# 计算机网络实验2设计思路

## 实验1 ARP

#### 实验结果

```
$ make test_arp
gcc arp_test.c ../src/ethernet.c ../src/arp.c faker/ip.c faker/driver.c global.c ../src/utils.c -o arp_test -lpcap -I..
/include/
./arp_test
Test begin.
Test start
Feeding input 15
Sample input all processed, checking output
Checking log file(compare with demo).
Round 1: no differences
Round 2: no differences
Round 3: no differences
Round 4: no differences
Round 6: no differences
Round 6: no differences
Round 7: no differences
Round 9: no differences
Round 9: no differences
Round 10: no differences
Round 11: no differences
Round 12: no differences
Round 13: no differences
Round 14: no differences
Round 15: no differences
Round 16: no differences
Round 17: no differences
Round 18: no differences
Round 19: no differen
```

```
Checking pcap output file(compare with demo).

Packet 1: no differences

Packet 2: no differences

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Packet 4: no differences

Packet 5: no differences

Packet 6: no differences

Packet 7: no differences

Packet 8: no differences

Packet 8: no differences

Packet 9: no differences

====> All packets are the same to the demo.

For this test, log is only a reference. Your implementation is OK if your pcap file is the same to the demo pcap file.
```

# 实验思路

arp\_req 函数

1. 调用 buf\_init 对 txbuf 进行初始化。

```
buf_init(&txbuf, sizeof(arp_pkt_t));
```

- 2. 填写 ARP 报头。
- 3. ARP 操作类型为 ARP\_REQUEST, 注意大小端转换

```
arp_pkt_t *arp = (arp_pkt_t *)(txbuf.data);

*arp = arp_init_pkt;

memcpy(arp->target_ip, target_ip, NET_IP_LEN);

arp->opcode = swap16(ARP_REQUEST);
```

4. 调用 ethernet\_out 函数将 ARP 报文发送出去

```
ethernet_out(&txbuf, ethernet_out_mac, NET_PROTOCOL_ARP);
```

1. 根据 IP 地址来查找 ARP 表 (arp\_table)。

```
uint8_t *tempMac = arp_lookup(ip);
```

2. 如果能找到该 IP 地址对应的 MAC 地址,则将数据包直接发送给以太网层,即 调用 ethernet\_out 函数直接发出去。

```
if(find)
{
    ethernet_out();
}
else
{
    arp_req();
    //缓存、等待响应过程略
}
```

3. 如果没有找到对应的 MAC 地址,则调用 arp\_req 函数,发一个 ARP request 报文。注意,需要将来自 IP 层的数据包缓存到 arp\_buf 的 buf 中,等待 ARP request 报文的响应,即 arp\_in 函数能接收到这条 ARP request 报文的应答 报文。

arp\_in函数

首先做报头检查, 查看报文是否完整。

调用 arp\_update 函数更新 ARP 表项。

判断 arp\_buf.valid 是否有效,如果有效,则说明 ARP 分组队列里面有待发送 的数据包。即上一次调用 arp\_out 函数发送来自 IP 层的数据包时,由于没有找 到对应的 MAC 地址进而先发送的 ARP request 报文,此时收到了该 request 的应答报文。然后,根据 IP 地址来查找 ARP 表 (arp\_table),如果能找到该 IP 地址对应的 MAC 地址,则将缓存的数据包 arp\_buf 再发送给以太网层,即调 用 ethernet\_out 函数直接发出去。

如果 arp\_buf.valid 无效,还需要判断接收到的报文是否为 ARP\_REQUEST 请 求报文,并且该请求报文的 target\_ip 是本机的 IP,则认为是请求本机的 MAC 地址的 ARP 请求报文,则回应一个响应报文。

#### 报头检查:

```
if (arp->hw_type != swap16(ARP_HW_ETHER) || arp->pro_type !=
swap16(NET_PROTOCOL_IP) || arp->hw_len != NET_MAC_LEN || arp->pro_len !=
NET_IP_LEN || (opcode != ARP_REQUEST && opcode != ARP_REPLY))
    return;
```

```
if (arp_buf.valid == 1)
{
    //如果有效,说明有待发送的数据包
    //调用相关函数
}
else
{
    //如果无效,判断指导书所给的条件是否满足
    //然后回应一个响应报文
}
```

arp\_update 函数

- 1. 首先依次轮询检查 arp\_table 中所有的 ARP 表项是否有超时,如果有超时的表 项,则将该表项的 state 改为 ARP\_INVALID
- 2. 接着查找 ARP 表项是否有 ARP\_INVALID,如果有,则将 arp\_update 函数传 递进来的新的 ip、mac 信息插入到表中,记录超时时间,更改 state 状态。
- 3. 如果 ARP 表中所有的表项都不是 ARP\_INVALID,则找到超时时间最长的一 条表项,将 arp\_update 函数传递进来的新的 ip、mac 信息替换该表项。

```
if ((nowTime - arp_table[i].timeout) > ARP_TIMEOUT_SEC)
    arp_table[i].state = ARP_INVALID;
```

- 2.的核心内容是插入表格和记录超时时间
- 3.的核心内容是找最长表项,替换内容信息

## 实验2 IP

#### 实验结果

```
$ make test_ip
gcc ip_test.c ../src/ethernet.c ../src/arp.c ../src/ip.c faker/icmp.c faker/udp.c faker/driver.c global.c ../src/utils.
c -o ip_test -lpcap -I../include/
./ip_test
Test begin.
Feeding input 15
Sample input all processed, checking output
Checking log file(compare with demo).
Round 1: no differences
Round 2: no differences
Round 3: no differences
Round 4: no differences
Round 5: no differences
Round 6: no differences
Round 7: no differences
Round 8: no differences
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Round 10: no differences
Round 11: no differences
Round 12: no differences
Round 13: no differences
Round 14: no differences
Round 15: no differences
Round 16: no differences
Round 17: no differences
Round 18: no differences
Round 19: no differences
Round 19:
```

```
Checking pcap output file(compare with demo).

Packet 1: no differences

Packet 2: no differences

Packet 3: no differences

Packet 4: no differences

Packet 5: no differences

Packet 6: no differences

Packet 6: no differences

Packet 7: no differences

Packet 8: no differences

Packet 8: no differences

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Packet 9: no differences

For this test, log is only a reference. Your implementation is OK if your pcap file is the same to the demo pcap file.
```

# 实验关键思路

```
if (memcmp(ip_in_header->dest_ip, net_if_ip, NET_IP_LEN) == 0)
{
    //检查IP报头的协议字段
    if ((ip_in_header->protocol) == NET_PROTOCOL_ICMP)
    {
        //如果是ICMP协议,则去掉IP头部,发送给ICMP协议层处理
    }
}
```

```
else if ((ip_in_header->protocol) == NET_PROTOCOL_UDP)
{
    //如果是UDP协议,则去掉IP头部,发送给UDP协议层处理
}
else
{
    //如果是本实验中不支持的其他协议,则需要调用icmp_unreachable()函数回送一个ICMP协议不可
达的报文。
}
}
```

```
uint16_t checksum16(uint16_t *buf, int len)
{
    uint16_t result = 0;
    uint32_t check_number = 0;
    uint16_t *checksum16_buf = buf;
    for (int i = len; i > 1; i = i - sizeof(uint16_t))
    {
        check_number += (uint32_t)(*checksum16_buf);
        checksum16_buf++;
    }
    check_number = (check_number >> 16) + (check_number & 0xfffff);
        check_number += (check_number>>16);
        result = ~(check_number & 0x0000ffff);
        return result;
}
/*
    * 求和采用32位加法,产生的进位加到低16位,将高16位与低16位相加,然后把进位加到低16位
    * 取反,得到校验和
    */
```

#### 分片处理时的重要内容

```
error code ip_fragment_out_header->ttl = IP_DEFALUT_TTL;

true code ip_fragment_out_header->ttl = IP_DEFAULT_TTL;

首先这个地方有个错别字,虽然不影响代码实现,但是还是改过来了==
ip_fragment_out_header->total_len = swap16(buf->len);

这个地方要交换大小端
ip_fragment_out_header->flags_fragment = swap16(offset | mf << 13);
标志与分段这个地方mf要左移13位
```

#### 计算校验和

```
//检查收到的数据包的目的IP地址是否为本机的IP地址,只处理目的IP为本机的数据报uint8_t check_ip_dest = memcmp(ip_in_header->dest_ip, net_if_ip, NET_IP_LEN);这一部分一开始没看见,结果一直出错
```

然后就是校验和缓存和校验和清零的顺序一开始没看清楚,导致校验和计算错误

## 实验3 ICMP

#### 实验结果

```
$ make test_icmp
gcc icmp_test.c ../src/ethernet.c ../src/arp.c ../src/ip.c ../src/icmp.c faker/udp.c faker/driver.c global.c ../src/uti
ls.c -o icmp_test -lpcap -I../include/
./icmp_test
Test begin.
Feeding input 15
Sample input all processed, checking output
Checking log file(compare with demo).
Round 1: no differences
Round 2: no differences
Round 3: no differences
Round 4: no differences
Round 5: no differences
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Round 12: no differences
Round 13: no differences
Round 14: no differences
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```

```
Checking pcap output file(compare with demo).

Packet 1: no differences

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Packet 11: no differences

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Packet 13: no differences

Packet 14: no differences

Packet 15: no differences

Packet 16: no differences

Packet 17: no differences

Packet 18: no differences

Packet 19: no differences

Packet 10: no differences

Packet 10
```

## 实验关键思路

```
if (icmp_in_header->type == ICMP_TYPE_ECHO_REQUEST)
   {
       //首先调用buf_init()函数初始化txbuf,
       buf_init(&txbuf, buf->len);
       //然后封装报头和数据,数据部分可以拷贝来自接收到的回显请求报文中的数据
       memcpy(txbuf.data, buf->data, buf->len);
       icmp_hdr_t *icmp_package_header = (icmp_hdr_t *)txbuf.data;
       icmp_package_header->type = 0;
       icmp_package_header->checksum = 0;
       icmp_package_header->code = 0;
       icmp_package_header->id = icmp_in_header->id;
       icmp_package_header->seq = icmp_in_header->seq;
       icmp_package_header->checksum = checksum16((uint16_t
*)icmp_package_header, txbuf.len);
       //最后将封装好的ICMP报文发送到IP层
       ip_out(&txbuf, src_ip, NET_PROTOCOL_ICMP);
   }
```

首先在icmp\_in中同样需要检查校验和,可以直接把ip中的代码复制过来

数据部分需要拷贝接受到的报文中的数据,因此可以使用:

memcpy(txbuf.data, buf->data, buf->len);

封装部分checksum—开始没想清楚,后来觉得除了上面写的这一种方法,还可以直接使用buf.data中的值进行checksum16函数的调用。