

# Computer Networking-lab1-Repot

课程名称：计算机网络 任课教师：田臣/李文中

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## 实验名称：IPv4 Router: Respond to ARP

### 实验目的

- 深入理解 **ARP** 的原理
- 初步实现具有**缓存**功能的 **Router**
- 熟练运用 switchyard 提供的各种接口，并能自主寻找适合的方法
- 加强在实验环境下调试代码的能力

### 实验内容

#### 理论知识

##### ARP

地址解析协议(Address Resolution Protocol)，是根据IP地址获取物理地址的一个TCP/IP协议。主机发送信息时将**包含目标IP地址的ARP请求广播到局域网络上的所有主机**，并接收返回消息，以此确定目标的物理地址；收到返回消息后将该IP地址和物理地址**存入本机ARP缓存中并保留一定时间**，下次请求时直接查询ARP缓存以节约资源。

### 实验步骤（含测试结果与关键代码）

#### Task 2: Handle ARP Request

##### Coding

添加intfs（router的所有端口）、ipaddrs（属于router的所有IP地址）两个数据成员，方便后续操作：

```
1 class Router(object):
2     def __init__(self, net):
3         self.net = net
4         # other initialization stuff here
5         self.intfs = net.interfaces()
6         # init ipaddrs of all intfs
7         self.ipaddrs = []
8         for intf in self.intfs:
9             self.ipaddrs.append(intf.ipaddr)
```

接收packet并判断其是否为Request ARP，其次判断目标IP地址是否属于自己：

```
1 arp = pkt.get_header(Arp)
2 # drop this time if it's not an ARP request
3 if (arp) and (arp.operation == ArpOperation.Request):
4     # drop if target ip does not exist here
5     if arp.targetprotoaddr in self.ipaddrs:
6         wanted_macaddr =
self.net.interface_by_ipaddr(arp.targetprotoaddr).ethaddr
7         arp_reply = create_ip_arp_reply(wanted_macaddr, arp.senderhwaddr,
arp.targetprotoaddr, arp.senderprotoaddr)
8         self.net.send_packet(dev, arp_reply)
```

### 两个实际编程中的疑问：

- 获取到一个包（命名为arp）之后要判断是否为ARP，如果使用arp != None 作为判断条件就一直报错（AttributeError: 'NoneType' object has no attribute 'hardwaretype'），直接用 arp 却好了，这个我很困惑，因为这里好像没有涉及到hardwaretype这个属性。
- 在收ARP包时，使用 get\_header(hdrclass, returnval=None) 可以正常接收，但使用 get\_header\_by\_name(hdrname) 就有问题，这个我也比较困惑。

### Testing

Results for test scenario ARP request: 6 passed, 0 failed, 0 pending

#### Passed:

- 1 ARP request for 192.168.1.1 should arrive on router-eth0
- 2 Router should send ARP response for 192.168.1.1 on router-eth0
- 3 An ICMP echo request for 10.10.12.34 should arrive on router-eth0, but it should be dropped (router should only handle ARP requests at this point)
- 4 ARP request for 10.10.1.2 should arrive on router-eth1, but the router should not respond.
- 5 ARP request for 10.10.0.1 should arrive on on router-eth1
- 6 Router should send ARP response for 10.10.0.1 on router-eth1

All tests passed!

### Deploying

#### Request:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000000	Private_00:00:01	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 192.168.100.2? Tell 192.168.100.1
2	0.060179446	40:00:00:00:00:01	Private_00:00:01	ARP	42	192.168.100.2 is at 40:00:00:00:00:01
3	0.060192598	192.168.100.1	10.1.1.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x19a4, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (no response found!)
4	1.030527266	192.168.100.1	10.1.1.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x19a4, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (no response found!)
5	2.051110758	192.168.100.1	10.1.1.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x19a4, seq=3/768, ttl=64 (no response found!)

Frame 1: 42 bytes on wire (336 bits), 42 bytes captured (336 bits) on interface 0  
Ethernet II, Src: Private\_00:00:01 (10:00:00:00:00:01), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)  
Address Resolution Protocol (request)  
Hardware type: Ethernet (1)  
Protocol type: IPv4 (0x0800)  
Hardware size: 6  
Protocol size: 4  
Opcode: request (1)  
Sender MAC address: Private\_00:00:01 (10:00:00:00:00:01)  
Sender IP address: 192.168.100.1  
Target MAC address: 00:00:00\_00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00)  
Target IP address: 192.168.100.2

## Reply:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000000	Private_00:00:01	Broadcast	ARP	42	who has 192.168.100.2? Tell 192.168.100.1
2	0.000179446	40:00:00:00:00:01	Private_00:00:01	ARP	42	192.168.100.2 is at 40:00:00:00:00:01
3	0.000192598	192.168.100.1	10.1.1.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x19a4, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (no response found!)
4	1.030527266	192.168.100.1	10.1.1.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x19a4, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (no response found!)
5	2.051110758	192.168.100.1	10.1.1.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x19a4, seq=3/768, ttl=64 (no response found!)

Frame 2: 42 bytes on wire (336 bits), 42 bytes captured (336 bits) on interface 0  
Ethernet II, Src: 40:00:00:00:00:01 (40:00:00:00:00:01), Dst: Private\_00:00:01 (10:00:00:00:00:01)  
Address Resolution Protocol (reply)  
Hardware type: Ethernet (1)  
Protocol type: IPv4 (0x0800)  
Hardware size: 6  
Protocol size: 4  
Opcode: reply (2)  
Sender MAC address: 40:00:00:00:00:01 (40:00:00:00:00:01)  
Sender IP address: 192.168.100.2  
Target MAC address: Private\_00:00:01 (10:00:00:00:00:01)  
Target IP address: 192.168.100.1

在server1的cli中输入以下命令，以向router发出两次请求：

```
1 | ping -c3 10.1.1.2
```

根据上述截图，server1通过ARP询问router的MAC地址。

在server1发出去的Request ARP中，Sender MAC address 与 Sender IP address 分别对应server1自己的MAC和IP地址，Target IP address 对应需要询问的对象（即此处的router）的IP地址，需要特别留意的是 Target MAC address 处为全0，因为这正是server1要询问的MAC地址。

在server1收到的Reply ARP中，Target MAC address 与 Target IP address 分别对应server1自己的MAC和IP地址，Sender IP address 对应router的IP地址，注意到 Sender MAC address 处即为server1想要的MAC地址。

又，由于目前Router类仅实现了对ARP包的处理，所以对于ICMP（如Echo）直接drop，对应上图中的‘no response found’。

## Task 3: Cached ARP Table (with TIMEOUT feature)

### Coding

新增一个dict作为Cached ARP Table：

（每个表项的格式为：IP-{MAC, last\_using\_time}）

```
1 | class Router(object):  
2 |     def __init__(self, net):  
3 |         ...  
4 |         # init the ARP table----IP-{MAC,last_time}  
5 |         self.tab = {}
```

当收到一个ARP请求时，新增或更新相应的表项：

（如果某个IP-MAC超过20s没有再次出现，将之删除）

```
1 | arp = pkt.get_header(Arp)  
2 | # drop this time if it's not an ARP request  
3 | if (arp) and (arp.operation == ArpOperation.Request):  
4 |     # add a new entry into the table or just update a recorded one  
5 |     self.tab[arp.senderprotoaddr] = {'mac': arp.senderhwaddr, 'last':  
time.time()}  
6 |     # delete old entries after 20s of idleness  
7 |     for host in list(self.tab):  
8 |         if time.time() - self.tab[host]['last'] > 20:  
9 |             del self.tab[host]
```

```

10     log_info("cached ARP table updated: {}".format(str(self.tab)))
11
12     # drop if target ip does not exist here
13     if arp.targetprotoaddr in self.ipaddrs:
14         wanted_macaddr =
self.net.interface_by_ipaddr(arp.targetprotoaddr).ethaddr
15         arp_reply = create_ip_arp_reply(wanted_macaddr, arp.senderhwaddr,
arp.targetprotoaddr, arp.senderprotoaddr)
16         self.net.send_packet(dev, arp_reply)

```

## Testing

```

(syenv) root@ubuntu:~/switchyard# source syenv/bin/activate
(syenv) root@ubuntu:~/switchyard# swyard lab 3/myrouter.py
03:00:07 2020/04/07 INFO Saving iptables state and installing switchyard rules
03:00:07 2020/04/07 INFO Using network devices: router-eth1 router-eth0 router-eth2
03:00:17 2020/04/07 INFO Cached ARP table updated: {IPv4Address('10.1.1.1'): {'mac': EthAddr('30:00:00:00:01'), 'last': 1586199617.9882333}}
03:00:24 2020/04/07 INFO Cached ARP table updated: {IPv4Address('10.1.1.1'): {'mac': EthAddr('30:00:00:00:01'), 'last': 1586199617.9882333}, IPv4Address('192.168.100.1'): {'mac': EthAd
dr('10:00:00:00:00:01'), 'last': 1586199624.3613262}}
03:00:27 2020/04/07 INFO Cached ARP table updated: {IPv4Address('10.1.1.1'): {'mac': EthAddr('30:00:00:00:01'), 'last': 1586199617.9882333}, IPv4Address('192.168.100.1'): {'mac': EthAd
dr('10:00:00:00:00:01'), 'last': 1586199624.3613262}, IPv4Address('192.168.200.1'): {'mac': EthAddr('20:00:00:00:00:01'), 'last': 1586199627.7598503}}
03:01:10 2020/04/07 INFO Cached ARP table updated: {IPv4Address('192.168.200.1'): {'mac': EthAddr('20:00:00:00:00:01'), 'last': 1586199670.45824}}

```

首先，依次在client、server1、server2的cli中输入以下命令，且前后间隔不超过20s：

```
1 | ping -c3 10.1.1.2
```

从上图的log\_info可知，三者的IP、MAC、last\_using\_time被依次计入表中。

其次，在间隔20s以上后，在server2中再次输入以上命令。

此次的log\_info显示，表中只有server2的相关信息，client和server1的信息已被删除，从而验证了timeout功能。

## 总结与感想

这次实验总体的代码量比较少，而且有了lab2的铺垫，难度就没那么大了，估计之后两次就不会这么轻松了。

对于switchyard方法的调用以及Python语言的使用，相比前两次已经熟练了不少，但依然会遇到一些自己想不通的玄学问题（如Task 2中提到的那样）。

在理论学习方面，已经基本完全适应了纯英文课本的学习，发现少去翻译上的障碍后学起来反而轻松了不少，也希望利用当前的一段相对空闲期多看教材内容，以便更好地适应教学进度。