);
        tcp_connect_close(connect);
    }
    break;
case TCP_LAST_ACK:
    /*
    20、如果不是ACK，则不做处理
        如果是，则调用handler函数，进入TCP_CONN_CLOSED状态，，再close_tcp关
        闭TCP
    */
    if (flag.ack) {
        (*handler)(connect, TCP_CONN_CLOSED);
```

```

        tcp_connect_close(connect);
    }
    break;
default:
    panic("tcp: unknown connect->state %d", connect->state);
    break;
}

```

11. 在出错时，复位

```

reset_tcp:
Err("!!! reset tcp !!!");
connect->next_seq = 0;
connect->ack = got_seq + 1;
buf_init(&txbuf, 0);
tcp_send(&txbuf, connect, tcp_flags_ack_rst);
close_tcp:
release_tcp_connect(connect);
map_delete(&connect_table, &key);

```

3. 发送 TCP 包，`seq_number32 = connect->next_seq - buf->len`，`buf` 里的数据将作为负载，加上 `tcp` 头发送出去。如果 `flags` 包含 `syn` 或 `fin`，`seq` 会递增。

```

static void tcp_send(buf_t *buf, tcp_connect_t *connect, tcp_flags_t flags)
{
    Dbg("tcp: send sz=%zu, flags=%x", buf->len, *((uint8_t *) &flags));
    // display_flags(flags);
    size_t prev_len = buf->len;
    buf_add_header(buf, sizeof(tcp_hdr_t));
    tcp_hdr_t *hdr = (tcp_hdr_t *) buf->data;
    hdr->src_port16 = swap16(connect->local_port);
    hdr->dst_port16 = swap16(connect->remote_port);
    hdr->seq_number32 = swap32(connect->next_seq - prev_len);
    hdr->ack_number32 = swap32(connect->ack);
    hdr->data_offset = sizeof(tcp_hdr_t) / sizeof(uint32_t);
    hdr->reserved = 0;
    hdr->flags = flags;
    hdr->window_size16 = swap16(connect->remote_win);
    hdr->checksum16 = 0;
    hdr->urgent_pointer16 = 0;
    hdr->checksum16 = tcp_checksum(buf, connect->ip, net_if_ip);
    ip_out(buf, connect->ip, NET_PROTOCOL_TCP);
    if (flags.syn || flags.fin) {
        connect->next_seq += 1;
    }
}

```

4. 校验 TCP 包。校验与 UDP 一样需要添加伪头部。

```

static uint16_t tcp_checksum(buf_t *buf, uint8_t *src_ip, uint8_t *dst_ip) {
    uint16_t len = (uint16_t) buf->len;
    tcp_peso_hdr_t *peso_hdr = (tcp_peso_hdr_t *) (buf->data -
    sizeof(tcp_peso_hdr_t));
    tcp_peso_hdr_t pre; //暂存被覆盖的IP头
    memcpy(&pre, peso_hdr, sizeof(tcp_peso_hdr_t));
}

```

```

memcpy(peso_hdr->src_ip, src_ip, NET_IP_LEN);
memcpy(peso_hdr->dst_ip, dst_ip, NET_IP_LEN);
peso_hdr->placeholder = 0;
peso_hdr->protocol = NET_PROTOCOL_TCP;
peso_hdr->total_len16 = swap16(len);
uint16_t checksum = checksum16((uint16_t *) peso_hdr, len +
sizeof(tcp_peso_hdr_t));
memcpy(peso_hdr, &pre, sizeof(tcp_peso_hdr_t));
return checksum;
}

```

实验结果

建立连接

The screenshot displays a network testing tool window titled "TCP&UDP测试工具 - [192.168.230.2:61000]" and a terminal window showing the execution of a program.

Network Testing Tool Interface:

- Target IP:** 192.168.230.2
- Target Port:** 61000
- Type:** TCP
- Buttons:** 创建连接 (Create Connection), 创建服务器 (Create Server), 自动服务器 (Auto Server), 连接 (Connect), 全部断开 (Disconnect All), 删除 (Delete), 清空 (Clear), 选项 (Options), 广播包发送选项 (Broadcast Packet Send Options).
- Send Area:** Includes a text input field with "1234", a "发送" (Send) button, and a "停止" (Stop) button. It also has checkboxes for "按十六进制" (Hex), "发送文件" (Send File), "发送接收到的数据" (Send Received Data), and "广播包发送选项" (Broadcast Packet Send Options).
- Receive Area:** Includes a "接收区" (Receive Area) section with a "暂停显示" (Pause Display) button, a "清空" (Clear) button, a "保存" (Save) button, and a "十六进制" (Hex) checkbox. It also has a checkbox for "保存到文件(实时)" (Save to File (Real-time)).
- Counters:** "发送" (Send) and "接收" (Receive) counters are both at 0.
- Status:** "发送速度(B/S): 0" and "接收速度(B/S): 0".

Terminal Output:

```

f release_tcp_connect
运行: main x
[0:/Programs/net-lab/src/main.c:47 main] Computer Networking Lab
[0:/Programs/net-lab/src/driver.c:110 driver_open] Using interface \Device\NPF_{90D2662D-D760-43C4-9E74-5785AA80E4CC}, my IP is 192.1
68.230.2, my MAC is 44-E5-17-F9-F1-E6
[0:/Programs/net-lab/src/udp.c:139 udp_open] udp: add handler for port 60000: 00007ff773da5004
[0:/Programs/net-lab/src/tcp.c:70 tcp_open] tcp: open at port 61000, handler 00007ff773da50b9
[0:/Programs/net-lab/src/tcp.c:70 tcp_open] tcp: open at port 62000, handler 00007ff773da410d
[0:/Programs/net-lab/src/arp.c:117 arp_in] arp in: arp package from mac 00-50-56-C0-00-01; sender ip=192.168.230.1, sender mac=00-50-
56-C0-00-01, target ip=192.168.230.1, target mac=00-50-56-C0-00-01, hw_type=1, opcode=1
[0:/Programs/net-lab/src/arp.c:141 arp_in] arp in: this is a arp request, from ip=192.168.230.1, mac=00-50-56-C0-00-01
[0:/Programs/net-lab/src/tcp.c:369 tcp_in] tcp: create new connection 00007ff7745fa558
[0:/Programs/net-lab/src/tcp.c:467 tcp_in] tcp: state -> TCP_ESTABLISHED, call handler 00007ff773da50b9
[0:/Programs/net-lab/src/main.c:32 tcp_handler] rcv tcp packet from 192.168.230.1:61000 len=0, content:

```

发送两次数据

tcp.c x TCP&UDP测试工具 - [192.168.230.2:61000]

操作(O) 查看(V) 窗口(W) 帮助(H) Language

安信可科技
Ai-Thinker

创建连接 创建服务器 启动服务器 连接 全部断开 删除

属性栏 192.168.230.2:61000

客户端模式 192.168.230.2:61000 服务器模式

目标IP 192.168.230.2
目标端口 61000
☒ 指定本地端口 61000
类型 TCP
☐ 自动连接
每隔 0 s
☐ 连接上后自动发送
每隔 0 ms
断开连接
计数
发送 18
接收 18
清空

发送区 ☐ 自动发送 每隔 100 ms 发送 停止
☐ 按十六进制 ☐ 发送文件 ☐ 发送接收到的数据 清空 选项 广播包发送选项
12341234567890

接收区 暂停显示 清空 保存 选项 ☐ 十六进制
☐ 保存到文件(实时)
123412341234567890

发送速度(B/S): 0 接收速度(B/S): 9

f release_tcp_connect

运行: main x

```
[D:/Programs/net-lab/src/main.c:47 main] Computer Networking Lab
[D:/Programs/net-lab/src/driver.c:110 driver_open] Using interface \Device\NPF_{90D2662D-D760-43C4-9E74-5785AA80E4CC}, my IP is 192.
68.230.2, my MAC is 44-E5-17-F9-F1-E6
[D:/Programs/net-lab/src/udp.c:139 udp_open] udp: add handler for port 60000: 00007ff773da5004
[D:/Programs/net-lab/src/tcp.c:70 tcp_open] tcp: open at port 61000, handler 00007ff773da50b9
[D:/Programs/net-lab/src/tcp.c:70 tcp_open] tcp: open at port 62000, handler 00007ff773da410d
[D:/Programs/net-lab/src/arp.c:117 arp_in] arp in: arp package from mac 00-50-56-C0-00-01; sender ip=192.168.230.1, sender mac=00-50-
56-C0-00-01, target ip=192.168.230.1, target mac=00-50-56-C0-00-01, hw_type=1, opcode=1
[D:/Programs/net-lab/src/arp.c:141 arp_in] arp in: this is a arp request, from ip=192.168.230.1, mac=00-50-56-C0-00-01
[D:/Programs/net-lab/src/tcp.c:369 tcp_in] tcp: create new connection 00007ff7745fa558
[D:/Programs/net-lab/src/tcp.c:467 tcp_in] tcp: state -> TCP_ESTABLISHED, call handler 00007ff773da50b9
[D:/Programs/net-lab/src/main.c:32 tcp_handler] recv tcp packet from 192.168.230.1:61000 len=0, content:
[D:/Programs/net-lab/src/main.c:32 tcp_handler] recv tcp packet from 192.168.230.1:61000 len=4, content: 1234
[D:/Programs/net-lab/src/main.c:32 tcp_handler] recv tcp packet from 192.168.230.1:61000 len=14, content: 12341234567890
```

断开连接

tcp.c x TCP&UDP测试工具 - [192.168.230.2:61000]

操作(O) 查看(V) 窗口(W) 帮助(H) Language

安信可科技 AI-Thinker

创建连接 创建服务器 启动服务器 连接 全部断开 删除

属性栏 192.168.230.2:61000

客户端模式 192.168.230.2:61000 服务器模式

目标IP 192.168.230.2 目标端口 61000 指定本地端口 61000 类型 TCP

自动连接 每隔 0 s 连接后自动发送 每隔 0 ms 连接

计数 发送 18 接收 18 清空

发送速度(B/S): 0 接收速度(B/S): 0

发送区 自动发送 每隔 100 ms 发送 停止 按十六进制 发送文件 发送接收到的数据 清空 选项 广播包发送选项

12341234567890

接收区 暂停显示 清空 保存 选项 十六进制 保存到文件(实时)

123412341234567890

release_tcp_connect

运行: main x

```
[D:/Programs/net-lab/src/arp.c:117 arp_in] arp in: arp package from mac 00-50-56-C0-00-01; sender ip=192.168.230.1, sender mac=00-56-C0-00-01, target ip=192.168.230.1, target mac=00-50-56-C0-00-01, hw_type=1, opcode=1
[D:/Programs/net-lab/src/arp.c:141 arp_in] arp in: this is a arp request, from ip=192.168.230.1, mac=00-50-56-C0-00-01
[D:/Programs/net-lab/src/tcp.c:369 tcp_in] tcp: create new connection 00007ff7745fa558
[D:/Programs/net-lab/src/tcp.c:467 tcp_in] tcp: state -> TCP_ESTABLISHED, call handler 00007ff773da50b9
[D:/Programs/net-lab/src/main.c:32 tcp_handler] rcv tcp packet from 192.168.230.1:61000 len=0, content:
[D:/Programs/net-lab/src/main.c:32 tcp_handler] rcv tcp packet from 192.168.230.1:61000 len=4, content: 1234
[D:/Programs/net-lab/src/main.c:32 tcp_handler] rcv tcp packet from 192.168.230.1:61000 len=14, content: 12341234567890
[D:/Programs/net-lab/src/arp.c:117 arp_in] arp in: arp package from mac 00-50-56-C0-00-01; sender ip=192.168.230.1, sender mac=00-56-C0-00-01, target ip=192.168.230.1, target mac=00-50-56-C0-00-01, hw_type=1, opcode=1
[D:/Programs/net-lab/src/arp.c:141 arp_in] arp in: this is a arp request, from ip=192.168.230.1, mac=00-50-56-C0-00-01
[D:/Programs/net-lab/src/main.c:32 tcp_handler] rcv tcp packet from 192.168.230.1:61000 len=0, content:
[D:/Programs/net-lab/src/arp.c:117 arp_in] arp in: arp package from mac 00-50-56-C0-00-01; sender ip=192.168.230.1, sender mac=00-56-C0-00-01, target ip=192.168.230.1, target mac=00-50-56-C0-00-01, hw_type=1, opcode=1
[D:/Programs/net-lab/src/arp.c:141 arp_in] arp in: this is a arp request, from ip=192.168.230.1, mac=00-50-56-C0-00-01
```