计算机网络实验

实验3：基于UDP服务设计可靠传输协议并编程实现

实验3-3

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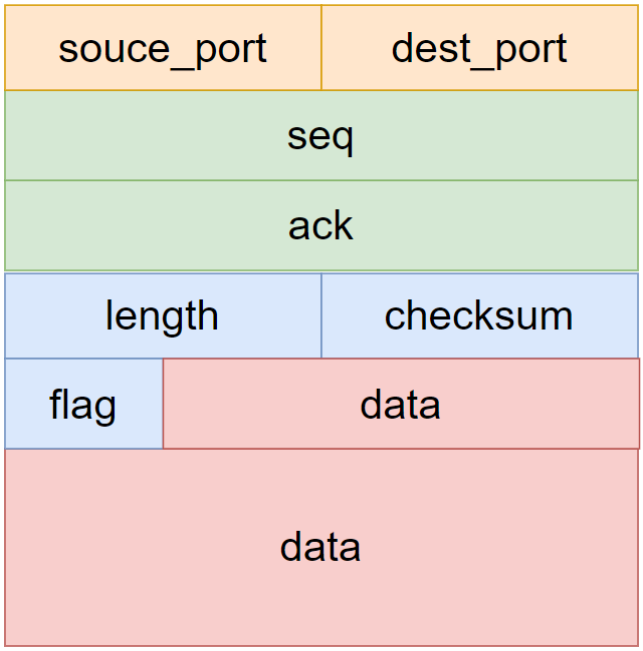
一、实验要求

- 在实验3-2的基础上，选择实现一种拥塞控制 算法，也可以是改进的算法，完成给定测试文件的传输。
- RENO算法；
- 也可以自行设计协议或实现其他拥塞控制算法；
- 给出实现的拥塞控制算法的原理说明；
- 有必要日志输出（须显示窗口大小改变情况）。

二、协议设计

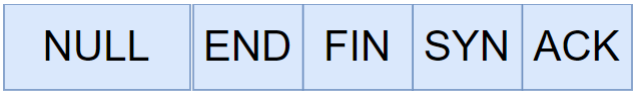
（一）报文结构



1. 对于报文的设计，含有2字节的源端口，2字节的目标端口，4字节的seq，4字节的ack，2字节的长度，2字节的校验和，1字节的标志，若干字节数据。

长度为传输报文时，记录当前报文所传输数据的有效字节数。

2. 对于标志位：

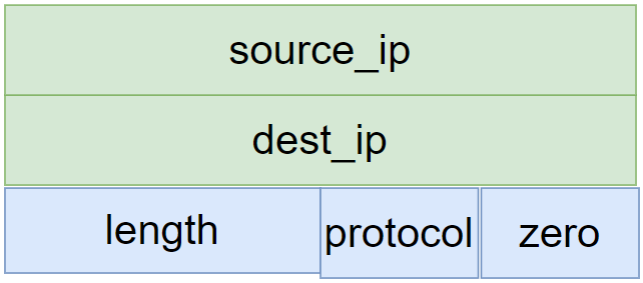


从低到高分别为ACK，SYN，FIN和END。其中END为在传输文件结束后发送报文的标志位。

（二）校验和计算和验证

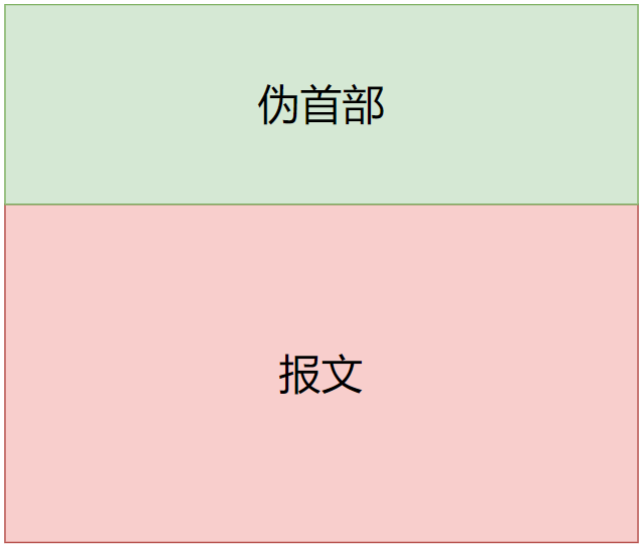
(1)伪首部

首先生成伪首部，伪首部结构如下：



分别为源ip，目标ip，长度，版本号和填充0。

(2)计算校验和




```
void setChecksum(msg* message, pseudoHead* ph) {
    //设为0
    message->checksum = 0;
    int sum = 0;
    int len_pseudo = sizeof(pseudoHead);
    int len_msg = sizeof(msg);
    for (int i = 0; i < len_pseudo / 2; i++) {
        sum += ((WORD*)ph)[i];
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < len_msg / 2; i++) {
        sum += ((WORD*)message)[i];
    }
    while (sum >> 16) {
        sum = (sum & 0xffff) + (sum >> 16);
    }
    message->checksum = ~sum;

};
```

设置校验和的时候，计算伪首部和报文的16位和，取反。

(3)验证校验和

```
bool verfiyChecksum(msg* message, pseudoHead* ph) {

    int sum = 0;
    int len_pseudo = sizeof(pseudoHead);
    int len_msg = sizeof(msg);
    for (int i = 0; i < len_pseudo / 2; i++) {
        sum += ((WORD*)ph)[i];
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < len_msg / 2; i++) {
        sum += ((WORD*)message)[i];
    }
    while (sum >> 16) {
        sum = (sum & 0xffff) + (sum >> 16);
    }
    return sum == 0xffff;
};
```

验证校验和，将生成伪首部，计算伪首部和接收到的报文的16位和，如结果为0xffff，则验证正确。

（三） 三次握手

对于三次握手

(1) 客户端:

1. 发送同步报文，标记位为SYN,seq=0,ack=0;
2. 开始计时，接收服务器报文，若超时则重传同步报文。
3. 判断接收的报文是否为：标志位（SYN，ACK），seq=0，ack=1。若是发送报文：标志位（ACK），seq=1，ack=1。否则返回退出。

(2) 服务器:

1. 阻塞，接收客户端报文，如果是SYN,seq=0,ack=0。发送报文:标志位（SYN，ACK），seq=0，ack=1；否则循环继续等待接收报文。
2. 非阻塞，开始计时，接收客户端报文，若超时则重传同步报文。
3. 判断接收的报文是否为：标志位（ACK），seq=1，ack=1。若是，建联成功。否则返回退出。

（四）四次挥手

对于四次挥手

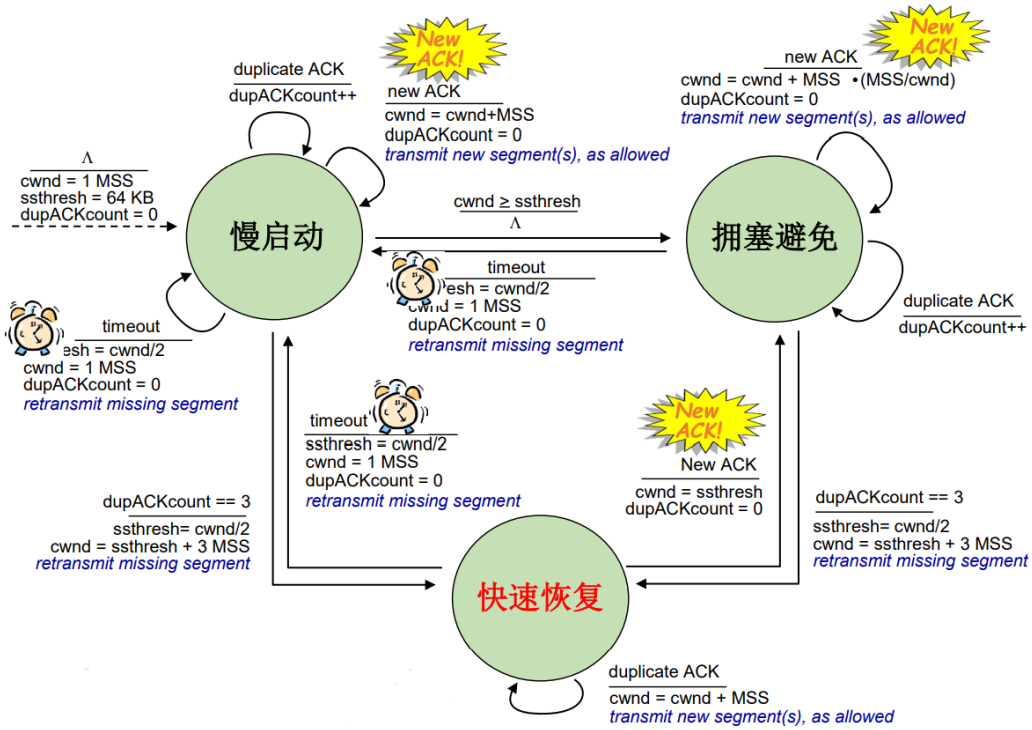
(1) 客户端:

1. 发送结束报文，标记位为FIN。
2. 开始计时，接收服务器报文，若超时则重传报文。
3. 判断接收的报文是否为：标志位（FIN，ACK）。否则继续接收。
4. 阻塞，接收报文，判断是否为：标志位（FIN）。若是，发送报文，标志位（FIN，ACK）。否则继续接收。
5. 等待2msl，如果收到服务器的FIN报文，重传确定报文。
6. 返回退出。

(2) 服务器:

1. 阻塞，接收客户端报文，如果是FIN。发送报文:标志位（FIN，ACK）；否则循环继续等待接收报文。
2. 无要传输的数据，发送FIN报文。
3. 非阻塞，超时重传FIn报文。判断接收的报文是否为(FIN,ACK)，如是断开连接。

（五）RENO算法



1.初始状态为慢启动状态，设置cwnd=1 MSS，ssthresh=64KB。

2.接收到新的ACK：

- 慢启动状态：cwnd += MSS，dupACKcount = 0，如果允许则传输新的报文。如果cwnd>=ssthresh进入拥塞控制状态。
- 拥塞控制状态：cwnd线性增1，dupACKcount = 0，如果允许则传输新的报文。
- 快速回复状态：cwnd =ssthresh，dupACKcount = 0,进入拥塞控制状态。

3.重复ACK

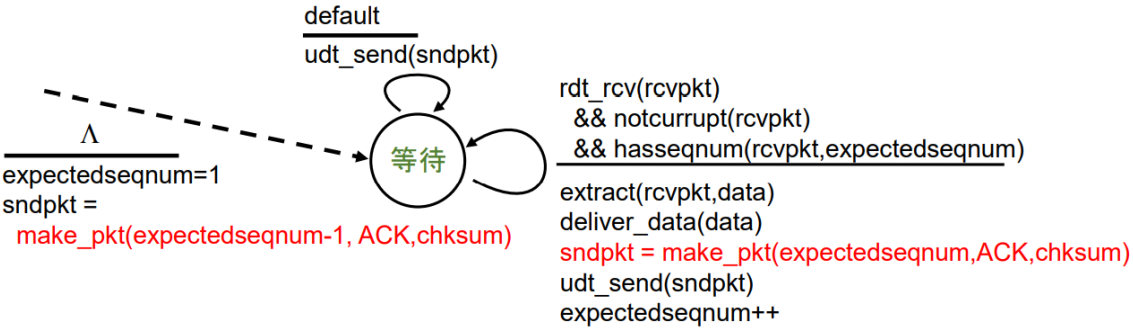
- 慢启动状态：dupACKcount++。
- 拥塞控制状态：dupACKcount++。
- 快速回复状态：cwnd += MSS。

4.dupACKcount==3：

- 慢启动状态：ssthresh=cwnd/2,cwnd=ssthresh+ 3 MSS,重传，进入快速回复状态。
- 拥塞控制状态：ssthresh=cwnd/2,cwnd=ssthresh+ 3 MSS,重传，进入快速回复状态。

4.超时：

- 慢启动状态：ssthresh=cwnd/2,cwnd=1 MSS,dupACKcount = 0,重传。
- 拥塞控制状态：ssthresh=cwnd/2,cwnd=1 MSS,dupACKcount = 0,重传，进入慢启动状态。
- 快速回复状态：ssthresh=cwnd/2,cwnd=1 MSS,dupACKcount = 0,重传，进入慢启动状态。



1. 对于接收端，维持expectedseqnum为接收报文序号的累计序号。
2. 只有收到的报文的seq==expectedseqnum且校验通过，才将该报文的数据读取，发送确认报文，同时expectedseqnum++；
3. 否则重传ack为expectedseqnum-1报文，即重传已经确认的最大序列号。

三、RENO代码实现

（一）发送端

1. 初始化base=1，nextseqnum=1，初始状态为慢启动状态，设置cwnd=1 MSS，ssthresh=64KB。窗口大小N由cwnd计算而来。
2. 分为主线程用来发送数据，和接收线程用来接收确认报文。

接收线程：

1. 此线程用于接收确认报文。
2. 分为收到NEW ACK 和duplicate ack。两条分支。
3. 每条分支按照当前状态进行不同处理。

```
//接收线程

DWORD WINAPI RecHandle(LPVOID param) {

    int len = sizeof(SOCKADDR_IN);
    char* recpktBuffer = new char[sizeof(msg)];
    msg* rec = (msg*)recpktBuffer;
    u_long imode = 0;
    ioctlsocket(sockClient, FIONBIO, &imode);//阻塞

    //rec&&notcorrupt(recpkt)
    while (rec_stage) {
        recvfrom(sockClient, recpktBuffer, sizeof(msg), 0,
(sockaddr*)&addr_server, &len);

        cout << left << "接收\tack: " << setw(10) << rec->ack_num << setw(10) <<
"length: " << setw(10) << rec->length << setw(10) << "checksum: " << setw(10) <<
rec->checksum
            << setw(10) << "base: " << setw(10) << base << setw(10) <<
"nextseqnum: " << setw(10) << nextseqnum << setw(10) << "ssthresh: " << setw(10)
<< ssthresh
            << setw(10) << "cwnd: " << setw(10) << cwnd << setw(10) << "stage: "
<< setw(10) << stage << endl;

        if (isAck(rec) && verfiyChecksum(rec, &ph)) {

            //new ack
            if (rec->ack_num >= base) {
                //分状态处理
```

```
                switch (stage) {
                case SLOW_START:
                    cwnd += MSS;
                    dupACKcount = 0;
                    if (cwnd >= ssthresh) {
                        stage = CONGSTION_AVOIDANCE;
                    }
                    break;
                case CONGSTION_AVOIDANCE:

                    cwnd = cwnd + (MSS / N);
                    dupACKcount = 0;
                    break;
                case FAST_RECOVERY:
                    cwnd = ssthresh;
                    dupACKcount = 0;
                    stage = CONGSTION_AVOIDANCE;
                    break;
                }

                N = cwnd / MSS;
                base = rec->ack_num + 1;

                if (base == nextseqnum) {
                    //buf_base = base;
                    start_t = 0;
                }
                else {
                    start_t = 1;
                    start_timer = clock();
                }
            }

            //duplicate ack
            else {
                //分状态处理
                switch (stage) {
                case SLOW_START:
                    dupACKcount++;
                    if (dupACKcount == 3) {
                        ssthresh = cwnd / 2;
                        cwnd = ssthresh + 3 * MSS;
                        stage = FAST_RECOVERY;

                        retran();
                    }
                    break;
                case CONGSTION_AVOIDANCE:
                    dupACKcount++;
                    if (dupACKcount == 3) {
                        ssthresh = cwnd / 2;
                        cwnd = ssthresh + 3 * MSS;
                        stage = FAST_RECOVERY;

                        retran();
```

```
                    }
                    break;
                case FAST_RECOVERY:
                    cwnd += MSS;

                    break;
                }
            }
        }
    }
    return 1;
}
```

主线程：

1. 分为三个分支：

- 发送数据：由cwnd计算窗口大小N，`(nextseqnum<base+N)&&(nextseqnum<=packetNUM)`时可发送报文，第一次发送某报文，其发送的seq为nextseqnum，发送后nextseqnum++。若`base == nextseqnum`认为是该窗口的开始，开始计时器。
- 超时重传：重传seq为base到nextseqnum-1的报文，重设计时器。
- 判断结束，发送数据报文结束，发送标志位END的报文，其数据为发送文件的名称。等待确认，超时重传，关闭。

2. 其中进入超时重传分支，会根据当前状态进行不同处理。

```
void RENO_send_FSM(unsigned long length ,char * file,char * filename) {

    retran_file = file;
    length_file = length;
    int packetNUM = int(length_file / Max_Size) + (length_file % Max_Size ? 1 :
0);
    cout << "packetNUM: " << packetNUM << endl;
    int index = 0;
    int len = sizeof(SOCKADDR_IN);
    packetDataLen = min(Max_Size, length_file - index * Max_Size);
    char *dataBuffer=new char[Max_Size];
    char *pktBuffer = new char[sizeof(msg)];
    char* recpktBuffer = new char[sizeof(msg)];
    msg sndpkt;
    clock_t start_timer;
    bool* first_send_pkt = new bool[packetNUM + 1];
    memset(first_send_pkt, 1, packetNUM + 1);
    msg* rec = (msg*)recpktBuffer;

    cout << "本次文件数据长度为    " << length_file << "Bytes,    需要传输" <<
packetNUM << "个数据包" << endl;
     start_t=0;
     cwnd = 1 * MSS;
     ssthresh = 64*1024;
     dupACKcount = 0;
     base = cwnd/MSS;
     nextseqnum = cwnd / MSS;
     N = cwnd / MSS;
     stage = SLOW_START;
```

```
     rec_stage = 1;
     HANDLE rechandler = CreateThread(nullptr, 0, RecHandle, nullptr, 0,
nullptr);

    while(1){

        if (base == packetNUM+1) {
            rec_stage = 0;
            CloseHandle(rechandler);
            u_long imode = 1;
            ioctlsocket(sockClient, FIONBIO, &imode);//非阻塞
            char* sendBuffer = new char[sizeof(msg)];
            memset(sendBuffer, 0, sizeof(msg));
            msg* sed = (msg*)sendBuffer;
            setEnd(sed);
            sed->source_port = port_client;
            sed->dest_port = port_server;
            string fn = filename;
            int filename_len = sizeof(fn);

            memcpy(sed->msg, filename, filename_len);
            sed->length = filename_len;
            setChecksum(sed, &ph);  //设置校验和

            //发送
            sendto(sockClient, sendBuffer, sizeof(msg), 0,
(sockaddr*)&addr_server, len);
            cout << "客户端:  发送报文（END）" << endl;

            clock_t start_timer = clock(); //开始计时

            int count = 0;
            while (recvfrom(sockClient, recpktBuffer, sizeof(msg), 0,
(sockaddr*)&addr_server, &len) <= 0 || !(isEnd(rec) && isAck(rec))) {
                // over time
                if (count == 2) {
                    return;
                }

                if (clock() - start_timer >= MAX_TIME) {

                    //超时重传
                    sendto(sockClient, sendBuffer, sizeof(msg), 0,
(sockaddr*)&addr_server, len);
                    cout << "客户端:  发送报文（END）,重传" << endl;
                    start_timer = clock();
                    count++;
                }
            }


            if (isEnd(rec) && isAck(rec) && verfiyChecksum(rec, &ph)) {
                cout << "客户端：接收服务器报文（END，ACK），文件传输完成" << endl;
                return;
            }
```

```
            else
                continue;
        }


        //send(data)
        if((N = cwnd / MSS)&&(nextseqnum<base+N)&&(nextseqnum<=packetNUM) &&
(!start_t)){

            for (int i = nextseqnum; (i < base + N)&&(i<=packetNUM) &&
first_send_pkt[i]; i++) {
                index = i - 1;
                packetDataLen = min(Max_Size, length_file - index * Max_Size);
                memcpy(dataBuffer, file + index * Max_Size, packetDataLen);
                sndpkt = make_pkt(i, dataBuffer, packetDataLen);
                memcpy(pktBuffer, &sndpkt, sizeof(msg));
                sendto(sockClient, pktBuffer, sizeof(msg), 0,
(sockaddr*)&addr_server, len);
                first_send_pkt[i] = 0;
                cout  <<left<< "发送\tseq: " << setw(10) << i << setw(10) <<
"length: " << setw(10) << packetDataLen
                    << setw(10) << "checksum: " << setw(10) << sndpkt.checksum
<< setw(10) << "base: " << setw(10) << base
                    << setw(10) << "nextseqnum: " << setw(10) << nextseqnum <<
setw(10) <<"ssthresh: " << setw(10) <<ssthresh
                    << setw(10) <<"cwnd: " << setw(10) <<cwnd << setw(10) <<
"stag: " << setw(10) << stage << endl;

                if (base == nextseqnum  ) {
                    start_t = 1;    //开始计时
                    start_timer = clock();
                }
                nextseqnum++;
            }
        }




        //timeout
        if((clock() - start_timer >= MAX_TIME)&&start_t==1){

            switch (stage) {
            case SLOW_START:
                ssthresh = cwnd / 2;
                cwnd = MSS;
                dupACKcount = 0;
                goto retran;
                break;
            case CONGSTION_AVOIDANCE:
                ssthresh = cwnd / 2;
                cwnd = MSS;
                dupACKcount = 0;
                stage = SLOW_START;
                goto retran;
```

```
                break;
            case FAST_RECOVERY:
                ssthresh = cwnd / 2;
                cwnd = MSS;
                dupACKcount = 0;
                stage = SLOW_START;
                goto retran;
                break;
            }


            retran:
            start_timer = clock();
            for(int i=base;i <nextseqnum;i++){

            index = i - 1;
            packetDataLen = min(Max_Size, length_file - index * Max_Size);
            memcpy(dataBuffer, file+index* Max_Size, packetDataLen);
            sndpkt = make_pkt(i, dataBuffer, packetDataLen);
            memcpy(pktBuffer, &sndpkt, sizeof(msg));
            sendto(sockClient, pktBuffer, sizeof(msg), 0,
(sockaddr*)&addr_server, len);

            cout <<left<< "发送\tseq: " << setw(10) << i << setw(10) << "length:
" << setw(10) << packetDataLen << setw(10) << "checksum: "
                << setw(10) << sndpkt.checksum << setw(10) << "base: " <<
setw(10) << base << setw(10) << "nextseqnum: "
                << setw(10) << nextseqnum << setw(10) << "ssthresh: " <<
setw(10) << ssthresh << setw(10) << "cwnd: "
                << setw(10) << cwnd << setw(10) << "stag: " << setw(2) << stage
<< " (超时重传)" << endl;

            }
        }
    }
}
```

(二) 接收端

1. 初始化expectedseqnum=1。
2. 当收到报文的seq！=expectedseqnum时，重传ack为expectedseqnum-1报文,即已经确认的最大序列号。
3. 当收到报文的seq==expectedseqnum，且校验通过，将报文数据复制。发送确定报文，ack=expectedseqnum，expectedseqnum++。
4. 当收到标志位为END的报文，读取其数据为文件名称，发送确定报文，结束。

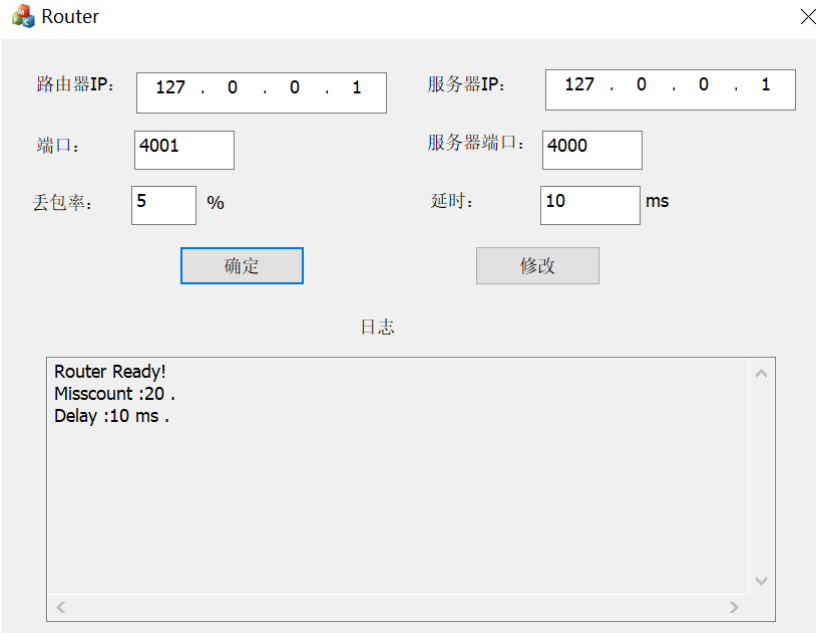
```
DWORD GBN_receive_FSM(char* file,char *filename) {

    int len = sizeof(SOCKADDR_IN);
    char* pktBuffer = new char[sizeof(msg)];
    char* recpktBuffer = new char[sizeof(msg)];
```

```
    char* sendBuffer = new char[sizeof(msg)];
    DWORD rec_data_len = 0;
    msg* rec = (msg*)recpktBuffer;
    u_long imode = 0;
    if(ioctlsocket(sockServer, FIONBIO, &imode)==SOCKET_ERROR)
    cout << "error" << endl;
    int expectedseqnum=1;

    while(1){


            recvfrom(sockServer, recpktBuffer, sizeof(msg), 0,
(sockaddr*)&addr_client, &len);

            //当收到标志位为END的报文，读取其数据为文件名称，发送确定报文，结束。
            if (isEnd(rec)) {

                memcpy(filename, rec->msg, rec->length);
                cout << "传输完毕" << endl;
                memset(sendBuffer, 0, sizeof(msg));
                msg sed = make_pkt(0);
                setEnd(&sed);
                sed.checksum = 0;
                setChecksum(&sed, &ph);

                memcpy(sendBuffer, &sed, sizeof(msg));

                sendto(sockServer, sendBuffer, sizeof(msg), 0,
(sockaddr*)&addr_client, len);
                cout << "服务器: 发送报文（END，ACK）" << endl;
                return rec_data_len;
            }

            //当收到报文的seq! =expectedseqnum时，重传ack为expectedseqnum-1报文,即已经
确认的最大序列号。
            if (rec->seq_num != expectedseqnum) {
                msg sedpkt = make_pkt(expectedseqnum-1);
                memcpy(sendBuffer, &sedpkt, sizeof(msg));
                sendto(sockServer, sendBuffer, sizeof(msg), 0,
(sockaddr*)&addr_client, len);
                cout << "发送\tack:\t" << expectedseqnum-1 << "\tACK:\t " <<
isAck(&sedpkt) << "\tlength:\t" << sedpkt.length << "\tchecksum:\t" <<
sedpkt.checksum << "\texpectedseqnum: \t" << expectedseqnum <<"失序" << endl;
            }

            //当收到报文的seq==expectedseqnum，且校验通过，将报文数据复制。发送确定报文，
ack=expectedseqnum，expectedseqnum++。
            else if (rec->seq_num ==expectedseqnum  && (verfiyChecksum(rec,
&ph))) {

                msg sedpkt = make_pkt(expectedseqnum);
                memcpy(sendBuffer, &sedpkt, sizeof(msg));
                sendto(sockServer, sendBuffer, sizeof(msg), 0,
(sockaddr*)&addr_client, len);
                expectedseqnum++;
```

```
                cout << "发送\tack:\t"<<expectedseqnum<<"\tACK:\t "<<
isAck(&sedpkt) << "\tlength:\t" << sedpkt.length << "\tchecksum:\t" <<
sedpkt.checksum << "\texpectedseqnum: \t" << expectedseqnum << endl;
                memcpy(file + rec_data_len, rec->msg, rec->length);
                rec_data_len += rec->length;

            }
    }
}
```

四、程序演示

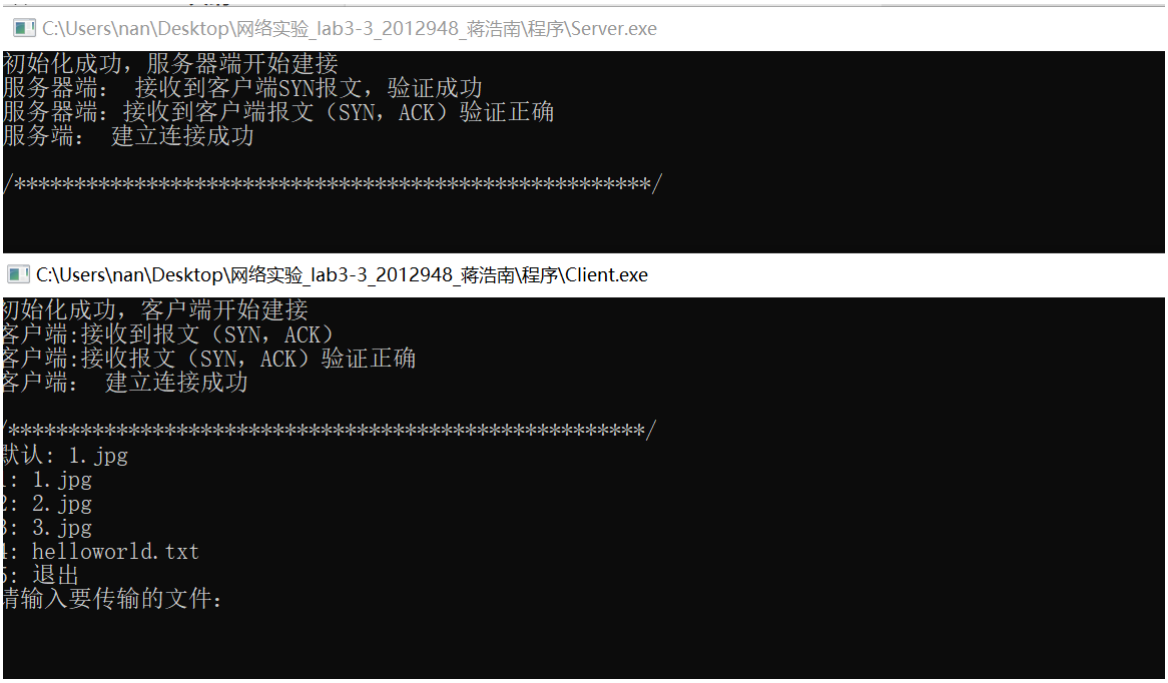
- (1)



路由器:
ip：127.0.0.1 端口: 4001;

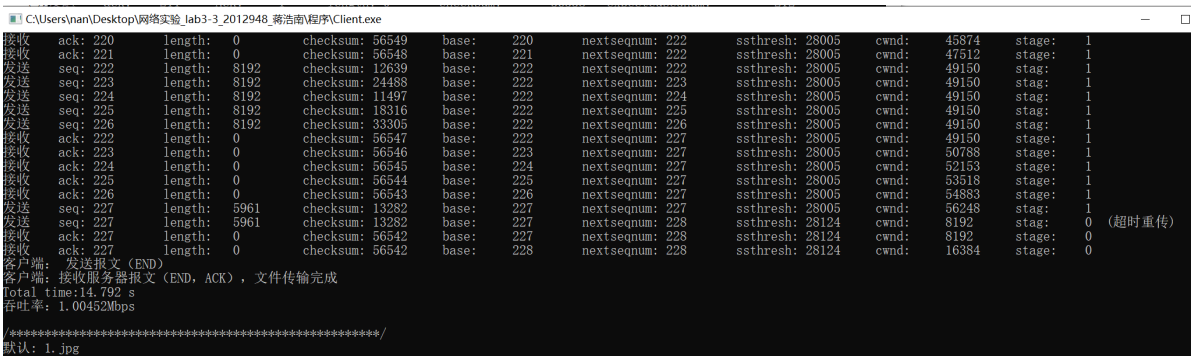
server:
ip：127.0.0.1 端口: 4000;

- (2)建立连接

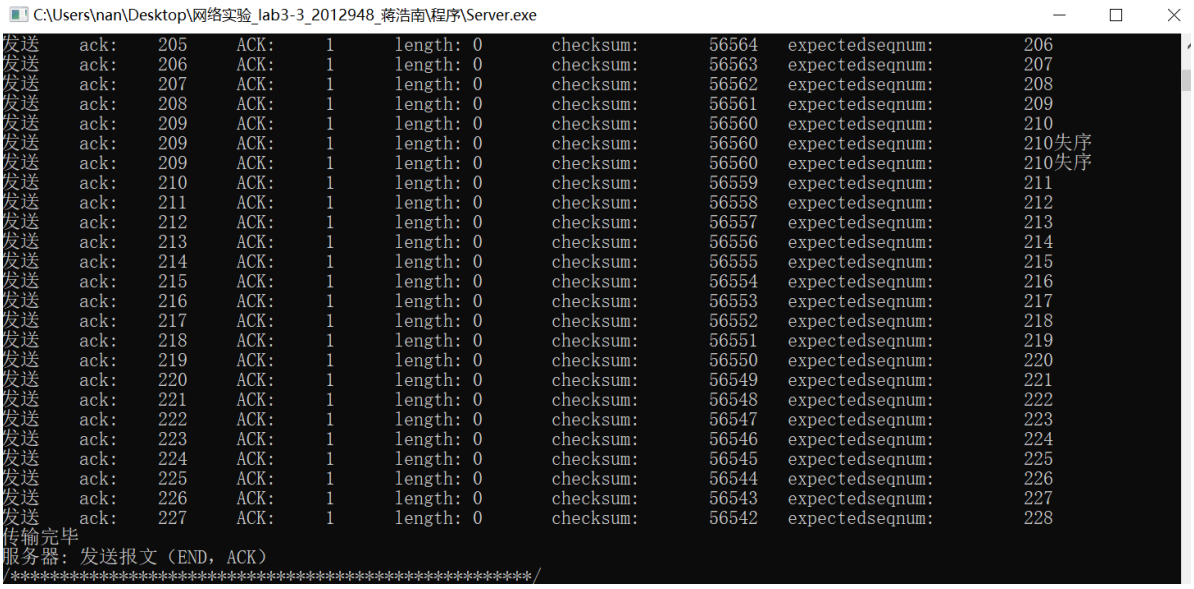


- （3）传输

客户端：

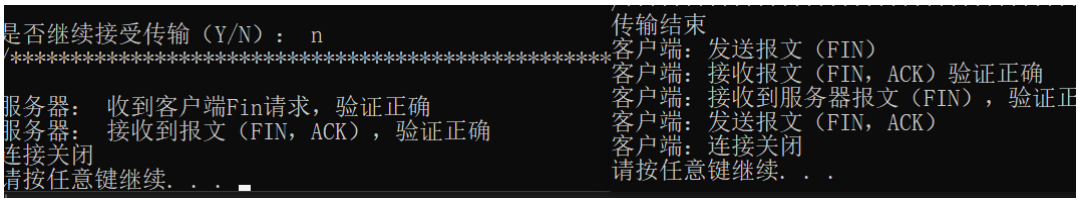


服务器：



传输结果：

- (4)断开连接



五、代码库

lab3-3 · nan/computer_network