



哈尔滨工业大学
Harbin Institute of Technology

计算机网络 课程实验报告

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|-------|----------------------------|--|----------------|------------|------|--|
| 实验名称 | 可靠数据传输协议-停等协议、GBN 协议的设计与实现 | | | | | |
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| 实验课表现 | 出勤、表现得分 (10) | | 实验报告 得分(40) | | 实验总分 | |
| | 操作结果得分(50) | | | | | |
| 教师评语 | | | | | | |
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实验目的：

理解可靠数据传输的基本原理；掌握停等协议的工作原理；掌握基于 UDP 设计并实现一个停等协议的过程与技术。理解滑动窗口协议的基本原理。掌握 GBN 的工作原理；掌握基于 UDP 设计并实现一个 GBN 协议的过程与技术。

实验内容：

- 1) 基于 UDP 设计一个简单的停等协议，实现单向可靠数据传输（服务器到客户的数据传输）。
- 2) 模拟引入数据包的丢失，验证所设计协议的有效性。
- 3) 改进所设计的停等协议，支持双向数据传输；
- 4) 基于所设计的停等协议，实现一个 C/S 结构的文件传输应用。
- 5) 基于 UDP 设计一个简单的 GBN 协议，实现单向可靠数据传输（服务器到客户的数据传输）。
- 6) 模拟引入数据包的丢失，验证所设计协议的有效性。
- 7) 改进所设计的 GBN 协议，支持双向数据传输；
- 8) 将所设计的 GBN 协议改进为 SR 协议。

实验过程：

1. 协议的数据分组格式、确认分组格式、各个域作用

GBN与SR协议的数据分组格式：

| | | |
|-----|------|----|
| Seq | Data | \0 |
|-----|------|----|

Seq 为 1 个字节，取值为 0~255；Data 不超过1024 个字节，为传输的数据；末尾放入 EOF0，表示结尾。

GBN与SR协议的确认分组格式：

| | |
|-----|----|
| ACK | \0 |
|-----|----|

ACK 字段为一个字节，表示序列号数值；末尾放入EOF0，表示数据结束。

2. 协议两端程序流程图

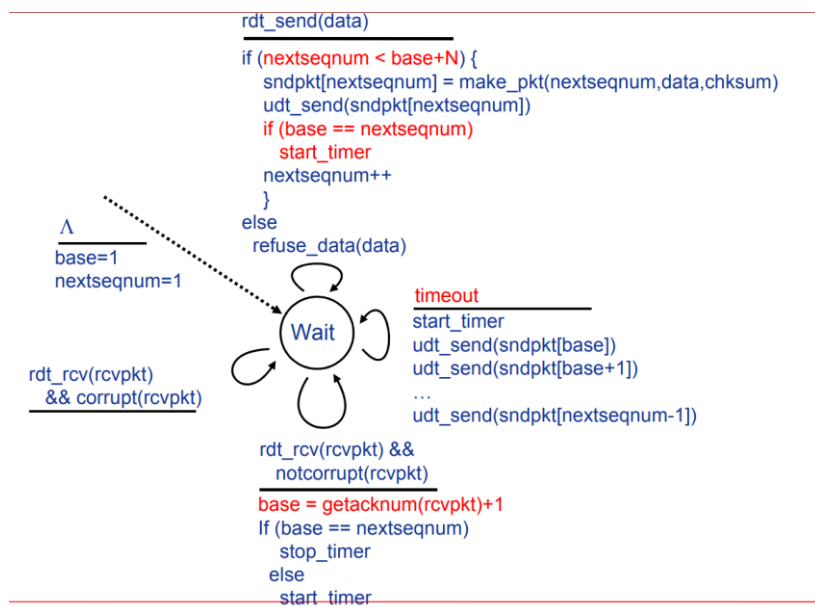


图 1 GBN 发送方扩展 FSM

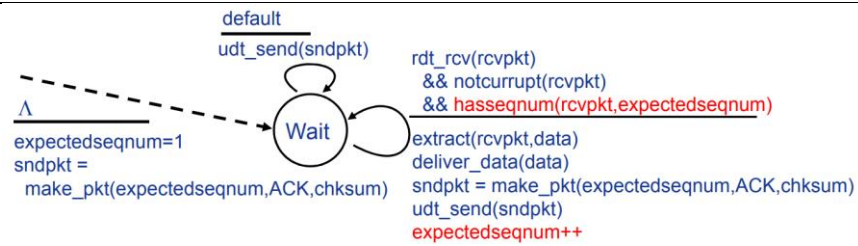


图 2 GBN 接收方扩展 FSM

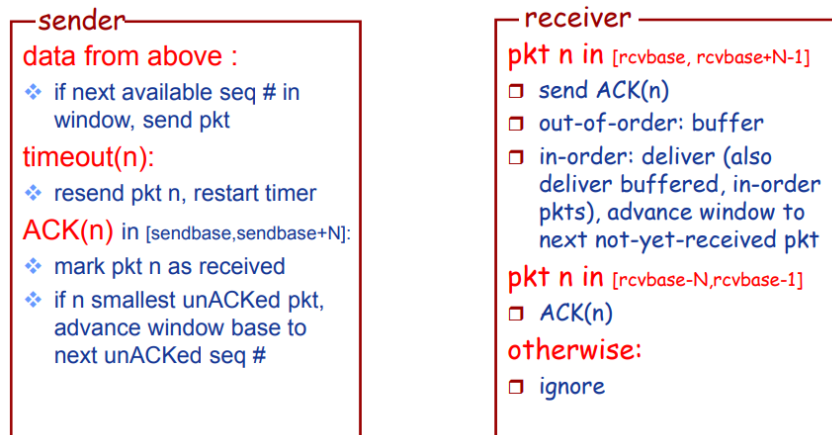


图 3 SR 发送与接收方流程

3. 协议典型交互过程

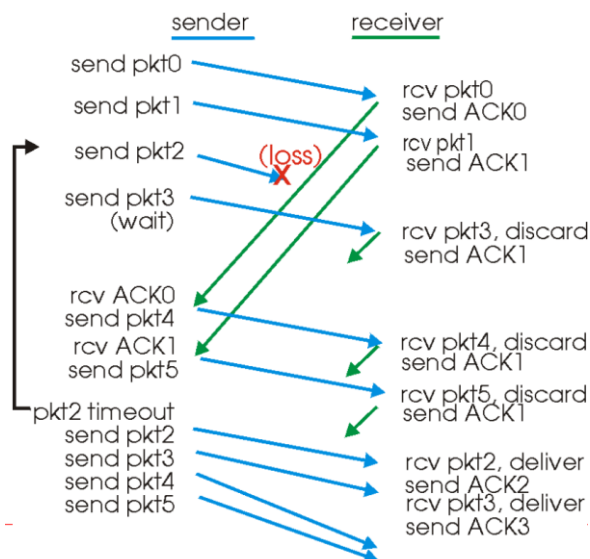


图 4 GBN 协议典型交互过程

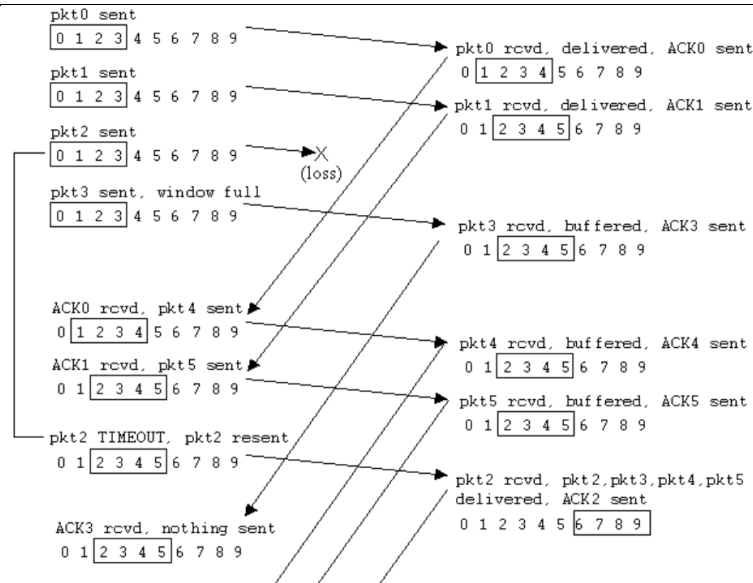


图 5 SR 协议典型交互过程

4. 数据分组丢失验证模拟方法

为了模拟数据丢失的情况，接收端接收数据时以某一个概率“将数据丢弃”，也就是表现为最终不能发回ACK。这个概率将在下面的函数中进行设置。

5. 程序实现的主要类（或函数）及其主要作用

GBN_client

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| void getCurTime(char *ptime) | 获取当前系统时间，结果存入 ptime 中 |
| void printTips() | 打印提示信息 |
| BOOL lossInLossRatio(float lossRatio) | 根据丢失率随机生成一个数字，判断是否丢失,丢失则返回 TRUE，否则返回 FALSE |
| bool seqIsAvailable() | 当前序列号 curSeq 是否可用 |
| void timeoutHandler() | 超时重传处理函数，滑动窗口内的数据帧都要重传 |
| void ackHandler(char c) | 收到 ack，累积确认，取数据帧的第一个字节 |

GBN_server

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| void getCurTime(char *ptime) | 获取当前系统时间，结果存入 ptime 中 |
| BOOL lossInLossRatio(float lossRatio) | 根据丢失率随机生成一个数字，判断是否丢失,丢失则返回 TRUE，否则返回 FALSE |
| bool seqIsAvailable() | 当前序列号 curSeq 是否可用 |
| void timeoutHandler() | 超时重传处理函数，滑动窗口内的数据帧都要重传 |
| void ackHandler(char c) | 收到 ack，累积确认，取数据帧的第一个字节 |

SR_client

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| void getCurTime(char *ptime) | 获取当前系统时间，结果存入 ptime 中 |
| void printTips() | 打印提示信息 |
| BOOL lossInLossRatio(float lossRatio) | 根据丢失率随机生成一个数字，判断是否丢失,丢失则返回 TRUE，否则返回 FALSE |
| BOOL seqRecvAvailable(int recvSeq) | 当前收到的序列号 recvSeq 是否在可收范围内 |
| int seqIsAvailable(){ | 超时重传处理函数，滑动窗口内的数据帧都要重传 |
| void ackHandler(char c) | 收到 ack，累积确认，取数据帧的第一个字节 |
| void timeoutHandler() | 超时重传处理函数，哪个没收到 ack，就要重传哪个 |

SR_server

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| void getCurTime(char *ptime) | 获取当前系统时间，结果存入 ptime 中 |
| BOOL lossInLossRatio(float lossRatio) | 根据丢失率随机生成一个数字，判断是否丢失,丢失则返回 TRUE，否则返回 FALSE |
| BOOL seqRecvAvailable(int recvSeq) | 当前收到的序列号 recvSeq 是否在可收范围内 |
| int seqIsAvailable(){ | 超时重传处理函数，滑动窗口内的数据帧都要重传 |
| void ackHandler(char c) | 收到 ack，累积确认，取数据帧的第一个字节 |
| void timeoutHandler() | 超时重传处理函数 |

6. UDP 编程的主要特点

- 1) UDP 使用尽最大努力交付，即不保证可靠交付，主机不需要维持复杂的连接状态表。支持一对一、一对多、多对一和多对多的交互通信。
- 2) UDP 是面向报文的，发送方的 UDP 对应用程序交下来的报文，在添加首部后就向下交付 IP 层。UDP 对应用层交下来的报文，既不合并，也不拆分，而是保留这些报文的边界。
- 3) UDP 是数据报协议，无连接、不可靠，追求传输效率的一种通信协议，数据的发送和接收是同步的。在进行通信之前，不需要建立连接。其传输效率比 TCP 高。对其服务器而言，并没有三次握手的过程。因此和 TCP 相比，少了被动监听(listen)和(accept)。只需要创建通信设备，绑定 IP 地址和端口号，然后进行数据的收发。

实验结果：

在实验中有以下几个验收要点：

1. 基于 UDP 设计一个简单的 GBN 协议，实现单向可靠数据传输（服务器到客户的数据传输）。

```

D:\Desktop\Lab2\GBN\client.c
recv a packet with a seq of 4
The packet wished: 0
recv a packet with a seq of 5
The packet wished: 0
recv a packet with a seq of 0
The ack of 0 loss
The packet wished: 1
recv a packet with a seq of 1
send a ack of 1
The packet wished: 2
recv a packet with a seq of 2
send a ack of 2
The packet wished: 3
recv a packet with a seq of 3
send a ack of 3
The packet wished: 4
recv a packet with a seq of 4
send a ack of 4
The packet wished: 5
The packet with a seq of 5 loss
The packet wished: 5
recv a packet with a seq of 5
send a ack of 5
Data Transfer Is Complete
*****

D:\Desktop\Lab2\GBN\server.c
recv from client: -testgbn
Begin to test GBN protocol, please don't abort the process
Shake hands stage
Begin a file transfer
File size is 61428, each packet is 1024B and packet total num is 6...
send a packet with a seq of 0
send a packet with a seq of 1
send a packet with a seq of 2
send a packet with a seq of 3
send a packet with a seq of 4
send a packet with a seq of 5
****Time out
****Rensend from Packet 0
send a packet with a seq of 0
send a packet with a seq of 1
Recv a ack of 1
send a packet with a seq of 2
Recv a ack of 2
send a packet with a seq of 3
Recv a ack of 3
send a packet with a seq of 4
Recv a ack of 4
send a packet with a seq of 5
****Time out
****Rensend from Packet 5
send a packet with a seq of 5
Recv a ack of 5
Data Transfer Is Complete
  
```

2. 模拟引入数据包的丢失，验证所设计协议的有效性。

为了模拟数据丢失的情况，接收端接收数据时以某一个概率“将数据丢弃”，也就是表现为最终不能发回ACK。

```

1 float packetLossRatio = 0.2; // 默认包丢失率 0.2
2 float ackLossRatio = 0.2;    // 默认 ACK 丢失率 0.2
  
```

```

1 ret = sscanf(buffer, "%s%f%f", &cmd, &packetLossRatio, &ackLossRatio);
  
```

-testgbn

```

Begin to test GBN protocol, please don't abort the process
The loss ratio of packet is 0.20, the loss ratio of ack is 0.20
Ready for file transmission
  
```

```
D:\Desktop\Lab2\GBN\client. x + v
-quit to exit client
-testgbn [X] [Y] to test the gbn
-testgbn2 [X] [Y] to test the gbn
*****
totalPacket is 6013

-testgbn
Begin to test GBN protocol, please don't abort the process
The loss ratio of packet is 0.20, the loss ratio of ack is 0.20
Ready for file transmission

The packet wished: 0
The packet with a seq of 0 loss
The packet wished: 0
The packet with a seq of 1 loss
The packet wished: 0
The packet with a seq of 2 loss
The packet wished: 0
recv a packet with a seq of 3
The packet wished: 0
recv a packet with a seq of 4
The packet wished: 0
recv a packet with a seq of 5
The packet wished: 0
recv a packet with a seq of 0
The ack of 0 loss

D:\Desktop\Lab2\GBN\server. x + v
recv from client: -testgbn
Begin to test GBN protocol, please don't abort the process
Shake hands stage
Begin a file transfer
File size is 6142B, each packet is 1024B and packet total num is 6...

send a packet with a seq of 0
send a packet with a seq of 1
send a packet with a seq of 2
send a packet with a seq of 3
send a packet with a seq of 4
send a packet with a seq of 5
*****Time out
****Rensend from Packet 0
send a packet with a seq of 0
send a packet with a seq of 1
Recv a ack of 1
send a packet with a seq of 2
Recv a ack of 2
send a packet with a seq of 3
Recv a ack of 3
send a packet with a seq of 4
Recv a ack of 4
send a packet with a seq of 5
*****Time out
****Rensend from Packet 5
send a packet with a seq of 5
Recv a ack of 5
Data Transfer Is Complete
```

3. 改进所设计的 GBN 协议，支持双向数据传输；

```
D:\Desktop\Lab2\GBN\client. x + -
****Rensend from Packet 2

send a packet with a seq of 2
Recv an ack of 2
send a packet with a seq of 3
Recv an ack of 3
send a packet with a seq of 4
Recv an ack of 4
send a packet with a seq of 5
send a packet with a seq of 6
Recv an ack of 6
send a packet with a seq of 7
send a packet with a seq of 8
send a packet with a seq of 9
Recv an ack of 7
send a packet with a seq of 10
send a packet with a seq of 11
send a packet with a seq of 12
Recv an ack of 7
****Time out
****Rensend from Packet 8

send a packet with a seq of 8
Recv an ack of 8
send a packet with a seq of 9
Recv an ack of 9
send a packet with a seq of 10
Recv an ack of 10
send a packet with a seq of 11
send a packet with a seq of 12
Recv an ack of 12
Data Transfer Is Complete
*****

D:\Desktop\Lab2\GBN\server. x + -
The packet wished: 8
recv a packet with a seq of 10
The ack of 7 loss

The packet wished: 8
recv a packet with a seq of 11
The ack of 7 loss

The packet wished: 8
recv a packet with a seq of 12
send a ack of 7

The packet wished: 8
recv a packet with a seq of 8
send a ack of 8

The packet wished: 9
recv a packet with a seq of 9
send a ack of 9

The packet wished: 10
recv a packet with a seq of 10
send a ack of 10

The packet wished: 11
recv a packet with a seq of 11
The ack of 11 loss

The packet wished: 12
recv a packet with a seq of 12
send a ack of 12
Data Transfer Is Complete
```

4. 将所设计的 GBN 协议改进为 SR 协议。

```
D:\Desktop\Lab2\SR\client.exe
The Winspock 2.2 dll was found okay
*****
-time to get current time
-quit to exit client
-testsr [X] [Y] to test the SR
*****
-testsr
Begin to test SR protocol, please don't abort the process
The loss ratio of packet is 0.20, the loss ratio of ack is 0.20
Ready for file transmission
The packet with a seq of 1 loss
rcv a packet with a seq of 2
send a ack of 2
rcv a packet with a seq of 3
send a ack of 3
The packet with a seq of 4 loss
rcv a packet with a seq of 5
send a ack of 5
rcv a packet with a seq of 6
send a ack of 6
rcv a packet with a seq of 1
send a ack of 1
rcv a packet with a seq of 4
send a ack of 4
rcv a packet with a seq of 68
send a ack of 68

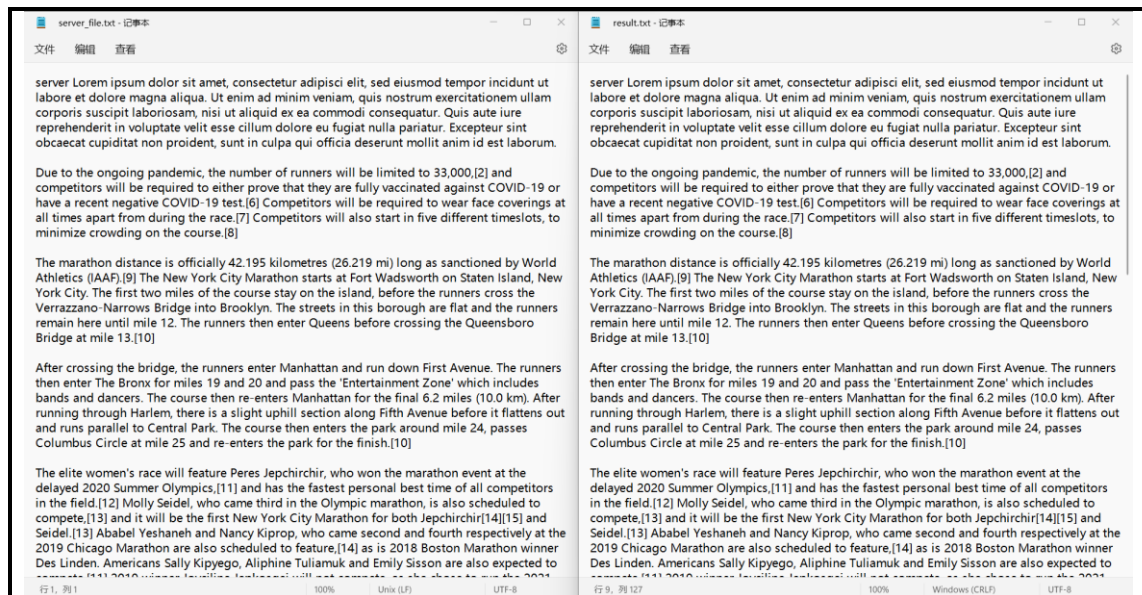
D:\Desktop\Lab2\SR\server.exe
The Winspock 2.2 dll was found okay
totalPacket is: 6

rcv from client: -testsr
Begin to test SR protocol, please don't abort the process
Shake hands stage
Begin a file transfer
File size is 61428, each packet is 1024B and packet total num is 6
send a packet with a seq of: 1
send a packet with a seq of: 2
Rcv a ack of seq 2
send a packet with a seq of: 3
Rcv a ack of seq 3
send a packet with a seq of: 4
send a packet with a seq of: 5
Rcv a ack of seq 5
send a packet with a seq of: 6
Rcv a ack of seq 6
*****Time out
*****Rensend from Packet 1

send a packet with a seq of: 1
Rcv a ack of seq 1
send a packet with a seq of: 4
Rcv a ack of seq 4
Data Transfer Complete
```

5. 基于所设计的停等协议, 实现一个 C/S 结构的文件传输应用。

可以看到运行过后result.txt中内容和原txt内容一致。



问题讨论：

- 1.基于 UDP 实现的 GBN 协议，可以不进行差错检测，可以利用 UDP 协议差错检测。
- 2.自行设计数据帧的格式，应至少包含序列号Seq和数据两部分。
- 3.自行定义发送端序列号Seq比特数L以及发送窗口大小W，应满足条件 $W+1 \leq 2^L$ 。
- 4.为了模拟ACK丢失，可以利用模N运算，每N次模拟丢包，或者每N次模拟接收。因为只是模拟，这个操作既可以在发送端也可以在接收端，如果在发送端，则少发送数据包，在接收端则不发回ACK。
- 5.当设置服务器端发送窗口的大小为1时，GBN协议就是停-等协议。
- 6.分组的规定：发送端末尾加上"Seq = %d"的字符串，接收端返回ACK时，在返回的packet的数据末尾加入字符串"ACK: %d"。

心得体会：

- 1.在接收 UDP 包时，如果接收包时给定的buffer太小的话，会发生异常，要捕获异常，相应调整buffer的大小，和给出反馈信息。
- 2.如果不允许丢包的情况出现的话，要有重发机制来保证，如：每发一条信息，只有收到正确的反馈信息的时候，才证明成功，不然就重试一定次数后才证明真正失败。
- 3.可以用SetSockOption等来设定接收等待时间，以免傻等。

附录：程序源代码

GBN: client.cpp

```
// GBN_client.cpp : 定义控制台应用程序的入口点。
// #include "stdafx.h"
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <WinSock2.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <fstream>
#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>

using namespace std;
```



```
// #pragma comment(lib, "ws2_32.lib")

#define SERVER_PORT 12340 //接收数据的端口号
#define SERVER_IP "127.0.0.1" // 服务器的 IP 地址

const int BUFFER_LENGTH = 1026;
const int SEQ_SIZE = 20; //接收端序列号个数, 为 1~20
const int SEND_WIND_SIZE = 10; //发送窗口大小为 10, GBN 中应满足  $W + 1 \leq N$ 
(W 为发送窗口大小, N 为序列号个数)

BOOL ack[SEQ_SIZE]; //收到 ack 情况, 对应 0~19 的 ack
int curSeq; //当前数据包的 seq
int curAck; //当前等待确认的 ack
int totalPacket; //需要发送的包总数
int totalSeq; //已发送的包的总数

//*****
// Method: getCurTime
// FullName: getCurTime
// Access: public
// Returns: void
// Qualifier: 获取当前系统时间, 结果存入 ptime 中
// Parameter: char * ptime
//*****
void getCurTime(char *ptime)
{
    char buffer[128];
    memset(buffer, 0, sizeof(buffer));
    time_t c_time;
    struct tm *p;
    time(&c_time);
    p = localtime(&c_time);
    sprintf(buffer, "%d/%d/%d %d:%d:%d",
            p->tm_year + 1900,
            p->tm_mon + 1,
            p->tm_mday,
            p->tm_hour,
            p->tm_min,
            p->tm_sec);
    strcpy(ptime, buffer);
}

//*****
/* -time 从服务器端获取当前时间
```

```
-quit 退出客户端
-testgbn [X] 测试 GBN 协议实现可靠数据传输
           [X] [0,1] 模拟数据包丢失的概率
           [Y] [0,1] 模拟 ACK 丢失的概率
*/
/*****/
void printTips()
{
    printf("*****\n");
    printf("|      -time to get current time          |\n");
    printf("|      -quit to exit client                |\n");
    printf("|      -testgbn [X] [Y] to test the gbn    |\n");
    printf("|      -testgbn2 [X] [Y] to test the gbn   |\n");
    printf("*****\n");
}

//*****
// Method:    lossInLossRatio
// FullName:  lossInLossRatio
// Access:    public
// Returns:    BOOL
// Qualifier: 根据丢失率随机生成一个数字,判断是否丢失,丢失则返回 TRUE,否则
// 返回 FALSE
// Parameter: float lossRatio [0,1]
//*****
BOOL lossInLossRatio(float LossRatio)
{
    int lossBound = (int)(LossRatio * 100);
    int r = rand() % 101;
    if (r <= lossBound)
    {
        return TRUE;
    }
    return FALSE;
}

//*****
// Method: seqIsAvailable
// FullName: seqIsAvailable
// Access: public
// Returns: bool
// Qualifier: 当前序列号 curSeq 是否可用
//*****
bool seqIsAvailable()
```

```
{
    int step;
    step = curSeq - curAck;
    step = step >= 0 ? step : step + SEQ_SIZE;
    //序列号是否在当前发送窗口之内
    if (step >= SEND_WIND_SIZE)
    {
        return false;
    }
    if (ack[curSeq])
    {
        return true;
    }
    return false;
}

//*****
// Method: timeoutHandler
// FullName: timeoutHandler
// Access: public
// Returns: void
// Qualifier: 超时重传处理函数，滑动窗口内的数据帧都要重传
//*****
void timeoutHandler()
{
    printf("*****Time out\n");
    int index;
    for (int i = 0; i < SEND_WIND_SIZE; ++i)
    {
        index = (i + curAck) % SEQ_SIZE;
        ack[index] = TRUE;
    }

    int temp = curSeq - curAck;
    totalSeq -= temp > 0 ? temp : temp + SEQ_SIZE;
    curSeq = curAck;
    printf("*****Rensend from Packet %d\n\n", totalSeq);
}

//*****
// Method: ackHandler
// FullName: ackHandler
// Access: public
// Returns: void
```

```
// Qualifier: 收到 ack, 累积确认, 取数据帧的第一个字节
// 由于发送数据时, 第一个字节 (序列号) 为 0 (ASCII) 时发送失败, 因此加一了, 此处需要减一还原
// Parameter: char c
// *****
void ackHandler(char c)
{
    unsigned char index = (unsigned char)c - 1; // 序列号减一
    printf("Recv an ack of %d \n", index);
    // 从接收方收到的确认收到的序列号

    /*判断数据传输是否完成添加或修改的*/
    if (curAck <= index)
    {
        for (int i = curAck; i <= index; ++i)
        {
            ack[i] = TRUE;
        }
        curAck = (index + 1) % SEQ_SIZE;
    }
    else
    {
        if (ack[index] == FALSE)
        {
            for (int i = curAck; i < SEQ_SIZE; ++i)
            {
                ack[i] = TRUE;
            }
            for (int i = 0; i <= index; ++i)
            {
                ack[i] = TRUE;
            }
            curAck = index + 1;
        }
    }
}

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    // 加载套接字库 (必须)
    WORD wVersionRequested;
    WSADATA wsaData;
    // 套接字加载时错误提示
    int err;
```

```
//版本 2.2
wVersionRequested = MAKEWORD(2, 2);
//加载 dll 文件 Scknet 库
err = WSASStartup(wVersionRequested, &wsaData);
if (err != 0)
{
    //找不到 winsock.dll
    printf("WSAStartup failed with error: %d\n", err);
    return 1;
}
if (LOBYTE(wsaData.wVersion) != 2 || HIBYTE(wsaData.wVersion) != 2)
{
    printf("Could not find a usable version of Winsock.dll\n");
    WSACleanup();
}
else
{
    printf("The Winsock 2.2 dll was found okay\n");
}
SOCKET socketClient = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM, 0);
SOCKADDR_IN addrServer;
addrServer.sin_addr.S_un.S_addr = inet_addr(SERVER_IP);
addrServer.sin_family = AF_INET;
addrServer.sin_port = htons(SERVER_PORT);
//接收缓冲区
char buffer[BUFFER_LENGTH];
ZeroMemory(buffer, sizeof(buffer));
int len = sizeof(SOCKADDR);
//为了测试与服务器的连接, 可以使用 -time 命令从服务器端获得当前 时间
//使用 -testgbn [X] [Y] 测试 GBN 其中[X]表示数据包丢失概率
//          [Y]表示 ACK 丢包概率
printTips();
int ret;
char cmd[128];

int length = sizeof(SOCKADDR);

float packetLossRatio = 0.2; // 默认包丢失率 0.2
float ackLossRatio = 0.2;    // 默认 ACK 丢失率 0.2
//用时间作为随机种子, 放在循环的最外面
srand((unsigned)time(NULL));

ZeroMemory(buffer, sizeof(buffer));
//将测试数据读入内存
```

```
std::ifstream icin;
icin.open("client_file.txt");
icin.seekg(0, ios::end);
int fileSize = (int)icin.tellg();
icin.seekg(0, ios::beg);
char data[fileSize + 1];
icin.read(data, fileSize);
data[fileSize] = 0;
icin.close();
totalPacket = ceil(sizeof(data) / 1024.0);
printf("totalPacket is : %d\n\n", totalPacket);
for (int i = 0; i < SEQ_SIZE; ++i)
{
    ack[i] = TRUE;
}

while (true)
{
    gets(buffer);
    // printf("%s\n", buffer);
    ret = sscanf(buffer, "%s%f%f", &cmd, &packetLossRatio,
&ackLossRatio);

    //开始 GBN 测试, 使用 GBN 协议实现 UDP 可靠文件传输
    if (!strcmp(cmd, "-testgbn"))
    {
        printf("%s\n", "Begin to test GBN protocol, please don't
abort the process");
        printf("The loss ratio of packet is %.2f, the loss ratio of
ack is %.2f\n", packetLossRatio, ackLossRatio);
        int stage = 0;
        BOOL b;
        unsigned short seq;    //包的序列号
        unsigned short recvSeq; //接收窗口大小为 1, 已确认的序列号
        unsigned short waitSeq; //等待的序列号
        sendto(socketClient, "-testgbn", strlen("-testgbn") + 1, 0,
(SOCKADDR *)&addrServer, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
        while (true)
        {
            //等待 server 回复设置 UDP 为阻塞模式
            recvfrom(socketClient, buffer, BUFFER_LENGTH, 0,
(SOCKADDR *)&addrServer, &len);
            ////////////////////////////////////TODO
            if (strcmp(buffer, "Data Transfer Is Complete") == 0)
```



```
{
    break;
}
switch (stage)
{
case 0: //等待握手阶段
    if ((unsigned char)buffer[0] == 205)
    {
        printf("Ready for file transmission\n");
        buffer[0] = 200;
        buffer[1] = '\0';
        sendto(socketClient, buffer, 2, 0, (SOCKADDR
*)&addrServer, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
        stage = 1;
        recvSeq = 0;
        waitSeq = 1;
    }
    break;
case 1: //等待接收数据阶段
    seq = (unsigned short)buffer[0];
    //随机法模拟包是否丢失
    b = lossInLossRatio(packetLossRatio);
    printf("\nThe packet wished: %d\n", waitSeq - 1);
    // 包丢失
    if (b)
    {
        printf("The packet with a seq of %d loss\n",
seq - 1);
        break;
    }
    // 包没有丢失
    printf("recv a packet with a seq of %d\n", seq -
1);

    //如果是期待的包，正确接收，正常确认即可
    if (!(waitSeq - seq))
    {
        ++waitSeq;
        if (waitSeq == 21)
        {
            waitSeq = 1;
        }
        //输出数据
        // printf("\n\n\t%s\n\n",&buffer[1]);
        buffer[0] = seq;
```

```
        recvSeq = seq;
        buffer[1] = '\0';
    }
    else
    {
        //如果当前一个包都没有收到，则等待 Seq 为 1 的数据
        //包，不是则不返回 ACK（因为并没有上一个正确的 ACK）
        if (!recvSeq)
        {
            continue;
        }
        buffer[0] = recvSeq;
        buffer[1] = '\0';
    }

    // ACK 是否丢失
    b = lossInLossRatio(ackLossRatio);
    if (b)
    {
        printf("The ack of %d loss\n", (unsigned
char)buffer[0] - 1);
        continue;
    }
    sendto(socketClient, buffer, 2, 0, (SOCKADDR
*)&addrServer, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
    printf("send a ack of %d\n", (unsigned
char)buffer[0] - 1);
    break;
}
Sleep(500);
}
}

else if (!strcmp(cmd, "-testgbn2"))
{
    for (int i = 0; i < SEQ_SIZE; ++i)
    {
        ack[i] = TRUE;
    }
    //进入 gbn 测试阶段
    //首先 server (server 处于 0 状态) 向 client 发送 205 状态码
    (server 进入 1 状态)
```

```
// server 等待 client 回复 200 状态码， 如果收到 （server 进入
2 状态） ， 则开始传输文件， 否则延时等待直至超时
//在文件传输阶段， server 发送窗口大小设为
// ZeroMemory(buffer, sizeof(buffer));
int recvSize;
int waitCount = 0;
printf("Begin to test GBN protocol, please don't abort the
process\n");
//加入了一个握手阶段
//首先服务器向客户端发送一个 205 大小的状态码（我自己定义的）表示
服务器准备好了， 可以发送数据
//客户端收到 205 之后回复一个 200 大小的状态码， 表示客户端备好
了， 可以接收数据了
//服务器收到 200 状态码之后， 就开始使用 GBN 发送数据了
printf("Shake hands stage\n");
int stage = 0;
bool runFlag = true;

sendto(socketClient, buffer, strlen(buffer) + 1, 0,
(SOCKADDR *)&addrServer, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
// sendto(socketClient, "-testgbn2", strlen("-testgbn2")+1,
0, (SOCKADDR *)&addrServer, sizeof(SOCKADDR));

Sleep(100);
recvfrom(socketClient, buffer, BUFFER_LENGTH, 0, ((SOCKADDR
*)&addrServer), &length);
// printf("\n%s\n\n", buffer);
ZeroMemory(buffer, sizeof(buffer));
int iMode =
1; // 1: 非阻塞, 0: 阻塞
ioctlsocket(socketClient, FIONBIO, (u_long FAR *)&iMode);
//非阻塞设置
while (runFlag)
{
    switch (stage)
    {
        case 0: //发送 205 阶段
            buffer[0] = 205;
            buffer[1] = '\0';
            sendto(socketClient, buffer, strlen(buffer) + 1, 0,
(SOCKADDR *)&addrServer, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
            Sleep(100);
            stage = 1;
            break;
```

```
        case 1: //等待接收 200 阶段，没有收到则计数器+1，超时则放弃
        此次“连接”，等待从第一步开始
            recvSize = recvfrom(socketClient, buffer,
BUFFER_LENGTH, 0, ((SOCKADDR *)&addrServer), &length);
            if (recvSize < 0)
            {
                ++waitCount;
                printf("recv: %d, waitCount: %d\n", recvSize,
waitCount);

                if (waitCount > 20)
                {
                    runFlag = false;
                    printf("200 Timeout error\n");
                    break;
                }
                Sleep(500);
                continue;
            }
            else
            {
                if ((unsigned char)buffer[0] == 200)
                {
                    printf("Begin a file transfer\n");
                    printf("File size is %dB, each packet is
1024B and packet total num is %d...\n\n", sizeof(data), totalPacket);
                    curSeq = 0;
                    curAck = 0;
                    totalSeq = 0;
                    waitCount = 0;
                    stage = 2;
                }
            }
            break;
        case 2: //数据传输阶段

            /*判断数据传输是否完成添加或修改*/
            if (seqIsAvailable() && totalSeq < totalPacket)
            { // totalSeq<=(totalPacket-1): 未传到最后一个数据包
                /*判断数据传输是否完成添加或修改*/

                //发送给客户端的序列号从 1 开始
                buffer[0] = curSeq + 1;
                ack[curSeq] = FALSE;
```

```
//数据发送的过程中应该判断是否传输完成->现在此代码已经实现了 ok

//为简化过程此处并未实现->现在此代码已经实现了 ok
memcpy(&buffer[1], data + 1024 * totalSeq,
1024);

printf("send a packet with a seq of %d\n",
curSeq);

sendto(socketClient, buffer, BUFFER_LENGTH, 0,
(SOCKADDR *)&addrServer, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
++curSeq;
curSeq %= SEQ_SIZE;
++totalSeq;
Sleep(500);
}
//等待 Ack, 若没有收到, 则返回值为-1, 计数器+1
recvSize = recvfrom(socketClient, buffer,
BUFFER_LENGTH, 0, ((SOCKADDR *)&addrServer), &length);
if (recvSize < 0)
{
    waitCount++;
    // 20 次等待 ack 则超时重传
    if (waitCount > 20)
    {
        waitCount = 0;
        timeoutHandler();
        // printf("\t---totalSeq Now
is : %d\n",totalSeq);
    }
}
else
{
    //收到 ack
    ackHandler(buffer[0]);
    waitCount = 0;
}
Sleep(500);
break;
}

// 发送完, 验证是否接收到全部 ACK
if (totalSeq == totalPacket)
{
    BOOL isFinish = TRUE;
    for (int i = 0; i < SEQ_SIZE; ++i)
```

```
        {
            if (ack[i] == FALSE)
            {
                isFinish = FALSE;
            }
        }
        // 收到了全部 ACK, 发送完成信号, 退出运行 (runFlag =
false)

        if (isFinish == TRUE)
        {
            // printf("Data Transfer Is Complete\n");
            strcpy(buffer, "Data Transfer Is Complete");
            sendto(socketClient, buffer, strlen(buffer) +
1, 0, (SOCKADDR *)&addrServer, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
            // break;
            totalSeq = 0;
            runFlag = false;
        }
    }
}
iMode =
0; // 1: 非阻塞, 0: 阻塞
ioctlsocket(socketClient, FIONBIO, (u_long FAR *)&iMode);
// 阻塞设置
}

// -time -quit 命令发送
sendto(socketClient, buffer, strlen(buffer) + 1, 0, (SOCKADDR
*)&addrServer, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
ret = recvfrom(socketClient, buffer, BUFFER_LENGTH, 0,
(SOCKADDR *)&addrServer, &len);
printf("%s\n", buffer);
if (!strcmp(buffer, "Good bye!"))
{
    break;
}
printTips();
}
//关闭套接字
closesocket(socketClient);
WSACleanup();
return 0;
}
```

GBN: server.cpp


```
//#include "stdafx.h" //创建 VS 项目包含的预编译头文件
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <WinSock2.h>
#include <fstream>
#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>

using namespace std;

// #pragma comment(lib, "ws2_32.lib")

#define SERVER_PORT 12340 //端口号
#define SERVER_IP "0.0.0.0" // IP 地址
const int BUFFER_LENGTH = 1026; //缓冲区大小, (以太网中 UDP 的数据 帧中包
长度应小于 1480 字节)
const int SEND_WIND_SIZE = 10; //发送窗口大小为 10, GBN 中应满足  $W + 1 \leq N$  (W 为发送窗口大小, N 为序列号个数)
//本例取序列号 0...19 共 20 个
//如果将窗口大小设为 1, 则为停-等协议

const int SEQ_SIZE = 20; //序列号的个数, 从 0~19 共计 20 个
//由于发送数据第一个字节如果值为 0, 则数据会发送失败
//因此接收端序列号为 1~20, 与发送端一一对应

BOOL ack[SEQ_SIZE]; // 收到 ack 情况, 对应 0~19 的 ack
int curSeq; // 当前数据包的 seq
int curAck; // 当前等待确认的 ack
int totalSeq; // 收到的包的总数
int totalPacket; // 需要发送的包总数

//*****
// Method: getCurTime
// FullName: getCurTime
// Access: public
// Returns: void
// Qualifier: 获取当前系统时间, 结果存入 ptime 中
// Parameter: char * ptime
//*****
void getCurTime(char *ptime)
{
    char buffer[128];
    memset(buffer, 0, sizeof(buffer));
    time_t c_time;
    struct tm *p;
    time(&c_time);
    p = localtime(&c_time);
    sprintf(buffer, "%d/%d/%d %d:%d:%d",
            p->tm_year + 1900,
            p->tm_mon + 1,
            p->tm_mday,
            p->tm_hour,
            p->tm_min,
            p->tm_sec);
    strcpy(ptime, buffer);
}

//*****
```

```
// Method:    lossInLossRatio
// FullName:  lossInLossRatio
// Access:    public
// Returns:    BOOL
// Qualifier:  根据丢失率随机生成一个数字, 判断是否丢失, 丢失则返回 TRUE, 否则
//            返回 FALSE
// Parameter: float lossRatio [0,1]
//*****
BOOL lossInLossRatio(float LossRatio)
{
    int lossBound = (int)(LossRatio * 100);
    int r = rand() % 101;
    if (r <= lossBound)
    {
        return TRUE;
    }
    return FALSE;
}

//*****
// Method: seqIsAvailable
// FullName: seqIsAvailable
// Access: public
// Returns: bool
// Qualifier: 当前序列号 curSeq 是否可用
//*****
bool seqIsAvailable()
{
    int step;
    step = curSeq - curAck;
    step = step >= 0 ? step : step + SEQ_SIZE;
    //序列号是否在当前发送窗口之内
    if (step >= SEND_WIND_SIZE)
    {
        return false;
    }
    if (ack[curSeq])
    {
        return true;
    }
    return false;
}

//*****
// Method: timeoutHandler
// FullName: timeoutHandler
// Access: public
// Returns: void
// Qualifier: 超时重传处理函数, 滑动窗口内的数据帧都要重传
//*****
void timeoutHandler()
{
    printf("*****Time out\n");
    int index;
    for (int i = 0; i < SEND_WIND_SIZE; ++i)
    {
        index = (i + curAck) % SEQ_SIZE;
        ack[index] = TRUE;
    }
}
```

```
}
int temp = curSeq - curAck;
totalSeq -= temp > 0 ? temp : temp + SEQ_SIZE;
curSeq = curAck;
printf("*****Rensend from Packet %d\n\n", totalSeq);
}

//*****
// Method: ackHandler
// FullName: ackHandler
// Access: public
// Returns: void
// Qualifier: 收到 ack, 累积确认, 取数据帧的第一个字节
//由于发送数据时, 第一个字节(序列号)为 0 (ASCII) 时发送失败, 因此加一了, 此处需要减一还原
// Parameter: char c
//*****
void ackHandler(char c)
{
    unsigned char index = (unsigned char)c - 1; //序列号减一
    printf("Recv a ack of %d\n", index);

    //如果收到的序列号大于 curAck 则在这之前的报文段全部被接收
    if (curAck <= index)
    {
        for (int i = curAck; i <= index; ++i)
        {
            ack[i] = TRUE;
        }
        curAck = (index + 1) % SEQ_SIZE;
    }
    else
    {
        if (ack[index] == FALSE)
        {
            for (int i = curAck; i < SEQ_SIZE; ++i)
            {
                ack[i] = TRUE;
            }
            for (int i = 0; i <= index; ++i)
            {
                ack[i] = TRUE;
            }
            curAck = index + 1;
        }
    }
}

//主函数
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    //加载套接字库(必须)
    WORD wVersionRequested;
    WSADATA wsaData;
    //套接字加载时错误提示
    int err;
    //版本 2.2
    wVersionRequested = MAKEWORD(2, 2);
```

```

//加载 dll 文件 Socket 库
err = WSASStartup(wVersionRequested, &wsaData);
if (err != 0)
{
    //找不到 winsock.dll
    printf("WSAStartup failed with error: %d\n", err);
    return -1;
}
if (LOBYTE(wsaData.wVersion) != 2 || HIBYTE(wsaData.wVersion) != 2)
{
    printf("Could not find a usable version of Winsock.dll\n");
    WSACleanup();
}
else
{
    printf("The Winsock 2.2 dll was found okay\n");
}
SOCKET sockServer = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM, IPPROTO_UDP);
//设置套接字为非阻塞模式
int iMode = 1; // 1: 非阻塞, 0: 阻塞
ioctlsocket(sockServer, FIONBIO, (u_long FAR *)&iMode); //非阻塞设置
SOCKADDR_IN addrServer; //服务器地址
// addrServer.sin_addr.S_un.S_addr = inet_addr(SERVER_IP);
addrServer.sin_addr.S_un.S_addr = htonl(INADDR_ANY); //两者均可
addrServer.sin_family = AF_INET;
addrServer.sin_port = htons(SERVER_PORT);
err = bind(sockServer, (SOCKADDR *)&addrServer, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
if (err)
{
    err = GetLastError();
    printf("Could not bind the port %d for socket. Error code is %d\n", SERVER_PORT, err);
    WSACleanup();
    return -1;
}

/*双向传输的丢包率*/
float packetLossRatio = 0.2; //默认包丢失率 0.2
float ackLossRatio = 0.2; //默认 ACK 丢失率 0.2
//用时间作为随机种子, 放在循环的最外面
srand((unsigned)time(NULL));

SOCKADDR_IN addrClient; //客户端地址
int length = sizeof(SOCKADDR);
char buffer[BUFFER_LENGTH]; //数据发送接收缓冲区
ZeroMemory(buffer, sizeof(buffer));
//将测试数据读入内存
std::ifstream icin;
icin.open("server_file.txt");
icin.seekg(0, ios::end);
int fileSize = (int)icin.tellg();
icin.seekg(0, ios::beg);
char data[fileSize + 1];
icin.read(data, fileSize);
data[fileSize] = 0;
icin.close();
totalPacket = ceil(sizeof(data) / 1024.0);

```

```

printf("totalPacket is: %d\n\n", totalPacket);

int recvSize;

//初始化 ack
for (int i = 0; i < SEQ_SIZE; ++i)
{
    ack[i] = TRUE;
}
while (true)
{
    //非阻塞接收, 若没有收到数据, 返回值为-1
    recvSize = recvfrom(sockServer, buffer, BUFFER_LENGTH, 0,
((SOCKADDR *)&addrClient), &length);
    if (recvSize < 0)
    {
        Sleep(200);
        continue;
    }
    else if (strcmp(buffer, "Data Transfer Is Complete") == 0)
    {
        printf("Data Transfer Is Complete\n");
        continue;
    }
    printf("recv from client: %s\n", buffer);

    char cmd[128];
    sscanf(buffer, "%s%f%f", &cmd, &packetLossRatio,
&ackLossRatio);

    if (strcmp(buffer, "-time") == 0)
    {
        getCurTime(buffer);
    }
    else if (strcmp(buffer, "-quit") == 0)
    {
        strcpy(buffer, "Good bye!");
    }
    else if (strcmp(buffer, "-testgbn") == 0)
    {
        //进入 gbn 测试阶段
        //首先 server (server 处于 0 状态) 向 client 发送 205 状态码
        (server 进入 1 状态)
        // server 等待 client 回复 200 状态码, 如果收到 (server 进入 2
        状态), 则开始传输文件, 否则延时等待直至超时
        //在文件传输阶段, server 发送窗口大小设为
        ZeroMemory(buffer, sizeof(buffer));
        int recvSize;
        int waitCount = 0;
        printf("Begain to test GBN protocol, please don't abort the
process\n");
        //加入了一个握手阶段
        //首先服务器向客户端发送一个 205 大小的状态码 (我自己定义的) 表
        示服务器准备好了, 可以发送数据
        //客户端收到 205 之后回复一个 200 大小的状态码, 表示客户端准 备
        好了, 可以接收数据了
        //服务器收到 200 状态码之后, 就开始使用 GBN 发送数据了
        printf("Shake hands stage\n");
    }
}

```

```
int stage = 0;
bool runFlag = true;
while (runFlag)
{
    switch (stage)
    {
        case 0: //发送 205 阶段
            buffer[0] = 205;
            buffer[1] = '\0';
            sendto(sockServer, buffer, strlen(buffer) + 1, 0,
(SOCKADDR *)&addrClient, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
            Sleep(100);
            stage = 1;
            break;
        case 1: //等待接收 200 阶段，没有收到则计数器+1，超时则放弃
此次“连接”，等待从第一步开始
            recvSize = recvfrom(sockServer, buffer,
BUFFER_LENGTH, 0, ((SOCKADDR *)&addrClient), &length);
            if (recvSize < 0)
            {
                waitCount++;
                if (waitCount > 20)
                {
                    runFlag = false;
                    printf("200 Timeout error\n");
                    break;
                }
                Sleep(500);
                continue;
            }
            else
            {
                // waitCount = 0;
                if ((unsigned char)buffer[0] == 200)
                {
                    printf("Begin a file transfer\n");
                    printf("File size is %dB, each packet is
1024B and packet total num is %d...\n\n", sizeof(data), totalPacket);
                    curSeq = 0;
                    curAck = 0;
                    totalSeq = 0;
                    waitCount = 0;
                    stage = 2;
                }
            }
            break;
        case 2: //数据传输阶段

            /*为判断数据传输是否完成添加或修改的语句*/
            if (seqIsAvailable() && totalSeq < totalPacket)
            {
                //发送给客户端的序列号从 1 开始
                buffer[0] = curSeq + 1;
                ack[curSeq] = FALSE;
                //数据发送的过程中应该判断是否传输完成
                //为简化过程此处并未实现
                memcpy(&buffer[1], data + 1024 * totalSeq,
1024);
```



```
        printf("send a packet with a seq of %d\n",
curSeq);
        sendto(sockServer, buffer, BUFFER_LENGTH, 0,
(SOCKADDR *)&addrClient, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
        ++curSeq;
        curSeq %= SEQ_SIZE;
        ++totalSeq;
        Sleep(500);
    }
    // 等待 Ack, 若没有收到, 则返回值为-1, 计数器+1
    // 无论有没有收到 ACK, 都会继续传数据
    recvSize = recvfrom(sockServer, buffer,
BUFFER_LENGTH, 0, ((SOCKADDR *)&addrClient), &length);
    if (recvSize < 0)
    {
        waitCount++;
        // 20 次等待 ack 则超时重传
        if (waitCount > 20)
        {
            waitCount = 0;
            timeoutHandler();
            // printf("\t---totalSeq Now is : %d\n",
totalSeq);
        }
    }
    else
    {
        //收到 ack
        ackHandler(buffer[0]);
        waitCount = 0;
    }
    Sleep(500);
    break;
}

// 发送完, 验证是否接收到全部 ACK
if (totalSeq == totalPacket)
{
    BOOL isFinish = TRUE;
    for (int i = 0; i < SEQ_SIZE; ++i)
    {
        if (ack[i] == FALSE)
        {
            isFinish = FALSE;
        }
    }
    // 收到了全部 ACK, 发送完成信号, 退出运行 (runFlag =
false)

    if (isFinish == TRUE)
    {
        // printf("Data Transfer Is Complete\n");
        strcpy(buffer, "Data Transfer Is Complete");
        sendto(sockServer, buffer, strlen(buffer) + 1,
0, (SOCKADDR *)&addrClient, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
        // break;
        totalSeq = 0;
        runFlag = false;
    }
}
```

```

    }
    }
}
/* 双向数据传输 */
else if (strcmp(cmd, "-testgbn2") == 0)
{
    iMode = 0; //
1: 非阻塞, 0: 阻塞
    ioctlsocket(sockServer, FIONBIO, (u_Long FAR *)&iMode); //
阻塞设置
    printf("%s\n", "Begin to test GBN protocol, please don't
abort the process");
    printf("The loss ratio of packet is %.2f, the loss ratio of
ack is %.2f\n", packetLossRatio, ackLossRatio);
    int stage = 0;
    BOOL b;
    unsigned short seq; //包的序列号
    unsigned short recvSeq; //接收窗口大小为 1, 已确认的序列号
    unsigned short waitSeq; //等待的序列号
    sendto(sockServer, "-testgbn2", strlen("-testgbn2") + 1, 0,
(SOCKADDR *)&addrClient, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
    while (true)
    {
        //等待 server 回复设置 UDP 为阻塞模式
        recvfrom(sockServer, buffer, BUFFER_LENGTH, 0,
(SOCKADDR *)&addrClient, &length);

        if (strcmp(buffer, "Data Transfer Is Complete") == 0)
        {
            break;
        }

        switch (stage)
        {
        case 0: //等待握手阶段
            if ((unsigned char)buffer[0] == 205)
            {
                printf("Ready for file transmission\n");
                buffer[0] = 200;
                buffer[1] = '\0';
                sendto(sockServer, buffer, 2, 0, (SOCKADDR
*)&addrClient, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
                stage = 1;
                recvSeq = 0;
                waitSeq = 1;
            }
            break;
        case 1: //等待接收数据阶段
            seq = (unsigned short)buffer[0];
            //随机法模拟包是否丢失
            b = lossInLossRatio(packetLossRatio);
            printf("\nThe packet wished: %d\n", waitSeq - 1);
            if (b)
            {
                printf("The packet with a seq of %d loss\n",
seq - 1);
                continue;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

        printf("recv a packet with a seq of %d\n", seq -
1);
        //如果是期待的包，正确接收，正常确认即可
        if (!(waitSeq - seq))
        {
            ++waitSeq;
            if (waitSeq == 21)
            {
                waitSeq = 1;
            }
            //输出数据
            // printf("\n\n%s\n\n", &buffer[1]);
            buffer[0] = seq;
            recvSeq = seq;
            buffer[1] = '\0';
        }
        else
        {
            //如果当前一个包都没有收到，则等待 Seq 为 1 的数据
            //包，不是则不返回 ACK（因为并没有上一个正确的 ACK）
            if (!recvSeq)
            {
                continue;
            }
            buffer[0] = recvSeq;
            buffer[1] = '\0';
        }
        b = lossInLossRatio(ackLossRatio);
        if (b)
        {
            printf("The ack of %d loss\n", (unsigned
char)buffer[0] - 1);
            continue;
        }
        sendto(sockServer, buffer, 2, 0, (SOCKADDR
*)&addrClient, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
        printf("send a ack of %d\n", (unsigned
char)buffer[0] - 1);
        break;
    }
    Sleep(500);
}
iMode = 1; //
1: 非阻塞, 0: 阻塞
ioctlsocket(sockServer, FIONBIO, (u_long FAR *)&iMode); //非
阻塞设置
}

    sendto(sockServer, buffer, strlen(buffer) + 1, 0, (SOCKADDR
*)&addrClient, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
    Sleep(500);
}
//关闭套接字，卸载库
closesocket(sockServer);
WSACleanup();
return 0;
}

```

SR: client.cpp

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <WinSock2.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <fstream>

// #pragma comment(lib, "ws2_32.lib")

#define SERVER_PORT 12340 //接收数据的端口号
#define SERVER_IP "127.0.0.1" // 服务器的 IP 地址
const int BUFFER_LENGTH = 1026;
const int SEND_WIND_SIZE = 10; //发送窗口大小为 10, GBN 中应满足  $W + 1 \leq N$ 
(W 为发送窗口大小, N 为序列号个数)
//本例取序列号 0...19 共 20 个
//如果将窗口大小设为 1, 则为停-等协议
const int SEQ_SIZE = 20; //序列号的个数, 从 0~19 共计 20 个
//由于发送数据第一个字节如果值为 0, 则数据会发送失败
//因此接收端序列号为 1~20, 与发送端一一对应
BOOL ack[SEQ_SIZE]; //收到 ack 情况, 对应 0~19 的 ack
char dataBuffer[SEQ_SIZE][BUFFER_LENGTH];

int curSeq; //当前数据包的 seq
int curAck; //当前等待确认的 ack

/*****
/* -time 从服务器端获取当前时间
/* -quit 退出客户端
/* -testgbn [X] 测试 GBN 协议实现可靠数据传输
/* [X] [0,1] 模拟数据包丢失的概率
/* [Y] [0,1] 模拟 ACK 丢失的概率
*/
/*****
void printTips()
{
    printf("*****\n");
    printf("| -time to get current time | \n");
    printf("| -quit to exit client | \n");
    printf("| -testsr [X] [Y] to test the SR | \n");
    printf("*****\n");
}

/*****
// Method: lossInLossRatio
// FullName: lossInLossRatio
// Access: public
// Returns: BOOL
// Qualifier: 根据丢失率随机生成一个数字, 判断是否丢失, 丢失则返回 TRUE, 否则
返回 FALSE
// Parameter: float lossRatio [0,1]
/*****
BOOL lossInLossRatio(float LossRatio)
{
    int lossBound = (int)(lossRatio * 100);
    int r = rand() % 101;
    if (r <= lossBound)
    {
```

```
        return TRUE;
    }
    return FALSE;
}

//*****
// Method: seqIsAvailable
// FullName: seqIsAvailable
// Access: public
// Returns: bool
// Qualifier: 当前序列号 curSeq 是否可用
//*****
BOOL seqRecvAvailable(int recvSeq)
{
    int step;
    int index;
    index = recvSeq - 1;
    step = index - curAck;
    step = step >= 0 ? step : step + SEQ_SIZE;
    //序列号是否在当前发送窗口之内
    if (step >= SEND_WIND_SIZE)
    {
        return FALSE;
    }
    return TRUE;
}

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    //加载套接字库（必须）
    WORD wVersionRequested;
    WSADATA wsaData;
    //套接字加载时错误提示
    int err;
    //版本 2.2
    wVersionRequested = MAKEWORD(2, 2);
    //加载 dll 文件 Scket 库
    err = WSStartup(wVersionRequested, &wsaData);
    if (err != 0)
    {
        //找不到 winsock.dll
        printf("WSStartup failed with error: %d\n", err);
        return 1;
    }
    if (LOBYTE(wsaData.wVersion) != 2 || HIBYTE(wsaData.wVersion) != 2)
    {
        printf("Could not find a usable version of Winsock.dll\n");
        WSACleanup();
    }
    else
    {
        printf("The Winsock 2.2 dll was found okay\n");
    }
    SOCKET socketClient = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM, 0);
    SOCKADDR_IN addrServer;
    addrServer.sin_addr.S_un.S_addr = inet_addr(SERVER_IP);
    addrServer.sin_family = AF_INET;
    addrServer.sin_port = htons(SERVER_PORT);
```

```
//接收缓冲区
char buffer[BUFFER_LENGTH];
ZeroMemory(buffer, sizeof(buffer));
int len = sizeof(SOCKADDR);
//为了测试与服务器的连接, 可以使用 -time 命令从服务器端获得当前时间
//使用 -testsr [X] [Y] 测试 SR 其中[X]表示数据包丢失概率
// [Y]表示 ACK 丢包概率
printTips();
int ret;
char cmd[128];
float packetLossRatio = 0.2; //默认包丢失率 0.2
float ackLossRatio = 0.2;    //默认 ACK 丢失率 0.2
//用时间作为随机种子, 放在循环的最外面
srand((unsigned)time(NULL));

for (int i = 0; i < SEQ_SIZE; ++i)
{
    ack[i] = FALSE;
}
while (true)
{
    gets(buffer);
    ret = sscanf(buffer, "%s%f%f", &cmd, &packetLossRatio,
&ackLossRatio);
    //开始 SR 测试, 使用 SR 协议实现 UDP 可靠文件传输
    if (!strcmp(cmd, "-testsr"))
    {
        for (int i = 0; i < SEQ_SIZE; ++i)
        {
            ack[i] = FALSE;
        }
        printf("Begin to test SR protocol, please don't abort the
process\n");
        printf("The loss ratio of packet is %.2f, the loss ratio of
ack is %.2f\n", packetLossRatio, ackLossRatio);
        int stage = 0;
        BOOL b;
        curAck = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < SEQ_SIZE; ++i)
        {
            ack[i] = FALSE;
        }
        unsigned short seq;    //包的序列号
        unsigned short recvSeq; //接收窗口大小为 1, 已确认的序列号
        int next;
        sendto(socketClient, "-testsr", strlen("-testsr") + 1, 0,
(SOCKADDR *)&addrServer, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
        // 保存到文件
        std::ofstream out_result;
        out_result.open("result.txt", std::ios::out |
std::ios::trunc);
        if (!out_result.is_open())
        {
            printf("File Open Error.\n");
            continue;
        }

        while (true)
```



```

        ack[next] = FALSE;
    }
    else
    {
        break;
    }
}
}
else
{
    recvSeq = seq;
    buffer[0] = recvSeq;
    buffer[1] = '\0';
}

b = lossInLossRatio(ackLossRatio);
if (b)
{
    printf("The ack of %d loss\n", (unsigned
char)buffer[0]);
    continue;
}
sendto(socketClient, buffer, 2, 0, (SOCKADDR
*)&addrServer, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
printf("send a ack of %d\n", (unsigned
char)buffer[0]);
break;
}
Sleep(500);
}
out_result.close();
}

sendto(socketClient, buffer, strlen(buffer) + 1, 0, (SOCKADDR
*)&addrServer, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
ret = recvfrom(socketClient, buffer, BUFFER_LENGTH, 0,
(SOCKADDR *)&addrServer, &len);
printf("%s\n", buffer);
if (!strcmp(buffer, "Good bye!"))
{
    break;
}
printTips();
}
//关闭套接字
closesocket(socketClient);
WSACleanup();
return 0;
}

```

SR: server.cpp

```

//#include "stdafx.h" //创建 VS 项目包含的预编译头文件
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <WinSock2.h>
#include <fstream>

```

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>

using namespace std;

// #pragma comment(lib, "ws2_32.lib")

#define SERVER_PORT 12340 //端口号
#define SERVER_IP "0.0.0.0" //IP 地址
const int BUFFER_LENGTH = 1026; //缓冲区大小, (以太网中 UDP 的数据帧中包长度应小于 1480 字节)
const int SEND_WIND_SIZE = 10; //发送窗口大小为 10, GBN 中应满足  $W + 1 \leq N$  (W 为发送窗口大小, N 为序列号个数)

//本例取序列号 0...19 共 20 个
//如果将窗口大小设为 1, 则为停-等协议
const int SEQ_SIZE = 20; //序列号的个数, 从 0~19 共计 20 个
const int SEQ_NUMBER = 9;

//由于发送数据第一个字节如果值为 0, 则数据会发送失败
//因此接收端序列号为 1~20, 与发送端一一对应
bool ack[SEQ_SIZE]; //收到 ack 情况, 对应 0~19 的 ack
char dataBuffer[SEQ_SIZE][BUFFER_LENGTH];
int curSeq; //当前数据包的 seq
int curAck; //当前等待确认的 ack
int totalPacket; //需要发送的包总数
int totalSeq; //已发送的包的总数
int totalAck; //确认收到 (ack) 的包的总数

//*****
// Method: getCurTime
// FullName: getCurTime
// Access: public
// Returns: void
// Qualifier: 获取当前系统时间, 结果存入 ptime 中
// Parameter: char * ptime
//*****
void getCurTime(char *ptime)
{
    char buffer[128];
    memset(buffer, 0, sizeof(buffer));
    time_t c_time;
    struct tm *p;
    time(&c_time);
    p = localtime(&c_time);
    sprintf(buffer, "%d/%d/%d %d:%d:%d",
            p->tm_year + 1900,
            p->tm_mon + 1,
            p->tm_mday,
            p->tm_hour,
            p->tm_min,
            p->tm_sec);
    strcpy(ptime, buffer);
}

//*****
// Method: seqIsAvailable
// FullName: seqIsAvailable
```

```
// Access: public
// Returns: bool
// Qualifier: 当前序列号 curSeq 是否可用
//*****
int seqIsAvailable()
{
    int step;
    step = curSeq - curAck;
    step = step >= 0 ? step : step + SEQ_SIZE;
    //序列号是否在当前发送窗口之内
    if (step >= SEND_WIND_SIZE)
    {
        return 0;
    }
    if (!ack[curSeq])
    { //ack[curSeq]==FALSE
        return 1;
    }
    return 2;
}

//*****
// Method: timeoutHandler
// FullName: timeoutHandler
// Access: public
// Returns: void
// Qualifier: 超时重传处理函数，滑动窗口内的数据帧都要重传
//*****
void timeoutHandler()
{
    printf("*****Time out\n");

    if (totalSeq == totalPacket)
    { //之前发送到了最后一个数据包
        if (curSeq > curAck)
        {
            totalSeq -= (curSeq - curAck);
        }
        else if (curSeq < curAck)
        {
            totalSeq -= (curSeq - curAck + 20);
        }
    }
    else
    { //之前没发送到最后一个数据包
        totalSeq -= SEND_WIND_SIZE;
    }

    curSeq = curAck;
    printf("*****Rensend from Packet %d\n\n", totalSeq + 1);
}

//*****
// Method: ackHandler
// FullName: ackHandler
// Access: public
// Returns: void
// Qualifier: 收到 ack，累积确认，取数据帧的第一个字节
```

```
//由于发送数据时，第一个字节（序列号）为 0（ASCII）时发送失败，因此加一了，此处需要减一还原
// Parameter: char c
//*****
void ackHandler(char c)
{
    unsigned char index = (unsigned char)c - 1; //序列号减一
    printf("Recv a ack of seq %d\n", index + 1); //从接收方收到的确认收到的序列号
    int next;

    if (curAck == index)
    {
        totalAck += 1;
        ack[index] = FALSE;
        curAck = (index + 1) % SEQ_SIZE;
        for (int i = 1; i < SEQ_SIZE; i++)
        {
            next = (i + index) % SEQ_SIZE;
            if (ack[next] == TRUE)
            {
                ack[next] = FALSE;
                curAck = (next + 1) % SEQ_SIZE;
                totalSeq++;
                curSeq++;
                curSeq %= SEQ_SIZE;
            }
            else
            {
                break;
            }
        }
    }
    else if (curAck < index && index - curAck + 1 <= SEND_WIND_SIZE)
    { //要保证是要接受的消息（在滑动窗口内）
        if (!ack[index])
        {
            totalAck += 1;
            ack[index] = TRUE;
        }
    }
    else if (SEQ_SIZE + index - curAck + 1 <= SEND_WIND_SIZE && curAck > index)
    { //要保证是要接受的消息（在滑动窗口内）
        if (!ack[index])
        {
            totalAck += 1;
            ack[index] = TRUE;
        }
    }
}

//*****
// 当前收到的序列号 recvSeq 是否在可收范围内
//*****
BOOL seqRecvAvailable(int recvSeq)
{
    int step;
```

```

    int index;
    index = recvSeq - 1;
    step = index - curAck;
    step = step >= 0 ? step : step + SEQ_SIZE;
    //序列号是否在当前发送窗口之内
    if (step >= SEND_WIND_SIZE)
    {
        return FALSE;
    }
    return TRUE;
}

//主函数
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    //加载套接字库（必须）
    WORD wVersionRequested;
    WSADATA wsaData;
    //套接字加载时错误提示
    int err;
    //版本 2.2
    wVersionRequested = MAKEWORD(2, 2);
    //加载 dll 文件 Scket 库
    err = WSASStartup(wVersionRequested, &wsaData);
    if (err != 0)
    {
        //找不到 winsock.dll
        printf("WSAStartup failed with error: %d\n", err);
        return -1;
    }
    if (LOBYTE(wsaData.wVersion) != 2 || HIBYTE(wsaData.wVersion) != 2)
    {
        printf("Could not find a usable version of Winsock.dll\n");
        WSACleanup();
    }
    else
    {
        printf("The Winsock 2.2 dll was found okay\n");
    }
    SOCKET sockServer = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM, IPPROTO_UDP);
    //设置套接字为非阻塞模式
    int iMode = 1; //1: 非阻塞, 0: 阻塞
    ioctlsocket(sockServer, FIONBIO, (u_long FAR *)&iMode); //非阻塞设置
    SOCKADDR_IN addrServer; //服务器地址
    //addrServer.sin_addr.S_un.S_addr = inet_addr(SERVER_IP);
    addrServer.sin_addr.S_un.S_addr = htonl(INADDR_ANY); //两者均可
    addrServer.sin_family = AF_INET;
    addrServer.sin_port = htons(SERVER_PORT);
    err = bind(sockServer, (SOCKADDR *)&addrServer, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
    if (err)
    {
        err = GetLastError();
        printf("Could not bind the port %d for socket. Error code is %d\n", SERVER_PORT, err);
        WSACleanup();
        return -1;
    }
}

```

```

//用时间作为随机种子，放在循环的最外面
srand((unsigned)time(NULL));
SOCKADDR_IN addrClient; //客户端地址
int length = sizeof(SOCKADDR);
char buffer[BUFFER_LENGTH]; //数据发送接收缓冲区
ZeroMemory(buffer, sizeof(buffer));
//将测试数据读入内存
std::ifstream icin;
icin.open("server_file.txt");
icin.seekg(0, ios::end);
int fileSize = (int)icin.tellg();
icin.seekg(0, ios::beg);
char data[fileSize + 1];
icin.read(data, fileSize);
data[fileSize] = 0;
icin.close();
totalPacket = ceil(sizeof(data) / 1024.0);
printf("totalPacket is: %d\n\n", totalPacket);

int recvSize;
for (int i = 0; i < SEQ_SIZE; ++i)
{
    ack[i] = FALSE;
}
while (true)
{
    //非阻塞接收，若没有收到数据，返回值为-1
    recvSize = recvfrom(sockServer, buffer, BUFFER_LENGTH, 0,
((SOCKADDR *)&addrClient), &length);
    if (recvSize < 0)
    {
        Sleep(200);
        continue;
    }
    printf("recv from client: %s\n", buffer);
    if (strcmp(buffer, "-time") == 0)
    {
        getCurTime(buffer);
    }
    else if (strcmp(buffer, "-quit") == 0)
    {
        strcpy(buffer, "Good bye!");
    }
    else if (strcmp(buffer, "-testsr") == 0)
    {
        //进入 gbn 测试阶段
        //首先 server (server 处于 0 状态) 向 client 发送 205 状态码
        (server 进入 1 状态)
        //server 等待 client 回复 200 状态码， 如果收到 (server 进入
2 状态) ， 则开始传输文件， 否则延时等待直至超时
        //在文件传输阶段， server 发送窗口大小设为
        for (int i = 0; i < SEQ_SIZE; ++i)
        {
            ack[i] = FALSE;
        }
        ZeroMemory(buffer, sizeof(buffer));
        int recvSize;
        int waitCount = 0;

```

```

        printf("Begin to test SR protocol, please don't abort the
process\n");
        //加入了一个握手阶段
        //首先服务器向客户端发送一个 205 大小的状态码（我自己定义的）表示
服务器准备好了，可以发送数据
        //客户端收到 205 之后回复一个 200 大小的状态码，表示客户端准备好了，可以接收数据了
        //服务器收到 200 状态码之后，就开始使用 GBN 发送数据了
        printf("Shake hands stage\n");
        int stage = 0;
        bool runFlag = true;
        while (runFlag)
        {
            switch (stage)
            {
                case 0: //发送 205 阶段
                    buffer[0] = 205;
                    sendto(sockServer, buffer, strlen(buffer) + 1, 0,
(SOCKADDR *)&addrClient, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
                    Sleep(100);
                    stage = 1;
                    break;
                case 1: //等待接收 200 阶段，没有收到则计数器+1，超时则放弃
此次“连接”，等待从第一步开始
                    recvSize = recvfrom(sockServer, buffer,
BUFFER_LENGTH, 0, ((SOCKADDR *)&addrClient), &length);
                    if (recvSize < 0)
                    {
                        ++waitCount;
                        if (waitCount > 20)
                        {
                            runFlag = false;
                            printf("Timeout error\n");
                            break;
                        }
                        Sleep(500);
                        continue;
                    }
                    else
                    {
                        if ((unsigned char)buffer[0] == 200)
                        {
                            printf("Begin a file transfer\n");
                            printf("File size is %dB, each packet is
1024B and packet total num is %d\n", sizeof(data), totalPacket);
                            curSeq = 0;
                            curAck = 0;
                            totalSeq = 0;
                            waitCount = 0;
                            totalAck = 0;
                            stage = 2;
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
            break;
        case 2: //数据传输阶段

            if (seqIsAvailable() == 1 && totalSeq <=
(totalPacket - 1))

```



```

        { //totalSeq<=(totalPacket-1): 未传到最后一个数据包

            //发送给客户端的序列号从 1 开始
            buffer[0] = curSeq + 1;
            ack[curSeq] = FALSE;
            //数据发送的过程中应该判断是否传输完成
            memcpy(&buffer[1], data + 1024 * totalSeq,
1024);

            printf("send a packet with a seq of: %d \n",
curSeq + 1);

            // printf("totalSeq now is: %d\n", totalSeq+1);
            sendto(sockServer, buffer, BUFFER_LENGTH, 0,
(SOCKADDR *)&addrClient, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
            curSeq++;
            curSeq %= SEQ_SIZE;
            totalSeq++;
            Sleep(500);
        }
        else if (seqIsAvailable() == 2 && totalSeq <=
(totalPacket - 1))
        {
            curSeq++;
            curSeq %= SEQ_SIZE;
            totalSeq++;
            break;
        }
        //等待 Ack, 若没有收到, 则返回值为-1, 计数器+1
        recvSize = recvfrom(sockServer, buffer,
BUFFER_LENGTH, 0, ((SOCKADDR *)&addrClient), &length);
        if (recvSize < 0)
        {
            waitCount++;
            //20 次等待 ack 则超时重传
            if (waitCount > 20)
            {
                timeoutHandler();
                waitCount = 0;
            }
        }
        else
        {
            //收到 ack
            ackHandler(buffer[0]);
            waitCount = 0;

            if (totalAck == totalPacket)
            { //数据传输完成
                printf("Data Transfer Complete\n");
                strcpy(buffer, "Data Transfer Complete\n");
                runFlag = false;
                break;
            }
        }
        Sleep(500);
        break;
    }
}
}
}

```

```
        sendto(sockServer, buffer, strlen(buffer) + 1, 0, (SOCKADDR
*)&addrClient, sizeof(SOCKADDR));
        Sleep(500);
    }
    //关闭套接字，卸载库
    closesocket(sockServer);
    WSACleanup();
    return 0;
}
```