

实验报告

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1 实验题目

- 网络路由实验二

2 实验内容

- 基于已有框架代码，实现计算路由器路由表项的相关操作
 - Hello/LSU 消息的相关操作
- 运行实验
 - 运行网络拓扑 (topo/mospf_topo.py)
 - 在各个路由器节点上执行 disable_arp.sh, disable_icmp.sh, disable_ip_forward.sh), 禁止协议栈的相应功能
 - 运行./mospfd, 使得各个节点生成一致的链路状态数据库
 - 等待一段时间后, 每个节点生成完整的路由表项
 - 在节点 h1 上 ping/traceroute 节点 h2

3 实验流程

3.1 文件列表

```
lab11
├── homework.pdf
├── 11-mospf
│   ├── mospf_daemon.c
│   ├── mospf_database.c
│   └── ...
```

3.2 相关代码

- 补充通知没有 hello 的邻居节点

```
1 list_for_each_entry(iface, &(instance->iface_list), list){
2     if(list_empty(&(iface->nbr_list))){
3         lsa[number].subnet = htonl(iface->ip);
4         lsa[number].mask = htonl(iface->mask);
5         lsa[number].rid = htonl(0);
6         number++;
7     }else{
8         list_for_each_entry(nbr, &(iface->nbr_list), list){
9             lsa[number].subnet = htonl(nbr->nbr_ip);
10            lsa[number].mask = htonl(nbr->nbr_mask);
11            lsa[number].rid = htonl(nbr->nbr_id);
12            number++;
13        }
14    }
15 }
```

- 广度优先搜索

```
1 void update_rtable()
2 {
3     clear_rtable();
4     init_rtable();
5     struct queue_t *head, *current, *prev;
6     head = (struct queue_t *)malloc(sizeof(struct queue_t));
7     init_list_head((struct list_head *)head);
8
9     char *visited = (char *)malloc(MAX_NODE_NUM * sizeof(char));
10    char *rid_visited = (char *)malloc(MAX_NODE_NUM * sizeof(char));
11    memset(visited, 0, MAX_NODE_NUM * sizeof(char));
12    memset(rid_visited, 0, MAX_NODE_NUM * sizeof(char));
13
14    iface_info_t *iface;
15    mospf_nbr_t *nbr;
16    list_for_each_entry(iface, &instance->iface_list, list){
17        list_for_each_entry(nbr, &(iface->nbr_list), list){
18            prev = (struct queue_t *)malloc(sizeof(struct queue_t));
19            prev->rid = nbr->nbr_id;
20            prev->gw = nbr->nbr_ip;
21            prev->iface = iface;
22            list_add_tail((struct list_head *)prev, (struct list_head *)head);
23        }
24        visited[hash(iface->mask & iface->ip)] = 1;
25    }
26    struct mospf_lsa *lsa;
27    mospf_db_entry_t *db;
28    current = (struct queue_t *)((struct list_head *)head)->next;
29    while(current != head){
30        list_for_each_entry(db, &mospf_db, list){
31            if(db->rid == current->rid){
32                lsa = db->array;
33                for (int i = 0; i < db->nadv; i++, lsa++){
34                    if (rid_visited[hash(lsa->rid)] == 0){
35                        prev = (struct queue_t *)malloc(sizeof(struct queue_t));
36                        prev->rid = lsa->rid;
37                        prev->gw = current->gw;
38                        prev->iface = current->iface;
39                        list_add_tail((struct list_head *)prev, (struct list_head *)
40                                head);
41                        rid_visited[hash(lsa->rid)] = 1;
42                    }
43                    if (visited[hash(lsa->subnet)] == 0){
44                        rt_entry_t *rt_entry;
45                        rt_entry = (rt_entry_t *)malloc(sizeof(rt_entry_t));
46                        init_list_head(&rt_entry->list);
47                        rt_entry->dest = lsa->subnet;
```

```

47         rt_entry->gw = current->gw;
48         rt_entry->mask = lsa->mask;
49         rt_entry->iface = current->iface;
50         rt_entry->flags = 0;
51         memcpy(rt_entry->if_name, current->iface->name, 16);
52         add_rt_entry(rt_entry);
53         visited[hash(lsa->subnet)] = 1;
54     }
55 }
56 break;
57 }
58 }
59 prev = current;
60 current = (struct queue_t *)((struct list_head *)current)->next;
61 free(prev);
62 }
63 free(head);
64 free(visited);
65 free(rid_visited);
66 print_rtable();
67 }

```

4 实验结果

"Node: r1"					"Node: h1"				
destination	gateway	netmask	flags	if_name	rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.108/0.285/0.365/0.105 ms				
10.0.1.0	0x00000000	0xffffffff00	1	r1-eth0	root@12-ubuntu:~/Desktop/10-mospf# ping 10.0.6.22 -c 4				
10.0.2.0	0x00000000	0xffffffff00	1	r1-eth1	PING 10.0.6.22 (10.0.6.22) 56(84) bytes of data.				
10.0.3.0	0x00000000	0xffffffff00	1	r1-eth2	64 bytes from 10.0.6.22: icmp_seq=1 ttl=61 time=0.177 ms				
10.0.4.4	0x0a000202	0xffffffff00	0	r1-eth1	64 bytes from 10.0.6.22: icmp_seq=2 ttl=61 time=0.122 ms				
10.0.5.4	0x0a000303	0xffffffff00	0	r1-eth2	64 bytes from 10.0.6.22: icmp_seq=3 ttl=61 time=0.292 ms				
10.0.6.4	0x0a000202	0xffffffff00	0	r1-eth1	64 bytes from 10.0.6.22: icmp_seq=4 ttl=61 time=0.200 ms				
					--- 10.0.6.22 ping statistics ---				
					4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3050ms				
					rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.122/0.197/0.292/0.063 ms				
					root@12-ubuntu:~/Desktop/10-mospf# traceroute 10.0.6.22				
					traceroute to 10.0.6.22 (10.0.6.22), 30 hops max, 60 byte packet				
10.0.2.0	0x00000000	0xffffffff00	1	r2-eth0	1	10.0.1.1 (10.0.1.1)	0.042 ms	0.010 ms	0.007 ms
10.0.4.0	0x00000000	0xffffffff00	1	r2-eth1	2	10.0.2.2 (10.0.2.2)	0.026 ms	0.014 ms	0.014 ms
10.0.1.1	0x0a000201	0xffffffff00	0	r2-eth0	3	10.0.4.4 (10.0.4.4)	0.033 ms	0.022 ms	0.023 ms
10.0.3.3	0x0a000201	0xffffffff00	0	r2-eth0	4	* * *			
10.0.5.3	0x0a000404	0xffffffff00	0	r2-eth1	5	* * *			
10.0.6.4	0x0a000404	0xffffffff00	0	r2-eth1	6	* * *			
"Node: r3"					"Node: r4"				
destination	gateway	netmask	flags	if_name	destination	gateway	netmask	flags	if_name
10.0.3.0	0x00000000	0xffffffff00	1	r3-eth0	10.0.4.0	0x00000000	0xffffffff00	1	r4-eth0
10.0.5.0	0x00000000	0xffffffff00	1	r3-eth1	10.0.5.0	0x00000000	0xffffffff00	1	r4-eth1
10.0.1.1	0x0a000301	0xffffffff00	0	r3-eth0	10.0.6.0	0x00000000	0xffffffff00	1	r4-eth2
10.0.2.2	0x0a000301	0xffffffff00	0	r3-eth0	10.0.2.1	0x0a000402	0xffffffff00	0	r4-eth0
10.0.4.2	0x0a000504	0xffffffff00	0	r3-eth1	10.0.3.1	0x0a000503	0xffffffff00	0	r4-eth1
10.0.6.4	0x0a000504	0xffffffff00	0	r3-eth1	10.0.1.1	0x0a000402	0xffffffff00	0	r4-eth0

5 结果分析

- 数据库建立拓扑后，用广度优先搜索获得最短路径